

CAHR Research Inventory Requirements Review

FINAL REPORT

Prepared For: Canadian Association of HIV
Researchers

Version: 1.1

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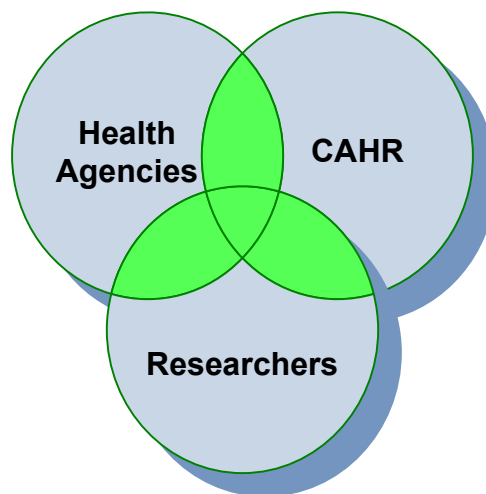
1 Introduction

This document contains a review of the current requirements of the CAHR Research Inventory.

The purpose of the review was:

- a) to capture and refine business requirements that organizations and researchers have with respect to the HIV Research Inventory;
- b) to perform an industry analysis to determine viable options for the creation and long-term support of the HIV Research Inventory;
- c) to perform a current-state assessment of the existing HIV Research Inventory;
- d) to provide Gap and Options analysis.

The wide scope of potential users of the HIV Research Inventory led to using a survey of Key Stakeholders to clarify user expectations, user requirements and various usage scenarios. Respondents represented individual researchers, professors, and senior federal and provincial health organizations. The term meta-data is used when referring to the information stored in regard to individual research projects. No actual research data will be stored in the HIV Research Inventory.



Requirements have been divided into two broad categories:

- a) **Business:** Also known as functional, these are activities that the HIV Research Inventory must support.
- b) **Technical:** Specific technological concerns that must be addressed within the

The industry analysis sought to review existing applications that had related functional requirements; as well as to review current-state technology alternatives,

The current-state assessment of the existing HIV Research Inventory included a review of the existing web site; www.hivresearch.ca and the parent CAHR site <http://www.cahr-acrv.ca>; as well as a review of the base technology, design documentation, and an interview with the site builder/host V51.

The Gap and Option Analysis compares the defined Business and Technical requirements with the current state assessment and the industry analysis.

2 Requirements Overview

The CAHR Research Inventory Review has posed some very challenging questions in terms of the audience, capabilities and life-cycle of the Inventory.

The audience consists of several groups, each with varied needs in terms of a Canadian HIV Research Inventory. These groups include Researchers, Federal and Provincial Health organizations, Community based organizations, Media organizations, the general public, and CAHR membership.

The capabilities that each of these groups require from the Inventory vary widely;

- Collaborative and Social-Media interaction for individuals and groups
- Search capabilities of past and current research projects, including links to publications and plain-language overview of the research outcome.
- Statistical analysis capabilities of past and current research projects
- Relevant, up-to-date information
- Ease of maintenance and support

3 Business Requirements

Business Requirement	Source	Comments
Compile a comprehensive inventory of HIV/AIDS research in Canada	CAHR 2005-2010 Strategic Plan	The CAHR Strategic Plan defines the overall requirement for a Canadian HIV Research Inventory
The HIV Research Inventory must support bilingual operations	Initial requirements review meeting	CAHR is a national organization; French and English must be supported. Not all research content will be translated.
CAHR must retain all Intellectual Property (IP) rights to the HIV Research Inventory.	Initial requirements review meeting	CAHR must maintain IP on the HIV Research Inventory for future continuity
The HIV Research Inventory must support content governance	Initial requirements review meeting	CAHR is a national organization; all content presented on public-facing web sites must be vetted
The HIV Research Inventory must support a core set of meta-data	Initial requirements review meeting	A core meta-data set will identify mandatory and optional data for inclusion of research projects in the Inventory
The HIV Research Inventory must provide summary data	Initial requirements review meeting and Stakeholder Survey	Summary data should provided based on search criteria
The HIV Research Inventory must provide statistical analysis	Initial requirements review meeting and Stakeholder Survey	Statistical analysis reports should be available for data analysis and quality assurance functions
The HIV Research Inventory must be maintained and updated on regular time intervals	Initial requirements review meeting and Stakeholder Survey	The information in the Inventory must be current and accurate on an on-going basis in order to be relevant
The HIV Research Inventory must support a level of automation to external meta-data.	Initial requirements review meeting and Stakeholder Survey	Automation of data entry from larger partners would reduce manual entry effort
The HIV Research Inventory must support online entry of research meta-data.	Stakeholder Survey	The ability of individual researchers to add or maintain information of their specific projects may help to ensure the currency of information
The HIV Research Inventory must provide accurate and sophisticated search capabilities	Stakeholder Survey	Complex, accurate search results are required for the Inventory to become a functional tool for researchers
The HIV Research Inventory must support hundreds of Internet users.	Stakeholder Survey	Most organizations have more than 25 users who require access to the HIV Research Inventory

Business Requirement	Source	Comments
The HIV Research Inventory will contain data that should only be accessible to approved CAHR members	Stakeholder Survey	Access control and role-based security should be implemented
The HIV Research Inventory should make data available online as well as in various downloadable formats, such as Excel.	Stakeholder Survey	There is a limited requirement for formal reporting or email communications.
All information posted on the should include a review date, placed according to the approved design standards. The review date should identify the date on which the document should be reviewed by its originating organization and updated if necessary, or removed from the Internet.	Initial requirements review meeting	The Content Manager will have to define when the specific content needs to be reviewed. The Content Administrator would need the means to make the review possible.
The HIV Research Inventory must be able to be modified and/or supported by generally-available technical support.	Initial requirements review meeting	CAHR cannot rely on a sole source of technical expertise to support the Inventory.

4 Technical Requirements

Technical Requirement	Source	Comments
Multiple user classes should be available with administrator-assigned access.	Initial requirements review meeting and Stakeholder Survey	Public, member, committee, and administrative access should have separate rights to view, edit, add, and approve data.
There must be a content approval process that prevents unapproved information from appearing on the web site.	Initial requirements review meeting	Standard Internet content management procedures
There must be application level security, including user id and password management; as well as the ability to request user ids and password resets.		Standard application security procedures
The web site should comply with the <i>Treasury Board Policy on Using The Official Languages on Electronic Networks</i>		As CAHR is a national organization, the web site should function in both French and English.
All products posted should include a review date, placed according to the approved design standards. The review date shall identify the date on which the document should be reviewed by its originating organization and updated or removed if necessary.		Standard Internet content management procedures
The W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines form the basis of accessibility. W3C recommended languages must be the primary format for all documents. In determining whether the audience will be able to access the document, factors that must be taken into account include bandwidth, availability of reader software, and assistive technologies. All else being equal, W3C technologies are preferred		Selection of tools, particularly those that generate content, should have W3C compatibility as a screening criterion.
Sites and applications should be browser-independent.		Selection of tools, particularly those that generate content, should have browser independence as a screening criterion.

Technical Requirement	Source	Comments
Automatic collection of personal information on web site visitors, such as their name, phone number or e-mail address, is not permitted.		Some web tools have these features built in and may not be able to de-activate them.
In order to avoid the need for conversion when sites are migrated, hypertext links within a site should use relative pathnames instead of absolute pathnames.		Some web tools may not be capable of using relative pathnames, or automatically updating relative links when they change.

5 Industry Analysis

5.1 Functional Systems

Systems around the world today support HIV Research; Research Inventories; Content Management and various other components of the HIV Research Inventory.

The following systems are shown as examples of specific implementations of concepts that could be of interest to the CAHR HIV Research Inventory.

5.1.1 Clinical Genetics Research in Canada: An Inventory

Description	A report and related databases prepared for: The Canadian Institutes of Health Research Institute of Genetics
Web Site	http://www.cihr.ca/e/24616.html
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) - Descriptive text suggests common issues surrounding research information - PubMed ID numbers - Significant inward analysis of the database - Important Quote: ‘The questions of what clinical genetics research is being done in Canada, who is doing it, where is it being done, and by whom, appear on the surface to be relatively straightforward. However, capturing such data in a comprehensive and useful fashion has proven to be both elusive and inordinately labour intensive.’

5.1.2 Canadian Institutes of Health Research Funded Research Database

Description	A searchable, online database of information concerning CIHR funded research
Web Site	http://webapps.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/funding/Search?p_language=E&p_version=CIHR
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) - Detailed and statistical reports - Efficient Interface <p>The database can be queried by any combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location (where the research is conducted) • Investigator name • CIHR institute and theme (pillar of research) • Funding program • Fiscal year • Research subject

5.1.3 United States National Library of Medicine

Description	NLM Databases & Electronic Resources
Web Site	http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database of databases - AIDSInfo Link - ClinicalTrials.gov

5.1.4 United States Department of Health AIDSinfo

Description	AIDSinfo searches ClinicalTrials.gov, a registry of federally and privately supported clinical trials conducted in the United States and around the world
Web Site	http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/ClinicalTrials/Default.aspx
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient Interface - Basic, Quick, and Advanced Search facilities - Details direct to http://clinicaltrials.gov, clinical trials orientation

5.1.5 Swaziland Hiv And Aids Research And Evaluation Inventory

Description	This is a similar , but significantly smaller HIV Research Inventory
Web Site	http://gametlibrary.worldbank.org/FILES/1003_HIV%20research%20database-Swaziland.xls
Key Points	Downloadable Excel Spreadsheet

5.1.6 Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada

Description	The Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada is a national resource on information about workers' compensation.
Web Site	http://www.awcbc.org/en/researchinventory.asp
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean interface - Alpha, Keyword and Common links create a good search interface - Research Project Summary detail pages are well done

5.1.7 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Description	The Inventory of Qualitative Research site provides basic information about qualitative studies that have been conducted in nutrition, physical activity, and other related fields
Web Site	http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/dnpaqr/ResearchStudyV.asp
Key Points	Additional Meta-data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Available Research Documents- Research Methods
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5.1.8 Council of Great Lakes Research Managers

Description	The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Research Inventory is an interactive, Internet-based, searchable database created as a tool to collect and disseminate up-to-date information about research projects in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Region.
Web Site	http://ri.ijc.org/browse/basicsearch.cfm
Key Points	<p>This site has questionable choices of colour and fonts; however has many similar functional points, such as Summary Reports, New Project Submission, User Edit Capabilities, Restricted Access.</p> <p>The standardized Project Description table breakdown is a good idea.</p>

5.2 Technology Options

A broad range of software tools exist for database and web development. Key items for the HIV Research Inventory will include the ability to fully meet the business requirements, the ability to support a multi-year effort without re-development efforts, low cost, and a long life-cycle.

5.2.1 Open Source Software

Description	Open Source Software is software that is based on components available in the public domain.
Pros	Low cost / no cost of acquisition Large programmer population University Oriented
Cons	Limited technical support Shorter product life cycle Versioning Issues
Key Points	Open Source software is a primary tool source throughout most colleges and universities Multiple changing versions of various software can have serious impacts on long-term development
Programming Languages	PHP, Java, C++, JavaScript, HTML
Database	MySQL
Web Server	Apache
Server	Linux, Microsoft Server

5.2.2 Microsoft Software

Description	Microsoft Software provides an industry standard platform for software development.
Pros	Large programmer population Professional programming Long term support life cycle
Cons	Higher Initial Costs Higher Support Costs Limited University exposure
Key Points	Using a Microsoft platform ensures a longer product support life cycle There are costs involved in all aspects of development and production.
Programming Languages	VB.NET, C# , JavaScript, HTML

Database	Microsoft SQL Server
Web Server	Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS)
Server	Microsoft Server

5.2.3 Third Party Products

Description	Third Party Products are pre-built components that serve specific business purposes. These may be content-management systems, collaboration systems, ERP systems, etc. Often referred to as Commercial Off The Shelf, or COTS products.
Pros	Limited development requirements
Cons	Higher Initial Costs Higher Support Costs Customization may be prohibitive
Key Points	If a suitable product can be matched to the requirements, the time to implementation can often be minimized, and long term maintenance costs minimized.
Database	Vendor Dependant
Web Server	Vendor Dependant
Server	Vendor Dependant

5.2.4 Third Party Tools

Description	Third Party Tools are software components that are added in as part of an overall development project. Tools may be licensed or open source.
Pros	Rapid Development Components tend to be well tested
Cons	Higher Initial Costs (if not open source) Higher Support Costs / Licensing Unknown life cycle
Key Points	Specific components can help to create a site that is highly functional in a short period of time.
Database	Vendor Dependant
Web Server	Vendor Dependant
Server	Vendor Dependant

6 Current State Assessment

The current HIV Research Inventory site, www.hivresearch.ca, has been reviewed, however it is considered difficult to maintain the data, and the data is significantly out of date.

Some main problems are:

- English-only operation
- Limited interface capabilities
- Limited management capabilities
- Specific Intellectual Property Rights belong to the vendor

The web site is hosted by the company V51, which also built the web site. The web site was built using a V51 proprietary tool Lexicon.

In a review session with V51, they stated they no longer support the version of Lexicon that was used to create the HIV Research Inventory site. This means the current site not updatable.

V51 also stated that they are no longer marketing their more recent version of Lexicon, so there is no upgrade path other than re-designing the site.

The data is stored in an industry-standard Microsoft SQL Server 2000 database, so the current data may be carried forward into a new system.

It is recommended that CAHR formally request a backup copy of the SQL database from V51. This should be a SQL Server backup file; so that the complete database can be reloaded and data extracted as required.

7 Gap And Option Analysis

The current CAHR HIV Research Inventory supports a number of the current business requirements; however several of the key requirements are lacking, specifically in the bilingual requirements, current data and application maintainability.

Given that V51 no longer supports the technology platform that the current HIV Research Inventory web site was built on, the options available to CAHR are limited.

1. Shut down the site – based on funding, stopping the site may be a option, but does not follow the CAHR Strategic Plan
2. Leave the site as-is – based on funding, leaving the site unmodified and simply updating the research information may be a short-term option
3. Use an existing partner database, such as [Canadian Institutes of Health Research Funded Research Database](#). The main drawback of this option is the partner business needs will always override any CAHR requirements.
4. Rebuild the site based with standard open source or vendor programming software
This option will provide the most flexibility and maintainability in the long term for CAHR
5. Rebuild the site using Third Party Software
This option may provide a rapid, low-cost implementation, but will have limited flexibility in meeting CAHR's current and future requirements.

8 Recommendations

From a pure technical perspective, creating the CAHR Research Inventory is a relatively standard software design project.

This is not the primary challenge for the CAHR Research Inventory.

A recurring comment from the CAHR Research Inventory Survey was that the Inventory will not be useful if the data is not kept up to date.

It is unlikely that individual researchers will maintain their project data in a timely manner. It may also not be expedient use of researcher time to maintain data that is largely available from other sources.

The recommended approach to the CAHR Research Inventory would be the following steps:

- 1) Request a full copy of the current CAHR Research Inventory database from V51.
 - a. This is complete; the database backup in SQL Server 2008 and a full MS-Access extract are available on the CAHR SharePoint site.
- 2) Rapid prototype of a new web-based user interface for the CAHR Research Inventory that will include:
 - a. Researcher biographical information
 - b. Research Project information
 - c. Professional collaboration capabilities
 - d. Analytic capabilities
 - e. Bilingual operation
 - f. Role-based security
 - g. Integrate existing data from V51 into the new system.

A spiral development approach would be recommended, where specific components and capabilities are quickly created, tested, and put into production in various phases. In that way various parts of the system are available for use quickly, and user feedback can easily be integrated into current and future phases. This differs greatly from standard development where the entire system is designed and documented, but the users do not see the system until it is a nearly final state, and when changes are very expensive to make.

From a technical perspective, an open-source content management system, such as Joomla, or a commercial content management system, such as Sitefinity is recommended. The final decision of the specific tool will lie with the actual contractor who builds the site, the final cost difference to CAHR will be minor (1-2K).

The site should be hosted external from CAHR. There are few benefits, and many negatives should CAHR choose to host their own web server.

- 3) Liaise with PHAC staff to standardize data exchange format, content, and create a formal published schedule for data transfer, whether quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
- 4) Create a standard work-flow for maintenance of all web-based information, including validation, translation, and approval for publication to the web. This must be standardized due to the volume of data, and due to the public nature of the information.

- 5) Create a long-term maintenance contract to have technical staff enter and update researcher and project information. This will off-load the primary responsibility from the researcher. While this may seem unnecessary if a 'user friendly' system allowed a researcher to enter their own data, consider the overall cost, both in time and money of having all senior scientists across Canada entering data online in a system they would access very infrequently. It would quickly add up to hundreds of person-days. In addition, this information would still require third-person editing on behalf of CAHR prior to publishing.
- 6) Create standard workflows to update research project and researcher biographical information. Initial data would be entered based on any resume/background data provided by the researcher. The information would be standardized, and made available through the web for review/approval from the researcher. It would be suggested that an annual review be undertaken 4 months prior to the CAHR Annual Conference, so the data would be current at the conference.

9 Costs

The following estimated costs are based on current rates for senior, intermediate and junior technical staff, who would be used in various roles such as designer, developer, tester, and support staff through the life-cycle of the project.

The following estimated costs would be within range for the CAHR Inventory Research database, web site, and one annual cycle of data maintenance:

Project Management, Application Architecture, Database Design, External Liaison

1 Senior PM / Architect, 20 days	\$15,000
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Application Prototype

1 Senior Developers; 20 days	\$12,000
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Application Development

1 Senior Developer; 1 Intermediate 30 days each	\$33,000
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Application Testing and Documentation

1 Intermediate Tester/Technical Writer, 25 days	\$10,000
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Build Cost:	\$70,000
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Application Roll-Out

1 Senior Developer, 10 days	\$6,000
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Application Maintenance – 1 year

1 Senior Developer, 3 day per month	\$27,000
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1 Senior Admin, full time Maintenance of CAHR Inventory Data	\$65,000
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1 Manager/CAHR Senior Personnel – 2 days per month	\$24,000
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Web Application Hosting and Maintenance

1 year	\$3,000
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Total Operational Cost	1st Year	\$119,000
	2 nd Year (no developer)	\$92,000

10 Conclusion

The CAHR HIV Research Inventory faces many challenges.

The current CAHR HIV Research Inventory is not in a position to be upgraded, and must be re-developed.

Any new Inventory initiative will face the extremely limited resources of researcher time, as well as general funding limitations, while having to be both current and accurate to be useful.

While current software development tools and technologies will reduce development time and cost, there remains a significant effort in terms of time and effort to maintain the Inventory on an ongoing basis.

The CAHR Research Inventory is recognized as valuable tool within the research community.

A focused, long-term effort can make the Inventory a success.

Contact Information



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K1P 6L1
(613) 786-3106 Phone
(613) 567-3341 Fax
Ottawa@ajilon.com

11 Appendix A Survey Summary

11.1 Question Totals

At present 8 responses have been sent and 6 have been interviewed.

Please indicate whether you are responding to this questionnaire on behalf of:

	Yourself, as an individual	5
	Your organization	5
	Both	2

		High	6	5	Neutral	3	2	Low
	How highly would you value having a viable, online inventory of Canadian HIV research?	5	4	2	1			
1.	Investigator Contact Information	7	2	1				2
2.	Public Funding Organization	3	4	4	1			
3.	Private Funding Organization	4	1	4	3			
4.	Public Funding Amount	1	4	2	3	1	1	
5.	Private Funding Amount	1	4	2	3	1	1	
6.	Research type (track)	5	5	2				
7.	Research Synopsis	5	7					
8.	Research Details	2	3	4	2	1		
9.	Affiliated Institution	2	4	2	3	1		
10.	Study population	4	5	2	1			
11.	Gender	2	5	1	4			
12.	Key Words	7	2	2	1			
13.	Last Updated	6	4		2			

The following questions will identify what access methods your organization would like to have available with CAHR Research Inventory:

		High	6	5	Neutral	3	2	Low	N/A
1.	Public Web Search	8	4						
2.	Restricted Web Search	3	2	1	5			1	
3.	RSS Feeds (a standard format for delivering regularly changing web content)	1		3	2			1	5
4.	Excel Outputs	2	4		3				3
5.	eMail Notifications	2	1	1	4			2	2
6.	eMail Reports in HTML or Text format	1		2	4			1	4
7.	Formal Corporate Reports			2	5	1			4

	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100+
How many people are there within your organization?	1	2	1	3	3	2

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi Annually	Annually
How frequently would your organization expect the HIV research inventory data be updated			4	3	2	3

	Yes	No	Not Sure	N/A
Would your organization be willing include a link on your website to the HIV research inventory	10		1	1

11.2 Survey Comments

The personal feedback from the Survey Interview revealed a diverse number of perspectives in regard to the CAHR Research Inventory.

Summary Comments

1. There is a general concern in regard to monetary and labour cost vs. benefit of the inventory
2. The information within the Inventory must be maintained on a regular basis to be viable
3. It is unlikely that individual researchers will maintain their biographical or project information on an ongoing basis
4. Project and biographical data is required in other formats for funding, presentations, papers, etc.
5. Some information is already available through other sites, such as PHAC / CIHR
6. Web search must be accurate and complete
7. Professional/Project contacts (e.g. Social Networking) may be a primary use of the Inventory among researchers
8. Funding organizations are interested in the statistical capabilities of the Inventory
9. Updating the inventory by individuals is may be a low priority task as there is no direct benefit to the individual researchers.
10. The inventory could be valuable in various collaboration roles, including attracting trainees, and linking front line works to researchers in their geographic locations with similar research interests.
11. It would be helpful to have any information in the public domain that came out of the research, particularly for people outside of the research field in plain language.

12 Appendix B Stakeholder Survey

The Canadian Association
for HIV Research



L'association canadienne
de recherche sur le VIH

CAHR Research Inventory Stakeholder Survey

Please email completed form to dsilvester@asatte.ca
or fax to 1-877-884-3546

Please indicate whether you are responding to this questionnaire on behalf of:

	Yourself, as an individual	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Your organization	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Both	<input type="checkbox"/>

		High	6	5	Neutral	3	2	Low
	How highly would you value having a viable, online inventory of Canadian HIV research?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following questions will identify what information you and/or your organization would like to be able to acquire from an updated CAHR Research Inventory:

		High	6	5	Neutral	3	2	Low
1.	Investigator Contact Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Public Funding Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Private Funding Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Public Funding Amount	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Private Funding Amount	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Research type (track)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.	Research Synopsis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Research Details	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Affiliated Institution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Study population	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Key Words	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Last Updated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (define) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (define) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (define) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (define) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

The following questions will identify what information you and/or your organization would like to be able to provide to the CAHR Research Inventory:

		Our Org. Can Provide	Available Format e.g. Excel; Access; Word	Frequency e.g. Monthly; Quarterly; Annually
1.	Investigator Contact Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	Public Funding Org.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	Private Funding Org.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	Public Funding Amt.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5.	Private Funding Amt.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.	Research type (track)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7.	Research Synopsis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8.	Research Details	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9.	Affiliated Institution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.	Study population	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12.	Key Words	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13.	Last Updated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other (define) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other (define) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	Other (define) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other (define) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Comments:

The following questions will identify what access methods your organization would like to have available with CAHR Research Inventory:

		High	6	5	Neutral	3	2	Low
1.	Public Web Search	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Restricted Web Search	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	RSS Feeds (a standard format for delivering regularly changing web content)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Excel Outputs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	eMail Notifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	eMail Reports in HTML or Text format	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Formal Corporate Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

The following questions deal with usage within your organization:

	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100+
How many people are there within your organization?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually
How frequently would your organization expect the HIV research inventory data be updated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Would your organization be willing include a link on your website to the HIV research inventory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

