Are rainbows fashionable or in-fashion?

PhD Proposal to Bermuda School of Fashion

Jefferson Richards

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This text presents a fascinating, albeit somewhat scattered, exploration of "insurance as governance" with thought-provoking connections to terrorism, technology, and behavioral influence. To hone in on an optimum insurance-based governance model, further statistical research could focus on the following areas:

1. Quantifying the Impact of "Insurance as Governance"

- **Measure the effect of TRIA and similar legislation on insurance premiums and coverage.** Analyze how government intervention in the insurance market, particularly in response to terrorism or national security events, influences individual and business behavior. Does it promote risk-taking or encourage greater responsibility?
- **Investigate the correlation between the availability of various types of insurance (e.g., property, health, liability) and societal outcomes.** Does widespread insurance coverage lead to increased economic stability, improved health outcomes, or reduced crime rates? Conversely, does it create moral hazard or incentivize irresponsible behavior?

2. Behavioral Modification and Insurance

- **Analyze the effectiveness of using insurance premiums as a tool for behavioral modification.** Study the impact of programs that link premiums to healthy behaviors (e.g., lower health insurance premiums for non-smokers or those who exercise regularly) or responsible actions (e.g., lower car insurance premiums for safe drivers).
- **Explore the ethical implications of using technology to monitor and assess risk for insurance purposes.** Investigate public attitudes towards data collection and privacy concerns related to the use of Fitbits, 23andme, and AR glasses in insurance underwriting.

3. Decentralized Governance and Insurance

- **Examine the relationship between individual agency, distributed governance, and insurance.** Can insurance mechanisms be used to empower individuals and communities to take greater responsibility for managing risks and resolving conflicts, thereby reducing reliance on centralized government?
- **Investigate the potential of "captive insurance" models to promote responsible behavior.** Analyze whether manufacturers with captive insurance are more or less likely to produce lower quality products. Does the level of control and ownership in a captive insurance model influence risk aversion and decision-making?

4. The "Stockholm Syndrome" of Governance

- **Develop a framework for understanding how the "Stockholm Syndrome" applies to governance and insurance.** Explore how modelable behaviors and the perception of control can influence compliance with

regulations and social norms.

- **Investigate whether a sense of "ownership" or "partnership" in governance systems, fostered through insurance mechanisms, can lead to greater acceptance of rules and policies.**

Methodological Considerations:

- **Utilize a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods.** Statistical analysis of large datasets (e.g., insurance claims, health records, behavioral data) should be complemented by interviews, surveys, and case studies to gain a deeper understanding of individual experiences and perspectives.
- **Consider longitudinal studies to track the long-term effects of insurance-based governance models.** This will allow for a more comprehensive assessment of the impact on individual behavior, social outcomes, and economic development.
- **Incorporate ethical considerations into the research design.** Ensure that data collection and analysis are conducted in a responsible and transparent manner, with appropriate safeguards for privacy and informed consent.

By pursuing these research avenues, we can gain a more nuanced understanding of the complex relationship between insurance, governance, and individual behavior. This knowledge will be crucial in developing effective and ethical insurance-based governance models that promote both individual well-being and societal progress.