Early work has found that all European countries exhibit significant pro-rich inequality in self-assessed health. However, it is unclear how the recent economic crisis – which has led to changes in the distributions of both health and income - has influenced these inequalities.

We use data for 10 European countries from the European Union’s Survey for Income and Living Conditions for the period 2004 to 2013 to estimate the evolution of income-related health inequalities (IRHI) before, during and after the 2008 financial crisis. In addition, we examine the roles of (a) income growth, (b) evolving income inequality, (c) the evolution of demographic health determinants, and (d) the importance of income mobility across demographic and employment groups, for the evolution of health inequalities. Our preliminary results show that post-crisis there has been a general downward trend in IRHI, and that the role of income mobility is an especially important driver of changes in health inequalities in this period.

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