2024

PUBLIC OPINION POLL

Health and Medical Research and Innovation



RESEARCH AUSTRALIA

Championing Australian health & medical research & innovation

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FOREWORD

Welcome to Research Australia's 2024 Opinion Poll, where we hear from everyday Australians about how Health and Medical Research matters to them.

Public support is critical to health and medical research and innovation. It takes many forms, including willingness to participate in clinical trials, to donate money, and to allow personal health data to be used in research programs for critical treatments, cures and preventative measures.

The 2024 poll is the latest in a series that dates back to 2003. It confirmed the importance the public place on government funding for health and medical research and innovation and explores what motivates Australians to reach into their own pockets to support research.

At a time when the Australian Government is focused on building Australia's advanced manufacturing capability, the Poll shows the public believe a strong health and medical research industry is critical to Australia's future. Of all the ways governments can support our sector, the most popular is governments using their procurement power in healthcare to 'Buy Australian', especially for new and innovative products that solve existing problems.

In addition to insights from the public, we invited some of Australia's leading researchers and innovators from across the Research Australia membership to provide their perspectives on the results; keep an eye out for them throughout the report. I invite you to read on and learn more about the insights gathered from those who stand to benefit most from advancements in health and medical research and innovation.

Nadia Levin
CEO
Research Australia



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

ROY MORGAN

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

Michele Levine
CEO of Roy Morgan



POLL HIGHLIGHTS

More funding

for health and medical research is in Australians' Top 10 for Australian Government funding priorities.

More than

9 in 10

Australians (90.8%) agree we need to do more to monitor and research the health effects of new products.

Nearly 9 in 10 (88.9%) believe the Australian Government

support Australian companies



that are developing and/or manufacturing new and better medical products.

The majority of participants



would be open to participating in a clinical trial if they required treatment.

7 in 10



strongly support the sharing of deidentified health records with researchers.

See page 32 for the questions that we asked.



FUNDING PRIORITIES FOR THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

More funding for HMR remains in the top 10 (at 10th). Funding for healthcare and education occupy the top two places, and preventive healthcare is number nine. Other priorities reflect current concerns: housing affordability, family violence and the cost of living.

01
90.9%
Improving hospitals and the health care system

02
85.7%
Improving education standards and outcomes

03
83.2%
Improving housing affordability

04
81.7%
Addressing domestic and family violence

05
81.5%
Keeping the national economy strong

06
81.4%
Doing more to keep prices and the cost of living down

07
81.2%
Improving national infrastructure, (including roads, rail, ports, electricity, airports and water quality and supply)

08
79.6%
Providing strong leadership

09
79.2%
Increasing funding and programs for preventive health care

10
78.2%
More funding for health and medical research

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 ranking reflects the top 10 with a score of 7 or above.



More women (81.2%) than men (75.3%) considered more funding for health and medical research a high priority.

See page 32 for the questions that we asked.



Previous Polling

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	8th	9th	10th
2021 2010 2003	2011 2009	2007 2006	2019 2018 2015 2013 2008 2005	2022 2017 2016	2023	2014 2012	2024 2020

(The question was not included in our 2004 poll.)

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

How similar are your top 10 priorities with those of the Government?	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
They are very similar/exactly the same as mine	3.1%	3.6%	4.5%	3.3%	5.3%
They are somewhat similar to mine	41.6%	44.2%	49.4%	33.6%	35.9%
They are not similar to mine	33.0%	30.3%	21.8%	39.8%	37.6%
Don't know	22.3%	21.9%	24.3%	23.3%	21.2%

The proportion of people who believe the Government's spending priorities are exactly the same has declined slightly since 2020 and the proportion who believe the spending priorities are somewhat similar has also declined since 2022.

Significantly more men (4.4%) than women (2.1%) reported the Government's priorities were exactly the same/very similar to their own.



 See page 32 for the questions that we asked.

RESEARCH TO ADDRESS HEALTH HAZARDS OF NEW PRODUCTS

Vaping, manufactured stone benchtops and the foam used in firefighting; all these are examples of products that have been introduced into our homes, workplaces and the environment which have proven to be hazardous to our health.

Preventing these products from being used in the first place and/or identifying the danger earlier has the potential to save lives, prevent injury, illness and suffering and reduce the cost of compensation and remediation.

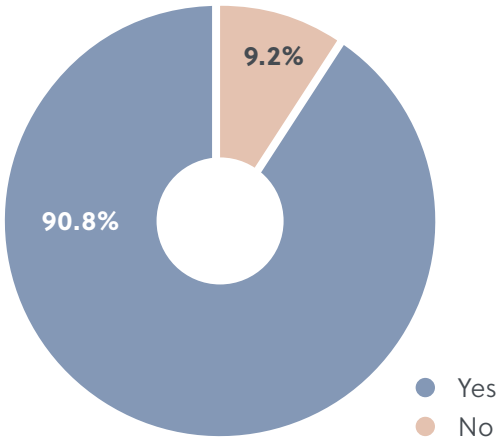
More than 9 in 10 Australians (90.8%) agree we need to do more to monitor and research the health effects of new products. Support was stronger among women (94.4% than men (87.1%).

We also asked those who agreed we need to do more about who should be responsible for undertaking and funding this work. By far the strongest preference was for this work to be undertaken by independent research organisations funded by government. This combination of independent research with government funding was seen as superior to the work being undertaken by industry or government directly, or being funded by industry.

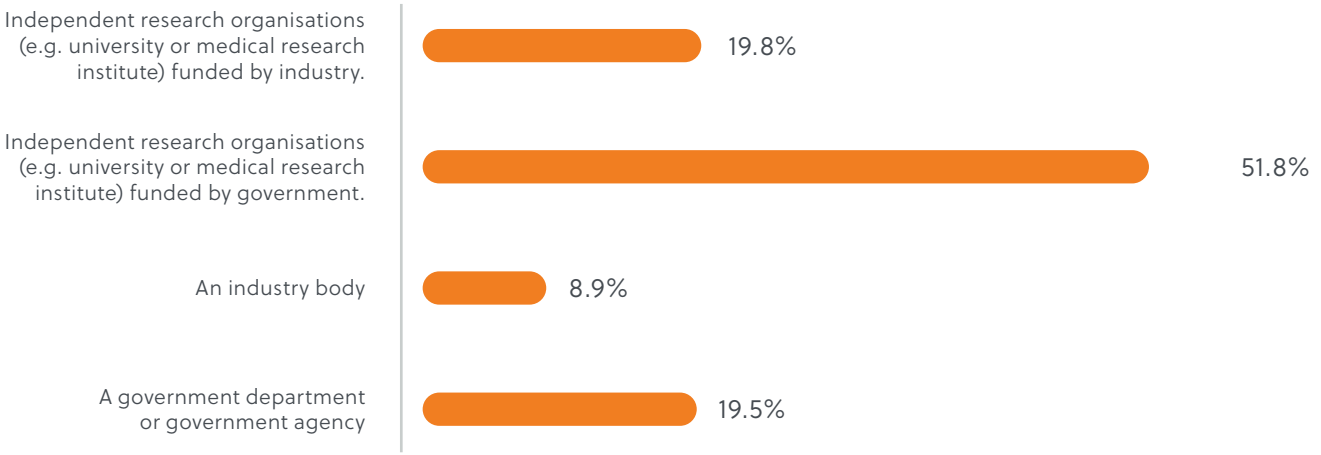
"Independent research organisations like medical research institutes are held to the highest of ethical and scientific standards. The public trusts us to determine the true impact of innovations in health and medicine, and new products are no different. At HMRI, the impact of environmental exposures on human health is one of our key areas of interest. From plastics and chemicals, to naturally occurring things like dust, bushfire smoke and mould, we are working hard to understand the short and long-term impacts; not just on this generation but the health of future generations."

Professor Frances Kay-Lambkin
Director, Hunter Medical Research Institute

Does Australia need to do more to monitor and research health effects of new products?



Who should be responsible for doing the work?



FUNDING FOR MENTAL HEALTH

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) estimates that 44% of Australians will experience mental illness at some stage in their life and that 3% have a severe mental illness.

Rates of mental illness are also rising among Australia's young people. Addressing mental health has been elevated as a priority by Australian governments in the last couple of decades and so has funding for mental health research, although more is needed. We wanted to explore what the public thought the priorities are. We asked people to rank the importance of different areas of research, and for different age groups.

> 'The Australian public strongly supports greater investment in the mental health of our nation, with overwhelming endorsement of each priority area. Our community recognises the need; now it is incumbent on decision-makers to ensure that mental health receives the funding required to progress our understanding of mental health and to improve prevention and treatment of mental health conditions.'
>
> **Professor Phil Batterham**
> Centre for Mental Health Research,
> Australian National University

The importance of government funding in different areas:

Area for funding	
01 Improving access to effective treatments for people diagnosed with a mental health condition	86.2%
02 Addressing the factors which can help prevent some mental health conditions from occurring in the first place	84.8%
03 Better understanding of mental health conditions	83.2%
04 Developing better ways to prevent suicide	82.4%
05 Better psychological therapies for people who have been diagnosed with a mental health condition	81.9%
06 Psychosocial supports (ways to improve daily life) for people who have been diagnosed with a mental health condition	81.3%
07 The promotion of good mental health and wellbeing across the whole population	81.3%
08 Better medical treatments, such as medications for people who have been diagnosed with a mental health condition	78.5%

Note: Respondents were shown priorities for funding and asked to rank them from zero (not important) to 10 (extremely important). The ranking above reflect the scores of 7 or higher.

The importance of mental health related research that targets age groups

Area for funding	
01 Adults aged 25-64 years	84.9%
02 Young people aged 12-24 years	84.5%
03 Children aged 5-11 years	72.1%
04 Older adults aged 65+	71.0%
05 The perinatal period and early childhood	68.1%

See page 32 for the questions that we asked.

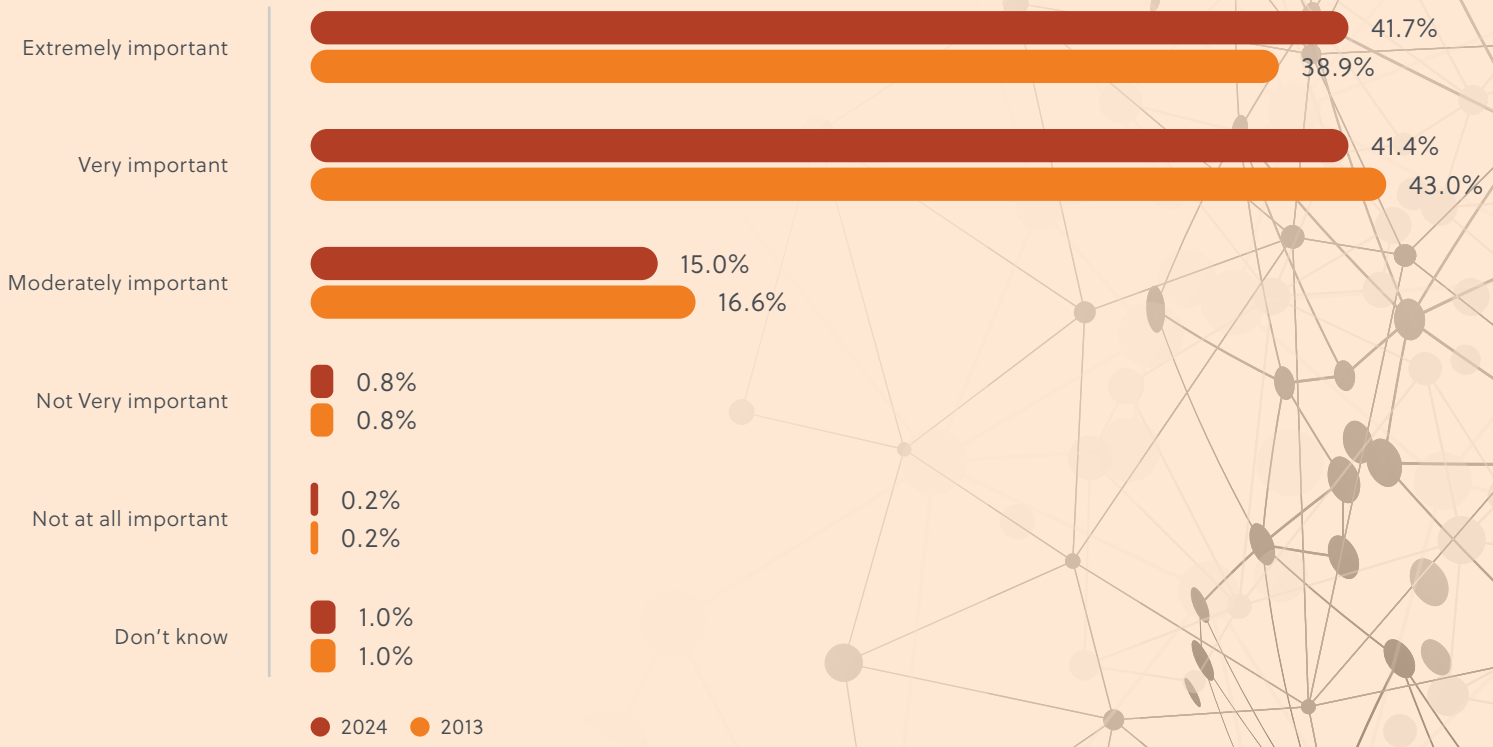
BUILDING A STRONG HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH INDUSTRY

The COVID pandemic highlighted how vulnerable the globalisation of manufacturing has made every country.

With global borders closed, the breakdown in global supply chains led to shortages of essential goods, including medicines and medical equipment. This has led to a belated recognition that making things in Australia is important, and a renewed emphasis on domestic manufacturing for essential goods and services.

When it comes to manufacturing more medical products at home, the Australian public agrees. And as the below graph shows, this emphasis on strong local industries is not new, with only a slightly greater emphasis in 2024 than when we asked this same question more than a decade ago in 2013.

How important do you think it is for Australia to have a strong health and medical research industry?



47.1%

of the 50 to 64 year old age group considered it to be extremely important.

More women (46.9%) than men (36.4%) considered **a strong health and medical research industry to be extremely important.**

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL PRODUCT BUSINESSES

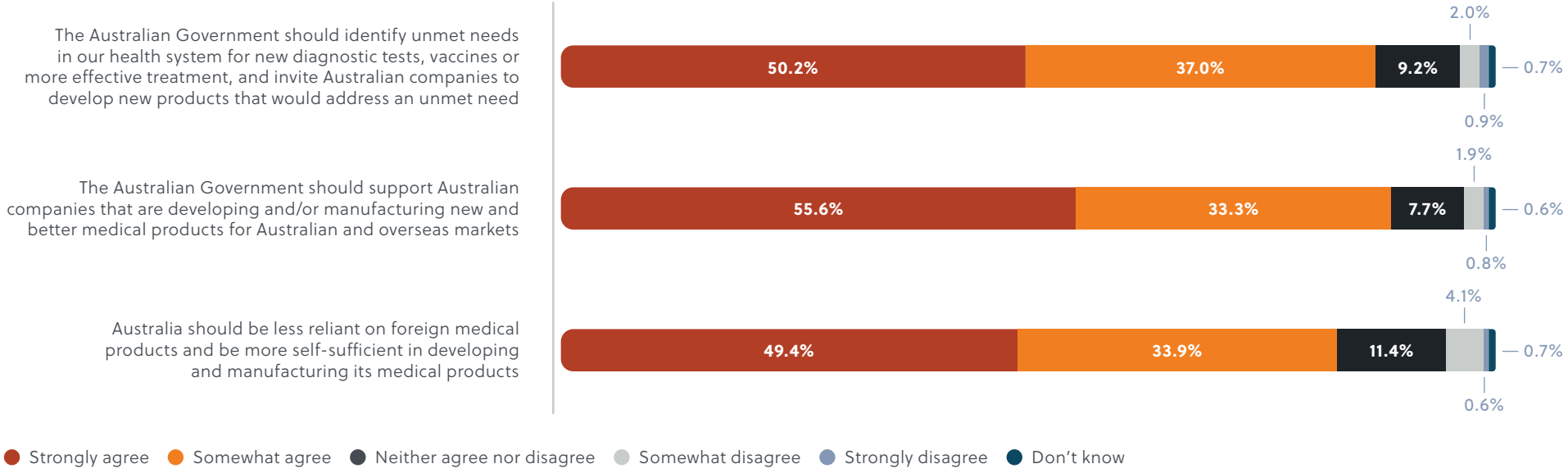
Nearly 9 in 10 (88.9%) strongly or somewhat agree the Australian Government should support Australian companies that are developing and/or manufacturing new and better medical products.

This is good news for our Government, which has identified medical products as a strategic priority for more government support. Support for this proposition was strongest among those over 65 (70% strongly agree) and 50 to 64 years old (62% strongly agree) compared to overall strong agreement of 55.6%.

One approach some overseas countries have implemented, including the USA, is to identify unmet needs in their health systems and then support companies to develop new products that meet these needs. This is not an approach governments in Australia have taken to date. However, 87.2% of those surveyed supported this approach. Research Australia continues to advocate for this model as an investment in both Australia's health and medical research and innovation and our economy.

> "Building Australia's sovereign manufacturing capabilities to produce more medical products locally is essential to protecting Australians and supporting regional and global health. The flow-on effects of a strong local manufacturing sector include greater knowledge, infrastructure and innovation which leads to more jobs for Australians and a stronger economy. We are grateful to the Australian and Queensland Governments for their support as Vaxxas advances the manufacture of its vaccination technology in Australia. The sector has so much potential; it's certainly an exciting time to be a part of it."
>
> **David Hoey**
> CEO Vaxxas

Options for Government support



See page 32 for the questions that we asked.

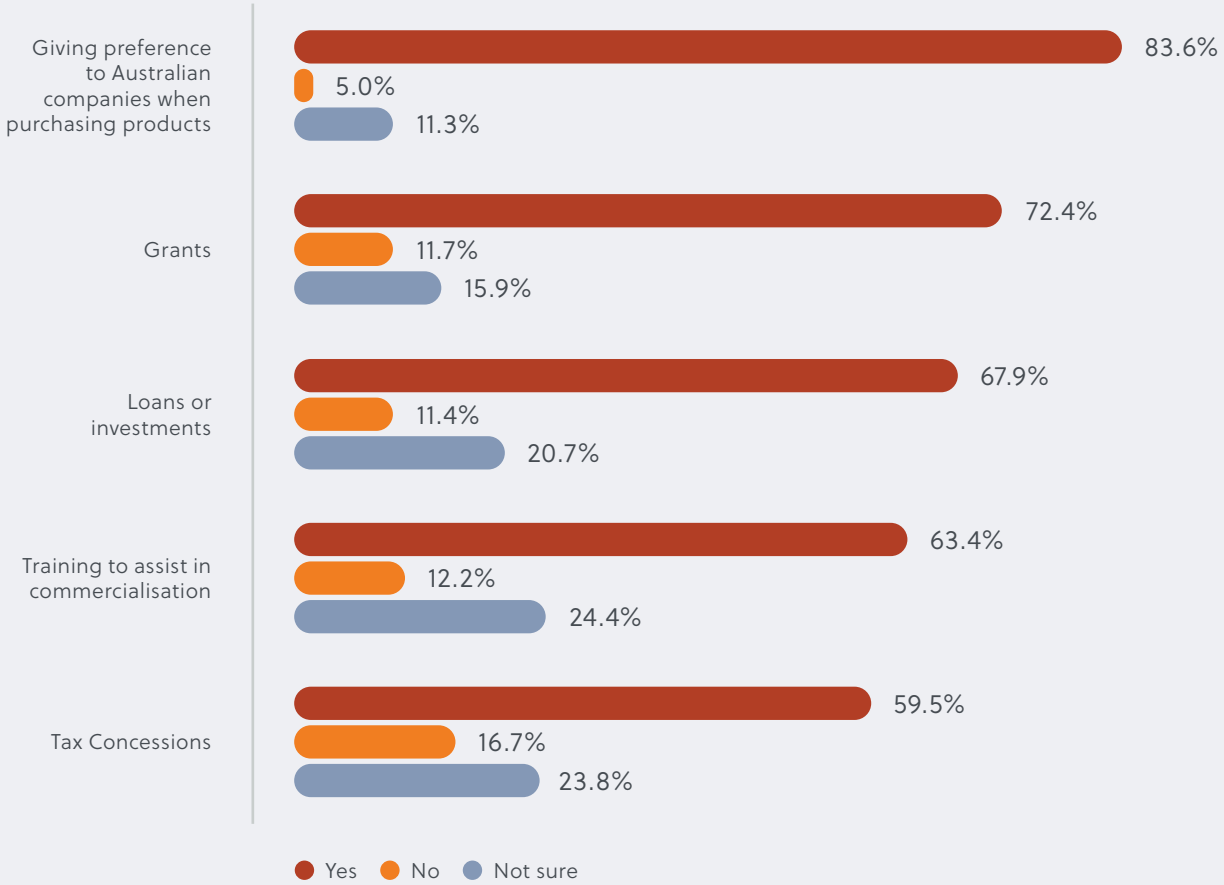


USING GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT POWER

We also asked the respondents to our survey to rate different types of government support for businesses.

While all the different proposals were popular, giving preference to Australian companies when purchasing products received the most support. Direct support such as grants and loans were more popular than tax concessions.

Government support for Australian medical products businesses



CLINICAL TRIAL PARTICIPATION

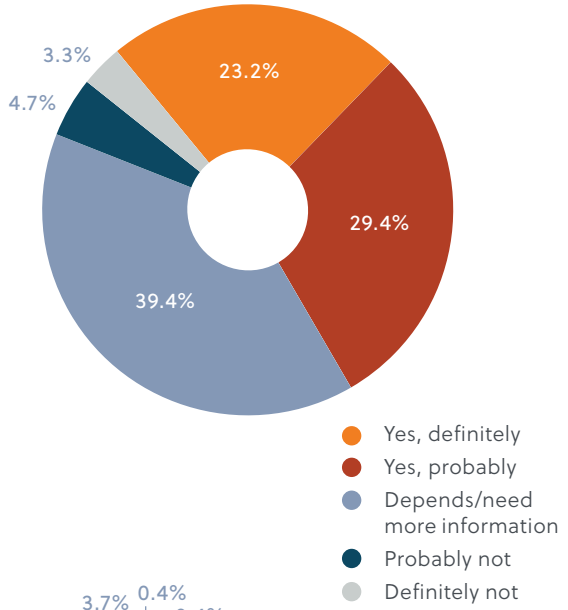
Clinical trials are essential to the development of new medical products such as medicines, vaccines, diagnostic tests and medical devices, as well as new models of care.

For the individual participant in a clinical trial it can mean early access to a treatment that is not currently available and may be more effective than existing treatments. Participating in a clinical trial is voluntary, and we were keen to understand whether Australians are willing to participate.

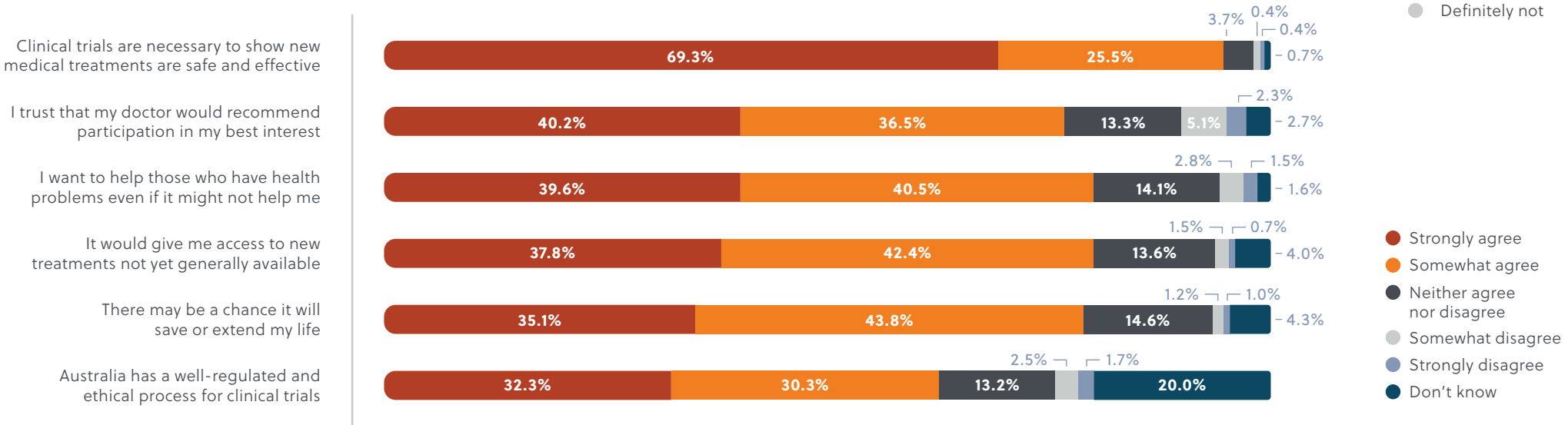
More than half of those surveyed indicated they would definitely or probably participate in a clinical trial if they required treatment. Another four in ten were prepared to consider participating but would require more information. Fewer than one in ten indicated they would definitely or probably not participate in a clinical trial. This means there is a large pool of people open to participating in a clinical trial. These results are similar to when we included this question in our poll in 2021.

People who are open to participating in a clinical trial pointed to a number of different reasons for why clinical trials are important. The most popular reasons are altruistic, such as supporting the development of safe and effective new treatments, and wanting to help others even if they might not benefit themselves. Access to new treatments that aren't currently available and the possibility of it saving or extending their own life are also important considerations.

Would you participate in a clinical trial if you required treatment?



Attitudes to clinical trials



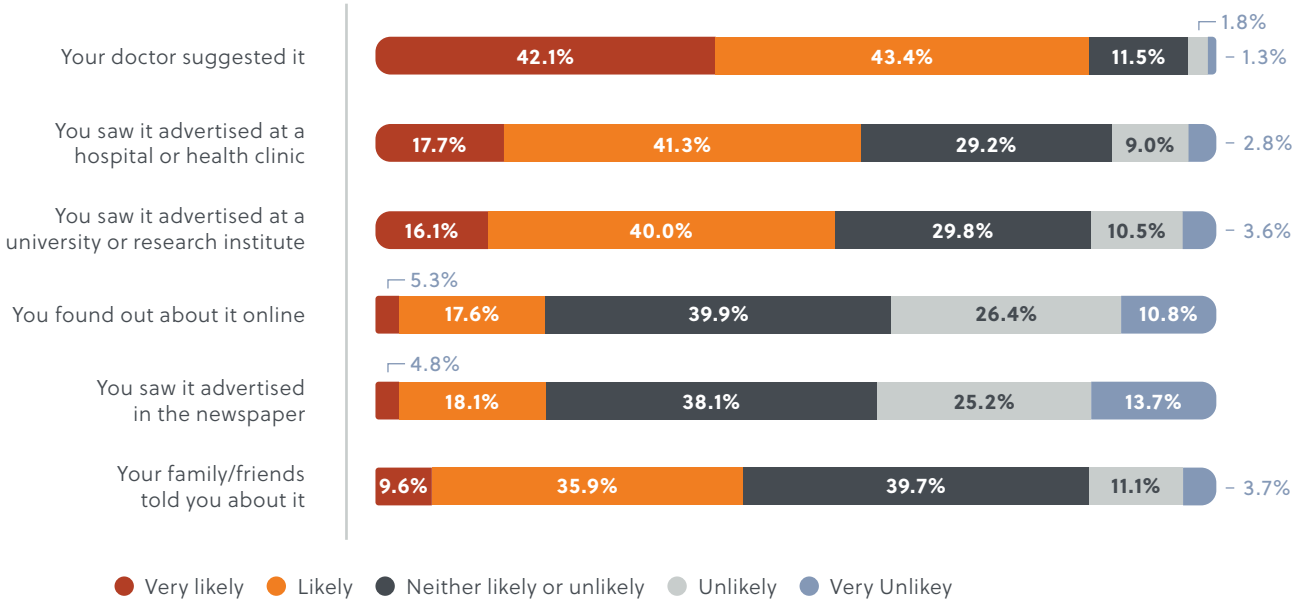
See page 32 for the questions that we asked.

INFLUENCES ON PARTICIPATION

We were curious to know what would most influence people to participate in a clinical trial.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, by far the most influential is a suggestion from a person's doctor. One reason people gave for being willing to participate in a clinical trial is a strong belief that a doctor would only recommend a clinical trial if it was in their best interest. This is important given the role treating doctors play in sharing information with their patients about the existence of clinical trials. Other key influences include advertisements at a hospital, health clinic, university or research institute.

Likelihood of considering participating in a clinical trial



'It is encouraging that Australians see the value of clinical trials and are willing to participate in them. This underscores the need for funding and other support to ensure Australians can access emerging therapies through clinical trials, which can be the only options for many rare diseases such as mitochondrial disease.'

Sean Murray,
CEO, Mito Foundation

'Clinical trials play a crucial role in advancing scientific knowledge, improving patient care, and shaping the future of healthcare. At AbbVie we are focused on creating greater diversity in our clinical trial participation because we believe it is key to unlocking healthcare solutions that work for everyone. Embracing diversity in clinical trials is not just about representation, but about achieving equitable and inclusive healthcare outcomes for all Australians,'

Shruti Chaturvedi,
Country Clinical Operations Director,
AbbVie, Australia and New Zealand

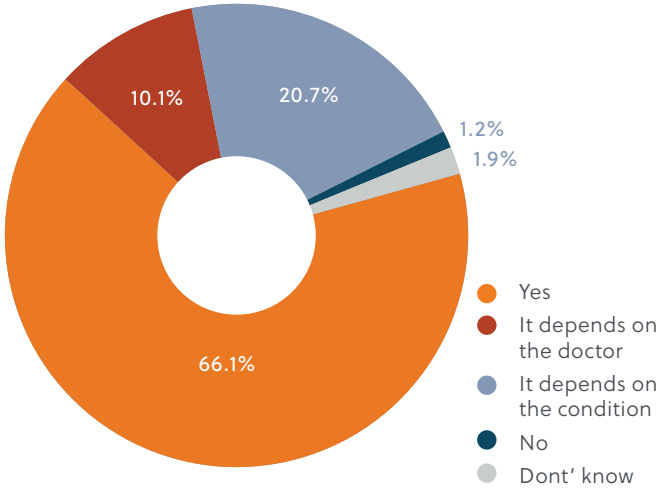
CLINICAL TRIALS AND MEDICAL ADVICE

Clinical trials need to recruit large numbers of participants who meet the eligibility criteria (age, medical conditions, health) and achieving these targets can be difficult.

Better supporting medical practitioners to alert patients to appropriate clinical trials can be an important way of supporting clinical trials recruitment, but we were keen to understand how people might react to a medical practitioner suggesting participation in a clinical trial.

The good news is that most people would consider it appropriate, with only a tiny proportion opposed or unsure. This is important, as a key barrier to a medical practitioner proposing a clinical trial to a patient could be their concern about how the patient will respond.

Do you think it is appropriate for a doctor to suggest a clinical trial to a patient if they believe it might be helpful to their condition?



Another barrier is the medical practitioner having the right information at the right time. This barrier is increasingly being addressed by software used by GPs which can alert a GP to the existence of a suitable clinical trial during the patient consultation. But it is only useful if doctors can be confident the patient is likely to be receptive to the conversation.

The Australian Government recognises the benefits of clinical trials to patients, our health system and our economy; it is investing in the development of a 'One Stop shop' to make it easier for the public and health professionals to find clinical trials.

> 'Embedding clinical trial tools within a medical practitioner's everyday patient management software can assist in overcoming the barriers of identifying eligible patients for clinical trials at scale. This enables the medical practitioner to bring the latest research opportunity to patients at the right time whilst patients are in consult.'
>
> **Elizabeth Koff AM**
> Managing Director of Telstra Health



See page 32 for the questions that we asked.





See page 32 for the questions that we asked.



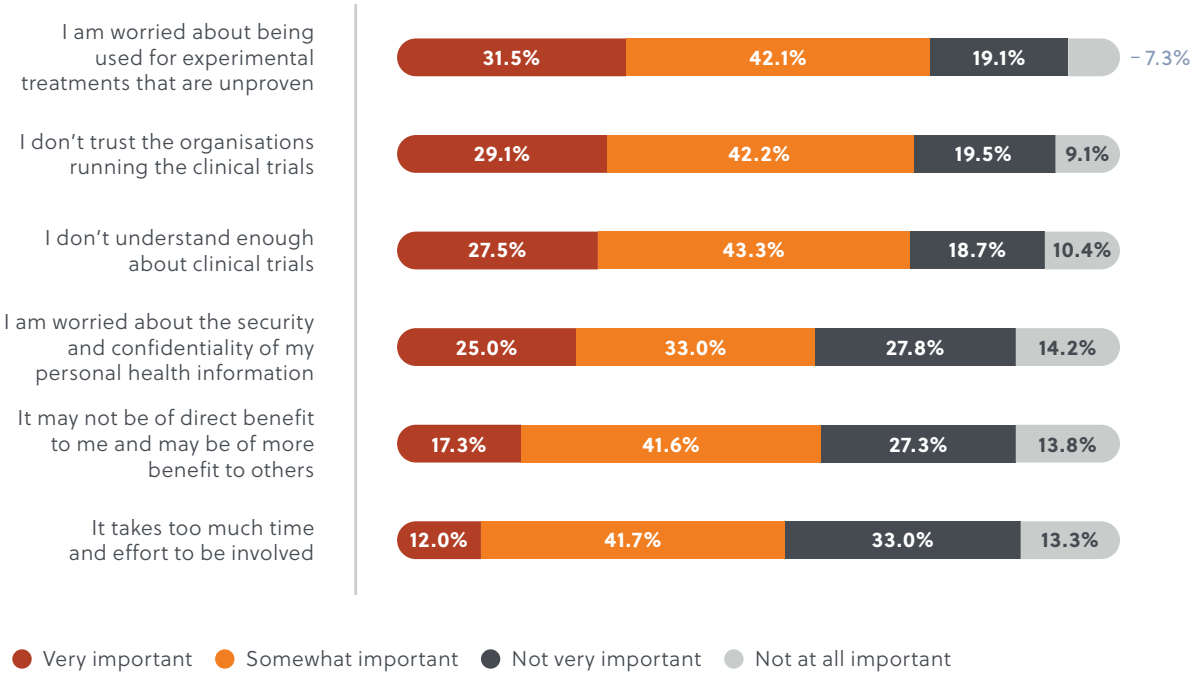
BARRIERS TO CLINICAL TRIAL PARTICIPATION

While only a small minority of people indicated they would not be open to participating in a clinical trial, it is important to understand the basis for their reservations, and we asked this group about this.

The main barriers relate to concern for their personal safety, trust and a lack of knowledge.

We also asked this question in our poll in 2021. At that time over 90% of people cited worry about being used for experimental treatments as a very or somewhat important concern, compared to around three quarters in this poll. Otherwise the results are very similar.

Attitudes to clinical trials



MY HEALTH RECORD

Ensuring information about our health, medications and illnesses is available when we need it is vital, and the reason for the creation of the My Health Record (MHR), an electronic record developed by the Australian Government.

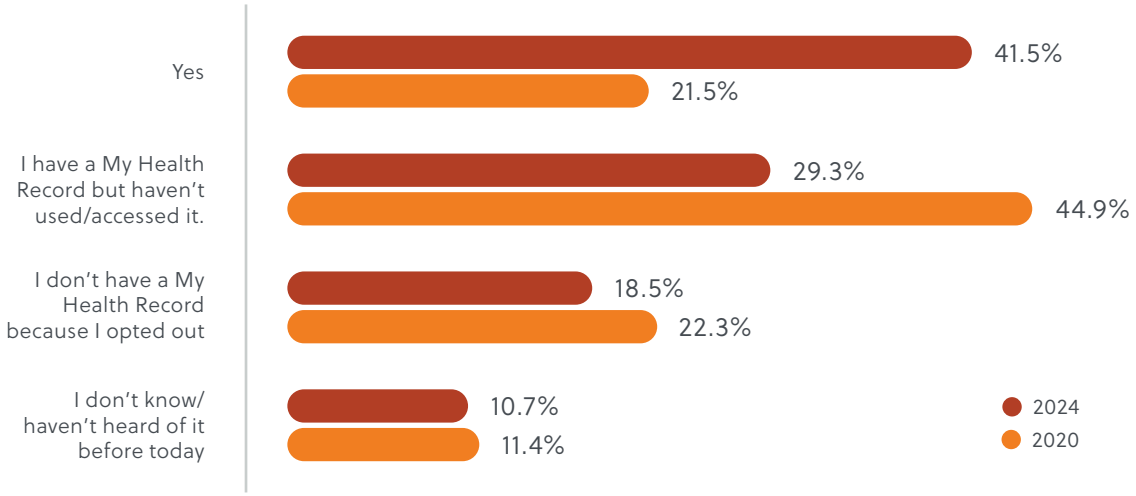
An MHR exists for everyone except people who opted out. As it was created automatically, many people may have a My Health Record even if they have not used it. The MHR was launched in 2016 and we last included it in our opinion poll in 2020 when it was still relatively new; we were curious to know if anything has changed in the number of people using it and how it is being used.

Since 2020 the proportion of people who report having used their MHR has almost doubled, to more than 4 in 10 of the population, and the proportion who haven't used it has dropped to less than 3 in 10. A further 3 in 10 have opted out or were unable to answer.

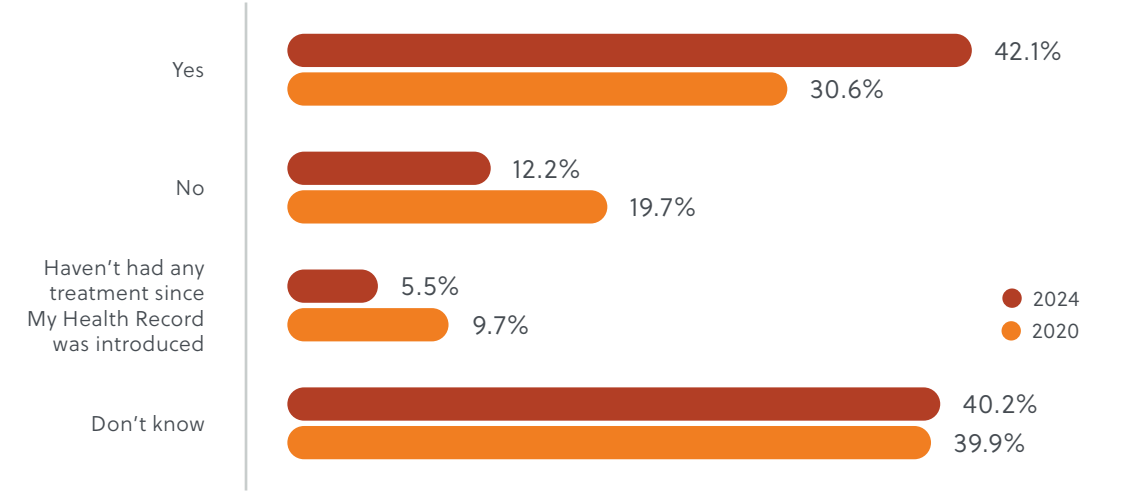
There has also been a significant increase in the proportion of respondents with an MHR who reported a medical practitioner has used their record.

The poll indicates there has been slow but steady progress in the adoption of the MHR as part of routine healthcare.

Have you accessed and/or used your My Health Record?



Has a medical practitioner accessed and/or used your My Health Record?



See page 32 for the questions that we asked.

HEALTH RECORDS AND RESEARCH

Research Australia is interested in the My Health Record because of the central role of data in research.

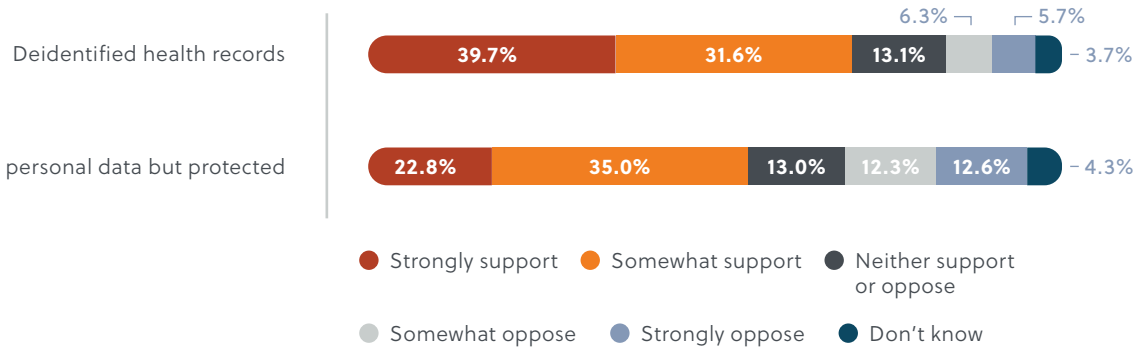
For example, patient records like the My Health Record can help researchers investigate the links between different medical conditions, or assess the effectiveness of treatments.

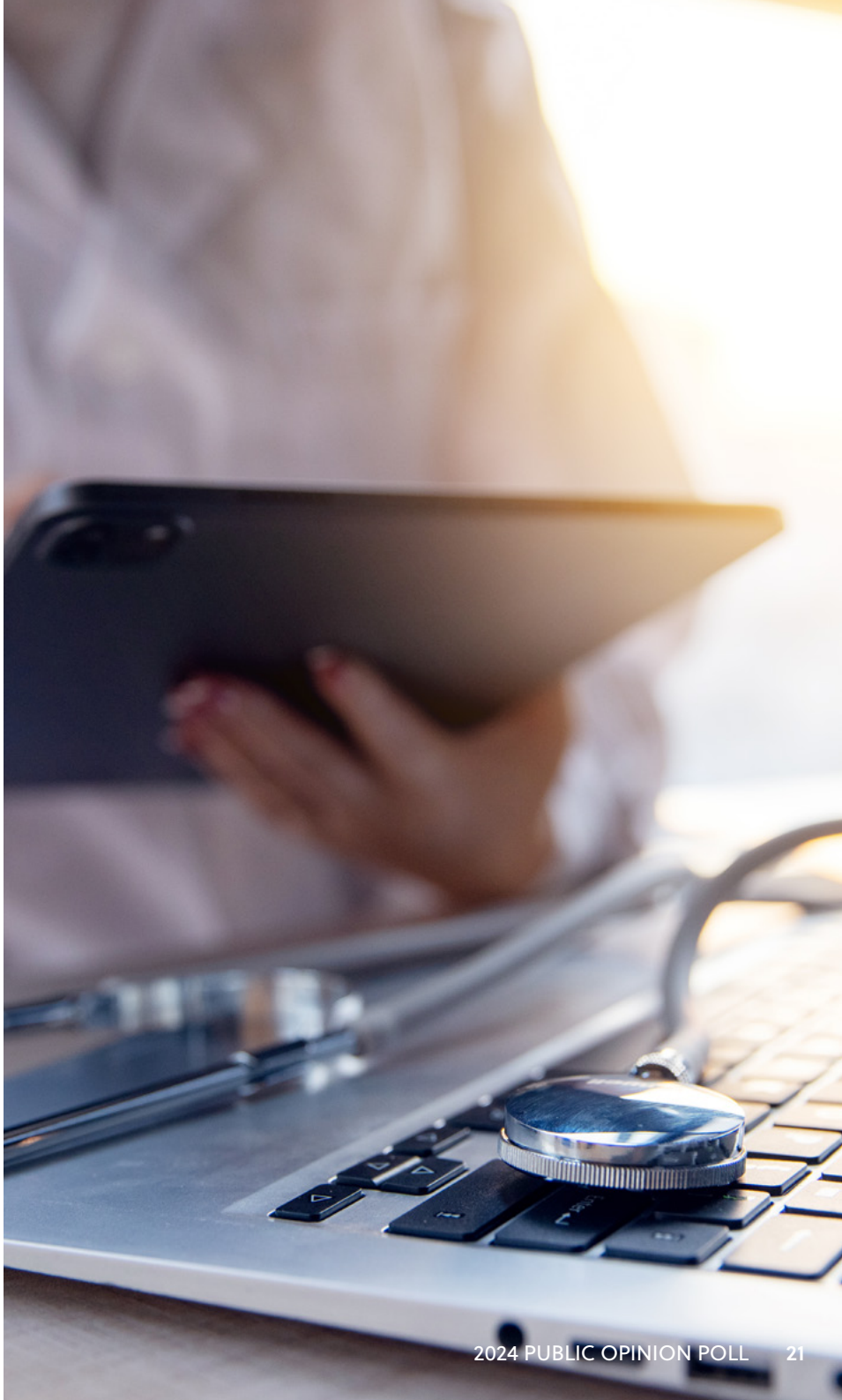
We wanted to know if people supported patients' medical records being used for research purposes. Sometimes data which contains personal information is more useful for research purposes than de-identified data. We wanted to know if privacy concerns were a consideration, so we asked about the use of health information where the individual couldn't be identified, and also where identifying information was available to researchers but would not be published.

More than 7 in 10 (71.3%) strongly or somewhat support the sharing of deidentified health records, with a little more than 12% opposed. Support is greatest among those aged 65 or over, with 47.3% offering strong support and 30.8% somewhat supportive.

When it comes to providing researchers with records that include identifying data but subject to strict confidentiality agreements, people were more circumspect. Fewer than 6 in 10 (57.8%) support this, and those opposed increase to 1 in 4 (25.3%).

Use of health data for research







 See page 32 for the questions that we asked.



GENETIC TESTS, TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

‘Precision medicine’ uses genetic testing to identify the best treatment for that patient.

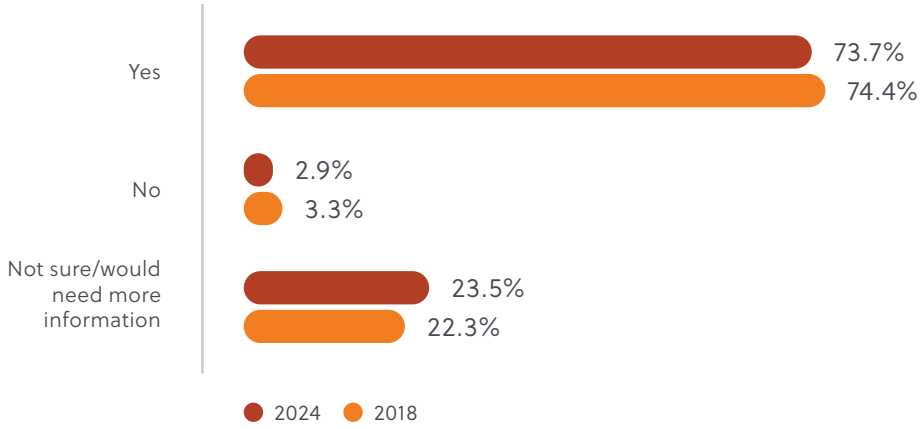
It relies on using evidence from previous patients to understand how people with different genetic traits respond to different drugs for particular diseases, such as cancer. It enables doctors to prescribe drugs for new patients that have worked before for other patients with similar genetic profiles.

Nearly 3 in 4 told us they would use genetic testing to identify the best treatment and nearly 1 in 4 would need more information. Only a tiny minority are sure they would not use genetic testing.

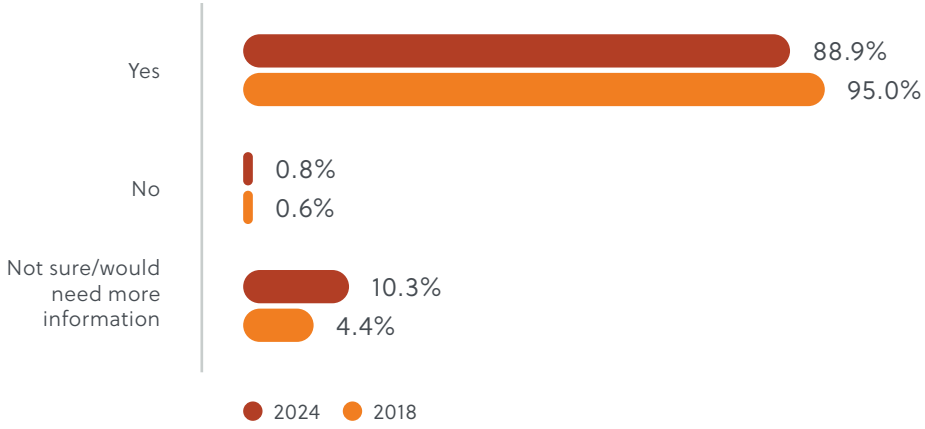
We then asked the people who told us they would use genetic testing if they would consent to the test results being used for research purposes. The answer was overwhelmingly ‘yes’, although slightly lower than when we asked this question in 2018.

This is important; genetic testing only works because data collected from other people about their genetic makeup and what treatments did and didn’t work has been compiled and used to identify links between some genes and particular treatments. It relies on people who undergo treatment contributing their data, and as the library grows the testing becomes more accurate.

Use genetic testing to identify best treatment



Allow genetic test results to be used for research



RESEARCH INTO NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

Neurodegenerative diseases can be devastating for those who experience them, and their families and carers. Research Australia was keen to understand more about Australians' knowledge of and attitudes to neurodegenerative diseases, their treatment and research.

We chose to ask about four relatively common neurodegenerative diseases: Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Multiple Sclerosis and Motor Neurone Disease. For each we asked people if they knew of each disease and to choose the 'best fit' from the following:

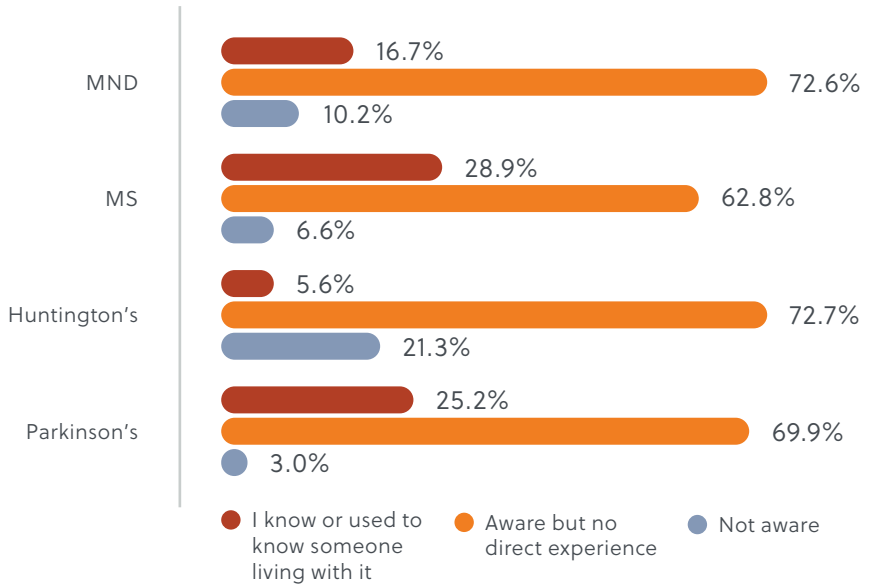
- Yes
- Yes, I know or used to know someone living with it.
- Yes, I am a carer or used to be a carer for someone living with it
- Yes, I am living with it.
- No.

The largest group was aware of each condition but did not know anyone with lived experience. The next largest group knew someone, with more than a quarter of respondents knowing someone who had Parkinson's Disease or Multiple Sclerosis.

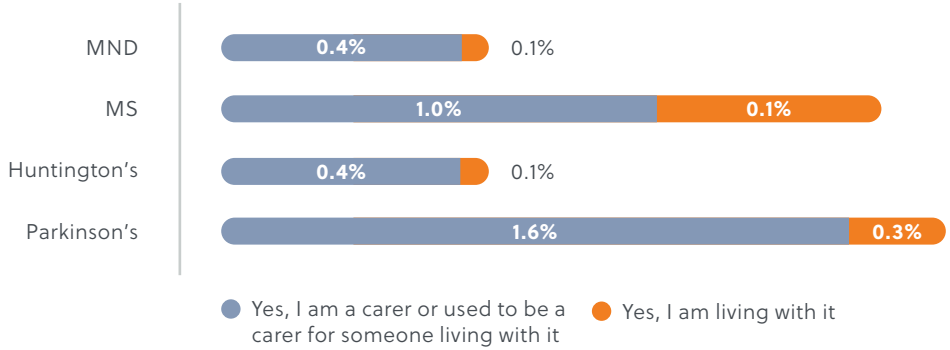
The proportion of people who had not heard of a particular condition was a minority; the results vary substantially between the conditions as shown in the diagram.

As expected, only a small percentage of people had experience of living with the condition or being a carer.

Knowledge of neurodegenerative diseases



Living with or a carer of a person with a neurodegenerative diesease*



* the number of people who reported living with a disease in our poll varies somewhat from the known prevalence of each of these diseases in the Australian population.

See page 32 for the questions that we asked.

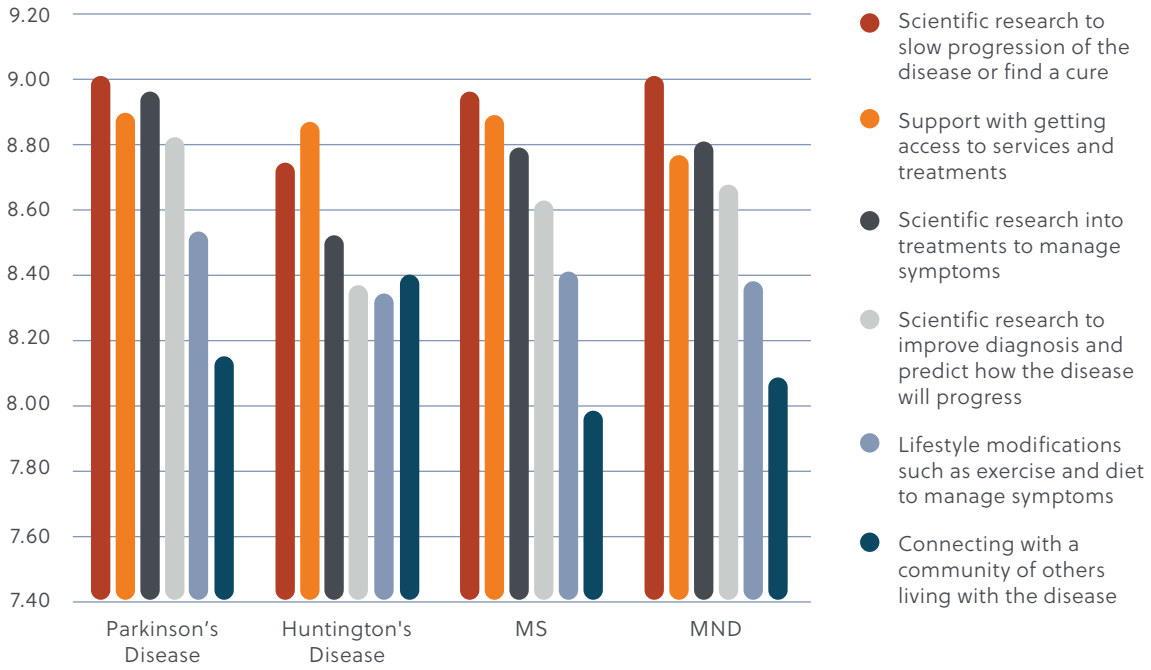
We also asked people about the priorities for each disease on a scale of 1 to 10.

The mean (average) score for each priority is shown in the diagram.

The priorities are generally very similar. Research to slow progression or find a cure is the highest priority for three of the four conditions.

When we analysed the priorities nominated by different groups (people living with the condition or a carer, people who know someone with the condition, people who are aware of the condition), there were no substantial differences between the groups.

Neurodegenerative disease- priorities



"It's heartening to see such strong support for the work we know makes a difference – helping people living with the disease extend quality of life and further research to better understand and overcome MND'

Clare Sullivan
CEO of MND Australia

"Parkinson's is the fastest growing neurological disease in the world, with a wide range of degenerative symptoms that seriously affect quality of life. People with Parkinson's need more targeted treatments and access to support services, as well as ongoing, innovative research that helps to not only manage symptoms today, but to slow progression of the disease, on the path to a cure."

Vicki Miller
CEO, Shake It Up Australia Foundation

"Our MS community have consistently told MS Australia that its number one priority is investment in research that will ultimately lead us to a cure or cures for MS. That remains our number one priority too. Outside of government MS Australia is the nation's largest funder of MS research and we will continue to invest and steward that work, continue to invest in international partnerships, and continue to advocate for greater investment in MS research and neurological conditions more broadly that will bring us faster and closer towards a cure."

Rohan Greenland
CEO MS Australia.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES – HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The health and wellbeing of children and young people is critical for our society now and in the future.

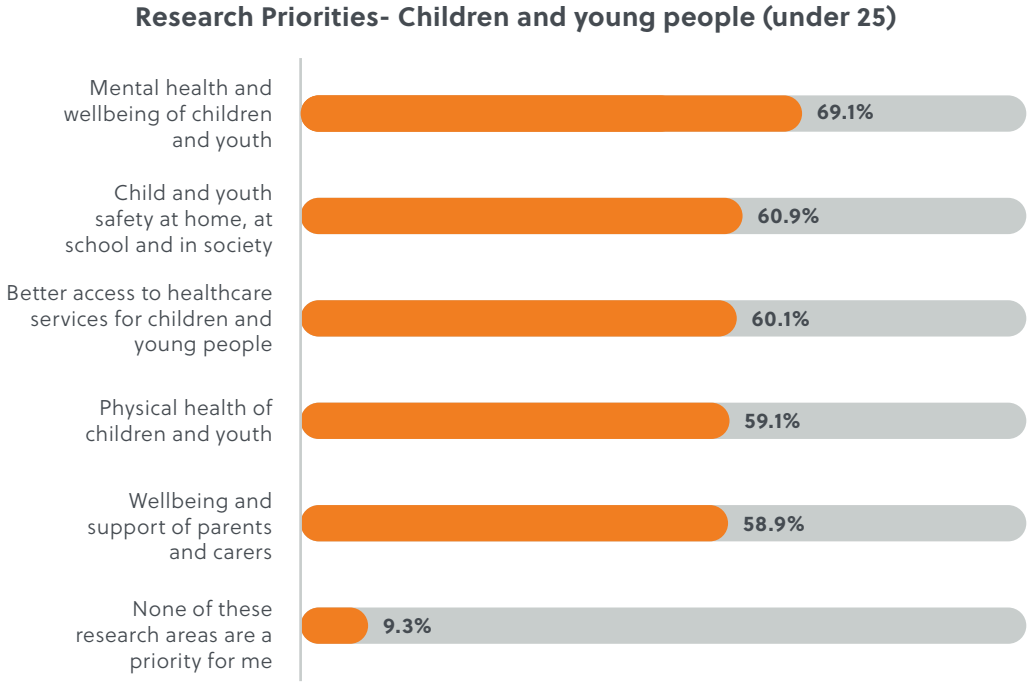
We were interested to understand what the public thought the research priorities are for understanding the health and wellbeing of this age group.

All the options we suggested were identified as priorities by a majority of people. With the exception of physical health, more women than men nominated each category as a research priority.

The results reflect the value placed on research that expands overall health and wellbeing, including safety at home, school and in society, access to healthcare, both physical and mental health, as well as the role parents and carers play.

Mental health and wellbeing is a higher priority than physical health, but 'safety at home, school and in society' is the second highest priority. Research to improve access to healthcare services is important to 6 in 10 (60.1%), and research into the wellbeing and support of parents and carers is also valued by nearly 6 in 10. (58.9%).

Fewer than 1 in 10 (9.3%) reported that none of these were research priorities.



See page 32 for the questions that we asked.





See page 32 for the questions that we asked.



DONATIONS TO HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

Donations are a vital source of funding for health and medical research and there are many charities that fundraise for this purpose.

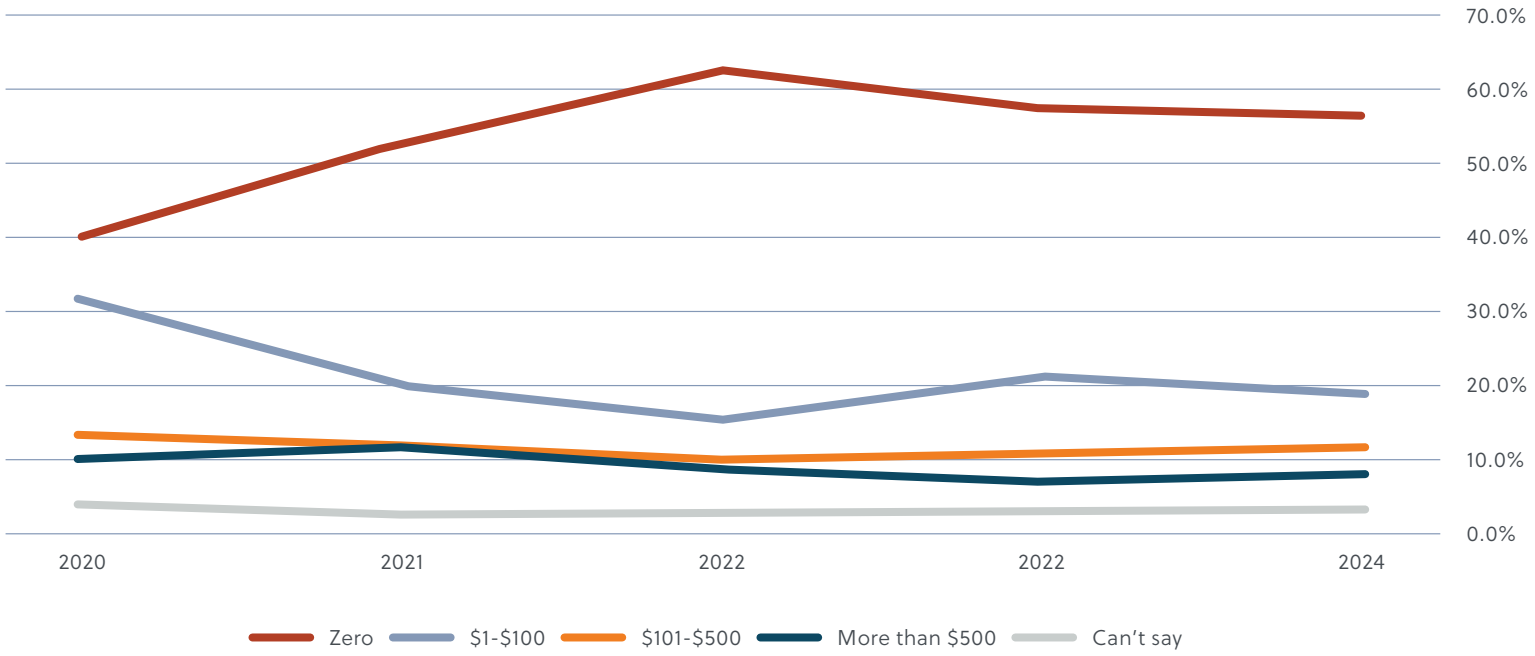
Research Australia has been asking questions about donations for many years, enabling us to track trends and changes in public attitudes.

The proportion of people who reported making no donations at all to health and medical research in the previous 12 months has declined in the last few years to 56.4% but is still much higher than it was in 2019.

More men (59.7%) than women (53.2%) reported making no donation in the last 12 months.

The two categories with slight increases since last polling are donations between $100 and $500, and those over $500. People who previously reported donating up to $100 in the previous 12 months have nearly halved since 2020.

Donations to health and medical research in the last 12 months



MOTIVATIONS AND BARRIERS TO DONATING

Understanding what motivates people who donate and what discourages people who don't can help increase donations for health and medical research.

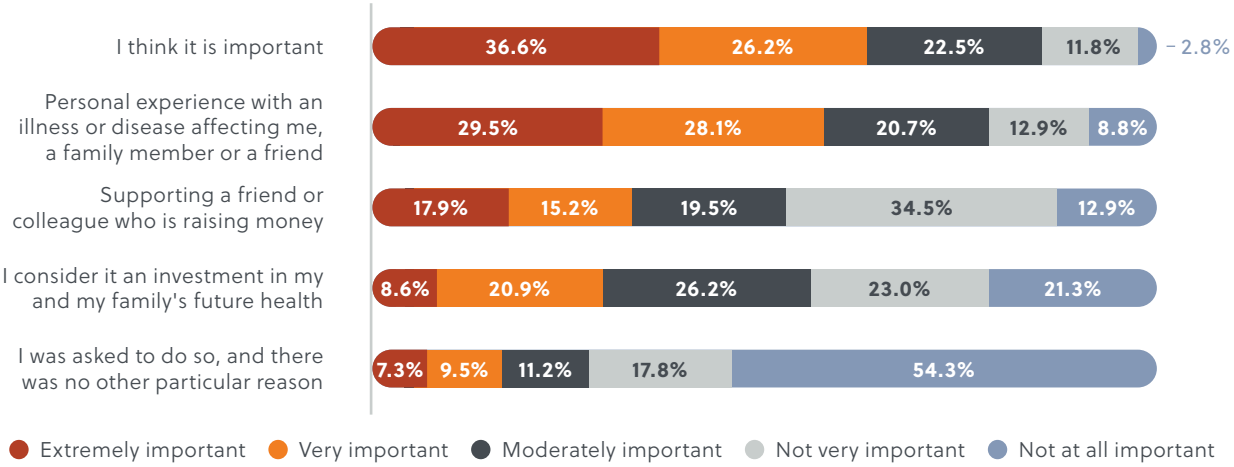
The most important reason for donating is simply a belief that it is important to do so, followed by personal experience with illness or disease. Two other important reasons have less to do with supporting the cause and more with supporting a friend or colleague who is fundraising or simply because someone asked.

It is equally important to understand the barriers to donating to health and medical research. The greatest barrier, not being able to afford to do so, is straightforward and expected. But an equally strong barrier is a lack of understanding about how and where the money will be spent. A similar barrier is not knowing which organisations to donate to.

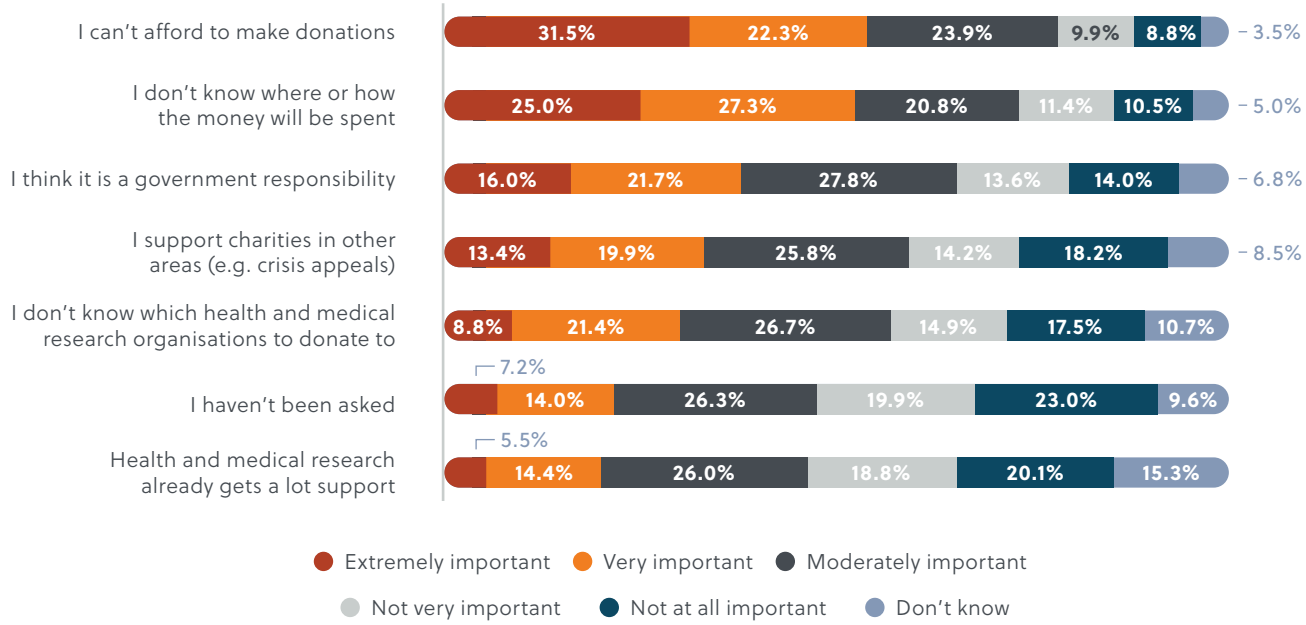
Support for charities in other areas and a view that it is a government responsibility are also roughly equal as reasons for not donating.

The Australian Government has set a target of doubling philanthropy by 2030, and commissioned the Productivity Commission to advise it on what measures can be taken to help achieve this target. Helping address the information gaps around how to donate, who to donate to, and how donations will be used appear to be key areas where action could be taken. The Productivity Commission has recommended changes to the regulation of charities and improvements to the communication of information about charities.

Reasons for donating to health and medical research



Reasons for not donating to health and medical research



See page 32 for the questions that we asked.



QUESTIONS FOR THE 2024 OPINION POLL

Funding priorities for the Australian Government

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.

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

Research to address health hazards

Do you think Australia needs to do more to monitor and research the health effects of new products?

If the response to the above question is yes: Who should be responsible for doing this work?

Funding for mental health

In relation to more funding for mental health related research, please rate the importance of more government funding for research in the following areas:

In relation to more funding for mental health related research, please rate the importance of research that targets the following age groups:

A strong health and medical research industry

Thinking specifically about the health and medical research industry. How important do you think it is for Australia to have a strong health and medical research industry?

Government support for Australian medical product businesses

Australia manufactures some medical products such as vaccines, medications, diagnostic tests and medical equipment, but we import more products than we export. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Do you believe that the Australian Government should provide Australian companies developing and/or manufacturing new and better medical products with: (answer yes, no or not sure to each option)

Using Government procurement power

Do you believe that the Australian Government should provide Australian companies developing and/or manufacturing new and better medical products with: (answer yes, no or not sure to each option)

Clinical trial participation

Clinical trials are used to test the effectiveness of new medical treatments and drugs before they are safe to be introduced commercially. If you required treatment and were invited to participate in a clinical trial of a new medical treatment would you participate?

Influences on participation

When thinking about participating in clinical trials, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Clinical trials and medical advice

Do you think it is appropriate for a doctor to suggest a clinical trial to a patient if they believe it might be helpful to their condition?

How likely do you think you would be to consider taking part in a clinical trial if: (respond to options provided)

Barriers to clinical trial participation

Here are some possible reasons people may have for not agreeing to take part in a clinical trial. For each reason, please say how important it is to you in deciding not to participate in a clinical trial.

My Health Record

My Health Record is an online summary of your health information. It is available to you and your treating health professionals. Have you accessed and/or used your My Health Record?

(If have a HMR): Has a medical practitioner accessed and/or used your My Health Record as part of your treatment?

Health records and research

Do you support or oppose the use of patients' de-identified medical records by health and medical researchers for research purposes?

Sometimes data which contains personal information is more useful for research purposes than de-identified data. Do you support the provision of data containing personal information to researchers if they are subject to strict confidentiality agreements, hold the data securely and cannot publish any identifying information?

Genetic tests, treatment and research

If you had a disease and there was the opportunity to use genetic testing to identify the most effective drug, would you do so?

Would you be willing for the results from your genetic tests and your treatment to be used to improve treatments for future patients?

Research into neurodegenerative diseases

Have you heard of: Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; Multiple Sclerosis (MS); Motor Neurone Disease (MND)?

(If aware of the disease): Please rate each of the following as priorities for [disease]

(If not aware of the disease): Neurological diseases affect how people think or move, they tend to worsen over time and eventually lead to death. There are currently no cures, however some symptoms and diseases can be managed.

Please rate each of the following as priorities for these conditions

Research and young people

There are many ways in which health and medical research can support the healthy development of children and young people (ages 0 to 25). Which of the following research areas are a priority for you? (Select all that apply.)

Donations to health and medical research

In the last 12 months, did you donate to a cause or charity related to health and medical research?

Please note: We will not be asking you to donate any money in this survey.

(If donated): About how much money did you donate in total to health and medical research in the last 12 months?

(If donated): Please rank the following factors from 1 to 5 in order of how much influence they have on your decision to donate to health and medical research.

Motivations and barriers to donating

(If haven't donated): How important are each of the following as reasons why you have not donated to health and medical research?

METHODOLOGY

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:	1,006
Reason for Difference in Proposed to Actual Sample Size:	Slight over-recruitment in some age/gender/location cells to compensate for lower response levels in some specific demographics. This over-recruitment was subsequently corrected during the weighting process (see below)
Fieldwork Period:	Tuesday 28 May to Thursday 11 June 2024
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:	2.00%
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
Margin of Error:	±3.0%
Incentive Type:	Points redeemable for cash


Results are accredited/certified by AABB, CAP, ISO/IEC 17025 by ANAB, CLIA & NYSDOH
Case 11275465
Name
Race
Date Collected
Test No.
CHILD
Jessica Holt
African
11/05/2018
11167653T-30
Locus PI
Allele Sizes
D3S117 1.56
65 9.45
vWA 1.76
TYK87 2.03
VG5 0.87
J563 1.87
D345GI 1.23
D465 0.43
D208K9 5.65
FG8Y87 7.67

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