



Water reuse in France Social perception of an unknown practice

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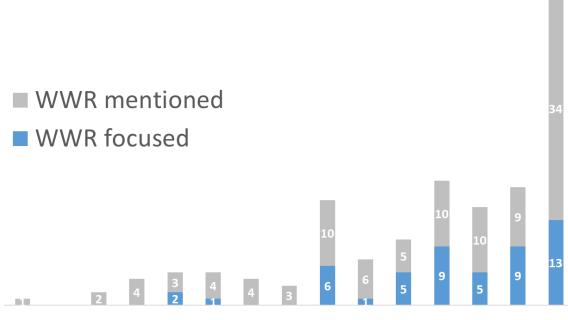
INTRODUCTION



Wastewater reuse in France

Only few local cases

Receiving very little media attention



2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 156 French newspaper articles (2000 – 2017)



INTRODUCTION



Wastewater reuse: object of misleading interpretation but of positive opinion

| Water is a limited resource in France | 73% |
|--|------------|
| I will face water shortage in my region in the future | 59% |
| Water is subject to sanitary controls | 96% |
| I trust tap water primarily because it's controlled | 81% |
| I trust the health authorities to monitor water quality | 83% |
| The authorities take the utmost precautions to ensure that tap water quality standards protect consumers' health | 75% |
| Wastewater is used directly to produce drinking water | 52% |
| Wastewater is cleaned before being released into the environment | 40% |
| I would accept to use tap water from WWR for my domestic uses (hygiene, sanitation, cleaning) | 86% |
| I would accept to eat vegetables irrigated with WWR | 75% |
| I'd be willing to drink tap water from the sewage recycling plant | 53% |

Key assertions in relation to WWR given by people interviewed in the 2018 French national barometer



THE QUESTION



Public acceptance of « products » made with reclaimed water



Recreational uses

(Planned behavior – Icek Ajzen, 1991)

Behavior







Agricultural uses



Intention

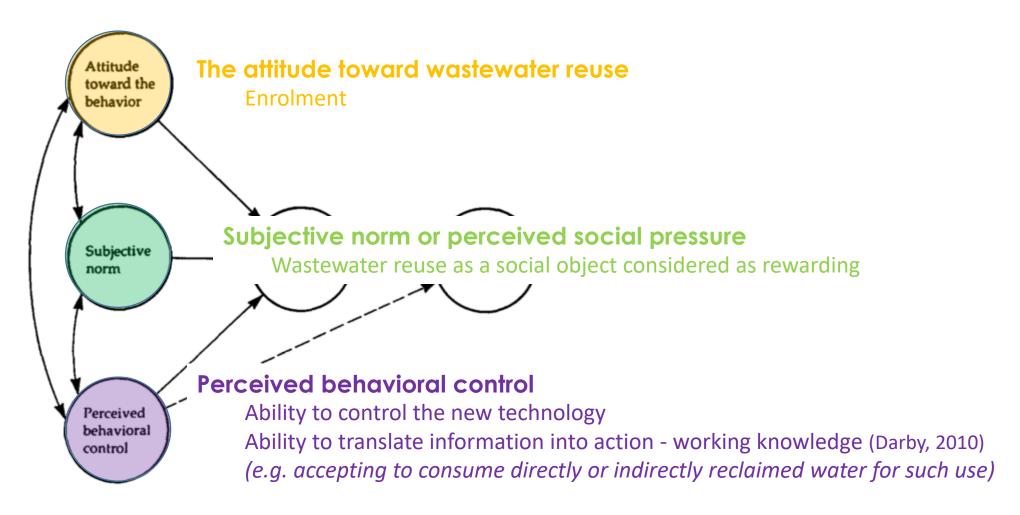


THE QUESTION



Public acceptance of « products » made with reclaimed water

(Planned behavior – Ajzen, 1991)



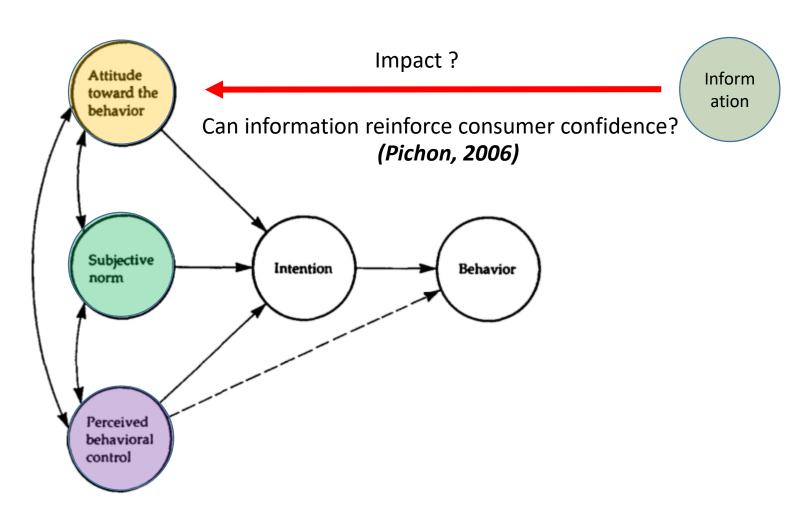


THE QUESTION



Public acceptance of « products » made with reclaimed water

(Planned behavior – Ajzen, 1991)





SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF AN UNKNOWN PRACTICE



Household survey



4 steps:

- 1. Social representation
- 2. Factors influencing attitude
- 3. Role of information
- 4. Behavioral intention



RESULT 1.



On social representation of « Treated wastewater »

Give me 3 words that come to mind when you think of "treated wastewater"

Order them of importance

| | | Level of interest | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--|------------------|--|
| | | High (rank<2) | Low (rank ≥ 2) | |
| Frequency of occurrence | High (≥ 10%) | The core: quantitative and qualitative centrality area | First perimeter | |
| | Low (<10%) | Contrasting elements | Second perimeter | |



RESULT 1.



No social representation of « Treated wastewater »

Give me 3 words that come to mind when you think of "treated wastewater" Order them of importance **Level of interest** Low (rank \geq 2) High (rank<2) High (≥ 10%) Wastewater treatment plant (16%) None Recycling (9%), environment (7%), treated Toilet (2%), disgust (1%), Frequency of wastewater (6%), sanitation (4%), pollution network (1%), organic occurrence Low (<10%) (4%), dirt (3%), clean (3%), water (3%), water pollutant (1%), chemical saving (3%), positive opinion (2%), process process (1%), waste

RESULT 2.

Citizens see WWR as an opportunity

(2%), cost (2%), potable (2%), septic tank (1%)

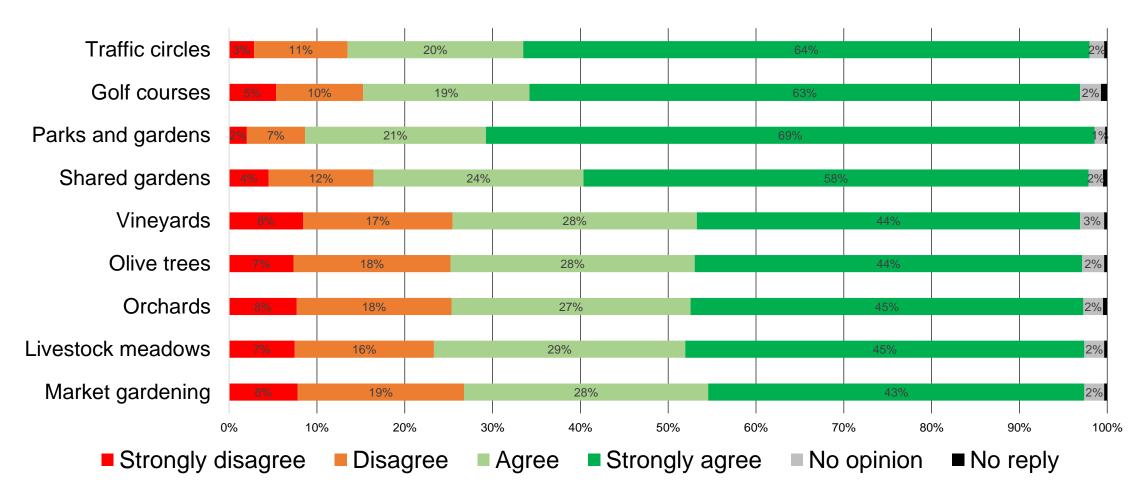
(1%), ...



RESULT 3.



Citizens well intentioned toward WWR, and even more so as the usage is far distant





RESULT 3.



Citizens well intentioned toward WWR, and even more so as the usage is far distant

| | Parks and gardens | Wine | Market gardening | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------|------------------|--|
| Disgust | - | - | - | |
| Environmental sensitivity | + | + | + | |
| Risk perception | - | - | - | |
| Information | | + | + | |
| Trust in technologies | + | | | |
| Gender | | | Women (-) | |
| Age | | | | |
| Information habits | | | | |

Explaining factors influencing attitudes



RESULT 4.



The effect of information on consumer confidence

teurs:1 2 N'denquête Lieu Irrigation avec des Baux Usées Traffées (BJT)

information (204)

Neutral information (308)





Persuasive information (176)

Do you support local food systems? Is yes, stick a blue tag

Commitment (155)





RESULT 4.



Citizens trust neutral information more than positive information











| | | No information N = 204 | Neutral N = 309 | Persuasive N = 176 | Commitment N = 154 |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Recreational uses | Strongly disagree | 2% | 3% | 3% | 5% |
| | Disagree | 11% | 7% | 6% | 13% |
| | Agree | 21% | 16% | 27% | 19% |
| | Strongly agree | 64% | 72% | 62% | 61% |
| | No opinion | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Agricultural uses | Strongly disagree | 8% | 8% | 4% | 8% |
| | Disagree | 22% | 12% | 17% | 18% |
| | Agree | 28% | 23% | 32% | 29% |
| | Strongly agree | 37% | 55% | 44% | 44% |
| | No opinion | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% |



RESULT 5.



A change in purchasing habits with a great economic impact on local producers





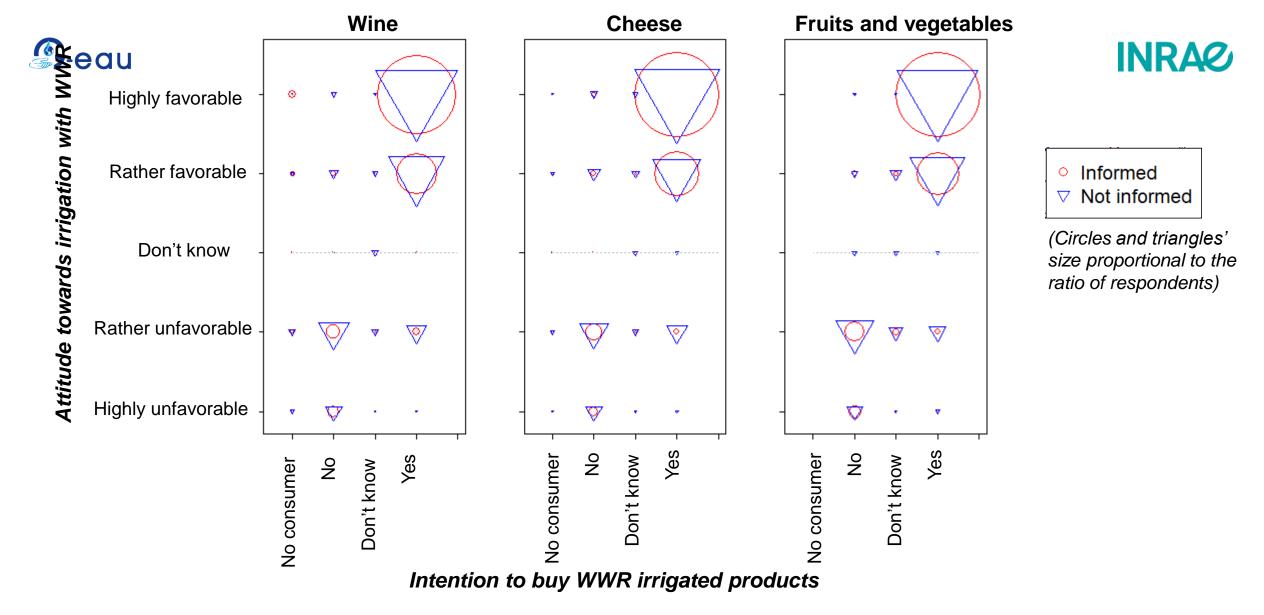


| Attitudes | No information | | Information | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| Attitudes | No purchase | Purchase | Don't know | No purchase | Purchase | Don't know |
| Disagree | 76% | 13% | 38% | 75% | 7% | 48% |
| Agree | 22% | 86% | 31% | 23% | 91% | 41% |
| No opinion | 2% | 1% | 31% | 2% | 2% | 11% |
| Total | 26% | 66% | 8% | 20% | 75% | 5% |

Behavioral intentions (case of wine)

RESULT 6.

A strong cohesion between attitudes and behavioural projections ...



RESULT 6.

A strong cohesion between attitudes and behavioural projections, but some apparent contradictions



CONCLUSION



Social perception of an unknown practice

- Some confirmations (national statistics + literature on sociotechnical factors influencing attitudes of WWR):
 - An unknown practice
 - Information plays a role on the social perception of WWR
 - Key factors: perception, disgust, type of use

Warnings:

- Only a survey on attitudes and behavioral intentions on an unknown practice, no observation
- Currently ignored by the media
- The communication paradox:

By communicating, agricultural producers would strengthen the social acceptability of their project at the expense of a potential loss of customers.



CONCLUSION



Quelques informations complémentaires sur un échantillon de "sachants"

- Etudiants master eau (santé, société, littoral, hydrologie, hydrogéologie, agriculture) + COPIL Sopolo
 - = 128 personnes ayant totalement répondu ou fait la demarche (intention goûter)
- ¾ estiment que "les connaissances sont trop lacunaires pour dire que les EUT peuvent être utilisées sans risque pour la santé".

Le sentiment de dégoût vient renforcer la perception de risques persistants.

Le dégout est beaucoup moins répandu mais décisif dans l'intention d'achat

Grand défi de confiance dans la filière

Merci

Pour en savoir plus :

Garin, P., Montginoul, M., Noury, B., 2021. Waste water reuse in France – social perception of an unfamiliar practice. Water Supply 21, 1913-1926.

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