In 2014, the NIH formed AMP, a public-private partnership with the FDA and ten of the world’s leading pharmaceutical companies. AMP focuses on the development of new diagnostics and therapies for Alzheimer’s disease, type 2 diabetes, and autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus. Utilizing data sharing and other collaborative processes, AMP focuses on improving the efficiency of the treatment development process to increase the number of new and effective treatments.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) supports groundbreaking medical and health research across the nation and at its 27 institutes.

In 2016, NIH received $32 billion in funding, which accounted for 0.9% of the total federal budget.

NIH is the largest single public funder of medical research in the world.

NIH “extramural” funding (distributed through grants to universities and other research institutions across the U.S.) supported 379,471 jobs and generated $64 billion in economic output nationwide in 2015.

A $1.00 increase in publicly-funded basic research stimulates an additional $8.38 of industry R&D investment after 8 years.

The $2 billion boost to NIH’s budget in 2016 led to a $1.8 billion increase to grants awarded, created more than 27,000 jobs, and generated $4.08 billion in economic activity.

HGP sequenced the entire human genome over the course of 13 years in one of the most influential research initiatives in modern science. The $3.8 billion investment in HGP has added $796 billion (and counting) to the economy, while transforming fields such as molecular biology and agriculture and enabling extraordinary progress in the areas of diagnostics, gene therapy and drug discovery.

In 1960, an NIH-funded researcher discovered the altered chromosome found in CML cancer cells. This began a 41-year process that included NIH and private funding and resulted in fast track approval of Gleevec, the first cancer drug that directly targeted a signaling molecule within a cancer cell. With an 89% five-year survival rate, Gleevec became the gold standard in CML treatment, as well as the first in a growing class of cancer treatment that now includes more than 39 drugs.

NIH in Action

Human Genome Project (HGP)

Accelerating Medicines Partnerships (AMP)

Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML)
The BRAIN Initiative

NIH leads the effort to unlock the brain’s many mysteries

The Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Technologies (BRAIN) Initiative works to develop a dynamic picture of how neurons act, both individually and together in circuits. The initiative, launched in 2013, promises to revolutionize our understanding of the human brain and provide insight into how to treat, prevent and cure brain disorders.

Led by the NIH, this public-private partnership involves other federal agencies such as the National Science Foundation (NSF), Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Department of Energy (DOE).

As the leading agency funding medical research, the NIH plays a critical role in defeating illnesses that rob Americans of health, hope and prosperity.

Majority say Critical to Increase NIH Funding

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) mission is to seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability. How important is it to increase funding to the NIH?

Very Important: 27%
Somewhat Important: 15%
Not too Important: 14%
Not at all Important: 4%
Not sure: 40%

A RESEARCHAMERICA SURVEY OF U.S. ADULTS CONDUCTED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ZOGBY ANALYTICS IN JANUARY 2015.

State NIH Grant Funding, 2016 (In Millions)

NIH.1.817