Grant Title: REDUCING HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG MINORITY AND UNDERSERVED CHILDREN (R01, R21)

Funding Opportunity Number: PA-11-104, PA-11-105. CFDA Number(s): 93.173, 93.273, 93.361, 93.837.

Agency/Department: National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR), National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD).

Area of Research: Research to reduce health disparities among minority and underserved children.

Release and Expiration: Release Date: January 24, 2011. Expiration Date: January 8, 2014.

Application Deadline: March 1, 2011 thereafter R01-New: February 5, June 5, October 5 annually; Resubmissions: March 5, July 5, and November 5 annually; R21-New: February 16, June 16, October 16 annually; Resubmissions: March 16, July 16, and November 16 annually; AIDS related: May 7, September 7, and January 7 annually.

Amount: R01: Typically under $500,000 per year in direct costs; if request equals or exceeds $500,000, prior approval is required; R21: Up to $275,000 over a two year period; maximum $200,000 per year.

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

Eligible Applicants: Public/State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education. See the full announcement for a complete list of eligible applicants.

Summary: This Funding Opportunity Announcement solicits Research Project Grant (R01) applications from institutions/organizations that propose to conduct research to reduce health disparities among minority and underserved populations of children such as: children from low literacy, rural and low-income populations, geographically isolated children, hearing and visually impaired children, physically or mentally disabled children, children of migrant workers, children from immigrant and refugee families, and language minority children. Specific targeted areas of research include biobehavioral studies that incorporate multiple factors that influence child health disparities such as biological (e.g., genetics, cellular, organ systems), lifestyle factors, environmental (physical and family environments), social (e.g., peers), economic, institutional, and cultural and family influences; studies that target the specific health promotion needs of children with a known illness and/or disability; and studies that test and evaluate the comparative effectiveness of health promotion interventions conducted in traditional and nontraditional settings.