

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY
FOR
NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
JUNE 2025

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SURVEY INFORMATION

The presented data result from a representative and quantitative survey conducted by agency FOCUS between June 9 and June 16, 2025 on a representative sample of 1,014 inhabitants of the Slovak Republic aged 18 and more, via a network of trained interviewers.

The data were collected using the method of standardized face-to-face interviews and recorded in a questionnaire. Respondents were selected according to quotas. The selection criteria were: gender, age, education, nationality, population size and region of the place of residence. The sample of respondents is representative of the Slovak population aged 18 and more.

The sample size allows us to generally apply the basic survey results to the Slovak population aged 18 and more with the maximum deviation of $\pm 3\%$.

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

For easier orientation, we use rounding to the nearest whole number, therefore the total might not equal 100% (but 99% or 101%) instead.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIZATION OVERSEEING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SAFETY IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- Almost one fifth of respondents (19%) knew the correct or nearly correct name of the organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia, and more than one tenth of respondents (13%) knew the correct name (i.e. Nuclear Regulatory Authority), and further 6% of respondents stated an almost correct name with slight inaccuracies (such as “Nuclear Supervisory Authority”, “Nuclear Oversight Authority”, “Nuclear Oversight”, etc.).
 - Almost one tenth of respondents provided an approximate answer (8%) such as “Office for Safety of Slovak Nuclear Power Plants”, “Nuclear Safety Authority”; “Office for Nuclear Safety”, “State Nuclear Control”, etc.
 - 14% of respondents gave incorrect answers (such as JAVYS; VÚJE; Slovak Government; Slovenské elektrárne; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, SPP, Enel, Greenpeace, etc.).
 - More than one half of respondents (57%) could not recollect the name of such an organization.
- In the present survey, the share of respondents that knew the correct name of the organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia has increased slightly compared to the last survey of June 2023 (from 10% in 2023 to 13% in the present survey). The share of respondents who provided an approximate answer to the question on the name of the organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia is almost identical (7% in 2023 and 6% in the present survey).
- The share of approximate answers and incorrect answers has slightly decreased (from 10% to 8% and from 16% to 14% respectively) which resulted in an increase of the share of respondents that could not recollect the name of the organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia (57% of respondents in 2023 vs. 59% of respondents in the present survey).

MOST TRUSTED ENTITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY/NUCLEAR SAFETY

- The most trusted entity from the perspective of information on nuclear energy and especially nuclear safety is the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, trusted by almost two thirds of respondents (62%) and leading by a significant margin.
 - The respondents expressed trust in international organizations concentrating on nuclear technology (34%), nuclear power plants operators (34%) and scientists (29%).
 - One tenth of respondents trusts also the EU and its competent organizations (10%), Slovak Government (10%), non-governmental protecting organizations (8%) or information on nuclear safety from friends and family members who work in a nuclear power plant (7%).
 - Less frequently the respondents stated: friends and family (6%); local governments and local offices (4%); media (3%); schools and universities (3%); social media and internet (1%).
- The level of trustworthiness of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority of the Slovak Republic has remained similar to the 2023 survey result (63% in 2023 and 62% in 2025). The level of trustworthiness of international organizations concentrating on nuclear technology, nuclear power plants operators, scientists, non-governmental organizations, local governments and local offices, media, schools and universities has remained stable, as well (with a difference of 1-2 percentage points).
- The level of trustworthiness of the Slovak Government and EU and its competent organizations has increased slightly (from 5% to 10% and from 6% to 10% respectively). The level of trustworthiness of

friends and family members who work in a nuclear power plant on the contrary has slightly decreased (by 3 percentage points). The share of respondents who do not trust any of the said entities has increased as well, from 5% to 10%.

IDEAS ABOUT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY

- Spontaneous answers to the question on responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority comprised mainly oversight of nuclear power plants operation and functioning (37%). Almost one third of respondents (30%) gave answers emphasizing safety of nuclear power plants. Those answers led by a significant margin;
 - Followed by answers such as: control, supervision, oversight and protection in general (12%); nuclear accidents and radiation leakage prevention (7%) or nuclear fuel and nuclear waste management (6%).
 - The following answers were less frequent: civil protection (2%); nuclear power plants construction (1%); power plants protection from potential attacks (1%); nuclear weapons control (0.4%); research and development (0.2%) and oversight of safety of employees working in nuclear power plants (0.1%).
 - One fifth of respondents (20%) did not have any idea about responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority.
- When compared with the last survey of 2023, slight changes in the ideas on responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority have occurred. However, two main areas of activity have continued to be stated the most – operation and safety of nuclear power plants. The share of respondents who spontaneously named those areas of activity has been relatively stable: as regards the nuclear power plants operation, there is a decrease of 4 percentage points (from 41% in 2023 to 37% in the present survey); as regards the nuclear power plants safety, there is a decrease of 2 percentage points (from 32% to 30%).
- When compared with the last survey of 2023, further areas have experienced a decrease: accidents prevention, nuclear fuel and nuclear waste management, nuclear power plants construction or civil protection. The share of respondents who could not answer the question on responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority has remained the same also in the present survey – 20%.

OPINIONS ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA

- The opinion that nuclear power plants are safe prevails among Slovak inhabitants. Three quarters of the population agree to that opinion (76%), of which 26% believe that nuclear power plants in Slovakia are “definitely safe” and 50% of respondents think that they are “rather safe”.
 - 14% of respondents believe to the contrary, i.e. that Slovak nuclear power plants are unsafe. 11% of them believe that they are “rather unsafe” and 3% of them believe that they are “definitely not safe”.
 - 10% of respondents could not answer that question.
- The opinion that nuclear power plants are safe prevails. The share of those respondents stabilized at 76% in the 2023 survey as well as in the present survey.
- A slight decrease of respondents who perceive nuclear power plants as not safe in the overall was recorded compared to previous surveys (from 27% in 2017 to 14% in the present survey).

NRA'S OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS OPERATION IN SLOVAKIA

- More than three quarters of respondents believe that the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation in Slovakia is reliable (77%). More than a third of respondents (35%) answered "definitely yes" and more than two fifths of respondents (42%) answered "rather yes".
- One tenth of respondents (9%) believe to the contrary, i.e. that the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation in Slovakia is not reliable, of which 7% of respondents answered rather unreliable and 2% of respondents answered definitely not reliable.
- More than one tenth of respondents (14%) could not answer that question.
- Similar to the last survey of 2023, the perception of the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation remains almost the same. The shares of those who believe that the NRA's oversight is reliable (78% in 2023 and 77% in the present survey), as well as of those who believe that the NRA's oversight is unreliable (11% and 9% respectively) have been stable.
- On the other hand, the share of those who cannot answer that question has been growing continually since 2019: from 9% in 2019 to 14% in the present survey.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA

- Almost three quarters of Slovak inhabitants (72%) believe that Slovak law efficiently (definitely yes + rather yes) provides for nuclear safety in Slovakia. 30% of those respondents answered "definitely yes" and 42% of respondents answered "rather yes".
- **11% of respondents disagree to that opinion.** 9% of those respondents answered "rather no" and 2% of respondents answered "definitely no".
- Almost one fifth of respondents (17%) could not answer that question.
- The opinion that Slovak law efficiently provides for nuclear safety in Slovakia prevails. The share of respondents who were of that opinion stabilized at 71% in the 2023 survey and at 72% in the present survey.
- Regarding the opinion to the contrary, i.e. that Slovak law does not efficiently provide for nuclear safety in Slovakia, a slight decrease was recorded. The share of respondents who were of that opinion decreased from 16% to 11% compared to the June 2023 survey.
- On the other hand, the share of those who could not answer the question concerning legislative support for nuclear safety increased slightly compared to the previous survey (from 8% in 2019 to 17% in the present survey).

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

- Less than one tenth of respondents (8%) declared that they knew exactly what to do in the event of a nuclear accident.
- Approximately one quarter of respondents (26%) declared that they partially knew what to do in such a situation but they did not consider it sufficient.
- More than one third of respondents (38%) had very little information about what to do in the event of a nuclear accident.
- More than one quarter of respondents (27%) did not know what to do in the event of a nuclear accident at all.

SURVEY RESULTS

SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIZATION OVERSEEING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SAFETY IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Almost one fifth of respondents (19%) knew the correct or almost correct name of the organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia, and more than one tenth of respondents (13%) knew the correct name (i.e. Nuclear Regulatory Authority) and further 6% of respondents stated an almost correct name with slight inaccuracies (such as “Nuclear Supervisory Authority”, “Nuclear Oversight Authority”, “Nuclear Oversight”, etc.).

Almost one tenth of **respondents provided an approximate answer (8%)** such as “Office for Safety of Slovak Nuclear Power Plants”, “Nuclear Safety Authority”, “Office for Nuclear Safety”, “State Nuclear Control”, etc.

14% of respondents gave **incorrect answers** (such as JAVYS; VÚJE; Slovak Government; Slovenské elektrárne; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, SPP, Enel, Greenpeace, etc.).

More than one half of respondents (57%) **could not recollect the name** of such an organization.

Spontaneous knowledge of organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia
% of all respondents, N = 1014, June 2025

Correct answer - Nuclear Regulatory Authority



13%

19% correct + nearly correct answer

Nearly correct answer



6%

Approximate answer



8%

Incorrect answer



14%

Don't know



59%

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Most respondents who **knew the correct or almost correct name** (in the whole sample of 19%), were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents living in towns with a population of 5 to 20 thousand inhabitants (24%),
- respondents from the Banská Bystrica region (24%) and Prešov region (27%).

The respondents who **gave at least an approximate answer** (in the whole sample of 8%) were almost evenly distributed across the monitored socio-demographic categories.

Most respondents who **gave an incorrect name** (in the whole sample of 14%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents of Hungarian nationality (21%),
- economically inactive respondents (21%),
- respondents living in households with a net monthly income of less than EUR 1,000 (21%),
- respondents living in towns with a population of 50 to 100 thousand inhabitants (19%),
- respondents from the Nitra region (21%).

Most respondents who did not know to name the organization in charge of nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia (in the whole sample of 59%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents living in towns with a population of at least 100 thousand inhabitants (64%),
- respondents from the Bratislava region (66%), Trenčín region (63%) and Košice region (66%),
- respondents using internet and social media several times a week (67%).

SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIZATION OVERSEEING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SAFETY IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC ACCORDING TO SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS						
FOCUS, June 9 – 16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		Which organization oversees nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia?				
		Correct almost answer	+ correct	Approximate answer	Incorrect answer	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		18.9		8.1	14.3	58.7
GENDER	men	19.7		8.6	12.1	59.5
	women	18.2		7.6	16.3	57.9
AGE	18-24 years	17.0		10.2	11.4	61.4
	25-34 years	18.5		5.8	15.6	60.1
	35-44 years	22.0		5.4	14.1	58.5
	45-54 years	20.1		7.7	14.8	57.4
	55-64 years	16.0		9.6	14.7	59.6
	65 +	18.4		10.8	13.9	57.0
EDUCATION	primary	15.0		11.0	13.0	61.0
	lower secondary	17.3		9.2	12.7	60.8
	upper secondary	20.8		8.7	15.6	54.9
	university	19.5		4.6	14.5	61.4
NATIONALITY	Slovak	19.3		8.1	13.8	58.7
	Hungarian	13.6		7.4	21.0	58.0
	other	21.7		8.7	8.7	60.9
EMPLOYMENT	laborer	19.5		8.4	11.8	60.3
	executive professional, clerk	19.0		5.4	15.6	60.0
	creative professional	18.0		5.6	9.0	67.4
	entrepreneur, sole trader	18.8		7.2	14.5	59.4
	retired	19.7		10.6	15.4	54.3
	economically inactive*	16.0		9.0	21.0	54.0
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	less than €1,000	13.9		8.4	21.1	56.6
	€1,001 - 1,400	16.2		9.2	16.9	57.7
	€1,401 - 1,800	22.7		6.3	12.5	58.5
	€1,801 - 2,200	21.0		7.4	11.1	60.5
	€2,201 and more	20.0		8.1	11.9	60.0
	don't know, didn't say	15.2		15.2	18.2	51.5
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	16.1		8.2	16.4	59.3
	2 to 5 thousand	19.9		9.6	12.8	57.7
	5-20 thousand	24.1		7.2	13.3	55.4
	20-50 thousand	18.6		5.8	14.1	61.5
	50-100 thousand	21.1		8.4	18.9	51.6
	100 thousand and more	16.9		9.6	9.6	64.0
REGION	Bratislava	17.8		6.7	9.6	65.9
	Trnava	21.0		8.6	17.1	53.3
	Trenčín	17.0		6.3	14.3	62.5
	Nitra	14.7		5.4	20.9	58.9

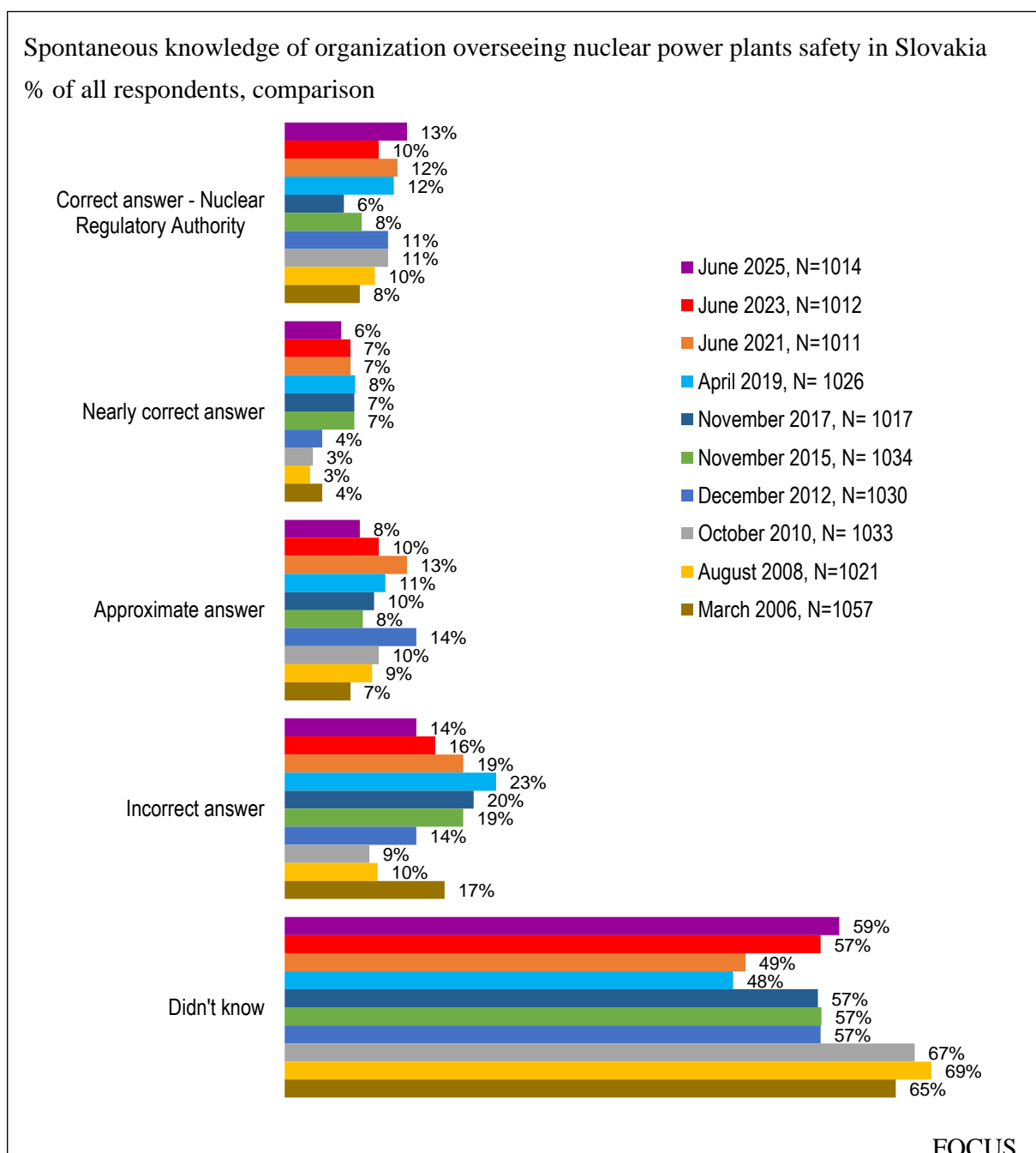
	Žilina	20.3	8.6	16.4	54.7
	Banská Bystrica	23.5	7.8	16.5	52.2
	Prešov	26.7	9.3	10.0	54.0
	Košice	10.7	11.4	11.4	66.4
INTERNET USE	daily	19.4	7.4	14.5	58.7
	several times a week	14.1	8.2	17.6	60.0
	less often	30.3	12.1	3.0	54.5
	not at all	13.4	14.9	13.4	58.2
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	daily	19.7	8.1	15.5	56.7
	several times a week	14.0	7.0	12.4	66.7
	less often	23.6	8.3	8.3	59.7
	not at all	17.9	8.6	13.6	59.9

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

In the present survey, the share of respondents that knew the correct name of the organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia has increased slightly compared to the last survey of June 2023 (from 10% in 2023 to 13% in the present survey).

The share of respondents who provided an approximate answer to the question on the name of the organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia is almost identical (7% in 2023 and 6% in the present survey).

The share of approximate answers and incorrect answers has slightly decreased (from 10% to 8% and from 16% to 14% respectively) which resulted in an increase of the share of respondents that could not recollect the name of the organization overseeing nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia (57% of respondents in 2023 vs. 59% of respondents in the present survey).



MOST TRUSTED ENTITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY/NUCLEAR SAFETY

The most trusted entity from the perspective of information on nuclear energy and especially nuclear safety, is the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, trusted by almost two thirds of respondents (62%) and leading by a significant margin.

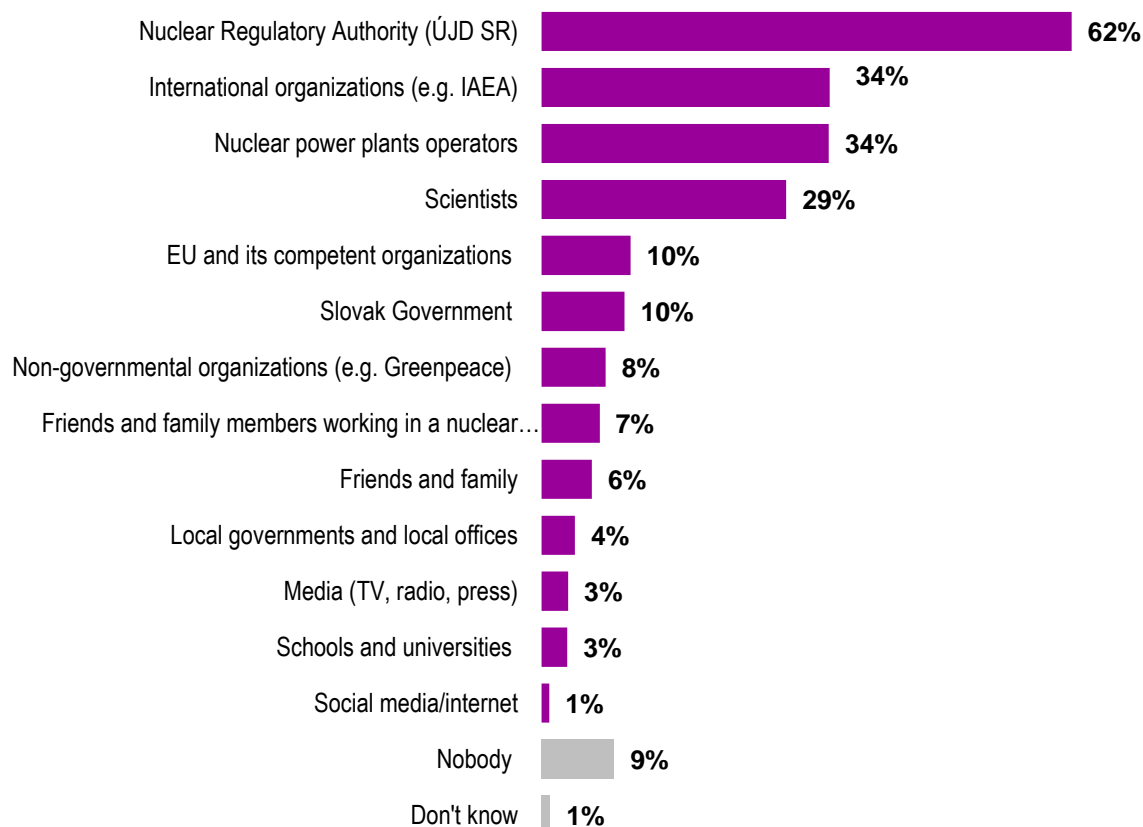
The respondents expressed trust in international organizations concentrating on nuclear technology (34%), nuclear power plants operators (34%) and scientists (29%).

One tenth of respondents trusts also the EU and its competent organizations (10%), Slovak Government (10%), non-governmental conservation organizations (8%) or information on nuclear safety from friends and family members who work in a nuclear power plant (7%).

Less frequently the respondents stated: friends and family (6%); local governments and local offices (4%); media (3%); schools and universities (3%); social media and internet (1%).

9% of respondents do not trust anyone as regards information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety. 1% of respondents did not have an opinion.

Most trusted entities from the perspective of information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety, % of all respondents, N = 1014, June 2025



FOCUS

Most respondents who **most trust the Nuclear Regulatory Authority** as regards information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety (62%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 18-24 years (66%), 65 + (66%),
- respondents of Hungarian nationality (69%),
- respondents with a net monthly household income of EUR 1,001 – 1,400 (65%),
- respondents living in towns and municipalities with a population of 5 to 20 thousand inhabitants (67%).

Most respondents who **most trust international organizations concentrating on nuclear technology** as regards information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety providing (34%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 18-24 years (42%),
- respondents with higher secondary education (39%),

- economically inactive people (38%),
- respondents with a net monthly household income of EUR 1,401 – 1,800 (39%),
- respondents from the Žilina region (40%) and Banská Bystrica region (41%),
- respondents who use internet (52%) and social media (39%) several times a week.

Most respondents who **most trust nuclear power plants operators** (34%) as regards information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety providing were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- entrepreneurs and sole traders (39%),
- respondents living in households with a net monthly income of EUR 1,401 – 1,800 (40%),
- respondents living in towns and municipalities with a population of 5 to 20 thousand inhabitants (37%),
- respondents from the Banská Bystrica region (37%),
- respondents who use internet (46%) and social media (43%) less frequently.

Most respondents who **most trust scientists** as regards information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety (29%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- retired (33%),
- respondents living in households with a net monthly income of EUR 1,401 – 1,800 (34%),
- respondents from the Žilina region (35%).

Most respondents who **most trust the EU and its competent organizations** as regards information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety (10%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 35 – 44 years (14%),
- respondents with university education (15%),
- respondents of Hungarian nationality (17%),
- entrepreneurs/sole traders (17%),
- respondents living in households with a net monthly income of EUR 1,801 – 2,000 (15%),
- respondents from the Košice region (14%).

Most respondents who **most trust the Slovak Government** as regards information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety (10%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 35-44 years (12%),
- creative professionals (15%),
- respondents who use internet less often (15%).

Most respondents who **most trust non-governmental protecting organizations** as regards information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety (8%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents of Hungarian nationality (12%),

- respondents from the Trnava region (11%),
- respondents using internet (13%) and social media (15%) several times a week.

Most trusted entities from the perspective of information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents					
FOCUS, June 9 – 16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		Nuclear Regulatory Authority	International organizations concentrating on nuclear technology	Nuclear power plants operators	Scientists
ENTIRE SAMPLE		62.0	33.7	33.6	28.6
GENDER	men	60.2	37.6	33.7	27.9
	women	63.8	30.2	33.6	29.2
AGE	18-24 years	65.9	42.0	33.0	22.7
	25-34 years	65.3	27.2	37.0	28.3
	35-44 years	59.5	37.1	33.2	28.8
	45-54 years	59.8	32.5	34.9	26.6
	55-64 years	56.4	35.3	35.3	28.8
	65 and more	65.9	32.3	29.6	32.3
EDUCATION	primary	65.0	31.0	36.0	31.0
	lower secondary	61.1	31.1	29.0	25.4
	upper secondary	64.6	39.0	34.9	29.5
	university	57.7	29.5	36.1	29.9
NATIONALITY	Slovak	61.0	33.6	33.4	29.3
	Hungarian	69.1	35.8	34.6	19.8
	other	78.3	30.4	39.1	30.4
EMPLOYMENT	laborer	59.9	34.7	30.6	27.3
	executive professional, clerk	64.9	31.2	34.6	29.8
	creative professional	56.2	32.6	36.0	20.2
	entrepreneur, sole trader	62.3	31.9	39.1	26.1
	retired	63.8	33.9	33.5	33.1
	economically inactive	63.0	38.0	35.0	28.0
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	less than €1,000	61.4	30.1	29.5	28.3
	€1,001 - 1,400	64.8	35.2	40.1	28.9
	€1,401 - 1,800	58.0	38.6	28.4	34.1
	€1,801 - 2,200	59.9	35.8	30.2	25.9
	€2,201 and more	64.5	31.3	38.2	26.9
	don't know, didn't say	60.6	33.3	24.2	30.3
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	62.0	34.8	35.4	29.2
	2 to 5 thousand	60.9	34.0	29.5	30.1
	5-20 thousand	66.9	34.9	37.3	24.7
	20-50 thousand	55.1	34.6	34.6	32.1
	50-100 thousand	63.2	29.5	34.7	26.3
	100 thousand and more	64.7	31.6	27.9	27.9
REGION	Bratislava	64.4	26.7	30.4	32.6
	Trnava	60.0	30.5	33.3	29.5
	Trenčín	65.2	39.3	33.0	28.6
	Nitra	60.5	35.7	33.3	19.4
	Žilina	63.3	39.8	32.0	35.2
	Banská Bystrica	60.9	40.9	37.4	31.3
	Prešov	64.0	29.3	35.3	28.7
	Košice	57.9	30.0	34.3	24.3

INTERNET USE	daily	61.8	31.5	33.3	28.5
	several times a week	61.2	51.8	35.3	27.1
	less often	54.5	27.3	45.5	15.2
	not at all	70.1	41.8	29.9	38.8
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	daily	61.4	32.1	33.0	28.6
	several times a week	64.3	38.8	34.9	21.7
	less often	54.2	25.0	43.1	25.0
	not at all	66.0	40.1	33.7	35.8

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

Most trusted entities from the perspective of information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

FOCUS, June 9 – 16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		EU and its competent organizations	Slovak Government	Non- governmental organizations
ENTIRE SAMPLE		10.4	9.7	7.5
GENDER	men	10.9	9.0	8.6
	women	9.9	10.2	6.5
AGE	18-24 years	11.4	10.2	8.0
	25-34 years	9.2	10.4	6.9
	35-44 years	13.7	8.8	10.7
	45-54 years	10.7	8.9	3.6
	55-64 years	10.3	10.3	9.6
	65 and more	7.6	9.9	6.3
EDUCATION	primary	9.0	9.0	11.0
	lower secondary	12.0	11.3	6.4
	upper secondary	6.9	7.4	7.9
	university	14.5	11.6	6.6
NATIONALITY	Slovak	9.9	9.3	7.1
	Hungarian	17.3	12.3	12.3
	other	4.3	13.0	4.3
EMPLOYMENT	laborer	9.4	11.4	9.4
	executive professional, clerk	11.7	9.3	6.3
	creative professional	12.4	14.6	7.9
	entrepreneur, sole trader	17.4	5.8	4.3
	retired	7.9	9.1	6.7
	economically inactive	10.0	5.0	8.0
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME	less than €1,000	10.8	11.4	7.2
	€1,001 - 1,400	8.5	9.2	8.5
	€1,401 - 1,800	9.7	8.5	8.0
	€1,801 - 2,200	15.4	8.0	8.0
	€2,201 and more	9.6	11.0	5.7
	don't know, didn't say	3.0	3.0	18.2
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	10.5	8.9	8.5
	2 to 5 thousand	10.9	10.9	6.4
	5-20 thousand	12.0	9.6	7.8
	20-50 thousand	12.8	9.0	9.0
	50-100 thousand	6.3	9.5	7.4

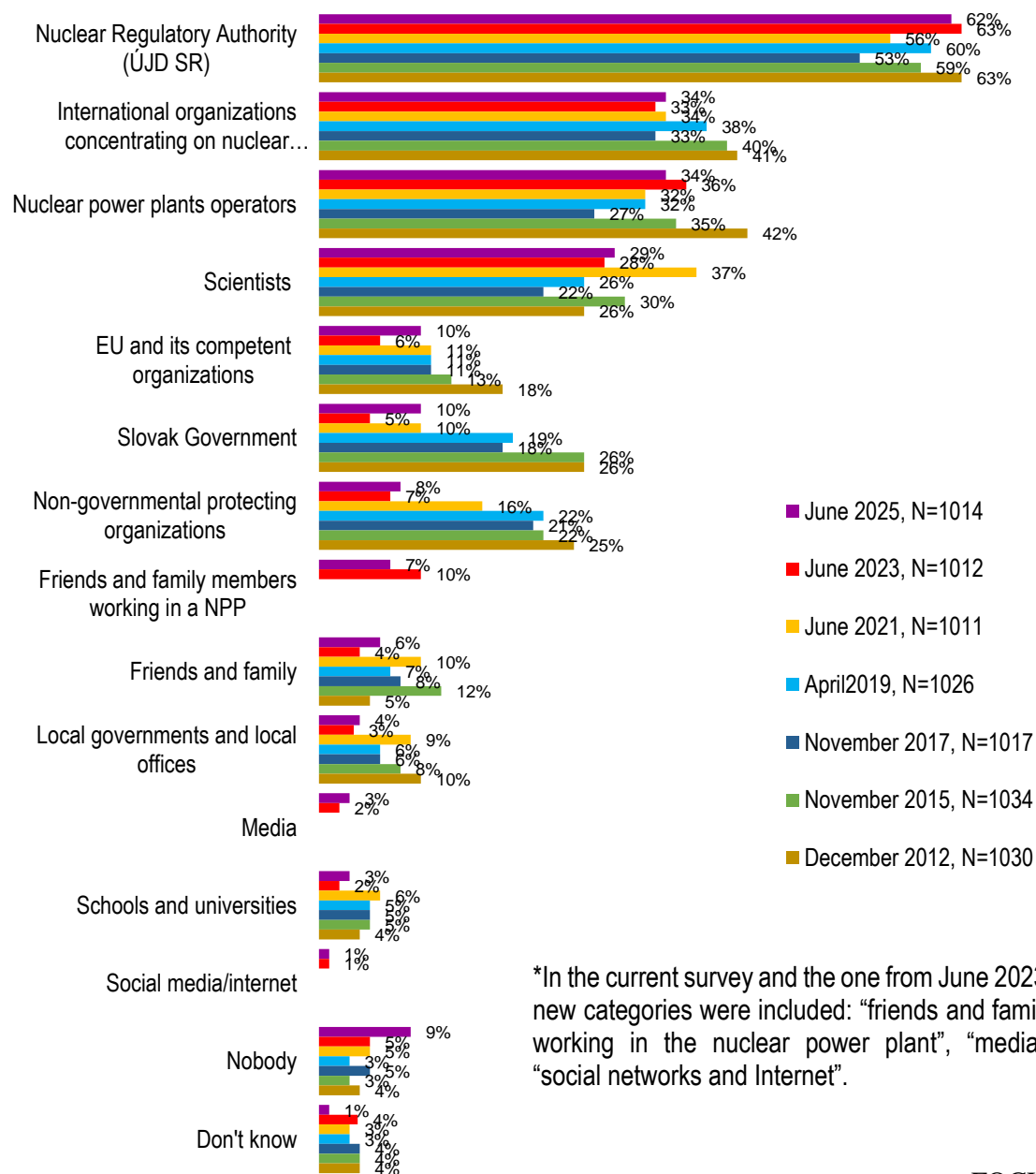
	100 thousand and more	7.4	11.0	4.4
REGION	Bratislava	5.2	13.3	6.7
	Trnava	10.5	10.5	11.4
	Trenčín	8.0	8.9	7.1
	Nitra	13.2	10.9	7.0
	Žilina	10.2	7.8	4.7
	Banská Bystrica	10.4	5.2	12.2
	Prešov	11.3	9.3	6.0
	Košice	13.6	10.7	6.4
INTERNET USE	daily	10.9	9.3	7.2
	several times a week	8.2	10.6	12.9
	less often	12.1	15.2	6.1
	not at all	6.0	10.4	4.5
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	daily	10.6	9.8	6.3
	several times a week	11.6	8.5	14.7
	less often	9.7	12.5	8.3
	not at all	8.6	8.6	6.2

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

The level of trustworthiness of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority of the Slovak Republic has remained similar to the 2023 survey result (63% in 2023 and 62% in 2025). The level of trustworthiness of international organizations concentrating on nuclear technology, nuclear power plants operators, scientists, non-governmental organizations, local governments and local offices, media, schools and universities has remained stable, as well (with a difference of 1-2 percentage points).

The level of trustworthiness of the Slovak Government and EU and its competent organizations has increased slightly (from 5% to 10% and from 6% to 10% respectively). The level of trustworthiness of friends and family members who work in a nuclear power plant on the contrary has slightly decreased (by 3 percentage points). The share of respondents who do not trust any of the said entities has increased as well from 5% to 9%.

Most trusted entities from the perspective of information on nuclear energy and nuclear safety,
% of all respondents, comparison



FOCUS

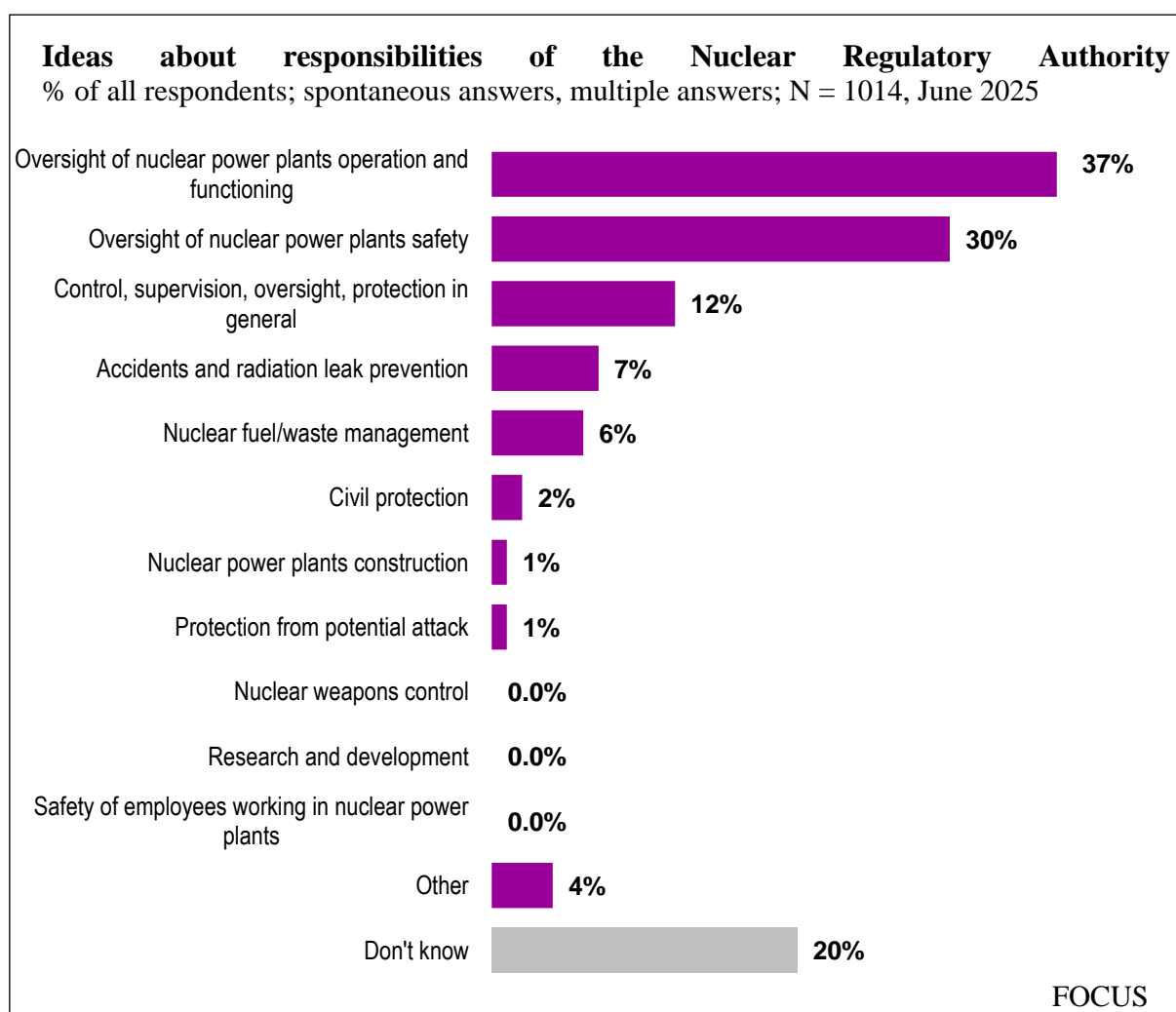
IDEAS ABOUT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Spontaneous answers to the question on responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority comprised mainly oversight of nuclear power plants **operation and functioning** (37%). Almost one third of respondents (30%) gave answers emphasizing safety of nuclear power plants. Those answers led by a significant margin,

Followed by answers such as: control, supervision, oversight and protection in general (12%); nuclear accidents and radiation leakage prevention (7%) or nuclear fuel and nuclear waste management (6%).

The following answers were less frequent: civil protection (2%); nuclear power plants construction (1%); power plants protection from potential attacks (1%); nuclear weapons control (0.4%); research and development (0.2%) and oversight of safety of employees working in nuclear power plants (0.1%).

One fifth of respondents (20%) did not have any idea about responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority.



Most respondents who spontaneously answered that the NRA's responsibility was to control operation and functioning of nuclear power plants (37%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 25 – 34 years (43%),

- respondents with primary education (43%),
- creative professionals (45%),
- respondents with a higher net monthly household income of more than EUR 2,201 (45%),
- respondents living in bigger towns with a population of 100 thousand and more inhabitants (43%),
- respondents using internet less often (58%).

Most respondents who answered that the NRA's responsibility was oversight of nuclear power plants safety (30%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 45 – 54 years (36%),
- economically inactive people (35%),
- respondents living in towns with a population of 20 to 50 thousand inhabitants (35%),
- respondents from the Trnava region (37%), Nitra (38%) and Banská Bystrica region (45%),
- respondents using internet (45%) and social media (39%) several times a week.

Most respondents who spontaneously answered that the NRA's responsibility was **control and oversight in general (12%)** were from the following socio-demographic category:

- economically inactive people (19%).

Most respondents who spontaneously answered that the NRA's responsibility was **accidents and radiation leakage prevention (7%)** were from the following socio-demographic category:

- respondents from the Trnava region (11%).

Most respondents who spontaneously answered that the NRA's responsibility was nuclear fuel/waste management (6%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 35 – 44 years (10%),
- respondents living in households with a net monthly income of EUR 1,801 – 2,200 (10%),
- respondents from the Žilina (10%) and Banská Bystrica regions (10%).

Most respondents who could not answer the question on the NRA's responsibilities (20%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 55 – 64 years (25%),
- entrepreneurs/sole traders (26%),
- economically inactive people (27%),
- respondents living in towns with a population of 20 – 50 thousand inhabitants (24%),
- respondents from the Trenčín (29%) and Košice regions (24%),
- respondents using social media several times a week (25%).

Selected ideas about responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, June 9 –16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		Oversight of nuclear power plants operation	Oversight of nuclear power plants safety	Control, oversight in general
ENTIRE SAMPLE		37.4	30.3	11.8
GENDER	men	38.2	30.8	11.7
	women	36.6	29.8	12.0
AGE	18-24 years	34.1	28.4	14.8
	25-34 years	42.8	31.8	9.2
	35-44 years	41.5	23.4	13.2
	45-54 years	34.9	36.1	10.7
	55-64 years	33.3	32.1	12.2
	65 and more	35.4	30.5	12.1
EDUCATION	primary	43.0	31.0	13.0
	lower secondary	33.9	31.4	10.2
	upper secondary	36.4	31.3	12.8
	university	40.7	27.0	11.6
NATIONALITY	Slovak	38.0	30.4	11.6
	Hungarian	28.4	30.9	13.6
	other	43.5	21.7	13.0
EMPLOYMENT	laborer	36.7	30.0	10.4
	executive professional, clerk	36.1	29.3	13.7
	creative professional	44.9	29.2	11.2
	entrepreneur, sole trader	39.1	31.9	5.8
	retired	36.6	29.5	11.0
	economically inactive	36.0	35.0	19.0
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME	less than €1,000	29.5	31.9	10.8
	€1,001 - 1,400	39.4	28.9	14.1
	€1,401 - 1,800	33.0	30.7	13.1
	€1,801 - 2,200	33.3	28.4	14.2
	€2,201 and more	45.1	31.0	9.0
	don't know, didn't say	33.3	27.3	18.2
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	32.8	28.2	15.4
	2 to 5 thousand	37.2	34.0	12.8
	5-20 thousand	41.6	30.1	9.0
	20-50 thousand	37.2	35.3	7.1
	50-100 thousand	36.8	28.4	10.5
	100 thousand and more	43.4	26.5	12.5
REGION	Bratislava	39.3	26.7	10.4
	Trnava	37.1	37.1	8.6
	Trenčín	37.5	25.0	9.8
	Nitra	35.7	35.7	14.7
	Žilina	39.1	30.5	10.9
	Banská Bystrica	41.7	38.3	10.4
	Prešov	34.0	26.0	14.7
	Košice	35.7	25.7	13.6
	daily	36.8	27.9	12.1

INTERNET USE	several times a week	34.1	44.7	8.2
	less often	57.6	30.3	15.2
	not at all	38.8	41.8	11.9
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	daily	38.1	26.6	12.6
	several times a week	34.1	38.8	4.7
	less often	40.3	34.7	11.1
	not at all	35.8	36.4	14.8

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

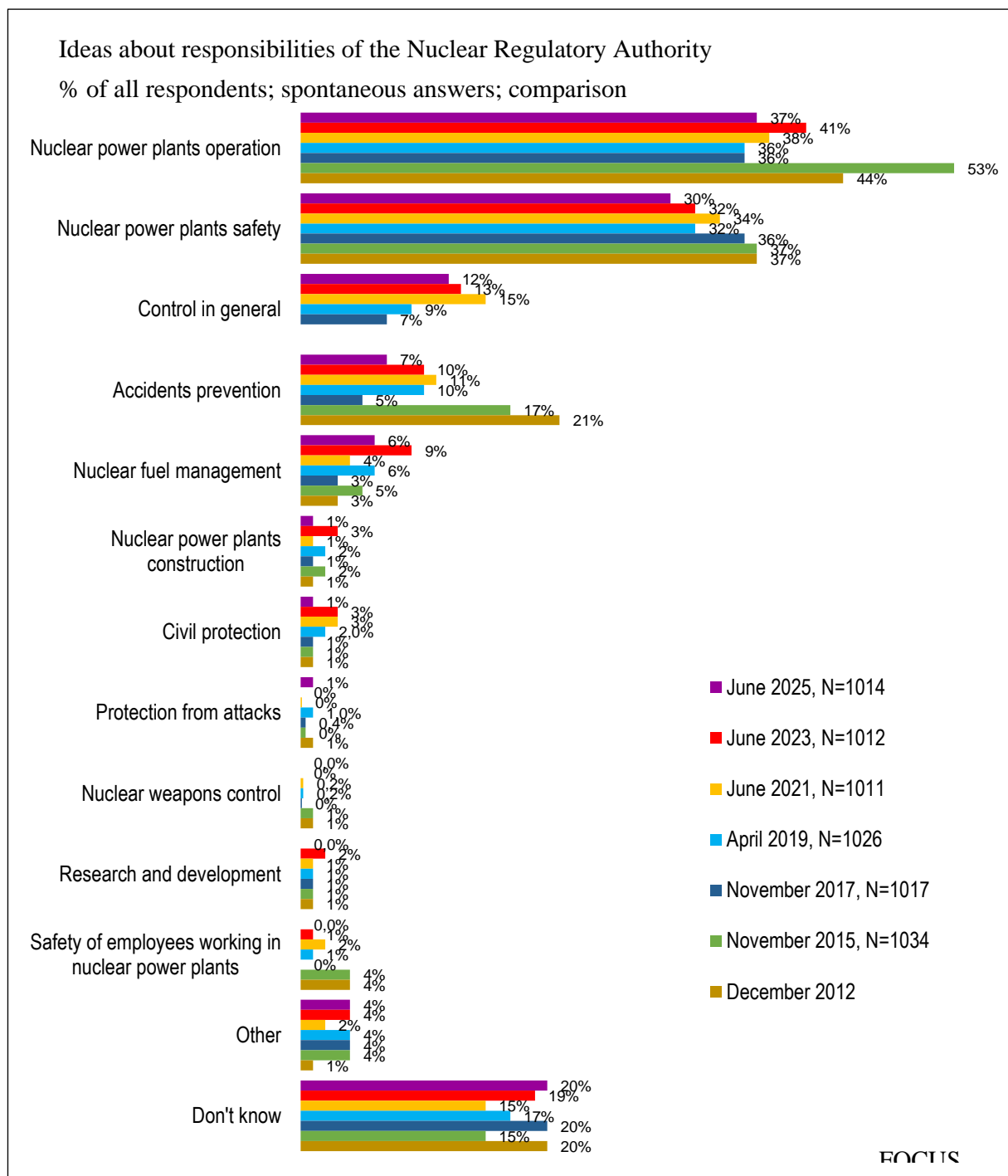
Selected ideas about responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, June 9 – 16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		Prevention of accidents and radiation leaks	Nuclear fuel/waste management	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		7.3	6.3	20.3
GENDER	men	9.0	6.0	18.9
	women	5.7	6.6	21.6
AGE	18-24 years	8.0	6.8	19.3
	25-34 years	3.5	5.2	20.2
	35-44 years	7.8	10.2	17.6
	45-54 years	10.1	6.5	18.3
	55-64 years	9.0	5.1	25.0
	65 and more	6.3	4.0	21.5
EDUCATION	primary	8.0	5.0	18.0
	lower secondary	6.7	6.0	22.3
	upper secondary	9.0	5.6	18.7
	university	5.0	8.3	21.6
NATIONALITY	Slovak	7.6	6.4	20.2
	Hungarian	3.7	3.7	22.2
	other	8.7	13.0	17.4
EMPLOYMENT	laborer	7.4	6.7	20.5
	executive professional, clerk	5.9	9.3	18.0
	creative professional	6.7	6.7	19.1
	entrepreneur, sole trader	5.8	7.2	26.1
	retired	8.3	3.9	23.2
	economically inactive	9.0	4.0	14.0
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME	less than €1,000	6.6	7.2	27.1
	€1,001 - 1,400	8.5	2.8	19.0
	€1,401 - 1,800	8.5	5.7	19.3
	€1,801 - 2,200	4.9	9.9	20.4
	€2,201 and more	8.1	6.0	18.8
	don't know, didn't say	3.0	6.1	12.1
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	5.6	6.6	21.0
	2 to 5 thousand	6.4	8.3	17.3
	5-20 thousand	9.6	4.8	21.1
	20-50 thousand	9.6	5.1	23.7
	50-100 thousand	7.4	5.3	17.9
	100 thousand and more	6.6	7.4	19.1

REGION	Bratislava	8.1	7.4	19.3
	Trnava	11.4	3.8	21.0
	Trenčín	9.8	2.7	25.9
	Nitra	4.7	2.3	19.4
	Žilina	3.1	10.2	15.6
	Banská Bystrica	6.1	10.4	14.8
	Prešov	8.0	9.3	22.0
	Košice	7.9	3.6	24.3
INTERNET USE	daily	7.6	6.2	21.0
	several times a week	4.7	10.6	17.6
	less often	9.1	9.1	12.1
	not at all	6.0	1.5	19.4
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	daily	8.0	7.2	19.5
	several times a week	5.4	5.4	25.6
	less often	4.2	5.6	20.8
	not at all	7.4	3.7	19.1

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

When compared with the last survey of 2023, slight changes in the ideas on responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority have occurred. However, two main areas of activity have continued to be mentioned the most – operation and safety of nuclear power plants. The share of respondents who spontaneously named those areas of activity has been relatively stable: as regards the nuclear power plants operation, there is a decrease of 4 percentage points (from 41% in 2023 to 37% in the present survey); as regards the nuclear power plants safety, there is a decrease of 2 percentage points (from 32% to 30%).

When compared with the last survey of 2023, further areas have experienced a decrease: accidents prevention, nuclear fuel and nuclear waste management, nuclear power plants construction or civil protection. The share of respondents who could not answer the question on responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority has remained the same also in the present survey – 20%.

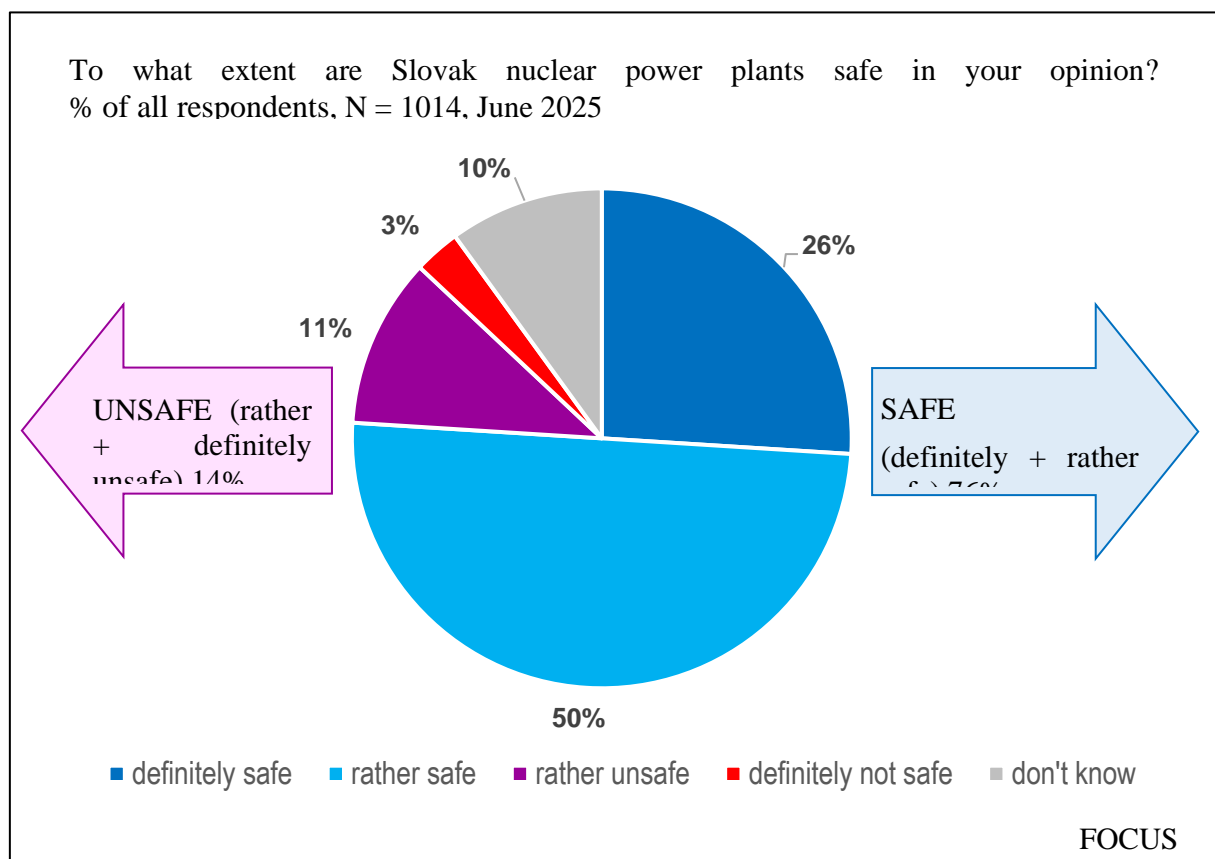


OPINIONS ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA

Inhabitants of Slovakia believe that Slovak nuclear power plants are safe. Three quarters of the population agree to that opinion (76%), of which 26% believe that nuclear power plants in Slovakia are “definitely safe” and 50% of respondents think that they are “rather safe”.

14% of respondents believe to the contrary, i.e. that Slovak nuclear power plants are unsafe. 11% of them believe that they are “rather unsafe” and 3% of them believe that they are “definitely not safe”.

10% of respondents could not answer that question.



Most respondents who consider nuclear power plants in Slovakia to be safe (definitely safe + rather safe) (76%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents of Hungarian nationality (83%),
- creative professionals (80%),
- respondents living in big towns with a population of 100 thousand and more inhabitants (82%),
- respondents from the Bratislava region (80%),
- respondents using internet several times a week (85%).

On the contrary, most respondents who consider nuclear power plants in Slovakia to be unsafe (rather unsafe + definitely not safe) (14%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 25-34 years (18%),
- respondents living in towns with a population of 20 – 50 thousand inhabitants (21%),
- respondents using internet (18%) and social media (18%) less often.

Opinions on nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, June 9 – 16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		To what extent are Slovak nuclear power plants safe in your opinion? Are they ...		
		Definitely safe rather safe	+ Rather unsafe definitely not safe	+ Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		76.5	13.6	9.9
GENDER	men	77.2	13.6	9.2
	women	75.9	13.7	10.4
AGE	18-24 years	76.1	11.4	12.5
	25-34 years	72.8	17.9	9.2
	35-44 years	75.6	11.2	13.2
	45-54 years	78.1	12.4	9.5
	55-64 years	76.3	17.3	6.4
	65 and more	79.4	11.7	9.0
EDUCATION	primary	76.0	16.0	8.0
	lower secondary	75.3	13.8	11.0
	upper secondary	77.7	12.8	9.5
	university	76.3	13.7	10.0
NATIONALITY	Slovak	75.9	13.7	10.3
	Hungarian	82.7	12.3	4.9
	other	78.3	13.0	8.7
EMPLOYMENT	laborer	74.7	15.2	10.1
	executive professional, clerk	75.6	12.7	11.7
	creative professional	79.8	11.2	9.0
	entrepreneur, sole trader	73.9	17.4	8.7
	retired	79.1	12.6	8.3
	economically inactive	76.0	13.0	11.0
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME	less than €1,000	78.3	12.0	9.6
	€1,001 - 1,400	76.8	12.7	10.6
	€1,401 - 1,800	76.1	16.5	7.4
	€1,801 - 2,200	77.2	13.6	9.3
	€2,201 and more	73.7	14.6	11.6
	don't know, didn't say	93.9	0.0	6.1
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	79.0	13.1	7.9
	2 to 5 thousand	76.3	12.8	10.9
	5-20 thousand	77.1	10.8	12.0
	20-50 thousand	66.0	21.2	12.8
	50-100 thousand	76.8	14.7	8.4
	100 thousand and more	82.4	9.6	8.1
REGION	Bratislava	80.0	10.4	9.6
	Trnava	77.1	15.2	7.6
	Trenčín	76.8	15.2	8.0
	Nitra	74.4	16.3	9.3
	Žilina	78.1	10.9	10.9
	Banská Bystrica	72.2	16.5	11.3
	Prešov	78.7	12.0	9.3
	Košice	74.3	13.6	12.1

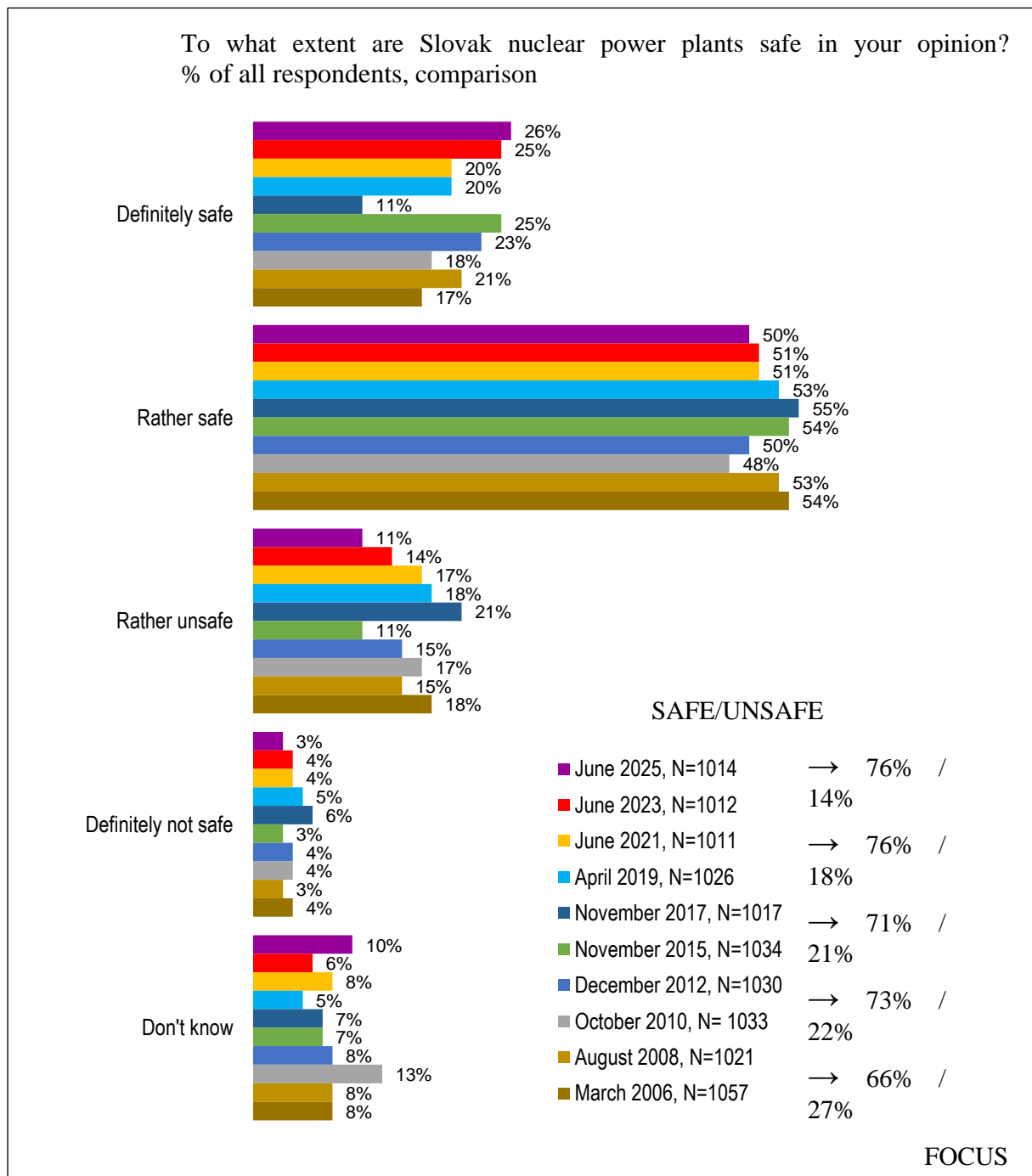
INTERNET USE	daily	76.1	14.1	9.8
	several times a week	84.7	9.4	5.9
	less often	66.7	18.2	15.2
	not at all	76.1	10.4	13.4
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	daily	76.5	13.4	10.1
	several times a week	79.1	14.0	7.0
	less often	72.2	18.1	9.7
	not at all	76.5	12.3	11.1

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

The opinion that nuclear power plants are safe prevails. The share of those respondents stabilized at 76% in the 2023 survey as well as in the present survey.

A slight decrease of respondents who perceive nuclear power plants as not safe in the overall has been recorded compared to previous surveys (from 27% in 2017 to 14% in the present survey) – in particular the share of answers “rather unsafe” has decreased (from 21% to 11%).

On the other hand, the share of those who could not answer the question on nuclear power plants safety increased slightly in the monitored period of June 2023 – June 2025, from 6% to 10%.

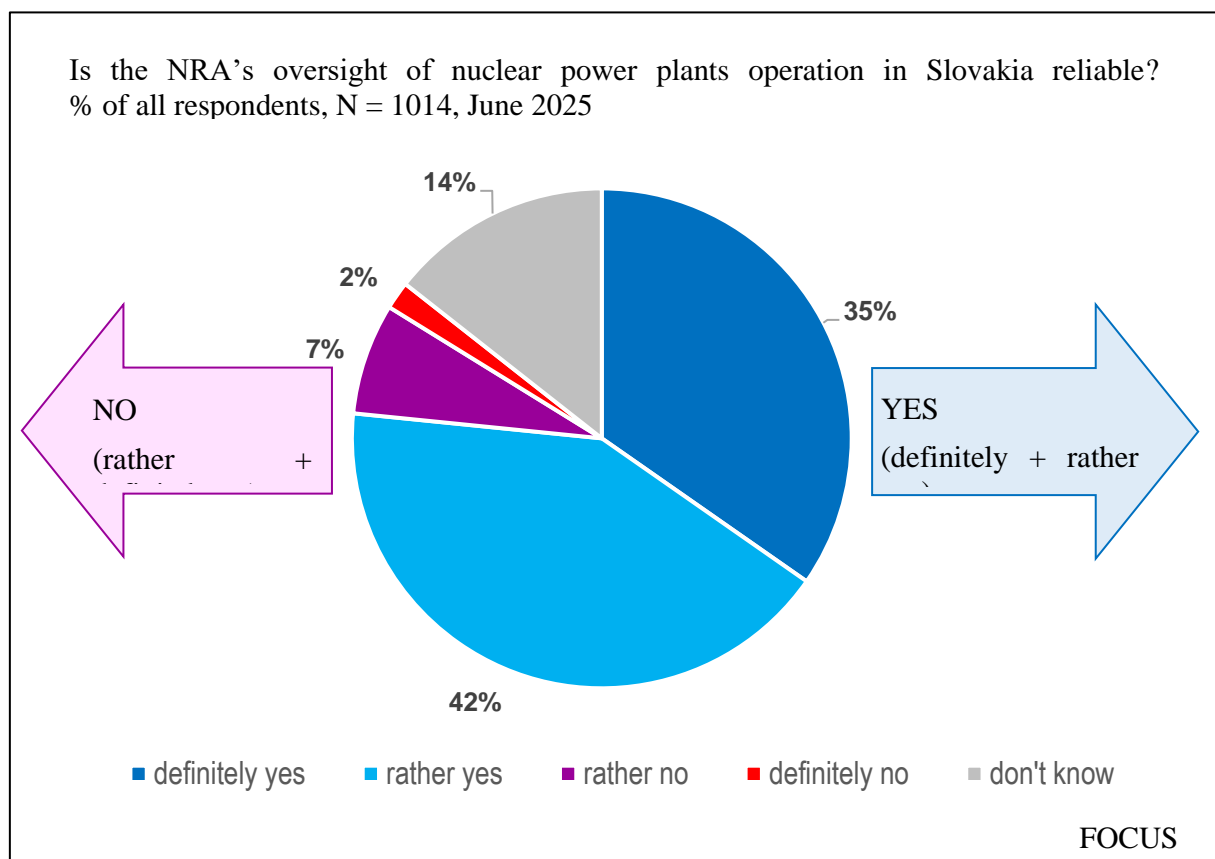


NRA'S OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS OPERATION IN SLOVAKIA

More than three quarters of respondents believe that the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation in Slovakia is reliable (77%). More than one third of respondents (35%) answered "definitely yes" and almost a half of respondents (42%) answered "rather yes".

One tenth of respondents (9%) believe to the contrary, i.e. that the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation in Slovakia is not reliable, of which 7% of respondents answered rather unreliable and 2% of respondents answered definitely not reliable.

Approximately one tenth of respondents (14%) could not answer that question.



Most respondents who **agree** (definitely + rather yes) **to the opinion that the NRA's oversight of the nuclear power plants operation is reliable** (77%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- creative professionals (82%),
- respondents with a monthly household income of EUR 1,101-1,400 (80%),
- respondents living in big towns with a population of 100 thousand and more inhabitants (81%),
- respondents from the Trnava (80%) and Prešov regions (81%).

Most respondents who **disagree** (rather + definitely no) **to the said opinion** (9%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents living in towns with a population of 20 – 50 thousand inhabitants (16%),
- respondents from the Trenčín region (14%),
- respondents using internet (18%) and social media (19%) less often.

Opinions on oversight of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority in Slovakia according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, June 9 – 16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		What do you think, is the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation in Slovakia reliable?		
		Definitely yes + rather yes	Rather no + definitely no	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		76.5	9.0	14.4
GENDER	men	75.2	9.4	15.4
	women	78.0	8.5	13.5
AGE	18-24 years	77.3	9.1	13.6
	25-34 years	76.3	9.8	13.9
	35-44 years	73.7	8.3	18.0
	45-54 years	78.7	6.5	14.8
	55-64 years	78.2	8.3	13.5
	65 and more	76.7	11.2	12.1
EDUCATION	primary	76.0	11.0	13.0
	lower secondary	77.7	8.5	13.8
	upper secondary	75.6	8.7	15.6
	university	77.2	9.1	13.7
NATIONALITY	Slovak	76.7	8.8	14.5
	Hungarian	76.5	12.3	11.1
	other	73.9	4.3	21.7
EMPLOYMENT	laborer	75.4	9.8	14.8
	executive professional, clerk	76.1	8.8	15.1
	creative professional	82.0	6.7	11.2
	entrepreneur, sole trader	71.0	11.6	17.4
	retired	77.6	9.4	13.0
	economically inactive	78.0	6.0	16.0
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME	less than €1,000	75.3	9.0	15.7
	€1,001 - 1,400	80.3	6.3	13.4
	€1,401 - 1,800	76.7	11.9	11.4
	€1,801 - 2,200	77.2	8.0	14.8
	€2,201 and more	74.9	9.3	15.8
	don't know, didn't say	81.8	6.1	12.1
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	78.4	8.9	12.8
	2 to 5 thousand	78.2	5.8	16.0
	5-20 thousand	78.3	8.4	13.3
	20-50 thousand	66.0	16.0	17.9
	50-100 thousand	76.8	9.5	13.7
	100 thousand and more	80.9	5.1	14.0
REGION	Bratislava	78.5	7.4	14.1
	Trnava	80.0	6.7	13.3
	Trenčín	74.1	14.3	11.6
	Nitra	74.4	12.4	13.2
	Žilina	75.8	7.8	16.4
	Banská Bystrica	74.8	10.4	14.8
	Prešov	80.7	8.0	11.3
	Košice	74.3	5.7	20.0

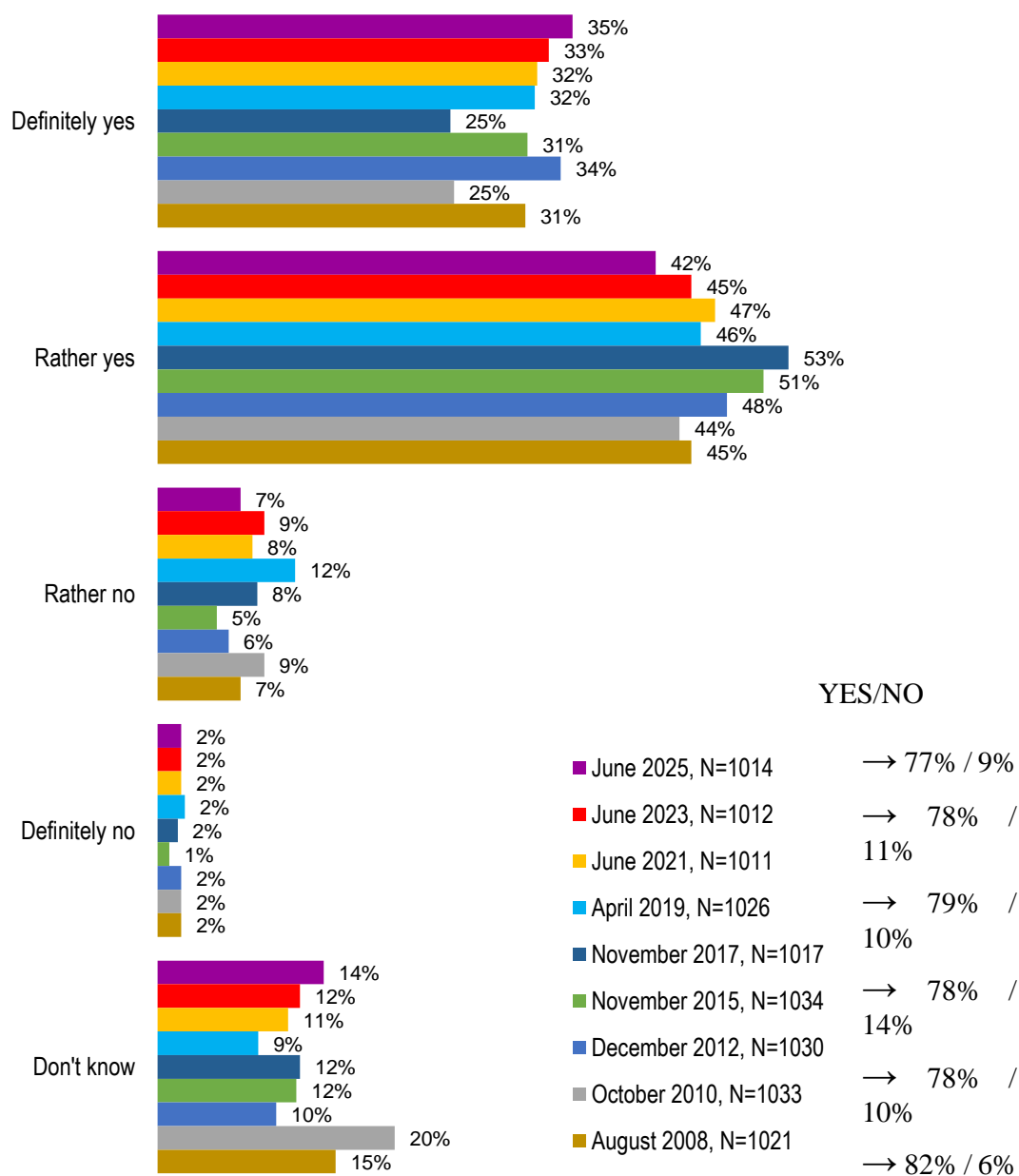
INTERNET USE	daily	76.6	8.8	14.6
	several times a week	77.6	9.4	12.9
	less often	69.7	18.2	12.1
	not at all	79.1	6.0	14.9
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	daily	78.3	7.5	14.1
	several times a week	76.7	10.1	13.2
	less often	66.7	19.4	13.9
	not at all	74.1	9.3	16.7

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

Similar to the last survey of 2023, the perception of the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation remains almost the same. The share of those who believe that the NRA's oversight is reliable (78% in 2023 and 77% in the present survey), as well as of those who believe that the NRA's oversight is unreliable (11% and 9% respectively) has been stable.

On the other hand, the share of those who cannot answer that question has been growing continually since 2019: from 9% in 2019 to 14% in the present survey.

Is the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation in Slovakia reliable?
% of all respondents, comparison



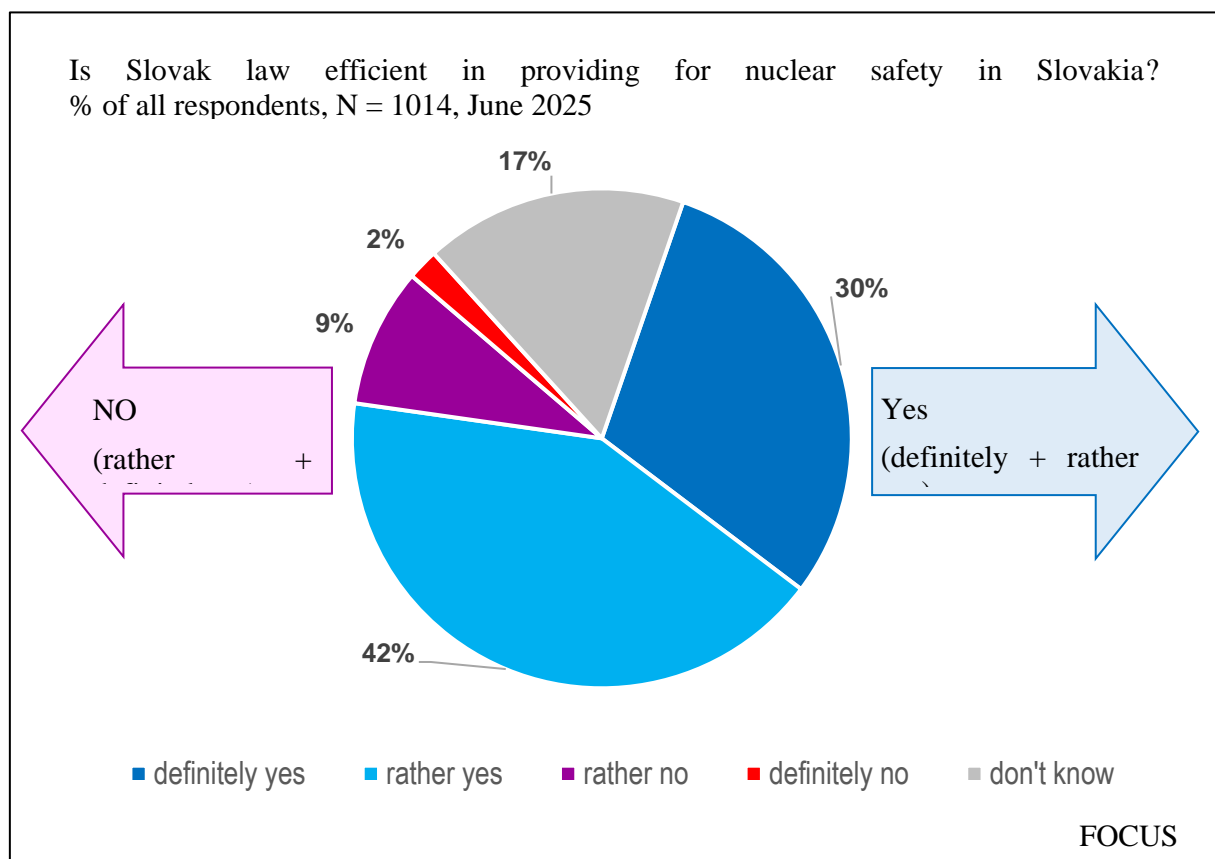
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LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA

Almost three quarters of Slovak inhabitants (72%) believe that Slovak law efficiently (definitely yes + rather yes) provides for nuclear safety in Slovakia. 30% of those respondents answered “definitely yes” and 42% of respondents answered “rather yes”.

11% of respondents disagree to that opinion. 9% of those respondents answered “rather no” and 2% of respondents answered “definitely no”.

Almost one fifth of respondents (17%) could not answer that question.



Most respondents who agree to the opinion that Slovak law efficiently (definitely yes + rather yes) provides for nuclear safety in Slovakia (72%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- creative professionals (76%),
- respondents living in big towns with a population of 100 thousand and more inhabitants (77%),
- respondents from the Bratislava region (76%).
-

Most respondents who (rather no + definitely no) **disagree to that opinion** (12%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- entrepreneurs/sole traders (17%),
- respondents living in towns with a population of 20 – 50 thousand inhabitants (20%),
- less frequent social media users (17%).

Opinions on legislative support for nuclear safety in Slovakia according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, June 9 – 16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		What do you think, is Slovak law efficient in providing for nuclear safety in Slovakia?		
		Definitely yes + rather yes	Rather no + definitely no	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		71.6	11.5	16.9
GENDER	Men	72.1	10.7	17.2
	women	71.2	12.3	16.5
AGE	18-24 years	67.0	12.5	20.5
	25-34 years	71.1	15.0	13.9
	35-44 years	72.7	9.3	18.0
	45-54 years	72.2	10.1	17.8
	55-64 years	72.4	11.5	16.0
	65 +	71.7	11.7	16.6
EDUCATION	Primary	73.0	10.0	17.0
	lower secondary	70.3	12.4	17.3
	upper secondary	71.0	11.8	17.2
	University	73.4	10.8	15.8
NATIONALITY	Slovak	72.1	11.4	16.5
	Hungarian	67.9	13.6	18.5
	other	65.2	8.7	26.1
EMPLOYMENT	Laborer	70.0	12.8	17.2
	executive professional, clerk	73.2	9.8	17.1
	creative professional	76.4	10.1	13.5
	entrepreneur, sole trader	65.2	17.4	17.4
	Retired	73.6	10.2	16.1
	economically inactive	68.0	12.0	20.0
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME	less than €1,000	70.5	13.3	16.3
	€1,001 - 1,400	73.2	10.6	16.2
	€1,401 - 1,800	70.5	12.5	17.0
	€1,801 - 2,200	70.4	11.1	18.5
	€2,201 and more	72.2	11.3	16.4
	don't know, didn't say	75.8	6.1	18.2
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	72.5	12.5	15.1
	2 to 5 thousand	70.5	8.3	21.2
	5-20 thousand	72.3	11.4	16.3
	20-50 thousand	63.5	19.9	16.7
	50-100 thousand	74.7	8.4	16.8
	100 thousand and more	77.2	5.9	16.9
REGION	Bratislava	75.6	8.1	16.3
	Trnava	71.4	9.5	19.0
	Trenčín	71.4	15.2	13.4
	Nitra	69.8	14.0	16.3
	Žilina	69.5	10.2	20.3
	Banská Bystrica	67.8	13.0	19.1
	Prešov	76.0	11.3	12.7
	Košice	70.0	11.4	18.6

FOCUS

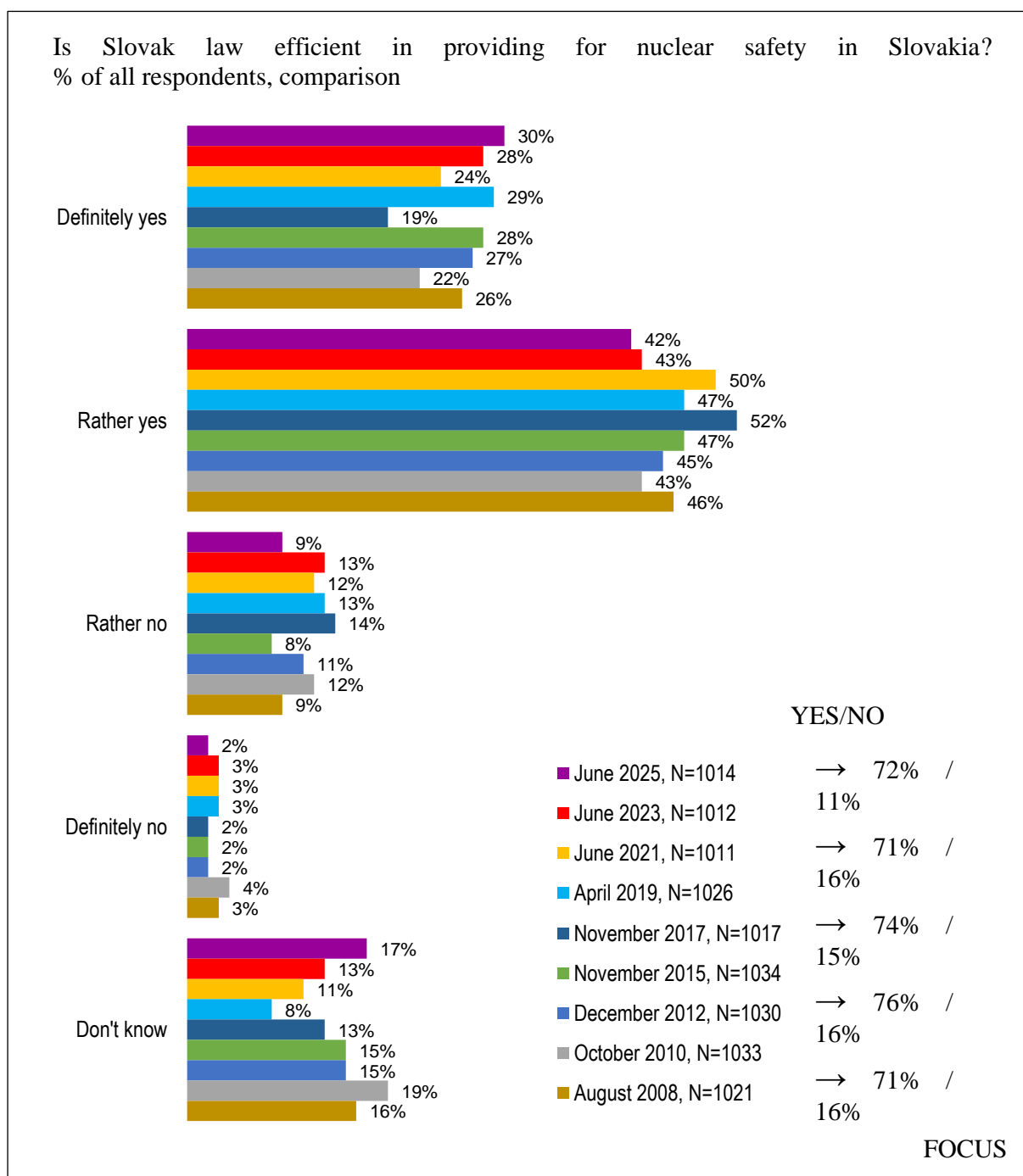
INTERNET USE	Daily	71.4	12.1	16.5
	several times a week	74.1	9.4	16.5
	less often	63.6	12.1	24.2
	not at all	74.6	7.5	17.9
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	Daily	72.4	11.4	16.3
	several times a week	69.8	12.4	17.8
	less often	63.9	16.7	19.4
	not at all	73.5	9.3	17.3

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

The opinion that Slovak law efficiently provides for nuclear safety in Slovakia prevails. The share of respondents who were of that opinion stabilized at 71% in the 2023 survey and at 72% in the present survey.

Regarding the opinion to the contrary, i.e. that Slovak law does not efficiently provide for nuclear safety in Slovakia, a slight decrease was recorded. The share of respondents who were of that opinion has decreased from 16% to 11% compared to the June 2023 survey.

On the other hand, the share of those who could not answer the question concerning legislative support for nuclear safety has increased slightly compared to the previous survey (from 8% in 2019 to 17% in the present survey).



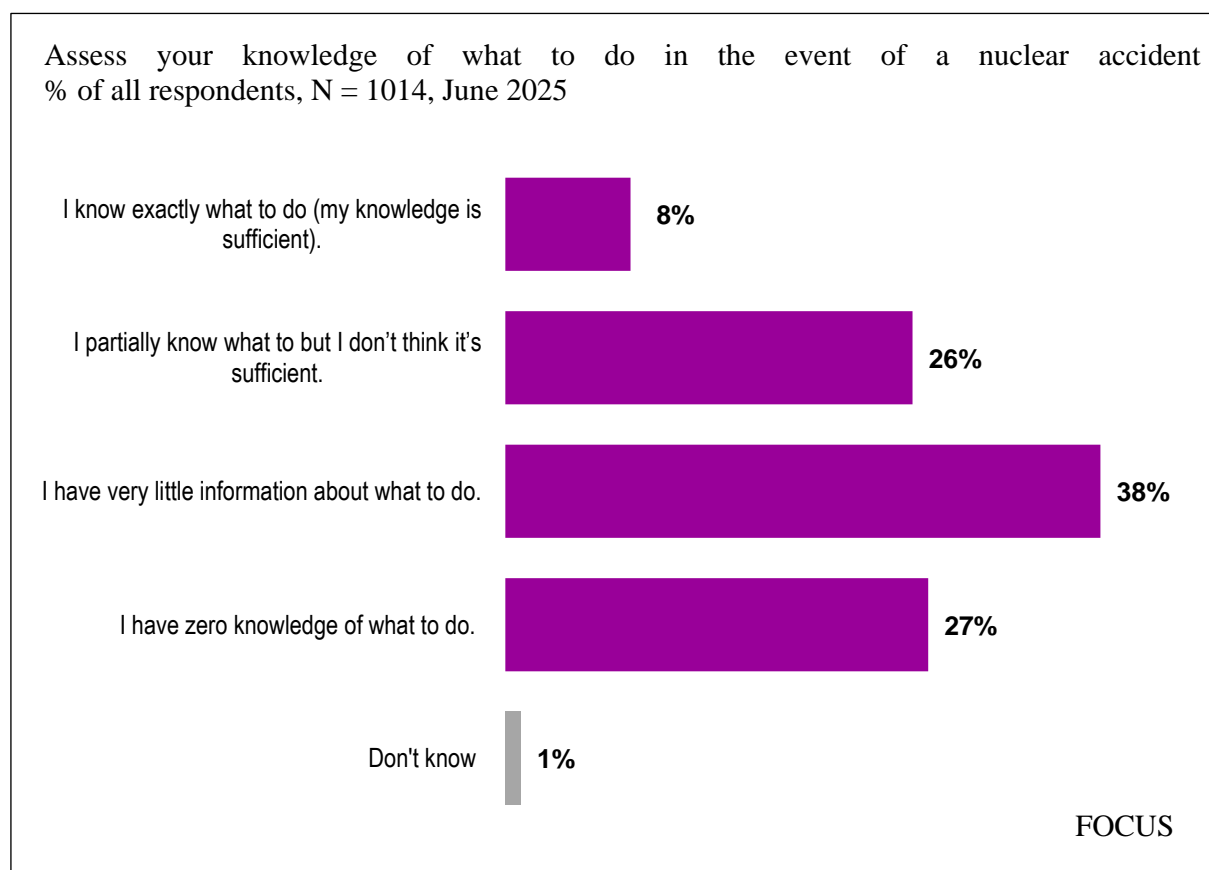
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Less than one tenth of respondents (8%) declared that they knew exactly what to do in the event of a nuclear accident.

Approximately one quarter of respondents (26%) declared that they partially knew what to do in such a situation but they did not consider it sufficient.

More than one third of respondents (38%) had very little information about what to do in the event of a nuclear accident.

More than one quarter of respondents (27%) did not know what to do in the event of a nuclear accident at all.



We have not identified more respondents **who knew exactly what to do in the event of a nuclear accident** (8%) in any of the monitored socio-demographic category of respondents.

Most respondents who partially knew what to do in the event of a nuclear accident (26%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 35 – 44 years (31%),
- respondents living in municipalities with a population of 2-5 thousand inhabitants (33%),

- respondents from the Bratislava region (31%).

Most respondents who had little knowledge about what to do in the event of a nuclear accident (38%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- younger respondents aged 18-24 years (42%),
- economically inactive (44%),
- respondents living in towns with a population of 20-50 thousand inhabitants (42%),
- respondents from the Trnava (45%) and Banská Bystrica regions (44%),
- respondents using internet several times a week (45%).

Most respondents who had no knowledge about what to do in the event of a nuclear accident (27%) were from the following socio-demographic categories:

- college/university graduates (31%),
- creative professionals (38%),
- respondents living in households with a higher net monthly income of EUR 2,201 and more (33%),
- respondents living in smallest municipalities with a population of less than 2 thousand inhabitants (31%), respondents living in towns with a population of 20-50 thousand inhabitants (31%) and respondents living in bigger towns with a population of 50-100 thousand inhabitants (31%),
- respondents from the Prešov region (31%),
- respondents using internet less often (39%).

Knowledge of what to do in the event of a nuclear accident according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents						
FOCUS, June 9 – 16, 2025 in % SAMPLE: 1,014 of respondents		I know exactly	I know partially	Very little knowledge	Zero knowledge	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		7.5	26.0	37.5	27.5	1.5
GENDER	men	7.4	27.1	37.0	26.9	1.6
	women	7.6	25.0	38.0	28.1	1.3
AGE	18-24 years	8.0	21.6	42.0	26.1	2.3
	25-34 years	9.8	26.6	35.8	27.2	0.6
	35-44 years	7.3	31.2	36.1	24.4	1.0
	45-54 years	8.3	21.3	41.4	27.2	1.8
	55-64 years	7.7	25.6	35.9	30.1	0.6
	65 and more	4.9	26.5	36.3	29.6	2.7
EDUCATION	primary	4.0	23.0	43.0	29.0	1.0
	lower secondary	7.4	29.3	32.5	29.7	1.1
	upper secondary	6.7	24.9	42.6	23.6	2.3
	university	10.4	25.3	32.8	30.7	0.8
NATIONALITY	Slovak	7.6	26.6	36.5	27.8	1.5
	Hungarian	6.2	23.5	45.7	24.7	0.0
	other	8.7	13.0	47.8	26.1	4.3
EMPLOYMENT	laborer	6.1	28.3	39.4	24.6	1.7

	executive professional, clerk	9.3	27.3	38.5	23.9	1.0
	creative professional	10.1	21.3	30.3	38.2	0.0
	entrepreneur, sole trader	10.1	24.6	36.2	29.0	0.0
	retired	5.5	26.8	34.6	30.3	2.8
	economically inactive	9.0	20.0	44.0	26.0	1.0
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME	less than €1,000	6.0	28.3	35.5	27.1	3.0
	€1,001 - 1,400	7.0	24.6	41.5	26.1	0.7
	€1,401 - 1,800	6.3	26.1	41.5	25.0	1.1
	€1,801 - 2,200	7.4	25.9	42.0	22.8	1.9
	€2,201 and more	9.0	25.7	31.0	33.1	1.2
	don't know, didn't say	9.1	24.2	51.5	15.2	0.0
MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE	less than 2 thousand	7.9	24.6	36.4	30.8	0.3
	2 to 5 thousand	8.3	33.3	35.9	19.9	2.6
	5-20 thousand	10.8	25.9	39.8	22.9	0.6
	20-50 thousand	5.1	20.5	41.7	31.4	1.3
	50-100 thousand	4.2	24.2	38.9	30.5	2.1
	100 thousand and more	6.6	28.7	33.1	27.9	3.7
REGION	Bratislava	7.4	31.1	30.4	29.6	1.5
	Trnava	4.8	22.9	44.8	26.7	1.0
	Trenčín	8.0	24.1	40.2	27.7	0.0
	Nitra	6.2	24.0	41.1	27.1	1.6
	Žilina	9.4	27.3	35.2	26.6	1.6
	Banská Bystrica	5.2	27.8	43.5	22.6	0.9
	Prešov	7.3	28.7	32.0	30.7	1.3
	Košice	10.7	21.4	36.4	27.9	3.6
INTERNET USE	daily	8.7	26.1	36.9	27.0	1.3
	several times a week	3.5	21.2	44.7	27.1	3.5
	less often	0.0	30.3	30.3	39.4	0.0
	not at all	1.5	29.9	38.8	28.4	1.5
SOCIAL MEDIA USE	daily	9.4	26.7	37.5	25.2	1.2
	several times a week	3.9	21.7	38.8	34.1	1.6
	less often	2.8	30.6	34.7	29.2	2.8
	not at all	4.9	24.7	37.7	30.9	1.9

*economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

FIRST-LEVEL DATA CATEGORIZATION

All the data in tables are in %

Number of respondents: 1,014

Data collection: June 9 – 16, 2025

1. Which organization in your opinion oversees nuclear power plants safety in Slovakia? Please state the name of the organization. Spontaneous answers, only one answer

Correct answer (Nuclear Regulatory Authority)	12.8
Nearly correct answer (with minor inaccuracies) (such as Nuclear Oversight Authority; Nuclear Safety Authority; Nuclear Oversight; Nuclear Authority; Office for Nuclear Oversight; Nuclear Oversight Office; Nuclear Oversight Organization; Nuclear Oversight of the Slovak Republic...)	6.1
Approximate answer (Office for Safety of Nuclear Power Plants of the Slovak Republic; Nuclear Energy Industry Office; Nuclear Safety Office; Office for Nuclear Safety; Slovak Nuclear Office; Oversight of Nuclear Energy Industry; Nuclear Safety; Nuclear Energy Control Office; Office for Nuclear Energy Control; Office for Control of Nuclear Power Plants; Nuclear Safety Head Office; Nuclear Energy Office, Oversight of Nuclear Power Plants; State Nuclear Control; State Office for Nuclear and Regulatory Safety; Nuclear Supervisory Board; Nuclear Fuel Control Office;...)	8.1
Incorrect answer (such as the state; JAVYS; VÚJE; Slovak Government; NATO; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Environment; Greenpeace; Mochovce; Jaslovské Bohunice; Slovak Academy of Sciences; parliament; Slovenské elektrárne; Supervisory Board of Nuclear Power Plants; ENEL, SPP; Office For Environmental Control, scientists from nuclear power plants; Slovak Nuclear Agency; National Nuclear Fund...)	14.3
Don't know	58.7

2. Which three of the following entities do you trust the most from the perspective of information on nuclear energy and especially nuclear safety? I will read the entire list first and you will then select three entities you trust the most.

Nuclear Regulatory Authority of the Slovak Republic	62.0
International organizations concentrating on peaceful uses of nuclear energy (such as IAEA)	33.7
Nuclear power plants operators	33.6
Scientists	28.6
European Union and its competent organizations	10.4
Slovak Government	9.7
Non-governmental organizations (such as Greenpeace)	7.5
Friends and family members who work in a nuclear power plant	6.8
Friends and family	5.9
Local governments and local offices	3.9
Media (TV, radio, press)	3.1
Schools and universities	3.0
Social media/internet	0.9
Somebody else	0.0
Nobody	8.5
Don't know	1.3

3. In your opinion, what are the responsibilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority? Spontaneous answers, multiple answers

Oversight of nuclear power plants operation (such as they continuously control the reactor performance; control and manage the activity of nuclear power plants; oversee and supervise the operation of nuclear power plants; proper functioning of nuclear power plants; ensure performance and operability of nuclear facilities; monitor functioning of nuclear power plants and certain related limits; monitor the entire operation of nuclear power plants, all the related measures; take care of proper functioning of the power plants; control functioning and equipment of nuclear power plants; ...)	37.4
Oversight of nuclear power plants safety (such as they control safety of nuclear power plants and ensure regular inspections of safety, of employee regular training; oversee nuclear power plants safety and radiation leak prevention; monitor operating safety of nuclear power plants; safe operation of power plants, employee training; leak and explosion prevention; mindfulness at work, safety, trainings, supervision and inspections; supervise safety of everything, prevention of people exposure to radiation, prevention of explosion; conduct regular inspections of adherence to safety regulations; ...)	30.3
Control, supervision, oversight and protection in general	11.8
Nuclear accidents and radiation leak prevention (such as they certainly conduct regular inspections and take measurements in nuclear power plants; conduct inspections to ensure that nuclear power plants do not release harmful substances to the air, measure radioactivity; supervise nuclear power plants in order to prevent radiation leaks; monitor radiation levels in the surroundings...)	7.3
Nuclear fuel and nuclear waste management (such as they supervise nuclear waste handling; control handling, use, storing of nuclear fuel; inspect correct handling and storing of nuclear fuel; supervise spent fuel handling and disposal of spent fuel, etc.; control nuclear fuel; decommission nuclear facilities; correct handling of nuclear waste;)	6.3
Civil protection (such as protection of civilians from a nuclear threat; homeland safety in the event of a nuclear threat; certainly protection of people, society and environment from ionizing radiation; ...)	1.8
Protection from potential attacks (such as they protect and guard nuclear power plants; ensure safety and protection around nuclear power plants;...)	0.6
Nuclear power plants construction (such as they supervise safe construction of nuclear facilities, permit commissioning of nuclear facilities; certainly control construction of nuclear power plants; supervise construction, inspect adherence to standards...)	0.6
Nuclear weapons control (such as guard and control nuclear weapons; inspect adherence to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons...)	0.4
Research and development (such as science and nuclear physics; development of nuclear facilities ..)	0.2
Safety of employees working in nuclear power plants (such as whether employee protection is ensured)	0.1
Other (big responsibility because it is part of their job; electricity; energy; operation; use of nuclear energy for Slovakia to the maximum extent; should concentrate on the nuclear part; do what is stipulated by law; monitor the works; illegal trading; energy safety...)	3.5
Don't know	20.3

4. To what extent are Slovak nuclear power plants safe in your opinion? Are they:

Definitely safe	26.1
Rather safe	50.4
Rather unsafe	10.5
Definitely not safe	3.2
Don't know	9.9

5. What do you think, is the NRA's oversight of nuclear power plants operation in Slovakia reliable?

Definitely yes	34.7
Rather yes	41.9
Rather no	7.2
Definitely no	1.8
Don't know	14.4

6. What do you think, is Slovak law efficient in providing for nuclear safety in Slovakia?

Definitely yes	30.1
Rather yes	41.5
Rather no	9.3
Definitely no	2.3
Don't know	16.9

7. Assess your knowledge about what to do in the event of a nuclear accident

I know exactly what to do (my knowledge is sufficient)	7.5
I know partially what to do but I don't think it's sufficient	26.0
I have very little knowledge about what to do	37.5
I have zero knowledge about what to do	27.5
Don't know	1.5

DATA ON RESPONDENTS

GENDER

men	48.0
women	52.0

AGE

18 – 24 years	8.7
25 – 34 years	17.1
35 – 44 years	20.2
45 – 54 years	16.7
55 – 64 years	15.4
65 +	22.0

EDUCATION (highest completed education)

primary	9.9
lower secondary (vocational education certificate)	27.9
higher secondary	38.5
college/university	23.8

NATIONALITY

Slovak	89.7
Hungarian	8.0
other	2.3

MAIN EMPLOYMENT (work generating a majority of the participant's income)

laborer	29.3
executive professional/lower administrative worker, clerk	20.2
creative professional (with college/university degree)	8.8
entrepreneur, sole trader	6.8
retired	25.0
economically inactive (student, housewife, maternity/parental leave, unemployed)	9.9

NET MONTHLY household income

less than €1,000	16.4
€1,001 - 1,400	14.0
€1,401 - 1,800	17.4
€1,801 - 2,200	16.0
€2,201 and more	33.0
don't know, didn't say	3.3

MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE

less than 2 thousand inhabitants	30.1
2 – 5 thousand inhabitants	15.4
5 – 20 thousand inhabitants	16.4
20 – 50 thousand inhabitants	15.4
50 – 100 thousand inhabitants	9.4

100 thousand and more inhabitants	13.4
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REGION

Bratislava	13.3
Trnava	10.4
Trenčín	11.0
Nitra	12.7
Žilina	12.6
Banská Bystrica	11.3
Prešov	14.8
Košice	13.8

Internet use

daily	81.8
several times a week	8.4
less often	3.3
not at all	6.6

Social media use

daily	64.2
several times a week	12.7
less often	7.1
not at all	16.0