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Survey of Public Attitudes to Organ Donation: Waves 13 and 14

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Survey of Public Attitudes to Organ Donation:
Waves 13 and 14

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Data collection undertaken by Beaufort Research Ltd.

Views expressed in this report are those of the researcher and not necessarily
those of the Welsh Government

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Key findings

Background

- The Human Transplantation (Wales) Act 2013 introduced a soft opt-out system for consent to deceased organ and tissue donation in Wales, which came into effect on 1 December 2015.
- This report presents findings that allow public attitudes, awareness and behaviour under the organ donation system in Wales to be monitored. Questions about organ donation were asked in the March 2017 (wave 13) and September 2017 (wave 14) Wales Omnibus Surveys, conducted by Beaufort Research Ltd.
- Where possible, findings are compared with previous waves of the survey carried out between June 2012 (wave 1) and June 2016 (wave 12).

Unprompted awareness and understanding of changes to the organ donation system

- Respondents were asked, unprompted, if they were aware of any changes that have taken place to the organ donation system. In wave 13, less than three quarters of respondents (73 per cent) reported that they were aware of any changes, decreasing to 70 per cent in wave 14.
- These figures show a decrease in unprompted awareness from a peak of 82 per cent in wave 11 (March 2016).
- There were significant differences in waves 13 and 14 by age and social group, with awareness being lower among:
 - 16 to 34 year olds; and
 - respondents from C2DE social groups.
- There have been consistent significant differences in unprompted awareness by age and social group since the baseline wave, with younger age groups and those in C2DE social groups being less aware of changes to the organ donation system.
- Respondents who were aware of changes were also asked an open-ended question ‘Can you tell me how you think the system will change?’. In wave 13, around nine out of ten of those respondents (89 per cent) said that it would change to an opt-out system or one of presumed consent, decreasing to 84 per cent in wave 14.

Prompted awareness of changes to the organ donation system

- All respondents were shown a description of the new system of organ donation and asked if they had previously seen or heard anything about it. Around eight out of ten respondents (81 per cent in wave 13; 79 per cent in wave 14) reported that they had seen or heard something about the change.
- These figures show a slight downward trend from a peak of 84 per cent in wave 11 (March 2016).

- There were significant differences in waves 13 and 14 by age and social group, with prompted awareness being lower among:
 - 16 to 34 year olds; and
 - respondents from C2DE social groups.
- There have been consistent significant differences in prompted awareness by age and social group since the baseline wave, with younger age groups and those in C2DE social groups being less likely to say they had seen or heard something about the change.

Attitudes towards changes to the organ donation system

- Respondents were asked ‘To what extent do you agree or disagree that, if an individual chooses not to register a decision, this should be treated as a decision to be a donor which families should be encouraged to accept?’
- The proportion of respondents who agreed with this statement decreased from around three quarters (74 per cent) in wave 13 to around seven out of ten (69 per cent) in wave 14. The proportion of respondents who agree with the statement has fluctuated between two thirds and three quarters since this question was first asked in wave 11 (March 2016).
- There were significant differences in waves 13 and 14 by social group, with a greater proportion of respondents from ABC1 social groups agreeing with the statement.

Discussing wishes with a family member

- Respondents were asked ‘Have you ever discussed your wishes regarding organ donation after your death with a family member?’. Around half of respondents (51 per cent) in wave 13 said they had discussed their wishes with a family member, increasing to 55 per cent in wave 14.
- This figure remained at around four out of ten between wave 1 (June 2012) and wave 6 (June 2015) but has increased gradually since.
- In waves 13 and 14 there were significant differences by region, age, and social group, with the proportion of respondents who had discussed their wishes with a family member tending to be higher among:
 - respondents from Mid and West Wales, and Cardiff and South East Wales;
 - 35 to 54 year olds; and
 - respondents from ABC1 social groups.
- There have been consistent significant differences by social group since the baseline wave, with respondents from ABC1 social groups being more likely to have discussed their wishes with a family member.

Behaviour under soft opt-out system of organ donation

- In waves 13 and 14, all respondents were asked what they have done since the new soft opt-out system of organ donation was introduced:
 - almost two thirds (64 per cent in wave 13; 65 per cent in wave 14) had **opted in** or had done nothing as they were happy for **deemed consent** to apply;
 - one out of twenty respondents (5 per cent in waves 13 and 14) had **opted out**; and
 - Three out of ten respondents (30 per cent in waves 13 and 14) said they were still considering their options; hadn't thought about it yet; or didn't know.
- In waves 13 and 14 there were significant differences by region and social group, with the proportion of respondents who said they had opted in or were happy for deemed consent to apply tending to be higher among:
 - respondents from Cardiff and South East Wales, and North Wales; and
 - respondents from ABC1 social groups.

Discussing that decision with a family member

- Respondents who had registered to opt in, were happy for deemed consent to apply, or had opted out were asked 'Have you ever discussed that decision with a family member?'.
 - In waves 13 and 14 around two thirds of respondents (65 per cent wave 13; 67 per cent wave 14) had discussed their decision with a family member. These figures show a continued slight upward trend in the proportion of respondents who had discussed their decision with a family member since the question was first asked in wave 11 (March 2016).

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Human Transplantation (Wales) Act received Royal Assent on 10 September 2013. The Act introduced a soft opt-out system for consent to deceased organ and tissue donation in Wales, which came into effect on 1 December 2015.

A communications campaign was undertaken by the Welsh Government before the new system came into effect to ensure members of the public were fully informed about what the changes mean and the choices they can make. In order to monitor the effectiveness of the campaign and inform its development, regular information is required on public awareness and understanding of organ donation law, and attitudes and behaviour under the changes in legislation in Wales.

To meet these research needs, the Welsh Government has commissioned questions in the Wales Omnibus Survey, conducted by Beaufort Research Ltd. Data have been collected at regular intervals between June 2012 and September 2017.

1.2 About this report

This report presents findings from waves 13 and 14 of the Wales Omnibus Survey that allow public attitudes, awareness and behaviour under the organ donation system in Wales to be monitored.

Wave 13 (1,035 respondents) was conducted between 27 February and 12 March 2017 and wave 14 (1,008 respondents) was conducted between 18 September and 1 October 2017. A few interviews in both waves were conducted after these dates.

The survey is designed to be representative of the population resident in Wales aged 16 years and over.

This report is a factual representation of the results, and presents findings about public attitudes, awareness and understanding of the organ donation system – it does not examine causal links. Where possible, findings are compared with previous waves of the survey carried out between June 2012 and June 2016¹. The analysis is also being used to inform how communications are targeted among different groups of the population.

¹ Reports available here: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/public-attitudes-organ-donation/?lang=en>

1.3 Significant differences

Statistical significance testing of the data was undertaken in the analysis to aid interpretation of the results and to inform the communications campaign. When a difference between two sub-groups is described as being ‘significant’ in this report, this means that the probability of obtaining the finding by chance is less than one in 20 – i.e. it is likely to reflect a genuine relationship in the population².

More information on the survey methodology is included in Annex A. The full questionnaire is attached at Annex B.

² When survey data are tested for statistical significance, an assumption is made that the achieved sample represents a random sample of the relevant population. As the Wales Omnibus Survey uses proportional quota sampling, genuine statistical significance cannot, strictly speaking, be established. Therefore, ‘significant’ differences in this report refer to a pseudo-statistically significant difference at the 95 per cent confidence level.

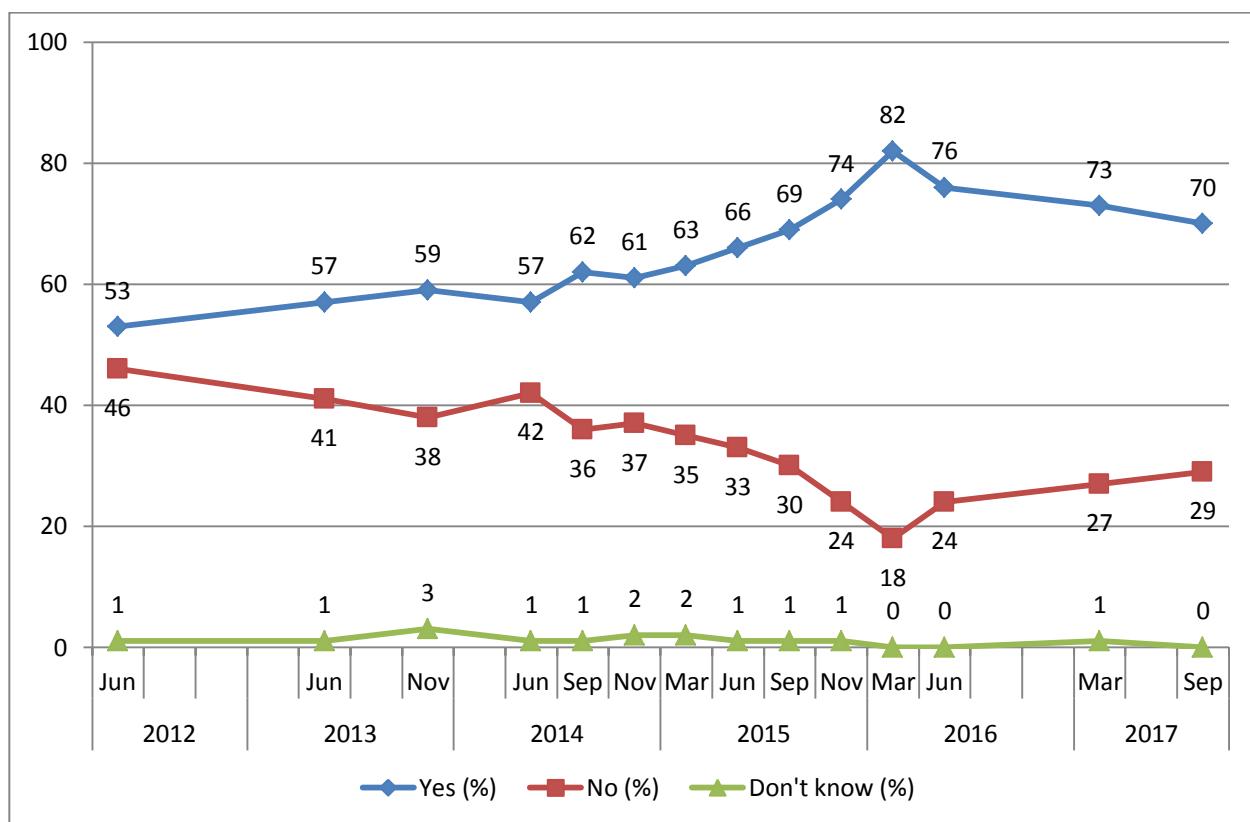
2. Awareness and understanding of changes to the organ donation system

2.1 Unprompted awareness of any changes to the organ donation system

Respondents were asked, unprompted, if they were aware of any changes that have taken place to the organ donation system.

In wave 13, less than three quarters of respondents (73 per cent) reported that they were aware of any changes and this decreased to 70 per cent in wave 14. These figures show a decrease in awareness from a peak of 82 per cent in wave 11 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Are you aware of any changes that have taken place to the organ donation system? ^(a)



Base: 1,006 (W1 June 2012); 1,015 (W2 June 2013); 1,022 (W3 November 2013); 1,029 (W4 June 2014); 1,002 (W5 September 2014); 1,003 (W6 November 2014); 1,022 (W7 March 2015); 1,018 (W8 June 2015); 1,008 (W9 September 2015); 1,000 (W10 November 2015); 1,007 (W11 March 2016); 1,011 (W12 June 2016); 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

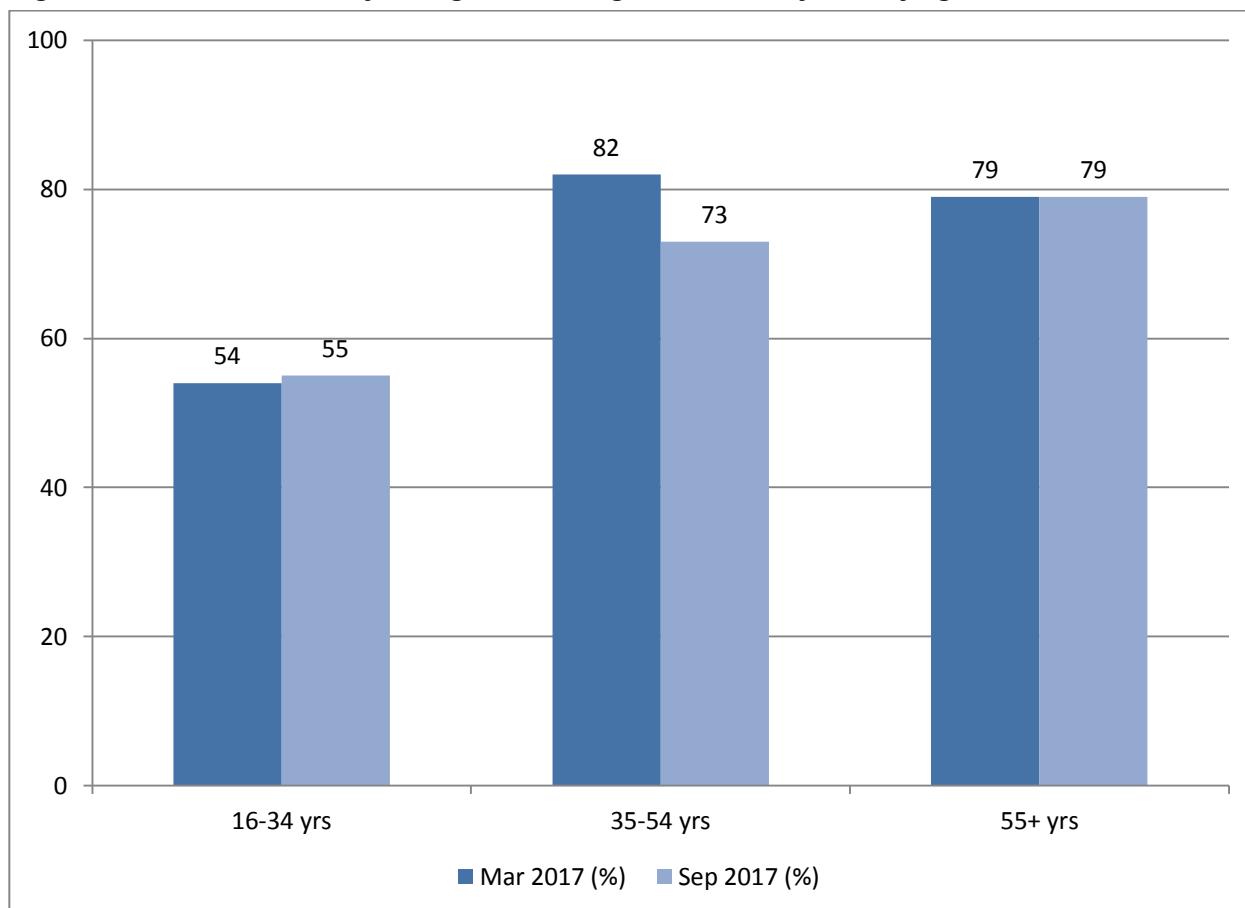
(a) In waves 1 and 2, respondents were asked 'Are you aware of any proposed changes to the current organ donation system?'. Between waves 3 and 10, respondents were asked 'Are you aware of any changes that will be taking place to the current organ donation system?'.

In wave 13, there were significant differences in awareness of changes to the organ donation system by region, ranging from 68 per cent in North Wales and Swansea Bay to 80 per cent in Mid & West Wales. In wave 14, there were no significant differences by region.

In waves 13 and 14, there were significant differences in awareness of changes to the organ donation system by age, with fewer 16-34 year olds being aware of the change to the system than older age groups (Figure 2.2).

There have been consistent significant differences in unprompted awareness by age since the baseline wave, with the younger age groups being less aware of the change in law.

Figure 2.2: Awareness of any changes to the organ donation system by age



Base: 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

There was also a significant difference by social group in waves 13 and 14. A greater proportion of respondents from ABC1 social groups were aware of changes (79 per cent in wave 13; 75 per cent in wave 14) compared with respondents from C2DE social groups (65 per cent in waves 13 and 14).

There have been consistent significant differences in unprompted awareness by social group since the baseline wave, with those in C2DE social groups being less aware of the change in law.

There were no significant differences by gender in wave 13. In wave 14 however, a significantly greater proportion of women (74 per cent) than men (66 per cent) said they were aware of changes to the system.

2.2 Understanding of changes to the organ donation system

Respondents who were aware of changes were also asked an open-ended question 'Can you tell me how you think the system has changed?'.

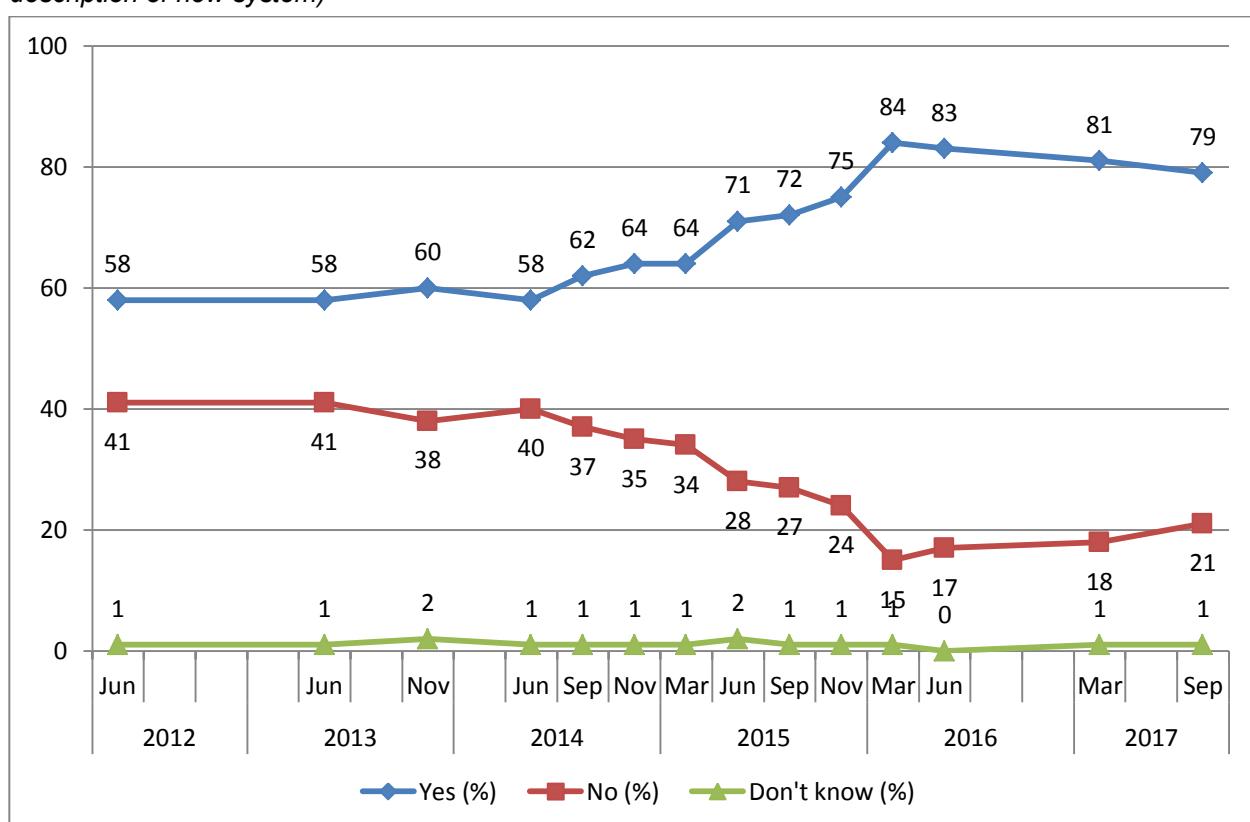
In wave 13, around nine out of ten of those respondents (89 per cent) said that it would change to an opt-out system or one of presumed consent, decreasing to 84 per cent in wave 14.

2.3 Prompted awareness of any changes to the organ donation system

All respondents were shown a description of the new system of organ donation and asked if they had previously seen or heard anything about it.

As Figure 2.3 shows, around eight out of ten respondents (81 per cent in wave 13; 79 per cent in wave 14) reported that they had seen or heard something about the change. These figures show a slight downward trend from a peak of 84 per cent in wave 11.

Figure 2.3: Before today, have you seen or heard anything about this change? (Respondents shown description of new system)



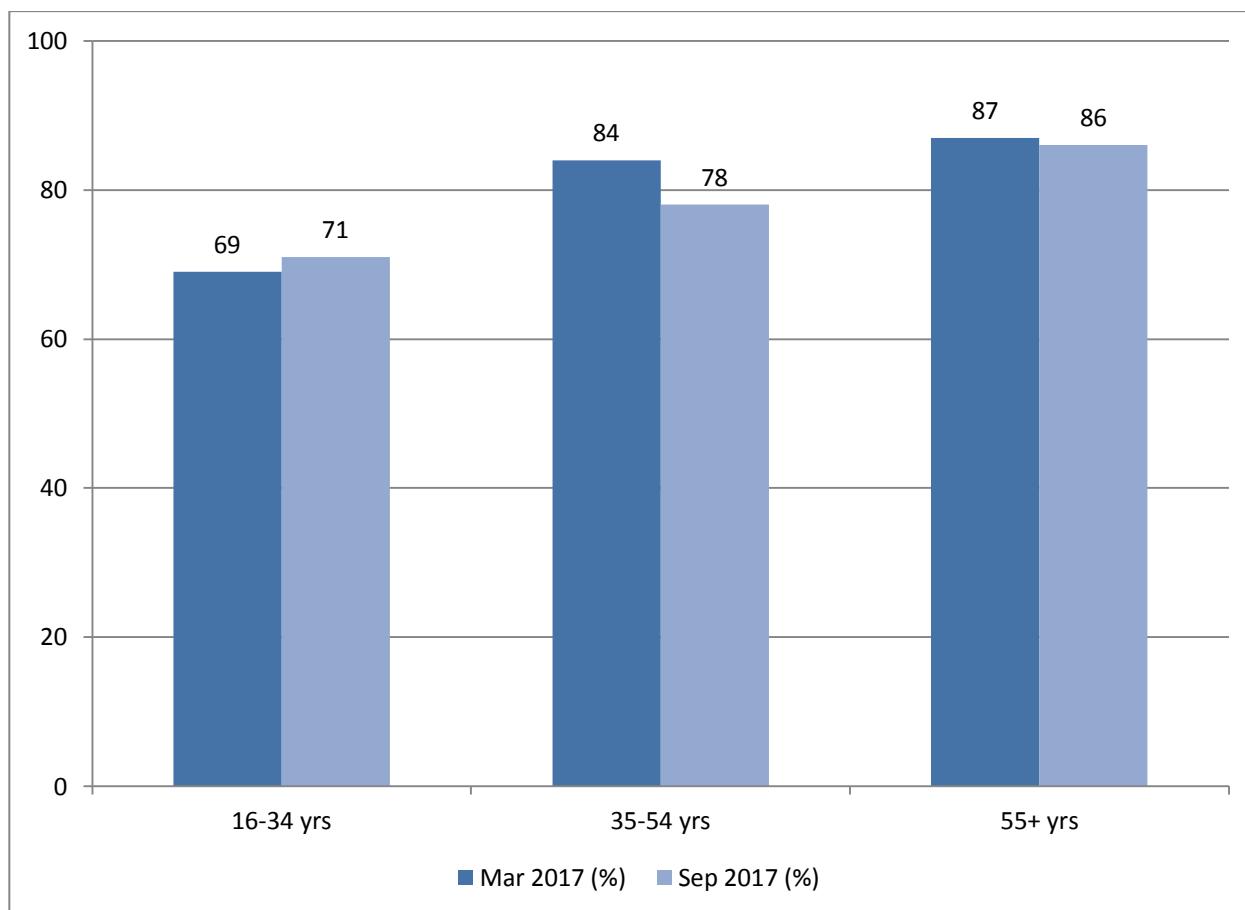
Base: 1,006 (W1 June 2012); 1,015 (W2 June 2013); 1,022 (W3 November 2013); 1,029 (W4 June 2014); 1,002 (W5 September 2014); 1,003 (W6 November 2014); 1,022 (W7 March 2015); 1,018 (W8 June 2015); 1,008 (W9 September 2015); 1,000 (W10 November 2015); 1,007 (W11 March 2016); 1,011 (W12 June 2016); 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

In waves 13 and 14 there were no significant differences by region in the proportion of respondents who said they had seen something about the change.

In waves 13 and 14, there were significant differences by age, with fewer 16-34 year olds saying they had seen or heard something about the change in law compared with older age groups (Figure 2.4).

There have been consistent significant differences in prompted awareness by age since the baseline wave, with the younger age being less likely to have seen or heard something about the change in law.

Figure 2.4: Seen or heard anything about the change in law by age



Base: 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

There were also significant differences by social group in waves 13 and 14. A greater proportion of respondents from ABC1 social groups (88 per cent wave 13; 83 per cent wave 14) had seen or heard something about the change in law compared to respondents from C2DE social groups (73 percent wave 13; 75 per cent wave 14).

There have been consistent significant differences in prompted awareness by social group since the baseline wave, with those in C2DE social groups being less likely to have seen or heard something about the change in law.

There were no significant differences by gender in wave 13. In wave 14 however, a significantly greater proportion of women (74 per cent) than men (66 per cent) said they had seen or heard something about the change in law.

3. Attitudes towards changes to the organ donation system

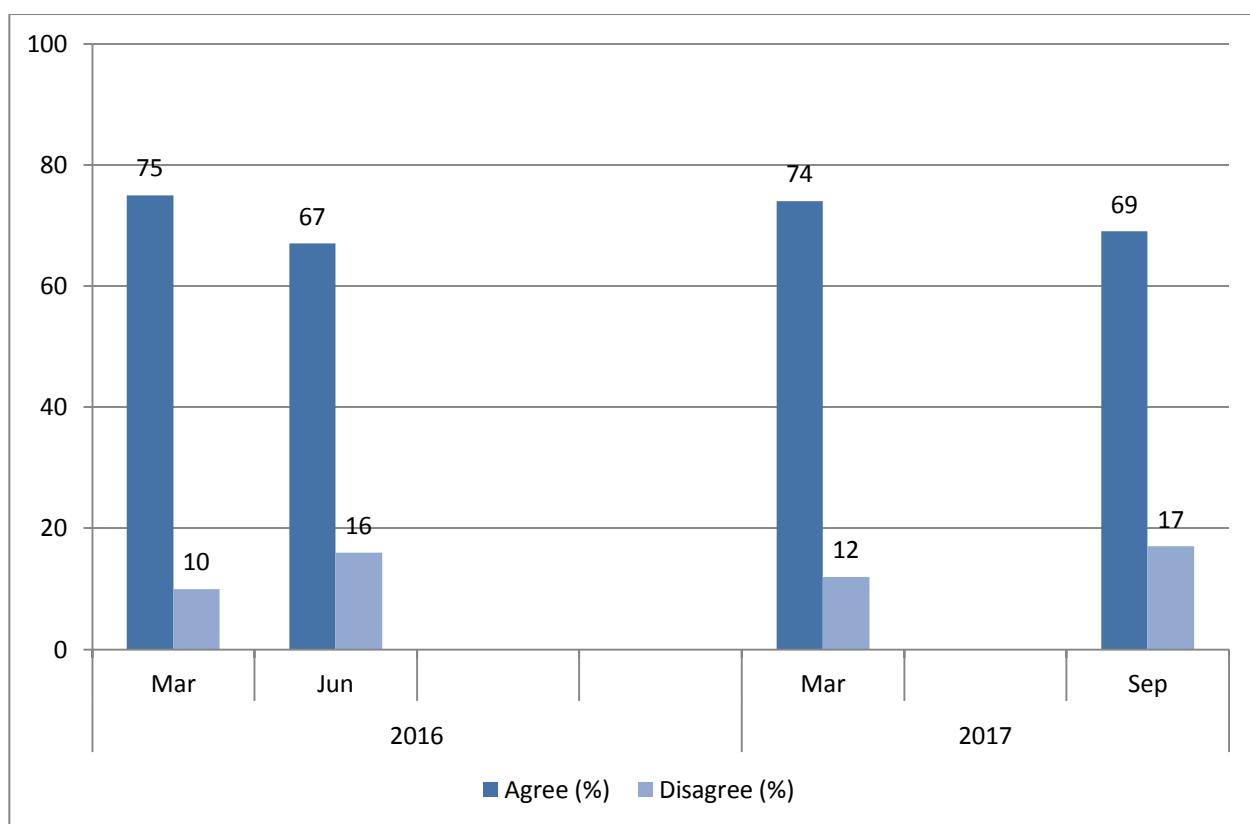
Respondents were asked 'To what extent do you agree or disagree that, if an individual chooses not to register a decision, this should be treated as a decision to be a donor which families should be encouraged to accept?'

The proportion of respondents who agreed with this statement decreased from around three quarters (74 per cent) in wave 13 to around seven out of ten (69 per cent) in wave 14.

The proportion of respondents who disagreed with this statement increased from 12 per cent in wave 13 to 17 per cent in wave 14. The remainder of respondents (14 per cent in wave 13; 15 per cent in wave 14) neither agreed or disagreed, or didn't know.

As Figure 3.1 shows, the proportion of respondents who agree with the statement has fluctuated between two thirds and three quarters since this question was first asked in wave 11.

Figure 3.1: If an individual chooses not to register a decision, this should be treated as a decision to be a donor which families should be encouraged to accept



Base: 1,007 (W11 March 2016); 1,011 (W12 June 2016); 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

(a) 'Agree' includes respondents who said they 'Strongly agree' or 'Agree'. 'Disagree' includes respondents who said they 'Strongly disagree' or 'Disagree'.

In wave 13 there were no significant differences by region in the proportion of respondents who agreed with this statement. However, there were significant differences in wave 14, with the proportion agreeing with the statement ranging from 59 per cent in the Valleys to 75 per cent in Cardiff and South East Wales.

In wave 13 there were no significant differences by age in the proportion of respondents who agreed with this statement. However, there were significant differences in wave 14, with the proportion agreeing with the statement increasing with age (63 per cent of 16-34 year olds; 68 per cent of 35-54 years olds; and 73 per cent of 55+ year olds).

There were significant differences by social group in waves 13 and 14, with a greater proportion of respondents from ABC1 social groups agreeing with the statement (79 per cent in wave 13; 74 per cent in wave 14) than respondents from C2DE social groups (68 per cent in wave 13; 63 per cent in wave 14).

In wave 13 there were no significant differences by gender in the proportion of respondents who agreed with this statement. However, there were significant differences in wave 14, with a greater proportion of women (72 per cent) than men (65 per cent) agreeing with the statement.

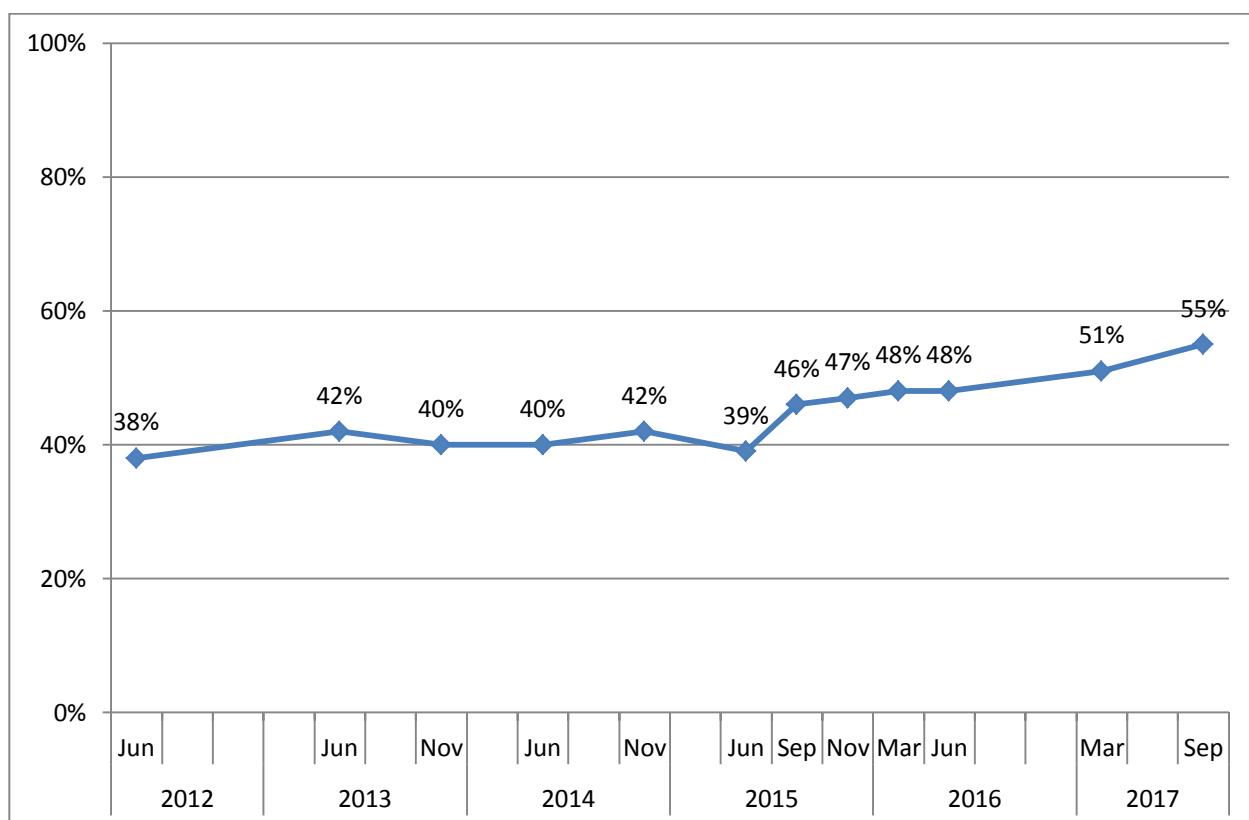
4. Discussing wishes with a family member

Respondents were asked 'Have you ever discussed your wishes regarding organ donation after your death with a family member?'.

As Figure 4.1 shows, around half of respondents in wave 13 (51 per cent) said they had discussed their wishes with a family member, increasing to 55 per cent in wave 14.

This figure remained at around four out of ten between wave 1 (June 2012) and wave 6 (June 2015) but has increased gradually since.

Figure 4.1: Have you ever discussed your wishes regarding organ donation after death with a family member?

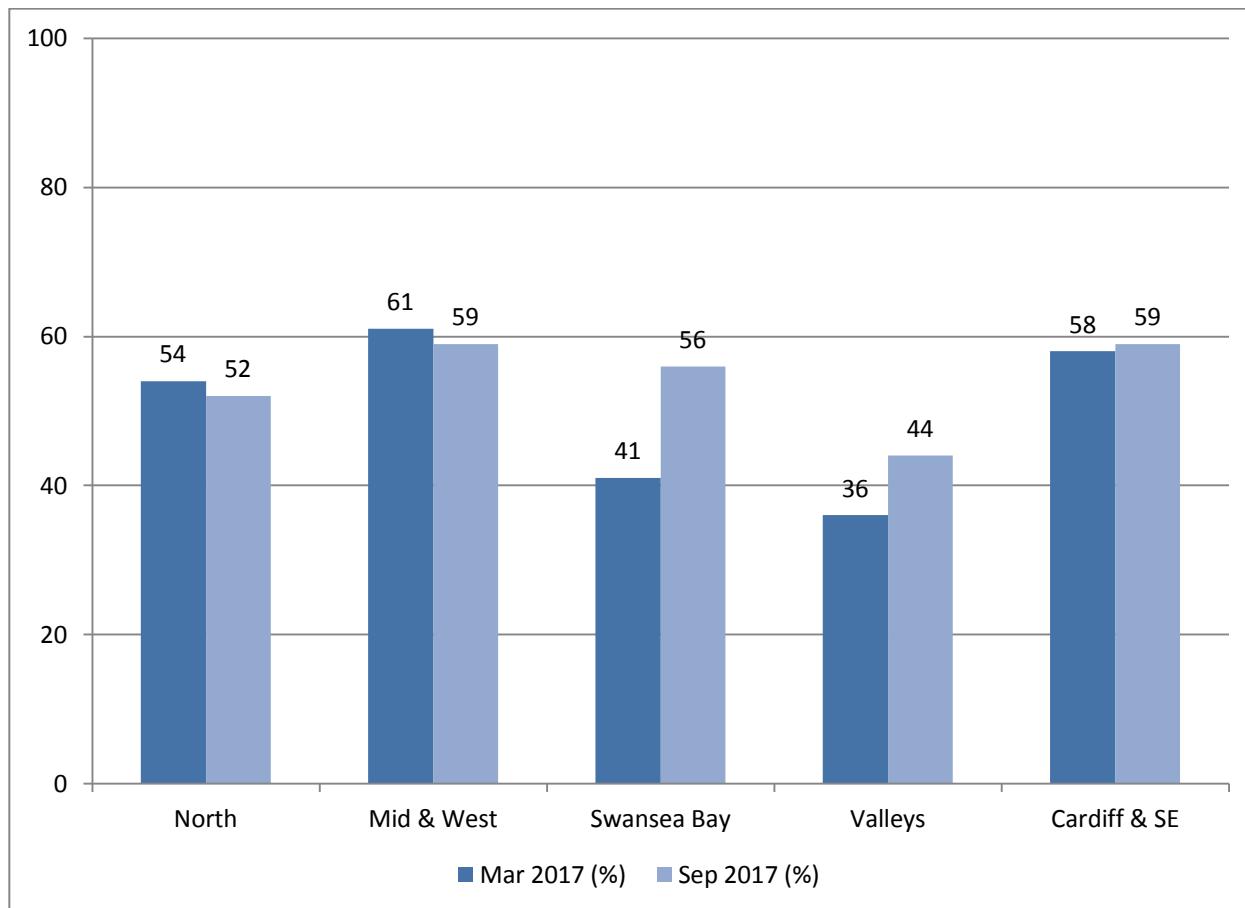


Base: 1,006 (W1 June 2012); 1,015 (W2 June 2013); 1,022 (W3 November 2013); 1,029 (W4 June 2014); 1,002 (W5 September 2014); 1,003 (W6 November 2014); 1,022 (W7 March 2015); 1,018 (W8 June 2015); 1,008 (W9 September 2015); 1,000 (W10 November 2015); 1,007 (W11 March 2016); 1,011 (W12 June 2016); 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

In waves 13 and 14 there were significant differences by region in the proportion of respondents who had discussed their wishes with a family member. In wave 13, this ranged from 36 per cent in the Valleys to 61 per cent in Mid and West Wales. In wave 14, the figure ranged from 44 per cent in the Valleys to 59 per cent in Mid and West Wales, and Cardiff and South East Wales.

Between waves 13 and 14, there were notable increases in Swansea Bay and the Valleys in the proportion of respondents who had discussed their wishes with a family member (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Discussed wishes regarding organ donation after death with a family member by region

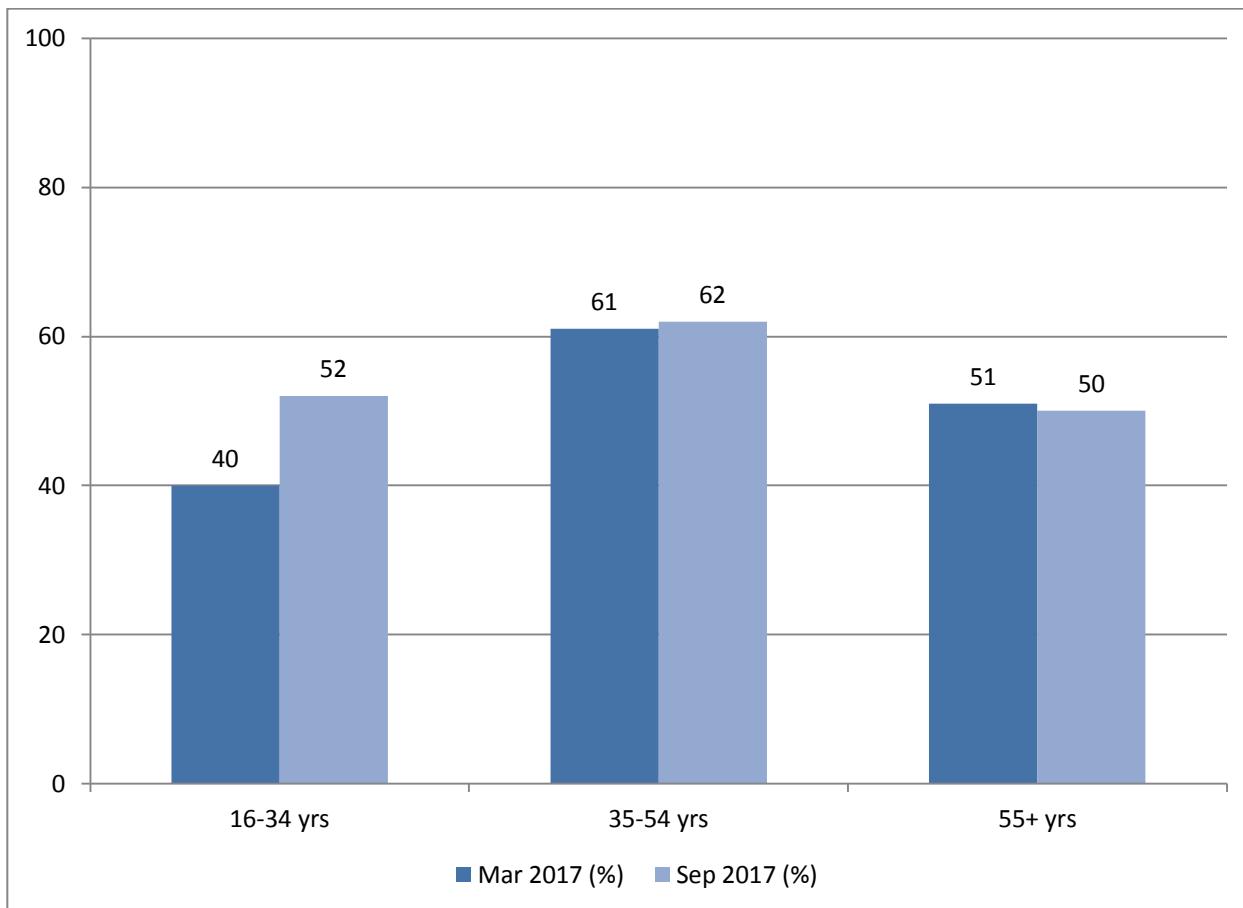


Base: 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

In waves 13 and 14 there were also significant differences by age, with the proportion of respondents who had discussed their wishes with a family member being highest among 35-54 year olds in both waves.

Between waves 13 and 14, there was a notable increase in the proportion of 16-34 year olds who had discussed their wishes with a family member, increasing from 40 per cent in wave 13 to 52 per cent in wave 14 (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Discussed wishes regarding organ donation after death with a family member by age



Base: 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

In waves 13 and 14, there were also significant differences by social group, with a higher proportion of respondents from ABC1 social groups (57 per cent in wave 13; 60 per cent in wave 14) than C2DE social groups (43 per cent in wave 13; 48 per cent in wave 14) having discussed their wishes with a family member.

There have been consistent significant differences by social group since the baseline wave, with respondents from ABC1 social groups being more likely to have discussed their wishes with a family member.

There were no significant differences by gender in wave 13 but there were in wave 14, with 60 per cent of women having discussed their wishes with a family member compared with 49 per cent of men.

5. Behaviour under soft opt-out system of organ donation

5.1 Behaviour since the new organ donation system was introduced

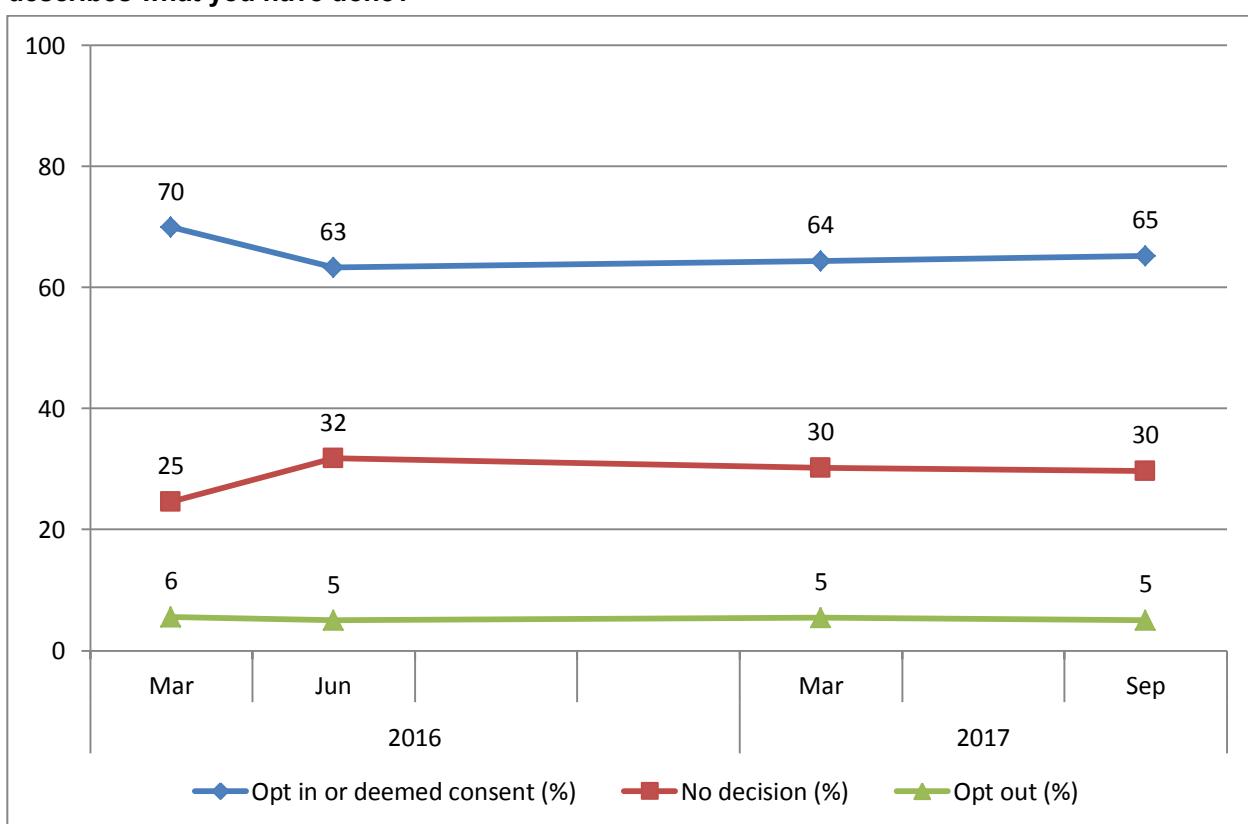
Respondents were asked 'Since the new system of organ donation was introduced on the 1 December 2015, which of the following best describes what you have done?'

In waves 13 and 14, almost two thirds of respondents (64 per cent in wave 13; 65% in wave 14) had **opted in** or had done nothing as they were happy for **deemed consent** to apply, while one out of twenty respondents (5 per cent in waves 13 and 14) had **opted out**.

Three out of ten respondents (30 per cent in waves 13 and 14) said they had done nothing but were still considering their options; hadn't thought about it yet; or didn't know.

As Figure 5.1 shows, the proportion of respondents who had opted in or were happy for deemed consent to apply decreased between March and June 2016 (and the proportion who had made no decision increased), with little change since. The proportion of respondents who had registered to opt out has remained at around one out of twenty in all four waves since the Act came into effect.

Figure 5.1: Since the new system of organ donation was introduced, which of the following best describes what you have done? ^(a)



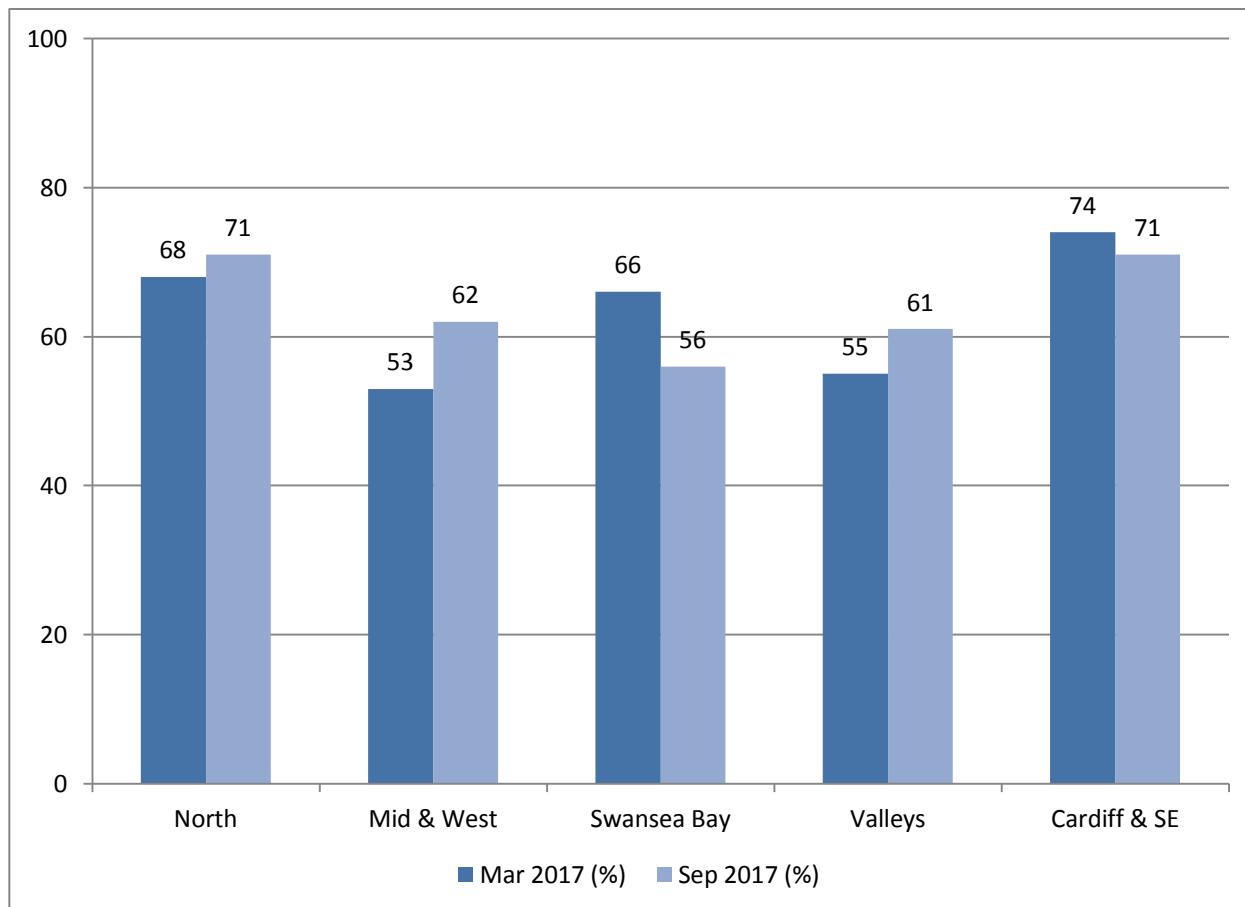
Base: 1,007 (W11 March 2016); 1,011 (W12 June 2016); 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

(a) 'Opt in or deemed consent' includes respondents who had 'registered to opt in' or had 'done nothing – as were happy for deemed consent to apply'. 'No decision' includes respondents who had 'done nothing – but still considering options'; 'done nothing – haven't thought about it yet' or 'didn't know'. 'Opt out' includes respondents who had 'registered to opt out'.

In waves 13 and 14 there were significant differences by region in the proportion of respondents who said they had opted in or had done nothing as they were happy for deemed consent to apply. In wave 13, this figure ranged from 53 per cent in Mid and West Wales to 74 per cent in Cardiff and South East Wales. In wave 14, it ranged from 56 per cent in Swansea Bay to 71 per cent in North Wales, and Cardiff and South East Wales.

Between waves 13 and 14, there was a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who had opted in or were happy for deemed consent to apply in Mid and West Wales (and to a lesser extent in the Valleys), and a notable decrease in Swansea Bay (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Opted in or happy for deemed consent to apply by region



Base: 1,035 (W13 March 2017); 1,008 (W14 September 2017).

There were no significant differences by age in the proportion of respondents who said they had opted in or had done nothing as they were happy for deemed consent to apply in either wave 13 or 14.

There were significant differences in waves 13 and 14 by social group, with a greater proportion of respondents from ABC1 social groups (70 per cent in wave 13; 72 per cent in wave 14) than C2DE social groups (58 per cent in waves 13 and 14) saying they had opted in or were happy for deemed consent to apply.

There was no significant difference by gender in wave 13. However, in wave 14, a significantly greater proportion of women (69 per cent) than men (62 per cent) said they had opted in or were happy for deemed consent to apply.

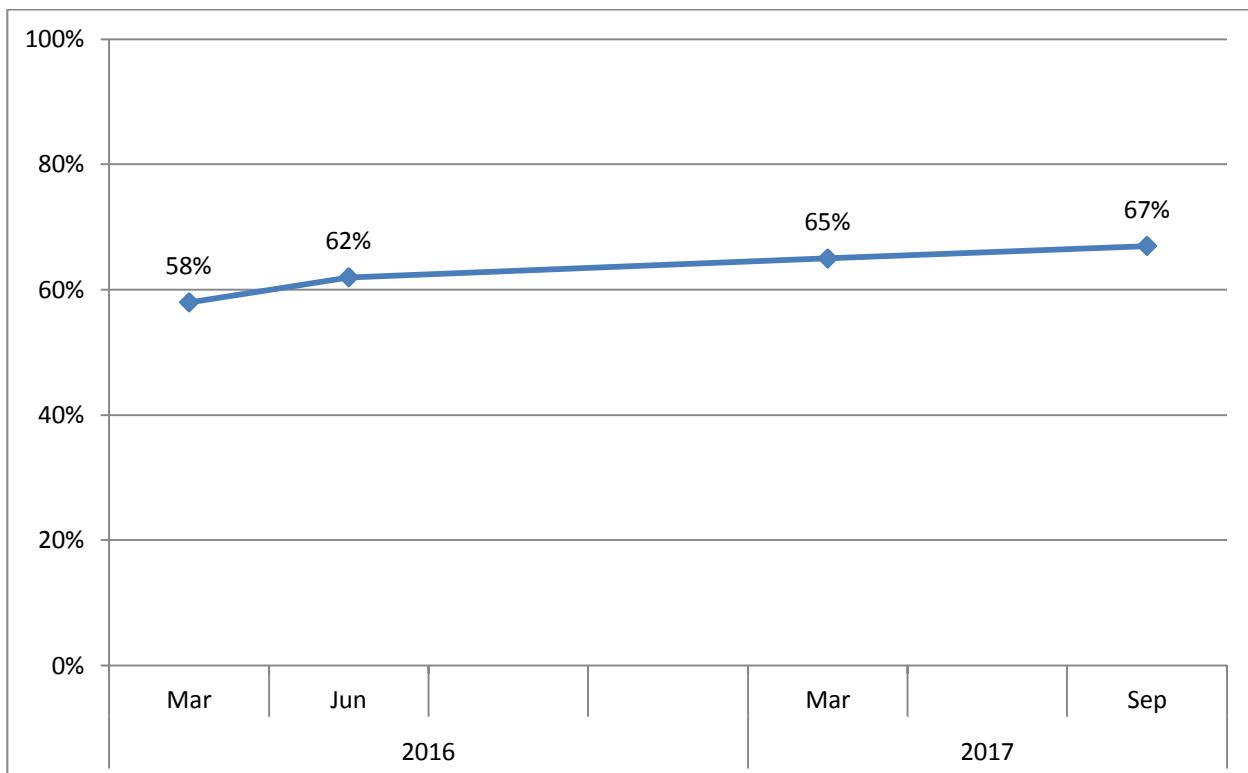
5.2 Discussing that decision with a family member

Respondents who had registered to opt in, were happy for deemed consent to apply, or had opted out were asked 'Have you ever discussed that decision with a family member?'.

In waves 13 and 14 around two thirds of respondents (65 per cent wave 13; 67 per cent wave 14) had discussed their decision with a family member.

These figures show a continued slight upward trend in the proportion of respondents who had discussed their decision with a family member since the question was first asked in wave 11 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Have you ever discussed that decision with a family member?



Base (respondents who had opted in, were happy for deemed consent to apply, or had opted out – unweighted): 757 (W11 March 2016); 685 (W12 June 2016); 725 (W13 March 2017); 715 (W14 September 2017).

In wave 13, there were significant differences by age and social group in the proportion of respondents who had discussed their decision with a family member but no significant differences by region or gender:

- Around six out of ten 16-34 year olds (59 per cent) had discussed their decision, compared with almost three quarters (73 per cent) of 35-54 year olds and 63 per cent of 55+ year olds.
- Around seven out of ten (71 per cent) of respondents from ABC1 social groups had discussed their decision compared with less than six out of ten (58 per cent) of respondents from C2DE social groups.

In wave 14, there were no significant differences by region, age, social group or gender in the proportion of respondents who had discussed their decision with a family member.

Annex A: Methodology

The Wales Omnibus Survey sample is designed to be representative of the population resident in Wales aged 16 years and over. The unit of sampling is Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) and 69 interviewing points throughout Wales are selected with probability proportional to resident population, after stratification by unitary authority and social group.

Within each sampling point, demographic quota controls of age and social class within sex are employed for the selection of respondents. Quotas are set to reflect the individual demographic profile of each selected point.

The data have been weighted by age group within gender within unitary authority grouping to give each cell its correct incidence within the Wales total derived from the results of the 2011 Census.

A fresh sample of interviewing locations and individuals are selected for each survey and no more than one person per household is interviewed. Interviews are conducted face to face in the homes of respondents utilising CAPI (Computer Aided Personal Interviewing) technology.

For Wave 13, most survey fieldwork was conducted between 27 February and 12 March 2017, with a few interviews conducted after this date; and a total of 1,035 face-to-face interviews were conducted and analysed. For Wave 14, most survey fieldwork was conducted between 18 September and 1 October 2017, with a few interviews conducted after this date; and a total of 1,008 face-to-face interviews were conducted and analysed.

Proportional quota sampling

When survey data are tested for statistical significance, an assumption is made that the achieved sample represents a random sample of the relevant population. However, as the Wales Omnibus Survey uses proportional quota sampling (not random sampling), genuine statistical significance cannot, strictly speaking, be established³. Therefore, when a difference between two sub-groups is described as being ‘significant’ in this report, this refers to a pseudo-statistically significant difference at the 95 per cent confidence level. This means that, if the survey did use a random sample, the probability of obtaining the finding by chance would be less than one in 20.

Chi-square analysis

The chi-square test has been used in the analysis to determine whether an observed relationship between two categorical variables in the sample is likely to reflect a genuine association in the population (i.e. the total adult population resident in Wales aged 16 years and over).

³ Gschwend, T (2005). Analyzing Quota Sample Data and the Peer-review Process. *French Politics*, 2005, 3, (88–91).

Definition of regions

Table A.1, below, shows which unitary authorities in Wales make up the regions used in the analysis.

Table A.1: Definition of regions

Region	Unitary authorities
North Wales	Isle of Anglesey Gwynedd Conwy Denbighshire Flintshire Wrexham
Mid & West Wales	Ceredigion Powys Pembrokeshire Carmarthenshire
Swansea Bay	Swansea Neath Port Talbot Bridgend
Valleys	Rhondda Cynon Taf Merthyr Tydfil Caerphilly Blaenau Gwent
Cardiff & South East Wales	Vale of Glamorgan Cardiff Newport Torfaen Monmouthshire

Definition of social groups

Table A.2, below, provides a definition of the social group classification used in the analysis.

Table A.2: Definition of social groups

Social group	Definition
ABC1	
A	High managerial, administrative or professional
B	Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional
C1	Supervisory, clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional
C2DE	
C2	Skilled manual workers
D	Semi and unskilled manual worker
E	State pensioners, casual or lowest grade workers, unemployed with state benefits only

Sub-sample sizes

Table A.3, below, shows the number of respondents for each sub-sample used in the analysis of the November 2015, March 2016 and June 2016 data. The numbers of respondents are given for the unweighted and weighted samples.

Table A.3: Sub-sample numbers for region, age, gender and social group

	March 2017		September 2017	
	Unweighted sample	Weighted sample	Unweighted sample	Weighted sample
Region				
North Wales	235	233	221	227
Mid & West Wales	170	176	181	171
Swansea Bay	165	176	171	171
Valleys	195	181	165	176
Cardiff & South East Wales	270	269	270	262
Age				
16 – 34 years	263	303	290	295
35 – 54 years	287	338	298	329
55+ years	485	394	419	383
Gender				
Men	435	503	455	489
Women	600	532	553	519
Social group				
ABC1	549	554	527	522
C2DE	485	479	481	486

Annex B: Questionnaires

Organ Donation Omnibus Questions

Waves 13 and 14

March and September 2017

Q1. (UNPROMPTED) Are you aware of any changes that have taken place to the organ donation system?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

ASK IF AWARE OF ANY CHANGES AT Q2

Q2. Can you tell me how you think the system has changed?

OPEN ENDED

Please take a look at this card

SHOWCARD

The Welsh Government introduced a new organ donation system on 1 December 2015. People can now formally 'opt out' of organ donation by placing their name on a register. If they choose not to do so, having had the opportunity, then this will be treated as a decision to be a donor, and one which families will be sensitively encouraged to accept. The new system allows family members to object to donation on the basis that they know the deceased person would not have wished to consent. The opportunity to 'opt in' and register a decision to be a donor continues.

Q3. (PROMPTED) Before today, have you seen or heard anything about this change?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Q4. To what extent do you agree or disagree that, if an individual chooses not to register a decision, this should be treated as a decision to be a donor which families should be encouraged to accept?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

Q5. Have you ever discussed your wishes regarding organ donation after your death with a family member?

- Yes
- No

Q6. Since the new system of organ donation was introduced on the 1 December 2015, which of the following best describes what you have done?

- 01: Registered to opt in
- 02: Registered to opt out
- 03: Nothing – as happy for presumed consent to apply
- 04: Nothing – but still considering my options
- 05: Nothing – haven't thought about it yet'

ASK Q7 IF ANSWER CODES 1 OR 2 OR 3 AT Q6

Q7. Have you ever discussed that decision with a family member?

- Yes
- No