



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

**\$114.8 million**  
to New Jersey research institutions\*

**1,400+** new jobs  
for New Jersey†

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

ORGANIZATION	FUNDING
Rutgers University	\$105.2 million
Princeton University	\$9.3 million
Drew University	\$384 thousand

Global health R&D at work in the Garden State



Rutgers New Jersey Medical School has helped develop a new rapid test for tuberculosis (TB). The test, Xpert® MTB/RIF Ultra, is a second-generation version of a test that revolutionized TB diagnosis. Like its predecessor, Ultra is fast, accurate, easy to use, and needs no extra equipment—making it particularly suitable for low-resource settings. But Ultra is better able to detect TB in children, people with HIV, and certain drug-resistant cases. Results from Ultra allow patients to start on treatment quickly, increasing treatment success rates and reducing the spread of the world's top infectious killer.

2013, Michael Tran/Interactive Research and Development  
Courtesy of PhotoShare

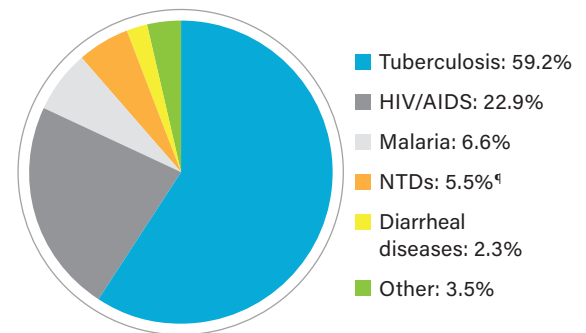
Neglected diseases in New Jersey†

HIV diagnoses	11,516
Tuberculosis cases	3,110
Malaria cases	625
Chikungunya cases	227
Dengue cases	223

New Jersey industry in global health R&D

**Bayer:** Parsippany, Whippany  
**Janssen:** Raritan, Somerset, Titusville  
**Merck & Co:** Kenilworth, Rahway  
**Novartis:** East Hanover, Princeton, Morris Plains  
**Sanofi:** Bridgewater

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



### GLOBAL HEALTH R&D IS A SMART INVESTMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES‡



**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, Malaria cases 2008–2014, Chikungunya virus disease cases 2014–2017, Dengue virus infection cases 2010–2016.

§ 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.

¶ NTD: neglected tropical disease. NTDs include Buruli ulcer, Dengue, Helminths, Kinetoplastids, Leprosy, Trachoma, and Leptospirosis.