

Best Value Criteria – Customer Research

Final Report

Water Resources South East

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4 City Road
London EC1Y 2AA

 +44 (0) 20 7580 5383
 eftec@eftec.co.uk
 eftec.co.uk

This document has been prepared for WRSE by:

Economics for the Environment Consultancy Ltd (eftec)

4 City Road

London

EC1Y 2AA

www.eftec.co.uk

Study team:

Adams Koshy (eftec)

Allan Provins (eftec)

Sophie Neupauer (eftec)

Jo East (eftec associate)

Dr. Ali Chalak (eftec associate and American University of Beirut)

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Document evolution

Final Report	28/05/21	Reviewed by Allan Provins
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Summary

Introduction

The WRSE regional plan will set out the actions and investments – including measures to reduce leaks, help households and businesses save water, and increase the amount of water available for supply - that are needed from 2025 to 2100, to ensure there is a secure water supply system for all customers in the South East of England. The plan will take into account expected population growth, changes in climate, and extreme events such as sustained periods of drought, and will form the basis of the six WRSE companies individual water resource management plans (WRMP).

In developing the regional plan, WRSE needs to find the right balance across a combination of regulatory requirements – including reducing the risk emergency drought measures to 1-in-500 for any one year and taking less water from sensitive river habitats – and discretionary enhancements relating to the extent to which the plan builds in ‘insurance’ and flexibility to cope with disruption and extreme weather events and how much it aims to further reduce water use by households and businesses. One way in which WRSE will assess these choices and associated trade-offs in terms of outcomes for customers and the environment is by comparing the performance of alternative candidate plans against a set of ‘best value criteria’ (Table S.1), which follow recent UKWIR guidance¹. The criteria reflect a range of outcomes and benefits associated with an enhanced plan over the least cost approach to delivering the minimum planning requirements (the ‘least cost plan’), including resilience, environmental impacts, biodiversity, and wider socio-economic and customer benefits.

The objective of this study was to conduct quantitative research to provide customer preference weights for the WRSE best value criteria. The research was implemented through a representative online survey of household customers in the South East, with 309 respondents representing all six WRSE companies completing the survey. A choice modelling approach was used to estimate the preference weights for the best value criteria.

Table S.1: WRSE best value planning criteria

Outcome	Value criteria	Metric
Deliver a secure supply of water to customers and other sectors to 2100	Meet the supply demand balance	Public Water Supply - supply demand balance profile (MI/day)
		Provides additional water needed by other sectors (MI/day)
	Leakage	50% reduction in leakage by each company by 2050 from 2017/18 baseline (%)
% leakage reduction above 50%		

¹ UKWIR (2020) Deriving a Best Value Water Resources Management Plan.

Outcome	Value criteria	Metric
	Water consumption	Distribution input per head of population (Litres/person)
	Customer preference	Customer preference for option type (score)
Deliver environmental improvement and benefits to society	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Programme benefit (score max)
		Programme disbenefit (score min)
	Natural capital	Enhancement of Natural Capital Value (£m)
	Abstraction reduction	Reduction in the volume of water abstracted at identified sites (ML/day) and by when (date)
	Biodiversity	Net-gain score (%)
	Carbon	Cost of carbon offsetting (£m)
Increase the resilience of the region's water systems	Drought resilience	Achieve 1 in 500-year drought resilience (date achieved)
	Resilience assessment - reliability	Programme reliability score
	Resilience assessment - adaptability	Programme adaptability score
	Resilience assessment - evolvability	Programme evolvability score
Delivered at a cost that is acceptable to customers	Programme cost	Net Present Value (NPV) using the Social Time Preference Rate (£m)
	Intergenerational equity	Health rate (THDR 1%)

Source: WRSE (2021) Developing our 'Best Value' multi-sector regional resilience plan, A consultation on our objectives, value criteria and metrics, February 2021.

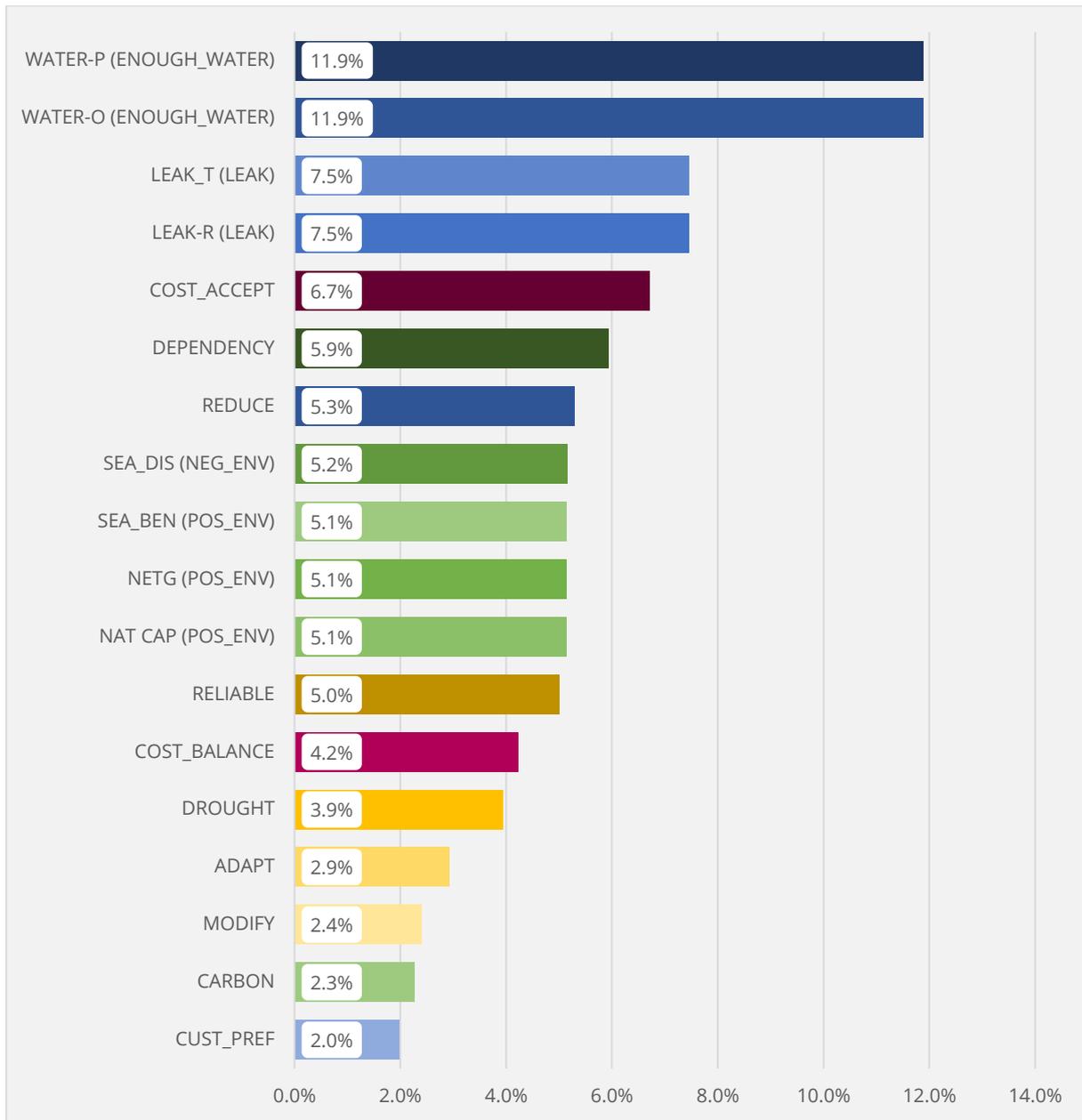
Results

The main results are reported in Figure S.1. They indicate the following “tiering” of customers’ priorities for the regional plan outcomes:

- **Top priorities:** foremost to ensure the long-term security of supply in the region, both for public supply purposes and other sectors. Ranking just below this are the key considerations for improving the efficiency of the water supply system in terms of reducing leakage and reducing its dependency on sensitive habitats and groundwater sources, along with the cost and customer affordability constraints for the plan.
- **Mid-tier priorities:** feature several dimensions of the performance of the plan relating to wider environmental impacts, reducing demand for water, and improving resilience to extreme events.
- **Lower priorities:** include wider aspects of the resilience of the water supply system, including minimising the risk of emergency drought restrictions, along with balancing the carbon impact and the mix of options used.

Overall respondent feedback on the survey was positive, indicating that there was a good level of understanding of the best value criteria and the choice task exercise. Overall, the study results are judged to be robust and fit-for-purpose for use in WRSE’s investment modelling process.

Figure S.1: Customer preference weights for best value criteria



Label

CUST_PREF
 CARBON
 MODIFY
 ADAPT
 DROUGHT
 COST_BALANCE
 RELIABLE
 NAT CAP (POS_ENV)
 NETG (POS_ENV)
 SEA_BEN (POS_ENV)
 SEA_DIS (NEG_ENV)
 REDUCE
 DEPENDENCY
 COST_ACCEPT
 LEAK-R (LEAK)
 LEAK_T (LEAK)
 WATER-O (ENOUGH_WATER)
 WATER-P (ENOUGH_WATER)

Metric

Customer preference for option type
 Cost of carbon offsetting
 Programme evolvability score
 Programme adaptability score
 1 in 500-year drought resilience
 Health rate (THDR 1%)
 Programme reliability score
 Enhancement of natural capital value
 Net-gain score
 Programme benefit (score max)
 Programme disbenefit (score min)
 Distribution input per head of population
 Reduction in the volume of water abstracted at identified sites
 Net present value using the social time preference rate
 Percentage leakage reduction above 50%
 50% reduction in leakage by 2050
 Provides additional water needed by other sectors
 Public water supply - supply demand balance profile

Criteria

Customer preference
 Carbon
 Resilience assessment - evolvability
 Resilience assessment - adaptability
 Drought resilience
 Intergenerational equity
 Resilience assessment - reliability
 Natural capital
 Biodiversity
 Strategic environmental assessment
 Water consumption
 Abstraction reduction
 Programme cost
 Leakage
 Meet the supply demand balance

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Water Resources South East (WRSE) is an alliance of the six water companies that supply the South East region of England. In collaboration with other stakeholders, WRSE is developing the South East's regional resilience plan. The multi-sector plan will cover water resource planning needs for public water supply and other users for the period 2025-2100 with the aim to deliver *"the best value to customers, society and the environment... to secure long-term resilience"*².

The regional plan will set out the actions and investments – such as measures to reduce leaks, help households and businesses save water, and increase the amount of water available for supply - that are needed from 2025 to 2100, to ensure there is a secure water supply system for all customers in the region. The plan will take into account expected population growth, changes in climate, and extreme events such as sustained periods of drought, and will form the basis of each company's own individual water resource management plan (WRMP). It also provides the wider planning context in which large-scale integrated solutions are being developed as Strategic Resource Options (SROs) by collaborative groups of companies and stakeholders.

As a minimum, the plan will aim to deliver on the objectives set out in the National Framework for Water Resources³. This includes: reducing the risk emergency drought measures to 1-in-500 for any one year; taking less water from sensitive river habitats; reducing leakage by 50% of current levels by 2050; measures to help customers save water; and working with manufacturers and builders on water efficiency standards. Beyond the minimum requirements several areas for discretionary enhancements to the plan are being considered by WRSE. This includes: the extent to which it is adaptable and builds in 'insurance' and flexibility to cope with disruption and unexpected events (e.g. flooding); whether it seeks to further reduce the dependency of the water system of the environment beyond statutory requirements; and how much it aims to further reduce water use (e.g. in line with proposed targets for per capita consumption).

WRSE needs to find the 'right' balance across these discretionary choices as part of the process of determining the best value plan for the region. One way in which WRSE will assess these choices and associated trade-offs in terms of outcomes for customers and the environment is by comparing the performance of alternative candidate plans against a set of 'best value criteria', which follow recent UKWIR guidance⁴. The criteria reflect a range of outcomes and benefits associated with an enhanced plan over the least cost approach to delivering the minimum planning requirements (the 'least cost plan'), including resilience, environmental impacts, biodiversity, and wider socio-economic and customer benefits. Within this, there is a role for customer research to understand the weight and priority to place on the outcomes represented by the best value criteria, which in turn will influence the balance of the regional plan.

² WRSE (2020) Future water resource requirements for South East England. March.

³ Environment Agency (2020). Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources.

⁴ UKWIR (2020) Deriving a Best Value Water Resources Management Plan.

1.2 Research aim

The objective of this study was to conduct quantitative customer research to provide customer preference weights for the WRSE best value criteria (BVC) (Table 1.1). The results – the quantified customer preference weights - are an input to the WRSE investment modelling process.

The BVC represent the range of factors – beyond just financial cost – that are being taken into account in the investment modelling process that will determine the preferred plan for the South East. The approach is essentially a form of multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) that tests the performance of candidate plans across a set of monetised and non-monetised impacts - as represented by the BVC - as part of the process of identifying the preferred plan.

Table 1.1: WRSE best value planning criteria

Outcome	Value criteria	Metric
Deliver a secure supply of water to customers and other sectors to 2100	Meet the supply demand balance	Public Water Supply - supply demand balance profile (MI/day)
		Provides additional water needed by other sectors (MI/day)
	Leakage	50% reduction in leakage by each company by 2050 from 2017/18 baseline (%)
		% leakage reduction above 50%
Water consumption	Distribution input per head of population (Litres/person)	
Customer preference	Customer preference for option type (score)	
Deliver environmental improvement and benefits to society	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Programme benefit (score max)
		Programme disbenefit (score min)
	Natural capital	Enhancement of Natural Capital Value (£m)
	Abstraction reduction	Reduction in the volume of water abstracted at identified sites (MI/day) and by when (date)
	Biodiversity	Net-gain score (%)
Carbon	Cost of carbon offsetting (£m)	
Increase the resilience of the region's water systems	Drought resilience	Achieve 1 in 500-year drought resilience (date achieved)
	Resilience assessment - reliability	Programme reliability score
	Resilience assessment - adaptability	Programme adaptability score
	Resilience assessment - evolvability	Programme evolvability score
Delivered at a cost that is acceptable to customers	Programme cost	Net Present Value (NPV) using the Social Time Preference Rate (£m)
	Intergenerational equity	Health rate (THDR 1%)

Source: WRSE (2021) Developing our 'Best Value' multi-sector regional resilience plan, A consultation on our objectives, value criteria and metrics, February 2021.

The customer research was implemented as an online survey with a representative sample of customers in the South East, with coverage of all six WRSE companies. A choice modelling approach was used to quantify the relative importance (weight and priority) customers place on the BVC.

1.3 Report structure

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** outlines the research methodology, including the survey design, content and sampling approach;
- **Section 3** presents the main results, covering the sample profile, customer preference weights, and respondent feedback; and
- **Section 4** summarises key findings.

The main report content is supported by three appendices:

- Appendix A: Customer survey
- Appendix B: Best value criteria mapping to choice task attributes
- Appendix C: Customer preference weights for best value criteria

2. Methodology

2.1 Survey design and testing

The initial content and material for the online survey was developed from the preceding quantitative customer research for WRSE carried out in October – November 2020⁵. This previous research included the design, testing and implementation of a survey that provided customer preference weights for supply and demand options for the regional plan. Relevant content from the previous survey was retained - including the “scene-setting” explanatory information for respondents, along with screening / quotas question, household profile questions, and appropriate respondent feedback questions – allowing the upfront survey development and testing work to focus on respondent understanding of the best value criteria (BVC) and the specification of the customer preference exercise.

Design and testing

The content and materials for the survey were tested via an online bulletin board exercise with a group of household customers recruited from across the WRSE region (13 participants in total). The group featured a good mix of customers from differing demographic and socio-economic backgrounds. Exercises included asking participants to comment on the clarity and ease of understanding of BVC and the subsequent descriptions that were developed, along with ranking the BVC from “most important” to “least important” in terms of the outcomes the plan should achieve. Example materials are shown in Figure 2.1.

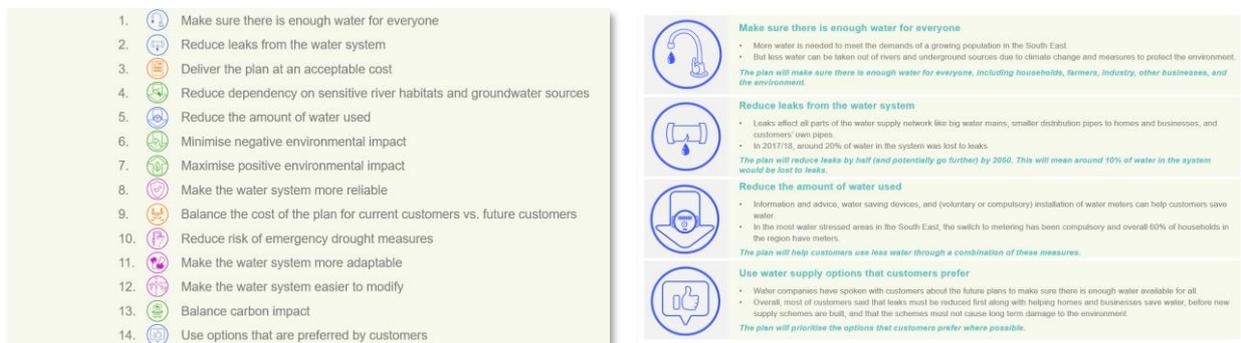


Figure 2.1: Example materials from customer testing

Participants generally found the BVC clear and easy to understand, which provided a clear starting point for further developing their descriptions in the survey materials. In terms of the ranking exercise, the two most important outcomes / constraints were “make sure there is enough water for everyone” and “reduce leaks from the water system”. Conversely, the lowest priority outcomes / constraints were “net zero carbon impact” and “use water supply options that customers prefer”.

Following the participant feedback, improvements to the survey materials included refining BVC definitions and designing the format and layout of the survey showcards to have headline information on the front of the card with a “rollover” on the flipside with more information (Figure 2.2).

⁵ eftec and ICS Consulting (2021) Customer Preferences to Inform Long-term Water Resource Planning - Part C Customer Survey, Report for Water Resources South East (WRSE), March 2021.



Figure 2.2: Final choice cards in the survey format (left is front of the card, right flipside)

The survey content was also reviewed by the WRSE ECB. This included the descriptions for the best value criteria and wider elements of the survey including the visual presentation and supporting explanation of the WRSE regional plan. Representatives from the companies’ Customer Challenge Group (CCG) were also engaged as part of the survey design and reporting phases.

Pilot survey

The survey was pilot tested with an online “soft launch” with 46 respondents to check length and time to complete and ensure that the routing of the survey and data collection were functioning correctly. No amendments to the survey were made following the soft launch.

2.2 Survey structure and content

Survey outline

The structure of the customer survey is set out in Table 2.1. Appendix A provides the full survey script and showcards for reference.

Table 2.1: Survey structure

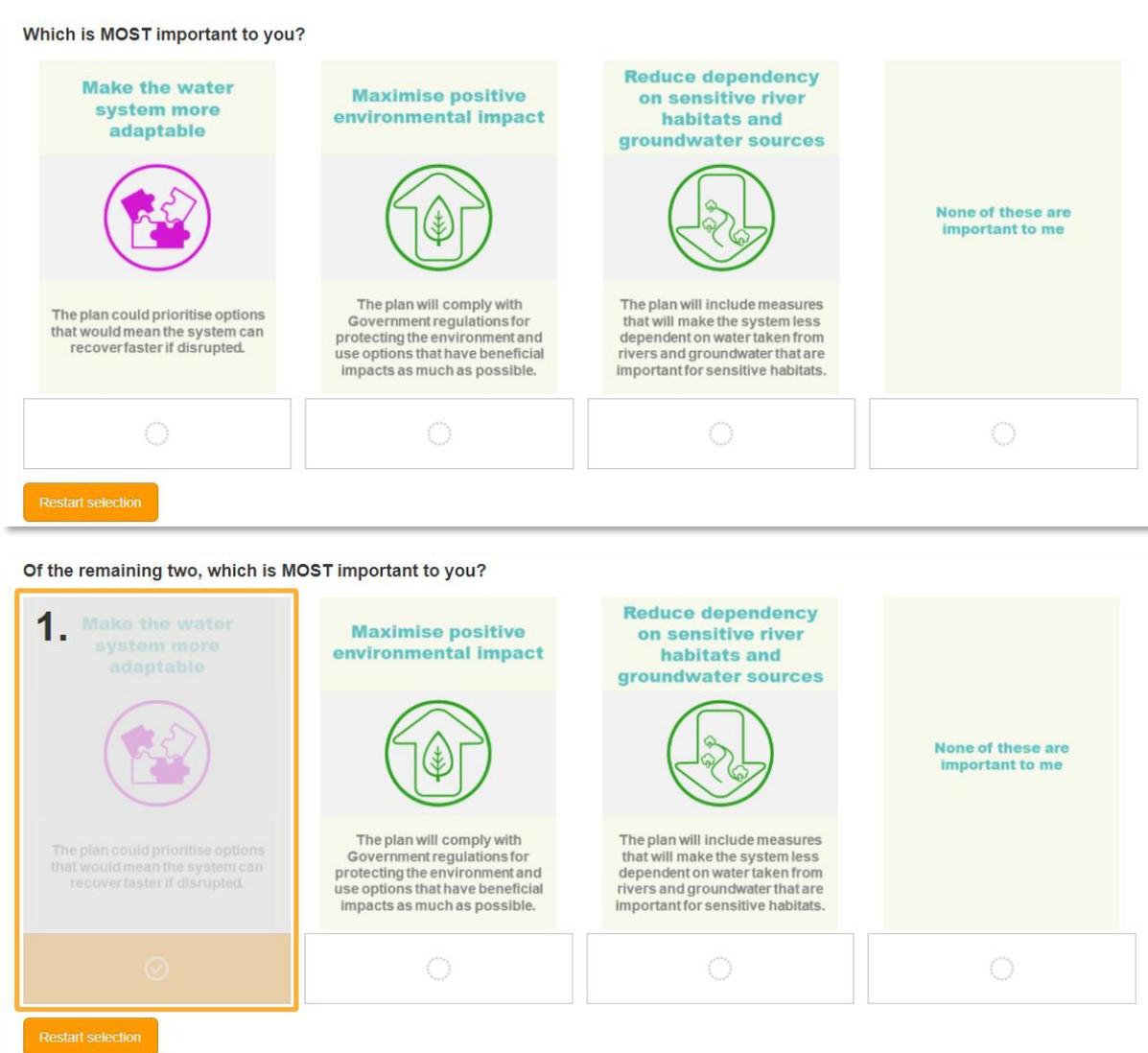
Section	Content
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to WRSE and purpose of survey
Section A: Respondent screening and quotas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondent screening: location Respondent quotas: age, gender, socio-economic group, water company
Section B: Value criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanatory information about the WRSE regional plan Value criteria Choice task exercise (best-worst scaling with progressive choice format), including instructions Initial follow-up questions on ease/difficulty of choices and most/least important factors (value criteria)
Section C: Follow-ups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes to long-term planning issues
Section D: Respondent profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic and demographic profile (household size, employment, education etc.) Disability, Priority Services Register (PSR)
Survey close	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey feedback Link to additional information on PSR Thank and close

Customer preference exercise

Customer preferences for the WRSE best value criteria were elicited via a best-worst scaling (BWS) choice task⁶. This is a stated preference method that is a suitable format for producing customer preference weights that can be used in investment modelling – such as the process underpinning the development of the regional plan by WRSE.

In the choice task, respondents were asked to consider different combinations of the “factors” (the value criteria) that WRSE are balancing in producing the regional plan. In each case respondents were presented with three of the best value criteria and asked to select which factor was most important – i.e. the priority for the regional plan – and then of the remaining two, which factor was most important. Respondents answered 14 choice questions in total. A statistical experimental design was used to determine the combinations of the factors respondents saw in each choice, with the design ensuring that across the sequence of repeated choices each respondent saw each value criteria at least once. Figure 2.3 shows the onscreen appearance of the choice task exercise.

Figure 2.3: Customer preference exercise layout – progressive choice format



⁶ See Louviere, J.J., Flynn, T.N. and Marley, A.A.J (2015) *Best-Worst Scaling: Theory, Methods and Applications*, Cambridge University Press.

The layout and appearance were developed and refined in the survey design and testing phase. Respondents were presented with the “label” for the factor, an accompanying icon, and short description of the factor – appearing onscreen as a card. As per Figure 2.2, additional information on the factor was provided via a rollover function, which flipped the card over. Prior to starting the choice task, respondents were provided with a set of instructions in the form of an animated gif that explained: (i) the key information shown on screen for each choice; (ii) how to display the additional information for each factor; and (iii) how to select the most important factor, and then the most important factor from the remaining two.

The choice task used a progressive choice format, asking for: (a) most important from the three factors; and then (b) most important from the two remaining factors⁷. This provides a full preference ranking for each combination of factors and across the full sample a rich dataset on the relative importance of the value criteria to support the estimation of customer preference weights.

Choice task attributes (best value criteria)

The WRSE best value criteria (Table 1.1) were formulated into 14 “attributes” for the choice task (the factors for balancing the plan as described above). The main focus was to prepare non-technical descriptions of the criteria that were clear and understandable for respondents, in terms of the objective for the regional plan – whether this was an outcome (e.g. reduce risk of emergency drought restrictions) or a constraint (e.g. affordability). Some best value criteria were merged where there was considerable overlap from a customer understanding perspective – namely strategic environmental assessment (max. score and min. score) and natural capital value, which was reduced to two attributes labelled as “maximise positive environmental impact” and “minimise negative environmental impact”.

Table 2.2 presents the non-technical descriptions of the best value criteria presented in the choice tasks, detailing the: (i) attribute labels; (ii) a short description of the factor; and (iii) additional information shown on the flip side of the attribute card. The full mapping between the WRSE BVC (Table 1.1) and the choice tasks attributes (Table 2.2) is provided in Appendix B for reference.

⁷ An alternative approach would be to use the conventional best-worst response format, asking respondents of the three factors shown, which was most important, and which was least important – this is also the basis of a max-diff type exercise which can also be used in quantitative research with customers. The progressive choice format was used, however, as this was judged to be easier for respondents complete, requiring them to pick the most important factor only in a given choice, rather than also requiring them to explicitly think about what was least important.

Table 2.2: Choice task attribute descriptions

Attribute label and description	Additional information
<p>Make sure there is enough water for everyone The plan will make sure there is enough water for everyone, including households, farmers, industry, other businesses, and the environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More water is needed to meet the demands of a growing population in the South East. • But less water can be taken out of rivers and underground sources due to climate change and measures to protect the environment.
<p>Reduce leaks from the water system The plan will reduce leaks by half (and potentially go further) by 2050. This will mean around 10% of water in the system would be lost to leaks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaks affect all parts of the water supply network like big water mains, smaller distribution pipes to homes and businesses, and customers’ own pipes. • In 2017/18, around 20% of water in the system was lost to leaks.
<p>Reduce the amount of water used The plan will help customers use less water through a combination of measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and advice, water saving devices, and (voluntary or compulsory) installation of water meters can help customers save water. • In the most water stressed areas in the South East, the switch to metering has been compulsory and overall 60% of households in the region have meters.
<p>Use water supply options that customers prefer The plan will prioritise the options that customers prefer where possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water companies have spoken with customers about the future plans to make sure there is enough water available for all. • Overall, most of customers said that leaks must be reduced first along with helping homes and businesses save water, before new supply schemes are built, and that the schemes must not cause long term damage to the environment.
<p>Maximise positive environmental impact The plan will comply with Government regulations for protecting the environment and use options that have beneficial impacts, as much as possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some options that save or supply water can have positive environmental impacts. • This includes helping to protect wildlife and creating new habitats, improving river quality, reducing risk of flooding and air pollution, and providing wider benefits for local communities (e.g. recreation sites).
<p>Minimise negative environmental impact The plan will comply with Government regulations for protecting the environment and avoid or minimise negative impacts, where possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The different options to supply water can have negative environmental impacts. • This includes loss of habitats, landscape and visual impacts from construction, new buildings and infrastructure, and emissions from operation of sites.
<p>Reduce dependency on sensitive river habitats and groundwater sources The plan will include measures that will make the system less dependent on water taken from rivers and groundwater that are important for sensitive habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some rivers and groundwater sources in the South East are important for protecting habitats for wildlife and plants that are sensitive to drought. The habitats can be badly damaged if too much water is taken out for homes and businesses. • Government regulation is reducing the amount of water that can be taken from these sources to protect sensitive habitats and help them cope better with the effects of climate change.
<p>Net zero carbon impact from the plan The plan will ensure that the carbon impact is neutral by balancing the unavoidable emissions with savings elsewhere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water industry has committed to achieving net-zero carbon by 2030. • Low carbon approaches can be used to minimise the amount of carbon emitted by the plan and unavoidable emissions can be “offset” by buying carbon credits created by carbon saving projects outside the water sector.

Attribute label and description	Additional information
<p>Reduce the need for emergency drought measures</p> <p>The plan will reduce the likelihood of needing emergency drought measures, from currently 1 in 200 in any one year (about 40% chance over a person’s lifetime) to 1 in 500 (about 16% chance in a lifetime).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consecutive years with drier than usual weather could lead to an extreme period of drought. If this happens, emergency measures would be needed to maintain the essential supply of water in the region (e.g. washing, toilet flushing and drinking). • These measures would be very disruptive for households and some businesses as water would be available only a few hours a day or would need to be collected from standpipes or tanks.
<p>Make the water system more reliable</p> <p>The plan could prioritise options that would make the system more reliable and less likely to be disrupted by extreme events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water supply system can be disrupted by events like heatwaves, extreme cold snaps, and floods which put pressure on supplies and can result in water shortages. • Some water supply options would ensure there is a “buffer” in the system so that events like this have <u>less chance</u> of causing water shortages.
<p>Make the water system more adaptable</p> <p>The plan could prioritise options that would mean the system can recover faster if disrupted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water supply system can be disrupted by events like heatwaves, extreme cold snaps, and floods which put pressure on supplies and can result in water shortages. • Some options would ensure that the system can <u>recover faster</u> from these events - for example by connecting different areas together so that water can be moved around the system more easily.
<p>Make the water system easier to modify</p> <p>The plan could prioritise options that would make it easier for the system to cope with future changes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future needs for water cannot be predicted fully because of uncertainty about population growth and the impacts of changing climate. • Some options will make it easier to increase the water supply gradually over time, for example by <u>allowing extra supply to be added only when needed</u>.
<p>Deliver the plan at an acceptable cost</p> <p>The plan will look at different combinations of investment options to see what can be delivered for different levels of change in customer bills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large part of the plan will be paid for by customers through their water bills. • The investment is needed for new water supply schemes, measures to save water, fix leaks, and protect the environment.
<p>Balance the cost of the plan for current customers vs. future customers</p> <p>The plan will look to balance the cost of the plan across current and future customers (i.e. how much to spend now and how much to spend later).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan will impact customer bills from 2025 to 2100 and beyond. The investment paid for by current customers will provide benefits for a long time. • There are different ways that the plan can be funded to spread the cost over time.

2.3 Sampling approach

Sampling quotas for the online survey were specified based on criteria agreed with the WRSE ECB: (i) gender; (ii) age; and (iii) socio-economic group (SEG). The quota targets were specified according to ONS Census data for the South East of England (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Sampling quotas (household customers)

Quota		Percentage of respondents (%)
Gender*	Female	50%
	Male	50%
	Total	100%
Age*	16-18	4%
	19-24	9%
	25-30	11%
	31-44	26%
	45-54	17%
	55-64	14%
	65+	19%
	Total	100%
Socio-economic group (SEG)**	SEG AB	29%
	SEG C1	32%
	SEG C2	18%
	SEG DE	21%
	Total	100%

Source: * ONS Population estimates (mid-2019), ** ONS Census (2011).

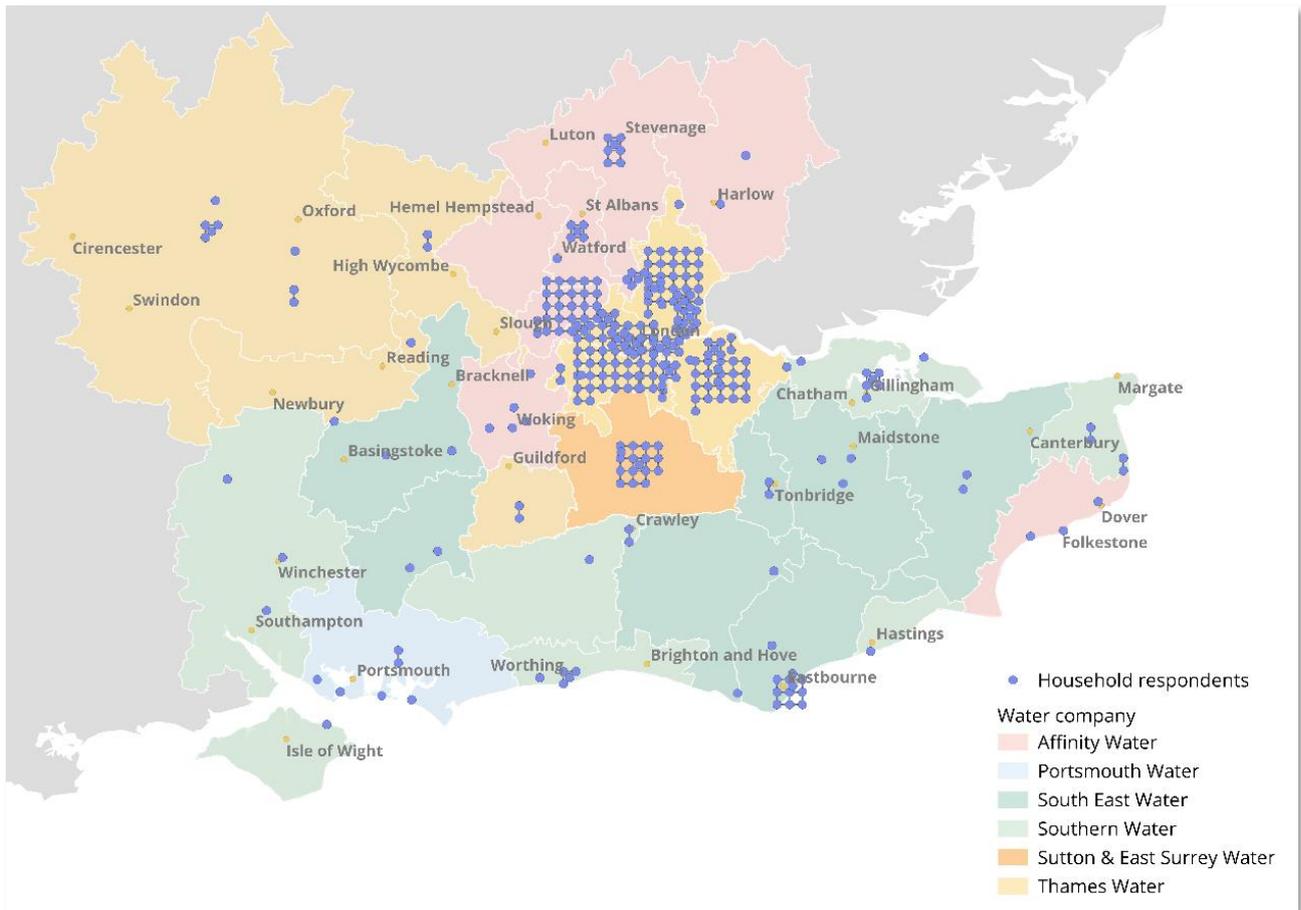
The target sample size was 300 respondents. This is sufficient to ensure robust results in terms of the precision of customer preference weight estimates (e.g. 95% confidence intervals). Respondents were recruited from online panel providers. The survey was completed online by the respondent immediately following recruitment.

3. Results

3.1 Sample profile

Overall, 309 household customers completed the survey online. The average survey completion time was approximately 15 minutes. Figure 3.1 shows the geographic distribution of respondents.

Figure 3.1: Distribution of survey respondents (n=309)



The survey collected respondent information on socio-economic and demographic characteristics. As detailed below, the sample was representative of households in the South East according to the sampling quotas for respondent gender, age and socio-economic group (SEG). The following summarises the sample according to geographic profile, demographic profile, socio-economic profile, and broad views on the development of the regional plan.

Geographic profile

Figure 3.2 highlights that the majority of the sample were Thames Water customers (58%). However, as shown in

Figure 3.3, the geographic distribution of the sample covered all water resource zones (WRZ) in the South East region, with most respondents located in West London (24%), followed by North East London (17%) and South East London (13%).

Figure 3.2: Profile of sample by water services supplier (n=309)

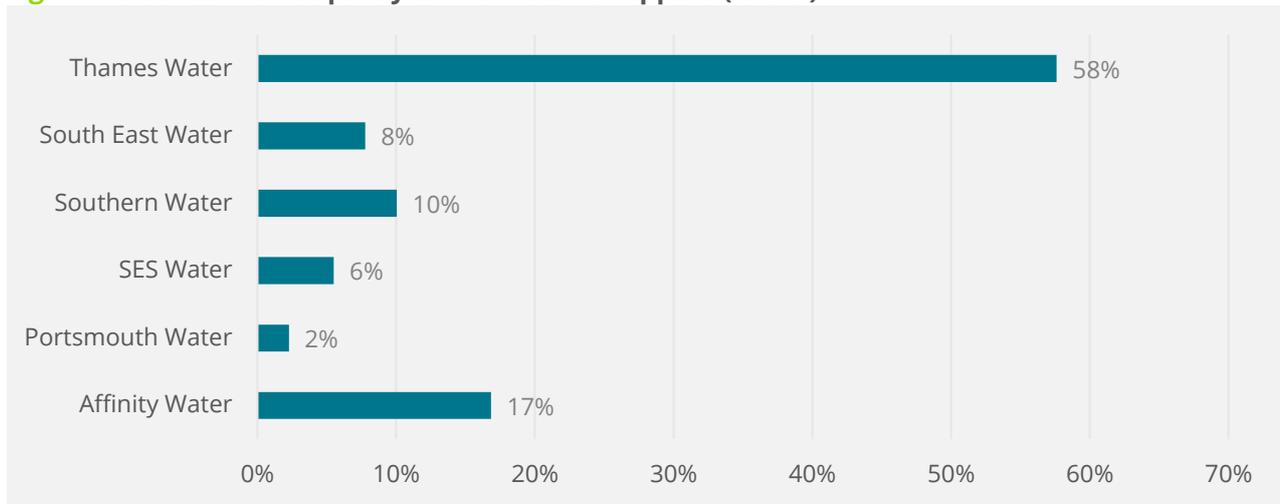
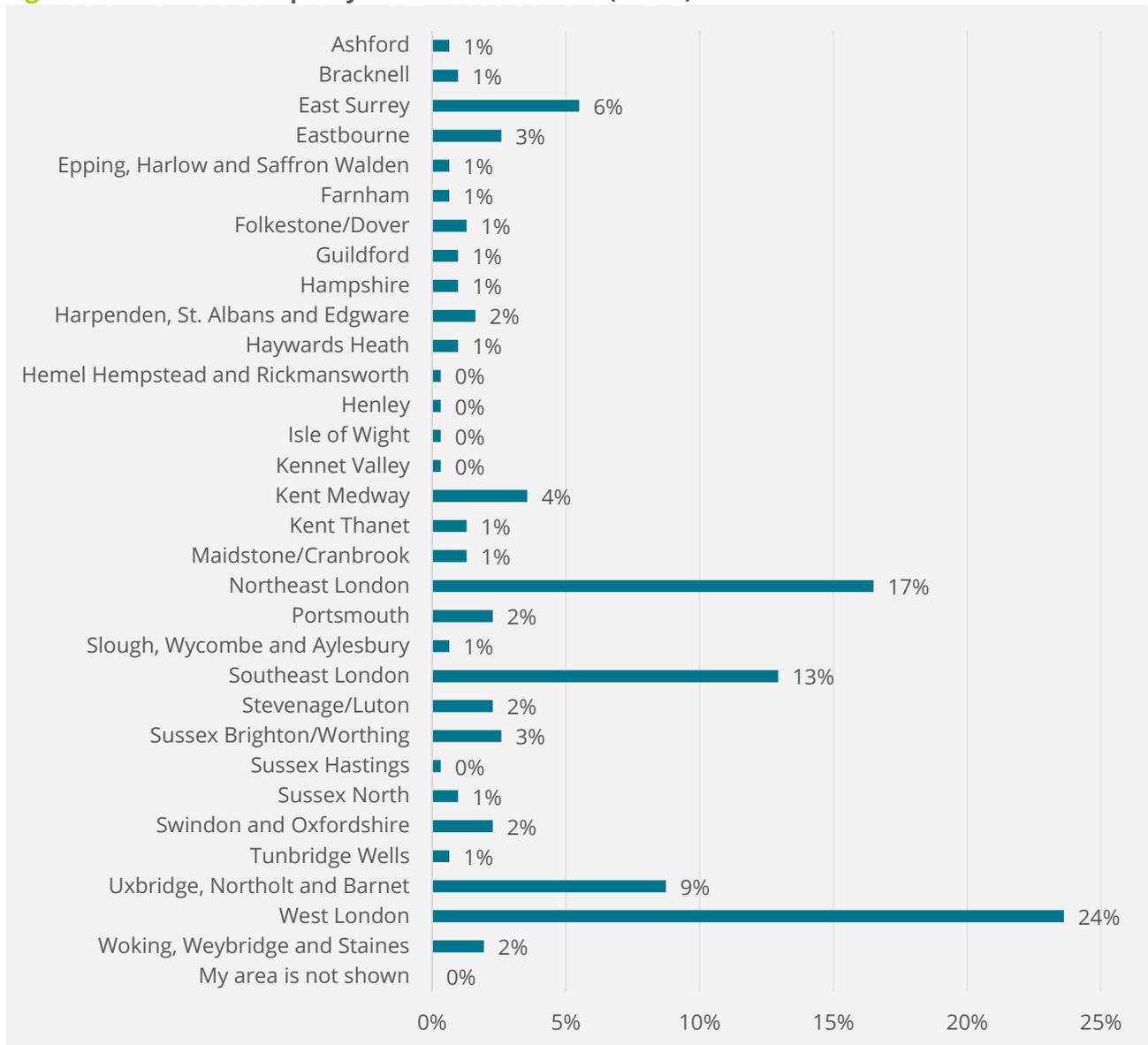
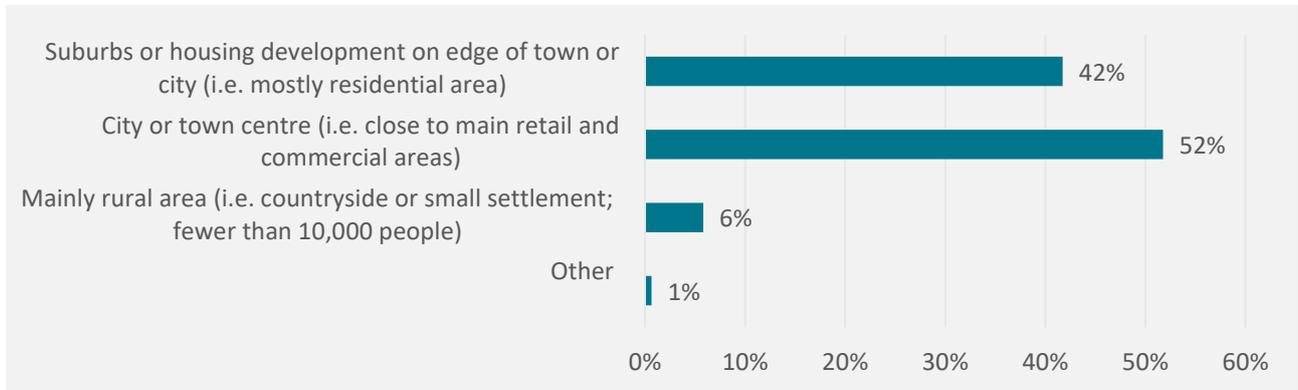


Figure 3.3: Profile of sample by water resource zone (n=309)



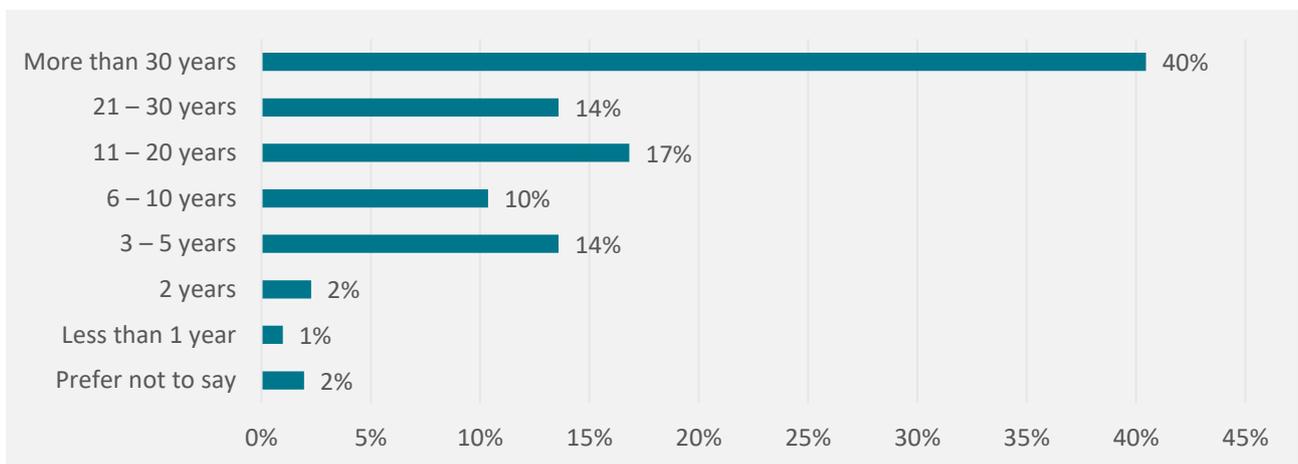
Most respondents indicated that they lived either in the suburbs or edge of town/city (42%), or in the city or town centre (52%), while a smaller share indicated living in a rural area (6%) (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Profile of sample by urban vs. rural location (n=309)



Respondents were also asked how long they had lived in the WRSE region (Figure 3.5). The majority had lived in the region for over 10 years, and within this group most for more than 30 years (40%), followed by between 11 and 20 years (17%), between 3 and 5 years (14%) and between 21 and 30 years (13%). A smaller proportion indicated they had been in the region between 6 and 10 years (10%), and a minority for less than 3 years, whether 2 years (2%) or less than 1 year (1%).

Figure 3.5: Time lived in WRSE region (n=309)



Demographic profile

The proportion of male/female respondents in the sample was just off the quota target (within +/- 2 percentage point difference) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Respondent gender (n=308)

	n	%
Female	149	48%
<i>Quota</i>		50%
Male	159	52%
<i>Quota</i>		50%
Total	308	

Note: One respondent indicated “I prefer to identify another way”.

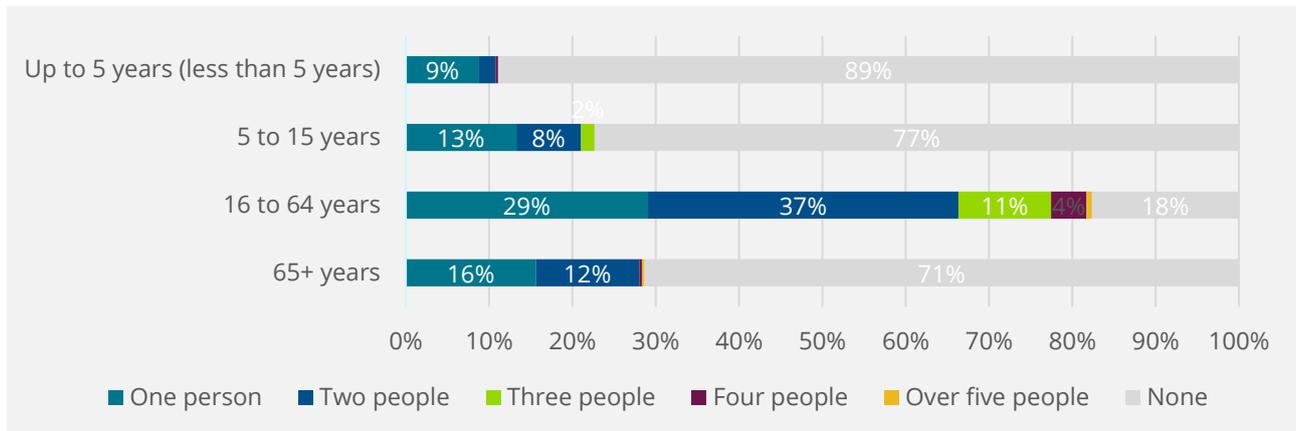
The sample profile by age also compared well with the quota targets (Table 3.2). Most age cohorts were within +/- 2 percentage points difference of the target, reflecting the difference between the profile of the WRSE bill payers and the population/consumer profile based on census data.

Table 3.2: Respondent age (n=309)

	n	%
18-24	28	9%
<i>Quota</i>		9%
25-30	31	10%
<i>Quota</i>		11%
31-44	83	27%
<i>Quota</i>		26%
45 - 54	58	19%
<i>Quota</i>		17%
55 - 64	46	15%
<i>Quota</i>		14%
65+	63	20%
<i>Quota</i>		19%
Total	309	

The household composition provided additional insights on the distribution in the age within respondents’ households (Figure 3.6). Most household respondents (including themselves) had at least one member between 16 to 64 years (82%). A smaller share of respondents indicated living with someone over 65 years old (29%). An even smaller proportion indicated that their households also included children, whether under the age of 5 (11%) or between 5 to 15 years (23%).

Figure 3.6: Household composition (n=309)



Note: categories are not mutually exclusive, as respondents' households are likely to include more than one member.

Socio-economic characteristics

The sample profile was broadly aligned to the socio-economic group (SEG) quotas with each segment within +/- 5 percentage points difference of the regional profile (Table 3.3).

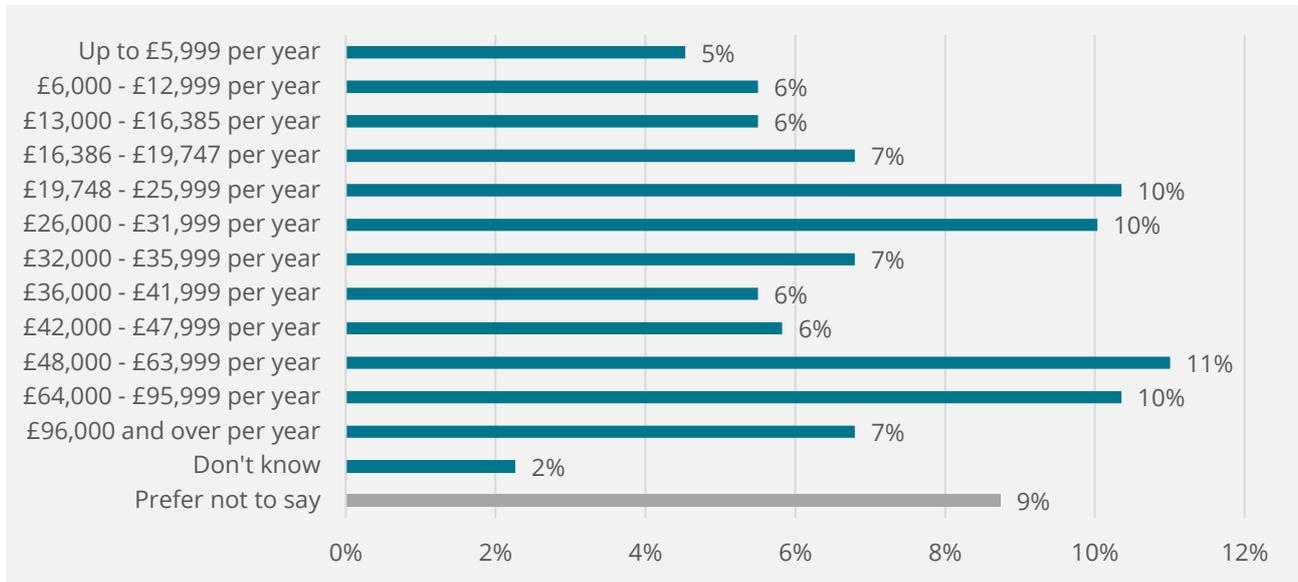
Table 3.3: Respondent socio-economic group (n=309)

	n	%
AB	104	34%
Quota		29%
C1	93	30%
Quota		32%
C2	52	17%
Quota		18%
DE	60	19%
Quota		21%
Total	309	

Note: Market Research Society definitions are: A = professionals, very senior managers, etc.; B = middle management in large organisations, top management or owners of small businesses, educational and service establishments; C1 = junior management, owners of small establishments, and all others in non-manual positions; C2= skilled manual labourers; D = semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers; E = state pensioners, casual and lowest grade workers, unemployed with state benefits only (NRS, 2008 <http://www.nrs.co.uk/lifestyle-data/>).

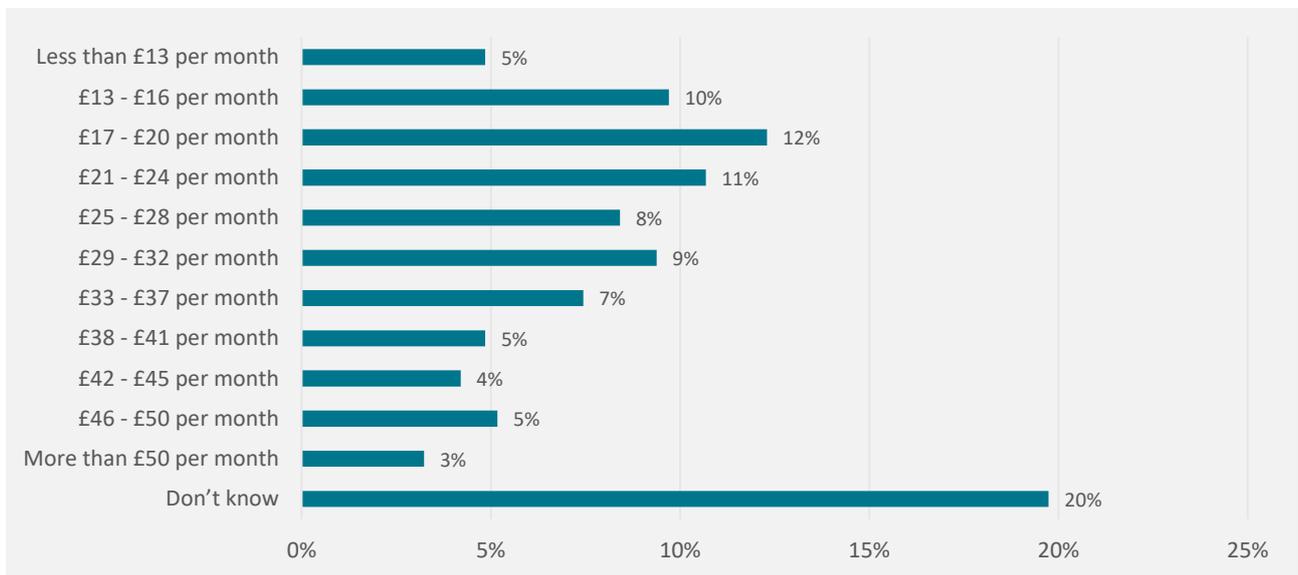
The sample captured the full range of household circumstances in terms of gross annual income. Median household income was in the range £32,000 - £35,999 per year. Approximately one-tenth of respondents (11%) reported household income as £12,999 per year or less.

Figure 3.7: Gross annual household income (n=309)



The median household water services bill for the sample was £29 - £32 per month. This is just below the average combined (water and wastewater) bill in England and Wales of £34 per month⁸. A sizeable proportion (20%) indicated that they did not know what they paid for water and sewerage services (Figure 3.8 Error! Reference source not found.).

Figure 3.8: Household water and sewerage services bill (n=309)

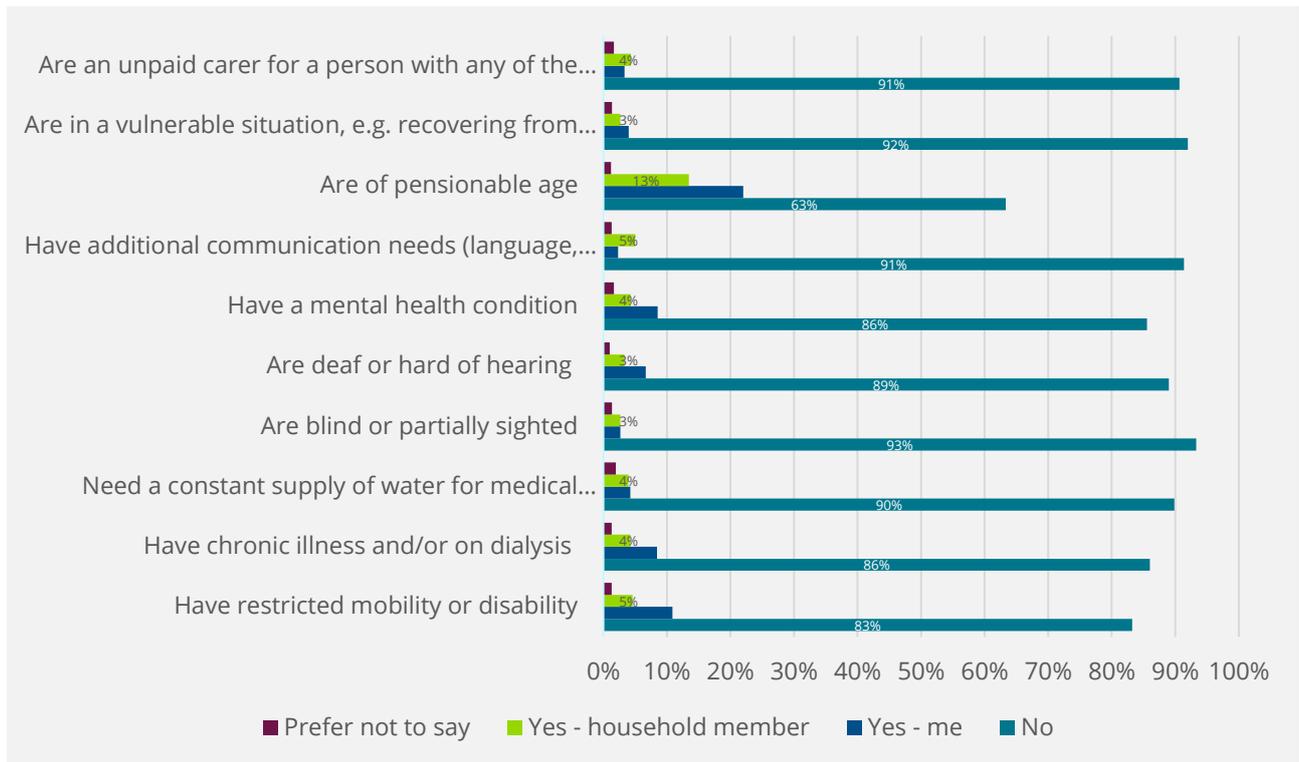


Household circumstances

The survey included a set of questions to identify respondents in potentially vulnerable circumstances (Figure 3.9). Relatively few respondents reported that either they or a household member had certain medical conditions (on average >15%) or was an unpaid carer (11%). A larger proportion of respondent household included at least one member of pensionable age (35%).

⁸ From Discover Water data reported by water companies in 2020/21.

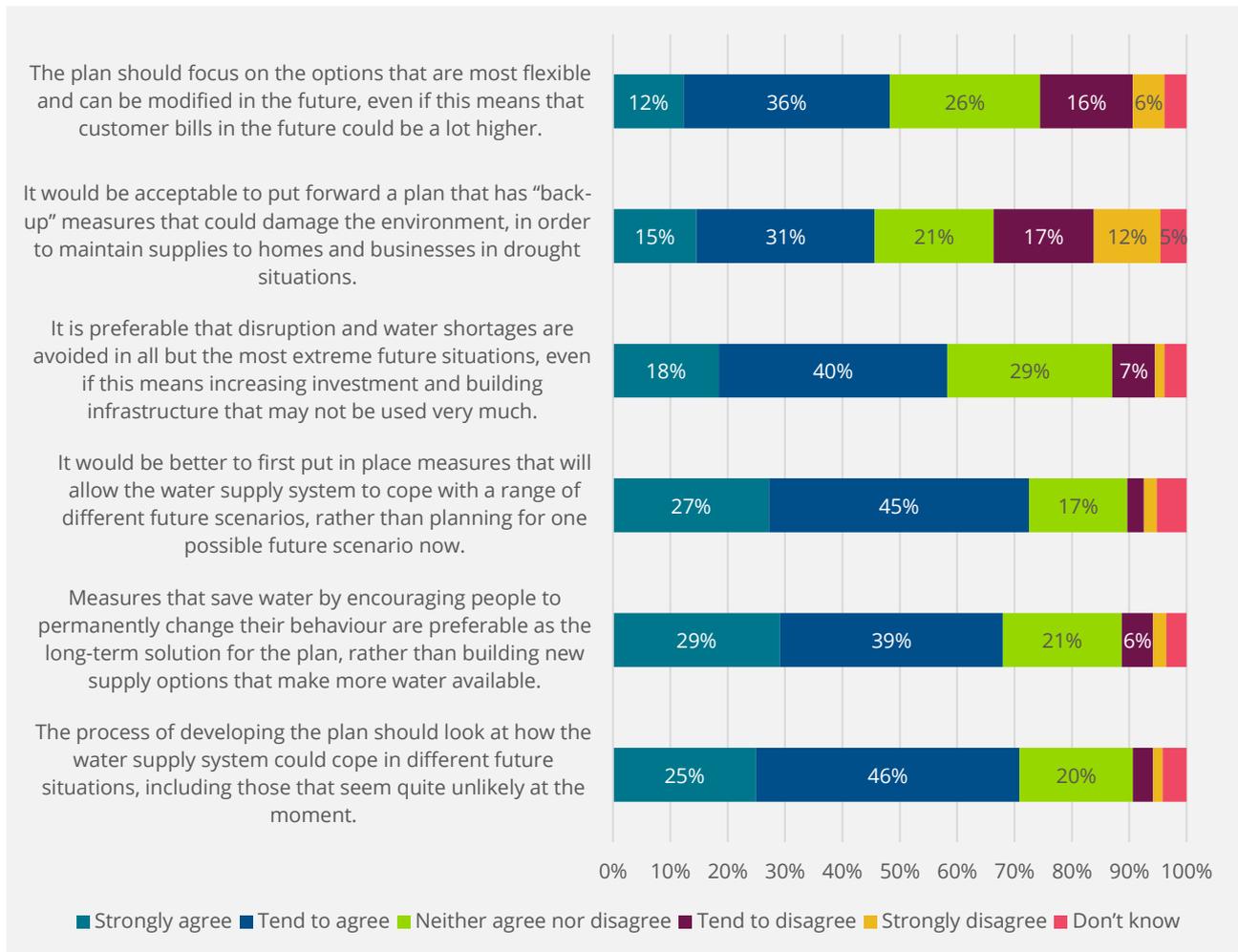
Figure 3.9: Respondent household circumstances (n = 309)



Respondent views on the development of the regional plan

A series of follow up questions asked respondents to express their views and opinions on aspects of WRSE’s approach to developing the regional plan (Figure 3.10). Results show that the majority of respondents agreed (45%) or strongly agreed (27%) that it would be better to first put in place measures that will allow the water supply system to cope with a range of different future scenarios, rather than planning for one possible future scenario now. A majority of respondents (71%) also agreed or strongly agreed that the process of developing the plan should look at how the water supply system could cope in different future situations, including those that seem quite unlikely at the moment. Although by a slightly slimmer majority (68%), most respondents felt that measures that save water by encouraging people to permanently change their behaviour are preferable as the long-term solution for the plan, rather than building new supply options that make more water available.

Figure 3.10: Views on WRSE planning approach (n=309)



3.2 Customer preferences for best value criteria

Customer preferences for the WRSE regional plan BVC were elicited via the best-worst scaling (BWS) choice exercise described in Section 2.2. The main results are preference weights that quantify customer priorities, which can be interpreted as the level of importance placed on different outcomes and constraints for the regional plan. As such, the weights measure the relative importance of the BVC and are an input to the WRSE investment modelling that will compare the performance of alternative candidate long-term plans for the region.

Choice task results

The BWS response data was analysed using conventional choice model estimations to quantify the preference weights for the 14 BVC attributes⁹ (Box 3.1).

⁹ The full model results are provided Appendix F.

Box 3.1: BVC attribute labels

Label	BVC attribute*
ADAPT	Make the water system more adaptable
CARBON	Net zero carbon impact from the plan
COST_ACCEPT	Deliver the plan at an acceptable cost
COST_BALANCE	Balance of cost the plan for current customers vs. future customers
CUST_PREF	Use water supply options that customers prefer
DEPENDENCY	Reduce dependency on sensitive river habitats and groundwater sources
DROUGHT	Reduce the need for emergency drought measures
ENOUGH_WATER	Make sure there is enough water for everyone
LEAK	Reduce leaks from the water system
MODIFY	Make the water system easier to modify
NEG_ENV	Minimise negative environmental impact
POS_ENV	Maximise positive environmental impact
REDUCE	Reduce the amount of water used
RELIABLE	Make the water system more reliable

*See Table 2.2 for full description provided to respondents.

Table 3.4 reports the main results with the preference weights reported as odds ratios (OR). The preference weights are measured relative to the base case “Use water supply options that customers prefer” (CUST_PREF) (OR = 1.0). If a BVC attribute has a weight greater than one, it is (on average) viewed by customers to be a higher-level priority than CUST_PREF; a weight below one would signify a lower-level priority (on average). If a weight is not statistically different to 1.0 (e.g. at the 95% level of significance), it is not possible to conclude that the level of priority is different from the base case. Overall, the results can be interpreted as the both the priority ordering for the value criteria and the strength of preference.

The main observations from the choice model estimation are:

- The highest priority for respondents was “make sure there is enough water for everyone” (ENOUGH WATER = 6.0), reflecting the importance of maintaining the supply-demand balance, not only for household use but other sectors too.
- The second tier of priorities features the some of the key constraints for the regional plan covering efficiency, affordability and sustainability - namely “reduce leaks” (LEAK = 3.8), “deliver the plan at an acceptable cost” (COST_ACCEPT = 3.4), and “reduce dependency on sensitive river habitats and groundwater sources (DEPENDENCY = 3.0).
- Below this is a cluster of factors relating to demand reductions (REDUCE = 2.7), environmental performance (POS_ENV = 2.6; NEG_ENV = 2.6), and the resilience of the water supply system to extreme events (RELIABLE = 2.5). An interesting result is that respondents did not place greater weight on positive environmental impacts over negative environmental impacts (or vice versa), but instead viewed these as equivalent.

Table 3.4: Customer preference weights for BVC attributes

BVC attribute		Coef.	s.e	OR
ENOUGH_WATER	Make sure there is enough water for everyone	1.790	1.257	6.0
LEAK	Reduce leaks from the water system	1.325	1.082	3.8 ^G
COST_ACCEPT	Deliver the plan at an acceptable cost	1.219	1.534	3.4 ^{FG}
DEPENDENCY	Reduce dependency on sensitive river habitats and groundwater sources	1.097	1.085	3.0 ^{EFG}
REDUCE	Reduce the amount of water used	0.983	1.020	2.7 ^{DEF}
POS_ENV	Maximise positive environmental impact	0.952	1.451	2.6 ^{DE}
NEG_ENV	Minimise negative environmental impact	0.957	1.259	2.6 ^{CDEF}
RELIABLE	Make water system more reliable	0.927	0.704	2.5 ^{CDEF}
COST_BALANCE	Balance of cost the plan for current customers vs. future customers	0.757	1.190	2.1 ^{CD}
DROUGHT	Reduce risk of emergency drought measures	0.687	0.637	2.0 ^C
ADAPT	Make water system more adaptable	0.388	0.610	1.5 ^B
CARBON	Balance carbon impact	0.138	1.581	1.1 ^{AB}
MODIFY	Make water system easier to modify	0.192	0.928	1.2 ^{AB}
CUST_PREF	Use options that are preferred by customers	(base)	(base)	1.0 ^A
<i>Model fit</i>				
No. respondents		309		
No. observations		4223		
Log-likelihood		-6,235.42		

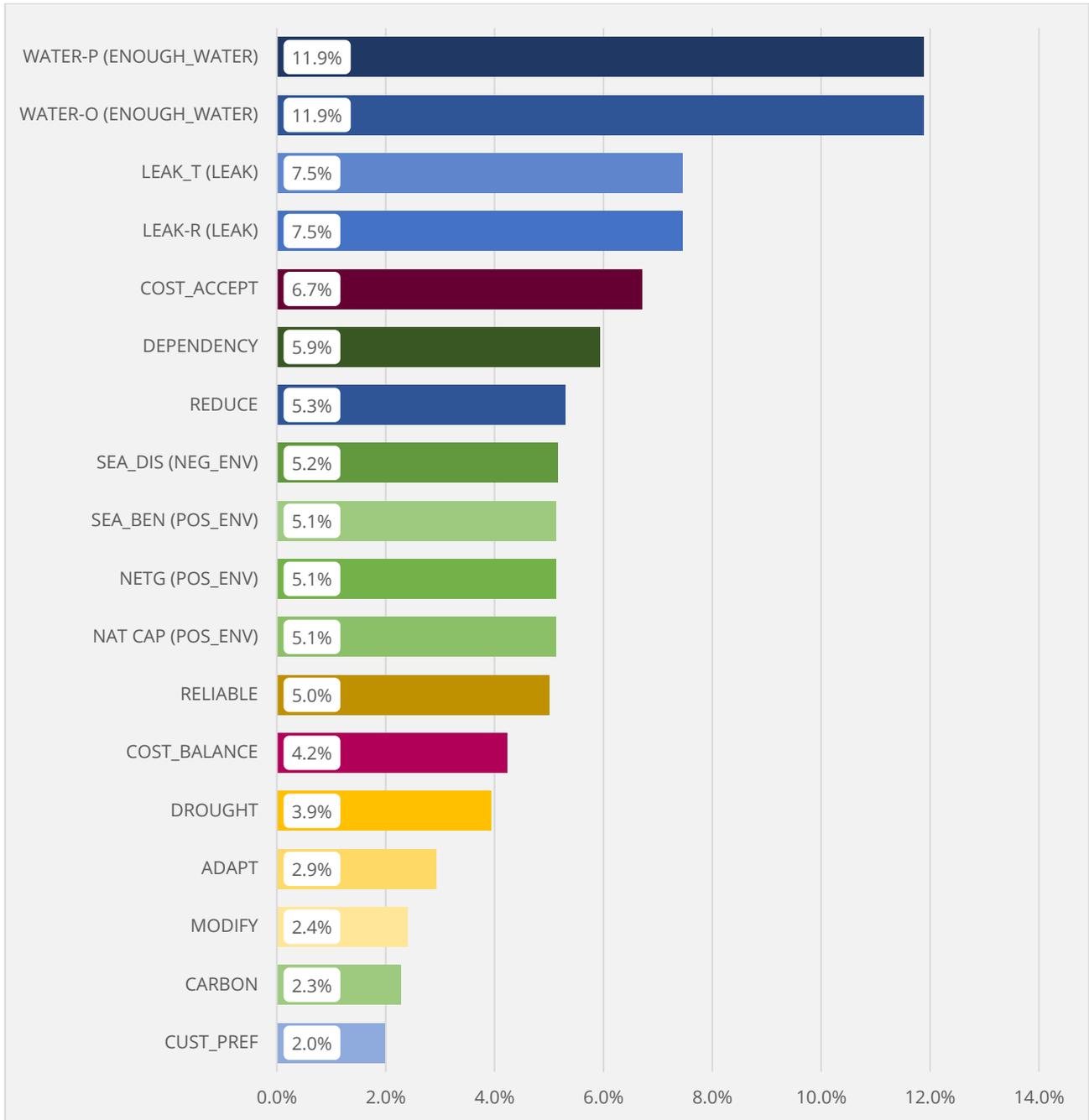
Notes: Rank ordered mixed logit model estimation. [1] Coefficient estimates are significant at the 1% level except MODIFY and CARBON; [2] OR's sharing a letter (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) are not significantly different at the 5% level.

- Lower rated priorities include “Balance of cost the plan for current customers vs. future customers” (COST_BALANCE = 2.1) and “Reduce risk of emergency drought measures” (DROUGHT = 2.0). The relatively lower level of importance placed on reducing the likelihood of severe drought restrictions likely reflects a degree of insensitivity from respondents to the change in risk from 1-in-200 to 1-in-500.
- The final tier includes the further resilience metrics of “Make water system more adaptable” (ADAPT = 1.5) and “Make water system easier to modify” (MODIFY = 1.2) along with “Balance carbon impact” (CARBON = 1.1). The latter preference weights are not found to be statistically different from the base case “Use water supply options that customers prefer”.

Mapping to best value criteria

Figure 3.11 presents the customer preference weights from the choice task results mapped to the full set of best value criteria (as detailed in Table 1.1).

Figure 3.11: Customer preference weights for WRSE regional plan best value criteria



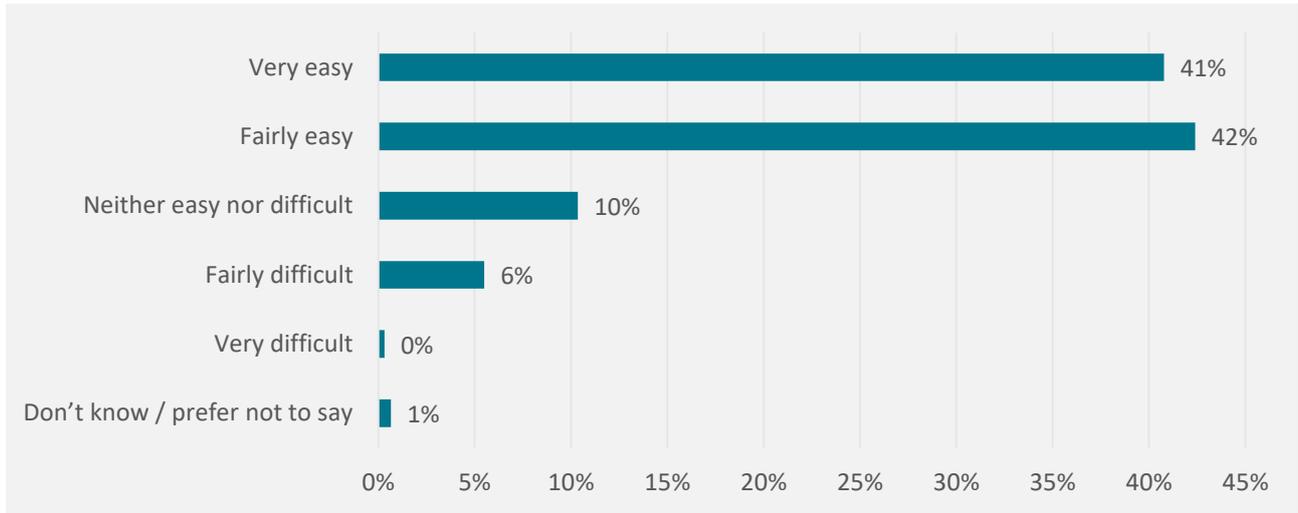
Notes: See Appendix C for the calculation of preference weights in percentage point terms.

In broad terms, the preference weights indicate the following a customer priority hierarchy for the top-level outcomes for the WRSE BVC: [1] Deliver a secure supply of water to customers and others > [2] Deliver the plan at a cost that is acceptable to customers > [3] Deliver environmental improvement and benefits to society > [4] Increase the resilience of the region’s water supply systems.

3.3 Respondent feedback

Responses to follow-up questions indicate that respondents found the survey engaging and straightforward. In particular, the majority of respondents (83%) stated that the survey was easy to complete (either “very easy” or “fairly easy”) (Figure 3.12 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

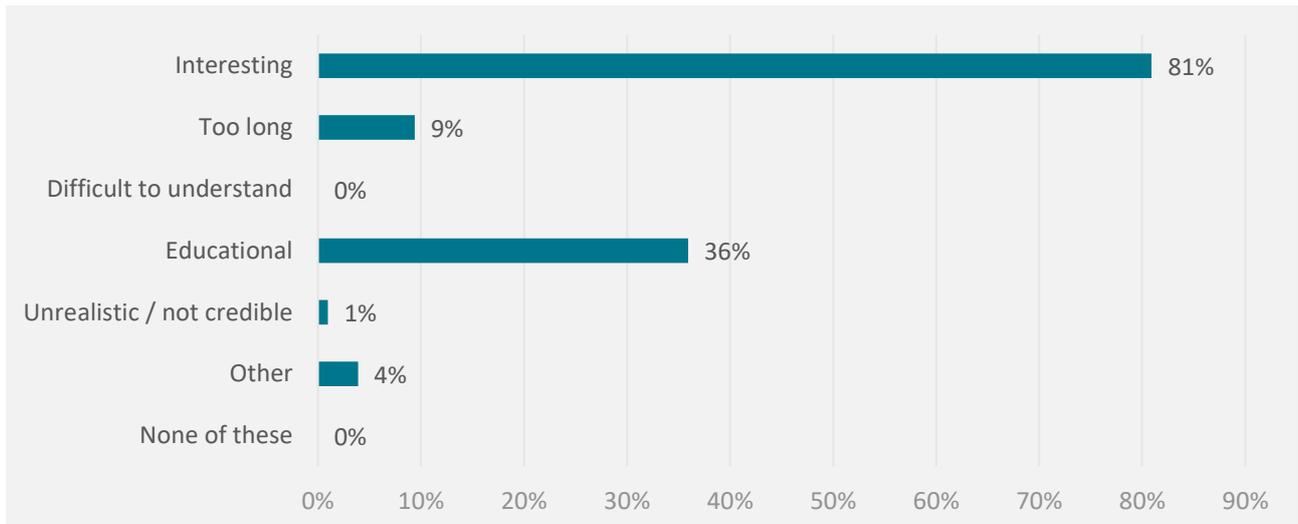
Figure 3.12: Ease of answering questions in the survey (n=309)



Sample size: Household – 309 respondents

Similarly, a large portion of respondents stated that they found the survey interesting (81%) or educational (36%) (Figure 3.13). Some respondents, however, did indicate that the survey was too long (9%). No respondents indicated that they found the survey difficult to understand.

Figure 3.13: Feedback on the survey (n=309)



4. Conclusions

4.1 Summary

The results of this study support the best value planning approach that underpins the development of the WRSE regional plan. The customer preference weights for the best value criteria were estimated using a choice modelling approach, with the research implemented through a representative online survey of household customers in the South East.

The main results indicate a tiering to customers' priorities for the regional plan outcomes:

- **Top priorities:** foremost to ensure the long-term security of supply in the region, both for public supply purposes and other sectors. Ranking just below this are the key considerations for improving the efficiency of the water supply system in terms of reducing leakage and reducing its dependency on sensitive habitats and groundwater sources, along with the cost and customer affordability constraints for the plan.
- **Mid-tier priorities:** feature several dimensions of the performance of the plan relating to wider environmental impacts, reducing demand for water, and improving resilience to extreme events.
- **Lower priorities:** include wider aspects of the resilience of the water supply system, including minimising the risk of emergency drought restrictions, along with balancing the carbon impact and the mix of options used.

Overall respondent feedback on the survey was positive, indicating that there was a good level of understanding of the best value criteria and the choice task exercise. Overall, the study results are judged to be robust and fit-for-purpose for use in WRSE's investment modelling process.

Appendix A: Customer survey

Questionnaire:

WRSE – Household Survey

WRSE Best Value Criteria – Customer Preferences

Final Survey – Household
Version date: 30th April 2021

RECORD:
RESPONDENT ID
DATE OF INTERVIEW
SURVEY MODE
VERSION
START TIME
FINISH TIME
DURATION

INTRODUCTION

Water Resources South East (WRSE) is a partnership of the six water companies that supply water to around 19 million people in the South East of England.

MAP 1: THUMBNAIL ROLLOVER - MAP OF SE ENGLAND AND 6 COMPANY AREAS SHOWN

The role of WRSE is to develop a long-term plan for managing water supplies in the region, taking into account expected population growth, changes in climate, and the possibility of extreme events such as sustained periods of drought. The plan will set out the actions and investments – that are needed from 2025 to 2100 to ensure there is a secure water supply system for all customers in the region. This includes measures to reduce leaks, help households and businesses save water, and increase the amount of water available for supply.

Your responses to this survey will help WRSE understand customer views on some of the important choices for putting together the best long-term plan for the region. Your views, along with input from other organisations - public bodies, other water users including farming and industry, and interest groups - will help shape the approach that is taken forward.

The survey will last about 10 - 15 minutes and it is important that as many people as possible complete it. All answers that you give will be treated in confidence. The information we collect will be used for research purposes only and the data will be analysed at an overall level. It will not be possible to identify any particular individual or address in the results.

Our privacy policy which outlines how we collect and use your information can be viewed here.
[LINK TO SURVEY SCRIPTER PRIVACY POLICY.](#)

Final Survey | April 2021 Page 1

WRSE – Household Survey

SECTION A: RESPONDENT SCREENING & QUOTAS

NEW SCREEN; TIME STAMP

Q1. Please can you confirm your full postcode (e.g. LS4 5AB, M18 2SE)? This will help us confirm your water services supply company and the area where you live.

WRSE is working with a partner agency, Survey Engine, who host this survey, collate your responses and store them. Your postcode information will only be used to determine your water supply company. It will not be stored and it will not be passed on to any other party. Survey Engine adhere to the GDPR and DPA 2018 and secure handling of data. To read more about Survey Engine and to view their privacy policy, including how your data is used please click [HERE](#).

Please enter your home postcode below:

RESPONSE OPTIONS

- FULL POSTCODE – VALIDATE AGAINST LOOK-UP LIST
- I don't want to give my postcode

AUTOCODE WATER COMPANY
AUTOCODE WRZ
AUTOCODE WRZ GEOGRAPHIC AREA
RECORD SECTOR LEVEL POSTCODE

DISPLAY BASED ON POSTCODE LOOK-UP

Q2. Please confirm the following are correct:

A Your water services supply company is [WATER COMPANY FROM LOOK-UP]
B You live in [WRZ GEOGRAPHIC AREA FROM LOOK-UP]

MAP 2: DISPLAY MAP WITH WRZ HIGHLIGHTED

RESPONSE OPTIONS

- YES
- NO

Final Survey | April 2021 Page 2

WRSE – Household Survey

Q3. ASK IF Q2A = 2 Which company is your water services supplier?

SINGLE CODE

1	Affinity Water	CONTINUE
2	Portsmouth Water	CONTINUE
3	SES Water	CONTINUE
4	Southern Water	CONTINUE
5	South East Water	CONTINUE
6	Thames Water	CONTINUE
7	Other	THANK & CLOSE
8	Don't know	THANK & CLOSE

Q4. SHOW IF Q2B = 2 Please select the area where you live:

DISPLAY MAP OF SOUTH EAST OF ENGLAND WITH WRZ NUMBERS

RESPONDENT TO SELECT AREA FROM DROPDOWN LIST (TO ADD)

1	1 – Hampshire	CONTINUE
2	2 – Isle of Wight	CONTINUE
3	3 – Sussex North	CONTINUE
4	4 – Sussex Brighton/Worthing	CONTINUE
5	5 – Sussex Hastings	CONTINUE
6	6 – Kent Medway	CONTINUE
7	7 – Kent Thanet	CONTINUE
8	8 – Portsmouth	CONTINUE
9	9 – Bracknell	CONTINUE
10	10 – Farnham	CONTINUE
11	11 – Haywards Heath	CONTINUE
12	12 – Eastbourne	CONTINUE
13	13 – Tunbridge Wells	CONTINUE
14	14 – Maidstone/Cranbrook	CONTINUE
15	15 – Ashford	CONTINUE
16	16 – Folkestone/Dover	CONTINUE
17	17 – East Surrey	CONTINUE
18	18 – Northeast London	CONTINUE
19	19 – Southeast London	CONTINUE
20	20 – West London	CONTINUE
21	21 – Swindon and Oxfordshire	CONTINUE
22	22 – Slough, Wycombe and Aylesbury	CONTINUE
23	23 – Reading	CONTINUE
24	24 – Henley	CONTINUE
25	25 – Guildford	CONTINUE

WRSE – Household Survey

26	26 – Hemel Hempstead and Rickmansworth	CONTINUE
27	27 – Harpenden, St. Albans and Edgware	CONTINUE
28	28 – Stevenage/Luton	CONTINUE
29	29 – Uxbridge, Northolt and Barnet	CONTINUE
30	30 – Epping, Harlow and Saffron Walden	CONTINUE
31	31 – Woking, Weybridge and Staines	CONTINUE
32	My area is not shown	THANK & CLOSE

NEW SCREEN - RESPONDENT QUOTA QUESTIONS

Q5. Are you responsible for paying the utilities' bills in your household (such as water, electricity, and gas), or are you jointly responsible with someone else?

SINGLE CODE

1	Solely responsible	CONTINUE
2	Jointly responsible	CONTINUE
3	Not responsible	THANK & CLOSE
4	Don't know	THANK & CLOSE

Q6. Please can you indicate your age:

SINGLE CODE

1	16-17	THANK & CLOSE
2	18-24	CONTINUE
3	25-30	CONTINUE
4	31-44	CONTINUE
5	45-54	CONTINUE
6	55-64	CONTINUE
7	65-74	CONTINUE
8	75+	CONTINUE

AUTOCODE AGE QUOTAS

WRSE – Household Survey

Q7. Please indicate your gender:

SINGLE CODE

1	Male
2	Female
3	I prefer to identify another way
4	Prefer not to say

Q8. Are you the main income earner in your household?

SINGLE CODE

1	Yes	ASK Q9
2	No	ASK Q9
3	No income earners	AUTOCODE Q9 = 6 AND SKIP TO Q10

Q9. ASK IF CODE 1 OR 2 AT Q8 Main income earner's occupation (if main income earner is retired, select occupation before retirement).

Rollover each occupation type for more information.

ROLLOVER 1: MORE INFORMATION ON OCCUPATION

SINGLE CODE

1	Higher managerial, administrative or professional	A
2	Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional	B
3	Supervisory or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional	C1
4	Skilled manual worker	C2
5	Semi or unskilled manual worker	D
6	Casual worker, dependent on state pension only, or dependent on state welfare	E

WRSE – Household Survey

SECTION B: BEST VALUE CRITERIA

TIME STAMP

The long-term plan for managing water supplies in the South East will:

- Make sure there is enough water available to meet the demand from households and businesses up to 2100 [TELL ME MORE] TMM1 ROLLOVER
- Insure against severe water shortages due to extreme drought – reducing the risk of emergency measures to 1 in 500 for any one year [TELL ME MORE] TMM2 ROLLOVER
- Help protect the environment by taking less water from sensitive river habitats in the region in normal times [TELL ME MORE] TMM3 ROLLOVER
- Reduce water leakage from the supply network in region by 50% from current levels by 2050 [TELL ME MORE] TMM4 ROLLOVER
- Help customers use less water including providing more water saving devices and working with manufactures to improve the water efficiency of appliances and builders to make new homes more water efficient [TELL ME MORE] TMM5 ROLLOVER

The overall cost of the long-term plan will depend on the options and investments that are eventually put forward. This will include the actions to reduce leaks, save water, and also new schemes that will help increase the amount of water available [TELL ME MORE] TMM6 ROLLOVER

NEW SCREEN

The views of customers are an important part of the process for WRSE to find the right balance for the plan, including the options and investments, how the water supply system can be improved to cope with disruption, avoiding harm to the environment, and the overall cost.

Q10. Thinking about how the long-term plan for managing water supplies in the South East can be put together, please can you rank the following from “most important” to you to “least important”:

RANKING

- A Most important
- B 2nd most important
- C 3rd most important
- D Least important

ROTATE

- 1 Making sure there is enough water available for customers and businesses up to 2100
- 2 Protecting sensitive rivers and groundwater and using options that have a positive impact on the environment
- 3 Using options that improve how the water supply system copes with drought and unexpected events
- 4 Making sure that the plan is affordable for all customers

In the next set of questions you will be shown all of the different factors that WRSE are looking to balance in producing the plan. They are:

SHOWCARD 1

You will be shown different combinations of these factors, and each time you will be asked which is **most important to you**, and then of the remaining two which is most important. An example is shown below.

EXAMPLE CHOICE CARD

There will be 14 of these questions in total. When answering them, please take your time to carefully read the descriptions that are provided. The responses to these questions will be used by WRSE to help put together the long-term plan for managing water supplies in the South East.

WRSE - Household Survey

Q14. The list below shows all of the different factors that WRSE are looking to balance in producing the plan. Which three are most important to you?

RESPONSE OPTIONS

- A Most important
- B 2nd most important
- C 3rd most important

ROTATE ATTRIBUTE LIST

- 1 Attribute 1
- 2 Attribute 2
- 3 Attribute 3
- ...

Q15. And which three are least important to you?

DO NOT DISPLAY ATTRIBUTES SELECTED AT Q13

RESPONSE OPTIONS

- A Least important
- B 2nd least important
- C 3rd least important

ROTATE ATTRIBUTE LIST

- 1 Attribute 1
- 2 Attribute 2
- 3 Attribute 3
- ...

Q11. [FOR THE FIRST QUESTION] Please these look at these three factors for the plan.

PRESENT 1ST CHOICE CARD

USE PROGRESSIVE RESPONSE FORMAT [BEST / 2ND BEST]

FIRST PREFERENCE QUESTION Which is **MOST** important to you?

SECOND PREFERENCE QUESTION Of the remaining two, which is **MOST** important to you?

REPEAT FOR CHOICES 2 – 14

RECORD CHOICE CARD NUMBER

INCLUDE TIME STAMPS FOR EACH CHOICE CARD

INCLUDE 3 SECOND DELAY BEFORE NEXT CHOICE CARD APPEARS

CHOICE	MOST IMPORTANT	2 ND MOST IMPORTANT	3 RD MOST IMPORTANT
CARD 1			
CARD 2			
...			
CARD X			

Q12. Thank you for answering those questions. Considering the information and instructions provided, how easy or difficult was it to answer which factor was most important to you?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 Very easy GO TO Q13
- 2 Fairly easy GO TO Q13
- 3 Neither easy nor difficult GO TO Q13
- 4 Fairly difficult ASK Q12
- 5 Very difficult ASK Q12

Q13. ASK IF CODE 4 OR 5 AT Q11 Were the questions difficult to answer because...?

- 1 It was hard to decide what was most important
- 2 Not enough information was provided about the choices to help you answer
- 3 The instructions for the questions were not clear
- 4 Other (please state) RECORD

WRSE - Household Survey

SECTION C: FOLLOW-UPS

TIME STAMP

Some of the most important choices for the long-term plan for the South East relate to how the water supply system can be designed to cope with future changes – due to growing population, changes in climate – and disruption from unexpected events. The are several ways that WRSE can plan for this.

Q16. To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements?

RESPONSE OPTIONS

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Tend to agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Tend to disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 6 Don't know

ROTATE

- 1 The process of developing the plan should look at how the water supply system could cope in different future situations, including those that seem quite unlikely at the moment.
- 2 Measures that save water by encouraging people to permanently change their behaviour are preferable as the long-term solution for the plan, rather than building new supply options that make more water available.
- 3 It would be better to first put in place measures that will allow the water supply system to cope with a range of different future scenarios, rather than planning for one possible future scenario.
- 4 It is preferable that disruption and water shortages are avoided in all but the most extreme future situations, even if this means increasing investment and building infrastructure that may not be used very much.
- 5 It would be acceptable to put forward a plan that has “back-up” measures that could damage the environment, in order to maintain supplies to homes and businesses in drought situations.
- 6 The plan should focus on the options that are most flexible and can be modified in the future, even if this means that customer bills in the future could be a lot higher.

SECTION D: RESPONDENT PROFILE

TIME STAMP

Thank you for answering those questions. The final part of the survey is about you and your household. This information will help check that we have surveyed a range of customers.

Q17. How long have you lived in the WRSE region?

DISPLAY WRSE THUMBNAIL AND ROLLOVER MAP

SINGLE CODE

- 1 Less than 1 year
- 2 2 years
- 3 3 – 5 years
- 4 6 – 10 years
- 5 11 – 20 years
- 6 21 – 30 years
- 7 More than 30 years
- 8 Prefer not to say

Q18. Does your property have a water meter?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

WRSE – Household Survey

NEW SCREEN

Q22. Do any of the following apply to you or any members of your household?

RESPONSE OPTIONS

- 1 No
- 2 Yes – me
- 3 Yes – household member
- 4 Prefer not to say

VULNERABLE CUSTOMER

- 1 Have restricted mobility or disability
- 2 Have chronic illness and/or on dialysis
- 3 Need a constant supply of water for medical equipment and medication
- 4 Are blind or partially sighted
- 5 Are deaf or hard of hearing
- 6 Have a mental health condition
- 7 Have additional communication needs (language, dyslexia or learning difficulties)
- 8 Are of pensionable age
- 9 Are in a vulnerable situation, e.g. recovering from an operation/accident or just had a baby/have children under 5
- 10 Are an unpaid carer for a person with any of the above

Q23. All water companies have a Priority Services Register. Have you heard of this?

The Priority Services Register (PSR) is the water company's register of vulnerable customers and offers extra support to customers with additional needs. This support includes communications in Braille, large print or a language other than English, a password system to help protect against bogus callers and extra assistance in the event of water supply interruptions (e.g. bottled water delivered). The register means the water company can identify and respond quickly to the needs of customers who require extra care and they are able to offer extra consideration for those who are older, have a disability or additional needs.

SINGLE CODE

- 1 Yes ASK Q24
- 2 No SKIP TO Q26
- 3 Don't know SKIP TO Q26

Q19. Do you live in...?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 City or town centre (i.e. close to main retail and commercial areas)
- 2 Suburbs or housing development on edge of town or city (i.e. mostly residential area)
- 3 Mainly rural area (i.e. countryside or small settlement; fewer than 10,000 people)
- 4 Other [RECORD]

Q20. Which of the following best describes your household?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 Single working age adult
- 2 Single retired age adult
- 3 Two adults of working age
- 4 Two adults of retired age
- 5 Two adults, one working age, one retired age
- 6 More than two adults, no children (below 18 years old)
- 7 Single parent family with fewer than 3 children (below 18 years old)
- 8 Two parent family with fewer than 3 children (below 18 years old)
- 9 Family with 3 or more children (below 18 years old)
- 10 Other [RECORD]
- 11 Prefer not to say

Q21. How many people in your household, including yourself, are there in each of the following age groups?

NUMERICAL DROPDOWN (INCLUDE ZERO)

AGE GROUP

- 1 Up to 5 years (less than 5 years)
- 2 5 to 15 years
- 3 16 to 64 years
- 4 65+ years

WRSE – Household Survey

Q24. SHOW IF CODE 1 AT Q23 Is your household registered with your current water supplier(s) Priority Services Register?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 Yes ASK Q25
- 2 No SKIP TO Q26
- 3 Don't know SKIP TO Q26

Q25. SHOW IF CODE 1 AT Q24 Please can you indicate the reason(s) that your household is registered on the Priority Services Register?

MULTICODE

- 1 Medically dependent on water such as kidney dialysis, medical conditions that require showers or baths to ease conditions or need water to take medication
- 2 Physical issues, such as limited mobility or have young children that make it difficult to leave the house to collect water supplies from shops or water collection points
- 3 Need information in alternative formats e.g. large format bills/braille bills
- 4 Other [RECORD]

NEW SCREEN

Q26. Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 Self-employed
- 2 Employed full-time (30 hours per week or more)
- 3 Employed part-time (8 – 29 hours per week)
- 4 Employed working less than 8 hours a week
- 5 Student
- 6 Unemployed – seeking work
- 7 Unemployed – not seeking work/other
- 8 Looking after the home/children full-time
- 9 Retired
- 10 Unable to work due to temporary sickness
- 11 Unable to work due to long-term sickness or disability
- 12 Other [RECORD]
- 13 Prefer not to say

WRSE – Household Survey

Q27. At what level did you complete your education? If you are still studying, which level best describes the highest level of education you have obtained until now?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 O levels / CSEs / GCSEs (any grades)
- 2 A levels / AS level / higher school certificate
- 3 NVQ (Level 1 and 2), Foundation / Intermediate / Advanced GNVQ / HNC / HND
- 4 Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel)
- 5 First degree (e.g. BA, BSc)
- 6 Higher degree (e.g. MA, PhD, PGCE, post graduate certificates and diplomas)
- 7 Professional qualifications (teacher, doctor, dentist, architect, engineer, lawyer, etc.)
- 8 No qualifications
- 9 Prefer not to say

Q28. Please can you indicate your total household income before tax and other deductions (including pensions)?

Please note this information will be used to check that we have surveyed a range of customers. It will not be possible to identify any particular individual or address in the results.

SINGLE CODE

	Per month	Per year
1	Up to £499	Up to £5,999
2	£500 - £1,083	£6,000 - £12,999
3	£1,084 - £1,365	£13,000 - £16,385
4	£1,366 - £1,646	£16,386 - £19,747
5	£1,647 - £2,166	£19,748 - £25,999
6	£2,167 - £2,666	£26,000 - £31,999
7	£2,667 - £3,000	£32,000 - £35,999
8	£3,001 - £3,500	£36,000 - £41,999
9	£3,501 - £4,000	£42,000 - £47,999
10	£4,001 - £5,333	£48,000 - £63,999
11	£5,334 - £7,999	£64,000 - £95,999
12	£8,000 and over	£96,000 and over
13	Don't know	
14	Prefer not to say	

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WRSE – Household Survey

Q31. Considering all of the information that you have been given, overall, how easy or difficult was it to answer the questions in this survey?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 Very easy
- 2 Fairly easy
- 3 Neither easy nor difficult
- 4 Fairly difficult
- 5 Very difficult
- 6 Don't know / prefer not to say

Q32. Finally, did you think this survey was (select all that apply):

MULTICODE

- 1 Interesting
- 3 Too long
- 4 Difficult to understand [RECORD]
- 5 Educational
- 6 Unrealistic / not credible
- 7 Other [RECORD]
- 8 None of these

SURVEY CLOSE

That's the end of the survey; please ensure you click on the continue button to submit your answers. Thank you for your time and help, it is very much appreciated.

Priority Services Register

More information about the Priority Services Register and other support that may be available, is provided here: <https://www.cwater.org.uk/households/extra-free-help-priority-services/>

TIME STAMP

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WRSE – Household Survey

Q29. Which the following best describes your ethnic group?

SINGLE CODE

- 1 White British
- 2 White Irish
- 3 Any other White background (please specify)
- 4 Mixed - White and Black Caribbean
- 5 Mixed - White and Black African
- 6 Mixed - White and Asian
- 7 Any other Mixed background (please specify)
- 8 Indian
- 9 Pakistani
- 10 Bangladeshi
- 11 Any other Asian background (please specify)
- 12 Black Caribbean
- 13 Black African
- 14 Any other Black background (please specify)
- 15 Chinese
- 16 Other [RECORD]
- 17 Prefer not to say

NEW SCREEN – CURRENT WATER BILL

Q30. What is the total amount your household pays for both water and sewerage services?

- A RECORD AS WHOLE £ PER YEAR
- B APPROX. AMOUNT

SINGLE CODE – RANGES

1	Less than £13 per month	Less than £150 per year
2	£13 - £16 per month	£151 - £200 per year
3	£17 - £20 per month	£201 - £250 per year
4	£21 - £24 per month	£251 - £300 per year
5	£25 - £28 per month	£301 - £350 per year
6	£29 - £32 per month	£351 - £400 per year
7	£33 - £37 per month	£401 - £450 per year
8	£38 - £41 per month	£451 - £500 per year
9	£42 - £45 per month	£501 - £550 per year
10	£46 - £50 per month	£551 - £600 per year
11	More than £50 per month	More than £600 per year
12	Don't know	Don't know

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Show cards:

Water Resources South East

Map 1

Main occupation

Rollover 1

Group	Examples
Higher managerial, administrative or professional	Established doctor, solicitor, board director in a large organisation (200+ employees), top level civil servant/public service employee
Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional	Newly qualified (under 3 years) doctor, solicitor, board director of small organisation, middle manager in large organisation, principal officer in civil service/local government
Supervisory or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional	Office worker, student doctor, foreman with 25+ employees, salesperson
Skilled manual worker	Skilled bricklayer, carpenter, plumber, painter, bus/ambulance driver, HGV driver, pub/bar worker
Semi or unskilled manual worker	Manual workers, all apprentices to skilled trades, caretaker, park keeper, non-HGV driver, shop assistant
Casual worker, dependent on state pension only, or dependent on state welfare	Casual worker (not in permanent employment), housewife/homemaker, retired and living on state pension, unemployed or not working due to long-term sickness, full-time carer of other household member

Base for Map 2

Planning for the future

TMM 1

Water availability and demand

- Increasing population in the South East in coming years means that more water is needed for supply.
- Impacts from climate change and measures needed to protect the environment mean that less water can be taken out of rivers and underground sources in the region.

The plan will set the actions and investments that are needed to make sure there is enough water available for everyone in the South East region, including households, farmers, industry, and other businesses and the environment.

Emergency drought measures

Use of emergency drought measures

- During an extreme period of drought - due to consecutive drier than usual years - emergency measures would be needed in order to maintain an essential supply of water in the region (e.g. washing, toilet flushing and drinking).
- Emergency measures would be very disruptive and could last for several weeks or months.
 - Schools, shops, businesses and some transport would be shut down.
 - Water would be supplied to properties for a few hours a day ("rota cut") or people would need to collect water from standpipes or tanks.
- The risk that emergency measures would be needed in any one year is very low (about 1 in 200). Over a person's lifetime, however, this comes to a 40% chance that they would experience emergency measures at some point.

The plan is aiming to reduce the risk of needing emergency measures to 1 in 500 for any one year, which means the chance of someone experiencing emergency measures at some point in their lifetime is about 16%.

Rota Cut

Standpipes

Protecting the environment

TMM 3

Protecting sensitive river habitats

- Most of the water that is supplied to homes and businesses in the South East comes from rivers or underground sources ("groundwater").
- Some of the rivers are important habitats for wildlife and plants, like chalk streams which are particularly sensitive to drought and can be badly damaged if too much water is taken out.
- In the coming years, Government regulation will reduce the amount of water that can be taken from sensitive habitats for water supply, in order to protect the environment and help it cope better with the effects of climate change.

The plan will include measures to make the system less dependent on water taken from the environment.

Chalk streams

- 85% of the world's chalk streams are in the South of England.
- They are important habitats for wildlife, including salmon, trout, otter and kingfisher.
- Many are in poor condition and run dry in the summer, which badly affects wildlife and plants.

Reducing water leakage

TMM 4

Fixing leaks

- Leaks affect all parts of the water supply network, including the big water mains, smaller distribution pipes to homes and businesses, and customers' own pipes.
- All water companies in England have agreed to a target to reduce leaks by half by 2050 (against 2017/18 levels). This would mean that around 10% of water in the system would be lost to leaks.

The plan will work towards this target, and potentially beyond, including looking at ways to reduce leaks from both the supply network and customers' pipes.

Water lost from leaking pipes

- Around 20% of the water in the system is currently lost to leaks in the South East.
- Roughly three-quarters is from water company pipes and one-quarter is from customers' pipes.

Using less water

TMM 5

Use of water by households

- There are various ways to help customers save more water in and around their homes.
 - "Soft" measures involve giving information and advice to customers or providing water saving devices for showers and toilets.
 - "Harder" measures increase the number of customers who have water meters (either voluntary or compulsory).
 - In the most water stressed areas in the South East, the switch to metering has been compulsory and overall 60% of households in the region have meters.
- Bigger changes to save water would involve more recycling in homes (i.e. water from showers, sinks, or rainwater).

The plan will look at:

- combinations of water saving measures that could be used in existing homes
- how to work with manufacturers to improve the water efficiency of appliances (e.g. washing machines, dishwashers)
- how to work with builders to make new homes more water efficient

Water used per property per day

- Average water use in the South East is 145 litres per person per day.
- In the future a national target could be set which would aim to reduce water use per person by as much as a quarter from current levels.
- The impact on people depends on their circumstances and how they currently use water - it might be relatively minor (e.g. shorter showers), or it could mean significant lifestyle changes (e.g. no garden watering).

<h2 style="color: #0070C0;">Increasing the amount of water available</h2> <p>New water storage and supply schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different options to make more water available have various pros and cons, including their cost, the amount of energy they use, carbon emissions, and wider impacts on the environment. They can also have different impacts on the overall water supply system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some are more reliable than others in terms of how well they could keep working during unexpected events like pandemics and floods. Others will make it easier for the system to adapt and recover when things go wrong. And some are also more flexible and able to keep up with future needs such as increased population, because their capacity to supply water can be easily increased. <p>The plan will look at the combinations of options that could be used, to find a balance between cost, environmental impact, reliability, flexibility and the ability to cope with disruption from unexpected events.</p>	<p>TMM 6</p>  <p>Options to make more water available in the South East include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reservoirs (storing more water); Desalination (taking sea water and removing salt); Recycling water in the system; and Moving water, either between companies within the region, or by bringing water in from other parts of England or Wales. 	<div style="text-align: right;">Showcard 1</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #E6F2FF;">Balancing the supply and demand of water</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure there is enough water for everyone Reduce leaks from the water system Reduce the amount of water used Use water supply options that customers prefer </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #E6F2FF;">Impacts on environment and communities</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise positive environmental impact Minimise negative environmental impact Reduce dependency on sensitive river habitats and groundwater sources Net zero carbon impact from the plan </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #E6F2FF;">Improving the water supply system</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the need for emergency drought measures Make the water system more reliable Make the water system more adaptable Make the water system easier to modify </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #E6F2FF;">Cost of the plan</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver the plan at an acceptable cost Balance the cost of the plan for current customers vs. future customers </td> </tr> </table>	Balancing the supply and demand of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure there is enough water for everyone Reduce leaks from the water system Reduce the amount of water used Use water supply options that customers prefer 	Impacts on environment and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise positive environmental impact Minimise negative environmental impact Reduce dependency on sensitive river habitats and groundwater sources Net zero carbon impact from the plan 	Improving the water supply system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the need for emergency drought measures Make the water system more reliable Make the water system more adaptable Make the water system easier to modify 	Cost of the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver the plan at an acceptable cost Balance the cost of the plan for current customers vs. future customers
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Cost of the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver the plan at an acceptable cost Balance the cost of the plan for current customers vs. future customers 									

Appendix B: Best value criteria mapping to choice task attributes

Outcome	Value criteria	Metrics	Attribute	Notes
Deliver a secure supply of water to customers and other sectors to 2100	Meet the supply demand balance	Public Water Supply - supply demand balance profile (Ml/day)	Make sure there is enough water for everyone	-
		Provides additional water needed by other sectors (Ml/day)	Make sure there is enough water for everyone	Incl. with PWS. Upfront explanation to customers states that the purpose of the plan is make sure there is enough water available for all sectors.
	Leakage	50% reduction in leakage by each company by 2050 from 2017/18 baseline (%)	Reduce leaks from the water system	-
		% leakage reduction above 50%	Reduce leaks from the water system	-
	Water consumption	Distribution input per head of population (Litres/person)	Reduce the amount of water used	-
	Customer preference	Customer preference for option type (score)	Use options that are preferred by customers	-
Deliver environmental improvement and benefits to society	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Programme benefit (score max)	Maximise positive environmental impact	-
		Programme disbenefit (score min)	Minimise negative environmental impact	-
	Natural capital	Enhancement of Natural Capital Value (£m)	Maximise positive environmental impact	Include in maximise positive environmental impact / minimise negative environmental impact due to degree of overlap in impacts covered

WRSE Best Value Criteria – Customer Research

Outcome	Value criteria	Metrics	Attribute	Notes
	Abstraction reduction	Reduction in the volume of water abstracted at identified sites (Ml/day) and by when (date)	Reduce dependency on sensitive river habitats and groundwater sources	-
	Biodiversity	Net-gain score (%)	Maximise positive environmental impact	Include in maximise positive environmental impact
	Carbon	Cost of carbon offsetting (£m)	Balance carbon impact	-
Increase the resilience of the region's water systems	Drought resilience	Achieve 1 in 500-year drought resilience (date achieved)	Reduce risk of emergency drought measures	-
	Resilience assessment - Reliability	Programme reliability score	Make water system more reliable	-
	Resilience assessment - Adaptability	Programme adaptability score	Make water system more adaptable	-
	Resilience assessment - Evolvability	Programme evolvability score	Make water system easier to modify	-
Delivered at a cost that is acceptable to customers	Programme cost	Net Present Value (NPV) using the Social Time Preference Rate (£m)	Deliver the plan at an acceptable cost	-
	Intergenerational equity	Health rate (THDR 1%)	Balance of cost the plan for current customers vs. future customers	-

Appendix C: Customer preference weights for best value criteria

Criteria	Attribute	Odds ratio	Customer preference weight (%)
Public Water Supply - supply demand balance profile (MI/day)	Make sure there is enough water for everyone	5.99	11.9%
Provides additional water needed by other sectors (MI/day)	Make sure there is enough water for everyone	5.99	11.9%
50% reduction in leakage by each company by 2050 from 2017/18 baseline (%)	Reduce leaks from the water system	3.76	7.5%
% leakage reduction above 50%	Reduce leaks from the water system	3.76	7.5%
Distribution input per head of population (Litres/person)	Reduce the amount of water used	2.67	5.3%
Customer preference for option type (score)	Use options that are preferred by customers	1.00	2.0%
Programme benefit (score max)	Maximise positive environmental impact	2.59	5.1%
Programme disbenefit (score min)	Minimise negative environmental impact	2.60	5.2%
Enhancement of Natural Capital Value (£m)	Maximise positive environmental impact	2.59	5.1%
Reduction in the volume of water abstracted at identified sites (MI/day)	Reduce dependency on sensitive river habitats and groundwater sources	3.00	5.9%
Net-gain score (%)	Maximise positive environmental impact	2.59	5.1%
Cost of carbon offsetting (£m)	Balance carbon impact	1.15	2.3%
Achieve 1 in 500-year drought resilience (date achieved)	Reduce risk of emergency drought measures	1.99	3.9%
Programme reliability score	Make water system more reliable	2.53	5.0%
Programme adaptability score	Make water system more adaptable	1.47	2.9%
Programme evolvability score	Make water system easier to modify	1.21	2.4%
Net Present Value (NPV) using the Social Time Preference Rate (£m)	Deliver the plan at an acceptable cost	3.39	6.7%
Health rate (THDR 1%)	Balance of cost the plan for current customers vs. future customers	2.13	4.2%
		Sum	100%

4 City Road, London EC1Y 2AA



+44 (0) 20 7580 5383



eftec@eftec.co.uk



eftec.co.uk



@eftecUK

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