



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Essays on wealth, health, and data collection

Kools, L.

Citation

Kools, L. (2018, November 21). *Essays on wealth, health, and data collection*. Meijers-reeks.
Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/67120>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/67120>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/67120> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Kools, L.

Title: Essays on wealth, health, and data collection

Issue Date: 2018-11-21

Propositions relating to the dissertation *Essays on wealth, health, and data collection* by Lieke Kools

1. Declining physical health increases the marginal utility of consumption, whereas diminishing cognitive functioning has the opposite effect.
2. Negative shocks in overall wealth decrease pension adequacy less than expected, because plans regarding individual retirement expenditures are adapted.
3. Expected sick durations can be decreased by letting sick employees engage in graded return-to-work, especially when introduced early in the sick spell and when it encompasses a substantial amount of hours.
4. Survey sampling processes in low and middle income countries can be made easier by sampling more households living close together without the need to increase sample sizes.
5. Whereas consumption data may shed light on realized consumption choices, answers to questions about subjective (financial) wellbeing can tell us more about preferred consumption.
6. Pension adequacy should never be assessed on the basis of a single static benchmark, as there is substantial heterogeneity in individual preferences and the situations individuals may encounter throughout the life cycle.
7. Systems of income support should always be evaluated in combination with complementary (non-monetary) policy efforts aimed to protect individuals against income shocks.
8. Increasing the reliability and timeliness of survey data in especially low- and middle income countries is crucial for monitoring global socio-economic developments.
9. Diversification outside and inside ones research keeps the body healthy and the brain creative.
10. The PhD thesis should not be the only benchmark for a successful PhD trajectory.