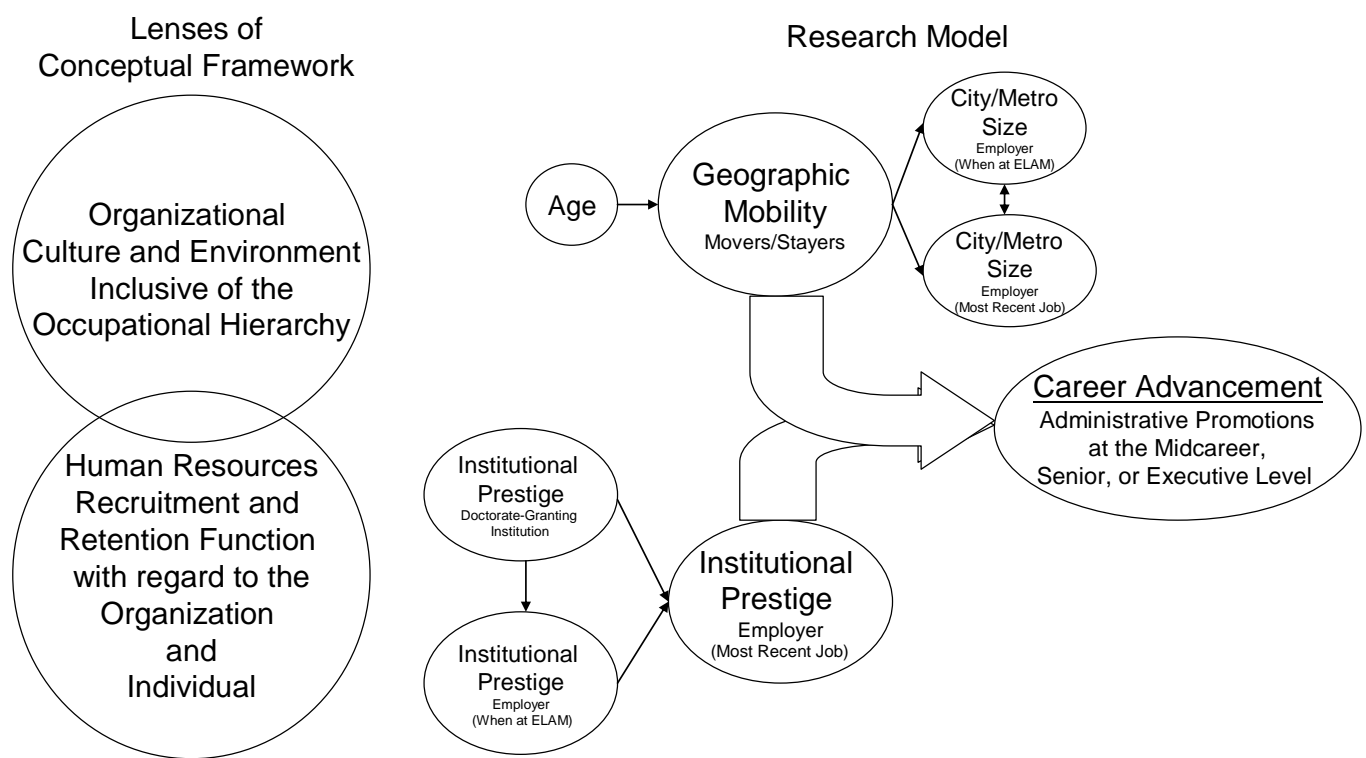


Supplemental Digital Figure 1

Conceptual framework and research model for study of associational relationships for women among geographic mobility, institutional prestige, and career advancement (administrative advancement to mid-, senior-, or executive-level positions at U.S. medical schools). The study, conducted in 2009, used a dataset of 351 participants in academic medicine who attended the Executive Leadership in Academic Medicine (ELAM) Program for Women (1996–2005) at Drexel University College of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



Supplemental Digital Table 1

Frequency and percent of full sample and subsamples per cohort of positions held by women
academic participants when at ELAM and at most recent job in 2009*

Cohort	Full Sample ELAM Dataset <i>N</i> (%)	Subsample ₁ : Employed in Academic Medicine at ELAM or Most Recent Job <i>n</i> ₁ (%)	Subsample ₂ : Participants in Subsample ₁ That Changed to Any Job <i>n</i> ₂ (%)	Subsample ₃ : Participants in Subsample ₂ That Geographically Moved <i>n</i> ₃ (%)
1995–1996	25 (6.6)	25 (7.1)	23 (8.3)	9 (10.8)
1996–1997	29 (7.6)	28 (8)	27 (9.7)	13 (15.7)
1997–1998	32 (8.4)	30 (8.5)	26 (9.4)	7 (8.4)
1998–1999	36 (9.5)	34 (9.7)	27 (9.7)	9 (10.8)
1999–2000	38 (10)	34 (9.7)	31 (11.2)	7 (8.4)
2000–2001	42 (11.1)	39 (11.1)	29 (10.4)	9 (10.8)
2001–2002	44 (11.6)	39 (11.1)	32 (11.5)	13 (15.7)
2002–2003	44 (11.6)	40 (11.4)	33 (11.9)	8 (9.6)
2003–2004	45 (11.8)	42 (12)	31 (11.2)	6 (7.2)
2004–2005	45 (11.8)	40 (11.4)	19 (6.8)	2 (2.4)
Total	380 (100)	351 (100)	278 (100)	83 (100)
% <i>N</i>	100	92.4	73.2	21.8
% <i>n</i> ₁	—	100	79.2	23.6

* ELAM = Executive Leadership in Academic Medicine Program for Women at Drexel
University College of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.