

Opinion Poll for
NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY
April 2019

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CONTENTS

<i>Information about polling</i>	3
<i>Main conclusions</i>	4
<i>Results of opinion poll</i>	6
1. SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIZATION CONTROLLING SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SR.....	8
2. THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY ENTITIES IN TERMS OF PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY / NUCLEAR SAFETY	12
3. IDEAS ABOUT THE WORK OF NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY	19
4. OPINIONS ABOUT THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA	23
5. OVERSIGHT BY ÚJD OF THE OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA	27
6. LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA	31
<i>first level data classification</i>	35

INFORMATION ABOUT POLLING

The data presented are the result of a representative quantitative opinion poll conducted by FOCUS Agency between April 8 and April 14, 2019 through a network of trained interviewers on a representative sample of 1,026 Slovak citizens aged 18 and over.

Data were collected using standardized face-to-face interviews recorded in a questionnaire. Respondents were selected by quota sampling. The selection criteria were gender, age, education level, nationality, size of the settlement and region of residence. The sample of respondents is representative of the Slovak population aged 18 years and over.

The sample size allows to generalize the basic polling results for the Slovak population aged 18 years and over, with a maximum deviation of $\pm 3\%$.

The data were processed using statistical methods of SPSS for Windows. All data shown in the tables are given in percentages.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF AN ORGANIZATION CONTROLLING SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA

- Approximately one fifth of respondents (19%) spontaneously gave the correct or almost correct name of an organization that controls safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia, while 12% of respondents gave a completely correct name (i.e. Nuclear Regulatory Authority), and another 8% of respondents gave the almost correct name with minor inaccuracy (such as, for example: “Office for Nuclear Regulation“, “Nuclear Regulator“, “Authority for Nuclear Safety“ etc.).
 - Another 11% of respondents gave only an approximate answer, such as, for example: “Nuclear Power Plants Supervisory Authority“, “Inspection Authority for Nuclear Power Plants;“ etc.
 - Incorrect answers (such as: Government Office, Ministry of Interior, SAV, VÚJE etc.) were spontaneously given by more than one fifth of respondents (23%).
 - Almost half of the respondents could not recall any name of this organization (48%).
- The share of respondents, who were able to spontaneously give the very correct name of the organization controlling safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia in the current opinion poll is twice as high as in the last polling in November 2017. Knowing the correct name of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority increased from 6% in 2017 to the current 12%. It remains almost the same proportion of respondents giving “almost the correct answer“ to the question about the name of the organization. While it was 7% in 2015 and 2017, this year it was 8%.
 - In the long run, the proportion of people who cannot give any name of an organization controlling safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia has fallen. In the opinion polls in 2012 to 2017 it was stable 57% of respondents, in the current polls it is 9 percentage points less – 48% of respondents. On the other hand, the proportion of incorrect answers has currently increased (23%).

THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY ENTITY IN TERMS OF PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY / NUCLEAR SAFETY

- The most trusted entity providing information on nuclear energy, especially on nuclear safety, is the national regulatory nuclear safety authority (Nuclear Regulatory Authority) – which in this respect is trusted by up to 60% respondents.
 - At a significant distance (approx. 4 out of 10 respondents) the respondents expressed their confidence in international organizations dealing with nuclear technology (38%) and the nuclear power plants operators (32%).
 - About one fifth (or more) respondents also trust information provided about nuclear safety by scientists (26%); NGOs (22%) and the Slovak Government (19%).
 - Fewer respondents named the EU and its competent organizations (11%); another 7% named friends and family; self-government and local authorities (6%); schools and universities (5%); journalists (4%).
- Compared to the last opinion poll in 2017, the credibility of the national nuclear safety regulator (ÚJD SR) increased, by 7 percentage points (from 53% in the last polling in 2017 to the current 60%). Thus its credibility has “returned to the level“ of previous measurements in 2015 or 2012.
 - There has also been an increase in the credibility of international organizations dealing with nuclear technology (from 33% in 2017 to the current 38%), as well as nuclear power plant operators in general (from 27% to 32%), as well as scientists (from 22% to 26%).

IDEAS ABOUT THE DUTIES OF NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY

- In spontaneous answers to the question, what is the content of ÚJD’s work or what ÚJD is dealing with, most frequently, there were responses related to the control of operation of nuclear power plants (36%). Responses accentuating the supervision of nuclear power plants safety were stated by a comparatively high proportion of respondents (32%).
 - With respect to the work of ÚJD, definitions such as prevention of accidents in nuclear power plants, leakage of radiation (10%) follow with considerable distance; control, regulation, supervision and protection in general (9%) and nuclear waste management (6%).
 - The following responses also appeared to a lesser extent: public information, protection of the civilian population (2%); construction of nuclear power plants (2%); supervising the safety of nuclear power plant employees (1%); research and development (1%), etc.
 - Less than one fifth of respondents (17%) have no idea about the work of ÚJD.
- Compared to the findings from the latest polls, there was only a slight change in the ideas about the work of ÚJD. Two main areas of activity – operation and safety of nuclear power plants continue to be spontaneously stated most frequently. The frequency of stating the first area of activity – operation of nuclear power plants – remained unchanged and was spontaneously stated as in 2017 up to 36% of respondents. On the other hand, the second main area of interest – safety of nuclear power plants decreased slightly: from 36% in 2017 to the current 32%.

OPINIONS ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA

- The Slovak public is of the opinion that the Slovak nuclear power plants are safe. Overall, almost three quarters of the population (73%) are in favour of this view, with 20% of respondents believing that nuclear power plants in Slovakia are “definitely safe“ and 53% of respondents believe that they are “rather safe“.
 - More than one fifth of respondents (22%) are of the opposite opinion, that Slovak nuclear power plants are not safe. 18% of respondents believe that they are “rather unsafe“ and 5% of respondents believe they are “definitely unsafe“.
 - 5% of respondents could not comment on this question.
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- Compared to the last poll in 2017, the situation in nuclear power plants safety perception has changed – specifically, there has been an increase in those respondents, who consider Slovak nuclear power plants safe (from 66% in 2017 to 73% this year). At the same time, the share of supporters of the opinion that the Slovak nuclear power plants are “definitely“ safe has increased by up to 9 percentage points (from 11% in 2017 to the current 20%).
 - On the other hand, the share of those, who think that Slovak nuclear power plants are unsafe has decreased (from 27% in 2017 to the current 22%).

SUPERVISION OF ÚJD OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS' OPERATION IN SLOVAKIA

- According to the majority of respondents (78%), the Nuclear Regulatory Authority reliably supervises the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia. One third of respondents (32%) are “definitely” in favour of this opinion and almost half of respondents (46%) are “rather” in favour of it.
- The opposite view, i.e. that ÚJD does not reliably supervise the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia, is held by 14% respondents, where 12% of respondents think that “rather” and 2% of respondents think “definitely”.
- 9% of respondents could not comment on this question.
- Compared to previous polls, there is a tendency for a high proportion of those, who believe that ÚJD is performing supervision reliably. As in 2017, more than three quarters of respondents (78%) are of this opinion.
- This year, the share of respondents, who believe that ÚJD supervises the operation “definitely” reliably has increased by 7 percentage points compared to 2017.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA

- Three quarters of the Slovak population (76%) believe that Slovak laws effectively ensure nuclear safety of Slovakia. 29% of respondents believe it “definitely” and 47% of respondents believe it “rather”.
- 16% of respondents disagree with this opinion, while 13% of respondents “rather” disagree and 3% of respondents “definitely” disagree.
- 8% of respondents were unable to judge this question.
- In comparison with the previous opinion poll (2017), in the current poll there has been an increase in supporters of view that the Slovak laws effectively ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia. Their share currently represents 76% of respondents, while two years ago it was 71% of respondents. At the same time, the category of supporters of the opinion that the Slovak laws “certainly” ensure effectively nuclear safety in Slovakia – currently it is 29%, in 2017 it was 19%.
- Compared to the last measurement, there was also a slight decrease in the category of undecided respondents: while in 2017, 13% of respondents could not answer this question, this year it was 8%.

RESULTS OF OPINION POLL

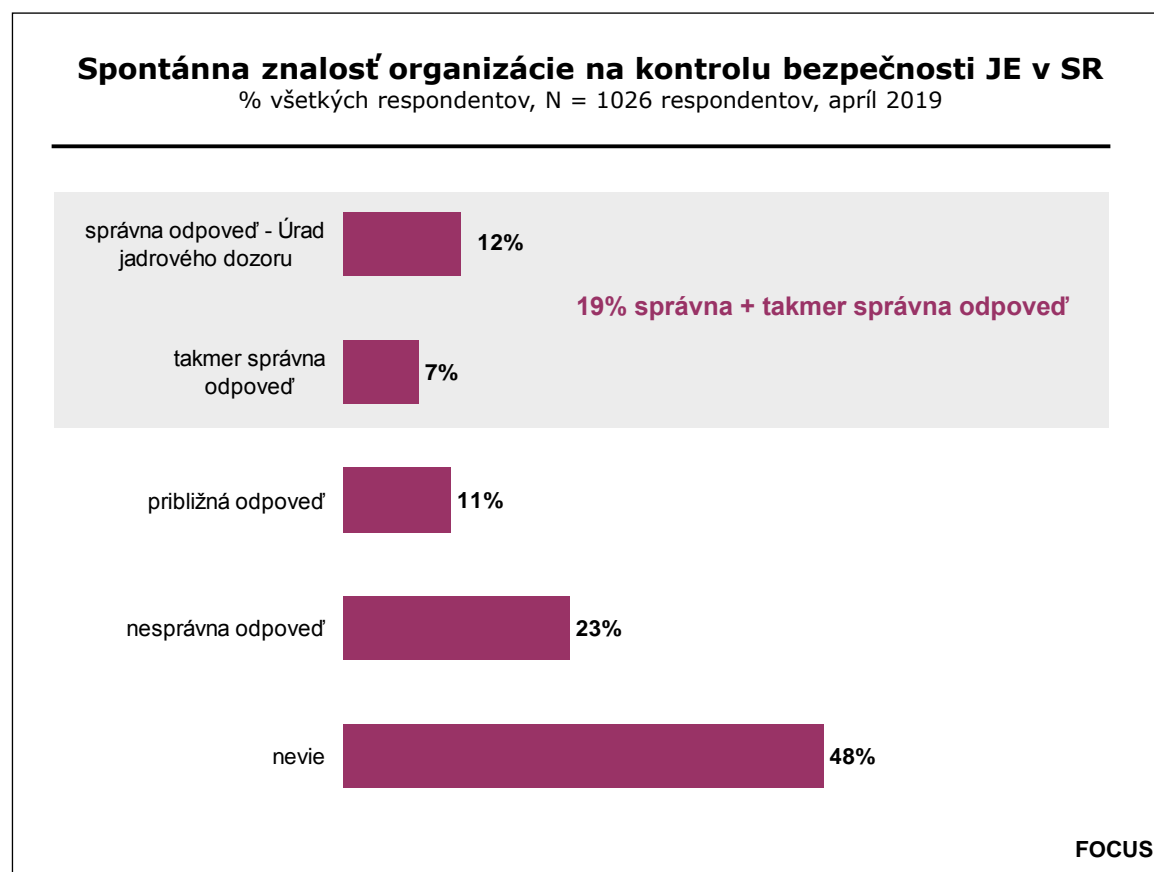
1. SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIZATION CONTROLLING SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SR

Roughly one fifth of respondents (19%) spontaneously gave the correct or almost correct name of the organization for control of safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia, while 12% of respondents gave a correct name (i.e. Nuclear Regulatory Authority) and another 8% of respondents gave almost correct name with minor inaccuracy (such as, for example: "Office of Nuclear Safety", "Nuclear Regulator", "Office for Nuclear Safety" etc.).

Another 11% of respondents gave only approximate answer, such as: "Office for supervision of nuclear power plants", "Office for control of nuclear power plants;" etc.

More than one fifth of respondents (23%) spontaneously gave incorrect answers (such as, for example: Government Office, Ministry of Interior, SAV, VÚJE etc.).

Almost half of the respondents (48%) could not recall any name of such organization.



Higher proportion of respondents, who were able to spontaneously give a correct or almost correct name (in the whole sample 19%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 25-34 years (22% of them could give the correct or almost correct name), as well as 45-54 years (24%),
- respondents with university education (40%),
- executive professionals, clerks (25%), creative professionals (30%), entrepreneurs, sole traders (30%),
- respondents living in households with higher net monthly income: Euro 1,201-1,500 (24%), Euro 1,501-1,800 (22%), more than Euro 1,801 (25%),
- respondents living in the smallest settlements with a population of less than 2 thousand (22%),
- respondents from Bratislava (23%), Trnava (25%) and Nitra (22%) regions,
- respondents using Internet on a daily basis (24%).

Higher proportion of respondents, who were able to spontaneously give at least an approximate answer (in the whole sample 11%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 35-44 years (14%), as well as 55-64 years (16%),
- respondents with university education (14%),
- students (14%),
- respondents living in households with higher net monthly income: Euro 1,001-1,200 (17%), more than Euro 1,801 (14%),
- respondents living in municipalities with a population of 2 to 5 thousand (14%),
- respondents from Banská Bystrica region (17%),
- respondents less frequently using internet (19%).

Higher proportion of respondents, who could not spontaneously give a name of the organization that controls the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia (in the whole sample 48%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- the youngest respondents aged 18-24 years (58%), as well as the oldest respondents aged 65+ (58%),
- respondents with lower level of education: primary (69%), as well as secondary without GCSE (55%),
- unskilled manual workers (67%), pensioners (55%), students (54%),
- respondents living in households with lower net monthly income: up to Euro 500 (69%), as well as Euro 501-800 (57%), Euro 801-1,000 (54%),
- respondents living in municipalities with a population 5 to 20 thousand (51%), as well as more than 100 thousand population (53%),
- respondents from Trenčín region (52%), Žilina region (51%) and Košice region (57%),
- respondents not using internet at all (66%).
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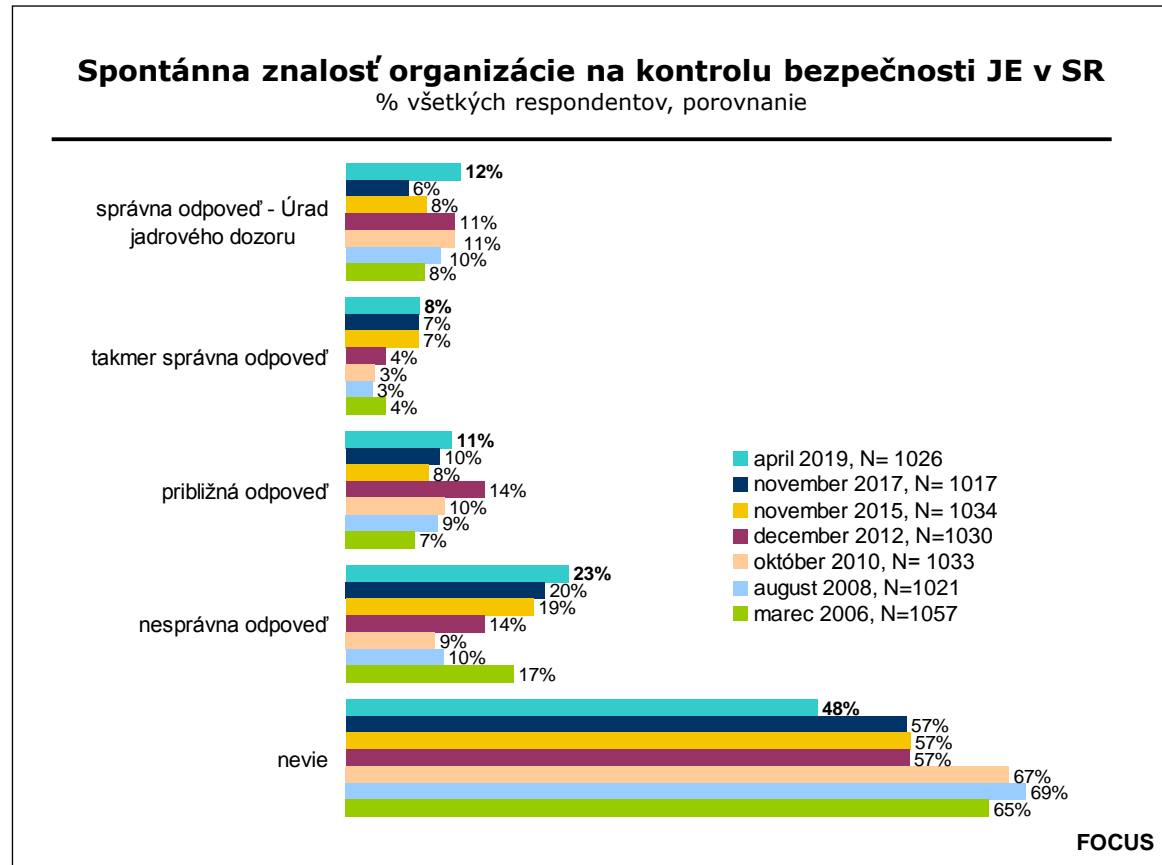
Spontaneous knowledge of organization that controls safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia According to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents					
FOCUS, April 8 – 14, 2019 Line % SAMPLE: 1,026 of respondents		Which organization controls safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia?			
		correct + almost correct answer	Approx. correct answer	incorrect answer	Does not know
WHOLE SAMPLE		19,1	10,7	22,5	47,7
SEX	Man	21,1	11,3	21,9	45,7
	Woman	17,2	10,2	23,1	49,5
AGE	18-24 years	8,7	5,8	27,2	58,3
	25-34 years	22,3	9,0	21,3	47,3
	35-44 years	20,7	13,5	24,0	41,8
	45-54 years	24,4	8,7	21,5	45,3
	55-64 years	20,1	15,9	24,4	39,6
	65+	14,1	9,4	18,8	57,6
EDUCATION	Primary education	5,1	6,6	19,0	69,3
	Secondary education with GCSE	11,2	8,4	25,9	54,5
	Secondary education without GCSE	18,0	12,2	22,4	47,4

	University education	40,2	13,7	20,5	25,6
NATIONALITY	Slovak	19,9	10,0	22,2	47,9
	Hungarian	17,2	11,8	25,8	45,2
	Other	7,1	23,8	21,4	47,6
EMPLOYMENT	Unskilled manual worker	11,9	2,4	19,0	66,7
	Qualified manual/operating worker	15,8	9,1	26,9	48,2
	Executive professional, clerk	24,5	13,0	19,0	43,5
	Creative professional	29,6	11,2	23,5	35,7
	Entrepreneur, sole trader	30,4	12,7	19,0	38,0
	Pensioner	14,5	12,0	18,3	55,2
	Student	2,7	13,5	29,7	54,1
	Housewives, maternity/parental leave	10,7	7,1	35,7	46,4
	Unemployed	18,8	3,1	34,4	43,8
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 500 €	3,9	11,8	15,7	68,6
	501 - 800 €	13,7	9,2	20,6	56,5
	801 – 1,000 €	13,1	7,4	25,4	54,1
	1,001 – 1,200 €	17,9	17,1	24,8	40,2
	1,201 – 1,500 €	23,5	9,3	21,1	46,1
	1,501 – 1,800 €	22,0	8,5	26,2	43,3
	1,801 € and more	25,0	14,4	21,3	39,4
	Does not know, not stating	18,1	6,9	22,2	52,8
POPULATION	less than 2 thousand	21,6	9,8	20,9	47,7
	2 to 5 thousand	14,5	13,8	22,6	49,1
	5-20 thous.	17,4	9,3	22,7	50,6
	20-50 thous.	20,6	9,4	24,4	45,6
	50-100 thous.	17,0	13,2	32,1	37,7
	More than 100 thous.	21,1	10,6	15,4	52,8
REGION	Bratislava	22,9	11,0	21,2	44,9
	Trnava	25,2	10,3	23,4	41,1
	Trenčín	18,3	7,8	21,7	52,2
	Nitra	22,0	12,1	26,5	39,4
	Žilina	17,4	4,5	27,3	50,8
	Banska Bystrica	15,2	16,8	18,4	49,6
	Prešov	19,9	11,9	23,2	45,0
	Košice	13,7	11,0	18,5	56,8
USE OF Internet	Daily	24,0	10,4	22,4	43,2
	Several times a week	14,3	9,9	26,7	49,1
	Less frequently	15,7	18,6	26,5	39,2
	Not at all	9,5	7,8	16,8	65,9

The share of respondents who were able to spontaneously state the correct name of organization that controls safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia in the current opinion poll is twice as high as in the last poll in November 2017. The knowledge of correct name of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority increased from 6% in 2017 to the current 12%.

The proportion of respondents stating “almost the correct answer“ to the question about the name of the organization that controls the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia remains similar. While in 2015 and 2015 it was 7%, this year it is 8%.

In the long term, the proportion of people who were unable to give any name to the organization controlling the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia has decreased. In the opinion polls from 2012 to 2017, it was stable 57% of respondents, in the current opinion poll it is 9 percentage points less – 48% of respondents. On the other hand, the proportion of incorrect answers increased (in the current polling 23%).



2. THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY ENTITIES IN TERMS OF PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY / NUCLEAR SAFETY

The most credible entity in terms of providing information on nuclear energy, especially about nuclear safety, is the national supervisory authority for nuclear safety (Nuclear Regulatory Authority) – which is trusted by up to 60% of respondents.

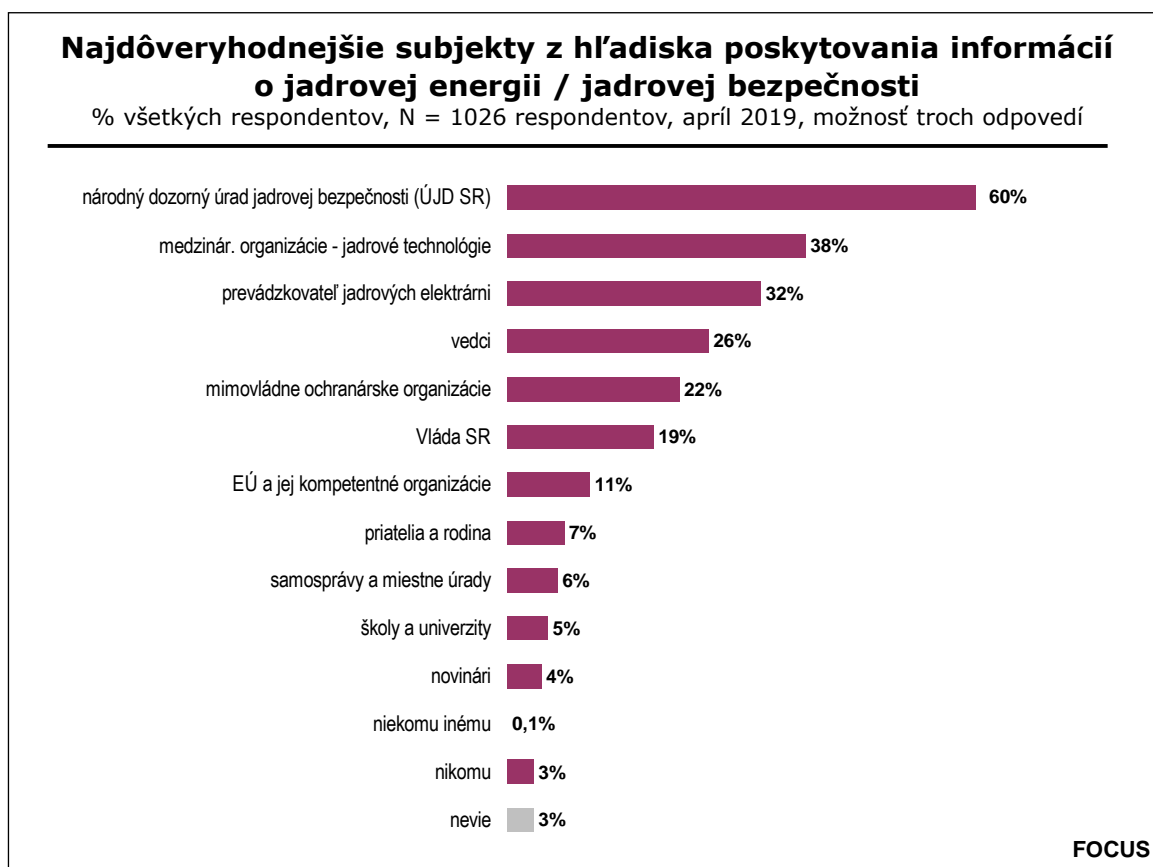
At a significant distance (approximately 4 out of 10 respondents), respondents also expressed their trust in international organizations dealing with nuclear technology (38%) and operators of nuclear power plants (32%).

Approximately one fifth and more of respondents also trust information provided about nuclear safety by scientists (26%); NGOs (22%) and the Slovak Government (19%).

Fewer respondents named EU and its competent organizations (11%); another 7% friends and family; self-governments and local authorities (6%); schools and universities (5%); journalists (4%).

No one is trusted by 3% of respondents to provide information about nuclear energy and safety.

3% of respondents could not comment on this question.



Higher share of respondents, who in terms of providing information about nuclear safety, trust the national supervisory authority for nuclear safety the most (60%), and they are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 45-54 years (63%), 55-64 years (63%),
- Respondents with university education (71%),
- unskilled manual workers (64%), creative professionals (64%), entrepreneurs, sole traders (66%), as well as housewives, on maternity leave (68%),
- respondents with net monthly income of household of Euro 1,501 – 1,800 (69%),
- respondents living in villages and towns with 5 to 20 thousand population (67%), 20 to 50 thousand population (64%), as well as 50 to 100 thousand population (76%),
- respondents from Trnava (79%), Nitra (63%), Žilina (67%) and Banská Bystrica (65%) regions,
- respondents using internet on a daily basis (63%).

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Higher share of respondents, who in terms of providing information about nuclear safety trust the international organizations dealing with nuclear technology the most (38%), and they are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 35-44 years (42%),
- respondents with university education (44%),
- unskilled manual workers (45%), entrepreneurs, sole traders (42%), as well as housewives, on maternity leave (43%),
- respondents with higher net monthly income of household: Euro 1,801 or more (41%),
- respondents living in villages and towns with 5 to 20 thousand population (48%), as well as more than 100 thousand population (43%),
- respondents from Bratislava (48%), Žilina (42%) and Banská Bystrica (42%) regions,
- respondents using internet on a daily basis (41%).

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Higher share of respondents, who most trust nuclear operators in terms of providing information about nuclear safety (32%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 45-54 years (39%), as well as 65+ (35%),
- respondents of Hungarian nationality (39%),
- creative professionals (40%),
- respondents with net monthly income of household of Euro 801 – 1,000 (39%), as well as Euro 1,501- 1,800 (37%),
- respondents living in villages and towns with 5 to 20 thousand population (43%), as well as 20 to 50 thousand population (35%),
- respondents from Trnava (37%) and Žilina (42%) regions,
- respondents less frequently using internet (36%).



Higher share of respondents, who most trust the scientists in terms of providing information about nuclear safety (26%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 65+ (29%),
- respondents with secondary education with GCSE (29%),
- executive professionals, clerks (30%), as well as housewives, on maternity leave (32%),
- respondents with net monthly income of household of Euro 501 – 800 (31%),
- respondents living in municipalities with 2 to 5 thousand population (34%), as well as 5 to 20 thousand population (29%), towns with 20 to 50 thousand population (30%),
- respondents from Trenčín (31%), Nitra (30%) and Žilina (30%) regions.

Higher share of respondents who most trust NGOs (22%) in terms of nuclear safety information, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents in younger and younger middle age: 18-24 years (27%), 25-34 years (30%), 35-44 years (26%),
- respondents with secondary education with GCSE (25%),
- respondents of Hungarian nationality (26%),
- students (32%), as well as housewives, on maternity leave (32%),
- respondents with net monthly income of a household of Euro 1,201 – 1,500 (27%),
- respondents living in towns with 20 to 50 thousand population (33%), as well as 50 to 100 thousand population (26%),
- respondents from Trnava (33%), Trenčín (25%) and Žilina (27%) regions,
- respondents using internet on a daily basis (25%).
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Higher share of respondents who most trust the Slovak Government (19%) in terms of nuclear safety information, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- senior respondents aged 65+ (29%),
- respondents with primary education (26%),
- pensioners (27%), unemployed (25%),
- respondents with net monthly income of household of up to Euro 500 (26%), as well as Euro 801 – 1,000 (27%),
- respondents from the smallest communities – up to 2 thousand population (23%), as well as towns with 50 to 100 thousand population (26%),
- respondents from Trnava (22%), Žilina (22%) and Prešov (29%) regions,
- respondents less frequently using internet (24%), as well as respondents not using internet at all (26%).

Higher share of respondents who most trust the EU and its competent organizations (11%) in terms of nuclear safety information, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- entrepreneurs, sole traders (17%),
- respondents with net monthly income of household of Euro 1,801 or more (17%),

- respondents living in towns with more than 100 thousand population (16%),
- respondents from Bratislava (18%), Trenčín (19%) a Nitra (14%) regions.
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Higher share of respondents who most trust their friends and family (7%) in terms of nuclear safety information, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 65+ (11%),
- Respondents with primary education (12%),
- Respondents of Hungarian nationality (12%),
- Unemployed (13%),
- respondents with net monthly income of household up to Euro 500 (10%), as well as Euro 501 - 800 (11%),
- respondents living in communities with less than 2 thousand population (11%),
- respondents from Nitra (11%) and Žilina (10%) regions,
- respondents not using internet at all (10%).
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The most trustworthy entities in terms of providing information on nuclear safety according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents					
FOCUS, 8.4. – 14.4. 2019 Line % SAMPLE: 1,026 of respondents		National supervisory authority for nuclear safety	Internat. organiz. Dealing with nuclear technology	Nuclear power plant operators	Scientists
ENTIRE SAMPLE		59,6	38,0	32,3	25,7
SEX	Man	59,6	40,4	31,2	27,8
	Woman	59,7	35,7	33,3	23,8
AGE	18-24 years	50,5	38,8	30,1	26,2
	25-34 years	57,4	37,8	31,4	28,7
	35-44 years	61,5	41,8	31,3	27,9
	45-54 years	63,4	36,6	39,0	22,1
	55-64 years	63,4	39,6	26,2	19,5
	65+	58,1	33,5	34,6	28,8
EDUCATION	Primary education	51,8	29,9	30,7	23,4
	Secondary education without GCSE	58,0	37,8	32,9	24,1
	Secondary education with GCSE	57,3	37,8	31,8	28,9
	University education	70,8	43,8	33,3	23,7
NATIONALITY	Slovak	60,0	38,3	32,0	25,4
	Hungarian	57,0	39,8	38,7	23,7
	Other	57,1	28,6	23,8	38,1
EMPLOYMENT	Unskilled manual worker	64,3	45,2	31,0	26,2
	Skilled manual/operating worker	57,3	37,2	32,4	27,7
	Executive professional, clerk	59,7	38,9	31,0	29,6
	Creative professional	64,3	35,7	39,8	16,3
	Entrepreneur, sole trader	65,8	41,8	29,1	21,5
	Pensioner	59,3	36,1	33,6	25,3
	Student	45,9	37,8	27,0	27,0
	Housewife, maternity/parental leave	67,9	42,9	17,9	32,1
	Unemployed	53,1	37,5	34,4	18,8
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	do 500 €	49,0	35,3	33,3	17,6
	501 - 800 €	55,0	39,7	34,4	31,3
	801 – 1,000 €	57,4	34,4	39,3	23,0
	1,001 – 1,200 €	59,8	40,2	34,2	27,4
	1,201 – 1,500 €	61,8	37,7	25,5	22,5
	1,501 – 1,800 €	68,8	38,3	36,9	27,7
	1,801 € or more	60,6	41,0	30,3	27,7
	Does' t know, not stated	52,8	31,9	27,8	23,6
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITY	less than 2 thousand	52,0	36,3	30,7	17,6
	2 to 5 thousand	61,0	31,4	33,3	34,0
	5-20 thousand	67,4	47,7	43,0	28,5
	20-50 thousand	63,7	36,3	35,0	30,0
	50-100 thousand	76,4	34,0	23,6	26,4
	over 100 thousand	46,3	43,1	23,6	25,2
REGION	Bratislava	58,5	47,5	31,4	22,9
	Trnava	78,5	31,8	37,4	22,4
	Trenčín	46,1	36,5	24,3	31,3
	Nitra	62,9	35,6	28,8	29,5
	Žilina	66,7	42,4	42,4	29,5
	Banska Bystrica	64,8	41,6	32,8	26,4
	Prešov	57,0	29,1	28,5	21,9
	Košice	46,6	40,4	32,9	22,6
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	63,0	41,4	32,9	27,2
	Several times per week	51,6	39,1	26,7	21,7
	Less frequently	58,8	31,4	36,3	20,6
	Not at all	56,4	29,6	33,0	27,4

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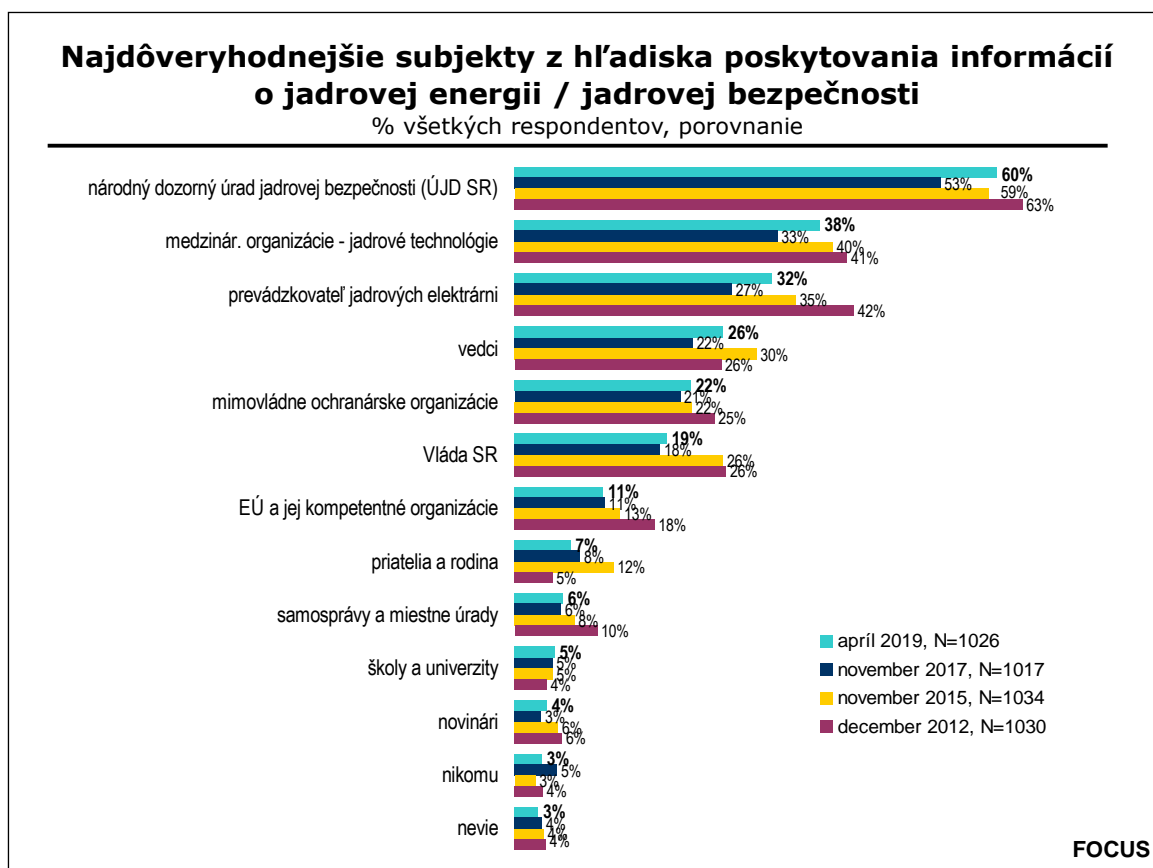
The most trustworthy entities in terms of nuclear safety information according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents					
FOCUS, April 8 – 14, 2019 Line % SAMPLE: 1,026 respondents		NGOs	Slovak Government	EU and its competent organizations	Friends, family
ENTIRE SAMPLE		21,9	18,6	10,5	7,2

SEX	Man	21,1	16,1	10,7	6,6
	Woman	22,7	21,0	10,4	7,8
AGE	18-24 years	27,2	18,4	9,7	8,7
	25-34 years	29,8	11,7	10,1	4,8
	35-44 years	26,4	15,9	10,1	5,8
	45-54 years	17,4	16,9	9,9	9,3
	55-64 years	18,3	20,1	14,0	4,3
	65 +	13,6	28,8	9,4	11,0
EDUCATION	Primary education	15,3	25,5	6,6	12,4
	Secondary education with GCSE	21,0	19,6	11,2	9,1
	Secondary education with GCSE	25,3	17,2	11,2	5,5
	University education	21,5	15,5	11,0	4,6
NATIONALITY	Slovak	21,7	19,3	10,5	6,6
	Hungarian	25,8	10,8	8,6	11,8
	Other	19,0	21,4	14,3	9,5
EMPLOYMENT	Unskilled manual worker	21,4	21,4	2,4	7,1
	Skilled manual/operating worker	23,3	14,6	9,9	6,7
	Executive professional, clerk	24,1	16,7	11,6	4,6
	Creative professional	22,4	17,3	9,2	8,2
	Entrepreneur, sole trader	22,8	13,9	16,5	7,6
	Pensioner	16,2	26,6	10,8	9,1
	Student	32,4	16,2	10,8	8,1
	Housewife, maternity/parental leave	32,1	10,7	7,1	3,6
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Unemployed	15,6	25,0	9,4	12,5
	Up to 500 €	13,7	25,5	11,8	9,8
	501 - 800 €	19,8	16,8	7,6	10,7
	801 – 1,000 €	20,5	27,0	13,1	5,7
	1,001 – 1,200 €	19,7	17,1	4,3	9,4
	1,201 – 1,500 €	26,5	20,1	12,3	6,9
	1,501 – 1,800 €	23,4	16,3	5,7	2,8
	1,801 € or more	21,3	13,8	17,0	5,3
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITY	Does' t know, not stated	23,6	18,1	8,3	12,5
	Less than 2 thousand	18,0	23,2	10,8	10,8
	2 to 5 thousand	23,9	15,1	7,5	5,0
	5-20 thousand	17,4	14,0	9,9	2,9
	20-50 thousand	32,5	18,8	6,9	8,1
	50-100 thousand	26,4	25,5	14,2	5,7
REGION	above 100 thousand	17,9	12,2	16,3	7,3
	Bratislava	17,8	14,4	17,8	3,4
	Trnava	32,7	22,4	3,7	2,8
	Trenčín	25,2	13,9	19,1	7,8
	Nitra	17,4	12,1	14,4	11,4
	Žilina	27,3	22,0	7,6	9,8
	Banska Bystrica	23,2	16,0	6,4	4,8
	Prešov	15,9	28,5	9,9	7,3
Use of Internet	Košice	19,2	17,8	6,2	8,9
	Daily	25,0	14,9	10,4	6,2
	Several times per week	21,7	20,5	9,3	9,3
	Less frequently	20,6	23,5	13,7	4,9
Not at all	12,8	26,3	10,1	10,1	

Compared to the last opinion poll in 2017, the credibility of the national supervisory authority for nuclear safety (ÚJD SR) has increased, by 7 percentage points (from 53% in the last polling in 2017 to the current 60%). Thus its credibility has “returned to the level“ of previous measurements in 2015 or 2012.

There has also been a renewed increase in credibility of international organizations dealing with nuclear technology (from 33% in 2017 to the current 38%), as well as operators of nuclear power plants in general (from 27% to 32%), and scientists (from 22% to 26%).

There were no significant movements in the credibility of other monitored entities in terms of providing information on nuclear energy or nuclear safety.



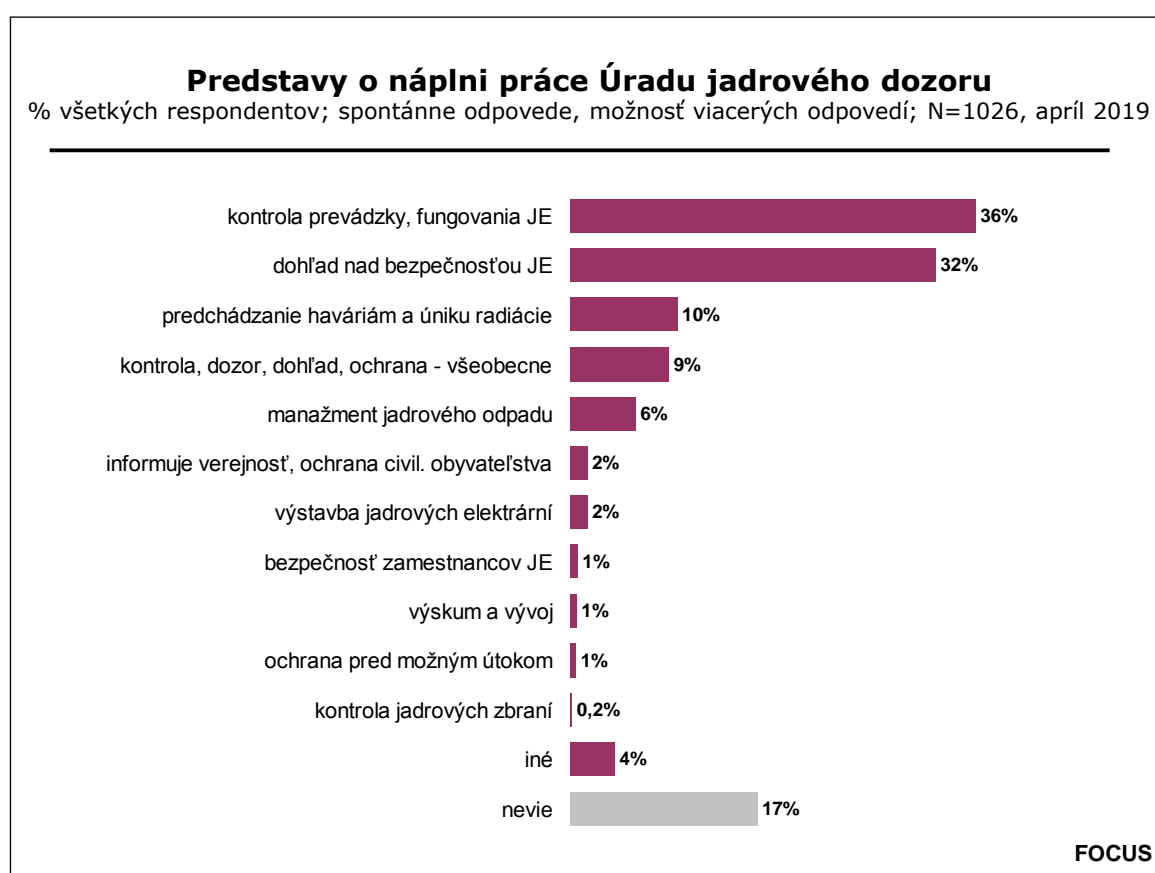
3. IDEAS ABOUT THE WORK OF NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY

In spontaneous answers to the question, what is the work of ÚJD or what ÚJD is dealing with, most frequently, there were responses related to the control of operation or functioning of nuclear power plants (36%). Responses accentuating oversight of nuclear power plants safety were stated by a comparatively high proportion of respondents (32%).

With regard to the work of ÚJD, definitions such as prevention of accidents in nuclear power plants, release of radiation (10%) follow at a considerable distance; inspection, supervision, oversight and protection in general (9%) and nuclear waste management (6%).

To a lesser extent, the following responses appeared: public information, protection of the civilian population (2%); construction of nuclear power plants (2%); supervising the safety of staff in nuclear power plants (1%); R&D (1%), further also protection of power plants against possible attack (0.5%) and nuclear weapons control (0.2%).

Less than one fifth of respondents (17%) have no idea about the work of ÚJD.



A higher proportion of respondents, who spontaneously mentioned control of operation, functioning of NPPs (36%) as the job of ÚJD, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 18-24 (41%), as well as 35-44 years (40%),
- Respondents with secondary education with GCSE (39%),
- Unskilled manual workers (41%); housewives, at maternity leave (46%),
- respondents with net monthly income of the household of Euro 1,501-1,800 (42%),
- respondents living in villages and towns with 5 to 20 thousand inhabitants (41%), as well as towns with 50 to 100 thousand inhabitants (44%),
- respondents from Prešov region (40%).
-
-

A higher proportion of respondents, who spontaneously mentioned supervision of safety of NPPs (32%) as the job of ÚJD, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 25-34 (38%), as well as 45-54 years (35%),
- Respondents with university education (40%),
- Creative professionals (39%); entrepreneurs, sole traders (38%); students (35%); housewives, on maternity leave (36%),
- respondents with net monthly income of a household of Euro 1,001 – 1,200 (36%), Euro 1,200 – 1,500 (39%), as well as Euro 1,501-1,800 (36%),
- respondents living in villages and towns with 5 to 20 thousand inhabitants (38%), 20 to 50 thousand inhabitants (35%),
- respondents from Bratislava (48%) and Banská Bystrica regions (38%),
- respondents using internet on a daily basis (36%).
-
-

A higher proportion of respondents, who spontaneously mentioned inspection, oversight in general (10%) as the job of ÚJD, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- students (16%),
- respondents living in towns with 20 to 50 thousand inhabitants (15%)
- respondents from Trenčín region (14%).
-
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A higher proportion of respondents, who have no idea about the work of ÚJD (17%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents with elementary education (39%),
- Unskilled manual workers (24%), students (22%), housewives, on maternity leave (25%),
- Respondents with the lowest net monthly income of a household – up to Euro 500 (29%),
- Respondents from Prešov (23%) and Košice (20%) regions,
- Respondents using internet several times a week (22%), as well as those, who do not use it at all (24%).
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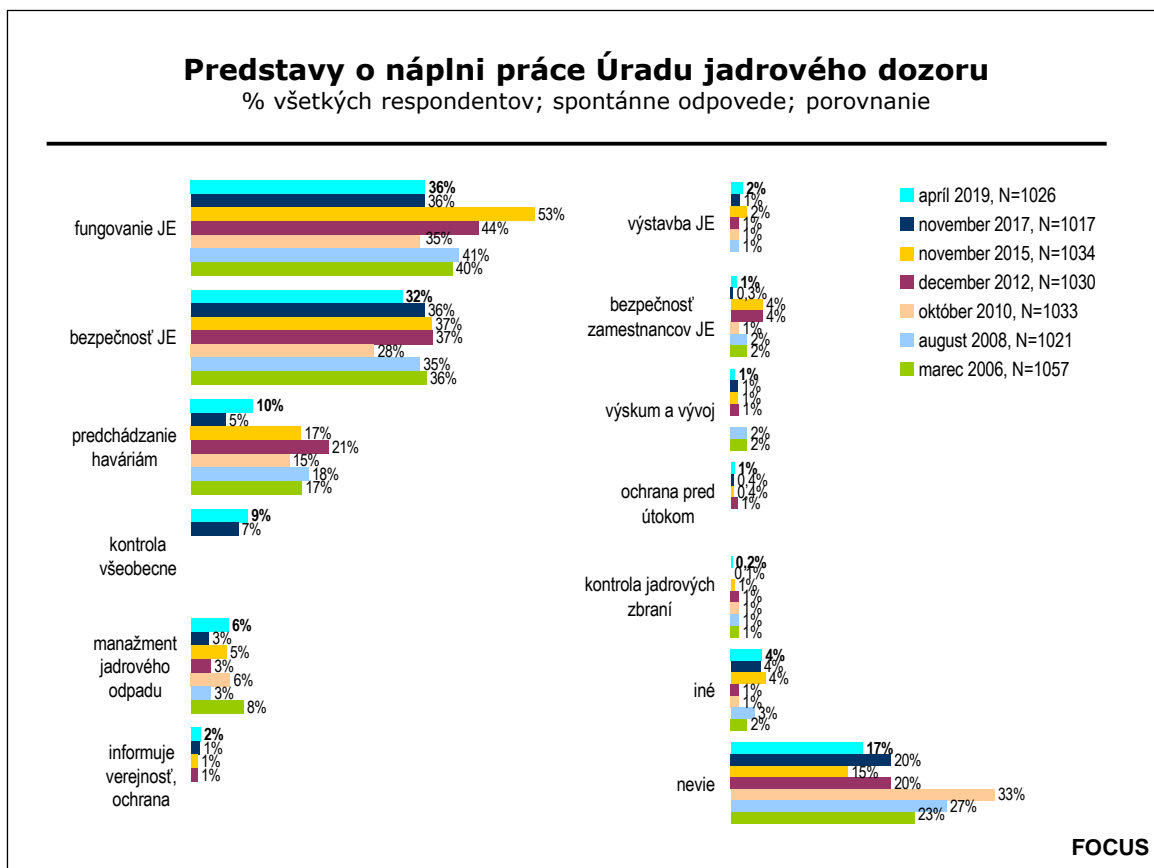
Selected ideas about the work of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents					
FOCUS, 8.4. – 14.4. 2019 Line % SAMPLE: 1,026 respondents		Control of operation, functioning of NPPs	Oversight of safety of NPPs	Inspection, oversight in general	Does not know
WHOLE SAMPLE		35,8	32,3	9,5	16,5
SEX	Man	38,0	31,8	9,7	15,3
	woman	33,6	32,7	9,3	17,6
AGE	18-24 years	40,8	22,3	9,7	17,5
	25-34 years	35,1	38,3	6,4	18,1
	35-44 years	40,4	34,1	11,5	14,4
	45-54 years	33,1	34,9	9,3	15,7
	55-64 years	30,5	29,9	10,4	16,5
	65 +	35,6	29,3	9,4	17,3
EDUCATION	Elementary	29,2	21,9	7,3	29,9

	Secondary without GCSE	35,7	29,7	9,8	18,2
	Secondary with GCSE	39,3	33,6	8,6	14,3
	University	33,8	39,7	11,9	9,6
NATIONALITY	Slovak	35,9	32,8	9,4	15,8
	Hungarian	34,4	32,3	9,7	17,2
	Other	35,7	21,4	9,5	28,6
JOB	unskilled manual worker	40,5	21,4	4,8	23,8
	Skilled manual /oper. worker	36,8	28,9	8,3	17,4
	executive professional, clerk	37,5	32,4	9,7	14,8
	Creative professional	28,6	38,8	13,3	13,3
	Entrepreneur, sole trader	36,7	38,0	6,3	12,7
	Pensioner	34,9	32,8	10,0	16,2
	Student	29,7	35,1	16,2	21,6
	Housewives, maternity/parental leave	46,4	35,7	7,1	25,0
	Unemployed	34,4	28,1	9,4	18,8
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 500 €	31,4	17,6	2,0	29,4
	501 - 800 €	30,5	31,3	12,2	19,1
	801 - 1,000 €	37,7	27,0	8,2	19,7
	1,001 - 1,200 €	36,8	35,9	9,4	13,7
	1,201 - 1,500 €	34,8	39,2	11,3	16,7
	1,501 - 1,800 €	41,8	35,5	9,2	9,9
	1,801 € and more	34,6	30,3	9,0	16,5
	Does not know, not stated	37,5	26,4	8,3	13,9
POPULATION of MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thousand	35,9	29,7	6,5	18,0
	2 to 5 thousand	31,4	31,4	12,6	17,6
	5-20 thousand	40,7	38,4	11,0	12,8
	20-50 thousand	30,0	35,0	15,0	18,8
	50-100 thousand	44,3	29,2	6,6	10,4
	over 100 thousand	34,1	30,1	5,7	18,7
REGION	Bratislava	31,4	47,5	11,0	14,4
	Trnava	37,4	33,6	11,2	12,1
	Trenčín	35,7	31,3	13,9	13,0
	Nitra	34,8	33,3	7,6	18,9
	Žilina	36,4	31,1	6,8	12,1
	Banska Bystrica	31,2	38,4	8,0	16,0
	Prešov	40,4	22,5	9,9	22,5
	Košice	37,7	24,7	8,2	19,9
Use of internet	Daily	37,3	36,1	9,8	13,4
	Several time a week	36,0	26,1	8,7	21,7
	Less frequently	34,3	33,3	8,8	12,7
	Not at all	31,3	24,6	9,5	24,0

Compared to the findings from the latest opinion poll, there have been only slight changes in the ideas about the work of ÚJD. Two main areas of activity of this organization – operation and safety of nuclear power plants – continue to be spontaneously stated most frequently. The frequency of stating the first area of activity – operation of nuclear power plants – remained unchanged and spontaneously stated as in 2017 by up to 36% of respondents. On the other hand, the second main area of interest – safety of nuclear power plants has slightly decreased: from 36% in 2017 to the current 32%.

Compared to the last opinion poll (2017) there has been an increase in responses “prevention of accidents“ (from 5% in 2017 to the current 10%) and “nuclear waste management“ (from 3% in 2017 to the current 6%).

The share of respondents, who were unable to say what is the work of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority remains very similar to the one from the latest opinion polls – 20% in 2012 and in 2017, or 15% in 2015, currently, in 2019 it is 17% of respondents.

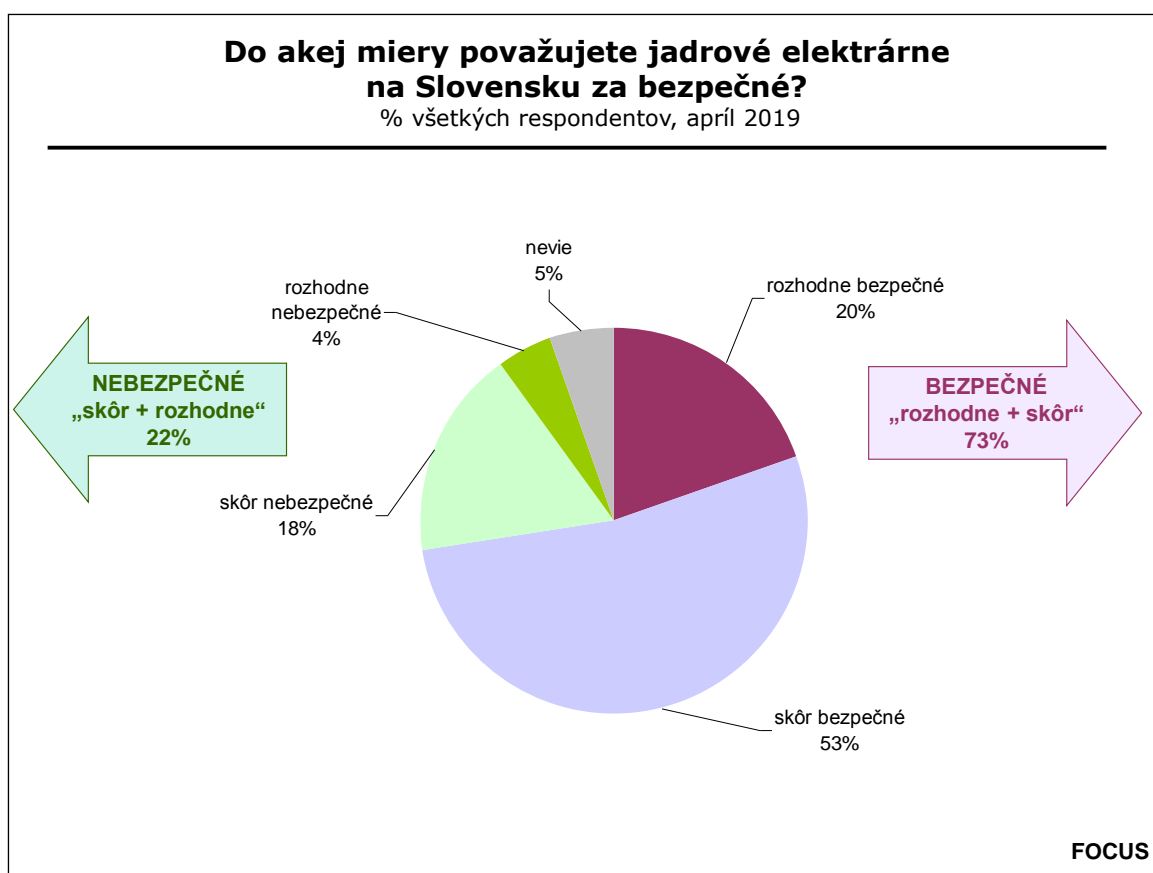


4. OPINIONS ABOUT THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA

The Slovak public opinion prevails that the Slovak nuclear power plants are safe. Almost three quarters of the population (73%) are in favour of this view, with 20% of respondents believing that nuclear power plants in Slovakia are “definitely safe“ and 53% of respondents believe that they are “rather safe“.

More than one fifth of respondents (22%) are of the opposite opinion, that the Slovak nuclear power plants are not safe. With 18% of respondents believing that they are “rather unsafe“ and 4% of respondents is convinced that they are “definitely unsafe“.

5% of respondents could not comment on this question.



A higher proportion of respondents, who consider the Slovak nuclear power plants to be (definitely + rather) safe (73%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

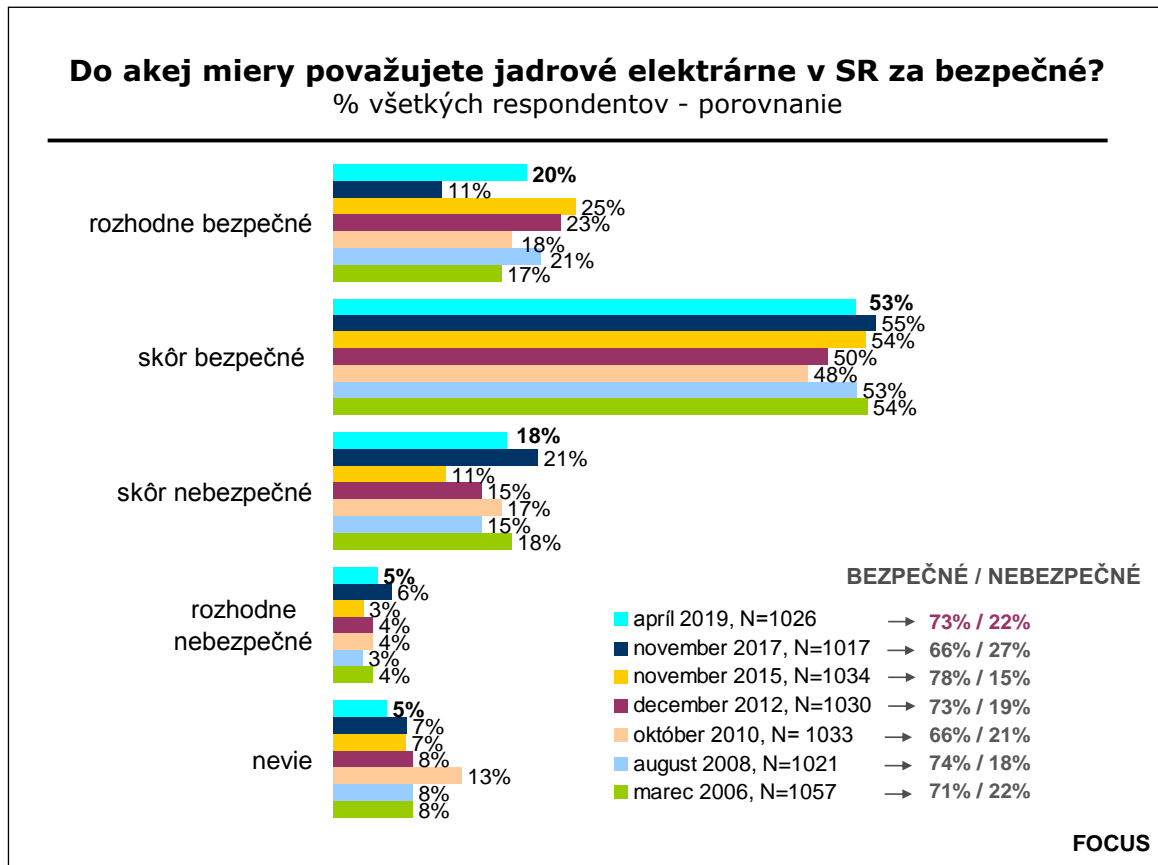
- Respondents aged 35-44 (77%),
- Respondents with university education (78%),
- Unskilled manual workers (76%), creative professionals (82%), entrepreneurs, sole traders (77%), students (78%),
- respondents with higher net monthly income per household, Euro 1,501-1,800 (77%), as well as Euro 1,801 and more (81%),
- respondents from Trnava (86%), Žilina (77%) regions,
- respondents using internet on a daily basis (76%).

On the contrary, a higher proportion of respondents, who consider the Slovak nuclear power plants as (rather + definitely) unsafe (22%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents with lower level of education: primary (29%) and secondary without GCSE (26%),
- respondents of Hungarian nationality (30%),
- pensioners (25%), housewives or on maternity leave (32%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household up to Euro 500 (35%), Euro 501-800 (28%),
- respondents living in towns with 50 to 100 thousand inhabitants (26%),
- respondents from Bratislava (29%), Nitra (32%) regions,
- respondents using internet less frequently (27%), as well as those, who do not use it at all (27%).

Opinions on the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 8.4. – 14.4. 2019 Line % SAMPLE: 1,026 respondents		To what extent do you consider nuclear power plants in Slovakia safe? In your opinion, they are ...		
		definitely + rather safe	rather + definitely unsafe	Don't know
WHOLE SAMPLE		72,5	22,1	5,4
SEX	man	73,0	22,1	4,8
	woman	72,0	22,1	5,9
AGE	18-24 years	71,8	21,4	6,8
	25-34 years	70,7	22,9	6,4
	35-44 years	76,9	20,2	2,9
	45-54 years	71,5	21,5	7,0
	55-64 years	73,2	22,0	4,9
	65 +	70,2	24,6	5,2
EDUCATION	Primary	64,2	28,5	7,3
	Secondary without GCSE	68,5	25,5	5,9
	Secondary with GCSE	75,3	19,5	5,2
	University	78,1	18,3	3,7
NATIONALITY	Slovak	73,5	21,4	5,1
	Hungarian	62,4	30,1	7,5
	Other	73,8	19,0	7,1
JOB	Unskilled manual worker	76,2	11,9	11,9
	skilled manual/oper. worker	70,8	23,3	5,9
	Executive professional, clerk	71,3	23,1	5,6
	Creative professional	81,6	15,3	3,1
	Entrepreneur, sole trader	77,2	19,0	3,8
	Pensioner	69,7	24,9	5,4
	Student	78,4	18,9	2,7
	housewives, maternity/parental leave	64,3	32,1	3,6
	Unemployed	71,9	21,9	6,3
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 500 €	56,9	35,3	7,8
	501 - 800 €	67,2	28,2	4,6
	801 – 1,000 €	70,5	23,8	5,7
	1,001 – 1,200 €	71,8	21,4	6,8
	1,201 – 1,500 €	73,0	22,1	4,9
	1,501 – 1,800 €	77,3	17,7	5,0
	1,801 € and more	80,9	16,5	2,7
Does not know, not stated	65,3	23,6	11,1	
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thousand	71,6	22,9	5,6
	2 to 5 thousand	71,1	23,9	5,0
	5-20 thousand	74,4	21,5	4,1
	20-50 thousand	74,4	19,4	6,3
	50-100 thousand	69,8	25,5	4,7
	over 100 thousand	74,0	19,5	6,5
REGION	Bratislava	68,6	28,8	2,5
	Trnava	86,0	12,1	1,9
	Trenčín	68,7	21,7	9,6
	Nitra	64,4	31,8	3,8
	Žilina	76,5	20,5	3,0
	Banska Bystrica	73,6	23,2	3,2
	Prešov	72,2	24,5	3,3
	Košice	71,9	13,7	14,4
Use of Internet	Daily	76,4	20,0	3,6
	Several times a week	68,9	21,7	9,3
	Less frequently	68,6	26,5	4,9
	Not at all	65,4	26,8	7,8

Compared to the last opinion poll in 2017, the situation in perception of safety of nuclear power plants has changed – in particular, there has been an increase in respondents, who consider Slovak nuclear power plants as safe (from 66% in 2017 to 73% this year). The share of supporters of the opinion that the Slovak nuclear power plants are “definitely” safe has increase the most, by up to 9 percentage points (from 11% in 2017 to the current 20%).

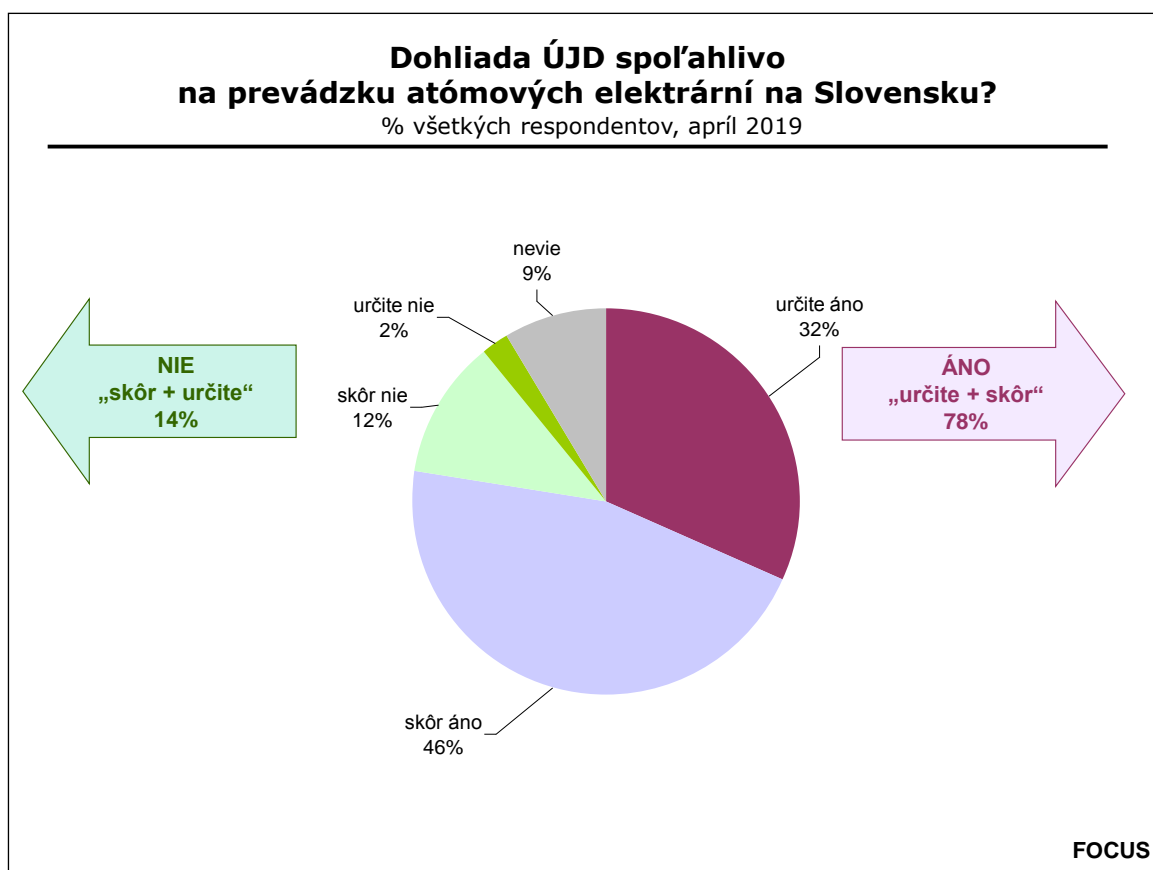


5. OVERSIGHT BY ÚJD OF THE OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA

According to the majority of respondents (78%), the Nuclear Regulatory Authority reliably supervises the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia. One third of respondents (32%) are “definitely” in favour of this opinion and almost half of respondents (46%) are “rather” supporting it.

The opposite view, i.e. that ÚJD does not reliably supervise the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia is held by 14% of respondents. 12% of respondents think “rather” and 2% of respondents “definitely” think it.

9% of respondents could not comment on this question.



A higher proportion of respondents, who agree (definitely + rather) with the opinion that ÚJD reliably supervises the operation of nuclear power plants (78%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 35-44 (81%), as well as 45-54 (82%),
- respondents with university education (85%),
- creative professionals (84%); entrepreneurs, sole traders (84%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household of Euro 1,501-1,800 (83%), as well as Euro 1,801 and more (84%),
- respondents living in villages and towns with the population of 5 to 20 thousand (81%), as well as towns with 50 to 100 thousand population (83%),
- respondents from Trnava (91%), Žilina (86%) and Banská Bystrica (81%) regions,
- respondents using internet on a daily basis (81%).

A higher proportion of respondents, who disagree (rather + definitely) with this opinion (14%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

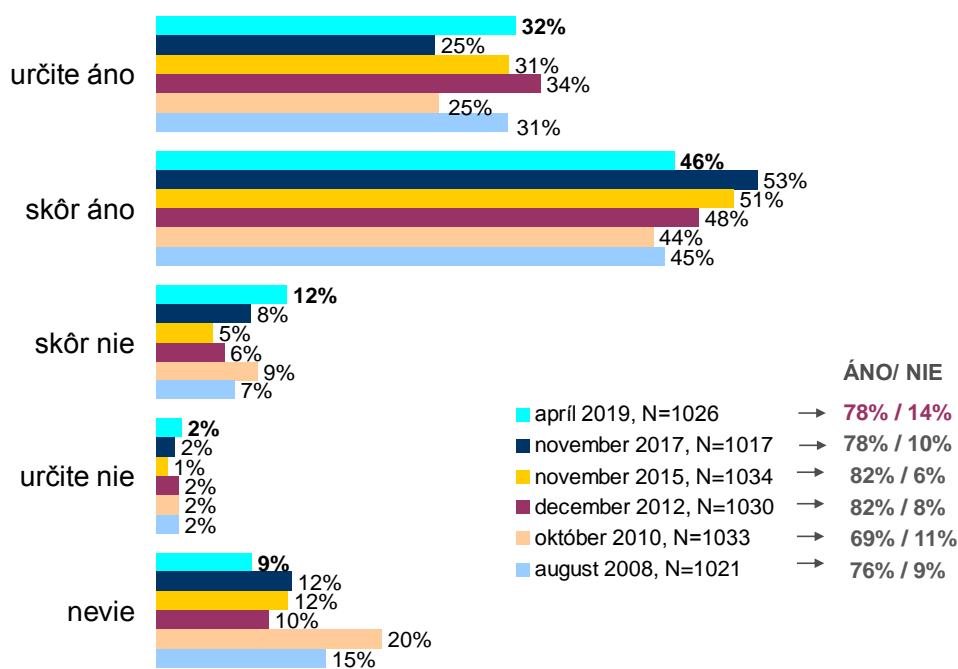
- respondents aged 18-24 (18%),
- respondents with lower level education: primary (20%), secondary without GCSE (18%)
- skilled manual, operating workers (18%), housewives or on maternity leave (21%)
- respondents with net monthly income per household up to Euro 500 (20%), as well as Euro 501-800 (19%), Euro 1,001-1,200 (21%),
- respondents from Bratislava (23%) and Prešov (18%) regions,
- respondents using internet less frequently (19%).

Opinions on the oversight of ÚJD in Slovakia according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 8 – 14 April 2019 Line % SAMPLE: 1,026 respondents		What do you think, does Nuclear Regulatory Authority oversees the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia reliably?		
		definitely + rather yes	rather + definitely no	Does not know
WHOLE SAMPLE		77,6	13,9	8,5
SEX	Man	77,3	14,1	8,7
	Woman	77,9	13,8	8,3
AGE	18-24 years	70,9	17,5	11,7
	25-34 years	76,1	13,3	10,6
	35-44 years	80,8	14,4	4,8
	45-54 years	82,0	12,2	5,8
	55-64 years	74,4	16,5	9,1
	65 +	78,0	11,5	10,5
EDUCATION	Primary	68,6	19,7	11,7
	Secondary without GCSE	73,4	18,2	8,4
	Secondary with GCSE	79,4	12,0	8,6
	University	85,4	8,2	6,4
NATIONALITY	Slovak	78,0	13,6	8,4
	Hungarian	74,2	16,1	9,7
	Other	76,2	16,7	7,1
JOB	Unskilled manual worker	76,2	14,3	9,5
	Skilled manual/oper. worker	75,5	17,8	6,7
	Executive professional, clerk	78,2	12,5	9,3
	Creative professional	83,7	10,2	6,1
	Entrepreneur, sole trader	83,5	10,1	6,3
	Pensioner	75,9	13,3	10,8
	Student	75,7	10,8	13,5
	Housewives, maternity/parental leave	71,4	21,4	7,1
	Unemployed	78,1	15,6	6,3
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 500 €	66,7	19,6	13,7
	501 - 800 €	75,6	19,1	5,3
	801 – 1,000 €	75,4	13,1	11,5
	1,001 - 1 200 €	70,9	21,4	7,7
	1,201 - 1 500 €	77,9	13,7	8,3
	1,501 - 1 800 €	83,0	7,8	9,2
	1,801 € and more	84,0	12,2	3,7
	Does not know, not stated	75,0	6,9	18,1
POPULATION in MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thousand	73,2	17,3	9,5
	2 to 5 thousand	79,2	13,2	7,5
	5-20 thousand	80,8	11,0	8,1
	20-50 thousand	79,4	10,6	10,0
	50-100 thousand	83,0	12,3	4,7
	over 100 thousand	74,8	16,3	8,9
REGION	Bratislava	72,0	22,9	5,1
	Trnava	90,7	8,4	,9
	Trenčín	72,2	14,8	13,0
	Nitra	71,2	16,7	12,1
	Žilina	85,6	7,6	6,8
	Banska Bystrica	80,8	15,2	4,0
	Prešov	77,5	17,9	4,6
	Košice	72,6	8,2	19,2
Use of internet	Daily	80,5	12,7	6,8
	Several times per week	72,7	13,0	14,3
	Less frequently	75,5	18,6	5,9
	Not at all	73,7	16,2	10,1

The tendency of a high proportion of those who believe that ÚJD supervises reliably continues. As in 2017, more than three quarters of respondents (78%) are of this opinion.

This year, the share of respondents, who believe that ÚJD oversee the operation “definitely“ reliably has increased by 7 percentage points compared to 2017.

Dohliada ÚJD spoľahlivo na prevádzku atómových elektrární v SR? % všetkých respondentov - porovnanie



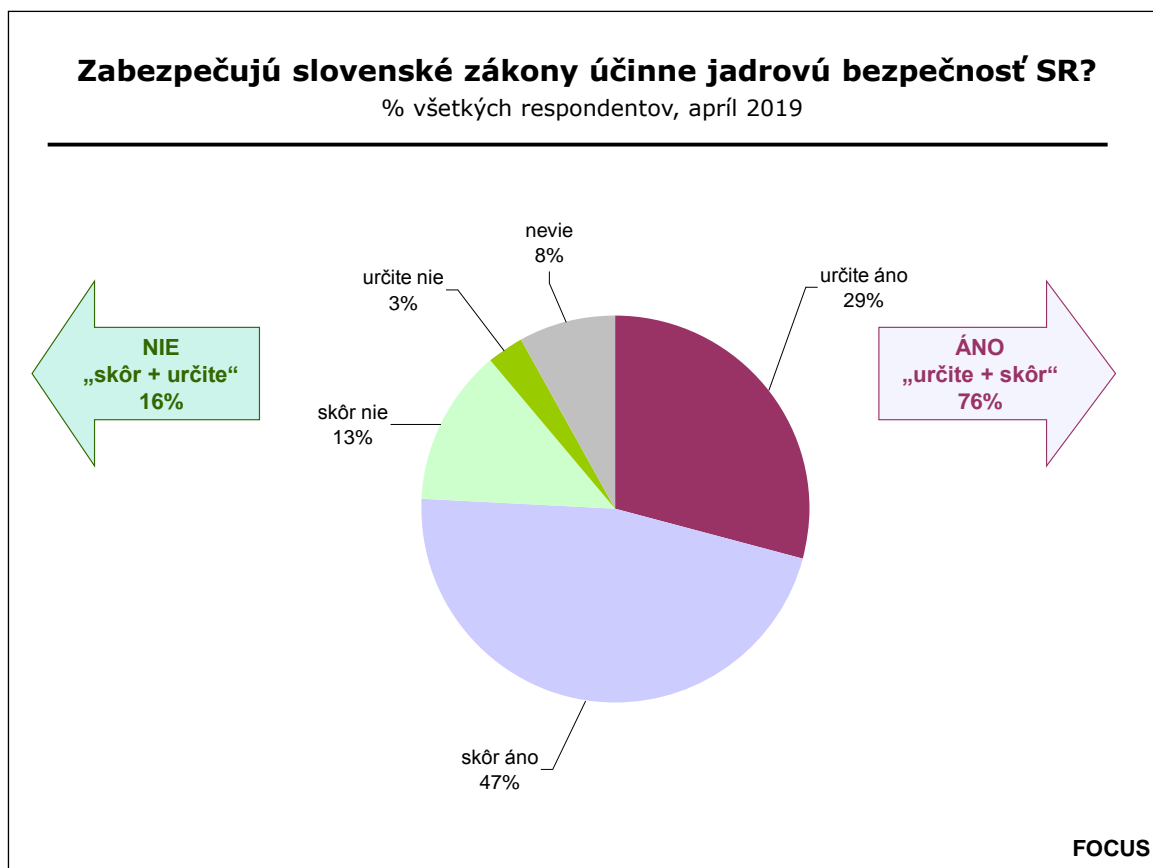
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6. LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA

Three quarters of the Slovak population (76%) believe that the Slovak laws effectively ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia. 29% of respondents believe “definitely” yes and 47% of respondents believe “rather” yes.

16% of respondents disagree with this view, while 13% of respondents “rather” disagree and 3% of respondents “definitely” disagree.

8% of respondents could not judge this question.



A higher proportion of respondents, who agree with the view that the Slovak laws effectively (definitely + rather) ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia (76%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 35-44 (81%),
- Respondents with university education (83%),
- Creative professionals (85%), entrepreneurs, sole traders (82%),
- Respondents with net monthly income per household: Euro 1,201 – 1,500 (79%), as well as Euro 1,801 and more (83%),
- Respondents living in towns with a population of 50 to 100 thousand (82%),
- respondents from Trnava (90%) and Žilina (80%) regions,
- respondents using internet on a daily basis (80%).

A higher proportion of respondents, who disagree with this view (rather + definitely) (16%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

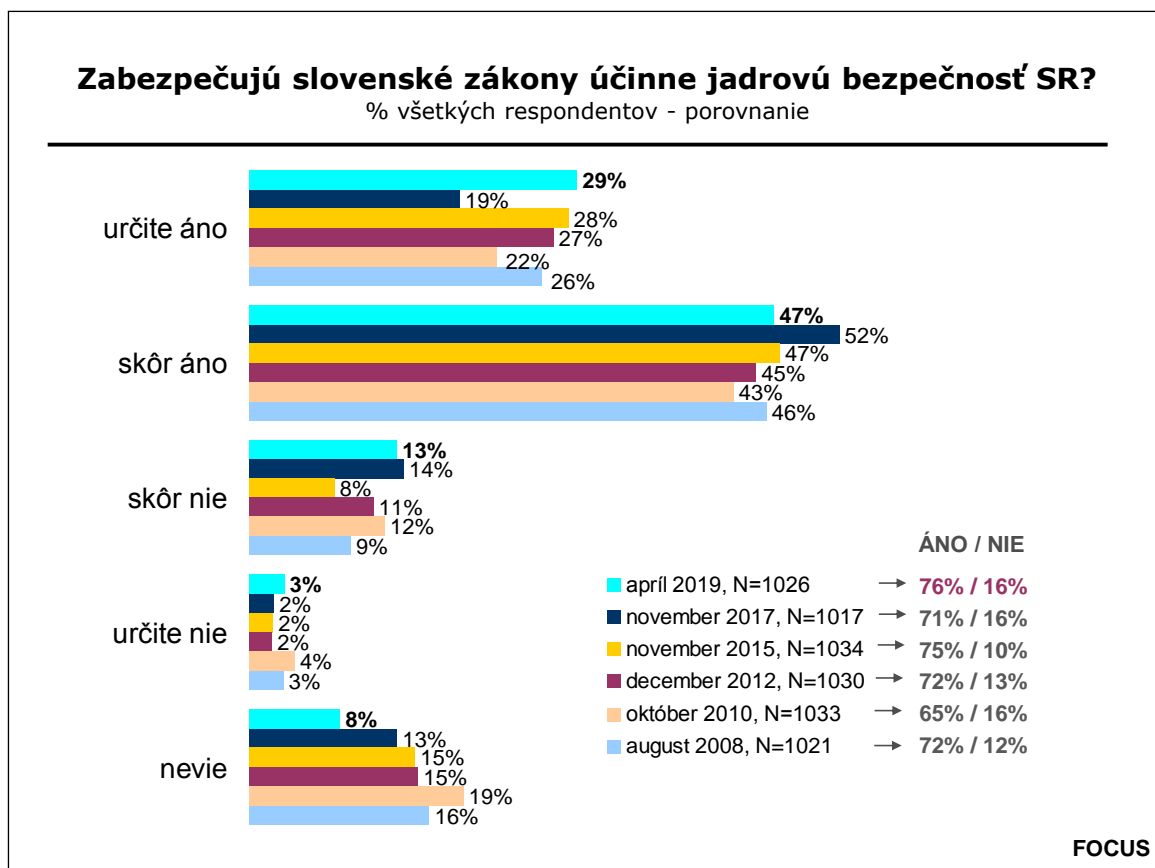
- respondents aged 18-24 (22%),
- respondents with lower level education: primary (21%), secondary without GCSE (19%),
- respondents of Hungarian nationality (19%),
- respondents with the lowest net monthly income per household: up to Euro 500 (22%), as well as Euro 501-800 (21%) and Euro 1,001-1,200 (23%),
- respondents from Bratislava (21%), Nitra (22%) and Prešov (19%) regions,
- respondents using internet less frequently (24%).

Opinions on the legislative support for nuclear safety in Slovakia According to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 8.4. – 14.4. 2019 Line % SAMPLE: 1,026 respondents		What do you think, do the Slovak laws provide for effective support for nuclear safety in Slovakia?		
		definitely + rather yes	rather + definitely no	Does not know
WHOLE SAMPLE		75,7	16,2	8,1
SEX	Man	73,0	17,7	9,3
	Woman	78,3	14,7	7,0
AGE	18-24 years	66,0	22,3	11,7
	25-34 years	74,5	16,5	9,0
	35-44 years	80,8	14,4	4,8
	45-54 years	76,2	14,0	9,9
	55-64 years	76,2	17,1	6,7
	65 +	75,9	15,7	8,4
EDUCATION	Primary	66,4	21,2	12,4
	Secondary without GCSE	71,7	19,2	9,1
	Secondary with GCSE	78,1	14,6	7,3
	University	82,6	11,9	5,5
NATIONALITY	Slovak	76,5	15,8	7,6
	Hungarian	69,9	19,4	10,8
	Other	71,4	16,7	11,9
JOB	Unskilled manual worker	71,4	16,7	11,9
	skilled manual /oper. worker	73,5	17,0	9,5
	Executive professional, clerk	73,6	17,6	8,8
	Creative professional	84,7	11,2	4,1
	Entrepreneur, sole trader	82,3	12,7	5,1
	Pensioner	75,1	16,2	8,7
	Student	78,4	13,5	8,1
	Housewives, maternity/parental leave	71,4	28,6	
	Unemployed	75,0	15,6	9,4
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 500 €	66,7	21,6	11,8
	501 - 800 €	73,3	20,6	6,1
	801 – 1,000 €	72,1	16,4	11,5
	1,001 – 1,200 €	68,4	23,1	8,5
	1,201 – 1,500 €	78,9	14,7	6,4
	1,501 – 1,800 €	77,3	14,9	7,8
	1,801 € and more	83,0	11,7	5,3
	Does not know, not stated	73,6	11,1	15,3
POPULATION IN MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thousand	72,2	18,6	9,2
	2 to 5 thousand	74,8	16,4	8,8
	5-20 thousand	77,3	15,1	7,6
	20-50 thousand	76,9	13,8	9,4
	50-100 thousand	82,1	15,1	2,8
	over 100 thousand	76,4	15,4	8,1
REGION	Bratislava	72,9	21,2	5,9
	Trnava	89,7	9,3	,9
	Trenčín	72,2	14,8	13,0
	Nitra	68,9	22,0	9,1
	Žilina	80,3	15,2	4,5
	Banská Bystrica	76,8	17,6	5,6
	Prešov	76,8	18,5	4,6
	Košice	70,5	10,3	19,2
Use of Internet	Daily	79,5	15,1	5,5
	Several times per week	70,2	13,7	16,1
	Less frequently	68,6	23,5	7,8
	Not at all	72,6	17,9	9,5

Compared to the previous opinion poll (2017), in the current polling there has been an increase in supporters of the view that the Slovak laws effectively ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia. Their share currently represents 76% of respondents, while two years ago it was 71% of respondents.

The category of supporters of the view that the Slovak laws “definitely” ensure effectively nuclear safety in Slovakia has strengthened by ten percentage points – currently it is 29%, in 2017 it was 19%.

Compared to the last measurement, there was also a slight decrease in the category of undecided respondents: while in 2017, 13% of respondents could not answer the question, this year it was 8%.



FIRST LEVEL DATA CLASSIFICATION

All data in the tables are given in percentages

Number of respondents: 1,026

Data collection: 8 – 14 April 2019

1. Which organization, in your opinion, controls the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia? Please, provide the name of this organization. Spontaneous answers. Just one answer.

Fully correct answer (Nuclear Regulatory Authority)	11,6
Almost correct answer (with minor inaccuracies) (Nuclear Safety Authority; Nuclear Regulator, Nuclear Authority; Authority for Nuclear Regulation; Authority for Nuclear Safety; Authority for oversight of nuclear power plants; Authority for nuclear regulation; ...)	7,5
Approximate answer (Authority for supervision of nuclear power plants; Authority for supervision of nuclear energy sector; Authority for control of NPPs; Safety for NPPs; Nuclear Safety; Control of NPPs; State Authority for control of NPPs; Nuclear Energy Sector Authority; Organization for control of NPPs; Authority for nuclear energy sector; Organization for safety of NPPs; Institute for nuclear control;...)	10,7
Wrong answer (Government Office; Government and Parliament; European Union; European Commission; JAVYS; VÚJE; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Economy; President; Authority for Regulation; SAV; State, Greenpeace; IAEA; the Green Party; Slovenské elektrárne; Enel; Opec; the power plant itself; Nuclear Police; Environmental department; conservationists; ...)	22,5
Don't know	47,7

2. Which three of the following entities would you trust the most when it comes to providing information about nuclear energy, especially on nuclear safety? I will read the entire list first, and then select a maximum of three entities that you would most trust..

National regulator for nuclear safety (Nuclear Regulatory Authority of SR)	59,6
International organizations dealing with nuclear technology (e.g. International Atomic Energy Agency)	38,0
Operators of nuclear power plants	32,3
Scientists	25,7
NGOs (e.g. Greenpeace)	21,9
Slovak Government	18,6
European Union and its competent organizations	10,5
Friends and family	7,2
Local governments and local authorities	6,4
Schools and universities	5,2
Journalists (TV, radio, printed press)	4,3
Other (VUJE)	0,1
Nobody	3,4
Don't know	3,4

3. What do you think, what is the job description of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority or what the Nuclear Regulatory Authority deals with? Spontaneous answers – multiple answers possible.

Control of operation of nuclear power plants (NPPs) (controls the operation and condition of NPPs; supervises the correct management of NPPs; monitoring of NPPs; inspection of nuclear facilities; checking compliance with regulation in this field; revisions of technical condition; supervises the proper operation of NPPs, to make sure that everything is OK; control of all components of NPPs; monitor the operation of the power plant; control over the processor, to prevent failure or leakage; controls compliance with regulations, checks the condition of reactors; inspection of cores; inspection of turbine reactors and in the event of malfunction, stopping a particular unit; ...)	35,8
Supervision over the safety of NPPs (checks compliance with safety standards in NPPs; controls the safety of operation of NPPs; provides state supervision of nuclear safety of NPPs; supervises the safe operation of NPPs; check nuclear safety to ensure that all conditions are met in order not to endanger people; whether all safety criteria are fulfilled; supervises safety regulations; whether the nuclear power plant is not before a disaster; supervises that the power plants operate properly so that there is no threat of an explosion; sees to it that there is no disaster; ...)	32,3
Prevention of accidents / leakage of radiation into the surrounding environment (makes measurements in nuclear power plants; they make some measurements whether there is any threat; checks samples; it is in charge of making measurements of radiation levels; inspects radioactive waste; performs checks to avoid endangering the population, environment; probably making control calculations, control measurements; watches for radiation leaks; pays attention to harmfulness for the environment; checks compliance with emission standards; radiation control; monitors what they release into the air; monitors whether there are elevated values of harmful substances in the vicinity of the power plant, so as not to have negative impact on the health of people; ...)	9,5
Inspection, supervision, oversight, protection, control - general	8,7
Nuclear waste management (controls movements and management of nuclear materials; disposal of nuclear waste; nuclear waste security; inspects management of nuclear fuel; regulation of radioactive material; supervision and control of nuclear waste; ...)	5,8
Public information, protection of civilian population (protects people and the environment from radiation in different ways; protection against radiation; take care of safety of people; protect the population; proposes solutions for effective protection; ...)	1,5
Construction of nuclear power plants (supervises construction of NPPs; takes decisions about activities and construction; controls that the construction of Mochovce is carried out according to the strictest safety rules; supervises the construction of nuclear power plants; approves design, processes, construction; checks whether construction is carried out in accordance with regulations and laws; checks that all safety measures are observed during construction;...)	1,5
Safety of staff of NPPs (care for workers who work there whether they have undergone medical examinations; takes care of power plant employees; safety at work; takes care of workers who work there; ...)	0,7
R&D (research; nuclear program; monitors the possibility and impact of nuclear energy sector on Slovakia; development and control of energy sector – nuclear energy; conducts surveys, research, experiments; new research;...)	0,6
Protection against possible attack (protects nuclear power plants against attacks; supervision of physical protection of nuclear facilities; physical protection of facilities; physical protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials;...)	0,5
Nuclear weapons control (nuclear weapons supervision; supervision over some weapons)	0,2
Other answer (it results from the name; what they have in their name; nuclear regulation; controls nuclear supervision; nature protection; controls power plants; provides for security of Slovakia; guarding ammunition; responsibility for nuclear power plants; quality life on our mother earth; controls nuclear policy; controls the entire nuclear system, communicates with foreign countries; authority performing nuclear supervision in Slovakia; everything relating to power plants; covers the flaws of nuclear power plants; ...)	3,9
Does not know	16,5

4. To what extent do you consider nuclear power plants in Slovakia safe? They are – in your opinion:

Definitely safe	19,6
Rather safe	52,9
Rather unsafe	17,6
Definitely unsafe	4,5
Don't know	5,4

5. What do you think, does the Nuclear Regulatory Authority supervise the operation of NPPs in Slovakia reliably?

Certainly yes	31,8
Rather yes	45,8
Rather not	11,6
Certainly not	2,3
Don't know	8,5

6. What do you think, do the Slovak laws provide effective support for nuclear safety of Slovakia?

Certainly yes	29,1
Rather yes	46,6
Rather not	13,1
Certainly not	3,1
Don't know	8,1

RESPONDENTS DATA

R1. SEX

Man	48,4
Woman	51,6

R2. AGE

18 – 24 years	10,0
25 - 34 years	18,3
35 – 44 years	20,3
45 – 54 years	16,8
55 – 64 years	16,0
65 +	18,6

R4. EDUCATION /highest completed/

Primary	13,4
Secondary without GCSE (apprentice)	27,9
Secondary with GCSE	37,4
University	21,3

R5. NATIONALITY

Slovak	86,8
Hungarian	9,1
Other	4,1

R6. MAIN JOB /work activity, from which the respondent has decisive income/

unskilled or manual worker in agriculture, industry, services	4,1
Skilled manual worker / operat. or staff in services and trade	24,7
Executive professional / lower clerk, clerk	21,1
Creative professional (with university degree)	9,6
Entrepreneur, sole trader	7,7
Pensioner	23,5
Student	3,6
Housewives or on maternity/parental leave	2,7
Unemployed	3,1

R7. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

One	8,3
Two	28,8
Three	23,3
Four	26,6
Five +	13,1

R11. NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD

Up to 500 €	5,0
501 - 800 €	12,8
801 – 1,000 €	11,9
1,001 – 1,200 €	11,4
1,201 – 1,500 €	19,9
1,501 – 1,800 €	13,7
1,801 € and more	18,3
Does not know, not stated	7,0

R12. POPULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Less than 2 thousand	29,8
2 – 5 thousand	15,5
5 - 20 thousand	16,8
20 – 50 thousand	15,6
50 – 100 thousand	10,3
over 100 thousand	12,0

R13. REGION

Bratislava	11,5
Trnava	10,4
Trenčín	11,2
Nitra	12,9
Žilina	12,9
Banská Bystrica	12,2
Prešov	14,7
Košice	14,2

Use of Internet

Daily	56,9
Several times a week	15,7
Less frequently	9,9
Not at all	17,4