

# Where environmental health inequalities can affect you

The second WHO assessment report on environmental health inequalities in Europe provides an overview of the magnitude of inequalities in environmental risk and injuries. In total, 19 indicators of environmental health inequality show which population subgroups and what locations are most exposed. Below, two examples of inequalities are provided per setting.

## URBAN ENVIRONMENTS AND TRANSPORT

Young men are up to **5 times more likely** to die from road traffic injuries than women in the WHO European Region.

In many countries, people of lower income are **twice as likely** to report difficulties in accessing recreational or green areas as people of higher income.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

In Europe, overcrowding in single-parent households is **double** that of all households.

Poor households in western Europe report **3 times more difficulty** in keeping their home warm than non-poor households.

## BASIC SERVICES

In south-eastern Europe, rural residents are at least **9 times more likely** to have less than basic sanitation services than people living in urban areas.

In some Balkan and central Asian countries, poor households depend at least **10 times more often** on energy from solid fuels than wealthier households.

## INJURIES

Across the Region, men are **more than 3 times more likely** than women to die from poisoning.

People aged 70 years and over are **7 times more likely** to die from falling (compared to the total population).

## WORK SETTINGS

In eastern countries of the Region, men are **30 times more likely** to die from work-related injuries than women.

Migrants are **significantly more likely** to die from injuries incurred at work compared to non-migrant workers in western Europe.

