Grant Title: SCREENING AND BRIEF ALCOHOL INTERVENTIONS IN UNDERAGE AND YOUNG ADULT POPULATIONS (R01, R03, 21)


Agency/Department: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Area of Research: Research grant applications on screening and brief interventions to prevent and/or reduce alcohol use and its adverse consequences.


Application Deadline: R01-New: February 5, June 5, October 5 annually; Resubmissions: March 5, July 5, November 5 annually; R03, R21-New: February 16, June 16, October 16 annually; Resubmissions: March 16, July 16, November 16 annually.

Amount: R01: Typically under $500,000 per year in direct costs; if request equals or exceeds $500,000, prior approval is required. R03: Up to $50,000 per year in direct costs; R21: Up to $200,000 per year; total of $275,000.

Length of Support: R01: Up to 5 years; R03: Up to 2 years; R21: Up to 2 years.

Eligible Applicants: Public and State controlled institutions of higher education. See the full announcement for a complete list of eligible applicants.

Summary: The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to encourage research grant applications on screening and brief interventions to prevent and/or reduce alcohol use and its adverse consequences. This FOA is designed to stimulate a developmentally grounded program of research on screening and brief interventions to prevent and/or reduce underage drinking and hazardous young adult drinking. Research objectives of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) include, but are not limited to: (1) testing strategies to improve screening methods for youth with or at high risk for alcohol-related problems; (2) testing the efficacy and effectiveness of novel or modified existing brief prevention interventions to: (a) prevent or delay the initiation of alcohol use, or (b) decrease the risk for the development of alcohol use disorders (AUDs) and associated problems among youth; (3) examining individual, peer, familial, community, setting, cultural, or other contextual factors that affect the selection, implementation, and outcomes of empirically validated screening measures or brief interventions. Studies of racially and ethnically diverse populations in various social and cultural settings are encouraged. Investigations must be especially sensitive to unique human subject issues when conducting research in minors.