

PREFERRED METHOD OF FINANCING THE WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

(INDIVIDUAL FINDINGS UNDER PROJECT 16-14409S SUPPORTED BY GA CR "DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT AND 'CROWDING-OUT EFFECT' AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE MUNICIPAL WASTE CHARGING POLICY")

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The principal objective of PROJECT 16-14409S SUPPORTED BY GA CR "DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT AND 'CROWDING-OUT EFFECT' AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE MUNICIPAL WASTE CHARGING POLICY" is to assess the impact of demographic changes, the behavioural aspect (notably the crowding-out effect) and the structure of municipal costs of waste management on the efficiency of the payment system in the Czech Republic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Institute for Evaluations and Social Analyses (INESAN) collected the data from a sample of the general population of the Czech Republic in January 2017.

Respondents were selected using the quota technique. The sample included people aged 15 to 74. The selection was designed using current data from the Czech Statistical Office. The sample represents the basic population in terms of gender, age, size of the place of residence, and region. Research data was obtained through in-person interviews between trained interviewers and respondents.

- 3,759** Respondents approached
- 1,579** Respondents (sample size)
- 42%** Response rate (ratio of respondents to the number addressed)
- 36 min.** Average duration of one interview

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

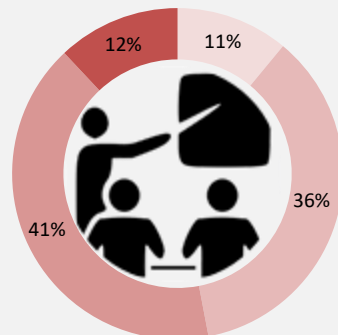
50%
Men

50%
Women

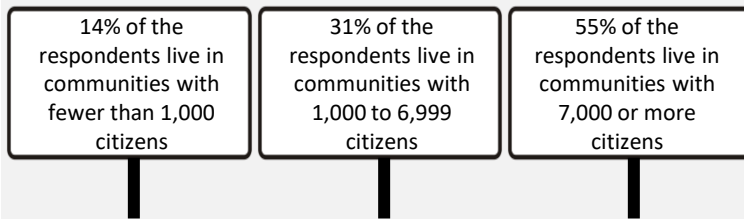
22%
of respondents were younger than 30

38%
of respondents were aged between 30–49

40%
of respondents were aged 50 and over



- Primary school
- Secondary school without graduation
- Secondary school with graduation
- Higher education

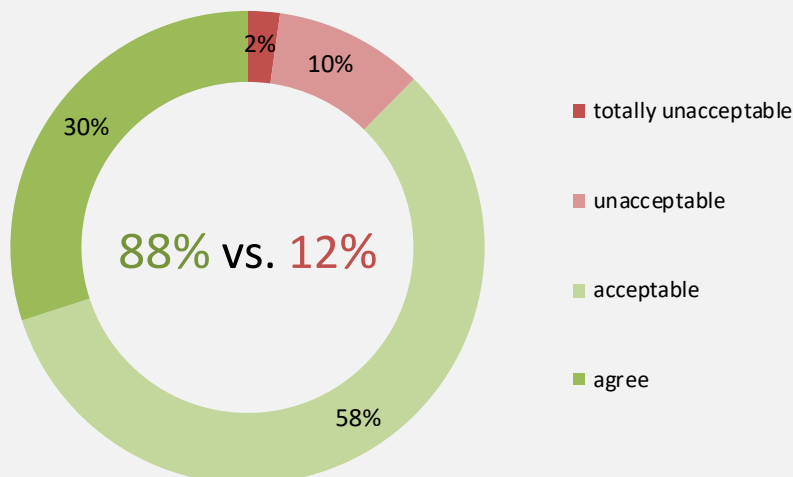


SUMMARY OF RESULTS

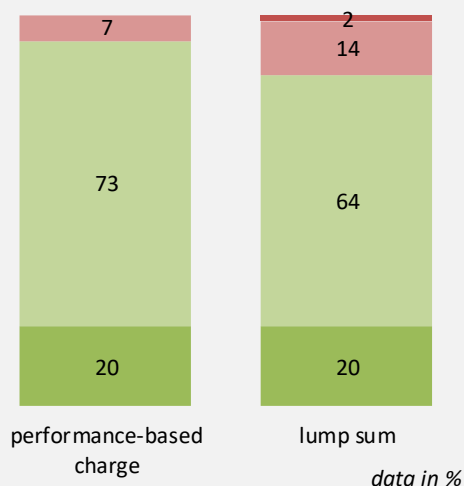
Almost nine out of ten respondents consider it acceptable for the waste handling system to be subsidised from the municipal budget. Almost one-third of the respondents would accept the financing of all costs associated with the collection of household waste solely by households.

According to the respondents, waste management should be co-financed from municipal budgets. The typology of respondents based on the attitude to the method of financing of waste management also indicates that the greatest part of the respondents (three-fifths) consider it unacceptable for households to bear all the costs associated with waste collection and require municipal co-financing. More than one-quarter consider it acceptable that households should pay all waste collection costs but do not rule out the possibility of the municipality participating in the financing of such costs.

THE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IS SUBSIDISED FROM THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET

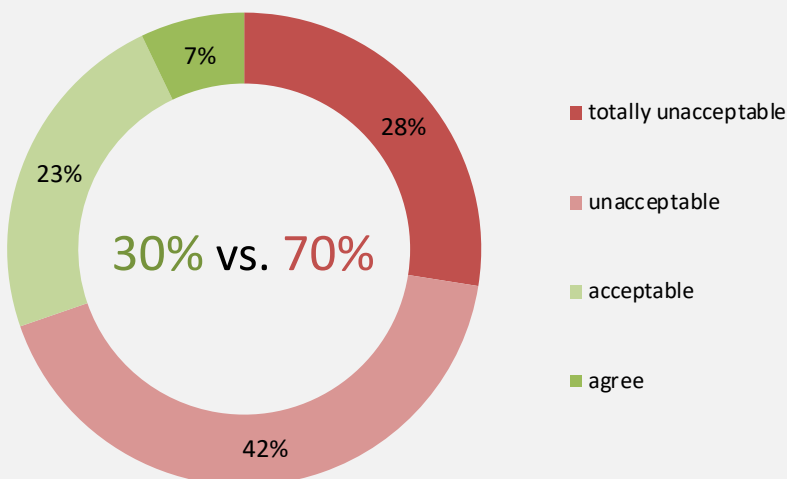


IN ACCORDANCE TO ACTUAL PAYMENT METHOD

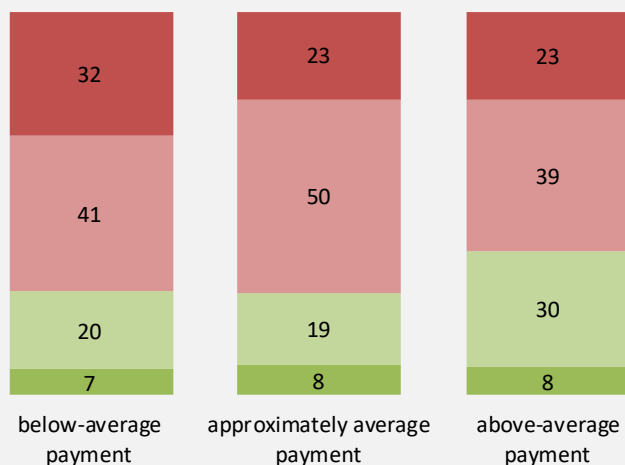


PREFERRED METHOD OF FINANCING THE WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

HOUSEHOLDS BEAR ALL THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH WASTE COLLECTION

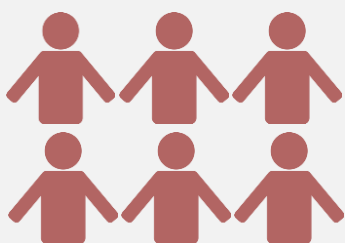


IN ACCORDANCE TO COSTS IN 2017



data in %

RESPONDENT TYPOLOGY BY APPROACH TO THE FINANCING OF MUNICIPAL WASTE COLLECTION



60% OF THE RESPONDENTS consider it acceptable that the waste management system should be subsidised from the municipal budget while considering it unacceptable for households to bear all the costs associated with waste collection.



27% OF THE RESPONDENTS consider it acceptable that the waste management system should be subsidised from the municipal budget while considering it acceptable for households to bear all the costs associated with waste collection.



9% OF THE RESPONDENTS consider it unacceptable that the waste management system should be subsidised from the municipal budget while considering it unacceptable for households to bear all the costs associated with waste collection.



3% OF THE RESPONDENTS consider it unacceptable that the waste management system should be subsidised from the municipal budget while considering it acceptable for households to bear all the costs associated with waste collection.

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

The Institute for Evaluations and Social Analyses is the first research institute in the field of social sciences founded in the Czech Republic. It is an independent entity formed under the rules defined by the European Union (Article 1.3 (ee) of the Framework for State aid for research and development and innovation). The Institute is a research organisation under Act No. 130/2002 on the Support of Research and Development from Public Funds and is registered in the List of Research Organisations of the Research, Development and Innovation Council ("RVVI"). The objective of the Institute is to conduct fundamental research, applied research or experimental development and disseminate the results through teaching, publishing or technology transfer, with any and all profit reinvested in the above activities.

The core activities of INESAN are evaluations and social analyses.

The topics that INESAN focuses on include ethical behaviour, managerial studies, ICT, environment and social topics.

Thanks to its background in the methodology of applied social research, INESAN also processes surveys and methodological analyses. INESAN also provides expert services in creating methodological tools for evaluation, undertakes evaluations, participates in the preparation of tender documents, provides peer reviews of the individual documents related to evaluation and social research methodology.

Publications, expert reports and opinions issued by INESAN are not biased by the attitudes of donors and clients; they present the independent views of INESAN experts.

