



Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2000

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

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Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two separate documents: a *Report on Plans and Priorities* tabled in the spring and a *Departmental Performance Report* tabled in the fall.

This initiative is intended to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament. This involves sharpening the focus on results, increasing the transparency of information and modernizing its preparation.

The Fall Performance Package is comprised of 83 Departmental Performance Reports and the President's annual report, *Managing for Results 2000*.

This ***Departmental Performance Report***, covering the period ending March 31, 2000 provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1999-00 tabled in Parliament in the spring of 1999.

Results-based management emphasizes specifying expected program results, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and reporting on achievements in a balanced manner. Accounting and managing for results involve sustained work across government.

The government continues to refine its management systems and performance framework. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

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Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada

Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2000

John Manley
Minister of Industry

Canada

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Executive Summary

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) contributes to the development of sound government, business and community-level decision-making and the enrichment of Canadian cultural life by supporting excellent research and research training in the humanities and social sciences. SSHRC works with partners across Canadian society to promote the transfer of new knowledge, to strengthen Canadian values, and to train the highly skilled people needed to meet today's challenges.

In 1999-2000, SSHRC offered 64 programs designed to respond to changing policy and intellectual issues within Canadian society. The Council supported research and training in all fields of the social sciences and humanities and on a wide range of interdisciplinary topics, including globalization, the information revolution, socio-economic development, the changing nature of work and the ageing population.

SSHRC grants and awards are made through an independent and highly competitive adjudication process based on peer review. This system ensures that only the best research and the best candidates are funded.

As this report demonstrates, SSHRC-supported new and experienced researchers have produced important outcomes for Canadians. Moreover, SSHRC continues to strengthen its leadership role in the development of research policy and to act as a catalyst within its research community. The Council also works to consolidate and structure Canada's national research effort in the human sciences and to enhance knowledge-building and

innovation in areas that are relevant to the public, private and community sectors, and to Canadian society as a whole.

In 1999-2000, SSHRC's *Innovation Scenario*¹ continued to guide the Council in its efforts to help Canadians derive greater benefit from the knowledge and expertise offered by the social sciences and humanities research community. SSHRC's Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program, launched in 1998-99, has been extremely successful. Working on this success and with additional funding, announced in the February 1999 Federal Budget, SSHRC launched several new initiatives using the CURA model, including Community Alliances for Health Research and the SSHRC and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation CURAs in Housing. SSHRC's Joint Initiatives Strategy, launched in 1989, continues to be an enormous success. To date, 28 Joint Initiatives have been created, and these have generated over \$40 million in additional funding for social sciences and humanities research.

SSHRC is committed to raising the awareness of decision-makers and the Canadian public about the significance and benefit of social sciences and humanities research. The Council is also dedicated to enhancing the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of its policies and programs. This year SSHRC has implemented better information systems, supported research into performance measurement tools for the social sciences and the humanities and continues to review its policies, programs and administrative structures.

¹ SSHRC, *Leading-edge Research for a Cohesive Society and Competitive Economy: An Innovation Scenario for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada*, January 22, 1998 (www.sshrc.ca).

Minister's Portfolio Message

Canada stands at the threshold of the new century as a world leader in the new economy, an economy fundamentally different from that of even ten years ago. In the past decade we have seen unprecedented changes around the world, and Canada has moved quickly to take advantage of the opportunities offered. The forces of globalization mean that we are no longer competing locally, or even regionally, but with economies around the globe. And the pace of change has accelerated at a dizzying speed. New electronic communications and information technologies have hastened our transformation into a knowledge-based economy, where skilled workers are our most significant resource and innovation is the key to success. Canada is in the vanguard of this, and our economy is strong and dynamic.

The Government of Canada identified the challenges and opportunities of the new economy at an early stage, and we have been following a clear plan to capture its benefits for all Canadians. A key element of this agenda is investing in research and knowledge, and strengthening Canada's capacity for innovation, in order to increase productivity and to create well-paying jobs to improve our standard of living. We are also investing heavily in human resources, developing the knowledge workers we will need for the economy to continue to thrive, and fostering an entrepreneurial business climate. And we are working to make Canada the most connected country in the world, to maintain our position as a leader in the use of the Internet.

As Minister of Industry, I am responsible for the Industry Portfolio which consists of fourteen departments and agencies that play a key role in delivering on the government's agenda. With over 40% of federal government spending on science and technology, and a wide range of complementary programs to help businesses both large and small thrive and prosper, the Industry Portfolio represents a powerful toolkit for the government as it leads Canada's transition to the new knowledge-based economy and society.

The Industry Portfolio is ...

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
Business Development Bank of Canada*
Canadian Space Agency
Competition Tribunal
Copyright Board Canada
Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions
Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation*
Industry Canada
National Research Council Canada
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Standards Council of Canada*
Statistics Canada
Western Economic Diversification Canada

** Not required to submit Performance Reports*

I am pleased to present this Performance Report for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), which shows its contribution to the government's agenda by setting out the commitments made in its Report on Plans and Priorities, and its success in meeting them over the 1999-2000 fiscal year.

Guided by its Innovation Scenario, SSHRC undertook several initiatives to support research aimed at policy development and enlightened decision-making in some key areas. The Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program was a resounding success and enabled hundreds of organizations to join with universities in pursuing research focused on development of their communities. SSHRC created numerous initiatives inspired by this innovative model, notably the Community Alliances for Health Research, and the joint SSHRC-CMHC CURAs in Housing. SSHRC also initiated a new research theme concerning productivity and established partnerships to fund research on numerous health issues, including tobacco use. The SSHRC also renewed its efforts to demonstrate, through major national and international public events, the importance of research in these areas.

Working together to invest in our people and our future, we are making our country a stronger and more prosperous place for all Canadians. I am proud of the Industry Portfolio's significant contributions toward meeting these government priorities.

The Honourable John Manley

Message from the Secretary of State (Science, Research and Development)

Our investments in research and innovation are guided by a vision whereby the future belongs to societies whose economies are sound, whose populations are healthy, whose children are prepared, and whose stakeholders invest in the knowledge, education and innovation of their people. The search for knowledge must be an ongoing process as it touches all facets of our lives—health, humanities and social sciences, education, environment, business and the economy. The Government continues to invest in knowledge to reinforce our competitiveness, improve the well-being and the quality of life of Canadians, and make Canada a location of choice for knowledge workers and entrepreneurs to live and work.

We still face a productivity challenge in Canada, but the government's innovation agenda is meeting this challenge. We are training our researchers to be world class, and we are giving them world-class facilities and opportunities in Canada. Portfolio partners carry out critical research in key areas, and support the development of the physical and knowledge infrastructure that the new knowledge-based economy needs.

It is also essential for our leading-edge research to be turned into cutting-edge products and services, and to this end the Portfolio partners provide strategic support to businesses. We must aim to lead the world in the development and adoption of new technologies, just as Canada has become a world leader in connectedness and getting businesses and individuals to realize the opportunities of the Internet. And we must encourage our businesses to see themselves as world-class entrepreneurs—people with the know-how and the drive to market new ideas and services.

This Performance Report for 1999-2000 gives concrete examples of how the government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) is encouraging partnerships, promoting innovation, and investing in research to generate new ideas for our society and economy. Research projects funded by SSHRC in this past year will provide new insights on the ways in which the health care system can integrate new knowledge on genetics, and how to better regulate and manage the circulation of information on the Internet. SSHRC is also expanding programs that help build partnerships between researchers and users of research in government, businesses and community organizations. For example, the highly successful Community-University Research Alliances Program is assisting universities and organisations in Canadian communities to jointly develop knowledge on sustainable fisheries, child welfare, youth crime, traditional knowledge in Northern communities, tourism and labour market participation.

We will continue to focus on innovation and excellence, working together to achieve a stronger and more prosperous country for all.

The Honourable Gilbert Normand

Section II: Agency Performance

1. SOCIETAL CONTEXT

Objectives

- To support high-quality research and research training that helps Canadians understand the evolving nature of their society and to address emerging challenges and opportunities effectively;
- To put the benefits of research to work by promoting the transfer of knowledge among researchers, research partners, policy makers and other stakeholders within Canadian society.

The Council's mission is to support knowledge creation and act as a "knowledge broker" between researchers and users of research results.

Challenges

An ongoing challenge facing SSHRC is how to find balanced, effective ways to address the research and research training needs of its diverse clientele, while, at the same time, ensuring that the knowledge created is accessible to Canadians. These client needs range from researchers' applications for funding to requests from governments, community groups and private sector organizations for research findings and highly trained personnel.

Key environmental factors influencing SSHRC operations are:

A Growing Demand for Social Sciences and Humanities Knowledge and Expertise

Researchers in the social sciences and humanities supply essential information on cultural, social and economic development. Their work analyzes major transformations, such as unprecedented demographic change, globalization of the economy and its impact on employment, the adaptation of youth to the new economy and to society and the impacts of global warming on social, human and economic resources.

The demand for knowledge and expertise in these areas has significantly increased in recent years, as governments and community organizations attempt to design policies and interventions that respond to emerging social challenges. As the major funder of university research in the social sciences and humanities, SSHRC is increasingly solicited to help generate policy-relevant knowledge and expertise to meet national objectives and contribute to the sustainable development of Canadian communities.

A strong demand for highly qualified personnel in the social sciences and humanities is also foreseeable in coming years. Recent studies show that social sciences and humanities graduates are increasingly in demand in the labour market as Canada moves into the new economy. In addition, it is estimated that, in the first decade of this century, more than 20,000 of the country's 33,000 faculty will have retired or left their university positions. This will be a major challenge for Canadian universities, and SSHRC will have to reinforce its commitment to the training of social

scientists and humanists to ensure that the pool of researchers and faculty members at Canadian universities is replenished.

Enhancing Momentum and Innovation Capacity Within Canadian Universities

In the past few years the federal government has taken important steps to restore research capacity in universities and to strengthen the contribution of research to the country's social and economic future. New investments include the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI), Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE), increased budgets for the granting councils, Canada Research Chairs (CRC), and the establishment of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), which has created a favourable opportunity to position the social sciences and humanities in the science and technology environment.

In fact, SSHRC played a significant role in designing the CIHR and SSHRC will lead the implementation of the CRC program—SSHRC's President chairs the program's Steering Committee, and the Secretariat is located at SSHRC. The Council has also played an active role as a member of the interim board of Genome Canada, in particular in underlining the importance of GELS (genome, ethics, law and society) and in promoting the role of the social sciences and the humanities in dealing with science-related issues.

Building Bridges

The complex problems facing society increasingly call for partnerships, for knowledge-sharing between researchers and users of research. Through its strategic programs, SSHRC promotes the involvement of research users and other stakeholders in the conduct and dissemination of research that contributes to sound, evidence-based, decision-making. Over the years, SSHRC has supported 42 targeted research programs promoting these partnerships, and we will continue to expand these partnerships in key areas.

SSHRC is also striving to raise awareness among decision-makers and the Canadian public about the important role the social sciences and humanities play in our country's socio-economic growth and development, and about the knowledge already available as a result of SSHRC-funded research.

**2. PERFORMANCE RESULTS
EXPECTATIONS**

SSHRC is committed to offering excellent programs and services that are relevant to the needs of the Council's clientele and that will be of long-term benefit to Canadian society.

Key Results and Commitments

To provide Canadians with:	To be demonstrated by:	Achievement reported in:
1. A world-class Canadian research capacity in the social sciences and humanities;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high-quality, peer-reviewed research national and international awards and honours for SSHRC-supported researchers in international research activities 	DPR Section II (Indicators and data collection protocols under development)
2. Knowledge that contributes to our understanding of, and our ability to deal with social, cultural, intellectual and economic issues;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social, cultural, intellectual or economic impacts of research contribution by SSHRC-supported researchers to public debate 	DPR Section II (Indicators and data collection protocols under development)
3. A new generation of well-trained researchers and highly skilled professionals who are equipped to meet the needs of Canadian universities, the public and the private sectors;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> successful completion of doctoral and postdoctoral programs students trained through SSHRC research grants employment trends and career success of SSHRC-supported fellows and social sciences and humanities graduates 	DPR Section II (Indicators and data collection protocols under development)
4. Communication and transfer of knowledge generated through SSHRC-funded research for use by the academic, public and private sectors, and by the Canadian public;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> publication of scholarly journals and other media by SSHRC-supported researchers awareness and use of SSHRC-supported research by researchers, partners and other stakeholders 	DPR Section II (Indicators and data collection protocols under development)
5. Policy leadership for the development of social sciences and humanities research capacity in Canada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impact of policy and program initiatives in shaping the development of social sciences and humanities research in Canada 	DPR Section II (Indicators and data collection protocols under development)

Agency Overview

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	
Business Line	
Support of Research and Scholarship in the Social Sciences and Humanities	
Planned Spending	\$119,200,000
Total Authorities	\$126,116,190
1999-2000 Actuals	\$125,824,864

3. PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Performance Measurement Issues and Approaches

In September 1999, SSHRC launched the new Awards Management Information System (AMIS) database and a corresponding Web-based application form. Since then, the electronic infrastructure of the form has been reinforced and reorganized in order to improve access, and we have improved the design of the form to make it easier to use. The Web form will reduce data entry costs at SSHRC and will allow candidates to update their own curriculum vitae, providing SSHRC with up-to-date information about their career development and their ongoing research results.

As a result of work done by Montréal's Observatoire des sciences et des technologies (OST), SSHRC has completed a first draft of a new Productivity Report form, which will be completed by researchers at the end of their grants. The form will be tested in fall 2000. SSHRC also plans to make this new form available electronically in order to allow researchers to easily update SSHRC on the results of their research activities.

The information captured on this new form will help SSHRC to identify patterns and trends in social sciences and humanities research over time, improve accountability, promote research results and outcomes of grants and ensure client satisfaction. When

aggregated, the data captured will translate into key indicators of results and performance.

In 1998-99, SSHRC provided support to the Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada (HSSFC) to study the role of performance indicators and other issues related to measuring the impact of research in the humanities and the social sciences. As a result of this support, four independent studies have examined various aspects of performance measurement in the social sciences and humanities. These studies are available on HSSFC's Web site at www.hssfc.ca/ResearchProj/PerfInd.

One study provides an overview of how performance indicators are used by universities, and of the various approaches and methodologies followed. Another explores the consequences of performance models as applied to higher education in various countries. A third report provides a critical review of the use of performance indicators and quality management in universities, while the fourth study examines the impact of using traditional performance standards on the liberal arts in Canada.

All four studies emphasized the need for innovative ways to measure the performance of social sciences and humanities research, such as focussing on the impact of the research, developing new ways of thinking, innovative approaches and new schools of thought. An ongoing study will identify alternative measurement tools.

The HSSFC plans to hold a conference on this topic in 2001 and will produce a guide on performance measurement for university managers and researchers. SSHRC will capitalize on these opportunities to develop its own performance indicators, in consultation with the research community.

Program Performance

Programs to Support Research and Research Development

A variety of SSHRC programs support advanced scholarly research in all fields of the humanities and social sciences such as: economics, administrative studies, social work, geography, history, philosophy, fine arts and literature. Interdisciplinary research is also supported on a wide range of topics that include globalization, the information revolution, socio-economic development, the changing nature of work and the ageing population.

Standard Research Grants (SRG) is SSHRC's largest program, with a budget of \$35.9 million in 1999-2000. This program provides three-year grants to individual researchers or to small research teams. In 1999-2000, the program supported 663 research projects. Increased funding, announced in the February 1999 Federal Budget, allowed SSHRC to support 43 per cent of the applications, maintaining the 1998-99 level of success.

Impact of SSHRC Research

As a result of the **Guideposts for Dealing with Genetic Issues** project, health care professionals, theologians, legal experts, bioethicists and other professionals agreed that ". . . knowledge of genetic factors is beginning to affect every area of health care and health care professionals should be aware of their roles and responsibilities." The project identified gaps and systemic deficiencies in the health care system and recommended solutions.

Information, the Internet and the Law

was a study that focussed on developing rules and strategies to help resolve conflicts arising from the circulation of information in a universe without borders such as the Internet. The study examined what is permitted and what is forbidden on the Internet to determine what kind of "information highway code" should be introduced to deal with abuses. The research was conducted in partnership with World Institute for Electronic Commerce, the Institut québécois du commerce électronique, the United Nations, UNESCO, the governments of Canada, Québec, and France, and a number of private companies.

The **Step-Wise Interview** project has led to the development of a procedure for interviewing children, which has been adopted as the standard for child abuse interviews in most provinces of Canada, several states in the United States, the U.S. Army and in England and Wales.

Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI)

supports large-scale research projects of high international visibility and prestige undertaken by interdisciplinary teams of researchers. The program supported seven new projects and 16 ongoing projects in 1999-2000. Projects funded through the MCRI program include a study of the human and environmental interaction in the Canadian Prairie ecozone, a study of the culture of cities, which included Montréal, Toronto, Berlin and Dublin, and research on the history of the book in Canada. About 884 researchers participate in these projects, which provide interdisciplinary training to over 600 students and entail working in partnership with over 300 foreign universities. A brochure, *Collaborative Research: Learning from the Past, Seizing the Future*, published in 1999, provides descriptions of the projects funded under this program.

Research Development Initiatives (RDI)

launched in the fall of 1997 as one of the Council's five-year plan initiatives, has supported experimental and innovative projects and activities that have defined new conceptual and methodological perspectives, directions, challenges and priorities in conducting research and its dissemination. Research projects under this initiative are now nearing completion.

Research on Federal Priorities

Strong and United Canada

Citizens and constitutional right in the information society

Equality, security and community: explaining and improving the distribution of well-being in Canada

Children and Youth

Race, perceptions of social injustice and deviant behaviour among Toronto youth

Building social expertise in early childhood: a developmental instructional approach

Dynamic Economy

Oil price impacts via foreign exchange markets
Container shipping and the transformation of maritime and continental spaces

The Environment

Non-environmental consequences of environmental damage

Aboriginal People

Reconstruction of James Bay Cree social history
Climate change in Northern Canada: perspectives from South west Yukon First Nation Communities

Health and Quality Care

Immigrant perceptions of mental illness and their use of mental health services

Helping communities reduce smoking among youth

"Boomer" beliefs and values concerning health, illness and ageing

Stronger Communities

Youth in conflict with the law: alternative responses and community-based decision making

Promoting community sustainability: linking research and action

The foreign policy of wildlife conservation: Canada and the CITES regime

Community- University Research Alliances

Community-University Research Alliances (CURA), launched in December 1998 to encourage ongoing partnerships between universities and community groups, completed its first competition in 1999-2000. The response to this program has been overwhelming (176 letters of intent). SSHRC supported 22 CURAs as a result of the first competition. As well SSHRC, in collaboration with the Medical Research Council (MRC), launched the Community Alliances for Health Research program in 1999-2000.

The **Strategic Theme** program represents one of the Council's main investments in support of research in key areas of national importance. In 1999-2000, 556 researchers, working in collaboration with 349 public, non-profit and private sector partners, were supported under the following themes: Applied Ethics; Women and Change; Society, Culture and the Health of Canadians; Exploring Social Cohesion in a Globalizing Era; and Challenges and Opportunities of a Knowledge-Based Economy. Last competitions in the Applied Ethics and Women and Change themes were held in 1999-2000.

Rethinking Productivity, a new theme launched in March 2000 as a result of consultations with stakeholders (including government departments), aims to support research and training focussed on the relationship between economic, social and cultural development. As well, the theme will encourage rethinking and reformulating

Coastal communities and sustainable fisheries: building harvester research and ecosystem resource management capacity. Mi'kmak and non-native fish harvesters organizations are developing their applied research capacity in order to work together to efficiently manage Canadian marine resource ecosystems.

Creating a community-university institute for social research: a partnership to forge healthy communities through research. This Saskatoon-based CURA will bring together community-based organizations and technical expertise to conduct research on community health determinants, health policy, community economic development and quality of life indicators. Partners include the City of Saskatoon, Quint Development Corporation, Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon District Health, Saskatoon Regional Economic Development Authority, and Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

Wilfrid Laurier University's **Partnerships for children and families project** focuses on improving child welfare and children's mental health services throughout Ontario and Canada. Its partners include Guelph and McMaster universities, children's aid societies and Children's Mental Health.

The Laurier Project: museum resources for the teaching of Canadian history brings historians, history teachers and members of the public history community together to integrate museum-based resources into the Canadian history curriculum at the elementary and secondary levels. The project, lead by the McCord Museum of Canadian History in Montréal, aims to give students a richer understanding of their history and heritage. Other partners include the McGill Institute for the Study of Canada, McGill University, the Université du Québec à Montréal and the Québec Ministry of Education.

economic concepts such as productivity, and will foster an integrative approach to understanding the economy and its place in the broader social and cultural context. The first competition under this theme is ongoing and the successful projects will be announced in January 2001.

Partnerships and Interdepartmental/ Intersectoral Initiatives

The **Joint Initiatives** program was introduced in 1989 to provide a framework for Council to enter into partnerships and co-funding agreements with organizations in the public, private and community sectors. These partnerships support programs and activities of strategic importance. To date, 28 programs have been created within this framework, and SSHRC's Joint Initiatives strategy has already generated nearly \$40 million in additional funding for social sciences and humanities research (see Appendix I on page 31).

With the additional funding announced in the February 1999 Federal Budget, SSHRC launched a number of new initiatives in 1999-2000. These new initiatives respond to priorities identified in SSHRC's Strategic Plan and Innovation Scenario and to the needs of partner agencies. They include:

- a second competition under the Society, Culture and the Health of Canadians theme, which is now a partnership with the Medical Research Council (MRC) and Health Canada's National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP);

SSHRC research impacts job creation and tourism in Atlantic Canada

The **Port au Choix Archaeology Project**, led by Dr. M.A. Priscilla Renouf of Memorial University, reconstructs 4,000 years of human adaptation to the environment of the west coast of Newfoundland. The research has implications for understanding the prehistory of the Canadian Arctic, the Maritimes and the New England states and also contributes to the comparative anthropology of hunting and gathering societies.

The Port au Choix project has created 65 jobs for residents of the area and 66 jobs for archaeology students. It has also contributed to the recent opening of a new Parks Canada visitors centre and museum.

The project is funded by SSHRC, NSERC, Memorial University, Parks Canada, provincial and federal government student employment programs, the provincial Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, the town of Port au Choix, the Conservation Corps and Human Resources Development Canada.

The University of Prince Edward Island's **L.M. Montgomery Institute** pays tribute to Montgomery's achievement and provides a centre for the dynamic research that is focussed on her work, career, and home. Montgomery's influence is felt today in almost every area of life on Prince Edward Island. Internationally, Montgomery's works are recognized as touchstones for Canadian culture. Hundreds of thousands of people, directly or indirectly influenced by the way of life depicted in Montgomery's writing, visit Prince Edward Island each year.

Established in 1993 through a SSHRC grant, the L.M. Montgomery Institute hosts events and projects that bring together those who wish to learn more about Montgomery's work, life, culture and influence.

- the Health Career Awards program, with the MRC and NHRDP;
- the CHSRF/SSHRC Doctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships programs, in partnership with the Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (CHSRF);
- the Canadian Tobacco Research Initiative, with the National Cancer Institute of Canada, the Canadian Cancer Institute, Health Canada, the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit and the Ontario Ministry of Health; and
- the SSHRC and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) CURAs in Housing (on Housing in Sustainable Communities and Aboriginal Housing in Canada).

More information on these new initiatives is available on SSHRC's Web site at www.sshrc.ca/english/programinfo/grantsguide/contents.html

SSHRC also continues its participation in the funding and management of the **Networks of Centres of Excellence** program and has played a significant role in refining the program's selection criteria to ensure that research results have public policy and social relevance.

SSHRC and Statistics Canada: The Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics

In recent years, Statistics Canada has developed a world-renowned, rich and unique set of data collection instruments and data sets covering a broad range of issues of concern to Canadian society. Unfortunately, much of this valuable data is not fully exploited because Canada lacks a national capacity to fully analyze it. However, the country has a pressing need for current social statistics to sustain the increasing demand for evidence-based decision-making.

To address this problem, SSHRC and Statistics Canada created a National Task Force made up of leading Canadian researchers and statisticians to examine this situation. In 1999, as a result of the Task Force's recommendations, SSHRC and Statistics Canada funded three summer schools to be held in the summer of 2000 at the Université du Québec's Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS), York University and the University of New Brunswick. In addition, six universities obtained funding from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation (CFI) for a network of university-based research data centres in Canada. This initiative will facilitate access to Statistics Canada data and ensure stronger linkages between policy makers and the community of researchers.

For information: www.sshrc.ca/english/policydocs/discussion/statscan.html

"The empirical evidence . . . shows that the demand for graduates in the social sciences and humanities is growing rapidly, that they earn high salaries and that the rate of return to investing in their education is as high as that of sciences and engineering."

— Robert C. Allen, *Education and Technological Revolutions: The Role of the Social Sciences and the Humanities in the Knowledge Based Economy*, November 1999.

Research Training and Career Development Programs

SSHRC's **Doctoral Fellowships and Postdoctoral Fellowships** programs are its key programs for providing advanced research training to students in order to prepare them for future careers in universities or in the public or private sectors. In 1999-2000, SSHRC supported 612 students in the Doctoral Fellowships program (new awards) with a budget of \$24.1 million. SSHRC's Postdoctoral Fellowships program supported 137 postdoctoral fellows (new awards) with a budget of \$8.5 million. The increased funding announced in the February 1999 Federal Budget allowed a slight increase in the number of fellowships awarded. In addition, a number of the new Joint Initiative programs provide support to students (the Canada in the World Grants, the Canadian Forest Service initiative and the SSHRC/MRC/NHRDP Health Career Awards). These programs ensure that Canada produces the highly trained and skilled professionals needed to move the country successfully into the 21st century.

Mention must also be made of the importance placed on the student training function of grants within other Council programs. In the Standard Research Grants program, 52 per cent of the budgets requested in the 1999-2000 competition went towards hiring students. Students acquire valuable hands-on research training and marketable skills through their participation in these SSHRC-funded projects.

SSHRC Fellowships: Stepping Stones to Employment

"In this past year I have been engaged primarily in the research program outlined in my post-doctoral SSHRC fellowship proposal of September 1997. On July 1 of 1999, however, I became a full time faculty member of the Department of Child and Youth Studies at Brock University and had to terminate my post-doctoral fellowship a year early. However, I am still pursuing the research program it supported, and my field trip last fall also provided several new avenues of investigation that are relevant to my position as a child and youth scholar.

I am grateful to SSHRC, the Department of Anthropology at Western, and particularly my advisor there, Jean-Marc Philibert, for my fellowship. I believe that I used the time constructively towards my continuing research career."

Dr. Thomas E. O'Neill
Brock University

Research Communication and Knowledge Transfer Programs

In 1999-2000, SSHRC invested \$5.5 million in support of research communication and knowledge transfer. Under the **Aid to Scholarly Publications** program, administered by the Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada, SSHRC supported the publication of 146 books. The Council's **Aid to Research and**

Transfer Journals program provided support to 173 journals, and its **Aid to Occasional Research Conferences and International Congresses in Canada** program supported 103 conferences/congresses.

Among the conferences supported during 1999 was *A Visionary Tradition: Canadian Literature and Culture at the Turn of the Millennium*. A team of scholars from Guelph, Ontario saluted the turn of the millennium by bringing together an interdisciplinary panel of academics, writers, poets, artists, musicians and publishers to reflect upon Canada's artistic history and to generate a vision and framework for the future. Musical performances, literary readings, artistic exhibitions and academic papers highlighted the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to the preservation and continuation of Canada's artistic legacy. The conference, which included presentations from three graduate students, was held in Guelph from November 10 to November 14, 1999.

Agency Performance

Program Evaluation, Monitoring and Review

Council conducts periodic evaluations of its programs in order to verify that they are achieving their objectives and providing value for the public funds invested. Evaluations of the Women and Change theme and the Metropolis Project were ongoing in 1999-2000.

Canadian Authors Supported through the SSHRC-funded Aid to Scholarly Publications Programme since 1978

Marc Angenot, Paul Anisef, Peter Aucoin, Marie-Andrée Bertrand, Gérard Bouchard, Bettina Bradbury, Wallace Clement, Thomas Courchene, John Courtney, Gwendolyn Davies, Jules Duchastel, John English, Stephen Lonergan, John Myles, Louise Poissant, Régine Robin, Guy Rocher, Eric Sager, Liora Salter, Pierre Savard, David Smith, Marcel Trudel

SSHRC mandated a university expert to conduct a thorough evaluation of the **Women and Change** strategic theme. The evaluation concluded that the program had successfully reached its objectives. It had supported interdisciplinary and collaborative research geared towards policy development, as well as the development of new approaches and analytical methods, and it elicited new insights into women's roles in social change and into how social change affects women. As a result of this evaluation, SSHRC set up a new Health Studies, Social Work and Women's Studies selection committee under SSHRC's Standard Research Grants program, which will review applications in this discipline, starting in 2000-01.

The Council and its partner, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, are currently conducting an evaluation of the **Metropolis Project**. Preliminary results indicate that the four Metropolis research centres produce valuable and relevant research. The centres contribute significantly to multidisciplinary collaboration and training and to new perspectives on immigration issues, through extensive partnerships with governments and the NGO community. However the project needs to improve the communication of knowledge between the centres and the funding partners and to expand the national scope of the activities. These preliminary results confirmed the conclusions of a mid-term scientific review conducted in 1999-2000. Further focus groups for the evaluation are planned during the summer of 2000 and final results are expected during the fall 2000, in time for a decision about the future of this program.

SSHRC staff conducted an analysis of the use of funds under SSHRC's **Institutional Grants (SIG)** program (which provides block grants to universities for small-scale research and travel) in order to assess the nature of the program's outcomes and its impact. The analysis revealed that the SIG program was meeting its objective of supporting small-scale research activities and travel.

As expected, most universities allocated SIG funds through a peer reviewed competitive process, with priority given to facilitating access of young and new faculty members to external sources of funding, providing

seed money for funding proposal development, and to supporting domestic and international travel to present papers at conferences. Once completed, the analysis of these results will be used to implement changes in 2000-01 that will improve program policies and management, and ensure better impact.

SSHRC routinely conducts mid-term reviews of projects funded within programs in order to monitor whether grantholders are meeting acceptable standards of performance.

Council's standing committees on Research and Dissemination, Fellowships and Career Development, and Strategic Programs and Joint Initiatives have monitored all SSHRC competitions throughout the year and have provided useful feedback for improving SSHRC's processes and policies. The committees work closely with SSHRC staff and report regularly to Council on their recommendations for program and policy changes. For example, in 1999-2000 SSHRC implemented the recommendations of the Gaskell Report on the Council's peer review process (mentioned in SSHRC's 1998-99 Performance Report), and the Research and Dissemination Committee monitors these changes on an ongoing basis.

***Research Policy Intervention:
Infrastructure Development***

SSHRC is responding to a growing need for better social sciences and humanities research infrastructure. In collaboration

with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Council hosted an international conference on infrastructure needs in the social sciences. The Ottawa Conference is part of an ongoing series that will be followed by similar events in Belgium and Japan. As a result of the OECD/SSHRC conference, the Council has launched a national consultation on research data archiving, management and access systems. This consultation will comprehensively evaluate data management and preservation needs in the social sciences and humanities and will produce recommendations for infrastructure development taking advantage of new information and communications technologies.

In fall 1999, SSHRC formally launched the Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics. In partnership with Statistics Canada, SSHRC helped bring together six regional coalitions of Canadian universities that applied to the Canada Foundation for Innovation for funds to create a network of research data centres. These centres will provide researchers from a wide variety of disciplines access to some of Statistics Canada's most important longitudinal survey data sets. In addition, the Council and Statistics Canada co-funded a new Pilot Data Training Summer School program. This program will provide researchers with advanced training in statistical analysis and the application of complex survey research materials. The goal is to provide both the infrastructure necessary for social statistics research and train the next generation of qualified, research personnel.

In conjunction with these activities, SSHRC helped gather information to assist the Université de Montréal and Montréal International in their successful bid to host the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. The UNESCO Institute will be located in the same building as the university's Research Data Centre, and they are discussing plans for collaboration between the two research centres.

Enhanced Administrative Support Structures

Informatics

Awards Management Information System (AMIS): SSHRC has just completed (May 2000) its first full business year with its new comprehensive corporate information system. AMIS has continued to mature over this period, demonstrating its inherent flexibility by incorporating new program initiatives and enhancements in a timely manner. AMIS has also demonstrated that it is built upon a reliable and supportable systems infrastructure, as its system down-time over this period was negligible. Other advantages recognized in the first year of production include: improved responsiveness and flexibility in the support of program changes within the organization and a strong focus on serving external clients.

AMIS also adheres to Treasury Board design principles by using object-oriented development tools and a SYBASE Database running on a UNIX platform in its construction. This has enabled AMIS to fit comfortably

into an "open systems" environment. The financial functionality of AMIS easily accommodates an automated interface with the Council's FreeBalance Financial Management System (FPAM) application, which is currently used by both SSHRC and NSERC, its common services partner.

On-line Application Forms: In August 1999, SSHRC developed, in partnership with Industry Canada's Strategis team, a Web-based application form for Standard Research and Strategic Grants. As of July 31, 2000, SSHRC will also have forms posted on the Web site in support of the major Fellowships programs. This year the SSHRC Information Systems Division and the Council's Web Application Unit redeveloped SSHRC's forms.

Human Resources

The Human Resources Division continued its improvements to the Council's Human Resources Information System (HRIS). It expanded some of the fields of information tracked through the system and implemented a quality assurance component to the tracking process. Other process and information management efforts included moving to a negative leave reporting system to track staff absences. The HR Division expects to launch a new electronic Leave Report Form in 2000-01. Recently, an electronic personnel intake form was created to help guide managers through the staffing process. The system also streamlines the process for initiating a staffing request.

In the spirit of further simplifying our human resource processes, we have modified our Performance Review and Employee Assessment (PREA) report forms. As a result, managers and staff have more flexibility in the report format: they can choose an abridged version or a more traditional and lengthy report. This change was effected in consultation with managers and the Council's Joint Consultative Committee with union representatives. Human Resources Division held information sessions with managers and staff as part of the implementation of the new PREA report formats.

Our training and development activities currently focus on finalizing a Learning Policy for approval and implementation later this year. A number of human resources projects have been curtailed this year as the Council embarks on a review of its classification system, similar in nature to the Treasury Board review of the greater public service classification system. This project is resource-intensive and requires a realigning of the Council's internal capacity to undertake this initiative.

Finance

With the Global Payments system implemented for Fellowship awards, payments to award holders at Canadian universities are now sent directly to their institutions, which are then responsible for the disbursement and administration of these funds.

At the end of March 1999, SSHRC launched the General Research Funds (GRF) initiative. Residual balances of SSHRC funds allocated in prior fiscal years are held in trust by the university president for the purpose of enhancing the quality of research in the social sciences and humanities. Likewise, any residual balances of funds allocated in the prior fiscal year for terminated fellowships paid via university global payments will be transferred into General Graduate Studies Funds (GGSF). The GGSF will also be held in trust by the university president for the purpose of training research personnel in the social sciences and humanities. These two initiatives have been extremely well received since they meet real needs in their respective fields.

In April 1999, SSHRC successfully introduced a new Financial Information system (FPAM). The new Y2K-compliant system is one of seven financial software packages which have been approved by Treasury Board as capable of supporting the Government of Canada's Financial Information Strategy (FIS). During the fiscal year, the Finance Division worked on implementing the FIS compliant version of FPAM. The Finance Division was again successful in processing transactions through the new FIS compliant central systems of PWGSC by the required date of April 2000. Currently, the General Ledger, Accounts Payable and Purchasing modules have been implemented. The Accounts Receivable module will be added in the next fiscal year and the Asset Management module shortly thereafter.

Public Outreach and Knowledge Transfer

Collaboration, both inside and outside the Council, has helped us actively promote the importance of social sciences and humanities research.

SSHRC undertook three major outreach initiatives in 1999-2000:

- *Social Sciences for a Digital World: Building Infrastructure for the Future*—the first of a series of four OECD international workshops on infrastructure;
- SSHRC showcased the research projects of Major Collaborative Research Initiatives grant recipients on Parliament Hill for MPs, Senators and the media; and
- in December, SSHRC was a key partner in the CFI's *Innovation Canada Conference*.

The Council's Web site continues to grow in importance as a powerful outreach tool, allowing for rapid and easy access to SSHRC materials, and as an avenue for Canadians to contact the Council.

The Council also made significant additions to its public outreach and knowledge transfer capabilities through a major restructuring of its Communications Division. New staff positions were created both at the senior advisory and operational levels.

As a result, SSHRC is now able to more assertively and effectively promote its programs to all its stakeholders, including Parliament, researchers, and the general public via the mass media.

Finally, to further increase its effectiveness, the Communications Division is working closely with the Policy and Liaison Branch to further expand its repertoire of public outreach and knowledge transfer mechanisms.

Ethics

Universities have started the implementation of the *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* released in 1998 by the three granting Councils (SSHRC, MRC, NSERC). The policy statement is intended to ensure that Canadian society benefits from research that is conducted in a socially and scientifically responsible manner. To support further development and modifications of the Tri-Council Policy Statement (TCPS), the three Councils set up the Tri-Council Advisory Group for the TCPS in May 1999.

The Co-ordinating Committee for the National Council on Ethics in Human Research (NCEHR) commissioned, in the fall of 1999, a governance study, *Roles of the Sponsors and NCEHR in Promoting Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans*, in order to better manage activities related to ethics in research involving humans. In the coming year, the Co-ordinating Committee will evaluate the governance report that was submitted in March.

Section III: Consolidated Reporting

YEAR 2000 READINESS

SSHRC successfully completed all Y2K-related work, and there were no reported incidents related to Y2K during the rollover period or on subsequent potential problem dates (February 29th, March 31st and April 1st).

Section IV: Financial Performance

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The required financial information for SSHRC is provided in the following tables.

There were no major differences between planned and actual spending levels for 1999-2000.

**Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations—
Financial Requirements by Authority (\$M)**

Vote	1999-2000		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council			
95 Operating expenditures	7.7	10.0	9.7
100 Grants	110.5	115.0	115.0
(S) Contributions to employee benefit plans	1.0	1.1	1.1
Total Agency	119.2	126.1	125.8

Note: Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities
Planned spending includes additional funding announced in the 1999 federal budget of \$12.5 million.

Table 2: SSHRC Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line (\$M)

Business Line	1999-2000		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities			
FTEs	118	118	120
Operating ¹	8.7	11.1	10.8
Capital	-	-	-
Voted grants and contributions	110.5	115.0	115.0
Subtotal: Gross voted expenditures	119.2	126.1	125.8
Statutory grants and contributions	-	-	-
Total Gross Expenditures	119.2	126.1	125.8
Less: Revenue credited to the vote	-	-	-
Total Net Expenditures	119.2	126.1	125.8
Other Revenues and Expenditures			
Revenue credited to General Government revenues (GGR)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Cost of services provided by other departments	1.5	1.6	1.6
Net Cost of the Program	120.0	127.5	127.2

¹ Operating includes contributions to Employee Benefit Plans

Note: Total Authorities are Main Estimates plus Supplementary Estimates plus other authorities

Table 3: Historical Comparison of SSHRC Planned and Actual Spending by Business Line (\$M)

	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-2000		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	94.7	102.5	119.2	126.1	125.8
Total	94.7	102.5	119.2	126.1	125.8

Table 4: Non-Respendable Revenues (\$M)

	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-2000		
			Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual Revenues
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
Total Revenues	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2

Table 5: Transfer Payments (\$M)

Business Line	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-2000		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities					
Grants	87.2	92.6	110.5	115.0	115.0
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Total	87.2	92.6	110.5	115.0	115.0

Section V: Agency Overview

1. MANDATE, MISSION AND VISION

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) was created by Part 1 of the *Government Organization (Scientific Activities) Act, 1976*. As stipulated in the *Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Act (1976-77, c. 24, s. 2)*, the Council's mandate is to:

- promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities; and
- advise the Minister in respect of such matters relating to such research as the Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration.

SSHRC obtains its funding through an annual parliamentary vote and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry. Under the terms of its mandate, SSHRC functions as an arm's-length agency, reporting to Parliament annually on how it spends its budget, but having full authority to set its priorities, policies and programs and to make funding decisions. The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council and is responsible for directing all ongoing operations of the agency.

As a key national agency helping Canada build the knowledge and skills it needs to thrive in a global, knowledge-based economy, SSHRC:

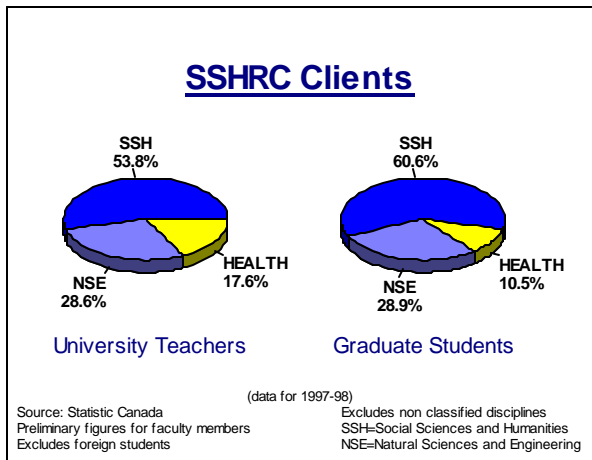
- promotes and supports university-based research in the social sciences and humanities and the training of highly qualified professionals in these fields;

- plays a leadership role in the development of research policy;
- provides critical leadership in the development of social sciences and humanities research across Canada and of policies governing research;
- consolidates and structures the national research effort in the social sciences and humanities; and
- enhances knowledge-building and innovation, and responds effectively to the changing needs of the public, private and community sectors, and to those of Canadian society as a whole.

By investing in research and training in the social sciences and humanities, SSHRC makes an important contribution to improving the quality of life of Canadians.

In the coming years, SSHRC will continue to act as a catalyst within the research community and steer the national research effort in directions that further enhance research excellence, innovation, productivity and social and economic relevance. The federal Science and Technology (S&T) strategy positions SSHRC as a key partner in the government's overall S&T effort and makes it clear that the social sciences and the humanities play a vital role in a healthy and vibrant research enterprise. SSHRC offers a diversified program structure, with 64 programs in 1999-2000. The complement of programs evolves over time in response to the changing needs and expectations of its clientele and of Canadian society. SSHRC's primary clientele consists of some

20,000 professors and 33,000 full-time graduate students in the humanities and social sciences— over 55 per cent of the total faculty and graduate students at Canadian universities.



2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

While the Council continues to give priority to its core programs, it also strives to respond in a creative and effective way to emerging needs. In January 1998, SSHRC's board adopted an action plan, *Innovation Scenario*, which builds on the priorities set out in SSHRC's 1996-2001 Strategic Plan². The *Innovation Scenario* was conceived to help Canadians derive greater benefit from the knowledge and expertise offered by the social sciences and humanities research community through initiatives on the following three fronts:

Addressing Knowledge Gaps

SSHRC is working to further mobilize Canada's "intellectual army" in the social sciences and humanities and to enhance partnerships with policy makers and other users of research results. These partnerships target gaps in the policy-relevant knowledge needed to address key societal concerns. SSHRC has identified these knowledge gaps in consultation with researchers and with other stakeholders.

Knowledge Gaps

- Growth
- Globalization
- Social cohesion
- Human development
- Knowledge-based economy and society
- Governance
- Social innovation
- Health

Training for Youth and Employment

SSHRC also places a high priority on preparing the next generation of qualified personnel to work in key sectors of Canadian society where social sciences and

² SSHRC, *Striking the Balance, A Five-Year Strategy for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada - 1996-2001*, December 1996. (www.sshrc.ca)

humanities expertise is and will be required. The Council also focusses on easing the transition to the job market through targeted training support.

Sustaining a Strong Innovation Capacity

SSHRC is working to sustain a strong innovation capacity by raising its competition success rates and by creating new initiatives to effectively sustain the required critical base of diversified research activity in the social sciences and humanities.

3. AGENCY ORGANIZATION

Governing Council

SSHRC's governing Council consists of 22 members appointed by the federal government and representing the interests of the academic, public and private sectors. Three standing committees, composed of Council members along with members from the community, play a larger role in program review and monitoring activities: the Research and Dissemination Committee, the Fellowships and Career Development Committee and the Strategic Programs and Joint Initiatives Committee. In addition, a standing committee of Council, the Ethics and Integrity Committee, oversees the implementation of the Tri-Council Policy on Ethics discussed earlier.

Business and Service Lines

SSHRC has one business line: Support of Research and Scholarship in the Social

Sciences and Humanities. All SSHRC objectives and activities relate to and support this single business line, which is in turn supported by five service lines:

- Programs to support research and research development
- Partnerships, interdepartmental and intersectorial initiatives
- Programs to support research training and career development
- Research communication and knowledge transfer programs
- Corporate and administrative services.

Four service lines are defined in terms of program clusters. The corporate and administrative services line supports program delivery, as well as Council participation in policy and planning initiatives, communications activities (including knowledge brokering) and other corporate functions. In 1999-2000, responsibility for the policy and planning functions, including evaluation and performance, was moved to SSHRC's Policy and Liaison Branch to ensure a better integration of these activities at the corporate level.

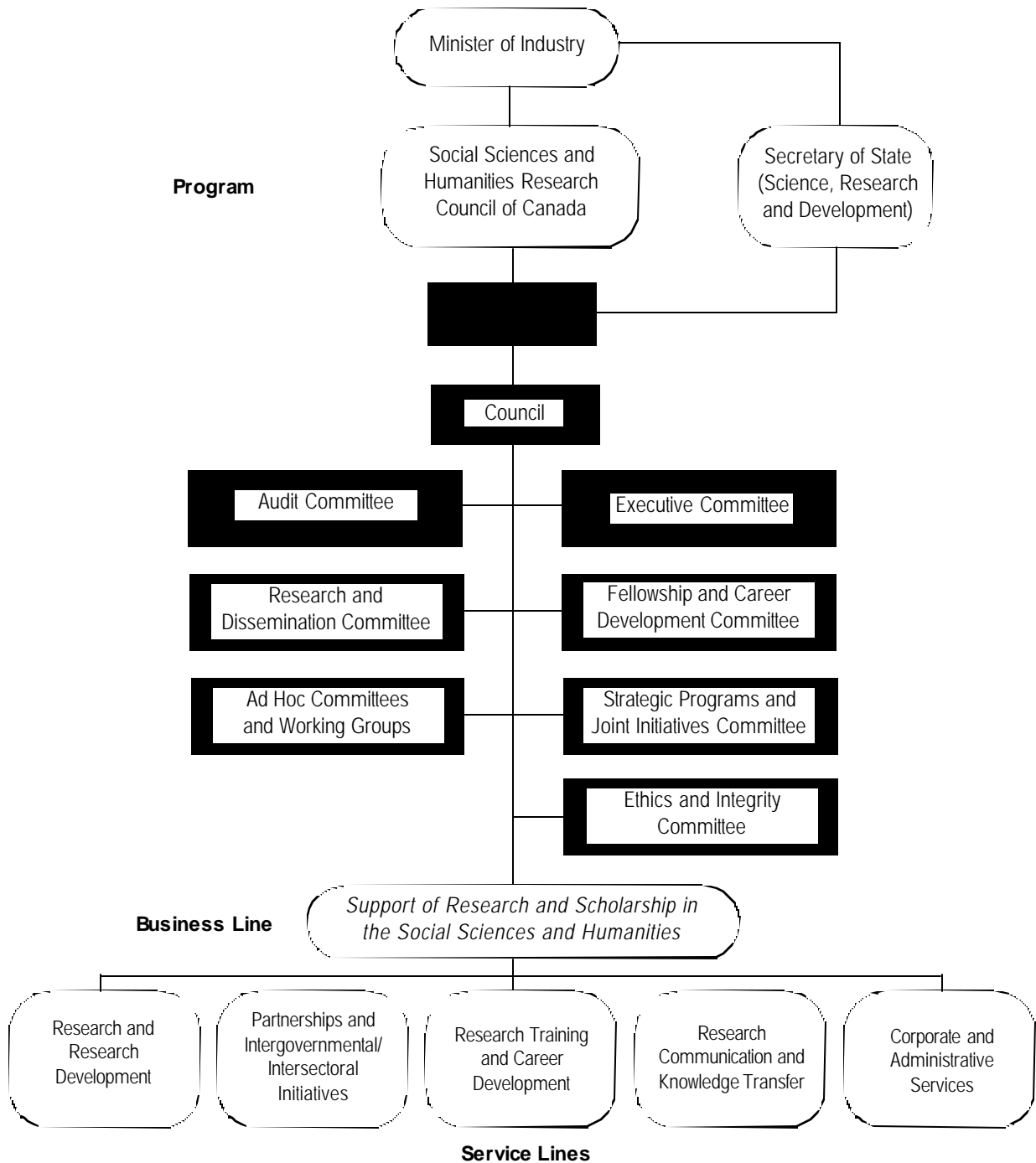
Peer Review

SSHRC awards grants and fellowships through an independent and highly competitive adjudication process based on peer review, which ensures that only the best research and the best candidates are funded. Peer review is a process in which committees,

composed of external experts, judge the quality of applications submitted to the Council and make recommendations for funding to the President.

In 1999-2000, more than 50 peer review committees, with close to 360 committee members, adjudicated applications to SSHRC programs. In addition, some 5,000 external assessors from Canada and abroad prepared, on a voluntary basis, written assessments of research proposals to provide expert advice to the peer review committees. SSHRC's success in securing the voluntary collaboration of such a large number of experts for its peer review process attests to the high regard in which SSHRC is held by scholars in Canada and abroad.

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Business and Service Lines



Section VI: Other Information

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LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) does not administer any legislation.

The Council was created by Part 1 of the *Government Organization (Scientific Activities) Act, 1976*. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Act (1976-77, c. 24, s.2) gives Council the authority to:

- promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities; and
- advise the Minister in respect of such matters relating to such research as the Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration.

Appendix 1

Joint Initiatives Cumulative Table (all years)

A. New and Ongoing Joint Initiatives

Program Name	Partner(s)	Partner Contribution	SSHRC Contribution
Chairs in the Management of Technological Change	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC)	14,751,330	4,917,110
Immigration and the Metropolis	Citizenship and Immigration Canada with seven other federal partners	5,097,000	3,063,000
Project on Trends	Policy Research Secretariat (PRS)	162,500	162,500
Innovation Systems Research Networks	National Research Council Canada, NSERC	420,000	180,000
Graduate Supplements	Canadian Forest Service (CFS)	45,000	No cost to SSHRC
Forest Research Partnerships Program	CFS, NSERC, private sector	1,950,000	150,000
Relationships in Transition	Canadian Law Commission	400,000	400,000
Canada in the World Grants	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	200,000	45,000
Valuing Literacy in Canada	National Literacy Secretariat, HRDC	1,250,000	1,250,000
Federalism and Federations	Intergovernmental Affairs, PCO	1,200,000	570,000
Canadian Tobacco Research Initiative	National Cancer Institute of Canada, Canadian Cancer Society, Health Canada, Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada	1,300,000	1,300,000
Health Institutes Design Grants	Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (CHSRF)	100,000	100,000
Electronic Publishing	Industry Canada	100,000	100,000
Society, Culture and the Health of Canadians II	Medical Research Council (MRC), National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP)	1,800,000	1,800,000
Health Career Awards	MRC, NHRDP	196,000	98,000
CHSRF/SSHRC Doctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships	CHSRF	260,626	260,626
CURAs in Housing	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	750,000	*
Sub-total		\$29,982,456	\$14,396,236

* Exact contribution determined as a result of the program's ongoing competition

B. Completed Joint Initiatives

Program Name	Partner(s)	Partner Contribution	SSHRC Contribution
Science Culture in Canada	Northern Telecom Limited	250,000	250,000
The Integration of Persons with Disabilities	Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat, HRDC	750,000	750,000
Health Promotion	Health Canada	1,650,000	1,950,000
Family Violence and Violence Against Women	Health Canada	1,250,000	1,250,000
CARNET - Canadian Ageing Research Network (Networks of Centres of Excellence)	Health Canada, NSERC, Medical Research Council, Networks of Centres of Excellence	4,000,000	1,000,000
Canadian Global Change	NSERC	1,146,000	247,000
Aboriginal Affairs	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	600,000	600,000
Law and Social Issues	Department of Justice, Department of the Solicitor General	40,000	90,000
Canadian Multicultural Society	Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada	30,000	30,000
Arts Literacy	Canada Council	30,000	30,000
Cultural Development in an Open Economy	Department of Communications	40,000	50,000
	Sub-total	\$9,796,000	\$6,247,000
	Total Value of Contributions	\$39,778,456	\$20,643,236

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Information is also available on SSHRC support in the following areas:

Aboriginal Studies in Canada
Canadian Science and Technology
Life in Canada and our Canadian Heritage
The Family and Society
Women's Studies in Canada
Canadian North (1991-1998)
Education (1992-1998)
Employment and Labour (1995-1997)
Environment and Related Areas (1991-1998)
Health and Related Areas (1991-1998)
Innovation, Technology and Industrial Development (1991-1998)
Law and Related Areas (1993-1997)
Poverty and Related Areas (1991-1997)
Social Cohesion (1993-1997)
Youth, Training and Employment (1991-1998)