Analysis of NIH K99/R00 Awards and the Career Progression of Awardees

Nicole C Woitowich[1‡], Sarah R Hengel[2‡], Tauras P Vilgalys[3], Joël Babdor[4], Daniel J Tyrrell[5]*

[1] Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, USA

[2] Department of Biology, Tufts University, Medford, MA, USA

[3] Section of Genetic Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

[4] Department of Systems Pharmacology and Translational Therapeutics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

[5] Division of Molecular and Cellular Pathology, Department of Pathology, Heersink School of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, USA

[‡] These authors contributed equally to this work

*Corresponding author

Daniel J Tyrrell

Email: danieltyrrell@uabmc.edu

PBMR2 #504

901 19th St. South

Birmingham, AL 35205, USA

Abstract

Many postdoctoral fellows and scholars who hope to secure tenure-track faculty positions in the United States apply to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for a Pathway to Independence Award. This award has two phases (K99 and R00) and provides funding for up to five years. Using NIH data for the period 2006-2022, we report that ~230 K99 awards were made every year, representing ~$25 million annually. About 40% of K99 awardees were women and ~89% of K99 awardees went on to receive an R00 award annually. Institutions with the most NIH funding produced the most recipients of K99 awards and recruited the most recipients of R00 awards. The time between a researcher starting an R00 award and receiving a major NIH award (such as an R01) ranged between 4.6 and 7.4 years, and was significantly longer for women, for those who remained at their home institution, and for those hired by an institution that was not one of the 25 institutions with the most NIH funding. Shockingly, there has yet to be a K99 awardee at a historically Black college or university. We go on to show how K99 awardees flow to faculty positions, and to identify various factors that influence the future success of individual researchers and, therefore, also influence the composition of biomedical faculty at universities in the US.

Introduction

Postdoctoral research fellows are a driving force of the academic biomedical research enterprise. They typically have doctorate (i.e., PhD) or medical degrees (i.e., MD or DVM) which means they have completed a significant amount of education, training, and publishing.[1-4] Postdoctoral fellows aspiring to continue in academic research typically seek tenure-track faculty appointments.[4] Despite recent trends of new doctoral degree holders seeking private sector positions[5], tenure-track academic faculty positions are highly coveted and competitive due to the increasing number of PhD graduates but stagnant number of tenure-track faculty positions.[3,6] Obtaining such positions requires consistent access to opportunities for success such as attending doctoral programs at perceived prestigious institutions, publishing manuscripts at the undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral levels, and receiving extramural grant funding throughout one's career.[7-10] University prestige has significant impacts on resources[11], paper acceptance rates[12], citations[13], and awards.[14] There is also significant bias against women, LGBTQIA+, and other systematically marginalized groups at all levels, which results in underrepresentation in STEM fields and fewer R01 awards compared to white/men counterparts.[15-18] To combat these biases, the NIH developed funding mechanisms, such as the K99 MOSAIC and K12 IRACDA awards, to promote scientists from diverse backgrounds into

tenure-track faculty positions. In addition, other non-federal grant mechanisms exist, such as the Gilliam Fellowships for Advanced Study from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute which began in 2004. The success of these programs at addressing bias or improving equity for systematically marginalized groups in the tenure-track ranks is currently unclear because the programs are either too new (MOSAIC) or data are not publicly available (HHMI Gilliam Fellowships).

Within the United States, one of the most lucrative award mechanisms to facilitate the transition from postdoctoral fellow to tenure-track faculty member in the biomedical sciences is the NIH Pathway to Independence Award (K99/R00).[19] Launching in 2006, this award provides salary support for postdoctoral fellows for two years during the K99 phase and $250,000/yr for 3 years during the R00 phase.[20,21] The candidate benefits directly through funding, visibility, and protected time.[1,21] Having a K99/R00 award also demonstrates to hiring institutions that the candidate has a track record of receiving extramural funding which is a requirement for future success in academic research careers.[22] Roughly 89% of K99 awardees received R00 funding on a rolling yearly basis, which indicates having obtained a faculty position although factors such as publications, presentations, interpersonal skills, choice of advisor, and others also contribute to securing faculty positions. Of those that secure faculty positions, many factors influence postdoctoral researchers in their decision of which position to choose including career-oriented factors like department, support, colleagues, and personal factors such as family and location. About 50% of R00 awardees subsequently attain R01 funding[23] which is a higher success rate than other NIH career development grants such as K01, K08, and K23[19,24], although having any K-award tends to increase future funding success.[25] The specific and cumulative factors that influence future NIH funding success for R00 awardees has not been examined.

Individuals from marginalized communities are typically at a disadvantage when applying for research grants such as R01s. For example, men typically experience 2-3% greater funding success rates; however, in 2019 women had an advantage in funding success rates for NIH research project grants (21% versus 20%).[26] Men also receive an average of $35,000-$45,000 more NIH funding per grant than women or other gender identities,[17,26,27] however, some report no difference.[28] Women have been reported to have a disadvantage in transitioning from K-awards to R-awards from the NIH.[29] Racial and ethnic minorities are also at a disadvantage in receiving R01 funding compared to white counterparts.[30,31] The institution itself also influences

R01 funding success. Here, we explore the conversion of K99 to R00 awards by year, gender identity, and institutions (other demographic data are not publicly available) to demonstrate the flow of K99/R00 awardees from postdoc to faculty positions. We also determine whether these influence future NIH funding success for K99/R00 awardees. These findings have the potential to influence how and where career development awards are made, how potential candidates are supported, and how grant reviewing practices may be changed to be more equitable and inclusive.

Methods

Data acquisition and analysis:

Raw K99/R00 data examined in this manuscript is publicly available from the NIH Reporter (https://reporter.nih.gov/). Filtered data and annotated data used to generate Figures 1-5 and Tables 1 & 2 are available in the Supplemental Tables. Names have been removed; however, the corresponding author will provide the identified data upon reasonable request. All data for K99 awardees, R00 awardees, and matched K99/R00 awardees is included in Supplemental Tables 1-3. The data used to generate Figure 6 and Supplemental Figures S1 and S2 were generated by Wapman et al. and are available on Zenodo at https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6941651.[15] K99 and R00 data were downloaded from NIH Reporter using the "Advanced Search" function to include only the year range (2007-2022) and only the grant of interest (i.e., K99 or R00). Duplicate values containing additional awards for the same contact PI (i.e., supplemental awards or multiple years of the same award) were removed. The latest available fiscal year for the K99 award was used and the earliest available fiscal year for the R00 was used. The K99 and R00 institution were aligned and confirmed that the contact PI name was identical before removing the contact PI name from the dataset. The institutions were analyzed using Microsoft Excel and Graphpad Prism (version 9.4.1). Data on doctoral degree university and subsequent faculty position are from Wapman et. al, 2022 and are available at https://larremorelab.github.io/us-faculty/.[15] We included the following fields from this dataset: Anatomy, Animal Sciences, Biochemistry, Biological Sciences, Biomedical Engineering, Biophysics, Biostatistics, Environmental Health Sciences, Exercise Science, Kinesiology, Rehab, Health, Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Human Development and Family Sciences, Immunology, Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Neuroscience, Nursing, Nutrition Sciences, Pathology, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Physiology, Psychology, Public Health, and Veterinary Medical Sciences. We examined the Historically Black Colleges and Universities from this dataset. The list of K99 institutions and R00

institutions were plotted as Sankey diagrams using the “gvisSankey()” function in the “googleVis” package in R (version 2022.07.1, Build 554). Interactive versions of the 3 sankey plots are available at https://dantyrr.github.io/html/. The K99 and R00 location maps were generated on ObservableHQ using a map layer and overlaying heatmap dot plot by latitude and longitude coordinates from the NIH Reporter dataset. Data on R01, DP2, and R35 awards were exported from NIH Reporter using the list of K99 to R00 transfers for each year from 2007 to 2023 and the time from each candidate’s first R00 budget start date to R01, DP2, and R35 budget start date was calculated.

Institutional classification:

Institutions were classified as either “highest NIH funding” or “lower NIH funding” based on 2022 NIH funding levels and included the 25 institutions with the most NIH funding. The institutions included in this list in order from most funding to least are: Johns Hopkins University, University of California, San Francisco, University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, Duke University, University of Pennsylvania, Stanford University, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Washington University, Columbia University Health Sciences, University of California, San Diego, University of California Los Angeles, Yale University, University of Washington, Univ of North Carolina Chapel Hill, Massachusetts General Hospital, Emory University, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, University of Minnesota, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center, Northwestern University at Chicago, Brigham and Women's Hospital, New York University School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, and University of Wisconsin-Madison. Leidos Biomedical Research, Inc. is also included in this list but does not have any K99 or R00 awardees.

Binary name-to-gender classification:

Name-based ascription tools for gender and for race/ethnicity are inherently biased and these biases occur unevenly across groups.[32] A name-to-gender assignment tool (GenderAPI, https://gender-api.com/) was used to assign a binary gender (man/woman) to K99/R00 awardees. GenderAPI was chosen based on its low rate of mis-classifications and non-classifications[33]. It assigns gender identity as either men, women, or unknown. Because the terms male and female typically refer to biological sex, the terms man/men or woman/women are utilized here. However, it is important to note that gender identity is a social construct that is non-binary and non-static. Individuals identifying as transgender, non-binary, or gender non-conforming, or whose gender identity has changed since the time of receiving the K99 or R00

award are at risk of being misgendered. We acknowledge this remains a major limitation of this type of name-to-gender methodology and we hope it changes in the future to be more inclusive.

Results

K99 to R00 conversions are increasing in time.

K99 awards provide funding for 2 years and awardees generally can accept faculty positions within the second year. From the total of 3475 extramural K99s awarded from 2006 through 2021 (Fig. 1A), 2703 extramural K99 awardees that converted to R00 awards by the end of 2022 (Fig. 1B). Thus, a total of 78% of K99 awardees converted to the R00 phase but on a rolling basis excluding the first 2 years and last 2 years of the program, ~89% of K99 awardees go on to receive the R00 award. From 2007-2022, there were a total 2847 R00 awards (Fig. 1A), and thus we conclude that the remaining 144 R00 awardees with no matching K99 data are likely intramural NIH K99 awardees. There is no public data on intramural K99 awards in NIH Reporter. This means that there are 772 scientists with K99 awards did not get R00s. 468 of these K99 awards were from 2020 or later and may still convert to the R00 phase; however, 304 were from 2019 or earlier, which suggests they have not and will not convert to the R00 phase. Where those scientists went and why they did not convert the K99 grant into an R00 is unknown. From 2008 through 2021, there were an average of 234 K99 awards/year, and from 2009 to 2022, an average of 198 K99 awardees converted to R00 awards/year (Fig. 1B). In the early years of the K99/R00 program, around 30% of R00 awardees had been hired at the same institution. From 2012 to 2016, the proportion of awardees that stayed at the same institution declined to about 20% where it has remained consistent (Fig. 1B). In the beginning of the K99/R00 program, nearly all the awardees that stayed at the same institution also stayed in the same department; however, from 2013 onward a greater number moved to new departments (Fig. 1C). This is in line with what Pickett reports that ~20% of K99 recipients received their first R01 award at the same institution where they had a K99 award.[23] In general, the majority of K99 awardees in recent years move to new institutions to activate the R00 phase and begin faculty positions.

Geographic localization of K99 awards are at an exclusive set of institutions whereas R00 awards are dispersed across all institutions.

K99 awards have been granted to individuals at 256 different institutions and R00 awardees represented 357 unique institutions. Strikingly, 54% of all K99 awardees were at 10% of all institutions, while 46% of all R00 awardees were at 10% of institutions. K99 and R00 awards

were both most frequent in parts of the country containing a high concentration of research universities (e.g. the Bay Area in California and Boston Area in Massachusetts) (Fig. 2). Three institutions had more than 75 K99 awardees through the end of 2022 (Stanford [237], University of California San Francisco [116], and Massachusetts General Hospital [93]), and 73 institutions had just one, with the median being four awards per institution. Remarkably, Stanford had more awards than the 134 institutions with the fewest number of awards (Figure 2). R00 awards were dispersed across more institutions than K99 awards, with the maximum number being 60: three institutions had more than 50 (Massachusetts General Hospital [60], University of Pittsburgh [58], and University of Michigan [54]), and 116 institutions had just one (Figure 2). K99 awards are more concentrated in east and west coast states than R00 awards (73% vs 55%). California (n=491), Massachusetts (n=348), and New York (n=121) had the largest proportion of K99 relative to R00 awards, and Texas (n=48), Ohio (n=46), Michigan (n=33), and Arizona (n=31) received the greatest number of R00 awardees relative to K99 awards. These data indicate that while more K99 awards are physically located on the east and west coast universities, the R00 awardees are distributed more evenly throughout the geographic location of the United States.

Institutions with the most NIH funding tend to hire K99/R00 awardees from other institutions with the most funding.

We next analyzed the flow of awardees from K99 institution to R00 institution (n=2703 individuals) (Fig. 3). We coded the 25 institutions that received the most NIH funding in the year 2022 as “1” and the rest as “2”; however, Leidos Biomedical Research, Inc. is included in the highest funded institutions but has no K99 or R00 awardees. The institutions that produce the highest number of K99 awardees also tend to hire the most R00-awardees and also tend to receive the most NIH funding (Fig. 3). Most K99 awardees attain faculty positions at private institutions (62%) compared to public institutions (38%). Private institutions with the highest NIH funding generally hire R00 faculty from other private institutions whether they are in the top NIH funding category (31.2%) or not (46.9%). The public institutions with the highest NIH funding and private institutions that do not have the highest NIH funding also tend to hire R00 faculty more from private institutions categorized as both top NIH funding (20.3% and 22.5%, respectively) and lower NIH funding (27.2% and 41.3% respectively). Notably, the public and private institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios and other private institutions have hired only 26% of K99 awardees from public institutions with smaller NIH portfolios. In contrast, these public institutions with smaller NIH funding portfolios have hired 74% of all K99 awardees from similar institutions (Table 1).

K99/R00 awardee self-hires are more common at institutions with the top NIH funding.

We also demonstrate the amount of self-hires of K99/R00 recipients from within institutions. A mean of 27% of K99 awardees remain at their home institution during the R00 phase; however, this differs based on institutional type and NIH funding portfolio size. At private institutions with large NIH funding portfolios, 36% of those stay at the same institution for the R00 phase. Fewer individuals stay at the same institution from public institutions with large NIH funding portfolios (30.9%), private smaller NIH funding portfolios (23.3%), and public smaller NIH funding portfolios (18.5%). 70% of the R00 awardees recruited by Massachusetts General Hospital were self-hires. Of the remaining 17 individuals, 8 were from other Harvard-associated institutions (Brigham and Women's Hospital, Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Broad Institute). There are other institutions that have higher relative proportions of K99 awardees remain for the R00 phase (i.e., University of Pittsburgh, Johns Hopkins University, and Brigham and Women's Hospital). In contrast, some institutions recruit more of their R00 awardees from external institutions (i.e., Northwestern University, University of Texas Southwestern, University of Utah, and Yale University).

More K99 awardees are men than women

We performed a name-to-gender classification using binary terms of man and women. This type of classification is inherently biased unevenly across demographics and groups (please see Methods).[32] Using this methodology, we found that men make up the majority of K99 (n=2028, 58%) and R00 (n=1655, 58%) awardees. The same percentages of men and women K99 awardees convert their K99 awards to R00 awards (Table 2). Since the beginning of the K99 award mechanism in 2006, men have received more K99 awards than women each year; however, the percentage of women receiving K99 awards has risen slightly in the most recent decade (Fig. 4).

K99 and R00 awards are concentrated within the highest funded institutions

The majority of K99 awardees were at private institutions with 28% from the top 25 highest funded institutions and 35% from other private institutions. The remaining 37% of K99 awardees were from public institutions (Fig. 5 and Table 4). In contrast, the majority of R00 awardees were at public institutions outside of the top 25 highest funded (38%). The second largest group of R00 awardees were at private institutions outside of the top 25 highest funded (29%) (Fig. 5 and Table 4). To further put this in context, we examined the composition of institutions

represented by both K99 awards and R00 awards. We found that 45% of K99 awards were made to the top 25 highest funded institutions which represents while 55% of K99 awards were made to 226 lower-funded institutions (Fig. 5). R00 awards were distributed slightly more evenly with only 32% of R00 awards going to the top 25 highest-funded institutions and 68% going to lower funded institutions which represents 327 institutions. This means that the top 25 highest funded institutions had an average of 65.5 K99 awards and 38.2 R00 awards per institution. In contrast, the lower-funded institutions had an average of 8.4 K99 awards and 5.8 R00 awards per institution. While a greater percentage of both K99 and R00 awards are made at lower-funded public and private institutions, the top 25 highest funded institutions clearly receive and retain a far greater share of both K99 and R00 awardees.

Being female, staying at the same K99 and R00 institution, and activating the R00 at a lower-funded institution are disadvantages to future funding success

We sought to determine which factors impacted whether K99/R00 awardees received major subsequent extramural funding in the form of an NIH R01, DP2, or R35 MIRA grant. We refer to these as “major awards” as they fund a similar total cost, timeframe, and hold similar weight for tenure and promotion considerations. Thus, we calculated a Cox proportional hazard model which includes whether the K99/R00 awardees stayed at the K99 institution for the R00 phase or left, were men or women, whether the K99 or R00 institutions were private or public, and whether the K99 and R00 institutions were one of the top 25 institutions for NIH funding in 2022 (Fig. 6). Individuals that stayed at the same institution for the K99 and R00 phase were at the greatest disadvantage for receiving future funding (HR: 0.7095, $P<0.0001$). The next strongest factor in receiving future R01 funding was whether the R00 institution was in the top 25 largest NIH funding portfolios ($P<0.0001$). The third factor was whether the candidate was a man or woman ($P=0.001$), consistent with previous findings that women are at a disadvantage in academic career placement.[34] The NIH funding portfolio of the K99 institution and whether the K99 institution was private or public did not impact success in receiving future R01 funding.

The similarity in effect sizes suggests a cumulative advantage, or disadvantage, model. K99/R00 awardees that were men and moved to a new institution with large NIH funding portfolios for the R00 phase of the award have the shortest median time to receiving a subsequent major NIH award (median 4.6 years from the R00 budget start date to major award budget start date) as well as greater overall percent chance of ever receiving a major award (84.6%; Fig. 6). Each cumulative disadvantage increased the median time to receive a major

NIH award by about 6 months and reduced the overall chance to receive subsequent major NIH award by 5-6%. The median time to receive subsequent major NIH awards for K99/R00 awardees that were women that stayed at an R00 institution with smaller NIH funding portfolios is 7.4 years and there is only a 60% chance to receive any major NIH award. This amounts to 2.8 years longer and 24.6% lower chance to receive any subsequent major funding compared with men who move to institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios for the R00 phase of the award. This length of time is critical for tenure-track faculty who typically have between 6-7 years to earn tenure which often hinges on receipt of a major research grant for research-intensive faculty.

Faculty at HBCUs mostly have doctoral degrees from HBCUs and public and private institutions outside of the top 25 NIH funding category

It is clear that diversity in all metrics is beneficial for scientific progress. We sought to examine the rates of funding for those at historically under-funded institutions. We examined HBCUs in NIH Reporter, we found that there were 8 active R01 awards at Morehouse School of Medicine, 9 at Howard, 5 at Meharry Medical College, and 5 at Jackson State University in April 2023. Strikingly, of all 2703 K99 awardees that transitioned to R00 awards, no K99 awardees were from HBCUs, and only 2 K99 awardees activated R00 awards at HBCUs. Thus, there are not enough data available to determine how the classification of HBCU impacts future R01 funding success; however, Wapman and colleagues have made an extensive dataset of all United States faculty from 2010 to 2020 and where they received their doctoral degrees publicly available.[15] Wapman et al., did not demonstrate doctoral degrees or faculty hiring practices at HBCUs. This prompted us to examine faculty flow at HBCUs. We examine where faculty with doctoral degrees from HBCUs ended up for their faculty career (Fig. 7A) and where faculty members at HBCUs received their doctoral degrees (Fig. 7B) specifically related to biological and biomedical faculty. We included only biology, biomedical, and health related fields (see Methods) which excluded fields such as computer science, business, language, etc., which resulted in a total of 65,120 faculty flows from doctoral degree programs.

Out of the 65,120 total faculty flows, there are data on 296 faculty members with doctoral degrees from HBCUs with a known doctoral degree granting institution. There were 529 faculty at HBCUs with a known doctoral degree granting institution. Those with doctorates from primarily-underrepresented minority-serving institutions are less likely to be in academic positions.[35] The HBCU granting the most doctoral degrees that went on to receive faculty

appointments in the United States were from Howard University with 116 individuals. The majority of these are working as faculty members at Howard (56). The HBCU with the next most doctoral degrees in faculty positions is Florida A&M with 44 and the bulk of these (32) are employed at Florida A&M. Most of the institutions with faculty that have doctoral degrees from HBCUs are other HBCUs and public and private institutions. Notably there are very few HBCU doctoral degree holders working at public or private institutions within the top 25 NIH funding category (Fig. 7A). When examining faculty flows to HBCU's it is apparent that the HBCU faculty ranks employ a large number of faculty with HBCU doctoral degrees (Fig. 7B). There are more faculty at Howard University with doctoral degrees from a range of different types of institutions which are primarily public and private and institutions outside of the top 25 NIH funding category; however, there are some (9 from University of Michigan, 1 from Vanderbilt, 4 from University of Wisconsin, and 3 from UNC). For the other HBCUs, the faculty ranks are dominated primarily by faculty with doctoral degrees from other HBCUs and public universities, primarily outside of the top 25 NIH funding category. These data highlight stark differences in hiring practices between HBCUs and institutions that hire significant numbers of R00 awardees. We quantified where faculty at a subset of institutions received their doctoral degrees with annotations for the top 15 institutions (Supplemental Fig. S1).

Self-hiring and regional hiring of faculty is ubiquitous

Some institutions tend to hire more faculty with doctoral degrees from the same institution (i.e., self-hires). A quarter of faculty at USC have USC doctoral degrees (Supplemental Fig. S1). In contrast, only ~10-12% of faculty at Duke and Yale have doctoral degrees from Duke and Yale (Supplemental Fig. S1). In contrast, at Princeton, there are relatively few faculty with Princeton doctoral degrees. Certain institutions (Harvard, Columbia, U Penn, Stanford, Johns Hopkins, University of Michigan, UC Berkeley, Duke, and UNC) are nearly ubiquitous in the top 15 doctoral degrees for faculty at many institutions. There is also regional bias where institutions in the same region or city are more heavily represented. For example, doctoral degree holders from Tufts and Boston University are common for Harvard Faculty. A significant number of faculty at University of Michigan have doctoral degrees from Wayne State University, which is in Detroit, Michigan. The faculty at southeastern institutions have greater representation from Vanderbilt, Emory, Duke, University of North Carolina, and Washington University in St. Louis compared with the rest of the country. Similarly, the University of California system institutions have greater representations from other UC system affiliates including UC Berkeley, UCSD, UCSF, UCLA, USC, and Caltech (Supplemental Fig. S1).

Institution faculty hiring is consistent with institution type.

We also examined the type of institutions that faculty received their doctoral degrees at (see Fig. 3). Massachusetts General Hospital, Yale, and Stanford are private institutions with large NIH funding portfolios along with public institutions like UCSF and U of Michigan. We compare these with historically Black colleges and universities and foreign institutions. The faculty at private institutions with large NIH funding portfolios tend to have degrees from other well-funded private institutions (Supplemental Fig. S2). The faculty at public institutions with large NIH funding portfolios (i.e., UCSF and University of Michigan) tend to have doctoral degrees from other public institutions with large NIH funding portfolios. Similarly, faculty at public institutions with smaller NIH funding portfolios have degrees from other public institutions with smaller NIH funding portfolios (Supplemental Fig. S2). The faculty at HBCU's tend to have doctoral degrees from public institutions with smaller NIH funding portfolios as well as other HBCUs (Supplemental Fig. S2). Faculty members with doctoral degrees from HBCUs are rare and do not exceed more than 2% of the total faculty except at other HBCUs and Middle Tennessee State University which has 3.9%. In general, the practice of self-hiring contributes to institutions having faculty with the same doctoral degree-type as the institution they are employed at.

Discussion

It has previously been shown that a minority of institutions populate the faculty ranks of the bulk of other institutions along prestige hierarchies across fields and disciplines.[7,15] These findings are in-line with the Matthew effect whereby success early on increases the chance of success in the future.[36,37] Our analyses focus on the K99/R00 career development award. We demonstrate there are significant disadvantages associated with mobility, gender identity, type of R00 institution, and whether faculty candidates move from the K99 institution or stay at the same institution. In the context of the Matthew effect, there are significant advantages for receiving the K99 award at a highly funded institution or for being classified as a man or having mobility in the choice of an R00 institution. Scientists are often the most mobile at the earliest stages of their careers whether by choice or necessity.[38] Academic mobility, especially in early stage investigators has been described as "coerced movement from job to job" and has also been termed "forced mobility".[39] International post-doctoral fellows may have a cultural reasons for moving to the united states based in perceived bias regarding the United States' scientific training.[40] Our analysis also demonstrates that K99 to R00 faculty flow generally follows similar hierarchies with some deviation for specific institutions. We find that a minority of private and

public institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios produce the majority of K99 awardees, and there are a handful of private and public institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios that recruit the most R00 awardees. Many K99 awardees from institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios move to public institutions and institutions with smaller NIH funding portfolios for the R00 phase of the award. These also happen to be less concentrated on the east and west coast. This supports the universal core-periphery structure of hiring that Wapman and colleagues conceptualized but suggests that prestige hierarchies in academic biomedical science align with NIH funding portfolio size.[15] Despite this, there are also K99/R00 awardees that move up the prestige hierarchy to public and private institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios and some individuals that stay within the same category for both K99 and R00 award phase. There are stark differences in future major NIH grant funding depending on several factors including NIH funding portfolio size of R00 institution, gender identity, and whether the awardee moved or stayed at the K99 institution.

Notably, whether the K99 institution was private or public or the size of the NIH funding portfolio did not impact future funding success except when considering whether the candidate eventually moved for the R00 phase of the award. One key component of activating the R00 award is to demonstrate independence from the candidate's postdoctoral advisor because the candidate will need to establish independence from the postdoctoral advisor to be competitive to receive future NIH funding. Moving to a new institution clearly establishes independence; however, there are many pressures to stay at the K99 institution including familiarity with the institution, location, and family. K99/R00 awardees that stay at the same institution have an increase in the median time to future major NIH funding (either R01, DP2, or R35 MIRA) and have a reduced overall chance to receive any major NIH award. This may be due to reduced start-up packages for internal candidates, which could leave them less well-suited to perform the necessary research to be competitive for R01 funding. Candidates that remain at the same institution may also have additional duties in service work that drain their time. They may have more work on committees given the knowledge, experience, familiarity, and institutional history. Alternatively, this may be an internal bias of candidates within the institution or of grant reviewers who do not view the candidate as truly independent from their postdoctoral advisor. There are also cultural biases that largely reward white and Asian male academics by perceiving them to be more productive and de-valuing work done by non-white and non-Asian men.[41,42] These data bring to light several factors that affect the scientific human experience. Moving institutions throughout one's academic career can cause significant hardship on anyone.

First generation scientists and those in systematically marginalized groups may lack support systems that those from non-marginalized groups have. Familial/friendships ties play important roles in the happiness, support, and productivity in the lives of scientists. Compounding the burden of first-generation scientists and systemically marginalized scientists with the burden of moving away from supports offered by family and friends may have a significant negative impact on those scientists. The second is that obtaining K99 funding and staying at the same institution comes with inherent biases within the system designed to support scientific talent. How these two factors are at odds with each other is of significant note to the wider scientific community. Ameliorating these disparities to increase equity should be of future focus.

Additional disadvantages to future funding success of K99/R00 awardees is whether the candidate is a man or a woman and whether the candidate is from an institution with a large NIH funding portfolio. Each of these factors can prolong the median time to future funding by about half a year and reduces the overall chance of securing future funding by ~5.5%. These cumulative disadvantages may contribute to lower likelihood of receiving promotion and tenure and may contribute to the gender disparities in faculty ranks and in leadership positions. The United States has a more even gender balance for tenure-track positions than some other countries including Japan and South Korea[43]; however, it is apparent that women are at a disadvantage compared with men despite this. There may also be additional disadvantages for K99/R00 awardees who identify as transgender, gender non-binary, or non-conforming, or for individuals from systematically marginalized groups, or those with disabilities. There have been recommendations to promote a sustainable biomedical research enterprise.[44] Future work is needed to examine how intersectional identities impact scientific success within the academic workforce.

We can speculate why K99 awards most often go to individuals at institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios; however, data on individual K99/R00 applications that were not funded are not publicly available. Our data show that 772 scientists with funded K99 awards did not get R00 awards and 302 of these were from 2019 or earlier. Those made from 2020 onward may still have the possibility to convert to the R00 phase, even after the 2-year K99 period with a 1-year no-cost extension. The factors that prevented the other 302 K99 awardees from 2019 and earlier unable to convert their K99-R00 grants is cause for concern within our greater academic community. Possible explanations include leaving the biomedical workforce, accepting tenure-track positions or other positions abroad, or by simply not successfully securing a tenable

tenure-track offer. Of the funded K99/R00 awardees, we can make the assumption that candidates at institutions with large biomedical research portfolios and built-in support to write competitive grant applications that may be lacking at institutions with smaller research enterprises. Institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios may facilitate greater access to making scientific discoveries. Movement of postdocs from these institutions to independent faculty positions at institutions with the smaller NIH funding portfolios, may increase the effectiveness of the faculty at those institutions. We must also consider that senior faculty themselves review and score K99/R00 award applications, and by doing so, determine which candidates ultimately receive these awards. A contrary perspective is that K99/R00 awardees at institutions perceived as more prestigious receive their awards in part because of the name and reputation of their institution. Thus, the interpretation of our data is that the system of reviewing and scoring grants has inherent bias towards less prestigious institutions which is currently being reviewed at the NIH. We can extend this speculation of bias to explain why men who receive R00-awards and move to institutions with the largest NIH funding portfolios are the most successful at securing subsequent major NIH awards in contrast to women, people who stay at the same institution for the R00 phase, and individuals at institutions with smaller NIH funding portfolios.

Of note, no K99 award has been made to a candidate at an HBCU, and only 2 awardees activated R00 awards at HBCUs. Most HBCUs specialize in undergraduate education; however, several perform biomedical research. Thus, we used a different dataset of faculty institutions and doctoral degree institutions to examine how faculty hiring practices differ between institution types, in particular, HBCUs. In agreement with others, we also found that self-hiring is common. [45] The self-hiring rate generally between 10-20% most institutions including HBCUs. One stark difference between HBCUs and all other US research institutions is that HBCUs appear to be the only institution type that hires faculty with doctoral degrees from other HBCUs. For example, of the 938 biomedical faculty members at Harvard, only 1 has a doctoral degree from an HBCU. Some institutions have lower rates of self-hiring. For example, Princeton faculty have degrees primarily from other Ivy league institutions but doctoral degrees from Princeton only represent the 14th most common for biomedical sciences. In agreement with the known and described systemic inequalities within the academic system we have highlighted in this article, self-hiring within HBCUs likely occurs to enable survival of these institutions. Although many HBCUs focus primarily on undergraduate education, several have large biomedical research enterprises, and it is shocking that no K99 awardees have ever been from HBCUs. We do not know how many

un-funded K99 applications may have originated from HBCUs. The K99 MOSAIC program, established in 2020 may increase equity; however, an effort to fund career development awards specifically at HBCUs may also increase equity in this area.

These analyses exclude those that received a K99 but were either unable to transition to an R00 award for various reasons including receiving a faculty position in the United States without needing the R00, receiving a faculty position outside of the United States, pursuing another line of work, or other unknown reasons. Furthermore, these analyses are limited to academic institutions in the United States and do not examine academic centers in other countries. When interpreting these data, it is important to consider that each data point corresponds to an individual with unique motivations for choice of postdoctoral research advisor, institution, and laboratory as well as autonomy in whether to pursue a faculty position and where that may be. Complex consideration of start-up package, institutional clout, and individual motivations factor into this decision. In addition, the choice to give K99/R00 awards and subsequent NIH awards lies mostly with grant reviewers who are generally mid- to senior-career faculty that may have different levels of conscious or unconscious bias for or against various factors that contribute to the overall score given. This dataset does not account for the motivation behind these complex decisions, and an understanding of these motivating factors would be enlightening.

It is important to note the limitations of this study. The present study is focuses on K99/R00 awardees and is limited to faculty flows within the United States. While similar practices may exist in other countries, there are likely significant differences also. Another limitation due to our focus on K99/R00 awardees, is that scientists without K99/R00 awards are excluded from our analyses. Further, the public data on K99/R00 awardees does not provide demographic details including self-identified gender, race, ethnicity, age, and degree type. The gender identity used here was assigned as a binary man or woman gender based on the first name of the candidate. If these demographic data were available, a critical analysis of bias and how these impact outcomes could be made. For our analysis of K99 awardees, we do not have information on the doctoral degree granting institution, and for our exploration of where faculty members at HBCUs received their doctoral degrees, we do not have information on their postdoctoral research experience. If we had these details, we could make a more complete examination of flow from doctoral degree institution to postdoctoral institution to faculty institution and then to determine outcomes based on each of these. Future research should aim to complete a more comprehensive assessment of faculty flows and outcomes.

Here we demonstrate the complex nature of faculty hiring within the NIH grant system that exists today in the biomedical sciences and related fields. The K99/R00 award mechanism undoubtedly increases awardees' chance of securing a faculty position. As one of the most coveted NIH grants for postdocs, we have examined the flow of K99 awardees to R00 institutions and how these flows impact future NIH award funding. Many factors besides those considered and quantified here contribute to where K99 awardees choose to begin their faculty careers, and the K99 award itself does not guarantee securing a faculty position. Despite this, we have identified factors that pose significant disadvantages to future funding success for K99/R00 awardees which likely influence funding success more broadly. Future work must examine the role of ethnic and racial bias in these domains. As the K99 MOSAIC program becomes more established, a comparison of this program and the K99 grant mechanism explored here may reveal whether the MOSAIC strategy is effective at promoting equity for under-represented minorities in the biomedical faculty ranks. By quantifying and understanding these factors, grant reviewers, faculty hiring committees, department chairs, and funding bodies may be able to more equitably award and administer grants and evaluate faculty candidates. Improvements to the faculty hiring process can be achieved centrally through the NIH creating a more equitable grant funding system or within the many diverse faculty searches.[46,47] There is only one NIH and many searches, so systemic change will likely lead to more impactful change; however, both options could be implemented simultaneously for the optimal benefit of the scientific community.

Acknowledgements: We thank Chris Pickett for his valuable input when preparing this publication. T.V. is supported by NIH F32-GM140568. D.J.T. is supported by NIH R00-AG068309. S.R.H is supported by NIH K99-ES033738.

Disclosures: D.J.T., T.V., S.R.H., J.B., and N.C.W have no competing interests. D.J.T. was a K99 recipient who transitioned to R00 in the 2021-2022 cycle and is included in this dataset.

References

1 Wright, C. B. & Vanderford, N. L. What faculty hiring committees want. *Nat Biotechnol* **35**, 885-887 (2017). https://doi.org:10.1038/nbt.3962

2 Igami, M., Nagaoka, S. & Walsh, J. P. Contribution of postdoctoral fellows to fast-moving and competitive scientific research. *The Journal of Technology Transfer* **40**, 723-741 (2015). https://doi.org:10.1007/s10961-014-9366-7

3 Ghaffarzadegan, N., Hawley, J., Larson, R. & Xue, Y. A Note on PhD Population Growth in Biomedical Sciences. *Syst Res Behav Sci* **23**, 402-405 (2015). https://doi.org:10.1002/sres.2324

4 Larson, L. R. *et al.* Getting Started on the Tenure Track: Challenges and Strategies for Success. *SCHOLE: A Journal of Leisure Studies and Recreation Education* **34**, 36-51 (2019). https://doi.org:10.1080/1937156X.2019.1589804

5 Heggeness, M. L., Gunsalus, K. T., Pacas, J. & McDowell, G. The new face of US science. *Nature* **541**, 21-23 (2017). https://doi.org:10.1038/541021a

6 Daniels, R. J. A generation at risk: young investigators and the future of the biomedical workforce. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **112**, 313-318 (2015). https://doi.org:10.1073/pnas.1418761112

7 Clauset, A., Arbesman, S. & Larremore, D. B. Systematic inequality and hierarchy in faculty hiring networks. *Sci Adv* **1**, e1400005 (2015). https://doi.org:10.1126/sciadv.1400005

8 Fernandes, J. D. *et al.* A survey-based analysis of the academic job market. *Elife* **9** (2020). https://doi.org:10.7554/eLife.54097

9 Brechelmacher, A., Park, E., Ates, G. & Campbell, D. F. J. in *Academic Work and Careers in Europe: Trends, Challenges, Perspectives* (eds Tatiana Fumasoli, Gaële Goastellec, & Barbara M. Kehm) 13-40 (Springer International Publishing, 2015).

10 van Dijk, D., Manor, O. & Carey, L. B. Publication metrics and success on the academic job market. *Curr Biol* **24**, R516-517 (2014). https://doi.org:10.1016/j.cub.2014.04.039

11 Way, S. F., Morgan, A. C., Larremore, D. B. & Clauset, A. Productivity, prominence, and the effects of academic environment. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **116**, 10729-10733 (2019). https://doi.org:10.1073/pnas.1817431116

12 Okike, K., Hug, K. T., Kocher, M. S. & Leopold, S. S. Single-blind vs Double-blind Peer Review in the Setting of Author Prestige. *JAMA* **316**, 1315-1316 (2016). https://doi.org:10.1001/jama.2016.11014

13 Crane, D. Scientists at major and minor universities: a study of productivity and recognition. *Am Sociol Rev* **30**, 699-714 (1965).

14 Schlagberger, E. M., Bornmann, L. & Bauer, J. At what institutions did Nobel laureates do their prize-winning work? An analysis of biographical information on Nobel laureates from 1994 to 2014. *Scientometrics* **109**, 723-767 (2016). https://doi.org:10.1007/s11192-016-2059-2

15 Wapman, K. H., Zhang, S., Clauset, A. & Larremore, D. B. Quantifying hierarchy and dynamics in US faculty hiring and retention. *Nature* **610**, 120-127 (2022). https://doi.org:10.1038/s41586-022-05222-x

16 Safdar, B. *et al.* Gender Disparity in Grants and Awards at the National Institute of Health. *Cureus* **13**, e14644 (2021). https://doi.org:10.7759/cureus.14644

17 Oliveira, D. F. M., Ma, Y., Woodruff, T. K. & Uzzi, B. Comparison of National Institutes of Health Grant Amounts to First-Time Male and Female Principal Investigators. *JAMA* **321**, 898-900 (2019). https://doi.org:10.1001/jama.2018.21944

18 Check Hayden, E. Racial bias continues to haunt NIH grants. *Nature* **527**, 286-287 (2015). https://doi.org:10.1038/527286a
19 Carlson, D. E., Wang, W. C. & Scott, J. D. Initial Outcomes for the NHLBI K99/R00 Pathway to Independence Program in Relation to Long-Standing Career Development Programs: Implications for Trainees, Mentors, and Institutions. *Circ Res* **119**, 904-908 (2016). https://doi.org:10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.116.309238
20 Report, N. *Success Rates*, <https://report.nih.gov/funding/nih-budget-and-spending-data-past-fiscal-years/success-rates> (
21 Funding, G. a. *A History of New and Early Stage Investigator Policies and Data*, <https://grants.nih.gov/policy/early-investigators/history.htm> (
22 Hsu, N. S., Rezai-Zadeh, K. P., Tennekoon, M. S. & Korn, S. J. Myths and facts about getting an academic faculty position in neuroscience. *Sci Adv* **7** (2021). https://doi.org:10.1126/sciadv.abj2604
23 Pickett, C. L. The increasing importance of fellowships and career development awards in the careers of early-stage biomedical academic researchers. *PLoS One* **14**, e0223876 (2019). https://doi.org:10.1371/journal.pone.0223876
24 Conte, M. L. & Omary, M. B. NIH Career Development Awards: conversion to research grants and regional distribution. *J Clin Invest* **128**, 5187-5190 (2018). https://doi.org:10.1172/JCI123875
25 Nikaj, S. & Lund, P. K. The Impact of Individual Mentored Career Development (K) Awards on the Research Trajectories of Early-Career Scientists. *Acad Med* **94**, 708-714 (2019). https://doi.org:10.1097/ACM.0000000000002543
26 Chaudhary, A. M. D. *et al.* Gender Differences in Research Project Grants and R01 Grants at the National Institutes of Health. *Cureus* **13**, e14930 (2021). https://doi.org:10.7759/cureus.14930
27 Mayes, L. M., Wong, C. A., Zimmer, S., Fernandez-Bustamante, A. & Bartels, K. Gender differences in career development awards in United States' anesthesiology and surgery departments, 2006-2016. *BMC Anesthesiol* **18**, 95 (2018). https://doi.org:10.1186/s12871-018-0561-1
28 Pohlhaus, J. R., Jiang, H., Wagner, R. M., Schaffer, W. T. & Pinn, V. W. Sex differences in application, success, and funding rates for NIH extramural programs. *Acad Med* **86**, 759-767 (2011). https://doi.org:10.1097/ACM.0b013e31821836ff
29 Nguyen, M. *et al.* Transition From Mentored to Independent NIH Funding by Gender and Department. *JAMA* **329**, 2189-2190 (2023). https://doi.org:10.1001/jama.2023.7693
30 Ginther, D. K. Reflections on race, ethnicity, and NIH research awards. *Mol Biol Cell* **33**, ae1 (2022). https://doi.org:10.1091/mbc.E21-08-0403
31 Ginther, D. K. *et al.* Race, ethnicity, and NIH research awards. *Science* **333**, 1015-1019 (2011). https://doi.org:10.1126/science.1196783
32 Lockhart, J. W., King, M. M. & Munsch, C. Name-based demographic inference and the unequal distribution of misrecognition. *Nat Hum Behav* **7**, 1084-1095 (2023). https://doi.org:10.1038/s41562-023-01587-9
33 Santamaria, L. & Mihaljevic, H. Comparison and benchmark of name-to-gender inference services. *PeerJ Comput Sci* **4**, e156 (2018). https://doi.org:10.7717/peerj-cs.156

34 Pinheiro, D. L., Melkers, J. & Newton, S. Take me where I want to go: Institutional prestige, advisor sponsorship, and academic career placement preferences. *PLoS One* **12**, e0176977 (2017). https://doi.org:10.1371/journal.pone.0176977

35 Martinez, L. R., Boucaud, D. W., Casadevall, A. & August, A. Factors Contributing to the Success of NIH-Designated Underrepresented Minorities in Academic and Nonacademic Research Positions. *CBE Life Sci Educ* **17**, ar32 (2018). https://doi.org:10.1187/cbe.16-09-0287

36 Merton, R. K. The Matthew effect in science. The reward and communication systems of science are considered. *Science* **159**, 56-63 (1968).

37 Bol, T., de Vaan, M. & van de Rijt, A. The Matthew effect in science funding. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **115**, 4887-4890 (2018). https://doi.org:10.1073/pnas.1719557115

38 Vaccario, G., Verginer, L. & Schweitzer, F. Reproducing scientists' mobility: a data-driven model. *Sci Rep* **11**, 10733 (2021). https://doi.org:10.1038/s41598-021-90281-9

39 Ackers, L. Internationalisation, Mobility and Metrics: A New Form of Indirect Discrimination? *Minerva* **46**, 411 (2008). https://doi.org:10.1007/s11024-008-9110-2

40 Cantwell, B. Transnational Mobility and International Academic Employment: Gatekeeping in an Academic Competition Arena. *Minerva* **49**, 425-445 (2011). https://doi.org:10.1007/s11024-011-9181-3

41 Blair-Loy, M. On authorship and gender equity. *Science* **380**, 352 (2023). https://doi.org:10.1126/science.adh2719

42 Blair-Loy, M., Reynders, S. & Cech, E. A. Productivity metrics and hiring rubrics are warped by cultural schemas of merit. *Trends Microbiol* **31**, 556-558 (2023). https://doi.org:10.1016/j.tim.2023.03.004

43 Xu, H., Gilliam, R. S. T., Peddada, S. D., Buchold, G. M. & Collins, T. R. L. Visualizing detailed postdoctoral employment trends using a new career outcome taxonomy. *Nat Biotechnol* **36**, 197-202 (2018). https://doi.org:10.1038/nbt.4059

44 Pickett, C. L., Corb, B. W., Matthews, C. R., Sundquist, W. I. & Berg, J. M. Toward a sustainable biomedical research enterprise: Finding consensus and implementing recommendations. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **112**, 10832-10836 (2015). https://doi.org:10.1073/pnas.1509901112

45 Altbach, P. G., Yudkevich, M. & Rumbley, L. E. Academic inbreeding: local challenge, global problem. *Asia Pacific Education Review* **16**, 317-330 (2015). https://doi.org:10.1007/s12564-015-9391-8

46 Bhalla, N. Strategies to improve equity in faculty hiring. *Mol Biol Cell* **30**, 2744-2749 (2019). https://doi.org:10.1091/mbc.E19-08-0476

47 Schmidt, R., Curry, S. & Hatch, A. Creating SPACE to evolve academic assessment. *Elife* **10** (2021). https://doi.org:10.7554/eLife.70929

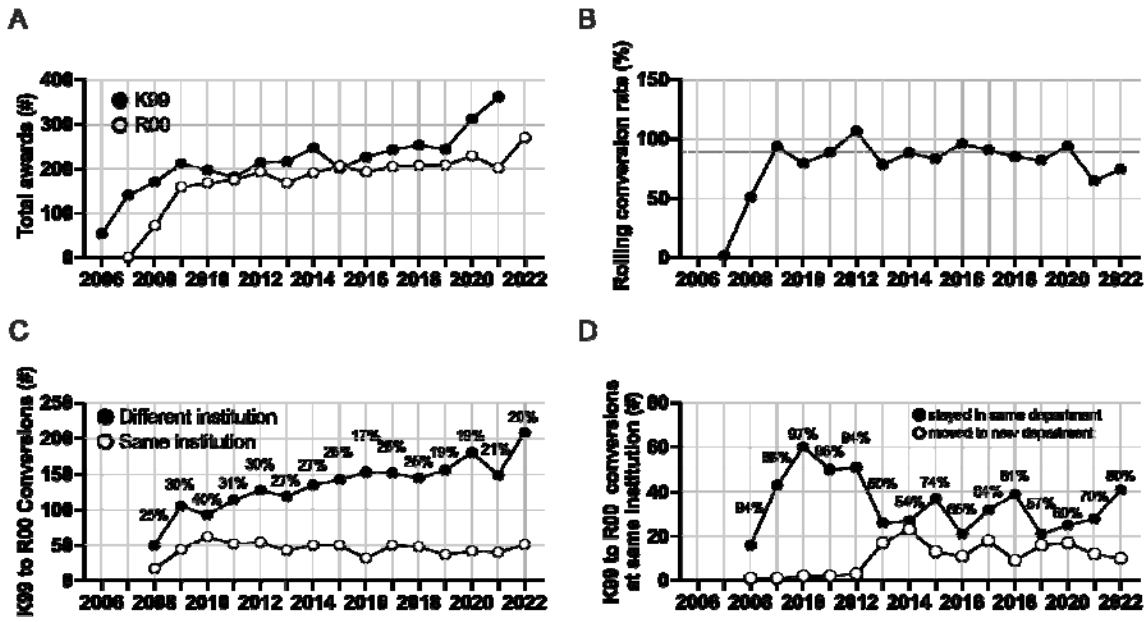


Figure 1: Rate of K99 and R00 awards and conversion by year. A) Total extramural K99 awards and R00 awards made by year. B) Annual rolling conversion rate of R00 award activation compared to the number of K99 awards activated in the prior year. Average rolling retention rate (89%) from 2008-2020 shown in dashed line. C) Total number of extramural K99 to R00 conversions per year at the same institution or different institution. For each year, numbers represent the percentage of K99 awardees that stayed at the same institution for the R00 activation. D) Within the K99 to R00 conversions at the same institution, the number of K99 to R00 conversions either in the same department or different department, by year. For each year, numbers represent the percentage of K99 awardees that stayed in the same department.

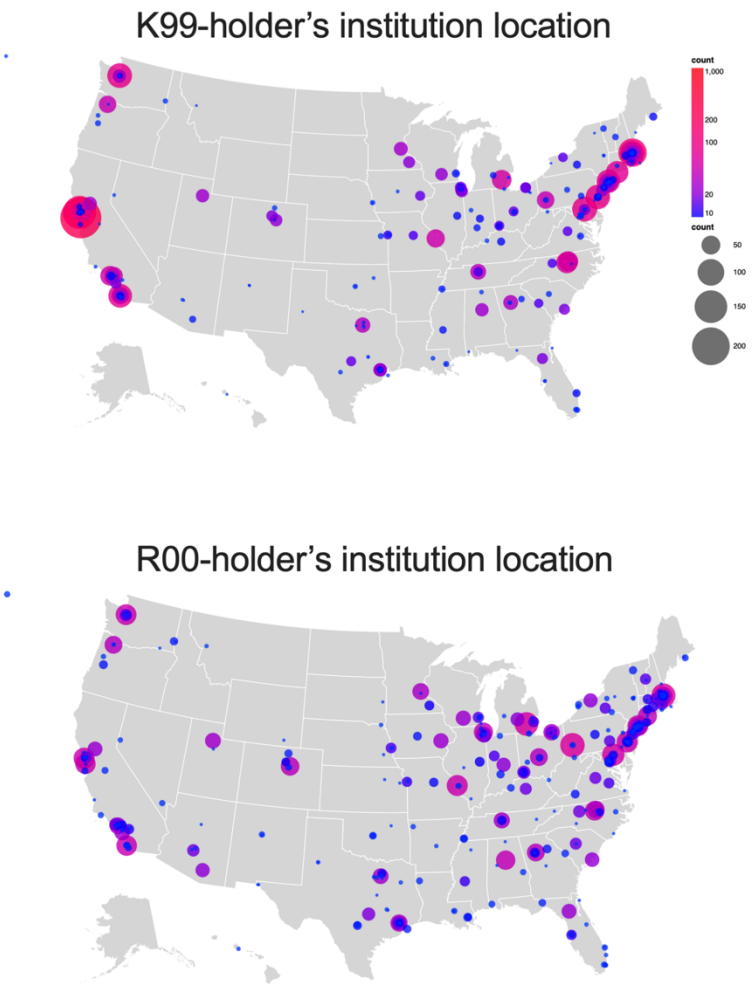


Figure 2: Cartographic representation of the number of K99 and R00 awards by institutional location and state from 2007-2008 through 2021-2022. Note no individual award or grant is counted more than 1 time.

Figure 3: Sankey diagram of all successful K99 to R00 award transfers from 2007-2022 with the K99 institution on the left and R00 institution on the right. An interactive version of this figure can be found at: https://dantyrr.github.io/K99-R00-analysis/K99_R00_sankey.html

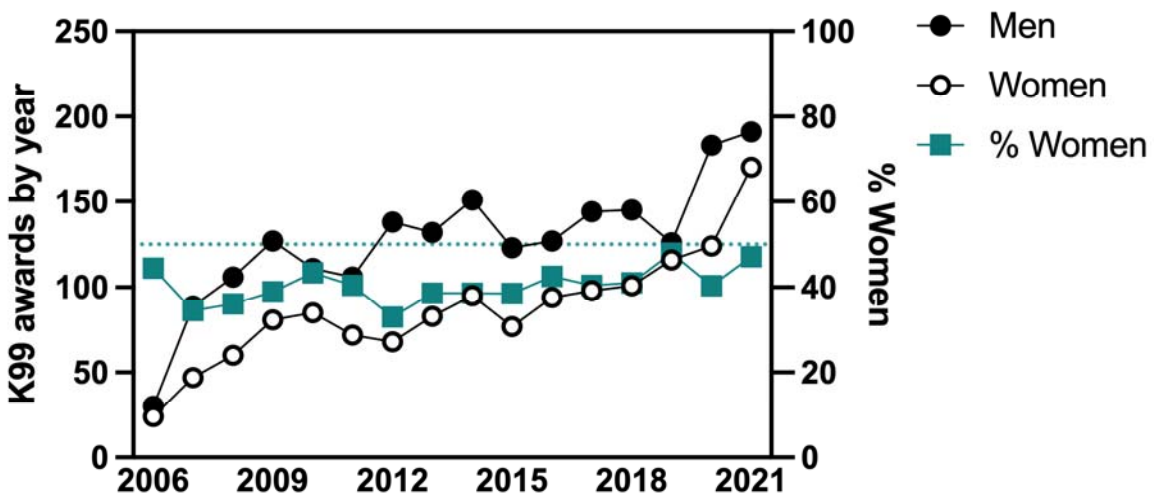


Figure 4: Number of K99 awards per year to either men or women (left Y axis) and the percentage of K99 awardees that are women (right Y axis).

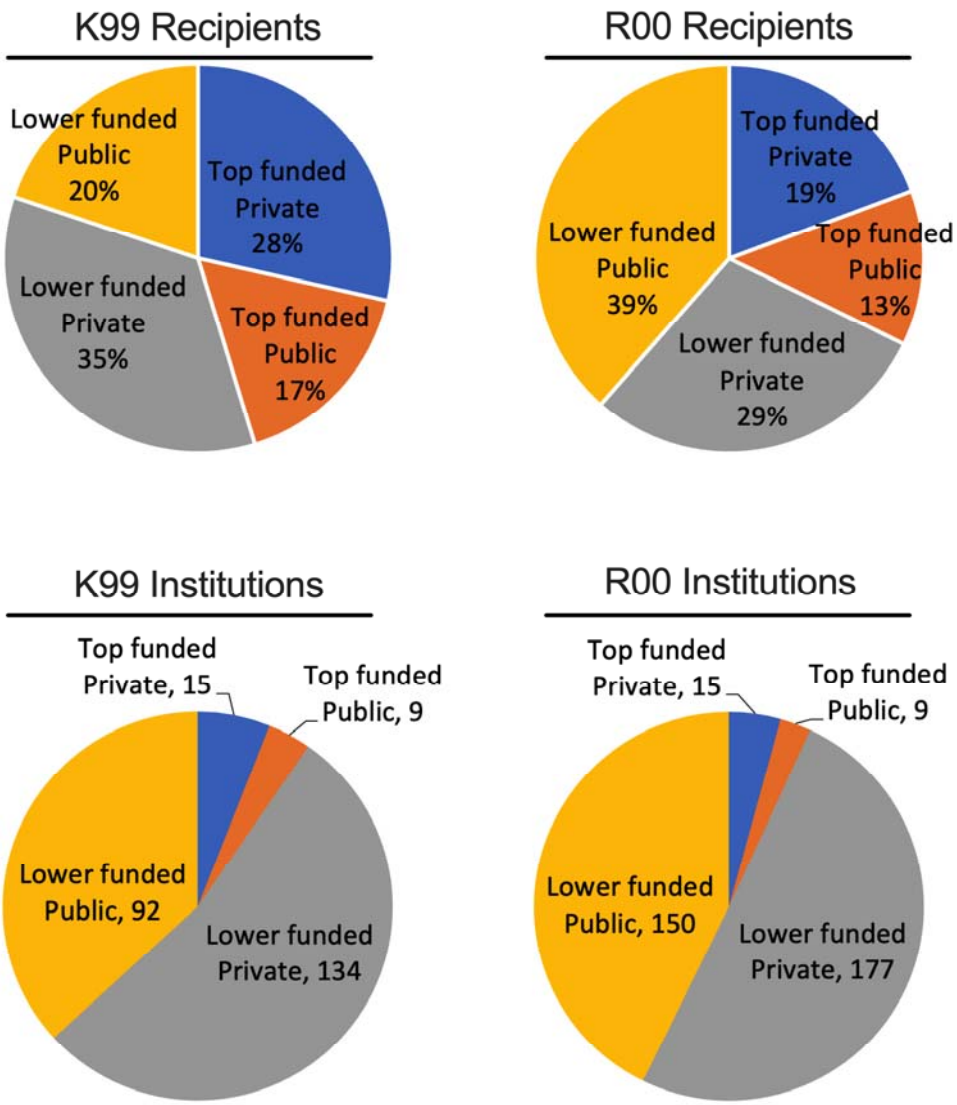
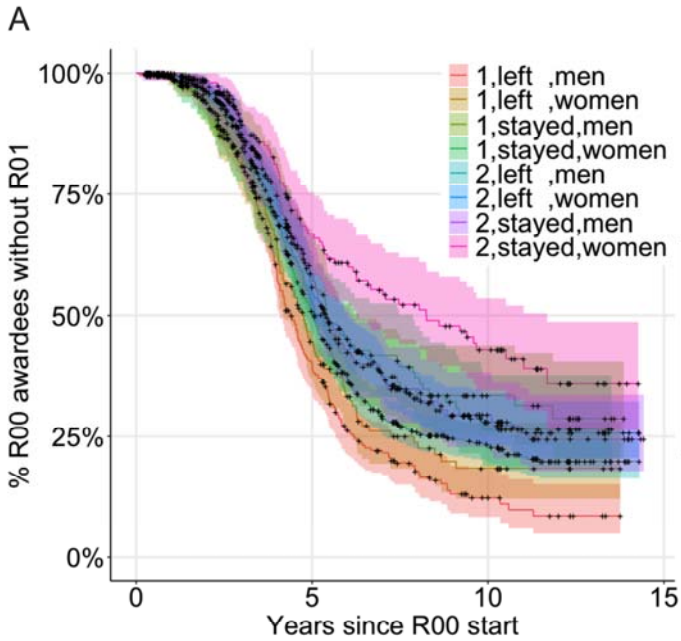


Figure 5: The percentage of K99 and R00 recipients by the institution type and the number of each institution type that has received K99 and R00 awards from 2006-2022.



B

Variable	HR	95% CI	P-value
Moved/Stayed	0.7095	0.625 - 0.806	***
Man/Woman	0.8377	0.750 - 0.936	**
K99 Priv./Pub.	1.0038	0.889 - 1.133	NS
R00 Priv./Pub.	0.8537	0.760 - 0.959	**
K99$ high/low	0.9461	0.847 - 1.056	NS
R00$ high/low	0.7835	0.697 - 0.881	***

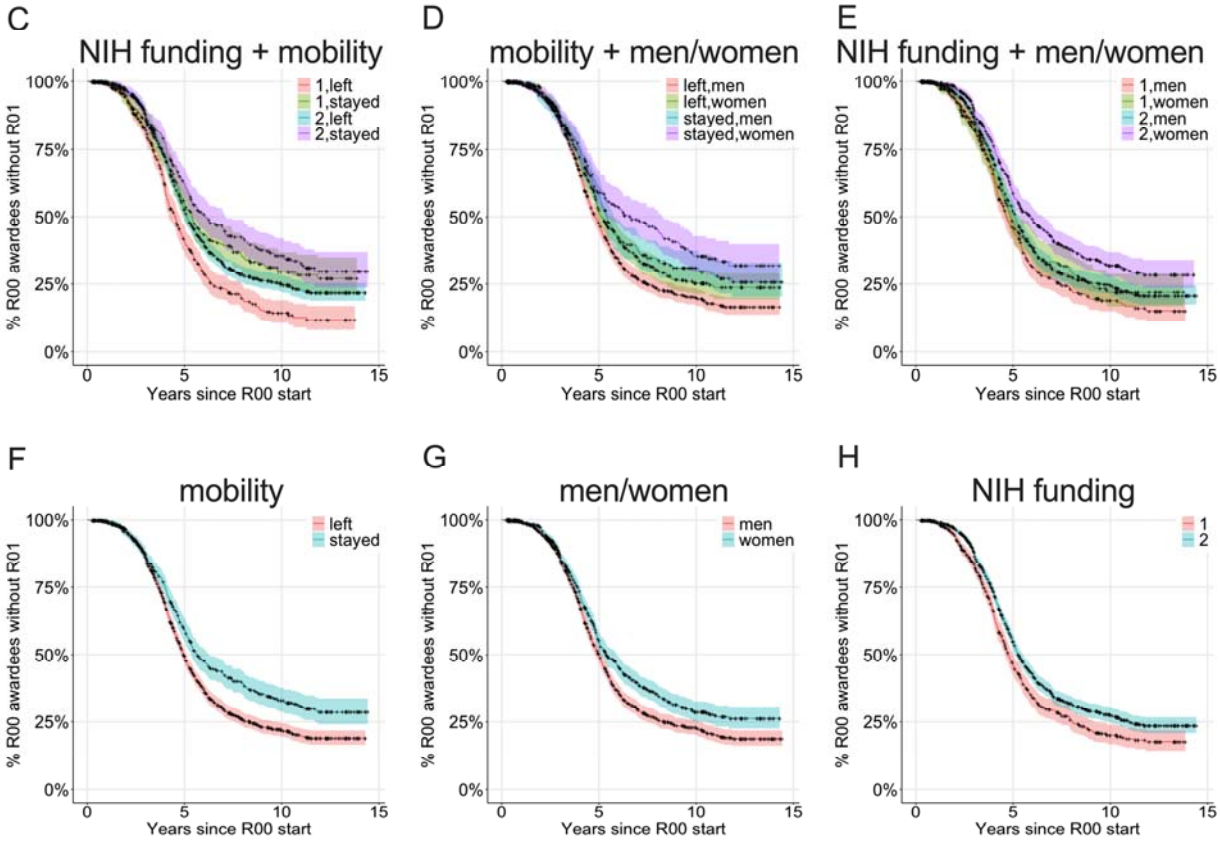
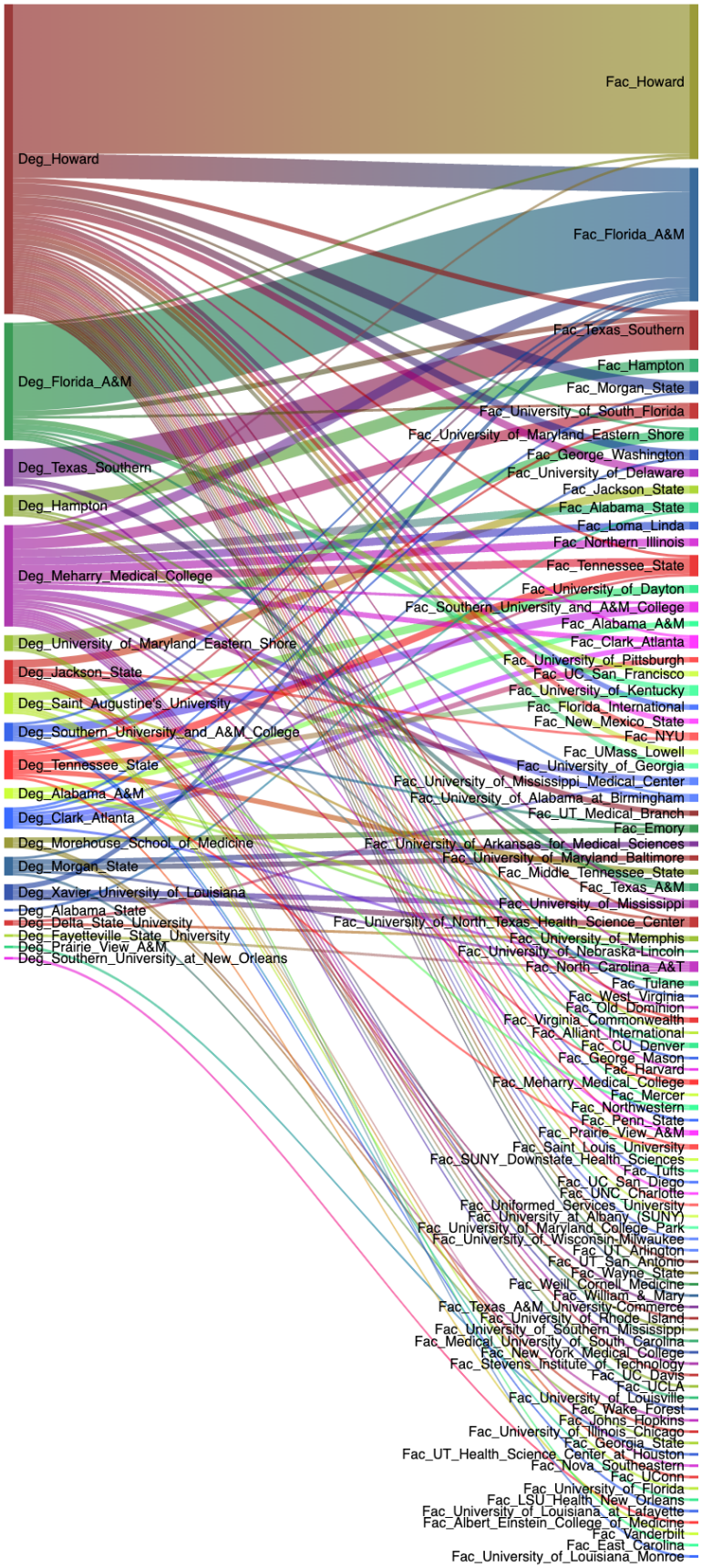


Figure 6: Cox proportional hazard model examining K99/R00 awardees success at receiving subsequent major extramural NIH awards by mobility, classified as women or men, and R00 institutional NIH funding level. Mobility is classified whether the K99 awardee moved to a new

institution for the R00 award activation or stayed at the same institution. Classification of women or men was determined by name (see Methods for description and limitations). R00 institution funding level is classified as: 1 = 25 highest NIH funded institutions in 2022 and 2: all other institutions. A) Survival curve demonstrating all 8 possible classifications. B) Cox proportional hazard model hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval, and P-value. Survival plots showing the individual components of the full model including C) NIH funding + mobility, D) mobility + women/men, E) NIH funding + women/men, F) mobility, G) women/men, and H) NIH funding.

A


Deg_Howard
Deg_Florida_A&M
Deg_Texas_Southern
Deg_Hampton
Deg_Meharry_Medical_College
Deg_University_of_Maryland_Eastern_Shore
Deg_Jackson_State
Deg_Saint_Augustine's_University
Deg_Southern_University_and_A&M_College
Deg_Tennessee_State
Deg_Alabama_A&M
Deg_Clark_Atlanta
Deg_Morehouse_School_of_Medicine
Deg_Morgan_State
Deg_Xavier_University_of_Louisiana
Deg_Alabama_State
Deg_Delta_State_University
Deg_Fayetteville_State_University
Deg_Prairie_View_A&M
Deg_Southern_University_at_New_Orleans
Fac_Howard
Fac_Florida_A&M
Fac_Texas_Southern
Fac_Hampton
Fac_Morgan_State
Fac_University_of_South_Florida
Fac_University_of_Maryland_Eastern_Shore
Fac_George_Washington
Fac_University_of_Delaware
Fac_Jackson_State
Fac_Alabama_State
Fac_Loma_Linda
Fac_Northern_Illinois
Fac_Tennessee_State
Fac_University_of_Dayton
Fac_Southern_University_and_A&M_College
Fac_Alabama_A&M
Fac_Clark_Atlanta
Fac_University_of_Pittsburgh
Fac_UC_San_Francisco
Fac_University_of_Kentucky
Fac_Florida_International
Fac_New_Mexico_State
Fac_NYU
Fac_UMass_Lowell
Fac_University_of_Georgia
Fac_University_of_Mississippi_Medical_Center
Fac_University_of_Alabama_at_Birmingham
Fac_UT_Medical_Branch
Fac_Emory
Fac_University_of_Arkansas_for_Medical_Sciences
Fac_University_of_Maryland_Baltimore
Fac_Middle_Tennessee_State
Fac_Texas_A&M
Fac_University_of_Mississippi
Fac_University_of_North_Texas_Health_Science_Center
Fac_University_of_Memphis
Fac_University_of_Nebraska-Lincoln
Fac_North_Carolina_A&T
Fac_Tulane
Fac_West_Virginia
Fac_Old_Dominion
Fac_Virginia_Commonwealth
Fac_Alliant_International
Fac_CU_Denver
Fac_George_Mason
Fac_Harvard
Fac_Meharry_Medical_College
Fac_Mercer
Fac_Northwestern
Fac_Penn_State
Fac_Prairie_View_A&M
Fac_Saint_Louis_University
Fac_SUNY_Downstate_Health_Sciences
Fac_Tufts
Fac_UC_San_Diego
Fac_UNC_Charlotte
Fac_Uniformed_Services_University
Fac_University_at_Albany_(SUNY)
Fac_University_of_Maryland_College_Park
Fac_University_of_Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Fac_UT_Arlington
Fac_UT_San_Antonio
Fac_Wayne_State
Fac_Weill_Cornell_Medicine
Fac_William_&_Mary
Fac_Texas_A&M_University-Commerce
Fac_University_of_Rhode_Island
Fac_University_of_Southern_Mississippi
Fac_Medical_University_of_South_Carolina
Fac_New_York_Medical_College
Fac_Stevens_Institute_of_Technology
Fac_UC_Davis
Fac_UCLA
Fac_University_of_Louisville
Fac_Wake_Forest
Fac_Johns_Hopkins
Fac_University_of_Illinois_Chicago
Fac_Georgia_State
Fac_UT_Health_Science_Center_at_Houston
Fac_Nova_Southeastern
Fac_UConn
Fac_University_of_Florida
Fac_LSU_Health_New_Orleans
Fac_University_of_Louisiana_at_Lafayette
Fac_Albert_Einstein_College_of_Medicine
Fac_Vanderbilt
Fac_East_Carolina
Fac_University_of_Louisiana_Monroe

B

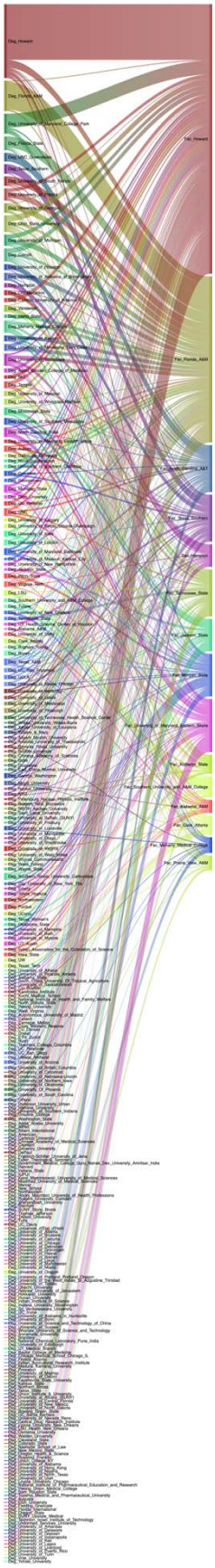


Figure 7: A) Sankey diagram of faculty members that received doctoral degrees from HBCUs (on left) and the faculty institution they moved to (on right). B) Sankey diagram of faculty members at HBCUs (on right) and where they received their doctoral degrees (on left). Interactive versions of these figures can be found at: https://dantyrr.github.io/K99-R00-analysis/HBCU_deg.html for Figure 7A and https://dantyrr.github.io/K99-R00-analysis/HBCU_faculty.html for Figure 7B.

Table 1:

	Top NIH funding, private R00 n(%)	**Top NIH funding, public R00 n(%)**	**not Top NIH funding, private R00 n(%)**	**not Top NIH funding, public R00 n(%)**
Top NIH funding, private K99	295 (56.0%) 105 (31.2%)*	71 (20.3%)	179 (22.5%)	196 (19.0%)
Top NIH funding, public K99	47 (8.9%)	152 (43.5%) 44 (18.3%)*	94 (11.8%)	174 (16.9%)
not Top NIH funding, private K99	157 (29.8%)	95 (27.2%)	437 (55.0%) 252 (41.3%)*	251 (24.3%)
not Top NIH funding, public K99	28 (5.3%)	31 (8.9%)	85 (10.7%)	411 (39.8%) 220 (26.2%)*
Column total	527 (100%)	349 (100%)	795 (100%)	1032 (100%)

Table 1: Number and frequency of R00 faculty hires from specific types of K99 institutions from 2006-2022. Note, each column sums to 100%. *=excluding self-hires to the same institution.

Table 2:

	N	%
K99 Recipients	3474	*100*
Men	2028	*58*
Women	1395	*40*
Unknown	51	*1*
R00 Recipients	2843	*100*
Men	1655	*58*
Women	1142	*40*
Unknown	46	*1*
Successful K99-R00 Transition	2703	*100*
Men	1575	*58*
Women	1090	*40*
Unknown	38	*1*

Table 2: Number and frequency of men and women receiving K99 and R00 awards and whether they successfully converted K99 to R00 awards from 2006-2022.

Table 3:

	N	%
K99 recipient institution	3473	100
Top funded Private	990	28.5
Top funded Public	582	16.8
Lower funded Private	1212	34.9
Lower funded Public	689	19.8
R00 recipient instituiont	2842	100
Top funded Private	549	19.3
Top funded Public	368	12.9
Lower funded Private	831	29.2
Lower funded Public	1094	38.5
Successful K99-R00 transition K99 institution	2703	100
Top funded Private	741	27.4
Top funded Public	467	17.3
Lower funded Private	940	34.8
Lower funded Public	555	20.5

Table 3: Number and frequency of K99 and R00 awardees and which type of institution they received the award at. Successful K99-R00 transitions show the K99 award institution from 2006-2022. The 2842 R00 recipients includes recipients of NIH intramural K99 awards.

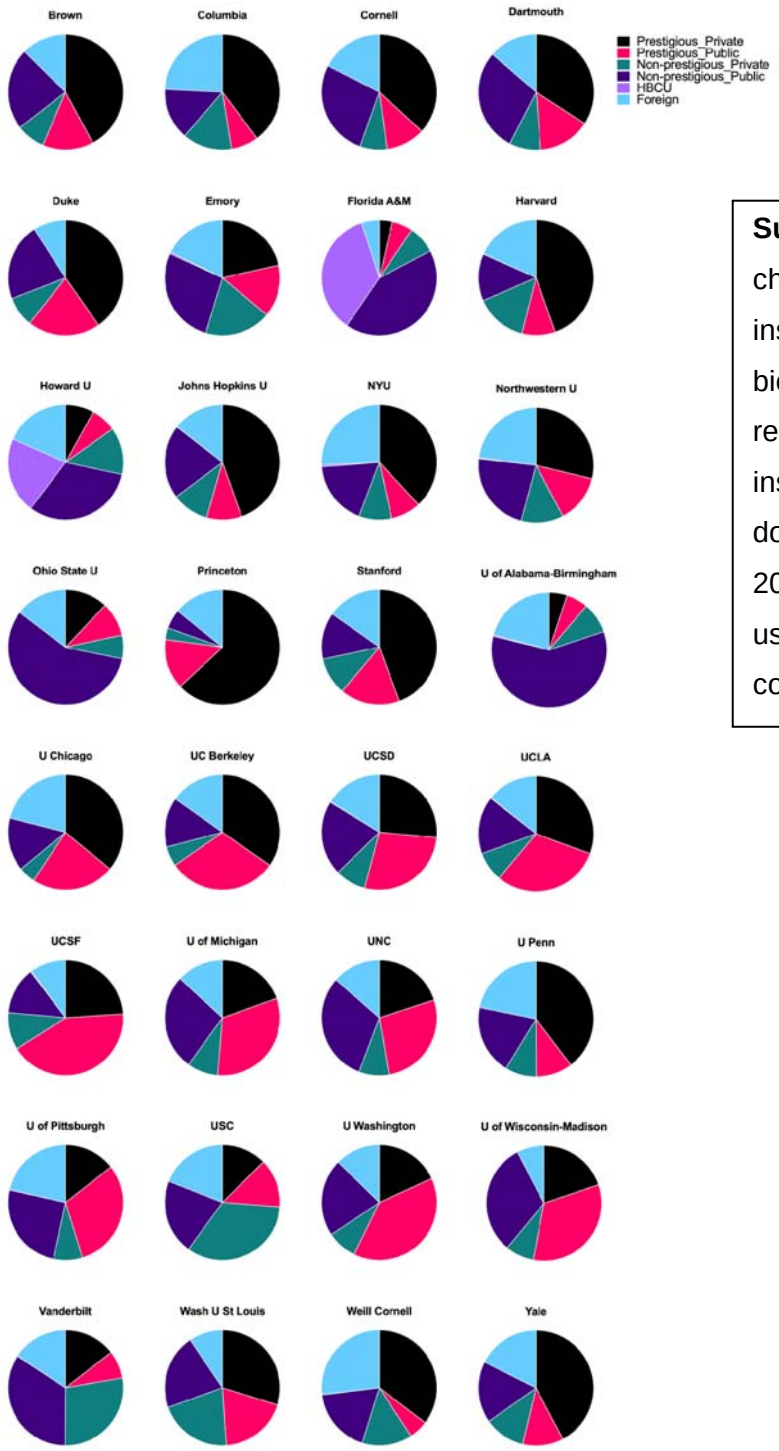
Table 4:

	N	%
K99 recipient institution	250	100
Top funded Private	15	6.0
Top funded Public	9	3.6
Lower funded Private	134	53.6
Lower funded Public	92	36.8
R00 recipient instituiont	351	100.0
Top funded Private	15	4.3
Top funded Public	9	2.6
Lower funded Private	177	50.4
Lower funded Public	150	42.7

Table 4: Number and frequency of institution type that received K99 and R00 awardees from 2006-2022.

Supplemental Materials

Supplemental Figure S1: Pie charts showing where faculty from biology, biomedical, health and related fields from 32 select institutions received their doctoral degrees (from 2010 to 2020) by percentage. Colors used were selected as a colorblind safe color scheme.



Supplemental Figure S2: Pie charts showing the type of institution that faculty from biology, biomedical, health and related fields from 32 select institutions received their doctoral degrees (from 2010 to 2020) by percentage. Colors used were selected as a colorblind safe color scheme.