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Crosby|Textor
Research Australia thanks Crosby|Textor for conducting this public opinion poll and for supporting our activities.

Crosby|Textor is a boutique polling and communications consultancy that delivers actionable, quality-driven market research to Corporations, Industry Associations and Government. The combined experience of its staff in researching the opinions, hopes, concerns, motivations and values of people in over 35 countries, provides Crosby|Textor with unique and extensive insight into public views around the world.

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Research Australia’s Health and Medical Research Public Opinion Poll 2008 is proudly supported by
Foreword

In a year in which cost of living pressures are increasing, health and medical research remains a priority for Australians. Research Australia’s seventh annual Health and Medical Research Public Opinion Poll found that health is considered the greatest issue of importance for Australians, for the fourth year running. Health and medical research was again rated as the most important industry for Australia’s future. This is a remarkably consistent message from the community and shows that health is an ongoing concern that deserves attention.

This consistent awareness of health and medical research is all the more remarkable given the emerging worries of mortgages and the prices of groceries and petrol. Cost of living, interest rates and taxes have all shown a consistent upward trend over the last three years. This concern for the “hip-pocket” is reflected in a declining importance placed on environmental sustainability issues. In the midst of this, health remains critical.

Australians are showing signs of increasing health consciousness. Four out of five Australians regard the safe maximum number of alcoholic drinks per day to be two or less. Nearly half the population has increased physical activity on a regular basis and similar proportions have cut down on trans fats and sugars. 30% have started an exercise program. The strongest influence on these lifestyle changes was advice from a GP (32% rated this as most likely), with the next biggest factor being recent illness or family history (each 16%). Australians see themselves as being at significant risk of several major diseases, with the greatest concern being arthritis, followed by anxiety and depression, heart disease, hearing loss and type 2 diabetes.

This year’s poll looked in detail at philanthropic giving. On average, Australians give $101 a year to health and medical research. There was some variation between groups, with men giving more than women and those over 35 giving more than younger Australians. While the community strongly supports increased investment from the Government in health and medical research (72%), only 26% of Australians agree that individuals should give more to research. The current private contribution is 9% of all health and medical research funding.

The community sees health and medical researchers as relatively well-paid. Scientists ($89,800 per annum) and health and medical researchers ($85,000) were estimated as being better paid after five years of experience than accountants, physiotherapists, teachers and nurses.

Most Australians think that the government should provide some assistance for developing new Australian health and medical research discoveries, but only 42% think this should be in the form of direct government investment, whilst 31% think it should be limited to providing incentives for private companies. More than two thirds of Australians (68%) say that they would be likely to take part in a safe and ethical clinical trial to assist health and medical research.

Dr Chris Roberts
Chairman

Rebecca James
Chief Executive Officer
Methodology

Research Australia commissioned Crosby Textor 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

Two focus groups were conducted in Bendigo in May 2008: one group amongst retirees and semi-retirees aged 55 and older (including a 50/50 mix of pensioners and self-funded retirees) and one group of 25–54 year olds where men were employed full-time and women were either employed full-time or on home duties with dependent children aged under 18 living in their care; no 25–54 year-olds relied on government benefits for the majority of their income.

Insights from focus groups

Health and medical research remained a strong priority for focus group participants, although participants felt that government funding was generally poor and should be increased.

“It should have a lot of funds put into it. You don’t hear too much about what’s going on there.”
“If we knew extra tax was specifically going to health and medical research we wouldn’t mind.”

Preventative health is topical and seen as beneficial, especially by younger Australians.

“To prevent a disease is better than to have to cure it. It costs less than having to look after them.”
“A healthier community leads to cost savings. People are happier and more productive… There are economic benefits. There is less crowding in hospitals.”

Heart disease and cancer remained major concerns but cognitive and mental illness emerged as significant to the focus groups.

“Alzheimer’s is a shocking thing. Curing that would save us lots of money.”
“Mental health impacts on the whole family and there is still a stigma out there.”
“There isn’t a vaccine for mental health.”
Demographic profile

Quantitative
The quantitative research was conducted between 29 July and 3 August 2008 as an online survey, with an effective national sample of n=832 voters 18 years of age and older Australia-wide. The maximum margin of error for a sample size of approximately n=830 is ±3.4 percentage points in 95 out of 100 cases.

Employment
62% of participants were in paid employment and 28% were not in paid employment.

State
- NT 1%
- WA 10%
- QLD 20%
- TAS 2%
- NSW/ACT 35%
- VIC 24%

Age
- 18–19: 3%
- 20–24: 10%
- 25–29: 13%
- 30–34: 6%
- 35–39: 9%
- 40–44: 11%
- 45–49: 9%
- 50–54: 8%
- 55–59: 7%
- 60–64: 8%
- 65+: 14%

Work and household status

| TOTAL WHITE | Upper white | 27% |
| Lower white | 30% |
| TOTAL BLUE  | Upper blue  | 20% |
| Lower blue  | 11% |

| Self employed | 4% |
| Home duties   | 2% |
| Retired       | 14% |
| Unemployed/refused | 6% |
| Student       | 2% |

Highest level of education

| Primary school | 1% |
| Some secondary school | 11% |
| Completed year 10/High school certificate | 18% |
| Completed year 12/High school certificate | 20% |
| Technical or trade certificate | 18% |
| Diploma/University | 30% |
| Post Graduate degree | 26% |
| Post Graduate degree | 6% |
The cost of living is a growing concern for Australians, but health remains the number one issue

**Q:** Firstly, please think about what priorities you think the Federal Government should be focusing 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 an important priority for the Federal Government to be focusing on over the next 2–3 years. Please use a 0 to 10 scale where a 0 means that it is not so important a priority up to a 10 means that it is an extremely important or critical priority for the Federal Government to be focusing on over the next 2–3 years.

- 82% of Australians think more funding for health and medical research is an important priority for the Federal Government over the next 2–3 years
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Area</th>
<th>Support (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving hospitals and the health care system</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing more to keep prices and the cost of living down</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving national infrastructure, including roads, rail, ports, airports and water quality and supply</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping the national economy strong</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving education standards and outcomes</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More research funding for health and medical research</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing funding and programs for preventative health care</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing crime and improving law and order</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having policies and programs for the aged and ageing, including for pensioners and self-funded retirees</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping mortgage and business interest rates</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing more for regional and rural Australia</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping the environment in practical ways</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing more support for homeless and those living in poverty (NEW)</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowering taxes</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing climate change and sustainable energy supplies</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving Australia’s overseas trade and exports</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing more help and assistance for families with children</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More focus and funding for scientific research and development</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduce an emissions trading scheme to reduce carbon pollution (NEW)</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing inequality in health outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (NEW)</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining Australia’s immigration and mandatory detention policies</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In cooperation with our allies, helping to fight the global war on terror</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health and medical research is seen as the most important industry for Australia’s future

\textbf{Q:} Following are a list of industries and sectors that may or may not play an important role in Australia’s future. For each industry or sector please rate whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree that it WILL play an important role in Australia’s future.

- 89% of Australians support health and medical research as an industry important to Australia’s future, followed by education and energy
Information technology (IT) and communication services

Manufacturing

Science

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Construction

Wholesale and retail trade

Biotechnology

Finance and insurance

Property and business services

Cultural, sporting and recreational services

Medical and health research on prevention, treatment and cures for illnesses and diseases

Primary and secondary education

Energy

Health and community services

Preventative medicine and health promotion

Higher education

Scientific research and development

Ageing and aged care

Mining and resources

Tourism and hospitality

78%

74%

72%

74%

76%

74%

72%

67%

67%

89%

89%

85%

84%

86%

85%

86%

85%

83%

83%

80%

80%

79%

79%

77%

78%

74%

75%
More than two-thirds of Australians agree with continued increases to funding for the National Health and Medical Research Council

Q: Federal Government budget allocations for the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) increased five-fold from 1995 to 2010. But beyond 2009–2010, no funding increases are planned. Do you agree or disagree (and is that somewhat or strongly agree or disagree) that the rate of NHMRC funding should continue to increase beyond 2010?

- The Australian community strongly supports the continued growth of funding for the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)
- When asked whether funding should increase further following substantial growth from 1995 to 2010, 72% agreed (38% strongly) and 9% disagreed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL AGREE</th>
<th>72%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat agree</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree nor disagree</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL DISAGREE</th>
<th>9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat disagree</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t say</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australians are divided over how the government should support the development of health breakthroughs

Q: Australia has a strong history of producing leading breakthroughs in health, such as the cochlear ear implant, the cervical cancer vaccine and recently even a finding that may help treat malaria more effectively. However many of these and other discoveries have to be taken overseas to become commercially available, sometimes taking profits and researchers with them. Which ONE of the following comes closest to your thinking on this issue?

- Most Australians think that the government should provide some assistance for developing new discoveries, but only 42% think this should be in the form of direct investment and 31% think it should be limited to providing incentives for private companies.

- Government should invest more in these discoveries and reap the rewards if they come. 42%
- Government should provide private companies with incentives to invest but shouldn’t spend tax dollars directly on investment into these discoveries. 31%
- Australia is too small a market and it is sad but unavoidable that discoveries will be taken overseas to become commercialised. It should be left to the marketplace. 10%
- Would need more information to say. 14%
- Don’t know. 4%
Australians give around $100 a year each to health and medical research

Q: And, on average, about how much money in total each year would you donate to health and medical research organisations?

- The average annual donation is $101, with men ($112 on average) giving more than women ($91).
- Younger Australians give less to medical research than those over 35.
Only one in four Australians thinks individuals should donate more to health and medical research

**Q:** Still thinking about funding for health and medical research in Australia. Private individuals and philanthropic organisations currently account for about 9% of the funding provided for health and medical research, with governments and business providing the rest. Do you agree or disagree (and is that strongly or somewhat agree or disagree) that individuals such as you should give more money than you currently give to funding health and medical research?

- Only 26% of Australians agree (and only 4% strongly) that individuals should give more to research. The current private contribution is 9% of all health and medical research funding
- A substantial group (37%) did not agree or disagree and a similar proportion (31%) disagreed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinions</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat agree</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree nor disagree</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat disagree</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t say</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disagree</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL AGREE

TOTAL DISAGREE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinions</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Arthritis and mental illness are seen as the biggest disease risks

Q: Please indicate what you believe (or you would guess) the chances are of you personally contracting the following medical conditions in your lifetime.

- Arthritis is seen as a very significant risk, with 43% of Australians rating their lifetime risk as 1 in 10 or more and only 2% seeing themselves as having no risk.
- 39% of Australians think they are at risk of anxiety or depression and almost one in three (30%) think they are at risk of heart disease.
- Emphysema, asthma and lung cancer are the most widely seen as no risk at all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Chance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety or depression</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing loss</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2 diabetes</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer (Men only)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast cancer (Women only)</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung cancer</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dementia</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowel cancer</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphysema</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More than a quarter of Australians think that there is no safe level of daily drinking

**Q:** Thinking now about alcoholic beverages. In Australia, a ‘standard’ drink is defined as one that contains about 10 grams of alcohol. That is, a pot (285ml) of full strength beer, a 30ml shot of spirits, three-quarters of an average (180ml) glass of wine or two-thirds of a 375ml can of ready-to-drink mixed spirits. Thinking about ‘standard’ drinks, what is the maximum number of standard drinks per day or per week you think (or you would guess) is safe for you personally to consume with respect to your health?

- More than one in four Australians considers zero drinks per day to be the safe maximum level of consumption
- Four out of five Australians consider the safe maximum level to be two drinks or less
Most Australians would take a test for a disease, even if no treatment was available

Q: Medical research has provided a range of scanning technologies that can identify the signs of some diseases before symptoms occur, for example the test for Alzheimer’s disease. How likely or unlikely would you be to take such a test, even if you knew a treatment was not currently available for the disease?

• Two thirds of Australians would take a disease test even in the absence of a treatment, with 25% extremely likely to do so
Most Australians say they are introducing lifestyle changes to improve their health

Q: During the past six months, which of the following practices have you introduced as a regular part of your lifestyle?

• The most common lifestyle change was increasing general physical activity (47%)
• Nearly half the community has reduced intake of transfats
• One in four has reduced their alcohol consumption and one in ten has stopped drinking altogether, whilst one in five has either cut down their smoking or stopped altogether
• Men are more reluctant than women to have routine screening for disease or illness
General practitioners are the biggest single influence for making lifestyle changes

Q: Regardless of whether or not you have recently introduced any changes into your lifestyle to improve or protect your health, which ONE of the following is MOST likely to influence you to introduce a change to your lifestyle to improve or protect your health?

- Advice from a GP is most likely to influence lifestyle change (32%), especially for men (36%), followed by a recent illness (16%) and family history (16%), especially for women (20%)
- The media (4%) and internet (2%) are only minor factors in influencing healthy lifestyle changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Influence</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advice from GP</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A recent illness</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A family history of illness or disease</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A death in the family or of a friend</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advice from a family member or friend</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australians would like to see more research into complementary medicines

Q: In 2007, the National Health and Medical Research Council provided $5.7 million for research into the effectiveness of complementary medicines including vitamins and dietary supplements. Do you agree or disagree (and is that strongly or somewhat agree or disagree) that there should be more government funding for research into the effectiveness of complementary medicines?

- Most Australians (59%) agree with more government funding for research into complementary medicines and only 17% disagree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL AGREE</th>
<th>59%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat agree</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree nor disagree</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL DISAGREE</th>
<th>17%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat disagree</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t say</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most people would participate in a clinical trial for a new medicine

Q: Health and medical research often requires people to take part in clinical trials once the research is well advanced. How likely is it that you personally would be prepared to participate in a clinical trial to assist with health and medical research, knowing that the trial was subject to strict ethical and safety standards?

• More than two thirds of Australians (68%) say that they would be likely to take part in a safe and ethical clinical trial to assist health and medical research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLOBAL TOTAL</th>
<th>LIKELY</th>
<th>UNLIKELY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extremely likely</td>
<td>Somewhat likely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The community sees health and medical researchers as being well-paid relative to other professions

Q: Thinking now about the level of salaries paid to university graduates who have been in the workforce for five years. What do you believe (or would you guess) the salaries would be for each of the following occupations after five years in the workforce? (Mean estimated incomes displayed in chart).

- Scientists and health and medical researchers were estimated as being better paid after five years than accountants, physiotherapists, teachers and nurses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Estimated Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General practitioner (GP) with five years experience</td>
<td>$102,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientist with five years experience</td>
<td>$89,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health or medical researcher with five years experience</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountant with five years experience</td>
<td>$84,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist with five years experience</td>
<td>$80,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school science teacher with five years experience</td>
<td>$64,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse with five years experience</td>
<td>$63,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Australia member list

Medical Research Institutes
ANZAC Research Institute
Baker IDI Heart & Diabetes Research Institute
Bionic Ear Institute
Brain & Mind Research Institute – Sydney University
Burnet Institute
Centenary Institute
Children’s Cancer Institute Australia for Medical Research
Children’s Medical Research Institute
Ear Science Institute Australia
Garvan Institute of Medical Research
George Institute for International Health
Hanson Institute
Heart Research Institute
Florey Neurosciences Institute
  – Brain Research Institute Pty. Ltd.
  – National Ageing and Research Institute
  – National Stroke Research Institute
  – Neurosciences Victoria
Hunter Medical Research Institute
Institute of Health & Biomedical Research
Joanna Briggs Institute
Kolling Institute of Medical Research
Lung Institute of Western Australia Inc.
Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research
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
National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre
National Stroke Research Institute
Orygen Research Centre
Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre
Prince Henry’s Institute of Medical Research
Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute
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
Research Australia member list (cont)

Special Interest Groups
Alzheimer’s Australia
Arthritis Foundation of Australia
Asthma Foundations of Australia
Asthma Foundation of NSW Audiology
Australia Australasian Society of Clinical & Experimental Pharmacologists & Toxicologists (ASCEPT)
Australian Cancer Research Foundation
Australian Dental Research Foundation
Australian Institute of Policy and Science
Australian Red Cross Blood Service
Australian Stem Cell Centre
Beyondblue Ltd
Bioplatforms Australia Limited
Cancer Council Australia
Centre for Applied Nursing Research
Centre for Nursing Research – Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital
Cerebral Palsy Foundation
Children, Youth & Women’s Health Service
Cure Cancer Australia Foundation
Cystic Fibrosis Australia
Diabetes Australia
Diabetes Transplant Unit, POWH
Epilepsy Action Australia
Gallipoli Research Foundation Ltd
Garnett Passe and Rodney Williams Memorial Foundation
Hear and Say Centre
Heart Foundation
Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation
Leukaemia Foundation of Australia
McAuley Foundation
Mental Health Council of Australia
MS Research Australia
National Breast & Ovarian Cancer Centre
National Breast Cancer Foundation
National Stroke Foundation
NSW Sporting Injuries Committee
Osteoporosis Australia
Parks Forum
Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research
Research and Education Foundation, RACP
Smile Foundation
Sports Medicine Australia
The Menzies Foundation

Businesses/Companies
ACRUX Ltd
Actelion Pharmaceuticals Aust. Pty Ltd
Australian Securities Exchange
Baxter Healthcare Pty. Ltd.
BioDiem Limited
Biogen Idec Australia Pty Ltd
Biota Holdings Limited
Brain Resource Company Limited
Brooker Consulting
Cochlear Limited
CSL Limited
Dia-B Tech Limited
Research Australia member list (cont)

**Businesses/Companies (cont.)**
- Diabetes Vaccine Development Centre
- Eli Lilly Australia Pty Ltd
- GlaxoSmithKline Australia Pty Ltd
- Global Philanthropic
- HCF Health & Medical Research Foundation
- IBM Australia
- Innovation Xchange Network
- Integrated Sciences Pty Limited
- Inverness Medical Innovations Australia
- Johnson & Johnson Pty Ltd
- Macquarie Group Foundation
- MBF Foundation
- Medical Therapies
- NAB Health
- Novartis Pharmaceuticals Australia Pty Ltd
- Pacific Strategy Partners
- Pfizer Pty Ltd
- Proteome Systems Ltd
- Q-Pharm Pty Ltd
- ResMed Foundation Limited
- Roche Products Pty Ltd
- Sanofi-aventis
- Sisters of Charity Health Service – St. Vincents Hospital Melbourne
- Sydney Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Ventracor Limited
- Virginia Rigoni Consulting Pty Ltd
- Wyeth Australia Pty Ltd

**Biotechnology Consortia/Hubs**
- ATP Innovations
- Australian Proteome Analysis Facility Ltd
- Bio21 Australia Ltd
- BioMelbourne Network
- Medtronic Australasia Pty Ltd
- Polymers CRC Ltd

**Industry Groups**
- AusBiotech Ltd
- Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce
- Australian Association of Neurologists
- Australian Nano Business Forum
- Australian Society for Medical Research
- Australasian Society of Clinical and Experimental Pharmacologists & Toxocologists
- Bioplatforms Australia Limited
- Medical Technology Association of Australia Inc.
- Medicines Australia
- Queensland Clinical Trials Network Inc.
- Research Canada
- Research!America
- Sydney Chamber of Commerce

**Research Australia Philanthropy**
- Department of Health and Ageing
- Fred P. Archer Trust
- Myer Foundation
Research Australia member list (cont)

Universities/Academic Institutions
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 Central Queensland University
Charles Sturt University
– Faculty of Science
– Centre for Inland Health
Curtin University of Technology
Deakin University
Edith Cowan University
Griffith University
James Cook University
Macquarie University
Monash University
University of Adelaide
University of Melbourne
University of Newcastle
University of New England
University of Queensland
– Institute for Molecular Bioscience
– Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology
– 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
University of Sydney
– Australian Health Policy Institute (AHPI)
– Bosch Institute
– The Medical Foundation
– NHMRC Clinical Trials Centre
– Sydney Cancer Institute
– Sydney Bioinformatics
– School of Molecular and Microbial Biosciences
– School of Psychology
University of Tasmania
University of Western Australia
University of Western Sydney
University of Wollongong

Professional Associations
Australasian Research Management Society (ARMS)
Clinical Oncological Society of Australia (COSA)
Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators

Government Agencies
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development, Victoria
National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)
NSW Dept of State & Regional Development
– Sydney Convention and Visitors Bureau
NSW Office for Science & Medical Research
Victorian Neurotrauma Initiative Pty Ltd

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