

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM - USA

A number of Not-For-Profit's (NFP's) and others such as Howard Hughes, Johns Hopkins, Batelle provide niche research areas, although in the overall picture, a small percentage of the US R&D total.

Although industrial research dominates the funding scenario, the S&T structure in the USA is led by the Federal Government S&T funding. Industry looks to government to lead in high risk (mostly basic) research, which is leveraged by industry matching funds. Here are the activities of the major US Government S&T funding departments and agencies:

- **Department of Defense (DOD)** R&D totals \$41.8 billion. DOD's basic research ("6.1") totals \$1.3 billion, while applied research ("6.2") totals \$3.7 billion. Universities perform more than 50% of DOD's basic research and about 20% of DOD's applied research. There is a separate \$349 million appropriation for congressionally designated medical research, including \$175 million for breast cancer research. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) budget is \$2.0 billion, and DARPA is the central research and development organization for the DOD. It manages and directs selected basic and applied research and development projects, and pursues research and technology where risk and payoff are both very high, and where success may provide dramatic advances for traditional military roles and missions and dual-use applications. DOD contributes to the multi-agency IT R&D initiative. The considerable university and industrial research funded by DOD is in military, dual-use and non-military areas.
- **The National Institutes of Health (NIH)** budget is \$20.4 billion. This funding is spread over the 24 National Institutes and offices of the NIH covering: Cancer; the Heart, Lung, and Blood; the Human Genome; Aging; Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases; Child Health and Human Development; Deafness and Other Communication Disorders; the Eye; Dental and Craniofacial Research; Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Drug Abuse; Environmental Health Sciences; General Medical Sciences; Mental Health; Neurological Disorders and Stroke; Nursing Research; the Library of Medicine; the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center; Complementary and Alternative Medicine; and Information Technology (medical). There are centers for Research Resources, International (John E. Fogarty) and Scientific Review.

There is a new NIH institute in FY 2001: the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities receives \$130 million for its inaugural year for research on diseases and conditions that disproportionately affect minority groups. NIH also has programs that fund universities and research hospitals both domestically and in foreign countries. Similar to other departments, NIH has funds to expand the Institutional Development Award (IdeA) program this year, which funds institutions that typically have been less successful in obtaining NIH funding in the past.