

Montenegro Roma Settlements 2018



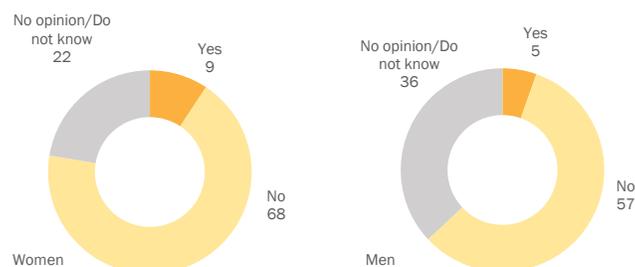
Attitudes Toward Immunization

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Attitudes toward immunization: Roma Settlements



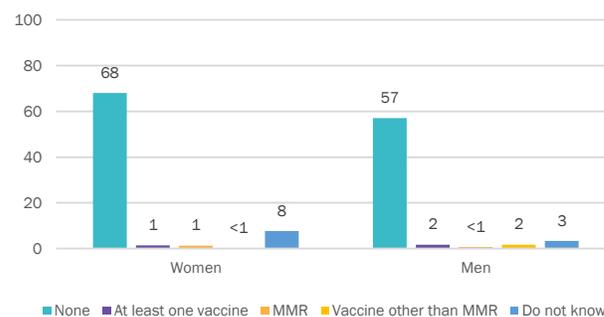
Vaccine(s) from the recommended routine immunization schedule for children cause serious adverse event following vaccination



Percent distribution of women and men aged 15-49 years in Roma Settlements who reported that a vaccine, or vaccines, from the recommended routine immunization schedule for children cause serious adverse event following vaccination

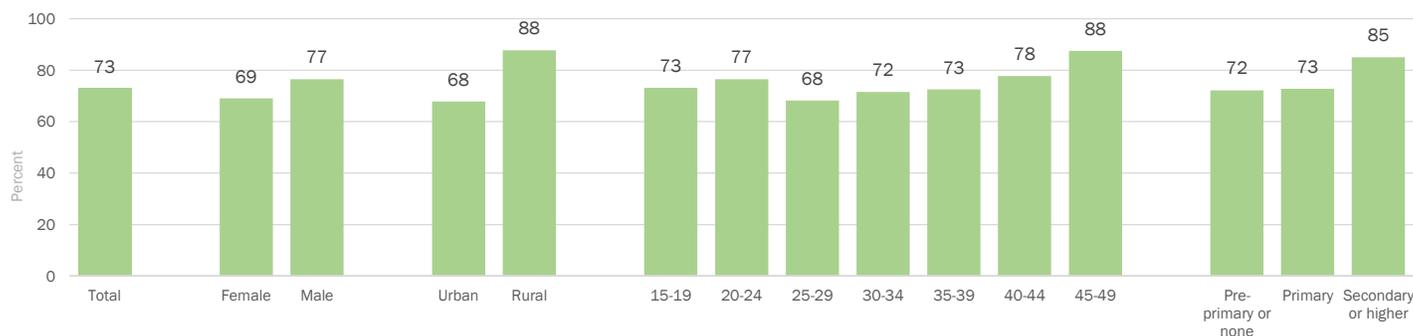
* Note: For the purpose of the MICS6 survey, a serious adverse event was defined as an event that requires hospital treatment or hospitalization of the child
Note: Missing is less than one and it is not included in graph.

Vaccine that causes a serious adverse event following vaccination



Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 years in Roma Settlements who reported at least one vaccine or vaccines from the recommended routine immunization schedule for children cause a serious adverse event and the percentage, who reported MMR, vaccine other than MMR and who reported no vaccines cause a serious adverse event

Perceptions of mother/caretaker reporting positive perception for vaccination schedule

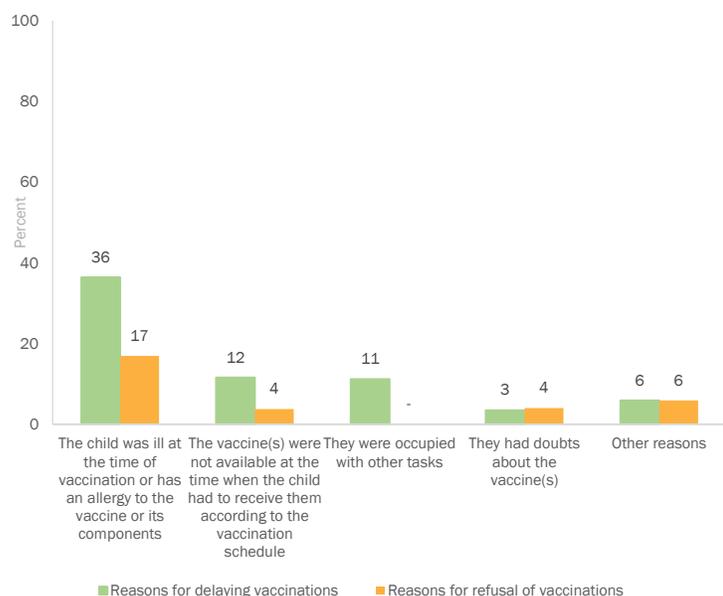


Percentage of children aged under-five in Roma Settlements for whom the mother/caretaker reported a positive perception of the recommended routine immunization schedule

Key Messages

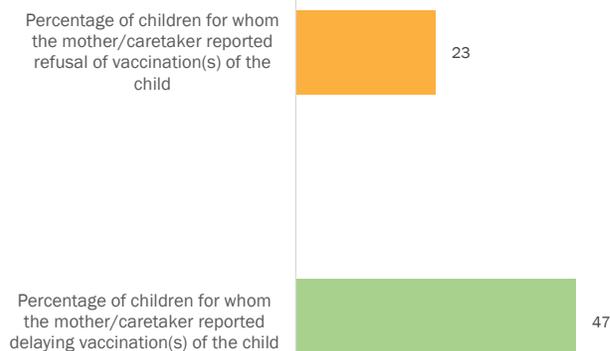
- 9 percent of women and 5 percent of men aged 15-49 years in Montenegro Roma Settlements reported that a vaccine, or vaccines, from the recommended routine immunization schedule for children can cause serious adverse event following vaccination.
- About 1 percent of women and men aged 15-49 years reported 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.

Reasons for delaying vaccination(s) of the child

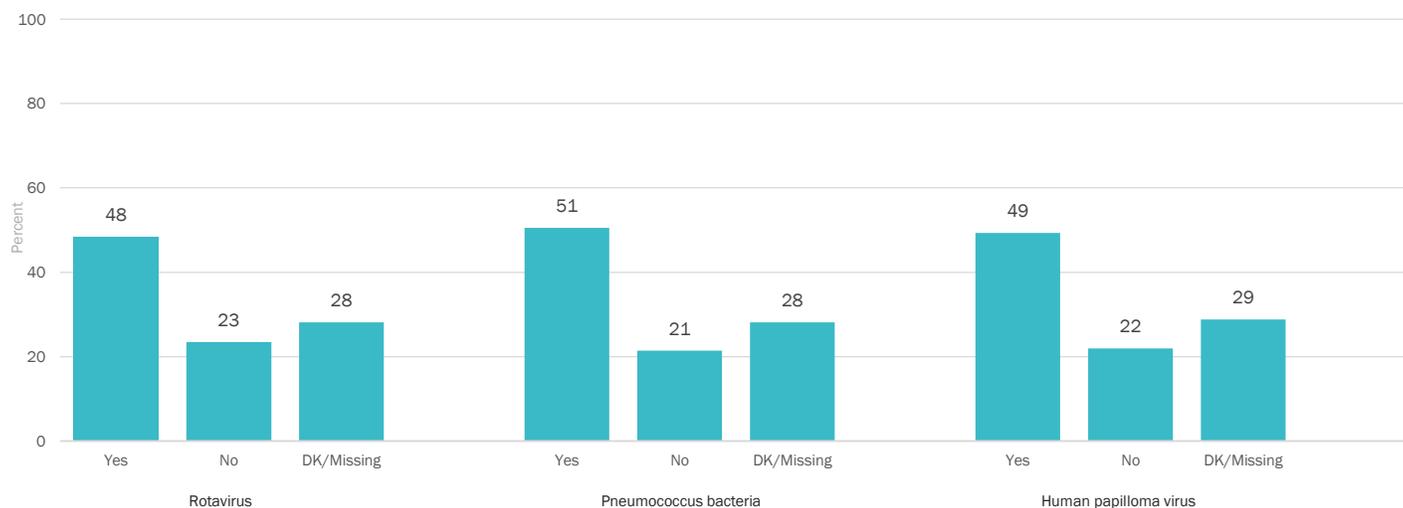


Percentage of children aged under-five in Roma Settlements for whom the mother/caretaker reported delaying and refusal of vaccination(s) of the child because of some of the reason
 - Not relevant

Delaying and refusal of vaccinations



Acceptance of new vaccines at pediatrician's recommendation: Roma Settlements



Percentage of children aged under-five in Roma Settlements for whom the mother/caretaker reported that they would agree to the child receiving vaccines against the rotavirus, pneumococcus bacteria or human papillomavirus (HPV) if it was 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). 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.