

Primary fields	Sub-fields
1. Health, its distribution and its valuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The burden of disease • Distribution of health • Valuation of health (including human capital, labour market outcomes, wellbeing) • Values (preferences, market values) • Health outcome measurement • Non-health outcome measurement (including capability, wellbeing) • Equity in health outcomes
2. Health beyond health care services: social and related determinants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social determinants of health (e.g. gender, education, income, wealth, employment, relative deprivation, financial crises, cultural shocks) • Environmental determinants of health (e.g. pollution, natural disasters) • Family economics and social interaction • Non-medical health promotion interventions and policies
3. Health beyond health care services: health behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risky health behaviors (alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs, opioids, risky sexual behaviors, poor nutrition, etc.) • Health enhancing behaviors (exercise, sleep, stress managements, etc.) • Behavioral economics and health production • Interventions and policies targeting health behaviors
4. Demand & utilization of health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for health insurance • Demand for insurance for disability and long-term care • Demand for health & health care, including for specific services • Influences on utilization (including gender, insurance coverage, out-of-pocket payments) • Barriers to access (including informational, financial, gender issues, behaviour biases, preferences)
5. Supply and regulation of health care services and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care labour markets (including education, agency relationships) • Care setting (including community-based and other primary care, hospitals, long-term care, integrated care, mental health services, hospice, dental services)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health services • Pharmaceutical products and medical devices • Digital health (ehealth / mhealth / telehealth) • Genomics and precision medicine • Efficient provision of health services • Competition and market failure in health care supply • System organisation (including private for-profit, not-for-profit, public, mixed, vertical integration) • Regulation • Quality of care • Rationing (including waiting lists) and priority setting
<p>6. Health care financing & expenditures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary health insurance, including competition, moral hazard, selection effects, risk variation and regulation • Mandatory health insurance, including risk-equalization and pool integration • Fiscal space for government funding of health care • Financing for Universal Health Coverage, including financial risk protection and reducing pool fragmentation • Strategic purchasing, including benefits design, contracting, provider payment mechanisms (including pay-for performance), drug pricing • National health accounts • Health care spending trends
<p>7. Economic evaluation of health and care interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost effectiveness analysis • Cost benefit analysis • Resource use and costing • Dealing with uncertainty • Decision thresholds • Value frameworks • Modelling in economic evaluation • Equity in economic evaluation
<p>8. Health system performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency at the health system level • Equity in financing, access and quality of care • Distributional aspects of health policy (socio-economic, gender, geographic, etc.) • Impact assessment of system wide policy change

<p>9. Cross-cutting themes and other issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theoretical developments • Political economy of health care • Inclusivity and diversity: decolonization, all forms of discrimination, lived experience • Teaching health economics • Cross-cutting methods: Econometric developments • Cross-cutting methods: Microsimulation • Cross-cutting methods: Qualitative health economics research • Cross-cutting methods: Stated Preference
<p>In addition to selecting a primary field from the options above, can select one of these if relevant:</p> <p>Specific populations and conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal and infant health • Children and young people • Older people • Indigenous populations • End of life and palliative care • Mental health • Disability • Infectious diseases • Non-communicable illness • Pandemics