Montenegro Roma Settlements 2018

Attitudes Toward Immunization

Key Messages

- 9 percent of women and 5 percent of men aged 15-49 years in Montenegro Roma Settlements reported that a vaccine, or vaccines, from the recommended routine immunization schedule for children can cause serious adverse event following vaccination.
- About 1 percent of women and men aged 15-49 years reported that the MMR vaccine could cause a serious adverse event following vaccination.
- 47 percent of mothers/caretakers in Roma Settlements reported delaying and 23 percent refusing vaccination(s) of the child under five.
  - The most common reason for delaying a vaccine was an illness at the time of vaccination or an allergy to the vaccine or its components. The same reason is the most common for refusing a vaccine.
  - About three quarters of mothers/caretakers (73 percent) have a positive perception of the prescribed vaccination schedule.
- 51 percent of mothers/caretakers reported that they would agree to the child receiving a vaccine against the pneumococcus bacteria, and 49 percent against the human papillomavirus (HPV), if they were recommended by a pediatrician.
The Montenegro Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) as a part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Government of Montenegro, and UNHCR provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2018 Montenegro Roma Settlements MICS related to Attitudes Toward Immunization. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables from TC.1.3RW-Ssp, TC.1.3RM-Ssp, TC.1.4R-Ssp, TC.1.5R-Ssp, TC.1.6R-Ssp, TC.1.7R-Ssp, TC.1.8R-Ssp and TC.1.9R-Ssp in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other MICS surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.