When does/does not my project need to go through the IRB?





- Research with human subjects must be reviewed by the IRB
- Research with human subjects conducted without prospective IRB approval is noncompliant with federal regulations and GSU Policy



#### Our Purpose







- 1. Research is a systematic investigation, including research development, testing, and evaluation designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge
  - Expanding knowledge base vs improving quality of a program or service





### **EXAMPLE:** Opinions about the IRB webinar collected via an online survey

#### What is the intent?

- To improve the format, content, and quality of future IRB events – QUALIY IMPROVEMENT
- To assess the effects of the webinar on students' perceptions of the IRB – RESEARCH





- 1. Human subject is a living individual <u>about</u> whom an investigator collects information through intervention or interaction, or obtains identifiable private information
  - About whom vs from whom



**EXAMPLE: Study of IRBs** 

- To interview IRB coordinators about the structure and workload of IRBs in teaching universities -NON-HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH
- To interview IRB coordinators about their lived experiences of managing IRBs in teaching universities – HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH





- Researchers are discouraged from deciding whether their proposed activities meet the definition of human subjects research
- Studies with human participants require a determination from the IRB





#### www.govst.edu/irb

#### Cayuse How Tos

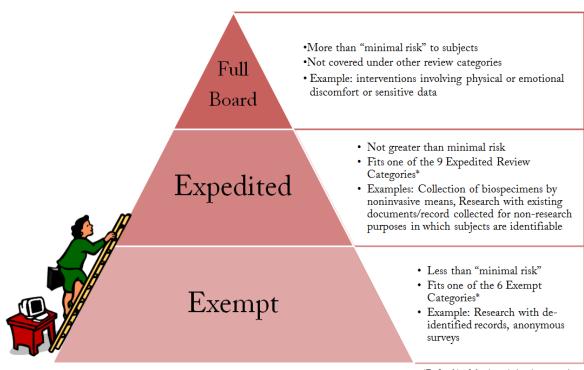
All submissions must be done electronically through **Cayuse**. Cayuse IRB is a web-based submission system that is designed to simplify the review of IRB protocols.

How to Submit a Questionnaire for Non-Human Subjects Research



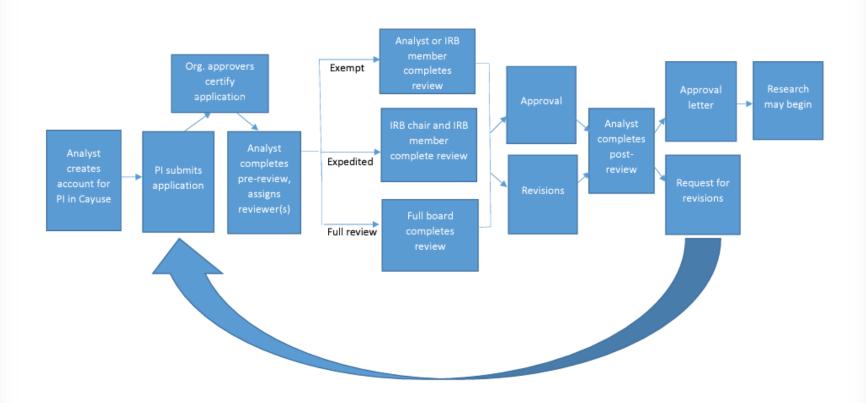


#### Levels of IRB Review



\*Defined by federal regulation (45 CFR 46)







What types of research are appropriate for a student thesis?





Research topic:	Requires full IRB review:	Does <u>not</u> require a full IRB review:
Prison population <sup>1</sup> :	<u> </u>	
Violence in prisons: Is there a nutrition link?	Empirical study providing omega-3 to individuals who are incarcerated versus a control group, and measure incidence of violence.	Complete a meta-analysis of studies that have been done supplementing prison diet with omega-3. Each study will serve as one data point.
Juvenile Justice:		
Personality factors that lead to juvenile delinquency	Empirical study administering the PAI-A (Personality Assessment Inventory – Adolescent) to juvenile delinquents age 12 - 15	Interview experts regarding adolescent psychopathology, delinquency and analyze the data to reveal differentiated insights OR review news reports and compile personality features mentioned
Or crime and the media	N/A	How are juveniles depicted in the media (using Grounded Theory)? Do experts interviews with, for example, journalists covering crime in various media.
What factors contribute to mass school shootings?	Interview mass shooters using a Grounded Theory approach	Use mass shooter database: The Violence Project https://www.theviolenceproject.org/mass-shooter-database/
Do laws curtail/contribute to teen violence?	Ethnographic study, embed yourself in a high-crime, urban community among teens	Or correlate teen crimes with particular laws (truancy, gun laws)— state-by-state analysis of legislation and the UCR, Uniform Crime Reports.

<sup>1</sup> 45 CFR 46

#### Resources

www.govst.edu/irb irb@govst.edu

