

## **Social and Political Determinants of Population Health in Europe**

1. Democratization has had a favourable effect on population health in Europe, either in the short or the longer term. (*this thesis*)
2. In a European context, national levels of income inequality do not have an independent effect on mortality. (*this thesis*)
3. Between 1990 and 2010, absolute inequalities in self-assessed health were constant in many European countries, whereas relative inequalities increased. (*this thesis*)
4. The English strategy to tackle health inequalities has not reduced educational inequalities in self-assessed health, long-standing health problems, smoking and obesity. (*this thesis*)
5. Both price and non-price related tobacco control policies have helped to reduce smoking in the total population and in low socioeconomic groups in European countries. (*this thesis*)
6. Medicine is a social science, and politics is nothing else but medicine on a large scale. (*Virchow, 'Der Armenarzt', MR 18 (3/11/1848): 125*)
7. [Something that distinguishes] the discipline of econometrics from the older sister field of statistics ... is a lack of shyness about causality. (*Angrist, Pischke, Mostly Harmless Econometrics. 2009*)
8. Simplification of problems in science is usually good as it helps to understand, but believing in the resulting simplicity is wrong.
9. Findings that deviate from general consensus should not be ignored, as long as they are scientifically replicable.
10. Social networks can increase individual income as well as income inequality.
11. Everything is theoretically impossible, until it is done. (*Robert A. Heinlein*)