

Propositions

1. Workplace environments and policies can explain a sizable portion of the variations in healthcare usage, especially for male workers. (Chapter Two)
2. Economic shocks, like job loss, extend their impact beyond income reduction, and simply buffering income does not fully mitigate their negative effects. (Chapter Three)
3. Targeted information provision can serve as an economical policy tool to enhance mental healthcare utilization and bridge the mental health care gap. (Chapter Four)
4. Families from lower socioeconomic backgrounds experience more severe consequences from economic shocks, with the mental health effects on children potentially contributing to the intergenerational transmission of economic conditions. (Chapter Three)
5. The impacts of economic shocks, workplace conditions, and health information on individuals are highly heterogenous. (Chapters Two to Four)
6. Traditionally, in economics, firms are viewed simply as production units engaging with employees through wage payments. Yet, their impact on personal outcomes extends far beyond, influencing wellbeing, health, and even experiences of discrimination.
7. It is commonly believed that policy-making involves a trade-off between equality and efficiency. However, early childhood interventions serve as a notable counterexample to this claim, demonstrating that it is possible to achieve both.
8. Causal questions can generally be reframed as prediction problems without loss of generality. All estimation methods, whether they acknowledge it or not, essentially predict counterfactuals for treated or untreated groups and subgroups. These predictions aggregate the differences in potential outcomes across the two groups to compute treatment effects.

9. Recent progress in statistical learning and causal inference offers considerable potential for developing intelligent, flexible, and automated policies across different sectors, including healthcare.
10. The commonly mentioned trade-off between internal and external validity in research is not apparent. It is evident, however, that research varies in rigor and that societal issues have differing levels of urgency.
11. While research offers joy, we must prioritize necessary tasks over personal interests. Today's economics must strike a deliberate balance between passion and the deep responsibilities inherent in the field, ensuring the efficient use of limited time, financial, and human resources.