



The Jack Brockhoff Foundation Early Career Research Grants - FAQs

Are applicants required to be either Australian Citizens or Permanent Residents?

At the time of **applying** and for the duration of a grant, the grant recipient must be an Australian citizen, a permanent resident of Australia, or a New Zealand citizen with Special Category Visa status and a resident in Victoria.

How many applications per institution?

Host institutions may submit up to TWO applications. The head of the institution must separately communicate with the Foundation at applications@jackbrockhoff.org.au stating which the application(s) is/are submitted with the head's approval. This must be done no later than 31 July, 2018.

How is an eligible "institution" defined?

First, it must be an NHMRC Approved institution, as is the case for independent medical research institutes and most Universities in Victoria. Second, for the purposes of this JBF scheme, the entity with which JBF will deal is deemed to be the Faculty wherein the medical and health sciences are found. Hence, it will be the Dean of that Faculty who will identify the (maximum of two) applications to be submitted to the Foundation. Relevant applications from more than one faculty in a university **may** be considered, but **only if** the applications offered by that university are endorsed by the Vice-Chancellor.

What does 3 years' post-doctoral experience mean?

Applicant researchers need to have passed their PhD no earlier than **31 July 2015** if working full time. The Foundation will take account of legitimate interruptions such as maternity leave and illness, which would have to be supported with documentation. In such cases PhD could have been passed earlier. Please note that working in industry is not considered a legitimate disruption in this context

Are applications with a focus on children more likely to be funded?

All else being equal, and given the Foundation's preference, the answer is 'yes'.

Must the research projects have a focus on children?

No.

Are one- and two-year grant applications equally likely to succeed?

All else being equal, the answer is 'yes'. However, applicants should understand that JBF will take account of the grant's efficiency in producing research outcomes. So, one-year grant applications that promise to deliver strong outcomes are likely to be highly competitive. As well, there may be good reasons to choose to apply for a shorter grant, such as guaranteed salary support for the applicant not extending as far out as two years.

Are there particular disciplines or fields of research that are preferred?

'No', so long as the project is within the scope of the scheme as stated in the Foundation's website: *Research relevant to understanding the causation, prevention, detection, treatment and palliation of conditions affecting the health and well-being of populations or population groups.*

All else being equal, the Foundation may, however, choose to spread grants across several discipline or disease areas.

Are there restrictions on the source of salary support for the candidates? No. Most likely salaries will be guaranteed by the host institution from its own budget or by the applicant holding a research fellowship from another agency such as NHMRC. However, other possibilities for salary support will be considered on their merits. In all cases, “buy in” by the host institution, as outlined in the Application Form, is essential. In no cases, will a grant from JBF be made towards salary support of the applicant.

Can clinicians apply?

Yes. Clinician-researchers are encouraged to apply but the condition applies requiring that their salary is covered from another source AND they have 50% of their time available to work on the JBF-funded research.

Who will responsible for grants that involve work in more than one institution?

The host institution of the person to whom the grant is awarded.

Will the applications be sent out for peer review?

No. However, the Foundation **may** choose to seek advice from independent experts to assist in its decisions. Past experience suggests this is unlikely to be considered necessary.