



Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

Performance Report

For the period ending
March 31, 1999

Canada

Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document

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

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

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

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Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis what was known as the annual *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report*.

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

This year, the Fall Performance Package is comprised of 82 Departmental Performance Reports and the government's report *Managing for Result* - Volume 1 et 2.

This *Departmental Performance Report*, covering the period ending March 31, 1999, provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's pilot *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1998-99. The key result commitments for all departments and agencies are also included in Volume 2 of *Managing for Results*.

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

The government continues to refine and develop both managing for and reporting of results. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site:
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html>

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**Social Sciences and
Humanities Research
Council of Canada**

Performance Report

**For the period ending
March 31, 1999**

John Manley
Minister of Industry

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Executive Summary

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is Canada's federal funding agency which promotes and supports university-based research and graduate training in the social sciences and humanities. SSHRC offers a diversified program structure, with 64 programs in 1998-99. The complement of programs evolves over time in response to the changing needs and expectations of SSHRC's clientele and of Canadian society. Research is supported in all fields of the social sciences and humanities and on a wide range of interdisciplinary topics that include globalization, the information revolution, socio-economic development, the changing nature of work, and the ageing population. SSHRC awards grants and fellowships through an independent and highly competitive adjudication process based on peer review, which ensures that only the best research and the best candidates are funded.

As in previous years, SSHRC-supported researchers and students have produced important outcomes for Canadians, as this report demonstrates. SSHRC also plays a leadership role in the development of research policy and acts as a catalyst within the social sciences and humanities research community. It seeks to consolidate and structure the national research effort in the human sciences, to enhance knowledge-building and innovation, and to respond effectively to the changing needs of the public, private and community sectors, and of Canadian society. In the coming years, SSHRC will continue to steer the research effort in ways that further research excellence, innovation, productivity and social and economic relevance.

In January 1998, SSHRC's governing Council adopted an action plan called the **Innovation Scenario**, conceived in order to help Canada derive greater benefit from the knowledge and expertise offered by the social sciences and humanities research community through initiatives on three fronts: addressing knowledge gaps, training for youth and employment, and sustaining a strong innovation capacity. The additional funding announced in the February 1998 Federal Budget allowed the Council to launch a number of new initiatives presented in its **Innovation Scenario** such as the Community-University Research Alliances Program and three new Theme programs. The response to these new programs has been overwhelming.

SSHRC's Joint Initiatives Strategy, launched in 1989, continues to be highly successful. To date, 24 joint initiative programs have been created, generating more than \$36 million in additional funding for social sciences and humanities research. In 1998-99, a number of important new joint initiatives were developed and implemented.

SSHRC continues to be committed to raising the awareness of decision-makers, as well as the Canadian public, about the significance and benefit of social sciences and humanities research. It is committed to demonstrating the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of its policies and programs. During this year, the Council has also demonstrated its commitment to enhanced corporate performance through measures such as corporate restructuring, the implementation of improved information systems, and the review of its evaluation and performance measurement approaches.

Chart of Key Results Commitments

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada		
To provide Canadians with:	To be demonstrated by:	Achievement reported in:
<p>A world-class Canadian research capacity providing social benefits from advances in knowledge, and science policy leadership in the social sciences and humanities.</p>	<p>a strong, international-calibre research base in the social sciences and humanities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high quality, peer-reviewed research • national and international awards and honours given to SSHRC-supported researchers • involvement of SSHRC-supported researchers in international research activities 	<p><i>DPR Section III</i></p> <p>Indicators and data collection protocols under development (see DPR Section III)</p>
	<p>knowledge that contributes to our understanding of, and to problem solving on social, cultural, intellectual and economic issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social, cultural, intellectual, or economic impacts of research • contribution by SSHRC-supported researchers to public debate 	<p><i>DPR sections II and III</i></p> <p>Indicators and data collection protocols under development (see DPR Section III)</p>
	<p>training of the next generation of researchers and highly skilled professionals to meet the needs of Canadian universities and the public and private sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • successful completion of doctoral and post-doctoral programs • students trained on SSHRC research grants • trends in employment and careers of SSHRC-supported fellows 	<p><i>DPR sections II and III</i></p> <p>Indicators and data collection protocols under development (see DPR Section III)</p>
	<p>communication and transfer of knowledge generated through SSHRC-funded research for use by the academic, public and private sectors, and by the Canadian public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extent of publication in scholarly journals and other media by SSHRC-supported researchers • awareness and use of SSHRC-supported research by researchers, partners and other stakeholders 	<p><i>DPR Section III</i></p> <p>Indicators and data collection protocols under development (see DPR Section III)</p>
	<p>policy leadership for the development of social sciences and humanities research capacity in Canada</p>	<p><i>DPR Section III</i></p>
	<p>impact of policy and program initiatives in shaping the development of social sciences and humanities research in Canada.</p>	<p>Indicators and data collection protocols under development (see DPR Section III)</p>

Section I: Messages

1. Minister's message

At the dawn of the new millennium, Canada, with its strong and dynamic economy, is well positioned to take a lead role in the global knowledge-based economy and to realize its benefits for all Canadians. The new global economy is fundamentally different from the one we have known for most of this century: its key building blocks are knowledge, information, innovation and technology, and it is changing at an unprecedented pace. Today, it is important for businesses and individuals to be connected to the Information Highway, but tomorrow it will be essential. Electronic communications are breaking the barriers of time and distance, and the effects are being felt everywhere in Canada, from the largest cities to remote areas where the Information Highway is the only highway.

The Industry Portfolio is ...

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

**Not required to submit Performance Reports*

To keep Canada in the vanguard of this global economy, the government is investing heavily in knowledge, innovation, and connectedness, in order to generate well-paying jobs and a higher standard of living for Canadians. As Minister of Industry, I am responsible for a Portfolio which brings together most of the federal departments and agencies responsible for promoting innovation through science and technology and advancing knowledge. With over 40% of federal spending on S&T, a wide range of programs to help businesses -- especially small- and medium-sized businesses -- in every region of the country, a world-leading electronic commerce framework, and flexible support for exporters, the Industry Portfolio represents a powerful toolkit to help Canada make the transition to the knowledge-based economy and society of the 21st century.

The trend towards globalization also poses other challenges to Canada, which has one of the most open economies in the world. The Industry Portfolio is working with partners in the public and private sector and in academia to help Canadian companies respond and adapt to these challenges, so they can become and remain competitive in the global market. The government's agenda is based on seizing the opportunities presented by the global economy to create jobs and wealth for Canadians, and the Industry Portfolio has a key role in delivering this agenda.

I am pleased to present this Performance Report for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). This report shows the contribution that SSHRC is making to the government's agenda by setting out the commitments that it has made and measuring its success in meeting these commitments over the 1998-1999 fiscal year.

SSHRC-supported researchers and students have produced important outcomes for Canadians, as this report demonstrates. SSHRC has played a leadership role in the development of research policy and has acted as a catalyst within the social sciences and humanities research community. During this past year, it has launched new programs and initiatives to help consolidate and structure the national research effort in the human sciences, to enhance knowledge-building and innovation, and to respond effectively to the changing needs of the public, private and community sectors, and of Canadian society.

I am proud of the contribution the Industry Portfolio makes toward the government's priorities of building a stronger Canada, creating opportunities for Canadians, and investing in knowledge and innovation.

The Honourable John Manley

2. Secretary of State's message (Science, Research and Development)

Science and technology are key building blocks in Canada's transformation to a knowledge-based economy and society. The raw materials of the economy of the 21st century will be knowledge, information, innovation and a workforce with the skills to apply them, and increasingly the knowledge and the innovations we need will come from science and technology. Our future success depends on our ability to innovate as individuals, as communities, and as a nation.

The Industry Portfolio plays an important role in the search for knowledge and promoting innovation in Canada. The Portfolio accounts for over 40% of federal spending on S&T, with a wide range of programs spanning the continuum from basic research, right through to the commercialization of new technologies and bringing their benefits to Canadians. The breadth of the Portfolio's involvement is also significant, since it touches on many facets of our lives, including health and social sciences, space research, biotechnology and information technology, to name just some of the areas in which the Portfolio is active. This investment in knowledge and innovation is essential to creating jobs and growth, and improving our quality of life by making our economy more productive. The government is a key player in this effort, but we also place a high importance on working with other key players in the public and private sectors and in academia.

This Performance Report for 1998-99 illustrates how the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council is playing its part in advancing Science and Technology in Canada. Initiatives such as these are helping to translate the promise of science and technology into real opportunities for our future.

The Honourable Gilbert Normand

SECTION II: DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW

1. Mandate, Mission and Vision

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is a key national agency helping Canada build the knowledge and skills it needs to thrive in a global, knowledge-based economy. SSHRC promotes and supports university-based research in the social sciences and humanities and the training of highly qualified professionals in these fields, and it plays a leadership role in the development of research policy.

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

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

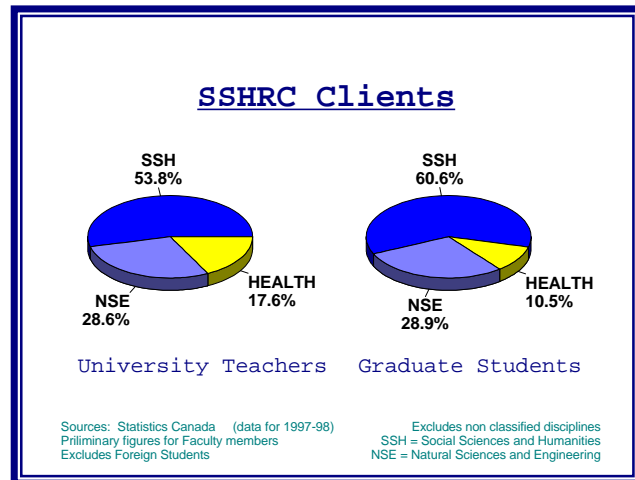
SSHRC obtains its funding through an annual Parliamentary vote and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry. Under the terms of its mandate, SSHRC functions as an arm's-length agency, reporting to Parliament annually on how it spends its budget, but having full authority to set its priorities,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

SSHRC provides critical leadership in the development of social sciences and humanities research across Canada and of policies governing research. It seeks to consolidate and structure the national research effort in the social sciences and humanities, to enhance knowledge-building and innovation, and to respond effectively to the changing needs of the public, private and community sectors, and of Canadian society. In the coming years, SSHRC will continue to act as a catalyst within the research community and steer the research effort in ways that further research excellence, innovation, productivity and social and economic relevance. The federal Science and Technology (S&T) strategy positions SSHRC as a key partner in the government's overall S&T effort and makes it clear that the social sciences and the humanities play a vital role in a healthy and vibrant research enterprise.

By investing in research and training in the social sciences and humanities, SSHRC makes an important contribution to improving the quality of life of Canadians. It helps to build the dynamic knowledge and skills we need to:

- understand a rapidly changing world;
- innovate and compete; and to
- maintain Canada’s social fabric and improve its quality of life.

SSHRC offers a diversified program structure, with 64 programs in 1998-99. The complement of programs evolves over time in response to the changing needs and expectations of its clientele and of Canadian society. SSHRC’s primary clientele consists of some 20,000 professors and 33,000 full-time graduate students in the humanities and social sciences - over 55 percent of the total faculty and graduate students at Canadian universities.



2. Operating Environment

Objectives

In broad terms, SSHRC’s objectives are to:

- support research and training that can help us understand a rapidly changing human society; and
- promote knowledge sharing among research producers and users in many different sectors to help them tackle emerging issues and opportunities.

The Council’s mission and objectives can be distilled into two societal roles: that of allocating public funds in support of knowledge creation, and that of “knowledge brokering” between researchers and those who make use of research results.

Challenges

SSHRC is a key player in the Canadian research community, which is experiencing a period of rapid change and confronting significant challenges. The cost and complexity of scholarly research and the demands placed on researchers have been on the rise in recent years. Co-operation among researchers across disciplines and across institutions, both nationally and internationally, is costly, but has become essential for the advancement of knowledge on major issues. Researchers are also increasingly called upon to participate in research activities and initiatives that cross the boundaries between the social sciences and humanities and the natural and medical sciences (for example, in areas such as sustainable development and genomics). The major new initiatives of recent years, such as the Networks of Centres of Excellence Program and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research initiative, are “transdisciplinary” in nature.

Researchers who are supported with public funds are expected to play a larger societal role than in the past by making their research results available to the community that supports them. The nature of research itself is undergoing a revolution as an array of new technologies is adopted in the research process. All of this is taking place at a time when the research community is reporting difficulty securing funding for social sciences and humanities research, as well as experiencing constraints in the work environment brought on by massive cost-driven restructuring in the universities.

New demands have been placed on SSHRC in recent years by the university, public and private sector communities, and it needs to respond in a balanced way to increasingly diverse needs and expectations. Through its funding programs and policy initiatives, SSHRC nurtures the research talent and excellence needed to ensure that the national research enterprise remains intellectually strong and of world-class calibre. SSHRC is committed to supporting research that benefits Canadian society in both the short and longer term.

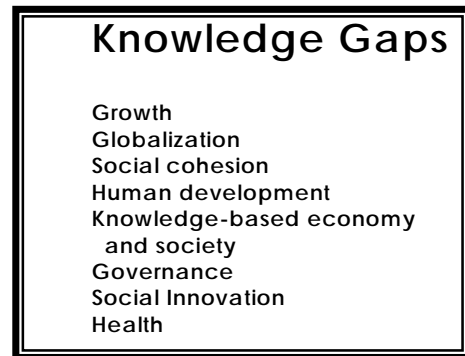
SSHRC strives to contribute effectively to the federal government’s National Science and Technology Strategy and fulfil its responsibilities as a member of the Industry Portfolio. It is also committed to contributing to the government’s social agenda and to responding to the public’s need for greater return on government investment in research. It is called upon increasingly to act as a “knowledge broker”, facilitating the transfer of knowledge from the research community to other sectors of society. In sum, SSHRC’s resource allocations must take into account the needs of a vast clientele with competing demands.

Strategic priorities

While the Council continues to accord priority to the core programs discussed below, it strives to respond in a creative and effective way to new needs that are emerging. In January 1998, SSHRC's board adopted an action plan called the **Innovation Scenario**¹ which builds on the priorities set out in its 1996-2001 Strategic Plan². The **Innovation Scenario** was conceived to help Canada derive greater benefit from the knowledge and expertise offered by the social sciences and humanities research community through initiatives on three fronts:

1. Addressing Knowledge Gaps

SSHRC is taking action to further mobilize Canada's "intellectual army" in the social sciences and humanities and to enhance the building of partnerships with policy makers and other users of research results. Such partnerships are targeting gaps in the policy-relevant knowledge needed to address key societal concerns. A series of current knowledge gaps (see box) have been identified through consultation with researchers and with public, private and non-profit sector stakeholders.



2. Training for Youth and Employment

SSHRC is also placing priority on meeting challenges with respect to training, by:

- strategically preparing the next generation of highly qualified personnel in key sectors of Canadian society where social sciences and humanities expertise is and will be required, and
- easing the transition to the job market through targeted training support.

3. Sustaining a Strong Innovation Capacity

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

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

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

3. Agency Organization

Governing Council

SSHRC's governing Council consists of 22 members appointed by the federal government and representing the interests of the academic, public and private sectors. The restructuring of Council committees announced in the previous *Performance Report* was completed in 1998 with the creation of three new standing committees to replace the former Program Committee: the Research and Dissemination Committee, the Fellowships and Career Development Committee and the Strategic Programs and Joint Initiatives Committee. These three committees, comprised of Council members along with members from the community, will play a larger role in program review and monitoring activities. In addition, a standing committee of Council, the Ethics and Integrity Committee has been created to oversee the implementation of the new Tri-Council policy on ethics discussed later in this report.

Business and service lines and organization description

SSHRC has one business line: Support of Research and Scholarship in the Social Sciences and Humanities. All SSHRC objectives and activities relate to and support this single business line, which is in turn supported by five service lines:

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

Four of the service lines are defined in terms of program cluster. The Corporate and administrative services line supports program delivery as well as Council participation in policy initiatives, communications activities and other corporate functions. The Partnerships and intergovernmental/intersectorial initiatives service line is presented as a new service line in this year's *Performance Report* in order to lend additional profile or visibility to this important segment of Council programming, subsumed last year under the "Basic, collaborative and targeted research" service line.

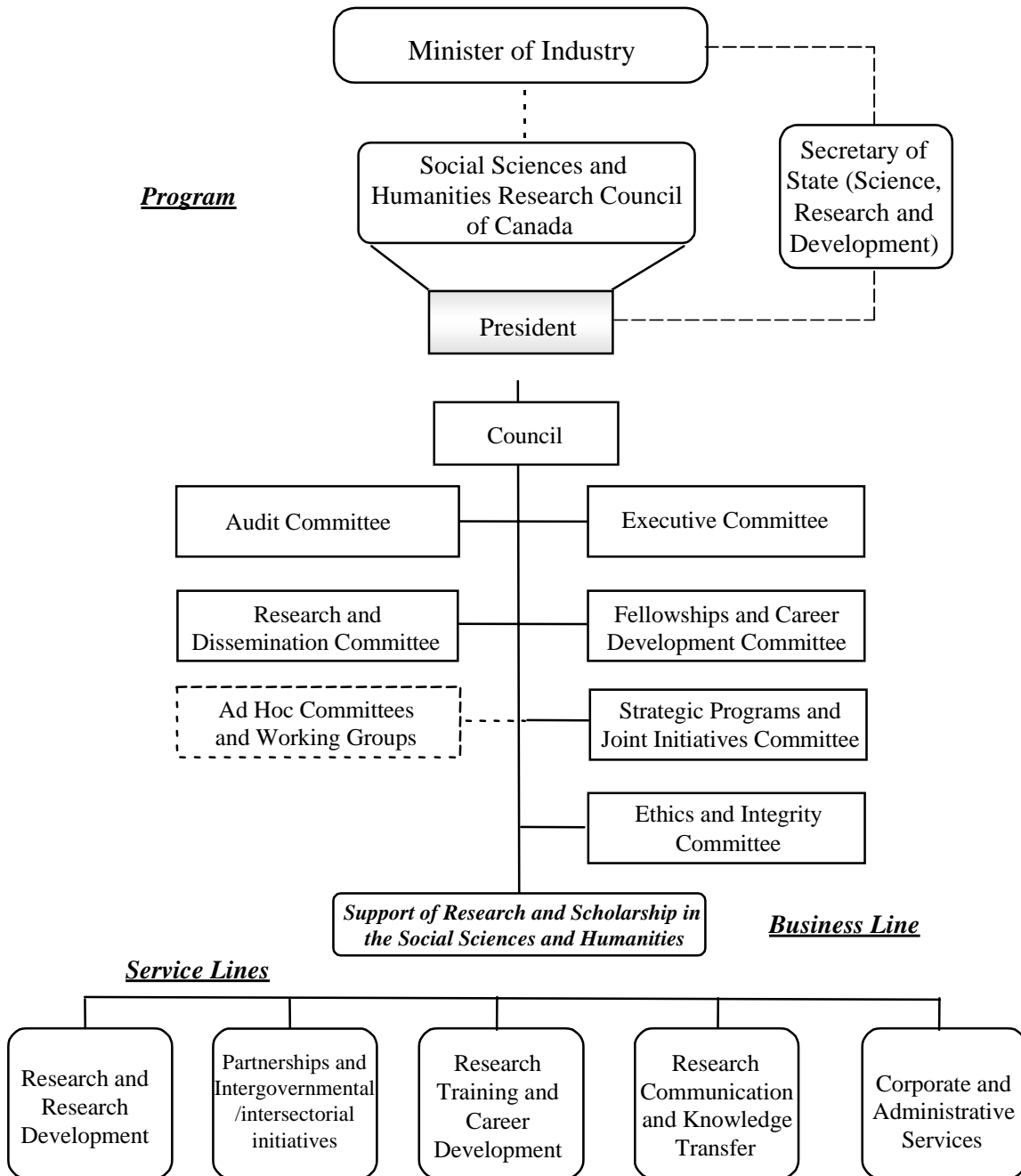
The Council's corporate restructuring announced in the previous *Performance Report* has been completed. The new Programs, Policy and Planning Branch replaced the former Programs Branch. This change was instituted to align the policy, planning and evaluation functions more closely with the program delivery functions, in order to enhance the effectiveness of our programs. The Corporate Liaison and Innovation Division has been created to enable the Council to strengthen its links with the research community, governments and other organizations. The Division will also undertake major initiatives to develop and broaden SSHRC's mandate and activities. Corporate Secretariat functions as well as responsibility for research ethics also fall under this new division. The corporate Communications function has been restructured to allow the Council to play a greater role in knowledge transfer or "knowledge brokering".

Peer review

SSHRC awards grants and fellowships through an independent and highly competitive adjudication process based on peer review, which ensures that only the best research and the best candidates are funded. Peer review is a process in which committees comprised of external experts judge the quality of applications submitted to the Council and make recommendations for funding. In 1998-99, more than 40 peer review committees, comprised of close to 300 committee members, adjudicated applications in the various programs of the Council. In addition, some 5000 external assessors from Canada and abroad prepared, on a voluntary basis, written assessments of research proposals to provide expert advice to the peer review committees. The Council's success in securing the voluntary collaboration of such a large number of experts for its peer review process attests to the high regard in which SSHRC is held by scholars in Canada and abroad.

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Business and Service Lines



SECTION III: DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

1. Performance Expectations

SSHRC is committed to offering its clientele programs and services that are of international calibre and relevant to their needs, and to delivering programs and services in accordance with the highest performance standards.

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Business Line

Support of Research and Scholarships in the Social Sciences and Humanities

Planned Spending	\$100,527,000
Total Authorities	\$105,875,997
1998-99 Actuals	\$102,497,863

2. Performance Accomplishments

2.1. Performance Measurement Issues and Approaches

There are a number of complex issues related to the measurement of the performance of SSHRC programs. Any approach to performance measurement must take into account the distinction between measurable or quantifiable *outputs* of grants such as publications, and less-easily measurable *impacts* such as the increase in knowledge, changes in attitudes, policies, practices etc. The Council has made important progress on developing its capacity to measure performance in terms of concrete results. A major new corporate database, AMIS (Award Management Information System) was implemented in the spring of 1999 and, among other things, it will allow the capture and retrieval of more detailed information on research outputs such as publications, awards and distinctions. The services of Montreal's L'Observatoire des sciences et des technologies/The Science and Technology Observatory have been engaged to help further develop performance indicators and identify ways to draw maximum advantage from the capabilities of the sophisticated AMIS database. More detailed and relevant data on outcomes of grants are expected to be available through the database by the years 2000 and 2001. In addition, a grant was awarded to the Humanities and Social Sciences Federation of Canada for a study of the role of performance indicators and other issues related to measuring the impact of research in the social sciences and humanities.

Progress on developing measures of the less tangible *impacts* of our grants has been slower. We know for example, that a major benefit of our grants is the critical role SSHRC-funded researchers play in providing expert advice that informs the work of governments and other institutions in our society. Our grantholders also have significant societal influence and are regularly called upon to provide public commentary and engage in public debate on issues of concern. In the context of performance reporting, SSHRC needs to continue to reflect upon the most meaningful and feasible ways to assess the contributions of SSHRC-supported researchers in these capacities.

In the interest of demonstrating in a qualitative manner the value and benefits of SSHRC grants, a publication entitled *Profiles of SSHRC-Funded Research* was prepared by the Council in December 1998. This publication, which may be obtained from the Communications Division of SSHRC, profiles the work of 67 SSHRC-supported researchers, highlighting the impacts and benefits of their undertakings.

Reporting on performance in the Fellowships programs poses another set of challenges. One cannot fully appreciate the benefits of SSHRC fellowships without following the career paths of SSHRC-funded students well beyond the period of tenure of their fellowships. The Council is currently considering a proposal from the Canadian Association of Graduate Studies for a study that will provide a broad national perspective on graduation rates, attrition and times to completion for doctoral students in Canada, using a cohort approach. The framework proposed for the study may provide the basis for ongoing database development and analysis, which will permit trends to be identified in a timely manner.

2.2. Program Performance

Programs to Support Research and Research Development

A variety of Council programs support advanced scholarly research in all fields of the humanities and social sciences. Research is supported in social science disciplines such as economics, administrative studies, social work and geography, and in humanities disciplines such as history, philosophy, fine arts and literature. Interdisciplinary research is also supported on a wide range of topics that include globalization, the information revolution, socio-economic development, the changing nature of work and the ageing population. Research may be undertaken by individuals or by teams, and a diverse range of research approaches and methods may be employed. The **Standard Research Grants Program** is the largest Council program having a budget of \$32.1 million (1998-99) and providing three-year grants to individual researchers or to research teams. There were 1770 active (new and ongoing) grants in this program in 1998-99. The increased funding announced in the February 1998 Federal Budget allowed the success rate in this program to rise to 43% in 1998-99 from 35.7% in the previous year. Page 19 below provides sample titles of research supported.

The **Major Collaborative Research Initiatives Program** supports large-scale research projects of high international visibility and prestige undertaken by interdisciplinary teams of researchers. Six new and fourteen on-going projects were supported in this program in 1998-99. The **Research Development Initiatives Program (RDI)**, launched in the fall of 1997 as one of the Council's five-year plan initiatives, supports experimental and innovative projects and activities intended to define new conceptual and methodological perspectives, directions, challenges and priorities in conducting research and dissemination.

The **SSHRC Institutional Grants Program (SIG)** and the **Aid to Small Universities Program** provide block grants to universities for small-scale research projects. A one-time special SIG allocation of \$4.8 million was made to eligible universities in March 1999. An important objective of this strategic intervention was to provide developmental support for "new scholars" (scholars within 5 years of completion of their doctorate) to help rectify their disquietingly lower success rates relative to regular scholars in our competitions.

The additional funding announced in the February 1998 Federal Budget allowed the Council to launch a number of initiatives presented in its **Innovation Scenario**. The **Community-University Research Alliances Program (CURA)** was launched in December 1998 to encourage ongoing, active partnerships between universities and community groups. These partnerships are expected to produce knowledge relevant to the needs identified by these groups, increase the expertise, know-how and employment prospects of the students involved, allow for the development of curriculum and new training tools for universities, and provide greater awareness of the benefits of humanities and social sciences research. Response to this program has been overwhelming, with a total of 176 letters of intent received in the first competition held in May 1999. Of these, 75 have been invited to proceed to the second stage of the competition. Projects were presented in a variety of areas including health, environmental concerns, native issues, children and youth, community development, community social services and housing. Up to 24 CURA will be supported as a result of this first competition. A second competition will follow in the year 2000.

The **Theme** programs represent a strategic investment on the part of the Council in support of research in key areas of national importance. Three new **Theme** programs were introduced in November 1998 following an extensive consultation with "stakeholders" including government departments. The new programs are: "Society, Culture and the Health of Canadians", "Exploring Social Cohesion in a Globalizing Era", and "Challenges and Opportunities of a Knowledge-based Economy". The overwhelming response to the new Themes (276 applications) attests to the high level of pent-up demand for new research directed to the specific areas and issues. Other current **Theme** programs include the Education and Training Networks Program and the Women and Change Theme Program.

Examples of Impacts of SSHRC Grants

The *Canadian Families Project* directed by Dr. Eric Sager of the University of Victoria, is shedding new light on how the Canadian family has evolved in the 20th century and on how the family unit has been defined and understood. The research may inform current debates on family policy. An interdisciplinary team of nine researchers in history, demography, geography, sociology and women's studies is using the Canadian census data of 1901 along with other documentary sources such as church and court records to create a portrait of the Canadian family at the turn of the last century. An electronic database created from the census data is in its final stages of completion and will constitute an enormously valuable research tool for future research in various disciplines. The research team is exploring with the Canadian Museum of Civilization an exhibit on Canadian families focusing on families a century ago.

The *competitiveness of Canadian air carriers* in an increasingly globalized industry has been studied by University of British Columbia researcher Dr. Tae Oum with SSHRC support for many years. He has also studied inter-carrier competition and the pattern of international service networks in airline markets. His many research papers and books have made a significant contribution to the modelling and measurement of firm conduct in airline markets and have led to a greater understanding of the productivity and cost competitiveness of the world's major airlines. In addition, his research on optimal airline pricing has provided a significant methodological contribution to the literature on the pricing of perishable goods and services such as airline seat pricing, hotel room pricing, cruiseship room pricing and ticket sales for theatres and sport events. Dr. Oum was awarded the best paper prize in 1998 by the World Conference on Transportation Research Society.

Le Corpus d'éditions critiques, a major long-term project directed by Dr. Jean-Louis Major of the University of Ottawa, has led to numerous discoveries that contribute to understanding and preserving the authentic and often unknown French Canadian/Québécois literary heritage. The project involves researchers from 15 universities in preparing and publishing the critical edition of 55 vital texts in French-Canadian and Quebec literature (most now published or nearing completion). The edited works are published in the Bibliothèque du Nouveau Monde and are intended to be accessible to the general public as well as to scholars, and to be useful for teaching purposes. The editions comprise works from the beginnings of New France to the end of the 20th century, and reflect the various literary genres practised in each period such as chronicles, novels, poetry, diaries, tales, short stories, polemical works and drama.

EvNet: the Network for the Evaluation of Education and Training Technologies at McMaster University is one of the five networks funded in the Education and Training Networks Theme Program. Established in 1997 and headed by Dr. Carl Cuneo, the network brings together over 60 researchers and practitioners with some 60 partner organizations such as Apple Canada, Bell Canada, Softarc Inc. and the Bank of Montreal to evaluate the effectiveness of computer-mediated communications in the delivery of education and training. It has already elaborated new methodologies and approaches to the evaluation of the effectiveness of computer-based technologies in learning and training. A web-based Evaluation Toolkit, which includes advice on "best practices", has been developed and will soon be made available on the web to a broad audience of potential users.

***Sample Titles of New Research Supported in Key Areas of Public Interest
Standard Research Grants Program, 1998-99***

Children and youth

La réussite scolaire au secondaire: l'implication des pères et des mères
Identity formation: the strategic competence of immigrant adolescents
Youth crime, the youth justice system and the public
Social-cognitive influences on racial prejudice and its reduction in children
Aboriginal educators and students in cyberspace: identity, community, culture, pedagogy
Les parents et la compétence sociale des adolescents en difficulté de comportement à l'école
secondaire
Étude de l'efficacité d'un programme de prévention des troubles anxieux chez des enfants d'âge
scolaire

Sustainable development

Les Innus (Montagnais) et le développement durable
Critical pedagogy for sustainable development through environmental assessment
Characterizing the dynamic economic response of a hinterland region to megaprojects: a
case study of the Northwest Territories region of Canada

Disability

Promoting the development of self-regulated learning by students with learning disabilities
Motivation of individuals with mild mental retardation: a study of its role in adaptive behaviour
La collaboration entre le personnel clinique et les parents de jeunes enfants ayant une
déficience physique: une étude multicentre
Effects of speech and orthographic feedback on spelling in non-speaking children with
developmental disabilities

Quality of life, health

Actualisation du potentiel et développement psycho-social de la personne âgée: étude
longitudinale
Coping with stress through decisional control
States of nature: national parks and the cultural production of "Canada"
The mental and physical health of families receiving welfare assistance
Les paradoxes de la pauvreté contemporaine

The knowledge economy

Organizational facilitation of innovation adoption by individuals
A self-management approach to continuous learning of information technology skills
Knowledge, culture and global political economy: network industries and new patterns of
accumulation
Le changement organisationnel, la capacité d'apprentissage et l'adoption et la mise en
oeuvre d'innovations en comptabilité de gestion : une étude sur le terrain
Investigating the impact of business and information technology competencies on the
success of information systems

Social union

Discourse and identity in Iqaluit
Mesure de la pauvreté et de l'équité horizontale
Aboriginal difference and the constitution of Canada
Lien social et démocratie dans la modernité
Liberal nation-building and minority rights
The determinants of political tolerance/intolerance toward ethnic minorities: a
comparative, longitudinal and multifactorial study

**Profile of a SSHRC-Supported Research Centre:
Groupe d'études inuit et circumpolaires/
The Inuit and Circumpolar Study Group**

At a time when research on Canada's North is experiencing an alarming decline, the interdisciplinary *Groupe d'études inuit et circumpolaires / The Inuit and Circumpolar Study Group (GÉTIC)* of Laval University continues to produce vital new knowledge about Canada's northern communities. The activities of *GÉTIC*, headed by Dr. Gérard Duhaime, are funded by SSHRC and other organizations including the Government of the Northwest Territories, the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Hydro-Québec, and Inuit organizations such as the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada.

An award was made to *GÉTIC* in 1998 in the Research Development Initiatives Program in support of the 19-day international "Conférence sur le développement et l'autonomie gouvernementale dans l'Arctique", to be held in September 1999. The unique format of this intensive "working" conference, which will be held in four locations including Iqaluit and Kuujuaq, permits Canadian doctoral students who are part of the international "Arctic Social Science Ph.D Network" to obtain feedback on their doctoral research and form linkages with colleagues from Canada and abroad.

GÉTIC also benefits from support in SSHRC's Major Collaborative Research Initiatives Programs for the *Sustainable Development in the Arctic - Conditions for Food Security* research program. This five-year program of research (currently in its second year) involves an interdisciplinary team of 18 researchers from Laval, Queen's University at Kingston, INRS - Culture & Société, the University of Alaska, the University of Helsinki, and other institutions, both Canadian and foreign. The research program focuses on the key factors of economy, health, environment and law in the circumpolar Arctic, through the optic of food security and sustainable development. The anticipated benefits of this research are in keeping with Canada's aims of ensuring the integrity of the Arctic ecosystem and the sustainable utilization of the region's natural resources (as indicated in the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, for example). It addresses goals set out in the Canadian Strategy for Science and Technology: ensuring sustainable economic growth in the Arctic, improving the quality of life and social well-being in the North and advancing the state of knowledge by integrating economic, health and legal issues of sustainability.

The international bilingual journal *Études/Inuit/Studies* is a unique and internationally recognized journal devoted to the interdisciplinary study of the cultures and societies of the Inuit. Published twice yearly by *GÉTIC* in partnership with the Inuksiutiit Katimajit Association, it has disseminated to a broad audience important new knowledge about a people who remain relatively unknown in this day. This journal receives funding from SSHRC's Aid to Research and Transfer Journals Program.

Partnerships and Interdepartmental/intersectorial Initiatives

The **Joint Initiatives Program** was introduced in 1989 to provide the framework for Council to enter into partnerships and co-funding agreements with organizations in the public, private and community sectors to support programs and activities of strategic importance. To date, 24 new programs have been created within this framework, some of which have now completed their life. SSHRC's Joint Initiatives strategy has already generated over \$36 million in additional funding for social sciences and humanities research, as shown in the table in Appendix I.

A number of new initiatives were launched in 1998-99, acting on the priorities identified in SSHRC's Strategic Plan and **Innovation Scenario** and the needs of partner agencies. These include:

- the *Canada in the World Grants* established in partnership with the International Development Research Centre
- the *Innovation Systems Research Networks* with NSERC and NRC
- the *Federalism and Federations Program* with the Privy Council Office
- the *Valuing Literacy in Canada Program* with Human Resources Development Canada, and
- the *Relationships in Transition Program* with the Law Commission of Canada.

An important ongoing initiative established in 1995 is the *Metropolis Project*, funded in partnership with Citizenship and Immigration Canada and a number of other federal partners. It supports four major inter-university research centres to study immigration and integration with a particular focus on Canada's metropolitan areas. The *Chairs in the Management of Technological Change Program (CMTC)*, funded jointly with NSERC and private-sector sponsors, currently supports 11 research Chairs to study how technological change, innovation and entrepreneurship can best be understood and managed.

The table below presents an example of a centre funded in the *Metropolis Project*, and of a Chair funded in the *Chairs in the Management of Technological Change Program*.

The *Centre de recherche interuniversitaire de Montréal sur l'immigration, l'intégration et la dynamique urbaine*, headed by Dr. Marie McAndrew, is shedding new light on a range of issues important to immigrant and cultural communities such as the quality of housing, social and health services, educational and training opportunities, and public security. It is one of the four centres funded in the *Metropolis Project* and involves a close working collaboration among more than 50 researchers at the University of Montréal, l'INRS-Urbanisation and McGill University (and others) and a large number of public and private sector partners such as the City of Montreal, the Quebec "Ministère des communautés culturelles et de l'immigration", a Montreal school board, Montreal's Jewish General Hospital, and various community groups. Among the many research projects underway is a study of the impact of the transformation of urban neighbourhoods on their inhabitants. This study is leading to the development of innovative interventions to facilitate harmony in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods.

Dr. Francis Hartman holds the *Chair in the Management of Technological Change: Project Management* at the University of Calgary. The Chair is funded by SSHRC/NSERC in the *Chairs in the Management of Technological Change Program*, along with some 50 private sector sponsors including Nortel, Imperial Oil, Mutual Life of Canada and Shell Canada. The research of the chairholder and his team has led to many findings that have improved the management of projects involving technological change, and has resulted in improvements to standard project management training for several industry sponsors. In a recent report to the Councils, Dr. Hartman estimates that the application of the work of the Chair in research and outside professional activity since the Chair's inception in 1994 has resulted in identifying savings to industry in excess of an estimated \$100 million. In addition, 22 students trained by the Chair in this period have graduated and taken employment in industry.

Another activity of note is the continuing SSHRC participation in the now ongoing Networks of Centres of Excellence Program.

As a collaborative effort linked to the Privy Council's Policy Research Initiative, the Council co-funded the *Project on Trends* in 1998 with the Policy Research Secretariat. This project provided awards for 49 researchers to prepare critical papers to assess the state of research in eight theme areas and to define future research agendas.

As a new initiative in 1998-99, Council put into place a joint SSHRC-Statistics Canada Task Force which recommended the funding of an integrated Canadian Social Statistics Program. The program would be comprised of three components: a) advanced research and training, b) access to data, and c) communications. Such a program could contribute to increase the number of trained researchers in the field of quantitative analysis, facilitate access to micro-data especially those of Statistics Canada and strengthen the links between the work of policy makers and social scientists. This initiative promises to lead to improvements in evidence-based decision making in the development of sound policies and effective social programs.

Research Training and Career Development Programs

The **Doctoral Fellowships Program** and the **Postdoctoral Fellowships Program** are the key programs providing advanced research training for students, preparing them for future careers in the universities or in the public and private sectors. In 1998-99, 1376 students were supported in the Doctoral Fellowships Program (new and ongoing awards) with a budget of \$24.3 million. In the Postdoctoral Fellowships Program, 261 postdoctoral fellows were supported (new and ongoing awards) with a budget of \$7 million. The increased funding announced in the February 1998 Federal Budget allowed an increase in both the number and the value of the fellowship awards. In addition, a number of the new Joint Initiative programs (discussed earlier in this report) provide support to students such as the Canada in the World Grants and the Canadian Forest Service initiative. Fellowships and career awards are also expected to be a feature of the program structure emerging as part of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research initiative. These programs will help to ensure that Canada continues to produce the highly trained and skilled professionals needed to move Canada successfully into the 21st century.

Mention must also be made of the importance placed on the student training function of grants within other Council programs. In the Standard Research Grants Program, 52 percent of the budgets requested in the 1998-99 competition pertained to the hiring of students. Students acquire valuable hands-on research training through their implication in these grants, as well as marketable skills.

A SSHRC Fellowship recipient reports on her successes

“I took up the SSHRC Post-Doctoral Award in September of 1998 after defending my doctoral thesis in English at the University of Toronto in June 1998...The Post-Doctoral award has proved invaluable. The award allowed me to spend a year at an American university (the University of Arizona) with an excellent library, in close proximity to various tribal reservations, to form new academic connections, to publish extensively, and to expand my range of teaching and research interests...During the duration of my award, I have written and submitted five articles to be considered for publication in refereed journals...From my time in Arizona, I’ve also gathered material for two more articles on Native North American women poets...My proposed graduate course for 2000-1 at the University of New Brunswick, where I have been hired as an Assistant Professor in the English Department, will be a study of Native American poets, based primarily on the research I completed in Tucson.”

Jennifer Andrews
Assistant Professor
Department of English
University of New Brunswick

Research Communication and Knowledge Transfer Programs

In 1998-99, SSHRC supported the publication of 145 books under the **Aid to Scholarly Publications Program** administered by the Humanities and Social Science Federation of Canada. The Council provided support to 185 research and transfer journals in the **Aid to Research and Transfer Journals Program**, and to 124 conferences/congresses in the **Aid to Occasional Research Conferences and International Congresses in Canada Program**. The Council invested \$5.1 million in 1998-99 in these three programs supporting research communication and knowledge transfer.

Examples

A grant was provided in support of the 14th World Congress of Sociology/XIV^e Congrès Mondial de sociologie held in Montreal from July 26 to August 1, 1998. This major international scholarly congress brought together 4556 sociologists and others from 96 countries, and had as its theme “Social knowledge: heritage, challenges, perspectives/La connaissance sociale : héritage, défis, perspectives”. The congress allowed Canadian sociologists to share research findings and create collaborative links with colleagues from Canada and abroad, and also provided a significant boost to the local Montreal economy.

Continued support was provided in 1998 to the critically acclaimed journal for the interdisciplinary study of literature, *Mosaic*, based at the University of Manitoba. This journal enjoys wide circulation in Canada and abroad and has provided international exposure for Canadian literary scholars and for Canadian literary and cultural achievements.

In concert with the increased emphasis placed on outreach in its corporate communications strategy, Council will examine how it could become more proactive in knowledge transfer activities through a strategic reorientation of its research communications programs as well as through other Council initiatives. Such initiatives include the introduction of a new web-based application form which would eventually allow SSHRC researchers to be included in Industry Canada’s National Expertise Index.

Research communication and knowledge transfer activities are viewed as integral and fundamental elements of all SSHRC programs. The revised criteria in the various programs enable grantholders to spend as much as they deem necessary from their grant to ensure the effective communication of their research findings. In addition to producing traditional scholarly outputs such as refereed articles, chapters and books, grantholders are encouraged to share their knowledge and expertise with the community through participation in activities such as working groups, parliamentary committees, meetings with policy makers, practitioner conferences, and media events.

2.3. Agency Performance

Program evaluation, monitoring and review

Council conducts periodic evaluations of its programs in order to verify that the programs are achieving their objectives and providing value for the public funds invested. The Theme program Women and Change is undergoing an evaluation to determine whether there is a continuing need for Council's strategic intervention in this area of research. A major evaluation of the Strategic programs (Theme Programs and Joint Initiatives Program) was undertaken in 1996, resulting in a number of modifications including the retirement of the Applied Ethics Theme as a distinctly funded program. The Council and its partner, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, are planning to undertake a full-scale evaluation of the Metropolis Project within the next year.

Mid-term reviews are conducted routinely of projects funded within certain programs such as the Major Collaborative Research Initiative Program, to monitor whether grantholders are meeting acceptable standards of performance. Mid-term reviews of the centres funded in the Metropolis Project and of the networks funded in the Education and Training Networks Theme program are currently underway.

Greater use will be made in future of Council standing committees to assist in the on-going monitoring and review of Council programs. The three new standing committees: the Research and Dissemination Committee, the Fellowships and Career Development Committee and the Strategic Programs and Joint Initiatives Committee have been mandated to monitor the programs falling within their purview and to recommend to Council any modifications they deem appropriate.

The Council's strategic plan for 1996-2001, "*Striking the Balance*" called for a review of the Council's peer review process with a view to its strengthening or "revitalization". This review was conducted during the summer of 1998 by the Research and Dissemination Committee chaired by Dr. Jane Gaskell of the University of British Columbia. The report of the committee (the "Gaskell Report") was endorsed by the Council in January 1999, and its recommendations for the improvement of the peer review process are being implemented. The report recommended notably, that dissemination of research results to non-academic audiences be accorded greater value in the evaluation process, that applicants be expected to address specifically the significance (social, cultural, intellectual) of their research, that the success rate of "new scholars" be improved, and that the training function of grants be monitored more closely.

Research Policy Intervention

SSHRC is endeavouring to increase its participation in government-wide policy initiatives. It plays an active part in the Privy Council's Policy Research Initiative, co-funding with the Policy Research Secretariat the *Project on Trends* discussed above. The conception and implementation of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research initiative, announced in the 1999 federal budget, has benefited from the Council's leadership. The Council is currently developing a strategy to assist the research community to expand international linkages and to this end, is collaborating with the OECD in organizing an international conference entitled *Social Sciences for a Digital Earth: Infrastructure Needs of the Social Sciences*, to be held in October 1999. The Council is also an active participant in the newly created NSERC/SSHRC Task Force on Northern Research, which has as its objective the identification of particular needs in the area of northern research.

Enhanced administrative support structures

A number of important improvements were made in 1998-99 in the various services offered by the Common Administrative Services Directorate (CASD).

Informatics

Award Management Information System (AMIS): In April 1999, SSHRC successfully implemented Version 1 of "AMIS", the Council's comprehensive Award Management Information System. AMIS has been developed in-house based upon a system already in use at the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC). AMIS replaces and fully integrates several previous SSHRC systems (systems which were outdated and not Y2K-compliant). AMIS users can exploit the many features inherent in its client-server, Windows-based design. In addition to being a powerful, flexible tool to support the delivery of SSHRC's current and future programs, AMIS will be the platform for SSHRC's "knowledge-brokering" initiatives.

Y2K Readiness: Year 2000 readiness is discussed in SECTION V (Consolidated Reporting) below.

Online Application Forms: SSHRC continues to progress towards the electronic delivery of services. Last year, Fellowship applicants were able to use an electronic application form posted on the SSHRC website. Since then, electronic application and curriculum vitae forms for Research Grant applicants have been developed; these have been posted in August 1999, in time for upcoming competitions. This development effort has been a partnership between SSHRC staff and Industry Canada's Strategis team.

Human Resources

The Human Resources Plan announced in the previous *Performance Report* has been finalized and is being implemented. The Plan is intended to improve human resources policies and practices at the Council such as those related to recruitment and retention, and it includes a new approach to training and development. A new Human Resources Information System (HRIS) and a new Employee Performance Management System are being implemented.

Finance

The Global payments system was implemented for Fellowship awards on April 1, 1999. Payments to award holders at Canadian universities are now sent directly to their institutions. The universities are responsible for the disbursement and administration of these funds. It is expected that payments and service will be provided in a more efficient manner, given that award holders can easily access their Graduate Studies office.

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

In April 1999, SSHRC successfully introduced a new Financial Information system (FPAM). The new Y2K-compliant system is one of seven financial software packages which have been approved by Treasury Board as supporting the Government of Canada's Financial Information Strategy (FIS). Currently, the General Ledger, Accounts Payable and Purchasing modules have been implemented. The Accounts Receivable and the Asset Management modules will be added in the next fiscal year. Another challenge was to be able to process payments through the new link with PWGSC, and the Finance Division was congratulated by PWGSC for having been the first organization to have successfully used the new system.

Public outreach and knowledge transfer

The Council's corporate communications strategy recognizes the need to raise awareness of the knowledge generated, and of the other social, cultural and economic benefits of research carried out in the social sciences and humanities. A key, evolving element of the strategy is to enhance the Council's role as a "knowledge broker", in order to share research findings as effectively as possible

with research users and stakeholders in government, private sector organizations, community organizations, and the general public. An important initiative in this respect was the public awareness event that brought some 65 prominent researchers from across the country to Ottawa in November 1998, enabling them to explain, in a series of meetings with elected representatives and senior federal officials, the nature and impacts of their research activities. The Council is also exploring ways to use its website to better inform the public about research findings, impacts and work in progress.

Ethics

The **Tri-Council Policy Statement on Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans** was released by the three granting Council (SSHRC/NSERC/MRC) in August 1998, making Canada the first country to have a comprehensive ethical policy statement. The policy statement is intended to ensure that Canadian society benefits from research that is conducted in a socially and scientifically responsible manner. A new standing committee of the Council, the Ethics and Integrity Committee has also been created.

Section IV: Consolidated Reporting

Year 2000 Readiness

Because of the success of the AMIS and FPAM projects (see above), and because SSHRC has completed upgrades to all desktop software and operating systems, the Council is well advanced in terms of Y2K preparedness.

Every three months, Treasury Board Secretariat conducts a departmental survey to determine the readiness of mission-critical systems. In the April 1999 survey, SSHRC achieved a “completion index” of 91 percent in comparison with an average of 82 percent for the 22 departments surveyed.³

An independent Y2K audit completed in May 1999 concluded that there are no high-risk Y2K issues remaining, but encouraged continued efforts to minimize exposure. Accordingly, SSHRC’s Y2K efforts are now concentrated on business continuity planning. The purpose of the business continuity plan is to clearly define the Council’s response to the potential impacts of the Year 2000 problem so that SSHRC can continue to deliver essential services with minimal disruption to clients, partners, stakeholders, and staff.

³ Note: because SSHRC and its sister Council NSERC share information systems, the “completion index” is a combined score for SSHRC and NSERC.

Section V: Financial Performance

Financial Performance Summary

Tables 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9 in the next section present the required financial information for SSHRC. The other Tables were not applicable to SSHRC. There were no major differences between planned and actual spending levels for 1998-99.

Table 1

Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)

Vote	1998-99			
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual	
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council				
95	Operating expenditures	6.4	9.0	8.9
100	Grants	93.2	95.9	92.6
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total Agency		100.5	105.9	102.5

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

Table 2**SSHRC Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)**

Business Line	1998-99		
	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities			
FTEs	99	99	106
Operating ¹	7.3	10.0	9.9
Capital	-	-	-
Voted Grants & Contributions	93.2	95.9	92.6
Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	100.5	105.9	102.5
Statutory Grants and Contributions	-	-	-
Total Gross Expenditures	100.5	105.9	102.5
Less:			
Respendable Revenues	-	-	-
Total Net Expenditures	100.5	105.9	102.5
Other Revenues and Expenditures			
Non-Respendable Revenues	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)
Cost of services provided by other departments	1.5	1.5	1.6
Net Cost of the Program	101.3	106.7	103.3

¹ Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans

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

Table 3**Historical Comparison of SSHRC Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)**

Business Line	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	1998-99		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities					
Total	91.8	94.7	100.5	105.9	102.5

Table 7**Non-Respendable Revenues (\$ millions)**

Business Line	Actual Revenues 1996-97	Actual Revenues 1997-98	1998-99		
			Planned Revenues	Total Authorities	Actual Revenues
Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities					
Total Non-Respendable Revenues	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8

Table 9**Transfer Payments (\$ millions)**

Business	Actual 1996-97	Actual 1997-98	1998-99		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual Spending
<u>Support of Research and Scholarship in Social Sciences and Humanities</u>					
GRANTS	83.8	87.2	93.2	95.9	92.6
CONTRIBUTIONS	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfer Payments	83.8	87.2	93.2	95.9	92.6

Section VI: Other Information

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Legislation Administered

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

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

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

APPENDIX I
Joint Initiatives Cumulative Table (all years)

A. New and Ongoing Joint Initiatives

Program Name	Partner (s)	Partner Contribution	SSHRC Contribution
Chairs in the Management of Technological Change	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC)	14,751,330	4,917,110
Immigration and the Metropolis	Citizenship and Immigration Canada with 7 other federal partners	5,097,000	3,063,000
Project on Trends	Policy Research Committee	162,500	162,500
Innovation Systems Research Networks	National Research Council of Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council	420,000	180,000
Graduate Supplements	Canadian Forest Service	45,000	No cost to SSHRC
Research Partnerships Program	Canadian Forest Service; Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council; private sector	1,950,000	150,000
Relationships in Transition	Canadian Law Commission	400,000	400,000
Graduate and Research Grants Supplements	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	200,000	45,000
Valuing Literacy in Canada	National Literacy Secretariat HRDC	1,250,000	1,250,000
Federalism and Federations	Intergovernmental Affairs (PCO)	1,200,000	570,000
Canadian Tobacco Research Initiative	National Cancer Institute of Canada	1,300,000	1,300,000
Health Institutes Design Grants	Canadian Health Services Research Foundation	100,000	100,000
Electronic Publishing	Industry Canada	100,000	100,000
Sub-Total		\$26,975,830	\$12,437,610

B. Completed Joint Initiatives

Science Culture in Canada	Northern Telecom Limited	250,000	250,000
Research program on disability issues with special focus on the social and economic integration of persons with disabilities	Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat; Human Resources Development Canada	750,000	750,000
Health Promotion	Health Canada	1,650,000	1,950,000
Family Violence and Violence Against Women	Health Canada	1,250,000	1,250,000
CARNET - Canadian Ageing Research Network (Networks of Centres of Excellence)	Health Canada; Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council; Medical Research Council; Networks of Centres of Excellence Program	4,000,000	1,000,000
Canadian Global Change	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council	1,146,000	247,000
Aboriginal Affairs	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	600,000	600,000
Law and Social Issues	Department of Justice; Department of the Solicitor General	40,000	90,000
Canadian Multicultural Society	Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada	30,000	30,000
Arts Literacy	Canada Council	30,000	30,000
Cultural Development in an Open Economy	Department of Communications	50,000	50,000
Sub-total		\$9 796 000	\$6,247,000
Total Value of Contributions		\$36,771,830	\$18,684,610

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