ATTITUDES OF MONTENEGRO’S CITIZENS ON DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES RELATED TO CORONAVIRUS AND VACCINES

JUNE 2021

This public opinion poll in Montenegro was conducted by Ipsos in March 2021 with the support of the British Embassy in Podgorica and UNICEF Montenegro.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHODOLOGY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementation period:</strong> Data collection lasted from 24 to 26 March 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sample framework:</strong> Population of Montenegro, 18+</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Simple size:</strong> 821 respondents</td>
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<td><strong>Sample type:</strong> Single-stage representative stratified sample</td>
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<td><strong>Survey type:</strong> Telephone survey with a questionnaire with an average duration of 20 minutes</td>
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<td><strong>Survey location:</strong> 24 municipalities in Montenegro, urban, suburban and rural settlements</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poststratification:</strong> By sex, age</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Error:</strong> ±1.57% for occurrences whose incidence is 5%</td>
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<td>±3.12% for occurrences whose incidence is 25%</td>
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<td>±3.61% for occurrences whose incidence is 50% (marginal error)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAMPLE

N = ∑ = 100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Primary and lower</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>18–29</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>30–44</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>45–59</td>
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<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total target population, N=821
USE OF THE INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA
Over four-fifths of the citizens of Montenegro use the internet.
Nearly four-fifths of citizens who use the internet have a social media account.

Do you have a social media account?

Base: Internet users, N = 696 (85% of the total target population)

The data is expressed as %
**DO THEY USE THE INTERNET AND HAVE A SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNT?**

Overall, more than two-thirds of the citizens of Montenegro use the internet and have a social media account, while close to one-fifth of citizens use the internet but do not have a social media account. On the other hand, 15% of citizens do not use the internet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Internet users</th>
<th>Have a profile on social networks</th>
<th>Total target population in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>THOSE WHO USE</strong></td>
<td>![OK]</td>
<td>![OK]</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE INTERNET</strong></td>
<td>![OK]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THOSE WHO</strong></td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO NOT USE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>THE INTERNET</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>![X]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DO THEY KNOW ENGLISH WELL ENOUGH?

More than one half of internet users in Montenegro say that they know English well enough to be able to understand information in English on the internet.

Do you know English well enough to be able to understand information in English on the internet?  
*Base: Internet users, N = 696 (85% of the total target population)*

The data is expressed as %
BELIEF IN DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES ABOUT COVID-19
Regardless of who leads governments, media and companies officially, there is a secret group of powerful individuals who control global events and that the coronavirus was produced and spread intentionally as a biological weapon so that the world powers could benefit from it in political or economic terms. Furthermore, over one-half of the surveyed citizens believe that the world’s elites created the coronavirus to make the world economies collapse, from which they would benefit financially, and to decrease the number of people on the planet. On the other hand, almost two-thirds of the surveyed citizens do not believe the claim that the world’s elite created this virus in order to make the world economies collapse, from which they would benefit financially.

The world’s elites created COVID-19 to decrease the number of people on the planet

The world’s elites created COVID-19 to make the world economies collapse, from which they would benefit financially.

The coronavirus causing COVID-19 is not more serious than the seasonal flu virus. Still, the things have been exaggerated in order to ruin the economy, from which the global powers would benefit financially.

To protect their profits, agricultural companies deliberately hide scientific evidence that genetically modified crops lead to genetic contamination that can allow viruses like COVID-19 to multiply and spread among species.

World’s elites created COVID-19 to genetically modify human beings by means of the vaccines against the virus.

Chinese scientists created the coronavirus in a laboratory, and it accidentally escaped from the laboratory.

5G technology causes or spreads the coronavirus; however, this is kept as a secret so that companies that deal with this technology can continue to make a lot of money.

COVID-19 does not really exist. It is just a conspiracy by the world’s elite to deprive us of our freedom.

Bill Gates wants to use the COVID-19 mass vaccination campaign to implant microchips in humans, which would then be used to track people through a digital identification number.
Overall, the opinions of the citizens of Montenegrin are polarized when it comes to their beliefs in the conspiracy theories surrounding COVID-19. In particular, one-third of citizens believe them, while one-third are undecided. In contrast, one-third of citizens do not believe the tested conspiracy theories about coronavirus.

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as %

- **33%** I believe
- **34%** I neither believe nor disbelieve
- **33%** I do not believe
I BELIEVE – 34% of the total target population
Among those who believe the tested conspiracy theories about COVID-19, in statistical terms, there is a significantly higher number of citizens who:

➢ have primary or a lower level of education (46%)
➢ do not use the internet (47%) and do not speak English well enough to be able to understand the information available on the internet in that language (45%)
➢ do not believe science (57%), but rather in supernatural, paranormal phenomena (53%)
➢ neither trust nor distrust their child’s doctor (57%)
➢ have been exposed to a significant amount of inaccurate information about coronavirus (44%), and – if they managed to find the information they were looking for – they think they were lucky (44%)
➢ believe that the world is a dangerous and hostile place to live in (45%) and that it is not easy to find people in the world who truly understand them (46%); mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet (42%) and believe that those who do not share their political views are evil (56%)
➢ believe that the government should stop telling people how to live their lives (41%), that things have gone too far with insisting on equal rights in Montenegro (43%), that the women’s rights movement has gone too far (47%), and that a large number of problems in today’s society stem from the decline of the traditional family (44%)
➢ would not get vaccinated against coronavirus (50%)
➢ if they had a baby today, they would not want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines (50%), including the MMR vaccine (55%)
➢ remain concerned that their child might have serious side-effects from the vaccine (52%), that some of the vaccines their child may receive might not be safe (50%), and that the vaccine might not be able to prevent the disease (54%)
➢ like their opinion being different from the opinions of others because it makes them feel special (48%)
GENERAL BELIEF IN CONSPIRACY THEORIES ABOUT COVID-19

I NEITHER BELIEVE NOR DISBELIEVE – 33% of the total target population
Among those who neither believe nor disbelieve the tested conspiracy theories about COVID-19, in statistical terms, there is a significantly higher number of citizens who:
➢ are aged 18 to 29 (45%)

I DO NOT BELIEVE – 33% of the total target population
Among those who do not believe the tested conspiracy theories about COVID-19, in statistical terms, there is a significantly higher number of citizens who:
➢ have a higher or high level of education (45%)
➢ know English well enough to be able to understand information on the internet in that language (44%)
➢ have not been exposed to inaccurate information about coronavirus (45%) and managed to find the information they were interested in about coronavirus (40%)
➢ do not perceive the world as a dangerous and hostile place where it is difficult to find people who understand them (42%)
➢ do not think that things have gone too far when it comes to insisting on equal rights (43%) and gender equality (40%), nor that much of today's society's problems stem from the decline of the traditional family in which men work and women stay at home (43%)
➢ do not believe in supernatural and paranormal phenomena that today's science cannot explain (45%)
➢ are generally not undecided about vaccinating their children (44%), and if they had a baby today, they would want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines (42%)
➢ are not concerned that their child might get serious side-effects from the vaccine (46%), that some of the vaccines that the child receives might not be safe (48%), and that the vaccine will not prevent the disease (48%)
➢ state that they would get vaccinated against coronavirus (45%)
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – COVID-19 WAS CREATED INTENTIONALLY, AFTER WHICH IT WAS PURPOSEFULLY DISTRIBUTED AS A BIOLOGICAL WEAPON SO THAT THE WORLD POWERS COULD BENEFIT FROM IT IN POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC TERMS

Almost two-thirds of Montenegrin citizens believe that coronavirus was created intentionally, after which it was purposefully distributed as a biological weapon so that the world powers could benefit from it in political or economic terms. This conspiracy theory is more often believed by citizens who do not have a sufficient command of English to be able to understand the information in that language on the internet (71%) and those who think that people with whom they do not share political views are evil (82%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

1 – I do not believe at all
2 – I do not believe to some extent
3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve
4 – I believe to some extent
5 – I completely believe
I don’t know / I refuse to answer
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – THE WORLD’S ELITES CREATED THIS VIRUS IN ORDER TO MAKE THE WORLD ECONOMIES COLLAPSE, FROM WHICH THEY WOULD BENEFIT FINANCIALLY

More than half of the surveyed citizens believe that the world's elites created this virus in order to make the world economies collapse, from which they would benefit financially. On the other hand, 3 out of 10 citizens do not believe this conspiracy theory. It is more often believed by people who do not trust health institutions (65%) and those who would not get vaccinated against coronavirus (69%), as well as by those who see the world as a dangerous and hostile place (63%) and by those who think that the women's rights movement has gone too far (64%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

- **1 – I do not believe at all**: 23
- **2 – I do not believe to some extent**: 7
- **3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve**: 13
- **4 – I believe to some extent**: 25
- **5 – I completely believe**: 28
- **I don’t know / I refuse to answer**: 3

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as %
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – THE WORLD'S ELITES CREATED COVID-19 TO DEPOPULATE THE PLANET.

Over half of the citizens believe that the world's elites created COVID-19 to depopulate the planet. This conspiracy theory is more often believed by citizens who do not know English well enough to be able to understand the information in that language on the internet (65%) and by those who do not trust science (67%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – THE CORONAVIRUS CAUSING COVID-19 IS NO MORE SERIOUS THAN THE SEASONAL ‘FLU’ VIRUS. STILL, THINGS HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED IN ORDER TO RUIN ECONOMIES, FROM WHICH THE GLOBAL POWERS WOULD BENEFIT FINANCIALLY.

The opinions of the citizens of Montenegro are polarized regarding belief in the conspiracy theory that the coronavirus causing COVID-19 is no more serious than the seasonal ‘flu’ virus. Still, things have been exaggerated in order to ruin economies, from which the global powers would benefit financially. Citizens with higher education (56%) are no more likely to believe this claim. On the other hand, there is a greater proportion of citizens who do not trust science (57%), who say they have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information about coronavirus (56%), and who state that, if they manage to find some information about COVID, it is simply luck (53%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – TO PROTECT THEIR PROFITS, AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES ARE DELIBERATELY HIDING SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE THAT GENETICALLY MODIFIED CROPS LEAD TO GENETIC CONTAMINATION THAT CAN ALLOW VIRUSES LIKE COVID-19 TO MULTIPLY AND SPREAD BETWEEN SPECIES

Nearly two-fifths of citizens believe that, to protect their profits, agricultural companies are deliberately hiding scientific evidence that genetically modified crops lead to genetic contamination that can allow viruses such as COVID-19 to multiply and spread between species. This conspiracy theory is more often believed by citizens who do not trust science (51%), by those who say they have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information about coronavirus (48%), and by those who say that if they manage to find the information they are looking for on coronavirus, it is only by chance (46%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

**Base: Total target population, N=821**

The data is expressed as %

1 – I do not believe at all

2 – I do not believe to some extent

3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve

4 – I believe to some extent

5 - I completely believe

I don’t know / I refuse to answer
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – THE WORLD'S ELITES CREATED COVID-19 TO GENETICALLY MODIFY HUMAN BEINGS BY MEANS OF THE VACCINES AGAINST THE VIRUS

One-third of the surveyed citizens believe that the world's elites created COVID-19 to genetically modify human beings by means of the vaccines against the virus. Citizens with higher education (57%) predominantly believe this conspiracy theory. On the other hand, this conspiracy theory is more often believed by people who do not know English well enough to be able to understand the information in that language on the internet (43%), by citizens who do not trust science (56%), by those who say they have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information about coronavirus (46%) and who say that they managed to find the information they were looking for only by chance (42%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – 5G TECHNOLOGY CAUSES OR SPREADS CORONAVIRUS; HOWEVER, THIS IS BEING KEPT SECRET SO THAT THE COMPANIES THAT DEAL WITH THIS TECHNOLOGY CAN CONTINUE TO MAKE A LOT OF MONEY

More than two-fifths of citizens do not believe that 5G technology causes or spreads coronavirus, while 3 out of 10 citizens believe this conspiracy theory. Citizens aged 45+ significantly more often believe it, while citizens aged 18 to 44, as well as citizens with high or higher education, do not believe it significantly more often. This conspiracy theory is more often believed by people who do not use the internet (47%), those who do not know English well to be able to understand the information in that language on the internet (43%), those who say that they managed to find the information they were seeking online on by chance (40%), as well as those who do not believe science (47%) and who think that people who do not share their political views are evil (57%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of belief</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – I do not believe at all</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 – I do not believe to some extent</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 – I believe to some extent</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – I completely believe</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know / I refuse to answer</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data is expressed as %
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 — COVID-19 DOES NOT REALLY EXIST. IT IS JUST A CONSPIRACY BY THE WORLD’S ELITE TO DEPRIVE US OF OUR FREEDOM

Almost two-thirds of the citizens of Montenegro, primarily those with higher education (77%), do not believe the claim that COVID-19 does not exist but that it is actually a conspiracy by the world's elite to deprive people of their freedom. At the same time, close to one-quarter of the surveyed citizens believe this conspiracy theory. Among them, there are significantly more citizens with primary education or lower (38%), those who do not trust their child's doctor (49%) or science (45%), and do not fact-check information found in other sources (32%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – BILL GATES WANTS TO USE THE COVID-19 MASS VACCINATION CAMPAIGN TO IMPLANT MICROCHIPS IN HUMANS, WHICH WOULD THEN BE USED TO TRACK PEOPLE THROUGH A DIGITAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Nearly three-fifths of Montenegrin citizens do not believe that Bill Gates wants to use the mass coronavirus vaccination campaign to implant microchips in humans. Yet one-fifth of citizens believe this conspiracy theory. This theory is significantly more often believed by men (27%), citizens who are 60+ years old (28%), as well as those who believe paranormal and supernatural phenomena that science cannot explain (35%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

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1 – I do not believe at all 52
2 – I do not believe to some extent 5

I DO NOT BELIEVE 57

3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve 16

I BELIEVE 21

4 – I believe to some extent 12
5 – I completely believe 10

I don’t know / I refuse to answer 6
Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 – CHINESE SCIENTISTS CREATED CORONAVIRUS IN A LABORATORY, AND IT ACCIDENTALLY ESCAPED FROM THE LABORATORY

One-third of the citizens believe that Chinese scientists created coronavirus in a laboratory and that it accidentally escaped from the laboratory. This conspiracy theory is more often believed by people who do not know English well enough to be able to understand the information in that language on the internet (43%) and citizens who consider those who do not share their views to be misinformed (42%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

1 – I do not believe at all: 31%
2 – I do not believe to some extent: 11%
3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve: 15%
4 – I believe to some extent: 21%
5 – I completely believe: 13%
I don’t know / I refuse to answer: 9%
To what extent do you believe the following claims?

**Base: Total target population, N=821**

1 – I do not believe at all
2 – I do not believe to some extent
3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve
4 – I believe to some extent
5 – I completely believe
I don’t know / I refuse to answer

The data is expressed as %


Three-fifths of citizens (61%) in Montenegro believe that there is a secret group of powerful individuals who control global events in the world. In an international survey conducted in the 25 largest countries in the world, with the support of Cambridge University in the UK in August 2020, the citizens of Japan (19%), Denmark (20%) and Sweden (23%) believe this theory least, while the citizens of Nigeria (78%) and South Africa (68%) believe it most.

Source:
https://yougov.co.uk/topics/international/articles-reports/2021/01/18/global-where-believe-conspiracy-theories-true
TRUST IN VACCINES
Two-thirds of citizens (66%) of Montenegro believe that vaccines are one of the most important contributions to human health, while more than three-fifths (>60%) believe that vaccines have been thoroughly tested in a laboratory setting and are not made available to the public until it is certain that they are safe, that vaccines are a safe and reliable way to stop the spread of the disease, and that the benefits of vaccines outweigh the risks of potential side-effects.

On the other hand, more than two-fifths (>40%) of citizens believe that the harm caused by the vaccine is being covered up so that pharmaceutical companies can make big profits, while over one-third (37%) of citizens are not worried about diseases that are vaccine-preventable because they are rare, while 33% of citizens believe that the risk of side-effects from the vaccine outweighs any potential benefit of the vaccine.

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>I believe</th>
<th>I neither believe nor disbelieve</th>
<th>I do not believe</th>
<th>I do not know / I refuse to answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaccines are one of the most important contributions to human health.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccines are thoroughly tested in the laboratory and would not be available to the public if it were not certain they are safe.</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I believe that vaccines are a safe and reliable way to stop the spread of preventable diseases.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The benefits of vaccines outweigh the risks of side-effects. The harm caused by the vaccine is being covered up so that pharmaceutical companies can continue to make big profits.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am not concerned about diseases that vaccines prevent because they are rare.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The risk of side-effects outweighs any potential benefits from vaccines.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccines are a hoax spread by pharmaceutical companies and health professionals to make as many people as possible develop chronic diseases and need medication.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and the government still want to vaccinate children, even though they know that vaccines cause autism and other psychological disorders.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and the government want to vaccinate children even though they know that these vaccines cause autism and other psychological disorders.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Almost half (49%) of Montenegrin citizens do not believe conspiracy theories and misinformation about vaccines, while 3 out of 10 citizens (31%) neither believe nor disbelieve such theories. On the other hand, one-fifth of citizens (20%) express distrust regarding vaccines.

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
GENERAL BELIEF IN VACCINE-RELATED DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES

THOSE WHO DISTRUST VACCINES – 20% of the total target population

Among the citizens who distrust vaccines, there are significantly more citizens who:

➢ do not trust their child’s doctor (35%), Montenegro’s healthcare institutions (34%), the University of Montenegro (29%) and science (35%), but rather believe supernatural and paranormal phenomena that modern science cannot explain (28%)
➢ have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information about the coronavirus (32%), often feel frustrated when looking for information about COVID-19 (26%) and never or rarely fact check the information they come across in the main news media channels, such as major TV news shows, radio, internet portals, or the press (28%)
➢ stopped being friends with those who did not share their views (30%)
➢ believe that the government is interfering too much in people’s daily lives (26%) and that the government should stop telling people how to live their lives (27%)
➢ believe that the insistence on equal rights in Montenegro has gone too far (24%), as well as that a large number of problems in today’s society stems from the decline of the traditional family (25%)
➢ if they had a baby today, they would not want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines (43%), including the MMR vaccine (47%)
➢ are concerned that their child might have serious side-effects after vaccination (28%), that some of the vaccines the child receives are not safe (29%) and that the vaccines may not prevent the disease (31%)
➢ believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (40%), and would not get vaccinated against it (46%)
GENERAL BELIEF IN VACCINE-RELATED DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES

THOSE WHO NEITHER BELIEVE NOR DISBELIEVE – 31% of the total target population

Among the citizens who neither believe nor believe vaccine-related conspiracy theories and disinformation, there are significantly more citizens who:

➢ have concerns that some of the vaccines their child receives are not safe (39%) and that the vaccines may not prevent the disease (40%)
➢ heard of someone that had an adverse reaction to the vaccine (37%)
➢ do not trust science (45%)
➢ would not get vaccinated against coronavirus (38%), or refused to respond or did not know if they would get vaccinated (55%)
➢ believe that the world is a dangerous and hostile place to live in (38%), and that it is not easy to find people in the world who can truly understand them (40%), stopped being friends with those who did not share their views (43%) and believe that those who do not share their political views are evil (49%)
➢ believe that the women’s rights movement has gone too far (41%)
➢ when looking for news or certain information they never or rarely read something they do not agree with (50%)
➢ if they managed to find information that interests them, they think they were lucky (41%) and often feel frustrated when looking for information about coronavirus (40%)
Among the citizens who do not believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about vaccines, there are significantly more citizens who:

- Have a higher level of education (67%)
- Trust their child's doctor (59%) and healthcare institutions in Montenegro (55%), and do not believe in supernatural and paranormal phenomena (58%)
- Manage to find information on this topic that interests them (62%)
- Did not hear that anyone had had an adverse reaction to the vaccine (64%)
- Do not believe conspiracy theories about COVID-19 (82%) and would get vaccinated against coronavirus (71%)
- If they had a baby today, they would want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines (65%), they are not worried that some of the vaccines their child may receive are not safe (76%), or that their child could experience serious side-effects from the vaccine (74%), nor do they agree that the vaccines may not prevent the disease (74%)
- Do not agree that the world is a dangerous and hostile place to live in (60%), nor do they agree with the statement that it is not easy to find people in this world who can truly understand them (61%)
- Disagree that we have gone too far by insisting on equal rights in this country (58%), nor do they think that the women's rights movement has gone too far (57%), nor that many problems today stem from the decline of the traditional family (56%)
Over two-fifths of citizens (43%) believe the conspiracy theory that the harm caused by the vaccine is being covered up so that pharmaceutical companies can continue to make big profits. This is more often believed by citizens who have completed only primary education or lower (53%), who do not trust science (68%), health institutions (56%), or the University of Montenegro (53%), as well as by those who believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (73%) and who have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information on this topic (57%) and who say they often feel frustrated when looking for information about coronavirus (53%); then – by those who would not get vaccinated against coronavirus (66%), as well as parents who would not want their baby to receive all the recommended vaccines (67%) and those who are not sure if they trust their child’s doctor (62%). People who believe this conspiracy theory more often see the world as a hostile and dangerous place to live in (55%), consider people with whom they do not share political views evil (64%), and claim that the women’s rights movement and insistence on equal rights have gone too far (53%) and that the decline of the traditional family is the key cause of today’s problems (55%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
According to the findings from an international survey conducted in the 25 largest countries in the world, with the support of Cambridge University in August 2020, the citizens of Japan (19%), Denmark (20%) and Sweden (23%) least believe the theory that the truth about the harmful effects of vaccines is being withheld from the public intentionally, while the citizens of Nigeria (78%) and South Africa (68%) believe this most.

Over two-fifths of the citizens of Montenegro (43%) believe the conspiracy theory that the harm caused by the vaccine is being covered up so that pharmaceutical companies can continue to make big profits.

Source: [https://yougov.co.uk/topics/international/articles-reports/2021/01/18/global-where-believe-conspiracy-theories-true](https://yougov.co.uk/topics/international/articles-reports/2021/01/18/global-where-believe-conspiracy-theories-true)
Belief in vaccine-related conspiracy theories – VACCINES ARE A HOAX SPREAD BY PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS TO MAKE AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE DEVELOP CHRONIC DISEASES AND NEED MEDICATION.

Almost one-third of citizens (31%) believe that vaccines are a hoax spread by pharmaceutical companies and health professionals to make as many people as possible develop chronic diseases and need medication. This conspiracy theory is significantly more often dispelled by citizens who have a higher level of education (61%).

On the other hand, people who do not trust science (45%) tend to believe it, along with those who do not trust healthcare institutions and the University of Montenegro (40%), but rather believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (56%), then – parents who would not want their child to receive the MMR vaccine if they had a baby today (53%) and those who do not trust their child’s doctor (60%). Also, it is more believed by those who think that people who do not share their political views are evil (54%), those who stopped being friends with those who did not share their views (49%), who mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet (41%), as well as those who find it hard to find information that interests them (37%) and feel frustrated about it (40%) and those who do not know English well enough to be able to understand the information in that language on the Internet (38%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

1 – I do not believe at all
2 – I do not believe to some extent
3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve
4 – I believe to some extent
5 – I completely believe
I don’t know / I refuse to answer

The data is expressed as %
3 out of 10 citizens (29%) believe that doctors and the government still want to vaccinate children, even though they know that vaccines cause autism and other psychological disorders. Among them, there are more men (35%), those who do trust science (52%), healthcare institutions (45%) and the University of Montenegro (39%), but rather believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (48%) and would not get vaccinated against coronavirus (53%); then – parents who, if they had a baby today, would not want their child to receive the MMR vaccine (64%) and who do not trust their child’s doctor (65%). This statement is more often believed by those who stopped being friends with those who did not share their views (44%), by people who like their opinions differing from others’ opinions because it makes them feel special (45%), as well as by those who have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information about coronavirus (39%) and who often feel frustrated when trying to find information on this topic that is of interest to them (40%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 – I do not believe at all</th>
<th>35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 – I do not believe to some extent</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I DO NOT BELIEVE</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I BELIEVE</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 – I believe to some extent</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – I completely believe</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know / I refuse to answer</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I AM NOT CONCERNED ABOUT DISEASES THAT VACCINES CAN PREVENT BECAUSE THEY ARE RARE

Nearly two-fifths of citizens (37%) are not concerned about the diseases that vaccines can prevent because they are rare. Among them, there are more citizens who believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (44%), as well as those who have stopped being friends with someone because they did not share their views (54%) and those who say that they were lucky to find the information they were looking for (46%). Among them, there are more parents who, if they had a baby today, would not want their child to receive the MMR vaccine (51%). This claim is more often believed by people who think that things have gone too far by insisting on equal rights in this country (45%), as well as those who like their opinion to differ from others because that makes them feel special (54%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

Base: Total target population, N=821

1 – I do not believe at all 25
2 – I do not believe to some extent 9
I DO NOT BELIEVE 34
3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve 19
I BELIEVE 37
4 – I believe to some extent 20
5 – I completely believe 17
I don’t know / I refuse to answer 10

The data is expressed as %
THE RISK OF SIDE-EFFECTS OUTWEIGHS ANY POTENTIAL BENEFITS FROM VACCINES

Over two-fifths of citizens do not believe that the risk of side-effects outweighs any potential benefits from vaccines, and among them are primarily citizens with a higher or higher level of education (60%). However, one in three citizens believe that the risk of side-effects outweighs the potential benefits of the vaccine. Among them are predominantly: citizens who believe coronavirus conspiracy theories (48%); who, if they had a baby today would not want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines (51%) including MMR (58%); who are concerned that vaccines are not safe (47%) and cannot prevent the disease (47%); as well as those who do not trust their child’s doctor (74%), science (54%), or health institutions (45%), but rather believe in paranormal and supernatural phenomena (46%); those who have stopped being friends with someone because they did not share their views (46%) and those who mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet (43%), and who like their opinion to be different from others because that makes them feel special (48%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
I BELIEVE THAT VACCINES ARE A SAFE AND RELIABLE WAY TO STOP THE SPREAD OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

Over three-fifths of citizens trust vaccines and believe that vaccines are a safe and reliable way to stop the spread of preventable diseases. And among them are more often citizens with a higher level of education (74%).

On the other hand, one in five citizens do not believe this claim. Among them are more often those who believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (40%) and who have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information on this topic (31%) and who cannot find what they are interested in when it comes to coronavirus in the sea of information (27%); then – those who mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet (29%) and do not fact-check the information they come across in the main news media channels, such as major TV news shows, radio, internet portals, or the press (31%), as well as parents who are not sure whether to trust their child’s doctor (38%) and those who do not trust science (42%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

1 – I do not believe at all 16
2 – I do not believe to some extent 6
3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve 13
I DO NOT BELIEVE 21
4 – I believe to some extent 28
5 – I completely believe 34
I BELIEVE 62

I don't know / I refuse to answer 3
THE BENEFITS OF VACCINES OUTWEIGH THE RISKS OF SIDE-EFFECTS

Over three-fifths of citizens, primarily those with high or higher education (75%), believe that the benefits of vaccines outweigh the risks of side-effects. Almost one in five respondents do not believe this claim. Among those who do not believe that the benefits of vaccines outweigh the side-effects, there are more citizens who believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (29%), those who do not trust science (32%), health institutions (25%) or the University of Montenegro (25%), those who believe supernatural and paranormal phenomena (26%); then – citizens who never or rarely fact check the information they come across in the main news media channels, such as major TV news shows, radio, internet portals, or the press (25%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
VACCINES ARE THOROUGHLY TESTED IN THE LABORATORY AND WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC IF IT WERE NOT CERTAIN THEY ARE SAFE

Nearly two-thirds of citizens believe that vaccines are tested in a detailed manner in the laboratory and that they would not be available to the public if it were not certain that they were safe. However, 1 in 5 respondents do not believe the above claim. Among them are more often those who believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (33%) and have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information on this topic (30%), those who do not fact-check the information they come across in the main news media channels, such as major TV news shows, radio, internet portals, or the press (29%), as well as those who say that it is impossible to find what they are looking for in the sea of information about coronavirus (26%), then – parents who do not trust their child’s doctor (42%) or science (32%), citizens who do not trust health institutions (39%) or the University of Montenegro (32%), those who do not trust science (41%) and those who believe in paranormal and supernatural phenomena (28%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?
Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %
VACCINES ARE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN HEALTH

Two-thirds of citizens in Montenegro believe that vaccines are one of the most significant contributions to human health; these are primarily citizens aged 60+ (79%), while one-fifth of citizens do not believe this statement. Among them are more often younger persons aged 18–29 (28%), those who believe conspiracy theories about coronavirus (32%) and would not get vaccinated against coronavirus (41%), parents who do not know whether to trust their child’s doctor (32%), citizens who do not trust science (33%), healthcare institutions (31%), or the University of Montenegro (27%); then—those who have been exposed to a large amount of inaccurate information about coronavirus (29%), as well as those who find it impossible to find what interests them in a sea of information about the coronavirus (24%).

To what extent do you believe the following claims?

Base: Total target population, N=821

1 – I do not believe at all 12
2 – I do not believe to some extent 7
3 – I neither believe nor disbelieve 11
4 – I believe to some extent 28
5 – I completely believe 38
I don’t know / I refuse to answer 4

The data is expressed as %
BELIEF IN DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES ABOUT CORONAVIRUS AND VACCINES – CROSS-REFERENCING DATA
## General Belief in Disinformation and Conspiracy Theories about Coronavirus and Vaccines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19</th>
<th>Belief in disinformation and vaccine-related conspiracy theories</th>
<th>Total target population in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>∼</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>∼</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>∼</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>∼</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>∼</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∼</td>
<td>∼</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Meaning of the symbol:

- ✔ Believes
- ✗ Does not believe
- ~ Neither believes nor disbelieves
More than one-quarter of the citizens of Montenegro do not believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about coronavirus or vaccines. However, 14% of citizens believe the tested conspiracy theories and disinformation about both COVID-19 and vaccines, while 14% of citizens are not sure, i.e. neither believe nor disbelieve them.

**GENERAL BELIEF IN DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES ABOUT CORONAVIRUS AND VACCINES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19</th>
<th>Belief in disinformation and vaccine-related conspiracy theories</th>
<th>Total target population in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∼</td>
<td>∼</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEMOGRAPHY – THOSE WHO DO NOT BELIEVE DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES ABOUT COVID-19 OR VACCINES

N = 220 (27% of the total target population)
DEMOGRAPHY – THOSE WHO NEITHER BELIEVE NOR DISBELIEVE DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES ABOUT COVID-19 AND VACCINES

N = 112 (14% of the total target population)
DEMOGRAPHY – THOSE WHO BELIEVE DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES ABOUT COVID-19 AND VACCINES

N = 111 (14% of the total target population)
ATTITUDES ABOUT THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN
IF YOU HAD A BABY TODAY, WOULD YOU WANT YOUR CHILD TO RECEIVE ALL THE RECOMMENDED VACCINES?

3 out of 5 surveyed citizens stated if they had a baby today they would want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines. However, just over one-fifth of citizens say they would not want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines. Among them, there are significantly more citizens between aged 18–29 years, those who believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about coronavirus and vaccines, such as and those who do not trust science, health institutions or the University of Montenegro.
IF YOU HAD A BABY TODAY, WOULD YOU WANT YOUR CHILD TO RECEIVE THE MMR VACCINE?

7 out of 10 surveyed citizens stated if they had a baby today they would want their child to receive the MMR vaccine.

On the other hand, 13% of citizens state that they would not want to do it; among them are predominantly citizens who believe misinformation and conspiracy theories about COVID-19 and vaccines, as well as citizens who do not trust health institutions or science.

If you had a baby today, would you want your child to receive the MMR vaccine (vaccine against smallpox, mumps and rubella)?

Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

![Pie chart showing the distribution of responses to the survey question.](chart.png)
GENERAL HESITANCE WHEN IT COMES TO VACCINATING CHILDREN

1 in 5 citizens are hesitant when it comes to vaccinating children. Among them, there are significantly more often those who believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about COVID-19 (28%) and vaccines (29%), those who mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet (26%) and who believe that those who do not share their political views are evil (39%). In addition, citizens who state that they are neither hesitant nor unhesitant significantly more often state that they do not trust the healthcare institutions in Montenegro (34%).

In general, how hesitant are you when it comes to vaccinating children?

Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

- I am not hesitant (Scores 0–2)
- I am neither hesitant nor unhesitant (Scores 3–7)
- I am hesitant
- I don’t know / I refuse to answer
PARENTS' VIEWS ON VACCINATING CHILDREN
Over two-thirds of the citizens of Montenegro report that they have a child or children. Among parents, there are significantly more of those who believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about COVID-19 (80%).

Do you have a child/children?
*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as %

- **Yes**: 69%
- **No**: 31%
- **Refused to answer**: 0%
Have you ever postponed the vaccination of your child for reasons other than illness or an allergy?

Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)

- Yes: 14%
- No: 86%

Most parents state that they did not postpone the vaccination of their child or that the reason for the postponement was not an illness or allergies. Among the 14% of parents who postponed the vaccination of their child/children, there are statistically significantly more of those who believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about vaccines (23%), those who do not trust the healthcare institutions in Montenegro (29%), the University of Montenegro (23%), or science (29%), and those who mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet (23%).
DID THEY DECIDE THAT THEIR CHILD SHOULD NOT GET VACCINATED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AN ILLNESS OR AN ALLERGY?

Most parents state that they did not decide not to vaccinate their child for reasons other than illness or allergies. Among the 12% of parents who report that they have decided not to vaccinate their child, there are significantly more of those whose level of education is primary or lower (19%), those who generally believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about vaccines (24%), as well as those who do not trust health facilities (18%) or science (26%). Among them are more often those who have stopped being friends with someone who does not share their views (29%), as well as those who mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet (22%).

Have you ever decided not to vaccinate your child for reasons other than illness or allergies?  
*Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)*  

- Yes: 12%  
- No: 87%  
- I don't know / I refuse to answer: 1%
HOW CONVINCED ARE THEY THAT THE SUGGESTED VACCINATION CALENDAR IS GOOD FOR THEIR CHILD?

Nearly half of the parents state that they are convinced that the suggested vaccination calendar is good for their child, while 1 in 10 parents are not sure about it. Among those parents who are not convinced or who are neither convinced nor unconvinced, there are significantly more who generally believe vaccine-related disinformation and conspiracy theories, as well as those who do not trust healthcare institutions.

How convinced are you that the suggested vaccination calendar is good for your child?
*Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)*

The data is expressed as a percentage.

- I am not convinced (Scores 0–2) 10%
- I am neither convinced nor unconvinced (Scores 3–7) 23%
- I am convinced (Scores 8–10) 48%
- Not applicable / Does not apply to me / The child is older than the age for receiving the last vaccine 12%
- I don’t know / I refuse to answer 8%
4 out of 5 parents believe that vaccines prevent a large number of serious diseases, as well as that they can talk openly with their child’s doctor about their doubts about vaccines. Three-quarters of parents trust what their child’s doctor tells them about vaccines. On the other hand, every second parent believes that their role as a parent is to question vaccines. Furthermore, over two-fifths of parents agree with the statement that it is better for children to receive a smaller number of vaccines at once.

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

*Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)*

The data is expressed as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>I DO NOT AGREE (1+2)</th>
<th>I AGREE (4+5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I believe that vaccines prevent a large number of serious diseases.</td>
<td>7 (% 1) 25 (% 2) 56 (% 5)</td>
<td>81 (% 4+5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can talk openly with my child’s doctor about my doubts about vaccines.</td>
<td>8 (% 1) 53 (% 2) 66 (% 5)</td>
<td>80 (% 4+5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I believe what my child’s doctor tells me about vaccines.</td>
<td>12 (% 2) 6 (% 3) 25 (% 5)</td>
<td>75 (% 4+5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My role as a parent is to question vaccines.</td>
<td>30 (% 4) 23 (% 4) 7 (% 2) 18 (% 3) 35 (% 5)</td>
<td>53 (% 4+5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is better for children to receive a smaller number of vaccines at once.</td>
<td>22 (% 4) 16 (% 4) 16 (% 4) 30 (% 5)</td>
<td>53 (% 4+5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children get more vaccines than is good for them.</td>
<td>45 (% 4) 38 (% 4) 7 (% 2) 14 (% 3) 17 (% 5)</td>
<td>31 (% 4+5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The only reason I vaccinate my children is so that they can go to kindergarten or school.</td>
<td>58 (% 4) 52 (% 4) 6 (% 2) 8 (% 3) 19 (% 5)</td>
<td>27 (% 4+5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is better for my child to gain immunity by getting sick than to receive the vaccine.</td>
<td>54 (% 4) 47 (% 4) 8 (% 2) 12 (% 3) 13 (% 5)</td>
<td>24 (% 4+5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I believe that vaccines prevent a large number of serious diseases.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I DO NOT AGREE (1+2)</th>
<th>I AGREE (4 + 5)</th>
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<tr>
<td>7 7 25</td>
<td>56 81</td>
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</table>

I can talk openly with my child’s doctor about my doubts about vaccines.  

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<td>66 80</td>
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I believe what my child’s doctor tells me about vaccines.  

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 6 6</td>
<td>50 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My role as a parent is to question vaccines.  

<table>
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<th>I DO NOT AGREE (1+2)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>35 53</td>
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It is better for children to receive a smaller number of vaccines at once.  

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Children get more vaccines than is good for them.  

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<td>14 17 31</td>
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The only reason I vaccinate my children is so that they can go to kindergarten or school.  

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58 52 6</td>
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It is better for my child to gain immunity by getting sick than to receive the vaccine.  

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<th>I DO NOT AGREE (1+2)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54 47 8</td>
<td>12 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCERN THAT THEIR CHILD COULD EXPERIENCE SERIOUS SIDE-EFFECTS FROM THE VACCINE

More than half of parents are concerned that their child could experience serious side-effects from the vaccine, while one-fifth of them are very concerned. At the same time, close to two-fifths of parents are not concerned about this issue. Parents who are concerned are significantly more likely to believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about vaccines and coronavirus, do not trust or are unsure whether to trust their child’s doctor, and do not trust science. Among them are more often those who say they have stopped being friends with someone because they did not share their views, as well as those who think they are lucky if they can find the information they are looking for.

How concerned are you that your child may get serious side-effects from the vaccine?
Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)

The data is expressed as %

- I am not concerned at all: 27%
- I am not concerned to some extent: 10%
- I am neither concerned nor unconcerned: 7%
- I don’t know / I refuse to answer: 3%
- I am concerned to some extent: 27%
- I am very concerned: 26%
- I AM NOT CONCERNED: 37%

Parents who are concerned are significantly more likely to believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about vaccines and coronavirus, do not trust or are unsure whether to trust their child’s doctor, and do not trust science. Among them are more often those who say they have stopped being friends with someone because they did not share their views, as well as those who think they are lucky if they can find the information they are looking for.
CONCERN THAT SOME OF THE VACCINES MAY NOT BE SAFE

Half of the parents are concerned that some of the vaccines that the child receives may not be safe, while almost one-quarter of them are very worried. Among the parents who are concerned regarding this issue, there are significantly more of those who believe vaccine misinformation and conspiracy theories, those who neither trust nor distrust their child’s doctor, and those who do not trust healthcare institutions. These are also more often parents who stopped being friends with someone because they did not share their views and who say they are lucky if they can find the information they are looking for.

On the other hand, the concern that a vaccine a child receives is not safe is not present in close to two-fifths of parents in Montenegro.

How concerned are you that some of the vaccines your child may not be safe?
Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)

The data is expressed as %

- I am not concerned at all: 27%
- I am not concerned to some extent: 11%
- I am neither concerned nor unconcerned: 7%
- I am concerned: 51%
- I am very concerned: 23%
- I don’t know / I refuse to answer: 4%
Parents in Montenegro are quite polarized when it comes to their concerns that the vaccines may not prevent the disease. In particular, over two-fifths of them express concern compared to two-fifths of parents who are not concerned. Among parents who are concerned that the vaccines may not prevent the disease, there are significantly more of those who believe or are indecisive about believing in misinformation and conspiracy theories about vaccines, as well as those who do not trust their child's doctor, the University of Montenegro and science.

How concerned are you that the vaccines may not prevent the disease?
Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)
HAVE THEY HEARD OF SOMEONE HAVING AN ADVERSE REACTION TO THE VACCINE?

Over half of the parents heard of someone having an adverse reaction to the vaccine, while at the same time, over two-fifths of them did not hear of such a thing happening. Among parents who have heard of someone having an adverse reaction to the vaccine, those who neither believe nor disbelieve misinformation and conspiracy theories about vaccines stand out, as well as those who do not trust their child's doctor or health institutions.

Have you heard that someone experienced an adverse reaction to the vaccine?
Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)

The data is expressed as %
Almost three-quarters of parents in Montenegro trust their child's doctor, while one-fifth neither trust nor distrust their child's doctor. Among the 5% of parents who do not trust their child's doctor, there are significantly more of those who state that they do not trust health institutions or the University of Montenegro, as well as those who have attained primary education or lower and those who communicate mostly with like-minded people on the internet.

All in all, how much do you trust your child's doctor?

Base: Those with a child/children, N = 565 (69% of the total target population)
ATTITUDES OF MONTENEGRIN CITIZENS TOWARD CORONAVIRUS
Over three-quarters of citizens perceive coronavirus as a serious threat to Montenegro, 7 out of 10 citizens consider it to be a threat to the world, while three-fifths of citizens consider coronavirus a serious threat to their place of residence. Furthermore, over half of the citizens point out that coronavirus is a serious threat to their family, while more than two-fifths of them perceive this virus as a serious threat to themselves.

In your opinion, how serious a threat does coronavirus pose to:

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A SERIOUS THREAT (4+5)</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1 – A very low threat</th>
<th>A LOW THREAT (1+2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>You</strong></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Your family</strong></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Your place of residence</strong></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The world</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Montenegro</strong></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citizens who perceive coronavirus as a low threat to themselves, their family, place of residence and the world more frequently believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about coronavirus and vaccines, those who would not get vaccinated against coronavirus and those who do not trust science. Additionally, among citizens who perceive coronavirus as a low threat to themselves, there are significantly more people aged 18 to 29 years, those from the north of Montenegro and from rural areas, while among citizens who perceive coronavirus as a low threat to the world and Montenegro they are more likely to be men.

In your opinion, how serious a threat does the coronavirus pose to:

Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A SERIOUS THREAT (4+5)</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1 – A very low threat</th>
<th>A LOW THREAT (1+2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your family</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your place of residence</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The world</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERSONAL APPLICATION OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR PROTECTION FROM CORONAVIRUS

The vast majority of Montenegrin citizens state that they wear a face mask in order to protect themselves from coronavirus, while over three-quarters of citizens claim to keep a distance of 1–3 metres when talking to others. Among citizens who do not apply these measures, there are significantly more men, younger people aged 18–29 years old, as well as citizens who believe that the coronavirus poses a small threat to themselves, their family, as well as to their place of residence. Also, among them are more often citizens who believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about vaccines.

Which of the following measures do you take to protect yourself from coronavirus? Answer with yes or no.

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

- **I wear a mask**
  - Yes: 95
  - No: 5
  - Refused to answer: 0

- **I talk to people while keeping a distance of 1–3 metres**
  - Yes: 77
  - No: 21
  - Refused to answer: 1
PERSONAL APPLICATION OF THE FOLLOWING PREVENTIVE MEASURES ...

Over three-quarters of citizens wear a face mask and maintain a distance of 1–3 metres when talking to other people, while 17% of citizens wear a face mask but do not keep their distance from the interlocutor. Among citizens who wear a face mask but do not keep their distance during a conversation, there are significantly more men, citizens aged 18–29 years, those who believe misinformation and conspiracy theories about vaccines, as well as citizens who do not trust health institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wearing a face mask</th>
<th>Talking to others while keeping a distance of 1–3 m</th>
<th>Total target population in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 out of 5 Montenegrin citizens state that they would get vaccinated against coronavirus. Among those citizens who would get vaccinated, there are significantly more citizens who are 60+ years old (73%), who have a high or higher level of education (74%), who do not believe misinformation and conspiracy theories about coronavirus (80%) or vaccines (85%), and who have confidence in health facilities (66%).

On the other hand, a third of citizens do not want to be vaccinated and among them there are significantly more citizens aged 18–29 years old, who believe conspiracy theories and misinformation about coronavirus (49%) and vaccines (78%), as well as citizens who state that they do not believe science (60%) and do not trust health facilities (51%) or the University of Montenegro (48%). Also, citizens who say they have been exposed to a lot of inaccurate information about coronavirus more often do not want to be vaccinated (45%), as well as those who mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet (47%), and who say that there is so much information about coronavirus that it is impossible for them to find what interests them (40%).
The majority of Montenegrin citizens, i.e. over four-fifths (84%), do trust in science, and at the same time are aware that scientific claims can change over time based on new results and research.

13% of Montenegrin citizens state that they do not trust science. Among them, there are significantly more those who believe misinformation and conspiracy theories about coronavirus and vaccines and in supernatural and paranormal phenomena that modern science cannot explain, then – those who do not trust health institutions or the University of Montenegro, as well as people who would not get vaccinated against coronavirus and those who state that if they had a baby today they would not want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines, not even the MMR vaccine. People who mostly communicate with like-minded people on the internet more often claim they do not trust science, while the same applies to those who do not fact-check the information they come across in other sources and often feel frustrated when looking for information about the coronavirus.

Bearing in mind that science does not provide black-and-white answers, and that scientific claims change over time based on new results and research, can you rate how much you trust science?

**The data is expressed as %**

To what extent do you agree with the following claim?

I believe in SUPERNATURAL AND PARANORMAL PHENOMENA WHICH MODERN SCIENCE CANNOT EXPLAIN.

**Base: Total target population, N=821**
THE DEGREE OF TRUST IN SCIENCE AND BELIEFS IN SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA

In addition, close to half of the citizens do not believe in supernatural and paranormal phenomena, while one-third of the citizens believe in these phenomena. Among citizens who believe in paranormal phenomena, there are significantly more who believe misinformation and conspiracy theories about coronavirus and vaccines, as well as those who do not believe in science.

Bearing in mind that science does not provide black-and-white answers, and that scientific claims change over time based on new results and research, can you rate HOW MUCH YOU TRUST SCIENCE?

Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

- I do not trust at all: 5%
- I mostly do not trust: 9%
- I do not trust: 13%
- I trust: 84%
- I mostly trust: 52%
- I trust to a large extent: 32%
- I don’t know / I refuse to answer: 3%

To what extent do you agree with the following claim?

I believe SUPERNATURAL AND PARANORMAL PHENOMENA WHICH MODERN SCIENCE CANNOT EXPLAIN.

Base: Total target population, N=821

- I somewhat disagree: 38%
- I DISAGREE: 9%
- I neither agree nor disagree: 47%
- I totally agree: 12%
- I AGREE: 32%
- I somewhat agree: 14%
- I completely agree: 19%
- I don’t know / I refuse to answer: 9%
## TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

Generally speaking, the citizens of Montenegro have most trust in healthcare institutions and the University of Montenegro. Among the citizens who do not trust health institutions, the majority are those who perceive coronavirus as a weak threat to themselves, their family, the world and Montenegro as well as those who would not get vaccinated against coronavirus, as well as citizens who do not trust science.

I will now read out the names of some institutions, and you tell me how much you trust each of them. Answer using a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means that you do not trust that institution at all, and 4 that you trust it to a large extent. If you don't know much about an institution, just tell me that and we will move on to the next one.

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>1 – I do not trust at all</th>
<th>2 – I mostly do not trust</th>
<th>3 – I mostly trust</th>
<th>4 – I trust to a large extent</th>
<th>I DO NOT TRUST (1+2)</th>
<th>I TRUST (3+4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health institutions in Montenegro</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The University of Montenegro</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The media</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEVEL OF AWARENESS, MEDIA LITERACY AND BELIEF IN DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES
Have you ever changed your opinion because of something that you have seen in the media?

Base: Total target population, N=821

The data is expressed as %

Over half of the citizens state that they have never changed their opinion because of something that they have seen in the media, while two-fifths of citizens report that they have.
WHAT INFORMATION HAVE THEY RECEIVED ABOUT THE CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK FROM VARIOUS SOURCES OF INFORMATION?

Nearly one-third of citizens have mostly seen the same group of facts about coronavirus in the sources through which they keep themselves informed; close to two-fifths of citizens have mostly seen conflicting facts, while one-quarter of citizens have not sought information about the coronavirus outbreak from multiple sources. Among the citizens who state that they have not sought information about the epidemic from multiple sources, there are significantly more of those who believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about coronavirus and vaccines. On the other hand, among those citizens who have mostly seen the same group of facts in the sources through which they keep themselves informed, there are significantly more of those who do not believe the conspiracy theories about coronavirus.

When it comes to the combination of news and information you have received about the coronavirus epidemic, which of the following claims describes you best?

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as %

- I have mostly seen the same group of facts in the sources through which I keep myself informed (32%)
- I have mostly seen conflicting facts in sources through which I keep myself informed (7%)
- I have not sought information about coronavirus from multiple sources (37%)
- I don't know / I refuse to answer (24%)
How often have they seen or heard information about coronavirus that seemed completely fabricated?

Over four-fifths of citizens say they saw or heard information about COVID-19 that seemed completely fabricated to them. Among the citizens who stated that they have seen or heard a lot of information about coronavirus that seemed completely fabricated, there are significantly more of those who believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about coronavirus and vaccines, who would not get vaccinated against coronavirus, as well as citizens who would not want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines, if they got a baby today.

How much, if any, news and information about the coronavirus epidemic have you seen or heard that seemed completely fabricated to you?

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as %
WHERE HAVE THEY SEEN OR HEARD FABRICATED INFORMATION ABOUT CORONAVIRUS?

Among the citizens who have seen or heard fabricated information about the coronavirus epidemic, nearly half of them state that they came across that information on television or social networks, while one-quarter of them came across that information when searching the internet.

From what sources have you seen or heard this?
Base: Those who saw or heard news and information about the coronavirus outbreak that seemed completely fabricated, N = 682 (83% of the total target population)

The data is expressed as %

- TV: 48%
- Social networks: 47%
- Information found on the internet: 26%
- Newspapers: 15%
- Friends and/or family: 12%
- Experts from a field other than health: 9%
- Health workers: 7%
- Radio: 5%
- Other: 3%
- I do not know / I do not remember / I refuse to answer: 7%
When looking for news or specific information, how often, if ever, do you:

- Read something you DO NOT AGREE with
- Try to confirm the information you came across by ASKING a friend or member
- Check a news source that is DIFFERENT from the one you normally use to keep yourself informed.
- Try to check the information you CAME ACROSS
- Look on the internet to see what the sources you TRUST have to say about it*
- Try to confirm the information you came across in the main NEWS MEDIA, such as TV news shows, radio, the internet or press
- Try to confirm the information you came across by asking your chosen doctor or other health experts

*Base: Internet users, N = 696 (85% of the total target population)

**The data is expressed as %**

- **Never** (2)
- **RARELY** (1+2)
- **FREQUENTLY** (4+5)
- **Very frequently** (5)

**Base: Total target population, N=821**
When looking for news or specific information, how often, if ever, do you:

- Read something you DO NOT AGREE with
- Try to confirm the information you came across by ASKING a friend or member
- Check a news source that is DIFFERENT from the one you normally use to keep yourself informed
- Try to check the information you CAME ACROSS
- Look on the internet to see what the sources you TRUST have to say about it*
- Try to confirm the information you came across in the main NEWS MEDIA, such as TV news shows, radio, the internet or press
- Try to confirm the information you came across by asking your chosen doctor or other health experts

---

The data is expressed as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Never (1)</th>
<th>RARELY (1+2)</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5 – Very frequently</th>
<th>FREQUENTLY (4+5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read something you DON'T AGREE with</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to confirm the information you came across by asking a friend or</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check a news source that is DIFFERENT from the one you normally use</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to keep yourself informed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to check the information you CAME ACROSS</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look on the internet to see what the sources you TRUST have to say</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about it*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to confirm the information you came across in the main NEWS MEDIA,</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>such as TV news shows, radio, the internet or press</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to confirm the information you came across by asking your chosen</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor or other health experts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total target population, N=821
*Base: Internet users, N = 696 (85% of the total target population)
When you look for information about COVID-19, what do you think about it? Do you agree or disagree with the following claims:  
*
*Base: Total target population, N=821

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is so much information about COVID-19 that it makes it impossible to find what I am interested in</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes I feel HELPLESS when trying to find specific information about COVID-19</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I often feel FRUSTRATED when looking for certain information about COVID-19</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If I succeed in finding it, it is probably because I was LUCKY</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPERIENCES OF SOCIALIZATION AND BELIEF IN DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES
Among the 11% of citizens who say they often stop being friends with someone because they did not share their views, there are significantly more of those who believe coronavirus conspiracy theories, those who believe or are indecisive when it comes to believing in disinformation and vaccine-related conspiracy theories, as well as those that would not get vaccinated against coronavirus.
Most people they communicate with on the internet have beliefs similar to their own. Among them there are more often citizens who believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about the coronavirus.

Generally, speaking, do most of the people you communicate with on the internet hold beliefs similar to yours, different from yours, or a combination of various beliefs?

*Base: Internet users, N = 696 (85% of the total target population)*

The data is expressed as %

- **Beliefs similar to mine**: 23%
- **Beliefs that are different from mine**: 9%
- **A combination of various beliefs (some are similar to my beliefs, some are different)**: 62%
- **I don't know, I'm not sure what their beliefs are / I refuse to answer**: 5%
Most people they communicate with have beliefs similar to have beliefs similar to their own.

Generally speaking, do most people you communicate with have beliefs similar to yours, different from yours, or a combination of various beliefs?

*Base: Internet users, N = 125 (15% of the total target population)*

The data is expressed as a percentage (%).

- **Beliefs similar to mine**: 25%
- **Beliefs that are different from mine**: 6%
- **A combination of various beliefs (some are similar to my beliefs, some are different)**: 8%
- **I don’t know, I'm not sure what their beliefs are / I refuse to answer**: 62%
The citizens of Montenegro are pretty much polarized when it comes to agreeing with the claim that it is not easy to find people in this world who can truly understand them. Furthermore, two-fifths of citizens disagree with the claim that the world is a dangerous and hostile place to live in, while about one-third of citizens are of the opposite opinion. Among citizens who agree with these claims, there are significantly more of those who believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about the coronavirus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Agree to Some Extent</th>
<th>Completely Agree</th>
<th>Neither Agree nor Disagree</th>
<th>Do Not Agree to Some Extent</th>
<th>Do Not Agree at All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is not easy to find people who can truly understand me in this world</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The world is a dangerous and hostile place to live in</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 in 10 citizens think that people with whom they disagree politically are evil. Among them is a significantly higher share of those who believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about coronavirus, those who would not get vaccinated against coronavirus, who are generally hesitant about vaccinating children, and those who state that if they had a child today they would not want their child to receive all the recommended vaccines. Furthermore, 1 in 4 respondents say they like holding an opinions that are different from the opinions of others because it makes them feel special, and there are more citizens among them who believe coronavirus conspiracy theories, who are hesitant when it comes to vaccinating children and do not trust science.

To what extent do you agree with the following claims?

*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People I disagree with politically are merely misinformed</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>41</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can assess whether someone is good or bad based on their political views</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People I disagree with politically are evil</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I like my opinion to be different from the opinions of others because it makes me feel special</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIEWS ON SOCIETY AND THE RULE OF LAW AND BELIEF IN DISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES
AGREEING WITH THE CLAIMS...

Every second citizen believes that the government is interfering too much in people's daily lives and that it should stop telling people how to live their lives. Among them, there are significantly more citizens who believe disinformation and conspiracy theories about coronavirus and vaccines.

To what extent do you agree with the following claims?
*Base: Total target population, N=821*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>2 – I do not agree to some extent</th>
<th>1 – I do not agree at all</th>
<th>3 – I neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>4 – I agree to some extent</th>
<th>5 – I completely agree</th>
<th>I DO NOT AGREE (1+2)</th>
<th>I AGREE (4+5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Today too many people expect society to do for them things that they</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should be doing themselves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The government should stop telling people how to live their lives</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government is interfering too much in our daily lives</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AGREEING WITH THE CLAIMS...

Over two-fifths of citizens believe that Montenegro has gone too far in insisting on equal rights, while one-third of citizens believe that the women’s rights movement has gone too far, and that many problems in today’s society stem from the decline of the traditional family in which a man works and a woman stays at home. Among them, there are significantly more of those who believe conspiracy theories and disinformation about the coronavirus.

To what extent do you agree with the following claims?
*Base: Total target population, N=821*

The data is expressed as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 – I do not agree to some extent</th>
<th>1 – I do not agree at all</th>
<th>3 – I neither agree nor disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 – I agree to some extent</td>
<td>5 – I completely agree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>1+2</th>
<th>4+5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We have gone too far by insisting on the equal right in this country</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Many of the problems in today’s society stem from the decline of the</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traditional family, in which a man works and a woman stays at home</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The women’s rights movement has gone too far</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have gone too far by insisting on the equal right in this country

Many of the problems in today’s society stem from the decline of the traditional family, in which a man works and a woman stays at home

The women’s rights movement has gone too far
THIS SURVEY IN MONTENEGRO WAS CARRIED OUT BY IPSOS WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN PODGORICA AND UNICEF MONTENEGRO

The following sources were used in the questionnaire design and formulation of the question:

• Elizabeth Dubois & Grant Blank (2018): The Echo Chamber is Overstated: The Moderating Effect of Political Interest and Diverse Media, Information, Communication & Society (20)

• https://yougov.co.uk/topics/international/articles-reports/2021/01/18/global-where-believe-conspiracy-theories-true


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