Slovakia 2025 Methodology

Slovakia Sampling: A stratified multi-stage cluster sample design was used to complete 1,001 face-to-face surveys.

Target Population/Coverage: Non-institutionalized adult population (15 years of age or older) living in households. Stratification and selection used population information from Census 2021.

Stratification: The sampling frame was stratified by geographic region and population size levels, resulting in a total of 48 realized strata groups. These include the 8 geographic regions: Bratislavsky, Trnavsky, Trenciansky, Nitriansky, Zilinsky, Banskobystricky, Presovsky, and Kosicky. The regions were further stratified by 7 population size levels: less than 1000, 1000-1999, 2000-4999, 5000-19999, 20000-49999, 50000-99999, 100000+.

Sample Selection: Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in Slovakia are Local Administrative Units (LAUs or cities/towns and villages). PSUs were selected using Systematic probabilities proportional to population size (PPS), where the 15+ population from the Census 2021 was the measure of size. A total of 87 PSUs were selected.

Secondary sampling units (SSUs) are streets in urban areas and villages in rural areas. SSUs were selected using Simple Random Sampling. A total of 100 SSUs/sampling points were selected.

Within each selected household, interviewers listed all eligible (15+ adults) individuals and the CAPI program randomly selected a respondent.

Data Collection: June 14, 2025 – August 15, 2025

Weighting: The sample data were weighted to minimize bias in survey-based estimates. The weighting procedure was formulated based on the sample design and was carried out in multiple stages. A probability weight factor (base weight) was constructed to correct for unequal selection probabilities. At the next step, the base weights were post-stratified to adjust for non-response and to match the weighted sample totals to known target population totals obtained from country-level census data.

Margin of Error (including design effect due to weighting): ± 3.5% (95% confidence level)

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

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