

Funding

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funding - what for?

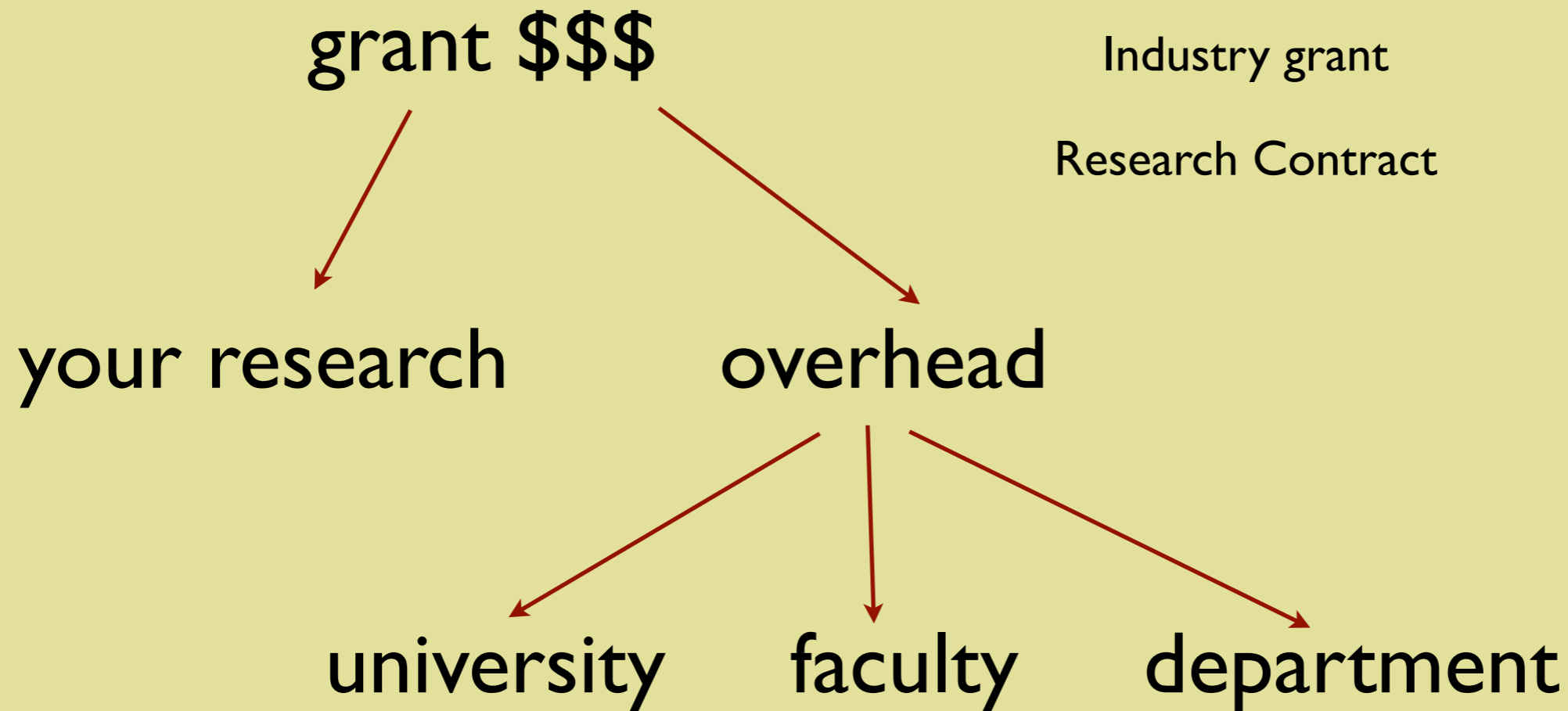
- grad student salaries
- travel
 - grad/profs
 - conferences
 - collaboration
- equipment
- overhead
 - paid to university from grant
 - not from tri-council grants

where from?

- grants
 - government
 - federal
 - provincial
 - industry
- scholarships
- research contracts



overhead



source	rate
NSERC	0%
Industry grant	25%
Research Contract	40%



NSERC

- Natural Science and Engineering Research Council
- primary source of federal funding in Canada for Science and Engineering
 - Discovery grants
 - Strategic grants and other programs
 - no overhead



industry participation

- beyond discovery grants, most NSERC grants require industry participation
 - collaboration
 - money
 - goods/services in kind

other federal sources

- NCE
 - networked centres of excellence
 - e.g., IRIS
 - university-directed research
- Precarn
 - company formed by NSERC
 - University/industry collaboration
 - industry directed
- SSHRC
 - social sciences and humanities research council
- CHIR
 - Canadian institutes for health research



industry grants

- for university-directed research
- overhead 25%
- not common
- industry does not normally put up money for university-directed work

research contracts

- undertake to perform research for a client
- client directs research
 - statement of work
 - deliverables
 - budget
- must deliver on contract to get paid
- overhead is 40%

NSERC applications

- two forms
 - F100 - the proposal
 - standard part I
 - written proposal in part II
 - length depends on grant program
 - F101 - curriculum vitae
 - one per principal investigator (PI)
 - what you have done lately
- publications
- HQP - highly qualified personnel
- other grants
- sample publications
- standard part I
- free-form part II



evaluation

- depends on program
- committees for each area of specialization
- applications go to referees
- committee reads application and referees comments
- committee deliberates and makes awards

proposal target

- consider grant program
 - address the goals of the program for which you are applying
 - NSERC Discovery is a place for more speculative and innovative work
- SPG requires you to address specific strategic needs in Canada
- always support with evidence of excellence
 - you
 - your accomplishments
 - your students



writing

- consider target audience
- committee
 - varied backgrounds
 - must be able to understand your proposal
- referees
 - experts
 - want to see details



scholarships

- variety of application formats
- generally two things show up
 - candidates record
 - proposal



candidates record

- demonstrate that you are worthy of a scholarship
 - GPA and transcripts
 - references
 - choose good referees
 - work/research experience
 - publications



the proposal

- written document, usually short
- consider your audience
 - the key to any good writing
 - who reviews scholarship applications?
 - educated, but not expert
- avoid jargon

template

- introduce area and purpose of your work
- why is it important
- your plan to advance knowledge
 - specific targets for advancement
 - timeline

who will read it?

- committee members are all
 - expert in one area, not necessarily yours
 - intelligent
- do not rely on committee being expert in your area
- if you are in computer science, how would you explain the significance of your work to somebody in kinesiology?



dates

- NSERC
 - fall
 - apply through department or as individual
- Alberta Ingenuity
 - Jan 15, 2008
 - start preparation much earlier

