

Sufficient blood supply is a continuous problem for health care systems around the world. The diversity of systems is also manifested as different methods of compensation and motivation of donors. During the last century the different types of compensation and motivation have brought about various high probabilities of transmission of infectious diseases. The goal of this thesis is to provide a sufficient description of donors' motivations in the Czech Republic and elsewhere. The first part aims to compare the risk of financially compensated blood donors and those who are not compensated. The second part gives a description of characteristics of the sample donors from the Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion in Prague. A probit model is used to analyse the sensitivity of donors to two benefits provided by the state, these benefits are either a paid working day-off on the day of donation or the possibility of deduction of 2000 CZK from one's taxable income for each donation.