

A MULTIDIMENSIONAL INEQUALITY MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE EU

Key messages



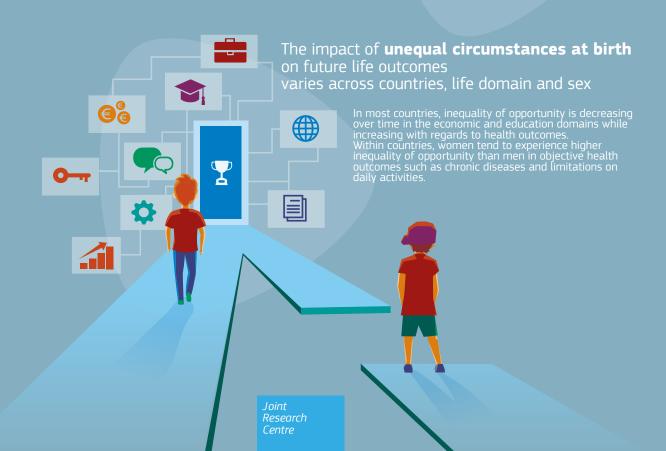
In many EU countries it has become easier for children to move up the **social ladder** relative to their parents.

In terms of educational mobility, Italy and Spain are among the least mobile countries when considering the older generations, but their position improves substantially when looking at younger generations.

However, there are different patterns and trends of intergenerational mobility across and within countries.

In Sweden, intergenerational upward mobility in earnings tends to occur in municipalities close to larger cities as well as in rural areas. In the Netherlands, municipalities in the provinces of Utrecht and South Holland present a particularly high upward mobility compared to the other regions.







Within countries, there are significant spatial disparities in **environmental condition** such as exposure to air pollutants.

Larger disparities in the availability of cultural infrastructure per capita at local level are associated with lower cultural participation at national level.





Multidimensional inequalities have a negative impact on individual perceptions of happiness and life satisfaction.

In terms of social and labour market outcomes, EU countries find it more difficult:



to address employment gaps relating to educational achievement and age



to tackle the average hourly earnings gap between men and women



to reduce income inequalities between the top and bottom 20% of the population

If you want to know more about the EU Multidimensional Inequality Monitoring Framework visit: https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/multidimensional-inequality

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