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- Pre-Award
- Post-Award
- Research Compliance/IRB
Pre – Award

Potential Funding Sources

- Grants.gov, Federal Register, Community of Science, Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research, NIH, Foundation Center
- Foundation – Development Office
- All Other – Local, State and Federal Gvt, grants and contracts through R&T Office
- University Review Form
Requests for a preliminary account number must be made using the "Request for Budget Revisions/IPAS Approvals" form. The PI, Department Chair, and the Dean must sign this form. The IPAS form must contain a statement from the Department Chair that indicates that the department will assume responsibility for all expenses charged to the preliminary account in the event that an award is not received.
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- **Contracts**
  - Research Related
  - Independent Contractor Agreement
  - Business Consulting Agreement
  - Two originals needed, one for contractor and one for Case. Executed by VP for Research
  - Individuals paid by Disbursement Order
  - Companies paid by Purchase Order
Post Award

- Financial Administration
- CIRCULAR NO. A-21
  Cost Principles for Educational Institutions
  This Circular establishes principles for determining costs applicable to grants, contracts, and other agreements with educational institutions.
- Case receives the award, investigator/mgmt center are responsible for administration
- Salary/Effort distribution, Non-Salary purchases
- Indirect or Facilities and Administration Costs
Post Award (cont)
- Financial Reports from Case to funder
- Narrative Reports – from PI to funder – Mgmt Center needs a copy
- Project Closeout
IRB/Office of Research Compliance

The mission of our office is to ensure University compliance with federal, state and local regulations with regard to research.

Institutional Review Board
Protection of Human Subjects

Office for Human Research Protections

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
TITLE 45 PUBLIC WELFARE
PART 46 PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
OFFICE FOR PROTECTION FROM RESEARCH RISKS
Effective December 13, 2001

Subpart A --Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects (Basic DHHS Policy for Protection of Human Research Subjects)
Belmont Report

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

1. Beneficence
2. Respect for Persons
3. Justice

Office of Research Integrity
Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act of 1996
Effective April 14, 2001
Compliance Required by April 14, 2003 (October 2003)
Protected Health information means any information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, that:

1. Is created or received by a covered entity; and
2. Relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual; the provision of health care to an individual; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual.
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- Poster preparation and production
Selected Findings
• Ego networks link women with different gang affiliations.
• Gang affiliation does not structure access to social, gang, affective, or instrumental support networks.
• Ego networks offer women access to multiple types of resources, independent of gang affiliation.
• Ego networks are socially flexible and permit access to personal resources within a resource-poor community.
• Intra- and inter-gang ties are social capital.

Social Network Theory and Methods Advance the Study of Youth Gangs
• Social network analysis shows that gangs are not closed social groups.
  - A sociological perspective assumes that a gang is a closed social group.
  • Social network analysis shows differential access to resources determined in part by direction of friendship.
    - A sociological perspective assumes a gang ethic of “one for all, all for one.”
  • Social network analysis shows that gang crime and gang formation are independent.
    - A sociological perspective argues strongly that crime is the primary function of a gang group.
  • Social network analysis shows that gang affiliation is part of a social and economic adaptation to entrenched poverty.
  • Social network analysis shows that a gang is a multi-relational friendship network similar in many ways to non-gang adolescent friendship networks.

Selected Reading

Unit of Analysis: Ego Network
• Ego Network: social relations among individuals.
  • Compositional analysis examines the composition of ego network, such as size, sex, age, and race.
  • A gang group is a set of intersecting ego networks.
    - Actors may interact with one another on different relations.
    - Patterns of interaction shift as relations shift.
  • Ego network composition influences actors attitudes, values, and behavior.
  • Gang structure is the aggregate of the persistent patterns of relations on relational variables.

Field-based Data Collection
• Sample: 74 adolescent women and adult women who self-reported a gang affiliation.
• Sampling Criteria: gang, gang activity level (active v. inactive), degree of linkage to informant (friend, friend of friend, and so on).
• Data were gathered with structured surveys on social networks and sociological and public health topics (such as birth control education).

Research Questions
• Are gang women’s friendship networks a form of social capital?
• What is the composition of ego networks?
• How do ego networks structure access to resources?
  • Resources offer instrumental support (money, housing), social support (childcare, food sharing), affective support (close friendships), and gang support (crime partners, weapons acquisition/sharing, protection).
• What is the social and economic function of the aggregate of ego networks?

Gang Friendship
• Graphs arrows indicate direction of friendship.
  • Friendships are mutual (A ↔ B), asymmetric (A → B), or null (A  B).
  • Note that gang women may have few or no friends within their own gang.
  • Friendship patterns indicate access to and flow of resources within and between gangs.

Selected Definitions
• A social network is a finite set of actors and a relation measured across the actors.
• Relations are properties of systems.
• Networks offer opportunities and constraints.

Terms and Definitions
• Relationships are important for individual-level outcomes.
  • The structure of these relations, rather than their quantity, influences outcomes.
  • Finding recurring patterns of relations and how these are consequential by virtue of information flow, social influence, material exchange, social support, and so on, is the challenge.

Social Network Theoretical Perspective
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Social Network Structure of Women’s Gangs - Mark S. Fleisher, Ph.D.
Begun Professor and Director, Begun Center for Violence Prevention Research and Education, Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Grant 2000-JR-1X-0006

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- Misc.
- Research ShowCase
- NIH Electronic Research Administration
- “Other Duties as Assigned”