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Efficacy beliefs, collective actions and waste recycling behavior: An empirical study in Hong Kong

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Fificacy of waste recycling is one of the essential factors affecting a city's environmental sustainability. It is particularly true when the city is running out of landfill space. Like many other pro-environmental initiatives like energy and water saving, waste recycling cannot be successfully accomplished by just one or two people, but only by a concerted effort of the community. This necessitates collective actions contributed by members of the society. However, the collective-action dilemma creates a common underlying difficulty in formulating workable solutions to many environmental problems. With a view to the nonexcludability of the outcome, rationality drives people to free-ride others' efforts in waste recycling. In spite of the Olsonian view which expects rational individual will not participate in a collective action which provides no positive net benefit for him or her, quite many individuals do actively engage in waste recycling in the domestic setting. Thus, it is worthwhile to examine why some participate and others do not. Building on the collective interest model (CIM) which has been widely applied in explaining political participation and environmental activism, this research develops an analytic framework for elucidating individuals' participation behavior in waste recycling. The explanatory analysis which is based on the findings of a structured questionnaire survey in Hong Kong corroborates the central propositions of the CIM and provides a theoretical account of waste recycling participation. In brief, waste recycling participation is a function of beliefs about personal and group efficacy, the value of the collective good and the selective benefits and costs of participation. These findings have far-reaching implications for the formulation of government policies promoting waste recycling in a domestic setting in Hong Kong and other megacities.

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