

Gender, racial or ethnic inequalities are at the center of public debate in many countries. The presence of large inequalities is often a sign of an ill-functioning society. Newspapers' headlines report about the so called glass ceiling, namely, that women earn less than men, often for the same qualifications and type of jobs. Such inequalities are typically focused on labor market outcomes, and even more specifically on wages.

On the other hand, social well-being and progress are increasingly measured as multidimensional phenomena. The economists, in particular Nobel Prize Winner Amartya Sen have been calling for decades for going beyond income in measuring well-being. Governments and international organizations put increasing emphasis on measuring societal well-being. In countries such as France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, UK several initiatives have been undertaken at a governmental level to go beyond GDP in measuring progress. International organizations such as OECD, UNDP follow suit and propose their own measures e.g. the Better Life Index from OECD.

Acknowledging that wages and income are not everything what matters to people for their well-being, we take into account differences in other well-being dimensions. In particular, we analyze health-income gaps between males and females. We are interested in seeing whether inequalities are reduced or aggravated when a broader view of well-being is employed. It is important to take into account that different groups may trade-off well-being attributes' differently.

The results of the project will inform policy about well-being inequalities between groups. This is relevant for policymakers in solving the problems they face, namely, the evaluation of multi-dimensional bundles of good and services.