

Supplemental File 2 – Description of NRSA/F32 awardee subset and Supplemental Tables A-C.

Supplemental Tables A-C contain analyses from the third population surveyed in this study, NRSA/F32 awardees. These data are an exploratory examination of the association of cancer prevention-related work and research outcomes among another population of individuals who competitively funded their postdoctoral training. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) IMPACII database was used to identify NRSA/F32 postdoctoral fellowship grants awarded by NCI between January 1, 1987 and December 31, 2011.) In an attempt to moderate some of the heterogeneity in research area across the total of 1,543 NRSA/F32 recipients during this timeframe, a subset was identified as broadly conducting cancer prevention-related research using the following search terms of NIH grant databases: cancer prevention, vaccine, cancer risk, chemoprevention, antitumor, nutrition, tumor suppressor, carcinogenesis, lifestyle factors, environmental factors, interventions, risk factors, personal behaviors, cancer screening, infections, tobacco, cancer control, occupational factor, early detection, and physical activity. This review initially identified 367 recipients. Of these individuals, five were either deceased or declined the award, leaving a total sampling frame of 362 awardees. Of the 362 F32 awardees, 143 (39%) completed the survey,

Supplemental Table A shows the demographic composition of this group. Overall, this population was more likely to identify with a laboratory-based biomedical research discipline (69%) and work in a university or academic setting (63%). Approximately 24.5% of the NRSA/F32 awardees reported the majority of their current work involving cancer prevention, and among this group 38.8% reported the majority of this work being cancer prevention research-related (Supplemental Table B). Logistic regression analyses demonstrated that

NRSA/F32 awardees were more likely to be conducting cancer prevention related work compared to unsuccessful applicants to the CPFP (OR=4.24) when controlling for other factors (Supplemental Table C).

Table A. Demographics of the NRSA/F32 awardee subset.

	NRSA/F32 Grant Recipients (%) N=143
<u>Age (yrs)</u>	
<40	36.4
40-49	47.1
≥50	16.4
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	46.1
Female	53.9
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	
White, non-Hispanic	78.9
Other	21.1
<u>Cohort</u>	
1987-1996	12.4
1997-2001	29.0
2002-2006	23.4
2007-2011	35.2
<u>Doctoral Degree</u>	
PhD	94.7
Other	5.3
<u>Discipline^a</u>	

	NRSA/F32 Grant Recipients (%) N=143
Biological science	69.0
Epidemiology ^b	6.2
Behavior/social science	6.2
Medicine	12.4
Nutrition science	0.7
Physical science	11.7
Mathematics	0.7
Other	9.0
<u>No. Disciplines</u>	
One	82.8
More than one	17.2
<u>Employment</u>	
Unemployed	1.38
Currently employed	98.6
<u>Current Employer</u>	
University	62.9
Government: NIH	2.8
Private company	15.4
Government: Other	4.2
Research center	11.2
Self-employed	0.7

	NRSA/F32 Grant Recipients (%) N=143
Health clinic/hospital	2.8
Foundation/association	0.0
<u>Years in Current Job</u>	
<5	52.4
5-9	26.6
≥10	21.0

^a Column percentages >100 because respondents could select more than one discipline

^b Includes public health

NIH=National Institutes of Health

Table B. Time Spent Performing Cancer Prevention-Related Work or Cancer Prevention Research, by NRSA/F32 awardees.

	NRSA/F32 Grant Recipients n=140 (%)
<u>Any Cancer Prevention Work</u>	
None (0%)	30.8
Some (1%-50%)	44.8
Majority (≥51%)	24.5
<u>Cancer Prevention Research^a</u>	
None (0%)	3.1
Some (1%-50%)	58.2
Majority (≥51%)	38.8

^a Individuals who answered “None” (n=42) to the question about any cancer prevention-related activities in their current work were not asked the question about cancer prevention research-related activities.

Table C. Odds Ratios for Factors Associated with the Majority of Current Work Involving Cancer Prevention (CPFP applicants and NRSA/F32 awardees).

	Cancer Prevention Work Odds Ratio (95% CI)	Cancer Prevention Research Odds Ratio (95% CI)
<u>Population Group</u> Fellowship applicants	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
NRSA/F32 grant recipients	4.24 (1.22-14.7)	1.65 (0.47-5.63)
<u>Age (yrs)</u> <40	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
40-49	1.41 (0.50-3.99)	1.44 (0.47-4.39)
≥50	1.74 (0.32-9.41)	0.81 (0.13-5.03)
<u>Sex</u> Male	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
Female	0.71 (0.28-1.80)	1.03 (0.38-2.76)
<u>Race/ethnicity</u> White, non-Hispanic	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
Other than white	0.71 (0.28-1.80)	1.03 (0.38-2.76)
<u>Cohort</u> 1987-1996	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
1997-2001	2.13 (0.42-10.9)	2.74 (0.46-16.4)
2002-2006	3.36 (0.50-22.7)	2.33 (0.27-20.2)
2007-2011	5.93 (0.78-44.8)	6.00 (0.63-56.7)
<u>Doctoral Degree</u> PhD	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
Non PhD doctorate	0.32 (0.07-1.49)	0.35 (0.07-1.71)
<u>Epidemiology or Social/Behavioral Science</u> No	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
Yes	14.4 (4.19-49.2)	5.98 (1.67-21.4)

	Cancer Prevention Work Odds Ratio (95% CI)	Cancer Prevention Research Odds Ratio (95% CI)
<u>Biomedicine</u>		
No	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
Yes	1.08 (0.40-2.95)	1.24 (0.40-3.88)
<u>Employer</u>		
Other	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
Government	0.74 (0.13-4.24)	0.30 (0.04-2.04)
University/research center	2.54 (0.75-8.62)	1.35 (0.37-4.94)
<u>No. years in current job</u>		
<5	1.00 (referent)	1.00 (referent)
5-9	1.26 (0.50-3.17)	1.81 (0.67-4.93)
≥10	0.99 (0.24-4.09)	2.10 (0.46-9.62)