Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

2005-06

Departmental Performance Report

Maxime Bernier
Minister of Industry

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMIS	Awards Management Information System
CASD	Common Administrative Services Directorate
CCCV	Canadian Common Curriculum Vitae
CFHSS	Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences
CFI	Canada Foundation for Innovation
CFS	Canadian Forest Service
CGS	Canada Graduate Scholarships
CIHR	Canadian Institutes of Health Research
CPEA	Corporate Performance, Evaluation and Audit
CURA	Community-University Research Alliances
DPR	Departmental Performance Report
ERA-CAN	European Research Area and Canada
ERA-NET	European Research Area Network
ERA-SAGE	European Research Area Network on the Social Aspects of Genomics
ESRC-UK	Economic and Social Research Council – United Kingdom
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FQRNT	Fonds québécois de la recherche sur la nature et les technologies
FQRSC	Fonds québécois de la recherche sur la société et la culture
FRSQ	Fonds de la recherche en santé du Québec
G&S	Grants and Scholarships
HRSDC	Human Resources and Skills Development Canada
IMP	Integrated Management Practices
INE	Initiative on the New Economy
INE-CRI	Initiative on the New Economy Collaborative Research Initiatives
INE-RA	Initiative on the New Economy Research Alliances
IOF	International Opportunities Fund
ITST	Image, Text, Sound and Technology
KIS	Knowledge Impact in Society
MCRI	Major Collaborative Research Initiatives
NCEHR	National Council in Ethics in Human Research
NORFACE	New Opportunities for Research Funding Cooperation in Europe
NSERC	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
ONSA	Office of the National Science Advisor
PAA	Program Activity Architecture
PRE	Interagency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics
PRI	Policy Research Initiative
RBAF	Risk-Based Audit Framework
RDI	Research Development Initiatives
RMAF	Results-based Management and Accountability Framework
RPP	Report on Plans and Priorities
SRG	Standard Research Grants
SSH	Social sciences and humanities
SSHRC	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
SSRC-US	Social Sciences Research Council – United States
TCPS	Tri-Council Policy Statement

SECTION I: OVERVIEW

1.1 Minister's Message

The Canadian economy has adapted well to the changing circumstances of the global economy. Core inflation has remained low, unemployment remains near its lowest level in more than 30 years, and the employment rate is near its highest on record as Canadian companies continue to grow and create more jobs. Canadian industries have the skilled workers, the technological know-how, the innovative capacity and the drive to compete and prosper on the world stage.

My goal as Minister of Industry, and the goal of the Government of Canada, is to ensure that Canadian businesses can continue to grow and evolve in the best possible environment — one that encourages innovation and allows Canadians to reach their full potential. That means an efficient marketplace that supports competition, attracts investment, both from within Canada and from around the world, and encourages and rewards new ideas and inventions. It means minimizing barriers to trade and labour mobility, both within the economic union and with Canada's trading partners. And it means having the infrastructure in place to support sustainable growth.

In support of these goals, the Department and the Industry Portfolio have continued to make progress over the past year on a wide range of responsibilities, including small business financing, consumer protection, the continuing health of Canada's manufacturing sectors, competition law, basic and applied sciences, and practical research. Through these efforts, the Industry Portfolio plays an important role in supporting the economic health of this country — and of all Canadians.

Members of the Industry Portfolio are:

- Business Development Bank of Canada
- Canadian Space Agency
- Canadian Tourism Commission
- Competition Tribunal
- Copyright Board of Canada
- 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

The Industry Portfolio is composed of Industry Canada and 10 other agencies, Crown corporations and quasi-judicial bodies. These organizations collectively play a key role in advancing Canada's industrial, scientific and economic development, and help to ensure that we remain competitive in an increasingly global marketplace.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada's *Departmental Performance Report* for the period ending March 31, 2006, describes the achievements and results of the agency. We have accomplished much, but there is room for improvement. We will continue to work

with companies and industries to make sure they are ready to capitalize on the opportunities presented by the changing global economy, while remaining mindful of the expectation of Canadians that we be fiscally responsible and results-focused.

I am pleased to present SSHRC's *Departmental Performance Report* for 2005–06.

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Maxime Bernier

Minister of Industry

1.2 Management Representation Statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada's (SSHRC) Departmental Performance Report (DPR) for the period ending March 31, 2006.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's *Guide for the Preparation of 2005-06 Departmental Performance Reports*. Accordingly, this report:

- adheres to the specific reporting requirements;
- uses an approved Program Activity Architecture;
- presents consistent, comprehensive, balanced, and accurate information;
- provides a basis of accountability for the results pursued or achieved with the resources and authorities entrusted to it; and
- reports finances based on approved numbers from the Estimates and the Public Accounts of Canada.

Dr.Chad Gaffield
President, SSHRC

1.3 Summary Information

1.3.1 SSHRC's Raison d'être

The knowledge gained from social sciences and humanities (SSH) research is important to Canadians. It informs all aspects of our lives and enables us to understand and manage complex social, cultural, intellectual, and economic issues. It contributes to wealth creation, provides foundations for public policies, enriches professional practice, develops civic engagement, and fuels democratic debate. It is fundamental to creativity, innovation, and the development of the next generation of Canadian workers, citizens, and leaders. It also helps us understand ourselves, our history, our successes and failures, and it poses and answers questions about the meaning of life itself.

The **Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)**[1] was created in Part 1 of the *Government Organization (Scientific Activities) Act*, 1976. The *Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Act* (1976-77, ch. 24, sec. 2), mandates SSHRC to:

- promote and assist research and scholarship in the SSH; and
- advise the Minister of Industry regarding such matters related to such research as the Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration.

As a key national agency helping Canada to build the knowledge, expertise and understanding it needs to thrive in an age of rapid social, technological and global change, SSHRC:

- supports excellence in research and research training; and
- encourages and assists researchers, research partners, policy-makers and other stakeholders to mobilize knowledge that will put research to work for the benefit of Canadians.

In addition to supporting and promoting research, SSHRC plays a leadership role in the development of research and science policy. The Council monitors emerging research trends in the SSH and helps, through its strategies and programs, to structure the national research effort. SSHRC also advises the Minister of Industry and the Government of Canada on future directions in the SSH and how to best capitalize on the outcome of investments in SSH research.

[1] See **http://www.sshrc.ca** for more information on SSHRC.

1.4 Overall Departmental Performance

Total Financial Resources ($ millions)[2]

	Planned Spending		Total Authorities		Actual Spending (Total)	
	Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs
SSHRC	16.3	240.1	17.6	238.7	17.9	241.7
Indirect Costs Program[3]	0.6	259.4	0.6	259.1	0.3	259.1
Canada Research Chairs[4]	3.7	53.2	4.0	53.2	3.7	48.6
Total	20.6	552.7	22.2	551.0	21.9	549.4

Total Human Resources[5] (FTEs)

	Planned	Actual	Difference
SSHRC	165	160	5
Indirect Costs	4	4	0
Canada Research Chairs	20	20	0

1.4.1 Context and Operational Environment[6]

Canada faces many challenges in this increasingly complex and unpredictable world. The movements and ageing of populations, the rise of Asia as an economic superpower, and the unrelenting march of technology all challenge Canada as a society, as an economy and as a nation in a changing global context. Governments are aware that achieving key policy objectives, such as the integration of immigrants, ensuring safe and secure communities, or addressing poverty, will depend, in whole or in part, on the wise application of social sciences and humanities (SSH) research.

[2] See section 3.2.1 for details regarding variances between planned spending, total authorities, and actual spending.
[3] The Indirect Costs Program is managed by SSHRC on behalf of the three granting councils (SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR), and includes indirect costs related to all areas of research, including the natural sciences, engineering, and health sciences.
[4] The Canada Research Chairs Program is managed by SSHRC on behalf of the three granting Councils (SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR). It supports Chairs in all areas of research, including natural sciences, engineering and health.
[5] As of March 31, 2006.
[6] From "SSHRC as a Knowledge Council: Exploring our Past, Understanding our Present, Shaping our Future," Statement to House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, October 3, 2005.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) is Canada's federal agency that promotes and supports university-based research and training in the SSH. It provides funding for research that fuels innovative thinking about real life issues. SSH research results relate to all of the Government of Canada's economic, social and international priorities. As such, they are key to attaining the Government of Canada's goal of improving Canadians' economic prosperity and quality of life.

SSHRC's chief clients are the approximately 19,000 full-time faculty and 49,000 graduate students in more than 90 universities across Canada, as well as researchers at community colleges and certain not-for-profit organizations.[7] To date, the impact of knowledge developed by thousands of Canadian researchers and thinkers in the SSH has been limited by the lack of natural and efficient connections, both among researchers and between producers and users of research. SSHRC's Strategic Plan 2006-11[8], released in 2005, aims to address this gap.

SSHRC is contributing to building a knowledge-based society, which will help Canada foster more creative and more engaged citizens, thrive in the face of rapid technological, environmental and societal change, create more innovative and competitive firms, and bring Canadian ideas to the world. SSHRC is playing an active role in bringing research results to those who will benefit: families, community groups, policy-makers, legislators and the media. SSHRC is seeking to transform itself into a "knowledge council" that will encourage Canadian researchers and research institutions to do a better job of linking knowledge creators and knowledge users nationally and internationally. As a knowledge council, SSHRC intends to become a:

- national funder supporting internationally recognized and acclaimed innovative research and research training in the SSH;
- clearinghouse providing wide access to authoritative SSH research findings and expertise;
- catalyst for effective, ongoing interfaces with media, community groups, private sector firms and governments at all levels;
- national policy resource to enable the engagement of researchers in tackling today's complex local, regional and national problems where serious knowledge gaps exist;
- international broker actively bringing Canadian perspective and research leadership to the world and seeking out the best ideas from abroad.

Finally, SSHRC continues to address the need to develop the new generation of highly productive researchers in the SSH that is progressively replacing the current cohort of researchers hired in the 1960s and 1970s.

[7] See Section 3.1.3 for more details about SSHRC's clientele.

[8] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/strategic_plan_e.pdf** for the published *Strategic Plan 2006-11*.

1.4.2 Basis for Reporting in 2005-06

With the 2005-06 Report on Plans and Priorities and the present Departmental Performance Report, SSHRC is completing its transition to the full implementation of its Program Activity Architecture (PAA). Both reports now comply with the PAA-based reporting requirements, including the provision of complete financial information about planned and actual expenditures and human resources complement related to each strategic outcome.

In order to report on its performance, SSHRC draws information from the various mechanisms in place to ensure that grantees are accountable for the public funds they are awarded. Output information and data are extracted from SSHRC's Awards Management Information System (AMIS), the main database SSHRC uses to manage peer-reviewed competitions and awards. Information on outcomes is taken from annual financial reports, progress reports, mid-term reviews (including site visits in some cases), performance reports, final research reports, evaluations and other studies conducted by SSHRC throughout the year. SSHRC is aware that adequate time must be allowed for the outputs and outcomes of research to be fully realized. The process may in fact require five to ten years from initial project funding. As a result, SSHRC measures the overall outputs and outcomes of funded research (short- and long-term) through special studies and program evaluations.

SSHRC does not make exhaustive use of bibliometric data (data on publications) as indicators of program performance given that such data, while relevant for areas such as health, natural sciences and engineering, do not take into account the very different publishing patterns in SSH disciplines.[9] To fully capture the long-term, intangible nature of research impacts in the SSH, outcome measures must be supplemented by qualitative information such as examples and success stories. SSHRC is exploring ways to further improve its reporting on the performance of the research activities it funds through participation in projects such as the development of science and technology performance indicators recently initiated by Industry Canada and participation in international discussions on new approaches to measuring the outcomes and impacts of SSH research.

1.4.3 Summary of Departmental Performance

The following tables outline SSHRC's achievements with regard to the commitments set out in its 2005-06 RPP. Given that the summary table follows the new PAA structure, commitments made in the area of corporate services are not included. They are, however, discussed in Section IV of this report.

[9] Archambault É. and Vignola-Gagné É. 2004. *The Use of Bibliometrics in the Social Sciences and Humanities.* Prepared for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), by Science-Metrix, 84 pages. (**http://www.science-metrix.com/pdf/Science-Metrix_Use_Bibliometrics_SSH.pdf**)

Table 1: Summary of Performance in Relationship to Departmental Strategic Outcomes, Key Priorities and Commitments

PAA Structure[10]						2005-06 RPP Commitments	
Strategic Outcome	People: A First-Class Research Capacity in Social Sciences & Humanities	**Planned Spending**	145.9	**Actual Spending**	141.7	**Key Priorities/Commitments**	**Related Accomplishments**
Program Activity	**Programs**	**Expected Outputs/Results**					
Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes	**Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS) Program**	*Best graduate students receive scholarships/fellowships* Highly qualified personnel, expert in research, available to pursue various knowledge-intensive careers in universities, industry, government and other sectors of society and economy				Award 1600 new Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS) at the master's and doctoral level	Met 1600 CGS awarded: 1200 Master's CGS and 400 Doctoral CGS. (see **section 2.1.1.1)**
	Doctoral Fellowships Program					Allocate approximately 30 per cent of grants and scholarships budget to master's and doctoral awards (fellowships and scholarships), and postdoctoral fellowships	Met Of the grants and scholarships budget, 29.2% was allocated to fellowships, scholarships and prizes. (see **section 2.1.1.1)**
	Postdoctoral Fellowships Program	*Best PhD graduates receive postdoctoral fellowships* Promising new scholars establish a research base at an important time in their career (e.g., faculty renewal)				Offer approximately 127 new postdoctoral fellowships	Met 127 new postdoctoral fellowships offered. (see **section 2.1.1.1)**
	Prizes and Special Fellowships	*Outstanding graduate students, postdoctoral researchers and researchers receive prizes and special fellowships* Dedication, creativity and outstanding contribution of best Canadian graduate students and researchers are recognized				Award annually the SSHRC Gold Medal for Achievement in Research and the SSHRC Aurora Prize. Establish a new research prize for the most outstanding candidate in the postdoctoral fellowships program.	Met SSHRC Gold Medal, Aurora Prize and new Postdoctoral Prize all awarded. (see **section 2.1.1.1)**
Canada Research Chairs		*Chairs are established in Canadian universities and awarded to researchers who are or have the potential to be world leaders in their field* Canadian universities, affiliated research institutes and hospitals are recognized centres of research excellence through the attraction and retention of excellent researchers				Fill the full complement of 2000 Canada Research Chairs. (by 2008)	Partially met The program has reached 82 per cent of its target of 2000 Chairs, with 1642 active appointments. (see **section 2.1.1.2)**

[10] Not all SSHRC programs are outlined in this table. Instead, programs mentioned are those committed upon in the RPP or those evaluated over the past fiscal year.

Strategic Outcome	Research: New Knowledge Based on Excellent Research in the Social Sciences & Humanities	Planned Spending	145.9	Actual Spending	148.9	Key Priorities/Commitments	Related Accomplishments
Program Activity	**Programs**	**Expected Outputs/Results**					
Investigator-framed Research	**Standard Research Grants**	*Researchers and research activities are supported in SSH disciplines* A research environment that is conducive to graduate training, to advances in knowledge and to the communication of research results in all disciplines and research areas of the SSH				Work towards the long-term goal for the Standard Research Grants (SRG) program of increasing the success rate from 43 to 50 per cent of all applicants.	Not met The SRG success rate for the 2005-6 competition was 40.1 per cent, down from 43.0 per cent in 2004-05. The SRG program experienced a 10.9 per cent increase in applications and a 10.7% increase in the total number of researchers involved. (see **section 2.2.1.1)**
						Examine SSHRC's overall approach to investigator-framed research with a view to creating a "continuum" of support for Canadian scholars that will provide an assortment of funding mechanisms appropriate for different career stages.	Met SSHRC continues to work on the program design and implementation process for a "continuum" of support. (see **section 4.1.1**.)
	Major Collaborative Research Initiatives	*Large teams, composed of Canada's leading-edge researchers, are established to address complex research issues* A strengthened research capacity on complex issues addressed from an integrated perspective				Continue to build, maintain and enhance national partnerships and networks of world-class researchers through the Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI) program	Met The MCRI program funded four new, large-scale, collaborative projects with grants of up to $2.5 million over a maximum five-year period, involving 140 Canadian and international scholars. (see **section 2.2.1.1)**
						Complete a performance report of the MCRI program	Met MCRI Performance Report completed and posted on the SSHRC website

Targeted Research and Training Initiatives	**Strategic Research Grants**	*Researchers and research activities are supported in areas of importance to Canadians (as defined by SSHRC, in consultation with the research community)* New knowledge on pressing social, economic and cultural issues of particular importance to Canadians is made available for decision making in various sectors	Explore opportunities for new initiatives with external partners to enhance support for research on the economic, social, ecological and political challenges and opportunities facing Canada's North	Met SSHRC, along with the national funding agencies of Denmark/Greenland and Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the United States is participating in BOREAS, a four-year project in circumpolar research. (see **section 2.2.1.2**)
			Consider launching two more components of the strategic program Image, Text, Sound and Technology to more directly target research and research partnership activities.	Partially met SSHRC worked towards launching a new component in the ITST program in the form of research grants that build upon capacity developed over the last three years and allow for a more strategic use of funds in meeting the program's objectives. This new component is to be launched in July 2006. (see **section 2.2.1.2**)
	Strategic Joint Initiatives	*Researchers and research activities are supported through partnerships with government and private and not-for-profit partners* New knowledge about issues of relevance to SSHRC's partners is generated and made available for decision making	Support social sciences and humanities research and related activities that publicize and further the goals of the International Polar Year (IPY), 2007-08	Met Working with NSERC, CIHR and northern communities, SSHRC helped to launch the Government's $150 million program for International Polar Year program.
	Initiative on the New Economy	*Canada's best researchers and research activities are supported in areas related to the new economy (general new economy issues, education, lifelong learning, management and entrepreneurship)* Advances in knowledge, expertise and knowledge mobilization in areas of the new economy	Conduct a mid-term review of the second cohort of Initiative on the New Economy (INE) Collaborative Research Initiatives (CRI) and Research Alliances (RA) grant recipients.	Met SSHRC conducted mid-term reviews of the second cohort of INE Collaborative Research Initiatives (INE-CRI) and INE Research Alliances (INE-RA) grants in 2005. (see **section 2.2.1.2**)
			Hold the second competition for INE Public Outreach Grants.	Met SSHRC held a competition for the INE Public Outreach grants (see **section 2.2.1.2**)

			Continue to refine a strategy for disseminating INE-funded research results as widely as possible	Met SSHRC has launched a re-assessment of its strategy for dissemination of INE-funded research results in 2005-06.
Strategic Research Development	**Community-University Research Alliances**	*Research alliances developed between Canada's academic and community researchers and practitioners* Reinforced community decision-making capacity; better understanding, appreciation and use of SSH knowledge by communities	Implement the Social Economy Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program	Met In 2005-06, the Social Economy CURA program provided support to 12 new programs of research involving 282 researchers and over 123 community and university partners. (see **section 2.2.1.2**)

Strategic Outcome	Knowledge Mobilization: The Transfer, Dissemination and Use of Social Sciences and Humanities Knowledge	**Planned Spending**	21.6	**Actual Spending**	21.3	**Key Priorities/Commitments**	**Related Accomplishments**
Program Activity	**Programs**	**Expected Outputs/Results**					
Research Communi-cation and Interaction	**Aid to Research Workshops and Conferences in Canada**	*Research workshops and conferences are held in Canada* Research results are shared within and between disciplines and among Canadian and international researchers				N/A	SSHRC held two competitions in 2005-06, supporting a total of 119 new national and international workshops and conferences. In total, SSHRC invested $2,648,000 to bring together researchers and other interested groups to discuss a wide rage of topics. (see **section 2.3.1.1.**)
	Aid to Research and Transfer Journals program	*High quality peer-reviewed research and transfer journals are published* Original research findings in the SSH are disseminated				N/A	SSHRC continued funding the 156 Canadian journals that were awarded three-year grants starting in 2004-05. (see **section 2.2.1.2**)
	Strategic Research Cluster Design Grants	*Teams of researchers supported to propose potential designs and areas for new programs (i.e., clusters) and/or program improvements aimed at encouraging increased connections between researchers, users of research and the general public* New programs (i.e., clusters) are created and existing programs are improved				Continue to build, maintain and enhance national interdisciplinary networks of researchers through the development of national research clusters.	SSHRC extended support to 22 of the best performing clusters supported in 2004-05. (see **section 2.3.1.1.**) SSHRC is developing an ongoing program aimed at supporting national clusters of researchers in the SSH.

				The new program is expected to be launched in 2006-07. (see **section 2.3.1.1**)

Strategic Outcome	Institutional Support: A Strong Canadian Research Environment	Planned Spending	260.0	Actual Spending	259.4	Key Priorities/Commitments	Related Accomplishments
Program Activity	**Programs**	**Expected Outputs/Results**					
Indirect Costs of Research		*Contributions to an enhanced research environment in Canadian universities* Investments in/to: ➔ equipment for research facilities; ➔ research resources; ➔ enhanced ability to meet regulatory requirements; ➔ management and administration of the research enterprise; ➔ transfer of knowledge; and ➔ commercialization and management of intellectual property				Conduct a mid-term review (2005) of the Indirect Costs program as well as an overall evaluation (2008).	The mid-term review was completed and a management action plan approved. (see **Appendix 1**) The Indirect Costs program was audited by the Office of the Auditor General, covering the period between April 1st, 2003 and March 31st, 2005. The audit results were deemed satisfactory and were published in chapter 6 of the *Annual Report to Parliament of the Auditor General* that was released in May 2006. (see **section 2.4**)

Table 2: Summary of Performance in Relationship to Overarching RPP Priorities and Commitments

Commitments	Results	
Support SSH research and research training; develop research-based, culturally and socio-economically relevant knowledge; help shape the research enterprise and contribute to innovation.	SSHRC programs continue to fund scholars and support peer-reviewed research of the highest calibre. The Research Profiles throughout the DPR highlight research accomplishments supported through SSHRC funding.	Met Throughout Report
Effect the transformation of SSHRC from a granting council to a knowledge council.	The SSHRC *Strategic Plan 2006-2011* details the plans for transformation and has been published on SSHRC's website.	Partially met (see **section 1.4.1** and **section 4.1.1**)
Consult with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) to develop a multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral research agenda on the environment and sustainability.	In 2005-06, working in the context of an ongoing collaboration in northern research with NSERC, CIHR and northern communities, SSHRC sustained its focus on northern research. In addition to the BOREAS initiative in circumpolar research, SSHRC helped to launch the Government's $150 million program for International Polar Year, which focuses on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation and the Health and Well-Being of Northern Communities.	Met N/A
Implement the commercialization measures announced in Budget 2004.	SSHRC promotes the commercialization of research results and the management of intellectual property, particularly through the Indirect Costs of Research Program.	Met (see **section 2.4**)
Develop to maturity SSHRC's knowledge mobilization strategy and initiatives.	SSHRC seeks to support both new and established forms of knowledge mobilization, which represents a key aspect of its *Strategic Plan 2006--2011*. SSHRC has been defining more precisely, in the course of the 2005-06 fiscal year, its framework and strategy in this area.	Partially met (see **section 2.3**)
Finalize the Phase 2 *Memorandum of Understanding* to be signed by universities and postsecondary institutions receiving funding from SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR.	SSHRC, working with its sister Councils, has finished a second round of consultation with the stakeholder community and is expecting to have final versions submitted to institutions for sign off in 2006-07.	Partially met N/A
Continue to participate in the development of a Canadian governance system for ethical conduct in research involving humans. Further develop the tri-agency policy statement *Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans*, particularly as it applies to SSH research ethics, Aboriginal research ethics and TCPS procedures. Complete revision of the document *Integrity in Research and Scholarship: A Tri-Council Policy Statement* (TCPS).	PRE continued to pursue diverse projects to develop and implement the TCPS further. Revision of the *Integrity in Research and Scholarship: A Tri-Council Policy Statement* was delayed due to staff changes within all three agencies.	Partially met (see **section 4.2.1**)
Consult with the broader community to ensure that its needs are addressed prior to initiating a pilot of the Canadian Common CV (CCV).	The Canadian Common Curriculum Vitae (CCCV) Cost Sharing Agreement expired at the end of the 2005-06 fiscal year.	N/A (see **section 4.3.2.1**)
Complete the implementation of SSHRC's Modern Comptrollership (MC) Action Plan	2005-06 was the third year of SSHRC's Integrated Management Practices Action Plan that aims to improve the application of the principles of Modern Comptrollership and to integrate management practices. The assessment identified specific actions for improving management practices in the areas of planning, training, performance evaluation, communications, knowledge management and client service.	Partially met (see **section 4.3.1)**

Complete the evaluations of the corporate database and the joint initiatives programs.	Given the nature of the issues identified at the framework stage and on the basis of recommendations made by the Evaluation Advisory Group, SSHRC determined that an audit approach was more appropriate for the review of the corporate database. The Audit was completed in 2005-06 While SSHRC initially expected that the evaluation of its joint initiatives program mechanism would be completed within the 2005-06 fiscal year, it decided to expand the scope of the study to include a wider range of stakeholders and more exhaustive methods. The study will therefore be completed during the summer of 2006.	Met Appendix 1 Partially met (see **section 4.3.2.2** and **Appendix 1**)
Design an evaluation for the Doctoral Fellowships Program and a comprehensive evaluation of the five-year INE programs.	SSHRC has conducted an environmental scan study to serve as a background document for the evaluation of the Doctoral Fellowships Program. An evaluation framework and study will be conducted in 2006-07, in coordination with the review of the Canada Graduate Scholarships Program. An evaluation framework for the Indirect Cost Program was prepared. See Appendix 1 for information on both of these projects.	Partially met (see **Appendix 1**)
Complete performance requirements associated with the renewal of SSHRC's Terms and Conditions.	SSHRC started the consultation process to develop the required Integrated RMAF/RBAF to accompany SSHRC's submission to Treasury Board for the renewal of its Terms and Conditions of grants.	Partially met N/A
Conduct an audit of competition processes.	The audit was completed.	Met (see **Appendix 1**)
Plan a major study on corporate governance and decision-making.	SSHRC's CPEA Division has completed the internal audit of governance, to be presented to Council in 2006-07 for response and action.	Met (see **Appendix 1**)

SECTION II: ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME

SSHRC's performance over the last fiscal year is presented below in accordance with SSHRC's PAA as well as the commitments made in SSHRC's 2005-06 RPP. Please note that deferments or postponements of awards often occur in grants and scholarships programs and result in discrepancies between planned and actual spending. SSHRC never plans to spend beyond the total allotment for the year. Variances due to other factors are explained as required.

2.1 People – A First Class Research Capacity

Expected Results
Fostering the next generation of researchers is crucial for developing Canada's first-class research capacity. The programs under this strategic outcome support the people who will strengthen our national knowledge capacity and help to build an innovative, knowledge-based society and economy. SSHRC funding equips the best and brightest SSH graduate students to become expert researchers and skilled professionals, ready to meet the needs of Canadian universities and the public and private sectors.

In support of the strategic outcome, there are two program activities (Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes and the Canada Research Chairs program) that aid the most promising SSH researchers at all levels of their careers. Canadian universities contribute to the success of these programs through the pre-selection of candidates and contributions to the peer-review process.

2.1.1 Program Activities

2.1.1.1 Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes

Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending		Actual Spending	
Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs
3.2	85.8	4.5	84.9

Key Programs or Services
This program activity consists of three programs, the Canada Graduate Scholarships program, the Doctoral Fellowships program and the Postdoctoral Fellowships program. Various Prizes and Special Fellowships are also awarded under this program activity. Of the grants and scholarships budget, 29.2% was allocated to fellowships, scholarships and prizes.

Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS)

Established in 2003, this program enabled SSHRC to expand its funding to graduate students in the SSH. It contributes to the development of highly qualified individuals with expertise in research who pursue knowledge-intensive careers at universities and in industry, government and other sectors of society. Until the CGS program was initiated, promising SSH students at the master's level had no access to federal scholarship support.

Most Canadian universities receive a Canada Graduate Scholarship allocation indicating the number of students they can nominate for scholarships. Students whose university did not receive an allocation, and those studying outside Canada, apply directly to SSHRC. Each university evaluates all applications in accordance with SSHRC's selection criteria and establishes two categories: A-list applications, which are recommended for awards and B-list applications, which are not. The A-list applications are then submitted to SSHRC for review and final decision.

In 2005-06, SSHRC met its commitment to award 1600 new Canada Graduate Scholarships at the master's and doctoral levels.

Master's component of the Canada Graduate Scholarships[11]

In accordance with a commitment made in SSHRC's 2005-06 RPP, the master's competition enabled SSHRC to offer 1200 scholarships worth $17,500 each to Canadian students.

CGS Master's Profile

Kristin Clarke
University of Manitoba
A Longitudinal Study of Fear of Crime in Winnipeg

How does fear of crime change over time? How is fear influenced by type of crime, rate of crime, gender, race and social class? **Kristin Clarke** set out to answer these questions with a longitudinal study of fear of crime in urban settings. Carrying over work began in her undergraduate degree, she examined twenty years of data on fear of crime and discovered that fear levels showed no consistent relationship with actual crime statistics. She hopes that information from her work will be used by policy makers to inform strategies such as crime control and community development as well as resources within the criminal justice system. Her study is a unique and distinctive contribution towards Canadian scholarship in this area.

Doctoral Awards[12] (includes Doctoral component of the Canada Graduate Scholarships and SSHRC Doctoral Fellowships)

In this past reporting cycle, the CGS doctoral competition continued to be integrated into SSHRC's long-standing doctoral fellowships competition. The combined doctoral program enabled doctoral students to compete for both awards, with 400 of the highest ranked applicants receiving CGS Doctoral Scholarships, which are tenable only in Canada, and 575 students offered SSHRC Doctoral Fellowships, which are tenable in Canada or abroad.

[11] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/cgs_masters_e.asp** for more information on the CGS program's master's scholarships.
[12] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/doctoral_e.asp** for more information on the CGS and SSHRC doctoral awards.

The success rate for the 2005-06 competition was 22.3% among the total eligible doctoral fellowships and scholarships applicants (4,378 students).

Doctoral Fellowship Profile

Reade Davis
Memorial University of Newfoundland
The challenge of incorporating meaningful local participation into the management of Canada's oceans

With the passing of the Oceans Act in 1996, the federal government articulated a firm commitment to applying the principle of participatory or "integrated" management in the governance of marine areas under its jurisdiction. This has been reinforced by the unveiling of "Canada's Oceans Action Plan" in 2005, and by the creation of pilot projects in all three of Canada's oceans. **Reade Davis** used his doctoral fellowship to explore possibilities for incorporating meaningful local participation into the design and management of these initiatives. His dissertation draws upon multi-site ethnographic fieldwork in studying the development of integrated ocean management projects in Newfoundland, focusing primarily on the challenges of integrating different forms of knowledge, and the roles that have been played by new technologies in shaping this process. Mr. Davis' dissertation research also contributed to two SSHRC-funded projects, the Ocean Management Research Network and the Coasts Under Stress Research Project.

Postdoctoral Fellowships[13]

In 2005-06, SSHRC offered 127 new postdoctoral fellowships to promising new scholars who are establishing a research base early in their careers. Due to financial commitments in other programs, SSHRC was unable to increase the value of postdoctoral fellowships, maintaining it at $35,028 for 2005-06. In addition, these researchers also benefit from a $5,000 research allowance in the first year of their fellowship to cover research expenses.

Postdoctoral Fellowship Profile

Stephanie Austin
York University
Francophone women and breast cancer

Concerned with the access to health care available to Francophone women in Ontario, Dr. **Stephanie Austin** used her postdoctoral fellowship to conduct a participatory research project to better understand the needs of women living with breast cancer in Ontario. This research was designed to investigate women's experiences of access to culturally and linguistically specific resources, as well as to focus on the actions that can be taken to address any gaps in such services. Her work resulted in a booklet that has been distributed extensively throughout Ontario. In addition, she used her SSHRC postdoctoral research funds to support writing and publishing, producing several research publications in both official languages. Still involved with the topic of equity in health, Dr. Austin now works at the Bureau of Women's Health and Gender Analysis at Health Canada to promote equitable health outcomes for women and men, girls and boys in Canada.

Prizes and Special Fellowships

SSHRC manages programs that aim to recognize and publicize the dedication, creativity and contribution of Canada's best graduate students and researchers. Among the special fellowships awarded annually are the **Queen's Fellowship** and the **SSHRC William E. Taylor Fellowship** which is awarded to the top doctoral award holder. Other programs and services that contribute to this program activity are the **Bora Laskin National Fellowship in Human Rights Research** and the **Jules and Gabrielle Léger Fellowship.**

[13] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/postdoctoral_e.asp** for more information on SSHRC's Postdoctoral Fellowships.

In keeping with its 2005-06 RPP commitment, SSHRC's Council approved the creation of a new research prize for the most outstanding application in the postdoctoral fellowships competition. This prize, the **SSHRC Postdoctoral Prize** along with the **SSHRC Gold Medal for achievement in research** and the **SSHRC Aurora Prize** completes a slate of prizes that celebrate excellent researchers at different stages of their careers. The following profiles highlight the fascinating work of the prize recipients.

Richard Lipsey - SSHRC Gold Medal Winner
Simon Fraser University

Dr. **Richard Lipsey** is the 2005 recipient of the SSHRC Gold Medal for 50 years of contributions to economic research, teaching and policy. His extensive research and public discussion of free trade was instrumental in changing Canada's trade relationship with the United States, culminating in the North American Free Trade Agreement of 1992, while in the early 1990s he was responsible for alerting people in the private and public sector to the dramatic transformations that the economy was undergoing as a result of the information and communications revolution. Challenging accepted theories and the thinking of economists, policy-makers and business leaders, he has had a major impact on the methodology of economics in Canada, centering his theories and research on how economic reality differs from theory. Dr. Lipsey is the author of a revolutionary textbook which has been standard curricula for more than 40 years, has been a recipient of the Order of Canada, nine honorary degrees and is currently a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He is currently focusing on the connections between technological change, social transformation and economic growth, and the economic and social effects of climate change.

Jill Scott – SSHRC Aurora Prize Winner
Queen's University

Dr. Jill Scott, professor of German at Queen's University, takes a multidisciplinary approach to examine the role of creative communications in resolving conflicts. At the beginning of her career, Dr. Scott is already an innovative researcher who is greatly sought after as a guest speaker, and has recently published a book examining the role of violence in modern works.

Michael Levi – William E. Taylor Fellowship Winner
Kings College London

Though his initial interest lay in physics, **Michael Levi** found his true calling in public policy, and pursued a PhD in War Studies at Kings College, London. His research examined how terrorists may attempt nuclear attacks and what we might do to prevent them. For example, he studied how we might detect transactions between a criminal group selling bomb-making materials and the terrorists who would buy them. He is currently a Fellow at the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations, where he is revising his dissertation into a book to be published in 2007 by Harvard University Press. He is the author of many publications, including co-authoring The Future of Arms Control, which has received praise from figures such as Henry Kissinger and Thomas Schelling.

Valerie Henitiuk - SSHRC Postdoctoral Prize Winner
Columbia University

Who decides when a work belongs to "world literature"? How are individual cultures affected by their interaction with the global one? With questions like these, Dr. **Valerie Henitiuk**, winner of this year's SSHRC Postdoctoral Prize, is embarking on what she predicts will be a "career-long examination" of the globalization of culture. Her postdoctoral work focuses on two Japanese classics, The Tale of Genji and The Pillow Book, examining how these circa-1000 AD texts circulate within the modern West. Translated, retranslated, adapted and imitated for more than 150 years, the works have taken on new significance in Japan as a result of this international attention. An Edmonton native and professional translator, Henitiuk has degrees in Japanese, French, and comparative literature, has written numerous scholarly and pedagogical articles and book chapters, a column in a Japanese newspaper, and is currently working on two book manuscripts. Researching, writing, publishing, and lecturing throughout the world, Dr. Henitiuk is also a member of SSHRC's Standing Committee on Fellowships and Career Development.

2.1.1.2 Canada Research Chairs Program

Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending		Actual Spending	
Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs
3.7	53.2	3.7	48.6

The **Canada Research Chairs**[14] program, which SSHRC administers on behalf of the three granting agencies (SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR) is a key means for Canadian universities to attract and retain world-class researchers and improve the training of students and researchers. In 2000, the Government of Canada created a new permanent program to establish 2000 research professorships—Canada Research Chairs—in universities across the country by 2008. The Canada Research Chairs Program invests $300 million a year to attract and retain some of the world's most accomplished and promising minds.

In 2005-06, the program awarded a total of 330 new Canada Research Chairs: 147 (44 per cent) to researchers in natural sciences and engineering, 115 (35 per cent) to researchers in health sciences and 68 (21 per cent) to researchers in SSH. Approximately 44 per cent of the new Chairs were recruited from outside Canada. Over 62 per cent of externally recruited Chairs are foreign nationals; the remaining 38 per cent are Canadians returning to Canada.

As of March 31, 2006, the program had reached 82 per cent of its target of 2000 Chairs, with 1642 active appointments. Approximately 45 per cent of these Chairs (742) are in the natural sciences and engineering, 32 per cent (532) in the health sciences and 22 per cent (368) in the SSH.

Management Response to the Summative Program Evaluation

The Canada Research Chairs Program Steering Committee has completed its response[15] to the Fifth-year evaluation report[16] of the program in July 2005, which was, overall, very positive. In an effort to strengthen the Chairs Program, the following enhancements have been implemented:

- Continuation of the Canadian Foundation for Innovation (CFI) component;
- Allocation of Chairs on a bi-annual basis;
- Withdrawal of unoccupied, unused or expired Chairs;

[14] See **http://www.chairs.gc.ca** for more information on the Canada Research Chairs program.
[15] Please see **http://www.chairs.gc.ca/web/about/publications_e.asp** for further details.
[16] A copy of the final report is available at **http://www.chairs.gc.ca/web/about/publications_e.asp**.

- ➔ Implementation of a performance management strategy, using a revised, electronic annual report form. Data from this report will be compiled and made publicly available on an annual basis.

Gender Distribution among Canada Research Chairholders

While progress has been made with respect to gender balance, the nomination of women decreased following the fifth-year evaluation of the program. As a result, universities were asked to set gender representation targets and communicate them to the secretariat. A report on university targets and some preliminary analysis of the representation of women in the Chairs program was presented to the steering committee. The Committee held a focus group to explore barriers facing women in research, as well as ways to modify the Chairs program to make it more accessible to female researchers. The secretariat will be monitoring the university targets and a best practices document will be published on the Chairs website.

Canada Research Chairholder Profiles

Patrice Brodeur
Université de Montréal
Canada Research Chair in Islam, Pluralism and Globalization

Dr. **Patrice Brodeur** is looking at the underlying historical tensions that influence the modern war on terrorism. With religion playing a strong role in pre-modern as well as current international violence, Dr. Brodeur is working to understand the roles of contemporary religious and secular actors and institutions in creating the networks that feed this conflict. Focusing on Jerusalem, the Middle East, and other areas where religious communities of different faiths share the same space, he aims to find effective ways to resolve conflicts and hopes to build an inter-religious dialogue for peace.

John Bonnett
Brock University
Canada Research Chair in Digital Humanities

While most think of the humanities as involving books and brushes, Dr. **John Bonnett** thinks of it as something you do with a computer. Dr. Bonnett compares his work with the computer to the difficulties experienced by Roman scholars when they were confronted with a new medium: the book. Like the Romans, Bonnett is interested in finding new ways to tell stories and organize information that are appropriate to this new medium, and is also committed to developing the computer's potential as a learning tool. In collaboration with the National Research Council, he developed The 3D Virtual Buildings Project that teaches students to generate historical models of Canada's cities using 3D modeling software. Featured in academic and non-academic publications, Dr. Bonnett's work has been recognized by digital humanities scholars in Canada and abroad, and expects his work to find application in education, tourism, heritage and the arts.

Sanjay Sharma
Wilfrid Laurier University
Canada Research Chair in Organizational Sustainability

Society demands that all types of organizations – public or private, profit or non-profit, small or large – need to be concerned with the sustainability of their business practices not only economically but socially and environmentally as well. Dr. **Sanjay Sharma** is interested in helping organizations reconcile their financial, social and environmental performance by studying managerial decisions, organizational change, and the engagement of external stakeholders that enable them to develop proactive sustainable strategies. These strategies help businesses innovate products, processes and business models that improve their ability to compete globally, while at the same time promoting social equity and protection of the environment – a win-win situation that benefits both business and society.

2.2 Research – New Knowledge Based on Excellent Research

Expected Results
The face of academia in the twenty-first century is changing, with emerging technologies being integrated into SSH research, increasing international and interdisciplinary collaboration and non-traditional academic career paths. SSHRC is committed to meeting these new challenges while maintaining the highest quality of peer-reviewed research.

By supporting researchers in all areas of the social sciences and humanities, SSHRC is contributing to the creation of a broad spectrum of knowledge and capacity. SSHRC funds peer-reviewed research through a variety of programs advancing both targeted, thematic research and investigator-driven research.

SSHRC recognizes that one of the most vital contributions to knowledge that a researcher can make is the teaching and training of the next generation. To improve the quality of education and research training, program activities are expected to provide undergraduate and graduate students and postdoctoral researchers with opportunities to participate actively and significantly in SSHRC-funded research projects.

2.2.1 Program Activities

2.2.1.1 Investigator-framed Research

Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending		Actual Spending	
Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs
6.3	84.2	8.3	87.2

Key Programs or Services
Investigator-framed research—research in which the theme area, subject and methodology are defined by the researcher—is supported through two of SSHRC's largest programs: the **Standard Research Grants (SRG)** and **Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI)** programs. Together, these programs contribute both to the creation of new knowledge and understanding and to the training of the next generation of researchers.

SSHRC's largest program, **Standard Research Grants (SRG)**[17], supports researchers across all SSH disciplines. These peer-reviewed, investigator-driven grants contribute to the advancement of knowledge, the dissemination of research results and to all levels of student training.

[17] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/standard_e.asp** for more information on the SRG program

In 2005-06, the SRG program received 2,447 applications from 38 disciplines, involving 4,432[18] researchers affiliated with 92 educational institutions across Canada. A total of 982 three-year grants involving 1,774 researchers were awarded for programs of fundamental, applied, discipline-based and/or interdisciplinary research judged by their peers to be of the highest quality. This represents a success rate of 40.1 per cent, down from 43.0 per cent in 2004-05.

In 2005-06, the SRG program experienced a 10.9 per cent increase in applications and a 10.7 per cent increase in the total number of researchers involved. Since 1999-2000, the program has experienced a 58 per cent overall increase in applications. Peer review has confirmed that the quality of applications is strong, yet many quality projects do not qualify for this limited funding. In order to continue to pursue its long-term goal of a 50 per cent success rate by 2010 (as expressed in its 2005-06 RPP) and to address the growing demand for the SRG program, SSHRC invested $6.1 million of its March 2005 budget increase in the program.

In addition to an overall increase in applications and awards over the last five competition years, the number of awardees identified as new scholars[19] has risen from 226 to 331, a 46.5 per cent increase since 2000-01. New scholars represented 34% of the total scholars awarded grants in the 2006 competition. These increases reflect the hiring of new faculty with the credibility and potential to do excellent research and confirm the trend, identified in previous performance reports, towards renewing faculty in Canadian universities. In this context, SSHRC grants help new scholars advance their research and enhance Canada's knowledge base.

Overview of Standard Research Grants Program Outputs

Since 2002-03, researchers have been providing SSHRC with data on the outputs of their research projects through SSHRC's Web-based Final Research Report form. Final research reports are required before a grant is considered officially terminated. A researcher must submit a final research report before making another application to the SRG program. Of the 638[20] SRGs awarded in 2000, 64 per cent (405) have provided final research reports electronically. (Similarly, of the 663 SRGs awarded in 1999, 67 per cent (444) provided final research reports.) This sample of 405 reports—representative of the regions, disciplines, scholar types and genders of all 2000 grant holders —identified the following outputs of interest:.

- Research articles, books and book chapters: A total of 993 peer-reviewed research articles, 171 books and 467 book chapters were published, with another 221 articles, 61 books and 227 book chapters accepted for publication. Of the 1631 published,

[18] Note that the number of researchers identified throughout this report refers to the total number of applicants, co-applicants, and collaborators identified at the time of application.

[19] A "New Scholar" is defined as a scholar who has not yet had the opportunity to establish an extensive record of research achievement but is in the process of building a research record. This category, to which applicants self-identify, primarily applies to the SRG program. See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/background/definitions_e.asp#18** for further details on the "New Scholar" category.

[20] Of the 642 awards reported in SSHRC's DPR for the period ending March 31, 2001, four awards were declined by recipients resulting in a total of 638 awards.

peer-reviewed research outputs, approximately 48 per cent involved more than one author.

- Other research outputs: In addition to producing a large number of research articles, books and book chapters, researchers who were awarded a SRG in 2000 have produced 3413 other research outputs such as websites, video productions, artistic performances, databases and newsletters. Peer-reviewed and non-peer-reviewed conference papers and proceedings represent 56 per cent of this total.

- Areas of potential impact: When asked about the areas in which their research would likely have an impact, 51 per cent reported a definite impact on understanding culture; 50 per cent on understanding of social issues and social development; 23 per cent on understanding of economic development, policies, or practices; 24 per cent on public policy debate; 54 per cent on teaching or professional practice; 37 per cent on the development of new research methods; 47 per cent on other disciplines; and 47 per cent on international collaboration.[21]

- Knowledge mobilization audiences: When asked to whom they had disseminated their research results, 98 per cent reported that they had or were expecting to disseminate their research results to academic audiences; 61 per cent to decision-makers; and 65 per cent to the public.[22]

- Students and postdoctoral researchers employed: 96 per cent of the 2000 grantees who have submitted reports to date have hired students and/or postdoctoral researchers. The 405 researchers who provided final research reports for that year reported hiring a total of 2,676 students and 70 postdoctoral researchers. (See Table 3).

Table 3: Students Hired by Nationality and Level of Study, SRG Program

	Canadian	Foreign	**Total**
Undergraduate	854	87	**941**
Master's	915	108	**1023**
Doctoral	579	133	**712**
Total	**2348**	**328**	**2676**

SSHRC continues to analyze this data and report on research outputs (for this and other programs) and is seeking to improve the reporting of outputs in future DPRs.

[21] Note that researchers may choose more than one potential impact of their research

[22] Note that researchers may choose more than one audience to which their research is disseminated.

Standard Research Grants Research Profiles

Jean Briggs
Memorial University of Newfoundland
Utkuhikhalingmiutut Inuktitut dictionary construction

Continuing her work from 1995, Dr. **Jean Briggs** and her team are in the process of building a two-part bilingual dictionary of Utkuhiksalik, a heretofore undocumented dialect of Canadian Inuktitut. This project will conclude with the production of a lexicon of word-bases and a supplementary dictionary of affixes (linguistic units which attach to bases to create words). The dictionary will provide scholarly data for dialect comparison, assist in the study of the history of the language, help individuals learning the language and be a practical tool for administrators and civil servants who use Inuktitut as one of the official languages of Nunavut. It will help to maintain and reactivate the important linguistic aspect of Inuit culture and will also be used to create the specialized vocabularies needed for modern medicine, law and technology. Based on a corpus of more than 30 000 words and word bases, and more than 400 affixes, the dictionary will be published both in paper form and on-line, and an on-line draft of the dictionary will be available for comment from users.

Judith Saltman
University of British Columbia
Canadian children's illustrated books in English

Tracing the 150 year development of a unique Canadian identity in children's literature, the work of professor **Judith Saltman**, in collaboration with Dr. **Gail Edwards**, involved interviews with over 130 authors, illustrators, editors, designers, publishers, critics, scholars, librarians, teachers and specialists from five different countries as well as extensive research in libraries and special collections across the country. The project charts the shift from primarily European and British imagery and illustrations, and showcases the continuity of particularly Canadian visual and narrative themes in children's books, such as outdoor survival sagas, exploration and discovery, immigration and immigrant experiences, diversity of region and culture, and a realistic way of drawing that sets Canada's children's books apart in the world. Shared through the production of 36 publications including conference papers, journal articles, public lectures and web publication, the project has also established a website and a book is currently in progress.

SSHRC continues to support research into complex and cutting-edge issues of importance to Canadians through its **Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI)**[23] program. The MCRI program is designed to develop research capacity among large-scale, Canadian-led research teams by funding complex, interdisciplinary, multi-institutional projects. The MCRI program seeks to support research with a strong analytical component, research of such significance and quality that it brings international recognition to the team. In 2005-06, under the MCRI program, SSHRC met its 2005-06 RPP commitments of maintaining national partnerships and networks of world-class researchers by supporting four new, large-scale, collaborative projects with grants of up to $2.5 million over a maximum five-year period. The MCRI projects funded in 2005-06, involve a total of 140 Canadian and international scholars and are examining such issues as:

- Ethnicity and democratic governance: ways in which the international community responds to ethnic diversity and conflict;

- Indigenous Peoples and governance in a Canadian context: how to characterize new forms of indigenous autonomy;

[23] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/mcri_e.asp** for more information on the MCRI program.

- The link between climate change, human genetics and the disappearance of an entire culture from the Boreal forest region of Siberia between 7,000 and 6,000 BC;

- The social dynamics of economic performance: the rise in innovative activity and social characteristics of city-regions.

MCRI Research Profile

Martin E.H. Lee-Gosselin
Université Laval
Access to activities and services in urban Canada: behavioural processes that condition equity and sustainability.

Access to adequate transportation is a critical issue in modern cities, and **Martin Lee-Gosselin** is leading a research team that examines what drives the movement of people in urban settings. The project has three main objectives: understanding how people decide when and where to travel given the location choices of employers, retailers, and other urban decision-makers; building this understanding of behaviour into cutting-edge simulations of land-use and transport; and learning how to use these tools to develop policies that promote stronger, less congested cities that are vibrant, equitable, sustainable and safe. Involving cities from across Canada and researchers from around the world, the project is intensely collaborative between universities, provincial/community agencies and public planners, between students and researchers, and between different disciplines. The project also aims to train a large number of master's, PhD and post-doctoral students, and has been recognized by SSHRC "a model for how MCRI projects should deal with their students."

2.2.1.2 Targeted Research and Training Initiatives

Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending		Actual Spending	
Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs
3.2	29.6	3.0	31.0

Key Programs or Services

Targeted research and training initiatives are focused on thematic areas and subjects defined by SSHRC in consultation with the research community, decision-makers from various sectors, SSHRC's partners, and with federal government departments/agencies.

Three sets of programs support this targeted activity:

- **Strategic Research Grants**, consisting of thematic areas defined by SSHRC through broad consultations;

- **Strategic Joint Initiatives**, defined by SSHRC and partners in the public and not-for-profit sectors; and,

- Programs such as the **Initiative on the New Economy (INE)** and the **Social Economy Suite**, defined by the research priorities of the federal government.

Overall, these programs contribute to the creation of new knowledge and capacity in targeted or strategic areas of research that are of importance to Canadians.

SSHRC's **Strategic Research Grants**[24] programs support the creation of new knowledge and capacity on pressing social, economic and cultural issues of particular importance to Canadians—knowledge and skills that can then be made available for decision-making in various sectors. As such, these programs encourage team-based interdisciplinary research and student training involving partnerships between university-based researchers, other researchers and users of research beyond the university community.

In 2005-06, the following strategic grants programs were active at SSHRC:

- The **Image, Text, Sound and Technology (ITST)**[25] program aims to increase our knowledge of scholarly applications for new digital technologies and how they are transforming both individuals and cultures as well as our understanding of them. The program's third competition since its inception in 2003-04 resulted in 16 applications and 10 awards. In 2005-06 SSHRC worked towards launching a new component in the ITST program in the form of research grants which will build upon capacity developed over the last three years.

- The **Aboriginal Research** pilot program seeks to expand Canada's capacity to address research issues that are of concern to Aboriginal peoples in ways that capitalize on Aboriginal knowledge, experience and tradition. In 2005-06, SSHRC completed the second of three planned competitions for this pilot. There were 70 applications and 29 development and research grants were awarded, worth $3.9 million over three years. Some of the fields of inquiry funded, each involving central reliance on Aboriginal talent, theories and methods: education, language recovery, curation, youth development, homelessness and urban trends.

- The **Research/Creation in the Fine Arts** pilot program supports and develops research in architecture, design, creative writing, visual arts (e.g., painting, drawing, sculpture, ceramics, textiles), the performing arts (dance, music, theatre), film, video, performance art, interdisciplinary arts, media and electronic arts and new artistic practices. These grants are designed to support artist-researchers who work in academic settings and whose work involves research, the creation of works of art and the training of undergraduate and/or graduate students. In 2005-06, SSHRC completed the second of three planned competitions for this pilot. There were 156 applications covering all fine arts fields. Twenty-six grants were awarded, worth $4.4 million over three years.

[24] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_index_e.asp - 2** for more information on the Strategic Research Grants programs.
[25] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/itst/workshops_e.asp** for more information on the ITST.

Established in 1989, SSHRC's **Strategic Joint Initiatives**[26] program mechanism allows SSHRC to enter into a wide range of strategic partnerships with organizations within and outside of government in order to support the development of new knowledge to inform policy-making. By supporting researchers and research activities through these partnerships, joint initiatives contribute to the creation of new capacity and knowledge about issues of relevance to SSHRC's partners—new knowledge that can then be made available for use by decision makers.

Valuing Literacy in Canada Research Profile

Sandra Schecter
York University
Parent involvement as education: the primary and middle school classroom as a site of adult education learning.

Working in collaboration with the Peel District School Board, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and the National Literacy Secretariat Dr. **Sandra Schecter**, as a part of the Valuing Literacy in Canada program, sought to improve the learning of immigrant linguistic minority students, familiarize their parents with the educational system, and promote respect for diversity within the schools. The program combined teacher-directed activities between parents and students with parent presentations and discussions around topics they identified as important. After involvement in the program, students' grades increased 10-15%, and significant gains in social skills, self-confidence, reading, writing and mathematics abilities were also noted. Parents increased positive interactions with their children's schools and broadened their networks with other caregivers, while schools showed a climate of increased appreciation of diversity. Given Canada's multicultural and multilingual reality, the project has strong implications for educational and social policy within schools.

Since 1989, SSHRC's Joint Initiatives program mechanism has resulted in 43 joint initiatives with more than 35 distinct partners, and it has generated over $40.3 million in additional funding for SSH research on top of a total SSHRC investment of close to $39.7 million. **Appendix 2** presents a cumulative list of all active and completed joint initiatives to date. The program mechanism as a whole was subject to an evaluation in 2005-6, to be completed during the summer of 2006.

In 2005-06, SSHRC and Sport Canada, a branch of the Department of Canadian Heritage, developed the **Sports Canada Policy Research Program**[27] in consultation with the sport research community, the policy research community and the federal research granting agencies. This new joint initiative, aimed at building Canada's capacity to conduct research on and related to participation in sport, provides support to selected doctoral students, postdoctoral researchers and university-affiliated researchers to conduct research in this area. The program is also intended to develop better understanding, based on empirical evidence, of Canadians' participation in sport and to inform those programs and policies—including the Canadian Sport Policy—that are intended to promote and enhance Canadians' participation in sport. The first grants and scholarships under this program will be awarded in 2006-07.

The **BOREAS** program is a humanities-led research initiative that funds multinational, multidisciplinary teams to broaden and deepen the scope of research in and on the

[26] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_index_e.asp#3** for more information on Strategic Joint Initiatives.
[27] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/sport_can_e.asp** for more information on the SCPRP.

circumpolar North. BOREAS is organized by the European Science Foundation (ESF) as part of its Collaborative Research (EUROCORES) Scheme. SSHRC, along with the national funding agencies of Denmark/Greenland, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the United States is participating in a four-year project in circumpolar research. In 2005-06, 28 outline proposals were received. An international peer-review panel organized by ESF invited 14 of those back as full proposals; seven of the full proposals were ranked high enough to warrant funding. Six of the seven involve Canadian researchers and potentially SSHRC funding. To receive SSHRC funding, each of these six must meet Council standards for community-partnered research, particularly in relation to northern Aboriginal communities.

The Initiative on the New Economy (INE)[28], a five-year, $100 million initiative launched by the Government of Canada in June 2001, is intended to help Canadians better understand and take advantage of the new economy and its impact on business, education and society. By supporting Canada's best researchers and research activities in areas related to the new economy, the INE is making vital contributions to advances in knowledge, expertise and knowledge mobilization. The INE's focus in the last fiscal year was on administering and monitoring grants awarded through the program to date and on holding two competitions: the INE Public Outreach grants, designed to extend the reach of academic research related to the new economy and the Crossing Boundaries Research Initiative that promotes and supports policy-relevant research aimed at improving government accountability as well as increasing Aboriginal social capital. The senior partner in this latter initiative is the Crossing Boundaries National Council (CBNC), a not-for-profit forum of public servants and elected representatives from all three levels of government as well as from Canada's First Nations. The other partners are the Public Policy Forum (PPF), an independent research organization particularly concerned with providing a forum where the public and private sectors can learn from each other and the KTA Centre for Collaborative Governance, a division of Kaufman, Thomas and Associates, which sponsors research on and promotes dialogue about matters of public policy.

The INE Public Outreach grants and the Crossing Boundaries Research Initiative programs received respectively 53 and six eligible applications, with over 40 projects funded.

SSHRC conducted mid-term reviews of the second cohort of INE Collaborative Research Initiatives (INE-CRI) and INE Research Alliances (INE-RA) grants in 2005.[29] These reviews, conducted by committees of peers, are intended to evaluate the progress achieved by the research teams, the overall quality of the research at this stage and the schedule of activities set for the completion of the grant in order to determine the continuation of funding for the final two years.

[28] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_index_e.asp#4** for more information on the INE.

[29] Note that Treasury Board has approved a re-profiling of the INE funds to cover multi-year grants awarded at the end of the five year initiative.

The reviews showed that the progress made by each research team was impressive, in particular, the high quality of student training made possible through these grants and the added value brought by the partnerships that were forged. In all cases the committees recommended continuation of funding. In a few cases, they made suggestions on how the research could be improved.

Initiative on the New Economy Research Profile

Catherine Loughlin
University of Toronto
Young Workers in the 21st Century: Work Quality, Personal and Organizational Outcomes

Young workers will soon constitute one third of the North American workforce, but to date they have largely been ignored by researchers in the field of management. With the aim of addressing this gap, Dr. **Catherine Loughlin** undertook several studies resulting in several publications, conference presentations, the training of several students and major international collaborative work. With an eye towards building a more inclusive workplace, these first steps in a major program of research constitute an important building block on models of young worker leadership and health.

In 2004, the federal government allocated $15 million over five years to support research on the social economy through SSHRC. In January 2005, SSHRC launched the [30]**Social Economy Suite Program**, which is modeled on both the Community-University Research Alliances Program (CURA) and the Metropolis Project. Following three competitions in 2005-06, $12.25 million was allocated to six regional nodes and one national hub. While the Canadian social economy hub is located at the University of Victoria, the regional nodes are located at the following institutions: Mount Saint Vincent University, Université du Québec à Montréal, University of Toronto, University of Saskatchewan, the Canadian Centre for Community Renewal and Yukon College.

In 2005-06, the Social Economy Suite Program provided support for 12 new programs of research involving 282 researchers and 123 community and university partners.

Social Economy Suite Research Profile

Chris Southcott
Yukon College
A Northern Regional Social Economy Node

With Northern Canada facing substantial social and economic challenges, there is a powerful need for research and policy work to shape government programs in these areas. To this end, Dr. **Chris Southcott** will establish a research node to study the social economy of Canada's North. Involving three colleges in the north, affiliated research institutes and northern researchers, the research node will link together university and college researchers, community based organizations and post-secondary students to work on four main themes of the social economy – what it is, how does it relate to the use of resources, what is the role of government, and what is the significance of indigenous cultures. Hoping to produce recommendations for community organizations and government policy, the Northern Regional Social Economy Node is an innovative step in tapping the unique potential of Canada's North.

[30] See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/social/social_economy_e.asp for more information on the Social Economy Suite program

2.2.1.3 Strategic Research Development

Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending		Actual Spending	
Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs
2.6	20.0	1.9	17.5

Key Programs or Services

Strategic research development programs contribute to the development of new, innovative ways of conducting research, as well as increases in research capacity (both university and community-based). This program activity is supported through six SSHRC programs or program clusters: **Research Development Initiatives (RDI), Community-University Research Alliances (CURA), International Opportunities Fund (IOF), SSHRC Institutional Grants (SIG), Aid to Small Universities (ASU)** and **general support programs.**

Research Development Initiatives (RDI)[31] support research that both assesses and elicits the changing directions of research and the evolution of SSH disciplines. The program offers funding opportunities to researchers based in universities, other postsecondary institutions, community and non-profit organizations and scholarly associations to

- develop new research questions;
- explore conceptual and methodological perspectives and directions;
- critically analyze and assess research, including its achievements, impacts, strengths and state of development.

Two competitions were held under this program in 2005-06, with a total of 135 eligible applications received. Thirty-six projects were funded, for a success rate of 26.7 per cent.

SSHRC continued investing in the **Community-University Research Alliances (CURA)**[32] program, that provides support to universities and community organizations working together as equal partners to develop new understanding in key areas, sharpen research priorities and enhance the ability of SSH research to meet the needs of Canadian communities. The CURA program also provides unique research training opportunities to a large number of undergraduate and graduate students in the social sciences and humanities. Ultimately, the program aims to reinforce community decision-making and problem-solving capacity.

In 2005-06, the CURA program provided support to 12 new programs of research involving 282 researchers and over 123 community and university partners. These new CURAs are examining a wide variety of issues such as:

[31] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/rdi_e.asp** for more information on the RDI program.
[32] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/cura_e.asp** for more information on the CURA program.

- new approaches to dealing with crime, such as restorative justice, which allows for victim participation in the deliberation process;
- workplace injury and an investigation of the workers' compensation system to examine how the system helps and protects – or negatively impacts – injured and ill workers;
- e-learning, with a focus on technologies that could be used in rural and isolated areas to provide educational opportunities that are comparable to opportunities afforded students in urban areas; and
- the impact of global trends in immigration, business and housing in Toronto.

CURA Research Profile

Rosalind E. Boyd
McGill University
Genre et enjeux de sécurité humaine

Dr. **Rosalind E. Boyd's** four-year project was comprised of an interdisciplinary team of researchers, community-based employees and volunteers that worked with women refugees in Montreal and women's organizations, primarily in the Great Lakes region of Africa, to develop a strategy to conduct research and interventions that deal with women's rights and needs in conflict-ridden areas. This action-research project worked at multiple levels to understand and address women's insecurity both in Canada and in their home countries. Together researchers and community organizations addressed the immediate needs of women adapting to a new culture and strengthened the capacity of those working with women from war-torn societies. The research produced numerous published studies as well as a resource guide for community workers, tools to document women's experience of conflict and peace, a practical guide for community workers involved in these populations, and a study that will assist in the legal pursuit of crimes against humanity in the post-conflict Democratic Republic of Congo.

In response to its strategic plan, SSHRC launched the International Opportunities Fund (IOF) in 2005-06 to help researchers develop, participate in and lead diverse international collaborative research activities. The IOF program, aligned with SSHRC's new international policy and strategy, acknowledges the importance of international collaboration to help sustain excellence in research and to position Canadian research in the world. This program is now in its third competition. So far, 172 applications have been submitted and 23 grants awarded, for a total of $965,722.

2.3 Knowledge Mobilization – The Transfer, Dissemination and Use of Social Sciences and Humanities Knowledge

Expected Results

Today, new forms of mobilizing knowledge are emerging throughout the research community. These include academic/community research partnerships, online repositories for research results, new modes of research training, web-based discussions and an increasing variety of special events, conferences and symposia designed to bring together those who produce knowledge with those who need it. Along with these emerging forms of communication and interaction, established forms of research dissemination (i.e., journals, books, academic conferences and workshops) remain particularly important for scholarly communication, education and the verification of research results.

Under this strategic outcome, SSHRC seeks to support both new and established forms of knowledge mobilization and dissemination to ensure that the results of SSH research are disseminated to, and shared among, various audiences: among researchers themselves to advance knowledge; between researchers and users of research (i.e. policy-makers, decision-makers, professionals, practitioners from the public, private and not-for-profit sectors) and with the public.

Knowledge mobilization represents a key aspect of its Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and in 2005-06 SSHRC defined more precisely its framework and strategy in this area. Three types of initiatives were identified:

- program activities, targeted at researchers and/or institutions in support of research communication and interaction;
- knowledge mobilization infrastructure; and
- special activities that facilitate and stimulate the movement and exchange of research knowledge.

While funding programs have been integrated into SSHRC's PAA, other initiatives and activities related to KM infrastructure may need to be included in the future. Investments in this area enhance Canadians' awareness, understanding and appreciation of the social sciences and humanities and their contributions to our society.

2.3.1 Program Activities

2.3.1.1 Research Communication and Interaction

Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending		Actual Spending	
Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs
1.1	20.5	0.2	21.1

Key Programs or Services

Programs for research communication and interaction among researchers, research users and students constitute SSHRC's main activity under this strategic outcome. Programs in this area include: **Aid to Research Workshops and Conferences, Aid to Research and Transfer Journals, Aid to Scholarly Publications, Attendance Grants to Scholarly Associations, Strategic Research Cluster** and **Networks of Centres of Excellence**.

Researchers funded by SSHRC to conduct research related to other strategic outcomes contribute to this outcome by using their funds to disseminate their own research results through various media. SSHRC also designed the CURA program to facilitate interactions between researchers and community organizations.

SSHRC held two competitions under the Aid **to Research Workshops and Conferences Program**[33] in 2005-06, supporting a total of 119 new national and international workshops and conferences. In total, SSHRC invested $2,648,000 to bring together researchers and other interested groups to discuss a wide range of topics. This investment represents a 47% increase over the initial 2004-05 Council approved budget. This increase is consistent with Council's decision to invest more in this program as a result of the 2003-04 evaluation that revealed the increasing need for workshops to facilitate interactions between researchers and users of research results.

[33] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/conferences_e.asp** for more information on the Aid to Research Workshops and Conferences program.

Aid to Research Workshops and Conferences Profiles

A Future Beneath the Trees International Symposium on Non Timber Forest Products, Community Economic Development and Forest Conservation
Held on August 25, 26 and 27, 2005
Royal Roads University, Victoria, British Columbia

This international conference brought together in Canada top researchers from both the temperate and tropical regions of the world to share lessons learned from their respective regions about key issues relatedto the production of non-timber forest products (NTFP), community economic development and forest conservation. The exchanges resulted in an important contribution to researchers' understanding of the key factors behind the successful and sustainable development of forest resources in tropical andtemperate/boreal regions of the world. It also contributed to the creation and strengthening of national and international networks of researchers working in the area of NTFPs. This SSHRC-sponsored event was also linked to an industry building conference for British Columbia ("Buy BCwild" Conference) and a festival/trade show for NTFP-related businesses and organizations. Overall, the conference providedunique opportunities for interaction and learning among a broad range of stakeholders, including industry participants, Aboriginal groups, government agency representatives, and community development practitioners, and has resulted in several collaborative projects, including the creation of a Canadian NTFPs Network and the development of an Inter-American Research Network for NTFPs.

Workshop on Change and Innovation in the Organization of Healthcare
Held on April 15th and 16th, 2005
Simon Fraser University

With attendees from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, the **Workshop on Change and Innovation in the Organization of Healthcare** brought together 22 top researchers for an intensive event covering a broad range of topics. Featuring practitioners from a wide range of disciplines, the goals of the workshop were to articulate key questions on change and innovation in healthcare, identification of frameworks to research these questions, and establish links between the leading scholars in Canada and abroad. Thanks to SSHRC's funding the workshop was able to realize all three of these goals, as well as producing new connections and perspectives among the topics, continuing interaction between previously unconnected researchers, and a collection of high-quality papers for all participants. In addition, the workshop facilitated key research in the areas of long term care for people with disabilities, strategic change in healthcare organizations

In 2005-06, SSHRC continued to fund 156 Canadian journals that were awarded three-year grants starting in 2004-05 under the **Aid to Research and Transfer Journals**[34] program. In total, the program spent $2,188,000 in 2005-06 to support these journals, which reached over 100,000 Canadian and foreign subscribers.[35]

In 2005-06, SSHRC also continued to build partnership programs and research alliances to improve mobilization of knowledge through the support of the Community-University Research Alliances program, mentioned in section 2.2.1.3 above. This innovative program contributes greatly to the mobilization of knowledge through close interactions between university researchers and community practitioners at all stages of the research process – from defining research questions to the dissemination and use of the research results.

[34] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/journals_e.asp** for more information on the Aid to Research and Transfer Journals program.
[35] Based on 2002 figures provided by journals in their applications.

Under its **Strategic Research Clusters Grants** program, SSHRC held a competition to provide continued support to the best performing clusters that were initially supported in 2004-05. The 22 clusters that received continuing support are active in the following areas: innovation and business, regional and urban studies, governance and public policy, multiculturalism and citizenship, environment, education and learning, human development and well-being and international relations. SSHRC is developing an ongoing program aimed at supporting national clusters of researchers in the SSH. The new program is expected to be launched in 2006-07.

Strategic Research Clusters Profiles

Social Citizenship
Engin Isin
York University

Citizenship is an important issue in the modern world, but there is no specific discipline that centralizes the topic. Dr. Engin Isin used his strategic research cluster grant to bring together four interdisciplinary researchers who are recognized as key scholars in the area of citizenship studies with a central focus on social citizenship, the understanding of rights and obligations that define the relationship between citizens and states. With the aim of redefining, rethinking and recasting citizenship studies from informal relationships between scholars into a national and international network, the Social Citizenship Project will give researchers the base from which to study the different forms that citizenship has taken in the past two decades and the forms that are emerging in the present.

Canadian Observatory on the Justice System's Response to Intimate Partner Violence
Carmen Gill
University of New Brunswick

Despite federal legislation establishing the illegality of partner violence, the enforcement and implementation of these laws fall under the mandate of provincial and municipal courts and police forces. In order to understand the reality of the judicial response to partner violence in different regions of Canada, the Canadian Observatory on the Justice System's Response to Intimate Partner Violence brings together many SSHRC and non-SSHRC funded projects across Canada to provide a unique opportunity to study these different regions for success stories and challenges in the area of intimate partner violence. With a long-term goal of providing mentorship to those provinces facing challenges to establishing partner violence initiatives, Dr. Carmen Gill will use the strategic research cluster design grant to bring together researchers, practitioners, government officials and people from business to focus on social change and solutions to intimate partner violence across Canada.

In accordance with its strategic plan, SSHRC launched the **Knowledge Impact in Society (KIS)**[36] pilot program aimed at exploring the potential of an institutional funding model to support knowledge exchange and mobilization between academic and non-academic stakeholder communities. A first competition was held in 2005-06 with 86 applications received and 11 awards granted. While it is still too soon to discuss outcomes of these 11 awards, SSHRC is planning a workshop for grant holders to be held in the fall of 2006.

2.3.2 Knowledge Mobilization Infrastructure

Other non-programmatic infrastructure elements are needed if SSHRC is to play the active role it is expected to play in knowledge mobilization. This infrastructure is already partially in place, with the Awards Search Engine on SSHRC's website[37] and the Canada Research Chairs database of experts[38]. However, these tools need to be expanded to fully support the KM stream of expected outcomes and to enable SSHRC to realize its strategic objectives for 2006 to 2011.

[36] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/knowledge_impact_e.asp** for more information on the Knowledge Impact in Society program.
[37] For more information on the SSHRC Awards Search Engine, please see **http://www.ost.uqam.ca/CRSH/RechProj.aspx?vLangue=Anglais**.
[38] For more information on the CRC Database of Experts, please see **http://www.chairs.gc.ca/web/chairholders/index%5Fe.asp**.

2.3.3 Special Activities

SSHRC has also been engaged in activities that, while not directly linked to specific programs, contributed to knowledge mobilization and interaction. Examples include:

- the **Policy, Work and Family Collaboration Symposium**, held in partnership with Statistics Canada, the Policy Research Initiative (PRI) and Human Resources Skills Development Canada which took place in March 2006 with some 218 participants, 76 of which were academics and the remainder were federal employees.

- a PRI-SSHRC policy research roundtable on cooperatives and the social economy which took place on March 3, 2006 at which several prominent researchers presented materials related to cooperatives and the social economy to around 50 federal researchers and policy- makers.

2.4 Institutional Support – A Strong Canadian Research Environment[39]

Since 1997, the Government of Canada has made significant investments in academic research through the three federal granting agencies. Although the research community has welcomed these investments, one of the unintended outcomes was an increase in the burden on institutions to meet the rising indirect costs[40] of federally funded research. In response to concerns expressed by the research community, the Government of Canada announced, in Budget 2003, $225 million per annum in funding for a new permanent program to help support the indirect costs of federally funded academic research.

In Budget 2005, the Government of Canada continued to strengthen Canada's knowledge advantage through new investments, including $75 million over five years to bring the annual allocation for the program to $260 million.

Expected Results
The Indirect Costs program helps universities, colleges and their affiliated research hospitals and institutes provide a strong and competitive research environment that will enable them to make the best use of the total federal investment in academic research. The program also helps increase research capacity in smaller Canadian postsecondary institutions, which do not benefit from the economies of scale realized by large institutions.

The Indirect Costs program is part of a national strategy to make Canada a leader in research and development. It contributes, along with other federal funding for academic research, to the attractiveness of the Canadian research environment, its compliance with regulatory requirements, the transfer of knowledge and the commercialization of research results. Ultimately, SSHRC expects the program to contribute to an enriched university environment that will lead to a stronger economy and a better quality of life for Canadians.

Financial Resources ($ millions)

Planned Spending		Actual Spending	
Operations	Programs	Operations	Programs
0.6	259.4	0.3	259.1

[39] This section constitutes the performance report for the Indirect Costs Program, administered by SSHRC on behalf of the three federal funding agencies (CIHR, NSERC & SSHRC). The program was integrated in SSHRC's PAA as a separate strategic outcome given that it provides support related to all research areas under the three agencies' mandates. The Indirect Costs Program is therefore a separate entity from SSHRC's core program complement.

[40] The term "indirect costs" refers to the central and departmental administrative costs that institutions incur to support research, but that are not attributable to specific research projects. Five categories of indirect costs are eligible for support including: costs to provide research facilities and resources; costs to manage and administer services that support research activities; costs to meet regulatory and accreditation requirements; and costs to manage intellectual property generated by research activities.

Reporting on Results

The Indirect Costs program is managed in a manner sensitive to risks, accountability and efficient use of funds. The program has implemented various tools to monitor performance and assess results. Institutions must submit a request form outlining how the grant will be spent and an annual outcomes report that outlines both how the grant was in fact spent and what results these investments achieved.

Given the short time interval (three years) since the inception of the program, reporting on program results focuses on **short-term results**. Also, long-term outcomes of investments in indirect costs are difficult to separate from the outcomes of the direct investments in research.

Table 4 summarizes the planned and actual investments by priority area for 2004-05 as well as the planned investments by priority area for 2005-06. Please note that there is a time lag between the submission of the outcomes reports and the writing of DPR. Therefore, the results presented below are based on data from the 2004-05 outcomes reports.

Table 4: Planned and Actual Investments by Priority Area

Priority Area	2004-05 Planned Request Forms	2004-05 Actual Outcomes Reports	2005-06 Planned Request Forms
Facilities	99,519,984 41%	89,057,549 36%	94,831,977 39%
Resources	46,808,127 19%	54,334,294 22%	49,061,103 20%
Management and Administration	72,219,026 30%	75,629,929 31%	76,225,778 31%
Regulatory Requirements and Accreditation	11,299,493 5%	12,430,449 5%	11,333,035 5%
Intellectual Property	14,399,103 5%	12,916,843 6%	12,962,045 5%
Total	$244,245,733 100%	$244,369,064 100%	$244,413,938 100%

Overall Investments

In the early years of the program, as expected, recipient institutions invested a significant proportion of their Indirect Costs grants in the more pressing needs such as deferred maintenance and library resources.

Provision of Research Facilities

This category, as expected for the program's early years, accounts for the largest portion of the Indirect Costs Program funds, providing maintenance and upgrades that were deferred in the past because of lack of funding.

In the 2004-05 outcomes reports, institutions mainly reported investments in renovations of laboratory and research space, particularly where aging facilities required extensive upgrades. A few large institutions reported the lease of research space, while upgrade and maintenance work was being carried out on existing facilities or while new facilities were under construction. A number of institutions reported that, without support from the Indirect Costs program to maintain and improve facilities and to help pay for technical

support, it would be difficult to attract and retain high-quality faculty (specifically Canada Research Chairs) and to launch and maintain strategic research initiatives.

Provision of Research Resources
A significant portion of program funds was invested in this category. In the 2004-05 outcomes reports, institutions identified support of research libraries and upgrade of technology infrastructure as the most common investments within this spending category. The majority of funds were used to acquire electronic and/or print journals. Many institutions also reported that the program has enabled them to develop wireless networks and internet service delivery and have emphasized the advantages of being able to access and deliver research resources from anywhere on campus. This access has bolstered research for students, but even more so for faculty who rely more heavily on these resources to conduct research.

Management and Administration of the Research Enterprise
Management and administration is the second largest spending category. In the 2004-05 outcomes reports, institutions indicated that they invested grant funds in all eligible areas of this category. Salary support for personnel in research administration was the most common investment reported by small universities. Many institutions of all sizes reported that hiring new staff in the research office has resulted in an increase in the number of grant applications, has encouraged researchers to apply for additional funding and has shifted the burden of administrative tasks to the research office so that researchers can spend more time on their research projects.

Meeting Regulatory and Accreditation Requirements
In the 2004-05 outcomes reports, institutions indicated that five per cent of indirect costs funds were used in this priority area. The vast majority of universities invested funds in regulatory activities and ethics training. Since an institution's ability to conduct research depends in large part on adherence to ethical standards for both human and animal experimentation, as well as on safety issues related to biohazards and other dangerous materials, regulatory infrastructure and proper administration and support of ethics committees are essential.

Transfer of Knowledge (public dissemination, commercialization, management of intellectual property)
Based on the 2004-05 outcomes reports, six per cent of the Indirect Costs funds were invested in this category. Funds in this area were spent almost exclusively in two sub-categories of eligible expenditures. Institutions reported that they used program funds mainly to develop, expand, or sustain a technology transfer office. Program funds were also used for patent applications, licensing and the creation of spin-off companies. As stated above, institutions are first building their research capacity through facilities and management and administration – investments that will eventually lead to commercialization after targeted research initiatives are established.

Auditor General's Report

The Indirect Costs program was subject of an audit by the Office of the Auditor General. The objective of the audit was to determine the extent to which the Indirect Costs program has ensured effective management and control over the spending of public monies through voted grants and contributions. The audit covered the period between April 1, 2003 and March 31, 2005. The audit results were deemed satisfactory and were published in chapter 6 of the Annual Report to Parliament of the Auditor General which was released in May 2006.

SECTION III: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

3.1 Organizational Information

3.1.1 Governance Structure

SSHRC obtains its funding through an annual parliamentary vote and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry (**Figure 1**). Under the terms of its mandate, SSHRC functions as an agency and reports to Parliament annually on how it spends its budget. The agency, however, has full authority to set its priorities, policies and programs. It allocates funding through a rigorous peer review process.

3.1.2 Governing Council and Accountability for Program Activities

SSHRC's president, as chief executive officer of the council, is responsible for directing all ongoing operations and is accountable for the administration of public funds and for delivering on the Council's mandate. Three vice-presidents and one director-general report to the president and are responsible for programs, corporate affairs, knowledge products and mobilization and administrative services.

The organization is governed by a 22-member Board (**Figure 2**), chaired by the president and appointed by the Governor-in-Council to represent the interests of the academic, public and private sectors in all regions of Canada. SSHRC's board meets three times each year to provide strategic direction for the work of the agency, determine program and policy priorities, allocate budgets and monitor the implementation of initiatives.

SSHRC is mandated to administer the Canada Research Chairs and Indirect Costs programs on behalf of the other two granting councils (NSERC and CIHR), the CFI and Industry Canada. Governance of these programs is under the authority of an Inter-Council Steering Committee made up of the presidents of the three federal granting councils (SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR), the President of CFI, as well as the deputy minister of Industry Canada. The Canada Research Chairs secretariat is housed within SSHRC.

Six standing council committees[41] (Figure 2) help chart SSHRC's direction and ensure that its grants and fellowships programs reflect the requirements of the research community and meet the needs of Canadians.

[41] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/governance_e.asp#council** for more information on SSHRC standing committees.

Figure 1: SSHRC Accountability, Mandate and Corporate Functions

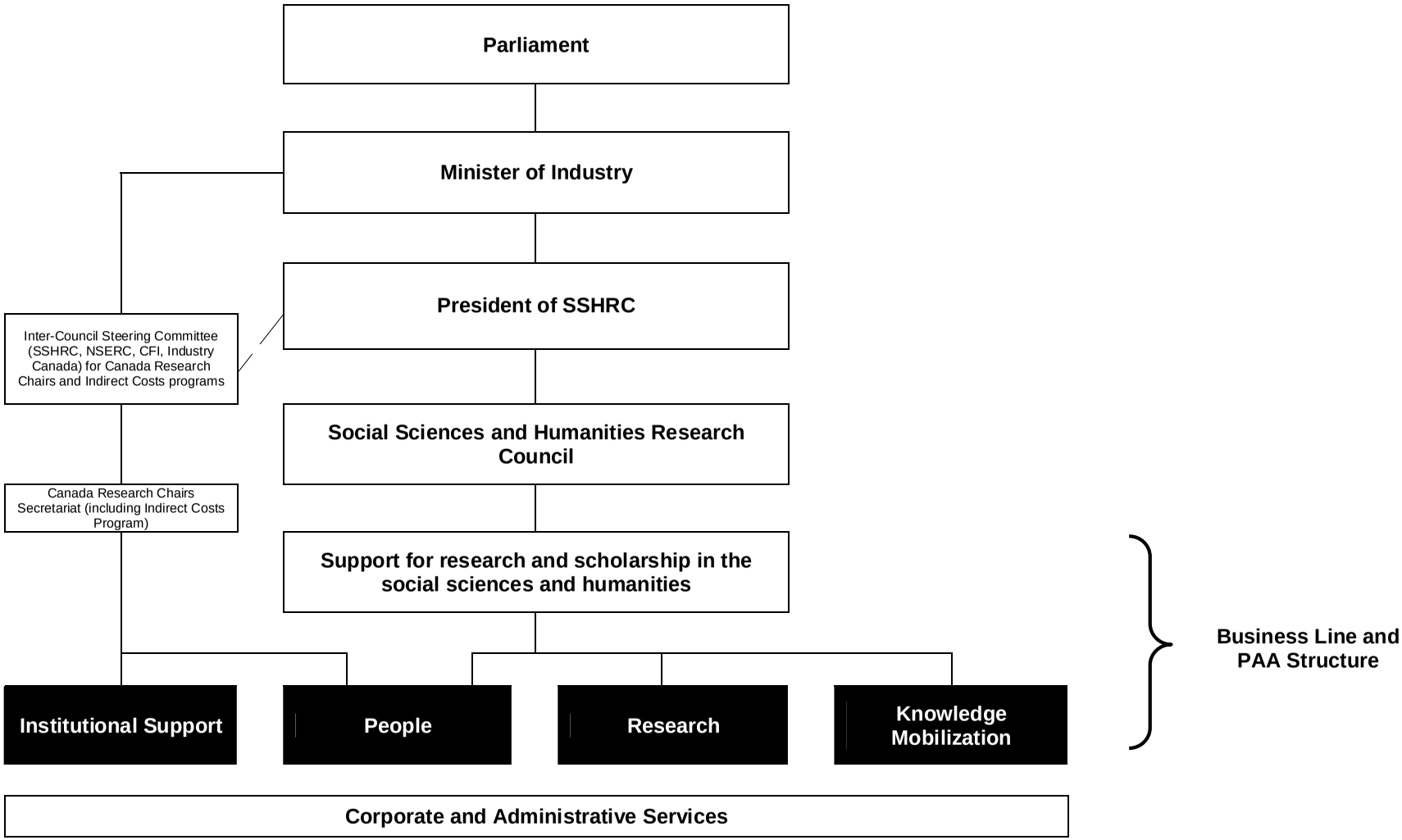
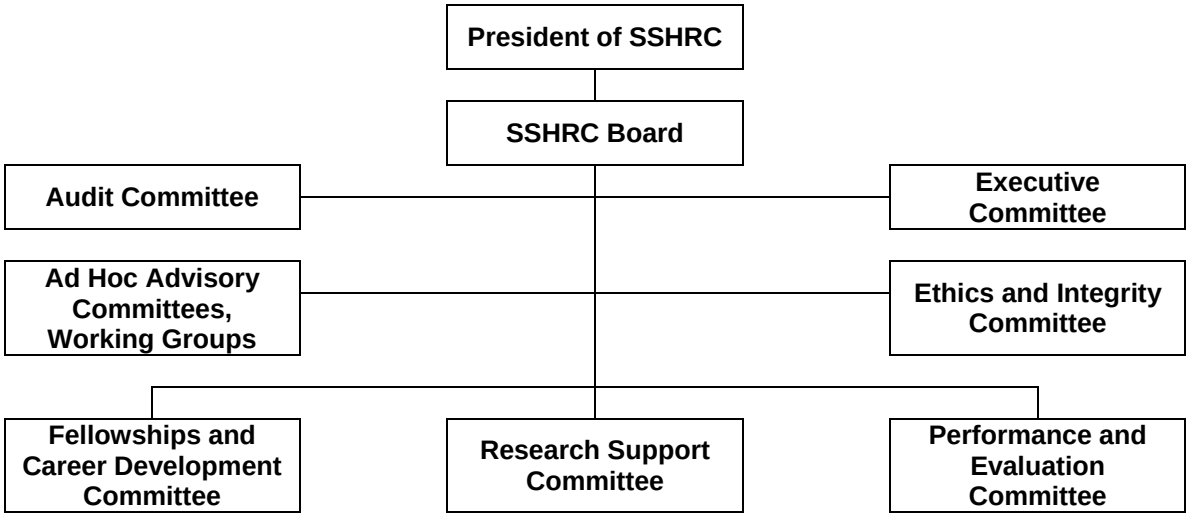


Figure 2: SSHRC – Governance and Committee Structure



- The **Executive Committee** has the authority to act for SSHRC's board in policy, procedural, human resources and administrative matters.

- The **Audit Committee** reviews and approves SSHRC's audit plan as well as the scope, findings and recommendations of specific audit engagements. It also reviews and recommends approval of financial statements.

- The **Performance and Evaluation Committee** assists the council in developing and implementing a performance measurement, management and reporting strategy. It approves evaluation plans and reviews a variety of evaluations at the policy, program and project level. This committee also reviews recommendations arising from these evaluations.

- The **Research Support Committee** provides advice on program priorities, direction, design, development and implementation and monitors peer-review processes and competition results for research, strategic and dissemination programs.

- The **Fellowships and Career Development Committee** advises the board and guides staff on research training issues.

- The **Ethics and Integrity Committee** provides policy and administrative advice on research ethics and research integrity issues to the board and staff.

Finally, as required and appropriate, SSHRC also creates ad hoc advisory committees and working groups on specific questions falling within the purview of its mandate. In addition to these corporate committees, selection committees[42] of university-based researchers and, where appropriate, experts from outside the academic community, adjudicate applications to SSHRC programs in accordance with the principles of rigorous

[42] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/governance_e.asp#selection** for more information on SSHRC's selection committees.

peer review. This independent and highly competitive adjudication process, involving over 400 volunteer adjudication committee members and more than 5,200 external assessors per year, ensures that SSHRC funds only the best research and the best candidates.

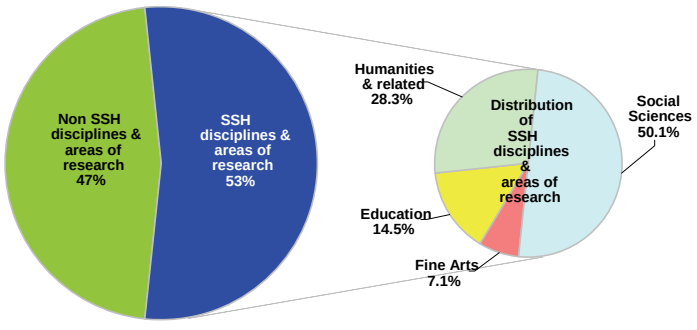
In the past fiscal year, SSHRC made no changes to the structure of its governing council or to its administrative structure.

3.1.3 Clients

SSHRC's chief clients are the approximately 19,000 full-time faculty and 49,000 graduate students in more than 90 universities across Canada who teach, study and conduct research in the social sciences and humanities. Collectively, they represent about 53% of full-time professors and approximately 55% of full-time graduate students in Canadian universities. Graphs 1 and 2 provide a proportional breakdown of disciplinary representation for both SSH faculty and students.

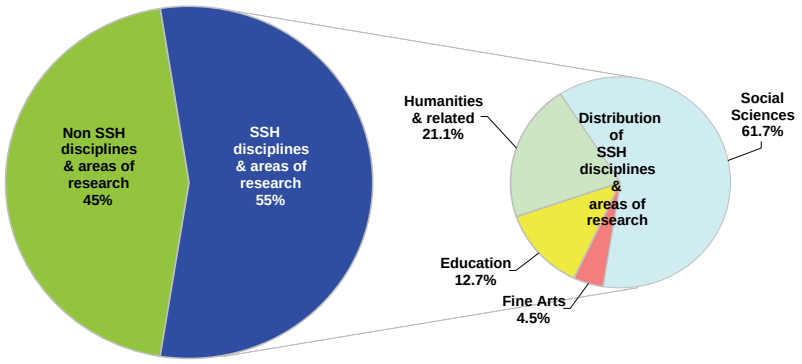
SSHRC clients also include researchers at some 200 community colleges across the country. Not-for-profit organizations that have a mandate to conduct research and that have qualified researchers on staff are also eligible for some SSHRC programs. This constitutes a new and growing segment of SSHRC's clientele, who are attracted by—and served through—the council's various program initiatives.

Graph 1: Distribution of Full-time faculty in Canadian universities



Source: Statistics Canada - Faculty data 2002-03

Graph 2: Distribution of Full-Time Graduate Students in Canadian universities



Source: Statistics Canada - Graduate student data 2003-04

3.2 Reporting on Resource Expenditures

3.2.1 Financial Performance Summary

SSHRC develops and administers a diversified set of programs that continue to evolve in response to the changing needs and expectations of SSHRC's clientele and of Canadian society as a whole. SSHRC also administers programs on behalf of the three federal granting agencies, for example, the Canada Research Chairs and the Indirect Costs programs, as well as targeted federal initiatives such as the Initiative on the New Economy and the Canada Graduate Scholarships program. Such tri-council programs and targeted federal initiatives represent over 73 per cent of SSHRC's overall grants and scholarships budget of $551 million.

In order to administer this large complement of programs, SSHRC spent $19.5 million on personnel and other operating expenditures in 2005-06 and $2.4 million for the Employee Benefits Plan. This represents 3.8 per cent of SSHRC's total expenditures for the same period. Detailed financial information for SSHRC is provided in the following tables. Please note that SSHRC's Audited Financial Statements are presented in SSHRC's Annual Report.[43]

[43] Please see **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/publications_e.asp** for SSHRC's Annual Report for 2005-06.

Table 5: Comparison of Planned to Actual Spending (including FTE)

($ millions)	2003-04 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2005-06 Main Estimates	2005-06 Planned Spending	2005-06 Total Authorities	2005-06 Actual Spending
Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities (including Indirect Costs and Canada Research Chairs programs)						
1.1 Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes	**53.0**	**71.7**	89.0	89.0	89.2	89.4
1.2 Canada Research Chairs	**35.7**	**44.8**	56.9	56.9	57.2	52.3
2.1 Investigator-framed Research	**79.2**	**87.8**	83.8	90.5	90.4	95.5
2.2 Targeted Research and Training Initiatives	**30.6**	**32.3**	32.8	32.8	32.7	34.0
2.3 Strategic Research Development	**17.1**	**19.0**	22.6	22.6	23.3	19.4
3.1 Research Communication and Interaction	**17.1**	**19.1**	17.2	21.6	20.8	21.3
4.1 Indirect Costs of Research	**224.4**	**244.8**	245.0	260.0	259.6	259.4
Total	**457.1**	**519.4**	**547.3**	**573.3**	**573.2**	**571.3**
Total	**457.1**	**519.4**	**547.3**	**573.3**	**573.2**	**571.3**
Less:						
Non-Respendable revenue[44]	**(0.7)**	**(1.0)**	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.8)
Plus:						
Cost of services received without charge	**2.6**	**3.0**	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Net Cost of Department	**459.0**	**521.4**	**549.6**	**575.6**	**575.5**	**572.6**
Full Time Equivalents	**172**	**177**	**189**	**189**	**189**	**184**

This table offers a comparison of the Main Estimates, Planned Spending, Total Authorities and Actual Spending for fiscal year 2005-06, as well as historical figures for Actual Spending. Lapsed funding in 2005-06 was the result of difficulties experienced by universities in filling Canada Research Chairs at the rate that had been planned for ($1.0M surplus). Some difficulty was also experienced in filling Canada Graduate Scholarships ($0.5M surplus). Operational efficiencies were also realized in the amount of $0.4M.

[44] For presentation purposes, the *Main Estimates* and *Total Authorities* figures for non-respendable revenue and for cost of services received without charge have been matched to the 2005-06 *Planned Spending* numbers.

Table 6: Use of Resources Overall and by Program Activity

2005-2006					
Total SSHRC	Budgetary ($ millions)				Total
	Operating[45]	Grants and Scholarships	Total: Gross Budgetary Expenditures	Total: Net Budgetary Expenditures	
Support of Research & Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities (including Indirect Costs and Canada Research Chairs programs)					
Main Estimates	20.7	526.6	547.3	547.3	547.3
Planned Spending	20.6	552.7	573.3	573.3	573.3
Total Authorities	22.2	551.0	573.2	573.2	573.2
Actual Spending	21.9	549.4	571.3	571.3	571.3
1.1 Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes					
Main Estimates	3.2	85.8	89.0	89.0	89.0
Planned Spending	3.2	85.8	89.0	89.0	89.0
Total Authorities	3.4	85.8	89.2	89.2	89.2
Actual Spending	4.5	84.9	89.4	89.4	89.4
1.2 Canada Research Chairs					
Main Estimates	3.7	53.2	56.9	56.9	56.9
Planned Spending	3.7	53.2	56.9	56.9	56.9
Total Authorities	4.0	53.2	57.2	57.2	57.2
Actual Spending	3.7	48.6	52.3	52.3	52.3
2.1 Investigator-framed Research					
Main Estimates	6.3	77.5	83.8	83.8	83.8
Planned Spending	6.3	84.2	90.5	90.5	90.5
Total Authorities	6.8	83.6	90.4	90.4	90.4
Actual Spending	8.3	87.2	95.5	95.5	95.5
2.2 Targeted Research and Training Initiatives					
Main Estimates	3.2	29.6	32.8	32.8	32.8
Planned Spending	3.2	29.6	32.8	32.8	32.8
Total Authorities	3.5	29.2	32.7	32.7	32.7
Actual Spending	3.0	31.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
2.3 Strategic Research Development					
Main Estimates	2.6	20.0	22.6	22.6	22.6
Planned Spending	2.6	20.0	22.6	22.6	22.6
Total Authorities	2.8	20.5	23.3	23.3	23.3
Actual Spending	1.9	17.5	19.4	19.4	19.4
3.1 Research Communication and Interaction					
Main Estimates	1.1	16.1	17.2	17.2	17.2
Planned Spending	1.1	20.5	21.6	21.6	21.6
Total Authorities	1.1	19.6	20.8	20.8	20.8
Actual Spending	0.2	21.1	21.3	21.3	21.3
4.1 Indirect Cost of Research					
Main Estimates	0.5	244.4	245.0	245.0	245.0
Planned Spending	0.6	259.4	260.0	260.0	260.0
Total Authorities	0.6	259.1	259.6	259.6	259.6
Actual Spending	0.3	259.1	259.4	259.4	259.4

This table provides information on how resources were used during fiscal year 2005-06. SSHRC's total Operating expenditures represent approximately 3.8% of it's total overall expenditures for 2005-06. This includes targeted funds, such as the Canada Research Chairs, Indirect Costs, Networks of Centres of Excellence and the Canada Graduate Scholarships.

[45] Operating includes contributions to Employee Benefit Plans (EBP).

Table 7: Voted and Statutory Items

Vote or Statutory Item	Truncated Vote or Statutory Wording	2005-2006			
		Main Estimate	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
80	Operating expenditures	18.5	18.3	20.0	19.5
85	Grants and Contributions	526.6	552.7	551.0	549.4
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4
	Total	**547.3**	**573.3**	**573.2**	**571.3**

This table compares the total actual spending versus the total authorized spending. In 2005-06, Total Authorities represent Main Estimates plus funds obtained through Governor General Special Warrants and Other Authorities (TB Vote 5), and refer to spending levels approved by the Government of Canada.

Table 8: Net Cost of Department

($ millions)	2005-2006
Total Actual Spending	571.3
Plus: Services Received without Charge	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	2.0
Contributions covering employers' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS (excluding revolving funds)	1.0
Other	0.1
Less: Non-respendable Revenue	(1.8)
2005-2006 Net cost of Department	572.6

This table represents the net cost of a department. It begins with the actual spending and adds services received without charge, and then subtracts non-respendable revenue to arrive at the net cost of the department.

Table 9: Sources of Non-Respendable Revenue

($ millions)	Actual 2003-04	Actual 2004-05	2005-5006			
			Main Estimates	Planned Revenue	Total Authorities	Actual
Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities (including Indirect Costs and Canada Research Chairs programs)						
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	0.7	1.0	n/a	0.8	n/a	1.8
Total Non-Respendable Revenue	**0.7**	**1.0**	**n/a**	**0.8**	**n/a**	**1.8**

Non-Respendable Revenues are funds flowing to SSHRC from sources other than its Parliamentary appropriation. Refunds of previous years' expenditures are passed on to the Receiver General for Canada and cannot be spent on programs or operations. SSHRC did not receive any Respendable Revenue in 2005-06.

Table 10: Details on Transfer Payments Programs (TPPs)

($ millions)	2003-04 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2005-5006			
			Main Estimates	Planned Revenue	Total Authorities	Actual
Grants						
Support of Research and Scholarship						
1.1 Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes	**48.9**	**67.1**	85.8	85.8	85.8	**84.9**
1.2 Canada Research Chairs	**32.2**	**41.2**	53.2	53.2	53.2	**48.6**
2.1 Investigator-framed Research	**71.2**	**79.2**	77.5	84.2	83.6	**87.2**
2.2 Targeted Research and Training Initiatives	**27.6**	**29.1**	29.6	29.6	29.2	**31.0**
2.3 Strategic Research Development	**15.4**	**17.1**	20.0	20.0	20.5	**17.5**
3.1 Research Communication and Interaction	**17.0**	**18.9**	16.1	20.5	19.6	**21.1**
4.1 Indirect Costs of Research	**224.2**	**244.5**	244.4	259.4	259.1	**259.1**
Total Grants	**436.4**	**497.0**	526.6	552.7	551.0	**549.4**
Contributions	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Other Transfer Payments	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Total Grants, Contributions & Other Transfer Payments	**436.4**	**497.0**	526.6	552.7	551.0	**549.4**

This table summarizes SSHRC actual transfer payments to planned spending, authorized levels, and Main Estimates. The main differences between the 2005-06 actual and the authorized levels are the Canada Research Chairs lapse ($1.0M), the Canada Graduate Scholarship lapse ($0.5M). The main differences between the 2005-06 Planned Spending and the Main Estimates are the research funds announced in the 2005 Federal Budget ($11.0M for the social sciences and humanities and $15.0M for the Indirect Costs Program administered by SSHRC).

SECTION IV: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

4.1 Policy Leadership

4.1.1 The 2006-2011 Strategic Plan

Over the past two years, SSHRC has undergone a process of self-examination, culminating in the publication of a five-year strategic plan in July 2005. Based on extensive consultations with stakeholders and a range of commissioned studies, the new *Strategic Plan 2006-2011*[46] outlines how the Council will transform itself and renew the social sciences and humanities research enterprise in order to better serve the needs of Canadians. In addition to fine-tuning existing programs and creating new programs and approaches, the strategic plan introduces the new key objectives of greater networking and impact for the social sciences and humanities. The strategic plan outlines SSHRC's commitment:

> *"to engage Canadians in building knowledge through research and in using that knowledge to create a just, free, prosperous and culturally vibrant world".*

In 2005-06, SSHRC has taken significant measures to implement its new vision in incremental steps. It has created two new programs that address key aspects of the strategic plan: the International Opportunities Fund (IOF) and the Knowledge Impact on Society (KIS) program. SSHRC has also explored the possibility of establishing a "continuum of funding" to better respond to varying needs of social sciences and humanities researchers. Further steps at the organizational level include creating a second vice-president position in SSHRC's programs branch to oversee strategic and partnership programs.

4.1.2 A new international policy and strategy

SSHRC's Strategic Plan 2006-2011, calls for incentives to strengthen connections across borders and disciplines. It supports the adoption of a formal strategy to support international research collaboration and international student mobility. In October 2005, the Council adopted a policy framework to guide development of its support for Canadian involvement in international research and research training. As a result, the main objective of SSHRC's new international policy and strategy[47] —a major thrust of its new strategic plan —is to further develop Canada's international research collaboration over the next five years. More specifically, the international policy and strategy is multilateral in its basic orientation and aims to:

- involve Canadian researchers in international research initiated here and abroad;

[46] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/strategic_plan_e.pdf** for the published *Strategic Plan 2006-11*.

[47] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/international_policy_e.pdf** for more information on SSHRC's International Policy and Strategy.

- foster international mobility for Canadian students or for foreign students wishing to study in Canada;

- disseminate Canadian research around the world;

- strengthen Canada's presence in international forums; and

- position Canadian social sciences and humanities research internationally.

Current key international activities, initiatives and partnerships include:

- **European Research Area and Canada (ERA-CAN) Initiative**: ERA-CAN is a multi-agency initiative (2005-06 to 2008-09) under the European Commission's European Research Area Network (ERA-NET) program, which establishes a Canada-EU Cooperation Office to facilitate S & T collaboration between Canada and the EU. SSHRC's Canadian partners are the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI), the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Genome Canada and the National Research Council (NRC).

- **European Research Area Network (ERA-NET) on the Social Aspects of Genomics (ERA-SAGE)**: The ERA-NET on the Societal Aspects of Genomics (ERA-SAGE)[48] is a multi-agency consortium (2005-2010), that aims to coordinate research funding efforts and capacity building on the societal aspects of genomics. Partners are research funding agencies in the Netherlands, the UK, Canada, Austria, Finland, Norway, Germany, Israel and Switzerland. Canada is a full member of the network through SSHRC, which receives funding from the European Commission (EC). The Council is working closely with Genome Canada on the ERA-SAGE project and has taken a lead in mapping North American research capacity in this area.

- **New Opportunities for Research Funding Cooperation in Europe (NORFACE) – A Strategy for Social Sciences**: The ERA-NET NORFACE Strategy for Social Sciences[49] is a multi-agency partnership (2005-2010) between research funding agencies in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Estonia, Slovenia, Portugal to increase co-operation in research, research funding and research policy in Europe. Canada is an associate member of NORFACE and a central contributor on issues such as program development and user engagement.

- **Canada-Mexico Partnership**: In 2005, Canada and Mexico concluded an agreement to strengthen bilateral policy, economic and research cooperation and to promote private and public sector dialogue at senior levels between the two countries. SSHRC

[48] See **http://www.erasage.org/** for more information on ERA-SAGE.
[49] See **http://www.norface.org/norface/publisher/index.jsp** for more information on NORFACE

and Mexico's CONACYT[50] are members of one of the related working groups on human capital, which is examining how enhanced research collaboration between the two countries can be promoted.

- **Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC)-Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Initiative on International Collaboration**: SSHRC is a member of the initiative on international collaboration between the American SSRC, and the British ESRC.[51] This policy initiative (2005-06) aims to identify and meet the research and research funding challenges related to international collaboration in the social sciences and to promote coordinated actions in key areas. The project is global in scope with 29 countries involved from North and South America, Europe, Africa and East and West Asia. SSHRC has been identified as the lead agency in developing an international forum of social sciences research agencies.

4.1.3. Promoting Open Access

Open access is the process through which research funded from public sources is made freely accessible through the internet to all potential users. Recently the subject of much discussion among the global research community, open access is widely seen as a means of overcoming the inherent limitations of disseminating research knowledge through print media and as a universal way of increasing the accessibility and impact of publicly-funded research.

SSHRC has assumed a leadership role in Canada on the open access file. In 2004, SSHRC's council endorsed the principles of the open access movement—promoting and sharing the results of the SSHRC-funded research with the public—and has since been working with the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences (CFHSS) and the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) to further consult with the research community on the best way to implement open access and incorporate its principles into SSHRC's research support programs. In 2005-06, SSHRC has actively promoted open access through various presentations and workshops, as well as through continuing discussions with the Office of the National Science Advisor (ONSA) on how open access will impact publicly-funded research in Canada.

[50] Mexico's national council on science and technology

[51] See **http://www.ssrc.org/programs/intcollaboration/**, for more information about the Initiative on International Collaboration.

4.2. Research Ethics

4.2.1 The Interagency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics

The **Interagency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics (PRE)**[52] is a body of external experts established by SSHRC, CIHR and NSERC to support the development, evolution, use and interpretation of the agencies' joint human research ethics policy statement: the *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (TCPS).*[53] In 2005-06, its fourth full year of operations,[54] PRE continued to pursue diverse projects to develop and implement the TCPS further. These projects included:

- the release of two discussion papers of interest to the SSH, resulting from previous consultation of the community: *Refinements to the Proportionate Approach to Research Ethics Review in the TCPS*[55] and *Reconsidering Privacy and Confidentiality in the TCPS;*[56]

- continued education and engagement of the public, through initiatives such as an online research ethics tutorial and a public bank of interpretive and educational guidelines for applying the TCPS as well as continued enhancement of an interactive website;

- the creation and implementation of a Guiding Consortium[57] for the Development of Ethics Guidelines for Research Involving Aboriginal Peoples to assist PRE in the further development of Section 6 of the TCPS, Research involving Aboriginal Peoples.

- release of an amended TCPS (editorial and technical amendments) on PRE's website

- release of PRE's commentary[58] on the National Council on Ethics in Human Research (NCEHR) document, "Options for the Development of an Accreditation System for Human Research Protection Program" in the context of its mandate to participate in the national dialogue regarding the development of an oversight system for research ethics review processes.

4.2.2. Interagency Secretariat on Research Ethics

The Interagency Secretariat on Research Ethics is the supporting secretariat for the agencies with respect to the implementation by institutions of the requirements outlined in schedule 2, Research Ethics, of the *Memorandum of Understanding: Roles and*

[52] See **http://www.pre.ethics.gc.ca** for more information on the PRE.
[53] See **http://www.pre.ethics.gc.ca/english/policystatement/policystatement.cfm** for more information on the TCPS.
[54] SSHRC and its sister agencies have extended the term of mandate of the Interagency Advisory Panel and Secretariat on Research Ethics until November 2009.
[55] **http://pre.ethics.gc.ca/english/workgroups/progroup/Consultation_instructions.cfm**
[56] **http://pre.ethics.gc.ca/english/workgroups/sshwc/consultation_instructions.cfm**
[57] **http://pre.ethics.gc.ca/english/workgroups/aboriginal.cfm**
[58] **http://pre.ethics.gc.ca/english/publicationsandreports/publicationsandreports.cfm**

Responsibilities in the Management of Federal Grants and Awards.[59] The secretariat provides technical assistance to the Agencies and institutions in the review of institutional policies, resulting in the review over 130 institutional research ethics policies to ensure that they are consistent with the principles, norms and procedures outlined in the TCPS.

4.2.3 SSHRC's Promotion of Research Ethics with SSH applicants

With the assistance of the Interagency Secretariat on Research Ethics, SSHRC has promoted the TCPS amongst applicants to SSHRC programs, distributing over 7,000 brochures on the "TCPS interactive online Tutorial" and the "TCPS at a Glance".

4.3 Modern Comptrollership

4.3.1 Action Plan for Integrated Management Practices (IMP Action Plan)

The year 2005-06 was the third year of SSHRC's Integrated Management Practices Action Plan, whose aim is to improve the application of the principles of Modern Comptrollership and to integrate management practices. It is based on the findings of the Modern Comptrollership Capacity Assessment carried out in 2003-04.[60] The assessment identified specific actions for improving management practices in the areas of planning, training, performance evaluation, communications, knowledge management and client service. Table 11 enumerates the specific milestones and planned actions for 2005-06 under the plan.

[59] **http://www.nserc.gc.ca/institution/mou_e.htm**

[60] See **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/publications_e.asp** for the Modern Management Practices Assessment.

Table 11: Progress on Action Plan for Improving Management Practices

Planned Actions as per 2005-06 RPP Commitments	Actions Taken in 2005-06
Priority Planning: Strategic Leadership and Clear Accountability	
Integrate outcomes of external consultations on SSHRC's transformation into corporate strategic directions to create an effective management tool for framing priorities, programs, operational plans and financial allocations.	See section 4.1.1 of this report.
Create a standard process/ framework for developing new programs and link it to the strategic, operational planning and resource allocation cycles. Ensure that all aspects are taken into account and all pertinent divisions are involved in this planning.	Cross-divisional working groups are now set up to oversee the creation of new programs. A framework developed and endorsed by SSHRC's performance and evaluation committee to guide the evaluation of pilot programs is being used as a basis for the development of new programs. Specific processes for the development of strategic joint initiatives are currently under development.
Carrying out an internal audit of the governance *structure (Commitment carried over from previous fiscal year.)*	SSHRC's CPEA Division has completed the internal audit of governance, to be presented to Council in 2006-07 for response and action.
Training: Motivated People, Shared Values and Ethics	
Develop and implement a strategy and action plan to improve the "quality of life at work" at SSHRC.	SSHRC has invested in continuous learning as a strategy to enhance its reputation as an Employer of Choice, recruit and retain talented employees and minimize the risk of corporate knowledge loss. It has implemented a learning framework that serves as a guide to employees and managers in setting learning priorities. SSHRC is also addressing ongoing quality of life issues through a joint committee on Health, Safety and Quality of Working Life.
Incorporate values and ethics into the orientation program for all new employees	Every employee receives the code of values and ethics pertaining to the Public Service and SSHRC is holding workshops on different aspects of the code throughout the year.
Communications and Knowledge Management: Integrated Performance Information, Rigorous Stewardship	
Explore advantages and feasibility of establishing electronic knowledge-sharing networks for research teams working in similar areas (e.g., researchers and partners funded through CURA grants).	Possibilities of extending the experience gained through linking electronically projects funded under the INE were explored. Further assessments are required to determine a cost-effective and user friendly approach to facilitate increased knowledge sharing through electronic networks.

Service Improvement: Integrated Performance Information	
Implement ongoing monitoring of information about client satisfaction.	SSHRC has decided to focus its service improvement strategy on its electronic service delivery. The client satisfaction benchmarking survey in 2005 revealed generally high satisfaction levels. Additional data gathering initiatives were launched with clients, institutions and sister agencies. The consolidated information fed a thorough planning exercise to revise the broader structure for electronic service delivery. Current work focuses on developing a three-year operational plan for IM/IT across SSHRC and NSERC.
Identify clear goals and targets for service improvement.	
Devise an action plan to meet these goals and targets	
Continue the development of a data collection tool for research outcomes.	Given the focus on managing ongoing competitions for grants and fellowships, the development of data collection tools on research outcomes and the provision of external access to data and reports on research outcomes have not progressed significantly in 2005-06.
Provide external access to data and reports on research outcomes	

4.3.2 Specific IMP Action Plan Activities

4.3.2.1 Electronic Service Delivery (Government Online)

In 2005-06, SSHRC continued to receive more than 90 per cent of its applications online, in more than 30 programs. Most of this data continued to be automatically transferred directly into SSHRC's **Award Management Information System (AMIS)**. This system, now in its eighth year of operation, supports the core business requirements of SSHRC programs: competition support, application lifecycle, reporting and auditing.

In response to the government's **Service Improvement Initiative (SII)** designed to achieve significant, measurable sustainable improvement in levels of client satisfaction, , SSHRC completed an external client satisfaction benchmarking survey in 2005 to assess current service provision such: as online information and form accessibility; user friendliness; competence, service and support provided by the helpdesk staff. From 6000 requests to participate, more than 3,300 respondents replied. With satisfaction levels exceeding 70 per cent overall, results indicate that SSHRC's clientele were quite satisfied with its online application system, website and the support received from the helpdesk staff.

The Canadian Common Curriculum Vitae (CCCV) Cost Sharing Agreement with SSHRC, NSERC, CIHR and the Quebec granting agencies[61] expired at the end of the 2005-06 fiscal year. Prior to its termination, SSHRC and NSERC agreed to work collaboratively to harmonize their respective CV data requirements and subsequently work together to address unresolved issues with the CCCV.

4.3.2.2. Improved Accountability

Performance and Evaluation

Through its Corporate Performance, Evaluation and Audit (CPEA) Division, SSHRC has been actively engaged in delivering on SSHRC's 2005-06 Evaluation and Performance Plan, approved by Council in June 2005. It has initiated and completed a wide range of projects in close collaboration with key staff through advisory groups for each study. In doing so, it has continued to assist SSHRC managers in their progressive uptake of a results-based program management approach.

Appendix 1 lists the performance and evaluation projects completed[62] in 2005-06 in accordance with SSHRC's evaluation plan. It also contains, for each project, a summary of key findings, conclusions and recommendations. While SSHRC initially expected that the evaluation of its joint initiatives program mechanism would be completed within the 2005-06 fiscal year, it decided to expand the scope of the study to include a wider range

[61] The *Fonds Québécois de la recherche sur la nature et les technologies* (FQRNT), the *Fonds Québécois de la recherche sur la société et la culture* (FQRSC), and the *Fonds de la recherche en santé du Québec* (FRSQ).

[62] Note that SSHRC hires independent external consultants to conduct most of the performance and evaluation projects identified under its Evaluation Plan.

of stakeholders and more exhaustive methods. The study will therefore be completed during the summer of 2006.

Other Evaluation Activities

SSHRC developed a framework for the evaluation of recently launched pilot programs. While the framework was initially intended to provide overall guidance for the evaluation of specific pilot programs, managers also find it useful as a guide in the design of new pilot programs. This promises to be a useful tool for managers in the context of developing and implementing new programs in line with SSHRC's strategic plan.

SSHRC also started the consultation process to develop its 2006-2009 risk-based evaluation and performance plans. Consultations were also initiated to develop the required Integrated RMAF/RBAF to accompany SSHRC's submission to Treasury Board for the renewal of its terms and conditions of grants.

Internal Audit

The CPEA division continued to provide systematic, independent and objective assessments of management controls in areas of higher risk. In 2005-06, the division undertook an audit of competition processes in order to assess what SSHRC has identified as its greatest corporate vulnerability—the rigour and transparency of the peer-review system used to evaluate and adjudicate grant applications. The division also conducted an audit of travel practices and expenditures, as well as reviews of corporate governance and the awards management information system.[63] In addition, SSHRC initiated a phased implementation of the new Treasury Board policy on internal audit, which took effect on April 1, 2006. The consultation process to develop SSHRC's 2006-2009 audit plan was initiated in 2005-06.

Financial Accountability

In 2005-06, SSHRC's financial planning committee, composed of the executive vice-president, the vice-president of programs and the director general of CASD continued to oversee the annual cycle of budget planning to ensure that effective policies and practices are in place and to monitor its relationship with Treasury Board. The committee reviews and approves the detailed grants and scholarships budget allocation following council approval of the macro program allocations.

Under the operational budget exercise, managers continue to be required to substantiate their budget requests and prepare business cases for resource needs beyond initial target levels. These business cases must indicate: full costs of the proposals for the current and future years; source of funds; background information; assumptions, if any; alternative solutions under consideration; and recommendations. These business cases are reviewed by senior management and resources are allocated based on needs, strategic and business priorities and availability of funds. This process is also undertaken in the fall and winter

[63] See Appendix 1 for a summary of these audits.

budget review exercises. The financial planning committee makes regular reports to the council audit committee.

Given that most SSHRC grants and scholarships are paid through academic institutions and other research-oriented organizations, SSHRC's Finance Division also conducts regular monitoring visits to these institutions to ensure that the funds are spent in accordance with the terms and conditions of the granting programs.

SECTION V: OTHER INFORMATION

5.1 SSHRC Contacts

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Appendix 1: Evaluation, Performance Measurement and Audit Projects Completed in 2005-06

Evaluation

Doctoral Fellowships Environmental Scan Study

This environmental scan was conducted to provide an overview of Canadian doctoral education in the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH). Although this study does not constitute an evaluation per se, it will serve as the context for the upcoming evaluation of SSHRC's Doctoral Fellowships Program, to be initiated in 2006-07 along with the evaluation of the Canada Graduate Scholarships Program. Methods of information collection and analysis included a review of the literature, statistical analysis of time-series data, case studies and interviews with more than 50 key informants. The study was conducted in consultation with an Advisory Group composed of SSHRC staff and relevant external stakeholders.

Key Findings

Enrolment in Graduate Programs: Contrary to general perception, the average age of doctoral students in the SSH has not increased, but the proportion of students over the age of 50 has grown. Although men remain the majority in doctoral degree programs on the whole, women now constitute the majority of students in the humanities. Additionally, the report revealed that part-time enrolments have been in decline.

Time-to-completion and completion rate: Students in the SSH take about one year longer to finish their degree programs than students in the natural sciences and engineering (NSE). The data also show that students in the SSH are more likely to abandon their studies than students in the NSE. A number of contributing factors have been identified, including the fact that students in the SSH have less adequate financial support and are more prone to academic isolation.

Fast-track programs: The fast-track option, or the opportunity for outstanding students to enter PhD programs without having completed a master's degree program, is not currently offered on a widespread basis in Canadian universities.

Online and distance education programs: Online and distance education is not well-represented in Canadian graduate programs, particularly when compared with the US. Only one university in Canada was found to offer a PhD online.

Interdisciplinary programs: The number of interdisciplinary programs in Canadian doctoral education does not seem to be increasing significantly. Interdisciplinary research within traditional disciplines has likely increased and many programs that could be labeled as interdisciplinary are not formalized as such.

Professional programs: The professional doctorate (such as the EdD and PsyD) has not reached widespread popularity in Canada; this is likely due to the fact that it is different from the traditional PhD in theory but not in practice.

Mobility of graduate students: Although there has been an increase in the population of foreign doctoral students coming to Canada in the last decade, their ratio within the total population of Canadian doctoral students in the SSH has not changed. Additionally, there has been a net decrease in the demand by Canadian students to complete a doctoral degree abroad and SSHRC's support for Canadian doctoral students in foreign countries appears to have declined within the last decade.

Availability of financial support: Funding sources for doctoral students in the SSH are widely available, although not to the same extent as in the natural sciences and engineering. Firstly, funding programs are extensive and diverse and include merit-based funding, loan and grant programs and work performed on campus, including research assistantships and teaching assistantships. In addition, the larger Canadian research universities provide substantial financing (by drawing on internal funds) and endowments to their best students. Secondly, the data on student debt clearly shows that only about half of doctoral graduates have debts related to their graduate studies, although the proportion of students with debt is higher in the SSH (and particularly in the humanities) than in other fields.

Conclusion: The study concluded that, while existing available data helps in shedding some light on many aspects of graduate education in the SSH in Canada, there were a number of areas in which the needed Canadian data were either nonexistent or inaccessible; in addition, certain specific lines of enquiry were hampered by a dearth of quality investigative research—especially that relating to a Canadian context.

Performance

CPEA Performance Framework

In order to ensure the ongoing monitoring of its performance, SSHRC's Corporate Performance, Evaluation and Audit Division has developed an integrated Results-Based and Risk-based Accountability Framework. This framework takes into account SSHRC's mandate, context and corporate risk profile as well as relevant federal policies and requirements. It includes a results-based logic model illustrating how the activities of the division are expected to lead to the achievement of its mission, a performance measurement strategy and a risk assessment and mitigation strategy, identifying the elements that are most likely to influence the Division's ability to achieve its objectives. The Division will start implementation of the framework in 2006-07.

Review of Milestone Reports for the Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) Program

In 2003, SSHRC developed a Results-based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF) and related reporting instruments, for its Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program. CURAs funded in 2003 were asked to complete a milestone report (which provided an overall view of what the CURA planned to accomplish, how, and in what timeframe, as well as how the CURA planned to measure and evaluate its

progress and performance), as well as a year one report (which provided CURAs with an opportunity to report on the status of their partnerships and governance structure at the end of the first year of their grants). In 2004-05, SSHRC undertook an analysis of the data contained within the milestone and year one reports for the 2003 cohort of CURAs, as well as a critical assessment of the quality, validity and reliability of these reporting instruments. As a result of this exercise, the CURA program RMAF was re-tooled and reporting instruments were refined in 2005-06. In particular, SSHRC implemented the study's recommendation that the milestone and year one reports be merged and that grantholders be required to submit the combined report at the end of the first year of funding .[64]

Audit

Audit of Competitive Processes

The objective of the audit was a risk-based analysis of documented guidelines and processes for screening, assessing and recommending grant applications. Overall, the scrutiny of online and internal documentation indicated that the essential information on adjudication guidelines and procedures is available. The audit report made recommendations addressing three basic areas: 1) standardize process and guidelines across programs, 2) compile and complete detailed information currently absent or dispersed across web pages and printed documentation, and 3) document all processes and guidelines that aim to mitigate risks and bias.

Audit of Travel Practices and Expenditures

The objective of the audit was to assess compliance with government policy and guidelines. The audit reported that there was a high level of compliance with Treasury Board Policy and requirements. Management practices were generally adequate to ensure that the control framework is operating effectively and efficiently.

Review of the Awards Management Information System (AMIS)

This review was originally planned as an evaluation. However, given the nature of the issues identified at the framework stage and on the basis of recommendations made by the evaluation advisory group, SSHRC determined that an audit approach was more relevant. The objective of the review was to assess the adequacy of the actions being taken to ensure the effectiveness of AMIS in meeting its operational needs. It concluded that the actions being taken are not currently adequate. The audit report contained recommendations for improvement in vision and strategic direction; governance and accountability; business requirements management; and system's maintenance.

Review of Corporate Governance

The objective was to review corporate governance structures and processes and develop an action plan for the implementation of recommendations to enhance corporate governance. The review focused on how the Council sets, gives and manages strategic direction for core activities; and holds management accountable for implementing the strategic direction.

[64] The study report is available online at **http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/CURA_milestone_e.pdf**

The review affirmed that the Council has good representation across geographical, institutional and disciplinary competencies and plays a strong role in linking SSHRC to the academic community. With a strong policy focus, the Council was deeply involved in the consultation stage leading to the development of *SSHRC's Strategic Plan 2006-2011*. Additionally, SSHRC has a well defined and communicated annual Grants and Scholarships (G&S) budgeting process and a defined budget reallocation process. A good relationship exists between the Council and management, with the Council receiving detailed and timely information regarding G&S budgets and expenditures. Moreover, numerous processes exist to deliver financial stewardship and control information to the Council through the Internal Audit and Performance and Evaluation Committees. Entrenched evaluation and internal audit functions receive stable year-over-year funding.

Four key areas were identified for improvement: 1) structures and processes for the Council's effectiveness; 2) clarity of accountabilities for the Council, president and committees; 3)stewardship processes for risk management, strategic/operational/performance management, client satisfaction, and values and ethics; and 4) governance of affiliated programs (Indirect Costs and Canada Research Chairs).

Other Studies

Third-Year Review of the Indirect Costs Program
The Treasury Board submission that resulted in the creation of the Indirect Costs program included a requirement to review the program in its third year in order to:

- examine the design and operations of the program and identify potential adjustments;

- assess whether the program is progressing towards meeting its objectives and identify the extent to which it has resulted in immediate outcomes.

The Inter-Agency Steering Committee examined the results of the third-year review and released the following conclusions[65]:

Retain the existing delivery model: The current delivery model provides a clear definition of institutional eligibility, responds to institutional performance, allows for a consistent interpretation of eligible expenditures and ensures the centralized implementation of a reporting strategy. It is efficient in terms of program delivery costs and responds well to the program objective of helping smaller Canadian postsecondary institutions develop and strengthen their research capacity.

Clarify government expectations of institutions and the program in terms of incrementality: The existing definition of incrementality (the sustenance of the existing research enterprise in spite of the increased demand on an institution's resources and the

[65] The third-year review reports are published in the Indirect Costs Program Web site at the following address: **www.indirectcosts.gc.ca/publications/index_e.asp**

generation of improvements, efficiencies and innovations in its management) was discussed with Federal Government officials. While universities are encouraged to cover some new expenditures with their grants, there is also the realization that existing costs will continue to rise and will require ongoing funding. With this understanding, the current definition was therefore deemed appropriate.

Revise institutional reporting requirements: To maintain their eligibility to receive funds, post-secondary institutions provide annual outcomes reports that describe how the program objective is being met and annual statements of accounts outlining the disposition of funds. The indicators used in the annual reporting forms will be revised to ensure that there are logical linkages between them, the expected outcomes of the program and what institutions are tracking in their regular course of business. Annual reports will also provide data that demonstrate the definition of incrementality. The new reporting form will be available in April 2007 for the 2006-2007 reporting period.

Establish a specific rate of indirect costs (higher than the 2003-04 rate) in order to ensure a stable funding level: Using the current formula for grant calculations makes it impossible to determine a single fixed rate. Consequently, larger institutions are seeing an erosion of the funding rate relative to their agency grants. Unless there is a significant increase to the program budget, management will continue to apply the current formula and will not propose adjustments to it. The program will continue to work to ensure that indirect costs funding reflects more accurately the granting agencies funding increases.

Monitor the changes in funding by provinces and implement a mitigation strategy to address the risk of redirecting monies: The review provided indications that there have been reductions in provincial government funding for indirect costs since or due to the introduction of the federal Indirect Costs program. However, since the program design did not include formal agreements with the provinces to retain pre-2003 levels of support for the indirect costs of research, management has neither the tools nor the authority to implement a mitigation strategy. Notwithstanding, universities are encouraged to work with program management and with provincial governments to ensure that the academic research enterprise is appropriately and adequately supported.

Develop a best practices guide to document exemplary use of program funds among institutions: Following consultations and acting on the conclusions of the Standing Committee on Research Support, the program will develop and publish a Best Practices Guide in fiscal year 2006-07. This guide will provide advice and direction on the program's implementation at the institutional level, examples of request forms that explain clearly how an institution plans on spending its grant and examples of Outcomes Reports that document well the use of program funds. The guide will also include key factors in developing satisfactory agreements between parent and affiliated health research institutions, examples of agreements and guidelines for institutions to use in preparing for agency monitoring visits.

Appendix 2: Joint Initiatives, Table of Cumulative Expenditures [1]

Joint Initiatives Active[2] in 2005-06

Program Name	Partner(s) Name[3]	Partner total contribution	SSHRC total contribution
Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics	Statistics Canada	$141,631[4]	$2,793,703
Chairs in the Management of Technological Change	NSERC	$6,065,825	$3,127,352
Essential Skills	Human Resources Partnerships & Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC)	$534,166	$534,166
Forest Research Partnerships Program	CFS; NSERC; private sector	see footnote 5	$501,724
Canadian Forest Service (CFS) Graduate Supplements	Canadian Forest Service (CFS), NSERC	$100,000	see footnote 6
Homelessness and Diversity Issues in Canada	National Secretariat on Homelessness, HRDC	$626,793	$716,900
Immigration and the Metropolis	Citizenship and Immigration Canada	$7,575,287	$5,272,235
INE CESC-SSHRC Education Research Initiative	Canadian Education Statistics Council, Statistics Canada	$340,729[7]	$1,120,378
INE Crossing Boundaries	Crossing Boundaries National Council Inc.	$900,000	$880,273
INE Skills Research Initiative	Industry Canada and Human Resources Development Canada	$1,146,276	$705,147
INE The Canada Project	Conference Board of Canada	Not available	$854,534
Intellectual Property Management Program	NSERC, CIHR	Not available	$180,000
Multiculturalism Issues in Canada	Canadian Heritage	$1,300,000	$1,407,768
National Research Network on the Human Dimensions of Biosphere Greenhouse Gas Management	BIOCAP Canada Foundation	$1,827,088	$1,452,395
Official Languages Research and Dissemination	Canadian Heritage	$995,209	$1,022,459
Relationships in Transition	Law Commission of Canada	$466,618	$546,310
Valuing Literacy in Canada	National Literacy Secretariat, HRDC	$1,250,000	$1,152,549
Virtual Scholar in Residence	Law Commission of Canada	$250,000	$325,000
Sub-total – active JIs		**$23,519,622**	**$22,592,893**

Joint Initiatives (JI) completed in or before 2004-05

Program Name	Partner(s) Name[3]	Partner total contribution	SSHRC total contribution
Aboriginal Affairs	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	$600,000	$561,197
Arts Literacy	Canada Council	$30,000	$33,500
Canada in the World Grants	International Development Research Centre	$185,000	$18,034
Canadian Global Change	NSERC	$1,167,000	$228,306
Canadian Multicultural Society	Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada	$30,000	$35,000
Canadian Tobacco Research Initiative	National Cancer Institute of Canada, Canadian Cancer Society, Health Canada, Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada	$966,601	$1,398,841
CHSRF/SSHRC Doctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships	Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (CHSRF)	$382,334	$573,689
Community-University Research Alliances in Housing	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	$704,849	$1,100,001
Cultural Development in an Open Economy	Department of Communication	$50,000	$100,000
Electronic Publishing Networks	Industry Canada	$103,800	$103,800
Family Violence and Violence Against Women	Health Canada	$1,250,000	$1,760,350
Federalism and Federations	Intergovernmental Affairs, Privy Council Office	$2,308,200	$942,642
Health Career Awards[8]	Medical Research Council (MRC) and Health Canada-NHRDP	$392,100	$196,050
Health Institutes Design Grants	Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (CHSRF)	$150,000	$666,411
Health Promotion	Health Canada	$1,375,000	$1,625,000
Innovation Systems Research Networks	National Research Council of Canada, NSERC	$280,000	$180,000
Law and Social Issues	Department of Justice, Department of the Solicitor General	$40,000	$90,000
Ocean Management National Research Network Initiative	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	$720,250	$858,750
Project on Trends	Policy Research Secretariat	$145,000	$331,212
Reducing Health Disparities & Promoting Equity for Vulnerable Populations	CIHR	Not available 5	$190,504
Research on Canadian Children and Youth	Human Resources Development Canada	$25,000	See footnote 6
Science Culture in Canada	Northern Telecom Limited	$200,000	$322,490

Society, Culture and the Health of Canadians II	CIHR, National Health Research and Development Program	$4,322,638	$4,315,139
The Integration of Persons with Disabilities	Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat, HRDC	$750,000	$754,890
The Non-Profit Sector in Canada	The Kahanoff Foundation	$663,859	$663,861
Sub-total, completed JIs		**$16,841,631**	**$17,149,667**
Total – Active and completed joint initiatives		**$40,361,252**	**$39,742,559**

Notes:

1. Includes expenditures from the start date of the joint initiative up to 31 March 2006.
2. A joint initiative is considered “active” when a payment has been made during the fiscal year in question.
3. Note that the name of the partner(s) listed is the name at time of the original agreement.
4. There is also a contribution in-kind by the partner.
5. SSHRC’s contribution is for projects in SSH only; partners funding for other projects not available.
6. SSHRC funds full scholarship to which partner adds a $5,000 supplement.
7. Amount shown is only for funds that were administered by SSHRC; partner contribution is higher than amount shown.
8. SSHRC covered 1/3 of the cost of the 1st year award during the transition phase to CIHR; all costs in subsequent years were covered by CIHR.

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