Major partners of Research Australia
(as at 30 June 2010)

Foundation

Platinum

Gold

Silver

Bronze

Research Australia Philanthropy

National Ageing Research Institute
Contents and key findings

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Auspoll
Research Australia thanks Auspoll for conducting this public opinion poll and for supporting our activities. Auspoll is a social and market research company that specialises in providing independent, impartial and intellectually rigorous results.

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Members of Research Australia can access the full report on the Research Australia website at www.researchaustralia.org
Foreword

Since Research Australia’s last opinion poll, Australia has been less affected by the global economic downturn than anticipated. Health, however, still remains a central issue of concern to Australians.

Hospitals and the healthcare system is seen as the highest priority issue for the Federal Government over the next few years (90% believe it is an extremely important or very important priority). It is also seen as a higher priority than other high-profile issues such as reducing the number of refugees that enter Australia by boat, reducing government debt, reducing taxes, and introducing an ETS to address climate change.

Many Australians feel that serious medical conditions have a negative impact on the way we are living with 56% of respondents or their immediate family having a serious medical condition. It is unsurprising that Australians see health reform as a priority for the Government. With the recent focus on health care reform 83% of respondents believe it is unacceptable that Australians are suffering from diseases that could be treatable with more investment in health and medical research. Australians are looking for the government to take leadership on the issue and increase funding for health and medical research.

77% of respondents believe that spending 2% of our healthcare budget on health and medical research is too low and 79% believe the Federal Government should increase funding for health and medical research by $200 million - based on recommendations made by Research Australia

Productivity and policies to get Australians working longer have been a recent focus for government. The poll showed that the community recognises the impact of disease on productivity and the burden this creates for hospitals and healthcare system.

43% of respondents or their immediate family members have been unable to work for an extended period because of a medical condition. This is an area that requires further research.

The survey is particularly relevant in the context of government reviews regarding health system reform, primary health care, innovation and preventative health.

Dr Christine Bennett
Chairman

Rebecca James
Chief Executive Officer
Methodology

Research Australia commissioned Auspoll to conduct qualitative and quantitative research on the attitudes and perceptions of the community toward health and medical research. Qualitative research was conducted through focus groups and quantitative research conducted through an online survey.

Focus groups

Four discussion groups with eight people in each were conducted in different locations. The following table outlines the composition of people in the four discussion groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurstville (Mid metropolitan NSW)</td>
<td>Bathurst (Regional NSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 18 – 45 50:50 gender split</td>
<td>Age 45+ 50:50 gender split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>Group 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Kilda (Inner metropolitan, Vic)</td>
<td>Werribee (Outer metropolitan, Vic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 18 – 45 50:50 gender split</td>
<td>Age 45 + 50:50 gender split</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Insights from focus groups

Asked about health and medical research taking place in Australia, respondents identified the following benefits:

“Australia has had great breakthroughs in research. It’s one of the leaders in the world in medical research”

“We discover it but then overseas buy it (Australia’s research achievements) and we don’t get the benefits”

“It would have to benefit Australia if research was done here. If it was funded here we might get to see results more quickly and employ more people”

Such interest was matched by support for more investment in the health system,

“We can find millions and millions of dollars for fireworks at the start of the New Year. Why don’t we put that money into the hospitals where is it going to make some difference?”
Demographic profile

Quantitative

The sample for the quantitative survey was drawn from a professional market and social research panel. Respondents were drawn in proportions that were representative of the Australian population in regards to age, gender and location (state and regional/urban locations). The sample size of 1000 is associated with an error margin of +/- 3.1% at the 95% confidence interval. A 15-minute online survey was conducted of 1000 Australians (19th – 21st July)
Hospitals and the healthcare system are the issues that respondents would most like the Federal Government to focus on in the next few years

Q: The following are a list of issues facing Australia today. How important is it for the Federal Government to be focusing on these issues in the next few years?
Protecting Australian jobs and industries 62% 28% 8%
Increasing funding for health and medical research 46% 41% 17%
Improving education standards and outcomes 38% 43% 17%
Reducing the number of refugees that enter Australia by boat 41% 24% 22% 8% 5%
Managing the economy in the interests of working families 32% 45% 21%
Building infrastructure to make the Australian economy more productive 30% 46% 22%
Reducing the level of Federal Government debt 29% 36% 30% 4%
Increasing superannuation to ensure all Australians have a comfortable retirement 24% 43% 27% 5%
Increasing research funding for alternative energy sources 28% 40% 26% 5%
Lowering taxes for individuals 27% 34% 32% 6%
Improving the infrastructure in our schools e.g. tuckshops and school halls 15% 32% 37% 12% 3%
Lowering taxes for business 12% 27% 42% 15% 4%
Introducing an Emission Trading Scheme to address climate change 16% 27% 32% 15% 9%
Addressing Indigenous disadvantage and promoting reconciliation between Indigenous Australians and the wider community 13% 26% 36% 17% 9%
Introducing a national scheme of paid parental leave 10% 21% 37% 22% 11%
Providing ongoing funding for the home insulation scheme 6% 15% 35% 28% 16%
Australians see research as part of the solution to addressing healthcare costs

Q: When it comes to rising healthcare costs, do you think that research to improve health is part of the problem or part of the solution?

Respondents overwhelmingly see health research as part of the solution to rising healthcare costs. Only around one in four respondents see health research as being a part of the problem. Health research can play an important part in healthcare reform by understanding efficiency and effectiveness issues.
Prevention and the ageing population are a priority focus for respondents

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

- Illness prevention and addressing issues related to ageing are popular with respondents. This provides an excellent case for funders to put their efforts into research linking it to the national prevention and ageing agendas.

   - Our healthcare system needs to focus more on preventing illness and disease rather than just treating it: 42% Agree, 45% Neither agree nor disagree, 11% Disagree
   - Australia’s aging population will make investing in health and medical research even more important: 35% Agree, 48% Neither agree nor disagree, 15% Disagree
   - Investing in health and medical research saves the community money by keeping people healthy and out of hospital: 29% Agree, 50% Neither agree nor disagree, 18% Disagree
   - Doing health and medical research in Australia means that Australians will have faster access to the latest treatments: 23% Agree, 48% Neither agree nor disagree, 24% Disagree, 5% Strongly disagree
   - Doing health and medical research makes the healthcare system more efficient: 21% Agree, 49% Neither agree nor disagree, 25% Disagree, 5% Strongly disagree
   - You need to do health and medical research in order to reform the healthcare system: 18% Agree, 43% Neither agree nor disagree, 29% Disagree, 8% Strongly disagree
Australians would rather see public funds spent on health and medical research rather than elite sports

**Q:** Do you support or oppose the Federal Government investing more money in the following?

Respondents would like to see public funding go into improving the health of the wider population rather than sport.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neither support nor oppose</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
<th>Strongly oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research that creates medicines and treatments to fight major diseases</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating world class medical research facilities that will keep our best and brightest scientists in Australia</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research that creates new drugs and products that earn export income for Australia</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for individual Australian scientists/researchers regarded as world class or worlds best</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support of junior sport programs aimed at encouraging children/adolescents to participate in sport</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broader community sport programs aimed at encouraging all Australians to participate in sport</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for champion athletes to help them win Olympic and other international medals</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elite sports programs like The Australian Institute of Sport designed give Australia an edge in international competition</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australians think that government expenditure on health and medical research is too low

Q: Every year $80 billion is spent on health in Australia and 2% of this is allocated for health and medical research. What do you think about this?

The overwhelming majority of respondents believe that spending 2% of our overall healthcare costs on health and medical research is too low.

Only 1 in 5 respondents believe that a 2% spend on research is about right, and virtually no respondents believe it is too high.
Cancer research tops the list of diseases that respondents view as important

Q: Do you support or oppose the Federal Government taking the following initiatives on health and medical research?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neither support nor oppose</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
<th>Strongly oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building on Australia’s success in creating a cervical cancer vaccine by investing in research into other cancer vaccines</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking international leadership in research collaboration to find cures for diseases like cancer</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the funding for health and medical research overall</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investing in research to find a cure for diabetes</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating more jobs in health and medical research</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make it easier for health and medical researchers to conduct clinical trials in Australia</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide tax incentives that encourage private industry to conduct more health and medical research in Australia</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building on Australia’s success in creating The bionic ear by investing in research into other medical bionics (e.g. the bionic eye)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating a website that outlines all the clinical trials that Australian patients could participate in</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investing in research to find a cure for malaria</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinical trials are recognised as offering many benefits

Q: The following are a series of benefits of participating in a clinical trial. Please select the 3 benefits that you think are most important by entering the number 1 for the most important benefit through to 3 for the 3rd most important benefit.

Participating in clinical trials in order to gain better access to facilities and doctors, and having free access to treatments are less important benefits of participating in a clinical trial.

Helping others by contributing to medical research, and having faster access to new treatments are seen as the most important benefits of participating in a clinical trial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>% who ranked first</th>
<th>% who ranked second</th>
<th>% who ranked third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Getting a higher quality of care</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having free access to treatments</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faster access to new treatments</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being able to play an active role in your healthcare</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being able to help others by contributing to medical research</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having better access to hospital facilities</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having more time with the doctors who treat me</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General health and fitness important in addressing the challenges of an ageing workforce

Q: The Federal Government will soon be changing the retirement age to 67. Which of the following health issues do you think will be most important to address in order to help keep Australians productive and in the workforce?

Please select the 3 issues that you think are most important and then rank these from 1 to 3. Please enter the number 1 for the issues you think will be most important, down to 3 for the issue you think will be 3rd most important.

Respondents saw general health and fitness as the most important health issue in addressing the challenges of an ageing workforce. It is interesting that chronic health conditions are less important to respondents than more general health as workers are expected to work longer during their lives.
Health conditions play a large role in the lives of Australians

Q: Have the following things ever happened to you, or anyone in your immediate family? (Partner, parents, children, brother or sister)

More than a third of Australian families have been affected by medical conditions that could not be adequately treated. On a personal level families are being affected when people are unable to work, spending extended periods in hospitals or dying before retirement age. This results in personal loss as well as a loss of productivity as carers or sufferers are unable to work. Medical conditions are impacting upon Australian families and Australia more broadly, in a variety of ways.

This response is most striking as there is self reported high level of illness and ongoing medical conditions that prevent people from working while at the same time not being adequately treated.
Australians believe that innovation is moving offshore

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

There is also strong support for Australia to be a global leader when it comes to health and medical research. There is however a perception held by respondents that Australian inventions are not being developed locally, but instead are being commercialised overseas.

- Too many Australian inventions and breakthroughs end up being developed overseas because of a lack of commercial support in Australia: 38% Strongly agree, 38% Agree, 21% Neither agree nor disagree, 24% Disagree, 14% Strongly disagree
- Australia produces some of the best medical researchers in the world: 25% Strongly agree, 46% Agree, 28% Neither agree nor disagree, 22% Disagree
- Australia should be a global leader in health and medical research: 24% Strongly agree, 44% Agree, 28% Neither agree nor disagree, 24% Disagree
- On a global scale Australia punches above its weight in terms of health and medical research: 14% Strongly agree, 40% Agree, 40% Neither agree nor disagree, 5% Disagree
Australians believe that government should be responsible for supporting research

Q: How important is it for members of the public to donate to each of the following causes?

Respondents believe that government should be responsible for supporting health and medical research. This coupled with Australians being unable to afford to donate has an impact on willingness to give to foundations and charities in the health and medical research area.

- I can’t afford to make donations
- I support charities in other areas
- I think it is a government responsibility
- I don’t know which health medical research organisations to donate to
- Health and medical research already gets a lot of support
- I haven’t been asked
Transparency and proactive matching would encourage greater giving

**Q:** The following are a series of initiatives that may encourage you to donate to medical research. Please select the 3 initiatives that would give you the most encouragement to donate. Please enter the number 1 for the most appealing initiative through to a 3 for the 3rd most appealing initiative.

Increased confidence that donations would reach researchers and government matching of donations are key initiatives that would encourage people to donate more. Communicating a clear link between research and the development of specific treatments is also important in encouraging people to donate more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>% who ranked issue first</th>
<th>% who ranked issue second</th>
<th>% who ranked issue third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Being confident that virtually all of my donation was used for actual research rather than administration</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having the government match any donation I make</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being able to see a clear link between the research and the development of a new vaccine, medicine, test or medical device</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having the research relate specifically to a medical condition that was important to me or someone I know</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having the research results made clear and available for the public to see</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being sure that my donation went to the best researchers in my chosen field</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
82% agree that it is unacceptable that Australians are suffering from potentially treatable disease

Q: It is unacceptable that Australians are suffering from diseases that could be treatable with more investment in health and medical research. Do you agree?
Observations and conclusions

This year’s polling makes it evident that health and medical research has a strong image and is viewed positively by the public. This provides an opportunity to create a compelling story around the need for increased funding for medical research and to connect the issues more closely with people.

Key considerations in communicating medical research include:
- Making the benefits more obvious and more explicit (examples of how health and medical research has helped people);
- Linking funding requests for specific conditions or outcomes;
- Putting a face to the industry – who are the researchers? – What are they doing?; and
- Appealing to a sense of patriotism or national pride

There is also a clear opportunity to challenge the attitude that contracting serious medical conditions is just part of life or the result of chance and to link health and medical research to the issue – for example,

“It is unacceptable that Australians are suffering from conditions that would be curable with more investment in health and medical research”

There should also be a focus on the key benefits of health and medical research in terms of:
- Saving lives and finding cures for serious diseases ;
- Keeping people healthy and out of hospital; and
- Maintaining people’s quality of life and allowing them to live healthier lives (not longer lives for its own sake).

This involves creating a stronger link between health and medical research and the quality of healthcare that people receive.
Other secondary benefits of health and medical research include:
• Building on our success and keeping Australia competitive (keeping our talented people and innovations in Australia); and
• Providing jobs in Australia and opportunities for young people through a stable research industry environment

Making the research story emotionally compelling could involve inviting people to consider how they would feel if they, or someone close to them, were diagnosed with a serious medical condition.

Importantly, funding for health and medical research should also be framed in terms of helping people rather than providing support for an industry (which is more likely to be seen as impersonal and profit-driven).

It was evident from the research that there is not a common belief that health and medical research is facing a funding crisis. Work in this area may need to be reframed by highlighting what Australia is missing out on due to the current inadequate levels of funding.

It was also hard for the public to put the costs of research funding, and requests for more funding in context, for example is $200 million a lot or a little to sustain and grow this research sector? This lack of public knowledge provides an opportunity to benchmark expenditure against other research rich industries and compare the Australian context with other comparable countries. Talking about the cost of research in the context of the overall healthcare spend (i.e. 2% of healthcare costs) puts the numbers in more perspective for people who are unfamiliar with this issue. Interestingly most people also felt that 2% was far too low, and for this reason we feel it is a better way of framing the issue when discussing the numbers.

When publicising funding requests Research Australia should frame this information in terms of funding for research to help patients and people rather than an industry.

In communicating the need for additional funding it is important that funding for health and medical research should not be seen to be provided at the expense of funding for other healthcare needs such as increasing staffing levels or reducing waiting times for elective surgery.

Research Australia and our partners can take away a range of lessons from this annual poll. It is gratifying that health and medical research is highly regarded and can be capitalised upon for advocacy and continuing to highlight its contribution to Australian society.
Research Australia partners

**Businesses/Companies**
- Alere
- Biogen Idec Australia Pty Ltd
- Brooker Consulting
- Business Events Sydney
- Cochlear Limited
- CSL Limited
- Diabetes Vaccine Development Centre
- Eli Lilly Australia Pty Ltd
- GlaxoSmithKline Australia Pty Ltd
- Macquarie Group Foundation
- MBF Foundation
- Pacific Strategy Partners
- Pfizer Pty Ltd
- Q-Pharm Pty Ltd
- ResMed Foundation Limited
- Roche Products Pty Ltd
- Virginia Rigoni Consulting Pty Ltd

**Biotechnology Consortia/Hubs**
- ATP Innovations
- Bio21 Cluster
- BioMelbourne Network
- The HEARing CRC & HearWorks Pty Ltd
- Genzyme Australasia Pty Ltd

**Industry Groups**
- AusBiotech Ltd
- Australian Association of Neurologists
- Australian Society for Medical Research
- Bioplatforms Australia Limited
- Medical Technology Association of Australia Ltd.
- Medicines Australia
- Queensland Clinical Trials Network Inc.
- Research Canada
- Research!America
- NSW Business Chamber

**Medical Research Institutes**
- ANZAC Research Institute
- Baker IDI Heart & Diabetes Research Institute
  - Nucleus Network
- Bionic Ear Institute
- Brain & Mind Research Institute – Sydney University
- Burnet Institute
- Centenary Institute

**Hospitals**
- Mercy Health Foundation
- Sisters of Charity Health Service
  - St. Vincent’s Hospital Melbourne
Research Australia partners (cont)

Children’s Cancer Institute Australia
for Medical Research
Children’s Medical Research Institute
Florey Neurosciences Institute
  – Brain Research Institute Pty. Ltd.
  – National Ageing and Research Institute
  – National Stroke Research Institute
  – Neurosciences Victoria
Garvan Institute of Medical Research
George Institute for International Health
Hanson Institute
Heart Research Institute
Hunter Medical Research Institute
Illawarra Health & Medical Research Institute
Joanna Briggs Institute
Kids Research Institute at the Children’s Hospital at Westmead
Kolling Institute of Medical Research
Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research
Lung Institute of Western Australia Inc.
Mater Medical Research Institute
Mental Health Research Institute
Menzies Research Institute
Menzies School of Health Research
Monash Institute of Medical Research
Murdoch Children’s Research Institute
National Ageing Research Institute
Neuroscience Research Australia
O’Brien Institute
Orygen Research Centre
Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre
Prince Henry’s Institute of Medical Research
Queensland Institute of Medical Research
Sax Institute
Schizophrenia Research Institute
St Vincent’s Institute of Medical Research
Telethon Institute for Child Health Research
Victor Chang Cardiac Research Institute
Walter & Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research
Wesley Research Institute Ltd
Western Australian Institute for Medical Research
Westmead Millennium Institute
Women’s and Children’s Health Research Institute
Woolcock Institute

Special Interest Groups
Asthma Foundations of Australia
Asthma Foundation of NSW
Audiology Australia
Australian Cancer Research Foundation
Australian Dental Research Foundation
Australian Institute of Policy and Science
Australian Red Cross Blood Service
Australian Rotary Health
Research Australia partners (cont)

Australasian Society of Clinical and Experimental Pharmacologists and Toxicologists (ASCEPT)
Australian Stem Cell Centre
Beyondblue Ltd
Cerebral Palsy Foundation
Children, Youth & Women’s Health Service
Clifford Craig Medical Research Trust Ltd
Cure Cancer Australia Foundation
Cystic Fibrosis Australia
Diabetes Australia
Garnett Passe and Rodney Williams Memorial Foundation
Heart Foundation
Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation
Leukaemia Foundation of Australia
Mental Health Council of Australia
MS Research Australia
National Breast & Ovarian Cancer Centre
National Breast Cancer Foundation
National Stroke Foundation
Parks Forum
Prostate Cancer Foundation of Australia
Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research
Research and Education Foundation, RACP
Skin & Cancer Foundation Inc.
Sports Medicine Australia
The Menzies Foundation

Universities/Academic Institutions
Australian Catholic University
Australian National University
– Australian Centre for Economic Research on Health
– Australian National University Medical School
– Australian Primary Health Care Institute
– Centre for Mental Health Research
– John Curtin School of Medical Research
– Menzies Centre for Health Policy
– National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health
– Research School of Biological Sciences
– School of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Charles Sturt University
– Faculty of Science
– Centre for Inland Health
Curtin University of Technology
Deakin University
Edith Cowan University
Flinders University
Griffith University
James Cook University
Macquarie University
Monash University
Queensland University of Technology – Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation
Research Australia partners (cont)

RMIT University
University of Adelaide
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  – Institute for Molecular Bioscience
  – Queensland Brain Institute
  – UQ Diamantina Institute for Cancer, Immunology and Metabolic Medicine
  – Faculty of Health Sciences
  – Faculty of Biological and Chemical Sciences
  – School of Pharmacology
University of South Australia
University of Sydney
  – Menzies Centre for Health Policy
  – Bosch Institute
  – The Medical Foundation
  – NHMRC Clinical Trials Centre
  – Sydney Cancer Institute
  – Sydney Bioinformatics
  – School of Molecular and Microbial Biosciences
  – School of Psychology
  – School of Biological Sciences
  – Save Sight Institute

University of Tasmania
University of Technology Sydney
University of Western Australia
University of Western Sydney
University of Wollongong

Professional Associations
Australasian Research Management Society (ARMS)
Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators

Government Agencies
Cancer Australia
Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development, Victoria
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