

that individuals may select insurance coverage in part based on their anticipated behavioral ("moral hazard") response to insurance, a phenomenon we label "selection on moral hazard." Using a model of plan choice and medical utilization, we present evidence of heterogenous moral hazard as well as implications. For example, we show that, at least in our context, abstracting from selection on moral hazard could lead to overestimates of the spending reduction associated with introducing a highdeductible health insurance option. (JEL D82, G22, I13, J32)

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<u>Appendix</u> (255.69 KB)

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JEL Classifications

D82: Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design G22: Insurance; Insurance Companies I13: Health Insurance, Public and Private
 J32: Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits;
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