# NCI Training and the Cancer Research Workforce

National Cancer Advisory Board, June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011

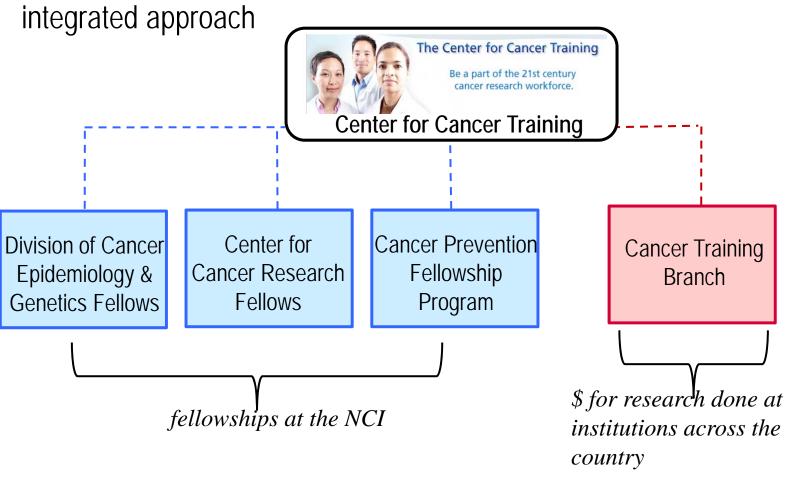
Jonathan S. Wiest, Ph.D.

Director, Center for Cancer Training
National Cancer Institute



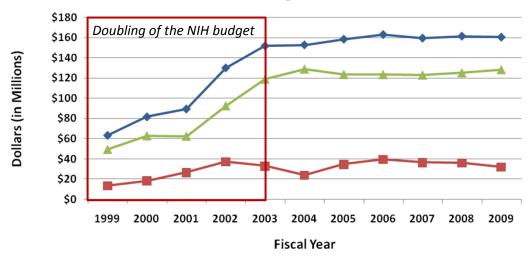
### NCI's Center for Cancer Training (CCT)

CCT is catalyzing the development of a 21<sup>st</sup> century workforce capable of advancing cancer research through a scientifically integrated approach

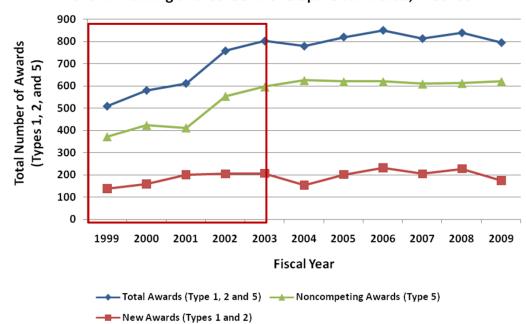


### **Cancer Training Branch Awards**

NCI CTB Training and Career Development Awards Budget, FY99-09



NCI CTB Training and Career Development Awards, FY99-09



## Training, Fellowships, and Career Development Budget by IC

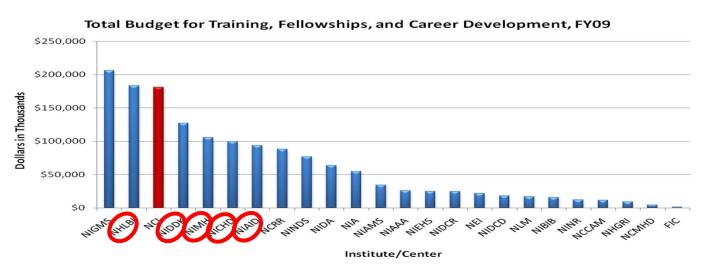
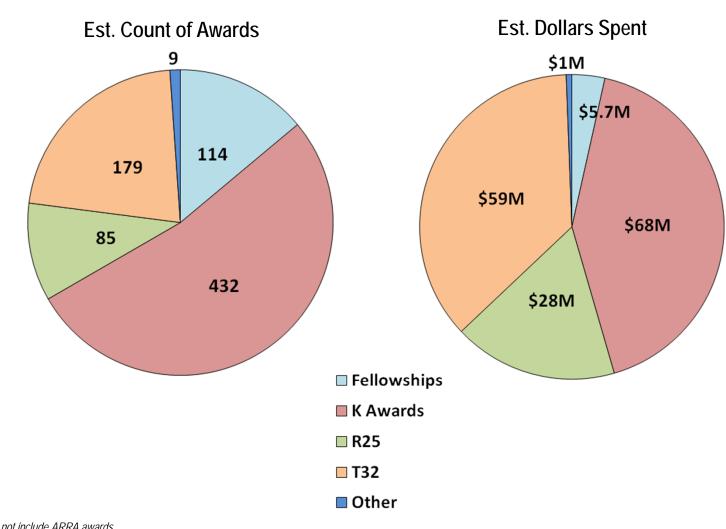




Chart generated from budget-by-mechanism data from NIH RePORT and NIH Databook sites

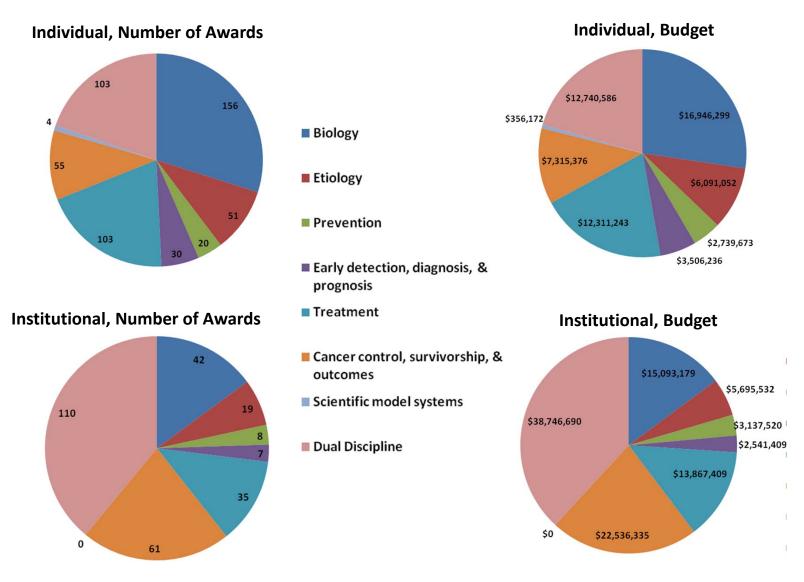
## Building a scientifically diverse workforce

## **Breakdown of the CTB Portfolio by Activity**



Does not include ARRA awards Data from FY09

#### CTB Individual and Institutional Awards



Source: NCI Funded Research Portfolio (NFRP). Note, some projects are coded to more than one high-level CSO category and therefore are counted as Dual Discipline.

Data from FY09

## Issues affecting training

### **Major Goals of Training**

- Produce scholarly work
- Master technical skills
- Develop critical questions/hypotheses
- Develop critical thinking skills
- Grow and expand scientifically
- Inter-, multi-, trans- disciplinary training
- Develop "soft" skills: writing, presenting, management, etc.
- Build towards independence and next career step

## Overview and challenges facing the workforce

- Number of postdocs and predocs is increasing
- More predocs are doing postdoctoral training, especially in biomedical research
- Most trainees are supported on research grants
- Tenure track positions are not growing
- Trainees have difficulty transitioning to independence
- Time to first R01 continues to increase
- There is a need for a more scientifically diverse workforce
- It is difficult to track trainee outcomes
- Increased time in training may have a negative effect on students choosing science as a career track

### Forces driving the workforce

- Colleges and universities are mostly graduate student driven
- Need for "low cost" highly trained workforce
- Tournament model of employment, not supply and demand
- Increasing competition for tenure track positions and grant funding

## Transitioning to independence and reduce time to first R01

#### Addition of F30 and F31 to CTB Portfolio

- Analysis of future grant funding suggests trainees receiving F30s, F31s, and F32s may be more likely than trainees supported on institutional grants to have academic-focused careers
- Obtaining individual F grants will help demonstrate fundability and assist in future funding

#### K22 and K99/R00 Modifications

#### • K22

- Expand science to all cancer research
- Limit eligibility to 8 years postdoc experience and only investigators in mentored positions
- Limit eligibility to not include previous K support

#### K99/R00

Expand science to all cancer research

#### CCT/CTB activities to address these issues

- Improve the transition to independence
  - Add F30 and F31 mechanisms
  - Modify the K22 and K99/R00 mechanisms to broader science
  - Maintain the 3:1 postdoc to predoc ratio on training grants
- Building a scientifically diverse workforce
  - Maintain a diverse scientific portfolio
  - Develop career options and training on institutional training grants
  - Publicize the R25 mechanism for broader use
- Outcomes evaluation of the K portfolio

#### What else could we do?

- Encourage innovative institutional training grants offering career track options
- Encourage more structured training activities on RPGs
- Increase indirect costs on Career Awards
- Develop additional tracking tools

### Other questions to consider

- Should we compress the number of Career (K) mechanisms?
- What is the right size and distribution of institutional training grants?

## Thank you for your attention!