The University of Michigan is a comprehensive institution that has a long history of excellence in health sciences. Founded in 1817 as the University of Michigan, the university has become a leader in health-related research and education over the years.

### Early Years (1817 to 1959)

- **1817**: The University of Michigan is founded.
- **1821**: U-M becomes the first U.S. university to own and operate its own hospital.
- **1876**: Teaching of sanitary science begins at U-M.
- **1912**: The School of Public Health opens.
- **1941**: U-M offers its first master's program, in public health.
- **1955**: The Institute for Social Research (ISR) is established.

### Formative Years (1960 to 1985)

- **1965**: Medicare and Medicaid are established.
- **1968**: The Tecumseh Community Health Study begins through the SPH.
- **1973**: The Monitoring Future study begins, an annual survey conducted through ISR.
- **1976**: The University of Michigan Center for Nursing Research is established.

### Present Day

- **1984**: U-M becomes the nation's primary prototype for voluntary health insurance.
- **1997**: The School of Public Health's Master of Public Health (M.P.H.) program becomes the first in the nation to be accredited by the National Board of Public Health Examiners.

### Future

The University of Michigan continues to be a leader in health-related research and education, with a focus on addressing the challenges of the 21st century.
The University of Michigan (UM) was founded in 1817 as a small college in what was then the Michigan Territory. The early years saw the establishment of various health sciences schools and colleges. The U-M Medical School opened in 1850, followed by the School of Dentistry in 1875. U-M Training School for Nurses was established in 1881, and the School of Public Health began in 1944. The Institute for Social Research (ISR) was launched in 1944 and became central to the School of Public Health's research efforts. The Formative Years (1960 to 1985) were marked by rapid expansion of social programs, including the establishment of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965. The period was also characterized by shifts in healthcare financing, which influenced the way healthcare was organized, delivered, and paid for.