

VIEWS OF MONTENEGRIN CITIZENS ON CORONAVIRUS

November 2021

This public opinion poll in Montenegro was conducted by Ipsos with the support of European Union, Association of Psychologists of Montenegro and [UNICEF Montenegro](#)



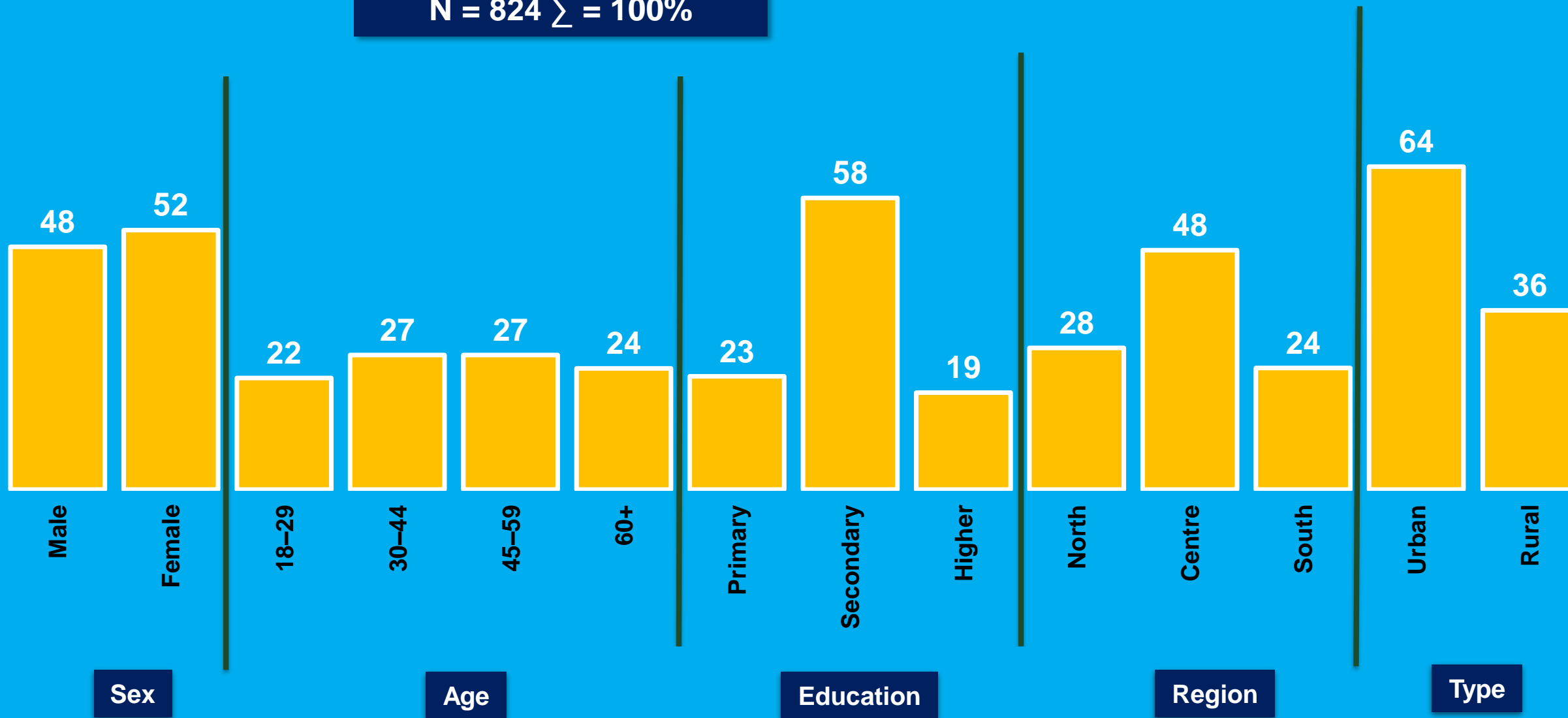
METHODOLOGY

Implementation:	Data collection conducted from 23 to 27 November 2021
Sample framework:	Population of Montenegro 18+
Sample size:	824 respondents
Sample type:	One-phase representative stratified sample Respondents in a household
Research type:	Phone survey with a questionnaire of an average duration of 11 minutes
Place of research:	24 municipalities from Montenegro, urban, suburban and rural environment
Substratification:	By gender, by age
Error:	$\pm 1.57\%$ for phenomena with incidence of 5% $\pm 3.12\%$ for phenomena with incidence of 25% $\pm 3.61\%$ for phenomena with incidence of 50% (<i>marginal error</i>)

SAMPLE

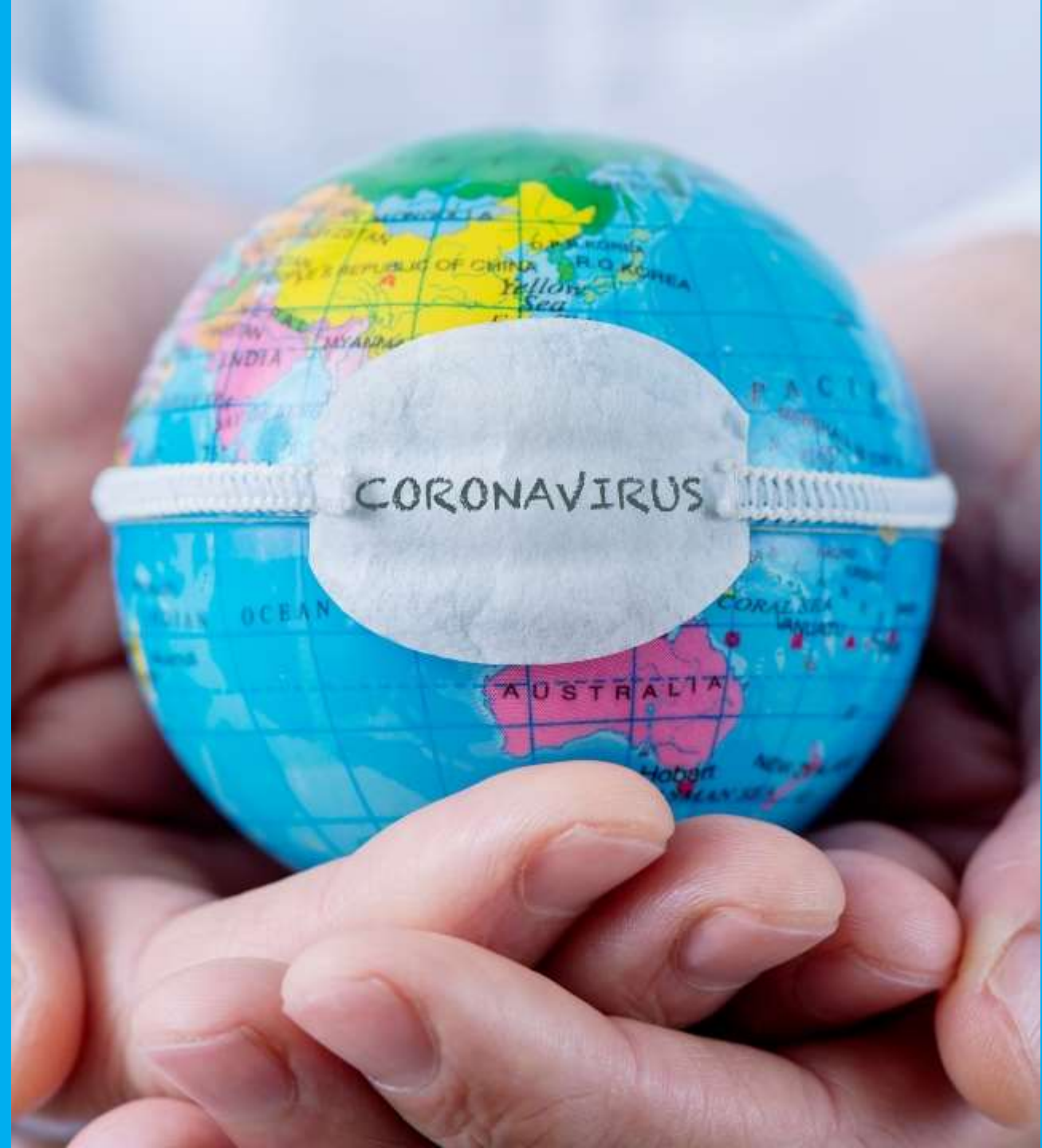
NOVEMBER 2021

N = 824 Σ = 100%



Base: Total target population, N=824

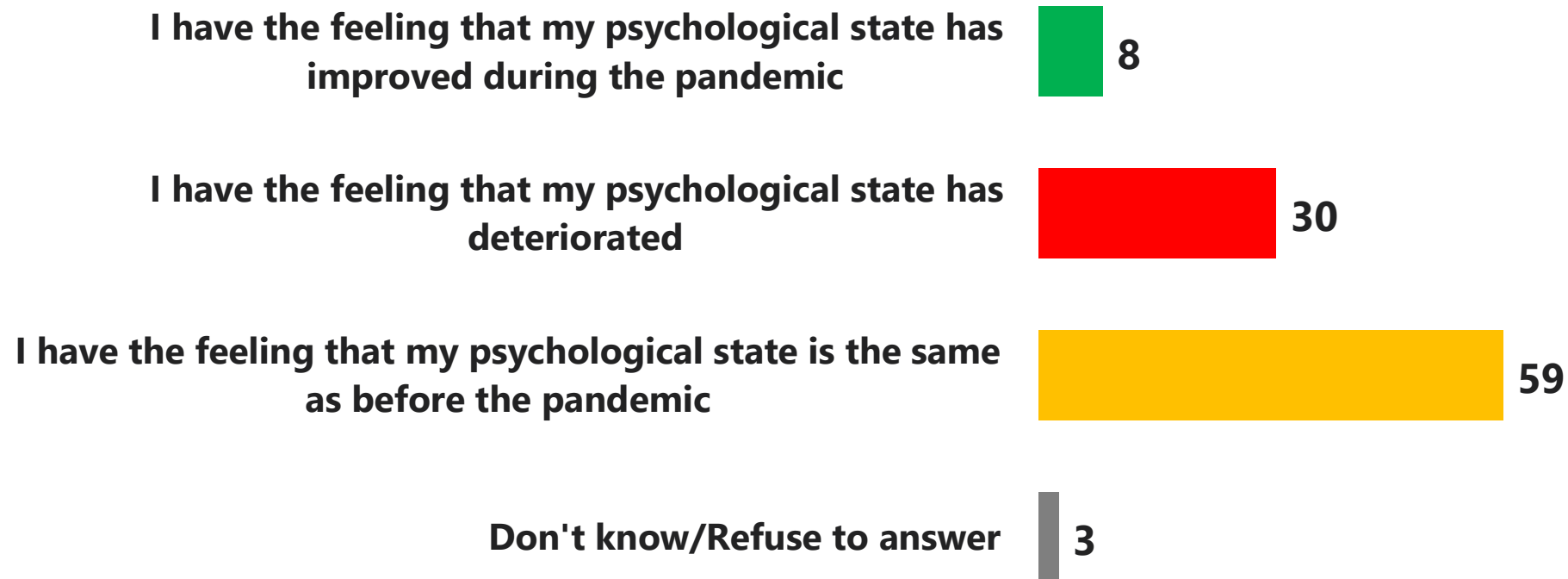
RESULTS



FEELINGS REGARDING CHANGE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE DURING THE PANDEMIC

Three out of five citizens of Montenegro say that their psychological state is the same as before the pandemic, while almost one third state that their psychological state has deteriorated.

Data is in %



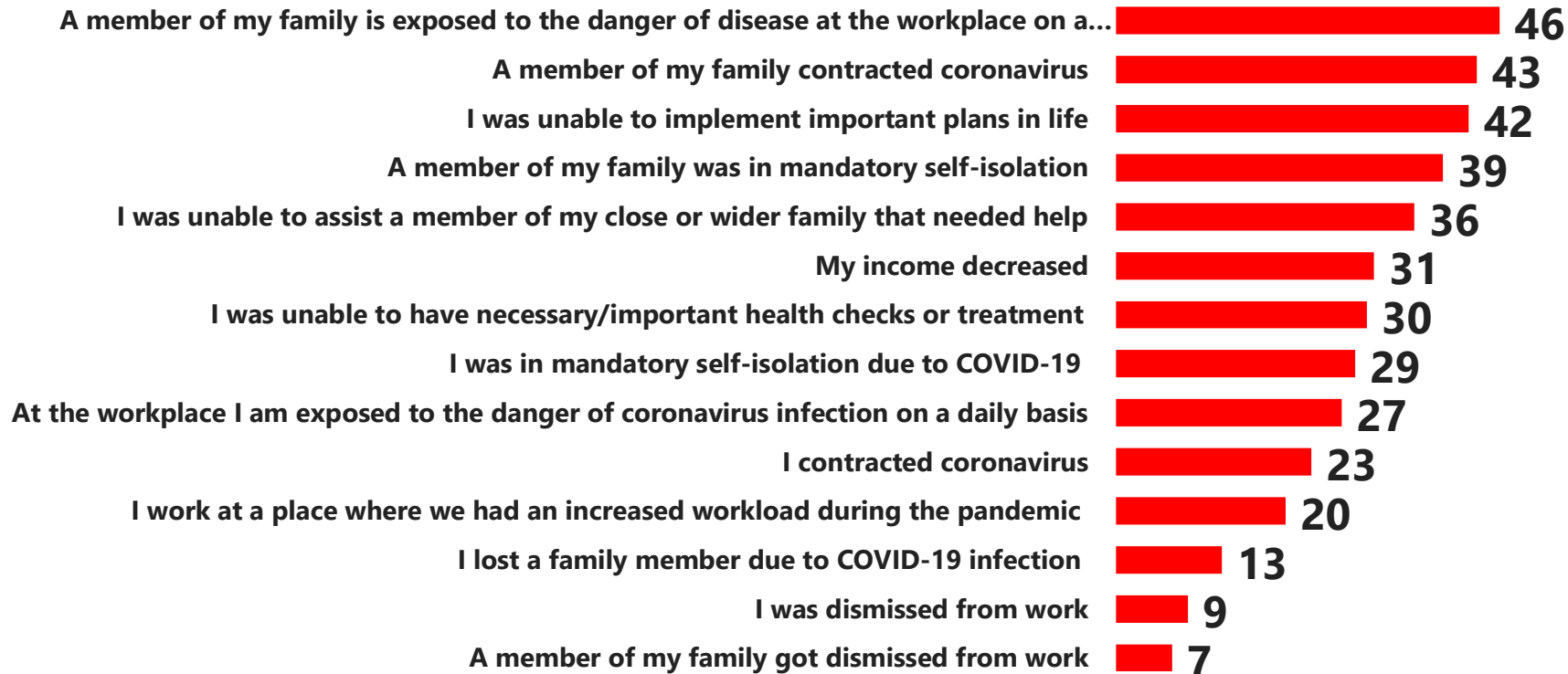
Do you have the feeling that your psychological state has changed during the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to the situation before?

Base: Total target population, N=824

EXISTENCE OF DIFFERENT EXPERIENCES DURING THE PANDEMIC

Citizens were most affected by the fact that a member of their family has been exposed to the danger of infection on a daily basis at work, as well as by the fact that a member of their family contracted the coronavirus. A similar number state that they were affected by the fact that they could not implement important plans in life. Citizens aged 30–44 work more than average in places where they are exposed to the danger of infection on a daily basis (39.6%), which is also true for citizens aged 45–59 (34.6%), as well as for those with higher education (37.9%). Citizens with higher education also report more often than average that they have been affected by coronavirus (32.2%).

Data is in %; answers lower than 4 and 5 are presented



Which of the following experiences have you had during the pandemic? To what extent have these experiences affected you?

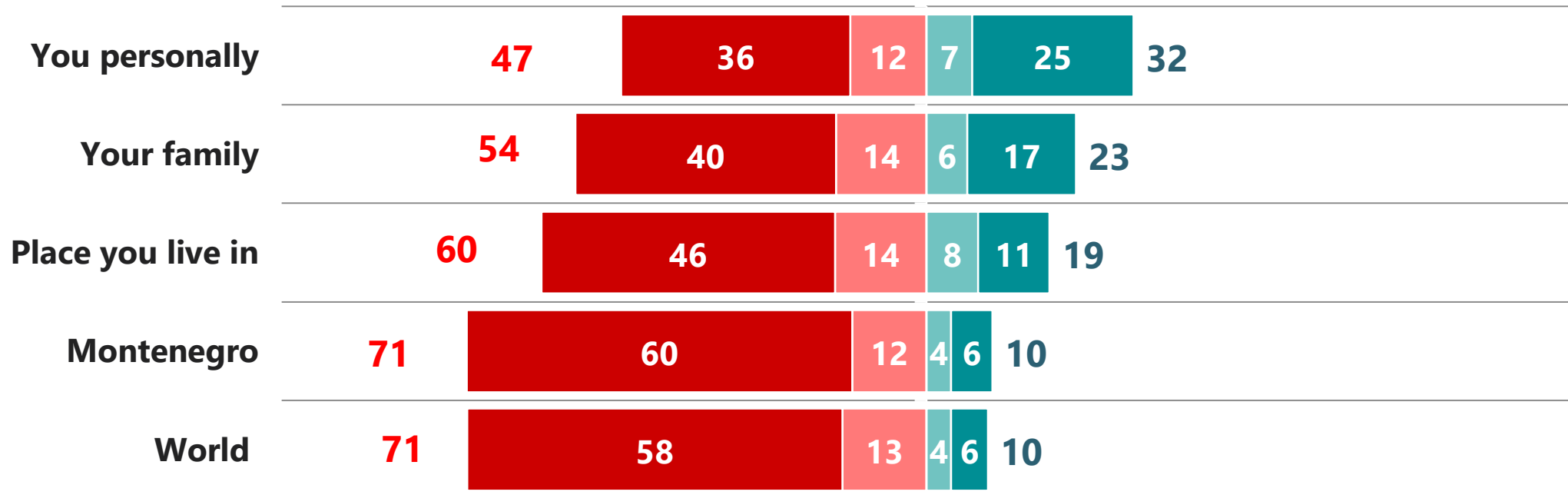
Base: Total target population, N=824

LEVEL OF CORONAVIRUS THREAT FOR...

Citizens are mostly worried about coronavirus. Seven out of 10 citizens believe that coronavirus represents a major threat to the world and to Montenegro, and about half believe that the virus is a threat to them personally, as well as to their families. Young people (aged 18–29) are less likely than average to believe that coronavirus poses a threat to them personally (30.6%), while citizens aged 45–59 are significantly more likely to have this opinion (57.4%). In addition, citizens who state that they have a chronic disease significantly more often than average believe that coronavirus is a big threat to them personally (62.8%).

Data is in %, answers “3” and “I don’t know” are not presented

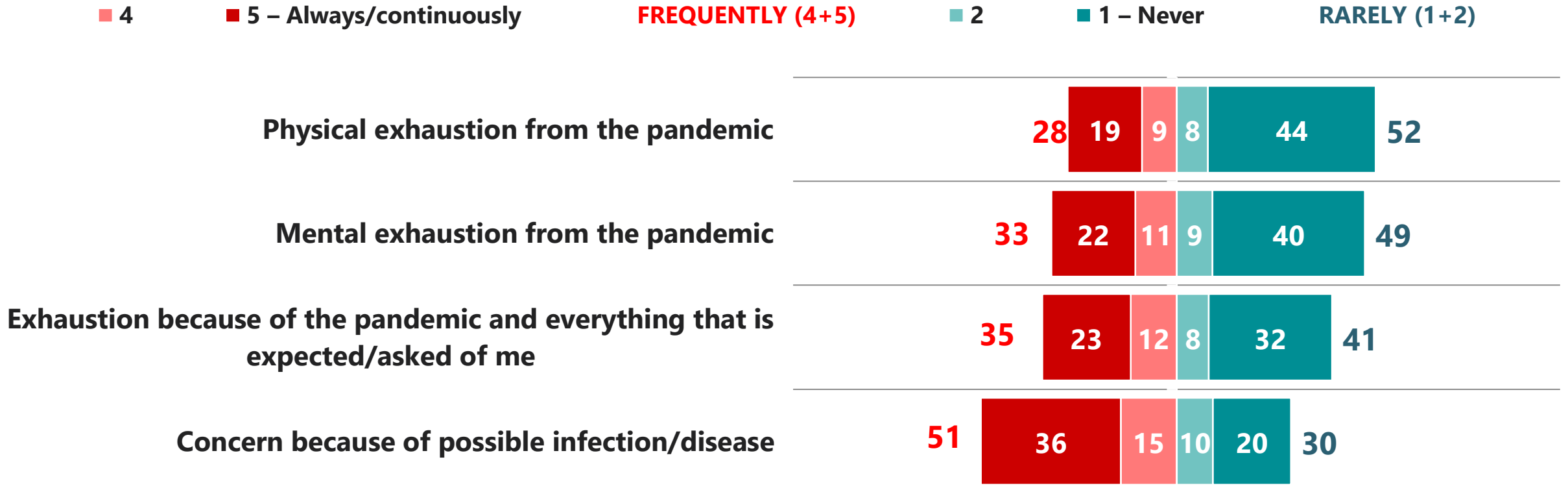
■ 4
 ■ Very high threat (4+5)
 HIGH THREAT (4+5)
■ 2
■ 1 – Very low threat
LOW THREAT (1+2)



DIFFERENT FEELINGS DURING THE PANDEMIC

More than a fifth of citizens state that they feel physically exhausted from the pandemic, and a third feel mentally exhausted, as well as exhaustion from the pandemic and everything that is expected or required of them. In addition, half of the citizens state that they often feel worried about a possible infection or illness. Women more often than average state that they feel exhausted due to the pandemic (42.4%), while citizens aged 60 or over, those with lower education, as well as those from the north, more often than average state the presence of worries about possible infection (63.2%, 67.7 % and 60.5%, respectively). Citizens who state that they would be ready to consult a mental health specialist more often than average state that they feel exhausted due to the pandemic (41.3%).

Data is in %, answers "3" and "I don't know" are not presented



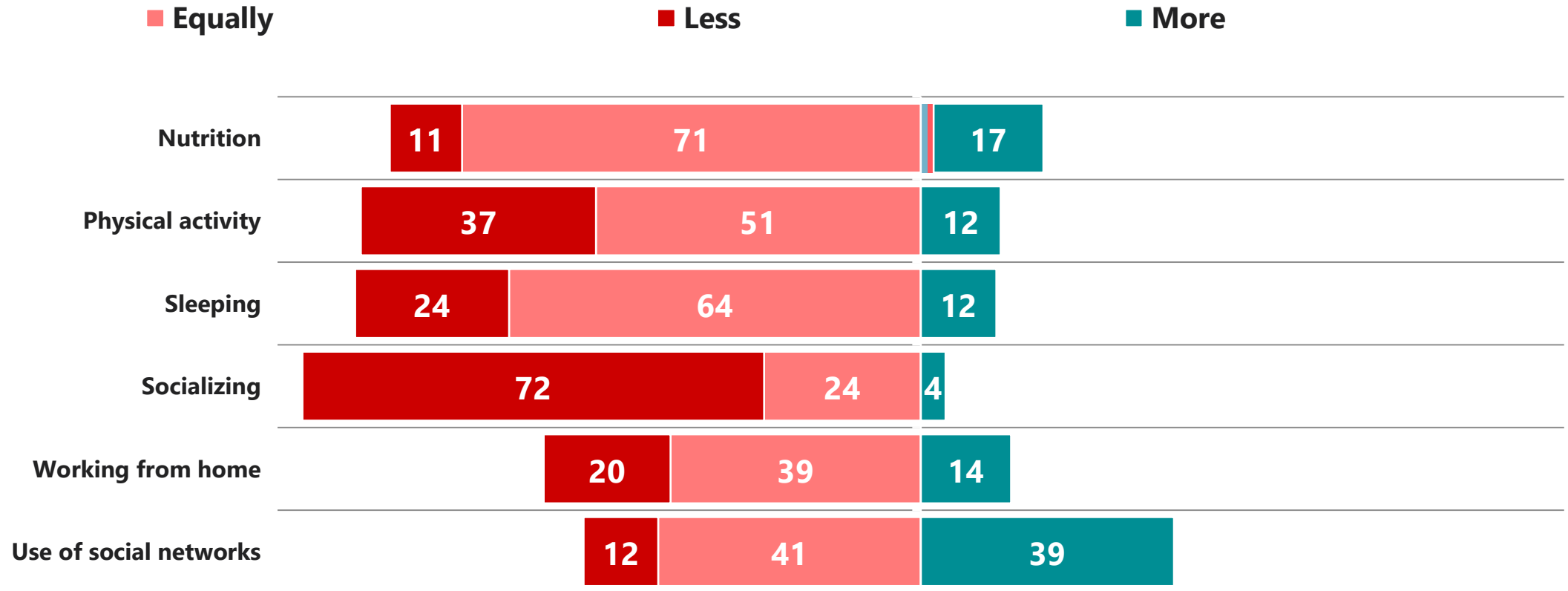
Do you feel...?

Base: Total target population, N=824

CHANGES OF HABITS DURING THE PANDEMIC

Seven out of 10 citizens state that their eating habits did not change during the pandemic. On the other hand, the same number state that they now spend less time socializing, and about two fifths of citizens report more frequent use of social networks, as well as less physical activity. The situation is slightly different among young people (18–29) – they state more often than average that they are more physically active than before the pandemic (18.1%), that they are socializing to the same extent as before (32.5%) or even more than before (7.4%), that they are working more often from home (22.1%), as well as that they are using social networks more (55%). Citizens who have a chronic disease state more often than average that they now eat less (17.4%) and sleep less (33.5%).

Data is in %



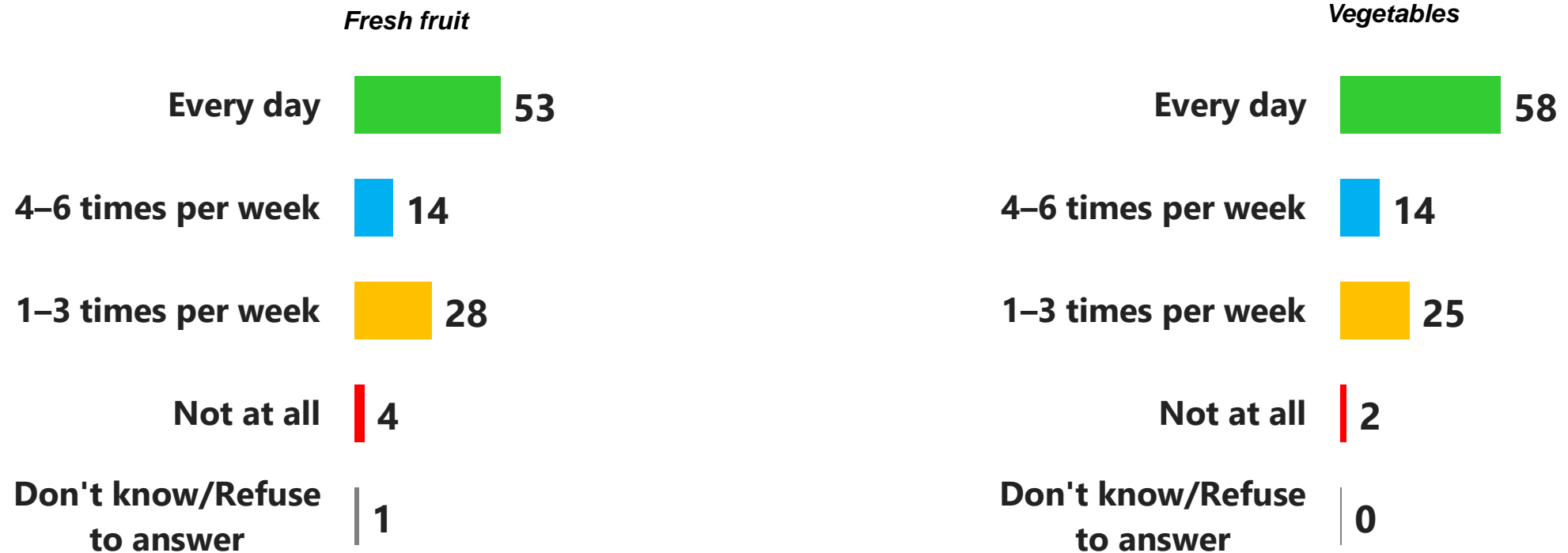
To what extent, compared to the period before the pandemic, do you practice the following activities?

Base: Total target population, N=824

CONSUMPTION OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS DURING THE PANDEMIC – FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

During the pandemic, the citizens of Montenegro have been eating mostly healthy food – more than half state that they consumed fresh fruits and vegetables every day during one week. Citizens aged 45–59, as well as those older than 60, more often than average state that they consume fruit every day (63.4% and 63.8%, respectively), and for citizens aged 60+ this also applies to vegetables (70.6%). Young people, on the other hand, are less likely to state that they consume fruits (40.5%) and vegetables (46.4%) on a daily basis.

Data is in %



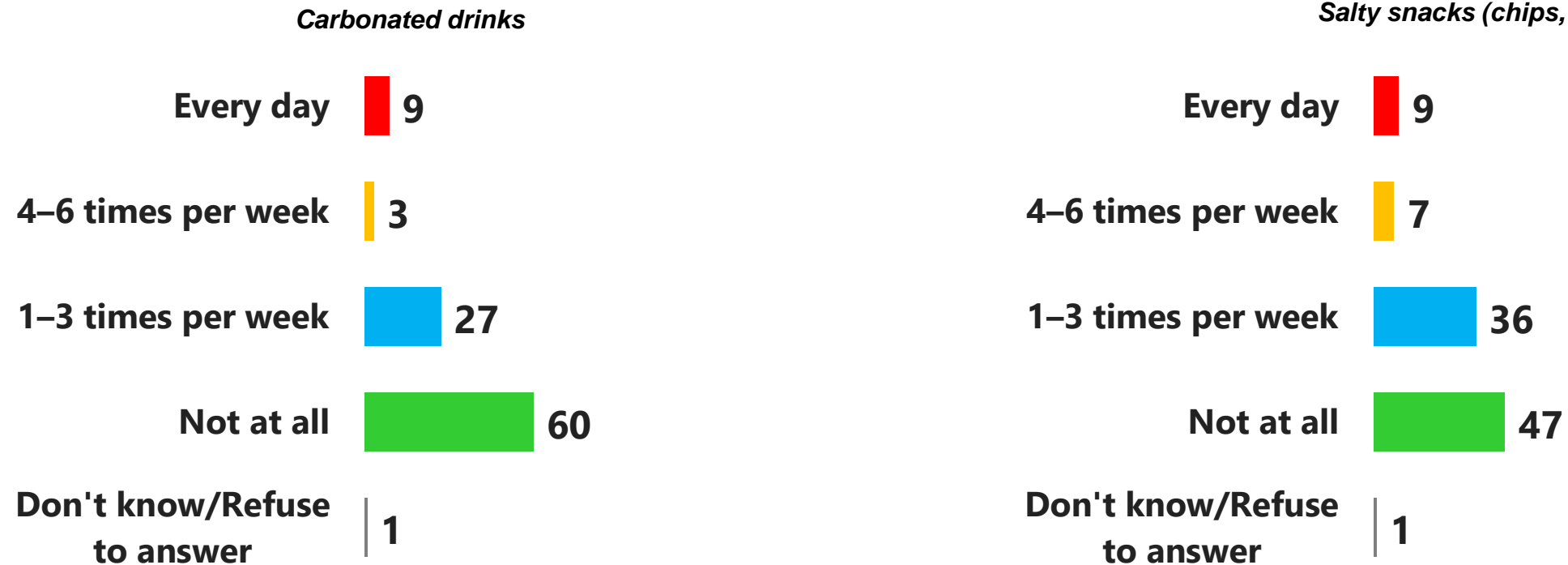
Counting from the moment when the measures against the coronavirus pandemic were introduced, how frequently have you been consuming, during one week, the following:

Base: Total target population, N=824

CONSUMPTION OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS DURING THE PANDEMIC – CARBONATED DRINKS AND SALTY SNACKS

In line with the previous findings, three out of five citizens stated that they did not consume carbonated drinks during the week, while slightly less than half stated that they did not consume salty snacks. Again, the situation with young people is somewhat different – they state less often than average that they do not consume carbonated drinks (40.6%) and salty snacks (21.5%), while the habits of older citizens are again moving more towards a healthy diet. Citizens who have a chronic disease state more often than average that they never consume carbonated drinks (73.8%) or salty snacks (67.6%).

Data is in %



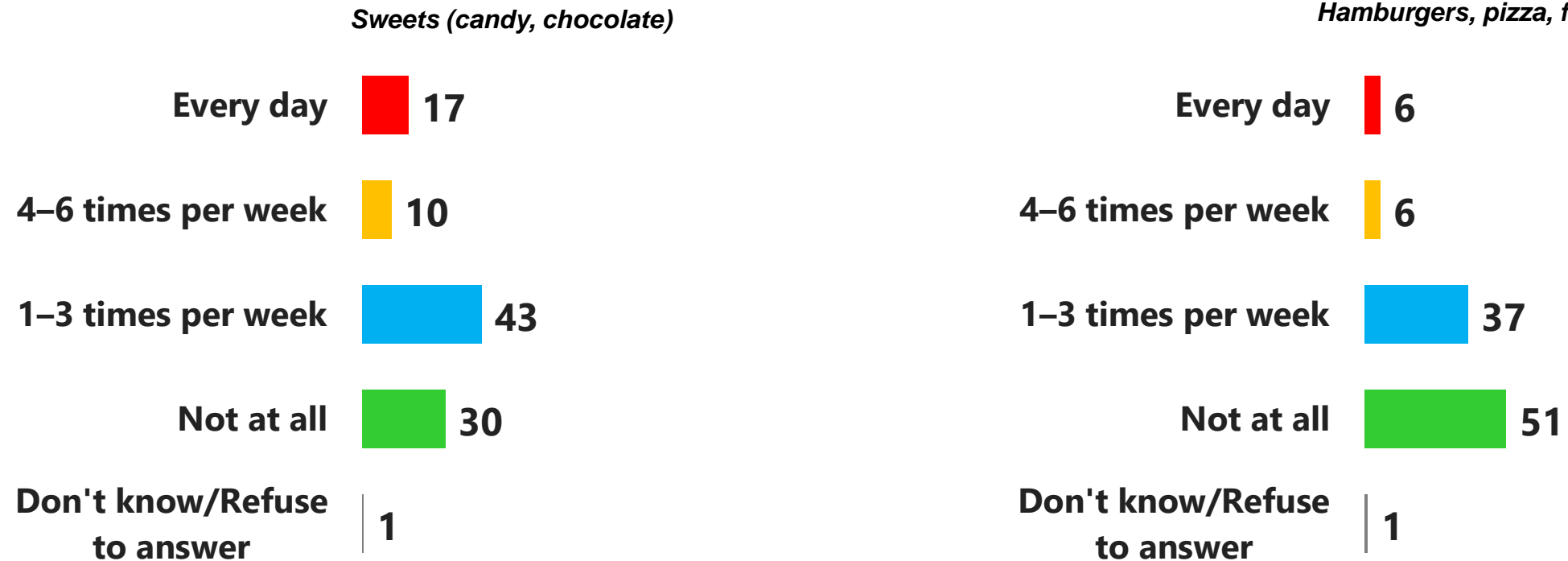
Counting from the moment when the measures against the coronavirus pandemic were introduced, how frequently have you been consuming, during one week, the following:

Base: Total target population, N=824

CONSUMPTION OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS DURING THE PANDEMIC – SWEETS AND FAST FOOD

When it comes to sweets, two fifths of citizens consume them 1–3 times a week, and almost one fifth every day. Half of the citizens do not consume food such as hamburgers, pizzas or french fries. Young people report more often than average a daily consumption of sweets (26.3%) and fast food (11%) – in the case of this food, this also applies to citizens aged 30–44 (8.9%). Those who have a chronic disease state significantly more often than average that they do not consume sweets (46.2%) or fast food (66.6%).

Data is in %



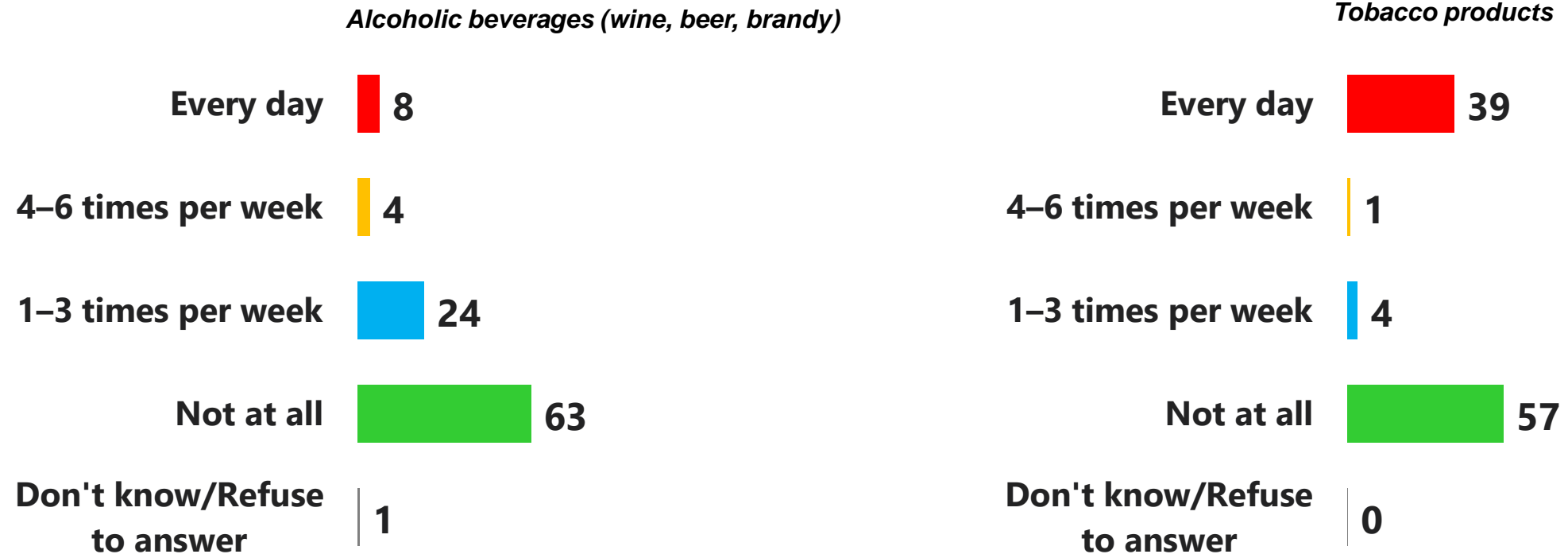
Counting from the moment when the measures against the coronavirus pandemic were introduced, how frequently have you been consuming, during one week, the following:

Base: Total target population, N=824

CONSUMPTION OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS DURING THE PANDEMIC – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Three out of five citizens do not consume alcohol, and a similar number do not consume cigarettes. Two fifths of citizens, however, consume cigarettes daily. Daily alcohol consumption is significantly more frequent in men (14.1%), while it is significantly less common in women (2.1%). Citizens over the age of 60 also significantly more often than average state that they consume alcohol every day (12.9%). When it comes to tobacco products, there are significantly more smokers among citizens aged 45–59 than average – half state that they consume tobacco products every day (50.2%).

Data is in %



Counting from the moment when the measures against the coronavirus pandemic were introduced, how frequently have you been consuming, during one week, the following:

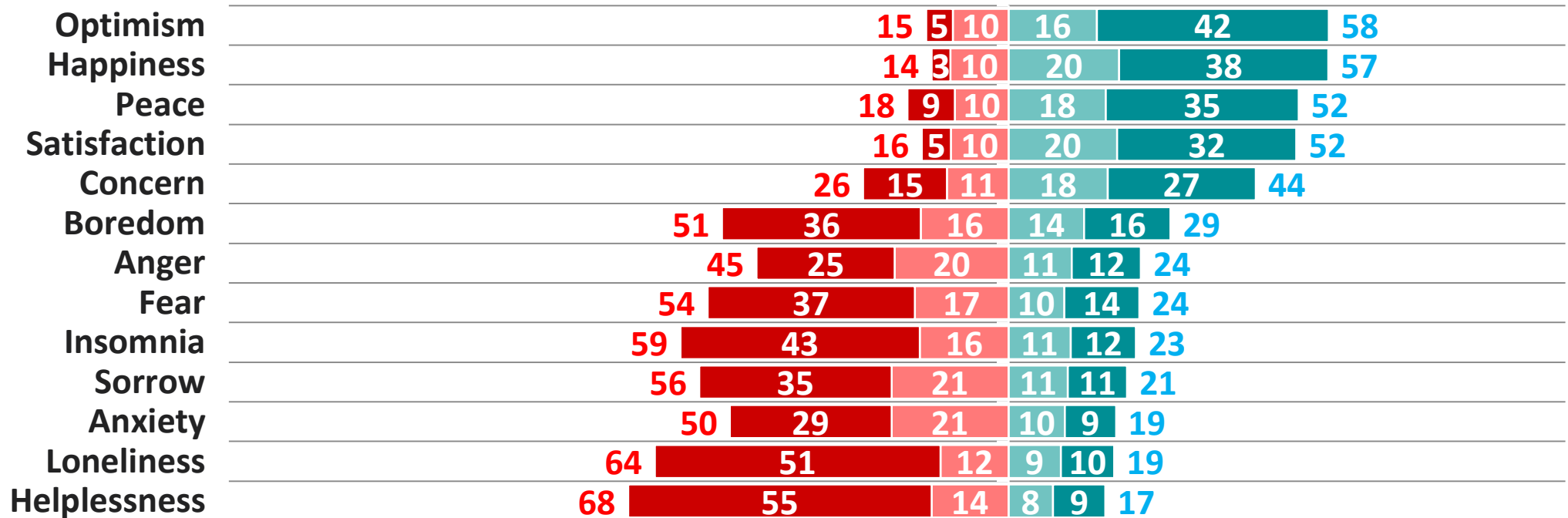
Base: Total target population, N=824

FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT STATES AND FEELINGS

In the last month, the citizens of Montenegro experienced mostly optimism, happiness, peace and satisfaction. Women are more likely than the average to report fear (28.4%) and sadness (26%). Young people are significantly more likely to report the presence of boredom (43.7%), while older citizens (60+) more often than average feel anxiety (56.7%) and have insomnia (31.8%).

Data is in %, the answers “3” and “I don’t know” are not presented

■ 2 ■ 1 – It never occurs IT DOES NOT OCCUR (1+2) ■ 4 ■ 5 – It always occurs IT OCCURS (4+5)



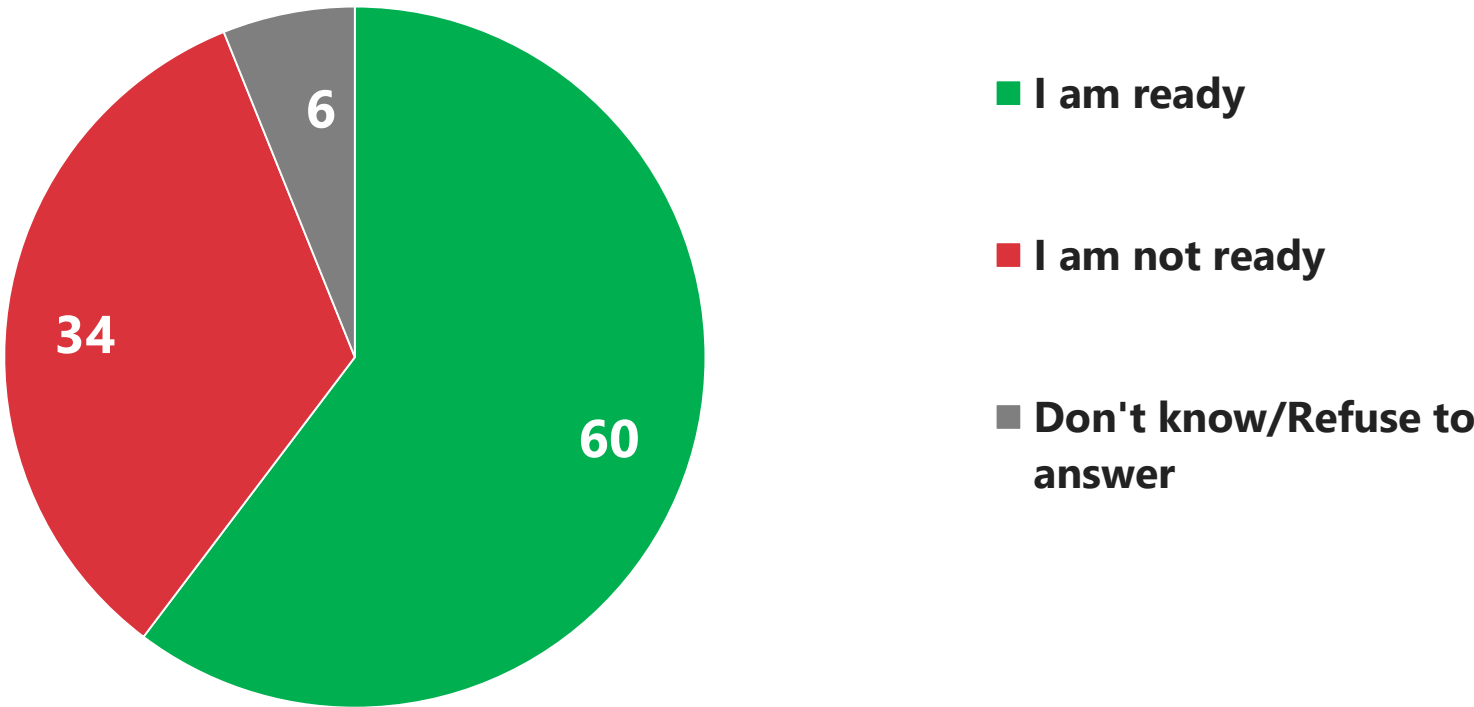
How often have you experienced the following states and feelings in the past month?

Base: Total target population, N=824

READINESS TO CONTACT A MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST

Three out of five citizens report their readiness to consult a mental health expert because of their feelings during the pandemic, while one third state that they are not ready for that step. Citizens with lower education are much more likely than average to express resistance to this issue – 42.6% report an unwillingness to consult a mental health specialist.

Data is in %

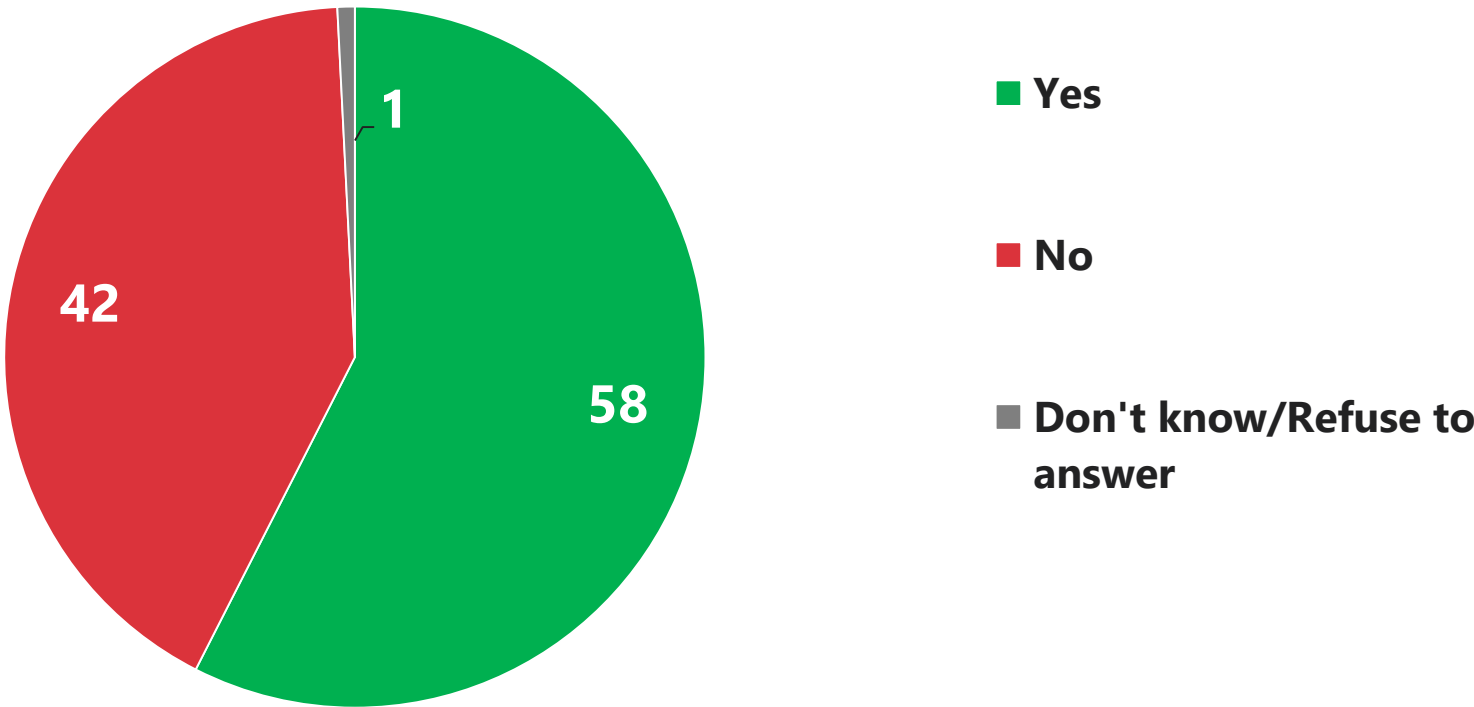


Would you be ready to contact a mental health specialist due to your feelings during the pandemic?
Base: Total target population, N=824

VACCINATION AGAINST CORONAVIRUS

Three out of five citizens have received the coronavirus vaccine. Among young people (18–29) there are fewer people who are vaccinated (41.6%), while among citizens older than 60 the vaccination rate is higher than average (69.4%). Also, among citizens who are against the vaccination of children for children’s infectious diseases, significantly more of them are unvaccinated against coronavirus (68.9%).

Data is in %

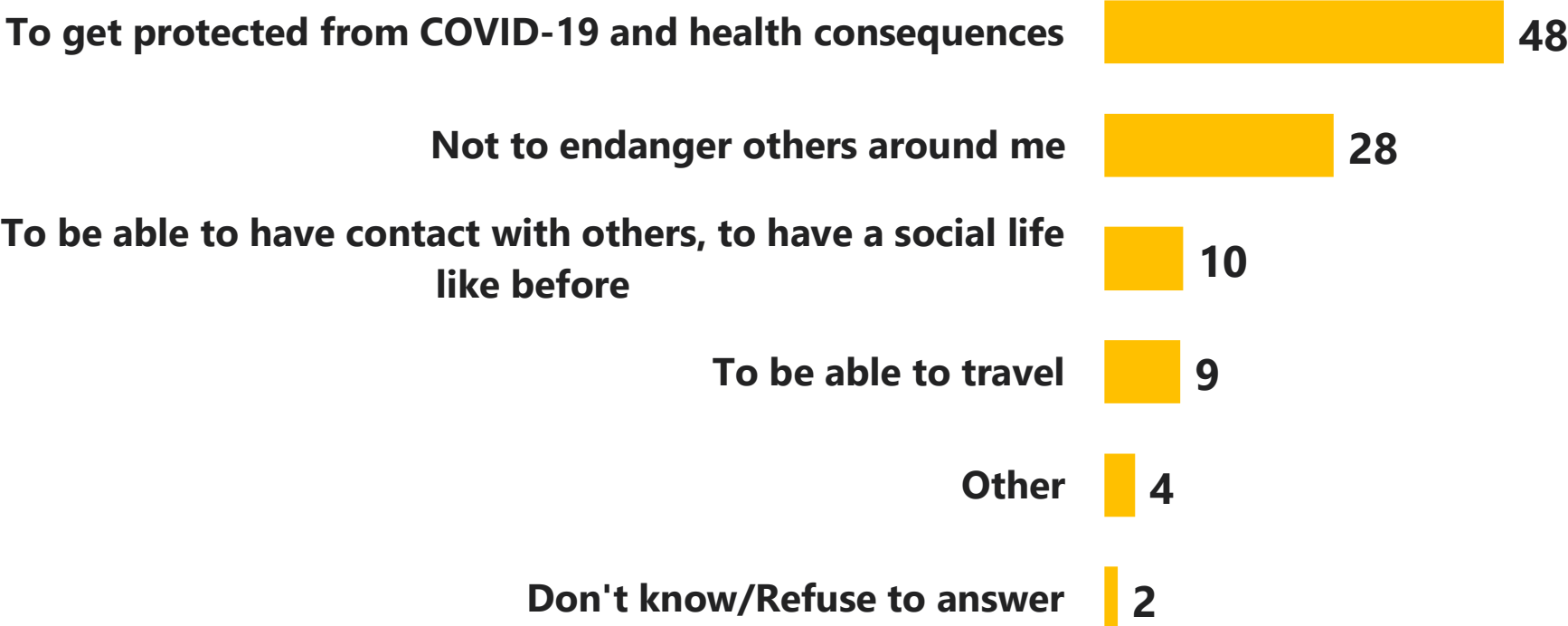


Have you been vaccinated against coronavirus?
Base: Total target population, N=824

REASONS FOR VACCINATION AGAINST CORONAVIRUS

When it comes to the reasons why citizens have been vaccinated, the first priority is protection from COVID-19 and the consequences for their health, and then a desire not to endanger others around them. One in 10 citizens also cite a return to social life as it was before, as well as the possibility of travel. The possibility of travel is more important for young people than for the average citizen – 18.7% state this as a reason for vaccination.

Data is in %

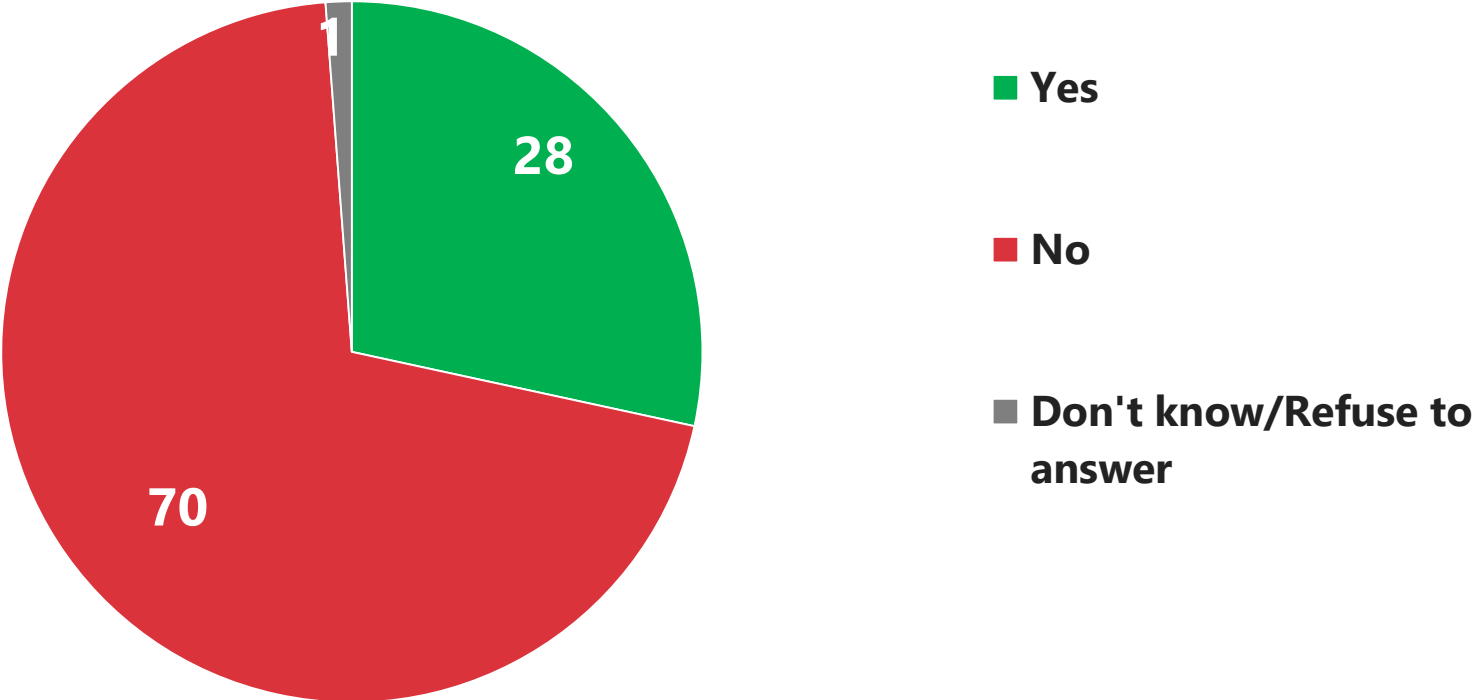


What motivated you most to get vaccinated?
Base: Those who got vaccinated against coronavirus, N=474 (58% of the total target population)

CHRONIC DISEASES

More than two fifths of citizens report having a chronic disease. Among citizens older than 60, more than half state that they have at least one of these diseases (57.8%), and they are also more common among citizens aged 45–59 (36.4%).

Data is in %

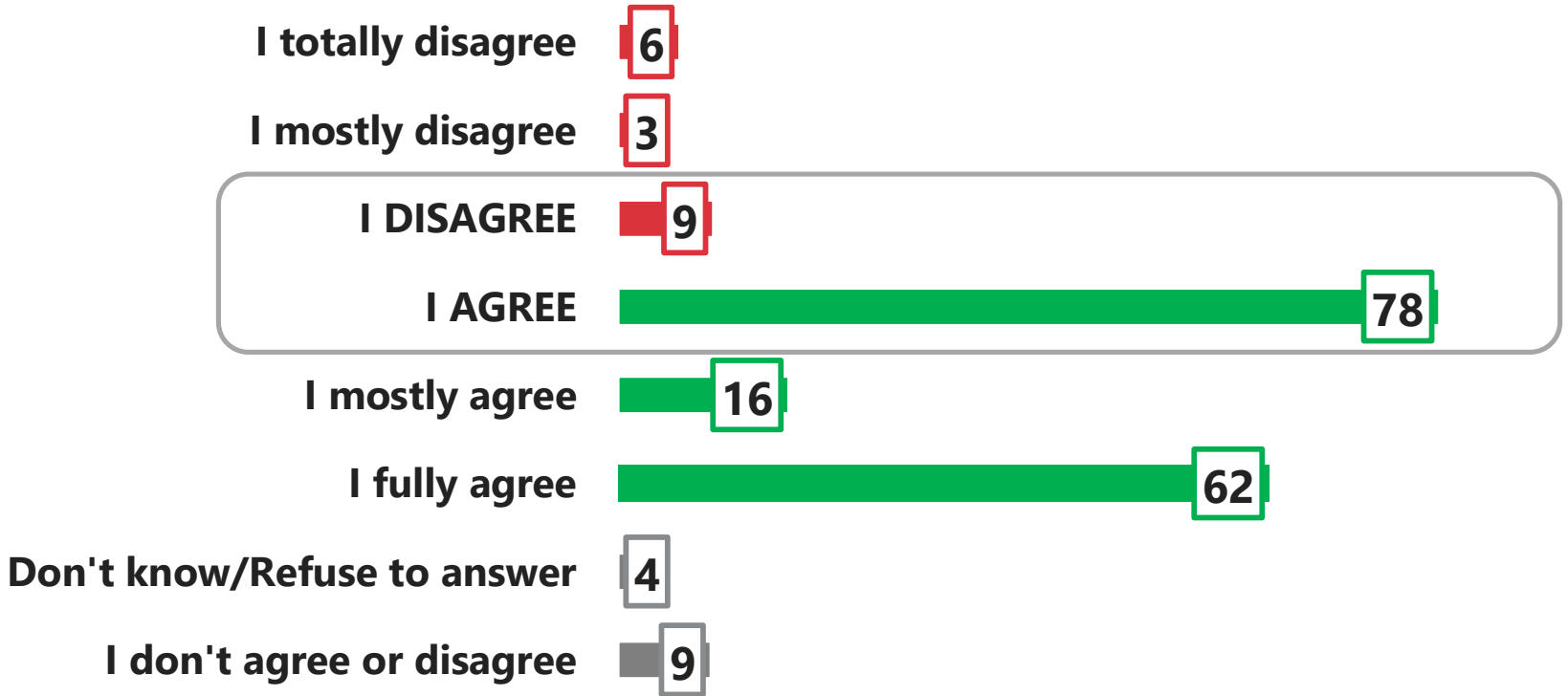


Do you have a chronic disease, such as diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, cancer (oncological disease) or some other respiratory disease, such as asthma or obstructive pulmonary disease?
Base: Total target population, N=824

VIEWS REGARDING VACCINATION OF CHILDREN AGAINST MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA

Most citizens agree that children need to be vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella, with three out of five citizens fully agreeing with this view.

Data is in %



To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "Children need to be protected against measles, mumps and rubella with a vaccine"?
Base: Total target population, N=824

LEVEL OF THREAT OF MEASLES FOR...

Two fifths of citizens consider measles to be a big threat to the world and Montenegro, while about a third believe this is a threat to their child, their family or the place where they live. Citizens over the age of 60, as well as those with lower education, generally view measles as a big threat more than the average citizen. Those who are against the vaccination of children for children's infectious diseases believe to a lesser extent than average that measles are a big threat to Montenegro (24.4%), their child (9.4%) and their family (16.2%).

Data is in %

■ 4
 ■ 5 – Very high threat
 HIGH THREAT (4+5)
■ 2
■ 1 – Very low threat
LOW THREAT (1+2)

Percentage of people that this question relates to: 85%

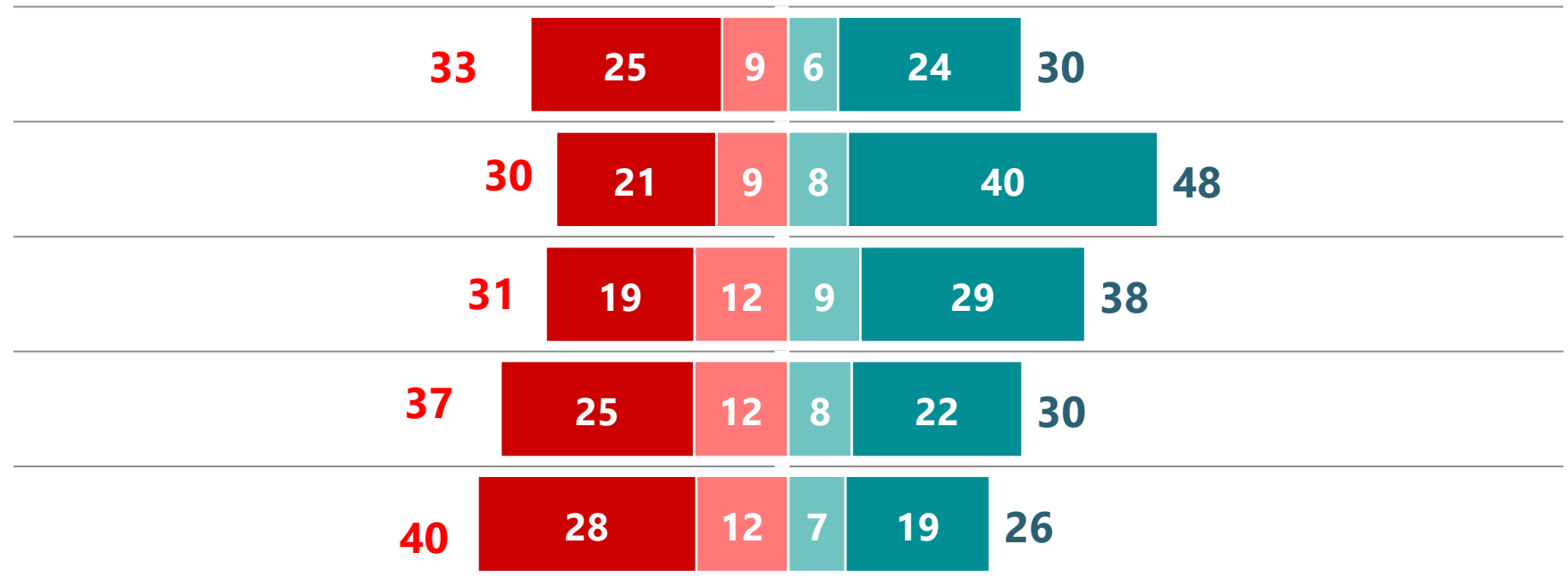
Your child

Your family

The place you live in

Montenegro

The world



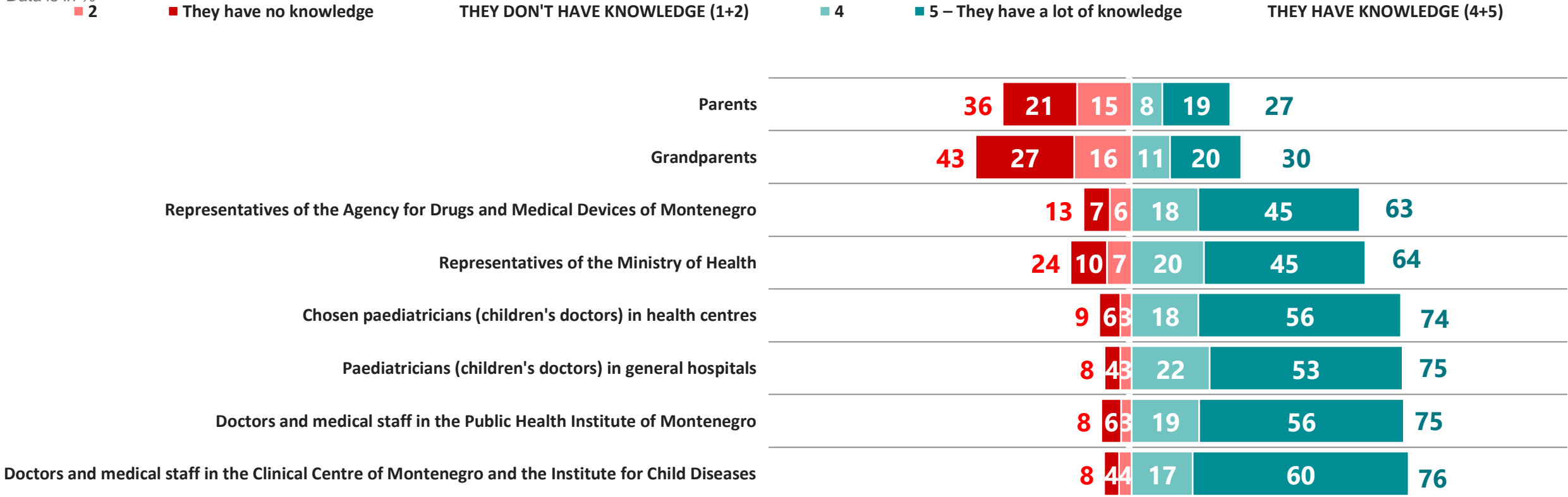
How big of a threat do you think measles are for...?

Base: Total target population, N=824

VIEW REGARDING EXPERTISE FOR VACCINES AGAINST CHILDREN'S INFECTIOUS DISEASES

When it comes to vaccines against children's infectious diseases, citizens believe that the doctors and medical staff at the Clinical Centre of Montenegro are most knowledgeable on this issue, as well as those in the Institute for Children's Diseases, then doctors and medical staff at the Institute of Public Health of Montenegro, as well as paediatricians in general hospitals and chosen paediatricians in health centres. Parents and grandparents are assessed as the least knowledgeable. Older citizens (60+), on the contrary, more often than average think that grandparents have enough knowledge about these diseases (41.5%), and citizens with lower education (41%) think the same. Those who are against the vaccination of children for children's infectious diseases believe less than average that doctors, paediatricians, representatives of the Ministry of Health, as well as representatives of the Agency for Drugs and Medical Devices of Montenegro have knowledge about these vaccines.

Data is in %



To what extent do you believe that the following people have knowledge about vaccines against children's infectious diseases?

Base: Total target population, N=824

**THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED IN
MONTENEGRO BY IPSOS, WITH THE SUPPORT OF
EUROPEAN UNION, ASSOCIATION OF
PSYCHOLOGISTS OF MONTENEGRO AND UNICEF
MONTENEGRO**

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