

Radioactive Waste Survey Wave 2

Research Report Prepared for
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive
Waste Safely Partnership

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Contents

Summary	2
Discussion.....	2
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.....	14
Sample Characteristics.....	16
Sample distribution.....	16
Sample profile : Wave 2	17
Sample profile : Wave 2	17
Radioactive Waste in Context	21
General issues of concern	21
Awareness	27
Awareness of the search for the/a geological disposal facility	28
Knowledge of the Government’s invite to enter discussion	31
Aware of specific aspects of discussions with Government	33
Knowledge of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership.....	35
Sources of information about the Partnership	36
Awareness of WCMRWS Partnership/Government talks.....	39

Managing the discussions	41
Support	44
In favour or opposed to discussions with Government.....	44
Support or oppose locating geological disposal facility in West Cumbria.	51
Tracking key metrics	57
Appendices.....	60
Additional weighting information.....	60
Confidence intervals and statistical differences.....	60
Statistical reliability	60
Questionnaire.....	60
Topline results.....	60

Summary

Summary

This report presents the results of the second 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 17th to 28th February 2010. Quotas were 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 Wave of the survey which was undertaken between 11th to 18th November 2009.

However, some changes were made to the wording of some of the questions and the information provided to respondents in the two surveys:

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

Where the terminology has changed, the results between Waves 1 and 2 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 has been made between those who recalled receiving the booklet and those who did not.

Discussion

Whilst attitudes to the nuclear industry, to the management of higher activity/level radioactive waste, and awareness of the various aspects involved in the process was largely unchanged between Waves 1 and 2, favourability for continuing the discussions with Government and support for locating a/the site in West Cumbria has fallen.

In both Waves, awareness and support were higher in Allerdale and Copeland than in the Rest of Cumbria, and in West Cumbria, higher in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland than in Keswick/North Allerdale; it is in the former where a higher proportion of respondents have a connection to the nuclear or a related industry.

Confidence in the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is unchanged for it keeping residents fully informed at each stage, and for it being able to pull out at any stage of the discussions, but has fallen for the Partnership taking the views of Cumbria residents into account.

¹ <http://westcumbriamrws.org.uk>

Since awareness and support in Wave 2 were higher amongst respondents who recalled receiving the information booklet, future communications should also include the Rest of Cumbria, where awareness is lowest.

Executive Summary

Sample characteristics

Six in ten respondents are working either full or part-time, and around half can be classified as socio-economic grade ABC1; more than two-fifths either works, or knows someone who works in the nuclear or a related industry, and this ranges from 69% in Copeland to 51% in Allerdale and 36% in Rest of Cumbria; in West Cumbria, the proportion is lower in Keswick/North Allerdale (36% vs. 64% in Rest of Allerdale/Copeland).

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

One in five lives alone; three in ten have children in the household and a similar proportion has a disabled household member.

Radioactive waste in context

In common with Wave 1, the key local issues of concern in Cumbria do not relate to the nuclear industry; perhaps because of the combination of the heavy winter snowfall and the November 2009 floods, the top of mind issue is road maintenance.

Eight in ten of Wave 2 respondents (79%) 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 the Wave 1 agreement for placing higher **level** radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility (82%).

Awareness

In Wave 1, just over half of respondents (55%) had 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, and a similar proportion (56%) in Wave 2 were aware of the search for **a** geological disposal facility.

In Wave 2, 15% knew a lot or a fair amount about the Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of locating **a** site in their area, and this is similar to that reported in Wave 1 for locating **the** site (12%).

At a detailed level, one fifth of respondents in each Wave were aware that entering into dialogue with the Government would not commit a community to the process and that participating communities could withdraw from the talks at any time.

Awareness of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is unchanged since Wave 1 – in both Waves six in ten respondents (59%) knew almost nothing or had never heard of the Partnership.

Amongst all respondents, around half in both Waves (49% Wave 2; 52% Wave 1) had heard that the Partnership was talking to the British Government about possibly locating **a/the** geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria – in both Waves awareness was higher in Copeland (69% Wave 2; 70% Wave 1) and Allerdale (57% Wave 2; 61% Wave 1) than in the Rest of Cumbria (42% Wave 2, 46% Wave 1). There is one change at District level - awareness fell in Keswick/North Allerdale from 65% in Wave 1 to 53% in Wave 2.

Compared to Wave 1, overall confidence in how the Partnership will handle the various aspects of the discussions with Government has fallen significantly for one aspect:

- Will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account – down by nine percentage points from 55% to 44%.

Confidence is unchanged for:

- Keeping residents fully informed at each stage (Wave 2, 48%; Wave 1, 53%)
- Can really pull out of the discussions at any stage – (Wave 2, 42%; Wave 1, 46%).

The data suggests that the information booklet distributed by the Partnership in November 2009 has directly increased awareness and confidence – in Wave 2, both are higher amongst those who recall receiving and reading the booklet than in West Cumbria overall, that is, it appears that these results cannot simply be attributed to the fact that the booklet was distributed in areas of already high levels of awareness and confidence in the process.

Support

Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, 43% of Wave 2 respondents were in favour of the Partnership discussing with the British Government the possibility of locating **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria, a significantly lower proportion than that reported in Wave 1 (50%) for being in favour of continued discussions about **the** geological disposal facility; the proportion in opposition was higher for the Wave 2 statement (30% vs. 25% in Wave 1). However, overall net support remained positive, although to a lesser extent than in Wave 1 (+14 vs. +25).

Net support remained highest in Copeland (+43 in Wave 2, +38 Wave 1) compared to Allerdale (+22 Wave 2, +26 Wave 1) and the Rest of Cumbria where it was significantly lower in Wave 2 than in Wave 1 (+5 vs. +21).

Wave 2 support for locating **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria (41%), was lower than Wave 1 support for locating **the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria (47%); the proportion in opposition was higher for the Wave 2 statement (32% vs. 26% in Wave 1). Overall net support remained positive, but less so than in Wave 1 (+9 vs. +21).

Net support remained highest in Copeland (+42 in Wave 2, +39 Wave 1) compared to Allerdale (+20 Wave 2, +22% Wave 1). In the Rest of Cumbria, net support in Wave 1 had been +17, but it was significantly reduced in Wave 2, and was no longer positive (net support was -1).

The perceived economic benefit e.g. job creation was 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 so as 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 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 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 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 was 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 our 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 dependant 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 wherever a site is chosen, the waste will have to be transported from Sellafield and is likely to affect Cumbria.

Hence, the three Councils from Allerdale, Copeland and Cumbria County have started the early stages of this conversation with Government. However, 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 Partners are set out below:

- Allerdale Borough Council
- Barrow Borough 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)
- Carlisle City Council.

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 this survey is the first survey tracking awareness and opinion during 2010. 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 17th to 28th February 2010, and a copy of the questionnaire is appended (whilst much of the questionnaire remained unchanged between Waves, some questions from the Wave 1 survey have been removed, some have been amended and new questions have been asked).

There are two changes in particular:

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

Where the terminology has changed, the results between Waves 1 and 2 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 Districts, with 350 across the remaining four Districts of Cumbria (referred to in this report as “Rest of Cumbria”); the final Wave 2 sample of 1,250 is set out below:

Table 1: Sample distribution : Wave 2			
	No. interviews	Area as % of Sample	Area as % of Cumbria
Allerdale	450	36	19
Copeland	450	36	14
Rest of Cumbria	350	28	67
Total	1,250	100	100

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 fieldwork 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 proportions of 19% and 14% respectively; a target of 350 was set in the Rest of Cumbria. However, the data has been balanced so that each area assumed its true proportion within the overall sample i.e. Allerdale and Copeland were down-weighted and the Rest of Cumbria up-weighted.

A fuller explanation of weighting appears in the Appendix.

Although all **data** reported upon are weighted, in order to show the basis of their robustness, the **base sizes** () quoted are unweighted.

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. For example, in Figure 16 (Q12), the overall proportion saying “strongly support” and “tend to support” are respectively 18% and 24%, but their combined proportion is 41%. This is because the former proportions are 17.52% (18%) and 23.68% (24%): this sums to 41.20% (i.e. 41%, not 42%).

Analysis within West Cumbria

In addition to analyzing the results in Allerdale, Copeland and the Rest of Cumbria, this report also features analysis within West Cumbria between :

- The Keswick and North Allerdale localities
- The other localities in Allerdale and Copeland (referred to as the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland).

This additional area analysis has been undertaken because the Wave 1 report highlighted enhanced awareness, confidence and favourability for continuing the discussions with Government amongst respondents who worked, or knew someone, who worked in the nuclear or a related industry i.e. the degree to which local communities are “connected” to the nuclear industry had some bearing on the survey findings.

Subsequent analysis of the Wave 1 data has shown that only 1% of respondents living in Keswick/North Allerdale were employed in the nuclear industry, compared to 20% of respondents living in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (a similar employment pattern emerged in the 2001 Census when there were very few Sellafield employees living in Keswick or North Allerdale; this made these localities distinctive in West Cumbria; by contrast in the remaining eight West Cumbria localities between 4% (Maryport) and 29% (Mid Copeland) of the working population were recorded as being employed at Sellafield).

This report therefore highlights any significant differences between Keswick/North Allerdale where any connection to the nuclear industry is lower and the rest of Allerdale/Copeland, where it is higher.

Publication of data

As with all our studies, findings from this survey are subject to our Standard Terms and Conditions of Contract. Any press 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.

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May 2010

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Sample Characteristics

Sample Characteristics

Summary

Six in ten respondents were working either full or part-time, and around half could be classified as socio-economic grade ABC1; more than two-fifths either worked, or knew someone who worked in the nuclear or a related industry, and this ranged from 69% in Copeland to 51% in Allerdale and 36% in Rest of Cumbria; in West Cumbria, the proportion was lower in Keswick/North Allerdale (36% vs. 64% in Rest of Allerdale/Copeland).

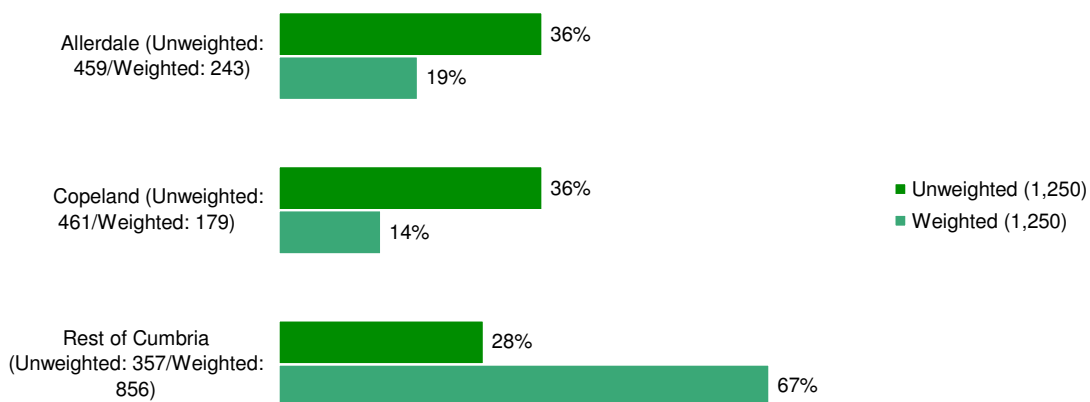
More than six in ten had lived locally for 21 or more years and respondents living in Allerdale and Copeland were more well established locally than their counterparts elsewhere; around one in twelve lived in an isolated farm or house, and almost three in ten in or around a large town or city.

One in five lived alone, and a similar proportion had a disabled household member; 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 2 - 1,250)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Sample profile : Wave 2

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

Table 2 : Sample Composition				
Base : All respondents (1,250)				
	All 1,250 %	Allerdale 450 %	Copeland 450 %	Rest of Cumbria 350 %
Gender (S1)				
Male	49	49	50	49
Female	51	51	50	51
Age (S2)				
16-19	6	6	6	6
20-24	6	6	7	6
25-34	12	11	13	12
35-44	17	18	18	17
45-59	26	26	27	26
60-64	9	9	8	9
65+	24	24	22	24
Ethnicity (Q22)				
White	98	98	97	98
EMG (Ethnic or Minority Group)	1	1	1	1
Not stated	1	2	2	1
Employment Status (S3)				
Employed full time (inc. self employed)	45	45	42	45
Employed part time (inc. self employed)	15	15	13	15
Education/training	4	3	3	5
Unemployed	2	2	5	2
Retired/other (incl disabled)	31	31	32	31
Houseperson	3	4	4	2
Self/other work in nuclear or related industry (Q20)				
None	56	48	30	64
Any	43	51	69	36
Don't Know	*	1	*	*
SEG				
ABC1	51	47	49	53
C2DE	45	50	46	43
Not stated	4	3	5	4
Time in area (Q16)				
Less than 1 year	1	1	1	1
1-2 years	3	2	2	3
3-5 years	6	5	4	6
6-10 years	10	7	6	12
11-20 years	18	15	14	19
21+ years	63	70	73	59

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

Table 2 : Sample Composition : Wave 2 (continued)				
Base : All respondents (1,250)				
	All 1,250 %	Allerdale 450 %	Copeland 450 %	Rest of Cumbria 350 %
Home location (Q17)				
Isolated farm/house	8	5	7	9
Small village	33	38	37	31
Small country town	29	35	34	26
In/around large town/city	29	22	21	33
Don't know	1	1	1	1
Household composition (Q18)				
1	20	16	21	20
2	35	37	38	33
3	18	20	15	18
4+	27	26	25	28
Mean	2.62	2.65	2.57	2.62
Children aged under 5 years	11	10	11	11
Children aged 5-15	24	21	22	25
Any children	30	27	28	31
Disability (Q21)				
Respondent	11	10	14	11
Other	11	10	10	11
Any	19	18	21	19
None	80	81	77	81
Don't know	1	1	2	*
Received booklet (Q14)				
Yes, recall	8	13	22	4
No, do not recall	90	84	73	95
Don't know	2	3	5	1

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

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

- Overall, 51% of respondents were classified as ABC1, and this ranged from 47% in Allerdale to 53% in Rest of Cumbria; in West Cumbria, it was lower in Keswick/North Allerdale and higher in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (42% vs. 49%); it was Allerdale, and especially Keswick/North Allerdale where the incidence of C2DE respondents was highest (50% and 56% respectively)
- Overall 3% of respondents stated that they are a "houseperson" a proportion which rose to 4% in Copeland and the Rest of Allerdale/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 was higher than in Wave 1 (43% vs. 39%); and it was again in Allerdale and Copeland (51% and 69% respectively) where this was highest compared to the Rest of Cumbria (36%); within west Cumbria, the proportion was higher in Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (64% vs. 36% in Keswick/North Allerdale)
- Respondents living in Allerdale and Copeland are more well established in their local area than are those living in the Rest of Cumbria (70% and 73% respectively in Allerdale and Copeland have lived locally for 21+ years compared to 59% of others); within West Cumbria, the proportions are 67% in Keswick/North Allerdale and 71% in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland
- The incidence of living in an isolated farm or house ranges was 5% in Allerdale, 7% in Copeland and 9% in the Rest of Cumbria; in West Cumbria, it was 12% in Keswick/North Allerdale and 4% in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland; living in a small country town ranged from 26% in Rest of Cumbria to 46% in Keswick/North Allerdale, where only 6% lived in or around a large city compared to 33% in the Rest of Cumbria
- The average household size was 2.62, and 30% had children under 15 years of age in the household
- Around one in five (19%) had a disabled household member, and the proportion did not vary across Cumbria.

In November 2009, the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely partnership distributed a booklet in West Cumbria called "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria". Recall was higher in Copeland (22%) than in Allerdale (13%); it was lower in Keswick/North Allerdale than (11%) in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (18%).

Although the booklet was not distributed outside of West Cumbria, 4% of these respondents claimed to remember receiving it.

Amongst those who recalled its receipt, 79% had read either all of it (27%), most of it (26%) or some (26%) of it, and likelihood of reading the booklet increased with age from 53% amongst 16-24 year olds to 89% for 65+ year olds.

Radioactive Waste in Context

Radioactive Waste in Context

Summary

In common with Wave 1, the key local issues of concern in Cumbria did not relate to the nuclear industry; perhaps because of the combination of the heavy winter snowfall and the November 2009 floods, the top of mind issue was road maintenance.

Eight in ten respondents (79%) 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 the Wave 1 agreement for placing higher level radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility (82%).

General issues of concern

It should be borne in mind that the Wave 1 fieldwork period ended immediately before the extensive flooding seen in Cumbria at the end of November 2009: at that time, flooding issues were not top of mind, and were mentioned by only 2% overall. However, a significantly higher proportion (7%) in Wave 2 were concerned over flooding and related issues, particularly those living in Allerdale (19%), and more specifically those living in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (12% vs. 4% in Keswick/North Allerdale).

Perhaps as a consequence of the flood damage, and the subsequent heavy snowfall in early 2010, the greatest increase since Wave 1 was the higher proportion citing the state of the roads which was the top of mind issue in both surveys, but significantly more so in Wave 2 (increased to 27% of respondents from 10% in Wave 1), although in Wave 2, this was less of an issue in Allerdale (18% vs. 25% in Copeland and 29% in the Rest of Cumbria).

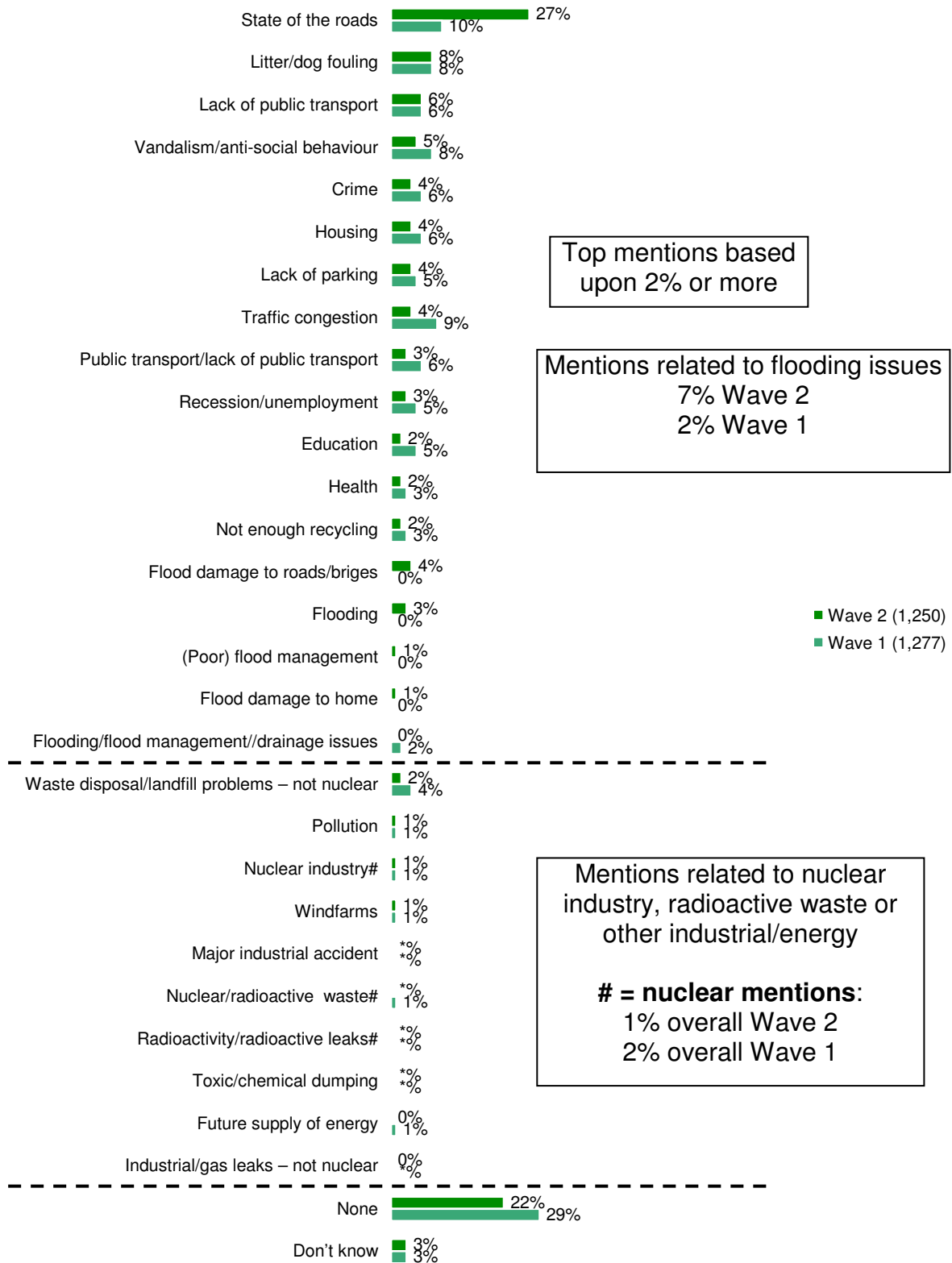
A “nuclear related” issue was a concern for a minority of respondents in both Waves, and was down from 2% overall in Wave 1 to 1% in Wave 2; at District level, residents in Copeland were most likely to cite a nuclear related issue (5% in Wave 2 and 8% in Wave 1); within West Cumbria these issues were more of a concern outside Keswick/North Allerdale i.e. in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (5% Wave 1, 3% Wave 2).

Figure 2 sets out the main issues in both 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 2/Wave 1: Q1. What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area? What other issues?



Base: All respondents (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:

Wave 2

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, the Wave 1 and Wave 2 results 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.

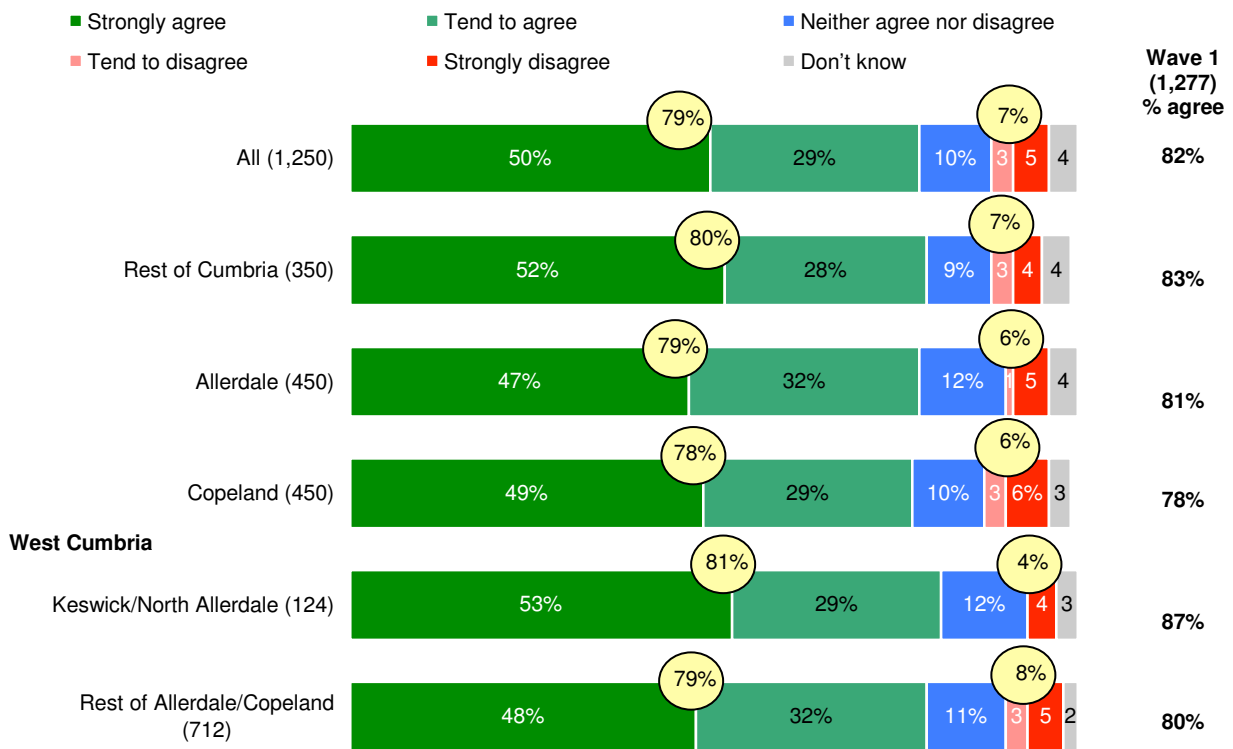
Overall, and within each of the Districts, the proportions agreeing with these two statements was similar between Waves 1 and 2.

Fig 3

Current opinion on the management of radioactive waste in Britain

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 2 – 1,250; Wave 1 – 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

In Wave 1, agreement was significantly lower in Copeland (78% vs. 82% overall); in West Cumbria, it was lower in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (80% vs. 87% in Keswick/North Allerdale).

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

In Wave 2, agreement was higher amongst those who had heard the Partnership was in discussion with Government (83% vs. 77% of those who had not), and it was lower for respondents aged 45-59 years (74% agree).

There was no difference in agreement between respondents who recalled receiving the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely partnership booklet called “Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria”, and those who did not (83% vs. 79%). However, at 87%, agreement tended to be higher amongst respondents who had read the booklet compared to those who had not (68%).

Awareness

Awareness

Summary

In Wave 1, just over half of respondents (55%) had 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, and a similar proportion (56%) in Wave 2 were aware of the search for a geological disposal facility.

In Wave 2, 15% knew a lot or a fair amount about the Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of locating a site in their area, and this is similar to that reported in Wave 1 for locating the site (12%).

At a detailed level, one fifth of respondents in each Wave were aware that entering into dialogue with the Government would not commit a community to the process and that participating communities could withdraw from the talks at any time.

Awareness of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership was unchanged since Wave 1 – in both Waves six in ten respondents (59%) knew almost nothing or had never heard of the Partnership.

Amongst all respondents, around half (49% Wave 2; 52% Wave 1) had heard that the Partnership was talking to the British Government about possibly locating a/the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria – in both Waves awareness was higher in Copeland (69% Wave 2; 70% Wave 1) and Allerdale (57% Wave 2; 61% Wave 1) than in the Rest of Cumbria (42% Wave 2, 46% Wave 1). There is one change at District level - awareness fell in Keswick/North Allerdale from 65% in Wave 1 to 53% in Wave 2.

Compared to Wave 1, overall confidence in how the Partnership will handle the various aspects of the discussions with Government has fallen significantly for one aspect:

- Will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account – down by nine percentage points from 55% to 44%

Whilst confidence is unchanged for:

- Keeping residents fully informed at each stage (Wave 2, 48%; Wave 1, 53%)
- Can really pull out of the discussions at any stage – (Wave 2, 42%; Wave 1, 46%).

The data suggests that the information booklet distributed by the Partnership in November 2009 has directly increased awareness and confidence – in Wave 2, both are higher amongst those who recall receiving and reading the booklet than in West Cumbria overall, that is, it appears that these results cannot simply be attributed to the fact that the booklet was distributed in areas of already high levels of awareness and confidence in the process.

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, 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 Wave 2 results are not strictly comparable.

However, the overall level of awareness of the two statements was similar in both Wave 1 (55%) and Wave 2 (56%).

Across Cumbria, awareness at District level also remained unchanged, although there was a trend towards increased awareness in West Cumbria.

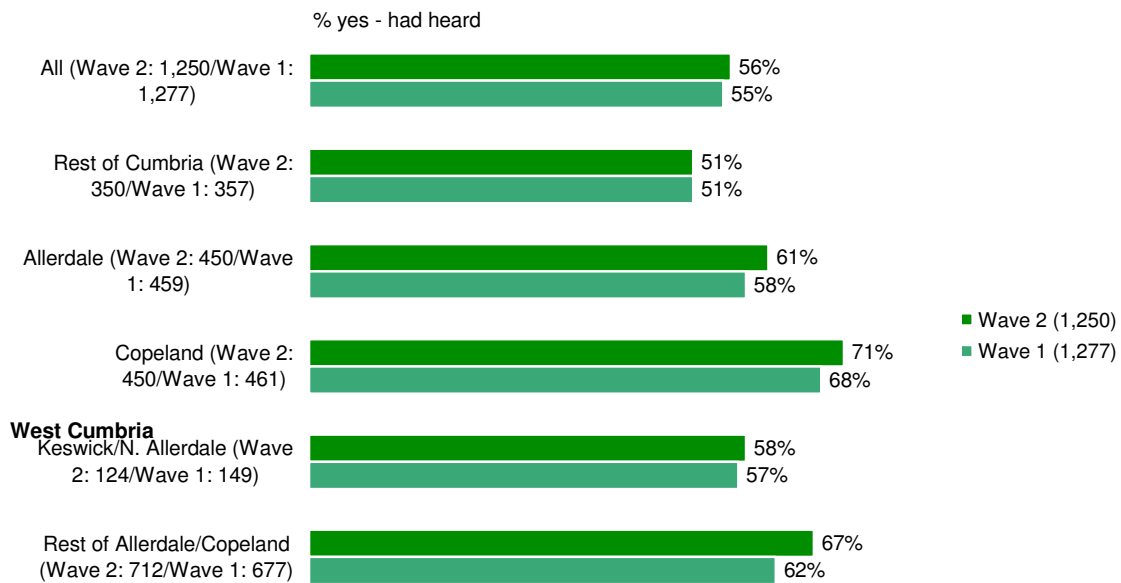
In Wave 2, it was in Allerdale and Copeland where agreement was highest (61% and 71% respectively compared to the Rest of Cumbria 51%); within West Cumbria, awareness was higher in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (67%).

Fig 4

Awareness of the search for geological disposal facility

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 2 – 1,250/ Wave 1 – 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Within West Cumbria, it was again in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (67%) rather than Keswick/North Allerdale (58%), where awareness was higher.

In Wave 2, awareness was also higher amongst:

- Men (67% vs. 45% of women)
- Older respondents – awareness increased steadily with age from 24% amongst 16-24 year olds to 69% amongst 60+ year olds)
- ABC1 respondents (60% vs. 50% of C2DE)
- Those who live in an isolated farm/village (63%) compared to those living in a town (50%) or in or around a city (51%)
- Residents of more than 20 years standing (59%)
- Those with no children in the household (59% vs. 48% of those with)

- Those with at least a little knowledge of the Government's invitation to communities to have a geological site (84%vs. 35% of those without)
- Those with at least a little knowledge of the Partnership (71% vs. 45% 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 (80% vs. 33% of those who had not).

Amongst those who recalled receiving the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely partnership booklet called "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria", 84% were aware of the search for a site compared to 53% of those with no recall of its receipt. Furthermore, within this group of respondents, it was those who had actually read the booklet amongst whom awareness was highest (90% vs. 64% of those not reading it).

The Wave 2 data suggested that recall of receiving and reading the booklet heightened awareness – awareness amongst those receiving the booklet was significantly higher than in West Cumbria overall, i.e. it cannot simply be attributed to the fact that the booklet was distributed in areas of already high levels of awareness.

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 was similar in Waves 1 and 2, with 43% in Wave 2 and 42% in Wave 1 knowing "at least a little" about the invitation.

During Wave 2, of those who knew "at least a little, 15% claimed to know at least "a fair amount" (little changed since Wave 1 at 12%) and 28% said they "know just a little" (30% in Wave 1); 25% said they "have heard of but know almost nothing about" (26% in Wave 1) and 32% in both Waves said they had "never heard of" this invitation.

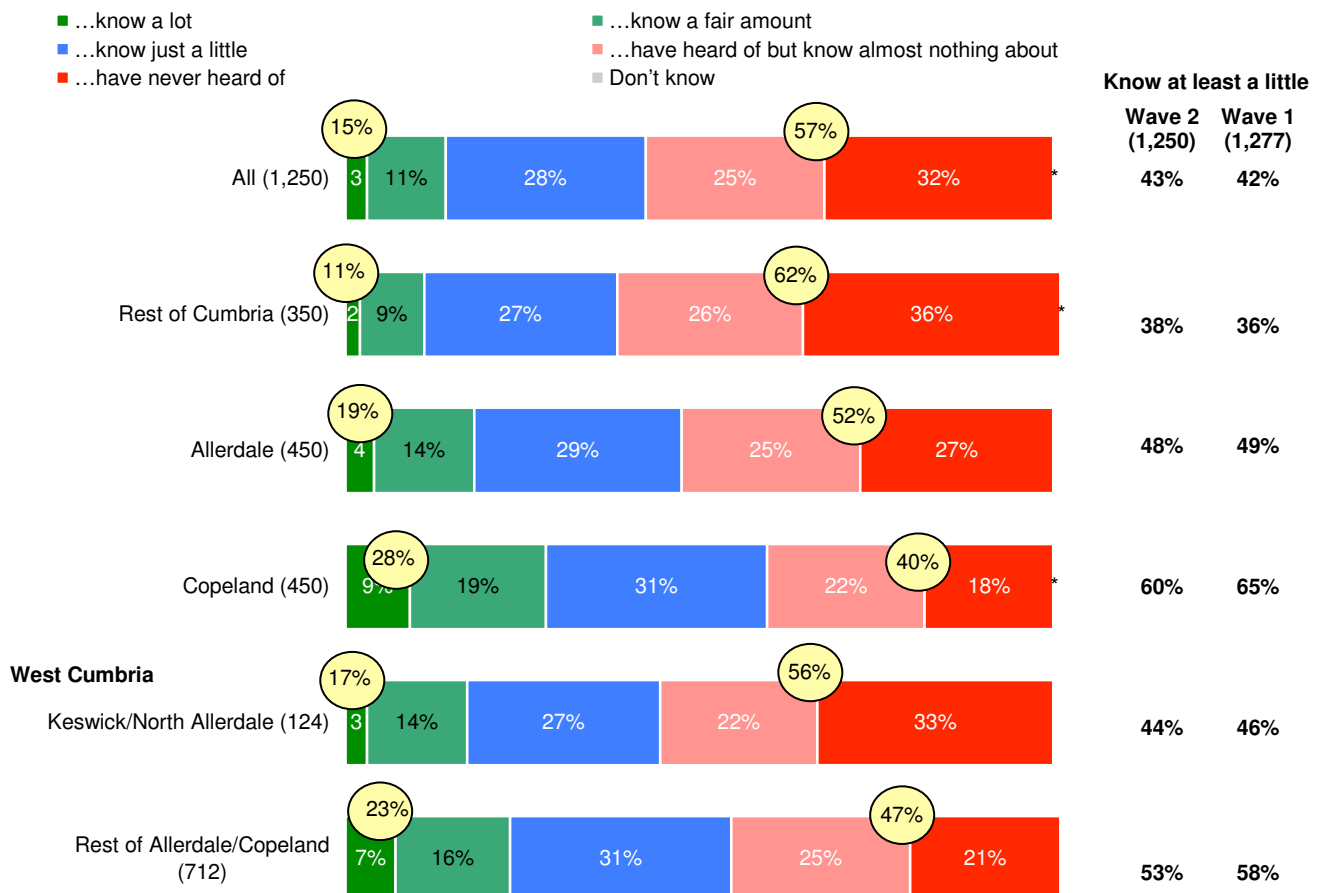
Similarly, at District level, the level of knowledge has not changed between the Waves.

Fig 5

Knowledge of the Government's invite to enter discussion

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 2 - 1,250; Wave 1 - 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

In common with Wave 1, awareness in Wave 2 varied across Cumbria - it was highest in both Waves in Copeland (60% Wave 2; 65% Wave 1), and higher in Allerdale (48% Wave 2; 49% Wave 1) than in the Rest of Cumbria (38% Wave 2; 36% Wave 1).

Within West Cumbria, it was higher in both Waves in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (53% Wave 1; 58% Wave 2) compared to Keswick/North Allerdale (44% Wave 2; 46% Wave 1).

Overall awareness in Wave 2 was higher amongst men (50% vs. 36% of women), and it increased with age from 15% amongst 16-24 year olds to 57% amongst 60+ year olds.

Awareness was also higher amongst:

- Those living locally for 21 or more years (48% vs. 34% for less than that time)
- Those without children (46% vs. 34% of those with)
- Those who had at least a little awareness of the Partnership (71% vs. 23% for those with none)
- Those who knew that the Partnership was in talks with Government (62% vs. 25% of those who did not)
- Those who recalled receiving the booklet (75% vs. 40% of those who did not); those who had read the booklet (77%)

Forty-six percent of respondents with any connection to the nuclear or a related industry know at least a little about the invitation and this is not significantly higher than the 40% amongst those with no connection.

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 respondents considering the same four statements in relation to **a** geological disposal facility (again, the results are not strictly comparable).

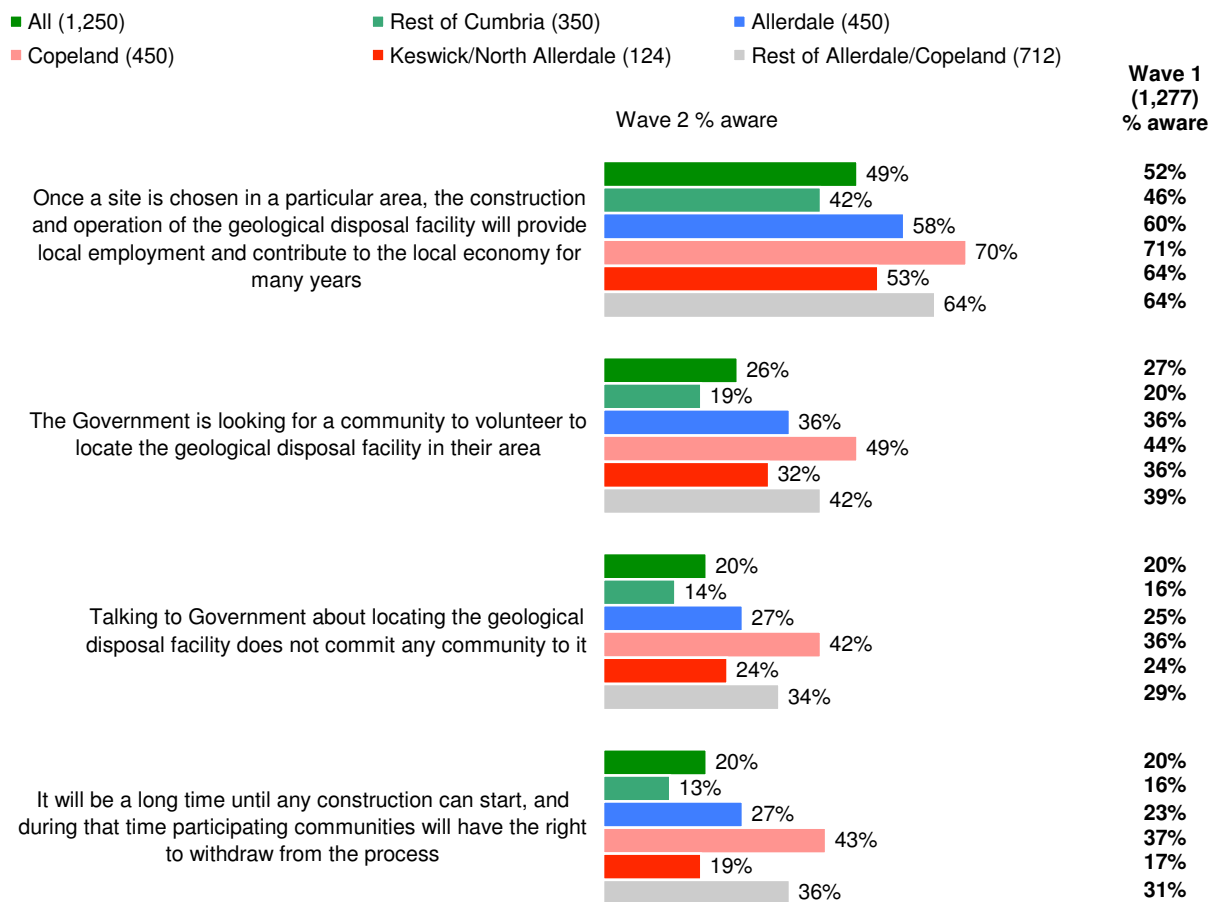
For all four statements, and regardless of whether they were considering **the** facility or **a** facility, overall awareness, and that within each of the Districts, was similar in Waves 1 and 2.

Fig 6

Detailed awareness of the current discussions

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 2 - 1,250; Wave 1 - 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

In both Waves, around half of respondents (49% Wave 2; 52% Wave 1) were aware that once a site for **a/the** 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/the** facility in their area (74% Wave 2; 73% Wave 1) and eight out of ten (80% in both Waves) 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 both Waves 1 and 2, it was those living in Allerdale and Copeland who were more knowledgeable than respondents from the Rest of Cumbria; and in West Cumbria, it was residents in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland who had most knowledge.

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

Furthermore, respondents who recalled receiving and who had read the booklet were also more knowledgeable.

Knowledge of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership

Overall awareness of the Partnership remained unchanged, with 41% in both Waves having at least a little knowledge about it. At District level also, awareness was unchanged between Waves.

In Wave 1, 9% knew a lot or a fair amount at the time of interview, and one third (32%) claimed to know just a little, with six in ten (59%) knowing almost nothing or had never heard of the Partnership.

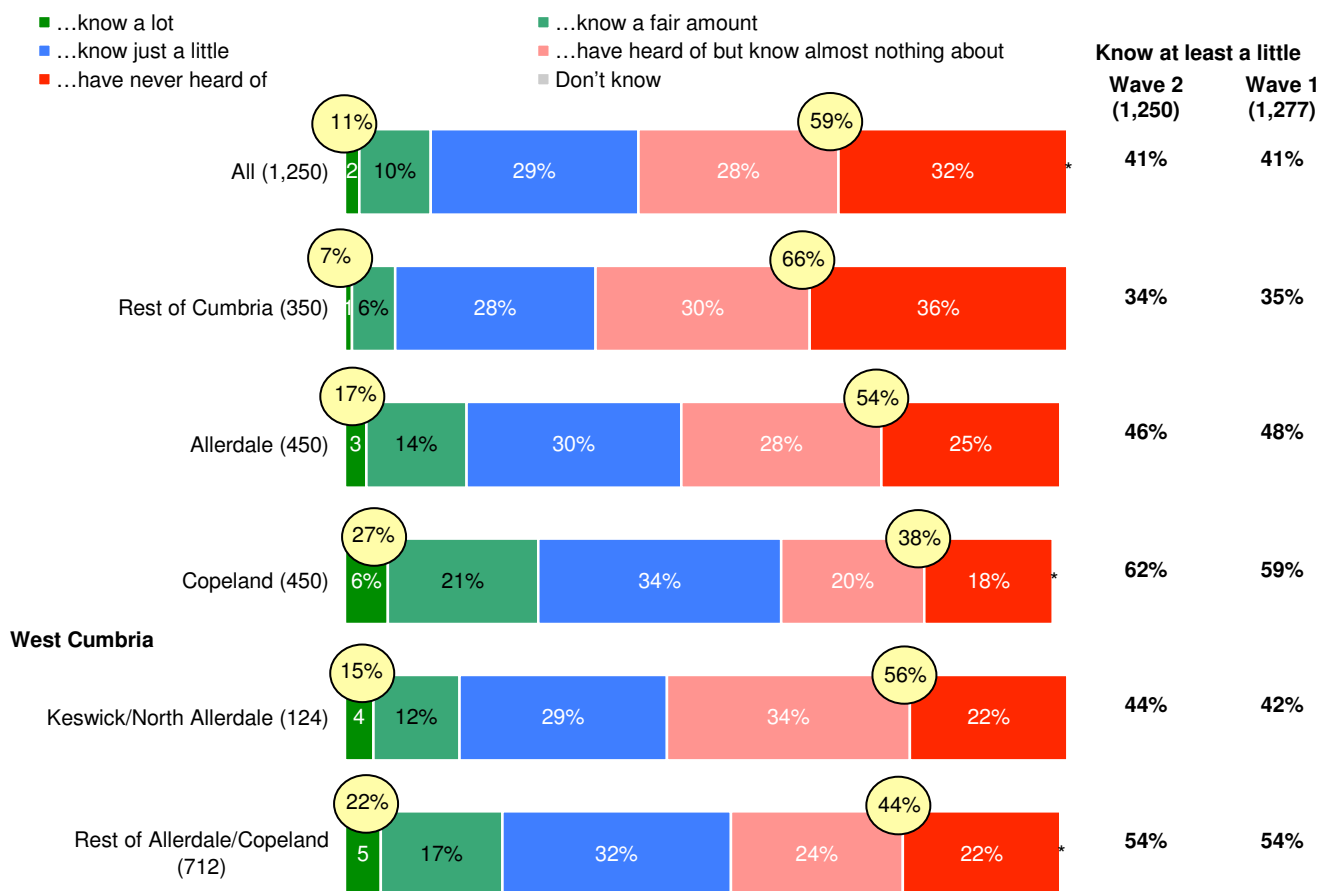
In Wave 2, 11% knew a lot or a fair amount, with 29% claiming to know just a little, and 59% knowing almost nothing or had never heard of the Partnership.

Fig 7

Awareness of the Partnership

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 2 - 1,250; Wave 1 - 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

In Wave 2, there was a largely similar pattern of awareness as in Wave 1; it was higher amongst respondents living in Copeland or Allerdale (62% and 46% respectively knew at least a little about the Partnership vs. 34% in the Rest of Cumbria), particularly those living in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (54% v 44% those residing in Keswick/North Allerdale).

The pattern of enhanced awareness seen in Wave 1 was largely repeated in Wave 2, specifically amongst:

- Those aged 45+ years (46% vs. 33% of younger respondents)
- Respondents with no children in the household (45% vs. 29% of those with)
- Those who work or know of someone in a related industry (46% vs. 36% of those without)
- Those who were aware that Government was looking for a site for the geological disposal facility (52% vs. 26% of those not aware)
- Those who have knowledge of the Government's invitation to communities to discuss the possibility of the geological disposal facility in their local area (68% vs. 20% of those who were not aware of the initial invitation)
- Those who are aware of the Partnership being in talks with Government (57% vs. 25% of those not aware)
- Those who recalled receiving the booklet (74% vs. 37% of those who did not), and those who had read it (78% vs. 56% of those who had not).

Sources of information about the Partnership

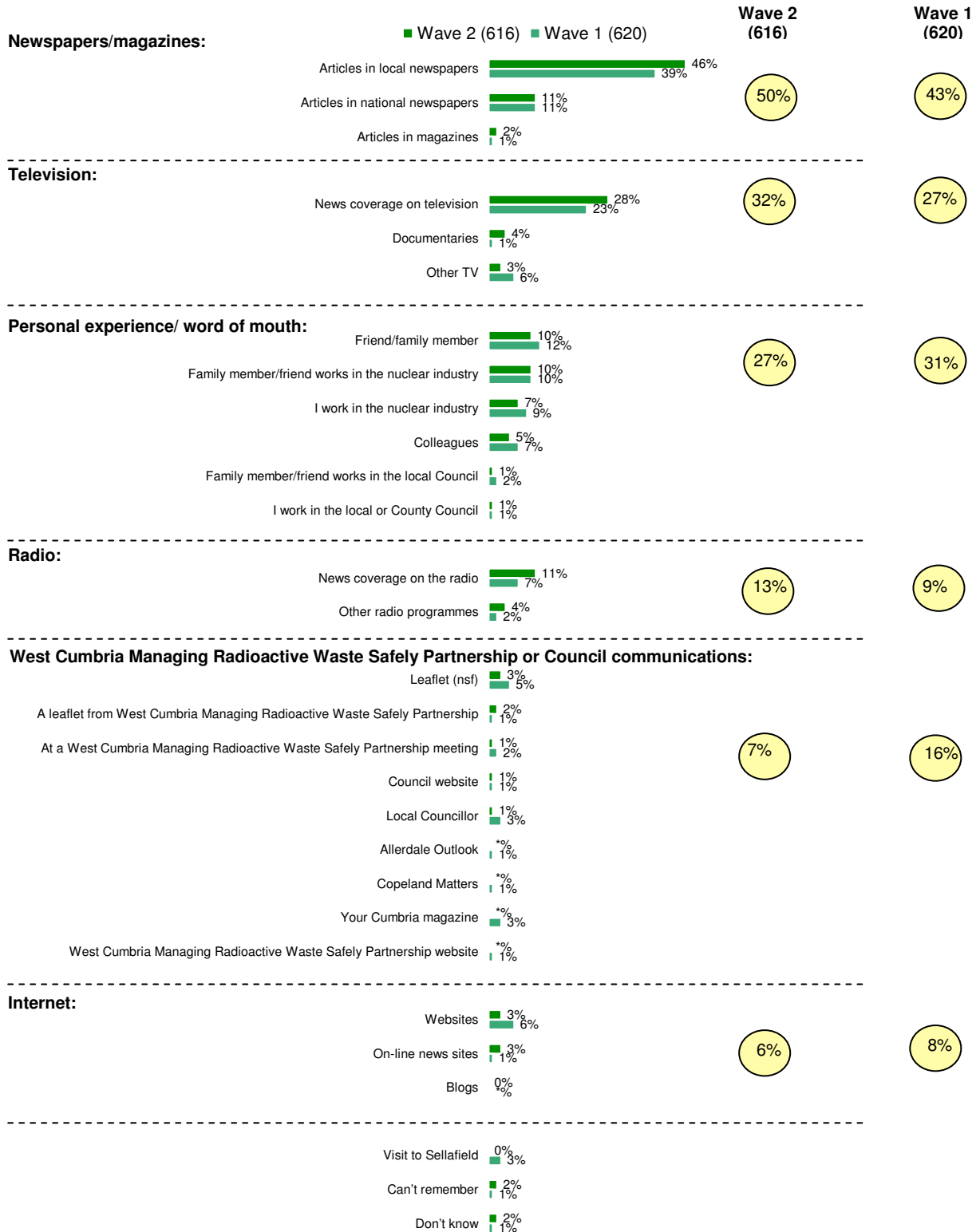
Those who had at least a little knowledge of the Partnership were asked from where they had got their information.

- Newspapers/magazines as a source was 43% in Wave 1 and 50% in Wave 2, and it is local newspaper articles which accounted for this (46% Wave 2 vs. 39% Wave 1)
- Television as an overall source was similar in both Waves (32% Wave 2 vs. 27% Wave 1), but television news coverage increased from 23% in Wave 1 to 28% in Wave 2
- The Partnership or Council communications were cited less in Wave 2 (7% vs. 16% in Wave 1), with local Councillors down from 3% to 1%, and Your Cumbria magazine down from 3% to less than 0.5%; although 8% overall had received the booklet only 2% cited this as a source of information on the Partnership
- Radio as a source was 9% in Wave 1 and 13% in Wave 2
- Overall, the internet remains unchanged as a source of information.

Fig 8

Sources of information

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 2 - 616; Wave 1 - 620)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Table 3 sets out those respondents in Wave 2 most or least likely to have received information from each of the main sources.

Table 3: Sources of Information on WCMRWS Partnership : Wave 2 Base: All respondents aware of Partnership (616)		
	Significantly higher (✓)	Significantly lower (X)
Newspaper/ magazines (50%)	Copeland (54%) Age 60+ (59%) A little knowledge of discussions (54%) Aware that Government is looking for Facility (53%)	Heard, know nothing/never heard of discussions (40%)
Television (32%)	Heard of WCMRWS/ Government talks (37%)	Copeland (18%) Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (22%) Never heard of WCMRWS/ Government talks (21%) Recall receiving booklet (18%) Read booklet (19%)
Personal experience (27%)	Allerdale (34%) Copeland (42%) Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (42%) Any employed, in related industry (37%) Favour discussion (33%) Support the Facility (32%) Aware that Government is looking for Facility (30%)	Rest of Cumbria (19%) Keswick/North Allerdale (14%) Age 60+ (19%) None employed, in related industry (17%)
Radio (13%)	Keswick/North Allerdale (22%)	Copeland (5%) Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (6%)
WCMRWS Partnership/ Council communication (7%)	Allerdale (13%) Copeland (15%) Keswick/North Allerdale (21%) Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (13%) A little knowledge of discussions (9%) Heard of WCMRWS/ Government talks (10%) Favour discussion (10%) Aware that Government is looking for Facility (9%) Recall receiving booklet (22%) Read booklet (25%)	Rest of Cumbria (3%) Heard, know nothing/never heard of discussions (3%) Never heard of WCMRWS/ Government talks (2%) Not aware that Government is looking for Facility (3%) No recall of receiving booklet (4%)
Internet (6%)	Copeland (8%)	-

It is worth noting that, shortly before the fieldwork took place for Wave 2, the Partnership published a press release on the findings of the Wave 1 survey, and the data would suggest that although newspapers/magazines have increased slightly, the Partnership was not completely associated in peoples' minds with any information received from this medium.

Awareness of WCMRWS Partnership/Government talks

At 49%, the proportion in Wave 2 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, was not significantly different from the 52% in Wave 1 who had heard of the talks with Government about possibly locating **the** geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria.

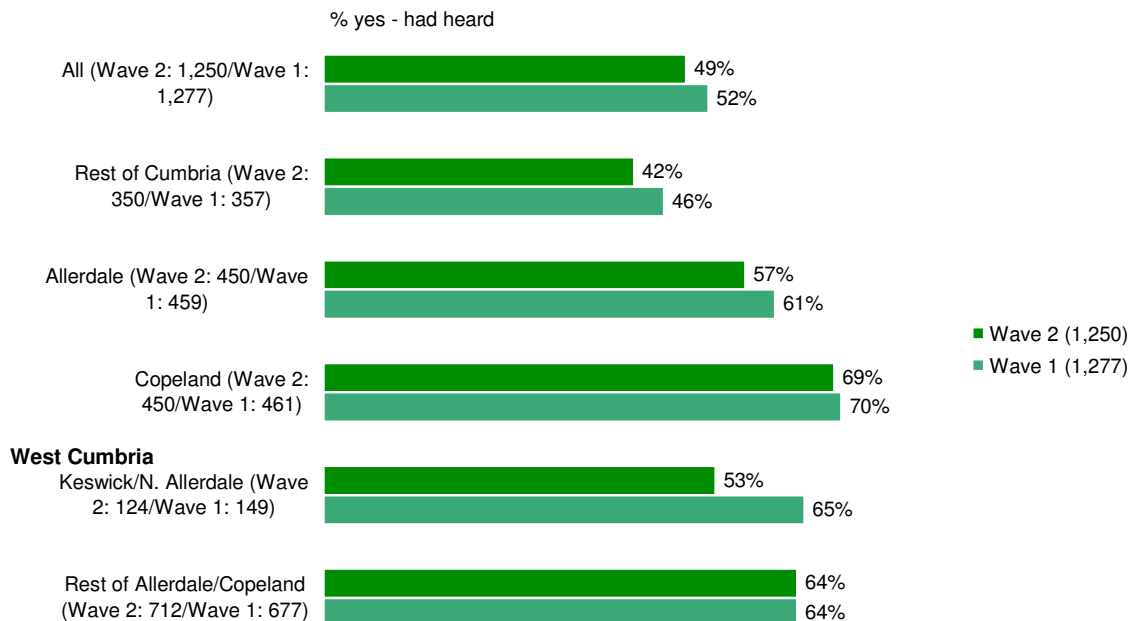
Across the Districts, it was only in Keswick/North Allerdale where there was a significant difference in knowledge between Waves – a lower proportion in Wave 2 (53%) were aware of the talks about possibly locating **a** site in West Cumbria, than for those relating to possibly locating **the** site in Wave 1 (65%).

Fig 9

Knowledge of existing talks between the Government and the Partnership

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 the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria?

Wave 1: Q9. : 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 the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria?



Base: All respondents (Wave 2 - 1,250/ Wave 1 - 1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

At District level, Wave 2 awareness remained highest in Copeland (69%) and Allerdale (57%) compared to those living in the Rest of Cumbria (42%); within West Cumbria, it was in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland where awareness was highest (64% vs. 53% in Keswick/North Allerdale).

The pattern of enhanced awareness amongst specific groups of respondents seen in Wave 1 was apparent again in Wave 2 for those:

- Living in a farm/village or town (54% and 49% respectively vs. 39% of city dwellers)
- Living locally for 20 or more years (53% vs. 42% for under 5 years and 40% for 5-20 years)
- Who are men (53% vs. 44% of women)
- Aged 60+ years (60% - in fact awareness increased with age from 23% amongst 16-24 year olds, 42% amongst 25-44 year olds and 54% amongst 45-59 year olds)
- With no children at home (51% vs. 42% of those with)
- Who work in or know of someone who works in a related industry (55% vs. 44% of those who do not)
- Aware of the search for site for a geological disposal facility (70% vs. 22% of those not)
- Know at least a little about the invitation for discussion from Government (70% 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 (68% vs. 35% of those who had heard of, but knew nothing about or who had never heard).

In Wave 2, awareness was higher amongst respondents who remembered receiving the booklet (80% vs. 45% of those who did not).

Managing the discussions

Compared to Wave 1, overall confidence in how the Partnership will handle the various aspects of the discussions with Government had fallen significantly for one aspect:

- Will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account – down by nine percentage points from 55% to 44%

Whilst confidence was unchanged for:

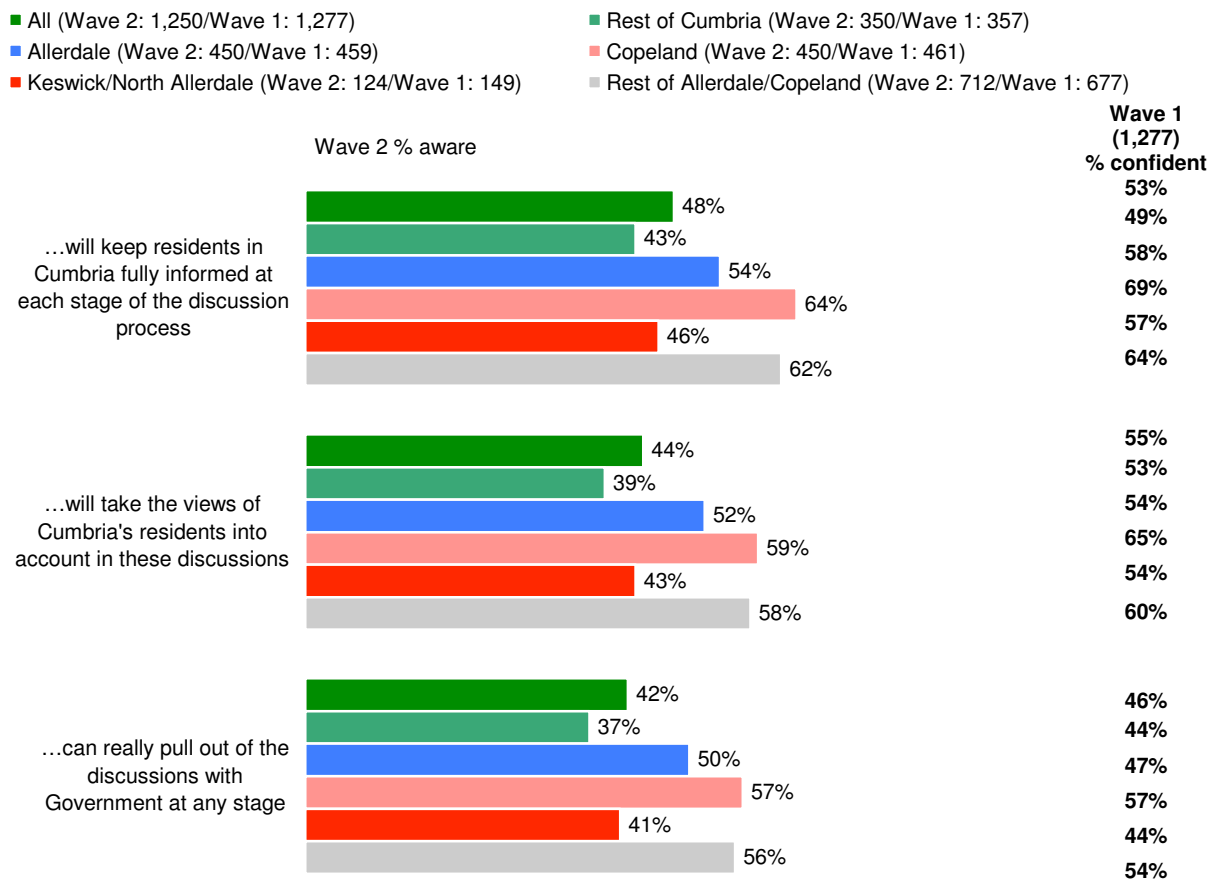
- Keeping residents fully informed at each stage (Wave 2, 48%; Wave 1, 53%)
- Can really pull out of the discussions at any stage – (Wave 2, 42%; Wave 1, 46%).

Fig 10

The Partnership's management of discussions

Wave 2: Q11. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...?

Wave 1: Q12. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...?



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

Source: Ipsos MORI

At District level, the only difference between Waves was seen in a lower level of confidence in Wave 2 in the Rest of Cumbria that:

- The views of Cumbria's residents will be taken into account (down from 53% to 39%).

As was the case in Wave 1, confidence was higher in Wave 2 amongst those living in Allerdale and Copeland, and especially those living outside of Keswick/North Allerdale in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland.

Similarly, respondents who had 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.

Those who were supportive of the Partnership being in discussion with the Government about the possible location of the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were also more confident than those who were opposed by as much as three to one:

- That residents views will be taken into account during the discussions (those who support the discussions 65% confident vs. 19% of those who are opposed)
- That residents will be kept fully informed at all stages of the discussions (63% vs. 31% who are opposed to the discussions)
- That the Partnership can really pull out of the discussions at any stage (61% vs. 22% who are opposed to the discussions).

Furthermore, respondents who remembered receiving the booklet were generally more confident in the Partnership.

Support

Support

Summary

Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, 43% of Wave 2 respondents were in favour of the Partnership discussing with the British Government the possibility of locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria, a significantly lower proportion than that reported in Wave 1 (50%) for being in favour of continued discussions about the geological disposal facility. However, overall net support remained positive, although to a lesser extent than in Wave 1 (+14 vs. +25).

Net support remained highest in Copeland (+43 in Wave 2, +38 Wave 1) compared to Allerdale (+22 Wave 2, +26 Wave 1) and the Rest of Cumbria where it was significantly lower in Wave 2 than in Wave 1 (+5 vs. +21); in West Cumbria, favourability was highest in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (+35 Wave 2, +34 Wave 1) than in Keswick/North Allerdale (Wave 2, +12 vs. Wave 1 +19).

Wave 2 support for locating a geological disposal facility in West Cumbria (41%), was lower than Wave 1 support for locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria (47%). Overall net support remained positive, but less so than in Wave 1 (+9 vs. +21).

Net support remained highest in Copeland (+42 in Wave 2, +39 Wave 1) compared to Allerdale (+20 Wave 2, +22% Wave 1). In the Rest of Cumbria, net support in Wave 1 had been +17, but it was significantly reduced in Wave 2, and was no longer positive (net support was -1). In West Cumbria, support was highest in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (+34 Wave 2, +33 Wave 1) than in Keswick/North Allerdale (Wave 2, +8 vs. Wave, 1 +15).

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 a explanations read out by the interviewer, respondents were asked the following question in 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?*

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 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 **the** geological disposal facility with Government.

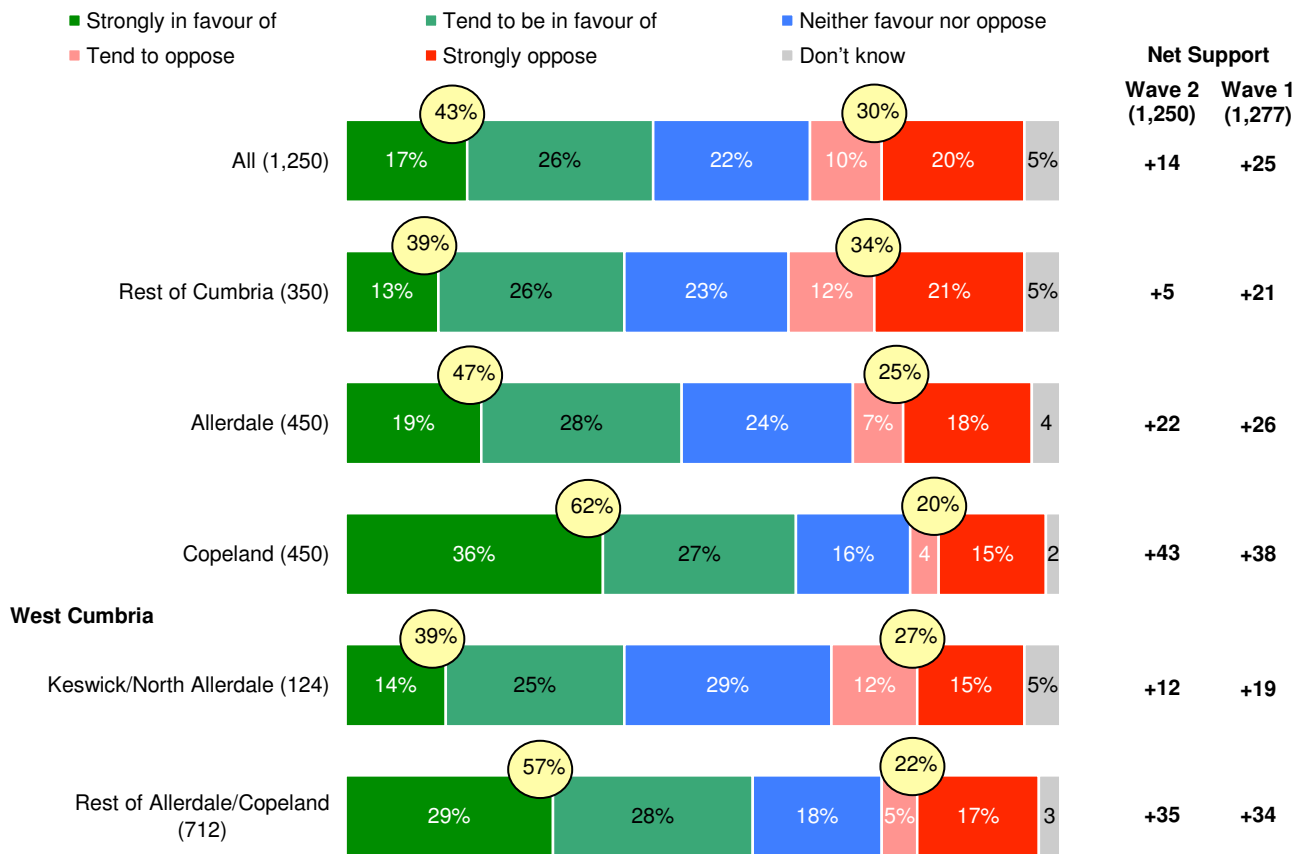
Whilst the proportions strongly in favour were similar in both Waves (17%), it was the proportion that tended to be in favour which had fallen from 33% to 26%.

Fig 11

Should the Partnership be in discussions with Government?

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 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 to the discussions. Although net support in both Waves was positive, it was lower overall in Wave 2:

- Wave 2 - % in favour (43%) minus % oppose (30%) = +14
- Wave 1 - % in favour (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 overall proportion in Wave 2 saying “in favour” and “opposed” are respectively 43% and 30%, but the net proportion is +14 and not +13. This is because the former proportions are 43.44% and 29.92%.

At District level, it was in the Rest of Cumbria where the only significant difference in the level of support for the two statements was seen between Waves:

- Wave 2 net support for discussing **a** facility (+5) is significantly lower than Wave 1 support for discussing **the** facility (+21)

A similar pattern in the level of support was seen in both Waves – it was in Allerdale (Wave 2 +22; Wave 1 +26) and Copeland (Wave 2 +43; Wave 1 +38), and specifically in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (+35 Wave 2; +34 Wave 1) where support was highest.

Table 4 sets out those respondents in Wave 2 for whom the net support differed significantly from the sample overall. There are several sub-groups of respondents for whom net support is negative (i.e. higher proportion in opposition than in favour) e.g. women, amongst whom it has fallen from, +6 in Wave 1 to -8 in Wave 2.

Table 4: Net support for continuing discussions with Government : Wave 2 Base: All respondents (1,250)		
	Significantly higher net support (✓)	Significantly lower net support (X)
Overall net support +14	Copeland (+43) Allerdale (+22) Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (+35) Live in city location (+20) Lived locally less than 5 years (+35) Male (+36) 16-24 years (+21) No disability in h/h (+18) ABC1 (+20) Work/know someone in related industry (+27) Support the facility (+83) Aware of search for GDF (+27) Know at least a little of discussions (+27) Know at least a little of Partnership (+26) Aware Partnership in discussion with Gov (+30) Recall receiving booklet (+42) Read booklet (+46)	Lived locally more than 20 years (+9) Rest of Cumbria (+5) Female (-8) 60+ years (+10) Disabled h/h member (-3) No connection with industry (+3) C2DE (+5) Not aware of search for GDF (-4) Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of discussions (+4) Unaware partnership in discussion with Gov (-2) Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of Partnership (+5) No recall of receiving booklet (+10)

The following three charts present the reasons why respondents were either in favour, neither in favour nor opposed, or opposed to the continued discussions. The charts show the main responses, and a full listing of all responses given can be found in the data tables.

The reasons for being in favour of the discussions to locate **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were largely similar to those provided for supporting **the** geological disposal facility in Wave 1.

However, some reasons were cited by significantly higher or lower proportions in Wave 2:

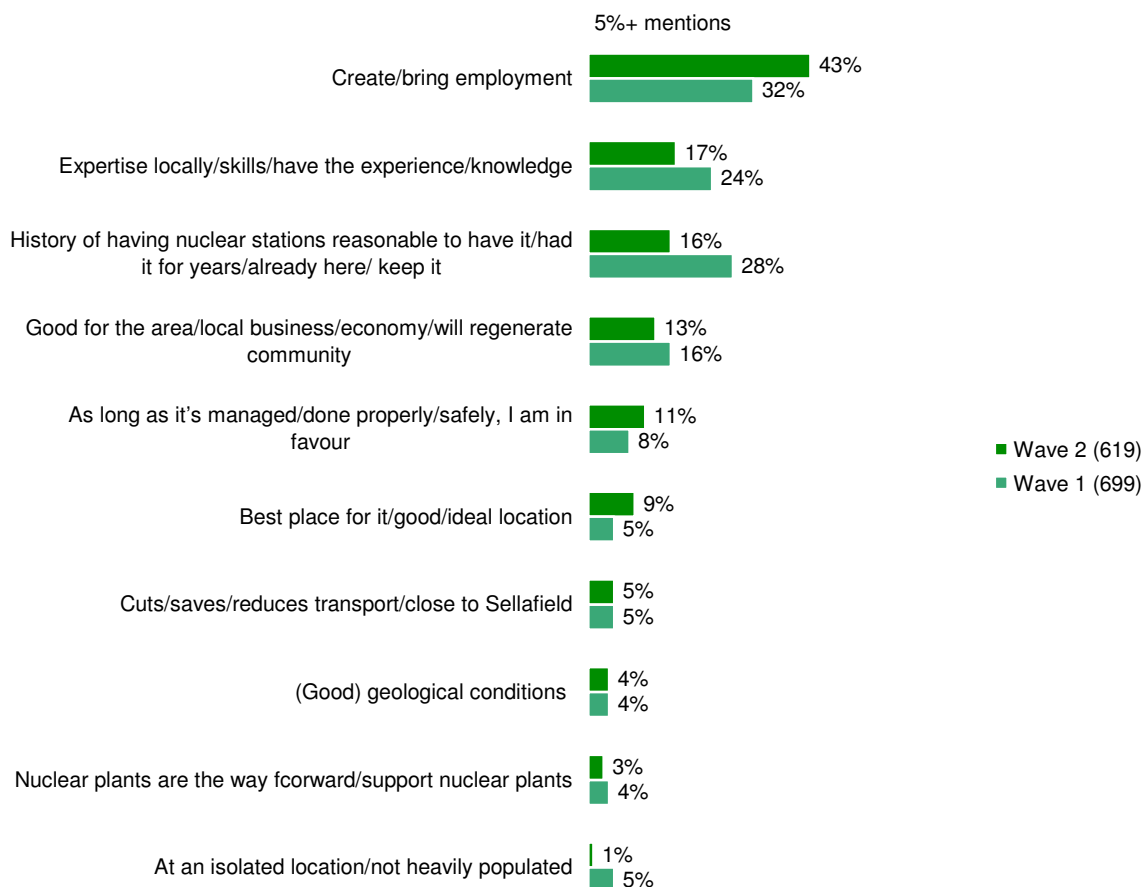
- That such a facility would create/bring employment (up from 32% to 43%), and cited by 49% of those with a connection to the nuclear or a related industry compared to 37% of those with none
- Already have the necessary skills, expertise and knowledge (down from 24% to 17%).
- There is a history of having nuclear stations in the area so it is reasonable to locate the facility in the area (down from 28% to 16%)
- Best place for it/good geological location (up from 5% to 9%), and cited by 12% of those with a connection to the industry compared to 6% of others
- At an isolated location/not heavily populated (down from 5% to 1%).

Fig 12

Reasons for being in favour of the discussions

Wave 2: Q10. Why are you **in favour** of 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 **in favour** of 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 in favour of discussions (Wave 2 - 619; Wave 1 - 699)

Source: Ipsos MORI

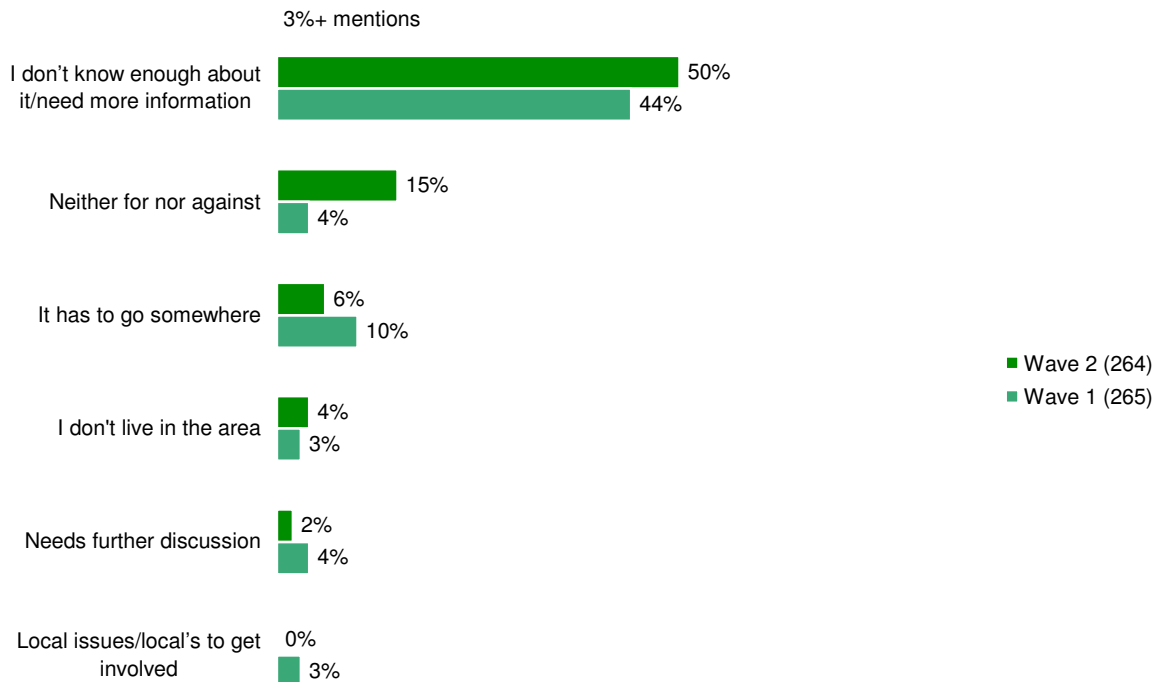
In both Waves, the main reason for being neither in favour nor opposed to the discussions to locate **a/the** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria was that there was a need for more information (50%), and the trend asking for this is an upwards one compared to the Wave 1 when 44% of these respondents asked for more information.

Fig 13

Reasons for being neither in favour nor opposed to the discussions

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 discussions (Wave 2 - 264; Wave 1 - 265)

Source: Ipsos MORI

The proportion simply stating that they were neither for nor against **a** site (15%) was significantly higher than in Wave 1 for **the** site (4%).

The key reasons for being in opposed to the discussions to locate **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were largely similar to those provided for opposing **the** geological disposal facility in Wave 1.

- That there is already a nuclear facility in the area/we have done our part (21% in Wave 2 and 22% in Wave 1)
- That there would be an associated risk/contamination (15% Wave 2, 19% Wave 1).

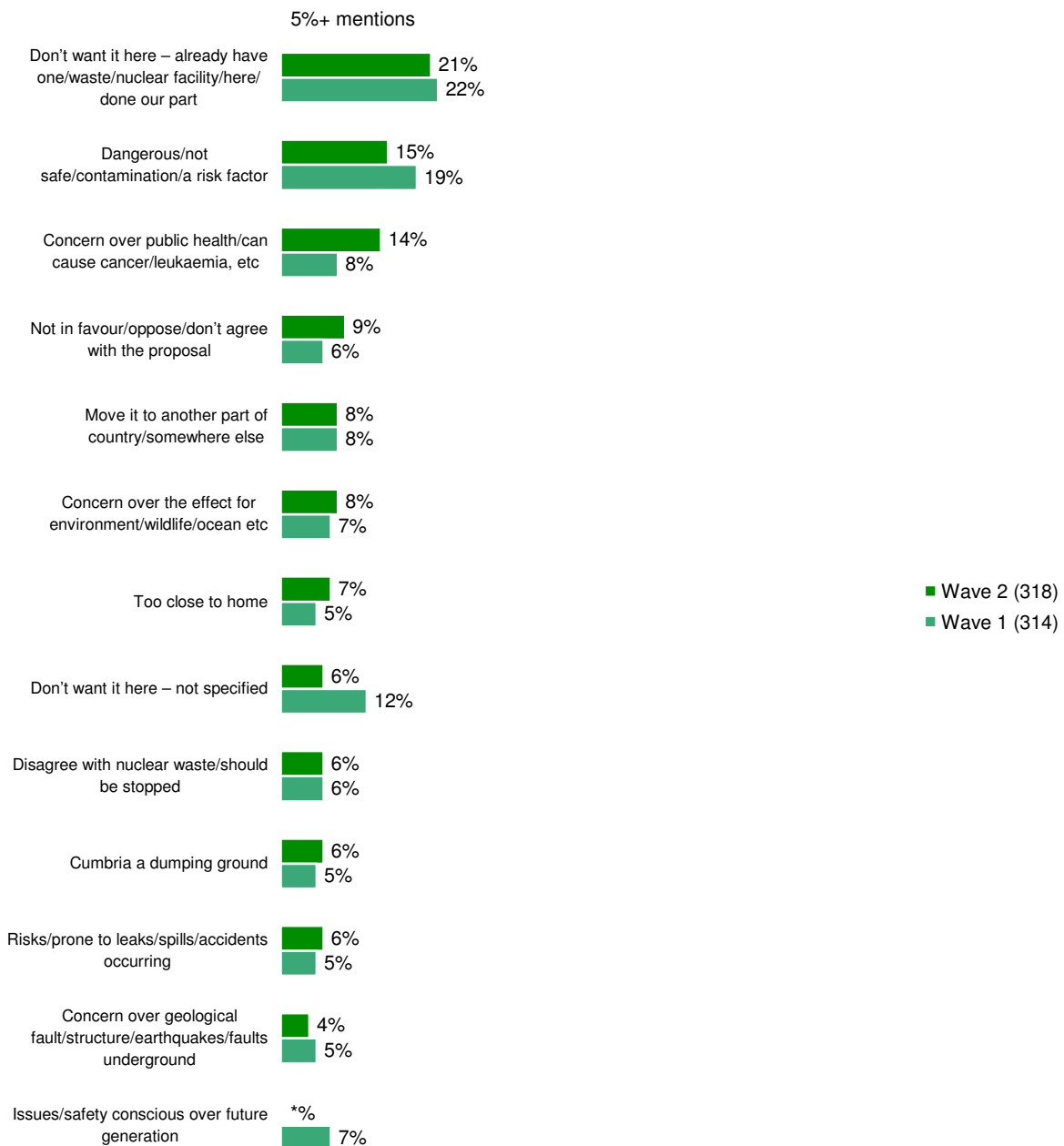
The proportion stating that they simply do not want it there has decreased from 12% to 6%, as has the proportion citing safety issues (down from 7% to less than 0.5%).

Fig 14

Reasons for being opposed to the discussions

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 discussions (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, 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?*

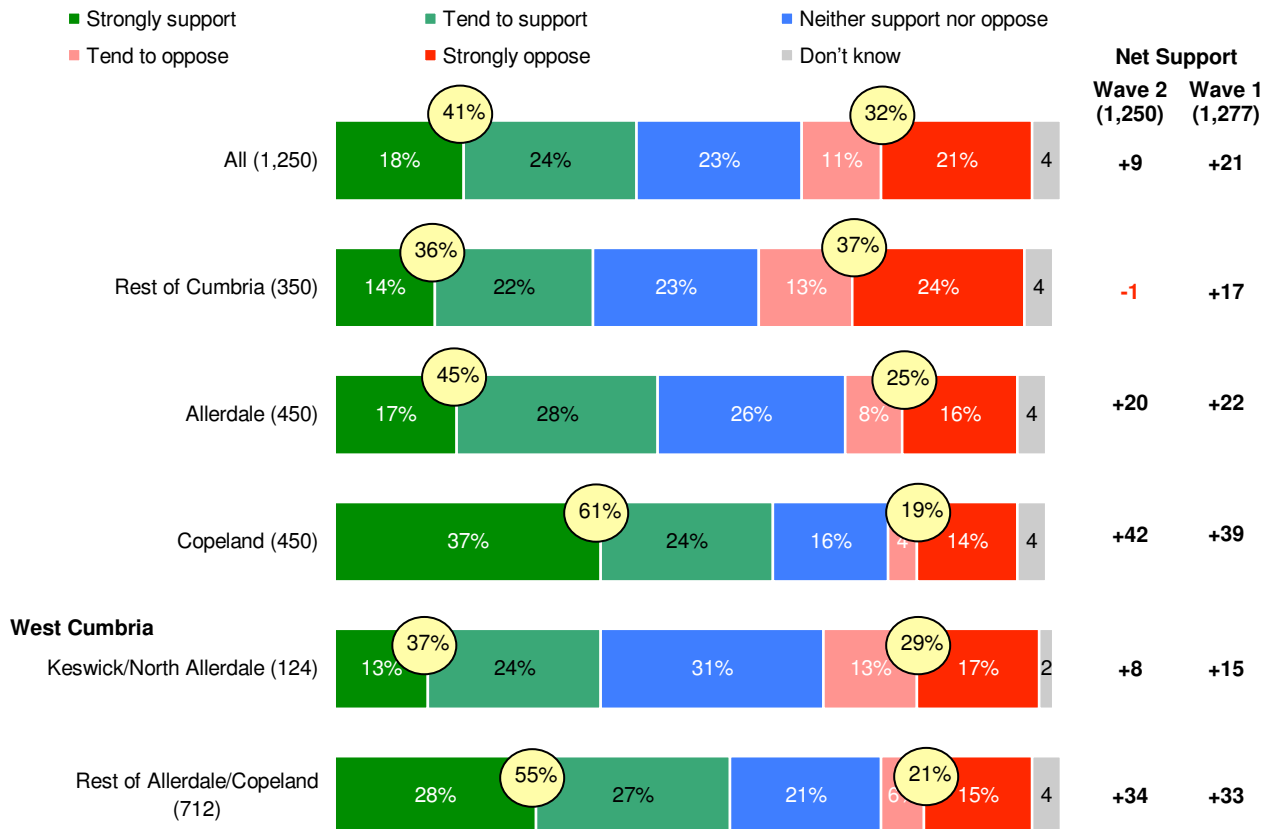
At 41% in Wave 2, the proportion supporting **a** geological disposal facility being located in West Cumbria was lower than the Wave 1 proportion supporting **the** facility being located in West Cumbria (47%); whilst the proportions strongly supporting were similar in both Waves (18%), it was the proportion that tended to be supportive which had fallen from 30% to 24%.

Fig 15

Should the geological disposal facility be situated in West Cumbria?

Wave 2: 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 Wave2 - 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 in both Waves, but significantly less so in Wave 2:

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

At District level, it was in the Rest of Cumbria where the only significant difference in the level of support for the two statements was seen between Waves, and there was no longer an overall net positive support amongst this sub-sample of respondents:

- Wave 2 net support for locating **a** facility (-1) is significantly lower than Wave 1 support for locating **the** facility (+17).

Across Cumbria, a similar pattern in the level of support was seen in both Waves – it was in Allerdale (Wave 2 +20; Wave 1 +22) and Copeland (Wave 2 +42; Wave 1 +39), and specifically in the Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (Wave 2 +34; Wave 1 +33) where support was highest.

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

In addition to the Rest of Cumbria, there are several sub-groups of respondents for whom net support was negative (i.e. higher proportion in opposition than supporting) e.g. women, amongst whom it had fallen from, +5 in Wave 1 to -13 in Wave 2).

**Table 5: Net support for locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria
Base: All respondents (1,277)**

	Significantly higher net support (✓)	Significantly lower net support (X)
Overall net support = +9	<p>Copeland (+42)</p> <p>Allerdale (+20)</p> <p>Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (+34)</p> <p>Live in city location (+13)</p> <p>Male (+33%)</p> <p>16-24 years (+20)</p> <p>Lived locally for less than 5 years (+31)</p> <p>No disability in h/h (+13)</p> <p>ABC1 (+18)</p> <p>Work/know someone in related industry (+23)</p> <p>Support for discussions (+78)</p> <p>Aware of search for GDF (+22)</p> <p>Know at least a little of discussions (+23)</p> <p>Know at least a little of Partnership (+23)</p> <p>Aware Partnership in discussion with Gov (+26)</p> <p>Recall receiving booklet (+41)</p> <p>Read booklet (+43)</p>	<p>Rest of Cumbria (-1)</p> <p>Live in town location (+3)</p> <p>Lived locally more than 20 years (+4)</p> <p>Female (-13)</p> <p>Aged 45-59 years (+3)</p> <p>Disabled h/h member (-6)</p> <p>C2DE (-1)</p> <p>No connection with industry (-2)</p> <p>Not aware of GDF (-7)</p> <p>Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of discussions (-1)</p> <p>Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of Partnership (*)</p> <p>Unaware Partnership in discussion with Gov (-7)</p> <p>No recall of receiving booklet (+6)</p>

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 reasons for supporting locating **a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were largely similar to those provided for supporting locating **the** geological disposal facility in Wave 1.

- That such a facility would create/bring employment (39% Wave 2; 37% Wave1); again it was those with a connection to the industry amongst whom this was a reason (46% vs. 31% of others).

However, some reasons were cited by significantly or lower proportions in Wave 2:

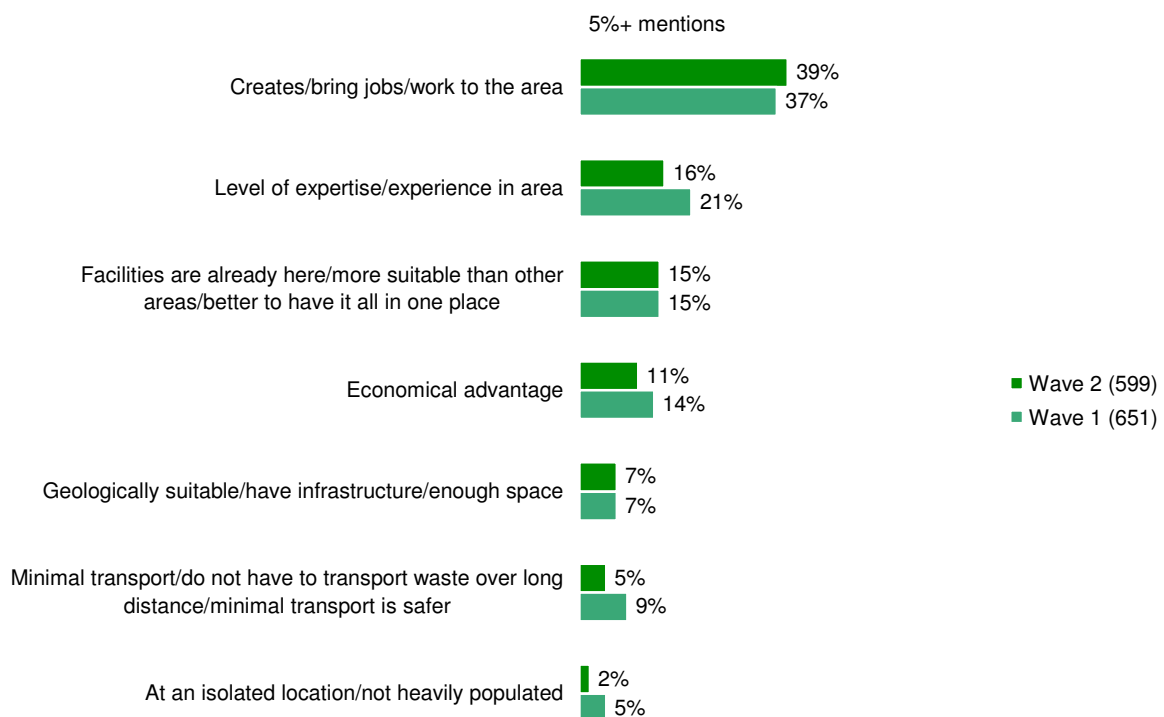
- Transport logistics (5% vs. 9%)
- Isolation/low population density (2% vs.5%).

Fig 16

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

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 2 - 599; Wave 1 - 651)

Source: Ipsos MORI

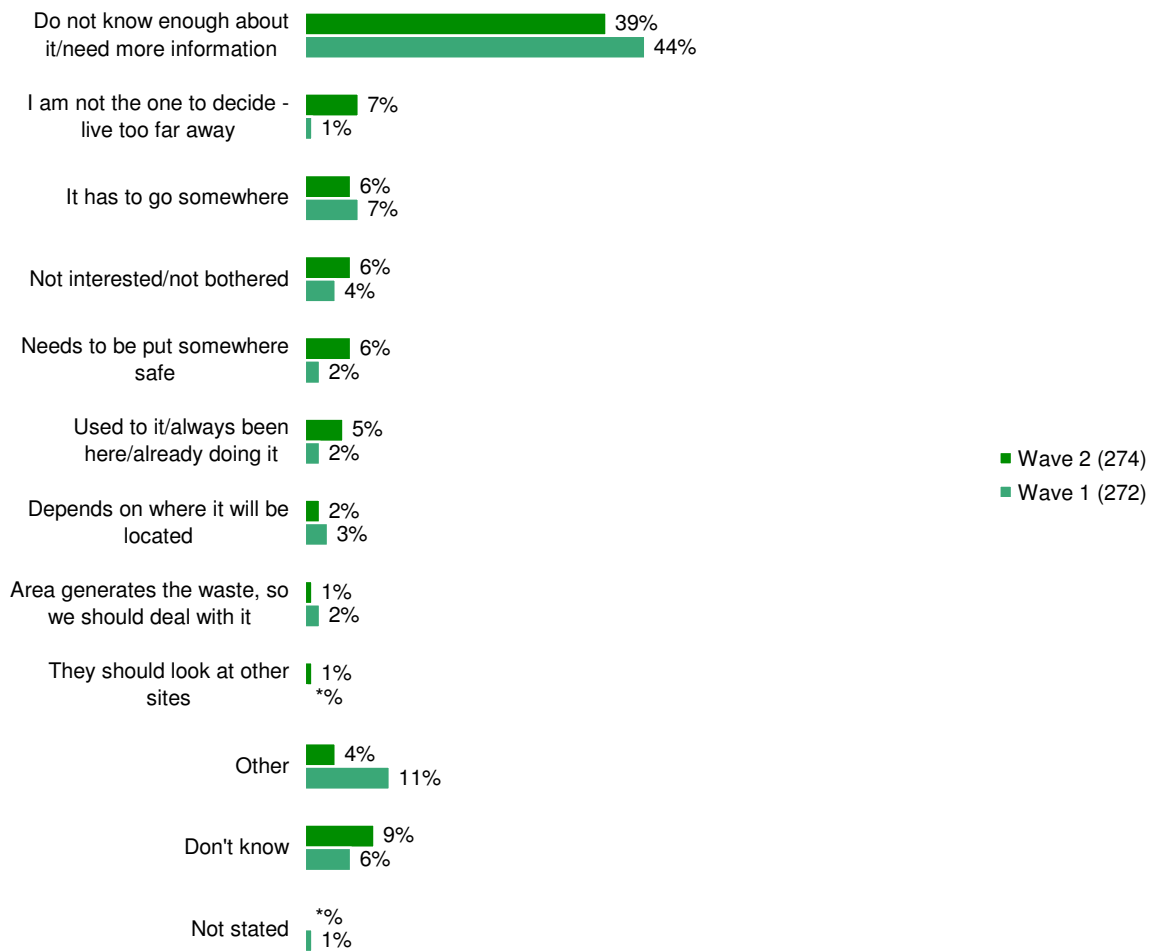
Once again, the main reason in both Waves for being neither in support nor opposed to locating **the/a** geological disposal facility in West Cumbria was that there was a need for more information (39% Wave 2; 44% Wave 1).

Fig 17

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

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 nor oppose the facility (Wave 2 - 274; Wave 1 - 272)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Higher proportions in Wave 2 considered that the waste needed to be put somewhere safe (up from 2% in Wave 1 to 6% in Wave 2), and that they were not the one to decide (up from 1% to 7%).

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

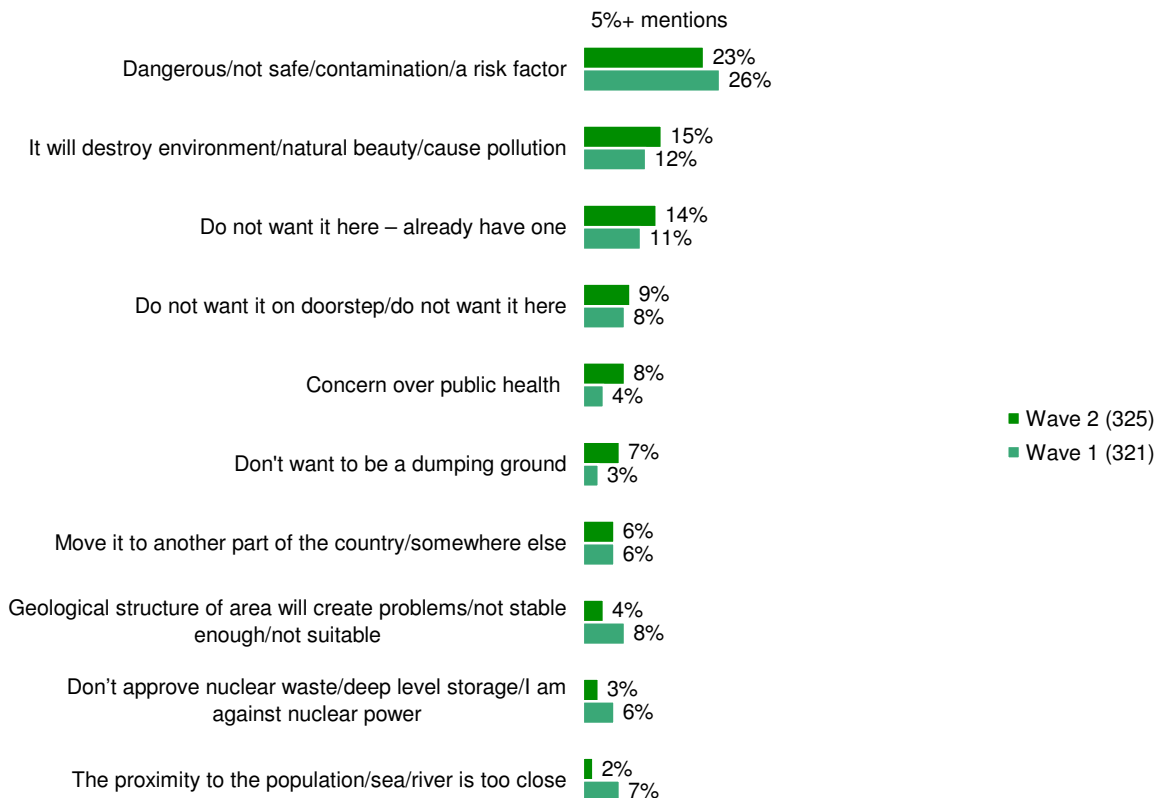
- That there would be an associated risk/contamination (23% Wave 2; 26% Wave 1)
- It will destroy the environment/natural beauty/cause pollution (15% Wave 2; 12% Wave 1)
- That there is already a nuclear facility in the area (14% Wave 2; 11% Wave 1).

Fig 18

Reasons for opposing to locating the facility in West Cumbria

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 2 - 325; Wave 1 - 321)

Source: Ipsos MORI

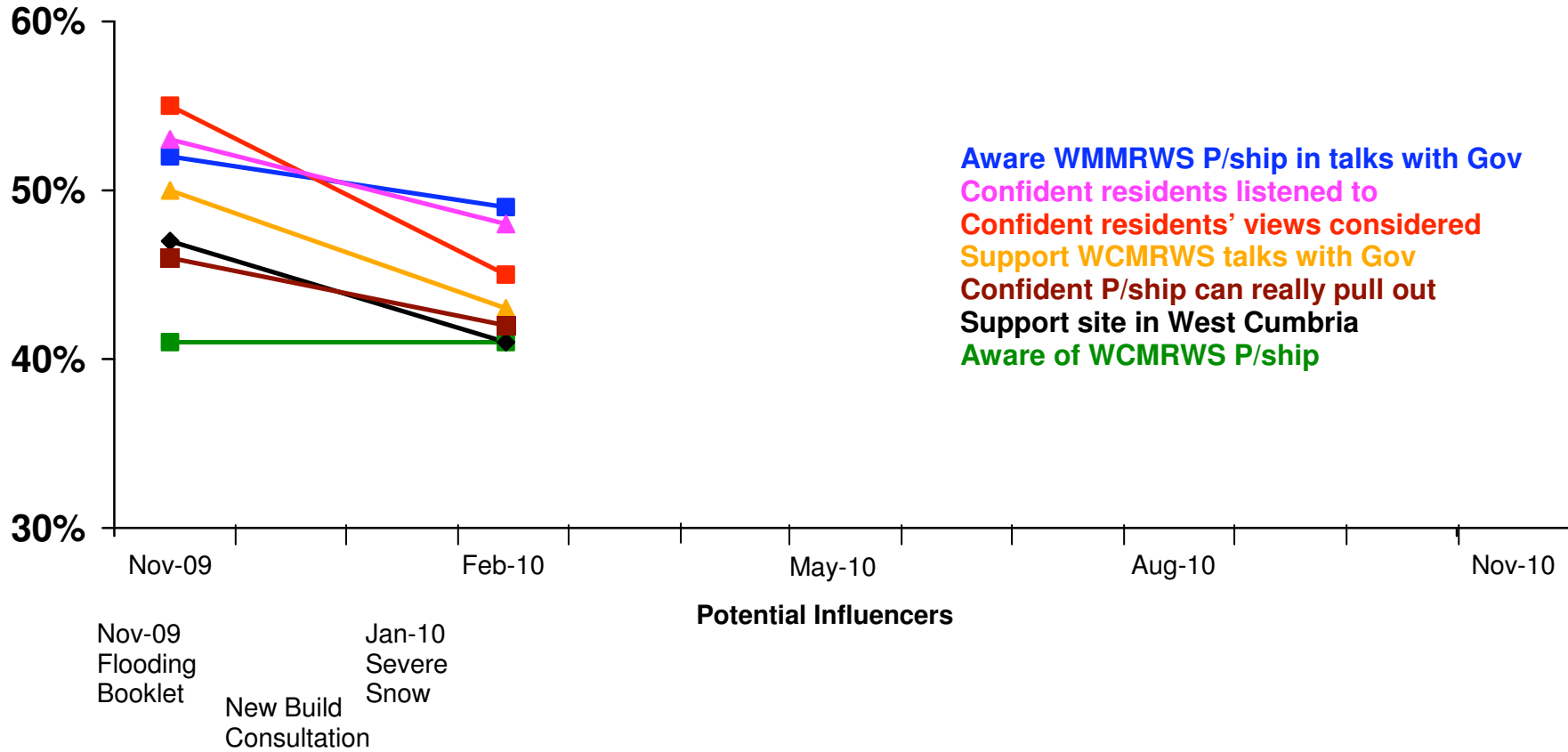
The proportion stating that the geological nature of the area is unsuitable has reduced from 8% in Wave 1 to 4% in Wave 2, as has the proportion citing proximity to the population, the sea or river (down from 7% to 2%). However, higher proportions said that they are concerned over public health (up from 4% to 8%), or that they do not want the area to be a dumping ground (up from 3% to 7%).

Tracking key metrics

Figure 19 overleaf presents the results of key questions on a wave by wave basis.

Fig 19

Key metrics – changes over time



Source: Ipsos MORI

Appendices

Appendices

Additional weighting information

Confidence intervals and statistical differences

Statistical reliability

Questionnaire

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	1,250	1,250	694	1.801
Allerdale	450	238	419	1.074
Copeland	450	175	432	1.042
Rest of Cumbria	350	838	343	1.020

Confidence intervals and statistical differences

A sample of 1,250 (effectively 694) 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; Keswick/North Allerdale and rest of Allerdale/Copeland), 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 (694)	2.2	3.4	3.7
Allerdale residents aged 16+ years (419)	2.9	4.4	4.8
Copeland respondents aged 16+ years (432)	2.8	4.3	4.7
Rest of Cumbria respondents aged 16+ years (343)	3.2	4.9	5.3
Keswick/North Allerdale (121)	5.4	8.2	8.9
Rest of Allerdale/Copeland (649)	2.3	3.5	3.8
<i>Source: Ipsos MORI North</i>			

For example, on a question where 50% in a sample of 694 (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 (419 vs. 694)	3.6	5.6	6.1
Copeland residents vs. all respondents (432 vs. 694)	3.6	5.5	6.0
Rest of Cumbria residents vs. all respondents (343 vs. 694)	3.9	5.9	6.5
Wave 1 vs. Wave 2 (700 vs. 694)	3.2	4.8	5.3
<i>Source: Ipsos MORI North</i>			

Questionnaire

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

Topline results

RADIOACTIVE WASTE SURVEY : WAVE 1 & WAVE 2

Headline Results

- This topline shows results for the telephone surveys conducted amongst:
- 1,277 adult residents of Cumbria by Ipsos MORI between 11th to 18th November 2009 for Wave 1; amongst 1,250 adult residents of Cumbria by Ipsos MORI between 17th - 28th February 2010 for Wave 2.
- 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
- 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. Can I just check that you live in the District Council area of ...?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Allerdale	19	19
Copeland	14	14
Elsewhere in Cumbria	67	67

Wave 1 (S3)

Wave 2 : S3. Gender.

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Male	49	49
Female	51	51

Wave 1 (S4)

Wave 2 : S4. How old are you?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
16-19	6	6
20-24	6	6
25-34	12	12
35-44	17	17
45-59	26	26
60-64	9	9
65+	24	24

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

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Full time working 30 hours or more a week, including full time self employed	45	45
Working part time 8 - 29 hours a week, including part time self employed	14	15
Not working (under 8 hrs) - housewife	3	3
Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (registered)	2	1
Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (not registered but looking for work)	1	1
Not working (under 8 hrs) - retired	29	29
Not working (under 8 hrs) - student	5	4
Not working (under 8 hrs) - other (inc. disabled)	2	2

Wave 1 (Q1)
 Wave 2 : 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Breakdown of family values	1	*
Climate change	1	1
Countryside conservation	3	1
Crime	6	4
Defence and foreign affairs	*	*
Education	5	2
Flooding/flood management//drainage issues	2	-
Future supply of energy	1	-
Health	3	2
Housing	6	4
Immigration	1	*
Industrial/gas leaks – <u>not nuclear</u>	*	-
Public transport/lack of public transport	6	6
Litter/dog fouling	8	8
Major industrial accident	*	*
Not enough recycling	3	2
Nuclear industry	1	1
Nuclear/radioactive waste	1	*
Pollution	1	1
Radioactivity/radioactive leaks	*	*
Recession/unemployment	5	3
(Poor) state of the roads	10	27
Terrorism	*	-
Traffic congestion	9	4
Toxic/chemical dumping	*	*
Vandalism/anti-social behaviour	8	5
Waste disposal/landfill problems – <u>not nuclear</u>	4	2
Windfarms	1	2
Flooding#	-	3
Flood damage to home#	-	1
Flood damage to roads or bridges#	-	4
Flood management#	-	*
Floods – poor preparation/management#	-	1
Lack of activities for children/teenagers#	4	6
Lack of parking#	5	4
None	29	22
Other	3	39
Don't know/not stated	4	3

*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 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Strongly agree	56	50
Tend to agree	25	29
Neither agree nor disagree	9	10
Tend to disagree	3	3
Strongly disagree	4	5
Don't know	3	4
Agree	82	79
Disagree	6	7

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 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. 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 level radioactive waste?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Yes – had heard	55	56
No – had not heard	45	44

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. 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
...know a lot	3	3
...know a fair amount	9	11
...know just a little	30	28
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	26	25
...have never heard of	32	32
Don't know	*	*
Know at least a fair amount	12	15
Know at least a little	42	43
Heard of but know nothing about/never heard of	58	57

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. 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
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		
Yes was aware	27	26
No was not aware	73	74
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		
Yes was aware	20	20
No was not aware	80	80
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
No was not aware	80	80
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		
Yes was aware	52	49
No was not aware	48	51

Wave 1 (Q7)

Wave 2 : 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
...know a lot	2	2
...know a fair amount	7	10
...know just a little	32	29
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	30	28
...have never heard of	29	32
Don't know	*	*
Know at least a fair amount	9	11
Know at least a little	41	41
Heard of but know nothing about/never heard of	59	59

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. 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 1 325 %	Wave 2 321 %
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership or Council communications:	16	7
Allerdale Outlook	1	*
Copeland Matters	1	*
Your Cumbria magazine	3	*
At a West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership meeting	2	1
The “Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria” booklet from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership#	Not applicable	1
A leaflet from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	1	2
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership website	1	*
Council website	1	1
Local Councillor	3	1
Leaflet (nsf)	5	3
Television :	27	32
News coverage on television	23	28
Documentaries	1	4
Other TV	6	3
Radio :	9	13
News coverage on the radio	7	11
Other radio programmes	2	4
Newspapers/magazines:	43	50
Articles in national newspapers	11	11
Articles in local newspapers	39	46
Articles in magazines	1	2
Internet :	8	6
On-line news sites	1	3
Blogs	*	0
Websites	6	3
Personal experience/ word of mouth:	31	27
Friend/family member	12	10
Family member/friend works in the local Council	2	1
Family member/friend works in the nuclear industry	10	10
I work in the local or County Council	1	1
I work in the nuclear industry	9	7
Colleagues	7	5
Can't remember	1	2
Other	4	18
Don't know	1	2

New code added since Wave 1

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. 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Yes – had heard	52	49
No – had not heard	48	51

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?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Strongly in favour of	17	17
Tend to be in favour of	33	26
Neither favour nor oppose	23	22
Tend to oppose	9	10
Strongly oppose	16	20
Don't know	2	5
In favour	50	43
Oppose	25	30

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?

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

	Wave 1 349 %	Wave 2 327 %
Support		
Create/bring employment	32	43
History of having nuclear stations reasonable to have it/had it for years/already here/keep it	28	16
Expertise locally/skills/have the experience/knowledge	24	17
Good for the area/local business/economy/will regenerate community	16	13
As long as it's managed/done properly/safely, I am in favour	8	11
At an isolated location/not heavily populated	5	1
Best place for it/good/ideal location	5	9
In favour of proposal	4	6
Cuts/saves/reduces transport/close to Sellafield	5	5
Don't know	1	1
Not stated	2	*

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

	Wave 1 157 %	Wave 2 153 %
Neither support nor oppose		
I don't know enough about it/need more information	44	50
It has to go somewhere	10	6
Neither for nor against	4	15
Needs further discussion	4	2
Local issues/local's to get involved	3	0
Don't live in the area	3	4
Don't know	2	3
Not stated	3	0

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

	Wave 1 177 %	Wave 2 190 %
Do not support		
Don't want it here – already have one/waste/nuclear facility/here/ done our part	22	21
Dangerous/not safe/contamination/a risk factor	19	15
Don't want it here – not specified	12	6
Move it to another part of country/somewhere else	8	8
Concern over public health/can cause cancer/leukaemia, etc	8	14
Concern over the effect for environment/wildlife/ocean etc	7	8
Issues/safety conscious over future generation	7	*
Disagree with nuclear waste/should be stopped	6	6
Not in favour/oppose/don't agree with the proposal	6	9
Concern over geological fault/structure/earthquakes/faults underground	5	4
Cumbria a dumping ground	5	6
Risks/prone to leaks/spills/accidents occurring	5	6
Too close to home	5	7
Don't trust/not confident in government/Cumbria council	4	5
Don't know	1	1
Not stated	1	*

Wave 1 (Q12)

Wave 2 : 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
...will keep local residents in Cumbria <u>fully</u> informed at each stage of the discussion process		
Very confident	9	8
Fairly confident	44	40
Not very confident	30	32
Not at all confident	13	15
Don't know	3	5
Confident	53	48
Not confident	43	47
...will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account in these discussions		
Very confident	7	9
Fairly confident	47	35
Not very confident	31	34
Not at all confident	13	18
Don't know	2	4
Confident	55	44
Not confident	43	52
...can <u>really</u> pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage		
Very confident	9	8
Fairly confident	37	34
Not very confident	34	32
Not at all confident	10	14
Don't know	10	12
Confident	46	42
Not confident	44	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. 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Strongly support	18	18
Tend to support	30	24
Neither support nor oppose	24	23
Tend to oppose	9	11
Strongly oppose	17	21
Don't know	2	4
Support	47	41
Oppose	26	32

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

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

	Wave 1 341 %	Wave 2 313 %
Support		
Creates/bring jobs/work to the area	37	39
Level of expertise/experience in area	21	16
Facilities are already here/more suitable than other areas/better to have it all in one place	15	15
Economical advantage	14	11
Minimal transport/do not have to transport waste over long distance/minimal transport is safer	9	5
Geologically suitable/have infrastructure/enough space	7	7
At an isolated location/not heavily population	5	2
Best place to have it/seems like a good idea	2	7
Don't know	3	2
Not stated	1	1

Base: All neither supporting nor opposing the facility (see below) : 5%+ mentions

	Wave 1 158 %	Wave 2 157 %
Neither support nor oppose		
Do not know enough about it/need more information	44	39
It has to go somewhere	7	6
Not interested/not bothered	4	6
I am not the one to decide live too far away/not close enough	1	7
Needs to be put somewhere safe/needs to be safe	2	6
Used to it/always been here/already doing it/no difference	2	5
Don't know	6	9
Not stated	1	*

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

	Wave 1 183 %	Wave 2 201 %
Oppose		
Dangerous/not safe/contamination/a risk factor	26	23
It will destroy environment/natural beauty/cause pollution	12	15
Do not want it here – already have one	11	14
Do not want it on doorstep/do not want it here	8	9
Geological structure of area will create problems/not stable enough/not suitable	8	4
The proximity to the population/sea/river is too close	7	2
Don't approve nuclear waste/deep level storage/I am against nuclear power	6	3
Move it to another part of the country/somewhere else	6	6
Don't want it to be a dumping ground	3	7
Concern over public health	4	8
Don't know	2	3
Not stated	2	1

Wave 2 : Q14. Do you recall receiving a booklet from the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely partnership call “Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: The position in West Cumbria” setting out these proposal or not?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 2 700 %
Yes, recall receiving a copy	8
No, do not recall receiving a copy	90
Don't know	2

Wave 2 : Q15. How much, if any, of the booklet would you say you read? Was it...?

Base: All who recall receiving a booklet (see below)

		Wave 2 175 %
All of it		27
Most of it		26
Some of it		26
Did not read it		21
Don't know		*
Read any		79

Wave 1 (Q18)

Wave 2 : Q16. How long have you lived in (COUNCIL AREA FROM SAMPLE)?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Under 1 year	1	1
1-2 years	2	3
3-5 years	6	6
6-10 years	12	10
11-20 years	19	18
21+ years	60	63
Don't know	-	*

Wave 1 (Q19)

Wave 2 : Q17. Thinking of your home location, would you say you live in...?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
...an isolated farm or house	9	8
...a small village	38	33
...a small country town	29	29
...in or around a large town or city	23	29
Don't know	1	1

Wave 1 (Q20)

Wave 2 : Q18. Including yourself, how many people are there in your household?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
One	17	20
Two	38	35
Three	18	18
Four+	27	27
Refused	-	*
Mean	2.69	2.62
Any children under 5	11	11
Any children between 5 and 15	23	24
Any children under 16	29	30

Wave 1 (Q21)

Wave 2 : 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 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
Yes, me	11	11
Yes, someone else	9	11
No	80	80
Don't know	1	1

Wave 1 (Q22a & Q22b)

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

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

Wave 2 : Q20. Are any of your close family members, relations or friends, employed by any of the following...?

Base: All respondents in employment (719)

Base : All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1		Wave 2
	Q22a. Respondent 719 %	Q22b. Other 694 %	Q20 Respondent/other 700 %
The Nuclear Power Industry	7	19	21
The Council	9	12	16
The Ministry of Defence (MoD)/Armed Forces	1	6	8
Any other Government Department	6	7	13
The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	*	1	3
Any Environmental campaign group (e.g. Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth)	-	1	2
None of these	78	65	56
Don't know	*	*	*

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

Wave 1 (Q23)

Wave 2 : Q21. SEG.

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
ABC1	51	51
C2DE	45	45
Refused	4	4

Wave 1 (Q24)

Wave 2 : Q22. Which one of these ethnic groups would you describe yourself as?

Base: All respondents (see below)

	Wave 1 694 %	Wave 2 700 %
White		
British	96	95
Irish	*	*
Gypsy/traveller	*	-
Any other White background	2	2
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
WHITE	98	98
BME	1	1