

Resources

Grant Writing Tips

Researchers can access general grant writing tutorials and information on research design at the National Library of Medicine's NIH Grant Tutorials section: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/ep/Tutorial.html>.

NIDA Publications Related to Racial/Ethnic Populations or With Sections on Racial/Ethnic Populations

Beatty, L.A. (2003). Changing their minds: Drug abuse and addiction in Black women. In D. Brown and V. Keith (Eds.) *In and Out of Our Right Minds, The Mental Health of African American Women*. New York: Columbia University Press, 59-79, <http://cup.columbia.edu/book/978-0-231-11378-6/in-and-out-of-our-right-minds>

Beatty, L.A., Jones, D.J., Doctor, L. (2005). Reducing HIV/AIDS and criminal justice involvement in African Americans as a consequence of drug abuse. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 16(4, Suppl B), 1-5, Johns Hopkins University Press, (800-548-1784), http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_health_care_for_the_poor_and_underserved/toc/hpu16.4B.html

Beatty, L.A. (2007). Introduction. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse*, 6, 11-13, <http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content-db=jo ur-content=a903350639>

Beatty, L.A. (2009). Drug abuse research: Addressing the needs of racial/ethnic minority populations. In L. Scheier (Ed.) *The handbook of drug use etiology: Theory, methods, and empirical findings*. Washington, DC: APA Books, <http://www.apa.org/pubs/books/4311501.aspx>

Carroll, K.M., Rosa, C., Brown, Jr. L.S., Daw, R., Magruder, K.M., and Beatty, L. (2007). Addressing ethnic disparities in drug abuse treatment in the clinical trials network. *Drug Abuse and Dependence*, 90, 101-106, <http://ctndisseminationlibrary.org/display/167.htm>

Differential Drug Use, HIV/AIDS, and Related Health Outcomes Among Racial and Ethnic Populations: A Knowledge Assessment Workshop. 2001. (2002). *Public Health Reports*, 117 (Suppl 1). Oxford Press, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/issues/145676/>

Jones, D., and Crump, A. (2005). Methodological challenges in conducting health disparities research. *Journal of Urban Health*, 82(2, Suppl 3), iii1-iii4, <http://www.springerlink.com/content/a877053769574428/>

Jones, D.J., and Roberts, G.W. (2009). Substance abuse, HIV and mental health issues: Prevention and treatment challenges. In V. Stone, B.O. Ojikutu, (Eds.) *HIV/AIDS in U.S. Communities of Color*, New York: Springer, 228-244, <http://www.springer.com/public-health/book/978-0-387-98151-2>

Merikangas, K.R., Conway, K.P., Swendsen, J., Febo, V., Dierker, L., Brunetto, W., Stolar, M., and Canino, G. (2009). Substance use and behavior disorders in Puerto Rican youth: A migrant family study. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 63, 310-316, <http://jech.bmj.com/content/63/4/310.abstract>

National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2003). *Drug Use Among Racial/Ethnic Minorities*, Revised, <http://archives.drugabuse.gov/pubs/minorities/>

Thomas, Y.F., and Compton, W.M. (2007). Rural populations are not protected from drug use and abuse. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 23 (Suppl 1-3), <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118541342/issue>

Weiss, S.R., Kung, H.C., and Pearson, J.L. (2003). Emerging issues in gender and ethnic differences in substance abuse and treatment. *Current Women's Health Reports*, 3(3), 245-253, <http://www.drugabuse.gov/whgd/pdfs/Weiss.pdf>

NIDA Publications in Spanish

Serie de Reportes de Investigación: El VIH/SIDA (HIV/AIDS—Research Report Series) (2007)

Serie de Reportes de Investigación: Abuso de la MDMA (Extasis) (MDMA (Ecstasy) Abuse—Research Report Series) (2006)

Serie de Reportes de Investigación: Abuso de la Marihuana (Marijuana—Research Report Series) (2011)

La marihuana: Lo que los padres deben saber (Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know) (2007)

Como Prevenir el Uso de Drogas en los Niños y los Adolescentes. Una guía con base científica para padres, educadores y líderes de la comunidad - Segunda Edición, Versión Abreviada (Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents...In Brief Edition 2004)

La Marihuana: Información para Los Adolescentes (Marijuana: Facts for Teens) (2005)

Serie de Reportes de Investigación: Adicción al Tabaco (Tobacco Addiction - Research Report Series) (2010)

Principios de Tratamiento para la Drogadicción: Una Guía Basada en Investigaciones (Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide) (2010)

Juventud Latina: Hable con sus Hijos Sobre las Drogas y sus Peligros (Talk to Your Children about Drugs and their Dangers) (2006)

NIDA Publications of General Interest

Drugs, Brains, and Behavior—The Science of Addiction (2010)

Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations (2009)

Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide for Parents, Educators, and Community Leaders, Second Edition (2003)

Principles of HIV Prevention in Drug-Using Populations: A Research-Based Guide (2002)

Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide (2009)

The publications listed above are available at <http://drugpubs.drugabuse.gov/> through the NIDA DrugPubs Research Dissemination Center. For questions, contact 1-877-NIDA-NIH (1-877-643-2644) or drugpubs@nida.nih.gov

Talk to NIDA

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For any additional information, visit NIDA on line at www.drugabuse.gov.

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Research Seminar Series

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National Institutes of Health
Department of Health
and Human Services

Health Disparities Research

at the

National

Institute on

Drug Abuse

NIDA

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For more than 35 years, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has led the Nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction through the support and conduct of research across a broad range of disciplines, and by ensuring the rapid and effective dissemination of research results to improve prevention and treatment and inform policy.

Racial/ethnic populations have been disproportionately affected by the consequences of drug abuse and addiction. To better understand and address the drug abuse and addiction research needs of these populations, NIDA established the Special Populations Office (SPO) and developed a Strategic Plan on Reducing Health Disparities. Through these vehicles, NIDA continues to systematically and aggressively pursue this goal. To learn more about health disparities research at NIDA, visit the NIDA Health Disparities page at <http://www.drugabuse.gov/about/organization/healthdisparities/>.

Special Populations Office

The SPO is at the center of addressing NIDA's health disparities research efforts. It works to address the training and career development needs of individuals from underrepresented populations and ensures that issues related to racial/ethnic populations are adequately represented in NIDA-supported drug abuse research. To learn more, visit the SPO home page at <http://www.drugabuse.gov/about/organization/SPO/SPOHome.html>.

Strategic Plan on Health Disparities Research

NIDA is pursuing four major areas of research as part of its strategic plan on health disparities:

(1) **Epidemiology of Drug Abuse and its Health Consequences Among Racial/Ethnic Minority Populations.** Focuses on understanding the incidence, patterns, and causes of drug abuse and on developing better measures and designs to appropriately assess drug abuse, addiction, and related behaviors in racial/ethnic minority populations. **The goals of this effort are to:**

- Enhance knowledge about the origins and patterns of drug abuse and addiction and examine both risk and protective factors; and
- Identify short- and long-term effects of drug use, abuse, and addiction on overall health (including physical, mental, and emotional health) and related consequences (e.g., violence and crime).

(2) **Prevention of Drug Abuse and Addiction.** Focuses on the need for more culturally specific drug abuse prevention strategies for health disparity populations in high-risk settings and underserved, hard-to-reach communities, including rural, low income, and other underserved populations. **The goals of this effort are to:**

- Support prevention research, ensuring that new directions (e.g., research-to-practice initiatives) include individuals from the above groups and incorporate new health disparity-specific concepts (e.g., acculturation-stress reduction, the role of ethnic identity in substance abuse prevention, and access to services);
- Develop effective, culturally specific drug abuse prevention strategies for health disparity populations at increased risk for drug abuse, including those in detention or juvenile correctional facilities and rural populations (e.g., persons on Indian reservations and migrants or seasonal farm workers); and
- Reduce HIV risk, criminal involvement, and other drug abuse consequences that are disproportionately greater among racial/ethnic minority groups.

(3) **Disparities in Treatment and Health Services Research.** Focuses on the full inclusion of racial/ethnic minority and rural populations in treatment research and clinical trials and the examination of medical, social, and cultural factors that may influence adherence to treatment and treatment outcomes. **The goals of this effort are to:**

- Increase the number of treatment research studies focusing on racial/ethnic minority and rural populations and improve the dissemination of the study results; and
- Determine the factors contributing to differences, if any, experienced by racial/ethnic minority and rural populations in access to services and in treatment outcomes.

(4) **Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Basic and Clinical Neurosciences.** Focuses on research to better understand the racial/ethnic differences in biological vulnerability and resilience to drug abuse and addiction. **The goal of this effort is to increase the number of neuroscience, genetic and epigenetic, clinical neuroscience, and basic behavioral science studies focusing on racial/ethnic minorities, low socioeconomic status (SES), and social stressors.**

Research Capacity Building

Valid health disparities research requires a research infrastructure that includes well-informed and trained scientists, knowledgeable and cooperative communities (e.g., community-based organizations, professional associations, faith community, tribal councils), and academic institutions with competency and interest in health disparities research. **NIDA's goals are to:**

- Increase and improve drug abuse and addiction research development and training experiences for students, especially those from groups underrepresented in science;
- Establish new and strengthen existing programs to provide research development and support opportunities for faculty and investigators interested in health disparities research;
- Increase the capacity of academic institutions to conduct health disparities research in drug abuse and addiction; and
- Involve the broader professional and lay communities in addressing health disparities related to drug abuse and addiction.

Community Outreach, Information Dissemination, and Public Health Education

NIDA is committed to broadly disseminating our research findings to diverse audiences, including racial/ethnic minority populations. **Our goals are to:**

- Educate racial/ethnic minority populations about drug abuse and addiction prevention and treatment strategies as well as identify and improve mechanisms for disseminating research findings;
- Put research into practice in health disparity communities by providing science-based prevention and treatment information to healthcare providers serving these populations; and
- Educate the research and practice communities about the state-of-the-science in drug abuse and addiction research in health disparity populations.

Integration of Research, Capacity Building, and Outreach Goals

Through coordinated collaborative approaches involving research, capacity building, and outreach, NIDA is dedicated to educating the field on strategies for reducing health disparities in addiction and related comorbidities (e.g., HIV/AIDS), including greater risk for criminal justice involvement among minority populations.

Research Training Opportunities

The SPO offers an array of research training opportunities, which encourage the involvement of researchers and scientists from underrepresented groups.

Research Supplements to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research is an NIH-wide program that provides funding to enable principal investigators to expand their research teams by adding students or investigators from underrepresented groups, PA-08-190. (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-190.html>)

Special Populations Research Development Seminar Series is a series of seminars designed to provide technical assistance on proposal development and grant applications, research methods and design, scientific writing, and the peer review process to scholars from groups underrepresented in the behavioral and biomedical sciences.

Summer Research with NIDA is a program that introduces high school and undergraduate students to drug abuse research through placements with NIDA grantees.

Research and Training Program for Under-represented Populations is an intramural research program that provides high school, undergraduate, graduate, and medical students and faculty with an opportunity to work with leading NIDA scientists in a laboratory setting during the summer.

NIDA also offers research training opportunities through the National Research Services Awards and the NIH-Wide Career Development Awards. Visit <http://www.drugabuse.gov/researchtraining/traininghome.html> for more information.

Other Programs/Activities

Initiative on Criminal Justice and HIV/AIDS

NIDA's special emphasis on addressing the disproportionate occurrence of HIV/AIDS and criminal justice involvement among African Americans and other racial/ethnic minority populations is designed to elucidate the causes and interactions of these consequences with substance abuse. A number of funding opportunities, meetings, and conferences have been developed to support the initiative's goals.

NIDA Racial/Ethnic Minority Work Groups

Work groups comprising experts in substance abuse and addiction or health concerns of racial/ethnic minority populations advise the NIDA director on research needed to further effective prevention and treatment approaches and to support mentoring and career development for early career scientists. Work groups exist for African American, Hispanic, Asian American/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native communities.

National Hispanic Science Network

The National Hispanic Science Network (NHSN) evolved from NIDA's Hispanic work group. The Network is designed to enhance communication; increase dissemination of research knowledge to practitioners, clinicians, and the public; and mentor students and scientists interested in drug abuse and addiction research in Hispanic populations. More information can be obtained at <http://nhsn.med.miami.edu/>.

Research Funding Opportunities

NIDA sponsors the following minority and health disparities-focused research opportunities:

- **Diversity-promoting Institutions Drug Abuse Research Program (DIDARP)** (R24), PAR-09-011 (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-09-011.html>). This ongoing program is designed to increase the drug abuse and addiction research capacity of institutions that historically and/or currently serve students from diverse and disadvantaged backgrounds. Grants are provided to foster the research career development of a diverse cadre of students, faculty, and staff underrepresented in drug abuse research.
- **HIV/AIDS, Drug Use, and Vulnerable Populations in the U.S.** (R01), (R21), PA-09-237 (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-09-236.html>). This funding opportunity supports research to identify the role(s) of drug abuse in fueling the HIV/AIDS epidemic in vulnerable groups (racial/ethnic minorities, men who have sex with men, youth); develop effective interventions to prevent new infections; and improve the health and well-being of those living with HIV/AIDS.

To advance our health disparities goals, applications may be submitted in response to many NIDA/NIH program announcements, including:

- Drug Abuse Aspects of HIV/AIDS (R01), (R21), (R03), PA-10-129, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-10-129.html>)
- Collaborative Clinical Trials in Drug Abuse (Collaborative R01), PAR-10-099, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-10-099.html>)

• Technology-Based Adherence Interventions for Substance Abusing Populations with HIV (R01), (R34), PAS-10-097, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAS-10-097.html>)

• Drug Abuse Dissertation Research: Epidemiology, Prevention, Treatment, Services, and/or Women and Sex/Gender Differences (R36), PAR-10-020, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-10-020.html>)

• Accelerating the Pace of Drug Abuse Research Using Existing Epidemiology, Prevention, and Treatment Research Data (R01), PAR-10-018, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-10-018.html>)

• Behavioral & Integrative Treatment Development Program (R01), (R03), (R34), PA-10-012, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-10-012.html>)

• Cutting-Edge Basic Research Awards (CEBRA) (R21), PAR-09-222, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-09-222.html>)

• International Research Collaboration on Drug Abuse and Addiction Research (R01), (R21), (R03), PA-09-020, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-09-020.html>)

• Health Services Research on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Abuse (R01), (R21), (R03), PA-08-263, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-263.html>)

• Unique Interactions Between Tobacco Use and HIV/AIDS (R01), (R03), PA-08-253, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-253.html>)

• Drug Abuse Prevention Intervention Research (R01), (R21), (R03), PA-08-217, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-217.html>)

• Economics of Treatment and Prevention Services for Drug & Alcohol Abuse (R01), (R21), (R03), PA-08-174, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-174.html>)

• Epidemiology of Drug Abuse (R01), (R21), (R03), PA-08-124, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-124.html>)

• Dissemination and Implementation Research in Health (R01), (R21), (R03), PAR-10-038, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-10-038.html>)

• NIH Exploratory/Developmental Research Grant Program (Parent R21), PA-09-164, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-09-164.html>)

• Women's Mental Health in Pregnancy and the Postpartum Period (R01), (R21), PA-09-174, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-09-174.html>)

• NIH Small Research Grant Program (Parent R03), PA-09-163, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-09-163.html>)

• Basic and Translational Research in Emotion (R01), PA-09-137, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-09-137.html>)

• Reducing Risk Behaviors by Promoting Positive Youth Development (R01), (R03), PA-08-241, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-241.html>)

• Integrating Biobehavioral and Sociocultural Research to Prevent HIV Transmission and Infection (R01), (R21), PA-08-188, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-188.html>)

• The Effect of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination/Bias on Health Care Delivery (R01), (R21), (R03), PA-08-083, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-083.html>)

• Community Participation Research Targeting the Medically Underserved (R01), (R21), PAR-08-075, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-08-075.html>)

• Community Participation in Research (R01), PA-08-074, (<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-08-074.html>)