

Background

This year’s terminations of biomedical research grants funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is unprecedented in the history of the agency. One key area that has been impacted is NIH-funded research training and career development grants, which play a vital role in building the next generation of the biomedical research workforce. This brief focuses on research training and career development grants and analyzes available data, as of June 4, 2025, from a dynamic database that tracks grant terminations.

Summary of Terminated Funding

As of June 4, 2025, 2,282 NIH grants awarded to U.S. institutions have been terminated and not reinstated, representing nearly \$3.8 billion of lost funding (total unliquidated funding) (Table 1). The majority (52%) of terminated grants (n = 1,183) were awarded to U.S. medical schools and hospitals, representing nearly \$2 billion of all lost funding. Nearly two-thirds (61%) of all terminated grants were research and development grants, and 38% were research training and career development grants, the focus of this data brief.

Table 1. Overview of the Impact of Grant Terminations on U.S. Institutions

	U.S. Medical Schools and Hospitals	All Institutions
Count of Terminated Grants	1,183	2,282
Research and Development	727 (61%)	1,384 (61%)
Research Training and Career Development	452 (38%)	862 (38%)
Other*	4 (0.3%)	36 (2%)
Total Funding Lost	\$1,969,690,939	\$3,790,259,187
Research and Development	\$1,653,260,115	\$3,269,020,123
Research Training and Career Development	\$314,544,432	\$512,043,624
Other*	\$1,886,392	\$9,195,440

* “Other” grants include NIH funding for construction and modernization, small businesses, and transactions other than grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements. Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Terminated Training and Career Development Grants

Of the 862 research training and career development grants that have been terminated, the most prevalent type was F31 grants (n = 269) — grants awarded to graduate students to provide mentored research support — totaling nearly \$4.7 million in lost funding (Figure 1). Additionally, 161 R25 grants — grants that support programs to promote interest and training in biomedical research — were terminated, totaling \$153 million. Moreover, 122 T32 grants and 61 T34 grants — grants that enable institutions to recruit and support undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars for health-related research careers — were terminated, totaling \$246 million in lost funding. Fifty-six K99 grants — career transition grants supporting postdoctoral scholars in their transition to faculty positions — were terminated, totaling \$3.8 million in lost funding.

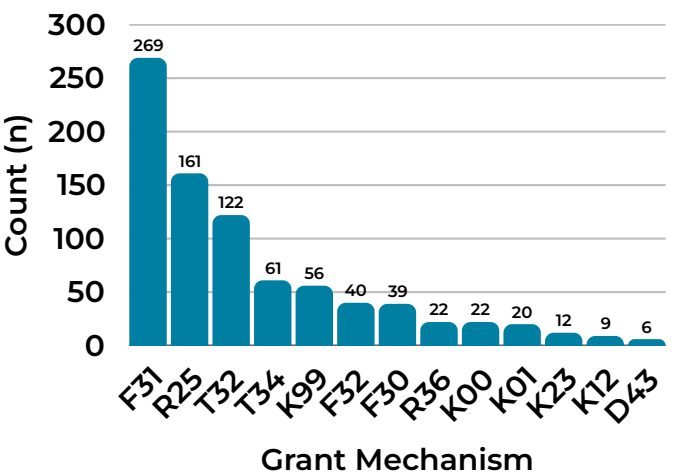


Figure 1. NIH research training and career development grant mechanisms with five or more terminated grants.

Training and Career Development Grants

State-level Impacts of Terminations

The top 10 states impacted by terminations of NIH research training and career development grants represent all five major geographic regions, including the Northeast (Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania), Southeast (Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia), Midwest (Illinois), Southwest (New Mexico and Texas), and West (California) (Table 2). Across the United States, institutions lost a combined \$512 million in research training and career development grants. This loss of critical funding for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars has had an immediate and harmful impact on the biomedical research workforce and the ability of academic medicine to attract and retain the best and brightest scientists.

Table 2. The Financial Impact of Terminated Research Training and Career Development Grants and All NIH Grants on U.S. States and Territories

State or Territory	Lost Funding From Research Training and Career Development Grants	Total Lost Funding From All NIH Grants	State or Territory	Lost Funding From Research Training and Career Development Grants	Total Lost Funding From All NIH Grants
Alabama	\$7,535,526	\$19,873,668	Montana	\$516,168	\$921,984
Alaska	\$432,838	\$1,131,784	Nebraska	\$446,323	\$2,706,261
Arizona	\$2,364,196	\$17,300,756	Nevada	\$684,731	\$6,126,145
Arkansas	\$844,512	\$4,128,598	New Hampshire	\$521,639	\$521,639
California	\$39,504,890	\$295,779,796	New Jersey	\$1,640,576	\$14,620,415
Colorado	\$1,755,200	\$16,018,140	New Mexico	\$17,630,935	\$24,943,744
Connecticut	\$853,727	\$45,772,415	New York	\$135,115,246	\$590,674,412
Delaware	\$1,215,067	\$7,871,520	North Carolina	\$8,946,037	\$471,070,875
Florida	\$2,027,364	\$72,065,676	North Dakota	\$195,699	\$195,699
Georgia	\$10,805,513	\$114,408,263	Ohio	\$3,148,236	\$24,631,914
Hawaii	\$5,726,529	\$33,346,749	Oklahoma	\$599,148	\$9,005,974
Idaho	\$243,448	\$243,448	Oregon	\$1,227,411	\$5,669,735
Illinois	\$9,077,951	\$85,176,315	Pennsylvania	\$10,813,075	\$81,302,148
Indiana	\$2,974,566	\$5,942,595	Puerto Rico	\$2,687,746	\$3,032,150
Iowa	\$162,263	\$5,264,538	Rhode Island	\$1,227,709	\$8,115,519
Kansas	\$0	\$1,400,998	South Carolina	\$8,915,266	\$16,986,055
Kentucky	\$113,938	\$10,085,068	South Dakota	\$106,327	\$1,125,374
Louisiana	\$1,219,327	\$9,318,716	Tennessee	\$1,687,467	\$40,917,967
Maine	\$566,051	\$22,524,444	Texas	\$14,118,116	\$107,790,842
Maryland	\$6,354,088	\$59,616,686	U.S. Virgin Islands	\$16,247	\$16,247
Massachusetts	\$168,107,248	\$1,285,173,571	Utah	\$1,064,738	\$2,511,034
Michigan	\$5,542,742	\$31,862,710	Virginia	\$9,821,456	\$44,275,887
Minnesota	\$4,213,784	\$46,896,897	Washington	\$2,501,510	\$94,448,666
Mississippi	\$100,957	\$1,771,798	Washington, D.C.	\$3,742,983	\$11,149,060
Missouri	\$8,547,582	\$20,698,218	Wisconsin	\$4,379,532	\$13,826,075

Note: No terminated grants are currently reported in Vermont, West Virginia, or Wyoming.

Data Sources and Methods:

- Ross N, Delaney S, Barente A, Mairson E. NIH grant terminations in 2025. Grant Tracker. Accessed June 4, 2025. <https://grant-watch.us/nih-data.html>
- Methodology for this analysis: <https://www.aamc.org/media/83991/download>