

The thesis addresses possible approaches to measurement of inequality in environmental goods and bads. The first part, focused on concepts of environmental equality and environmental justice, concludes that both terms are often used interchangeably and both lack clear and widely accepted definition. The paper also presents main areas research derived from the concepts above. The second part of the paper is dedicated to discussion of main inequality indicators (Gini; Theil and other indices based on information theory; Dalton and Atkinson indices) and their differences. Last part of the thesis applies the theory on data from survey of household living condition (SILC) for 2005 and 2008. The results show very even distribution of households satisfied with the cleanness and noise levels of their neighborhoods amongst all income groups. The study also concludes that from 2005 to 2008 there was a statistically significant increase of households satisfied in both of these areas.