

NIH  
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# Fiscal Year 2014 Fact Book

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
National Institutes of Health  
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases



## NIAID Mission

The mission of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is to conduct and support basic and applied research to better understand, treat, and ultimately prevent infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases.

(Cover) Image of Ebola Virus Particles.

All images are courtesy of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

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Allergy and  
Infectious Diseases

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# Letter From the Director



The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) conducts and supports research to better understand, diagnose, treat, and ultimately prevent infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases. NIAID supports research ranging from studies of the fundamental mechanisms of infectious and immunological diseases to applied studies aimed at developing and testing new diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines. The *FY 2014 Fact Book* focuses on a highly productive year. NIAID accomplishments promise to improve public health while extending the fundamental research discoveries that are the foundation for future research.

NIAID's long-term investment in HIV/AIDS research has revolutionized HIV prevention and treatment. To end this pandemic, however, both a cure for HIV and a vaccine that provides durable protection are essential. The ability of HIV to rapidly establish hidden reservoirs in the body, even with effective HIV treatment, makes finding an HIV cure extremely challenging. In FY 2014, NIAID intensified efforts to identify where latent HIV hides in the body, and to develop novel treatments that eradicate or effect the long-term control of HIV reservoirs. This year, NIAID scientists advanced research on several promising HIV vaccine approaches, including building on the findings from RV 144, the first HIV vaccine trial to show modest efficacy. NIAID scientists and grantees also pursued studies of how certain antibodies neutralize a range of HIV strains and how vaccines might

induce the most powerful of these antibodies. This knowledge may foster the design of vaccines against multiple strains of HIV.

Vaccines also are critical tools in protecting the public against other infectious diseases, including emerging and re-emerging infections. One of NIAID's top priorities is to improve the efficacy of influenza vaccines and ultimately develop a "universal" influenza vaccine that could protect against multiple influenza strains. Scientists at NIAID's Vaccine Research Center showed that for the H5N1 strain, an improved antibody response can be elicited in human subjects with a vaccine regimen consisting of a DNA vaccine "prime" followed by boosting with an inactivated influenza vaccine. This regimen also elicited antibodies that may improve the response against other strains of influenza. This concept can be evaluated in clinical trials for seasonal influenza strains as well as for H7N9.

In other research, a NIAID-funded clinical trial demonstrated that vaccinating pregnant women with Tdap is safe and likely to protect their newborn infants against pertussis. NIAID scientists also developed and are testing a groundbreaking experimental vaccine for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), a serious respiratory infection primarily in young children. This vaccine was designed based on findings about the structure of a critical RSV protein, findings that *Science* magazine highlighted as a top 10 scientific breakthrough of 2013.

As the Ebola public health emergency evolved in 2014, NIAID drew quickly on its extensive research infrastructure and longstanding filovirus research portfolio to accelerate development of novel diagnostics and therapeutics; work with other federal agencies to test ZMapp, a therapeutic found to be effective in animal models; and advance several Ebola vaccine candidates.

NIAID continues to support a comprehensive antimicrobial resistance research program to address key scientific challenges across the spectrum from basic research on how microbes develop resistance to clinical trials to evaluate candidate vaccines and therapeutics. Details of the approach are discussed in a report featured on the NIAID website, *NIAID's Antimicrobial Resistance Program: Current Status and Future Directions, 2014*. In FY 2014, the Institute took important steps to advance this urgent research priority. Notably, NIAID requested applications for research in which investigators will partner with an industrial organization to develop diagnostics related to one or more of five types of bacteria commonly responsible for antibacterial-resistant infections in hospitals. In addition, in FY 2014, NIAID launched Phase 1 clinical trials of potential treatments for two drug-resistant pathogens that cause significant illness and death—*Clostridium difficile* and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.

NIAID research continues to illuminate our understanding of the mechanisms underlying

immune-mediated diseases and the development of strategies to detect, prevent, and treat them. Research in FY 2014 focused on ways to reduce the likelihood of transplant rejection. NIAID-funded researchers are also shedding light on primary immune deficiency diseases. One study showed that early hematopoietic stem cell transplantation is a highly effective treatment for infants with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), a group of rare, life-threatening, inherited immune disorders. Another study demonstrated that screening all newborns for SCID reliably identifies infants with these disorders, leading to prompt treatment and increased survival.

The *FY 2014 Fact Book* summarizes the financial policies and mechanisms that enable the Institute to support research and training activities critical to advancing the NIAID mission. Through basic, applied, and clinical research, the Institute will continue to advance the development of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics to improve health and save millions of lives throughout the world.

/Anthony S. Fauci/

**Anthony S. Fauci, M.D.**  
*Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases*  
*National Institutes of Health*

# Organizational Overview

## National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases



Additional information about NIAID's organizational structure can be found at:  
<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/about/organization/Pages/default.aspx>.

# NIAID—A Year in Review

NIAID was appropriated \$4.4 billion in FY 2014, a period that spanned October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014. The appropriation enabled continuing research efforts to better understand, identify, treat, and ultimately prevent infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases and to develop new therapies, vaccines, and diagnostic tests. NIAID's primary commitment is to scientific studies proposed by researchers (considered investigator-initiated or unsolicited research) who work in universities, medical schools, and other research institutions across the United States and abroad, with an appropriate balance for NIAID research areas identified as high priority by NIAID.

The *Fact Book* summarizes how FY 2014 funding was distributed among NIAID research programs and funding mechanisms, provides comparisons with prior year allocations, and outlines the funding policies influencing grant awards.

## Budget Highlights

- NIAID received \$4.4 billion in appropriated funds, an increase of \$130 million or 3 percent over FY 2013.
- NIAID distributed funds similarly across the three mission areas: Biodefense (BioD) and Emerging Infectious Diseases, 36.7 percent; HIV/AIDS, 35.5 percent; and Infectious and Immunologic Diseases (IID), 27.8 percent.
- Approximately 82 percent of the total NIAID budget was awarded to the extramural research community. This includes 58 percent to Research Project Grants (RPGs), 21 percent to Research and Development (R&D) contracts, and 3 percent to research centers, training, and other research.
- NIAID increased funding for RPGs by nearly \$294 million over FY 2013, allowing the Institute to fund a total of 3,945 RPGs in FY 2014.
- The adjusted average cost per competing RPG increased from \$413,000 in FY 2013 to an adjusted level of \$458,000 in FY 2014.
- Approximately 22 percent of competing R01 awards were made to new investigators, defined as a principal investigators (PIs) who have not previously competed successfully as a PI for a significant NIH independent research award.
- NIAID was able to maintain a 22 percent success rate for competing RPG applications, a rate slightly higher than the overall NIH success rate of approximately 18 percent.
- The Institute's intramural research program comprised 12 percent of the total NIAID budget.
- NIAID supported 654 international projects in 101 countries, totaling approximately \$442 million.

## Financial Management Plan

*Pursuant to NIH budget policy:*

- **Renewal Grants:** Capped at 20 percent—applicants could request up to 20 percent more than the funding level of the previous grant.
- **Noncompeting Awards:** Funded at fully committed levels.
- **Competing Applications:** Awarded without any programmatic reductions.

*Traditionally, NIAID sets aside funds for selective pay and Bridge awards:*

- **Selective pay:** NIAID set aside \$9 million (\$3 million for each extramural program division). Note: Investigators could not apply for selective pay funding, but had to be nominated by NIAID program officers.
- **R56-Bridge awards:** NIAID set aside \$18 million (\$6 million for each extramural division). Note: Investigators could not apply for R56-Bridge awards, but rather had to be nominated by NIAID program officers.

# NIAID Appropriations History

## NIAID Appropriations History: FY 2005 – FY 2014

### Funding

Dollars in Thousands

Fiscal Year	President's Budget to Congress	Appropriation <sup>1</sup>
2005	\$ 4,440,007 <sup>2</sup>	\$ 4,402,841 <sup>3</sup>
2006	4,459,395 <sup>2</sup>	4,414,801 <sup>3</sup>
2007	4,395,496 <sup>2</sup>	4,417,208 <sup>3</sup>
2008	4,592,482 <sup>4</sup>	4,583,344 <sup>5</sup>
2009	4,568,778 <sup>4</sup>	4,702,572 <sup>4</sup>
2010	4,760,295 <sup>4</sup>	4,818,275 <sup>4</sup>
2011	4,977,070 <sup>6</sup>	4,775,968 <sup>6</sup>
2012	4,915,970	4,490,711
2013	4,495,307	4,256,327
2014	4,578,813	4,385,841

Excludes Recovery Act funds (FYs 2009 and 2010).

<sup>1</sup> Reflects enacted supplementals, rescissions, and reappropriations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$100 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$99 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

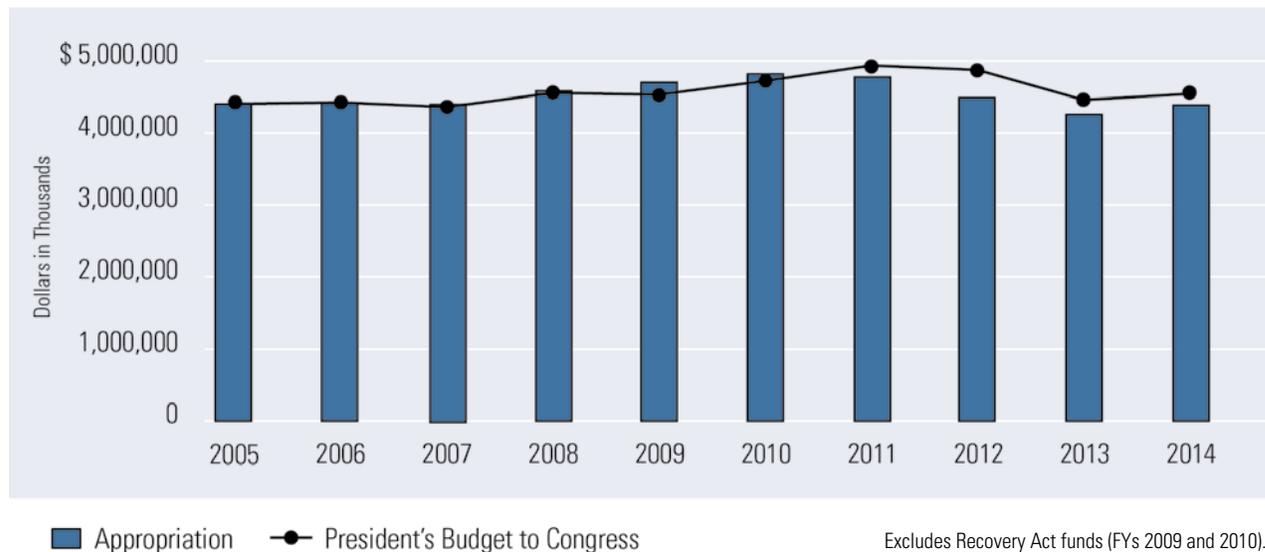
<sup>4</sup> Includes \$300 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$295 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$297 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

## NIAID Appropriations History: FY 2005 – FY 2014

### Funding



# NIAID Mission Areas

Funding for NIAID falls into three mission areas:

- Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases (BioD)
- HIV/AIDS
- Infectious and Immunologic Diseases (IID)

## NIAID Mission Areas: FY 2008 – FY 2014

### Funding

Dollars in Thousands

Fiscal Year	BioD	HIV/AIDS	IID	Total <sup>1</sup>
2008 <sup>2</sup>	\$ 1,602,353	\$ 1,497,722	\$ 1,481,135	\$ 4,581,210
2009 <sup>2</sup>	1,640,728	1,541,074	1,519,654	4,701,456
2010 <sup>2</sup>	1,679,215	1,577,322	1,559,518	4,816,055
2011 <sup>2</sup>	1,664,854	1,563,349	1,539,978	4,768,181
2012 <sup>3</sup>	1,665,546	1,572,973	1,247,950	4,486,469
2013	1,572,008	1,481,621	1,181,465	4,235,094
2014	1,614,295	1,563,878	1,223,012	4,401,185

Excludes Recovery Act funds (FYs 2009 and 2010).

Reflects actual obligations.

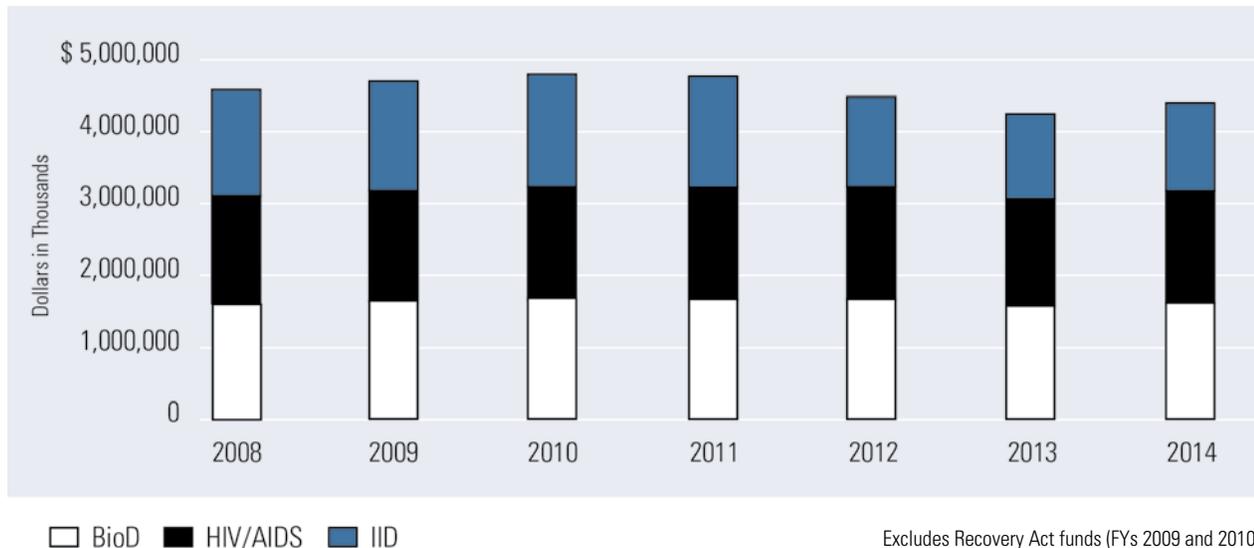
<sup>1</sup> NIAID totals listed in the NIAID Mission Area table differ from the Fiscal Year Appropriations in the table on the previous page due to enacted supplementals, rescissions, and reappropriations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

<sup>3</sup> As of 2012, the budget no longer passes through funds to the Global Fund.

## NIAID Mission Areas: FY 2008 – FY 2014

### Funding



## NIAID Funding by Budget Mechanism

### NIAID Funding by Budget Mechanism: FY 2013 and FY 2014

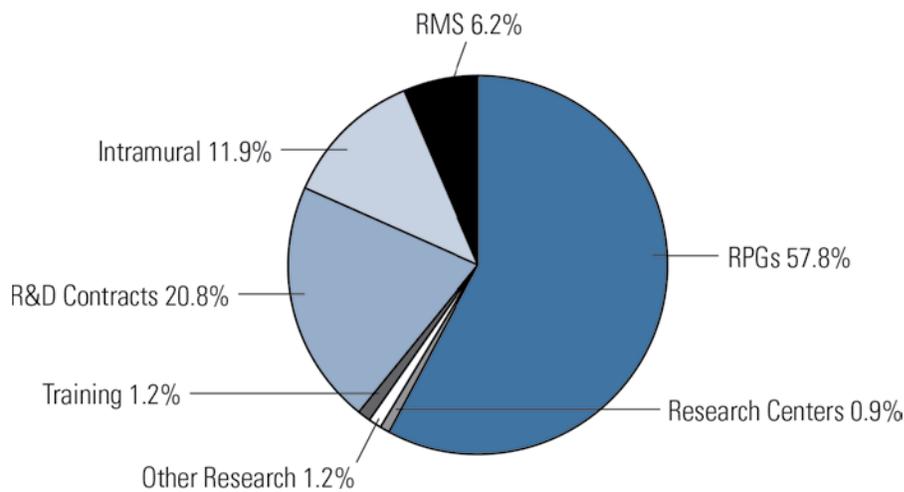
Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2013	% of Total	FY 2014	% of Total
<b>Extramural Research Activities</b>				
Research Project Grants (RPGs)				
Noncompeting	\$ 1,726,701		\$ 1,441,746	
Competing	415,414		979,422	
<b>Subtotal, RPGs</b>	<b>\$ 2,142,115</b>		<b>\$ 2,421,168</b>	
SBIR/STTR <sup>1</sup>	107,616		122,253	
<b>Total Funding for RPGs</b>	<b>\$ 2,249,731</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>\$ 2,543,421</b>	<b>57.8%</b>
Research Centers	115,547	2.7	39,235	0.9
Other Research	48,868	1.2	53,313	1.2
Training	53,179	1.3	54,029	1.2
R&D Contracts	995,361	23.5	914,867	20.8
<b>Subtotal, Extramural</b>	<b>\$ 3,462,686</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>\$ 3,604,865</b>	<b>81.9%</b>
Intramural	506,283	12.0	521,726	11.9
Research Management and Support (RMS)	266,125	6.3	274,595	6.2
<b>NIAID Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,235,094</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 4,401,186</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Reflects actual obligations

<sup>1</sup> SBIR/STTR programs are congressionally mandated.

### NIAID Funding by Budget Mechanism: FY 2014



# NIAID Research Project Grants

Research Project Grants (RPGs) are awards made for investigator-initiated research proposals and/or in response to a funding or program announcement. Several types of awards are made in this category, including those in the R (single grant), P (multiproject grant), and U (cooperative agreements) series. RPGs are awarded to organizations of all types, including universities, colleges, and small businesses, for-profit, foreign, and domestic. For more information on RPGs, visit <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/r01.htm>.

## NIAID Research Project Grants: FY 2013 and FY 2014

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2013 Number of Awards	FY 2013 Amount	FY 2014 Number of Awards	FY 2014 Amount
<b>Research Project Grants</b>				
Noncompeting	2,770	\$ 1,726,701	2,453	\$ 1,441,746
Competing	1,007	415,414	1,257	979,422
<b>Subtotal, RPGs</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>\$ 2,142,115</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>\$ 2,421,168</b>
SBIR/STTR <sup>1</sup>	202	107,616	235	122,253
<b>Total Funding for RPGs</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>\$ 2,249,731</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>\$ 2,543,421</b>
<b>For Competing Grants</b>				
Grants within paylines:				
Traditional R01	286	\$ 121,856	280	\$ 128,468
Non-R01	293	67,697	336	82,059
Program Projects (P01)	7	14,159	9	17,740
<b>Subtotal, Grants Within Paylines</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>\$ 203,712</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>\$ 228,267</b>
Discretionary <sup>2</sup>	335	125,565	377	174,844
RFA Grants	86	86,137	255	576,311
<b>Total, Competing Grants</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>\$ 415,414</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>\$ 979,422</b>
Funding success rate	18.8%		22.0%	
Percentile funding for R01 grants	8.0		10.0	
Percentile funding for New Investigators	12.0		14.0	
Average cost—competing RPGs <sup>3</sup>	\$ 413		\$ 779	

<sup>1</sup> The SBIR/STTR programs are congressionally mandated.

<sup>2</sup> Discretionary: administrative supplements, bridge pool, division discretionary pool, end-of-year, and selective pay.

<sup>3</sup> The average cost of \$779K per grant includes large grant awards such as the AIDS Clinical Trials Networks and awards that were previously competed as contracts or Center grants such as the Centers of Excellence for Translational Research. Excluding those awards, the average cost would be \$458K per grant.

### Breakout of Total RPG Funds: FY 2014 Total \$2,543,421

RPG	Percent of Total
P01	5.1
R01	39.9
R03	0.3
R21	6.4
R33	1.1
R56	2.9
U01	5.1
U19	12.7
UM1	17.0
SBIR/STTR	4.8
Other*	4.8

\* Other (DP1, DP5, R00, R15, R34, R37, UC7, UH2, UM2 awards)

**Competing and Noncompeting RPG Awards: FY 2005 – FY 2014**

Dollars in Thousands

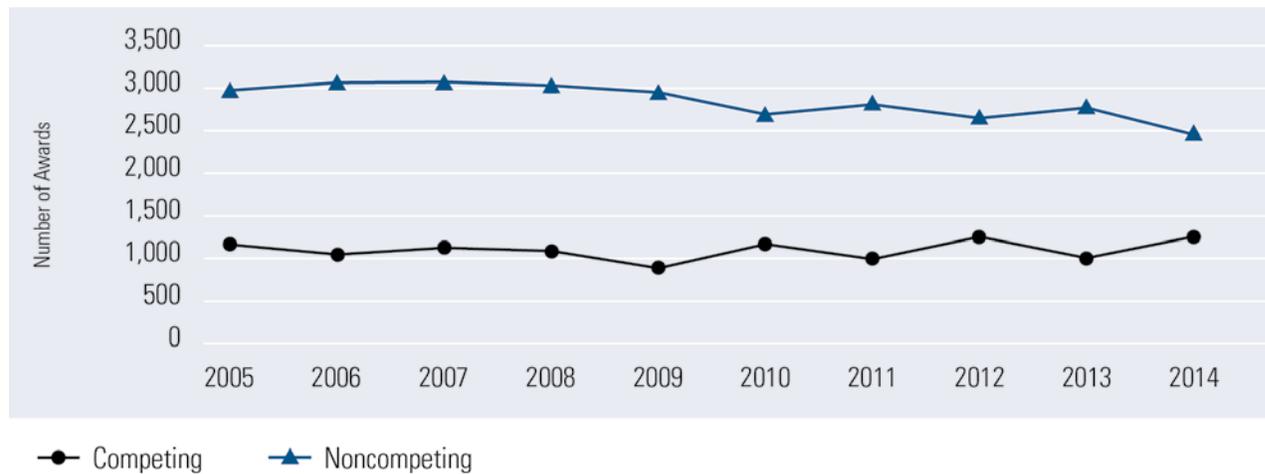
Fiscal Year	Competing <sup>1</sup>		Noncompeting <sup>2</sup>	
	Number of Awards	Dollars	Number of Awards	Dollars
2005	1,164	\$ 490,542	2,977	\$ 1,608,960
2006	1,049	597,730	3,065	1,578,340
2007	1,127	503,873	3,073	1,741,237
2008	1,090	438,740	3,031	1,844,475
2009	887	527,753	2,952	1,815,598
2010	1,170	507,381	2,692	1,851,271
2011	994	475,996	2,809	1,867,093
2012	1,255	525,810	2,647	1,827,964
2013	1,007	415,414	2,770	1,726,701
2014	1,257	979,422 <sup>3</sup>	2,453	1,441,746

<sup>1</sup> Competing grants include new, renewal, or resubmission applications that must undergo initial peer review before NIH may fund.

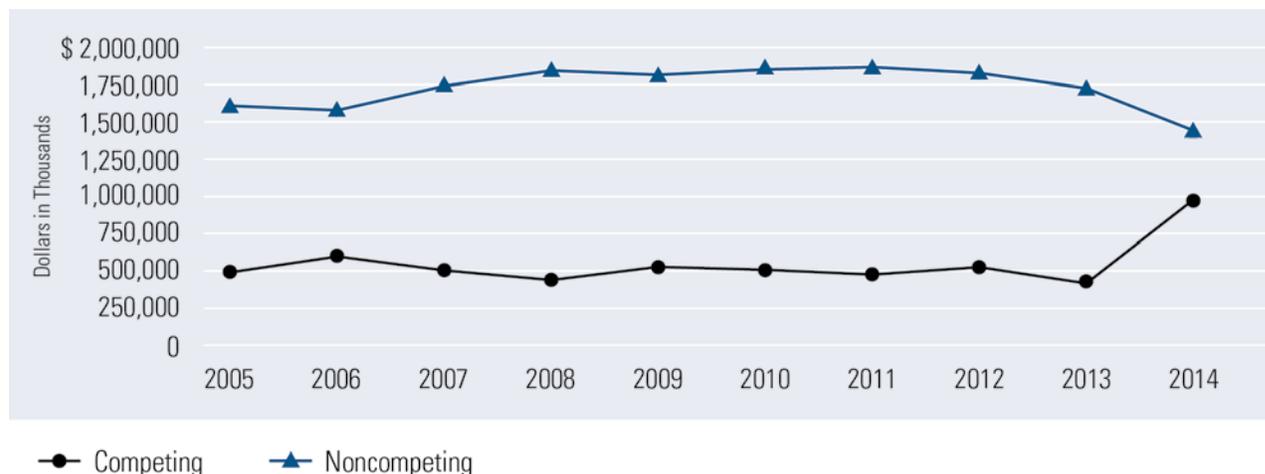
<sup>2</sup> Noncompeting grant awards request pay for the next budget increment of a current award; do not compete for available funds.

<sup>3</sup> Recompensation of the AIDS Clinical Trials Networks.

**Competing and Noncompeting RPG Awards: Number of Awards FY 2005 – FY 2014**



**Competing and Noncompeting RPG Awards: Funding FY 2005 – FY 2014**



# NIAID Research Project Grant Application Success Rate

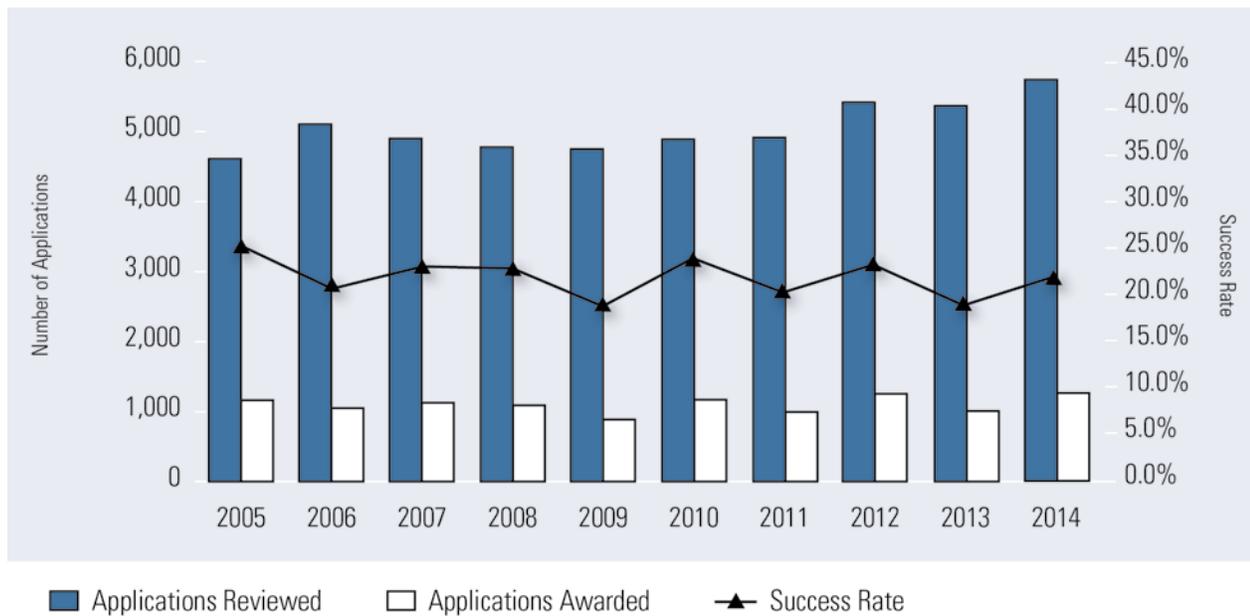
## NIAID RPG Application Success Rate: FY 2005 – FY 2014

Fiscal Year	Applications Reviewed	Applications Awarded	Success Rate <sup>1</sup>
2005	4,611	1,164	25.2%
2006	5,104	1,049	20.6%
2007	4,900	1,127	23.0%
2008	4,776	1,090	22.8%
2009	4,749	887	18.7%
2010	4,889	1,170	23.9%
2011	4,914	994	20.2%
2012	5,416	1,255	23.2%
2013	5,367	1,007	18.8%
2014	5,731	1,257	21.9%

<sup>1</sup> Success rates are defined as the percentage of reviewed grant applications that receive funding. They are computed on a fiscal year basis and include applications that are peer reviewed and either scored or un-scored by an Initial Review Group.

For more information, visit [http://report.nih.gov/success\\_rates/index.aspx](http://report.nih.gov/success_rates/index.aspx).

## NIAID RPG Application Success Rate: FY 2005 – FY 2014



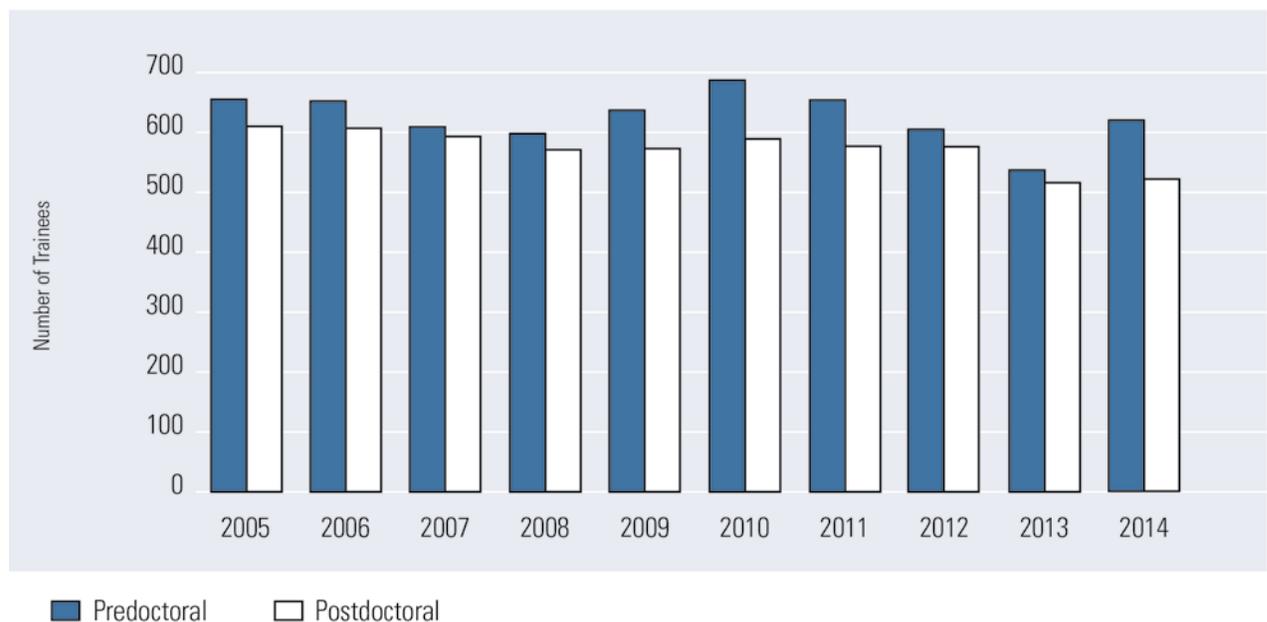
## NIAID-Supported National Research Service Awards

The Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award (NRSA) is the primary mechanism for providing long-term, stable support for a wide range of promising scientists and research clinicians.

### NIAID-Supported National Research Service Awards: FY 2005 – FY 2014

Trainees	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Predoctoral	655	652	609	598	637	687	654	605	537	619
Postdoctoral	610	607	593	571	573	589	577	576	516	521
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,140</b>

### NIAID-Supported National Research Service Awards: FY 2005 – FY 2014



## NIAID Training and Career Development Awards

NIAID has many opportunities to support scientists through specific training (T), fellowship (F), and career development (K) awards. The number of positions supported by the T, F, and K awards is listed in the table below. There are other mechanisms used to train scientists, including RPGs, for which data are not available.

### NIAID Training and Career Development Awards by Mechanism: FY 2005-FY 2014

Dollars in Thousands

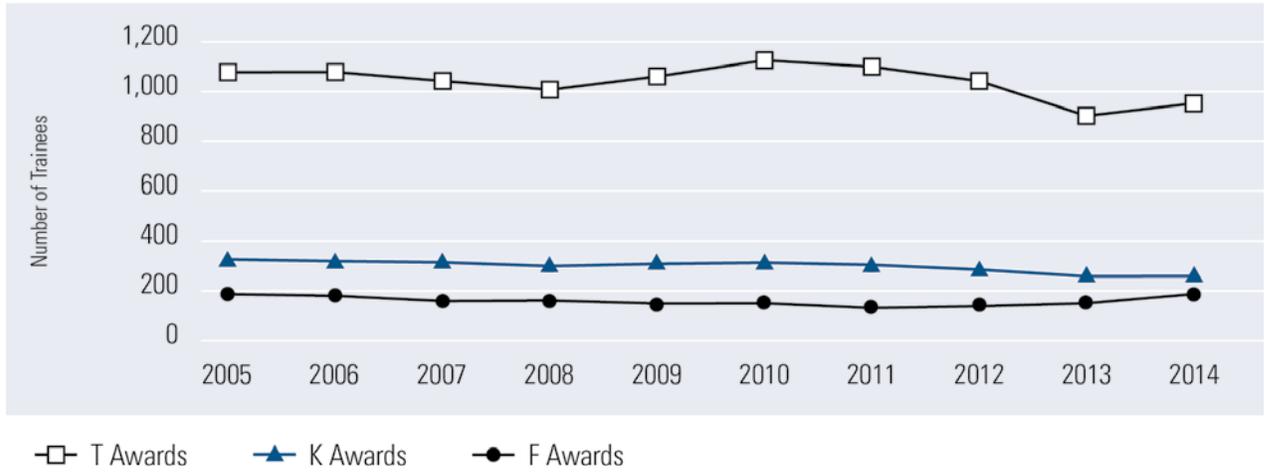
Fiscal Year	T Awards		K Awards		F Awards	
	Number Training Positions	Dollars	Number of Awards	Dollars	Number Training Positions	Dollars
2005	1,078	\$ 51,136	326	\$ 39,903	187	\$ 7,913
2006	1,079	48,128	319	39,470	180	7,998
2007	1,043	48,299	314	39,073	159	7,341
2008	1,008	47,523	299	37,388	161	7,395
2009	1,061	49,857	308	39,587	149	6,674
2010	1,126	51,365	313	40,763	150	6,635
2011	1,100	50,738	304	39,707	131	6,059
2012	1,043	49,748	285	37,453	138	6,602
2013	903	45,928	258	35,322	150	7,251
2014	953	45,507	259	37,071	187	8,522

For additional information on training, career development, and fellowship awards, visit <http://grants.nih.gov/training/extramural.htm>.

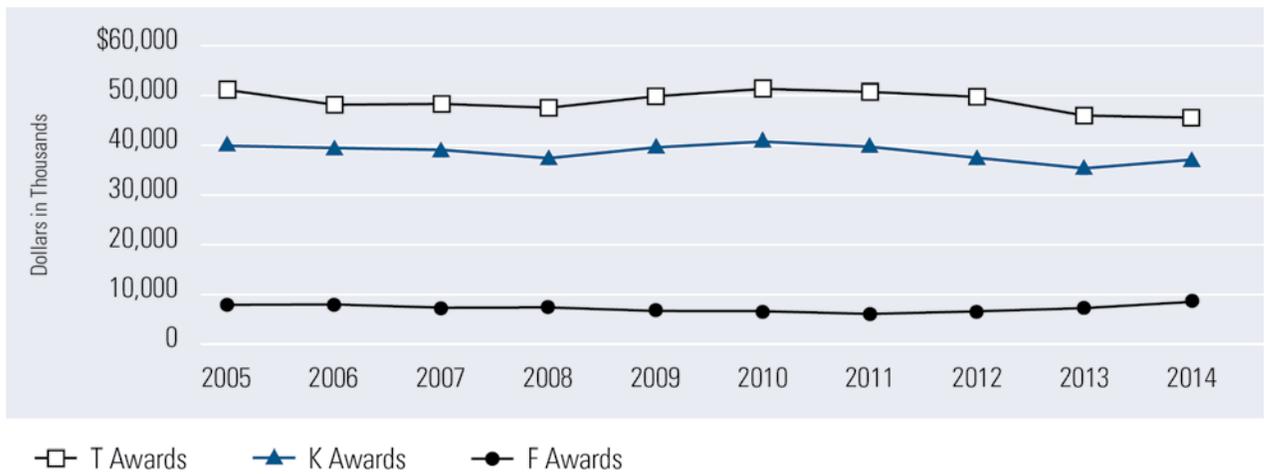


# NIAID Training and Career Development Awards

**NIAID Training and Career Development Awards by Mechanism: Number of Trainees FY 2005 – FY 2014**



**NIAID Training and Career Development Awards by Mechanism: Funding FY 2005 – FY 2014**



# NIAID Funding for Selected Pathogens, Diseases, and Conditions

## NIAID FY 2014 Funding

Dollars in Thousands

Pathogen, Disease, or Condition	
Allergic Rhinitis*	\$ 3,721
Allergy	66,194
Anaphylaxis	4,358
Anthrax*	59,793
Arthritis*	20,357
Asthma*	66,719
Autoimmune Disease*	184,456
Cholera	21,548
Dengue	62,154
Diabetes*	23,519
Diarrheal Diseases	148,071
Digestive Diseases*	305,185
Ebola	77,468
Emerging Infectious Diseases*	1,590,208
Food Allergy*	27,052
Fungal diseases	62,629
Hepatitis*	111,183
Hepatitis C*	53,011
HIV/AIDS*	1,563,878

Other Research	
Antimicrobial Resistance*	\$ 221,143
Biodefense*	1,614,294
Antibiotics/Antiviral	384,582
Basic Research	780,471
Diagnostics	70,924
Vaccines	378,317
Chemical Countermeasures Research**	46,729

Pathogen, Disease, or Condition	
Infectious Diseases, including HIV/AIDS*	\$ 3,181,262
Inflammatory Bowel Disease*	19,855
Influenza*	221,070
Lupus*	40,916
Lyme Disease*	21,070
Malaria*	142,673
Multiple Sclerosis*	27,651
Parasitic diseases	256,558
Pediatric AIDS*	31,756
Pediatric Research*	283,142
Pneumonia and Influenza*	284,323
Primary Immune Deficiency Diseases	30,409
Respiratory Diseases, Infectious	433,066
Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Herpes*	122,980
Staphylococcus aureus	64,115
Tropical medicine	529,550
Tuberculosis*	209,422
Vector-Borne Diseases*	386,822

Other Research	
Radiological/Nuclear Research**	\$ 45,323
Immune tolerance	146,386
Prevention*	1,649,630
Stem Cell Research*	48,756
Topical Microbicides*	90,959
Transplantation*	143,540
Vaccine related (AIDS)*	465,329

\* Represents topics and funding levels reported using NIH Research, Condition, and Disease Categorization (RCDC) process.

\*\* NIAID coordinates/manages these programs on behalf of NIH.

For more information on RCDC funding, visit [http://report.nih.gov/categorical\\_spending.aspx](http://report.nih.gov/categorical_spending.aspx).

## NIAID Extramural Research Funding by State

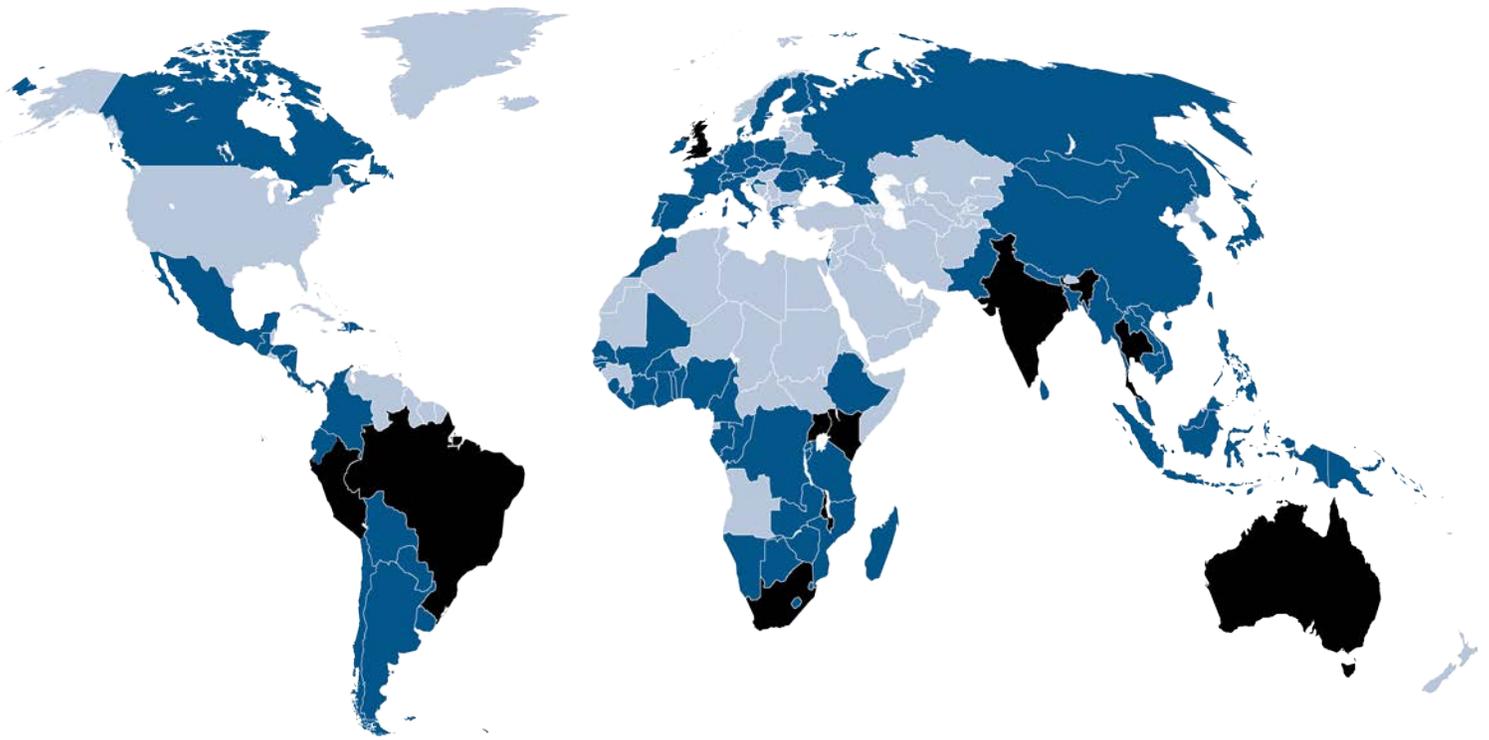
Approximately 84.5 percent of NIAID's total budget supported research at institutions in the United States, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

### NIAID Extramural Research Funding by State: FY 2014

Dollars in Thousands

State		State	
Alabama	\$ 56,388	Montana	\$ 9,508
Alaska	—	Nebraska	5,614
Arizona	12,939	Nevada	4,239
Arkansas	2,019	New Hampshire	12,135
California	503,070	New Jersey	43,412
Colorado	46,515	New Mexico	14,464
Connecticut	52,339	New York	269,770
Delaware	527	North Carolina	246,810
District of Columbia	91,493	North Dakota	786
Florida	55,111	Ohio	79,310
Georgia	103,563	Oklahoma	11,749
Hawaii	3,895	Oregon	35,849
Idaho	1,201	Pennsylvania	161,878
Illinois	80,215	Puerto Rico	1,758
Indiana	27,151	Rhode Island	7,461
Iowa	18,798	South Carolina	5,963
Kansas	20,222	South Dakota	1,160
Kentucky	12,108	Tennessee	59,921
Louisiana	28,427	Texas	134,236
Maine	399	Utah	14,358
Maryland	512,372	Vermont	2,717
Massachusetts	400,442	Virginia	77,396
Michigan	30,385	Washington	260,588
Minnesota	76,363	West Virginia	—
Mississippi	882	Wisconsin	56,232
Missouri	64,007	Wyoming	274
<b>TOTAL \$ 3,357,709</b>			

Global Health Research at NIAID



- Countries with NIAID-funded activities (101 countries)
- Top 10 foreign countries receiving NIAID research support

NIAID-Funded Research: Top 10 Foreign Countries
South Africa
Uganda
Australia
United Kingdom
Kenya
Malawi
Brazil
Thailand
India
Peru

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