

Who cares for the environment? Recycling and Composting in Bogotá

Carlos J. Celis

Who cares for the environment in Bogotá?

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The care crisis

.....

Climate change

Who cares for the environment in Bogotá?

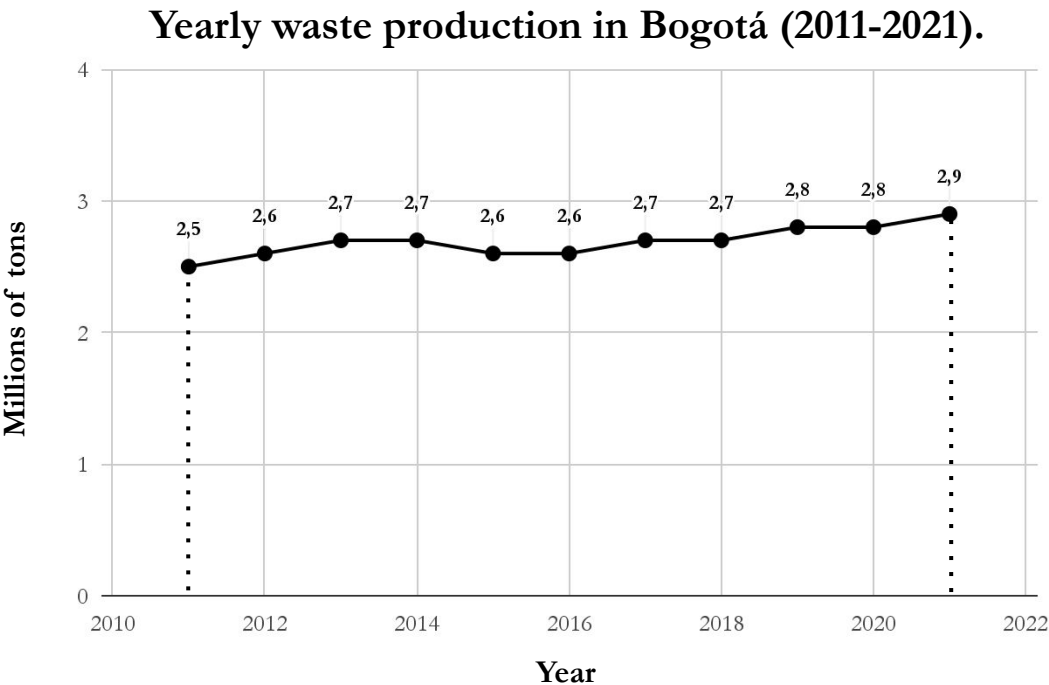
.....
Climate change

Bogotá produces 7,945 tons of trash daily ¹

Climate change

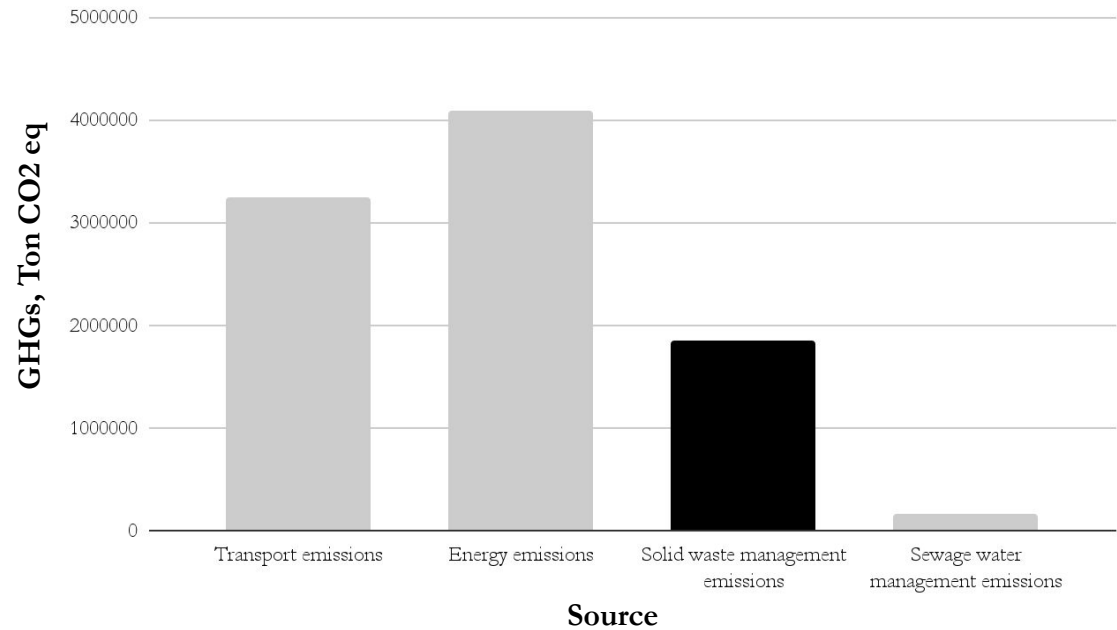
¹ Special Administrative Office of Public Services of Bogotá (2021).



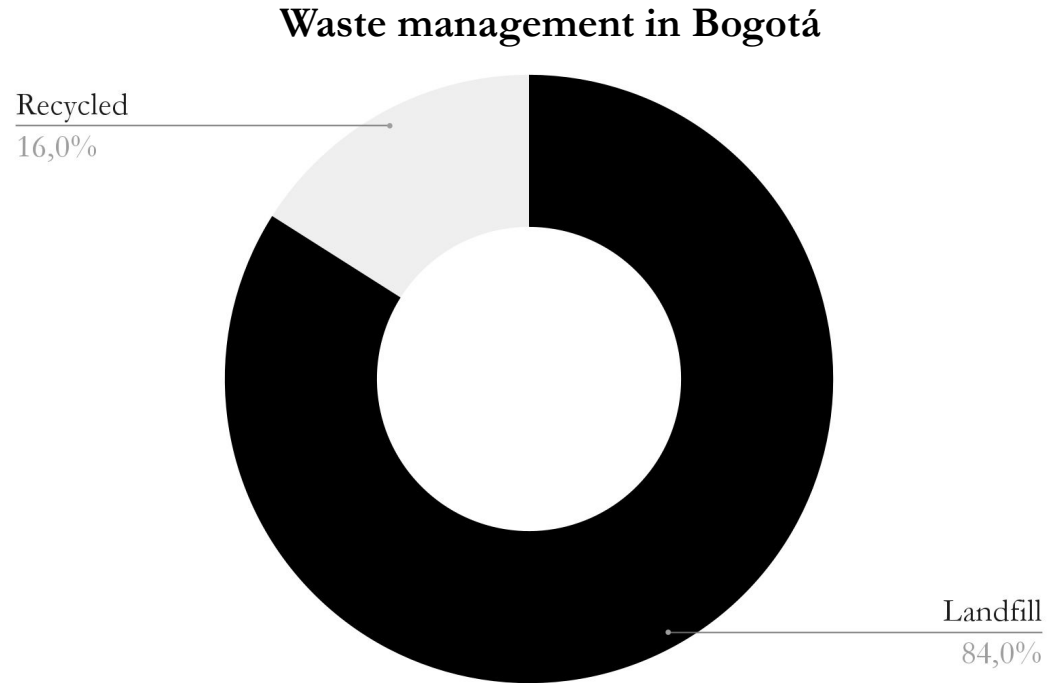


Source: Special Administrative Office of Public Services of Bogotá (2021).

Greenhouse gas emissions in Bogotá (2020).



Source: Bogotá’s Environmental Affairs Office (2020).



Source: Special Administrative Office of Public Services of Bogotá (2017).

Who cares for the environment in Bogotá?

30,500 informal waste pickers ²

Care crisis

²Florez (2022).









Who **cares** for the environment in Bogotá?

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The care crisis

“The majority do not have personal protection elements to carry out their work, they are not affiliated with the social security system that protects them against the various contingencies that may arise, and sometimes they must work much more than 8 hours a day”³

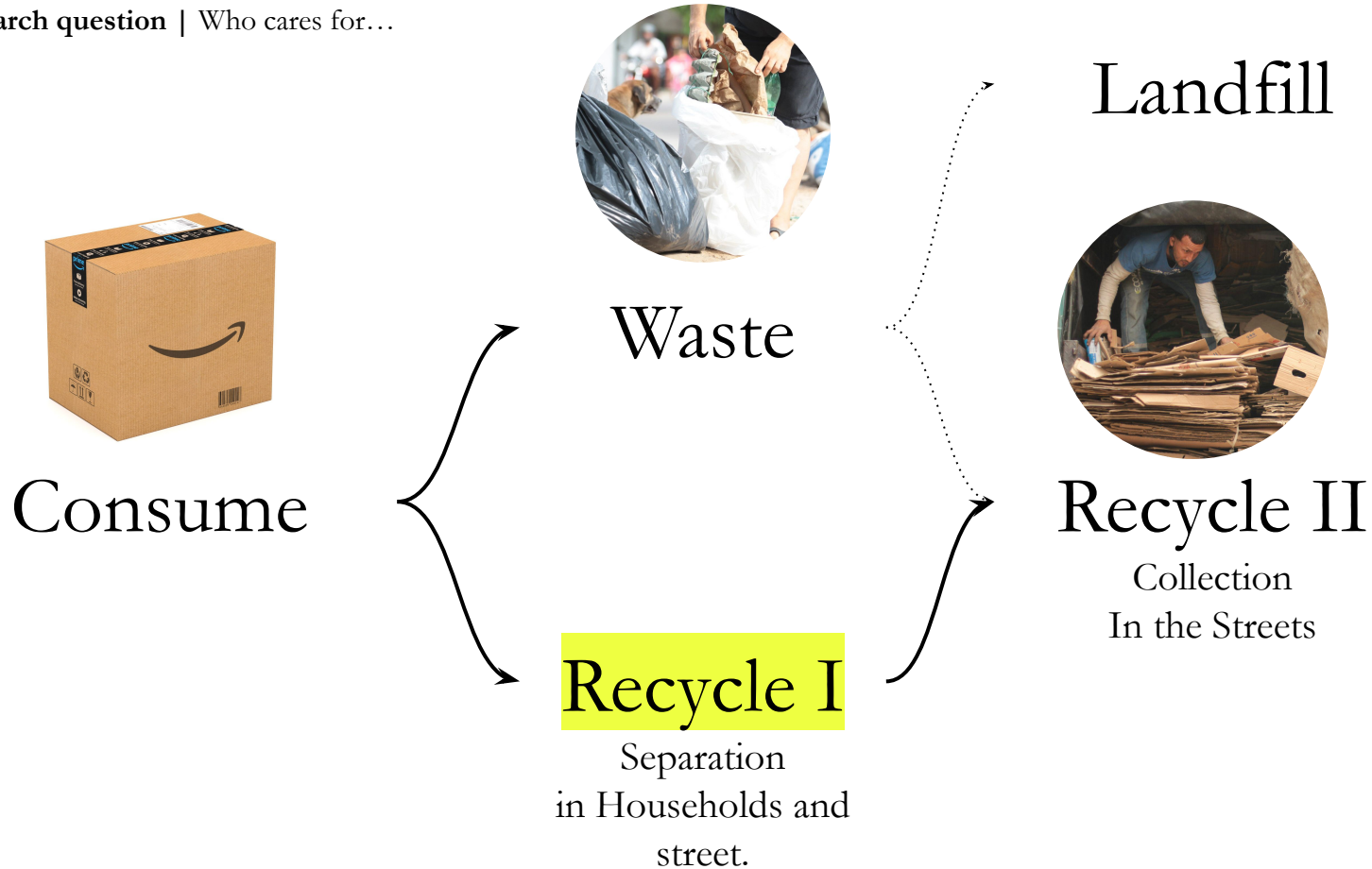
Care crisis

³ Orduz (2022).

(1) increasing demand for care ⁴ (2) a global economic model that systematically “free-rides” ⁵ care labor or underpays it ⁶; (3) enormous inequities in terms of who assumes this type of labor. ⁷

Care crisis

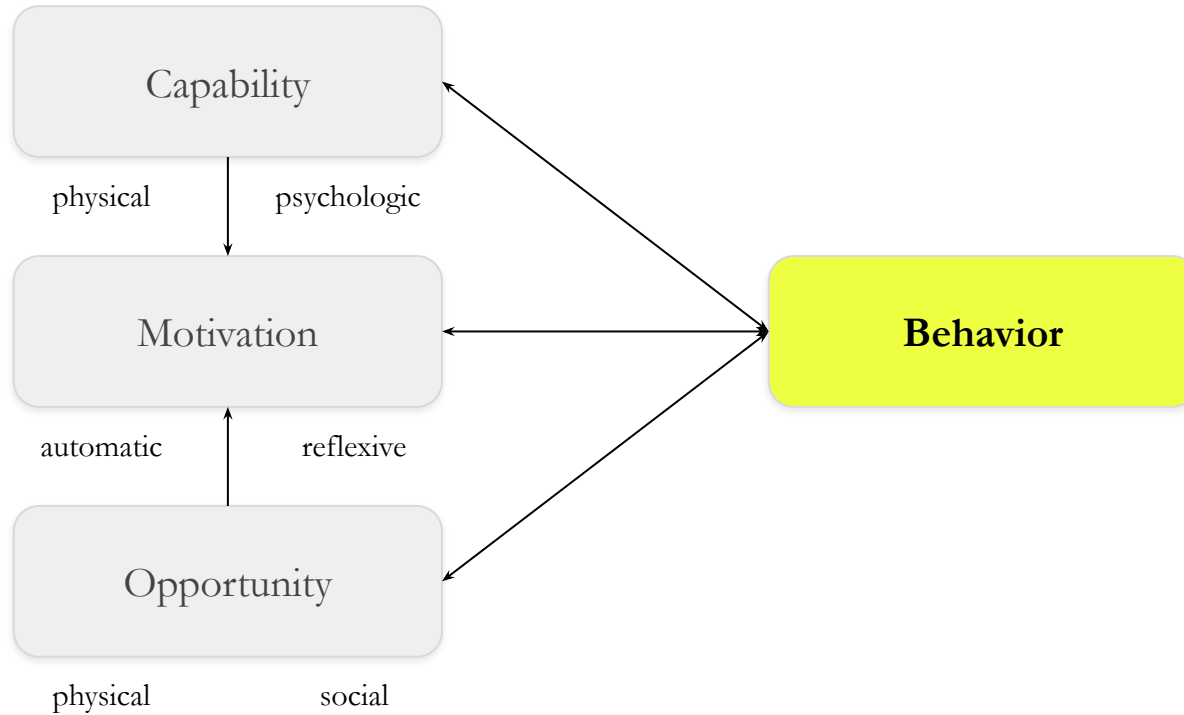
⁴ Dowling (2020), ⁵ Fraser (2016), ⁶ Folbre & Smith (2017), ⁷ Federici (2012).





Source: Bogotá's Cultural Affairs Office (2021).

2 – Literature review | COM-B Model



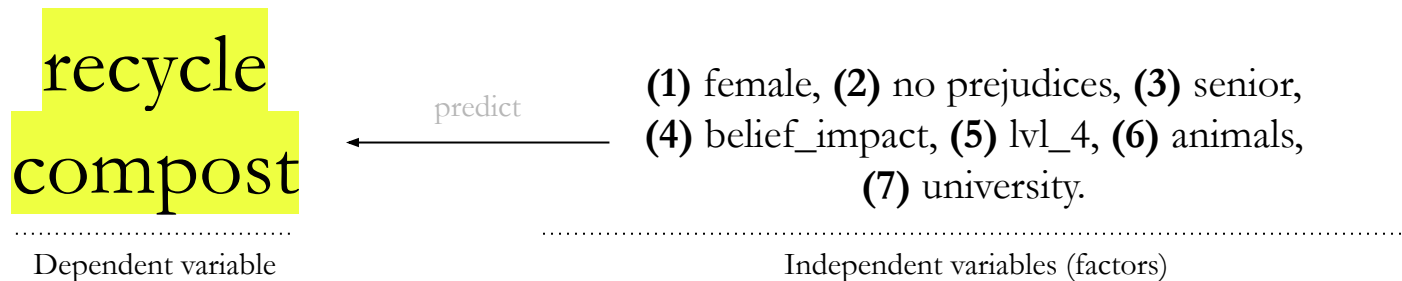
Source: West & Michie (2020).

$$P(Y) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(b_0 + b_1 X_{1i} + \dots + b_n X_{ni})}}$$

The diagram illustrates the logistic regression formula. A yellow callout box on the left points to the $P(Y)$ term in the numerator, containing the text "(Y₁) Recycling" and "(Y₂) Composting". A grey callout box on the right points to the X terms in the denominator, containing the text "(X) Factors".

(Step 1) Following the literature review, selected the factors,
(Step 2) cross tables and Chi2; **(Step 3)** Logistic regression.

Adaptation from Field et al., 2012, p. 314



4 – Results | Regression recycling

Variable	Coef	Exp(Coef)	Std. Err.	Z value	Pr(> z)	VIF
<i>(Intercept)</i>	-0.85062	0.4271515	0.19696	-4.319	1.57e-05 ***	
<i>female</i>	0.01209	1.0121626	0.10825	0.112	0.911079	1.011325
<i>noprejudices</i>	0.41024	1.5071778	0.14326	2.864	0.004190 **	1.023315
<i>senior</i>	0.91725	2.5024031	0.12845	7.141	9.28e-13 ***	1.030936
<i>belief_impact</i>	0.27023	1.3102609	0.12078	2.237	0.025262 *	1.021971
<i>k_product</i>	0.70739	2.0286993	0.12915	5.477	4.32e-08 ***	1.010330
<i>lvl_4</i>	0.60496	1.8311753	0.17421	3.472	0.000516 ***	1.048912
<i>animals</i>	0.29049	1.3370796	0.10938	2.656	0.007912 **	1.013666
<i>university</i>	0.55245	1.7375132	0.13598	4.063	4.85e-05 ***	1.045502

Notes
Nagelkerke R²
P-value, Hosmer & Lemeshow test
Accuracy
ROC AUC

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1
0.109
0.1932
0.72268
0.67

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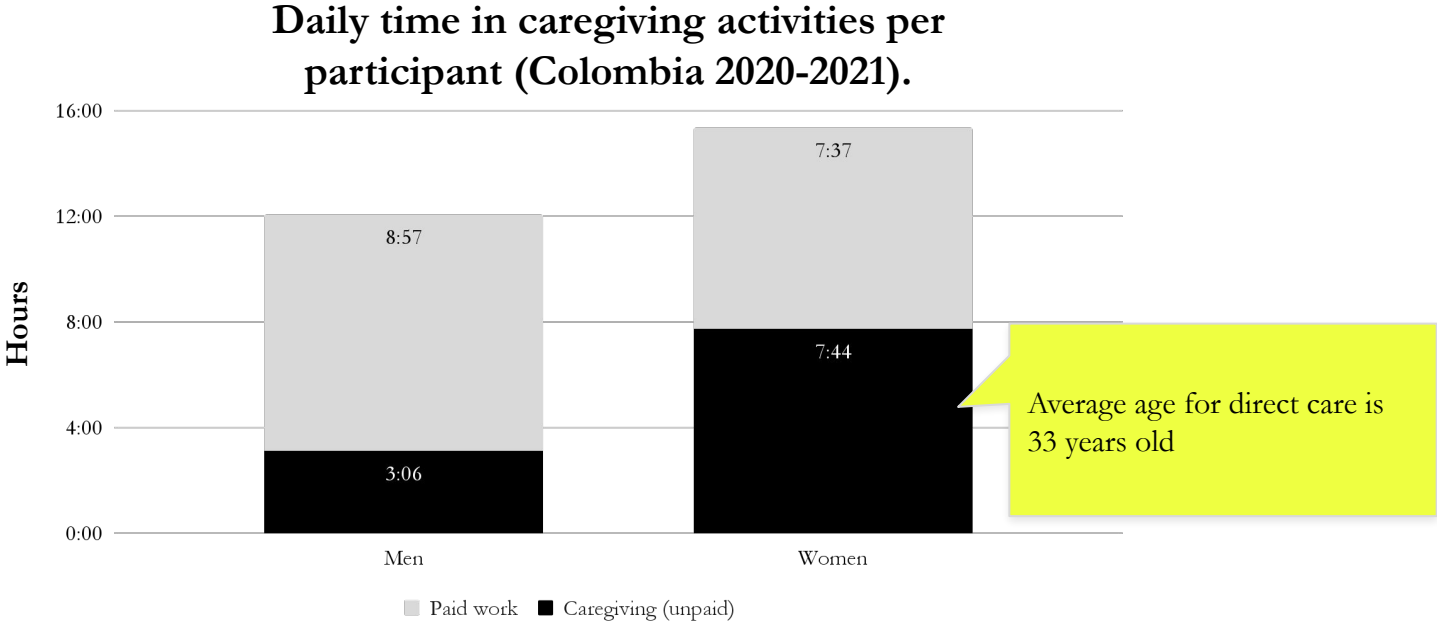
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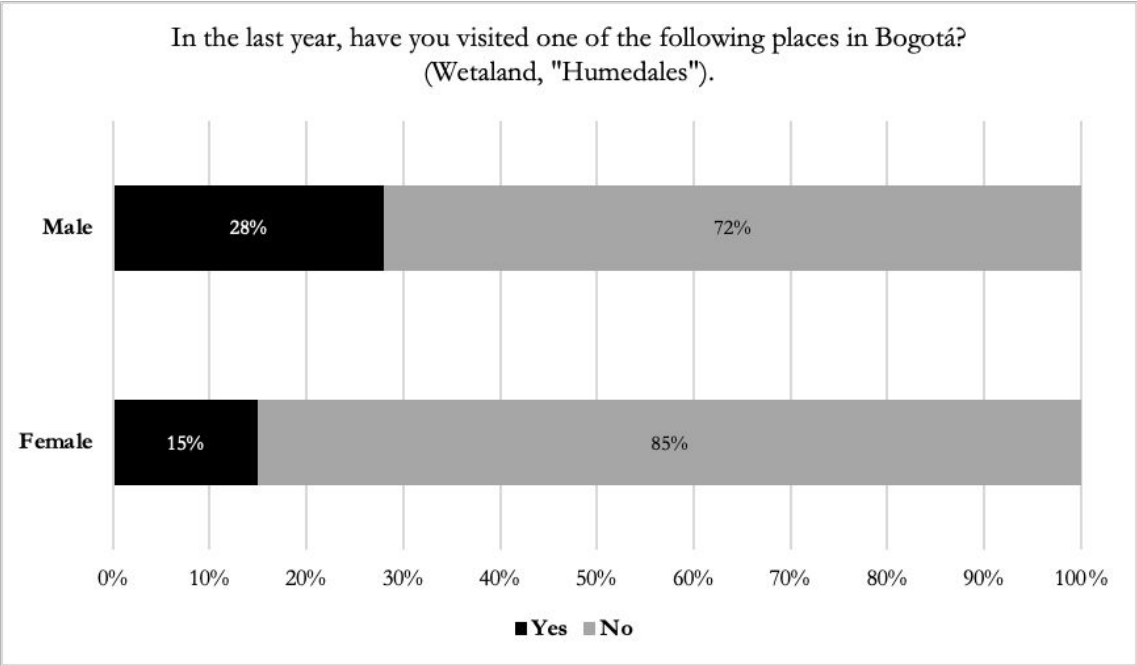
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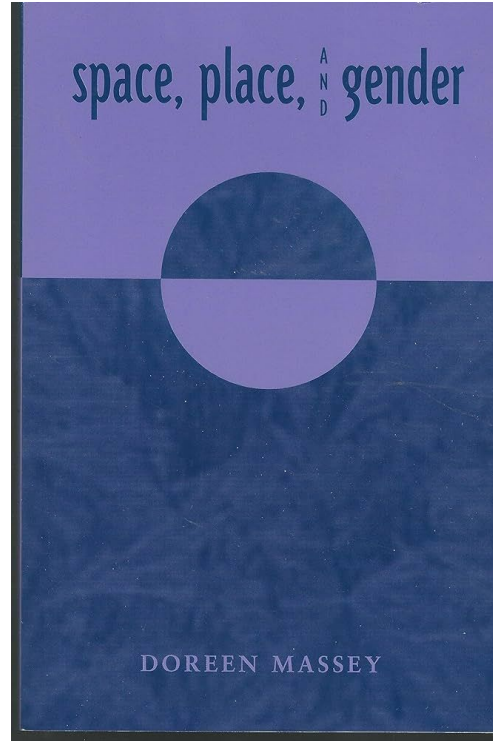
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Source: National Survey of Use of Time, DANE (2020).



Source: Executive Document Environmental Culture Survey (2021).



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people living with **animals** are 1.3 more likely to recycle

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Independent variable

“companion species [for instance, dogs and humans] infect each other all the time...for good and for ill. Bodily ethical and political obligations are infectious, or they should be”

Donna Haraway (2016, p. 29)





57% lives with animals (ECA, 2021)
48% consider animals “sensitive life beings with emotions” (ECA, 2021)

Thanks!