Propositions belonging to this dissertation

DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENTS FOR HEALTH POLICY:
PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

1. Previous experiences with outbreak situations play a crucial role in vaccination preferences for future pandemics (this dissertation).

2. Dutch consumers show little appreciation for health insurers that steer on quality of care (this dissertation).

3. It will be difficult to increase the uptake of personal health records by creating a better product (this dissertation).

4. The use of an “opt-out” alternative should be preferred over a “neither” alternative in future unforced discrete choice experiments (this dissertation).

5. Online surveys are a good replacement of the traditional paper survey to collect discrete choice experiment data (this dissertation).

6. ‘Focus groups reach parts that other methods cannot reach, revealing dimensions of understanding that often remain untapped by more conventional data collection techniques’ (Kitzinger, BMJ (1995)).

7. ‘Increasing knowledge about high-value, cost-conscious care behavior among practicing physicians, resident physicians, and medical students has been associated with reduction in unnecessary or inappropriate health care delivery’ (Stammen et al., JAMA (2015)).

8. ‘The absolute frequency of positive words in scientific PubMed abstracts increased from 2.0% (1974-80) to 17.5% (2014), a relative increase of 880% over four decades’ (Vinkers et al., BMJ (2015)).

9. ‘Education is a progressive discovery of our own ignorance’ (Will Durant (1885-1981)).

10. Spend more money on experiences than on material goods: it will make you happier (Gilovich et al., J Consum Psychol (2015)).

11. ‘Hele verden er en serie af mirakler, men vi er så vant til dem at vi kalder dem almindelige ting’ (Hans Christiaan Andersen (1805-1875)).

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