



FLORIDA STATE
UNIVERSITY

How to Fund your Research: NaEd/Spencer and AERA Grant Programs

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Where to Begin? Stage 1

- Keeping stages in mind
 - PhD applicant: internal and external fellowships and grants, often related to your IDEA, your statement of purpose
 - Doctoral student stage – small grants associated with:
 - Professional associations such as ACPA, AERA – for ideas and summer/pilot research
 - Scholarships through college, graduate school, department
 - Travel grants to meet with folks at conferences, seeds of ideas



Where to Begin? Stage 2

- Keeping stages in mind
 - Doctoral candidacy
 - <https://www.ssrc.org/publications/view/the-art-of-writing-proposals/>
 - Fellowships of various sorts – again, similar sources but these also include foundations – [AERA](#) dissertation grants & 1x/yr special round for [scholars of color](#), [NaED/Spencer dissertation](#), others
 - Spencer is very inclusive methodologically and re: discipline
 - AERA grants more focused on quantitative methods and use of federally-funded large-scale datasets
 - Postdocs and early career awards
 - Foundations, federal agencies
 - These include Spencer small grant programs & [AERA research grants](#) and specific topic funding lines – e.g., [deeper learning](#), or proposals as a co-PI to develop experience and prepare to be a PI



Read successful examples

FSU Successful Example Database:

<https://www.research.fsu.edu/successfulproposal>

AERA: <https://www.aera.net/Professional-Opportunities-Funding/AERA-Funding-Opportunities/Grants-Program/Research-Grants/Funded-Research-Grants>

Spencer: <https://www.spencer.org/grant-archive>

- see also recorded [webinar for applicants here](#) and [additional resources](#)

You can also reach out to funded folks here and in your networks, and ask program officer



Importance of editing, developing, networks

- On and close to you – accountability circles, can include [NCFDD](#)
- Early feedback with faculty, recommenders
- Revise and resubmit, edits
- Planning timelines for preparedness
- Communication is essential – with letter writers and potentially grant/fellowship contacts.
- Ask letter writers EARLY, before you've even committed to apply, if they would be willing – gives notification AND lets them offer advice



Follow and Use Guides: Designed on Purpose

Office of Research Development Grant Writing Guide: [All Purpose Suggestions](#)

Contact the Program Officer Early! And Follow-Up if Needed Later for Any New Questions

They want to have the strongest pool possible and shaping the field is easier earlier than later

Review/Attend Pre-Submission Webinars for these Opportunities! E.g., [Spencer \(All Grants\)](#)

Spencer: [A Guide to Writing Successful Field-Initiated Research Grant Proposals](#) (PDF)

They now have guides specific for [Qualitative](#) and [Quantitative](#) Designs

AERA webinars for research preparation: <https://aera.elevate.commpartners.com/>



Use the Proposal (RFP) as a Strict Guide

- Echo the language – key/buzzwords
- Page limit.
- Font.
- Word count.
- Cover all the sections requested by the agency.
- Focus areas – echo that language/integrate into your proposal.
- Crosscheck your proposal against the Request for Proposals.

FROM KATHERINE YAUN, SENIOR GRANT EDITOR AT COLLEGE OF EDUCATION: FOUNDATIONS FOR DEVELOPING A PROPOSAL

1. Talking it out and sharing with outside readers
2. **Codeswitching (formal and informal)**
3. Remember your rhetorical situation

NIH “plain language” before and after examples:

https://grants.nih.gov/grants/plain_language_examples.htm

Office of Research Development Plain Language help:

<https://www.research.fsu.edu/research-offices/ord/proposal-help/communicating-your-work-to-any-audience/>

Plain language is the law!

The Plain Writing Act of 2010 (H.R. 946/Public Law 111-274) requires the federal government to write documents, such as tax returns, federal college aid applications, and Veterans Administration forms in simple easy-to-understand language...”



Remember:

YOU are the emerging expert in your focused area

- Avoid saying things like “no one has ever researched” or “no research exists on...” – **straw man problem** -- often not true and irritates reviewers.
- **Gaps are less appealing for funding than puzzles or problems** – better setup: we misunderstand Y if we do not address Z...
- Still – **you** know and read the new work – showcase your motivation with confidence



QUESTIONS?

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