ESTIMATES

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 2002

Canada

The Estimates Documents

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

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*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

©Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada — 2002

Available in Canada through your local bookseller or by mail from

Canadian Government Publishing — PWGSC

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Catalogue No. BT31-4/73-2002
ISBN 0-660-62152-5

Foreword

In the spring of 2000, the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document "Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada". This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a "citizen focus" shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the Government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Departments and agencies are encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on outcomes - benefits to Canadians and Canadian society - and describes the contribution the organisation has made toward those outcomes. It sets the department's performance in context and discusses risks and challenges faced by the organisation in delivering its commitments. The report also associates performance with earlier commitments as well as achievements realised in partnership with other governmental and non-governmental organisations. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it links resources to results. Finally, the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments and agencies strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organisation according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

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

Comments or questions can be directed to:

Results-based Management Directorate
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
L'Esplanade Laurier
Ottawa, Ontario K1A OR5

OR to this Internet address: rma-mrr@tbs-sct.gc.ca

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, 2002

Allan Rock
Minister of Industry

Canada

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

SECTION I: MESSAGES 3

1. Minister's Portfolio Message 3

2. Message from the Secretary of State 5

SECTION II: AGENCY PERFORMANCE 6

1. Societal Context 6
Challenges 6
Enhancing Capacity in Canadian Universities 7
A Growing Demand for Social Sciences and Humanities Knowledge 7
Building Bridges 8
Federal Government's Innovation Goals 8

2. Performance Results Expectations 8
Chart of Strategic Outcomes 9
Agency Overview Chart 9

3. Performance Accomplishments 10
3.1 Performance Measurement Issues and Approaches 10
SSHRC Standing Committee on Performance and Evaluation 10
Final Research Report 10
3.2 Program Performance 11
Programs to Support Research and Research Development 11
Partnerships and Interdepartmental/Intersectorial Initiatives 17
Research Training and Career Development Programs 20
Research Communication and Knowledge Transfer Programs 22
Other Initiatives 23
3.3 Agency Performance 24
Program Evaluation, Monitoring and Review 24
Audits 25
Research Policy Intervention and Infrastructure Development 26
Enhanced Administrative Support Structures 29
Other Initiatives 32

SECTION III: AGENCY OVERVIEW 34

1. Mandate, Mission and Vision 34
1.1 Research Areas 35
1.2 Program Structure 35
1.3 Clients 36

2. Agency Organization 36
2.1 Governing Council 36
2.2 Business and Service Lines and Organization 36
2.3 Peer Review 36

SECTION IV: OTHER INFORMATION **37**

1. Legislation Administered **37**

2. SSHRC Contacts for Further Information **37**

APPENDIX 1: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE **38**

1. Financial Performance Summary **38**

2. Financial Tables **38**

Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations- Financial Requirements by Authority ($M) 38
Table 2: Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line ($M) 39
Table 3: Historical Comparisation of Total Planned Spending and Actual Spending by Business Line ($M) 40
Table 4: Crosswalk Between Strategic Outcomes and Business Lines ($M) 41
Table 5: Revenues ($M) 42
Table 6: Tranfer Payments ($M) 42

APPENDIX 2: JOINT INITIATIVES CUMULATIVE TABLE (ALL YEARS) **43**

REFERENCES **45**

Executive Summary

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is one of the key national agencies helping Canada build the knowledge and skills it needs to thrive in a global, knowledge-based economy. It supports research in all fields of the humanities and social sciences including economics, administrative studies, education, social work, geography, history, philosophy, fine arts and literature. Research in these fields is essential to fulfilling the government's research and development goals through increased research activity and growth of Highly Qualified Personnel (HQP). By investing in research and training in the social sciences and humanities, SSHRC is also making an important contribution to improving the quality of life of Canadians.

The environment in which SSHRC operated in 2001-2002 was not significantly different from that of 2000-2001, when the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada (AUCC) identified trends towards massive faculty retirements and substantial growth in student numbers. AUCC's research indicates that universities will need to recruit up to 20,000 new professors in the social sciences and humanities alone over the next ten years. In a highly competitive international market for university professors, access to adequate research support is essential to counter brain drain and to meet the hiring needs of the post-secondary education system. Such support is also necessary in order to respond to the increasing demand for knowledge on which to base decision-making in the public, private and not-for-profit sectors.

In 2001-2002, SSHRC's core programs continued to play a pivotal role in training, maintaining and retaining a strong base of researchers while supporting innovative work on a wide variety of issues. These included the preservation of authentic electronic records over time, the impact of globalisation on cultural diversity, and the improvement of child protection practices in Canada. In addition, SSHRC provided direct financial support to graduate students to help them through their graduate and post-graduate training.

Through its Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) Program, SSHRC continues to strengthen Canadian communities by encouraging innovative partnerships between university researchers and community groups in areas of importance for the social, cultural and economic development of communities. SSHRC has also proceeded with a major overhaul of its approach to strategic research and has undertaken a national consultation on future research priorities. As a result of this review, SSHRC identified four new areas under which new programs will be developed: aboriginal peoples; environment and sustainability; text, image, sound and technology; and citizenship, culture and identities (under which topics such as peace and security and terrorism will be studied). As well, funding was awarded to 109 researchers whose applications were accepted in the first competitions held under the Initiative on the New Economy (INE).

SSHRC also continues to focus on improving its services and program delivery. In 2001-2002, SSHRC conducted reviews and evaluations of five programs; reviewed its policy on release time to university researchers; launched a comprehensive review of its current

program structure and components; completed three audits (on security, recorded information systems and electronic service delivery); and conducted an employee satisfaction survey. These initiatives are now being taken into consideration as SSHRC improves its program structure and delivery processes within the context of the federal government's Modern Comptrollership initiatives, which include Government On-Line, "employer of choice", results-based management, and risk assessment. Meanwhile development work on a new Final Research Report form has progressed significantly. With this new form, to be launched in the summer 2002-2003, SSHRC will be able to report more effectively on the results of the research activities it funds.

Section I: Messages

1. Minister's Portfolio Message

The dawn of the twenty-first century has seen the development of the global knowledge economy. The Government of Canada has been working for the past decade to create winning conditions for Canadians to ensure that we are ideally positioned - with both the tools and the skills necessary - to seize the opportunities offered in the new economy.

It started with eliminating the deficit and with good fiscal management, followed closely by significant corporate and personal tax cuts and streamlining government. Over the last decade, we also built an impressive research and development (R&D) infrastructure and became one of the world's most connected countries. We are now global leaders in per capita access to information technology and the Internet.

The Industry Portfolio is:

- Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
- Business Development Bank of Canada*
- Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions
- Canadian Space Agency
- Canadian Tourism Commission*
- Competition Tribunal
- Copyright Board Canada
- 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 Departmental Performance Report*

Today we are seeing the benefits of these investments. Our success can be measured in having the fastest rate of growth among the G7 countries in areas such as: private-sector R&D spending; external patent applications; R&D intensity; and the number of workers devoted to R&D.

But in this global race we cannot afford to rest on our laurels. That is why, in February of 2002, our government launched Canada's Innovation Strategy. This strategy is designed to foster a culture of innovation in Canada, improve the quality of life for Canadians and to see the maple leaf become a hallmark of excellence for the world.

Canada's Innovation Strategy identifies opportunities in four key areas: creating new knowledge and bringing those ideas to market quickly and effectively; ensuring that Canada has enough highly qualified people with the skills needed to compete globally; modernising our business and regulatory policies to foster entrepreneurship; and supporting innovation at the local level so that our communities continue to be magnets for investment and opportunity.

To develop this strategy, we are talking to Canadians from coast to coast to coast to create an action plan for the next decade. Canada's Innovation Strategy is not a government program but a call for all sectors of the economy to work together to achieve ambitious targets for the future. The action plan will identify specific ways that government, business, academia and communities can achieve our national goals.

The Industry Portfolio, consisting of 15 departments and agencies, is an important instrument in fostering innovation in Canada. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) plays a key role in the Industry Portfolio and I am pleased, therefore to present their Performance Report for 2001-2002.

In 2001-2002, SSHRC continued to support and promote research in the social sciences and humanities through a diversity of grants and scholarship programs aimed at helping Canada build the knowledge and skills it needs to thrive in a global, knowledge-based economy. In particular, SSHRC launched the Initiative on the New Economy (INE), a program designed to help Canadians better understand the impact of the new economy on business, education and society. SSHRC also reviewed and renewed its Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program aimed at strengthening communities across Canada. Further to a national consultation on future research priorities, SSHRC identified new strategic research areas under which new programs will be developed. For example, the Citizenship, Culture and Identities theme, under which peace and security research will be a specific priority, reflects SSHRC's commitment to meeting Canada's evolving knowledge requirements. Finally, SSHRC administered the Canada Research Chairs (CRC) program and led its mid-term review. This program contributed to a «brain gain» for Canada, as sixty researchers have been recruited to pursue their careers in Canada.

These are only a few highlights. I invite you to explore SSHRC's Departmental Performance Report to discover the many ways that SSHRC contributes to Canada's economic progress and growth.

Working together we are making our country a stronger and more prosperous place for all Canadians.

_____

Allan Rock, Minister of Industry

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

The 2001-2002 chapter in the story of research and development in Canada is both exciting and optimistic: we have made much progress; we are doing well. At the same time, we look forward to being more innovative in order to do even better.

The Government of Canada knows that its quality of life, now and in the future, depends on innovation, which in turn depends on our ability to understand the world around us. In the last year, we have seen this idea translate into increased support for new and existing programs and initiatives, including: the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the Millennium Scholarships, the Canada Research Chairs Program, Genome Canada, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Change.

This year, the Government of Canada introduced its innovation strategy, placing research at the forefront of our government's agenda. Key to this national innovation strategy is our progress in science and technology and it is for this reason that one of the targets of the strategy is to make Canada one of the top five ranking countries in research and development (R&D) performance by 2010.

In the past year, the federal government has invested $200 million to support the indirect costs of federally sponsored research in Canada's universities. The National Research Council's regional technology centres program received an increase in funding, as did the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). In the 2002 Speech from the Throne, our government pledged to build on these investments.

There is still much to do, but we have accomplished a great deal in building on our foundations. We will continue to ensure that Canada is a progressive country, valuing intellectual curiosity and creativity. We will continue to encourage our young people to study and work in Canada, and we will continue to support their efforts in leading-edge research, which will ultimately improve our quality of life. In so doing, we shall make Canada a model of innovation at its finest.

Hon. Dr. Rey D. Pagtakhan, P.C., M.P.

Section II: Agency Performance

1. Societal Context

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is Canada's leading agency for the support of research in the social sciences and humanities. Through its research grants and graduate fellowships, SSHRC promotes the development of new knowledge and expertise in over 30 disciplines ranging from literature, fine arts, and applied ethics to management, education, economics, regional and environmental studies and social work.

Research in these fields leads to a better understanding of, and ability to deal with, social, cultural, intellectual, economic and environmental issues. It promotes greater appreciation of the diverse cultures across Canada and abroad. It provides insights into how people learn and adapt to change and how organizations develop, manage, market and create conditions in which people can realize their full potential and learn throughout their careers. Research also provides analyses, tools and processes for creating better public policy and decision-making in countless areas including literacy; immigration; security; the aging population; adapting to the technological revolution in all spheres of human activity; globalisation and its impact on employment and cultural identities; the place of youth in society; the moral and ethical implications of genome (biotechnological) research; and Canada's changing role in the world.

> *"Numerous world leaders, including several Nobel Prize winners, argue that the explosive growth in knowledge and technology is profoundly changing the economic, social and cultural fabric of our societies, locally and globally. The problems that lie ahead are socio-cultural more than anything else. September 11 has taught us that the lasting "antidote" to terrorism is a continually renewed understanding of the complex world we live in. These events have re-emphasized fundamental questions at the heart of the "human sciences" throughout the 20th Century: What makes for a vibrant civil society where people trust each other? What allows institutions to adapt well? How can global citizenship and cultural tolerance become entrenched in human values everywhere?"*
>
> Dr. Marc Renaud, President, SSHRC
> Re$earch Money, Volume 16, Number 1, January 23, 2002

Challenges

The challenges that will continue to face SSHRC in the coming years are to maximize—within its "resources envelope"—the rich and diverse contribution of its community to Canada's research and development and innovation goals, and to meet the burgeoning demand for knowledge and for graduates in the social sciences and humanities.

Enhancing Capacity in Canadian Universities

The Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada (AUCC) estimates that, by 2011, more than 20,000 of Canada's 34,500 full time university faculty will have retired or left their position. Faculty aged 55 or more now represent 32 percent of the total; in 1977 that figure was 11 percent. Although all disciplines must contend with an aging professoriate, the situation is particularly acute in the humanities, where 40 percent of full-time faculty are now 55 years or older. This situation is much exacerbated by an expected 20 to 30 percent increase in university enrolment over the coming decade. Thus, AUCC anticipates that Canadian universities will need to hire 30,000 to 40,000 new faculty during that time, and in the social sciences and humanities alone, universities will require up to 20,000 new professors. It will be a major challenge to ensure that the number, range and expertise of available doctoral graduates is sufficient to meet these needs.

The massive influx of thousands of new faculty will put significant pressure on the system of federal research support for the social sciences and humanities. The new generation of researchers seems to be better prepared for, and more committed to, research than previous cohorts and they are expected to apply in large numbers to federal granting agencies. In a highly competitive international market for university professors, access to adequate research support will be essential to counter brain drain and to meet the hiring needs of the post-secondary education system. SSHRC's core programs will play a leading role in addressing the challenges of maintaining and retaining a strong base of faculty in Canada, as well as nurturing a fertile environment for graduate training.

A Growing Demand for Social Sciences and Humanities Knowledge

SSHRC competition data confirm these trends and reveal the mounting pressures on SSHRC programs. For example, over the last two years, the number of applications submitted to the Standard Research Grants program increased by 17 percent. In the same program, over the last five years, the participation of new scholars has increased by 53 percent. The volume of applications is expected to continue to grow substantially as universities proceed with the massive hiring of new faculty. SSHRC grants are also increasingly necessary to support the research requirements expected of young faculty to obtain tenure. In terms of training and career development, increased university enrolment is having a negative impact on the proportion of full-time Ph.D. students supported by SSHRC, which decreased from 13 percent in 1995-1996 to 9 percent in 1999-2000 (latest available figures).

Demand for knowledge has increased significantly in recent years as governments, businesses and community groups strive to design policies, programs, and interventions based on rigorous analysis and expert knowledge. Increasingly, SSHRC is solicited to help generate policy-relevant knowledge that will assist a range of different partners in carrying out their respective mandates.

Building Bridges

SSHRC continues to promote and develop innovative strategic programs that forge links among researchers and users of research results in order to better address the complex issues facing society. As well, SSHRC constantly seeks better ways to raise awareness of decision-makers and the Canadian public about the vital role played by social sciences and humanities research. For example, SSHRC's Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program (see page 14) funds partnerships and collaborations among researchers, decision-makers, practitioners and other users, thus facilitating the application of research results to specific social concerns. SSHRC has also included a similar program as part of the Initiative on the New Economy (INE), an initiative which was announced in the fall 2000 Budget Statement and launched in 2001-2002 (see page 18).

Federal Government's Innovation Goals

In February 2002, the Federal government launched its new Innovation Strategy through two papers, which presented the government's science, technology and human resources development agenda to 2010. *Canada's Innovation Strategy* is directly in line with SSHRC's own vision and strategy; in particular as related to the mobilisation of knowledge and research findings and to the integration of the social and cultural components that are fundamental to a highly productive work force and an improved quality of life. Research in these fields is essential to meeting the government's R&D goals through increased research activity and growth of Highly Qualified Personnel (HQP).

2. Performance Results Expectations

In 2001-2002, SSHRC continued its transition to a corporate culture, which employs results-based measurement, monitoring and management. SSHRC's Results-Based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF), approved during the winter of 2000, has proven to be a practical and adaptable tool that has fuelled the evolution of our performance measurements and evaluation strategies. It guides the development of tools for the collection of data on research results and for the improved reporting to Canadians. It is also a useful tool for ensuring that SSHRC continues to offer excellent, innovative programs and services that are relevant to the needs of its clientele and that will be of long-term benefit to Canadian society. SSHRC's RMAF links to the following chart titled "Strategic Outcomes", which summarizes this commitment. Differences between this chart and those of past Departmental Performance Reports (DPR) and Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPP) reflect SSHRC's evolving understanding of its strategic outcomes. More information on SSHRC's approach to performance measurement can be found in section 3.1, page 11.

Chart of Strategic Outcomes

Strategic Outcomes	Benefits for Canadians	To be Demonstrated by:	Achievements Reported in:
Provide Canadians with significant advances in knowledge and expertise in the social sciences and humanities and to offer strong leadership to help shape the development of a first-class national research capacity and science policy.	**1. A world-class Canadian research capacity** in the social sciences and humanities	➔ high quality, peer-reviewed research; ➔ national and international awards and honours for SSHRC-supported researchers in international research.	DPR Section II, page 11
	2. Knowledge that contributes to our understanding of, and our ability to deal with social, cultural, intellectual and economic issues	➔ social, cultural, intellectual, and economic impacts of research; ➔ contribution by SSHRC-supported researchers to public debate.	DPR Section II, page 11
	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	➔ successful completion of doctoral and post-doctoral programs; ➔ students trained on SSHRC research grants; ➔ employment trends and career success of SSHRC-supported fellows and social sciences and humanities graduates.	DPR Section II, page 20
	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	➔ 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, page 22
	5. Policy leadership for the development of social sciences and humanities research capacity in Canada	➔ impact of policy and program initiatives in shaping the development of social sciences and humanities research in Canada.	DPR Section II, page 26

Agency Overview Chart

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Business Line

Support of Research and Scholarships in the Social Sciences and Humanities

Planned Spending	$160,759,000
Total Authorities	$373,287,400*
2001-02 Actuals	$360,019,384*

*These amounts include a one-time allocation of $199.9 million received in 2001-2002 in the Supplementary Estimates B to cover indirect costs of research, administered by SSHRC on behalf of the three federal research funding agencies. With this special allocation excluded, Total Authorities amount to $173,387,400 and 2001-2002 Actuals total $160,119,384.

3. Performance Accomplishments

3.1 Performance Measurement Issues and Approaches

SSHRC Standing Committee on Performance and Evaluation

In order to meet Treasury Board's expectations and to enhance SSHRC's measurement and evaluation strategies, the ***SSHRC Standing Committee on Performance and Evaluation*** was approved by the SSHRC Board in 2000-2001. It held its first meeting in the spring of 2002. The Committee is composed of two Council members, a university representative and an external evaluation expert. Its mandate is to further develop SSHRC's Results-based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF) and oversee its implementation, approve updates of the evaluation plan, review recommendations arising from evaluation frameworks and reports and recommend action to Council.

At this meeting, the committee discussed different strategies to implement an effective result-based management framework taking into account the various contexts and stakeholders' involvement.

In reviewing SSHRC's RMAF, the Committee made suggestions such as adding more information about the amounts invested in attaining each strategic outcome. Members recognized the need for further development of the performance indicators. They also recognized the challenges in measuring and attributing the direct and indirect results of research funding in the social sciences and humanities. Also discussed were the needs to develop improved knowledge-management tools, to provide better access to research results and to produce more accurate, reliable and useful data. Overall, the Committee confirmed SSHRC's approach to turn the government's requirements for results-based management into benefits for SSHRC and the social sciences and humanities research community.

Final Research Report

As a result of development work completed in 2001-2002, SSHRC will launch, in the summer of 2002, a new electronic ***Final Research Report*** form to capture and analyze performance data. This initiative is designed to address gaps in the availability of data necessary to meet federal accountability requirements, both in performance reporting and evaluation. The report form was developed through extensive consultations with the research community; in the course of its development, more than 150 researchers, university research administrators, and members of SSHRC Council provided feedback in a variety of ways including focus groups and web-based testing. ***Final Research Reports*** will provide useful and timely data on research productivity and impact, knowledge dissemination and transfer, interdisciplinarity, training, international collaboration, non-academic partnerships, leveraging of financial resources, and so on.

The information gathered using the report form will greatly improve SSHRC's capacity to track, analyze and report on results (from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives) in order to increase SSHRC's accountability to Canadians. It will also allow SSHRC to better integrate results in the development, management and evaluation of its programs. However, a few years of data collection will be necessary before SSHRC can reap the full benefits of this new tool.

3.2 Program Performance

The Council's diverse programs support advanced scholarly research in all fields of the humanities and social sciences including business, education, law and fine arts. SSHRC also supports interdisciplinary and collaborative research on a wide range of topics that include the new economy, innovation, globalisation, social cohesion, the information revolution, socio-economic development, communities and citizenship, the changing nature of work and the aging population. Detailed 2001-2002 program competition statistics (e.g., distribution of allocations by university, region, and gender) are available on SSHRC's web site.

Programs to Support Research and Research Development

Standard Research Grants (SRG) is SSHRC's largest program, with a 2001-2002 budget of $53 million. This program provides three-year grants to individual researchers and to small research teams. In 2001-2002, the program supported 737 new research projects in all disciplines of the social sciences and humanities. This represents a 41.2 percent success rate, a slight decrease from the 41.6 percent funded in 2000-2001.

SRG Research Profile

Dr. Neena Chappell, Canada Research Chair of Social Gerontology, has been conducting research into health care and aging for the past 20 years. Her multi-disciplinary approach to the study of aging encompasses social, psychological, and environmental conditions, as well as the physical aspects of health care. Her research has so far been supported by nine SSHRC grants.

As part of her ongoing research program, Dr. Chappell is examining the social impact of medicalizing community support for seniors, as well as the importance of preventive health care and community-based social care. She is concerned that home care for seniors is evolving into a medical support system for early hospital discharge at the expense of the social and preventative aspects usually present in home care.

Dr. Chappell's research shows that community-based, at-home social services are cost effective and can help people to avoid the more expensive hospital care. She also highlights the importance of preventive health care before old age sets in. "We should be looking at the middle-aged generation if we really want to affect health and lifestyles as well as prevent chronic illnesses in old age," she insists. "Usually in aging we just look at the elderly, but we need to focus earlier to alleviate some of the pressures before they occur."

Dr. Chappell's research aims to firmly establish the need for a broad-based community approach to the care of seniors. Her future recommendations could lead to a reshaping of the health care system in Canada and serve as a model for other countries to follow.

Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI) support large-scale innovative research projects of high international visibility and prestige undertaken by interdisciplinary research teams. In 2001-2002, the program supported five new and 20 ongoing projects. The new projects will examine, among other issues: the impact of budget cuts, class sizes, curriculum changes, technology and education reforms on teaching conditions in pre-school, elementary and secondary schools; how language is lost due to brain injury and what can be done to counter this trauma; how electronic records are created, maintained and used, and how their authentic preservation can be guaranteed; how globalization impacts the level of cultural diversity and consequences for developing countries; and a study of demonstrations of power through ceremonies of French cities from the 15th to the 17th century.

MCRI Research Profile
The Long-term Preservation of Authentic Electronic Records

In 2001, SSHRC renewed its funding of the International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems (InterPARES) research program, led by Dr. Luciana Duranti of the University of British Columbia.

The first phase of the project, launched in 1998, developed the theory and methodologies necessary to ensure that electronic records maintained in databases and document management systems are considered authentic sources of evidence and are kept with extreme care for as long as necessary, even forever.

The second phase of the project, InterPARES 2: Experiential, Interactive and Dynamic Records, will address issues not previously examined—such as reliability and accuracy—and the characteristics, process of creation and maintenance of electronic records resulting from artistic, scientific and Government On-Line activities.

The InterPARES research team is made up of leading scholars in archival science, the social and physical sciences and the creative and performing arts, as well as representatives from archival institutions and other government bodies from twenty countries and five continents. Several international governments have contributed staff time to the project, and extensive support and participation have come from universities around the world.

Impacts of this project include:

- ➔ Inclusion of electronic record preservation research priorities in the European Union's Fifth Framework Funding strategies;
- ➔ Modeling of much of the European Commission standard for the management of electronic records on the authenticity requirements produced by this project;
- ➔ New Italian legislation and new Chinese regulation;
- ➔ Reflection of project recommendations in the policies, strategies and methods of all national archives involved;
- ➔ Adoption of project-issued requisites and methods by several governments including South Africa's.

Research in Areas of Importance to Canadians

Innovation

- ➔ Entrepreneuriat et innovation dans le secteur public au Canada
- ➔ Information and Communication Technology-Intensive Innovations Systems in Atlantic Canada: Geomatics and Information Highway Industries

Skills and Training

- ➔ Learning new economy employability skills with information and communication technologies
- ➔ Education-job requirement matching in the new economy: Canadian perspective

Aboriginal Issues

- ➔ Aboriginal self-determination and Canadian federalism
- ➔ La marginalisation des femmes autochtones à Montréal

Children and Families

- ➔ Mothering, literature, popular culture and the arts
- ➔ Home and community literacies of immigrant children in Canadian classrooms

Health Care

- ➔ The development of a national gender-focused economic costing group and design of a generic model for future economic costing of women's health care issues
- ➔ Evaluating the impact of consumer health on the Internet

Environment

- ➔ Global environmental change and human security: Proposal for an international project office
- ➔ Linking green supply chain management, environmental performance and operational performance

Stronger Communities

- ➔ Le processus de transformation du mouvement d'action communautaire autonome
- ➔ Factors that build capacity for learning communities

Canadian Culture

- ➔ Language policy and political theory
- ➔ First Nations women and cultural resurgence in urban centres in B.C.

International Trade

- ➔ Good governance, world citizenship and the development of Canadian international trade and investment policy
- ➔ Implications of international trade and investment agreements for non-profit social services

SSHRC's **Community-University Research Alliances (CURA)** program is geared to community development through alliances among universities and local and regional action groups. No competitions were held in 2001-2002, while SSHRC was conducting an informal review (see page 24) of the pilot program launched in 1999-2000. SSHRC has now decided to continue investing in this innovative program and will hold its third competition in 2002-2003. Both new awards and 'completion' grants for current CURA grant holders will be awarded.

Examples of Important Achievements Highlighted During the CURA Review

CURA on Native Knowledge and Sustainable Development: A New Approach to Decision-making

This CURA, which is led by Dr. Carole Lévesque of the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS - Urbanisation, culture et société), Université du Québec, is the outcome of long-term co-operation between researchers, practitioners, professionals and Native communities. The goal is to gather new information on Native peoples' traditional knowledge and make it more accessible to Natives and non-Natives alike. In a very short period, the team of researchers and aboriginal partners has built a new corpus of knowledge that is unique in North America. Furthermore, it is helping develop ethno-science—a new field that is allowing researchers, Native peoples and governments to relate in new ways by systematically collecting and referencing Native knowledge.

CURA on Social and Economic Development Issues

By examining practices and identifying indicators for social economy and tracking them, this CURA, led by Dr. Benoît Lévesque of the Université du Québec à Montréal, is making a strong contribution to theoretical as well as action research. Not only has this CURA rid these indicators of ideology and engaged traditionally rival groups in dialogue and collaboration, it has also led to an unexpected level of engagement at the international level by becoming a lead partner with the Organisation For Economic Co-operation And Development (OECD) for developing similar research in other countries.

Planning the Mid-sized City: Centre for Core Area Research and Design

This CURA has done foundational research on the characteristics of mid-sized cities that make them vulnerable to—or, conversely, help them avoid—economic and social decay in their downtown cores. There was little, if any, previous research on mid-sized cities. The team has made an important contribution to the field by demonstrating that, contrary to previous assumptions, the problems of mid-sized cities are not just smaller scale versions of those in big cities and are not amenable to big-city solutions. The CURA, led by Professor Eric R.M. Haldenby of the University of Waterloo, has changed how the university perceived its role and it has given the university a new vision of the local community as well as of local government. For example, the university administration has approved a request to re-locate the School of Architecture in the downtown core of the city of Cambridge.

The Research Development Initiatives (RDI) program supports a variety of research and dissemination activities that promote innovation and experimentation and contribute new ways of analysing, integrating and transforming knowledge. Since its launch in the fall of 1997, the program has supported 122 projects, 50 of which are now complete. For example an international symposium—initiated by the Maritime Centre of Excellence for Women's Health—was held to assess the uptake and impact of gender

equity analysis on research and policy. The symposium provided the impetus for the development of a network of researchers, policy workers and activists to identify and carry out further policy-relevant research.

Strategic Research

Consultation on Strategic Research Themes

In 2001-2002, SSHRC's Standing Committee on Research Support reviewed the recommendations arising from the 2000-2001 consultation on Strategic Themes. A synthesis report of this review can be found on the SSHRC web site. As a result, SSHRC's Council approved the following priority areas:

- Aboriginal Research;
- Environment and Sustainability;
- Text, Image, Sound and Technology; and
- Citizenship, Culture and Identities.

These new priority areas will result in the launch of new programs during FY 2002-2003.

In 2001-2002, continued support was provided under the existing strategic themes; *Rethinking Productivity*, *Challenges and Opportunities of a Knowledge-Based Economy* and *Society, Culture and the Health of Canadians*. However, *Exploring Social Cohesion in a Globalising Era* was the only strategic theme under which new grants were provided in 2001-2002, for a total investment of $1.2 million in two major three-year research projects.

Profile of the Two Projects Funded Under the *Exploring Social Cohesion in a Globalising Era* Strategic Theme

The first study, led by Dr. Michael Lanphier of York University's Centre for Refugee Studies (CRS), is identifying the domestic and international influences that shape the integration of refugees in Canadian society, especially those from war-torn nations who have maintained close ties to their country of origin. The project is seeking to uncover integration patterns among refugee groups, and to help understand the changes caused by technological advances in the past two decades. The second study, led by Dr. Brett Fairbairn of the University of Saskatchewan's Centre for the Study of Co-operatives, aims to learn more about how members of co-operatives think about their organizations and their communities. The project will explore the extent to which co-operatives reflect or contribute to social cohesion or a common sense of identity in the communities where they are located.

In total, 28 researchers — working in collaboration with 22 public, non-profit and private sector partners — were supported. This was the second and final competition under this theme.

The *Strategic Research Networks in Education and Training Program*, a one-time initiative launched in 1996-1997, concluded its five-year run in 2001-2002. In total, an amount of $5.6 million was invested in five national research networks grouping university researchers, business people and partners from the public and non-profit sectors. The networks identified and studied the best means for promoting the effectiveness of education and training throughout Canada. More than 140 university researchers participating in the five networks worked closely with representatives from some 200 community organizations, private sector companies, and international research enterprises, as well as with representatives from various provincial government departments and school boards.

"The dissemination of our survey and case study findings to a wide array of general and professional audiences has aided substantially in sensitising decision makers (e.g., educational providers, academic institutions, private sector agencies and employers, labour unions, regional interest groups and workplace agencies, including provincial training boards) to the significance of informal learning for program and policy development on lifelong learning. New Approaches to Lifelong Learning (NALL) findings have been drawn upon at numerous recent policy conferences, such as the National Roundtable on Learning, Public Policy Forums on Skills and Lifelong Learning, and the "Ready, Set, Go" National Dialogue Conference. ...."
Dr. David Livingstone, Research Network on New Approaches to Lifelong Learning (NALL), University of Toronto.

The Network partnerships have resulted in research activities that will continue to have impacts at many levels—from individual schools, businesses and associations to policy-makers at the national level. They have generated new partnerships, spin-off projects and initiatives that are expected to continue beyond the end of the program.

Profile of a Project Funded Under the *Society, Culture, and the Health of Canadians* Theme

Improving Child Protection Practice Through Looking After Children: An Implementation and Outcome Evaluation

This three-year project, led by Dr. Robert Flynn of the University of Ottawa's Centre for Research on Community Services, is evaluating the implementation and effects of *Looking After Children* (LAC*),* a new approach to the delivery of child welfare services developed in the United Kingdom and introduced in Ontario as part of the provincial government's recent child welfare reform agenda.

A major output of the project has been the revision, translation and "Canadianization" of the Assessment and Action Record (AAR), the main LAC instrument for assessing the needs of children and youth, planning their care and monitoring their outcomes. The revised AAR was used in 2001-2002 with 670 children and youths in 23 Ontario Children's Aid Societies (CAS).

Other CASs in Ontario have since begun using the tool, and all 52 Societies in the province may adopt it by 2004. Since January 2002, other provinces and territories have also begun using the revised AAR, as part of a national project operated by the Child Welfare League of Canada and funded by Human Resources Development Canada.

According to Dr. Flynn, "The project has already had an important theoretical and practical impact on child welfare services in Canada. The revised AAR allows us to compare systematically—for the first time in any country—the yearly progress of children and youths in child welfare with that of their age peers in the general population. The tool also allows child welfare practitioners and managers to use outcome information to improve decision-making and service relevance."

Partnerships and Interdepartmental/Intersectorial Initiatives

Joint Initiatives

In 2001-2002, SSHRC continued to support (via previous competitions) research and training activities through 14 ongoing initiatives under its Joint Initiatives program: (See *Appendix 2 Section A for a list of initiatives*).

To date, SSHRC's Joint Initiatives strategy has generated nearly $40 million in additional funding for social sciences and humanities research.

Example of a project funded under the SSHRC / National Literacy Secretariat Joint Initiative on Valuing Literacy in Canada

Strengthening families and communities through literacy learning opportunities for women/adults

This community-based project in computers and adult literacy, led by Drs. Roberta Hammett and Phyllis Artiss of Memorial University, Newfoundland, combines faculty research, employment for students, and community service in ways that have proven both effective and rewarding.

The project documents the literacy learning of participants and their subsequent uses of computer technologies. Sixty men and women have participated at the two computer sites established during the course of the project. For participants, acquiring computer skills and communicating through the Internet has enhanced a variety of their literacy abilities and has motivated their desire to extend their basic literacy skills as well. This finding challenges current policies, which advocate that attainment of basic literacy is a necessary precursor to the development of computer literacy.

This project has also confirmed that families and communities are strengthened by opportunities for learning computer and other literacies. As learners' knowledge and confidence using computers grows, self-esteem flourishes and new possibilities of action are considered and undertaken. Dr. Artiss and Hammett have plans to extend the project to other centres throughout Newfoundland.

A new joint initiative on Intellectual Property Management was launched in partnership with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), as well as the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR), to support the development of intellectual property officers, staff and strategies at Canadian universities and research hospitals. These intellectual property officers assist researchers in all disciplines, including the social sciences and the humanities, to deal with intellectual property issues arising in the context of their research. Thirty-five proposals were funded from among those submitted to the first competition, held in 2001-2002.

This initiative represents an investment of over $12 million (for all areas of research under the three federal granting agencies) from the above partners plus an amount of $50,000 from SSHRC.

In 2001-2002, nine regional Research Data Centres, which were launched the previous year as part of the SSHRC/Statistics Canada *Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics (CISS)* using funds from the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI), granted 118 researchers access to large-scale longitudinal data sets. These research data centres act as access points for non-confidential research data and as statistical analysis computing laboratories for highly accomplished researchers from a broad range of disciplines. Besides the Vancouver, Calgary, Waterloo, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax centres, three new centres were established in 2001-2002, in Edmonton, Hamilton and Fredericton. The nine centres have created a Research Data Centre National Coordination Committee composed of the Centres' directors and representatives from Statistics Canada and SSHRC. The committee is acting as a genuine national, multi-centre network of scientific cooperation, involving the nine centres and many more universities.

The **Initiative on the New Economy (INE)** was launched in June 2001 with the broad objective of helping Canadians better understand the impact of the new economy on business, education and society. Researchers working on these issues in Canadian universities and in not-for-profit organizations apply for funding through a rigorous, national peer-reviewed process.

The initiative targets four specific themes: general issues of the new economy; management and entrepreneurship; education; and lifelong learning. In order to provide researchers with funds tailored to their needs, five grant programs were created under the INE.

The INE program has been well received, generating significant interest at universities and in community organizations across the country. In 2001-2002, the Secretariat received 370 applications under the various programs of support and 109 researchers received funding. Since SSHRC now allows foreign co-applicants to receive direct research funding, 80 such applicants were listed as participants in applications to the INE programs. In addition, more non-academic organizations are involved as partners, even as lead organizations; fourteen applications had lead non-academic organizations.

INE Research Profiles

Le contrat de cyberconsommation
Principal Investigator: Vincent Gautrais, Université de Montréal

The purpose of this project is to identify the terms for e-commerce contracts. Several of the commerce contracts are illegal, imprecise and difficult to apply, or impossible to find on the Internet site before or after the contract is written. This situation is the sign of the immaturity of e-commerce and is the source of very significant drawbacks.

Children, Young People and New Media in the Home
Principal Investigator: Dr. Leslie Regan Shade, University of Ottawa

As increasing numbers of children and young people go online at home and at school, interactive technologies, such as the Internet and video games, have begun to supplant television as the dominant media form in their lives. They are no longer passive recipients of the media. As their enthusiasm for innovative uses of new media shows, children and young people have an important role to play in the future development of new media. How media— and particularly, digital media— are situated within their domestic life is the focus of this research project. Using several longitudinal studies, this project will take a look at children and young people's online environments and examine how they make use of the media in social interactions.

Factors That Build Capacity for Learning Communities
Principal Investigator: Larry Sackney, University of Saskatchewan, with two co-investigators

This study will examine the factors contributing to increasing individual, interpersonal and organizational capacity. It will review the new boundaries, purposes, values-orientations, demarcations and dispositions of schools that see themselves as communities. The research will analyze also the experiences, values and intelligence that foster authentic learning for teachers, school administrators, students and parents. In addition, it will determine what organizational structures and leadership qualities facilitate the development of learning communities.

Mondialisation et processus normatifs – Fonctions de l'État et État de droit: entre libéralisation des marchés et préoccupations des citoyens
Principal Investigator: Katia Boustany, Université du Québec à Montréal, and four co-investigators.

This study will analyse certain normative processes in three fields considered to be particularly significant: genetically modified organisms (GMO), harmonization of NAFTA standards and codes of conduct for businesses in terms of working conditions. The objectives are to establish a renewed way of thinking that is both pragmatic and theoretical, concerning the role of the State, both internally and internationally, in a global economy that is closely associated with the technoscience paradigm. The investigators will examine how normative tools usually classified in the soft law processes may be directed toward an effective implementation of the standards that they establish. They will also identify the types of State agencies more likely to contribute to them, as well as the types of action that could be used.

In 2001-2002, 344 new Chairs were awarded under the **Canada Research Chairs Program (CRC)** for a cumulative investment of $359.4 million. The Program, which was established as a result of the 2000 Federal Budget, is now more than a quarter of the way to meeting its goal of 2,000 Chairs, with 532 Chairs (in all fields of research under the three federal granting Councils) awarded as of March 31, 2002. Sixty of these Chair holders represent a "brain gain" for Canada, as these researchers have come either from the U.S. or overseas, or have returned to pursue their careers in Canada. These chairs will enable Canadian universities, together with their affiliated research institutes and hospitals, to achieve the highest levels of research excellence, and to become world-class research centres in a global, knowledge-based economy.

SSHRC is responsible for the operation of the Secretariat. In 2001-2002, SSHRC oversaw the preparation of a performance and evaluation framework for this program, as well as the conduct of a mid-term progress review. The framework and the results of the mid-term review will be made available to the public during autumn 2002.

CRC Research Profile

Dr. Priscilla Renouf,
Canada Research Chair of North Atlantic Archaeology,
Memorial University of Newfoundland

Dr. Renouf, whose Port au Choix Archeology Project was highlighted in SSHRC's 1999-2000 Departmental Performance Report, is now a recipient of a Canada Research Chair which will allow her to continue and expand her current research.

For the past several years, Dr. Renouf's research in Port au Choix, northwestern Newfoundland, has been reconstructing 5,500 years of human adaptation to a changing environment. Along with her co-investigators and students, Dr. Renouf is now extending the research to the entire coast of Newfoundland. The goal of her team is to trace the prehistory of the Northern Peninsula as a region, linking it to other areas of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Dr. Renouf co-founded an international research group, called LINK, which consists of a dozen archaeologists working in North Atlantic areas. LINK's purpose is to integrate social and natural science research in an effort to understand how past human societies in the North Atlantic reacted to long- and short-term climate fluctuations.

SSHRC also continues to co-administer the **Networks of Centres of Excellence Program (NCE),** together with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and the Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR), and in co-operation with Industry Canada. In 2001-2002, SSHRC oversaw an evaluation review of this program, which will be completed in 2002-2003.

Research Training and Career Development Programs

In 2001-2002, SSHRC awarded 587 new fellowships as a result of its annual competition under the **Doctoral Fellowships** program. In total, 1,290 doctoral students (new and ongoing fellowships) were funded in 2001-2002, at a cost of $22,234,588. Under

SSHRC's **Postdoctoral Fellowships** program, 100 new postdoctoral fellowships were awarded as a result of the annual competition. A total of 226 postdoctoral fellows (new and ongoing fellowships) were supported at a cost of $7,139,207. In the future, SSHRC hopes to introduce a Master's Scholarship program to expand the range of training it supports and to increase the number of highly qualified individuals with training in the social sciences and humanities.

SSHRC Fellowships: Stepping Stones to Employment and Career Development

Thibault Martin received a SSHRC Doctoral Fellowship in 1998 to study the means by which displaced groups of people reconstruct community solidarity. After completing his doctoral studies, for which he received the Université Laval Award of Excellence for the best doctoral thesis in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Dr. Martin accepted a position in the department of Sociology at the University of Winnipeg, where he is pursuing research activities in the area of francophone literacy. Dr. Martin has since been awarded a Strategic Partnership Development Grant under SSHRC's Valuing Literacy in Canada program.

Andrew Sneddon received a SSHRC doctoral fellowship in 1997 to pursue a Ph.D. in Philosophy at Queen's University. Dr. Sneddon already holds degrees from both Mount Allison University and the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. After serving as a Visiting Assistant Professor at McGill University, Dr. Sneddon accepted a Killam Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Calgary. Dr. Sneddon is currently writing a book about foundationalism and individualism in the analytic philosophy of action, and has recently accepted a tenure-track position in the department of Philosophy at the University of Ottawa.

Kari Krogh received a SSHRC doctoral fellowship in 1994 to pursue a Ph.D. in the Department of Human Development and Applied Psychology at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (O.I.S.E.), University of Toronto. In 1998, she became a SSHRC post-doctoral fellow at the University of Victoria. In 1999, she received the Alice Wilson Award from the Royal Society of Canada for her outstanding academic and research achievements. She also received SSHRC grants to study questions related to persons with disabilities and the impact of health policy. Dr. Krogh is currently the 2000-2004 Canadian Institute for Health Research Senior Research Fellow in the School of Disability Studies, Ryerson University. She is also a consultant who has offered her services and expertise to such organizations as the Toronto General Hospital, the Community Futures Development Corporation and Mount Sinai Hospital. Dr. Krogh represented North America in an international working conference organized by the World Health Organization in April 2001. The goal of the conference entitled "Rethinking Care from the Perspective of People with Disabilities" was to reassess the United Nations' Standard Rules of Equalization of Opportunity for Persons with Disabilities.

Feng Hou, a Sociology Ph.D., became a SSHRC post-doctoral fellow in 1997, at the University of Toronto. Dr. Hou is now employed as a senior analyst in the Business and Labour Market Analysis division of Statistics Canada. His research interests include immigrant resettlement and residential patterns of visible minorities and low-income families. His recent publications include "Poverty, family processes and the mental health of immigrant children" (with M. Beiser and I. Hyman, American Journal of Public Health, 2002), and "Language acquisition, employment and mental health among Southeast Asian refugees: A ten year study" (with M. Beiser, Social Science & Medicine, 2001).

Other Council programs also recognize the importance of student training. For example, in the Standard Research Grants program, 55 percent of the funds awarded in the 2001-2002 competition were for the hiring of students. Students acquire invaluable hands-on research training and practical marketable skills through their participation in these SSHRC-funded projects.

Research Communication and Knowledge Transfer Programs

In 2001-2002, SSHRC invested $5.1 million to support research communication and knowledge transfer. Under the **Aid to Scholarly Publications Program (ASPP),** administered by the Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada, SSHRC supported the publication of 145 books. The Council's **Aid to Research and Transfer Journals** program provided three-year support to 154 journals.

Examples of books published in 2001-2002 under the ASPP program

Prometheus Wired: The Hope for Democracy in the Age of Network Technology,
By Darin Barney

The Challenge of Children's Rights for Canada,
By Katherine Covell and R. Brian Howe

From Civil to Political Religion: The Intersection of Culture, Religion and Politics,
By Marcela Cristi

Bioéthique: Méthode et complexité,
By Ghislaine Cleret de Langavant

Independence and Economic Security in Old Age,
By Frank T. Denton, Deborah Fretz, and Byron G. Spencer

L'idéal démocratique entre l'universel et le particulier: Essai de philosophie politique,
By Boniface Kaboré

Selling Themselves: The Emergence of Canadian Advertising,
By Russell Johnson

Between Actor and Presence: The European Union and the Future for the Transatlantic Relationship,
By George A. Maclean

The Rise of Agrarian Democracy: The United Farmers and Farm Women of Alberta 1909-1921,
By Bradford James Rennie

Human Rights in an Information Age: A Philosophical Analysis,
By Gregory J. Walters

Rapt in Plaid: Canadian Literature and Scottish Tradition,
By Elizabeth Waterston

The **Aid to Occasional Research Conferences and International Congresses in Canada** program provides opportunities for Canadian social scientists and humanists to communicate research findings and to share knowledge, not only among themselves, but also with international experts, decision-makers and policy developers. In 2001-2002, the program supported 121 research conferences and congresses, most of which have already been held.

Examples of Upcoming Conferences Supported by SSHRC

World's Indigenous Peoples: Perspectives and Processes
Kelowna, British Columbia, October 16-19, 2002

Celebration of Canadian Plays and Playwrights
Stratford, Ontario, October 17-20, 2002

Sex and Gender: Rethinking Feminist Philosophy
Edmonton, Alberta, October 18-20, 2002

Les oubliés du romantisme : généricité(s), sociabilité(s), textualité(s)
Québec, Québec, October 23-25, 2002

Enhancing Natural Resources and Livelihoods Globally through Community-Based Resource Management
Antigonish, Nova Scotia, November 6-9, 2002

Au-delà du système pénal: l'intégration sociale et professionnelle des personnes judiciarisées
Montréal, Québec, 13-15 November, 2002

Workshop on Structure and Constituency in the Languages of the Americas
Brandon, Manitoba, March 7-9, 2003

Other Initiatives

Indirect Costs of Research

In its 2001 Budget, the Government of Canada provided for a one-time investment of $200 million to help alleviate the financial pressures associated with federally supported research activity at universities and research hospitals. This investment will help universities defray costs that stem from research activities in all fields but are not attributable to specific research projects, e.g., operation and maintenance expenses, library and research archiving expenses, technology transfer and commercialization expenses. SSHRC has been selected to administer the distribution of these federal funds, on behalf of all three granting agencies. *(This one-time payment is reflected in SSHRC's financial report for 2001-2002).*

3.3 Agency Performance

Program Evaluation, Monitoring and Review

In 2001-2002, SSHRC started implementing its new evaluation strategy. At its first meeting in spring 2002, SSHRC's new Performance and Evaluation Standing Committee discussed a revised provisional evaluation plan for 2002-2003. With the help of a grant received from the Treasury Board's Secretariat Centre of Excellence in Evaluation, SSHRC has hired a new Performance and Evaluation Officer. The following reviews and evaluation studies were conducted.

Reviews

Program Review: In 2001-2002, SSHRC launched a review of its programs to confirm their ongoing relevance and effectiveness in an evolving environment. The review is assessing whether the overall program structure corresponds to the evolving and diversified nature of research in the social sciences and the humanities, and to the expectations of Canadian society. More specifically, it will assess whether the combined effects of the programs in place are likely over time to meet SSHRC's key results commitments, as well as identify where changes are needed and where gaps exist. The review, which will also feed into the development of a longer term evaluation plan, is expected to be completed by the end of 2002-2003 and changes to the program structure implemented in 2003-2004.

Review of Research Time Stipends (RTS): In 2001-2002, SSHRC completed the review of its RTS policy. The purpose of the review was to better understand the various institutional circumstances in which stipends are used, to clarify the expectations of universities in this matter and to collect sufficient information to generate policy options for potential modifications to the RTS policy. From extensive consultation with university administrators and researchers, examination of applicant data and of program literature at comparable agencies, the review concluded that RTS are highly desired, have important impacts on research outputs and should be maintained at their current levels. Council has approved the Report and its recommendation to extend the RTS policy without modification.

Review of the Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) pilot program: The CURA is an innovative pilot program launched by SSHRC in 1999 with a commitment to review it after three years. In keeping with this commitment, SSHRC conducted an informal review of the program to assess whether it was achieving its objectives and to determine whether to extend it. Twenty CURAs were visited in order to get a direct sense of how the program was functioning and how it could be improved in its renewal phase.

The visits showed that, although performance levels vary across individual CURA projects, the CURA program overall is leading to a metamorphosis in how social science and humanities research is being conducted in Canada. The transformation is happening because in CURA projects highly qualified academic researchers are working with

community organizations, and with organizations from the public and private sectors, thus generating a much broader interest in social science and humanities research outside academia. In many instances, the research findings have lead to useful products and services for the participating organizations. The review's report, which recommends continuing the program with some fine tuning, was endorsed by Council in June 2002. An improved program will be launched in 2002-2003.

Evaluation Studies

Chairs in the Management of Technological Change: SSHRC and NSERC have completed the evaluation study of this joint program. The study concluded that the area of management of technological change is still considered important. However, it was not clear from the study whether the program structure was still appropriate. Although the funded Chairs were highly successful in responding to the needs of their local industrial sponsors, further investments in the program will be necessary if the Councils are to expect the Chairs' research activities to have a broader scope or impact. NSERC and SSHRC will review the results of the evaluation and will make a decision about the future of this joint initiative during the autumn 2002.

Valuing Literacy in Canada: SSHRC and the National Literacy Secretariat (NLS) of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) are in the final stages of an exercise meant to guide the evaluation of their joint program, Valuing Literacy in Canada. An external consultant was hired to provide an evaluation framework by the end of April 2002. Preliminary conclusions and recommendations indicate that the program, which is still in its infancy, would be better served by evidence-guided, mid-course corrections and by increased publicity and marketing rather than a full-scale evaluation. The final report of this exercise is expected to be completed in July 2002.

Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE) and *Canada Research Chairs (CRC) programs*: In fiscal year 2001-2002, SSHRC took responsibility to oversee the evaluation of the NCE program. The evaluation examined the program's continued relevance, its impacts and issues relating to its design and delivery mechanisms. The report is now complete and will be made available shortly. At the same time, SSHRC oversaw, with the assistance of an inter-agency evaluation steering committee, the preparation of a performance and evaluation framework and the conduct of a mid-term review for the CRC program. The mid-term review was conducted in 2001-2002 and a final report will be completed during the summer 2002.

Audits

SSHRC completed three audits in FY 2001-2002, one on Security, a second on Recorded Information Systems and a third on Electronic Service Delivery. All were contracted externally. The reports stemming from these exercises will be posted on SSHRC's web site shortly.

The Security Audit confirmed that the Council had made vast improvements with regard to issues of security. With regard to recent events in the U.S., Council staff have been sensitized to the need for strict adherence to heightened security measures. The main recommendation was to accelerate the development of a business resumption plan. Management has undertaken to complete a Business Continuity Planning exercise by fiscal year-end. As a result of this audit, Management has also undertaken a review of its security program in order to ensure the Council meets the baseline security requirements of the Government Security Policy.

The Audit on Recorded Information Systems uncovered inadequacies that needed to be addressed; in particular, the life cycle management of electronic information. Management has undertaken a complete review of the function with the intention of overhauling and modernizing Recorded Information into an Information Management function focussing on the content value of this asset.

The audit on SSHRC's Electronic Service Delivery (ESD) initiatives recommended that the ESD objectives and governance structure be reviewed, with the aim of providing a strengthened framework to ensure the existence of appropriate management and staff support over the duration of projects. The Council responded by implementing significant changes to the ESD governance structure and delivery mechanisms.

Research Policy Intervention and Infrastructure Development

The Human Security Agenda

In the aftermath of September 11th, human security and international terrorism have become an important source of concern for Canadians. The issues at stake—managing risk, preserving civil society, sovereignty, foreign relations, our relations with other cultures—and the contemplated policy options all require the knowledge, methodologies and expertise of the social sciences and humanities.

In February 2002, SSHRC organized a strategic workshop bringing together leading researchers on these issues and senior government officials from key departments in order to get expert advice on the current state of research and the role SSHRC should play in this important area. A representative from the National Academy of Sciences in the United States was also invited to update Canadian experts on research initiatives underway in the United States and to discuss collaborative opportunities in the area of security research. The workshop helped to develop a preliminary research agenda and action plan to fill knowledge gaps in this field. In March 2002, SSHRC's Council formally adopted peace and security research as a specific priority area within its new Culture, Citizenship and Identities targeted theme area. SSHRC is now actively engaged in identifying partners to co-develop and co-fund research and research dissemination activities on peace and security.

Future of Humanities Research

As a result of the report entitled "Alternative Wor(l)ds: The Humanities in 2010", published in 2000-2001 by the Working Group on the Future of the Humanities, and of the Council's June 2001 response, SSHRC has implemented many program changes, as well as new initiatives and corporate activities. For instance, SSHRC renewed its commitment to working with the Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada (HSSFC) in profiling and mobilising the humanities community. It also recognized the use of new technologies in the conduct of research, as well as the production of electronic research tools and/or dissemination of research results, as an eligible expense under its programs. As well, one of SSHRC's four new targeted research areas, "*Text, Image, Sound and Technology*", will provide more opportunities for humanities and fine arts researchers. SSHRC is also planning to launch a new joint initiative in support of research addressing the interface between the creative and the interpretative arts. Finally, in 2002-2003, SSHRC will be completing its consultation with Canadian universities regarding their plans to promote the humanities in the future.

National Research Data Archive Consultation

In partnership with the National Archives of Canada, SSHRC has been consulting the research community on access to, and management of, research data. At its June 2002 meeting, SSHRC Council accepted the National Data Archive Consultation Final Report and approved in principle its recommendations. The Council voted to establish, in partnership with the National Archives, a Steering Committee that would determine, by the fall, the most feasible of the report's three options for developing a national research data archive. The committee is also charged with building support for funding the archive.

The Final Report calls for the creation of a national system or facility for both the preservation of, and access to, information in electronic format gathered for research purposes. As the consulting Working Group discovered, such facilities have been supporting the work of researchers in many countries for many years. The lack of such a facility in Canada is undermining the competitive position of Canadian researchers, leading to the wasteful duplication of data gathering, and limiting the return on public investment in science.

The consultation has significantly increased the awareness among the Canadian research community of the need for an effective strategy for the management and preservation of, and access to, research data.

Electronic Journals Initiative

SSHRC staff is exploring the possibility of establishing a national network for the publication and dissemination of electronic journals in the social sciences and humanities. Scholarly journals are increasingly published in electronic form and made available over the Internet. At present, however, this is being done in an *ad hoc* fashion, with little co-

ordination and sharing of best practices, and with inadequate technical and infrastructure support. As research libraries struggle with the rapidly escalating costs of journals, these organizations, and the researchers they serve, are looking to find more efficient publication delivery vehicles as well as to increase the use and visibility of scholarly outputs. The Internet, CA*Net3 (world's first national optical Internet developed by CANARIE, Inc., a Canadian organisation), e-commerce capabilities, and multi-media software systems offer potential solutions to the problems being faced. However, without co-ordination among journal editors, libraries, research support agencies and researchers themselves, the full potential of these vehicles will not be realized.

International Collaboration

SSHRC recognizes that international collaboration has always been fundamental to the research endeavour. In our increasingly interconnected world, this is more the case than ever. To enrich our knowledge base, to capitalize on collaborative opportunities, and to address complex global issues, it is essential that Canada contribute to, and participate in, research on an international scale.

In addition to opportunities already available in its regular programs, SSHRC has introduced new measures to help integrate foreign researchers into Canadian-led research projects in some of its programs.

Within the INE, MCRIs, Strategic Grants, selected Joint Initiatives Programs, and the CURAs, foreign researchers may apply as co-applicants and have access to research funds for work conducted as part of Canadian-led teams, provided that the benefit for the project is demonstrated.

OECD Working Group on the Sharing of, and Access to, Publicly Funded Research Data

The OECD has recently established a Working Group on the sharing of, and access to, publicly funded research data. SSHRC's policy staff is actively participating in this body. The Working Group has been assigned the task of examining international data sharing practices, in order to identify barriers and develop recommendations for improving the current situation. Numerous issues are being examined including the co-ordination of national policies; the infrastructure for preservation and access; cultural practices within various disciplines; legal and ethical matters such as confidentiality and intellectual property rights; and the adequacy of funding support. The Working Group will report their findings and recommendations to the OECD Committee for Science and Technology Policy at the next OECD Global Research Village Conference in autumn 2002.

Enhanced Administrative Support Structures

Informatics

Corporate Information Systems: In 2001-2002, SSHRC's corporate Award Management Information System (AMIS), now in its fourth year of operation, was updated in order to manage more efficiently some non-core business functions including the ability to maintain and generate diverse and complex mailing lists and the expanded use of automatic email messaging to improve the exchange of application information with applicants and assessors. These real time communication initiatives coupled with the automatic transfer of data in AMIS from electronically submitted applications over the Internet continues to build upon SSHRC's commitment to leverage information technology in an effort to improve its overall level of client service.

In 2001-2002, approximately 90 percent of all applications to SSHRC's major programs were submitted over the Internet and the majority of data was automatically transferred into AMIS. SSHRC will continue to integrate its external business solutions with AMIS in order to provide a seamless and robust environment.

Electronic Service Delivery Initiatives: SSHRC continues to improve its information and telecommunications infrastructure. One example is the steps taken to develop partnership projects with NSERC and CIHR for improved service delivery to universities, such as the posting of electronic listings of competition results and the electronic transfer of financial data. As well, following more than one year of development and consultations, the new web-based Final Research Report form will be launched in July 2002. This electronic reporting tool will assist SSHRC in collecting data on the outcomes of SSHRC-funded research activities, and will enhance our capacity to respond to the federal reporting and accountability requirements.

Search Engine: Finally, SSHRC has invested this year in the development of a search engine that will be made available on its web site in the Fall of 2002. The engine will allow users to self-define reports drawn from the Council's database of competition results and payments. This will greatly facilitate user access to a multitude of diverse information on SSHRC's competition results and real expenditures over the years. This project is in line with the government service improvement initiative.

Human Resources

The results of the employee survey, conducted at SSHRC in May-June 2001, were analyzed over the summer months and reports were produced as part of a Council-wide communication strategy to share the findings with staff. The Council's management team was asked to develop directorate-level action plans, which contribute to an overall Council framework for action. The four key areas identified for action include corporate and strategic planning, leadership, internal communication and staff training and development. Each of these areas figures in the Council's planning cycle for the current year (2002-2003) and coming fiscal period (2003-2004). A second all-staff meeting held

in April 2002 conveyed management's intention, and initial action plans, to address these key areas as part of an "employer of choice" framework.

SSHRC is in the midst of a job classification reform initiative that is expected to reach completion in 2003-2004. Significant milestones were achieved during this review period including the establishment of steering and working group committees; the assessment and identification of a more appropriate job evaluation system (i.e., the Hay Classification System); the identification and updates to benchmark positions; continuous Council-wide communications; and workshops for employees to understand the new classification system.

SSHRC established an employment equity advisory committee representing employees of all levels within the Council. The Committee is chaired and championed by the executive vice-president and it has established good momentum and action planning around initiatives for the fiscal year 2002-2003.

Another cycle of collective bargaining was initiated in 2001-2002. As per the previous round of collective bargaining, the approach taken is interest-based bargaining with a view to continuing the positive and constructive relationship that has been established and maintained by the Council's management team and employee representatives.

Finance

During the 2001-2002 fiscal year, the three federal granting agencies—SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR—concluded their Harmonization Project of the administrative policy requirements such as transfers, terminations and sabbaticals. This step concludes an exhaustive, four-year consultation project between the granting agencies and universities to ensure a greater consistency and uniformity in administrative monitoring of grants.

The tools and techniques used in the review and investigation process (reviews of financial and administrative control systems with regard to research funds) underwent an important reform during the last year to assure more effective mentoring of institutional visits and to validate the approach. This initiative was also carried out in partnership with the two other granting agencies as well as the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, in order to reduce the administrative burden on institutions.

On March 31, 2002, SSHRC released its first financial statement compliant with accrual accounting policies. The transition to this new accounting treatment was a crucial step of the Federal Government's Financial Information Strategy.

Finally, SSHRC undertook a systematic review of its operating budgets in order to better respond to new requirements as well as to the changing environment in which SSHRC operates and evolves.

Public Outreach

In 2001-2002, SSHRC changed the name of its communications division to the Public Affairs Division. This change is meant to underline the importance of outreach communications that go beyond the academic community and existing stakeholders to reach a broad Canadian audience. SSHRC also hired a new Public Affairs Director and the Division has undertaken a number of aggressive new initiatives to better explain the value and relevance of social science and humanities research to Canadians.

Primary among the new initiatives was the development of a branding strategy that focusses on the impact, relevance and benefits of SSHRC-funded research. Another key element was the development of new marketing tools including a new annual report format and other print materials that establish a strong link between SSHRC-funded research and issues critical to Canadians. SSHRC's media relations strategy is also evolving to a proactive campaign that puts greater emphasis on research benefits. Finally, the major redesign of SSHRC's web site is in its final stages. The site is one of SSHRC's primary communications and service delivery tools. The redesigned site is scheduled for launch in the fall of 2002 and will meet Government On-Line requirements.

Knowledge Products and Mobilisation

In 2001-2002, under its new Knowledge Products and Mobilisation Division, SSHRC has completed several start-up activities and delivered its first knowledge transfer products including:

- a paper on the evolution of the social sciences in Canada over the last 20 years, commissioned and accepted by the Social Science Research Council in New York as one of 25 regional papers for an international conference to be held in 2003. *Isuma* magazine signalled interest in publishing an abridged version of the paper in an upcoming issue;

- a survey report on the knowledge transfer strategies and activities of 35 organizations in Canada and abroad. This report will inform the development of SSHRC knowledge mobilisation strategies at both the corporate and special initiative levels. The document has attracted the interest of other federal agencies and departments, including the CIHR and the Interdepartmental Knowledge Management Forum (IKMF) chaired by Treasury Board;

- a knowledge transfer strategy for research funded under SSHRC's INE ($100 million over five years) for submission to the INE Advisory Committee, to guide detailed operational planning and implementation of the first phase of knowledge transfer activities beginning in early 2002-2003.

Other Initiatives

Increased Accountability: The Tri-Agency Agreement with Universities on Roles and Responsibilities

Three partners share responsibility and accountability for public funds distributed by the three federal research funding agencies (SSHRC, NSERC, CIHR): the funding agencies themselves, the institutions (i.e., the universities) and the award holders. For their part, the institutions have been calling for greater transparency and clarity in agency expectations, ease of access to policies and guidelines and harmonization of policies and practices among the agencies. The universities are also concerned about the cost of administering awards for a wide range of agency programs.

Working with a stakeholder consultation group called the Tri-Agency Working Group on Expectations/Roles and Responsibilities, the agencies developed—in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)—a statement of the principles governing their partnership with institutions and a definition of the respective roles and responsibilities of each partner in the management of agency funds. This document also includes a section entitled "Ethics Review of Research Involving Humans", which includes the *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* (TCPS) (see below for more information on the TCPS). In 2002-2003, all recipient institutions will be asked to confirm their awareness of, and compliance with, the basic eligibility requirements for obtaining and maintaining agency funding articulated in the MOU.

The MOU represents an important and tangible element in the shared accountability of agencies and recipient institutions, and their joint responsibility for the more than $1 billion annual research investment made by the federal government through all three agencies.

Ethics

In the autumn of 2001, SSHRC, CIHR and NSERC established the Interagency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics (PRE). The PRE functions as an interdisciplinary and pluralistic advisory body to provide independent reflection and advice on research ethics policy and stewardship of the *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (TCPS).*

The mandate of the PRE, with the support of the interagency Secretariat on Research Ethics (SRE), is built on four core components: policy evolution, education, interpretation and implementation of the TCPS. In addition, PRE has been mandated to participate in national discussions on the governance of ethics in research involving humans. It also supports the important objective of sensitizing the community to ethical issues, and creating a balance between ethically sound research that enhances the protection for human participants and promotion of the research enterprise.

An early outcome of the PRE's governance work is the release in April 2002, of a document entitled *"Process and Principles for Developing a Canadian Governance System for the Ethical Conduct of Research Involving Humans"*. This document presents PRE's views on principles and processes for the development of a Canadian governance system for the ethical conduct of research involving humans. It recommends to the three granting agencies and other governance players (a) a set of process principles to guide the development of a national governance system, and (b) the creation of a national task force (or its equivalent) with appropriate representation of stakeholders to assist in the development of a national governance system.

As part of its responsibility for the TCPS and in collaboration with its sister agencies, SSHRC continues to assess the adherence of individual research ethics policies developed by institutions receiving agency funding as a condition for continued agency funding.

Section III: 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), Council's mandate is to:

SSHRC supports research in **all fields of the humanities and social sciences**. These include, among many others, economics, administrative studies, social work, geography, history, philosophy, fine arts and literature.

- 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 to build the knowledge and skills it needs to thrive in a global, knowledge-based economy, SSHRC:

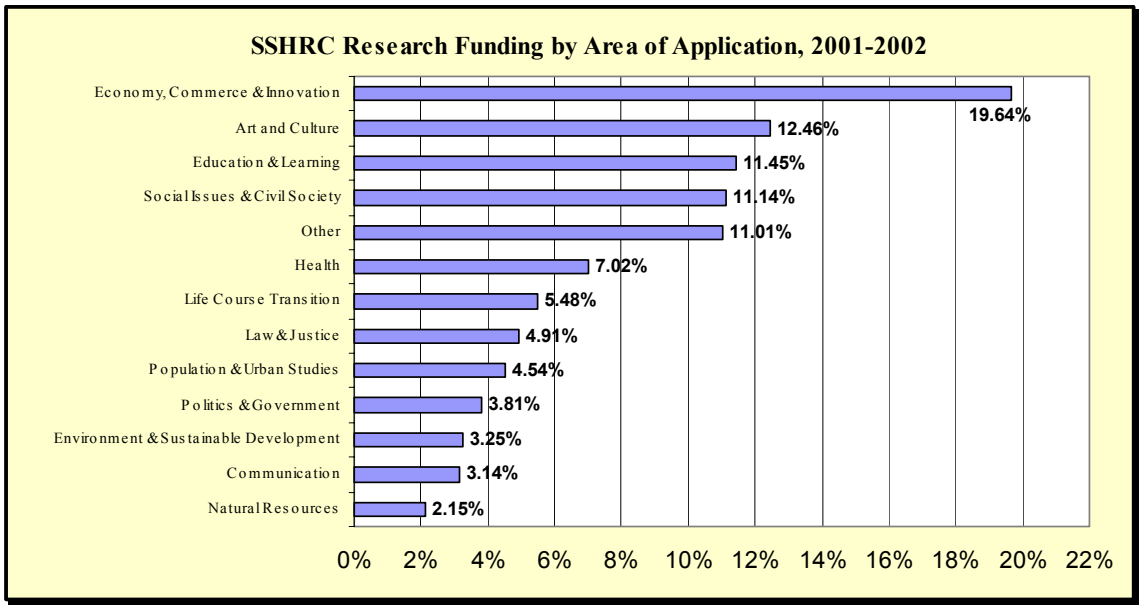
- promotes and supports university-based research in the social sciences and humanities and the training of highly qualified professionals in these fields;
- plays a leadership role in the development of research policy;
- provides critical leadership in the development of social sciences and humanities 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 to 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 humanities play a vital role in a healthy and vibrant national research enterprise.

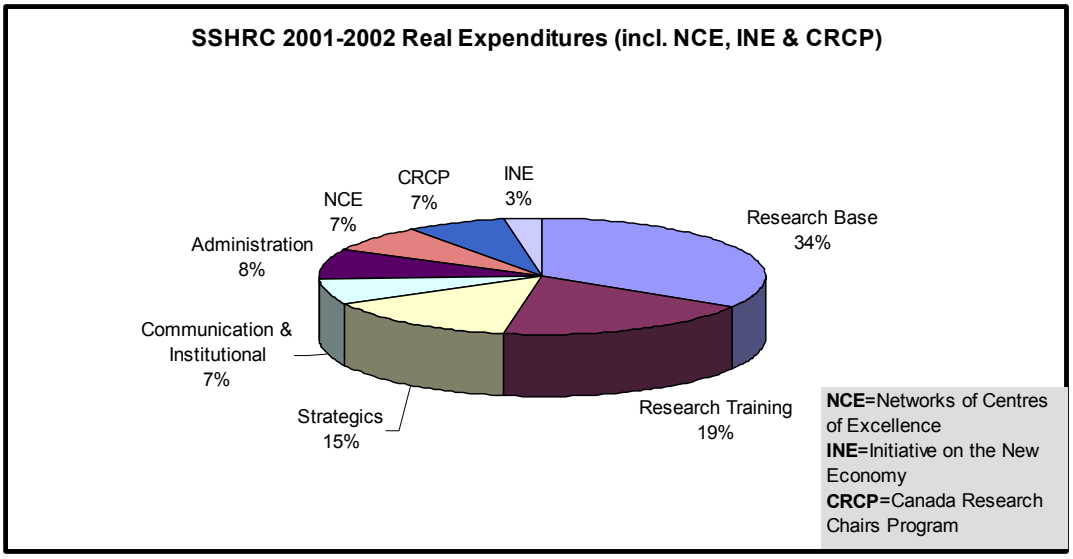
1.1 Research Areas

The research SSHRC supports covers a broad range of social, cultural and economic issues:



1.2 Program Structure

SSHRC develops and administers a diversified set of funding programs. The complement of programs evolves over time in response to the changing needs and expectations of SSHRC's clientele and of Canadian society as a whole. Thirty-four percent of SSHRC's budget is devoted to maintaining a strong research base in the social sciences and humanities in Canada. Nineteen percent of the funds are allocated to the training of Canada's future generation of researchers.



1.3 Clients

Our clients are some 18,000 full-time faculty and 40,000 graduate students in 90 universities across Canada. Collectively, they represent 54 percent of full-time professors and approximately 60 percent of graduate students in Canadian universities. SSHRC clients also include researchers at some 200 community colleges across the country. Not-for-profit organizations that have a mandate to conduct research and that have qualified researchers on staff are also eligible for some SSHRC programs.

2. Agency Organization

2.1 Governing Council

A full description of SSHRC's Governing Council and administrative structure is available on the SSHRC web site. No changes were made to the structure of SSHRC's Governing Council and to the agency's administrative structure in 2001-2002.

2.2 Business and Service Lines and Organization

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; and
- 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 activity in policy and planning initiatives, communications activities (including knowledge brokering) and other corporate functions.

2.3 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.

Section IV: Other Information

1. 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.

2. SSHRC Contacts for Further Information

Ms. Janet Halliwell
Executive Vice-President
350 Albert Street
P.O Box 1610
Ottawa, ON K1P 6G4

Telephone: (613) 947-5265
Fax: (613) 947-4010
E-mail: janet.halliwell@sshrc.ca
Web site: http://www.sshrc.ca

Ms. France Landriault
Director
Policy, Planning and
International Collaboration Division
350 Albert Street
P.O. Box 1610
Ottawa, ON K1P 6G4

Telephone: (613) 992-5125
Fax: (613) 943-1153
E-mail: france.landriault@sshrc.ca
Web site: http://www.sshrc.ca

Public Affairs Division
350 Albert Street
P.O. Box 1610
Ottawa ON K1P 6G4

Telephone: (613) 992-0691
Fax: (613) 992-1787
E-mail: nsa@sshrc.ca
Web site: http://www.sshrc.ca

Appendix 1: Financial Performance

1. Financial Performance Summary

The required financial information for SSHRC is provided in the following tables. In fiscal year 2001-2002, a one-time allocation of $199.9 million was received in the Supplementary Estimates B to cover the indirect costs of university research. With this special allocation excluded, there were no major differences between planned and actual spending levels. Please note that numbers may not add up due to rounding.

2. Financial Tables

Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations - Financial Requirements by Authority ($M)

Vote		2001-2002 Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council			
100	Operating expenditures	12.5	14.9	**14.4**
105	Grants	146.9	357.0	**344.2**
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	1.4	1.4	**1.5**
	Total Agency	**160.8**	**373.3**	**360.0**

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

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

	2001-2002		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities			
FTEs [1]	148	148	148
Operating [2]	13.9	16.3	15.8
Capital	-	-	-
Voted Grants & Contributions	146.9	357.0	344.2
Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	160.8	373.3	360.0
Statutory Grants and Contributions	-	-	-
Total Gross Expenditures	**160.8**	**373.3**	**360.0**
Less:			
Respendable Revenues	-	-	-
Total Net Expenditures	**160.8**	**373.3**	**360.0**
Other Revenues and Expenditures			
Non-respendable Revenues	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Cost of services provided by other departments	1.9	1.9	1.9
Net Cost of the Program	**162.3**	**374.8**	**361.5**

[1] Full Time Equivalents

[2] Operating includes contributions to Employee Benefit Plans

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

Table 3: Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line ($M)

	Actual 1999-2000	Actual 2000-2001	2001-2002 Planned Spending	2001-2002 Total Authorities	2001-2002 Actual
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	127.2	144.6	160.8	373.3	**360.0**
Total	**127.2**	**144.6**	**160.8**	**373.3**	**360.0**

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

Table 4: Crosswalk Between Strategic Outcomes and Business Lines ($M)*

Strategic Outcomes

The strategic outcomes of SSHRC's investments are to provide Canadians with significant advances in knowledge and expertise in the social sciences and humanities and to offer strong leadership to help shape the development of a first-class research capacity and science policy.

	2001-2002	
	Planned Spending	**Actual**
Business Line		
Support of Research and Scholarship in the Social Sciences and Humanities	146.9	344.2*

*Amount includes the following expenditures approved in Supplementary Estimates during 2001-2002:

- $199.9 million one-time special program to cover the indirect costs associated with federally supported research activity at universities and research hospitals.
- $4.7 million on the Initiative on the New Economy (INE) to keep Canada at the forefront of the research into the 'knowledge' economy.
- $3.7 million targeted at four Network Centres of Excellence (NCE), namely, the Automobile of the 21st Century, Genomics Technologies and Society, Meeting the Environmental Challenges of Clean Water, and Early Child Development and its Impact on Society.

In 2001-2002, SSHRC's total appropriations were $357 million while expenditures totalled $344.2 million leaving the Council with $12.8 million in unspent funds, due to lower than expected demand under the Canada Research Chairs program. $24.0 million was originally budgeted for 2001-2002 for this program.

Table 5: Revenues ($M)

	Actual 1999-2000	Actual 2000-2001	2001-2002 Planned Revenues	2001-2002 Total Authorities	2001-2002 Actual
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	**0.4**
Total Non-Respendable Revenues	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**

Table 6: Transfer Payments ($M)

	Actual 1999-2000	Actual 2000-2001	2001-2002 Planned Spending	2001-2002 Total Authorities	2001-2002 Actual
Support of Research and Scholarship in the Social Sciences and Humanities					
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council					
GRANTS	115.0	129.3	146.9	357.0	**344.2**
CONTRIBUTIONS	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfer Payments	**115.0**	**129.3**	**146.9**	**357.0**	**344.2**

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

Appendix 2: Joint Initiatives Cumulative Table (all years)

(updated to reflect modifications to memorandums of understanding and actual payments)

A. New and Ongoing Joint Initiatives			
Program Name	**Partner (s)**	**Partner Contribution**	**SSHRC Contribution**
Intellectual Property Management	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) & the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR)	[1]	50,000
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
Graduate Supplements	Canadian Forest Service (CFS)	75,000	No cost to SSHRC
Forest Research Partnerships Program	CFS; NSERC; private sector	[2]	650,000
Relationships in Transition	Law Commission of Canada	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, Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC)	1,250,000	1,250,000
Federalism and Federations	Intergovernmental Affairs, Privy Council Office (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	2,500,000	1,300,000
Society, Culture and the Health of Canadians II	Canadian Institute for Health Research (CIHR), National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP)	5,400,000	5,400,000
Virtual Scholar in Residence	Law Commission of Canada	245,000	175,000
Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics: Data Training Schools	Statistics Canada	141,631	244,047
Ocean Management National Research Network Initiative	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	500,000	645,000
The Non-profit Sector in Canada	The Kahanoff Foundation	750,000	750,000
Community-University Research Alliances in Housing	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)	352,425	600,000 [3]
	Sub-Total	**$32,862,386**	**$20,059,157**

[1] Partner contributions represent $12 million and more for all disciplines, including the social sciences and humanities. A specific figure for social sciences and humanities only is not available.

[2] Estimated contribution from partners total $1,300,000. Projects are funded on the following basis: 50 percent of the costs are covered by the private sector; the remaining 50 percent are covered jointly (one-third each) by CFS, SSHRC and NSERC. SSHRC's contribution is for projects in the social sciences and the humanities.

[3] Three-year commitments as a result of a first competition. The program is on hold until SSHRC identifies new sources of funding for the CURA program.

B. Completed Joint Initiatives			
Program Name	**Partner (s)**	**Partner Contribution**	**SSHRC Contribution**
Project on Trends	Policy Research Secretariat	145,000	330,000
Innovation Systems Research Networks	National Research Council of Canada (NRC), NSERC	420,000	180,000
Health Institutes Design Grants	Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (CHSRF)	150,000	666,400
Electronic Publishing Networks	Industry Canada	100,000	100,000
Health Career Awards	Medical Research Council (MRC) and NHRDP (now CIHR)	[4]	196,050
CHSRF/SSHRC Doctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships	CHSRF	260,626	260,626
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	1,475,00	1,525,000
Family Violence and Violence Against Women	Health Canada	1,250,000	1,250,000
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	30,000	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	50,000	50,000
	Sub-total	**$6,686,626**	**$6,555,076**
	Total Value of Contributions	**$39,549,012**	**$26,614,233**

[4] SSHRC covered the cost of the first year awards during the transition phase to CIHR; all costs in subsequent years are covered by CIHR.

References

A Vision for the Future: A Five-Year Strategy for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, SSHRC, 1990. Cat. no. CR22-6/1990; ISBN 0-622-57960-7; 25 pages.

Achieving Excellence: Investing In People, Knowledge And Opportunity, Industry Canada, 2002. Cat. no. C2-596/2001E-IN2; ISBN 0-662-31225-2; 96 pages. http://www.innovationstrategy.gc.ca/cmb/innovation.nsf/vRTF/PDF/$file/achieving.pdf

Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics—A Prospectus: Understanding Today Shaping Tomorrow with Social Statistics, Cat. No. CR22-34/1999; ISBN 0-662-64434-4, September 1999, 12 pages.

Collaborative Research Profiles in the Social Sciences and the Humanities, Communications Division, SSHRC, November 1999.

Collaborative Research: Learning from the Past, Seizing the Future, Cat. No. CR22-35-1999; ISBN 0-662-64557-X, November 1999, 14 pages.

Consultation on Themes for the Strategic Grants Program of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council; Nicole Bégin-Heick and Mireille Brochu, report prepared for SSHRC, 2001. http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/strategic_themes_e.htm

Departmental Performance Reports 2002: Preparation Guide, Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, May, 2002.

Exploring the Human Dimension: Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities, Cat. no. CR22-31/1994E; ISBN 0-662-22866-9; 52 pages.

Guidelines for Building Research Partnerships, Communications Division, SSHRC, June 1999.

Knowledge Matters: Skills And Learning For Canadians; Human Resources Development Canada, 2002. Cat. No. RH64-13/2002; ISBN 0-662-66356-X; 60 pages. http://www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/sp-ps/sl-ca/doc/knowledge.pdf

Leading-Edge Research for a Cohesive Society and a Competitive Economy: An Innovation Scenario for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, January 1998.

National Research Data Archive Consultation Phase 1: Needs Assessment Report. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the National Archives of Canada, 2001, 42 pages.
http://mmsd1.mms.nrcan.gc.ca/archives/phase1_e.pdf

Process and Principles for Developing a Canadian Governance System for the Ethical Conduct of Research Involving Humans, Interagency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics (PRE); April 2002.
http://www.nserc.ca/programs/ethics/english/pre_e.htm

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada: 2001-2002 Estimates Part III–Report on Plans and Priorities, Cat. no. BT31-2/2002-III-8; ISBN 0-660-61506-1, 31 pages.

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada: 2002-2003 Estimates Part III–Report on Plans and Priorities, Cat. no. BT31-2/2003-III-8; ISBN 0-660-61806-1, 32 pages.

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada: Estimates, Performance Report For the Period Ending March 31, 2001, Cat. no. BT31-7/73-2001; ISBN 0-660-61728-5, 40 pages.

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council: Programs 2001-2002, Cat. no. CR22-28/2002, ISBN 0-662-66137-0, July 2001, 22 pages.

Social Sciences in Canada: Changing Landscapes, Changing Challenges. Marc Renaud, Pamela Wiggin and Jocelyn Charron. SSHRC, 2002, 26 pages.

Some Hard Facts on "Soft Sciences", Dr. Marc Renaud, Re$earch Money, Vol.16, No. 1, January 23, 2002.

Striking the Balance: A Five-Year Strategy for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 1996-2001, Cat. no. CR22-33/1997; ISBN 0-662-62927-2, December 1996, 20 pages.

The Humanities in 2010 - Alternative Wor[l]ds: Report on the Working Group on the Future of the Humanities, Cat. No. CR22-37/2001; ISBN 0-662-65814-0, March 2001, 32 pages. http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/humanities_report_e.pdf

Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans, Medical Research Council of Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 1998. Cat. no. MR21-18/1998E; ISBN 0-662-27121-1.

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)