

Career Development Awards

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Research & Education Component (REC)

MCUAAAR

What is a career development award (CDA)?

- Career Development Awards, also known as CDA or "K" awards, are designed for those with a doctoral degree who have demonstrated independent research accomplishments but need **additional experience to establish or sustain an independent research program.**
- CDAs provide up to five years of salary support and guarantee substantial **protected time** to engage in research and related activities.

Different types of CDAs

- Individual mentored awards
- Career transition awards
- Independent awards
- Institutional scientist development programs

K awards for early stage investigators

- K awards are mentored training awards.
- Within NIH, different institutes have different K awards with different requirements!
- Not all institutes participate in every K mechanism.

Early stage investigators (ESIs)

- Completed their terminal research degree or end of post-graduate clinical training, whichever is later, within the past 10 years
- Has not previously competed successfully as a PD/PI for a substantial NIH independent research award.



Early stage investigators (ESIs)

	Will I lose ESI status if...
YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It has been more than 10 years since my terminal research degree or end of post-graduate clinical training and I have not experienced situations that qualify for an ESI extension request. (See these FAQs about ESI Extensions.)
MAYBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am the PD/PI (or multi-PD/PI) on an NIH award.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes, if you successfully competed as a PD/PI for a substantial independent research award.• No, if you are the PD/PI of an award on our list of smaller grants & awards that maintain ESI status.• I am the PD/PI (or multi-PD/PI) on a multi-project award.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes, if you successfully competed as a PD/PI for the overall multi-project application.• No, if you led a component but were not the PD/PI of the overall application.
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm a Co-Investigator on the grant. (NIH only recognizes senior/key with the role PD/PI as principal investigators.)• I'm the PD/PI on a subaward or subcontract.• I became the PD/PI due to a change of investigator action. (If you did not compete successfully as the PD/PI for a substantial NIH independent research award you won't lose status.)



K award examples

- K01: Mentored Research Scientist Career Development Award
- K02: Independent Research Scientist Development Award
- K07: Academic Career Development Award
- K08: Mentored Clinical Scientist Research Career Development Award
- K22: Career Transition Award
- K23: Mentored Patient-Oriented Research Career Development Award



- **K01: Mentored Research Scientist Career Development Award**
 - Provides support and protected time for an intensive, supervised career development experience in the biomedical, behavioral, or clinical sciences leading to research independence.
 - Some NIH Institutes use the K01 to enhance workforce diversity, or for individuals who propose to train in a new field, or for individuals who have had a hiatus in their research career.
 - Up to 5 years.



- **K99/00: Pathway to Independence Award**
 - Purpose is to increase and maintain a strong cohort of new and talented, NIH-supported, independent investigators.
 - Facilitates a timely transition of outstanding postdoctoral researchers or clinician-scientists from mentored research positions to independent, tenure-track or equivalent faculty positions.
 - Provides independent NIH research support during the transition that will help these individuals launch competitive, independent research careers.



What does it mean to be an independent researcher?

- Typically, a researcher...
 - With at least one R01 award or equivalent.
 - High impact publications.
 - Recognized in their field for their expertise.
 - Involved in mentoring early stage investigators.

- Research funding can provide...
 - A professional buffer
 - A psychological buffer
 - Opportunities for leadership
- Writing and submitting grants is an intensive, highly competitive process
- Requires patience, tenacity, collaboration, and resilience.

Is a K award right for you?

- What role does research play in your overall career plan?
- Do you need and/or want more experience to prepare you as an independent researcher?
- What's your track record? You may be too advanced or not advanced enough.
 - Past training?
 - Preliminary data?
 - Past funding.?
 - Publications?

General components of a K award

- Candidate
 - Background
 - Career Goals & Objectives
 - Plan for Career Development/Training Activities
- Research Plan
 - Training in the Responsible Conduct of Research
- Mentor, Co-Mentor, Consultant, Collaborators
- Environmental/Institutional Commitment
- **All sections are equally important!**

Budget, salary, effort

- Covers up to 75% of full-time effort
- Budget allocation
 - Salary: ~ \$75K - \$100K max.
 - Research and training: ~ \$25K - ~50K max.

Preparation

- Complete a grant writing workshop.
 - A workshop specific to K awards is ideal but any NIH grant workshop will be useful.
- Obtain and review successful K award proposals.
 - Ask around. Usually, colleagues are happy to share.
 - Also ask for summary statements.
- Select appropriate K mechanism and institute/center.

Preparation (cont.)

- Identify your central research question.
 - Is it manageable given time and budget?
 - How does it extend/expand your past training and work?
 - How does it move you towards career goals?

- Identifying a primary mentor with...
 - Expert and active in your area of research.
 - Committed to mentoring you and supervising your work.
 - Current NIH funding.
 - Sufficient research support to cover the costs of your work not covered by the K.
 - A strong mentoring track record.
 - Past mentees who received K awards.
 - Past mentees who are independent researchers at academic institutions.

Mentors (cont.)

- Candidates are typically encouraged to form a mentoring team that includes co-mentors.
 - Mentors not only support research but training and career development.
- Choose mentors who are accessible and engaged.

Research plan

- Connect your proposed research to your mentor's research.
- Research strategy must be sound; reviewers won't be less critical just because it is a K.
- Make sure that your research approach (methodology) is rigorous.
 - Don't neglect sample size justification and statistical analyses.

Research plan (cont.)

- Preliminary/pilot data will strengthen the application.
- Cite your own publications and abstracts and those of your mentor(s).
- Be mindful of the scope of work; reviewers may react negatively to a research plan perceived to be too ambitious.
- Make sure there is integration between the research plan, your career goals, and training activities.

Research plan (cont.)

- Are you proposing a clinical trial based on the NIH definition?
 - Does the study involve human participants?
 - Are the participants prospectively assigned to an intervention?
 - Is the study designed to evaluate the effect of the intervention on the participants?
 - Is the effect being evaluated a health-related biomedical or behavioral outcome?
- If the answers are all “yes” the study is a clinical trial and you will have additional administrative components to complete.



<https://oir.nih.gov/sourcebook/intramural-program-oversight/intramural-data-sharing/guide-fdaaa-reporting-research-results/frequently-asked-questions-nih-clinical-trial>

- Candidate background.
 - Your commitment to a health-related research career.
 - Short-term and long-term career plans.
 - Accomplishments/track record
 - Your potential to become an independent researcher.

Candidate section (cont.)

- Career goals and objectives.
 - Describe a “systematic plan.”



- Justify the need for further career development that the K would support

- Plan for career development and training activities
 - Be specific about courses, workshops, conferences, etc.
 - Create an activity timeline.
 - All activities must be relevant to career goals.

Linking career dvlpt./training activities and the research plan

- Your career development and training activities should be linked to research plan topic, methods, and procedures.
 - Ensure that the training timeline is aligned with the research timeline (e.g., training in intervention mapping should precede intervention development).
- Make sure that you are proposing to expand your base of knowledge.

Linking career dvlpt./training activities and the research plan (cont.)

- **Example #1**

- Your research plan requires secondary analysis of a large data set with both individual- and area-level data.
- Your training plan might include a courses on latent variable modeling and GIS /geospatial science as new areas of learning for you

Linking career dvlpt./training activities and the research plan (cont.)

- **Example #2**

- You want to integrate more community-based participatory approaches as part of your research.
- Your training plan might not only include didactic experiences in this area but an experiential component, such as ongoing observation of a mentor's community-engagement practices.

Linking career dvlpt./training activities and the research plan (cont.)

- Both your career plan and research plan can help you determine the mentors you need.
- Regular meetings, article review, one-on-one instruction with mentors can also be part of the career development/training plan.

Mentor statements

- Research qualifications.
- Mentoring experience.
- Plan for candidate's career progression.
- A plan for monitoring candidate's progression via research, publications, etc.
- Each mentor must have a distinct role and a plan for co-mentoring must be presented.
 - Be specific about type of contact and frequency of contact.

- Describe the institutional environment and all resources that are relevant to the success of your proposed work.
 - Faculty.
 - Curriculum.
 - Specialized centers and programs.
 - Facilities/shared resources/cores.
- Demonstrate a strong fit between the institutional environment and your career development and research.

- Often provided by your department chair or institutional leader who has influence over your career trajectory.
 - There can be multiple letters (e.g., from dean, center director).
- Statement needs to indicate clear institutional commitment to candidates' development as an independent researcher.
- Statement should provide assurances of ...
 - Protected time.
 - Space and access to needed facilities
 - Time and support made available to mentor(s)

Create a proposal timeline

- Determine what you need from others early in the process.
- Ask for what you need early in the process.
 - Statistical support.
 - Mentor and reference letters: Provide writers with a draft.
 - Institutional commitment letters: Provide a draft if appropriate.
- Ensure ample time for communication with funding agency, mentors, collaborators, your institution's sponsored programs office, etc.

Create a proposal timeline (cont.)

- Ensure ample time for feedback on all parts of the application from mentors.
 - Your primary mentor should be guiding you throughout this process.
 - Reviewers can often tell when a mentor has had little input; this can affect review negatively.
- Also make time to complete all administrative components (e.g, cover letter, abstract, narrative, biosketches, etc.), as well as the research record if you are proposing a clinical trial.

Talk to a program officer

- Reach out to program officer about your proposed application early in the process.
 - It would be ideal to include the primary mentor in the meeting.
 - Get feedback on your aims.
 - Ask questions about all requirements, guidelines, policies, deadlines.

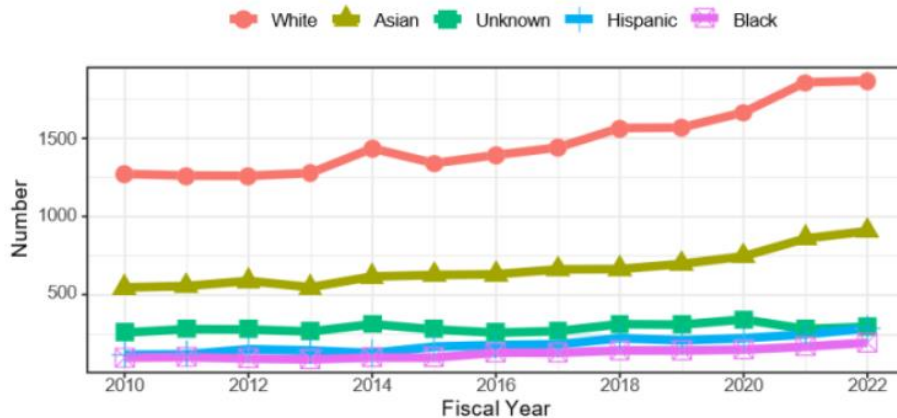
From K award to R01

- “The Impact of Individual Mentored Career Development (K) Awards on the Research Trajectories of Early-Career Scientists” (2019)
 - K awards predicted a 24% increased likelihood of subsequent first R01 or RPG.
 - For those researchers who did receive a first R01 or RPG, the time from K application to R01/RPG receipt was about 1 year longer among K award recipients.
 - However, the time delay largely disappeared for those who went on to receipt of a second R01/RPG.

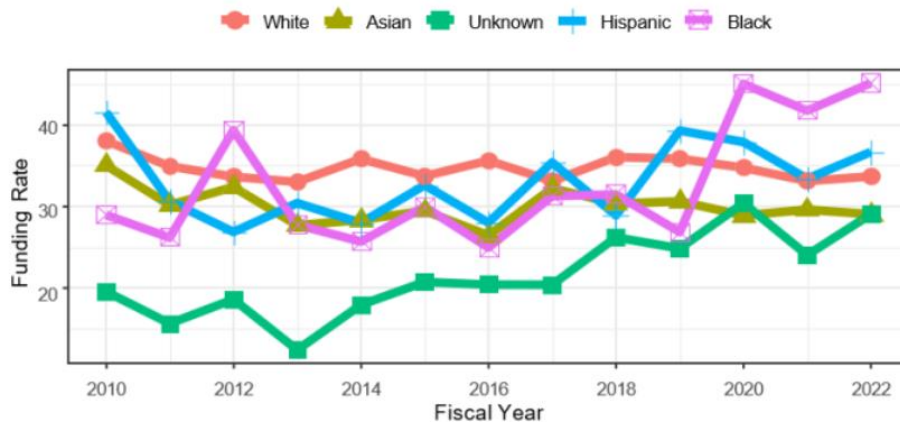


K funding rates by race-ethnicity FY 2010-FY 2022

A: K Applicants



A: K Applicants



- Research Supplements to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research.
 - Administrative supplements to currently active NIH research grants (“parent grant”) to enhance the diversity of the research workforce.
 - Different career levels, ranging from high school to ESI.
 - Technically, the PI of the supplement is the PI of the parent grant, not the candidate.
 - You must have the support and advocacy of the parent grant PI!



- Research Supplements to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research (cont.)
 - Diversity is broad. See “Notice of NIH’s Interest in Diversity.”
 - Racial/ethnic.
 - Disability.
 - Disadvantaged backgrounds, two or more criteria (e.g., were homeless, in foster care system, have no parents who completed a Bachelor’s degree, were eligible for reduced, lunch, etc.)
 - Most announcements recognize that underrepresentation can vary from setting to setting. Your institution can make the case.



- Research Supplements to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research (cont.)
 - Project duration is shorter than K (1-2 years).
 - Application is shorter than K but components are similar.
 - Approach as you would a K award.
 - You do not have to be at the same institution as the PI of the parent grant.
 - Your proposal must be within the scope of work as the parent grant and enhance it.

- Research Supplements to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research (cont.)
 - Supplements are not peer-reviewed but reviewed by internal NIH staff.
 - Important to talk with the program officer of the parent grant as well as the leaders of the diversity supplement program at the parent grant's funding institute/center.