Propositions accompanying the thesis

Summary Measures and Determinants of Small-Area Population Health

1. A Bayesian random-effects approach to estimating small-area (healthy) life expectancy can outperform the traditional life table approach in terms of mean error, standard error, root mean square error, and coverage of the 95% confidence intervals. *(this thesis)*

2. A successful random-effects specification is both flexible and parsimonious. *(this thesis)*

3. Small-area life table measures should be corrected for the geographical location of nursing homes if they are to be interpreted as indicators of average population health. *(this thesis)*

4. Urban green seems to deserve a more prominent place in urban planning. *(this thesis)*

5. Hierarchical Related Regression models are simultaneously informative about individual-level associations and ecological outcomes. *(this thesis)*

6. Just looking at green can improve patients' health. *(Ulrich, Science 1984)*

7. Statistics do not need to be complicated per se, but they need to be appropriate. *(Kühn and Dormann, Journal of Biogeography 2012)*

8. The less independence a central bank has and the more weight politicians attach to stabilization of the output gap, the more conservative the central bank has to be in order to conduct optimal monetary policy. *(Eijffinger et al., Oxford Economic Papers 1998)*

9. Blind audition procedures foster impartiality in hiring and increase the proportion of women in symphony orchestras. *(Goldin and Rouse, The American Economic Review 2005)*

10. Brand preferences for consumer packaged goods form endogenously, are highly persistent, and explain roughly 40 percent of geographic variation in US market shares. *(Bronnenberg et al., The American Economic Review 2012)*

11. We are all products of our environment. Some environments are just harder to survive in. *Ill Manors (2012)*

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