Resources to address worker health issues are limited. Occupational health professionals, along with other stakeholders, have to make choices between various treatment options and make funding decisions. Information from economic evaluations can help inform such decisions. In this dissertation, two aspects of economic evaluations pertaining to occupational health interventions are addressed. First, we explored how the methodology underlying economic evaluations from a company’s perspective could be improved. Two systematic reviews and a Delphi study were conducted. Second, we generated new evidence for the cost-effectiveness of occupational health interventions using data collected alongside randomized controlled trials. The three trials involved workers with subacute, non-specific low back pain, workers with stress-related sick leave, and working mothers following childbirth. The dissertation is concluded with a general discussion of the main findings, methodological considerations and recommendations for occupational health practice and research.