



2022

Public Opinion Poll on Health & Medical Research & Innovation

Since 2003

**RESEARCH
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FOREWORD

Welcome to Research Australia's 2022 Opinion Poll Report. This is the third poll we have produced under the shadow of COVID-19, and its effect on public opinion about health and medical research continues to be evident. This is reflected in the responses to our polling questions on attitudes to health and medical research and to vaccines.

Climate change and natural disasters have also dominated the last 12 months, and we have continued to explore the links between a changing climate, our health, and priorities for research. While health and medical research is considered the most deserving of all causes for donations, it seems that the competing priorities posed by climate related disasters may be affecting donations to health and medical research.

Following the launch of the Australian Government's Obesity Strategy in March this year, we have sought to explore the views of the public on what they think can best help to tackle this epidemic. Encouragingly, there is broad support for both prevention and intervention strategies.

Aged care, participation in research and the role of the internet in providing health information are other topics covered in this poll, reflecting both the breadth of health and medical research and of our membership.

We have been conducting public polling since 2003 and where we have revisited past questions, we have compared responses to previous polls, enabling us to examine trends in attitudes over time. For the first time we have included reflections from some of our members and sector leaders to the Poll findings. I think this adds depth and insight to the report.

The 2022 Opinion Poll shows us that Australians appreciate now more than ever before, the role that health and medical research plays in our lives each and every day.



Nadia Levin
CEO
October 2022



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The polling for this report was generously conducted by Roy Morgan Research, a Research Australia Member.



ROY
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"Roy Morgan is proud to partner with Research Australia on this important research"



Michele Levine,
CEO of Roy Morgan Research

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AUSTRALIA'S TOP 10 PRIORITIES FOR THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

The Australian Government funds so many of the services Australians rely on, and has been called to do even more in the last few years in response to the health and economic challenges created by COVID-19 and in response to natural disasters. It is against this backdrop that we asked Australians about their priorities for government funding.

THE TOP 10 ARE PROVIDED BELOW.



1

90.7%

Improving hospitals and the health care system



2

82.8%

Improving education standards and outcomes



3

82.5%

Improving national infrastructure, including roads, rail, ports, electricity, airports and water quality and supply



4

81.7%

Increasing funding and programs for preventive health care



5

80.8%

Keeping the national economy strong



6

80.4%

Providing strong leadership



7

79.9%

More funding for health and medical research



8

79.2%

Doing more to keep prices and the cost of living down



9

78.7%

Having policies and programs for the aged and ageing, including for pensioners and self-funded retirees



10

77.9%

Addressing domestic and family violence

Health is clearly a high priority with hospitals and the healthcare system, preventive health, health and medical research and ageing all in the top 10.

Respondents were shown 28 spending priorities for the Australian Government action and asked to rank them from zero (not important) to 10 (extremely important). The scores reflect the top 10 with a score of 7 or above.

Since Research Australia commenced its annual polling in 2003, more funding for health and medical research has always been in the top 10.

3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	9th	10th
2020 2010 2003	2011 2009	2007 2006	2019 2018 2015 2013 2008 2005	2017 2016 2022	2014 2012	2020

Since 2020 we have also asked people about whether they think their top 10 priorities for Government spending are to the Government's own priorities.

How similar are your top 10 priorities with those of the government?	2022	2021	2020
They are very similar/exactly the same as mine	4.5%	3.3%	5.3%
They are somewhat similar to mine	49.4%	33.6%	35.9%
They are not similar to mine	21.8%	39.8%	37.6%
Don't know	24.3%	23.3%	21.2%

While similar proportions of men and women reported the Government's priorities were very or somewhat similar to their own, men were significantly more likely than women to report that the Government's spending priorities were not similar to their own (26.4% to 17.1%), with a higher proportion of women than men (29.0% to 18.9%) reporting they don't know if the priorities are similar.

While the results for 2020 and 2021 show around a third of people reporting the Government's priorities are similar to their own, this year we have seen this proportion jump to almost half. The reasons for this are unclear. Is it linked to support for spending on COVID-19 measures, or perhaps a response to the election? We will ask the question again next year to see if the trend continues.

TAX OPTIONS TO FUND HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Australian Government's capacity to invest in health and medical research depends on revenue raised through taxation.

We were curious about people's views on whether some taxes were better suited to fund health and medical research than others.

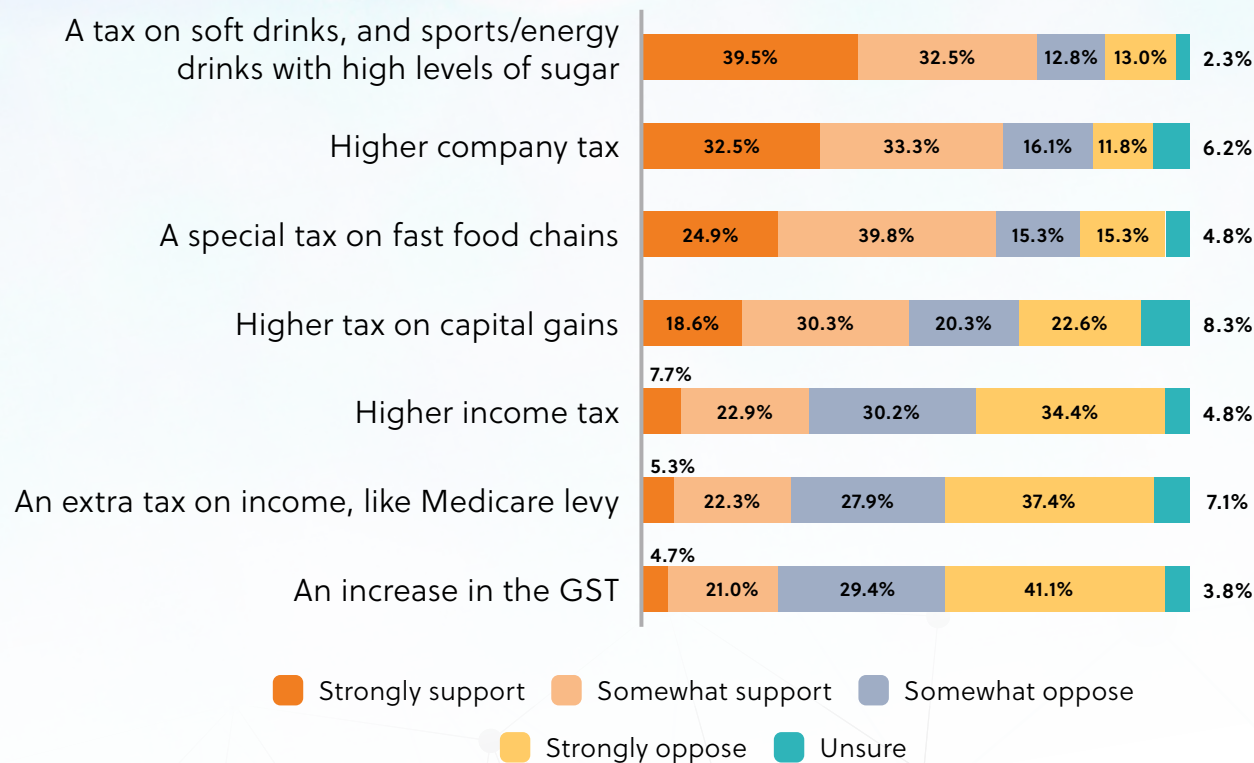
The idea for a tax on sugary drinks has been around for a while and has even been implemented in some countries overseas, including the UK and Mexico. In a question in our 2018 Poll specifically about a tax on sugary soft drinks, 45% of respondents expressed strong support with 27% indicating they would probably support it.

From the seven options we provided, there was strongest support for a tax on soft drinks and other sugary drinks, with strongest support from women and people over 50. Clearly, people see a link between the health effects of these drinks and better health through research.

Number three on the list, a tax on fast food chains, has a similar link to health and medical research, but more even support across the sexes and age groups.

An increase in the company tax rate was preferred to options that would generally increase the burden on individual taxpayers.

Taxation options for funding health and medical research



OPTIONS FOR DONATIONS

7

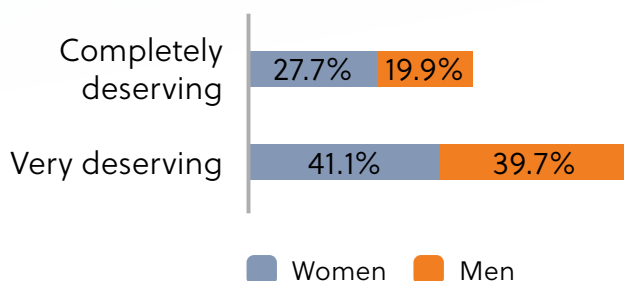
While taxpayers are key supporters of health and medical research through Government spending, individuals also provide support through donations.

With so many different causes seeking support, we wanted to know how deserving of their support people think health and medical research is. The answer is that people rate health and medical research very highly, just ahead of hospitals, and followed closely by food and water security and the environment.

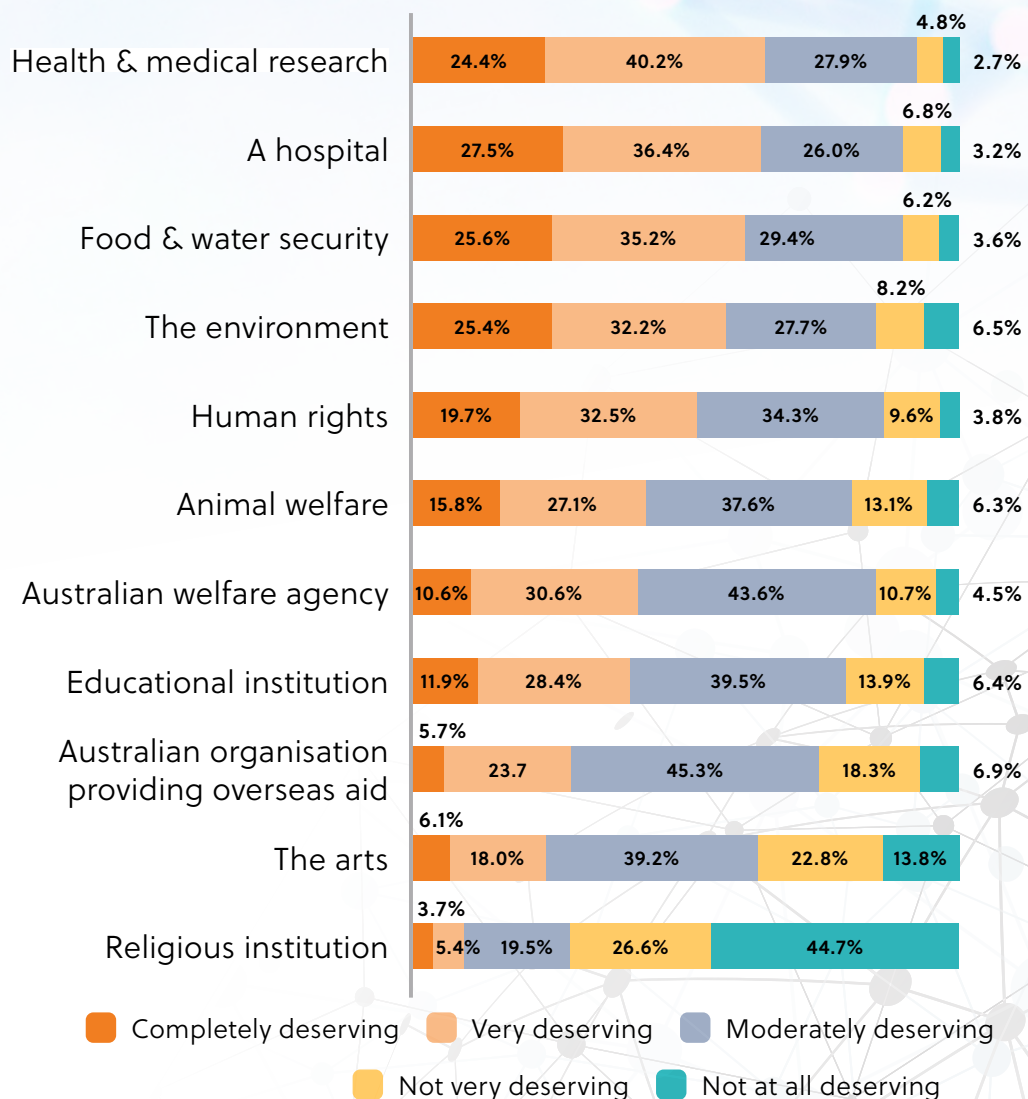
More men than women thought health and medical research was completely deserving, with more women than men thinking it was very deserving.

To avoid influencing responses, this was the third question we asked in the poll, before it became clear to respondents that the poll was about health and medical research.

For more poll results about donations, see pages 24 to 25.



Deserving of donations



Note: All the survey questions and response options are provided on page 26.

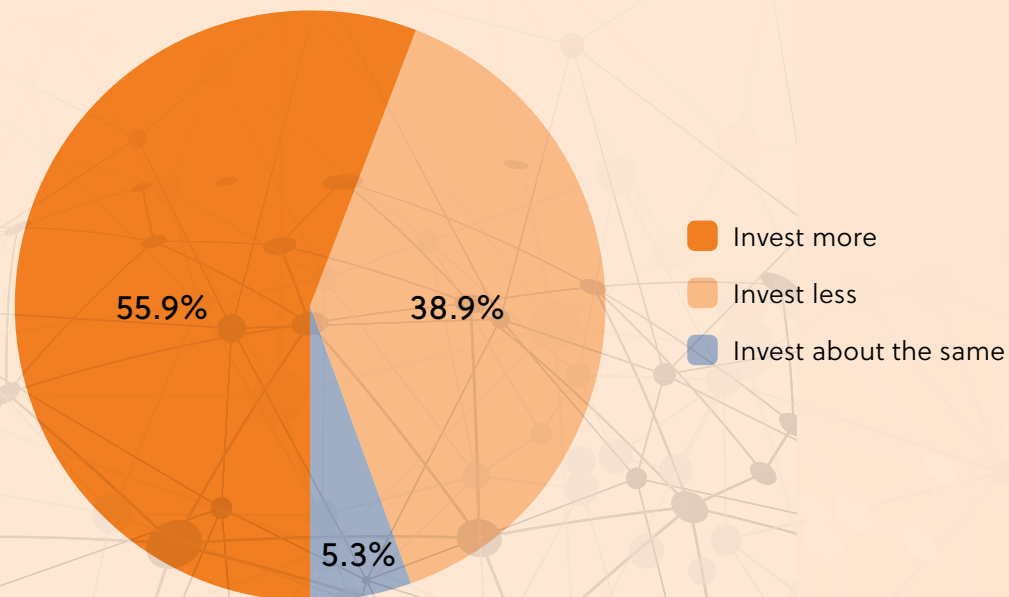
You may well be asking 'what does superannuation have to do with health and medical research?'

The answer is that superannuation funds are large investors in Australian companies. In the last decade, superannuation funds have become an important source of funding for Australian companies developing new medicines, therapies and medical devices. So, just as Australians support health and medical research through our taxes and donations, we also support health and medical research through our super funds.

More than eight in 10 respondents to our poll (82.5%) told us they had a superannuation fund. We asked this group whether they thought their super fund should invest more, less or about the same in Australian companies developing medicines, vaccines and medical devices.

Nearly 4 in 10 (38.9%) support more investment in these areas, while the majority think 'about the same' is the right answer. Only around 1 in 20 (5.3%) think their superannuation fund should invest less.

Support for investing more in these companies was highest among those aged 65 and over, at 45.9%



AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERIES AND WORLD FIRSTS

9

Australians have a long history of contributing to global health through developing new medicines, technologies and approaches to improving health.

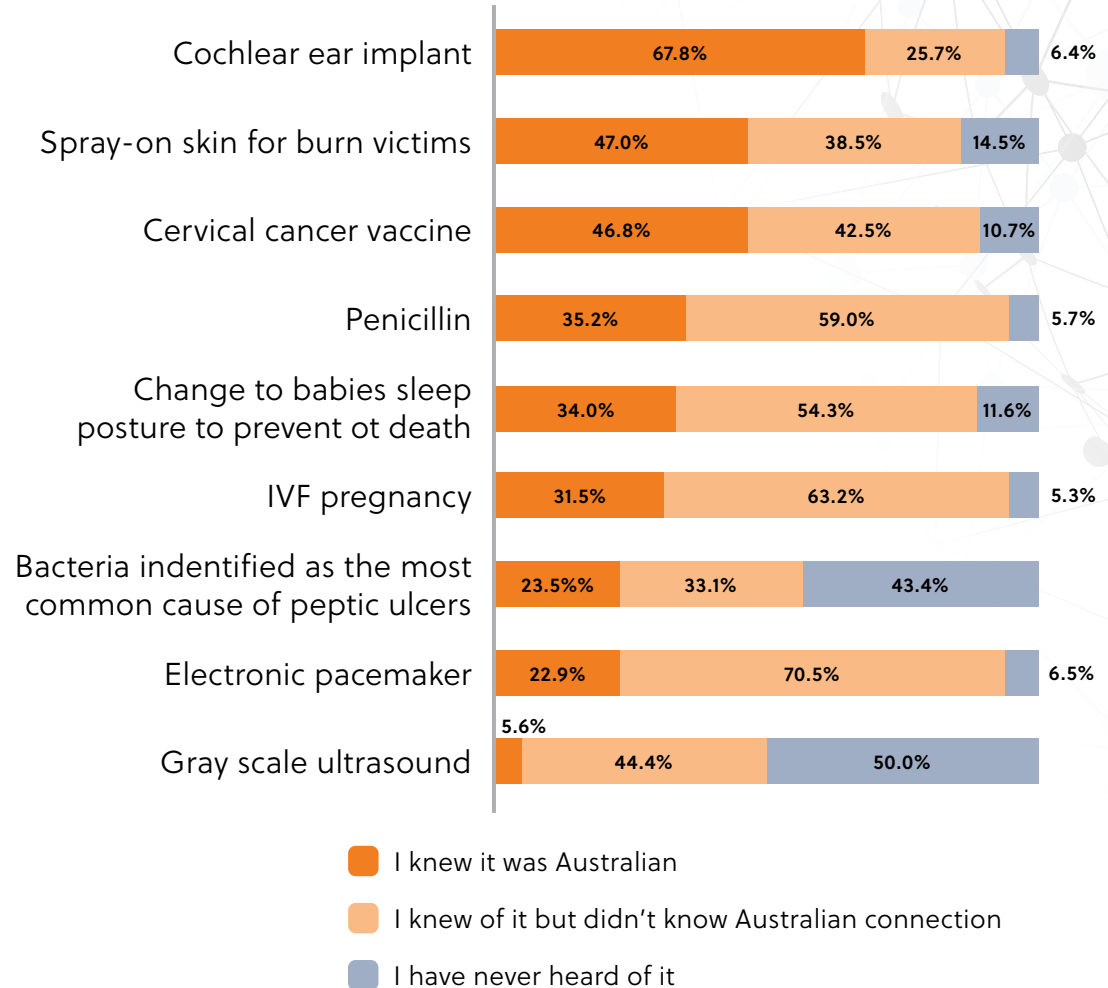
This is one of the reasons why Australian superannuation funds are keen to invest in new companies in these areas. We wanted to know if Australians understood the contribution Australian scientists, innovators and companies are making to improving lives. To do this we tested public recognition of some key Australian contributions. Are people aware of them and do they know their Australian connection?

The Cochlear Implant, developed by Professor Graeme Clarke at the University of Melbourne in the 1980s has the highest level of recognition, followed by the Spray On skin for burns victims developed by Professor Fiona Wood at Royal Perth Hospital and the Cervical Cancer vaccine, Gardasil, developed from work by Professors Ian Frazer and Jian Zhou at the University of Queensland.

Penicillin, IVF, preventing cot death (SIDS) and the pacemaker are all well-known but awareness of the Australian connection is less well known.

Together, the translation of these discoveries has saved countless lives and improved and enriched the lives of millions of people.

Knowledge of Australian Discoveries



Note: All the survey questions and response options are provided on page 26.

COVID-19 AND INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH

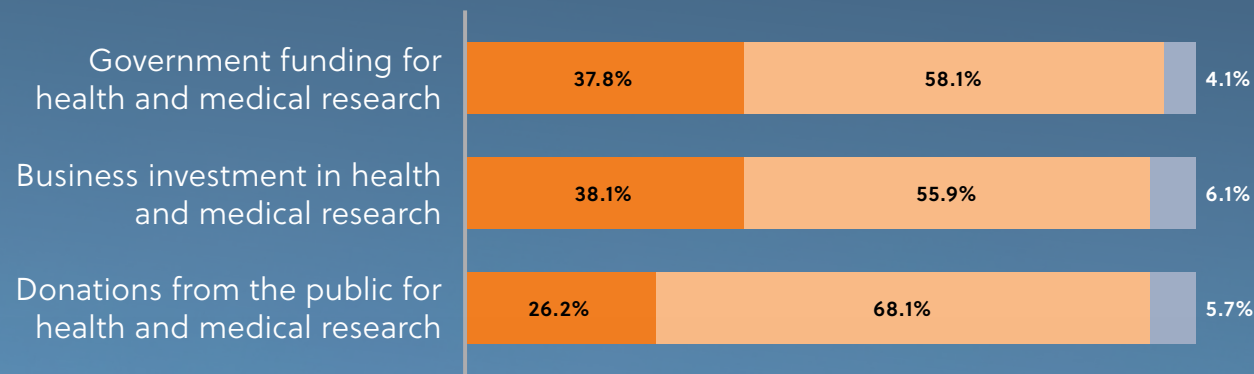
COVID-19 has had a profound effect on all our lives. Were keen to know if it has changed peoples' perceptions of the importance of funding for health and medical research, so we asked three related questions.

In a very big shift, nearly 4 in 10 people think funding for health and medical research by both business and government is more important now than they thought before COVID-19. A quarter think donations are also more important now.

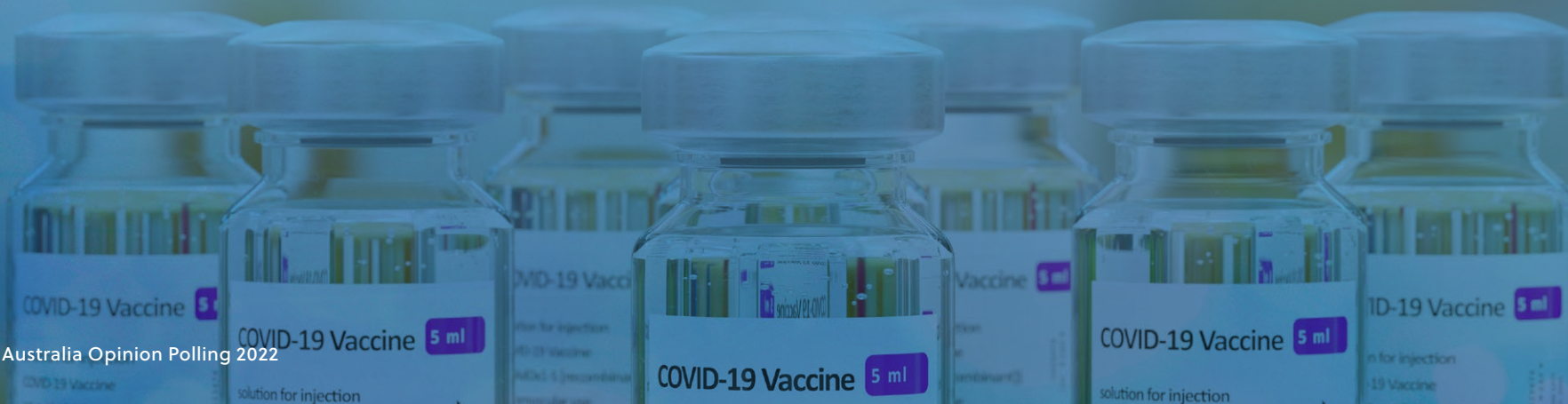
A very small number, around 1 in 20, think funding from all sources is less important.

In our poll last year we asked about attitudes to Government funding, but not about business investment and donations. The results for attitudes to Government funding are similar to last year's poll, with 38.7% reporting then that Government investment was more important than they thought before COVID-19.

Has COVID-19 changed your views about the importance of:



- Funding is more important than I thought previously
- No, my views have not changed
- Funding is less important than I thought previously



COVID-19 AND ATTITUDES TO RESEARCH

We were also keen to understand public perceptions of the role of Australian scientists in the response to COVID-19.

The majority of the Australian public, around 70%, agree that Australian researchers are contributing to the global response to COVID-19 and have expertise in this area.

There is a similarly widespread view that COVID-19 has raised the public

profile of Australian health and medical researchers.

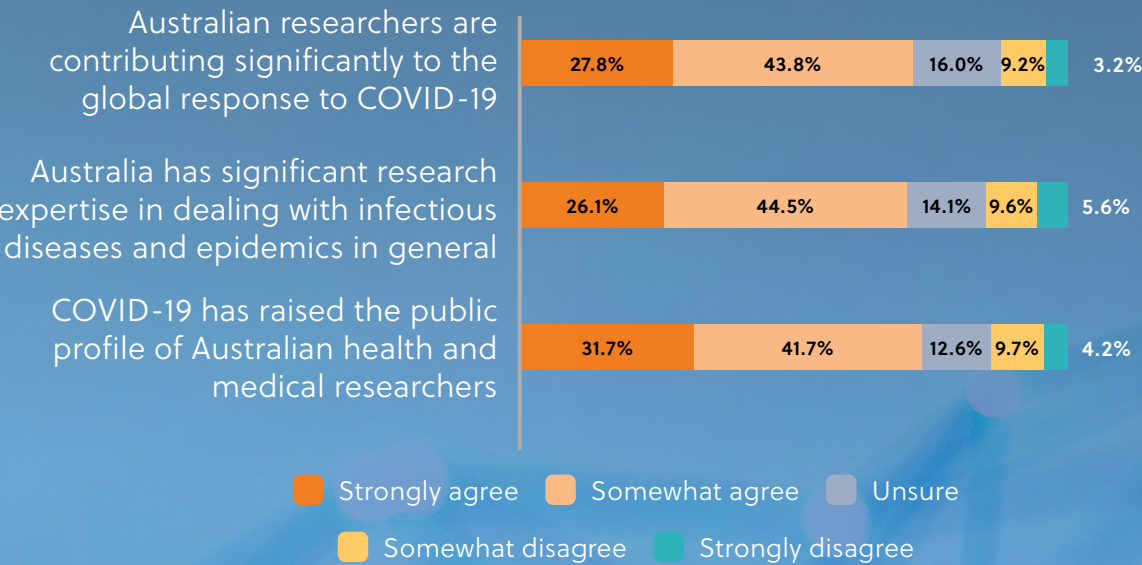
While these are strong responses, when we asked the same questions at the start of the pandemic in our 2020 poll, the response was stronger with around 80% of people agreeing with each of these statements.

More people aged 65 and over strongly agreed with these three statements.

“ Australian researchers have made substantial contributions to the understanding and management of many significant infectious diseases, including influenza, hepatitis, HIV and COVID-19. When very little is known about a new virus of significant threat, science is critically important to inform the response and ultimately find solutions – through the development of vaccines and therapeutics.”

Professor Sharon Lewin AO, Director, Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity

COVID-19 and attitudes to research



Note: All the survey questions and response options are provided on page 26.

High vaccination rates have been critical to Australia's response to COVID-19. They have also been controversial, and do not provide complete protection from catching COVID-19 or from becoming ill. We sought responses to a range of statements.

Responses to all the questions are supportive of vaccination. The strongest support is for the vaccination of adults and the effectiveness of vaccination.

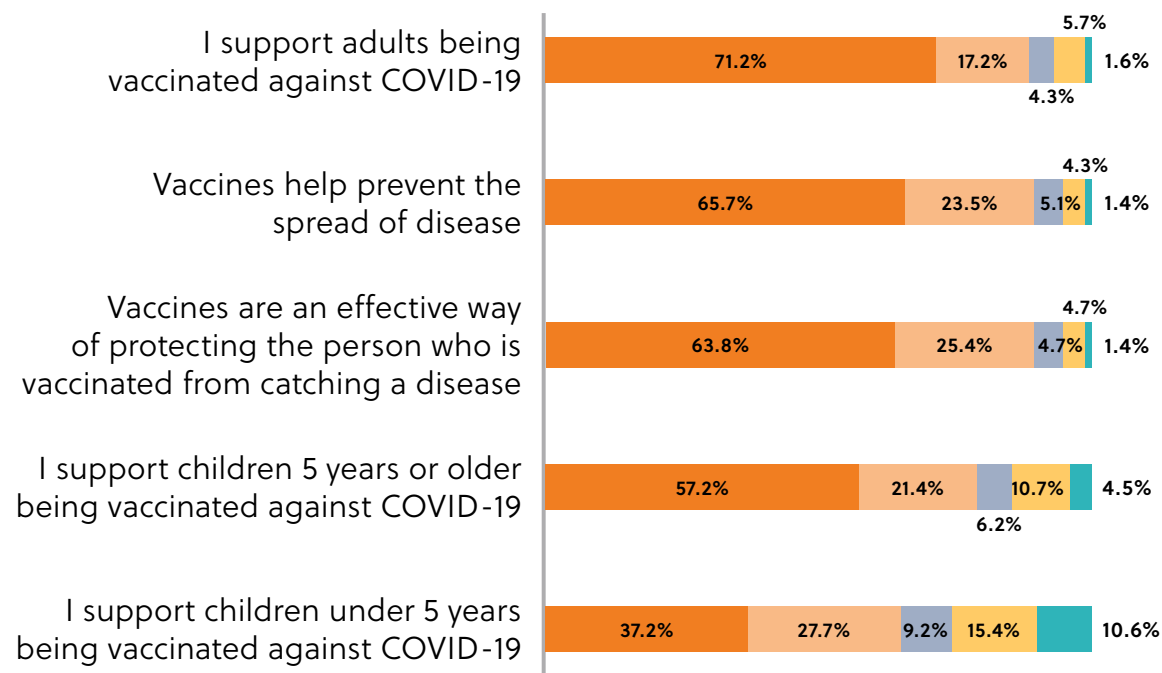
Not surprisingly, the least support is about vaccinating children. When this poll was taken in July 2022, COVID-19 vaccination for children under five had not yet been approved in Australia.

Once again, those aged over 65 were more likely to strongly agree with each of these statements.

“Vaccines save lives but medical research is only a part of the public policy challenge. This poll shows that credible and accessible information for the general public is also vitally important to support maximum community vaccination rates.”

Dr Andrew Nash, Chief Scientific Officer, CSL

Views on vaccines



■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Don't know

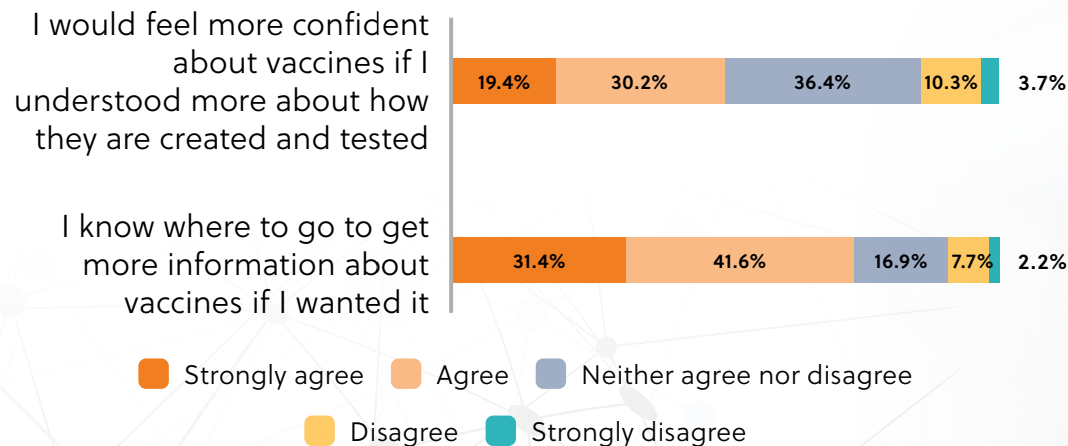
We also wanted to know if more information would improve confidence in vaccines.

Nearly half of people indicated more information about vaccines would increase their confidence. This needs to be considered in the context of the previous question with high levels of support for vaccination, suggesting most people are already fairly confident about vaccines.

Nearly three quarters of people indicated they would know where to get more information if they wanted it. This suggests that for these people, increasing their knowledge of vaccines is not a priority. Again this perhaps reflects the already high levels of support for vaccination.

Only around 1 in 10 were certain they wouldn't know where to find more information.

Confidence in vaccines and information



“Despite a good early response to vaccination of primary school children, uptake has stalled around 50 per cent due to widespread experience of mostly non-severe illness in children and perception of poor vaccine efficacy against infection and transmission. Both broad and targeted communication and community engagement strategies are needed to reinforce the primary aim of the COVID-19 vaccination program, namely to prevent severe disease and death in all ages, and to reinforce trust and confidence in COVID-19 vaccines.”

Kathryn North AC, Director,
Murdoch Children's Research Institute

14 CLIMATE CHANGE

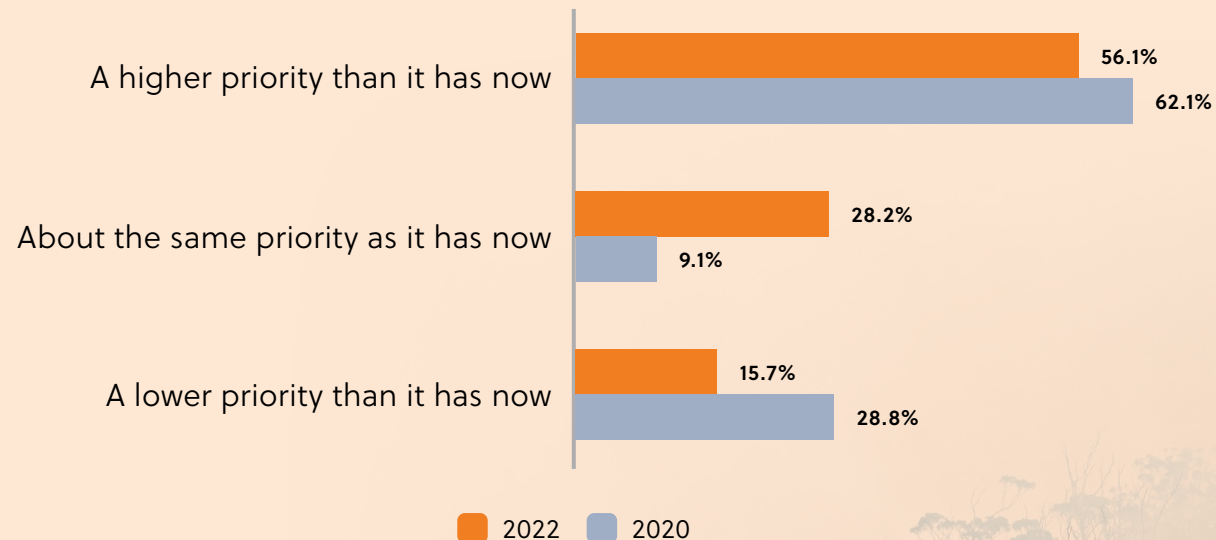
Climate change has the capacity to impact many parts of our lives, including our health. The threats come in many different forms, and health and medical research has a role to play in helping us address them. We were keen to follow up on our 2020 polling around this topic.

While more than half of Australians believe the Government should give a higher priority to climate related health and medical research, this number is smaller than it was in 2020. Equally, there were fewer people in 2022 who think it should have a lower priority, and a much larger proportion who think the current priority is about right.

More women (61.6%) and people aged 25 to 34 (63.5%) believe the Government should give it a higher priority.

While Australian Governments have taken greater action in the last two years to respond to climate change, and this may have influenced the public's views, there has not been an increase in funding for climate related health and medical research over this period.

What priority should the Australian Government give to funding research in areas related to the impact of climate change on human health?



We also sought the public's views on the relative merit of different areas of research related to climate change.

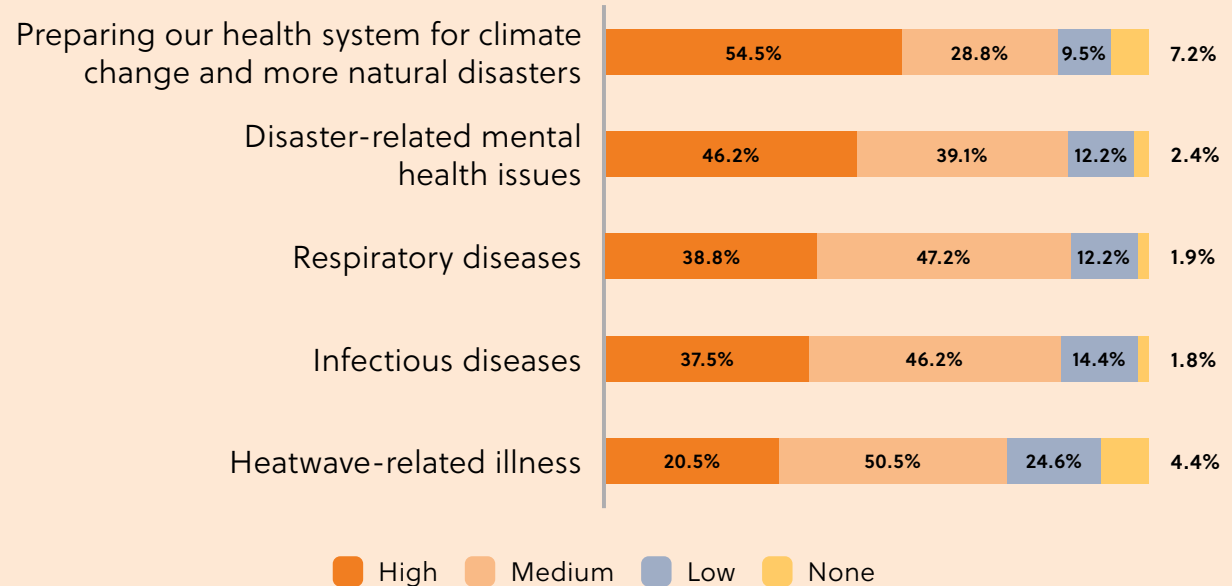
The highest priority is preparing our health system, followed by mental health.

Respiratory and infectious diseases are in the middle with heatwave-related illness the lowest priority.

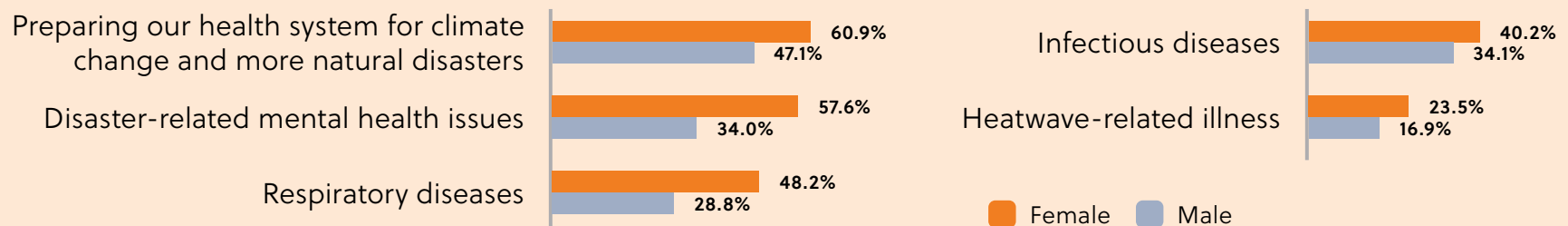
Our polling in 2020 didn't include the health system as an option, but otherwise the priorities remain unchanged.

More women than men rated each of these issues as high priority.

Climate change research priorities



High priority-men and women



16 RESEARCH AND AGED CARE

In recent years the quality of aged care has been under the spotlight.

There are many ways in which research can help improve aged care, and we were keen to know what the public thinks of aged care services that are engaged in research, in much the same way that many hospitals and other health care setting and health professionals participate in research.

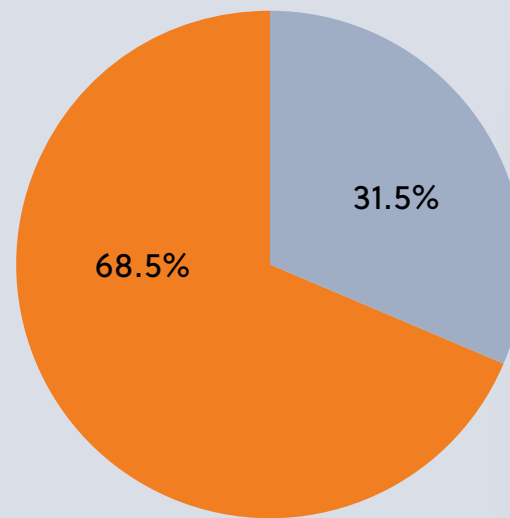
Nearly 7 in 10 Australians believe that aged care providers which also undertake research provide better care to residents.

Support for this view was strongest among Australians aged 25 to 34 (73.5%) and 35 to 49 (75.8%), and lowest among those aged 50 to 64 (59.6%)

“It’s fantastic that over two thirds of Australians believe that research can improve the ability of aged care providers to deliver high quality services to their residents. Research into modern models of care for aged care shows our world is changing and our models of care need to keep pace with trends. As our population ages this will become more important than ever.”

Martin Bowles AO PSM
CEO, Calvary

Which of these statements best reflect your view?



- Aged care providers that also undertake research provide the best care to residents because they attract better qualified staff.
- Aged care providers that don't also undertake research provide the best care to patients because all their resources are directed to looking after residents.

“Where aged care organisations have a culture of research and inquiry, we see improvements in resident, staff and carer outcomes that lead to better care, job satisfaction and quality of life.”

Associate Professor Frances Batchelor, Acting Director, National Ageing Research Institute

PARTICIPATING IN RESEARCH

17

Health and medical research often involves patients or the public as participants.

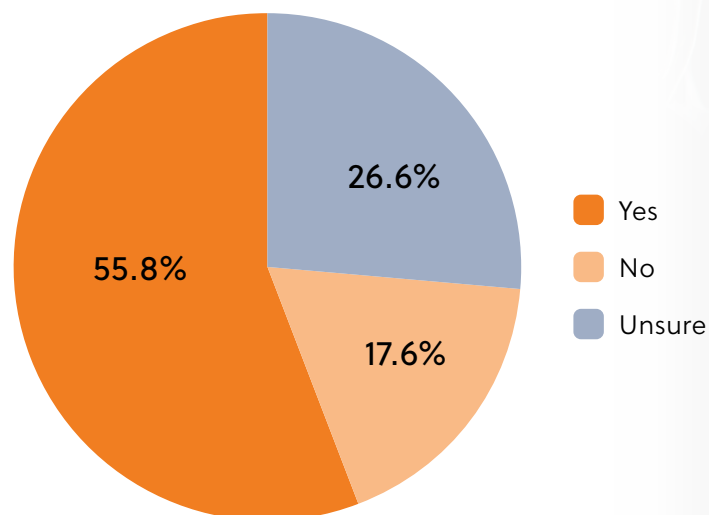
A person with a medical condition may participate in the clinical trial of a new drug which offers the opportunity for a better recovery, or it might be as simple as answering a few survey questions about your health. In many cases, health professionals are aware of research opportunities and are in

a position to discuss this with their patients. We were curious to know how people would feel about this.

Over half indicated they would welcome their health professional alerting them to an opportunity to participate in research, with fewer than one in five not appreciating it.

Support was strongest among those aged 25-34 (63.4%).

Would you welcome hearing from a health professional involved in your care about how you could be involved in research studies?



Note: All the survey questions and response options are provided on page 28.

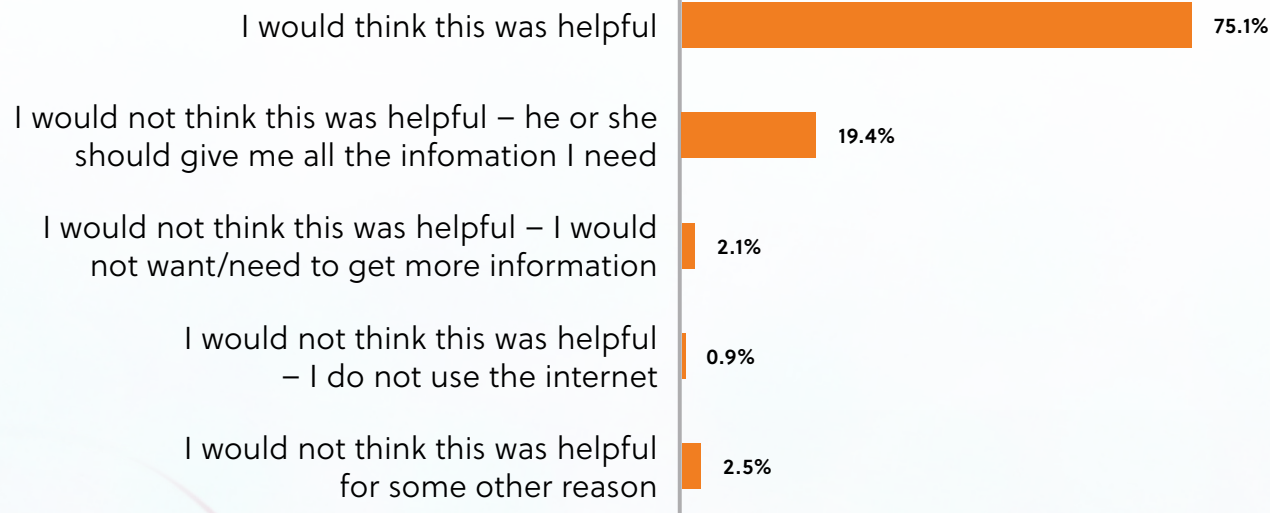
The online world is a well-established if problematic source of health information, and we are keen to understand more about people's use of the internet and social media in relation to their health.

Most people are open to hearing from their doctor about websites where they could find more information about a medical condition they have.

More men (77.9%) than women (72.1%) reported they would find this helpful.

When we asked this same question in our 2018 poll, 80% of people told us they would find a suggestion of a website helpful and 15% wouldn't, so there seems to have been some shift in views, but mostly still positive.

'If I saw a doctor and he/she suggested a website where I could find out more information about a medical condition that I had...'

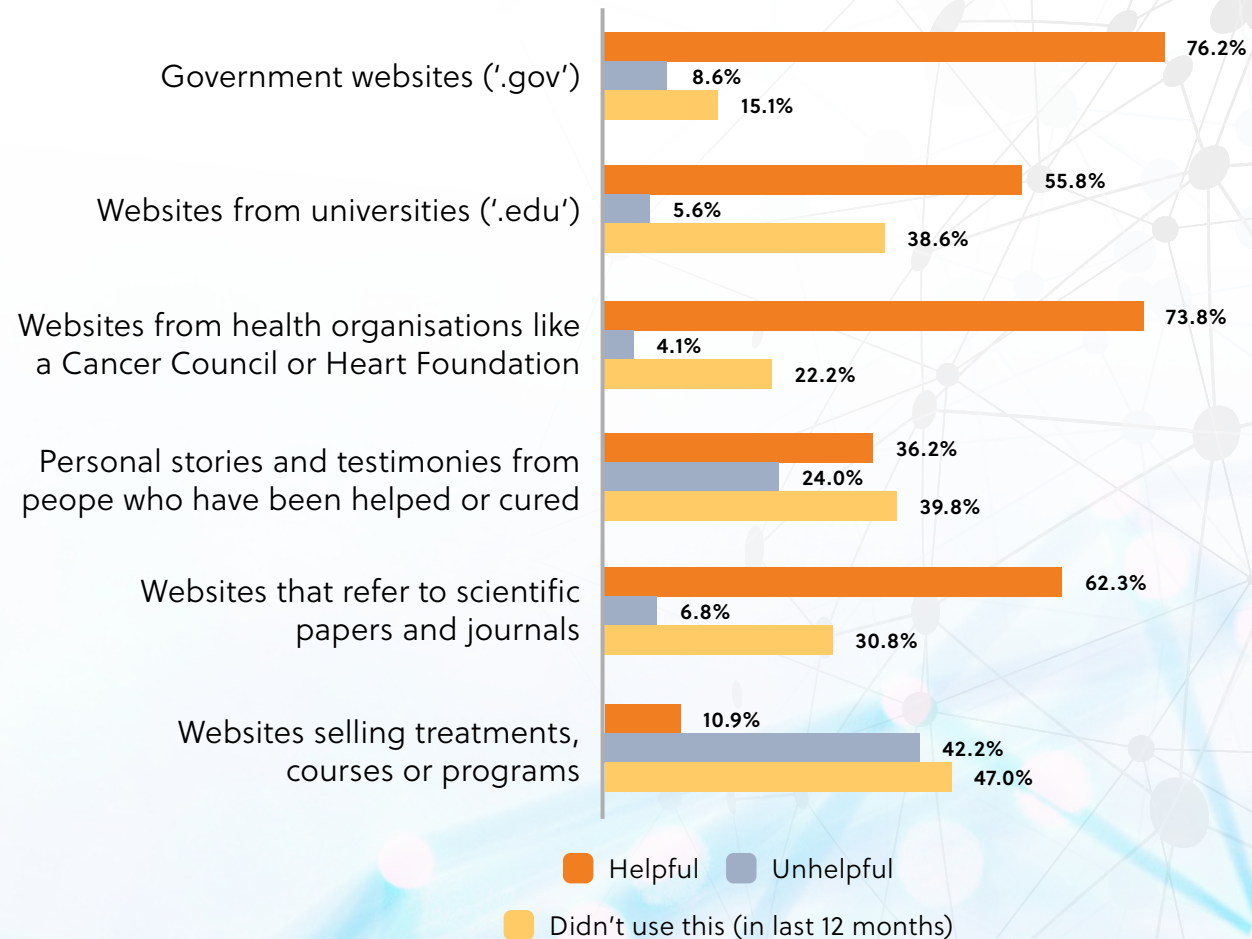


Just over three quarters (75.7%) of all poll respondents told us they had searched online in the last 12 months for health information for themselves or someone else. We asked this group about the types of websites they found helpful.

Over three quarters found government websites helpful, with only 15% not having used a government website at all in the last 12 months. When we asked this question in 2017, only 64% reported having found government websites useful, so we have seen a big increase over the last 5 years, possibly related to COVID-19.

The scores for the other options are similar to the 2017 poll, with websites from health organisations the next most helpful and second most frequently visited.

Helpfulness of internet health sites



Obesity and overweight are major health challenges, affecting a growing number of Australians and linked to a range of different diseases and health conditions.

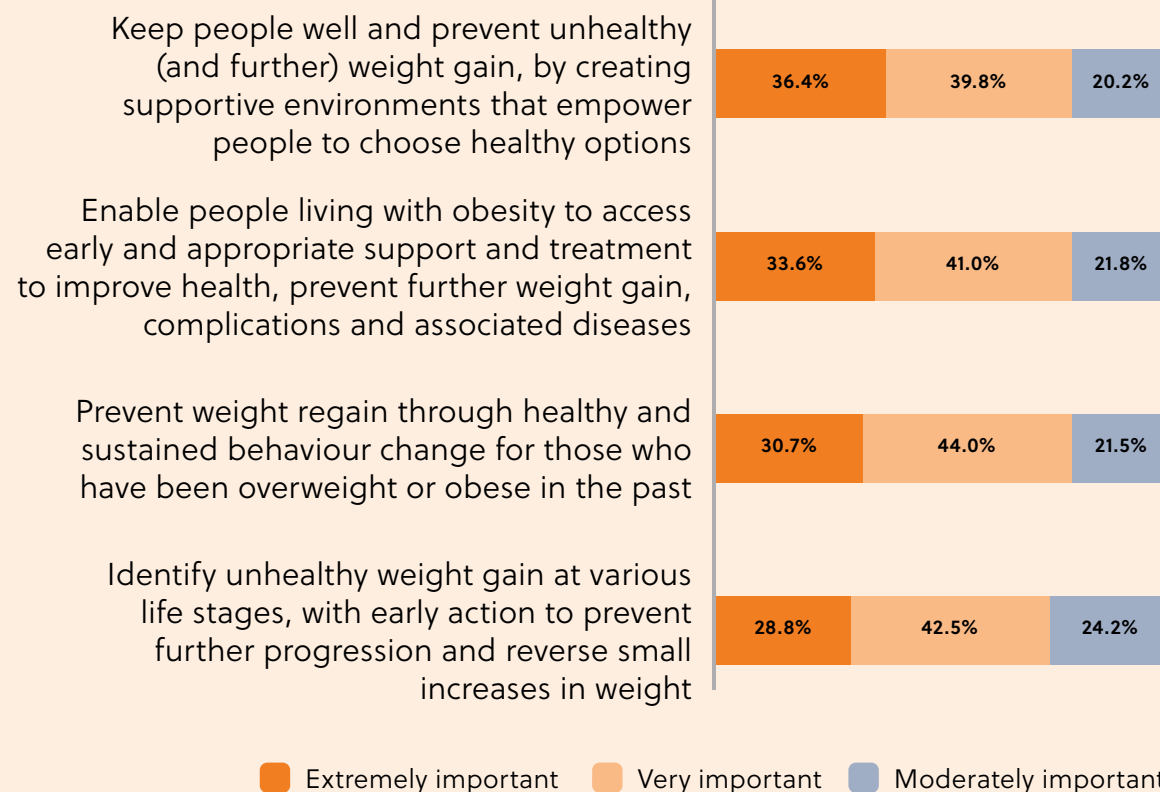
The Australian Government's National Obesity Strategy 2022-2032 was released in March. It aims to reverse the rise in obesity in adults by 2030 and reduce overweight and obesity in children and adolescents by 5%. The Strategy outlines four key approaches and we were keen to assess Australians' reactions to these. All the approaches are well supported.

More women than men identified all of the strategies as extremely important.

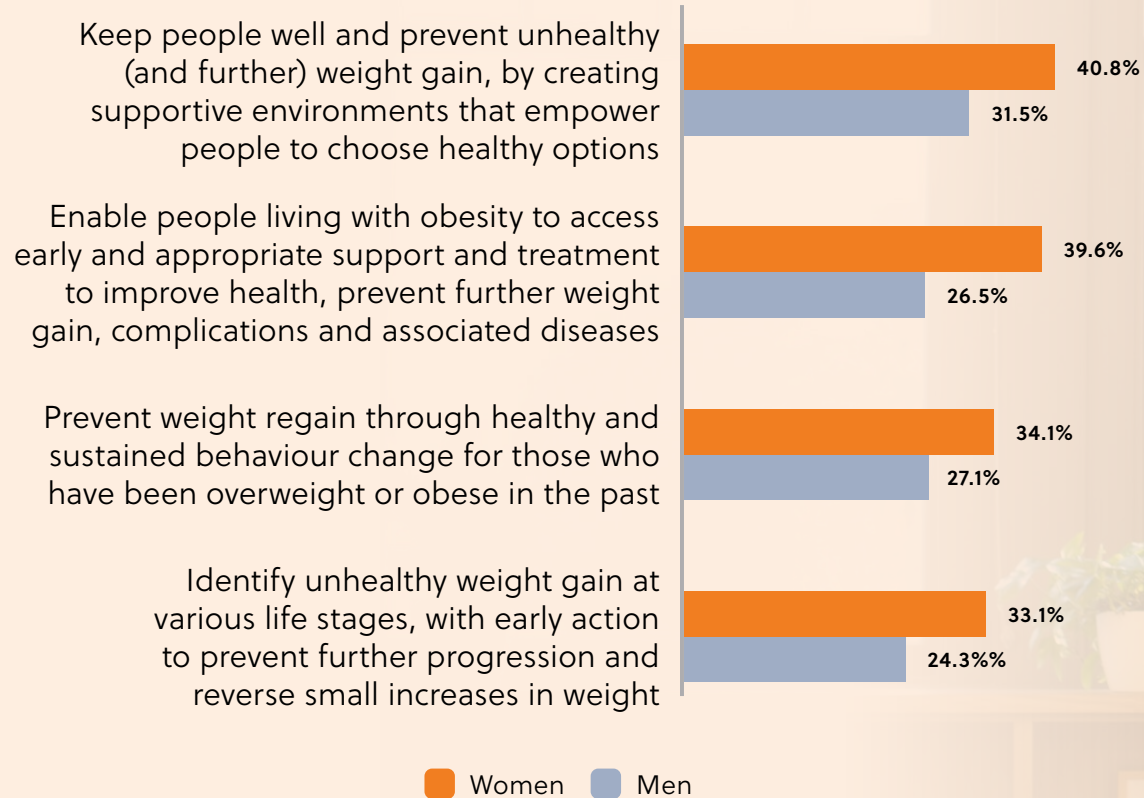
“Obesity strongly correlates with increased cancer risk, e.g. bowel cancer but many other cancers as well. In addition, regular exercise and body weight within the normal range prevent cancer, and regular exercise is even beneficial during cancer treatment; it very significantly improves the outcome of chemotherapy.”

Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research

Anti-obesity Strategies



Extremely important-women and men



The above approaches are very high level and somewhat abstract, so we also asked people about the kinds of things they would find helpful if they were trying to lose weight.

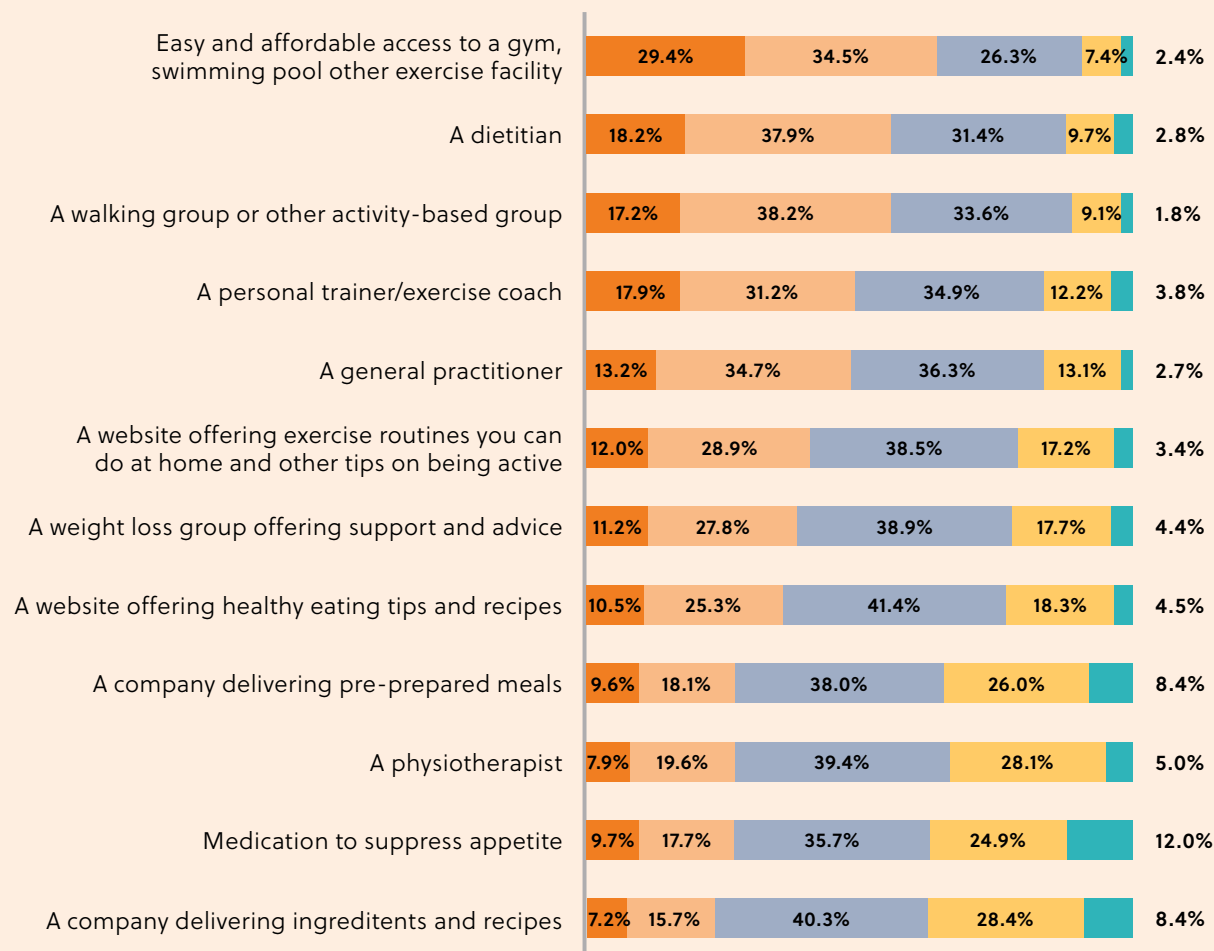
Apart from a dietitian, there is strongest support for physical activity rather than changing diet.

For most options, more women than men rated them as extremely helpful.

“It is encouraging to see Australians support the four key strategies outlined in the Obesity Strategy. These responses clearly indicate that Australians believe the environments that we live, work and play in shouldn’t make it hard to be healthy. Whether that’s our health systems, obesity treatments, or physical activity and food environments, it’s clear that Australians think obesity prevention and management should be easier to achieve.”

Professor Anna Peeters
Director, Institute for Health Transformation
Deakin University

Anti-obesity support



■ Extremely helpful
 ■ Very helpful
 ■ Moderately helpful
 ■ Not very helpful
 ■ Not at all helpful

We also wanted to know if how people perceived their own weight influenced their response to questions. So before we asked the previous two questions, we asked people to nominate the option that best describes them.

Perceptions of their own weight status influenced how people responded to the questions about the obesity strategy and also the actions they could take if they wished to lose weight.

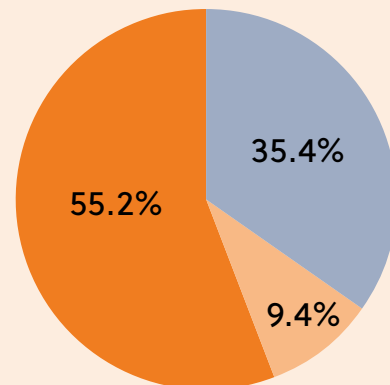
People who identified as not overweight, or as wanting to lose weight, gave similar ratings to the importance of each of the four strategies. People who identified as 'overweight but it doesn't bother me' rated the importance of all the strategies as lower.

Similarly, when it came to the list of things that could help people lose weight, people who identified as not overweight and people wanting to lose weight generally gave similar ratings. People who identified as 'overweight but it doesn't bother me' generally gave lower ratings for how helpful the options would be. Perhaps they have tried options to lose weight before and not found them helpful?

The National Obesity Strategy reports around two thirds of adults are overweight or obese, whereas on the self-assessment here, fewer than half (44.8%) identified as overweight or obese. This is consistent with the scientific literature, where under reporting of overweight and obesity is recognised as common in self assessment.

Which option best describes you?

- I am not overweight
- I am overweight but it doesn't bother me
- I am overweight and would like to lose weight



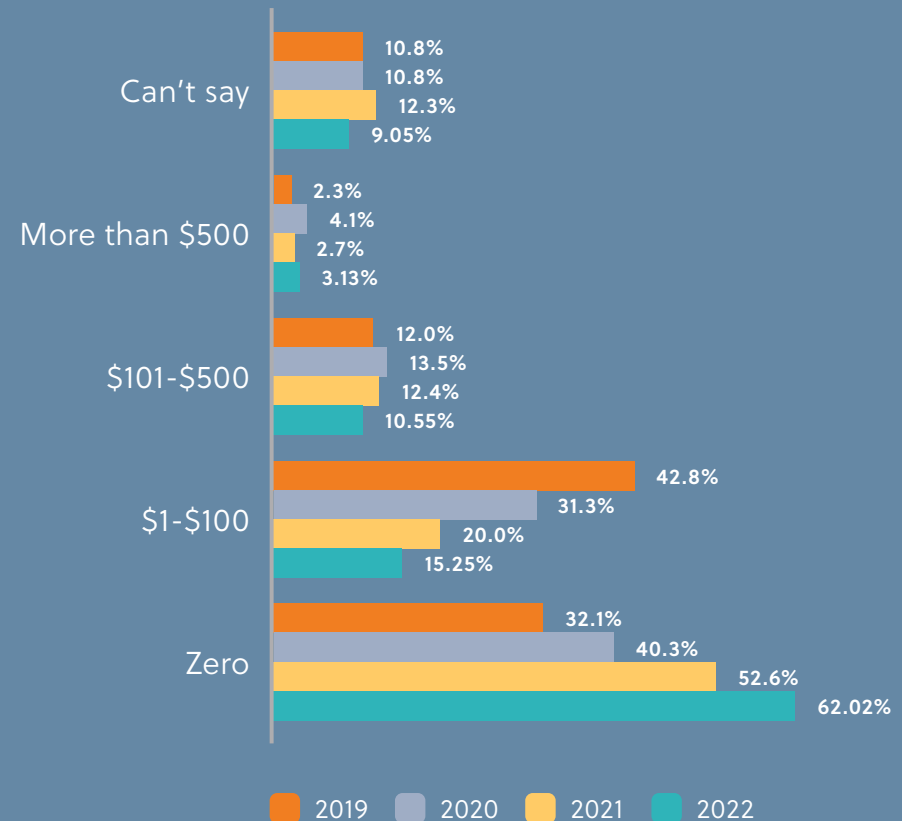
Donations are an important source of funding for health and medical research, and Research Australia regularly includes questions about donations in our polling.

One of these questions asked the Australian public to estimate how much money that have donated to health and medical research in the last 12 months.

In 2022, the majority reported not having made any donation to health and medical research in the last 12 months, and a further 9% couldn't estimate how much they had donated. Smaller donations (\$1- 100) are the most common. Perhaps of most concern is that the proportion of people reporting they have made a donation in the last 12 months has been declining steadily over the last few years.

The greatest decline is in smaller donations, with larger donations generally more stable. In our 2020 Poll, nearly 3 in 10 people told us their donations to health and medical research had been reduced by donations to bushfire and COVID-19 related causes. It is possible this trend has continued, with recent flood appeals replacing bushfires.

About how much money did you donate in total to health and medical research in the last 12 months?



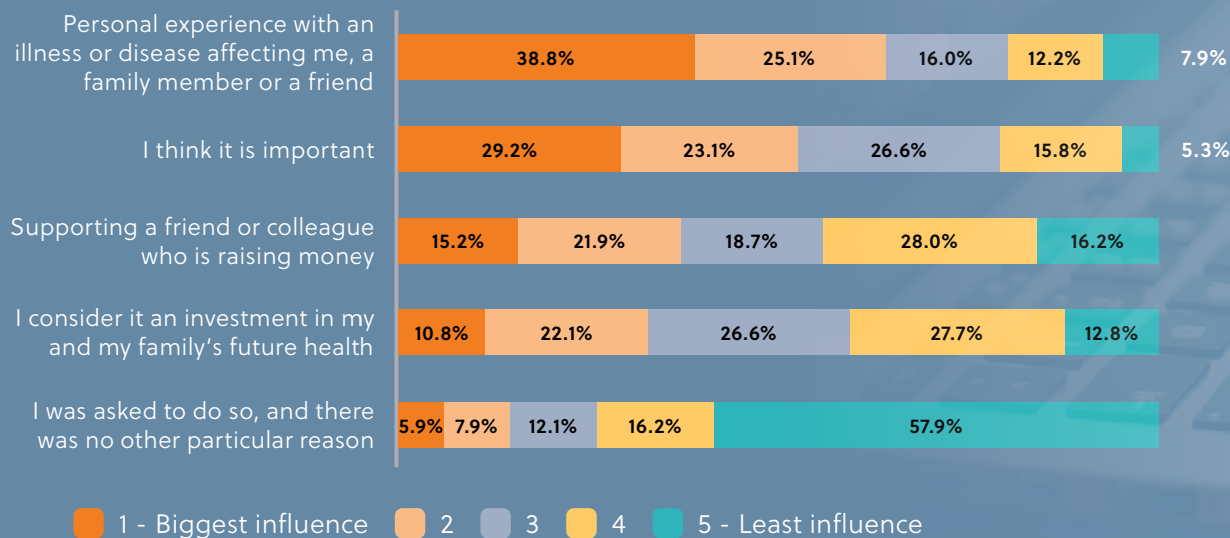
With those who reported they had made a donation to health and medical research in the last 12 months we asked a couple of additional questions.

One of the things we wanted to know was the prevalence of regular donations to health and medical research, for example via a payroll deduction, scheduled payment from a credit or debit card, an annual donation to an appeal. Just over one third (36.1%) of all people who had donated in the last 12 months are making these types of regular donations.

The second related to what motivates people to donate to health and medical research, and repeats a question we asked in our 2013 Opinion Poll. The results are very similar, with the motivations not having changed in the intervening 9 years.

Personal experience is the chief factor influencing donations, followed by a sense that it is important. This latter finding reflects the view reported earlier in this report that health and medical research is the most deserving cause for donations (see page 7).

Factors influencing donation to HMR



Note: All the survey questions and response options are provided on page 26.

Page 4

Firstly, please think about what priorities you think the Federal Government should focus on over the next 2–3 years. As you read through the following list of issues, please rate how important you personally think each issue is, as a priority for the Federal Government to focus on over the next 2–3 years.

Page 5

Do you think your top 10 priorities for Federal Government spending are the Government's top 10 priorities?

Page 6

How much would you support or oppose the following, as a way to provide more government funding for health and medical research?

Page 7

Please rate the following on how deserving they are of your donation

Please note: You will not be asked to donate to any cause - we just want your opinion.

Page 8

Do you have an account with a superannuation fund?

Many of us have superannuation which is invested in different companies and industries. Please indicate whether you want your superannuation fund to invest more, less or about the same in Australian companies developing medicines, vaccines and medical devices.

Page 9

Did you know that following are Australian discoveries, inventions or world firsts?

Page 10

Has COVID-19 changed your views about the importance of Government funding for health and medical research?

Has COVID-19 changed your views about the importance of business investment in health and medical research?

Has COVID-19 changed your views about the importance of donations from the public for health and medical research?

Page 11

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about COVID-19?

- Australian researchers are contributing significantly to the global response to COVID-19.
- Australia has significant research expertise in dealing with infectious diseases and epidemics in general.
- COVID-19 has raised the public profile of Australian health and medical researchers.

Page 12

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Page 13

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Page 14

What priority should the Australian Government give to funding research in areas related to the impact of climate change on human health?

Page 15

What priority do you think should be given to research in the following areas?

Page 16

Some aged care providers are involved in research as well as providing care for residents, while others are focussed solely on providing care. Which of these statements best reflect your view?

Page 17

Would you welcome hearing from a health professional involved in your care about how you could be involved in research studies?

Page 18

"If I saw a doctor and he/she suggested a website where I could find out more information about a medical condition that I had....."

Page 19

In the last 12 months have you searched online to obtain information about a health problem experienced by you, a family member or friend?

When you used the internet for health and medical advice or health information in the last 12 months, did you find the following sites helpful or unhelpful?

Page 20

The Australian Government's National Obesity Strategy aims to reverse the rise in obesity in adults by 2030 and reduce overweight and obesity in children and adolescents by 5%.

Please rate the importance of each the following in addressing obesity

Page 22

If you required information or support to help you lose weight, how helpful do you think the following might be?

Page 23

Please choose the option that best describes you

Page 24

About how much money did you donate in total to health and medical research in the last 12 months?

Page 25

Do you make a regular donation to a health and medical research charity?

Please rank the following factors from 1 to 5 in order of how much influence they had on your decision to donate to health and medical research in the last 12 months, with 1 being the biggest influence and 5 having the least influence on your decision.



Research Australia is the national peak body representing the entire health & medical research pipeline

OUR ROLE

CONNECTS

Researchers, funders and consumers to increase investment in health and medical research from all sources

ENGAGES

Australia in a conversation about the health benefits and economic value of its investment in health and medical research

INFLUENCES

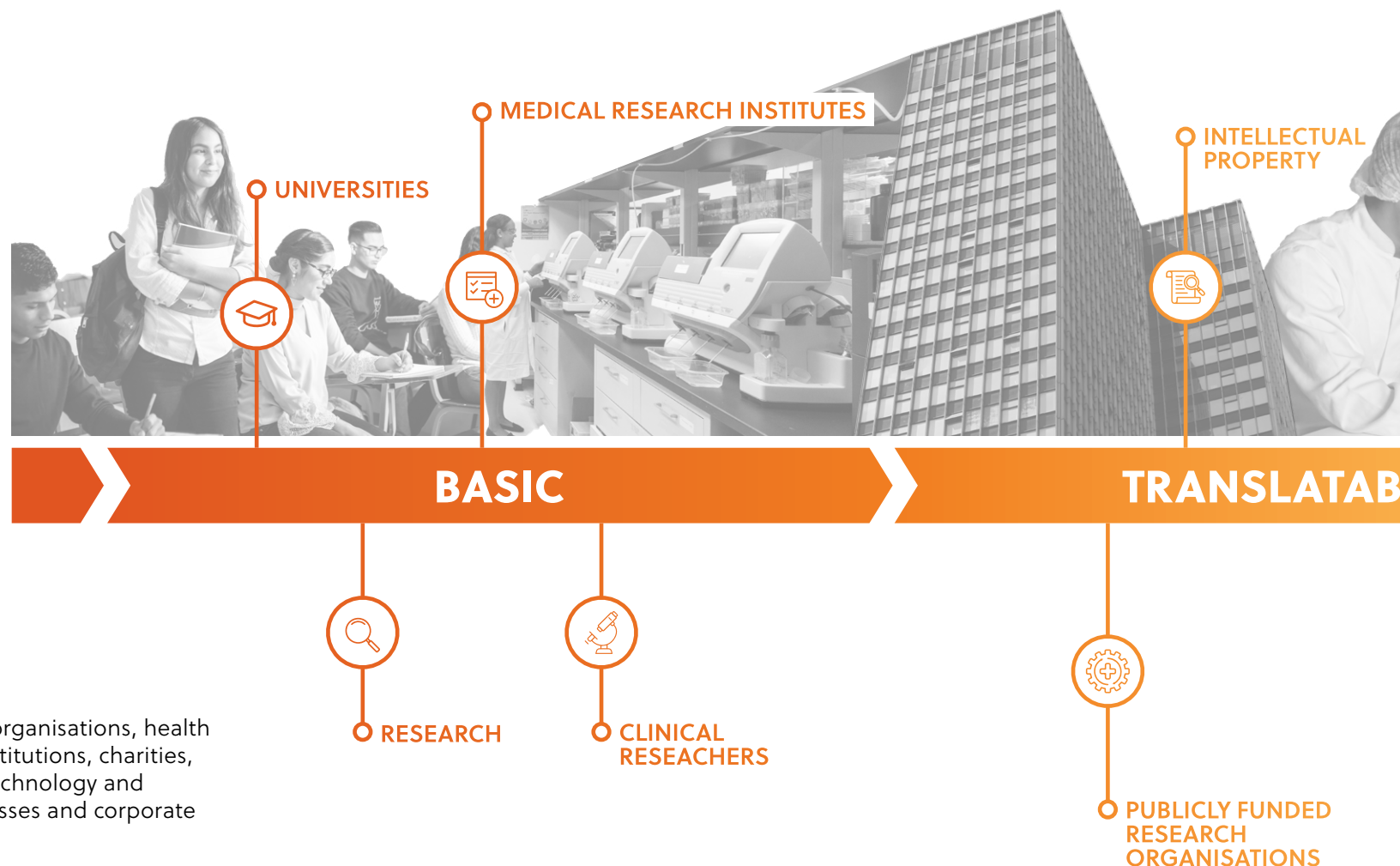
Government policies that support effective health and medical research and its routine translation into evidence-based practices and better health outcomes

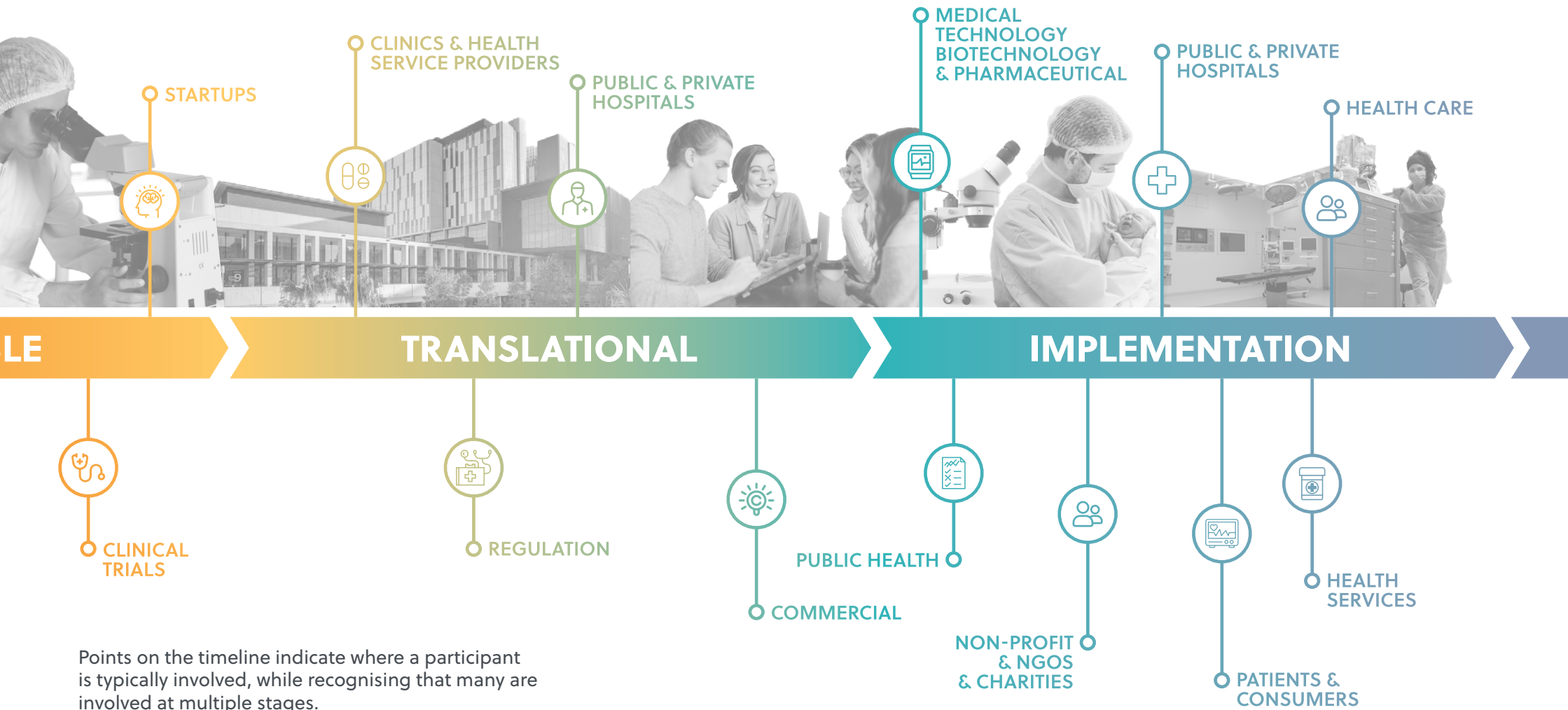
OUR MEMBERS

Our members include leading research organisations, health providers and peak bodies, academic institutions, charities, community special interest groups, biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, small businesses and corporate Australia.

We convene leaders across the health and medical research sector to:

- Advocate for smarter investment in health and medical research
- Drive a policy environment that empowers research to thrive
- Champion the role health and medical research plays in enabling a healthy population and healthy economy





Research Overview

Statement of Compliance with International Standards:	This research project was carried out in compliance with ISO 9001 & ISO 20252
Client Name:	Research Australia
Research Service Provider Name(s):	Roy Morgan Research Ltd
Sub-contractor used:	None
Process sub-contracted:	None
Research Objectives:	This research was conducted to trend attitudes towards medical and health issues in Australia.

Quantitative Research

Target Group:	Australians 18 years and older
Proposed Sample Size:	1,000
Actual Sample Size:	1,009
Reason for Difference in Proposed to Actual Sample Size:	Slight over-recruitment in some age/gender/location cells due to some respondents having begun but not completed the online survey when the quota target was met (i.e. they are permitted to finish). This over-recruitment was subsequently corrected during the weighting process (see below)
Fieldwork Period:	Monday, 4th of July, 2022 to Friday, 15th of July, 2022
Sampling Method:	Members of Roy Morgan Research's Proprietary Online Panel, 18 years and older, living in Australia, were emailed an invitation to participate in the survey.
Data Collection Method:	Online survey (CAWI – Computer Assisted Web Interviewing)
Response Rate:	3.9%
Weighting Process:	Weighted proportional to population by age, sex and area, and projected to Australian 18+ population estimates
Estimation/Imputation Procedure:	No estimation/imputation processes used
Representatively of the Sample Population:	Sample is broadly representative of Australia's population by sex, age and area
Maximum Sampling Tolerance:	±3.1%
Incentive Type:	Points redeemable for cash

ABOUT RESEARCH AUSTRALIA

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Research Australia is the national alliance representing the entire health and medical research pipeline from the laboratory through to the patient and the marketplace. The organisation uses its unique convening power to position health and medical research as a significant driver of a healthy population and contributor to a healthy economy.

**RESEARCH
AUSTRALIA**
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*Sir Gustav Nossal AC CBE says –
'I am proud to be Patron of an
organisation so uniquely placed to
bring together the many pieces of
such a complex system and I watch
with great excitement the emerging
opportunities and bold ideas that will
transform healthcare for Australians.'*

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