

How Insurance Will Use Technology and Big Data

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Risk Management Decision for Tomorrow
2015 Crop Insurance Workshop

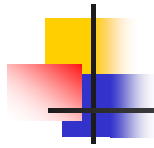


Brush, CO; Grand Island, NE; Salina, KS; Enid OK
November 10-13, 2015



Current precision ag utilization

- 16% of service providers use UAVs
- Most common (72%) soil grid size = 2.5 ac
 - Smaller grid sizes used only 13% of time
- 20% use telematics in 2015
 - Up from 15% in 2013 and 7% in 2011



What are Telematics?

- The branch of information technology that deals with the long-distance transmission of computerized information.

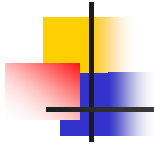


What Comes to Mind When You Think of Telematics and Insurance?

State Farm Introduces Home Alert in 2013



American Family's “Nest Safety Rewards”



AMERICAN FAMILY
INSURANCE®

nest

Telematics in Agriculture



Ag Companies Involved in Telematics

Company	System	Method	Vehicle Tracking	Vehicle Alerts	Operation Data Transfer	Data File Transfer
AGCO	AgCommand	Cellular	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
CLAAS	CLAAS Telematics		Yes		Yes	Yes
Raven	Slingshot	Cellular	Yes	No	No	Yes
John Deere	JDLink	Cellular, Satellite	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Trimble	Connected Farm	Cellular, Radio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CaseIH	AFS Connect	Cellular	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

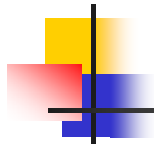
Mention or omission does not imply endorsement

What is Big Data?



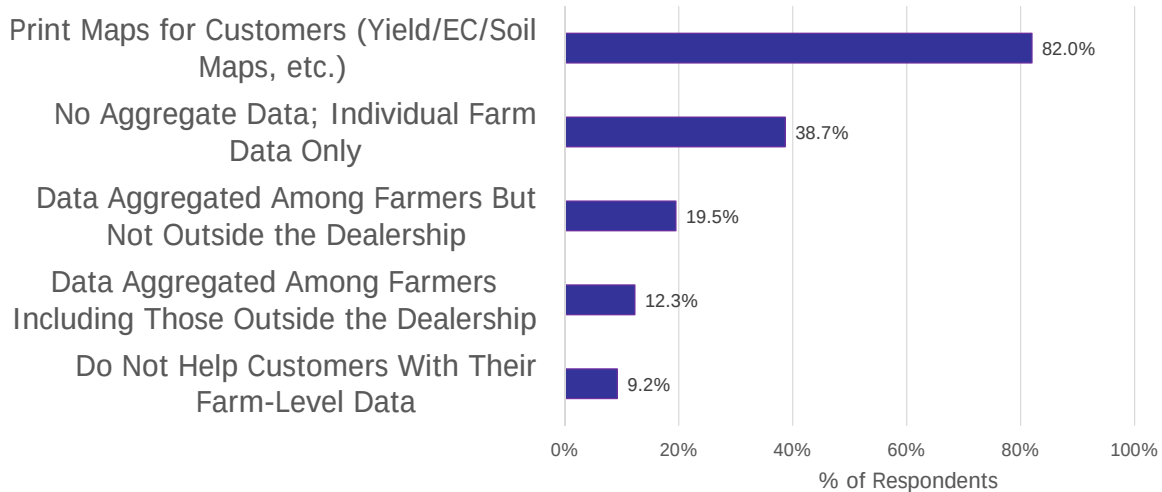
Big Data vs Open Data

- **Big data** is a broad term for **data** sets so large or complex that traditional **data** processing applications are inadequate. Challenges include analysis, capture, **data** curation, search, sharing, storage, transfer, visualization, and information privacy.
- the idea that some data should be freely available to everyone to use and republish as they wish, without restrictions from copyright, patents or other mechanisms of control



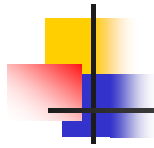
Ag Data Analysis Service Offerings

Managing Farm-Level Data to Assist Customers in Decision Making



From one-field-at-a-time to Big Data

- Data maybe considered
 - “non-rival”
 - “Excludable” and/or “non-excludable”
- Copies of digital data identical to original
- Value lies in its use, not in the possession
 - Data tombs are common (and worthless)
 - ‘one who controls the data enjoys the value’



Community Data Analysis

- “Network effects” and Metcalfe’s Law
- Society’s Value of Farmer Participating in Community is Greater than Value to the Farmer
 - secondary use value > primary use



Value of Big Data via Network

Value of secondary use > Value of primary use

Data	Primary Use	Secondary Use
Yield monitor data	Documenting yields On-farm trials	GxExM analyses
Soil sample data	Fertilizer decisions	Regional compliance
Scouting	Spray decisions	Regional analytics



Valuation of Precision Ag Data

- Consider the farm-level value of 'lost data'
 - Pirate holding data for ransom
 - Willingness-to-pay for data security
- Court system likely decide value
 - rather than free market
- Value much greater to aggregator



Big Data in Ag is “Mature” when:

- Flow of data controlled by only a few entities
- Secondary uses recognized as valuable
 - If yield monitor malfunctions, harvest stops for repair
 - Combine operators trained to collect data
- Farmland values and rents affected by
 - presence of data
 - broadband connectivity



- “Data, data, everywhere, Nor any a bit to use.”



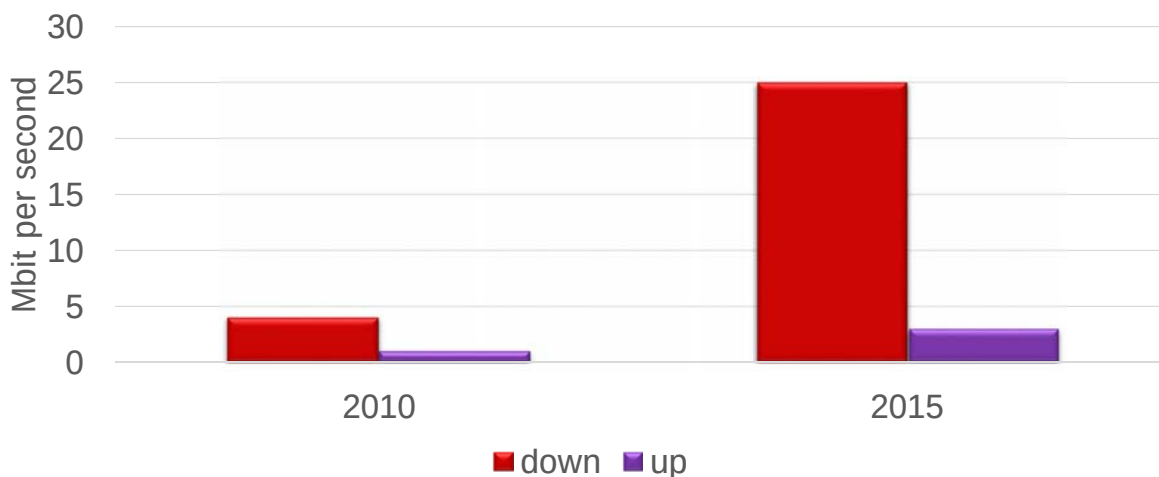
Barriers to Big Data in Ag

- Wireless connectivity infrastructure
- Data privacy, security, and ‘trust’



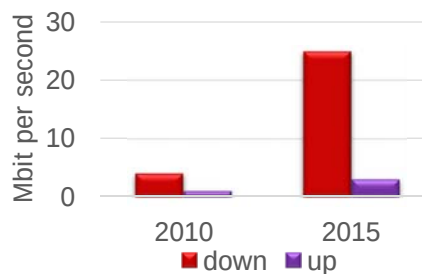
Barriers: Wireless connectivity

Are FCC-Defined Broadband Speed Enough?

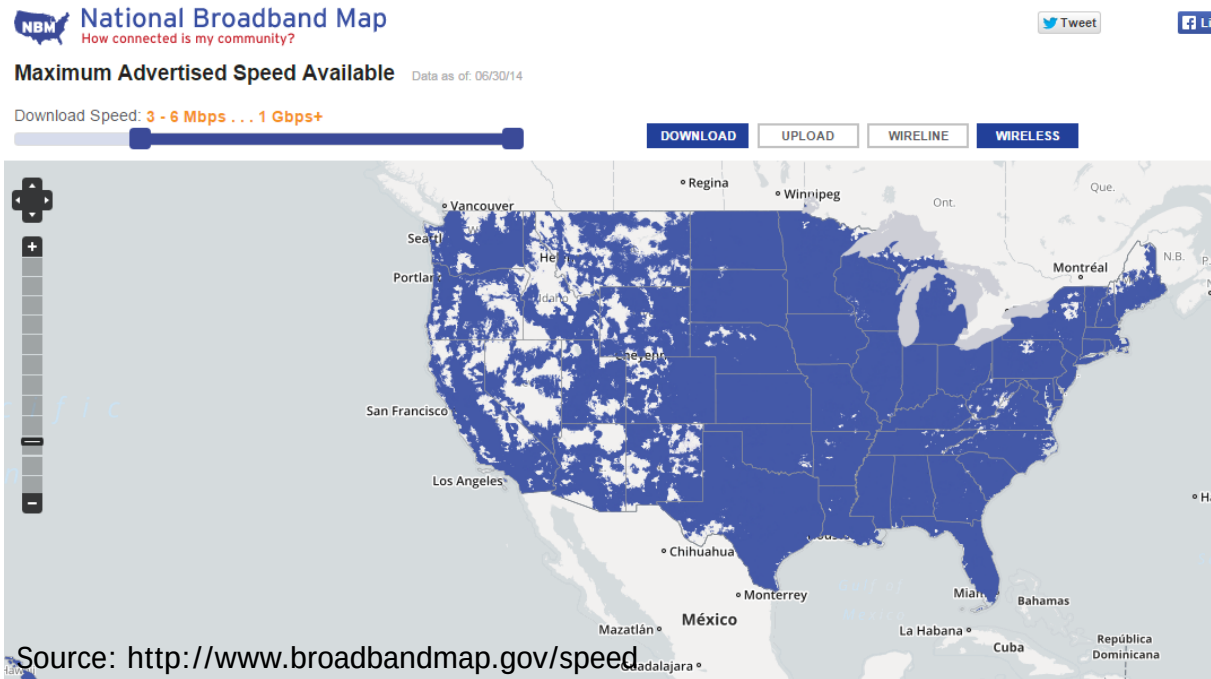


Is Broadband Speeds Enough?

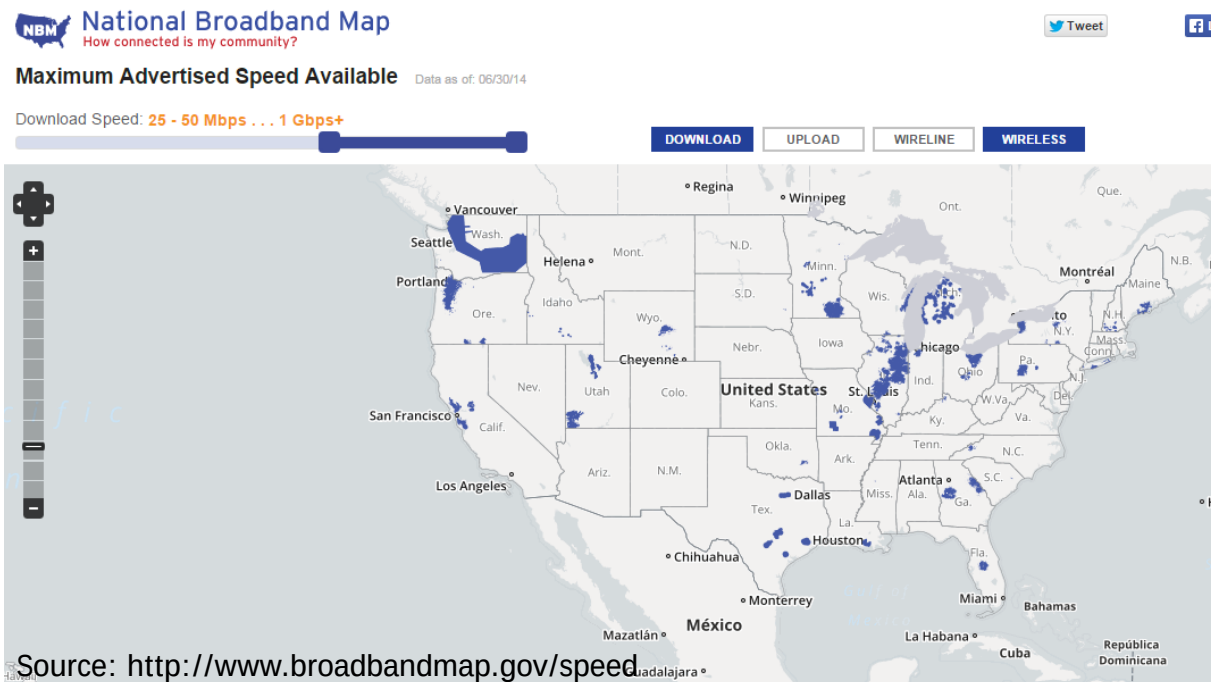
- UAV imagery example (Buschermohle, U of Tennessee)
 - 40 acre field with 17 pictures ~ 111 MB (almost 3 MB/acre)
 - 92 acres with 152 pictures ~450MB (almost 5 MB/acre)
- Other sensor and prescription data (Shearer, tOSU)
 - Spraying 0.3 MB/acre
 - Planting 5.5 MB/acre
 - Yield data 4.2 MB/acre
 - Soil /Fertility Data 0.6 MB/acre
 - Prescription files 0.01 MB/acre



FCC Broadband Definition: 2010 to 2014



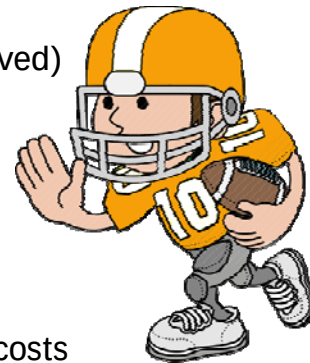
FCC Broadband Definition: 2015



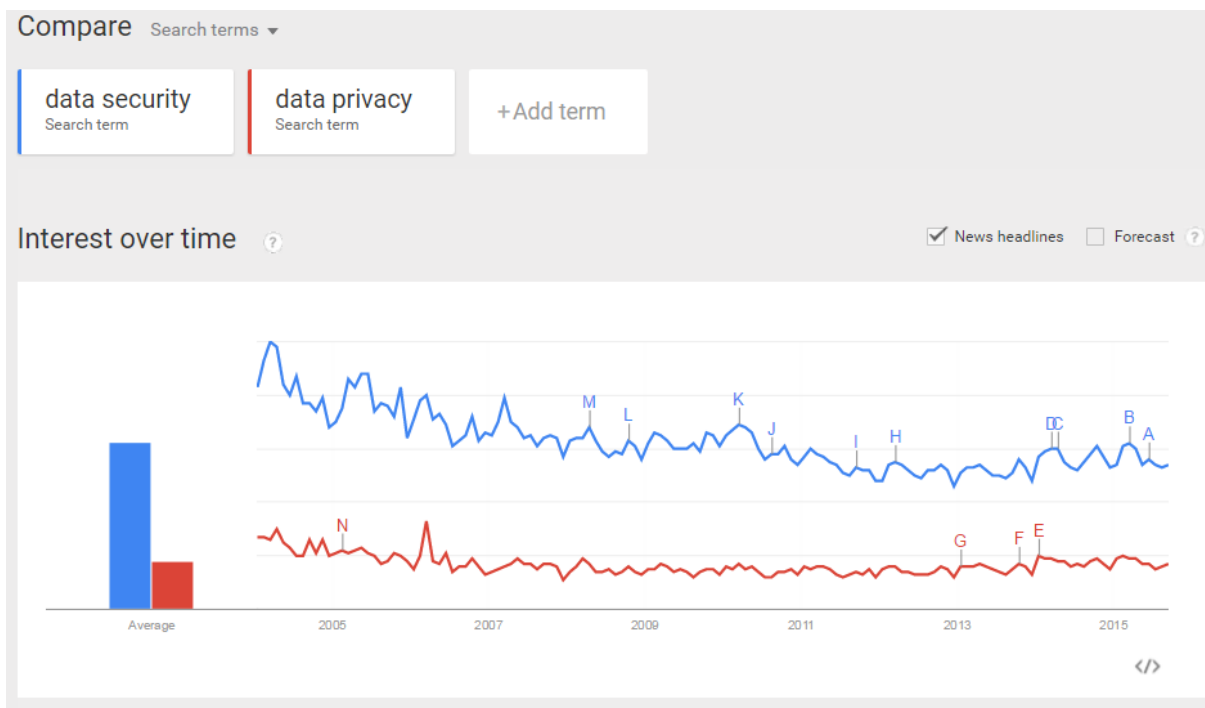


Barrier: Perceived and Real Risk

- General reluctance to share data
 - Farmers relatively more reluctant
- Data is an intangible resource
 - Source of competitive advantage (real or perceived)
- Ramification of relinquishing control
 - Gives up competitive advantage
 - Gives up bargaining power
 - Fear own data used against them
- Costs vs. Benefits (perceived or real)
 - Reduced reluctant when benefits outweigh the costs
 - We all do it: mobile phone apps, Google Maps, etc...



Source: Shanoyan and Griffin



Source: <https://www.google.com/trends/>

How will crop insurance make use of Big Data?

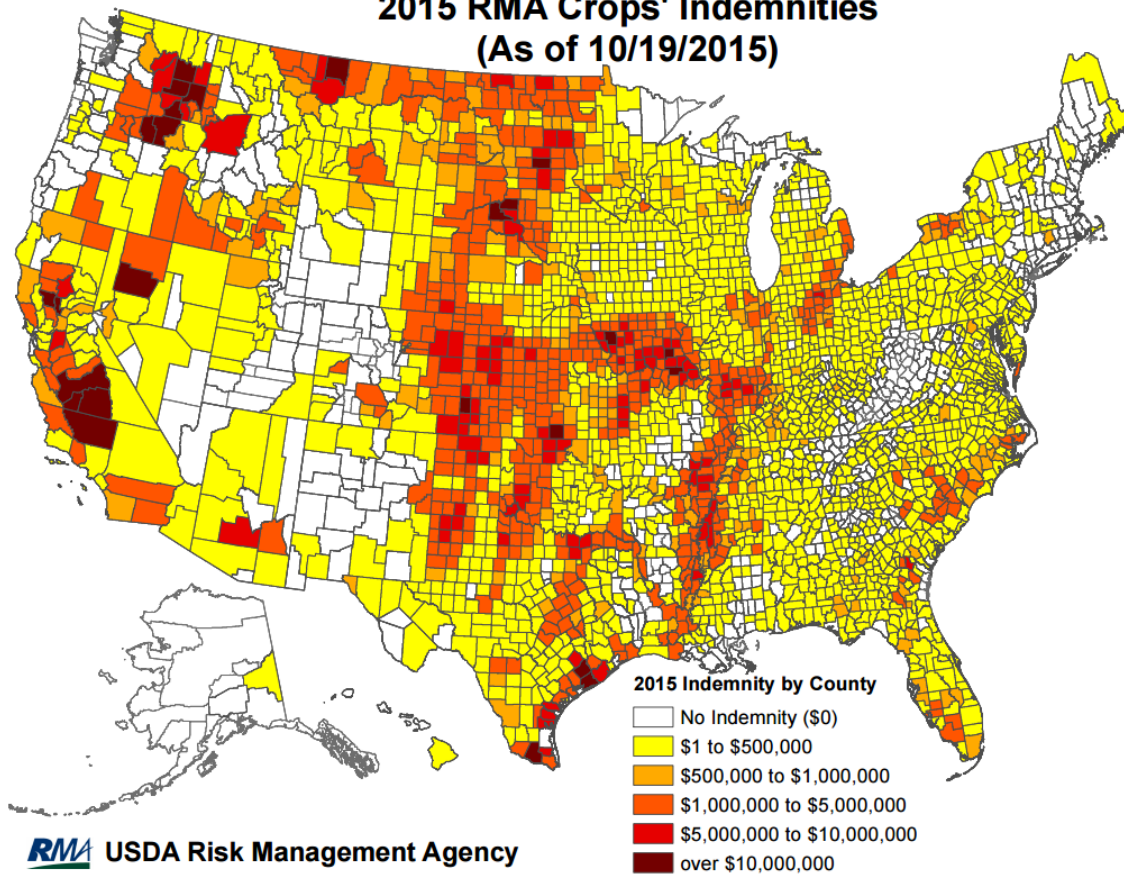
- *"90% of the data in the world today has been created in the last two years alone" ([IBM, 2012](#)).*



Implications of Telematics on the Crop Insurance Industry

- Difficult to monitor farmers' activities in relation to crop insurance guidelines
- Possible use of telematics
 - Document planting and harvesting dates
 - Accurately track harvest data in real-time
 - Track equipment time-and-motion data

2015 RMA Crops' Indemnities (As of 10/19/2015)



Questions????





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