A Gentle Introduction to NIH Grant writing for Population Scientists

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Outline

- Why NIH / Pop Dynamics Branch?
 - Is my work "health-y" enough?
- How to match grant to study section / agency
- Which mechanism? R03, R21, R01
- Timeline—from idea to submission
- Practical Tips & Resources
- Panel of NIH Reviewers (Greg Duncan, Candice Odgers)

Why NIH / Pop Dynamics Branch? It fits much of CPIP

- exclusively devoted to funding population dynamics research
 - <u>https://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/org/der/branches/pdb</u>
 - fertility, pregnancy outcomes, mortality and morbidity (especially maternal, infant, child, adolescent, and young adult mortality and morbidity), migration, population distribution, population stratification (including disparities based on race, ethnicity, sex/gender, and age), nuptiality, family demography, population growth and decline, and the causes and consequences of demographic change.
- Priorities
 - Disparities in infant and maternal health
 - Health, Disease, and Development Across the Lifespan
 - Contraceptive Use and Non-Use / unintended pregnancy



- NICHD funding line is ~12%, but greater for
 - Early Stage Investigators (PhD within last 10 years)—up to 17%
 - New Investigators (no previous R01)
- Peers evaluate your work, and you get feedback (vs. RWJF)
 - Grant can set groundwork for research agenda and collaboration
- If work relates to other NIH branches, funding line may be more generous:
 - Ex: NIA (for Alzheimers and Dementia: ~30%)
 - Search: NIA 2021 funding line, etc.—they are updated throughout the year

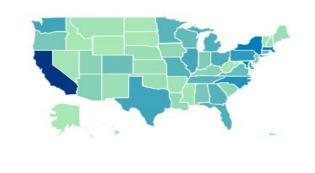
Examples of Grants funded by NICHD

- NIH Reporter is your friend:
 - https://reporter.nih.gov/
 - Search by topic, researcher, institution
 - Ex: George Farkas
- Results:
 - Title and Summary of Project
 - Investigators
 - Funding Agency



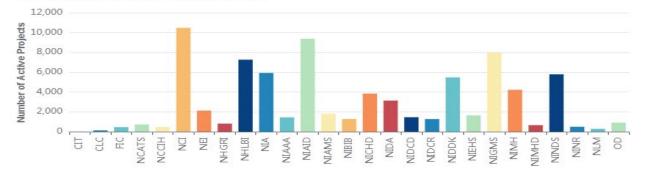
Active Funding by State

Select a state to view projects



Active Projects by Institute/Center

Select a bar to view projects for an Institute/Center



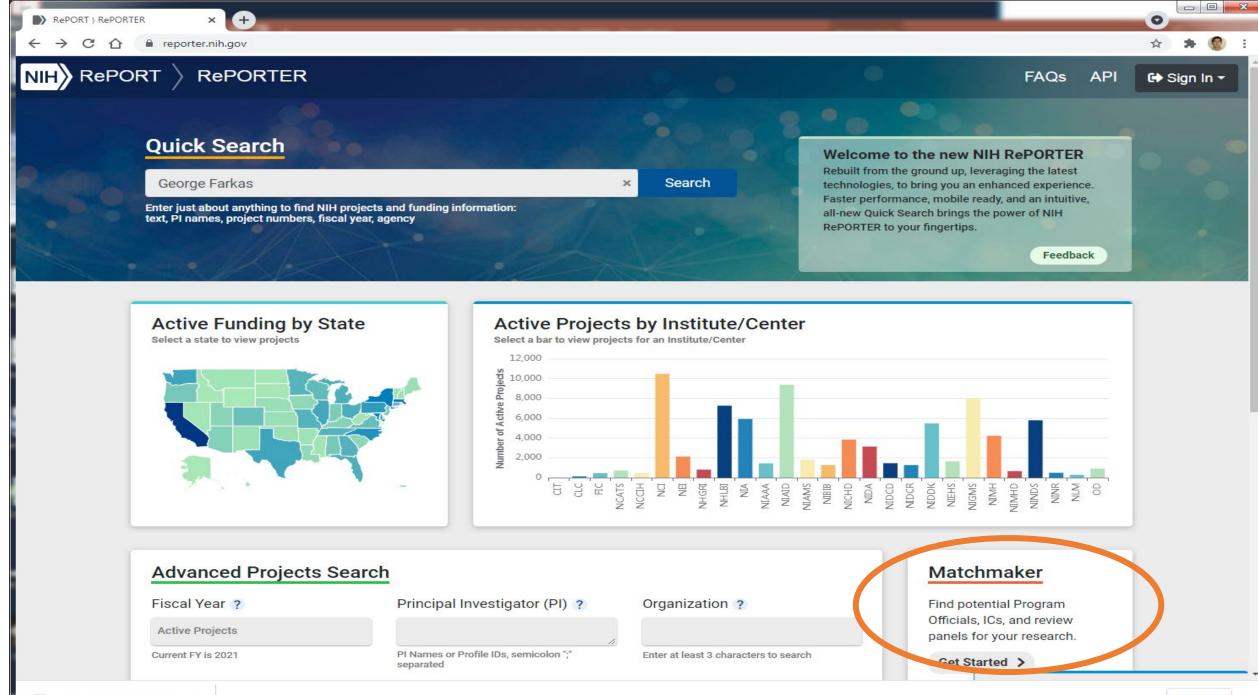
Advanced Projects	Search		Matchmaker
Fiscal Year ?	Principal Investigator (PI) ?	Organization ?	Find potential Program
Active Projects			Officials, ICs, and review panels for your research.
Current FY is 2021	PI Names or Profile IDs, semicolon "," separated	Enter at least 3 characters to search	Get Started >

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		Fit in Experimental Early Child		IA-IRVINE 2015	NICHD	\$151,033	View >
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Match Grant to Study Section and NICHD (or other agency)

- What is Study Section?
 - Your peers who score your grant (NIH does NOT score grants)
 - These peers tend to get speaker invitations!
- NIH Matchmaker, within NIH Reporter:
 - <u>https://reporter.nih.gov/matchmaker</u>
 - Ex: sex ratios and male/female differences in survival
 - Insert abstract into matchmaker





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С reporter.nih.gov/matchmaker

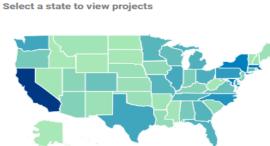
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Enter just about anything to find NIH projects and funding information: text, PI names, project numbers, fiscal year, agency

Faster performance, mobile ready, and an intuitive, all-new Quick Search brings the power of NIH **RePORTER to your fingertips.**

Active Projects by Institute/Center Select a bar to view projects for an Institute/Center 12.000 ects 10,000 Number of Active Pro 8 000 6,000 4.000 2,000 NIAAA NIDDK NCATS NCCIH NH GR VIAMS NICHD NIDCD NIGMS UIMHD B NIBIB NINDS NINR CI СĽ NIA O NFW Matchmaker Enter abstracts or other scientific text to find potential Program Officials, ICs, Similar Projects and review panels for your research. ? O Similar Frogram Male cohort lifespan falls below female lifespan in all societies with reliable data. Officials Although this male longevity deficit is well-described, less attention focuses on heightened male frailty in utero. Empirical work as well as strong theory indicates that the sex ratio at birth (i.e., M/F) gauges the strength of mortality selection in utero especially 729 characters left Search Reset

Active Funding by State



Advanced Projects Search

Search using specific criteria to find NIH projects and funding information.

Get Started >

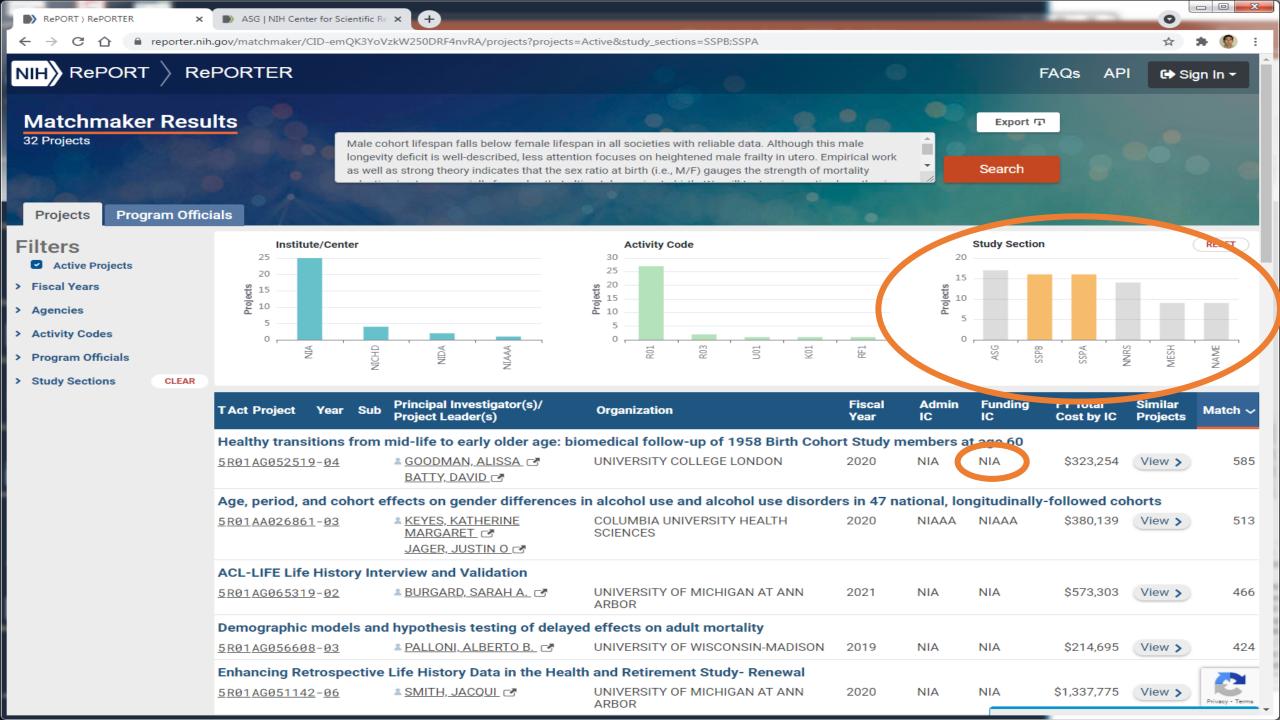
Publications Search

Find publications associated with extramural or intramural funded projects using PubMed IDe (DMID) or DubMed Control

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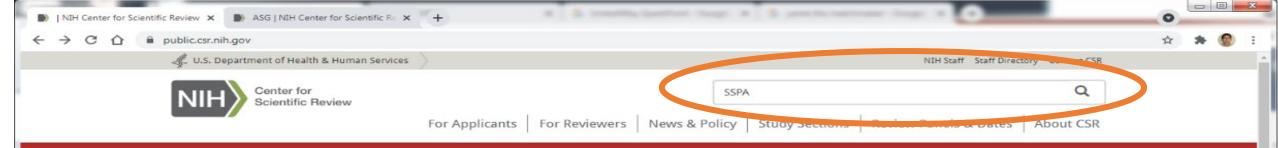
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SSPA and SSPB: The 2 Study Sections that likely match

- Center for Scientific Review:
 - https://public.csr.nih.gov/
 - Search for SSPA or SSPB
- The Social Sciences and Population Studies (SSPA & SSPB) Study Section reviews social, behavioral, and economic applications focused on health and well-being across the life course, health disparities, demographic processes, and economic and policy influences on health.
- Disciplines commonly represented include sociology, social epidemiology, demography, economics, public health, geography, and human development and family studies.



COVID-19

Get the latest public health information from CDC: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus Get the latest research information from NIH | Español

Coronavirus Guidance for NIH Applicants and Grantees: https://grants.nih.gov/grants/natural_disasters/corona-virus.htm



Grants 101 & Early Career Reviewer Program Webinar. Recording posted



CSR Advisory Council March 2021 - Materials & Reports Available



Learn About the Benefits of CSR's Early Career Reviewer (ECR) Program

Find a Study Section

Enter Keyword or Title

Q

- or -

Use the Assisted Referral Tool >

SSPA and SSPB: Who serves on these study sections?

- Names from March 2021 roster (all publicly available)
 - Michael Oakes (Epid, Minnesota)
 - Debra Umberson (Soc, UT Austin)
 - Jill Suitor (Soc, Purdue)
 - Kathleen Harris (Soc, UNC)
 - Kathleen Cagney (Soc, U Chicago)
 - Marianne Bitler (Econ, UC Davis)
 - Kelly Musick (Policy, Cornell)
 - Kyle Crowder (Soc, UW)
 - Lawrence Berger (Social Work, U Wisc)
 - Susan Busch (Health Policy, Yale)
 - Gilbert Gee (Public Health, UCLA)

Which Mechanism? (Research only)

Mechanism	Funding (Direct)	Duration	Specific Aims & Research Statement
R01	Up to \$500k /yr	Up to 5 years	13 pages
R21	\$275k total	2 years	7 pages
R03	\$100k total	2 years	7 pages

Which Mechanism? (Research only)

Mechanism	Type of Project	Lead Time	Details
R01	Large; includes non- UCI colleagues	~2 mths if disciplined	"can't miss" application with preliminary data
R21	Mini-R01; small team	1.5 mths	High risk, high reward (but not really risky)
R03	Pilot project	1 mth	Good idea, requires minimal data cost & time effort

Which Mechanism? (Research only)

Mechanism	Due Dates (standard)	Details
R01	June 5, Oct 5, Feb 5	Ambitious for 1 st timers
R21	June 16, Oct 16, Feb 16	small team, GSR/Postdoc & summer salary, and data, for 2 yrs
R03	June 16, Oct 16, Feb 16	Same effort as R21, but 36% the \$

• My suggestion: start with R21 (and to a lesser extent, R03)

Don't be discouraged by forms upon forms

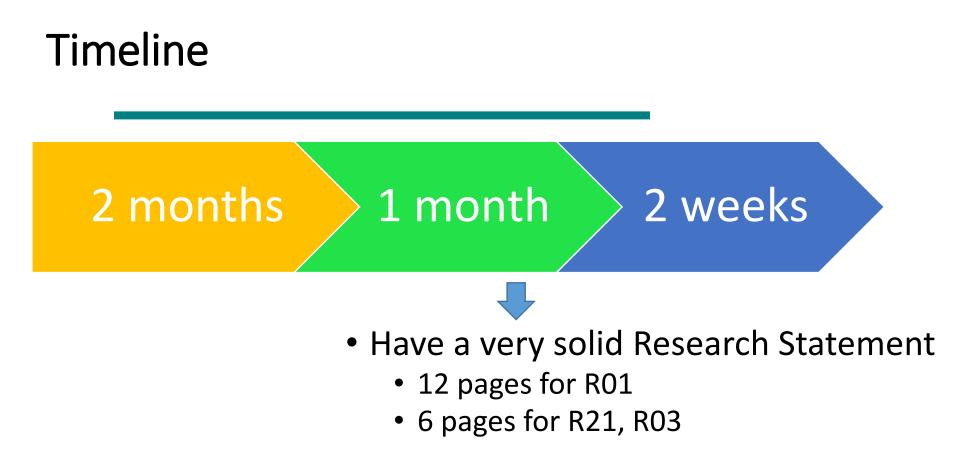
- R01
 - Could be up to 200 pages; but really, only 13 pages are for research
 - Much of the rest can be modified from other documents, other faculty, your department, etc.
 - This takes time, but is not intellectually taxing
- R21 & R03 have much less administrative overhead
 - If you have a good template to work from, much of the administrative sections go quickly
- My thoughts:
 - Use CPIP resources; see examples of other grants that scored well; modify admin templates from pre-award staff



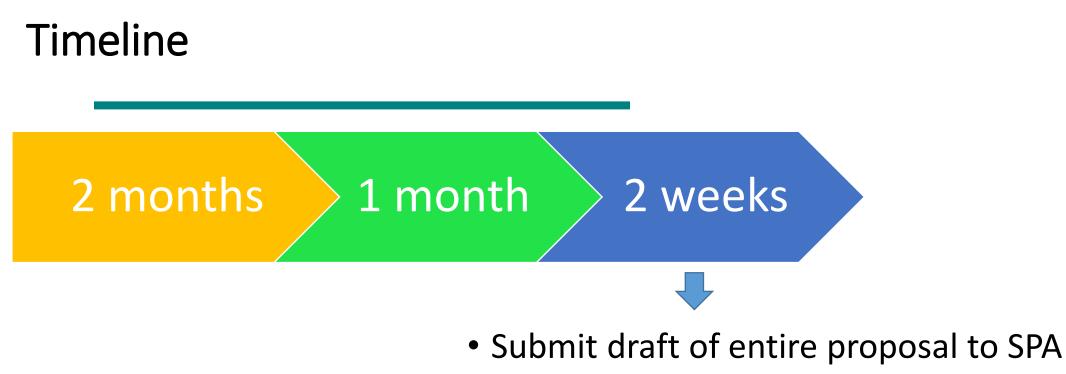
- Tell pre-award staff you will submit to NIH (your department or Dan Paley dpaley@uci.edu)
- Ensure that there is an active program announcement (search "NIH parent R01 no clinical trial")
 - R01: <u>PA-20-185</u>
 - R21: <u>PA-20-195</u>
 - R03: <u>PA-20-200</u>
 - There are also special calls—you can search for these
- Solidify research team (especially non-UCI collaborators)
 - Budget and subawards require planning and extensive documentation



- Have a very solid Specific Aims page (1 page, single spaced)
 - Circulate it to colleagues for feedback
 - Mock study section (Red Team review)—CPIP can help
- Get non-UCI documents from collaborators
 - Biosketch
 - Letter of Support



- Work closely with pre-award staff to compile the other 15-20 documents
 - Templates and examples from past submissions



- They review everything but the science
- You are free to continue to work on refining the science up until the due date



- Final checks; read through all pieces
- SPA clicks "submit"; make sure pre-award staff and SPA officer are on same page, and in constant contact with you

Practical Tips for the Scientific Sections

- Imagine that non-expert reviewers have little time and even less patience!
- Refine your "high level" pitch; give full details only if space permits
 - Repetition is OK- in fact, I encourage it
- Significance and Approach (study design, data) tend to drive scores
 - Is the idea/question important? Can you feasibly address the question?
- Read others' grants to learn how to structure the narrative
 - CPIP can give you examples



- Start now. Do not leave grant to the last minute
 - Better to wait a cycle and submit 3 months later, than to submit an unpolished proposal
- The first NIH submission is the most work, but . . .
 - The 2nd through 25th take much less time
- CPIP financial incentive for R01, R21, or R03 grants submitted to NICHD Pop Dynamics Branch may be up to \$5k in research funds
 Center for Population, Inequality, and Policy

Resources

- For Scientific pieces (Specific Aims and Research Statement)
 - CPIP (Dan Paley can give you examples from past submissions)
- For Pre-Award administrative and budget assistance
 - Either your home dept or school, or CPIP pre-award staff in Social Sciences (Dan Paley, <u>dpaley@uci.edu</u>)
- For NIH / SSPA questions
 - Dr. Suzanne Ryan, Scientific Review Officer (https://public.csr.nih.gov/StudySections/DABP/PSE/SSPA)
- For Tips on what study section looks for
 - Greg and Candice



Now . . . to Candice and Greg

• Perspectives from Study Section