

Radioactive Waste Survey Wave 3

**Research Report Prepared for
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive
Waste Safely Partnership**

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Contents

Summary	2
Discussion.....	3
Executive summary.....	3
Background and context	7
The Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Programme.....	7
Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM)	7
Consultation on how to implement geological disposal	8
Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) white paper	8
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership.....	8
Objectives	10
Methodology	12
Analysis and reporting.....	13
Publication of data.....	13
Sample characteristics	15
Sample distribution.....	15
Sample profile: Wave 3	16
Radioactive waste in context	20
General issues of concern	20
Current opinion on the management of radioactive waste in Britain	22
Awareness	26
Awareness of the search for the/a geological disposal facility	27
Knowledge of the Government's invite to enter discussion	30
Aware of specific aspects of discussions with Government	32
Knowledge of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership.....	33
Sources of information about the Partnership	35
Awareness of WCMRWS Partnership/Government talks.....	39

Managing the discussions.....	41
Awareness of the West Cumbrian geology study.....	43
Support.....	47
In favour or opposed to discussions with Government.....	47
In favour or opposed to identifying possible sites for a geological disposal facility	48
Support or oppose locating geological disposal facility in West Cumbria.	55
Tracking key metrics	60
Appendices	63
Additional weighting information.....	64
Confidence intervals and statistical differences.....	65
Statistical reliability	66
Questionnaire: Wave 1.....	67
Questionnaire: Wave 2.....	68
Questionnaire: Wave 3.....	69
Topline results: Wave 1; Wave 2 and Wave 3.....	70

Summary

This report presents the results of the third in a series of telephone surveys on the management of radioactive waste amongst adult residents (ages 16+ years) of Cumbria. The survey was undertaken using Computer Assisted Telephone interviewing and fieldwork took place between 10th and 20th February 2011. It should be noted that fieldwork finished three weeks before the Japanese earthquake which affected the Fukushima nuclear plant.

A quota sample of adults was interviewed and quotas set within each of three areas (Allerdale, Copeland and the Rest of Cumbria) on age, gender and working status, and the data were weighted to be representative for these variables for the population of Cumbria, and balanced so that the three areas were proportionally represented.

In all respects, the survey methodology mirrored that of the first and second waves of research, the dates for which are detailed below:

- Wave 1 – 11th to 18th November 2009
- Wave 2 – 17th to 28th February 2010.

During the series of surveys, some changes were made to the wording of a number of the questions and the information provided to respondents between Wave 1 and Wave 2. The changes are as follows:

- In Wave 1, radioactive waste was referred to as low or high **level** radioactive waste; in Wave 2 and 3, the description was changed to low or high **activity** radioactive waste
- In Wave 1, respondents were asked about **the** geological disposal facility; in Waves 2 and 3 they were asked about **a** geological disposal facility.

Where the terminology has changed, the results between Wave 1 and the subsequent waves are not strictly comparable.

Shortly after the fieldwork for Wave 1 was completed, the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership distributed an information booklet in West Cumbria called “Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria”¹, and in Wave 2, comparison was made between those who recalled receiving the booklet with those who did not. These results can be seen in a separate document² held by the Partnership.

In September 2010 the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership published the results of a study of the geology of West Cumbria³. The study was carried out by the British Geological Survey which is the UK’s independent geology experts. Using existing information, the British Geological Survey reviewed the whole of West Cumbria and ruled out those areas where the geology is definitely unsuitable for a geological disposal facility. For the first time, respondents were asked if they were aware of the Geological Survey and whether the local area within 15-20 minutes walk of their home had been ruled

¹ <http://westcumbriamrws.org.uk>

² Radioactive Waste Survey Wave 2. Research Report Prepared for West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership, Ipsos MORI, 20 May 2010

³ <http://www.westcumbriamrws.org.uk/documents/BGS-Report-28102010.zip>

out because the geology is definitely unsuitable for a geological disposal facility. Both of these questions have been used in the analysis of the survey results for Wave 3.

Discussion

During Wave 3, awareness of the Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having a geological disposal facility located in their area and more specifically that the Partnership is in discussions with the British Government has increased significantly since Wave 2.

Awareness of the features of the discussions and confidence that the Partnership will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account and can really pull out at any stage has also increased significantly.

Awareness of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership has also improved with almost half of respondents stating that they know at least a little about the Partnership. It would appear that direct communications from the Partnership and the Council are helping to raise this profile and "educate" residents further about the discussions.

As was the case in previous Waves, awareness of the discussions and the process was higher in Allerdale and Copeland, although it is in Allerdale where the largest improvements in awareness between Waves 2 and 3 have been realised.

While there has been an increase in awareness, support from respondents for continuing with the discussion process and ultimately locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria remains unchanged.

Executive summary

Sample characteristics

Six in ten respondents were working either full or part-time, and 55% could be classified as socio-economic grade ABC1; more than two-fifths either worked, or knew someone who worked in the nuclear or related industry or an industry where they could conceivably know more about the nuclear industry than others⁴, and this ranged from 68% in Copeland to 51% in Allerdale and 35% in Rest of Cumbria.

More than six in ten had lived locally for 21 or more years and respondents living in Copeland were more well established locally than their counterparts elsewhere; around one in twelve lived in an isolated farm or house, and almost three in ten in or around a large town or city.

One in five lived alone, and a similar proportion had a disabled household member; around three in ten had children in the household.

⁴ Places of employment include: the nuclear power industry, the Council, the MOD, any other Government department, the Health & Safety Executive and any environmental campaign group.

Radioactive waste in context

In common with Waves 1 and 2, the key local issues of concern in Cumbria did not relate to the nuclear industry; road maintenance was top of mind. Perhaps due to the current economic climate there was an increase in issues relating to recession/unemployment and key public services. It should be noted that fieldwork finished three weeks before the Japanese earthquake which affected the Fukushima nuclear plant.

Three-quarters of respondents (76%) agreed that the Government should place higher activity radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management, a similar proportion to Wave 2 (79%) but lower than Wave 1 when agreement for placing higher level radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility was 82%.

Awareness

In Wave 3, more than half of respondents (57%) were aware of the search for a site for a underground geological disposal facility, a similar proportion to Wave 2 (56%) and Wave 1 (55%) when respondents were asked if they had heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site for the geological disposal facility to dispose of the country's higher level radioactive waste.

Awareness of the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having a/the geological disposal facility located in their area is increasing, with 49% aware in Wave 3, 43% in Wave 2 and 42% in Wave 1 knowing "at least a little" about the invitation.

Awareness about the detail of the discussions is increasing. For instance, in Wave 3, over half of respondents (56%, 49% in Wave 2) were aware that once a site for a geological disposal facility was chosen, the construction and operation of the geological disposal facility would provide local employment and benefit the local economy. And although still a minority of people, more now are aware that the Government is looking for a community to volunteer to host a facility in their area (34%, 26% in Wave 2) and that entering into dialogue with the Government would not commit a community to the process (29%, 20% in Wave 2) or that participating communities could withdraw from talks at any point (29%, 20% in Wave 2).

Overall awareness of the Partnership has increased from 41% in Wave 2 and 1 to 46% in Wave 3 having at least a little knowledge about it. Among those that had at least a little knowledge of the Partnership, newspapers and magazines remain the most common source of information about the Partnership (46% in Wave 3 and 50% in Wave 2). Communications direct from the Partnership or the Council as sources of information about the Partnership has increased significantly in Wave 3 (20%) compared to Wave 2 (7%).

Amongst all respondents, almost six in ten (58%) had heard that the Partnership was talking to the British Government about possibly locating a geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria, a significant increase on Wave 2 (49%) and Wave 1 when they asked about possibly locating the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria. In all Waves awareness was higher in Copeland (75% Wave 3; 69% Wave 2; 70% Wave 1) and Allerdale (71% Wave 3; 57% Wave 2; 61% Wave 1) than in the Rest of Cumbria (51% Wave 3; 42% Wave 2, 46% Wave 1).

Compared to Wave 2, overall confidence in how the Partnership will handle the various aspects of the discussions with Government has risen significantly for two aspects:

- Will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account – up by four percentage points from 44% to 48% confident
- Can really pull out of the discussions at any stage – up by four percentage points from 42% to 46% confident.

Whilst confidence is unchanged for:

- Keeping residents fully informed at each stage (Wave 3, 50%; Wave 2, 48%)

For the first time, respondents were asked whether they were aware of the study of the geology of West Cumbria which took place in September 2010. Three in ten (30%) were aware of the study; the majority were not (69%).

All those who said that they were aware of the study were asked if to their knowledge the place where they live had been ruled out as being unsuitable or not. Three in ten (30%) said that their area *had* been ruled out, but more (60%) did not know if this was the case or not.

Support

Almost half (48%) of respondents were in favour of the Partnership recommending that the local councils take the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process which would mean starting to identify possible sites for locating a geological disposal facility. Overall net support is positive +20.

Net support was highest in Copeland (+44) compared to Allerdale (+26) and the Rest of Cumbria (+14).

Wave 3 support for locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria was 43% compared to 41% in Wave 2 and 47% in Wave 1. In Wave 3, overall net support remained positive and in line with Wave 2 (+11 and +9 respectively).

Net support remained highest in Copeland (+42) compared to Allerdale (+22) and +2 in the Rest of Cumbria).

The perceived economic benefit, e.g. job creation is the key reason why there was support whilst the perceived risks associated with the disposal of radioactive waste and a feeling that "Cumbria has done their bit" for the nuclear industry were driving the opposition.

Background and context

Background and context

As one of the pioneers of nuclear technology, the UK has accumulated a substantial legacy of radioactive waste from a variety of different nuclear programmes, both civil and defence-related. Some of this waste is already in storage, but most still forms part of existing facilities and will only become waste over several decades or when these plants are decommissioned and cleaned-up. Some of the waste will be radioactive and thus potentially dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years, and will need to be managed in the long-term.

For over three decades, the UK strived to successfully find a solution to the problem of long-term radioactive waste management. The nearest the UK came was a planning application for a Rock Characterisation Facility as the first step towards geological disposal in Cumbria in 1994. The application went to a Public Inquiry and was rejected in 1997. The reasons for the rejection included the way in which the site was chosen, and scientific and technical uncertainties at the time. Recognising that this approach was no longer appropriate, Government undertook a more fundamental review of options for managing radioactive waste in the long-term.

The Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Programme

In 2001 Government initiated the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) programme with a public consultation on the process. This was to find a practical solution for the UK's higher activity radioactive waste that:

- Achieved long-term protection of people and the environment
- Did this in an open and transparent way that inspired public confidence
- Was based on sound science
- Ensured the effective use of public monies.

Government remains committed to these principles.

Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM)

Following feedback from the public consultation, an independent body, the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM) was set up to recommend options to provide a long-term solution to managing higher activity radioactive waste in the UK.

To ensure its recommendations had wide-ranging support, CoRWM sought to combine the use of the best possible science and other expert advice with a wide-ranging programme of public and stakeholder engagement.

CoRWM assessed a number of options for dealing with the higher activity radioactive waste (including firing it into space, deep sea disposal, partitioning and transmutation, etc.), eliminating several before deciding on a short list for further consideration. The short-listed options included long-term interim storage, geological disposal, phased geological disposal and near surface disposal of short-lived decommissioning waste.

Government accepted CoRWM's recommendation of geological disposal, coupled with safe and secure interim storage along with a programme of ongoing research and development as the way forward and announced plans to Parliament in October 2006.

Government committed to further public consultation on how geological disposal could be taken forward.

Consultation on how to implement geological disposal

The public consultation "A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal" sought views on Government's proposals for delivering geological disposal. It ran from June - November 2007 and covered:

- The technical programme and aspects of the design and delivery of the geological disposal facility
- The process and criteria to be used to site the facility, including:
 - Exploring how the voluntarism/partnership approach to siting that CoRWM recommended could be made to work
 - The assessment and evaluation of potential sites, including the initial screening-out of areas unlikely to be suitable for geological disposal.

As well as providing further comment on more detailed aspects of the geological disposal programme, responses indicated general support for the proposed approach. The summary and the analysis of the responses submitted were published in January 2008.

Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) white paper

Following careful consideration of the responses to the consultation, Government published the White Paper - "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal" on 12th June 2008. This set out Government's detailed policy and plans for the long-term management of higher activity waste.

West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership

Having launched a search for a location to host a geological disposal facility for the higher activity radioactive waste, Government has asked communities across the country to talk to them about potentially hosting what will be called a "geological disposal facility".

At this stage, it is uncertain how long it will take to get to an operational geological disposal facility, as the driver for the process is a voluntarism/partnership approach with potential host communities. That is, the process will be dependent on discussions with local communities.

Government suggests that it is likely to be around two to three decades from the beginning of a site selection process to a facility becoming operational and ready for waste emplacement.

With around 70% of radioactive waste destined for geological disposal currently already stored at Sellafield in West Cumbria, regardless of where a site is chosen, the waste will have to be transported from Sellafield and is likely to affect Cumbria.

The three Councils from Allerdale, Copeland and Cumbria County have started the early stages of this conversation with Government. The Councils are keen to have their discussions informed by a wide range of community interests, so have set-up a Partnership to advise them: the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership (WCMRWSP, hereafter referred to as the “Partnership”).

The members of the Partnership are set out below:

- Allerdale Borough Council
- Barrow Borough Council
- Carlisle City Council
- Copeland Borough Council
- Cumbria Association of Local Councils
- Cumbria County Council
- Chamber of Commerce (Cumbria)
- Eden District Council
- GMB Union
- Lake District National Park Authority
- National Farmers Union
- Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum
- Prospect Union
- South Lakes District Council
- West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group
- West Cumbria Strategic Partnership.

Observing Members include:

- Committee on Radioactive Waste Management
- Department of Energy and Climate Change
- Environment Agency

- Isle of Man Government
- Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
- Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.

Others invited include:

- Greenpeace
- Friends of the Earth West Cumbria
- CORE (Cumbrians Opposed to a Radioactive Environment).

In addition, members of the public are also able to attend Partnership meetings.

The Partnership is an advisory body aiming to “make recommendations to the Councils on whether they should participate or not in the siting process for a geological disposal facility, without commitment to eventually host a facility”. Effectively the Partnership is considering whether West Cumbria should proceed to the next stage with Government, during which a range of geological, technical, environmental and social research would be carried out to see if West Cumbria is suitable.

The Partnership has created a Public and Stakeholder Engagement sub-group (PSE) who are leading on this area of work. The PSE has commissioned Ipsos MORI to undertake a tracking survey amongst residents of Cumbria (aged 16+ years) to monitor public opinion and awareness of the issues under consideration.

Objectives

The benchmarking survey was undertaken in November 2009, and two subsequent surveys have been undertaken in February 2010 and February 2011 to track awareness and opinion over the 14 month period. The main objective of the research programme is to establish:

- The level of awareness of the search for a geological disposal site
- The level of awareness that Cumbria has entered discussions with Government
- The level of awareness of the three main elements of the current discussions
- Degree of support or opposition for the continuation of discussions and for the proposition itself.

The results from this research will be used by the Partnership in advising the councils about the views of local residents on the issues. This will eventually be included in the recommendation to the councils on whether or not to participate in further discussions with Government about the siting of a geological disposal facility.

Methodology

Methodology

Telephone interviews were carried out using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) equipment over the period 10th to 20th February 2011, and a copy of the questionnaire is appended (whilst much of the questionnaire remained unchanged between Waves 1 and 2 and waves 2 and 3, some questions from the Wave 1 and 2 surveys have been removed, some have been amended and new questions have been asked).

There are two changes in particular between Wave 1 and the subsequent Waves:

- In Wave 1, radioactive waste was referred to as low or high **level** radioactive waste; in Waves 2 and 3, the description was changed to low or high **activity** radioactive waste
- In Wave 1, respondents were asked about **the** geological disposal facility; in Waves 2 and 3 they were asked about **a** geological disposal facility.

Where the terminology has changed, the results between Wave 1 and the subsequent Waves 2 and 3 are not strictly comparable.

In each survey, a target was set of 450 interviews in each of the West Cumbria Districts of Allerdale and Copeland, with 350 across the remaining four Districts of Cumbria (referred to in this report as “Rest of Cumbria”); the final Wave 3 sample of 1,283 is set out below:

Table 1: Sample distribution: Wave 3			
	No. interviews	Area as % of Sample	Area as % of Cumbria
Allerdale	472 (247)	37	19
Copeland	452 (177)	35	14
Rest of Cumbria	359 (853)	28	67
Total	1,283 (1277)	100	100

Numbers in brackets are weighted base sizes

Quotas were set (from the 2008 up-dates of the 2001 Census) within each of the three areas (Allerdale, Copeland and the Rest of Cumbria combined) on age, gender and working status, thus ensuring that the sample was structured to be fully representative of the adult population distribution (aged 16+ years) in each of these areas.

The data have been weighted to reflect the adult population distribution in terms of age, gender and working status within each of these three areas, and balanced so that each is proportionally represented.

To enhance, their robustness, the target of 450 interviews in both Allerdale and Copeland comprise 36% for each of the total sample, rather than their true population proportions of 19% and 14% respectively; a target of 350 was set in the Rest of Cumbria. However, the data has been weighted so that each area assumed its true population proportion at the analysis stage i.e. Allerdale and Copeland were down-weighted and the Rest of Cumbria up-weighted.

A fuller explanation of weighting appears in the Appendices.

Although all data reported upon are weighted, in order to show the basis of their robustness, the base sizes which appear in brackets are unweighted, i.e. they represent the actual number of interviews undertaken.

Analysis and reporting

This report is based upon the results set out in a full set of computer tabulations lodged under separate cover with the Partnership.

It should be remembered at all times that a *sample* and not the entire population of Cumbria residents took part in the survey. Consequently, all results are subject to sampling tolerances, which means that not all differences are statistically significant. Please refer to the Appendix for an explanation of statistical significance. Only statistically significant differences have been recorded in this report.

Where percentages do not sum to 100%, this may be due to multiple answers, or to figures being rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. For example, 29.7% is rounded up to 30% whilst 13.2% is rounded down to 13%. Throughout this volume, an asterisk (*) denotes any value of less than half a per cent, but greater than zero.

Throughout the report the combined totals for similar answers are shown, for example “support” is the combination of “strongly support” and “tend to support”. There are times when this combined percentage differs from the sum of individual percentages on the charts; this is also due to computer rounding.

Publication of data

As with all our studies, findings from this survey are subject to our Standard Terms & Conditions of Contract. Any news release or publication of the findings of this survey requires the advance approval of Ipsos MORI. Such approval will only be refused on the grounds of inaccuracy or misrepresentation.

Sample characteristics

Sample characteristics

Summary

Six in ten respondents were working either full or part-time, and 55% could be classified as socio-economic grade ABC1; more than two-fifths either worked, or knew someone who worked in the nuclear or related industry or an industry where they could conceivably know more about the nuclear industry than others⁵, and this ranged from 68% in Copeland to 51% in Allerdale and 35% in Rest of Cumbria.

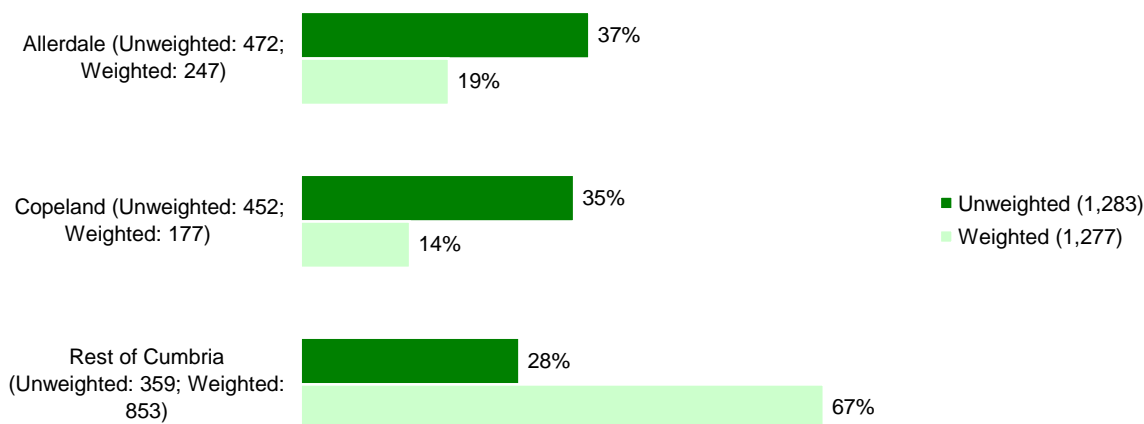
More than six in ten had lived locally for 21 or more years and respondents living in Copeland were more established locally than their counterparts elsewhere; around one in twelve lived in an isolated farm or house, and almost three in ten in or around a large town or city.

One in five lived alone, and a similar proportion had a disabled household member; around three in ten had children in the household.

Sample distribution

Figure 1 sets out the unweighted and weighted proportions of the sample across Cumbria.

Fig 1
Unweighted and weighted proportions of the sample



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283)

Source: Ipsos MORI

⁵ Places of employment include: the nuclear power industry, the Council, the MOD, any other Government department, the Health & Safety Executive and any environmental campaign group.

Sample profile: Wave 3

The demographic profile of this sample of Cumbria adults is set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Sample composition Base: All respondents (1,283)				
	All 1,283 %	Allerdale 472 %	Copeland 452 %	Rest of Cumbria 359 %
Gender (S1)				
Male	48	51	50	47
Female	52	49	50	53
Age (S2)				
16-19	6	6	7	6
20-24	6	6	7	6
25-34	11	11	13	11
35-44	17	18	16	17
45-59	27	27	28	27
60-64	9	9	8	10
65+	23	22	22	23
Ethnicity (Q22)				
White	98	98	98	97
EMG (Ethnic or Minority Group)	1	1	1	1
Not stated	1	1	1	1
Employment Status (S3)				
Employed full time (inc. self employed)	45	45	43	45
Employed part time (inc. self employed)	16	15	13	17
Education/training	5	5	5	5
Unemployed/disabled	6	6	8	5
Retired	26	27	27	26
House person	2	2	4	2
Self/other work in nuclear or related industry (Q20)				
None	54	48	31	61
Any	43	51	68	35
Don't Know	3	2	2	4
SEG				
ABC1	55	53	48	56
C2DE	39	41	44	38
Not stated	6	6	8	6
Time in area (Q16)				
Less than 1 year	1	1	1	1
1-2 years	1	2	1	1
3-5 years	5	5	5	5
6-10 years	9	9	9	10
11-20 years	19	18	13	20
21+ years	64	64	70	63

Bold=significant difference @ 95% confidence level: District vs. overall

Table 2: Sample composition : Wave 3 (continued)				
Base: All respondents (1,283)				
	All 1,283 %	Allerdale 472 %	Copeland 452 %	Rest of Cumbria 359 %
Home location (Q17)				
Isolated farm/house	8	6	6	8
Small village	33	34	43	30
Small country town	30	37	33	27
In/around large town/city	29	23	17	34
Don't know	*	0	*	1
Household composition (Q18)				
1	19	20	18	19
2	37	38	36	37
3	17	17	19	17
4+	26	25	27	26
Mean	2.62	2.60	2.66	2.62
Children aged under 5 years	12	9	12	12
Children aged 5-15	22	21	22	23
Any children	27	26	29	27
Disability (Q21)				
Respondent	10	11	10	10
Other	8	7	10	8
Any	17	16	19	17
None	82	83	80	82
Don't know	1	*	*	1

Bold=significant difference @ 95% confidence level: District vs. overall

Across Cumbria, the following differences in the profile of respondents emerge:

- Overall, 61% of respondents were in employment either full or part-time, a proportion which falls to 56% in Copeland. In total, 55% of respondents were classified as ABC1, and this ranged from 48% in Copeland to 56% in the Rest of Cumbria; it was Copeland, where the incidence of C2DE respondents was highest (44% vs. 39% overall)
- Overall 2% of respondents stated that they are a “house person” a proportion which rose to 4% in Copeland
- The incidence of either the respondent or someone they know being employed in the nuclear industry, any of the local Councils, or any of several other related industry sectors including any environmental campaign groups is 43%. This proportion is in line with Wave 2 (43%), both are higher than Wave 1 (39%). It was again in Allerdale and Copeland (51% and 68% respectively) where this was highest compared to the Rest of Cumbria (35%)

- Respondents living in Copeland are more established in their local area than are those living in Allerdale or the Rest of Cumbria (70% in Copeland have lived locally for 21+ years compared to 64% in Allerdale and 63% in the Rest of Cumbria)
- The incidence of living in a small village is greatest in Copeland (43% vs. 33% overall; living in a small country town ranged from 27% in Rest of Cumbria to 37% in Allerdale. Three in ten respondents (29%) lived in or around a large town/city ranging from 17% in Copeland to 34% in the Rest of Cumbria
- The average household size was 2.62, and 27% had children under 16 years of age in the household
- In total, 17% had a disabled household member, the proportion increases to 19% in Copeland.

Radioactive waste in context

Radioactive waste in context

Summary

In common with Waves 1 and 2, the key local issues of concern in Cumbria did not relate to the nuclear industry; road maintenance was top of mind. Perhaps due to the current economic climate there was an increase in issues relating to recession/unemployment and key public services. It should be noted that fieldwork finished three weeks before the Japanese earthquake which effected the Fukushima nuclear plant.

Three-quarters of respondents (76%) agreed that the Government should place higher activity radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management, a similar proportion to Wave 2 (79%) but lower than Wave 1 when agreement for placing higher level radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility was 82%.

General issues of concern

It should be noted, that since the Wave 2 fieldwork period (February 2010) there have been some substantial changes in the political arena, with the formation of a Conservative/Liberal Democrat coalition Government and the announcement of a public sector spending review. This may in some way go towards explaining the increase from Wave 2 to Wave 3 in top of mind issues related to key public services and the economy in general:

- Recession/unemployment - increase in mentions from 3% in Wave 2 to 8% in Wave 3
- Housing - 4% to 7%
- Education - 2% to 4%
- Health - 2% to 4%.

Despite the harsh winter weather before Christmas 2010, there has been a significant decrease between Wave 2 and Wave 3 in the proportions mentioning the state of the roads (21% 2011 vs. 27% 2010) and flooding damage/management (3% 2011 vs. 7% 2010). Both of these issues peaked in February 2010 following the extensive flooding seen in Cumbria at the end of November 2009 and the subsequent heavy snowfall in early 2010.

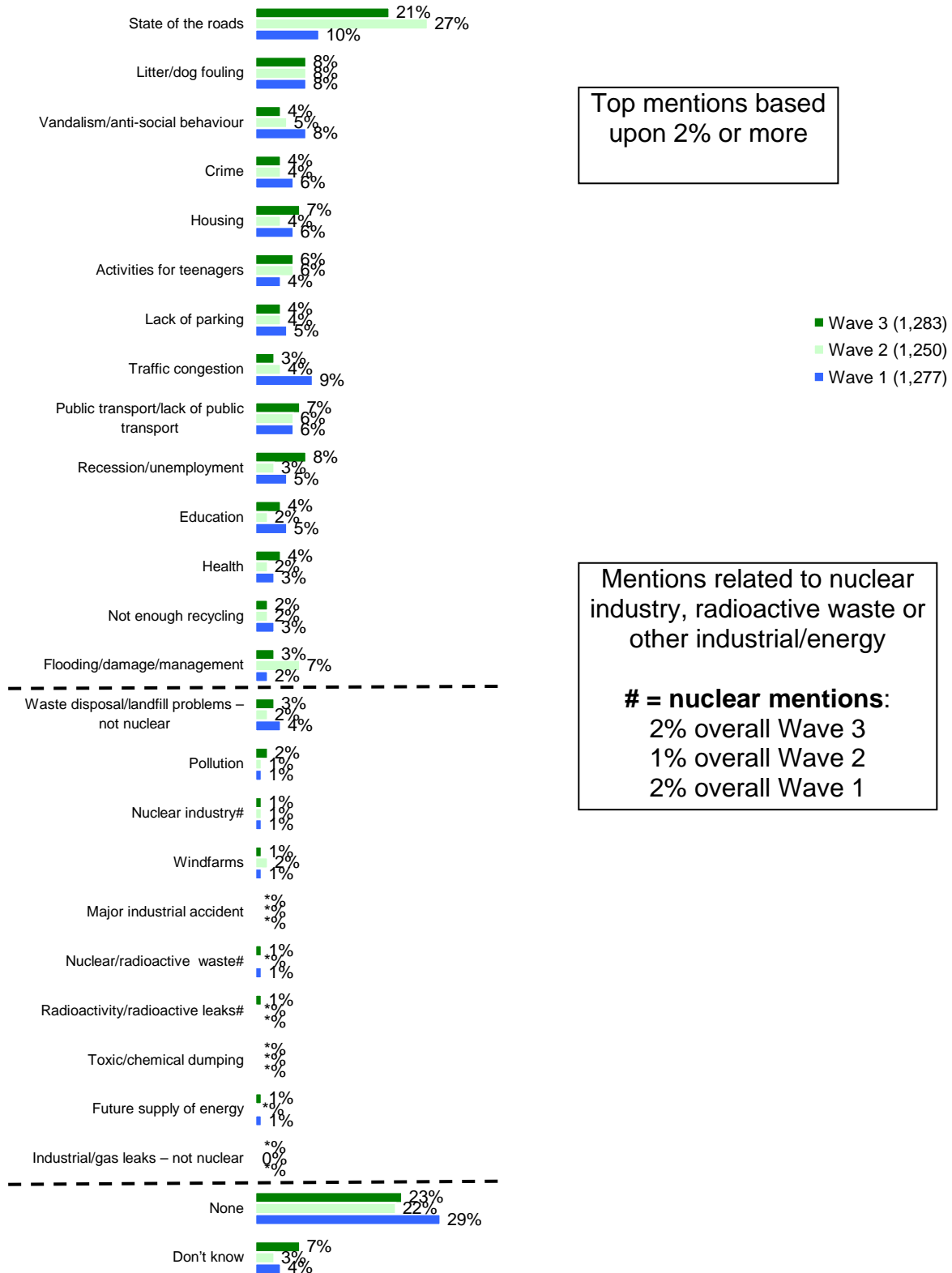
A “nuclear related” issue was a concern for a minority of respondents in all 3 Waves, and has remained between 1% and 2%; there is no difference in response at District level.

Figure 2 sets out the main issues across all three Waves (2% or greater); below the dividing line, the chart also sets out those responses relating to the nuclear industry, radioactive waste or other industrial/energy issues.

Fig 2

Issues of concern in the local area

Wave 3/Wave 2/Wave 1: Q1. What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area?
What other issues?



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250; Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Current opinion on the management of radioactive waste in Britain

In Wave 1, respondents were read out the following explanation of the differences between high level and low level radioactive waste management, and asked their opinion on the management of radioactive waste in Britain:

Wave 1

“Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.”

*“Low **level** radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consists mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.”*

*“Higher **level** radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.”*

In Wave 2, the WCMRWS Partnership changed the description of low and high **level** radioactive waste to low and high **activity** radioactive waste. This definition was also used in Wave 3:

Wave 2 & Wave 3

“Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.”

*“Low **activity** radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consists mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.”*

*“Higher **activity** radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.”*

As a result of this change in the description read out to respondents during waves 2 and 3, the results between Wave 1 and these two subsequent Waves are therefore not strictly comparable.

In Wave 1, 82% agreed (either strongly 56% or tend to agree 25%) that the Government should place higher **level** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management.

In Wave 2, 79% agreed (either strongly 50% or tend to agree 29%) that the Government should place higher **activity** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management

In Wave 3, 76% agreed (either strongly 51% or tend to agree 25%) that the Government should place higher **activity** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management.

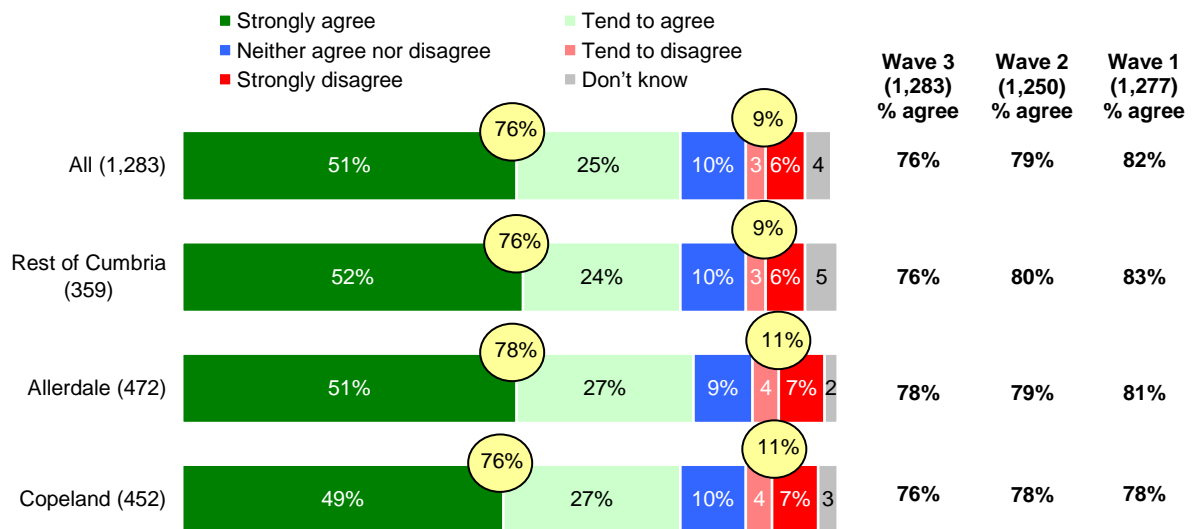
Overall, and within each of the Districts, the proportions agreeing with this statement were similar between Waves 2 and 3, although it is worth noting that since Wave 1 there has been a downwards trend in the proportion agreeing; from 82% in Wave 1 to 76% in Wave 3.

Fig 3

Current opinion on the management of radioactive waste in Britain

Wave 3/Wave 2: Q2. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement regarding radioactive waste in Britain: that the Government should place higher **activity** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management? Is that strongly or only tend to...?

Wave 1: Q3. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement regarding radioactive waste in Britain: that the Government should place higher **level** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management? Is that strongly or only tend to...?



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250; Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

In Wave 1, agreement was significantly lower in Copeland (78% vs. 82% overall).

There were no differences in the level of support at District level in Wave 2 or Wave 3.

In Wave 2, agreement was higher amongst those who had heard the Partnership was in discussion with Government but there is no such difference in Wave 3.

There is also no significant difference in opinion among those who were aware of the 2010 Geological survey and those who were unaware or indeed among those whose area was either ruled out as a location for a geological disposal facility or still under consideration.

Awareness

Awareness

Summary

In Wave 3, more than half of respondents (57%) were aware of the search for a underground geological disposal facility, a similar proportion to Wave 2 (56%) and Wave 1 (55%) when respondents were asked if they had heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site for the geological disposal facility to dispose of the country's higher level radioactive waste.

Awareness of the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having a/the geological disposal facility located in their area is increasing, with 49% aware in Wave 3, 43% in Wave 2 and 42% in Wave 1 knowing "at least a little" about the invitation.

Awareness about the detail of the discussions is increasing. For instance, in Wave 3, over half of respondents (56%, 49% in Wave 2) were aware that once a site for a geological disposal facility was chosen, the construction and operation of the geological disposal facility would provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years. Although still a minority of people, more now are aware that the Government is looking for a community to volunteer to host a geological disposal facility in their area (34%, 26% in Wave 2) and that entering into dialogue with the Government would not commit a community to the process (29%, 20% in Wave 2) or that participating communities could withdraw from talks at any point (29%, 20% in Wave 2).

Overall awareness of the Partnership has increased from 41% in both Wave 1 and 2 to 46% in Wave 3 having at least a little knowledge about it. Among those that had at least just a little knowledge of the Partnership, newspapers and magazines remain the most common source of information about the Partnership (46% in Wave 3 and 50% in Wave 2). Communications direct from the Partnership or the Council as sources of information about the Partnership has increased significantly in Wave 3 (20%) compared to Wave 2 (7%).

Amongst all respondents, almost six in ten (58%) had heard that the Partnership was talking to the British Government about possibly locating a geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria, a significant increase on Wave 2 (49%) and Wave 1 (52%) when they asked about possibly locating the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria. In all Waves awareness was higher in Copeland (75% Wave 3; 69% Wave 2; 70% Wave 1) and Allerdale (71% Wave 3; 57% Wave 2; 61% Wave 1) than in the Rest of Cumbria (51% Wave 3; 42% Wave 2, 46% Wave 1).

Compared to Wave 2, overall confidence in how the Partnership will handle the various aspects of the discussions with Government has risen significantly for two aspects:

- Will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account – up by four percentage points from 44% to 48% confident
- Can really pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage – up by four percentage points from 42% to 46% confident.

Whilst confidence is unchanged for:

- **Keeping local residents in Cumbria fully informed at each stage of the discussion process (Wave 3, 50%; Wave 2, 48%).**

For the first time, respondents were asked whether they were aware of the study of the geology of West Cumbria which took place in September 2010. Three in ten (30%) were aware of the study; the majority were not (69%).

All those who said that they were aware of the study were asked if to their knowledge the place where they live had been ruled out as being unsuitable or not. Three in ten (30%) said that their area *had* been ruled out, but more (60%) did not know if this was the case or not.

Awareness of the search for the/a geological disposal facility

Wave 1 respondents were provided with the following information before the interview continued:

“I would now like you to consider the disposal of higher level radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.”

They were then asked the following question:

*“Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called **the** geological disposal facility to dispose of the country’s higher level radioactive waste?”*

As before, in Wave 2 and Wave 3, the explanation referred to higher **activity** radioactive waste:

“I would now like you to consider the disposal of higher activity radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.”

They were then asked the following question:

*“Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called **a** geological disposal facility to dispose of the country’s higher activity radioactive waste?”*

Therefore, as a result of these changes, the Wave 1 and subsequent Wave 2 and 3 results are not strictly comparable.

However, the overall level of awareness of what the Government is looking for has remained similar across all three Waves and stands at 57% in Wave 3 (56% in Wave 2 and 55% in Wave 1).

Across Cumbria, awareness at District level has increased from Wave 2 in both Allerdale (from 61% to 69%) and Copeland (from 71% to 77%).

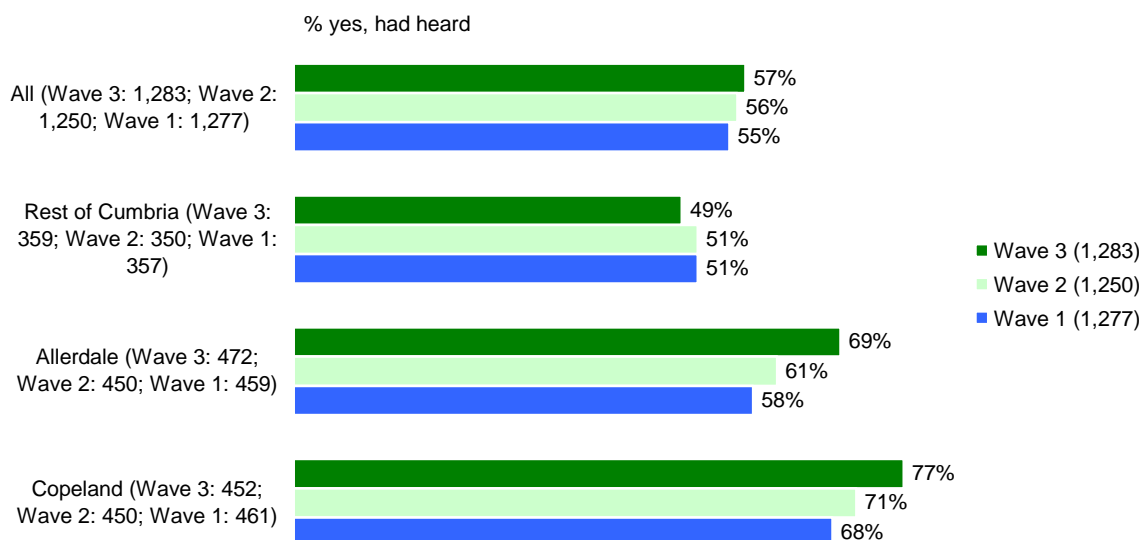
In Wave 3, it was in Allerdale and Copeland where agreement was highest (69% and 77% respectively compared to the Rest of Cumbria 49%).

Fig 4

Awareness of the search for a/the geological disposal facility

Wave 3/Wave 2: Q3. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called **a** geological disposal facility to dispose of the country’s higher activity radioactive waste?

Wave 1: Q4. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called **the** geological disposal facility to dispose of the country’s higher level radioactive waste?



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250; Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

In Wave 3, awareness was higher amongst:

- Men (68% vs. 47% of women)
- Older respondents – awareness increased steadily with age from 35% amongst 16-24 year olds to 70% amongst 60+ year olds)
- ABC1 respondents (61% vs. 51% of C2DE)
- Those with no children in the household (61%)
- Those with at least a little knowledge of the Government’s invitation to communities to have a geological site (86% vs. 29% of those without)
- Those with at least a little knowledge of the Partnership (76% vs. 41% of those who had heard of it, but knew nothing about it or who had never heard of it)
- Those who had heard the Partnership was in discussion with Government (83% vs. 22% of those who had not)

- Those who either work themselves in a related industry or know someone that does (62% vs. 54% who do not)
- Those who support both the discussions taking place and the facility itself (65% and 68% respectively vs. 57% and 54% respectively amongst those who oppose them)
- Those who were aware of the 2010 British Geological survey (91% vs 42% amongst those who were not aware).

Knowledge of the Government’s invite to enter discussion

Awareness of the British Government’s invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having **a/the** geological disposal facility located in their area is increasing, with 49% aware in Wave 3, 43% in Wave 2 and 42% in Wave 1 knowing “at least a little” about the invitation.

During Wave 3, 20% claimed to know at least “a fair amount” (an increase since Wave 2 at 15%) and 29% said they “know just a little” (28% in Wave 2); 20% said they “have heard of but know almost nothing about” (a decrease from 25% in Wave 2) and 31% said they had “never heard of” this invitation (32% in Wave 2 and Wave 1).

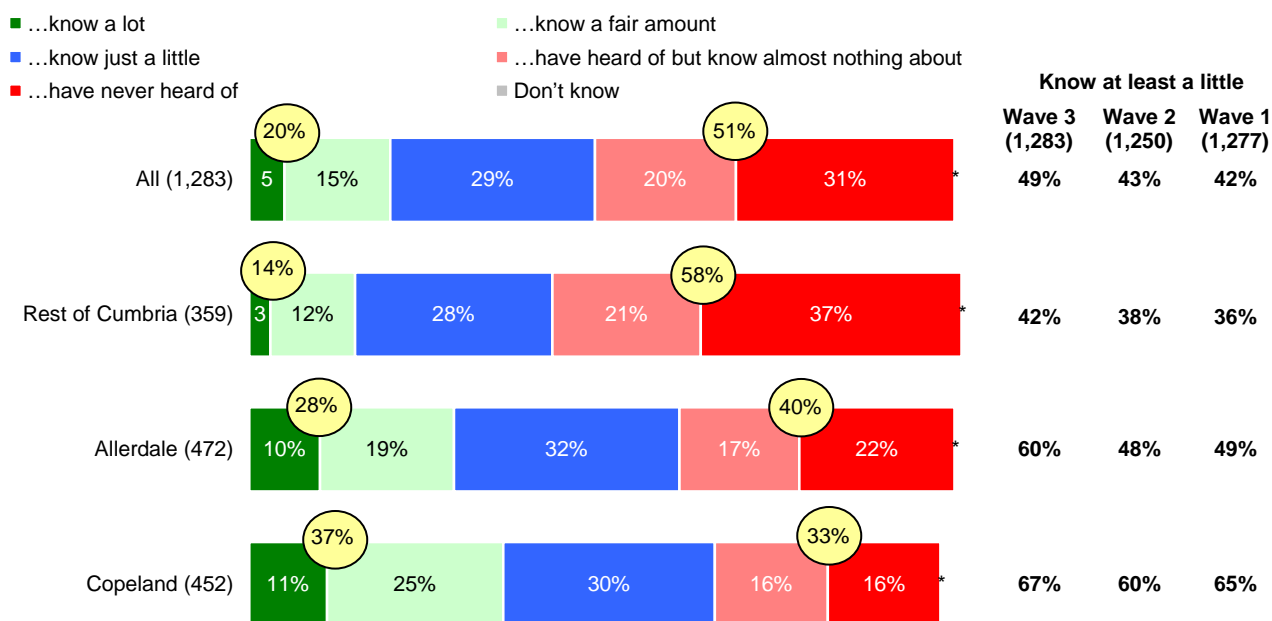
At District level, the knowledge of the Government’s invite has increased from Wave 2 in both Allerdale (from 48% to 60% in Wave 3) and Copeland (from 60% to 67%).

Fig 5

Knowledge of the Government’s invite to enter discussion

Wave 3/Wave 2: Q4. How much do you feel you know about the British Government’s invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having **a** geological disposal facility located in their area? Would you say you ...

Wave 1: Q5. How much do you feel you know about the British Government’s invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having **the** geological disposal facility located in their area? Would you say you ...



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250; Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Awareness in Wave 3 varied across Cumbria - it was higher in Copeland (67%) and Allerdale (60%) than in the Rest of Cumbria (42%).

Overall awareness i.e. those who knew at least a little in Wave 3 was higher amongst men (58% vs. 40% of women), and it increased with age from 35% amongst 16-24 year olds to 56% amongst 60+ year olds.

Awareness was also higher amongst:

- ABC1 respondents (53% vs. 43% C2DE)
- Those without children in the household (51%)
- Those who had at least a little awareness of the Partnership (75% vs. 27% for those with none)
- Those who knew that the Partnership was in talks with Government (71% vs. 18% of those who did not)
- Those who either work themselves in a related industry or know someone that does (55% vs. 44% who do not)
- Those who support both the discussions taking place and the facility itself (58% and 60% respectively vs. 46% and 45% respectively amongst those who oppose them)
- Those who were aware of the 2010 British Geological survey (80% vs. 36% amongst those who were not aware of it).

Aware of specific aspects of discussions with Government

Respondents were probed in more detail about the extent of their knowledge of the Government’s proposition, with Wave 1 respondents considering four statements relating to the location of **the** geological disposal facility and Wave 2 and Wave 3 respondents considering the same four statements in relation to **a** geological disposal facility (again, the results are not strictly comparable).

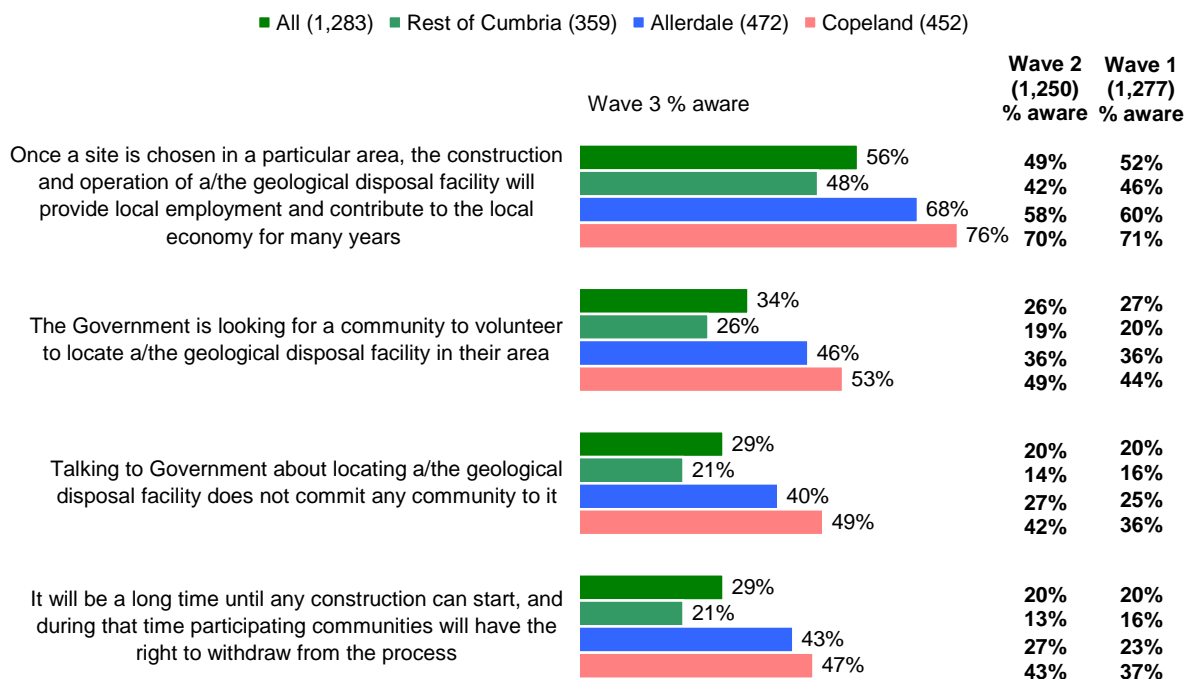
For all four statements, awareness has increased since Wave 2, particularly among respondents in Allerdale.

Fig 6

Detailed awareness of the current discussions

Wave 3/Wave 2: Q5. Are you aware, or not, that Britain’s Government has said that each of the following are features of the current discussions about the location of **a** geological disposal facility?

Wave 1: Q6. Are you aware, or not, that Britain’s Government has said that each of the following are features of the current discussions about the location of **the** geological disposal facility?



Base: All respondents (Wave: 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250; Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

In Wave 3, over half of respondents (56%, 49% in Wave 2) were aware that once a site for a geological disposal facility was chosen, the construction and operation of the geological disposal facility would provide local employment and benefit the local economy.

However, the majority of respondents were unaware that the Government is looking for a community to volunteer to locate a facility in their area (66%, 74% Wave 2) and seven out of ten (71%, 80% in Wave 2) were unaware that entering into dialogue with the Government would not commit a community to the process or that participating communities could withdraw from talks at any point.

In all Waves, it was those living in Allerdale and Copeland who were more knowledgeable than respondents from the Rest of Cumbria.

Similarly, awareness was generally higher in all Waves amongst men, older respondents, and those who either work or know someone who works in a related industry.

Knowledge of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership

Overall awareness of the Partnership has increased from 41% in Wave 2 to 46% in Wave 3 having at least a little knowledge about it.

In Wave 2, 11% knew a lot or a fair amount, with 29% claiming to know just a little, and 59% knowing almost nothing or had never heard of the Partnership.

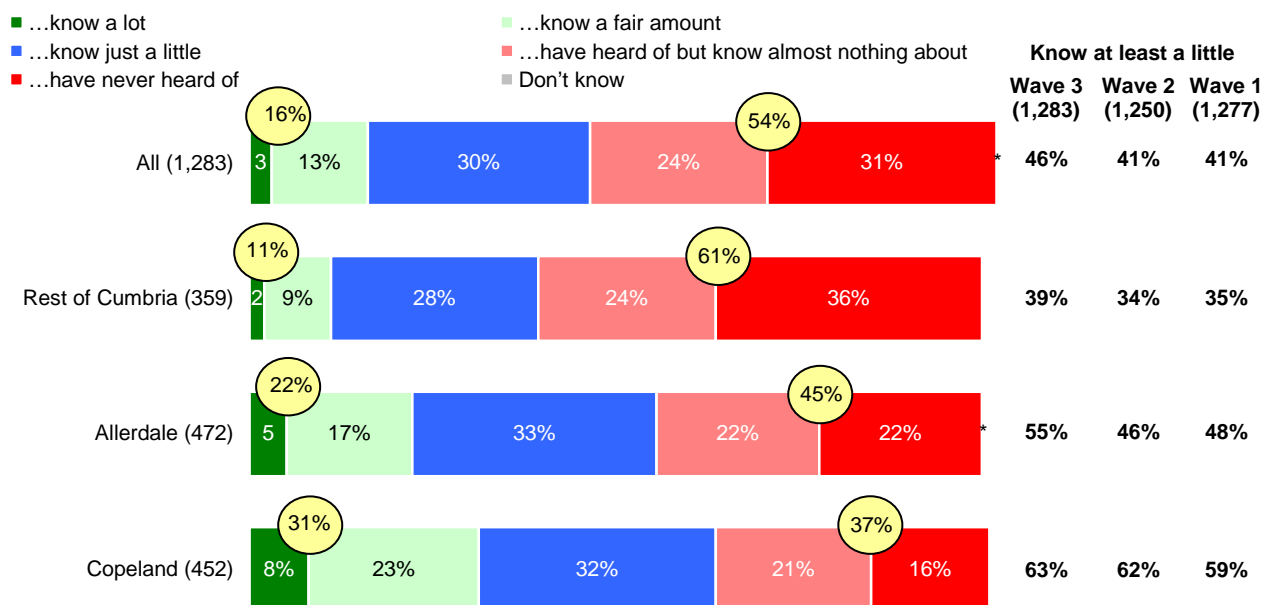
In Wave 3, 16% knew a lot or a fair amount, with 30% claiming to know just a little, and 54% knowing almost nothing or had never heard of the Partnership.

Fig 7

Awareness of the Partnership

Wave 3/Wave 2: Q6. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ...

Wave 1: Q7. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ...



Base: All respondents (Wave 3 : 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250 Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

At District level, awareness of the Partnership has increased in Allerdale (from 46% in Wave 2 to 55% in Wave 3) and the Rest of Cumbria (from 34% to 39%), but has remained constant in Copeland (63% Wave 3, 62% Wave 2). Overall, awareness is higher in Allerdale and Copeland than it is in the Rest of Cumbria.

Awareness in Wave 3 was higher amongst the following sub groups:

- Men (51% vs. 41% women)
- Older respondents (23% amongst 16-24 year olds rising to 52% amongst those aged 60+)
- Respondents with no children in the household (48%)
- ABC1 respondents (49% vs 39% C2DE)
- Those who work or know of someone in a related industry (54% vs. 39% of those without)
- Those who have knowledge of the Government's invitation to communities to discuss the possibility of the geological disposal facility in their local area (85% vs. 23% of those who were not aware of the initial invitation)
- Those who are aware of the Partnership being in talks with Government (63% vs. 23% of those not aware)
- Those who support both the discussions taking place and the facility itself (52% and 54% respectively vs. 46% and 47% respectively amongst those who oppose them)
- Those who were aware of the 2010 British Geological survey (69% vs. 36% amongst those who were not aware of it).

Sources of information about the Partnership

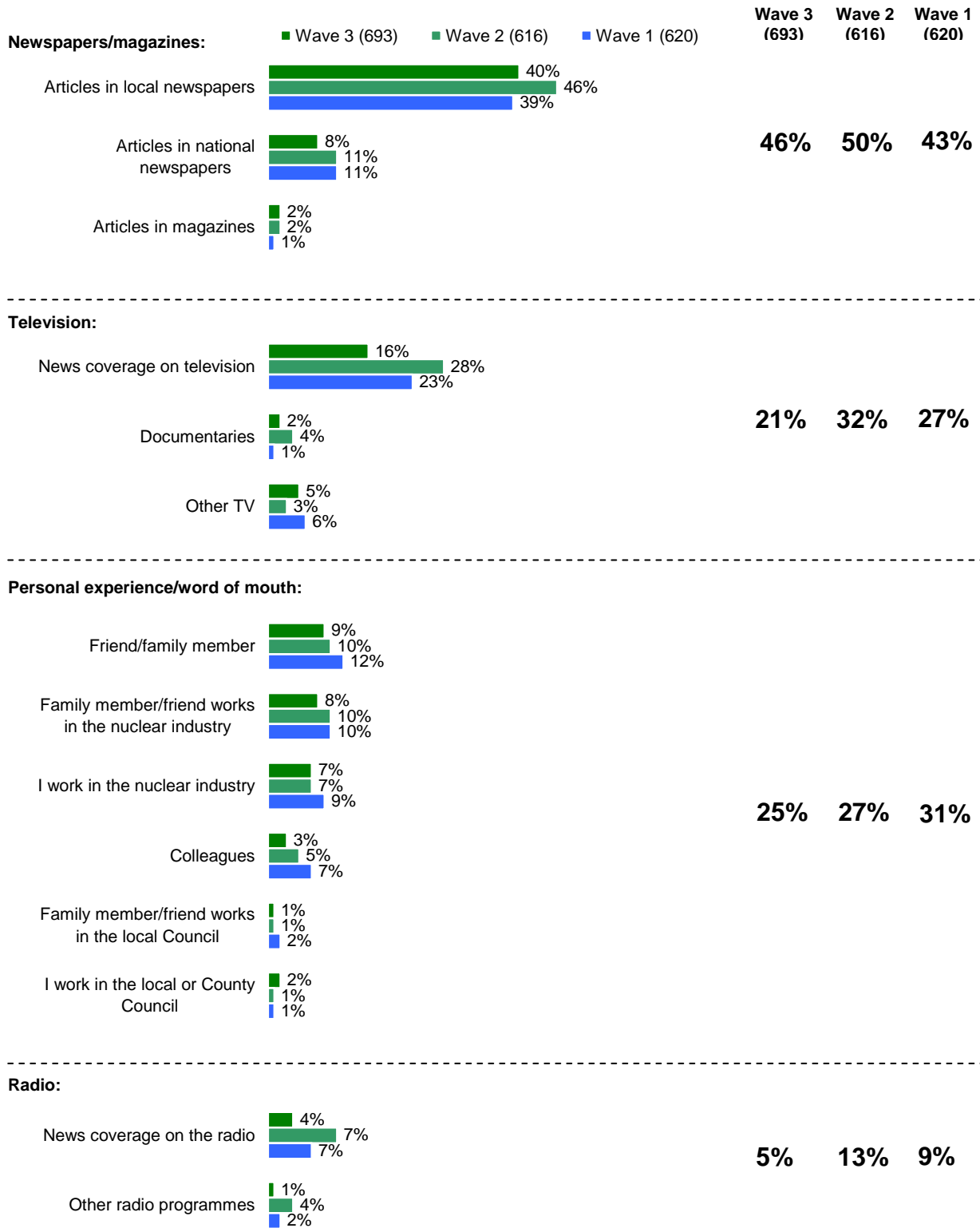
Those who had at least a little knowledge of the Partnership were asked from where they had got their information:

- Newspapers/magazines was the top source of information at 46% in Wave 3 (although not significant, this is a slight decline from the 50% seen in Wave 2, but still higher than the 43% in Wave 1) and it is local newspaper articles which accounted for this (40%)
- Personal experience/word of mouth was the next most popular source (25%) in Wave 3, in line with Wave 2 (27%)
- A fifth (21%) cited television as a source, although this has declined since Waves 2 and 1 (32% and 27% respectively)
- The Partnership or Council communications were cited more in Wave 3 than in Wave 2 (20% vs. 7% in Wave 2), with WCMRWSP meetings up from 1% to 4% and for the first time there was mention of the WCMRWSP leaflet being delivered to homes (2%)
- Radio as a source was 5% in Wave 3; down from 13% in Wave 2
- Overall, the internet remains unchanged as a source of information (4% in Wave 3, 6% in Wave 2).

Fig 8

Sources of information

Wave 3/Wave 2, Q7; Wave 1, Q8. Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership?



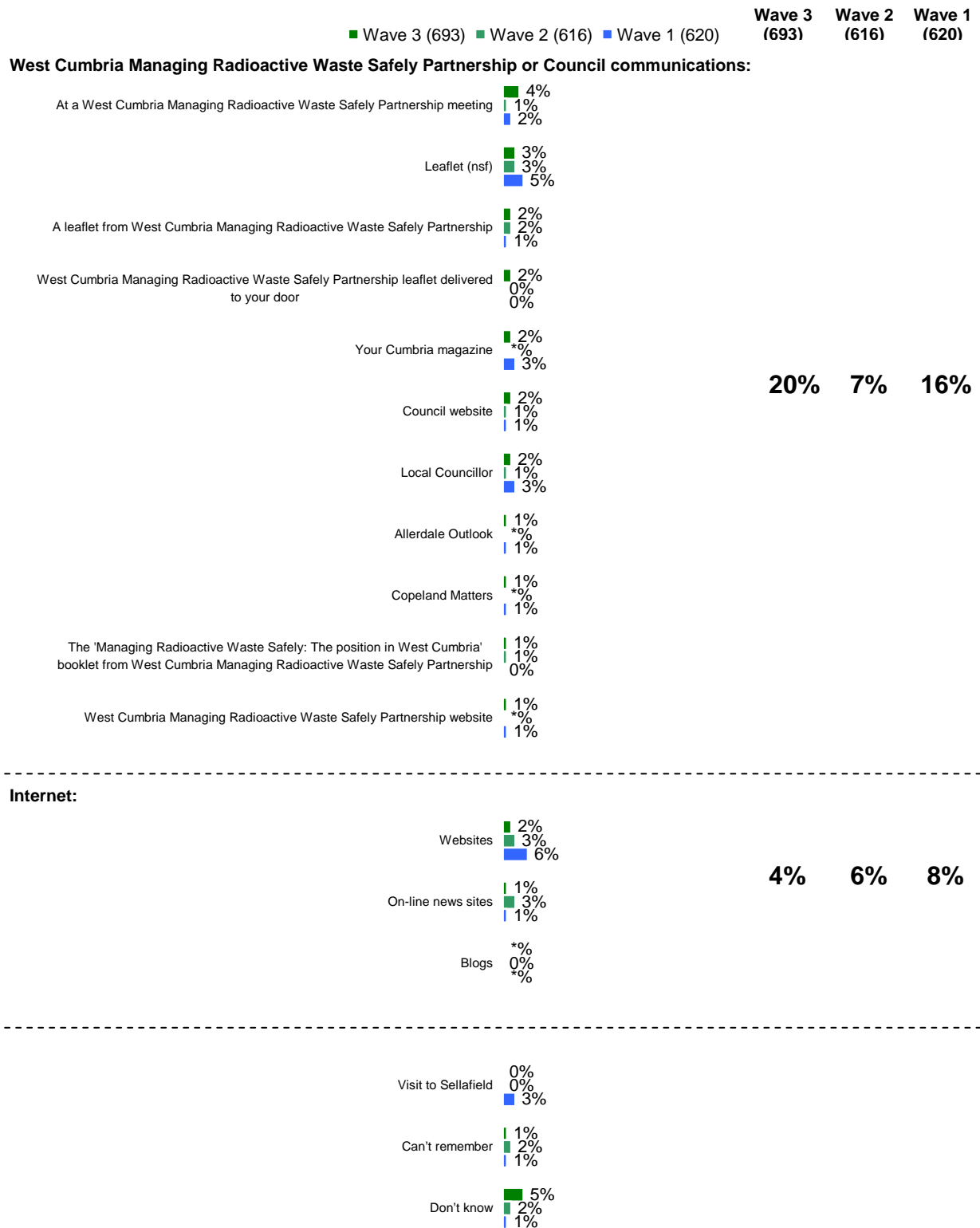
Base: All who have at least a little knowledge of WCMRWS Partnership (Wave 3: 693; Wave 2: 616; Wave 1: 620)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Fig 9

Sources of information (continued)

Wave 3/Wave 2, Q7; Wave 1, Q8. Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership?



Base: All who have at least a little knowledge of WCMRWS Partnership (Wave 3: 693; Wave 2: 616; Wave 1: 620)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Table 3 sets out those respondents in Wave 3 most or least likely to have received information from each of the main sources.

Table 3: Sources of Information on WCMRWS Partnership: Wave 3 Base: All respondents aware of Partnership (693)		
	Significantly higher (✓)	Significantly lower (X)
Newspaper/ magazines (46%)	Age 60+ (55%) Disability in h/h (55%)	Live on a farm/village (40%) Employed (41%) No disability in the h/h (42%) Know at least a fair amount about discussions (39%) Know at least a fair amount about Partnership (34%)
Television (21%)	Age 60+ (28%) Disability in household (33%) C2DE (27%) Know at least a little of discussions (23%)	Copeland (13%) Age 25-44 (13%) Adults with children under 5 (8%) No disability in household (18%)
Personal experience/ word of mouth (25%)	Copeland (34%) Any employed, in related industry (33%)	Age 60+ (19%) Nobody employed in a related industry (17%)
Radio (5%)	Allerdale (8%) Heard of WCMRWS/Government talks (7%)	Copeland (2%) Not heard of WCMRWS/Government talks (*%)
WCMRWS Partnership/Council communication (20%)	Allerdale (28%) Copeland (31%) Live in a town (28%) Have at least a little knowledge of discussions (24%) Know at least a fair amount about WCMRWS (27%) Heard of WCMRWS/ Government talks (22%) Aware of 2010 British Geological Survey (27%) Aware of result of Geological Survey (32%)	Rest of Cumbria (13%) Lived in area for more than 20 years (17%) Heard, know nothing/never heard of discussions (7%) Not aware of 2010 British Geological Survey (14%)
Internet (4%)	Allerdale (6%) Live in a town (7%) Men (6%) Age 25-44 (9%) Know at least a fair amount of discussions (6%)	Women (1%) Retired (1%)

Awareness of WCMRWS Partnership/Government talks

At 58%, the proportion in Wave 3 who had heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating a geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria is significantly higher than the 49% recorded in Wave 2 and the 52% in Wave 1. Please note that the wording in Wave 1 talked about the Government possibly locating **the** geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria hence results are not directly comparable between the initial and subsequent Waves.

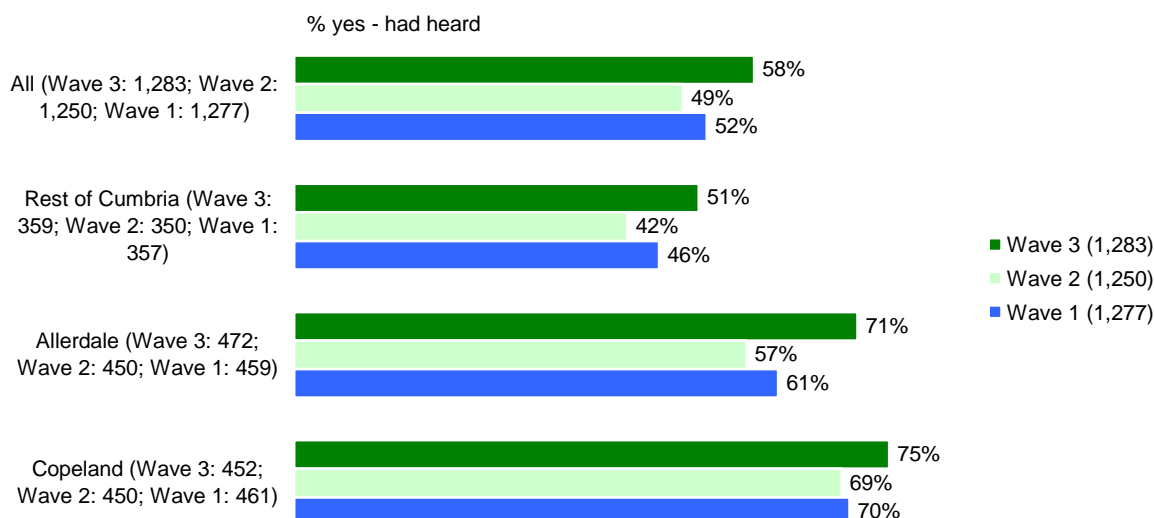
Awareness of the talks between WCMRWSP and the Government has increased in all Districts since Wave 2, particularly within Allerdale where awareness of the talks has risen from 57% to 71% in one year.

Fig 10

Knowledge of existing talks between the Government and the Partnership

Wave3/Wave 2: Q8. Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating a geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria?

Wave 1: Q9. Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating **the** geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria?



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250; Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

At District level, Wave 3 awareness remained highest in Copeland (75%) and Allerdale (71%) compared to those living in the Rest of Cumbria (51%).

The pattern of awareness amongst specific groups of respondents seen in Wave 2 was apparent again in Wave 3 for the following:

- Living locally for 20 or more years (61% vs. 58% overall)
- Who are men (67% vs. 50% of women)
- Aged 60+ years (69% - in fact awareness increased with age from 33% amongst 16-24 year olds, 53% amongst 25-44 year olds and 61% amongst 45-59 year olds)
- With no children at home (61%)
- Who work in or know of someone who works in a related industry (66% vs. 52% of those who do not)
- Who are social grades ABC1 (62% vs. 53% C2DE)
- Aware of the search for site for a geological disposal facility (84% vs. 23% of those not)
- Know at least a little about the invitation for discussion from Government (84% vs. 32% of those who had heard of, but knew nothing about or who had never heard)
- Know at least a little about the Partnership (79% vs. 40% of those who had heard of, but knew nothing about or who had never heard)
- Who favour the discussions (68% vs. 55% who oppose the discussions)
- Who support the facility (71% vs. 53% who oppose the facility)
- Who are aware of the 2010 British Geological Survey (88% vs. 45% amongst those who are not aware of it).

At District level, the only difference between Wave 2 and 3 was in Allerdale where there was an increase in confidence that:

- The Partnership will keep local residents in Cumbria fully informed at each stage of the discussion (up from 54% to 61%)
- They can really pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage (up from 50% to 58%).

As was the case in previous waves and with other awareness aspects, confidence was higher in Wave 3 amongst those living in Allerdale and Copeland compared with the Rest of Cumbria.

Similarly, respondents who had a least a little knowledge either of the Government's invitation to communities or their initial discussions with the Partnership prior to the interview were more likely to be confident that the Partnership would take resident opinion on board, keep them informed at each stage of the process, and be able to pull out of the discussions at any stage.

Awareness of the West Cumbrian geology study

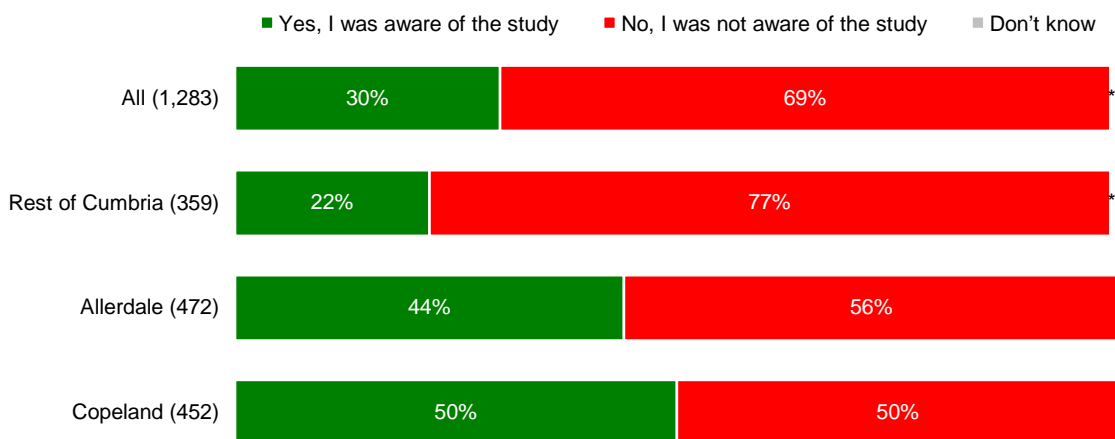
Respondents were informed that in September 2010 the Partnership published the results of a study of the geology of West Cumbria which had been carried out by the British Geological Survey and were then asked if they were aware of this study. This question has not been asked in previous waves.

Three in ten (30%) were aware of the study; the majority were not (69%).

Fig 12

Awareness of the West Cumbrian geology study

Wave 3: Q14. Last September the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership published the results of a study of the geology of West Cumbria (in other words a study of the rock underneath West Cumbria). The study was carried out by the British Geological Survey who are the UK's independent geology experts. Using existing information, the British Geological Survey reviewed the whole of West Cumbria and ruled out those areas where the geology is definitely unsuitable for a geological disposal facility. Before this interview were you aware of this study?



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283)

Source: Ipsos MORI

At a district level awareness of the study was higher in Allerdale and Copeland (44% and 50% respectively) compared with 22% in the Rest of Cumbria.

Awareness of the study was also higher amongst the following groups:

- Those that live on a farm/in a village (35%)
- Men (39% vs. 22% women)
- Older respondents (increasing with age from 10% amongst 16-24 year olds to 39% amongst those aged 60+)
- Adults with no children in the household (33%)

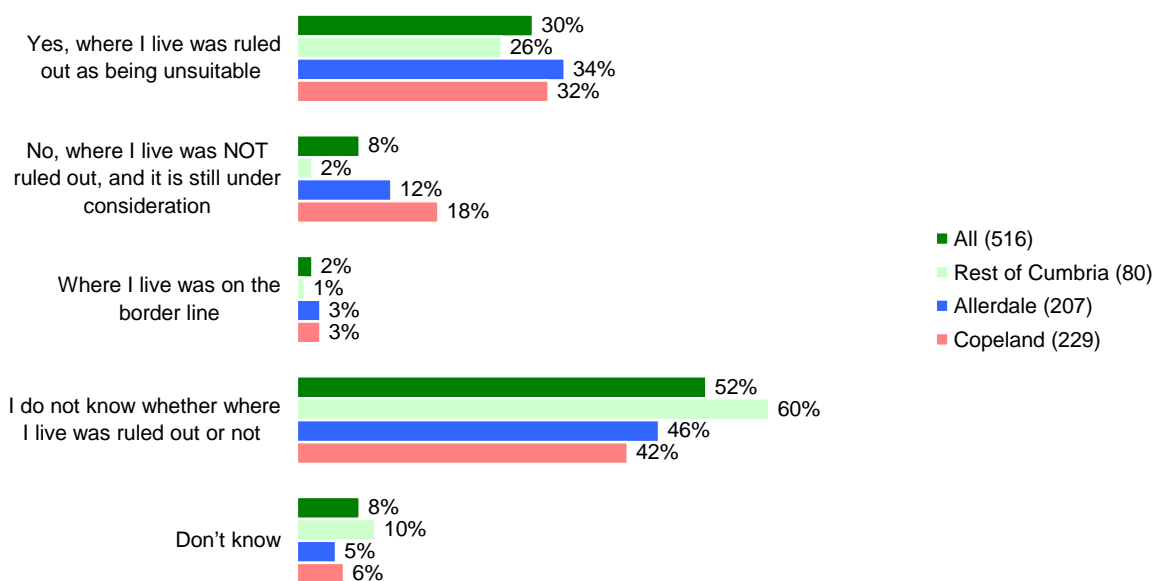
- ABC1 respondents (34% vs. 26% C2DE)
- Those with at least a little knowledge of the Government's invitation to communities to have a geological site (46% vs. 12% of those without)
- Those who worked or knew someone who worked in a related industry (36% vs. 25% of those who do not)
- Those who know at least a little about the Partnership (46% vs. 17% of those who had heard of, but knew nothing about or who had never heard)
- Those who are aware of the Partnership being in talks with Government (46% vs. 8% of those not aware).
- Those who favour the discussions (39% vs. 26% who oppose the discussions)
- Who support the facility (40% vs. 26% who oppose the facility).

All those who said that they were aware of the study (516 people) were asked if to their knowledge the place where they live had been ruled out as being unsuitable or not. Three in ten (30%) said that their area *had* been ruled out, but twice as many (60%) did not know if this was the case or not.

Fig 13

Awareness of results

Wave 3: Q15. As far as you know, as a result of the British Geological Survey study carried out last September, has the place where you live, that is, the area within 15-20 minutes walk of your home been ruled out because the geology is definitely unsuitable for a geological disposal facility.



Base: All who are aware of the study (Wave 3: 516)

Source: Ipsos MORI

At District level, there is greatest uncertainty among those in the Rest of Cumbria (70% do not know the outcome) compared to 51% in Allerdale and 48% in Copeland. Those in Allerdale were more likely to say that where they live had been ruled out as unsuitable (34% vs. 30% overall). Respondents in Copeland were more likely to state that where they live was not ruled out and is still under consideration (18% vs. 8% overall).

Support

Support

Summary

Almost half (48%) of respondents were in favour of the Partnership recommending that the local councils take the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process which would mean starting to identify possible sites for locating a Geological disposal facility. Overall net support is positive +20.

Net support was highest in Copeland (+44) compared to Allerdale (+26) and the Rest of Cumbria (+14).

Wave 3 support for locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria was 43% compared to 41% in Wave 2 and 47% in Wave 1. In Wave 3, overall net support remained positive and in line with Wave 2 (+11 and +9 respectively).

Net support remained highest in Copeland (+42) compared to Allerdale (+22) and +2 in the Rest of Cumbria.

The perceived economic benefit e.g. job creation is the key reason why there was support whilst the perceived risks associated with the disposal of radioactive waste and a feeling that “Cumbria has done their bit” for the nuclear industry were driving the opposition.

In favour or opposed to discussions with Government

Having now been informed of the features of the current discussions with the Government and volunteering communities via the preceding awareness questions, and been informed about the origins and types of radioactive waste through explanations read out by the interviewer, respondents were asked in Waves 1 and 2 whether they were in favour of or opposed to discussions with Government; the exact wording is detailed below.

In Wave 1 the question was:

Q10. *“Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria with the British Government?”*

In Wave 2 the question was:

Q9. *“Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria with the British Government?”*

In Wave 1, half (50%) were in favour of the Partnership discussing the possibility of locating **the** geological disposal facility with Government.

A significantly lower proportion (43%) in Wave 2 were in favour of the Partnership discussing the possibility of locating **a** geological disposal facility with Government.

Whilst the proportions strongly in favour were identical in both Waves 1 and 2 (17%), it was the proportion that tended to be in favour which had fallen from 33% to 26%.

In favour or opposed to identifying possible sites for a geological disposal facility

In Wave 3 there was a more substantial change in the question wording to better reflect the progression of the talks with the British Government:

Q9. *“To what extent are you in favour of, or opposed to, the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership recommending that the local councils (Allerdale, Copeland and Cumbria County) **take the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process which would mean starting to identify possible sites for locating a geological disposal facility?** The Councils would retain the right to withdraw from the process if they wished.”*

In Wave 3, the proportion in favour of the Partnership recommending that the local Councils take the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process which would mean starting to identify possible sites for locating a geological disposal facility was 48% a similar proportion to that seen in Wave 1.

Although the question in Wave 3 is substantially different, the results for this wave have been displayed alongside Waves 1 and 2 in the Figure overleaf to allow the Partnership to track support and opposition to the process.

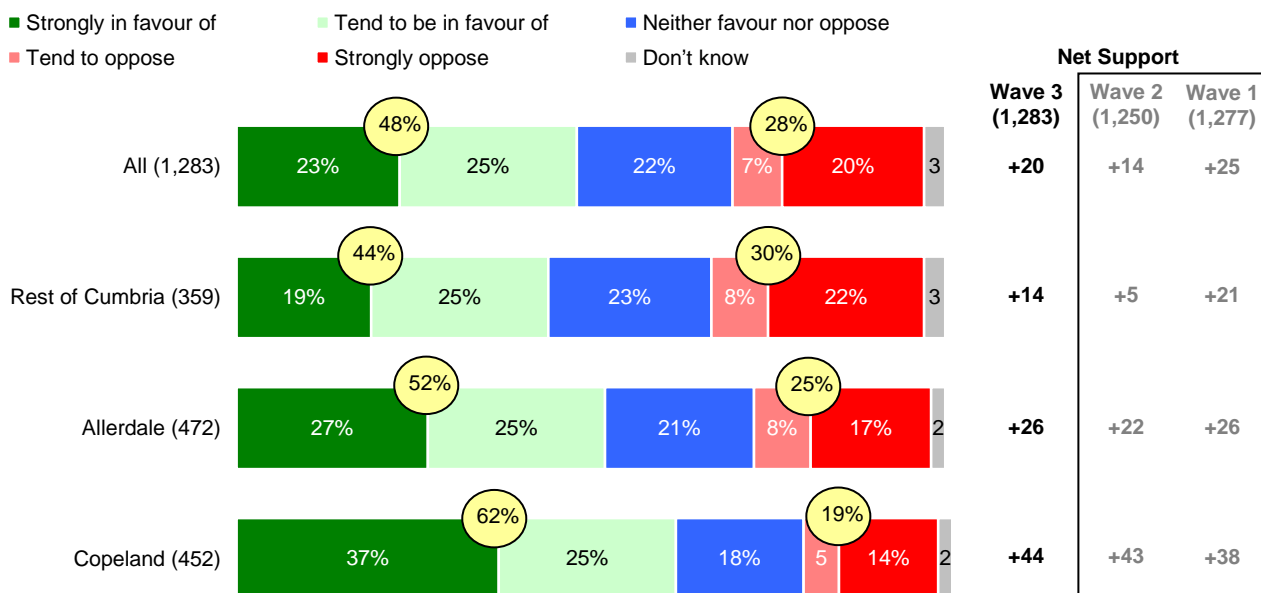
Fig 14

Should the Partnership be in discussions with Government/start to identify possible sites?

Wave 3: Q9. To what extent are you in favour of, or opposed to, the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership recommending that the local councils (Allerdale, Copeland and Cumbria County) **take the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process which would mean starting to identify possible sites for locating a geological disposal facility?** The Councils would retain the right to withdraw from the process if they wished.

Wave 2: Q9. Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria with the British Government?

Wave 1: Q10. Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria with the British Government?



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250; Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

A simple way to summarise the overall spread of opinion is to calculate the difference between the proportions in favour of and those in opposition:

- Wave 3 – % in favour of **identifying possible sites** for locating a geological disposal facility (48%) minus % oppose (28%) = +20
- Wave 2 – % in favour of **discussions about possibly locating a site** in West Cumbria (43%) minus % oppose (30%) = +14
- Wave 1 – % in favour of **discussions about possibly locating a site** in West Cumbria (50%) minus % oppose (25%) = +25.

There are times when the net figures differ from the net of individual percentages on the charts; this is due to computer rounding. For example, in the Figure above, the proportion in Allerdale in Wave 3 saying “in favour” and “opposed” are respectively 52% and 25%, but the net proportion is +26 and not +27. This is because the former proportions are 51.82% and 25.50%.

It was in Copeland where support was highest (+44); followed by Allerdale (+26). Support was lowest in the Rest of Cumbria (+14).

Table 4 sets out those respondents in Wave 3 for whom the net support differed significantly from the sample overall.

Table 4: Net support for identifying possible sites for locating a geological disposal facility: Wave 3 Base: All respondents (1,250)		
	Significantly higher net support (✓)	Significantly lower net support (X)
Overall net support +20	Copeland (+44) Allerdale (+26) Lived locally between 5 and 20 years (+28) Male (+33) 16-24 years (+31) 25-44 years (+29) Child in h/h (+29) No disability in h/h (+24) In employment (+23) Work/know someone in related industry (+27) Support the facility (+87) Aware of search for GDF (+27) Know at least a little of discussions (+31) Know at least a little of Partnership (+26) Aware Partnership in discussion with Gov (+30) Aware of geological survey (+38)	Rest of Cumbria (+14) Lived locally more than 20 years (+16) Female (+8) 45-59 years (+14) 60+ years (+13) No child in h/h (+17) Disabled h/h member (+2) Retired (+15) No connection with industry (+16) Not aware of search for GDF (+11) Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of discussions (+10) Unaware partnership in discussion with Gov (+7) Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of Partnership (+15) Not aware of geological survey (+12)

Although not strictly comparable to Wave 2, it was the same sub-groups of respondents who had higher net support. It should be noted that the support among younger respondents has grown.

Among those who stated that they were aware of the Geological Survey and that their area had **not been ruled out** (66 respondents) the level of support for taking the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process was higher (+49%) than among those who were aware of the Geological Survey and that their area **had been ruled out** (165 respondents; +42%). This level of net support among the former group, while interesting, is not statistically significant and cannot be used to make broad assumptions about levels of support in ruled in and ruled out areas.

The following three charts present the reasons why respondents were either in favour, neither in favour nor opposed, or opposed to the Partnership recommending that the local Councils take the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process which would mean starting to identify possible sites for locating a geological disposal facility or in the case of waves 1 and 2 the Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating a/the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria. The charts show the main responses, and a full listing of all responses given can be found in the data tables.

Although the question in Wave 3 is different, the results for this wave have been displayed alongside Waves 1 and 2 in the Figure overleaf to allow the Partnership to track reasons for support and opposition to the process. It is noted that the spontaneous reasons for support and opposition have not changed although the specific question has changed.

The main reasons for support continue to be the positive impact on the local economy and the existence of expertise/knowledge of the nuclear industry.

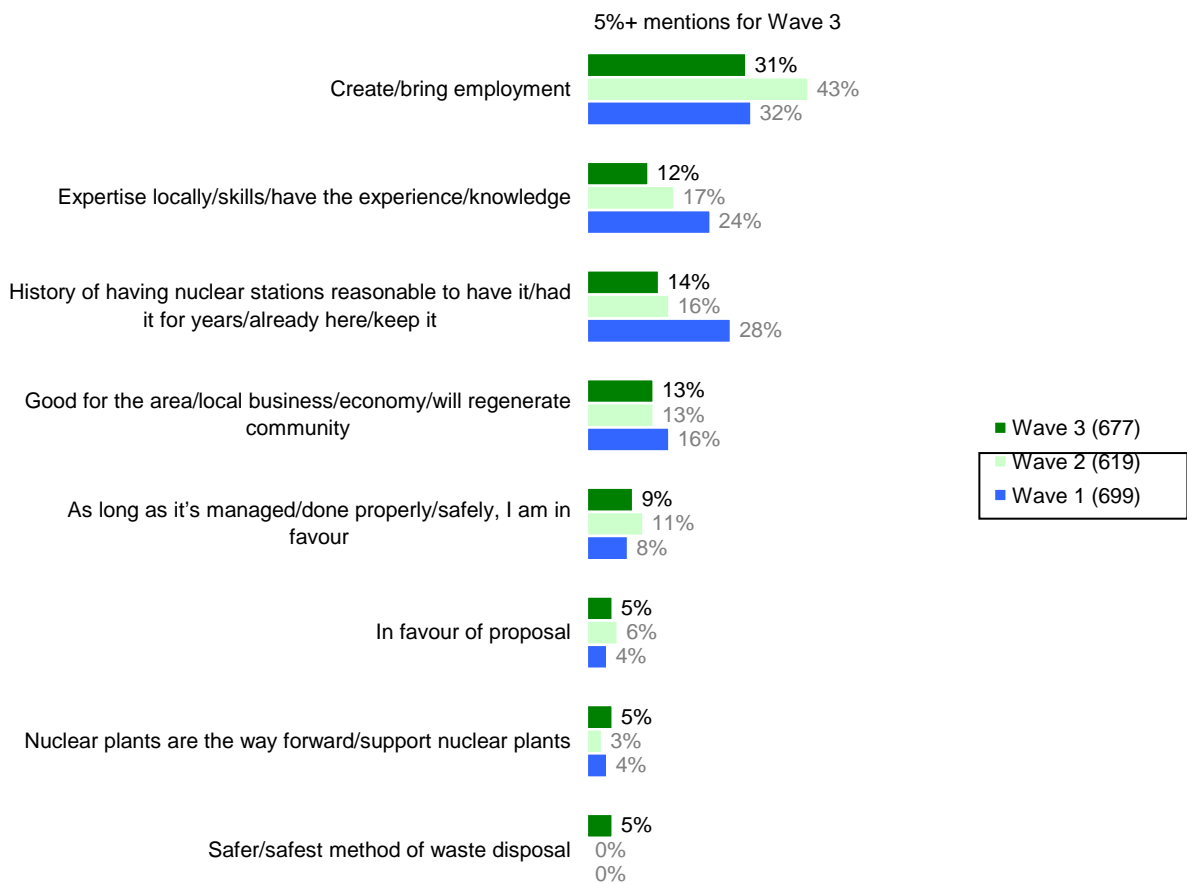
Fig 15

Reasons for being in favour of the search for a possible site/discussions

Wave 3: Q10. Why are you **in favour** of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safety Partnership **recommending to the Councils that the search for a possible site to locate a geological disposal facility be started?**

Wave 2: Q10. Why are you **in favour** of West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safety Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Wave 1: Q11. Why are you **in favour** of West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safety Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents who are in favour (Wave 3: 677; Wave 2: 619; Wave 1: 699)

Source: Ipsos MORI

The main reason for being neither in favour nor opposed to **starting to identify possible sites** in Wave 3 was that there was a need for more information (46%).

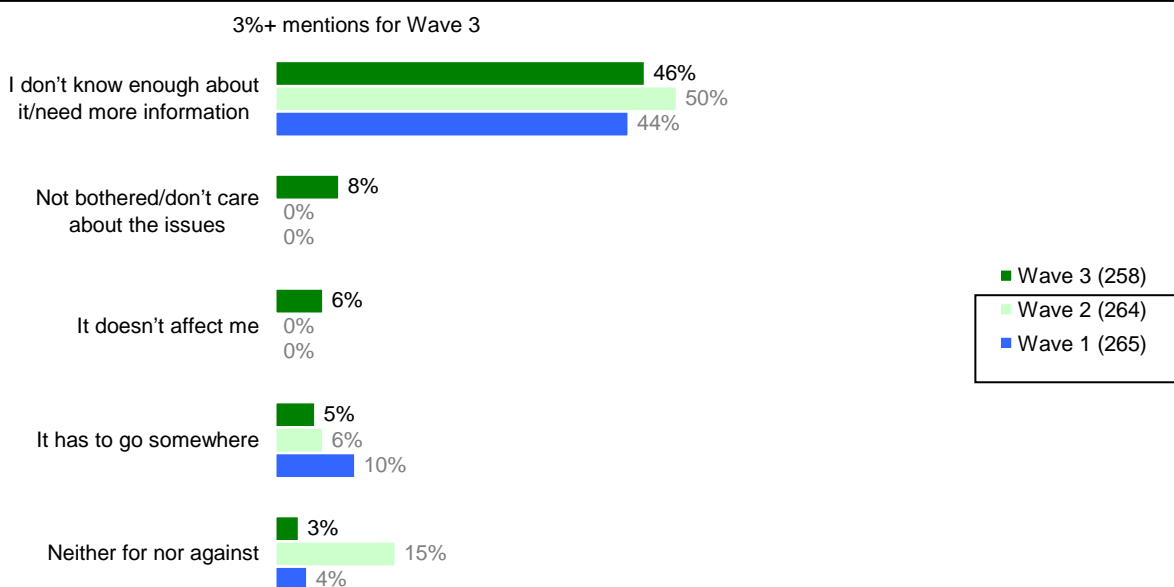
Fig 16

Reasons for being neither in favour nor opposed to the search for a possible site/discussions

Wave 3: Q10. Why are you **neither favour nor opposed** to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership **recommending to the Councils that the search for a possible site to locate a geological disposal facility be started?**

Wave 2: Q10. Why are you **neither in favour nor opposed** to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Wave 1: Q11. Why are you **neither in favour nor opposed** to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents who are neither in favour nor oppose (Wave 3: 258; Wave 2: 264; Wave 1: 265)

Source: Ipsos MORI

For the first time apathy and distancing themselves from the issue were cited as reasons for giving a neither support nor oppose response:

- 8% stating that they were not bothered or don't care about the issues
- 6% stating that it did not affect them

There was no significant difference in opinion among those who were aware of the outcome of the Geological survey.

The key reasons for being in opposition to **starting to identify possible sites** in Wave 3, are similar to those in previous Waves, namely concern over safety both for the public health and the environment.

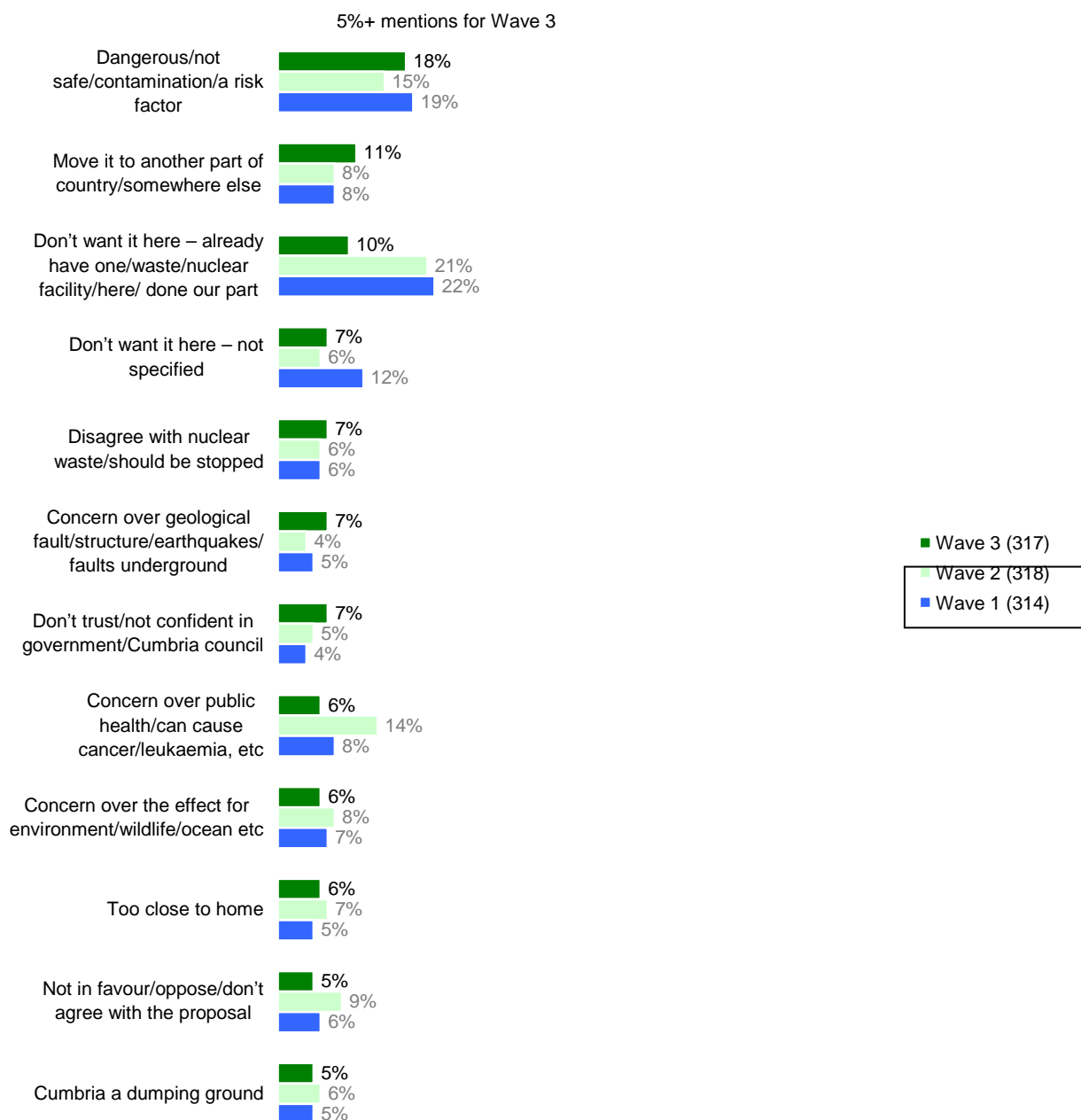
Fig 17

Reasons for being opposed to the search for a possible site/discussions

Wave 3: Q10. Why are you **opposed** to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership **recommending to the Councils that the search for a possible site to locate a geological disposal facility be started?**

Wave 2: Q10. Why are you **opposed** to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Wave 1: Q11. Why are you **opposed** to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents who oppose (Wave 3: 317; Wave 2: 318; Wave 1: 314)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Support or oppose locating geological disposal facility in West Cumbria

Wave 1 respondents were asked out the following question:

Q15. *To what extent do you support or oppose locating **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?*

In Wave 2 and Wave 3, the question was:

Q12. *To what extent do you support or oppose locating **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?*

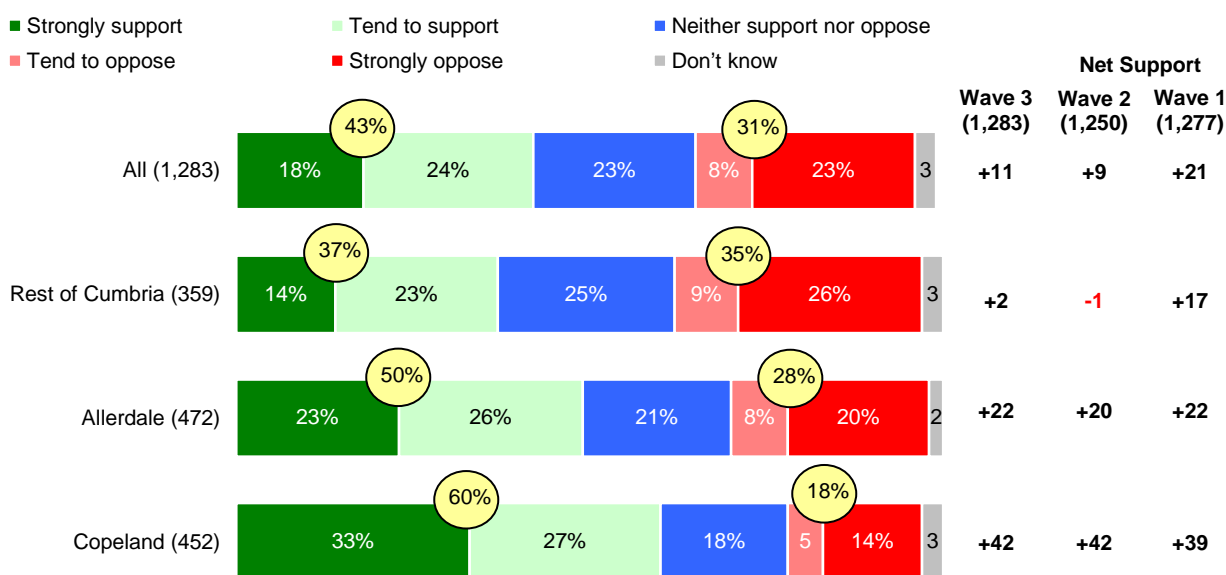
At 43% in Wave 3, the proportion supporting **a** geological disposal facility being located in West Cumbria was similar to that in Wave 2 (41%) and lower than the Wave 1 proportion supporting **the** facility being located in West Cumbria (47%).

Fig 18

Should the geological disposal facility be situated in West Cumbria?

Wave 2 and 3: Q12. To what extent do you support or oppose locating **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?

Wave 1: Q15. To what extent do you support or oppose locating **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?



Base: All respondents (Wave 3: 1,283; Wave 2: 1,250; Wave 1: 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

By way of summarising the overall spread of opinion, the difference between the proportions in support of locating **the/a** facility in West Cumbria and those in opposition produces an overall positive net support across the three Waves, but significantly less so in Waves 2 and 3:

- Wave 3 - % in favour (43%) minus % oppose (31%) = +11

- Wave 2 - % in favour (41%) minus % oppose (32%) = +9
- Wave 1 - % in favour (47%) minus % oppose (26%) = +21.

At District level, the level of net support remains consistent between Waves 2 and 3, although in Allerdale there was a significant increase in those who “strongly” or “tended to” support locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria (50% in Wave 3 vs. 45% in Wave 2)

Across Cumbria, a similar pattern in the level of support was seen across the three Waves – it was in Allerdale (Wave 3 +22; Wave 2 +20; Wave 1 +22) and Copeland (Wave 3 +42; Wave 2 +42; Wave 1 +39) where support was highest.

Table 5 below sets out those respondents for whom the net support differs significantly from the sample overall.

There are several sub-groups of respondents for whom net support was negative (i.e. higher proportion in opposition than supporting) e.g. women (-5)

Table 5: Net support for locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria Base: All respondents (1,283)		
	Significantly higher net support (✓)	Significantly lower net support (X)
Overall net support = +11	Copeland (+42) Allerdale (+22) Live in city location (+18) Live in a town location (+15) Male (+29%) 16-24 years (+19) 25 – 44 years (+17) Lived locally for less than 5 years (+25) No disability in h/h (+15) Children in the h/h (+19) Employed (+15) Work/know someone in related industry (+22) Support for discussions (+77) Aware of search for GDF (+21) Know at least a little of discussions (+24) Know at least a little of Partnership (+19) Aware Partnership in discussion with Gov (+24) Aware of geological survey (+30)	Rest of Cumbria (+2) Live in farm/village (+5) Lived locally more than 20 years (+9) Female (-5) Aged 60+ years (+5) Disabled h/h member (-4) No children in the h/h (+9) Student (-5) No connection with industry (+3) Oppose discussions (-83) Not aware of GDF (-1) Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of discussions (-1) Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of Partnership (+5) Unaware Partnership in discussion with Gov (-5) Unaware if geological survey (+4)

Among those who stated that they were aware of the Geological Survey and that their area had **not been ruled out** (66 respondents) the level of support for locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria was higher (+51%) than among those who were aware of the Geological Survey and that their area **had been ruled out** (165 respondents; +39%). This level of net support among the former group while interesting, is not statistically significant and cannot be used to make broad assumptions about levels of support in ruled in and ruled out areas.

The following three charts present the reasons why respondents either supported, neither supported nor opposed, or opposed locating **the/a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria. The charts show the main responses, and a full listing of all responses given can be found in the data tables.

The most cited reason for supporting locating **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria has not changed since Wave 1 of the research.

- That such a facility would create/bring employment (34% Wave 3; 39% Wave 2; 37% Wave1). For the first time, there is no difference in the level of response between those with a connection to the industry and those without (35% and 32% respectively state this as a reason).

However, some reasons were cited by significantly higher or lower proportions in Wave 3:

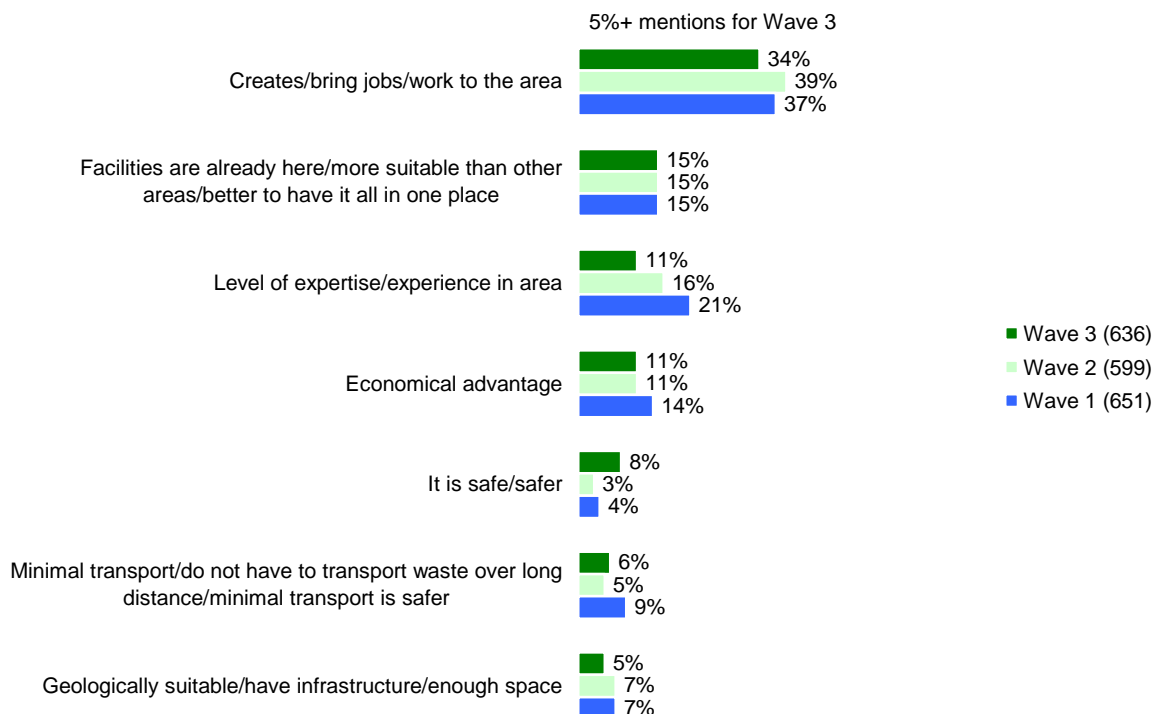
- Level of expertise/experience in the area has fallen from 16% in Wave 2 to 11% in Wave 3
- It is safe/safer has risen from 3% in Wave 2 to 8% in Wave 3.

Fig 19

Reasons for being in support of locating the facility in West Cumbria

Wave 3/Wave 2: Q13. Why do you **support** the location of **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Wave 1: Q16. Why do you **support** the location of **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents supporting the facility (Wave 3: 636; Wave 2: 599; Wave 1: 651)

Source: Ipsos MORI

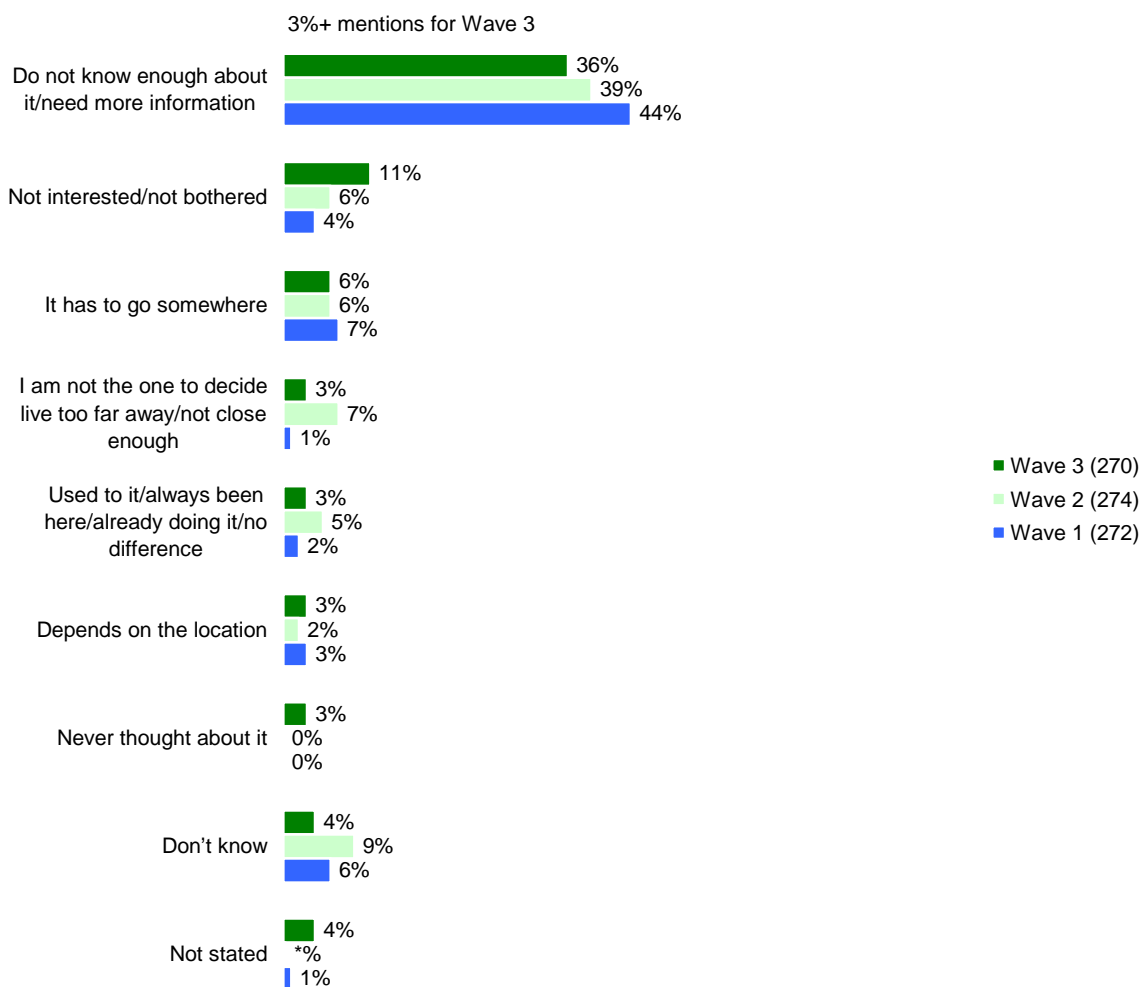
Once again, the main reason across all three Waves for being neither in support nor opposed to locating **the/a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria was that there was a need for more information (36% in Wave 3; 39% Wave 2; 44% Wave 1).

Fig 20

Reasons for being neither in support nor opposed to locating the facility in West Cumbria

Wave 3/Wave 2: Q13. Why do you **neither support nor oppose** the location of a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Q16. Why do you **neither support nor oppose** the location of **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents who neither support not oppose the facility (Wave 3: 270; Wave 2: 274; Wave 1: 272)

Source: Ipsos MORI

A higher proportion in Wave 3 stated that they were not interested/not bothered (11% vs. 6% in Wave 2).

Fewer stated that they were not the one to decide as they live too far away (3% vs. 7% in Wave 2) or that they “didn’t know” why they gave the response that they did (4% vs. 9% in Wave 2).

Once again, there was no significant difference in opinion among those who were aware of the outcome of the Geological survey.

The key reasons for being opposed to locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were largely similar to those provided for opposition to a/the geological disposal facility in Wave 2 and 1.

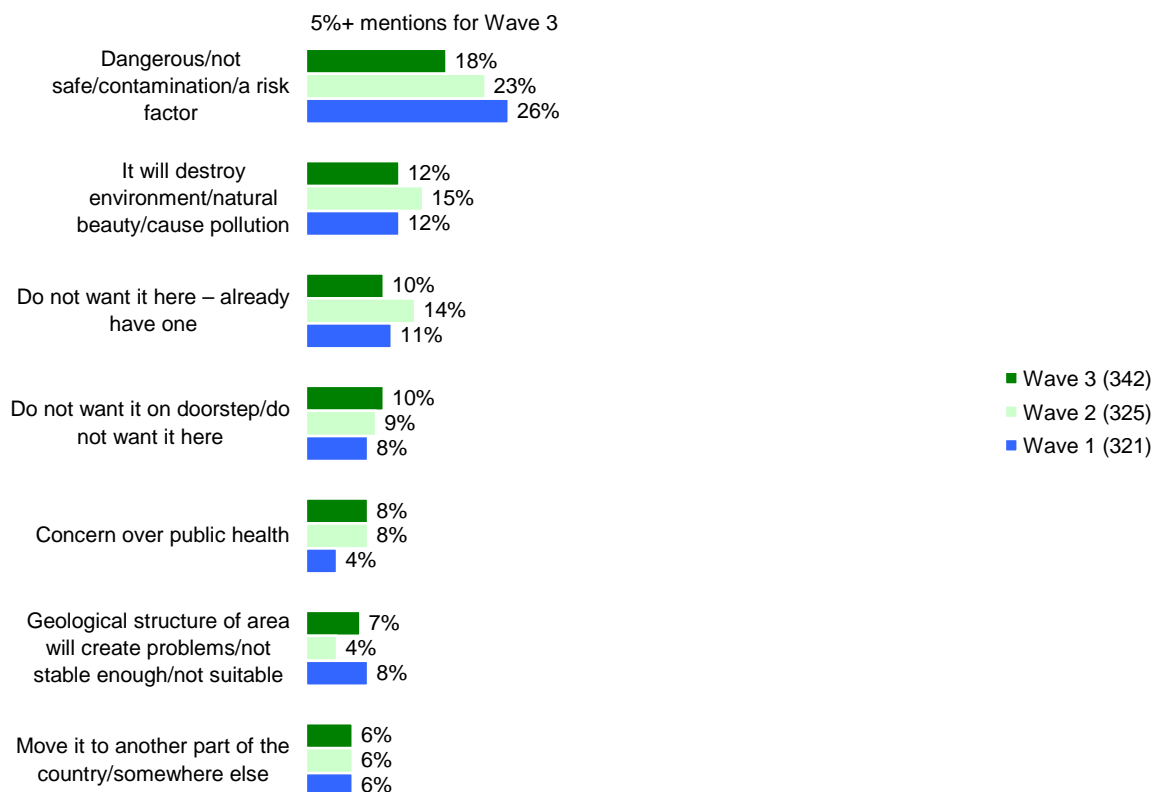
- That there would be an associated risk/contamination (18% Wave 3; 23% Wave 2; 26% Wave 1)
- It will destroy the environment/natural beauty/cause pollution (12% Wave 3; 15% Wave 2; 12% Wave 1)
- That there is already a nuclear facility in the area (10% Wave 3; 14% Wave 2; 11% Wave 1).

Fig 21

Reasons for opposing to locating the facility in West Cumbria

Wave 3/Wave 2: Q13. Why do you **oppose** the location of a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Wave 1: Q16. Why do you **oppose** the location of the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents opposing the facility (Wave 3: 342; Wave 2: 325; Wave 1: 321)

Source: Ipsos MORI

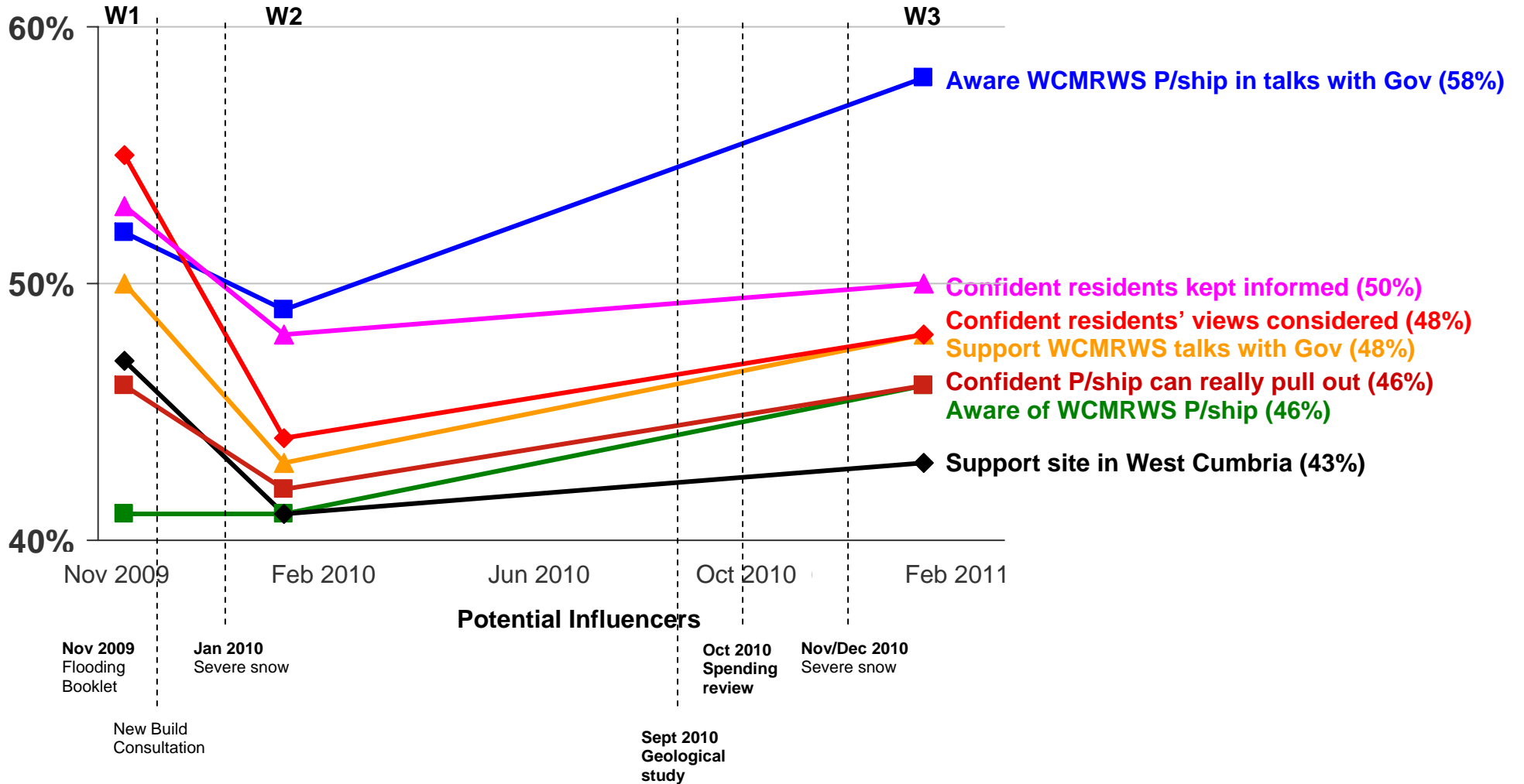
There are no statistically significant differences in the proportion of responses between Waves 2 and 3.

Tracking key metrics

Figure 22 overleaf presents the results of key questions on a wave by wave basis.

Fig 22

Key metrics – changes over time



Source: Ipsos MORI

Appendices

Appendices

Additional weighting information

Confidence intervals and statistical differences

Statistical reliability

Questionnaires

Topline results

Additional weighting information

Weighting is the process by which data are adjusted to reflect the known adult population profile. This is to counter any effects of differential refusal rates, or to correct for any over-sampling. A 'weight' is the percent assigned to a particular demographic descriptor. The sample needs to be weighted if the responses show that particular groups (for example those living in a particular area) are under or over represented in the sample. If this is not carried out then the results will not reflect properly the views of the adult population being considered.

However, a sample which is weighted is less accurate (i.e. has a larger standard error) than an unweighted sample of the same size. The effect of this weighting, therefore, needs to be taken into account when considering statistical reliability. The formula for calculating the size of the equivalent unweighted sample is pw^2 , where:

- "p" is the proportion of the sample (unweighted) in the various sectors with weighting factors applied
- "w" is the weight applied to those sectors.

The weighting effect described above is one of many potential effects that can be introduced into the survey as a result of its design. Hence these are collectively known as "Design Effects". Such effects can arise for a number of reasons, such as if the sample is stratified, clustered, weighted or is taken from a population which is not infinitely larger than the sample and can, themselves, lead to an alteration of the level of precision (i.e. the Confidence Interval) above or below what it would otherwise have been if the sample were a simple random one from an infinite population and with no weighting. Clustering usually leads to a reduction in precision, whilst stratification (if proportionate) leads to an increase. Weighting always leads to a reduction in precision, whilst finite populations are always associated with an increase.

The table below details the adjustment factors (design effects) of the survey weighting, along with actual sample and "effective" sample sizes after design effects are taken into account.

Table 6: Design effects and effective sample sizes				
	Actual sample size	Weighted sample size	Effective sample size	Design effect
All	1,283	1,277	716	1.792
Allerdale	472	247	468	1.008
Copeland	452	177	440	1.027
Rest of Cumbria	359	853	350	1.026

Confidence intervals and statistical differences

A sample of 1,283 (effectively 716) rather than the entire population, has been interviewed for this survey. All results are therefore subject to sampling tolerances, which means that not all differences in findings are statistically significant. The respondents to the questionnaire are only samples of the total “adult population”, so we cannot be certain that the figures obtained are exactly those we would have if everybody had been interviewed (the “true” values). We can, however, predict the variation between the sample results and the “true” values from a knowledge of the size of the samples on which the results are based and the number of times that a particular answer is given; this is called the confidence interval. The confidence with which we can make this prediction is usually chosen to be 95% - that is, the chances are 95 in 100 that the “true” value will fall within a specified range, i.e. the confidence interval.

The extent to which one figure differs from another is a function of the sizes of the bases of the sub-groups in question, the percentage in each sub-group giving a particular answer and the degree of confidence chosen, that is, a sub-group with a small base size may show a significant difference from another larger sub-group if the difference in percentages is greater than the confidence interval.

Furthermore, in normal parlance, “significant” means important, while in Statistics “significant” means probably true (not due to chance). A research finding may be true i.e. “significantly different”, without being important. When statisticians say a result is “highly significant” they mean it is very probably true. They do not (necessarily) mean it is highly important.

In the current document, differences in the results are analysed with regard to significant differences between the Districts (Allerdale, Copeland and Rest of Cumbria), as well as the demographic profiles of individual respondents; analysis has also been undertaken with regard to other variables including awareness of any of the issues under consideration.

Unless otherwise specified, only statistically significant differences between specific sub-groups are reported.

Statistical reliability

The sample tolerances that apply to the percentage results in this report are given in the table below. This table shows the possible variation that might be anticipated because a sample, rather than the entire population, was interviewed. As indicated, sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample and the size of the percentage results.

Table 7: Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels			
	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
	±	±	±
Size of sample on which survey result is based			
All respondents aged 16+ years (716)	2.2	3.4	3.7
Allerdale residents aged 16+ years (468)	2.7	4.2	4.5
Copeland respondents aged 16+ years (440)	2.8	4.3	4.7
Rest of Cumbria respondents aged 16+ years (350)	3.1	4.8	5.2

Source: Ipsos MORI North

For example, on a question where 50% in a sample of 716 (effective base size) respond with a particular answer, the chances are 95 in 100 that this result would not vary more than 3.7, plus or minus, from a complete coverage of the entire population using the same procedures.

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results from different parts of the sample, or of results from this survey and another survey. A difference, in other words, must be of at least a certain size to be considered statistically significant.

The table below is a guide to the sampling tolerances applicable to comparisons.

Table 8: Differences required for significance at or near these percentage levels			
	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
	±	±	±
Size of sample on which survey result is based			
Allerdale residents vs. all respondents (468 vs. 716)	3.6	5.6	6.1
Copeland residents vs. all respondents (440 vs. 716)	3.6	5.5	6.0
Rest of Cumbria residents vs. all respondents (350 vs. 716)	3.9	5.9	6.5
Wave 1 vs. Wave 2 (700 vs. 694)	3.2	4.8	5.3
Wave 2 vs. Wave 3 (694 vs. 716)	3.1	4.8	5.2

Source: Ipsos MORI North

Questionnaire: Wave 1

RADIOACTIVE WASTE SURVEY : WAVE 1

QUESTIONNAIRE FINAL

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____ from Ipsos MORI. We are carrying out a survey on behalf of Allerdale Borough Council, Copeland Borough Council and Cumbria County Council on issues affecting the local area.

In keeping with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct, all your responses will be treated in the strictest confidence. The interview lasts around 15 minutes.

S. Please could you tell me your full postcode. This is just so I can check if you live in an area covered by the survey? IF UNRECOGNISED, CODE DK, IF REFUSED FULL POSTCODE CODE REF.
WRITE IN

S4 Can I just check that you live in the District Council area of ...?
READ OUT FROM QUOTA SHEET
SINGLE CODE

	Allerdale,	1	
	Barrow in Furness	2	
	Carlisle	3	
	Copeland	4	
	Eden	5	
	South Lakeland	6	
	Elsewhere	X	THANK & CLOSE

**IF RESPONDENT IS NOT IN CORRECT AREA (AS PER SAMPLE), CLOSE & THANK
PROCEED IF IN QUOTA.
IF NOT, CLOSE & THANK**

S1. GENDER (DO NOT ASK)
SINGLE CODE

	Male	1
	Female	2

To make sure we interview a good cross-section of adults across Cumbria, can I ask:

S2. How old are you?
IF RESPONDENT REFUSES: Could you tell me in which of the following bands your age falls into?
WRITE IN

	SINGLE CODE	Under 16	1	THANK & CLOSE
		16-19	2	Quota A
		20-24	3	
		25-34	4	
		35-44	5	Quota B
		45-59	6	
		60-64	7	Quota C
		65+	8	
		Refused	9	THANK & CLOSE

S3	And are you....READ OUT			
	SINGLE CODE ONLY. READ OUT			
	Full time working 30 hours or more a week, including full time self employed		1	Quota D
	Working part time 8 - 29 hours a week, including part time self employed		2	Quota E
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - housewife		3	
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (registered)		4	
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (not registered but looking for work)		5	
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - retired		6	
Not working (under 8 hrs) - student		7		
Not working (under 8 hrs) - other (inc. disabled)		8		
DO NOT READ OUT		Don't know	99	THANK & CLOSE
		Refused	98	

Q1. What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area? PROBE FULLY What other issues?		
	SINGLE CODE 1 st mention	MULTICODE OK Other mentions
Breakdown of family values	1	1
Climate change	2	2
Countryside conservation	3	3
Crime	4	4
Defence and foreign affairs	5	5
Education	6	6
Future supply of energy	7	7
Health	8	8
Housing	9	9
Immigration	10	10
Industrial/gas leaks – <u>not nuclear</u>	11	11
Litter/dog fouling	12	12
Major industrial accident	13	13
Not enough recycling	14	14
Nuclear industry	15	15
Nuclear/radioactive waste	16	16
Pollution	17	17
Radioactivity/radioactive leaks	18	18
Recession/unemployment	19	19
Terrorism	20	20
Traffic congestion	21	21
Toxic/chemical dumping	22	22
Vandalism/anti-social behaviour	23	23
Waste disposal/landfill problems – <u>not nuclear</u>	24	24
Other (specify)	25	25
None	26	26
Don't know	99	99

Q2. The Government has recently given much attention to planning Britain's future energy strategy, and I'd like to ask which kinds of power station, in your view, should be built in future in Britain. For each type of power station I read out please tell me if you would support or oppose it being built in the future?
 ROTATE.
 PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Is that strongly or only tend to ...?
 SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

	Strongly support	Tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
Coal power stations, with carbon capture and storage	1	2	3	4	5	6
Nuclear power stations	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gas power stations	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wind farms on the land	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wind farms off the coast	1	2	3	4	5	6

READ OUT

Now I want to talk to you about radioactive waste in particular.

Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.

Low level radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consist mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.

Higher level radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.

Q3. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding radioactive waste in Britain?
 ROTATE. PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Is that strongly or only tend to ...?
 SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
The Government should place higher level radioactive waste in a deep <u>underground disposal</u> facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management	1	2	3	4	5	6
Radioactive waste is currently being well managed	1	2	3	4	5	6
It is the responsibility of this generation to deal with radioactive waste rather than leave it to future generations	1	2	3	4	5	6
The nuclear industry does not have all the answers for dealing with radioactive waste	1	2	3	4	5	6
The management of radioactive waste is not currently given a high enough priority	1	2	3	4	5	6
Existing issues related to radioactive waste should be dealt with before any new nuclear power stations are built	1	2	3	4	5	6

READ OUT

I would now like you to consider the disposal of higher level radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.

Q4. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an <u>underground</u> site called the Geological Disposal Facility to dispose of the country's <u>higher</u> level radioactive waste? SINGLE CODE ONLY	Yes – had heard,	1
	No – had not heard	2

Q5. How much do you feel you know about the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to <u>discuss</u> the <u>possibility</u> of having the Geological Disposal Facility located in their area? Would you say you ... READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY	...know a lot	1	
	...know a fair amount	2	
	...know just a little	3	
	...have heard of but know almost nothing about	4	
	...have never heard of	5	
	Don't know	99	

Q6. Are you aware, or not, that Britain's Government has said that each of the following are features of the current <u>discussions</u> about the location of the Geological Disposal Facility? READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH		Yes was aware	No was not aware
	The Government is looking for a community to <u>volunteer</u> to locate the Geological Disposal Facility in their area	1	2
	Talking to Government about locating the Geological Disposal Facility does not <u>commit</u> any community to it	1	2
	... It will be a long time until any construction can start, and during that time participating communities will have the right to <u>withdraw</u> from the process	1	2
	Once a site is chosen in a particular area, the construction and operation of the Geological Disposal Facility will provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years	1	2

Q7. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ... READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY	...know a lot	1	
	...know a fair amount	2	
	...know just a little	3	
	...have heard of but know almost nothing about	4	
	...have never heard of	5	
	Don't know	6	

ASK Q8

GO TO Q9

Q8. ASK ALL WHO KNOW AT LEAST A LITTLE AT Q7 OTHERS GO TO Q9

Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? PROBE FULLY Where else? MULTICODE OK

West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership or Council communications:		
	Allerdale Outlook	1
	Copeland Matters	2
	Your Cumbria magazine	3
	At a West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>meeting</u>	4
	A <u>leaflet</u> from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	5
	West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>website</u>	6
	Council <u>website</u>	7
	Local Councillor	8
	Leaflet (nsf)	9
Television :		
	News coverage on television	10
	Documentaries	11
	Other TV	12
Radio :		
	News coverage on the radio	13
	Other radio programmes	14
Newspapers/magazines:		
	Articles in national newspapers	15
	Articles in local newspapers	16
	Articles in magazines	17
Internet :		
	On-line news sites	18
	Blogs	19
	Websites	20
Personal experience/ word of mouth:		
	Friend/family member	21
	Family member/friend works in the local Council	22
	Family member/friend works in the nuclear industry	23
	I work in the local or County Council	24
	I work in the nuclear industry	25
	Colleagues	26
	Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	97
	Can't remember	98
	Don't know	99

READ OUT

The West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is made up of the six District Councils and the County Council in Cumbria, as well as Town and Parish Councils' Associations, nuclear and environmental regulatory bodies, the Chambers of Commerce and trades unions, Government departments plus the Isle of Man Government.

Q9. ASK ALL Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about <u>possibly</u> locating the Geological Disposal Facility somewhere in West Cumbria? SINGLE CODE	Yes – had heard	1
	No – had not heard	2

Q10. Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the <u>possibility</u> of locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria with the British Government? PROMPT IF NECESSARY Is that strongly or only tend to? SINGLE CODE	Strongly in favour of	1
	Tend to be in favour of	2
	Neither favour nor oppose	3
	Tend to oppose	4
	Strongly oppose	5
	Don't know	99

IF DON'T KNOW AT Q10, GO TO Q12.

Q11. Why are you in favour of / do you neither favour nor oppose/are you opposed to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? WRITE IN, PROBE FULLY "For what other reasons?"	
--	--

Q12. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...? READ OUT SINGLE CODE FOR EACH		Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't know
	...will keep local residents in Cumbria <u>fully</u> informed at each stage of the discussion process	1	2	3	4	5
	...will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account in these discussions	1	2	3	4	5
	... can <u>really</u> pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage	1	2	3	4	5

Q13. **And in which, if any, of the following ways would you prefer to be kept informed of how the discussions between the British Government and West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership are progressing?**
 READ OUT. MULTI CODE OK

Newsletter/leaflets	1	ASK Q14
Websites	2	
Public meetings	3	GO TO Q15
Newspapers	4	
Bulletins on television or radio	5	
Do not wish to be kept information	6	
Don't know	99	

Q14. ASK IF NEWSLETTERS/LEAFLETS OR WEBSITES AT Q13 OTHERS GO TO Q15

Would you like that to be ... (ASK OF EACH MENTIONED AT Q13)

READ OUT. MULTI CODE OK

...newsletters or leaflets from...	
... West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	1
... (READ OUT LOCAL DISTRICT COUNCIL FROM SAMPLE) Council	2
Other (Please specify)	3
...the website of...	
... West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	4
...(DISTRICT) Council	5
Other (Please specify)	6
Don't know	99

Q15. **To what extent do you support or oppose locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria?**
 PROMPT IF NECESSARY **Is that strongly or only tend to?**
 SINGLE CODE

Strongly support	1
Tend to support	2
Neither support nor oppose	3
Tend to oppose	4
Strongly oppose	5
Don't know	99

IF DON'T KNOW AT Q15, GO TO Q17.

Q16. **Why do you support/oppose/neither support nor oppose (ANS. AT Q15) the location of the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria?**
 WRITE IN, PROBE FULLY **"For what other reasons?"**

Don't know 99

Q17. In which of these ways, if any, have you given your opinion publicly on any issue in the past year or two?

READ OUT MULTICODE

Writing to the Council	1
Writing to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	2
Writing to your local Councillor	3
Writing to your MP	4
Writing to a newspaper	5
Membership of a protest group	6
Contributing to an online blog or forum	7
Signing a petition	8
Attending a public meeting	9
In any other way	97
None of these	10

Finally I'd like to ask some questions about you and your household to help us group the answers we receive by different sections of the population. No individuals will be identified.

Q18. How long have you lived in (COUNCIL AREA FROM SAMPLE)?

READ OUT
SINGLE CODE

Under 1 year	1
1-2 years	2
3-5 years	3
6-10 years	4
11-20 years	5
21+ years	5
Don't know	99

Q19. Thinking of your home location, would you say you live in...

READ OUT
SINGLE CODE

... an isolated farm or house	1
...a small village	2
...a small country town	3
...in or around a large town or city	4
Don't know	99

Q20. Including yourself, how many people in your household are aged...?

	16 or over	0-4	5-15
WRITE IN			
None	N/A	7	7
Refused	97	97	97

IF REFUSED AT ANY SECTION IN Q20 SKIP TO Q21

So, just to check that is [CATI TO CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER FROM Q20] people in the household?

Q21. Does anyone in your household, including yourself, have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or the work they can do?

IF YES, PROBE "Who? You or someone else?"
MULTICODE OK

Yes, me	1
Yes, someone else	2
No	3
DO NOT READ OUT	Don't know
	99

Q22. ASK PART A IF RESPONDENT IS EMPLOYED FULL OR PART TIME OR SELF-EMPLOYED AT QS3

a) Are you employed by any of the following... ?

READ OUT MULTICODE OK

ASK ALL

b) Are any of your close family members, relations or friends, employed by any of the following... ?

READ OUT MULTICODE OK

ONLY ASK OF RESPONDENT IF IN EMPLOYMENT

	a Respondent	b Other
The nuclear power industry	1	1
The Council	2	2
The Ministry of Defence (MoD) / Armed Forces	3	3
Any other Government Department	4	4
The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	5	5
Any Environmental campaign group (e.g. Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth)	6	6
None of these	7	7
Don't know	99	99

Q23. **Social class**

To ensure that we have a representative sample could you tell me the occupation of the CHIEF WAGE EARNER of the household?

1) What is their position at work/rank/grade?	1
2) What industry do they work in?	2
3) Do they have any qualifications that are relevant to their job?	3
4) How many people are they responsible for at work?	4
5) How many how many people in establishment altogether	5
6) IF UNEMPLOYED: How long unemployed for? IF LESS THAN 3 MONTHS ASK ABOUT LAST JOB	6
7) IF RETIRED: Do they receive a private job related pension?	7
IF YES ASK ABOUT THEIR LAST JOB	8

THIS IS THEN CODED UP BY THE INTERVIEWER INTO A,B,C1,C2,D,E AFTERWARDS.

Don't know	99
Refused	97

Q24. Which one of these ethnic groups would you describe yourself as?

SINGLE CODE ONLY. READ OUT

WHITE		BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH	
British	1	Caribbean	10
Irish	2	African	11
Gypsy/traveller	3		
Any other White background	4	Any other Black background	12
MIXED		ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH	
White & Black Caribbean	5	Indian	13
White & Black African	6	Pakistani	14
White & Asian	7	Bangladeshi	15
Any other mixed background	8	Any other Asian background	16
CHINESE		ANY OTHER BACKGROUND	
Chinese	9	Any other background	17
		Refused	97

Q25. Would you be willing to be re-contacted by Ipsos MORI on any issues related to this interview?

SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2

Q26. Thank you. Can I just have your name so that we can contact you if needs be?

WRITE IN

THANK & CLOSE

Questionnaire: Wave 2

RADIOACTIVE WASTE SURVEY**WAVE 2 QUESTIONNAIRE FINAL**

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____ from Ipsos MORI. We are carrying out a survey on behalf of Allerdale Borough Council, Copeland Borough Council and Cumbria County Council on issues affecting the local area.

In keeping with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct, all your responses will be treated in the strictest confidence. The interview lasts around 15 minutes.

S1. **Please could you tell me your full postcode. This is just so I can check if you live in an area covered by the survey? IF UNRECOGNISED, CODE DK, IF REFUSED FULL POSTCODE CODE REF.**
WRITE IN

S2. **Can I just check that you live in the District Council area of ...?**

READ OUT FROM QUOTA SHEET

SINGLE CODE

_____	Allerdale,	1
_____	Barrow in Furness	2
_____	Carlisle	3
_____	Copeland	4
_____	Eden	5
_____	South Lakeland	6
_____	Elsewhere	X

THANK &
CLOSE

**IF RESPONDENT IS NOT IN CORRECT AREA (AS PER SAMPLE), CLOSE & THANK
PROCEED IF IN QUOTA.
IF NOT, CLOSE & THANK**

S3. **GENDER (DO NOT ASK)**
SINGLE CODE

_____	Male	1
_____	Female	2

To make sure we interview a good cross-section of adults across Cumbria, can I ask:

S4. **How old are you?**

IF RESPONDENT REFUSES: **Could you tell me in which of the following bands your age falls into?**

WRITE IN

_____	SINGLE CODE	Under 16	1	THANK & CLOSE
_____		16-19	2	Quota A
_____		20-24	3	
_____		25-34	4	Quota B
_____		35-44	5	Quota C
_____		45-59	6	Quota D
_____		60-64	7	Quota E
_____		65+	8	
_____		Refused	9	THANK & CLOSE

S5.	And are you.... READ OUT			
	SINGLE CODE ONLY. READ OUT			
	Full time working 30 hours or more a week, including full time self employed	1		Quota D
	Working part time 8 - 29 hours a week, including part time self employed	2		Quota E
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - housewife	3		
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (registered)	4		
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (not registered but looking for work)	5		
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - retired	6		
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - student	7		
Not working (under 8 hrs) - other (inc. disabled)	8			
DO NOT READ OUT	Don't know	99	THANK & CLOSE	
	Refused	98		

Q1. What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area? PROBE FULLY What other issues?

MULTICODE OK

Original codes from Wave 1	
Breakdown of family values	1
Climate change	2
Countryside conservation	3
Crime	4
Defence and foreign affairs	5
Education	6
Future supply of energy	7
Health	8
Housing	9
Immigration	10
Industrial/gas leaks – not nuclear	11
Litter/dog fouling	12
Major industrial accident	13
Not enough recycling	14
Nuclear industry	15
Nuclear/radioactive waste	16
Pollution	17
Radioactivity/radioactive leaks	18
Recession/unemployment	19
Terrorism	20
Traffic congestion	21
Toxic/chemical dumping	22
Vandalism/anti-social behaviour	23
Waste disposal/landfill problems – not nuclear	24
New codes since Wave 1	
Flooding	25
Flood damage to home	26
Flood damage to roads or bridges	27
Flood management	28
Floods – poor preparation/management	29
Lack of activities for children/teenagers	30
Lack of parking	31
Lack of public transport	32
Poor state of the roads	33
Windfarms	34
Other	36
None	35
Don't know	99

READ OUT

I would now like to talk to you about radioactive waste.

Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.

Low activity radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consists mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.

Higher activity radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.

Q2. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement regarding radioactive waste in Britain: that the Government should place higher activity radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Is that strongly or only tend to ...?

SINGLE CODE

_____	Strongly agree	1	_____
_____	Tend to agree	2	_____
_____	Neither agree nor disagree	3	_____
_____	Tend to disagree	4	_____
_____	Strongly disagree	5	_____
_____	Don't know	99	_____

READ OUT

I would now like you to consider the disposal of higher activity radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.

Q3. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called a geological disposal facility to dispose of the country's higher activity radioactive waste?

SINGLE CODE ONLY

_____	Yes – had heard,	1
_____	No – had not heard	2

Q4. How much do you feel you know about the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having a geological disposal facility located in their area? Would you say you ...

READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY

_____	...know a lot	1	_____
_____	...know a fair amount	2	_____
_____	...know just a little	3	_____
_____	...have heard of but know almost nothing about	4	_____
_____	...have never heard of	5	_____
_____	Don't know	99	_____

Q5. Are you aware, or not, that Britain's Government has said that each of the following are features of the current <u>discussions</u> about the location of a geological disposal facility? READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH			
	Yes was aware	No was not aware	
The Government is looking for a community to <u>volunteer</u> to locate a geological disposal facility in their area	1	2	
Talking to Government about locating a geological disposal facility does not <u>commit</u> any community to it	1	2	
... It will be a long time until any construction can start, and during that time participating communities will have the right to <u>withdraw</u> from the process	1	2	
Once a site is chosen in a particular area, the construction and operation of a geological disposal facility will provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years	1	2	

Q6. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ... READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY			
...know a lot	1		
...know a fair amount	2		ASK Q7
...know just a little	3		
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	4		
...have never heard of	5		GO TO Q8
Don't know	6		

Q7. ASK ALL WHO KNOW AT LEAST A LITTLE AT Q6 OTHERS GO TO Q8 Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? PROBE FULLY Where else? MULTICODE OK	
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership or Council communications:	
Allerdale Outlook	1
Copeland Matters	2
Your Cumbria magazine	3
At a West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>meeting</u>	4
The "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria" booklet from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	5
A <u>leaflet</u> from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	6
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>website</u>	7
Council <u>website</u>	8
Local Councillor	9
Leaflet (nsf)	10
Television :	
News coverage on television	11
Documentaries	12
Other TV	13
Radio :	
News coverage on the radio	14
Other radio programmes	15
Newspapers/magazines:	
Articles in national newspapers	16
Articles in local newspapers	17
Articles in magazines	18
Internet :	
On-line news sites	19
Blogs	20
Websites	21
Personal experience/ word of mouth:	
Friend/family member	22
Family member/friend works in the local Council	23
Family member/friend works in the nuclear industry	24
I work in the local or County Council	25
I work in the nuclear industry	26
Colleagues	27
Other	29
Can't remember	28
Don't know	99

READ OUT

The West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is made up of the six District Councils and the County Council in Cumbria, as well as Town and Parish Councils' Associations, nuclear and environmental regulatory bodies, the Chambers of Commerce and trades unions, Government departments plus the Isle of Man Government.

Q8. ASK ALL Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about <u>possibly</u> locating a geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria? SINGLE CODE	
Yes – had heard	1
No – had not heard	2

Q9. Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria with the British Government?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY Is that strongly or only tend to?
SINGLE CODE

Strongly in favour of	1
Tend to be in favour of	2
Neither favour nor oppose	3
Tend to oppose	4
Strongly oppose	5
Don't know	99

IF DON'T KNOW AT Q9, GO TO Q11.

Q10. Why are you in favour of / do you neither favour nor oppose/are you opposed to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria?
WRITE IN, PROBE FULLY "For what other reasons?"

--

Q11. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...?

READ OUT

SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't know
...will keep local residents in Cumbria <u>fully</u> informed at each stage of the discussion process	1	2	3	4	5
...will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account in these discussions	1	2	3	4	5
... can <u>really</u> pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage	1	2	3	4	5

Q12. To what extent do you support or oppose locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY Is that strongly or only tend to?

SINGLE CODE

Strongly support	1
Tend to support	2
Neither support nor oppose	3
Tend to oppose	4
Strongly oppose	5
Don't know	99

IF DON'T KNOW AT Q12, GO TO Q14.

Q13. Why do you support/oppose/neither support nor oppose (ANS. AT Q12) the location of a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria?
WRITE IN, PROBE FULLY "For what other reasons?"

--

Don't know 99

Q14. Do you recall receiving a booklet from the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely partnership called "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria" setting out these proposals or not?
SINGLE CODE ONLY

	Yes, recall receiving a copy	1
	No, do not recall receiving a copy	2
DO NOT READ OUT	Don't know	99

ASK ALL WHO RECALL HAVING RECEIVED A COPY AT Q14 OTHERS GO TO Q16

Q15. How much, if any, of the booklet would you say you read? Was it...
SINGLE CODE ONLY

	All of it	1
	Most of it	2
	Some it	3
	Did not read it	4
DO NOT READ OUT	Don't know	99

Finally I'd like to ask some questions about you and your household to help us group the answers we receive by different sections of the population. No individuals will be identified.

Q16. How long have you lived in (COUNCIL AREA FROM SAMPLE)?

READ OUT
SINGLE CODE

_____	Under 1 year	1
_____	1-2 years	2
_____	3-5 years	3
_____	6-10 years	4
_____	11-20 years	5
_____	21+ years	6
	Don't know	99

Q17. Thinking of your home location, would you say you live in...

READ OUT
SINGLE CODE

_____	... an isolated farm or house	1
_____	...a small village	2
_____	...a small country town	3
_____	...in or around a large town or city	4
	Don't know	99

Q18. Including yourself, how many people in your household are aged...?

	16 or over	0-4	5-15

WRITE IN			
None	N/A	7	7
Refused	97	97	97

IF REFUSED AT ANY SECTION IN Q18 SKIP TO Q19

So, just to check that is [CATI TO CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER FROM Q18] people in the household?

Q19. Does anyone in your household, including yourself, have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or the work they can do? IF YES, PROBE "Who? You or someone else?" MULTICODE OK	Yes, me	1
	Yes, someone else	2
	No	3
	Don't know	99
----- DO NOT READ OUT		

Q20. Are you or any of your close family members, relations or friends, employed by any of the following... ? READ OUT MULTICODE OK	The nuclear power industry	1
	The Council	2
	The Ministry of Defence (MoD) / Armed Forces	3
	Any other Government Department	4
	The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	5
	Any Environmental campaign group (e.g. Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth)	6
	None of these	7
	Don't know	99

Q21. Social class To ensure that we have a representative sample could you tell me the occupation of the CHIEF WAGE EARNER of the household?	1) What is their position at work/rank/grade?	1
	2) What industry do they work in?	2
	3) Do they have any qualifications that are relevant to their job?	3
	4) How many people are they responsible for at work?	4
	5) How many how many people in establishment altogether	5
	6) IF UNEMPLOYED: How long unemployed for? IF LESS THAN 3 MONTHS ASK ABOUT LAST JOB	6
	7) IF RETIRED: Do they receive a private job related pension?	7
	IF YES ASK ABOUT THEIR LAST JOB	8
THIS IS THEN CODED UP BY THE INTERVIEWER INTO A,B,C1,C2,D,E AFTERWARDS.		
Don't know		99
Refused		97

Q22. **Which one of these ethnic groups would you describe yourself as?**

SINGLE CODE ONLY. READ OUT

WHITE		BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH	
British	1	Caribbean	10
Irish	2	African	11
Gypsy/traveller	3		
Any other White background	4	Any other Black background	12
MIXED		ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH	
White & Black Caribbean	5	Indian	13
White & Black African	6	Pakistani	14
White & Asian	7	Bangladeshi	15
Any other mixed background	8	Any other Asian background	16
CHINESE		ANY OTHER BACKGROUND	
Chinese	9	Any other background	17
		Refused	18

Q23. **Would you be willing to be re-contacted by Ipsos MORI on any issues related to this interview?**

SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2

Q24. **Thank you. Can I just have your name so that we can contact you if needs be?**

WRITE IN

THANK & CLOSE

Questionnaire: Wave 3

RADIOACTIVE WASTE SURVEY

WAVE 3 QUESTIONNAIRE Final 10 Feb 2011

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____ from Ipsos MORI. We are carrying out a survey on behalf of Allerdale Borough Council, Copeland Borough Council and Cumbria County Council on issues affecting the local area.

In keeping with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct, all your responses will be treated in the strictest confidence. The interview lasts around 15 minutes.

S1. **Please could you tell me your full postcode. This is just so I can check if you live in an area covered by the survey? IF UNRECOGNISED, CODE DK, IF REFUSED FULL POSTCODE CODE REF.**
WRITE IN

S2. **Can I just check that you live in the District Council area of ...?**
READ OUT FROM QUOTA SHEET
SINGLE CODE

	Allerdale,	1	
	Barrow in Furness	2	
	Carlisle	3	
	Copeland	4	
	Eden	5	
	South Lakeland	6	
	Elsewhere	X	THANK & CLOSE

**IF RESPONDENT IS NOT IN CORRECT AREA (AS PER SAMPLE), CLOSE & THANK
PROCEED IF IN QUOTA.
IF NOT, CLOSE & THANK**

S3. **GENDER (DO NOT ASK)**
SINGLE CODE

	Male	1	
	Female	2	

To make sure we interview a good cross-section of adults across Cumbria, can I ask:

S4. **How old are you?**
IF RESPONDENT REFUSES: **Could you tell me in which of the following bands your age falls into?**
WRITE IN

	SINGLE CODE	Under 16	1	THANK & CLOSE
		16-19	2	Quota A
		20-24	3	Quota B
		25-34	4	Quota C
		35-44	5	Quota D
		45-59	6	Quota E
		60-64	7	THANK & CLOSE
		65+	8	
		Refused	9	

S5. And are you.... READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY. READ OUT	Full time working 30 hours or more a week, including full time self employed	1	Quota D
	Working part time 8 - 29 hours a week, including part time self employed	2	Quota E
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - housewife	3	
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (registered)	4	
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (not registered but looking for work)	5	
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - retired	6	
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - student	7	
	Not working (under 8 hrs) - other (inc. disabled)	8	
	DO NOT READ OUT	Don't know	99
	Refused	98	

Q1. What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area? PROBE FULLY What other issues?

MULTICODE OK

Original codes from Wave 1	
Breakdown of family values	1
Climate change	2
Countryside conservation	3
Crime	4
Defence and foreign affairs	5
Education	6
Future supply of energy	7
Health	8
Housing	9
Immigration	10
Industrial/gas leaks – not nuclear	11
Litter/dog fouling	12
Major industrial accident	13
Not enough recycling	14
Nuclear industry	15
Nuclear/radioactive waste	16
Pollution	17
Radioactivity/radioactive leaks	18
Recession/unemployment	19
Terrorism	20
Traffic congestion	21
Toxic/chemical dumping	22
Vandalism/anti-social behaviour	23
Waste disposal/landfill problems – not nuclear	24
New codes since Wave 1	
Flooding	25
Flood damage to home	26
Flood damage to roads or bridges	27
Flood management	28
Floods – poor preparation/management	29
Lack of activities for children/teenagers	30
Lack of parking	31
Lack of public transport	32
Poor state of the roads	33
Windfarms	34
Other	36
None	35
Don't know	99

READ OUT

I would now like to talk to you about radioactive waste.

Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.

Low activity radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consist mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.

Higher activity radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.

I would like you to consider the disposal of higher activity radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.

Q2. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement regarding radioactive waste in Britain: that the Government should place higher activity radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management?

PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Is that strongly or only tend to ...?
SINGLE CODE

Strongly agree	1	
Tend to agree	2	
Neither agree nor disagree	3	
Tend to disagree	4	
Strongly disagree	5	
Don't know	99	

Q3. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called a geological disposal facility to dispose of the country's higher activity radioactive waste?
SINGLE CODE ONLY

Yes – had heard,	1
No – had not heard	2

Q4. How much do you feel you know about the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having a geological disposal facility located in their area? Would you say you ...
READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY

...know a lot	1	
...know a fair amount	2	
...know just a little	3	
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	4	
...have never heard of	5	
Don't know	99	

Q5. Are you aware, or not, that Britain's Government has said that each of the following are features of the current <u>discussions</u> about the location of a geological disposal facility? READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH			
	Yes was aware	No was not aware	
The Government is looking for a community to <u>volunteer</u> to locate a geological disposal facility in their area	1	2	
Talking to Government about locating a geological disposal facility does not <u>commit</u> any community to it	1	2	
... It will be a long time until any construction can start, and during that time participating communities will have the right to <u>withdraw</u> from the process	1	2	
Once a site is chosen in a particular area, the construction and operation of a geological disposal facility will provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years	1	2	

Q6. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ... READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY			
...know a lot	1		
...know a fair amount	2		ASK Q7
...know just a little	3		
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	4		
...have never heard of	5		GO TO Q8
Don't know	6		

Q7. ASK ALL WHO KNOW AT LEAST A LITTLE AT Q6 OTHERS GO TO Q8 Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? PROBE FULLY Where else? MULTICODE OK	
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership or Council communications:	
Allerdale Outlook	1
Copeland Matters	2
Your Cumbria magazine	3
At a West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>meeting</u>	4
The "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria" booklet from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	5
A <u>leaflet</u> from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	6
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership leaflet delivered to you door	7
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>website</u>	8
Council <u>website</u>	9
Local Councillor	10
Leaflet (nsf)	11
Television :	
News coverage on television	12
Documentaries	13
Other TV	14
Radio :	
News coverage on the radio	15
Other radio programmes	16
Newspapers/magazines:	
Articles in national newspapers	17
Articles in local newspapers	18
Articles in magazines	19
Internet :	
On-line news sites	20
Blogs	21
Websites	22
Personal experience/ word of mouth:	
Friend/family member	23
Family member/friend works in the local Council	24
Family member/friend works in the nuclear industry	25
I work in the local or County Council	26
I work in the nuclear industry	27
Colleagues	28
Other	30
Can't remember	29
Don't know	99

READ OUT

The West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is made up of the six District Councils and the County Council in Cumbria, as well as Town and Parish Councils' Associations, nuclear and environmental regulatory bodies, the Chambers of Commerce and trades unions, Government departments plus the Isle of Man Government.

Q8. ASK ALL Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about <u>possibly</u> locating a geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria? SINGLE CODE	
Yes – had heard	1
No – had not heard	2

Q9. To what extent are you in favour of, or opposed to, the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership recommending that the local councils (Allerdale, Copeland and Cumbria County) take the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process which would mean starting to identify possible sites for locating a geological disposal facility? The councils would retain the right to withdraw from the process if they wished.

PROMPT IF NECESSARY Is that strongly or only tend to?
SINGLE CODE

Strongly in favour of	1
Tend to be in favour of	2
Neither favour nor oppose	3
Tend to oppose	4
Strongly oppose	5
Don't know	99

IF DON'T KNOW AT Q9, GO TO Q11.

Q10. Why are you in favour of / do you neither favour nor oppose/are you opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership recommending to the Councils that the search for a possible site to locate a geological disposal facility be started?

WRITE IN, PROBE FULLY "For what other reasons?"

Q11. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...?

READ OUT
SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't know
...will keep local residents in Cumbria <u>fully</u> informed at each stage of the discussion process	1	2	3	4	5
...will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account in these discussions	1	2	3	4	5
... can <u>really</u> pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage	1	2	3	4	5

Q12. To what extent do you support or oppose locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria?
PROMPT IF NECESSARY Is that strongly or only tend to?

SINGLE CODE

Strongly support	1
Tend to support	2
Neither support nor oppose	3
Tend to oppose	4
Strongly oppose	5
Don't know	99

IF DON'T KNOW AT Q12, GO TO Q14.

Q13. **Why do you support/oppose/neither support nor oppose (ANS. AT Q12) the location of a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria?**
 WRITE IN, PROBE FULLY "For what other reasons?"

Don't know 99

Q14. **Last September the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership published the results of a study of the geology of West Cumbria (in other words a study of the rock underneath West Cumbria). The study was carried out by the British Geological Survey who are the UK's independent geology experts. Using existing information, the British Geological Survey reviewed the whole of West Cumbria and ruled out those areas where the geology is definitely unsuitable for a geological disposal facility. Before this interview were you aware of this study?**

SINGLE CODE ONLY

----- Yes, I was aware of the study -----	1	ASK Q15
No, I was not aware of the study	2	GO TO Q16
Don't know	99	

ASK ALL WHO WERE AWARE OF THE STUDY AT Q14 OTHERS GO TO Q16

Q15. **As far as you know, as a result of the British Geological Survey study carried out last September, has the place where you live, that is, the area within 15-20 minutes walk of your home been ruled out because the geology is definitely unsuitable for a geological disposal facility?**

SINGLE CODE ONLY

Yes, where I live was ruled out as being unsuitable	1
No, where I live was NOT ruled out, and it is still under consideration	2
Where I live was on the border line	3
I do not know whether where I live was ruled out or not	4

Finally I'd like to ask some questions about you and your household to help us group the answers we receive by different sections of the population. No individuals will be identified.

Q16. **How long have you lived in (COUNCIL AREA FROM SAMPLE)?**

READ OUT

SINGLE CODE

Under 1 year	1
1-2 years	2
3-5 years	3
6-10 years	4
11-20 years	5
21+ years	6
Don't know	99

Q17. **Thinking of your home location, would you say you live in...**

READ OUT

SINGLE CODE

... an isolated farm or house	1
...a small village	2
...a small country town	3
...in or around a large town or city	4
Don't know	99

Q18. Including yourself, how many people in your household are aged...?	16 or over	0-4	5-15
_____	_____	_____	_____
WRITE IN			
None	N/A	7	7
Refused	97	97	97

IF REFUSED AT ANY SECTION IN Q18 SKIP TO Q19

So, just to check that is [CATI TO CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER FROM Q18] people in the household?

Q19. Does anyone in your household, including yourself, have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or the work they can do? IF YES, PROBE "Who? You or someone else?" MULTICODE OK	Yes, me	1
	Yes, someone else	2
	No	3
----- DO NOT READ OUT	Don't know	99

Q20. Are you or any of your close family members, relations or friends, employed by any of the following... ?	
READ OUT MULTICODE OK	
The nuclear power industry	1
The Council	2
The Ministry of Defence (MoD) / Armed Forces	3
Any other Government Department	4
The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	5
Any Environmental campaign group (e.g. Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth)	6
None of these	7
Don't know	99

Q21. Social class To ensure that we have a representative sample could you tell me the occupation of the CHIEF WAGE EARNER of the household?	
1) What is their position at work/rank/grade?	1
2) What industry do they work in?	2
3) Do they have any qualifications that are relevant to their job?	3
4) How many people are they responsible for at work?	4
5) How many how many people in establishment altogether	5
6) IF UNEMPLOYED: How long unemployed for? IF LESS THAN 3 MONTHS ASK ABOUT LAST JOB	6
7) IF RETIRED: Do they receive a private job related pension?	7
IF YES ASK ABOUT THEIR LAST JOB	8
THIS IS THEN CODED UP BY THE INTERVIEWER INTO A,B,C1,C2,D,E AFTERWARDS.	
	Don't know
	99
	Refused
	97

Q22. Which one of these ethnic groups would you describe yourself as?

SINGLE CODE ONLY. READ OUT

WHITE		BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH	
British	1	Caribbean	10
Irish	2	African	11
Gypsy/traveller	3		
Any other White background	4	Any other Black background	12
MIXED		ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH	
White & Black Caribbean	5	Indian	13
White & Black African	6	Pakistani	14
White & Asian	7	Bangladeshi	15
Any other mixed background	8	Any other Asian background	16
CHINESE		ANY OTHER BACKGROUND	
Chinese	9	Any other background	17
		Refused	97

Q23. Would you be willing to be re-contacted by Ipsos MORI on any issues related to this interview?

SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2

Q24. Thank you. Can I just have your name so that we can contact you if needs be?

WRITE IN

THANK & CLOSE

Topline results: Wave 1; Wave 2 and Wave 3

RADIOACTIVE WASTE SURVEY : WAVE 1, WAVE 2 & WAVE 3

Headline Results

- This topline shows results for the telephone surveys conducted amongst:
 - 1,277 adult residents of Cumbria by Ipsos MORI between 11 to 18 November 2009 for Wave 1; amongst 1,250 adult residents of Cumbria by Ipsos MORI between 17 -28 February 2010 for Wave 2; amongst 1283 adult residents of Cumbria by Ipsos MORI between 10 to 20 February 2011 for Wave 3.
- Interviewing was conducted by Computer aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI)
- A quota sample of adults was interviewed with quotas set by age, gender and working status
- Data are weighted by age within gender, employment status and balanced so that each area is proportionally represented in the overall sample
- Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to multiple responses, computer rounding or the exclusion of don't knows/not stated
- Results are based on all respondents unless otherwise stated. The base shown is the effective base size.
- An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than one half of one percent, but not zero
- The shaded figures denote a statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level since previous wave.

Please note :

In Wave 1, radioactive waste was referred to as low or high **level** radioactive waste; in Wave 2, the description was changed to low **activity** radioactive waste. Where the terminology has changed, the results between Waves 1 and 2 are not strictly comparable.

In Wave 1, respondents were asked about **a** geological disposal facility; in Wave 2 they were asked about **the** geological disposal facility. For these questions, the results between Waves 1 and 2 are not strictly comparable.

Wave 1 (S2)

Wave 2 : (S2)

Wave 3 : S2. Can I just check that you live in the District Council area of ...?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Allerdale	19	19	19
Copeland	14	14	14
Elsewhere in Cumbria	67	67	67

Wave 1 (S3)

Wave 2 : (S3)

Wave 3 : S3. Gender.

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Male	49	49	48
Female	51	51	52

Wave 1 (S4)
 Wave 2 : (S4)
 Wave 3 : S4. How old are you?
 Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
16-19	6	6	6
20-24	6	6	6
25-34	12	12	11
35-44	17	17	17
45-59	26	26	27
60-64	9	9	9
65+	24	24	23

Wave 1 (S5)
 Wave 2 : (S5)
 Wave 3 : S5. And are you...?
 Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Full time working 30 hours or more a week, including full time self employed	45	45	45
Working part time 8 - 29 hours a week, including part time self employed	14	15	16
Not working (under 8 hrs) - housewife	3	3	2
Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (registered)	2	1	3
Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (not registered but looking for work)	1	1	1
Not working (under 8 hrs) - retired	29	29	26
Not working (under 8 hrs) - student	5	4	5
Not working (under 8 hrs) - other (inc. disabled)	2	2	2

Wave 1 (Q1)

Wave 2 : (Q1)

Wave 3 : Q1. What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area? What other issues?

Base: All respondents (see below) A full breakdown is available in the tabulations

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Breakdown of family values	1	*	*
Climate change	1	1	*
Countryside conservation	3	1	1
Crime	6	4	4
Defence and foreign affairs	*	*	1
Education	5	2	4
Flooding/flood management//drainage issues	2	-	-
Future supply of energy	1	-	1
Health	3	2	4
Housing	6	4	7
Immigration	1	*	1
Industrial/gas leaks – <u>not nuclear</u>	*	-	*
Public transport/lack of public transport	6	6	7
Litter/dog fouling	8	8	8
Major industrial accident	*	*	*
Not enough recycling	3	2	2
Nuclear industry	1	1	1
Nuclear/radioactive waste	1	*	1
Pollution	1	1	2
Radioactivity/radioactive leaks	*	*	1
Recession/unemployment	5	3	8
(Poor) state of the roads	10	27	21
Terrorism	*	-	*
Traffic congestion	9	4	3
Toxic/chemical dumping	*	*	*
Vandalism/anti-social behaviour	8	5	4
Waste disposal/landfill problems – <u>not nuclear</u>	4	2	3
Windfarms	1	2	1
Flooding#	-	3	1
Flood damage to home#	-	1	*
Flood damage to roads or bridges#	-	4	2
Flood management#	-	*	*
Floods – poor preparation/management#	-	1	1
Lack of activities for children/teenagers#	4	6	6
Lack of parking#	5	4	4
None	29	22	23
Other	3	39	27
Don't know/not stated	4	3	7

*n.b In Wave 1 main issue and other issues were recorded separately; Wave 2 recorded all issues mentioned; Wave 1 results for main issue and other issues have been combined in the table above
New codes added after Wave 1*

Wave 1

I would now like to talk to you about radioactive waste.

Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.

Low **level** radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consists mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.

Higher **level** radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.

Wave 2

I would now like to talk to you about radioactive waste.

Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.

Low **activity** radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consists mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.

Higher **activity** radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.

Wave 3

I would now like to talk to you about radioactive waste.

Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.

Low **activity** radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consist mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.

Higher **activity** radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.

Wave 1 : (Q3) . Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement regarding radioactive waste in Britain: that the Government should place higher **level** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management?

Wave 2 : Q2. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement regarding radioactive waste in Britain: that the Government should place higher **activity** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management?

Wave 3 : Q2. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement regarding radioactive waste in Britain: that the Government should place higher **activity** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Strongly agree	56	50	51
Tend to agree	25	29	25
Neither agree nor disagree	9	10	10
Tend to disagree	3	3	3
Strongly disagree	4	5	6
Don't know	3	4	4
Agree	82	79	76
Disagree	6	7	9

Wave 1

I would now like you to consider the disposal of higher level radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.

Wave 2

I would now like you to consider the disposal of higher activity radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.

Wave 3

I would like you to consider the disposal of higher activity radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.

Wave 1 (Q4) Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called **the** Geological Disposal Facility to dispose of the country's higher level radioactive waste?

Wave 2 : (Q3)

Wave 3 : Q3. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called **a** geological disposal facility to dispose of the country's higher activity radioactive waste?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Yes – had heard	55	56	57
No – had not head	45	44	43

Wave 1 (Q5) How much do you feel you know about the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having **the** Geological Disposal Facility located in their area? Would you say you ...?

Wave 2 : (Q4)

Wave 3 : Q4. How much do you feel you know about the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having **a** Geological Disposal Facility located in their area? Would you say you ...?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
...know a lot	3	3	5
...know a fair amount	9	11	15
...know just a little	30	28	29
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	26	25	20
...have never heard of	32	32	31
Don't know	*	*	*
Know at least a fair amount	12	15	20
Know at least a little	42	43	49
Heard of but know nothing about/never heard of	58	57	51

Wave 1 (Q6) Are you aware, or not, that Britain's Government has said that each of the following are features of the current discussions about the location of **the** Geological Disposal Facility?

Base: All respondents (see below)

Wave 2 : (Q5)

Wave 3 : Q5. Are you aware, or not, that Britain's Government has said that each of the following are features of the current discussions about the location of **a** Geological Disposal Facility?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Wave 1: The Government is looking for a community to <u>volunteer</u> to locate <u>the</u> Geological Disposal Facility in their area			
Wave 2: The Government is looking for a community to <u>volunteer</u> to locate <u>a</u> Geological Disposal Facility in their area			
Wave 3: The Government is looking for a community to <u>volunteer</u> to locate a geological disposal facility in their area			
Yes was aware	27	26	34
No was not aware	73	74	66
Wave 1: Talking to Government about locating <u>the</u> Geological Disposal Facility does not <u>commit</u> any community to it			
Wave 2: Talking to Government about locating <u>a</u> Geological Disposal Facility does not <u>commit</u> any community to it			
Wave 3: Talking to Government about locating <u>a</u> geological disposal facility does not <u>commit</u> any community to it			
Yes was aware	20	20	29
No was not aware	80	80	71

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
It will be a long time until any construction can start, and during that time participating communities will have the right to <u>withdraw</u> from the process			
Yes was aware	20	20	29
No was not aware	80	80	71
Wave 1: Once a site is chosen in a particular area, the construction and operation of <u>the</u> Geological Disposal Facility will provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years			
Wave 2: Once a site is chosen in a particular area, the construction and operation of <u>a</u> Geological Disposal Facility will provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years			
Wave 3: Once a site is chosen in a particular area, the construction and operation of <u>a</u> geological disposal facility will provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years			
Yes was aware	52	49	56
No was not aware	48	51	44

Wave 1 (Q7)

Wave 2 : (Q6)

Wave 3 : Q6. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ...?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
...know a lot	2	2	3
...know a fair amount	7	10	13
...know just a little	32	29	30
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	30	28	24
...have never heard of	29	32	31
Don't know	*	*	*
Know at least a fair amount	9	11	16
Know at least a little	41	41	46
Heard of but know nothing about/never heard of	59	59	54

Please note: between Waves 1 and 2, the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership, issued to some parts of Cumbria a booklet called "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria".

Wave 1 (Q8)

Wave 2 : (Q7)

Wave 3 : Q7. Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership?

Base: All with at least a little knowledge of WCMRWS Partnership (see below)

	Wave 1 620 %	Wave 2 616 %	Wave 3 693 %
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership or Council communications:	16	7	20
Allerdale Outlook	1	*	1
Copeland Matters	1	*	1
Your Cumbria magazine	3	*	2
At a West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>meeting</u>	2	1	4
The "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria" booklet from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership#	Not applicable	1	1
A <u>leaflet</u> from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	1	2	2
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership leaflet delivered to you door##	Not applicable	Not applicable	2
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>website</u>	1	*	1
Council <u>website</u>	1	1	2
Local Councillor	3	1	2
Leaflet (nsf)	5	3	3
Television :	27	32	21
News coverage on television	23	28	16
Documentaries	1	4	2
Other TV	6	3	5
Radio :	9	13	5
News coverage on the radio	7	11	4
Other radio programmes	2	4	1
Newspapers/magazines:	43	50	46
Articles in national newspapers	11	11	8
Articles in local newspapers	39	46	40
Articles in magazines	1	2	2
Internet :	8	6	4
On-line news sites	1	3	1
Blogs	*	0	*
Websites	6	3	2
Personal experience/ word of mouth:	31	27	25
Friend/family member	12	10	9
Family member/friend works in the local Council	2	1	1
Family member/friend works in the nuclear industry	10	10	8
I work in the local or County Council	1	1	2
I work in the nuclear industry	9	7	7
Colleagues	7	5	3
Can't remember	1	2	1
Other	4	18	13
Don't know	1	2	5

New code added since Wave 1

New code added since Wave 2

Wave 1 : (Q9) Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating **the** Geological Disposal Facility somewhere in West Cumbria?

Wave 2 : (Q8)

Wave 3 : Q8. Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating **a** Geological Disposal Facility somewhere in West Cumbria?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Yes – had heard	52	49	58
No – had not heard	48	51	42

Wave 1 : (Q10) Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating **the** Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria with the British Government? Is that strongly or only tend to?

Wave 2 : Q9. Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating **a** Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria with the British Government? Is that strongly or only tend to?

NEW QUESTION

Wave 3 : Q9. To what extent are you in favour of, or opposed to, the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership recommending that the local councils (Allerdale, Copeland and Cumbria County) take the next step in the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process which would mean starting to identify possible sites for locating a geological disposal facility? The councils would retain the right to withdraw from the process if they wished.

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Strongly in favour of	17	17	23
Tend to be in favour of	33	26	25
Neither favour nor oppose	23	22	22
Tend to oppose	9	10	7
Strongly oppose	16	20	20
Don't know	2	5	3
In favour	50	43	48
Oppose	25	30	28

Wave 1 : (Q11) Why are you in favour of / do you neither favour nor oppose/are you opposed to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating **the** Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Wave 2 : Q10. Why are you in favour of / do you neither favour nor oppose/are you opposed to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating **a** Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

NEW QUESTION

Wave 3 : Q10. Why are you in favour of / do you neither favour nor oppose/are you opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership recommending to the Councils that the search for a possible site to locate a geological disposal facility be started?

Base: All who support discussions (see below) : 5%+ mentions

	Wave 1 699 %	Wave 2 619 %	Wave 3 677 %
Support			
Create/bring employment	32	43	31
History of having nuclear stations reasonable to have it/had it for years/already here/keep it	28	16	14
Expertise locally/skills/have the experience/knowledge	24	17	12
Good for the area/local business/economy/will regenerate community	16	13	13
As long as it's managed/done properly/safely, I am in favour	8	11	9
Nuclear plants are the way forward/support nuclear plants	4	3	5
Safer/safest method of waste disposal	-	-	5
In favour of proposal	4	6	5
Don't know	1	1	2
Not stated	2	*	1

Base: All who neither support nor oppose discussions (see below) : 3%+ mentions

	Wave 1 265 %	Wave 2 264 %	Wave 3 258 %
Neither support nor oppose			
I don't know enough about it/need more information	44	50	46
It has to go somewhere	10	6	5
Neither for nor against	4	15	3
Not bothered/don't care about the issues	-	-	8
It doesn't affect me	-	-	6
Don't know	2	3	5
Not stated	3	0	1

Base: All who do oppose the discussions (see below) : 5%+ mentions

	Wave 1 314 %	Wave 2 318 %	Wave 3 317 %
Do not support			
Don't want it here – already have one/waste/nuclear facility/here/ done our part	22	21	10
Dangerous/not safe/contamination/a risk factor	19	15	18
Don't want it here – not specified	12	6	7
Move it to another part of country/somewhere else	8	8	11
Concern over public health/can cause cancer/leukaemia, etc	8	14	6
Concern over the effect for environment/wildlife/ocean etc	7	8	6
Disagree with nuclear waste/should be stopped	6	6	7
Not in favour/oppose/don't agree with the proposal	6	9	5
Concern over geological fault/structure/earthquakes/ faults underground	5	4	7
Cumbria a dumping ground	5	6	5
Too close to home	5	7	6
Don't trust/not confident in government/Cumbria council	4	5	7
Don't know	1	1	2
Not stated	1	*	1

Wave 1 (Q12)

Wave 2 : (Q11)

Wave 3 : Q11. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
...will keep local residents in Cumbria <u>fully</u> informed at each stage of the discussion process			
Very confident	9	8	11
Fairly confident	44	40	39
Not very confident	30	32	30
Not at all confident	13	15	17
Don't know	3	5	3
Confident	53	48	50
Not confident	43	47	47
...will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account in these discussions			
Very confident	7	9	10
Fairly confident	47	35	38
Not very confident	31	34	31
Not at all confident	13	18	18
Don't know	2	4	3
Confident	55	44	48
Not confident	43	52	49
...can <u>really</u> pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage			
Very confident	9	8	10
Fairly confident	37	34	35
Not very confident	34	32	31
Not at all confident	10	14	15
Don't know	10	12	9
Confident	46	42	46
Not confident	44	46	46

Wave 1: (Q15) To what extent do you support or oppose locating **the** Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?

Wave 2 : (Q12)

Wave 3 : Q12. To what extent do you support or oppose locating **a** Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Strongly support	18	18	18
Tend to support	30	24	24
Neither support nor oppose	24	23	23
Tend to oppose	9	11	8
Strongly oppose	17	21	23
Don't know	2	4	3
Support	47	41	43
Oppose	26	32	31

Wave 1: (Q16) Why do you support/oppose/neither support nor oppose (ANS. AT Q15) the location of the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Wave 2 : (Q13)

Wave 3 : Q13. Why do you support/oppose/neither support nor oppose (ANS. AT Q12) the location of a Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Base: All supporting the facility (see below) : 5%+ mentions

	Wave 1 651 %	Wave 2 599 %	Wave 3 636 %
Support			
Creates/bring jobs/work to the area	37	39	34
Level of expertise/experience in area	21	16	11
Facilities are already here/more suitable than other areas/better to have it all in one place	15	15	15
Economical advantage	14	11	11
Minimal transport/do not have to transport waste over long distance/minimal transport is safer	9	5	6
Geologically suitable/have infrastructure/enough space	7	7	5
It is safe/safer	4	3	8
Don't know	3	2	2
Not stated	1	1	3

Base: All neither supporting nor opposing the facility (see below) : 3%+ mentions

	Wave 1 272 %	Wave 2 274 %	Wave 3 270 %
Neither support nor oppose			
Do not know enough about it/need more information	44	39	36
It has to go somewhere	7	6	6
Not interested/not bothered	4	6	11
I am not the one to decide live too far away/not close enough	1	7	3
Used to it/always been here/already doing it/no difference	2	5	3
Don't know	6	9	4
Not stated	1	*	4

Base: All opposing the facility (see below) : 5%+ mentions

	Wave 1 183 %	Wave 2 201 %	Wave 3 208 %
Oppose			
Dangerous/not safe/contamination/a risk factor	26	23	18
It will destroy environment/natural beauty/cause pollution	12	15	12
Do not want it here – already have one	11	14	10
Do not want it on doorstep/do not want it here	8	9	10
Geological structure of area will create problems/not stable enough/not suitable	8	4	7
Move it to another part of the country/somewhere else	6	6	6
Concern over public health	4	8	8
Don't know	2	3	1
Not stated	2	1	5

NEW QUESTION

Wave 3 : Q14. Last September the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership published the results of a study of the geology of West Cumbria (in other words a study of the rock underneath West Cumbria). The study was carried out by the British Geological Survey who are the UK's independent geology experts. Using existing information, the British Geological Survey reviewed the whole of West Cumbria and ruled out those areas where the geology is definitely unsuitable for a geological disposal facility. Before this interview were you aware of this study?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 3 1283 %
Yes, I was aware of the study	30
No, I was not aware of the study	69
Don't know	*

NEW QUESTION

Wave 3 : Q15. As far as you know, as a result of the British Geological Survey study carried out last September, has the place where you live, that is, the area within 15-20 minutes walk of your home been ruled out because the geology is definitely unsuitable for a geological disposal facility?

Base: All who are aware of the study (see below)

	Wave 3 516 %
Yes, where I live was ruled out as being unsuitable	30
No, where I live was NOT ruled out, and it is still under consideration	8
Where I live was on the border line	2
I do not know whether where I live was ruled out or not	52
Don't know	8

Wave 1 (Q18)

Wave 2 : (Q16)

Wave 3 : Q16. How long have you lived in (COUNCIL AREA FROM SAMPLE)?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Under 1 year	1	1	1
1-2 years	2	3	1
3-5 years	6	6	5
6-10 years	12	10	9
11-20 years	19	18	19
21+ years	60	63	64
Don't know	-	*	*

Wave 1 (Q19)

Wave 2 : (Q17)

Wave 3 : Q17. Thinking of your home location, would you say you live in...?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
...an isolated farm or house	9	8	8
...a small village	38	33	33
...a small country town	29	29	30
...in or around a large town or city	23	29	29
Don't know	1	1	*

Wave 1 (Q20)

Wave 2 : (Q18)

Wave 3 : Q18. Including yourself, how many people are there in your household?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
One	17	20	19
Two	38	35	37
Three	18	18	17
Four+	27	27	26
Refused	-	*	-
Mean	2.69	2.62	2.62
Any children under 5	11	11	12
Any children between 5 and 15	23	24	22
Any children under 16	29	30	27

Wave 1 (Q21)

Wave 2 : (Q19)

Wave 3 : Q19. Does anyone in your household, including yourself, have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or the work they can do? Who? You or someone else?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
Yes, me	11	11	10
Yes, someone else	9	11	8
No	80	80	82
Don't know	1	1	1

Wave 1 (Q22a & Q22b)

Q22a Are you employed by any of the following... ?

Base: All respondents in employment (see below)

Q22b Are any of your close family members, relations or friends, employed by any of the following... ?

Base : All respondents (see below)

Wave 2 : (Q20)

Wave 3 : Q20. Are you or any of your close family members, relations or friends, employed by any of the following...?

Base : All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1		Wave 2	Wave 3
	Q22a. Respondent 719 %	Q22b. Other 1277 %	Q20 Respondent/other 1250 %	Q20 Respondent/other 1283 %
The Nuclear Power Industry	7	19	21	20
The Council	9	12	16	16
The Ministry of Defence (MoD)/Armed Forces	1	6	8	7
Any other Government Department	6	7	13	11
The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	*	1	3	2
Any Environmental campaign group (e.g. Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth)	-	1	2	1
None of these	78	65	56	54
Don't know	*	*	*	3

n.b. no statistical comparison between Waves 1 and 2 as question changed

Wave 1 (Q23)

Wave 2 : (Q21)

Wave 3 : Q21. SEG.

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
ABC1	51	51	55
C2DE	45	45	39
Refused	4	4	6

Wave 1 (Q24)

Wave 2 : (Q22)

Wave 3 : Q22. Which one of these ethnic groups would you describe yourself as?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 1277 %	Wave 2 1250 %	Wave 3 1283 %
White			
British	96	95	96
Irish	*	*	*
Gypsy/traveller	*	-	-
Any other White background	2	2	1
Mixed			
White and Black Caribbean	-	*	-
White and Black African	-	-	-
White and Asian	-	*	*
Any other Mixed background	*	*	-
Black or Black British			
Caribbean	-	-	-
African	-	*	*
Any other Black background	-	*	-
Asian or Asian British			
Indian	*	*	*
Pakistani	*	-	-
Bangladeshi	-	*	-
Any other Asian background	*	*	*
Chinese	-	*	*
Any Other Background			
Any other background	*	*	*
Refused	1	1	1
WHITE	98	98	98
BME	1	1	1