

FUA-LEVEL WATER EFFICIENCY AND REUSE RELATED PUBLIC PERCEPTION ASSESSMENT - BUDAPEST FUA

Deliverable: D.T3.1.4
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Version 1
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1. BACKGROUND

The data collection was implemented between 30th October and 10th December 2019, basically targeting online the inhabitants of Budapest FUA. Additional paper-based data collection was performed in municipal institutes of Zugl6.

623 answers were collected during the period, **550 answers are from the FUA of Budapest**. Only the FUA related data were considered in the analysis.

1.1. Gender

By the available statistics the gender distribution in Budapest is 55% female and 45% male in the age group over 15. In the sample of the survey female are strongly overrepresented: 76% of responders are female and 24% are male.

1.2. Age

The group of middle age population is slightly overrepresented in the sample: 75% of responders are in the age 26-65, compared to the 66% rate in the whole population. Young people are representing 11%, elderly 14% in the sample, instead of the 13% and 21% rates in the whole population of Budapest.

1.3. Residence

By the recent available statistics 60% (1,78 M) of the Budapest FUA population lives in Budapest and 40% (1,19 M) in surrounding settlements, however the rates are changing year by year. Due to the methodology of data collection, the service area of the Budapest Sewage Networks and limits of the survey, the sample focuses strongly Budapest (86% of responses comes from Budapest) and only a 14% of the responders are living in other settlements of the FUA.

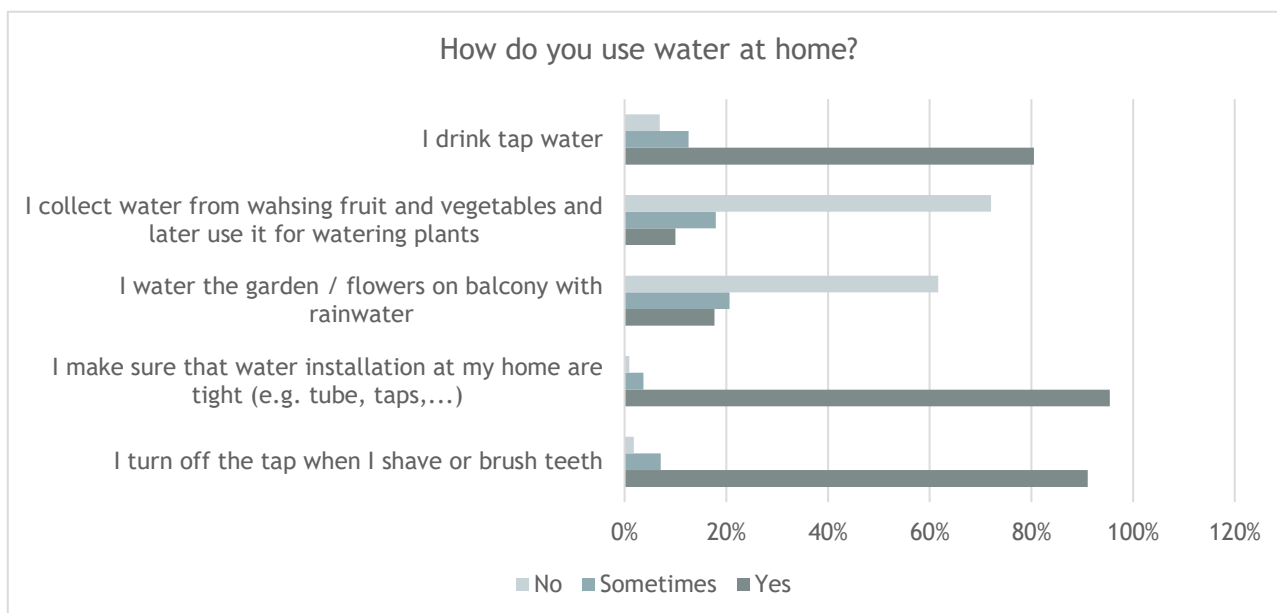


2. PERSONAL USES

2.1. Habits

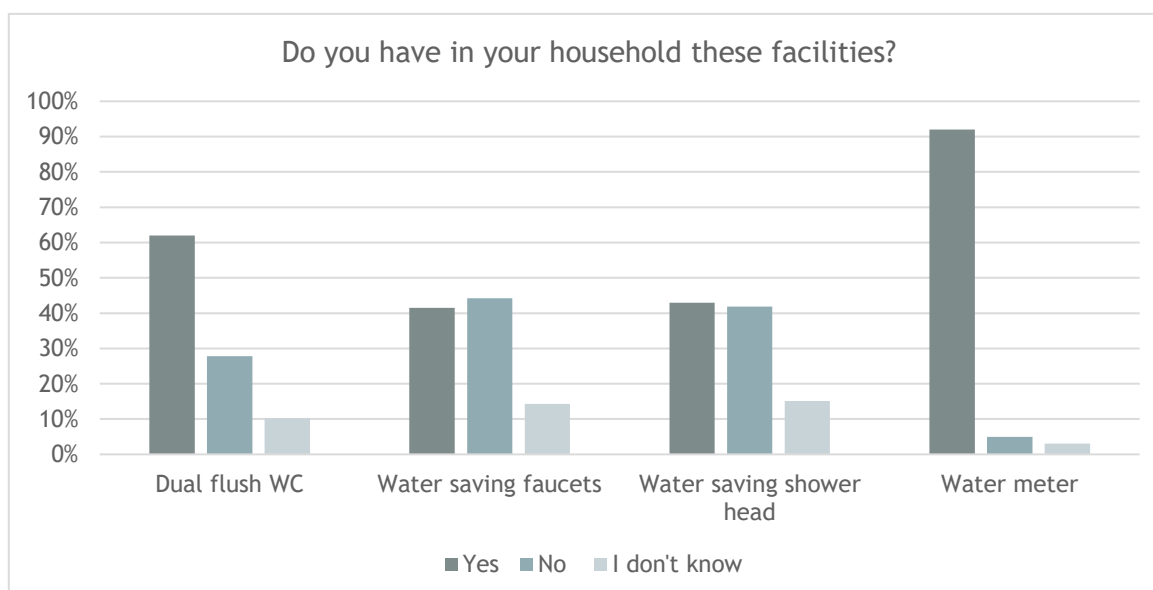
91% of responders turns off the tap during saving and brushing teeth, 95% responded of tight water installation at home and 81% drinks tap water.

Collecting and reuse rainwater or grey water are not so popular, only 18 and 10 % of responded yes on this question.



2.2. Facilities

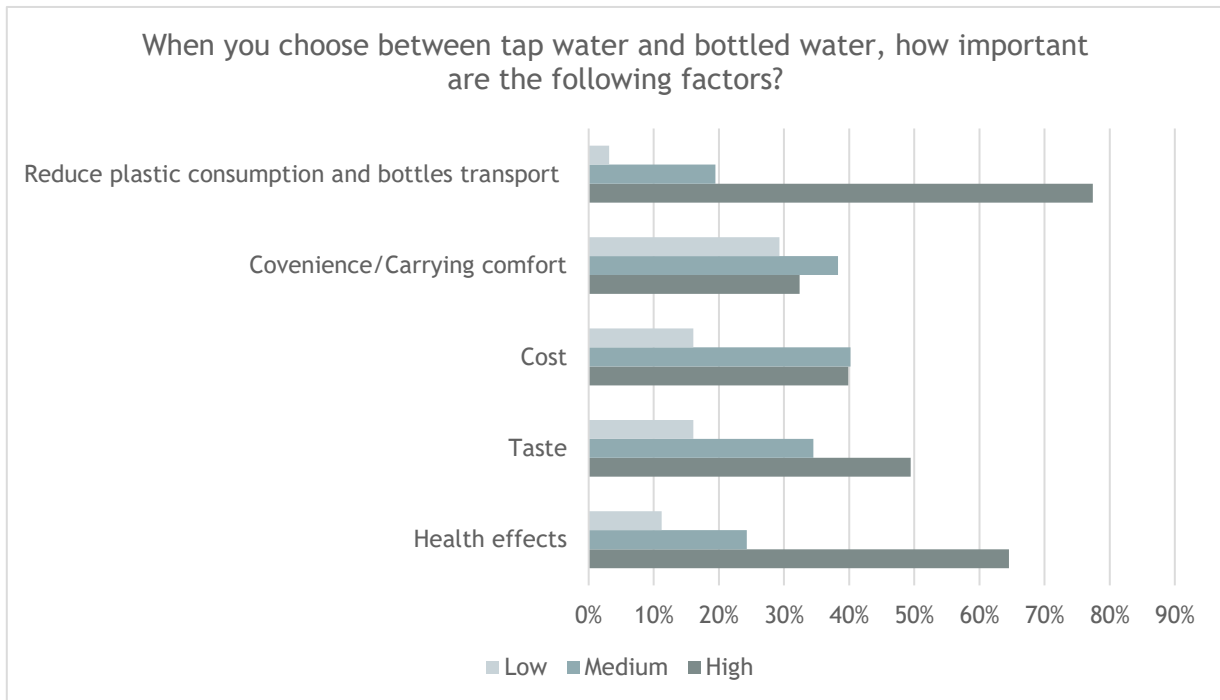
A significant rate of the households owns water saving facilities: 62% has dual flush toilet, 41% and 43% has water saving faucet and shower head and 92% has water meter.





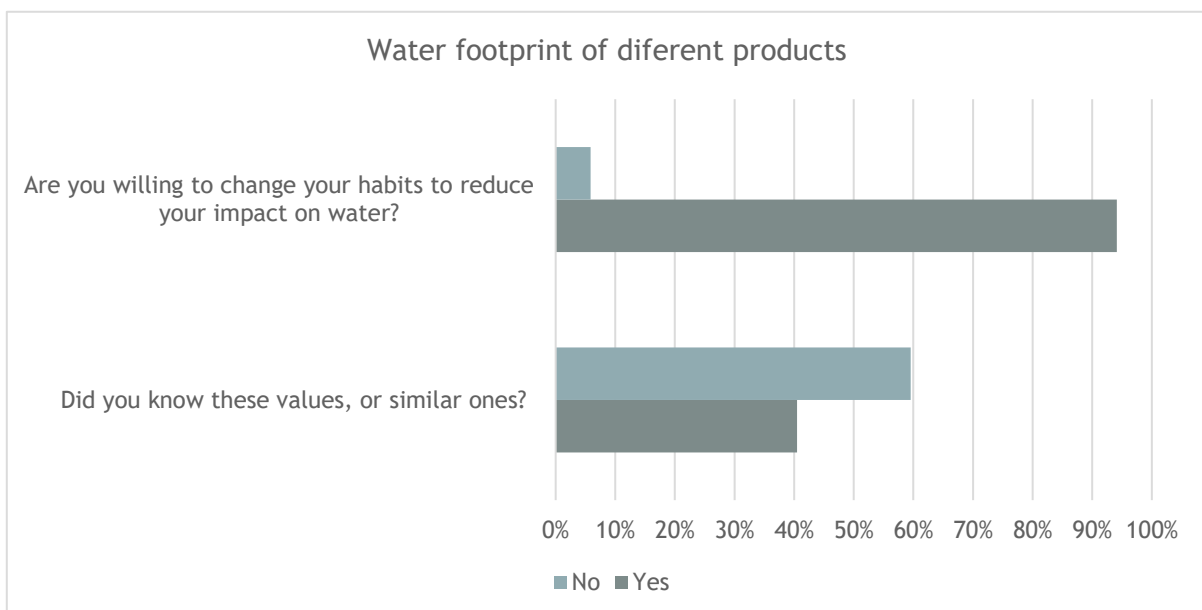
2.3. Bottle or tap?

When it comes to decide drinking bottled or tap water the following factors show high importance of the responders in Budapest FUA: reducing the plastic consumption and bottle transport (77%), health effects (65%) and taste (49%).



2.4. Water footprint

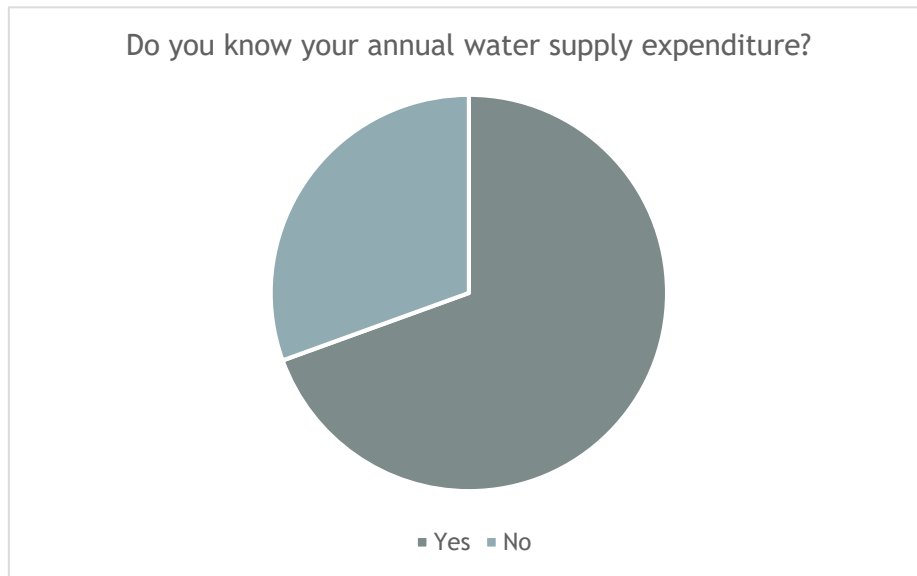
The impressive data of the water footprint of different products were not in the evidence of the responders: 60% had no information about the water needs of the products in the example, and 94% of them are open to change their habits to reduce the environmental impacts.





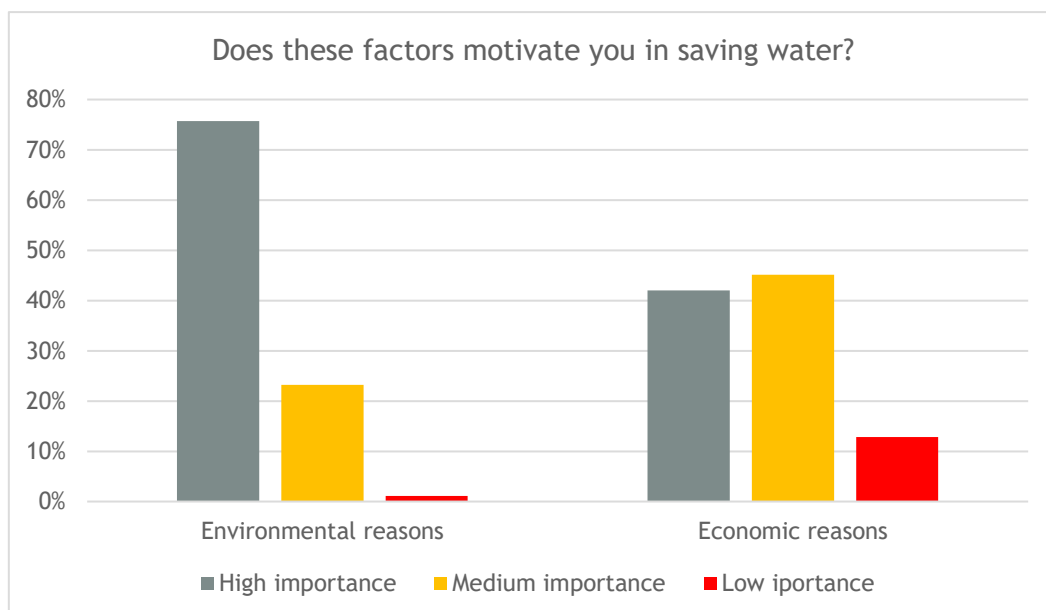
2.5. Annual costs

However, 92% of the households has water meter, only 69% of responders are aware of the annual costs of the water supply. (Bills are coming bi-monthly in Budapest.)



2.6. Motivation

The responders indicated environmental factor as the highest motivation factor in water saving. For 76% environment is high important driver in savings, money get 42% rate.



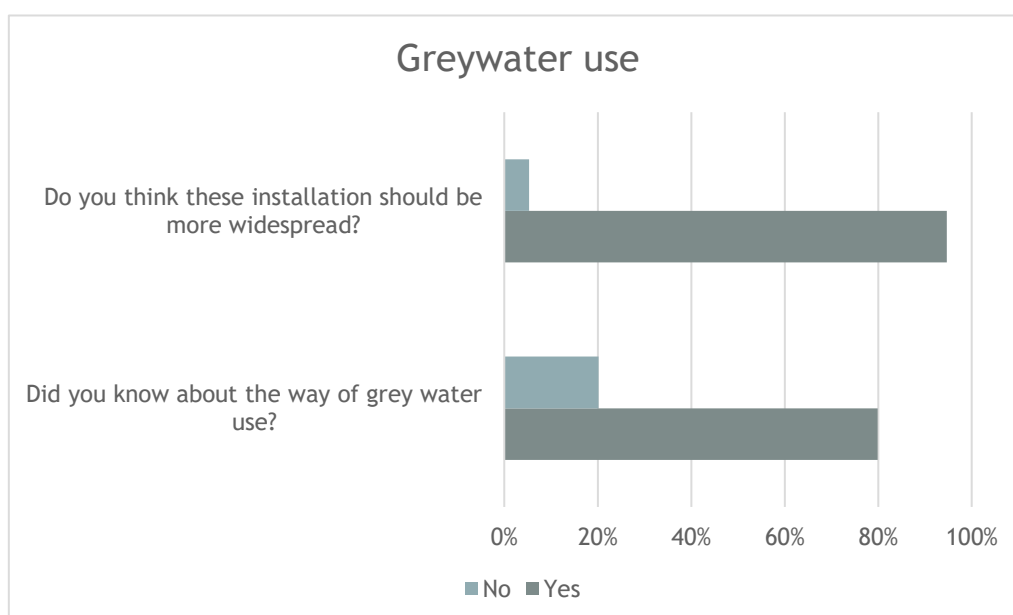
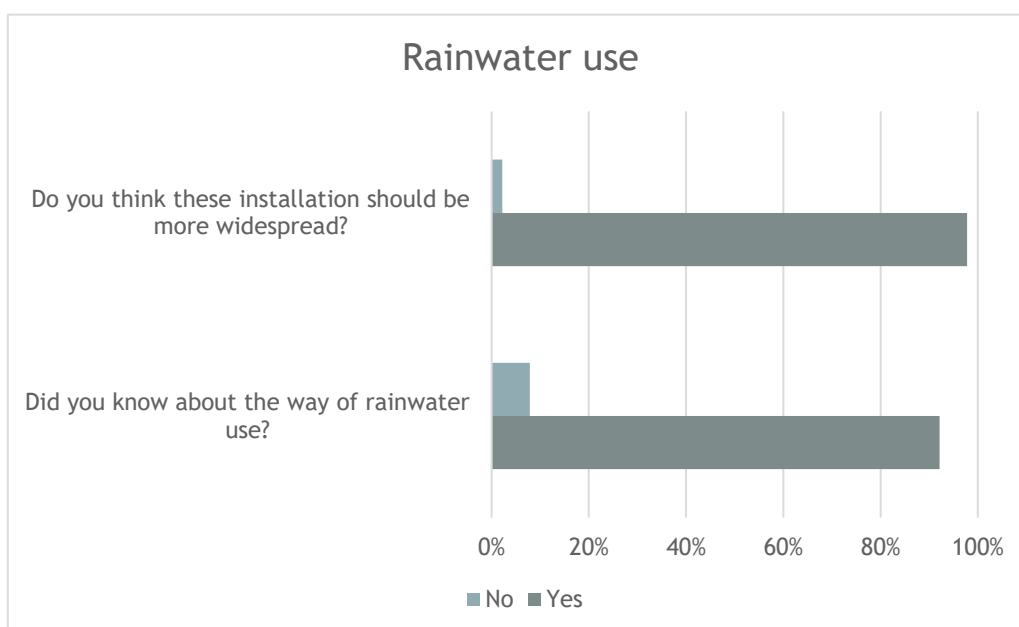


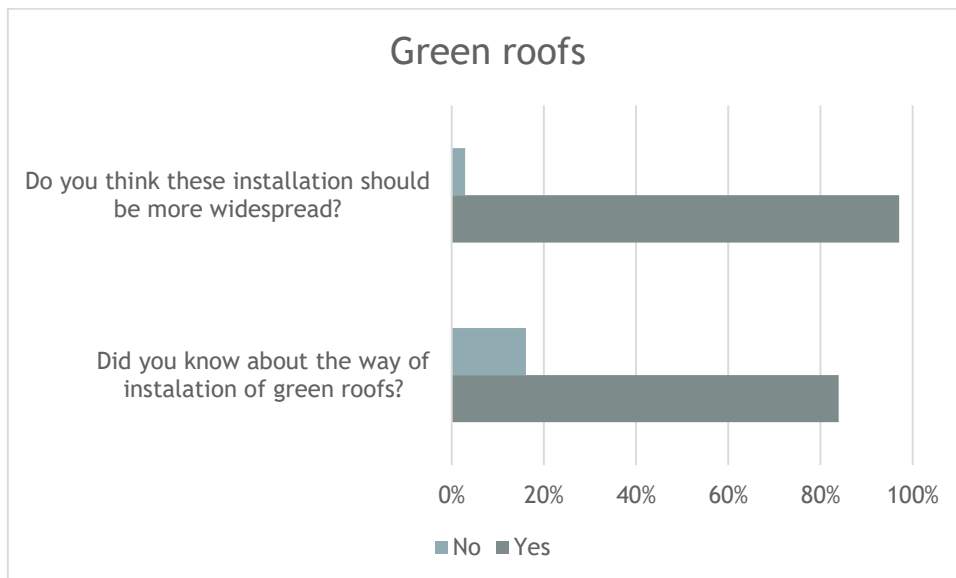
3. PROPER WATER USE AND REUSE

Due to missing information, and low priority of the topic in Hungary the question on leakage of pipes in the FUA was left out.

3.1. Rainwater use, greywater and green roofs

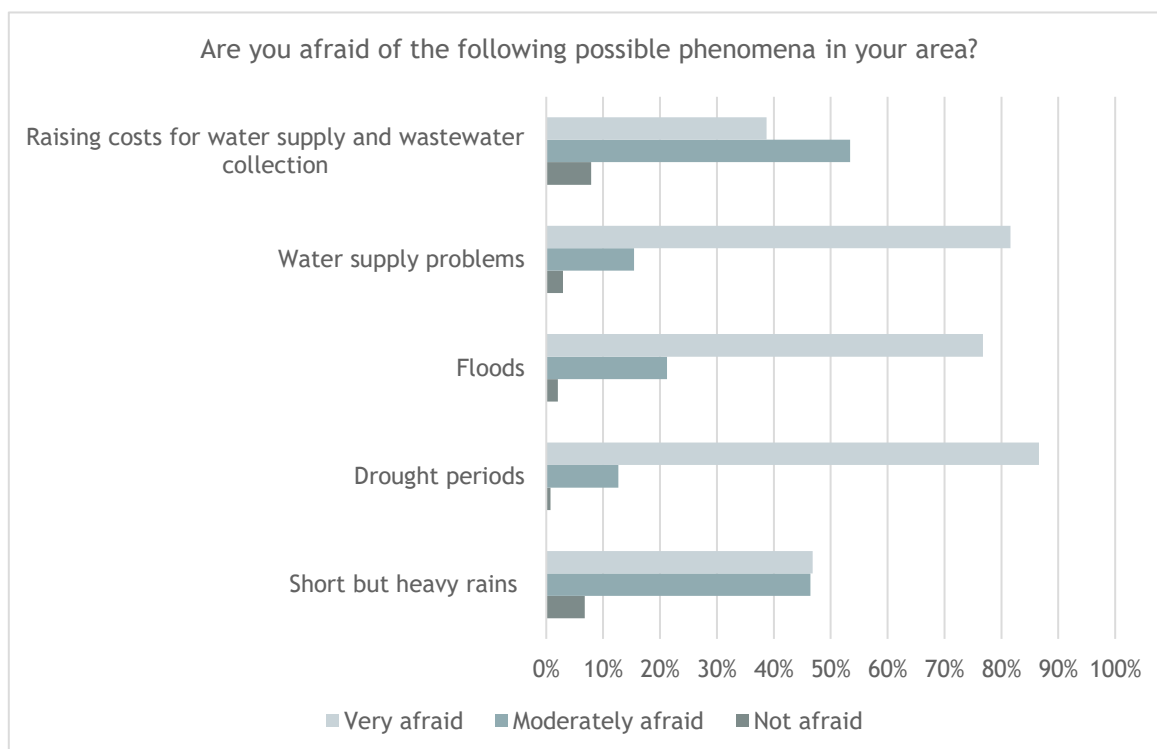
The sustainable solutions of in city water management are well known and very popular in the groups of responders. The awareness of the technologies is over 80% (92% of rainwater collection and use, 80% of greywater and 84% of green roofs). 98% of responders agree with the spread of rainwater technologies, 95% are OK with greywater use and 97% would be happy with more green roofs in cities.





3.2. Effects of climate change: are you afraid?

The possible effects of climate change in water management cause climate anxiety. The most threatening phenomena for the responders in Budapest FUA are the drought periods (87% are very afraid of it), water supply problems (82% are very afraid) and floods (77% are very afraid).





3.3. Information campaigns

According to of responders 88% campaigns are useful (52%) or very useful (36%), only 12% consider info campaigns not very useful in the proper use and reuse of water.

