

## **Required Supplementary Stewardship Information**

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**  
**Investment in Human Capital**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2006**  
**(In Millions)**

<b>Responsibility Segment Program</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>ACF</b>					
Administration on Developmental Disabilities	\$ 7	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 6
<b>NIH</b>					
Research Training and Career Development	1,747	1,699	1,696	1,405	1,248
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,754</b>	<b>\$1,707</b>	<b>\$1,705</b>	<b>\$1,415</b>	<b>\$1,254</b>

“Investments in Human Capital” are expenses incurred by Federal education and training programs for the public, which are intended to maintain or increase national productive capacity. Two operating divisions of the Department conduct education and training programs under this category: Administration for Children and Families, and the National Institutes of Health.

#### **Administration for Children and Families (ACF)**

ACF is able to estimate investment in human capital for the Administration for Developmental Disabilities (ADD) using existing data collection activities. Under ADD, 40 grants have been awarded for Projects of National Significance (PNS). PNS grants are awarded to public or private, non-profit institutions to enhance the independence, productivity, integration and inclusion into the community of people with developmental disabilities. Monies also support the development of national and state policy to serve this community. Grants awarded total \$7 million in FY 2006.

#### **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**

The NIH Research Training and Career Development Program address the need for trained personnel to conduct medical research. The primary goal of the support that NIH provides for graduate training and career development is to produce new, highly trained investigators who are likely to perform research that will benefit the Nation’s health. Our ability to maintain the momentum of recent scientific progress and our international leadership in medical research depends upon the continued development of new, highly trained investigators.

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Responsibility Segments	2006				2005 Total	2004 Total	2003 Total	2002 Total	Grand Total
	Basic	Applied	Develop-Mental	Total					
ACF	\$ -	\$39	\$ -	\$39	\$21	\$21	\$24	\$29	\$134
AHRQ	175	-	-	175	162	170	163	150	820
CDC	-	478	-	478	521	549	557	533	2,638
FDA *	33	-	4	37	31	28	31	29	156
HRSA	-	28	-	28	23	16	16	16	99
NIH	15,468	10,312	-	25,780	25,320	23,700	21,359	19,058	115,217
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$15,676</b>	<b>\$10,857</b>	<b>\$4</b>	<b>\$26,537</b>	<b>\$26,078</b>	<b>\$24,484</b>	<b>\$22,150</b>	<b>\$19,815</b>	<b>\$119,064</b>

\*FDA restated its FY 2003 amount by \$1 million as compared to their FY 2003 statements.

The many research and development programs in HHS include the following:

FDA has two programs that meet the requirements of research and development investments: Orphan Products Development (OPD) Program and FDA Research Grants Program. While FDA’s center components conduct scientific studies, FDA does not consider this type of research as “research and development” because it is used to support FDA’s regulatory policy and decision-making processes.

The OPD Program was established by the Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414, as amended) with the purpose of identifying orphan products and facilitating their development. An orphan product is a drug, biological product, medical device, or medical food that is intended to treat a rare disease or condition (i.e., one with a prevalence of fewer than 200,000 people in the United States.)

The FDA Research Grants Program is a grants program which is listed as No. 93-103 under the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, whose purpose is to assist public and non-public institutions and for-profit organizations to establish, expand, and improve research, demonstration, education, and information dissemination activities concerned with a wide variety of FDA areas.

Infectious Diseases, Occupational Safety and Health, Health Promotion, and Environmental Health and Injury Prevention were the primary areas where CDC’s research and development was invested.

The NIH Research Program includes all aspects of the medical research continuum, including basic and disease-oriented research, observational and population-based

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research, behavioral research, and clinical research, including research to understand both health and disease states, to move laboratory findings into medical applications, to assess new treatments or compare different treatment approaches; and health services research. The NIH regards the expeditious transfer of the results of its medical research for further development and commercialization of products of immediate benefit to improved health as an important mandate.

The ACF, HRSA and AHRQ oversee research and development programs that contribute to a better understanding of how to improve the economic and social well being of families and children so that they lead more healthy and productive lives.