



US government (USG) investment in global health R&D has delivered

**\$19.4 million**  
to Mississippi research institutions\*

**200+** new jobs  
for Mississippi†

Mississippi's top global health R&D institutions by USG funding\*

ORGANIZATION	FUNDING
University of Mississippi	<b>\$18.1 million</b>
University of Southern Mississippi	<b>\$724 thousand</b>
Jackson State University	<b>\$269 thousand</b>
Mississippi State University	<b>\$202 thousand</b>
Mississippi University for Women	<b>\$164 thousand</b>

Neglected diseases in Mississippi‡

HIV diagnoses	<b>4,334</b>
Tuberculosis cases	<b>799</b>
West Nile cases	<b>594</b>
Zika cases	<b>25</b>
Malaria cases	<b>18</b>

Mississippi industry in global health R&D

**EISohly Laboratories:** Oxford  
**Emergent Biosolutions:** Hattiesburg

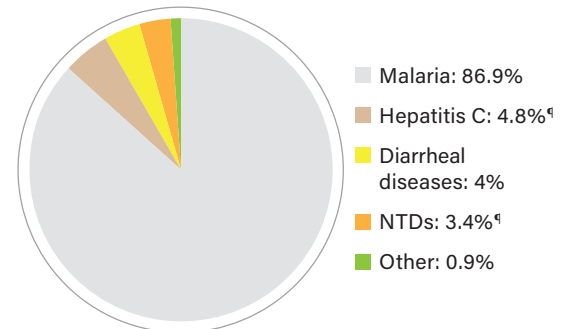
Global health R&D at work in the Magnolia State



PATH/Claire Suni

The University of Mississippi School of Pharmacy is working to make a common malaria drug safer. Primaquine is an inexpensive drug that is highly effective against malaria. However, people with a certain enzyme deficiency can have a life-threatening reaction to the drug. This deficiency is common in regions where malaria is found, so many public health programs are reluctant to use primaquine. If the researchers can alter the drug to stop the reaction, it could be used more widely. Malaria infects more than 200 million people each year, killing almost half a million, most of whom are young children.

Mississippi's top areas of global health R&D by USG funding\*



### GLOBAL HEALTH R&D IS A SMART INVESTMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES<sup>§</sup>

**89¢** of every dollar  
the USG invests in global health R&D stays within the United States, **supporting the domestic economy.**

USG investment in global health R&D between 2007 and 2015 **generated an estimated:**

**200K** new US jobs

**\$33 BILLION** in US economic growth.

\*Authors' analysis of USG investment data from the G-FINDER survey, including funding for R&D for neglected diseases from 2007-2015 and for Ebola and select viral hemorrhagic fevers from 2014-2015. Reflects USG funding received by entities in state including academic and research institutions, product development partnerships, other nonprofits, select corporations, and government research institutions, as well as self-funding or other federal agency transfers received by federal agencies located in state; but excludes pharmaceutical industry data which is aggregated and anonymized in the survey for confidentiality purposes. See [www.ghtcoalition.org](http://www.ghtcoalition.org) for full methodology.

†Based on previous analysis of the economic impact of National Institutes of Health R&D funding and author's analysis described above. See [www.ghtcoalition.org](http://www.ghtcoalition.org) for additional details.

‡Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: HIV diagnoses 2008-2016, Tuberculosis cases 2008-2016, West Nile virus disease cases 2008-2016, Zika virus disease cases 2015-2017, Malaria cases 2008-2014.

§Source: Policy Cures Research, Global Health Technologies Coalition. Return on innovation: Why global health R&D is a smart investment for the United States. 2017.

¶NTDs include Buruli ulcer, Dengue, Helminths, Kinetoplastids, Leprosy, Trachoma, and Leptospirosis. Hepatitis C includes genotypes 4, 5, and 6 only.