

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

2005-2006
Estimates

Part III – Report on Plans and Priorities



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

**2005-2006
Estimates**

Report on Plans and Priorities

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Minister of Industry

Canada

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASPP	Aid to Scholarly Publications Program
ASU	Aid to Small Universities
AUCC	Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
CASD	Common Administrative Services Directorate
CBoC	Conference Board of Canada
CCV	Common CV
CECSC	Canadian Education Statistics Council
CFI	Canada Foundation for Innovation
CFS	Canadian Forest Service
CFHSS	Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences
CGS	Canada Graduate Scholarships
CIC	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
CIHR	Canadian Institutes of Health Research
CISS	Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics
CMEC	Council of Ministers of Education, Canada
CMHC	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
CPEA	Corporate Performance, Evaluation and Audit (Division)
CRI	Collaborative Research Initiatives
CSTP	Committee for Science and Technology Policy
CURA	Community-University Research Alliances
DF	Doctoral Fellowships
DPR	Departmental Performance Report
FTE	Full-Time Equivalents
HRP	Human Resources Partnerships
HRSD	Human Resources and Skills Development
INE	Initiative on the New Economy
IC	Industry Canada
IPM	Intellectual Property Mobilization
ITST	Image, Text, Sound and Technology
KPM	Knowledge Products and Mobilization (Division)
LCC	Law Commission of Canada
MC	Modern Comptrollership
MCRI	Major Collaborative Research Initiatives
MRRS	Management, Resources and Results Structure
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCE	Networks of Centres of Excellence
NRTEE	National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy
NSERC	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
NSH	National Secretariat on Homelessness
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMRN	Ocean Management Research Network
PA	Program Activity
PAA	Program Activity Architecture
PDF	Postdoctoral Fellowships
PRE	Interagency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics

PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
RA	Research Alliances
RDI	Research Development Initiatives
RIH	[Ethical conduct in] research involving humans
RMAF	Results-Based Management and Accountability Framework
RPP	Report on Plans and Priorities
SAIP	School Achievement Indicators Program
SIG	SSHRC Institutional Grants
SRE	Secretariat on Research Ethics
SRG	Standard Research Grants
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
SSHRC	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
T & C	Terms and Conditions
TBS	Treasury Board Secretariat
TCPS	Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans
TPP	Transfer Payments Programs

Section I: Overview

1.1 Minister's Portfolio Message

Through its various programs, policies and initiatives, the Industry Portfolio has helped develop a strong economy that is responsive to international trends, opportunities and markets. Together, the fifteen organizations of the Industry Portfolio support a high quality of life for all Canadians by creating the conditions necessary for building a world-leading competitive and innovative 21st century Canadian economy. As the Minister of Industry, I am pleased to report on the plans and priorities for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

Canada has one of the strongest and most vibrant knowledge-based economies in the world. This is due in part to the Government of Canada's substantial investments to build a strong foundation in science and to develop leading edge technologies. As a result, Canadians are known internationally for their scientific and technological breakthroughs.

As a world-leading economy, our future prosperity depends on our ability to attract talent and investment, and to combine them in ways that continuously strengthen our capacity and propensity to innovate — to create and apply new ideas and technologies. We need to ensure that the research and development efforts of universities and government find their way into the marketplace, and that venture capital support is available to entrepreneurial growth companies that are adept at creating and exploiting new markets and technologies. We need to support the development of knowledge-based companies that will specialize in commercialization of science and technology and programs to help Canadian companies bring their research to market. We need to keep building a strong, modern knowledge-based economy to help sustain our enviable quality of life. And we need to keep working in partnership with other governments, industry and academia to develop strategic frameworks that will better guide the development of key industrial sectors.

Canada is going to stay at the forefront of the global knowledge-based economy by finding and adopting new technologies, by being the smartest deployers and users of technology, and

The Industry Portfolio:

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency ⁽¹⁾
Business Development Bank of Canada ⁽²⁾
Economic Development Agency of Canada
for Quebec Regions ⁽¹⁾
Canadian Space Agency
Canadian Tourism Commission ⁽²⁾
Competition Tribunal
Copyright Board of Canada
Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
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 ⁽²⁾
Statistics Canada
Western Economic Diversification Canada ⁽¹⁾

(1) Not a portfolio member for the purposes of the Main Estimates.

(2) Not required to submit a Report on Plans and Priorities.

the best producers of high-value products for the global marketplace. Our goal is nothing less than to lead the world.

Over the past year, the Industry Portfolio has made significant contributions to the strengthening of the Canadian economy. In 2005, we will continue to work together to focus on growing a dynamic and innovative economy — one that creates a thriving business environment and positions Canada as a strong competitor in the global marketplace.

It is my pleasure to present the *Report on Plans and Priorities* for SSHRC. This report describes the organization's programs, policies and priorities for the next year as we meet the challenges of building a world-leading innovative 21st century economy, including the following highlights:

- SSHRC's transformation from a "granting council" to a "knowledge council";
- the Council's investment in excellent investigator-framed, targeted and strategic research and training through programs such as Standard Research Grants, the Initiative on the New Economy, and Community-University Research Alliances on the social economy;
- SSHRC's support for research training under the Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS), doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships, and other programs;
- the Council's support, on behalf of the three granting agencies, for universities, colleges and affiliated research hospitals and institutes of the indirect costs associated with conducting academic research;
- SSHRC's contribution, through the Canada Research Chairs program, to the establishment of 2,000 Canada Research Chairs; and
- the Council's promotion of the transfer, dissemination and use of knowledge based on social sciences and humanities research.

We are a government committed to social justice, fairness and environmental responsibility. But getting beyond that vision requires a strong, competitive economy. I am confident that the plans and priorities of SSHRC will help to create a more dynamic and innovative Canadian economy – one that is indeed stronger and more competitive, and contributes to the quality of life for all Canadians.

David L. Emerson
Minister of Industry

1.2 Summary Information

1.2.1 SSHRC's Mandate and Planned Resources

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC)¹ is the federal agency that supports and promotes social sciences and humanities research and research training in Canada. The *Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Act (1977)* mandates SSHRC to:

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

SSHRC's *raison d'être* is to build knowledge, expertise and understanding by:

- supporting excellence in research and research training; and
- encouraging and assisting researchers, research partners, policy makers and other stakeholders to mobilize knowledge that will put the benefits of research to work.

SSHRC's main clientele are university-based researchers and research students: 18,000 full-time professors (54 per cent of all full-time faculty) and 40,000 full-time graduate students (59 per cent of all full-time graduate students). Researchers in Canada's 200 community colleges are also eligible to receive SSHRC funds. In addition, not-for-profit organizations with a research mandate and qualified staff researchers are eligible to apply to some Council programs.

SSHRC funds research in more than 30 disciplines:

Anthropology, archaeology, business and administrative studies, commerce, classics, communication and media studies, criminology, economics, education, environmental studies, ethics, fine arts, geography, history, industrial relations, inter- and multidisciplinary studies, law, linguistics, literature, management, medieval studies, modern languages, native studies, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, social work, urban and regional studies, women's studies

Finally, SSHRC plays a leadership role in the development of research and science policy. The Council monitors emerging research trends in the social sciences and humanities and, through its strategies and programs, helps to structure the national research effort. SSHRC also advises the Minister of Industry and the Government of Canada on future directions in the social sciences and humanities.

Table 1 below summarizes SSHRC's mandate, *raison d'être* and planned resources.

¹ See <http://www.sshrc.ca>.

Table 1: SSHRC's Mandate, *Raison d'être* and Planned Resources

Planned Resources	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial SSHRC Budget Indirect Costs Total	\$313.3 million \$260.0 million \$573.3 million	\$320.0 million \$260.0 million \$580.0 million	\$312.8 million \$260.0 million \$572.8 million
Human	189 Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	186 FTE	186 FTE
<i>Raison d'être</i>	To build knowledge, expertise and understanding by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting excellence in research and research training; • encouraging and assisting researchers, research partners, policy makers and other stakeholders to mobilize knowledge that will put the benefits of research to work. 		
Mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities. • To advise the Minister of Industry regarding such matters related to research as the Minister may refer to the Council for consideration. 		

Since 1998, the Government of Canada has allocated significant new resources each year to the granting councils. The combined base budgets of the three councils now stand at \$1.5 billion, double their level in 1997–1998. To maintain this momentum, Budget 2005 increased the annual budgets of the three granting agencies by an additional \$75 million per year starting in 2005–2006. In addition, Budget 2005 increased the federal contribution to the indirect costs program by \$15 million annually for five years (see p. 25), raising that program's funding to \$260 million for five years.

SSHRC delivers on its mandate through a variety of programs which award grants, scholarships and fellowships in open, independently peer-reviewed, national competitions. Overall, the Council's programs support:

- research training for doctoral students and postdoctoral researchers—the research leaders of tomorrow;
- investigator-framed research in all areas that the Council supports, including social sciences, humanities, education, law, business and the environment;
- targeted research, with or without external partners, that examines contemporary issues vital to Canadians—for example, the complex social, economic and cultural changes associated with the knowledge-based economy; and

- the transfer of cutting-edge knowledge to policy makers, other researchers, practitioners, and the general public.

In addition to its own programs, SSHRC administers, through the Canada Research Chairs Secretariat, and on behalf of Canada's three research granting agencies, the Canada Research Chairs program and the Indirect Costs of Research program.

SSHRC's Program Activity Architecture (PAA), broken down into strategic outcomes, program activities and program sub-activities, is reproduced in Table 2 (p. 32) and Table 10 (p. 45). The PAA shows how the Council delivers on its own mandate and on the programs which it administers on behalf of all three federal granting agencies.

1.2.2 SSHRC's Ongoing Priority and Related Planned Resources

The Council's transformation² will be an ongoing priority of the highest importance over the next five years. Building on related investments in 2004-2005, SSHRC plans³ to allocate \$4.35 million annually from its Budget 2005 increment to transformation over the next three years. The scope and speed with which transformation is implemented will depend on SSHRC's budgets between 2005-2006 and 2010-2011.⁴ It should be noted that SSHRC's transformation will affect all Council programs (see section 1.3.2 Planning and Operationalizing SSHRC's Transformation, p. 6), but not programs administered on behalf of the three agencies.

SSHRC has ongoing commitments in addition to transformation. These are summarized in section 1.3.2 Planning and Operationalizing SSHRC's Transformation (p. 6). Finally, Table 12 in the Appendix (p. 50) provides a digest of the activities and initiatives to which the Council commits itself in this Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP).

² For background information about the emergence of transformation, see Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, *2003-2004 Estimates, Part III—Departmental Expenditure Plans: Report on Plans and Priorities*, Ottawa, March 2003, pp. 9-10; Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, *2004-2005 Estimates, Part III—Departmental Expenditure Plans: Report on Plans and Priorities*, Ottawa, October 2004, pp. 10-12. See also SSHRC's Web site at http://www.sshrc.ca/web/whatsnew/initiatives/transformation/index_e.asp.

³ To be approved by SSHRC's Board in March 2005.

⁴ For details on key aspects of implementing transformation at the level of programming and other initiatives, see section 1.3.2 Planning and Operationalizing SSHRC's Transformation, p. 6.

1.3 Plans and Priorities – Details

Social sciences and humanities research is vital to society. It contributes, for example, to the creation of wealth, forward-looking institutions, civic engagement, environmental sustainability and geopolitical balance. Social sciences and humanities researchers ask questions and discover answers which inform understanding and decisions about issues such as immigration, education, monetary policy, the environment, justice and human rights, and the many dimensions of culture. Research-based social sciences and humanities knowledge is fundamental to creativity, innovation, and to the development of the skills of the next generation of workers, citizens and leaders. Finally, applying social sciences and humanities knowledge helps to nurture democratic debate, inform public policy, and forge strong communications media.

1.3.1 Delivering on SSHRC's Core Mandate

SSHRC's investments contribute to significant advances in knowledge and expertise in the social sciences and humanities and to the development of a first-class research capacity. These investments also help shape a well-defined overall science policy. SSHRC's ongoing commitment is to support social sciences and humanities research and research training, to develop research-based knowledge that is culturally and socio-economically relevant, to help shape the research enterprise, and to contribute to innovation. The Council achieves this by:

- helping to maintain and enhance excellence in research and research training in order to continually renew the pool of knowledge and expertise;
- addressing strategic knowledge gaps in areas of key concern to society;
- promoting partnerships with research users in government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations;
- helping to develop the research capacity of smaller and regional universities;
- acting as an effective knowledge broker for users of research results;
- promoting and supporting the communication of research findings; and
- contributing to the Government of Canada's policy research and innovation strategies.

1.3.2 Planning and Operationalizing SSHRC's Transformation

Social sciences and humanities research informs all aspects of our lives, from understanding the root causes of poverty to helping build more competitive industries. It provides the foundations for sound social policies and for successful innovation. It equips people with the skills that Canada's labour markets require, develops understanding of our diverse identities and values, and enriches our knowledge of the world we live in. In order to increase the benefits to Canadians that arise from supporting and assisting scholarship and research, the Council must ensure that individuals and communities can easily access the knowledge and insight produced by studies in the social sciences and humanities. SSHRC will achieve this broad goal through the various planned activities and initiatives described below. These

include: adding the new values of “impact” and “connections” to the core values that have defined and driven SSHRC’s activities since the beginning, continuing to support a core set of activities to strengthen a diversified knowledge base, furthering learning through research, building capacity in communities through research and skills development, developing research clusters, mobilizing knowledge, connecting with the world, and creating research tools for the 21st century.

SSHRC decided to undertake consultations about its business model in 2003, with the specific aim of renewing the social sciences and humanities research enterprise in Canada. The overall objective of these consultations was to examine how a transformed SSHRC could help the social sciences and humanities research community better serve the needs of Canadians. Recognizing the crucial role these disciplines play in wealth creation, civic engagement, and the well-being of Canadians in an era of rapid globalization, SSHRC asked its stakeholder communities how social sciences and humanities research and research training could be more effectively carried out and applied for the benefit of all.

As part of this “transformation” initiative, the Council proposed a significant extension of its current role as a “granting council” that focuses mainly on promoting and supporting research to the broader role of a “knowledge council,” that is also concerned with the influence and impact of research findings. The end result would be a much expanded role for SSHRC: the Council’s core business would now include supporting active linkages among researchers, and between researchers as producers of knowledge and research users, as well as the mobilization, dissemination and application of research-based knowledge. This new focus builds on the Council’s increasing emphasis, in recent years, on the transfer of knowledge created through social sciences and humanities research. “Transfer” and “mobilization” of knowledge, which correspond to “commercialization” in the natural sciences, target the impact of social sciences and humanities knowledge at various levels, from policy- and decision-making to organizational practices and public debate.

Throughout most of 2004, SSHRC consulted on transformation with stakeholders in universities, government, and the not-for-profit sector. In addition, the Council commissioned a number of studies exploring key aspects of transformation. Armed with the insights gained from in-depth analysis of both the consultation results and the studies, SSHRC is now engaged in a major strategic planning exercise. Council staff and standing committees are studying various program and organizational models to determine which will contribute most to the success of transformation. In March 2005, staff will submit a report that sets out broad directions and possible program mechanisms to SSHRC’s Board for approval.

In 2005-2006, SSHRC will start to operationalize its emerging strategic plan to implement transformation. The preliminary plan focuses on seven transformation-related priorities—three continuing priorities and four new strategic directions—to achieve greater impact and connection of social sciences and humanities research:

- 1. Strengthening a Diversified Knowledge Base:** Over the years, SSHRC has funded excellent investigator-driven research through its rigorous and fair, peer-reviewed competitions. It has actively stimulated and supported innovative research through a suite of programs that promote creativity and innovation, rooted in freedom of inquiry and diversity of approaches. These programs

represent the country's single most important investment in the creation of an original Canadian perspective on the world. They help anticipate and address societal needs by building on the past and securing a broad research foundation for today and tomorrow. The Council will continue to ensure the future quality, creativity and long-term impact of Canadian social sciences and humanities research by providing researchers with the freedom that comes from the appropriate levels of stable funding. As budget permits, SSHRC will work to stabilize success and funding rates, and increase the proportion of its community that successfully accesses funding. This new approach will guarantee the continued excellence of the Canadian social sciences and humanities research base.

- 2. Supporting Advanced Learning through Research:** The Council's current doctoral and postdoctoral fellowship programs, and the Canada Graduate Scholarships program for master's and doctoral students provide essential support for graduate training. These programs prepare excellent new researchers for the future, while encouraging the sort of diversity—in methodologies, approaches and subjects—that is essential to creativity and innovation. They also provide advanced training for students who will one day work outside academe, enabling all sectors of Canadian society to create, access, analyze and apply new knowledge. In this way, their expertise is transferred out of the academic world, and a receptor capacity for advanced research is built into other sectors of society. The Council will seek to expand learning opportunities by ensuring more students are exposed to high-quality research environments, allowing graduate students more possibilities to connect and share their experiences, and enhancing student access to situations that allow them to develop a wide range of experiences and skills.
- 3. Increasing Research Capacity and Skills in Smaller and Regional Communities:** Smaller and regional universities have traditionally focused on undergraduate training. However, communities have become increasingly aware of the vital contributions their universities and graduates make to their quality of life, especially in the context of a knowledge economy. As a result, smaller and regional universities have started building research capacity to meet community and student needs. Given these developments, SSHRC is examining how it can better contribute to strengthening local and regional communities within the scope of its Canada-wide mandate. Accordingly, the Council now seeks ways to better facilitate building research capacity in smaller and regional universities and university colleges in order to help the communities they serve realize the potential of the knowledge economy. A related objective is to help these institutions broaden the skill sets of their graduates by providing more support for research training by modifying existing SSHRC programs and creating new ones.
- 4. Developing Research Clusters:** The Council seeks to provide targeted support to researchers working in areas that are likely to have short- or medium-term impact on key issues in and outside academe. Research clusters represent and develop new and innovative means for: (1) networking and collaboration across fields,

regions and sectors; (2) enhancing the training environment; and (3) promoting external engagement in the research process. As a first step, SSHRC launched a new pilot program—Strategic Research Clusters Design Grants. Depending on the results, the Council may develop a permanent program that will support strategic research clusters involving Canada's best researchers from a range of research disciplines and approaches.

- 5. Mobilizing Knowledge:** The Council is considering significant investment and reorganization to ensure that the social sciences and humanities research enterprise in universities and other organizations achieves maximum impact on building a Canadian perspective on the world, enriching communities, and generally informing practice, public policy and culture. Initiatives currently under consideration include (a) establishing knowledge mobilization units in universities (the functional equivalents to existing technology transfer offices); (b) improving existing partnerships and establishing new partnerships that will further linkages among researchers, practitioners, policy makers and decision makers; (c) creating programs that will promote the mobility of social sciences and humanities researchers between academia, government, think tanks and the not-for-profit sector; and (d) developing training mechanisms that will increase opportunities for academics to improve networking and knowledge transfer.
- 6. Connecting with the World:** International collaborative research and international research training are critical to achieving and sustaining excellence in Canadian research and training. The Council is developing a strategy, including funding programs, to (a) intensify collaboration between Canadian and international researchers, (b) promote Canadian researchers' leadership in and contribution to global issues and international research agendas, and (c) increase opportunities for students and trainees to study and conduct research in an international context.
- 7. Creating Research Tools for the 21st Century:** This new priority concerns further developing the infrastructure necessary to conducting world-class social sciences and humanities research on complex issues. Here the Council plans to identify the instruments that will best support editorial and other large-scale textual research, longitudinal surveys, and the establishment of research data centres in order to help position Canada as a leader in social sciences and humanities research.

As a result of these continuing and new priorities and in order to become a true “knowledge council,” SSHRC needs to restructure and strengthen its own internal resources. For the Council to play such an expanded role, staff will have to actively contribute to the dissemination, mobilization and application of social sciences and humanities research knowledge. Accordingly, SSHRC is examining such models as “knowledge broker” and “knowledge clearing house”—including the resource and training implications for its staff—that build on its unique ability to bring together producers and users of research knowledge. A Council that is more active on the “knowledge front” will also have to assume a greater leadership role in policy, with similar significant implications for SSHRC staff.

Section II: Detailed Analysis of Program Activities by Strategic Outcome

Section II is structured in accordance with SSHRC's PAA in terms of four strategic outcomes, related program activities and program sub-activities:

1. **People:** 1. Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes. 2. Canada Research Chairs.
2. **Research:** 1. Investigator-Framed Research. 2. Targeted Research and Training Initiatives. 3. Strategic Research Development.
3. **Knowledge Mobilization:** 1: Research Communication and Interaction.
4. **Institutional Environment:** 1. Indirect Costs of Research.

It should be noted that SSHRC transformation will affect all Council programs (see section 1.3.2 Planning and Operationalizing SSHRC's Transformation, p. 6), but not programs administered on behalf of the three agencies. Table 10 (p. 45) provides the complete breakdown of SSHRC's PAA to the level of program sub-activities, along with indicators for measuring outputs and results.⁵

2.1 People – A First-Class Research Capacity

2.1.1 Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes

Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$89.0 million	\$101.3 million	\$101.3 million
Human Resources	26 FTE	25 FTE	25 FTE

⁵ In January 2005, SSHRC submitted to Treasury Board Secretariat the indicators to measure and report on its program outputs and results. The Council is collecting indicator-related information and data to report on its program performance in the Departmental Performance Report (DPR).

To address present and future demands from the private, public and not-for-profit sectors for large numbers of highly qualified social scientists and humanists, and to facilitate faculty renewal at Canadian universities, SSHRC intends to:

- allocate about 30 per cent of its grants and scholarships budget to master's, doctoral and postdoctoral awards;
- award 1,600 new Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS) at the master's and doctoral levels; and
- continue, through its research grants and strategic research grants programs, to promote student training through participation in research projects. Such projects provide hands-on research training, help develop marketable skills and cultural flexibility, and enhance students' ability to deal with complex situations and to intelligently apply information and insights to making decisions in a complex world.

Master's Component of the Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS)

In the February 2003 budget, the Government of Canada announced substantial funding for the new CGS program, to be administered by Canada's three federal granting agencies. When fully implemented in 2006-2007, the CGS program will support 2,000 master's students, with 60 per cent of the awards administered by SSHRC for social sciences and humanities students.

Together with SSHRC's other research training programs (see below), the CGS Master's program helps train Canada's researchers and leaders of tomorrow. Specifically, the program develops research skills and assists in the training of highly-qualified personnel by supporting social sciences and humanities students who demonstrate a high standard of achievement in undergraduate and early graduate studies. SSHRC launched the CGS Master's program in May 2003⁶ and in September 2003 offered master's scholarships to 815 social sciences and humanities students. The number of recipients increased to 1,200 in 2004-2005 and will remain at that level in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.

Doctoral Fellowships and the Doctoral Component of the CGS

SSHRC offers support for excellent doctoral research through its long-standing Doctoral Fellowships (DF) program as well as through the new CGS Doctoral Scholarships program.⁷ In 2004-2005, the Council awarded the first 400 CGS Doctoral Scholarships, with 400 new scholarships to be offered each year. CGS awards are tenable only at recognized Canadian postsecondary institutions. The Council also continues to award SSHRC Doctoral Fellowships, which are tenable at recognized institutions in Canada and abroad. About 575 students will receive a Doctoral Fellowship in 2005-2006. In the coming year, SSHRC will explore new ways to train students in actual research environments. Such training may be accomplished through a stand-alone program or through enhancing existing opportunities in research support programs such as the Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI) program or the Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program. Finally, the

⁶ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/cgs_masters_e.asp.

⁷ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/doctoral_e.asp.

Council is undertaking an evaluation of the DF program, which uses the same delivery mechanism as the doctoral component of the CGS program.

CGS Master's and Doctoral Scholarships	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$51.8 million	\$64.4 million	\$64.4 million

Postdoctoral Fellowships

SSHRC's Postdoctoral Fellowships (PDF) program⁸ supports the most promising new scholars in the social sciences and humanities who have recently completed or will soon complete a PhD or equivalent, and who do not hold a tenured or tenure-track faculty position. These fellowships assist new researchers in establishing a research base at an important stage in their careers. In 2005-2006, the Council will offer approximately 127 new postdoctoral fellowships.

Prizes

SSHRC awarded the Gold Medal for Achievement in Research and the Aurora Prize for the first time in 2003. The highest SSHRC honour, the Gold Medal, is awarded to an individual whose leadership, dedication, and originality of thought have significantly advanced understanding in his or her field of research, enriched Canadian society, and contributed to the country's cultural and intellectual life. The Aurora Prize recognizes an outstanding new researcher for exceptional contributions to and innovation in social science and humanities research. In 2004, both the Gold Medal and the Aurora Prize became annual awards.⁹ Finally, in 2005-2006, SSHRC will establish a new research prize for the most outstanding application in the postdoctoral fellowships competition.

Other Fellowship, Scholarship and Prize Programs

List of other fellowship, scholarship and prize programs:

1. Doctoral Fellowships
2. Postdoctoral Fellowships
3. Special Fellowships
4. Prizes

⁸ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/postdoctoral_e.asp.

⁹ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/winning/prize_e.asp.

Other Fellowship, Scholarship and Prize Programs	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$37.2 million	\$36.9 million	\$36.9 million

2.1.2 Canada Research Chairs

Canada Research Chairs Program	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$56.9 million	\$62.7 million	\$62.7 million
Human Resources	20 FTE	20 FTE	20 FTE

In 2000, the Government of Canada allocated \$900 million to establish 2,000 research professorships in universities across the country. The key objective of the Canada Research Chairs Program is to enable Canadian universities, together with their affiliated research institutes and hospitals, to achieve the highest levels of excellence and to become world-class research centres in the global, knowledge-based economy. SSHRC administers the Canada Research Chairs Program¹⁰ and hosts the Canada Research Chairs Secretariat on behalf of the three federal research granting agencies.

Chairs are recruited from Canada and abroad and are created in natural sciences, engineering, health sciences, and social sciences and humanities disciplines. Identifying and recruiting Canada Research Chairs is a time-consuming and complex process. Universities are given three years to submit nominations for each allocated Chair. The Canada Research Chairs Secretariat expects that the original complement of 2,000 Chairs will be appointed by the end of 2007. Chair positions are renewable.

In accordance with Treasury Board requirements, the Secretariat completed the third-year review of the Chairs program in January 2003 and an overall fifth-year evaluation in 2004-2005. This evaluation assessed the results of the program (including its Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) component) in relation to its objectives. Evaluation focused on four groups of program-related issues:

1. the continued relevance of the program objectives, including the CFI component;
2. overall program results (including the CFI component) including intended and unintended impacts;

¹⁰ See <http://www.chairs.gc.ca/>.

3. results at the institutional level, including, for example, the universities' commitment to Canada Research Chairs, how they use the program funds allocated to them, and how they manage the risks involved; and
4. specific design questions such as gender balance, effects of the formula used to allocate Chairs to the universities, and the adequacy of the level of funding.

The Canada Research Chairs Steering Committee received and approved the final report of the fifth-year program evaluation in December 2004. Overall, the results of this evaluation are very positive. The Secretariat will publish the evaluation report together with a comprehensive management response in the first half of 2005.

2.2 Research – New Knowledge Based on Excellent Research

2.2.1 Investigator-Framed Research

Investigator-Framed Research	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$90.5 million	\$91.1 million	\$91.1 million
Human Resources	51 FTE	51 FTE	51 FTE

By 2010, more than 20,000 of Canada's 33,000 full-time university faculty are expected to either retire or otherwise leave their positions. By 2011, according to the most recent estimate of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), Canadian universities will need 40,000 new faculty. Faculty renewal is one of the factors that has led to an increasingly active research environment. This in turn has had, and continues to have, significant impact on SSHRC, especially on its two programs that support investigator-driven research, each of which plays a key role in funding the research of social scientists and humanists.

Recent data show how faculty renewal and increased research activity lead to mounting pressure on the Council's core funding program, Standard Research Grants (SRG). For example, the 1,045 new applicants in the 2004-2005 SRG competition represent an increase of 88 per cent over the 2000 competition. In the case of established scholars, 1,400 applying to the 2004-2005 SRG competition translate into a 42 per cent increase over the 2000 competition. Moreover, faculty, whether new or established, are not the only ones that exhibit a burgeoning interest in research. Researchers in smaller and regional institutions are more active than ever before, as are researchers in professional fields such as education, business and law.

Standard Research Grants (SRG)

SSHRC's long-time core program, Standard Research Grants,¹¹ supports researchers in programs of study that help Canadians understand an increasingly complex world. The Council's biggest single program by far, SRG invites researchers to submit their most creative and innovative proposals for independent peer review. Because of the program's rigorous standards, success in securing a Standard Research Grant has become a de facto requirement for new and established faculty seeking tenure and promotion in the competitive university environment. In addition, SRG projects provide the most effective environment for training graduate students. Finally, for many researchers in small and regional universities, the SRG program is the only likely source of federal research funding.

The specific objectives of the SRG program are to:

- support high quality independent programs of research, as proposed by scholars and judged by their peers;
- provide opportunities for the training of future researchers;
- contribute to the development or elaboration of new theoretical or methodological approaches to research;
- maintain and develop vigorous disciplinary research activities;
- foster and develop vigorous collaborative, multidisciplinary research activities among researchers in the social sciences and humanities; and
- assist the communication of research results both within and beyond the academic community.

SSHRC will continue to sustain the critical mass of research expertise and the momentum of research activity on which innovation depends. Measures include:

- supporting the best research projects, both basic and applied, proposed by both established and new scholars in all social sciences and humanities disciplines;
- working towards SSHRC's long-term goal of increasing the current 43 per cent success rate of applicants to the SRG to 50 per cent by 2010; and
- examining the Council's overall approach to research funding in light of the goal of creating a "continuum of support," that provides an assortment of funding mechanisms for different stages of a scholar's career.

Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI)

To facilitate collaboration on complex research problems, the MCRI program¹²:

- supports leading-edge, collaborative research that meets high standards of excellence, promises significant contribution to the advancement and transfer of knowledge in the humanities and social sciences, and encourages broad

¹¹ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/standard_e.asp.

¹² See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/mcrist_e.asp.

discussion and debate on critical issues of intellectual, social, economic and cultural significance for Canadian scholarship and society;

- promotes broadly based collaborative research as the central mode of research activity—within and among disciplines, departments and faculties, at universities across the country and abroad, as well as with researchers working in disciplines outside the social sciences and humanities;
- promotes the development of active partnerships with private and public sector groups to ensure their participation in the design and conduct of the research and in the dissemination of research results;
- promotes the development of links with appropriate stakeholders;
- provides unique opportunities for training students and postdoctoral fellows in a collaborative, interdisciplinary research environment;
- supports research that achieves comprehensive syntheses of the issues studied;
- encourages dynamic and innovative approaches to disseminating research findings that will have a major impact on scholarship and society by reaching both traditional and new audiences, including scholars, policy makers, stakeholders and the general public; and
- involves postsecondary institutions in long-term commitments to developing unique, large-scale inter-university research initiatives.

In 2005-2006, SSHRC will continue building, maintaining and enhancing national partnerships and networks of world-class researchers through the MCRI program. In addition, in 2005, the Council will complete a performance review of the MCRI program, which will help guide its future direction, particularly in the light of SSHRC's transformation.

2.2.2 Targeted Research and Training Initiatives

Targeted Research and Training Initiatives	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$32.8 million	\$21.8 million	\$15.4 million
Human Resources	43 FTE	41 FTE	41 FTE

Initiative on the New Economy (INE)

In 2001, the Government of Canada allocated \$100 million over five years for SSHRC to design and administer the INE.¹³ The overall goal of this initiative is to help Canada and

¹³ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_index_e.asp#4.

Canadians adapt successfully to, and reap the benefits of, the new economy. More specifically, the INE seeks to:

- foster excellent research, with particular emphasis on innovative and multidisciplinary approaches, to deepen our understanding of the new economy;
- extend and develop partnerships among the public, private and not-for-profit sectors; and
- inform decision-making in the public and private sectors.

The INE builds knowledge and expertise and develops tools in four key areas: General Issues Concerning the New Economy, Management and Entrepreneurship, Education, and Lifelong Learning.

The INE Secretariat developed five core programs to achieve its objectives: Collaborative Research Initiatives (CRI), Research Alliances (RA), Research Grants, Development Grants and Outreach Grants. In 2003, the Secretariat added to these three joint initiatives on education (Canadian Education Statistics Council (CESC)-SSHRC Education Research Initiative), employment and life skills (Skills Research Initiative), and Canada's continental and global competitiveness (The Canada Project).

For 2005-2006, the priorities of the INE are as follows:

- **Administer and monitor currently-held grants.** INE staff work closely with grant recipients to help ensure the success of their research projects and the return on investment in research. The major activity for monitoring the INE will be the mid-term review, planned for summer-fall 2005, of the second cohort of CRI and RA grant recipients.
- **Hold a competition for INE public outreach grants.** In keeping with its goal of mobilizing research knowledge, the INE has developed a public outreach grants program, open only to researchers who have already received another INE grant, which funds innovative dissemination activities. The program was launched in September 2004, the first competition was held in November 2004, and the second competition will be held in November 2005.
- **Continue to work with SSHRC's Knowledge Products and Mobilization (KPM) Division** to refine a knowledge management strategy for disseminating INE-funded research results as widely and as effectively as possible.

Initiative on the New Economy	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$21.3 million	\$13.0 million	\$6.4 million

The Social Economy

SSHRC introduced Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) as a pilot program in 1999 and adopted it as a mainstream strategic program in 2002.¹⁴ The CURA program has proven highly successful at promoting partnerships between university-based researchers and community and not-for-profit organizations to work on social, economic and cultural issues of importance to particular communities and regions.

As part of its overall effort to strengthen Canada's social economy, the federal government announced in Budget 2004 that, starting in 2005-2006, it will provide \$3 million annually for five years to fund a targeted version of SSHRC's regular CURA program that will support community-based research on the social economy. SSHRC launched the new social economy program in January 2005.¹⁵

The broad objectives of this program are to enhance our understanding of the social economy in Canada and to document and share best practices that will help the social economy reach its full potential. The program will fund teams of university-based researchers and representatives of community-based organizations to create regional networks that will conduct research relevant to the social economy in Canada. SSHRC encourages applications that incorporate action or participatory action research. Specific program objectives are to support research, and help mobilize new knowledge, that will:

- contribute to defining policies, including an appropriate regulatory framework, applicable to the social economy;
- improve the performance of organizations and enterprises in areas that are important to the social economy in Canada;
- demonstrate through inventories, statistics, comparative analyses, among other means, the actual and potential contribution of the social economy to the various sectors and regions of the Canadian economy; and
- develop Canada's international contribution to, and visibility in, areas relevant to the social economy.

The results of the first two social economy competitions will be announced in May 2005 and September 2005 respectively.

The Social Economy	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$3.0 million	\$3.0 million	\$3.0 million

¹⁴ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/cura_e.asp.

¹⁵ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/social/social_economy_e.asp.

Strategic Research Grants

In March 2002, after multi-sectoral national consultations, SSHRC's Board adopted four of the current five strategic priority areas listed below. In response to the related announcement in Budget 2003, SSHRC's Board later added the fifth strategic priority area, "Northern Research." In addition, responding to the Government of Canada's *Action Plan for Official Languages*,¹⁶ SSHRC added "official languages" to the topics included in its "Culture, Citizenship and Identities" strategic priority area.

These priority areas¹⁷ will continue to guide the direction and development of the Council's strategic programs in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. However, SSHRC's transformation will have a major impact on these priority areas, which may be restructured as part of major organizational and/or program changes. The existing priority areas are:

- Aboriginal Research,
- Environment and Sustainability,
- Culture, Citizenship and Identities (including Official Languages),
- Image, Text, Sound and Technology; and
- Northern Research.

Aboriginal Research

Building on its dialogue about research and Aboriginal peoples,¹⁸ SSHRC launched, in 2004, a new strategic program on Aboriginal Research.¹⁹ This program encourages Aboriginal participation and leadership in research by promoting partnerships between academics and Aboriginal communities to investigate public policy questions in such areas as urban issues, research ethics, and Aboriginal languages and cultures.

Environment and Sustainability

In 2002, SSHRC, Environment Canada, and the National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE) conducted broad stakeholder consultations on the need for more knowledge about the social, economic, legal and cultural aspects of the environmental issues facing Canadians.²⁰ The Council is now working with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) to develop a concrete multidisciplinary, multisectoral research agenda. The implementation of a tri-agency research agenda will depend on the availability of funding.

¹⁶ See http://www.pco-bcp.gc.ca/aia/docs/ActionPlan/ActionPlan_e.pdf.

¹⁷ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_index_e.asp#2.

¹⁸ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/aboriginal_e.asp.

¹⁹ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/aboriginal_e.asp.

²⁰ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/whatsnew/initiatives/environment_e.asp.

Culture, Citizenship and Identities (including Official Languages)

In 2002-2003, SSHRC launched three of six new joint initiative programs under the “Citizenship, Culture and Identities” priority area: Essential Skills, Multiculturalism Issues in Canada, and Homelessness and Diversity Issues in Canada. In 2004-2005, in partnership with Canadian Heritage, SSHRC launched the new joint initiative program, Official Languages Research and Dissemination, to support research and knowledge mobilization activities.²¹

Image, Text Sound and Technology

In 2003, after nationwide consultations, SSHRC established a new strategic program: Image, Text, Sound and Technology (ITST). Its main objectives are to increase the number of academics who creatively use leading-edge information technology in their research and to accelerate the pace at which researchers acquire such skills and put them to use. The ITST program, which currently focuses on learning and collaboration, offers grants for summer institutes, workshops, conferences and networking.²² The Council is currently considering adding two more components to the program in order to more directly support research and research partnerships.

Northern Research

In June 2003, SSHRC’s Board approved the development of the Northern Research Development Program,²³ which funds research in and about Canada’s North. The first two rounds of grants were awarded in March and September 2004. In 2005-2006, SSHRC will explore new opportunities for initiatives with external partners that will enhance support for research on the economic, social, ecological and political challenges and opportunities facing Canada’s North. Finally, SSHRC actively participates in shaping Canada’s contribution to the research agenda of the International Polar Year (IPY), 2007-2008 (see the section General Support, p. 22).

Strategic Joint Initiatives

SSHRC regularly enters into partnerships with public, private and not-for-profit/voluntary organizations to co-fund targeted programs for research support. Since 1989, the Council has co-created over 40 of these Joint Initiative programs,²⁴ which in turn have generated more than \$45 million in partner funding for social sciences and humanities research. In 2004-2005, SSHRC launched or renewed the following joint initiatives:

- Ocean Management National Research Network Initiative (with Fisheries and Oceans Canada); and
- Official Languages Research and Dissemination Program (with Canadian Heritage).

²¹ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/official_languages_e.asp.

²² See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/itst/networking_e.asp and http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/itst/workshops_e.asp.

²³ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/northern_e.asp.

²⁴ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_index_e.asp#3 for a list of current joint initiatives.

Table 11 in the Appendix (see p. 47) gives an overview of SSHRC's ongoing Joint Initiatives for 2005-2006. For several of these programs, SSHRC's partner is a fellow member of the Industry Portfolio:

- **Industry Canada:** Skills Research Initiative (INE);
- **NSERC:** Forest Research Partnership Program, Intellectual Property Mobilization (IPM);
- **Statistics Canada:** Canadian Education Statistics Council (CESC)-SSHRC Education Research Initiative (INE); Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics (CISS); and the Immigration and the Metropolis Project.

Budget 2004 announced that, beginning in 2004-2005, Canada's three granting agencies will triple their annual investments in programs that directly support the commercialization of research, including the tri-agency IPM program. Combined agency spending on such programs currently amounts to about \$10 million annually. SSHRC is implementing the commercialization measures announced in Budget 2004 (see p. 24). Furthermore, through transformation and other partner-focused initiatives (see p. 6), the Council is examining how to better facilitate the transfer of knowledge to enhance more public and private benefits from funded social sciences and humanities research.

Other Targeted Research and Training Initiative Programs

List of other targeted research and training initiative programs:

1. Strategic Research Grants
2. Strategic Joint Initiatives

Other Targeted Re- search and Training Initiative Programs	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$8.5 million	\$5.8 million	\$6.0 million

2.2.3 Strategic Research Development

Strategic Research Development	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$22.6 million	\$22.1 million	\$22.0 million
Human Resources	27 FTE	27 FTE	27 FTE

General Support

International Polar Year

In 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, SSHRC will support research and related activities in the social sciences and humanities relevant to the International Polar Year (IPY), 2007-2008. More specifically, SSHRC helps support the operation of the Canadian IPY Secretariat at the University of Alberta.²⁵ In addition, SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR are pursuing a three-pronged Northern research agenda to support cross-disciplinary research and training in and on the North as it relates to the IPY. The three agencies are considering support for research projects (along the lines of the Council's existing CURA program), research chairs²⁶ and research training for highly qualified personnel (through supplements to doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships). The implementation of this tri-agency research agenda will depend on the availability of funding.

Sharing of, and Access to, Research Data Produced through Public Funding

In 2004, Canada signed the Ministerial Declaration on Access to Research Data from Public Funding, which was developed by the Committee for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The OECD has now formed a working group, co-chaired by a SSHRC representative, to develop guidelines and best practices on access to research data from public funding. The objective of these guidelines is to provide researchers and research organizations with guidance and best practices regarding the handling of research data, and in particular, to address barriers to sharing and accessing data across national boundaries. The removal of international barriers to data access will benefit the progress of science and contribute to the economic and social strength of all countries. This is something the Council strongly endorses. The first draft of the guidelines will be submitted to the OECD CSTP Committee in spring 2005, with final approval expected in winter 2006.

²⁵ See <http://www.ipy-api.ca/english/index.html>.

²⁶ On the projected research chairs in particular, see the 2000 report of the Task Force on Northern Research, *From Crisis to Opportunity: Rebuilding Canada's Role in Northern Research. Final Report to NSERC and SSHRC from the Task Force on Northern Research*, Ottawa, Task Force on Northern Research, <http://www.nserc.ca/pub/crisis.pdf>.

Strategic Research Development Programs

List of strategic research development programs:

1. Research Development Initiatives (RDI)
2. Community-University Research Alliances (CURA)
3. SSHRC Institutional Grants (SIG)
4. Aid to Small Universities (ASU)
5. General Support

2.3 Knowledge Mobilization – The Transfer, Dissemination and Use of Knowledge

2.3.1 Research Communication and Interaction

Research Communication and Interaction	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$21.6 million	\$21.1 million	\$20.4 million
Human Resources	18 FTE	18 FTE	18 FTE

Research—and the creation of new knowledge through research—produce direct and indirect social, economic and cultural benefits to Canadians. Although the social sciences and humanities produce knowledge which is not often directly exploited commercially, they make their most important contributions to culture, economy and society through the mobilization, dissemination, transfer, use and application of research-based knowledge. In fact, the effective mobilization of knowledge and application of research results are as essential as the research itself. Examples include improvements to public and private services (education) and infrastructures (urban planning), practices and procedures (alternative dispute resolution), the development and refinement of broad analytical concepts (“productivity”), and a better understanding of key challenges for Canada both at the national (integration of immigrants from multi-ethnic backgrounds) and international (human security) levels.

Mobilization of Research-Based Knowledge

In addition to activities strictly related to its transformation (see section 1.3.2 Planning and Operationalizing SSHRC’s Transformation, p. 6), the Council’s general knowledge mobilization strategy and initiatives will further evolve in 2005-2006. The two-year knowledge mobilization experiment with 26 large research teams funded through the INE

program demonstrated the value of bringing researchers and policy makers together periodically as the work of the teams progresses. SSHRC will develop these and other linking and convening mechanisms to strengthen the use of social sciences and humanities research in policy development and professional practice. Furthermore, the Council will continue to support the evolution of new communities of practice in strategic areas of research, including the use of new information and communications technologies.

In addition to these policy-oriented collaborations and initiatives, SSHRC will continue to support the dissemination of research results and the mobilization of knowledge through its communications programs for scholarly publications, workshops and conferences, research and transfer journals, and associations. Furthermore, the Council will keep on building, maintaining and enhancing interdisciplinary national networks of researchers through its participation in the tri-agency Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE) program.²⁷

Commercialization

Budget 2004 announced several initiatives related to the commercialization of research.²⁸ Amongst these is a pilot fund of \$50 million, managed by Industry Canada, that is to be disbursed on a competitive basis over five years to promote the commercialization of university research. The three granting agencies are advising Industry Canada on how to improve the capacity for commercialization in Canada's higher education sector. Furthermore, in coordination with NSERC and CIHR, SSHRC will implement the commercialization measures announced in Budget 2004 by increasing support for the transfer, dissemination and use of research-based knowledge in the social sciences and humanities.

²⁷ See <http://www.nce.gc.ca/>.

²⁸ See also the remarks about the tri-agency Intellectual Property Mobilization (IPM) program in the section Strategic Joint Initiatives on p. 20.

2.4 Institutional Environment – A Strong Canadian Research Environment

2.4.1 Indirect Costs of Research

Indirect Costs of Research Program	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Financial Resources	\$260 million	\$260 million	\$260 million
Human Resources	4 FTE	4 FTE	4 FTE

In Budget 2003, the Government of Canada announced a new permanent program to support the indirect costs associated with conducting academic research in institutions that receive research funds from any of the three federal granting agencies. The key objective of the Indirect Costs program is to help eligible universities, colleges and affiliated research hospitals and research institutes create an environment which maximizes their use of the total federal investment in academic research. The program is also designed to help smaller postsecondary institutions, which cannot benefit from the economies of scale realized by large universities, to increase their research capacity. The specific objectives of the Indirect Costs program are to contribute to establishing and/or maintaining:

- well-equipped and well-maintained research facilities;
- world-class research resources;
- strategic management and efficient administration of the institution's research enterprise;
- fulfillment of international regulatory and accreditation requirements; and
- effective management of intellectual property.

The Indirect Costs program²⁹ extends and expands the one-time indirect costs payment of \$200 million, made by the Government of Canada in 2001, to 79 degree-granting institutions, into an ongoing program that supports 113 eligible universities, colleges and affiliated research hospitals. Budget 2004 increased the annual amount provided for indirect costs by an additional \$20 million to the current total of \$245 million per year. The Government of Canada expects that institutions receiving funding through the Indirect Costs program will use the extra funds to facilitate translating research discoveries into benefits for Canadians. Finally, starting in 2005-2006, Budget 2005 further raises the federal contribution to the Indirect Costs program by \$15 million annually for five years, to a total of \$260 million.

²⁹ See <http://www.indirectcosts.ca>.

The SSHRC-hosted Canada Research Chairs Secretariat administers the Indirect Costs program on behalf of Canada's three granting agencies. In accordance with Treasury Board requirements, the Secretariat has scheduled a mid-term review of the Indirect Costs program for 2005 and an overall evaluation for 2008. This mid-year review will focus on issues associated with the design and operation of the program in order to identify any potential for adjustments, alternative delivery methods and the extent to which immediate targeted program outcomes have been achieved.

Section III: Supplementary Information

3.1 Management Representation Statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2005-2006 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the *Guide to the Preparation of Part III of the Estimates: Reports on Plans and Priorities*.

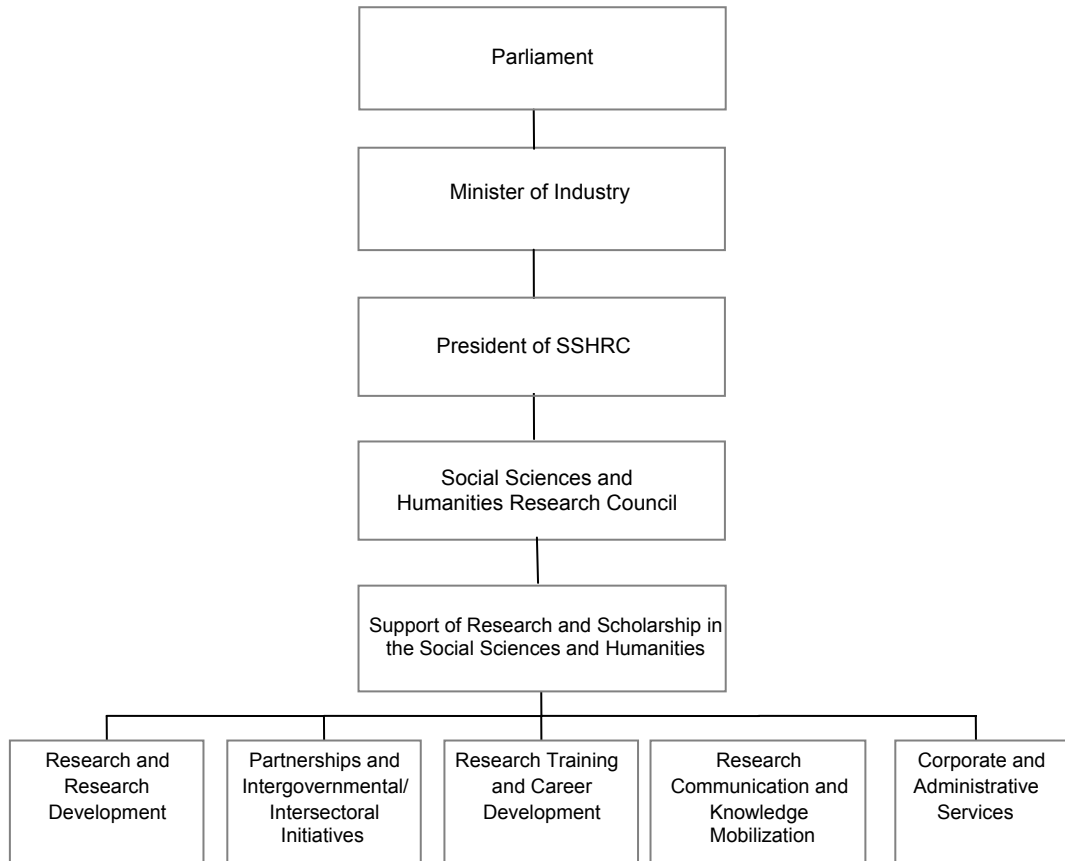
- It adheres to the specific reporting requirements outlined in the Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) guidance;
- It is based on the department's approved accountability structure as reflected in its Management, Resources and Results Structure (MRRS);
- It presents consistent, comprehensive, balanced and accurate information;
- It provides a basis of accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities entrusted to it; and
- It reports finances based on approved planned spending numbers from the TBS.

Name: Marc Renaud

Title: President

3.2 Organizational Information

Figure 1: SSHRC – Mandate and Corporate Structure



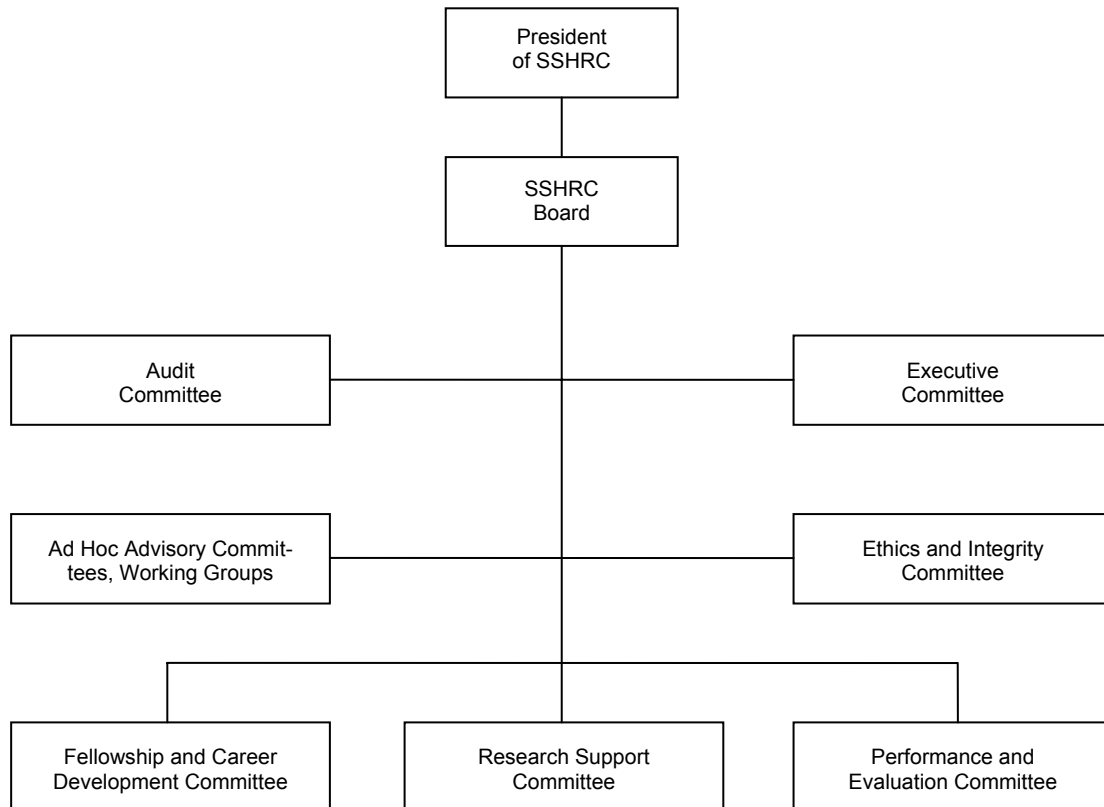
SSHRC reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry, who has certain statutory responsibilities regarding, and general oversight of, the Council (Figure 1). SSHRC is governed by a 22-member Board³⁰ (Figure 2) which the Governor-in-Council appoints to represent the interests of the academic, public and private sectors in all regions of Canada. SSHRC's Board meets regularly, determines program and policy priorities, initiatives and budget allocations, and monitors their implementation.

The Board is chaired by SSHRC's President, who, as Chief Executive Officer, manages day-to-day affairs, has a direct relationship with stakeholders and the public, and is accountable

³⁰ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/committees/council_e.asp.

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, respectively, for Programs, Corporate Affairs, Knowledge Products and Mobilization, and Administrative Services.

Figure 2: SSHRC – Governance and Committee Structure



Six standing Council committees³¹ (Figure 2) help chart SSHRC's direction and ensure that its grant and fellowship programs meet the needs of Canadians:

- The *Executive Committee* has the authority to act for SSHRC's Board in policy, procedural, human resources and administrative matters.
- The *Audit Committee* reviews the Council's operations budget, audit plan, and the scope, findings and recommendations of independent studies carried out in accordance with professional standards. It also reviews and makes

³¹ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/governance_e.asp#council.

recommendations regarding the approval of SSHRC's annual financial statements.

- The *Performance and Evaluation Committee* assists the Council in developing and implementing performance measurement, management and reporting strategies, including a Results-based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF). In addition, the committee reviews the Council's evaluation plans and makes recommendations regarding completed evaluations.
- The *Research Support Committee* provides policy and administrative advice to SSHRC's Board and staff on research, strategic and dissemination programs. It also monitors peer-review processes and competition results.
- 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 to the Board and staff on research ethics and research integrity issues.
- Finally, as required and appropriate, the Council creates ad hoc advisory committees and working groups on specific questions within the purview of its mandate.

In addition to these corporate committees, *selection committees* 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 peer review based on excellence.³²

In SSHRC's organizational structure, accountability for program activities runs along the following lines (Figure 3 on p. 31): as Chief Executive Officer, the President is accountable for the overall administration of public funds and for delivering on SSHRC's substantive mandate. The Executive Vice-President, Vice-President (Programs), Director-General (Common Administrative Services Directorate (CASD)), Vice President (Knowledge Products and Transfer) and Executive Director (Canada Research Chairs Secretariat) report to the President and are accountable for the program sub-activities in their respective portfolios.

For regular Council programs, Table 2 (p. 32) indicates accountability for operational matters at the divisional level in accordance with SSHRC's PAA. For programs which SSHRC administers on behalf of Canada's three granting councils or which other entities administer for the Council, Table 2 shows the entity which is accountable for decisions about program and policy priorities, initiatives, budget allocations, and monitoring the implementation of decisions.

³² See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/governance_e.asp#selection.

Figure 3: SSHRC – Accountability for Program Activities and Organizational Structure

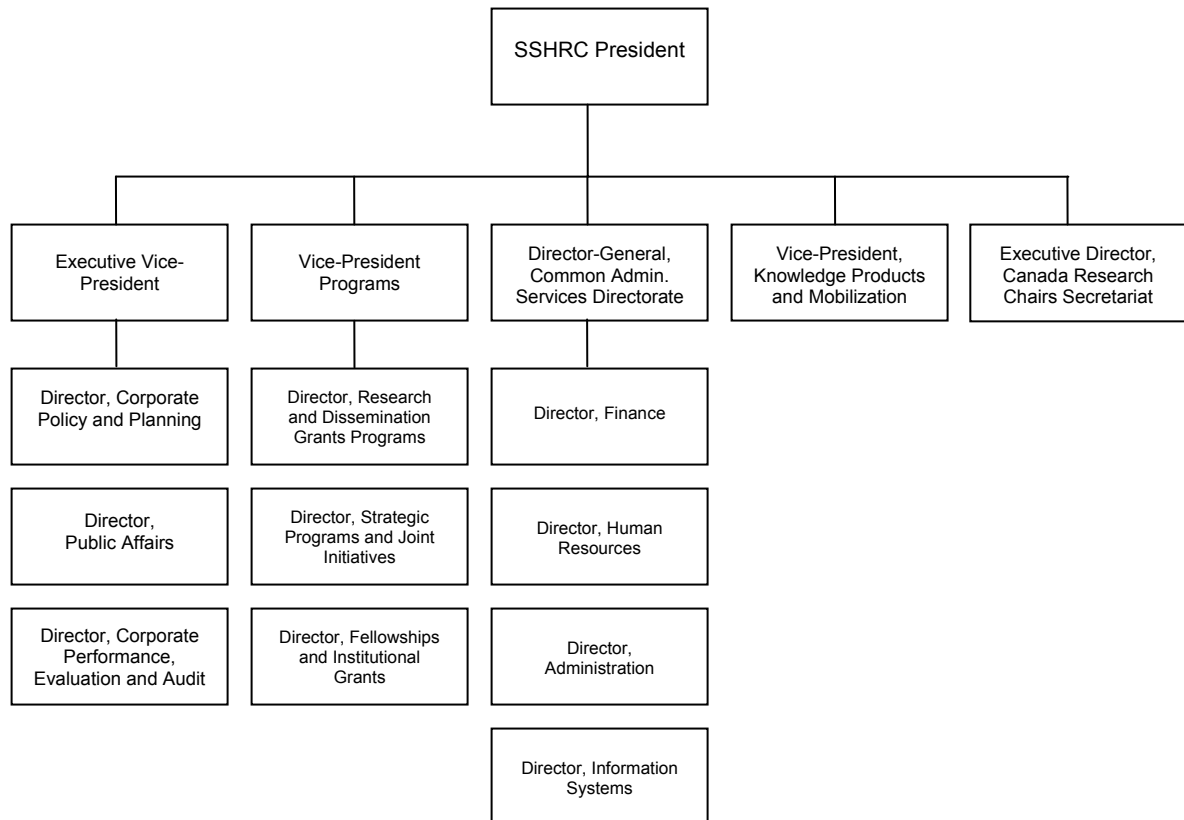


Table 2: Accountability for Program Activities and Sub-Activities

Program Activity	Program Sub-Activity	Accountability
Strategic Outcome 1.0 People – A First-Class Research Capacity		
1.1 Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes	1.1.1 Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS)	Director, Fellowships and Institutional Grants
	1.1.2 Doctoral Fellowships (DF)	
	1.1.3 Postdoctoral Fellowships (PDF)	
	1.1.4 Prizes and Special Fellowships	
1.2 Canada Research Chairs	1.2.1 Canada Research Chairs Program	Steering Committee (SSHRC, NSERC, CIHR, CFI, Industry Canada)/Executive Director, Canada Research Chairs Secretariat
Strategic Outcome 2.0 Research – New Knowledge Based on Excellent Research		
2.1 Investigator-Framed Research	2.1.1 Standard Research Grants (SRG)	Director, Research and Dissemination Grants
	2.1.2 Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI)	
2.2 Targeted Research and Training Initiatives	2.2.1 Strategic Research Grants	Director, Strategic Programs and Joint Initiatives
	2.2.2 Strategic Joint Initiative	
	2.2.3 Initiative on the New Economy (INE)	
2.3 Strategic Research Development	2.3.1 Research Development Initiatives (RDI)	Director, Fellowships and Institutional Grants
	2.3.2 Community-University Research Alliances (CURA)	
	2.3.3 SSHRC Institutional Grants (SIG)	
	2.3.4 Aid to Small Universities (ASU)	
	2.3.5 General Support	Vice-President, Programs; Executive Vice-President
Strategic Outcome 3.0 Knowledge Mobilization – The Transfer, Dissemination and Use of Knowledge		
3.1 Research Communication and Interaction	3.1.1 Aid to Scholarly Publications (ASPP)	Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences (CFHSS)
	3.1.2 Aid to Research Workshops and Conferences in Canada	Director, Research and Dissemination Grants
	3.1.3 Aid to Research and Transfer Journals	
	3.1.4 Aid and Attendance Grants to Scholarly Associations	
	3.1.5 Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE)	Steering Committee (NSERC, SSHRC, CIHR, Industry Canada)/Director, NCE Program
Strategic Outcome 4.0 - Institutional Environment		
4.1 Indirect Costs of Research	4.1.1 Indirect Costs of Research Program	Steering Committee (SSHRC, NSERC, CIHR, CFI, Industry Canada)/Executive Director, Canada Research Chairs Secretariat

3.3 Resource Requirements and Management Policies

Table 3: Departmental Planned Spending and Full Time Equivalents

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 2004-2005	Planned Spending 2005-2006	Planned Spending 2006-2007	Planned Spending 2007-2008
Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes	69.9	89.0	101.3	101.3
Canada Research Chairs	63.0	56.9	62.7	62.7
Investigator-Framed Research	81.2	83.8	84.4	84.4
Targeted Research and Training Initiatives	34.1	32.8	21.8	15.4
Strategic Research Development	18.1	22.6	22.1	22.0
Research Communication and Interaction	15.0	17.2	16.7	16.0
Subtotal	281.3	302.3	309.0	301.8
Indirect Costs Program	225.1	245.0	245.0	245.0
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	506.4	547.3	554.0	546.8
Total Main Estimates	506.4	547.3	554.0	546.8
<i>Adjustments:</i>				
<u>Supplementary Estimates:</u>				
Indirect Costs of Research Program	20.0			
Canada Research Chairs (frozen allotment)	(14.0)	-	-	-
Budget 2004 (SSHRC)	11.9	-	-	-
Carry-forward from 2003-2004	0.8	-	-	-
Transfer from Can. Heritage for Multiculturalism program	0.4	-	-	-
Metropolis Project	0.3	-	-	-
Transfer from Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) for Ocean Management Research Network program	0.2			
Advertising Reserve	(0.1)	-	-	-
<u>Budget Announcement</u>				
Budget 2005 (SSHRC)	-	11.0	11.0	11.0
Indirect Costs of Research Program	-	15.0	15.0	15.0
Total Adjustments	19.5	26.0	26.0	26.0
Total Planned Spending	525.9	573.3	580.0	572.8
Total Planned Spending				
Less: Non-Responsible revenue	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Net cost of Department	528.2	575.6	582.3	575.1
Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	178	189	186	186

Table 4: Planned Spending by Program Activity (PA) for Estimates Year

2005-2006							
Program Activity (\$ millions)	Budgetary			Non-Budgetary	Total Main Estimates	Adjustments (Planned Spending Not In Main Estimates)	Total Planned Spending
	Operating	Grants and Contributions	Net	Loans, Investments and Advances			
Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes	3.2	85.8	89.0	-	89.0	0.0	89.0
Canada Research Chairs	3.7	53.2	56.9	-	56.9	0.0	56.9
Investigator-Framed Research	6.3	77.5	83.8	-	83.8	6.7	90.5
Targeted Research and Training Initiatives	3.2	29.6	32.8	-	32.8	0.0	32.8
Strategic Research Development	2.6	20.0	22.6	-	22.6	0.0	22.6
Research Communication and Interaction	1.1	16.1	17.2	-	17.2	4.4	21.6
Subtotal	20.1	282.2	302.3		302.3	11.0	313.3
Indirect Costs of Research Program	0.6	244.4	245.0		245.0	15.0	260.0
Total	20.7	526.6	547.3	-	547.3	26.0	573.3

Table 5: Voted and Statutory Items Listed in Main Estimates

2005-2006			
Vote or Statutory Item	Truncated Vote or Statutory Wording	Current Main Estimates (thousands \$)	Previous Main Estimates (thousands \$)
80	Operating expenditures	18,491	17,983
85	Grants	526,627	486,167
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	2,166	2,214
	Total Department	547,284	506,364

Table 6: Net Cost of Department for Estimates Year

2005-2006	
(\$ millions)	Total
Total Planned Spending	573.3
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	2.0
Contributions covering employer's share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS (excluding revolving funds)	1.1
Worker's compensation coverage provided by Social Development Canada	-
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	-
	3.1
<i>Less: Non-responsible Revenue</i>	0.8
2005-2006 Net cost of Department	575.6

Table 7: Sources of Non-Responsible Revenue

Non-Responsible Revenue				
(\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 2004-2005	Planned Revenue 2005-2006	Planned Revenue 2006-2007	Planned Revenue 2007-2008
<i>Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council</i>				
Fund Basic Research.				
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Responsible Revenue	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

**Table 8: Details on Transfer Payments Programs (TPP):
Grants, Contributions and Other Transfer Payments**

Over the next three years, SSHRC will manage the following transfer payment programs in excess of \$5 million:

2005-2006

1. Grants and Scholarships
2. Canada Graduate Scholarships
3. Indirect Costs of Research

2006-2007

1. Grants and Scholarships
2. Canada Graduate Scholarships
3. Indirect Costs of Research

2007-2008

1. Grants and Scholarships
2. Canada Graduate Scholarships
3. Indirect Costs of Research

For further information on the above-mentioned transfer payments programs, see http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/publications_e.asp and <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estime.asp>.

Section IV: Other Items of Interest

4.1 Corporate Management Plans and Priorities

4.1.1 Corporate Performance, Evaluation and Audit

In the coming fiscal year, SSHRC's Corporate Performance, Evaluation and Audit Division (CPEA) will continue to promote the development of a management culture focused on results and risks assessment. In particular, CPEA staff will advise managers on the design of new programs. Their guidance will focus on results and on the development, implementation and monitoring of performance-based frameworks. The CPEA team will complete the evaluation of SSHRC's corporate data base and the third-year review of the Indirect Costs program. It also plans to undertake evaluations of several Joint Initiative programs and of the Doctoral Fellowships program, as well as the comprehensive evaluation of the five-year INE program.

In collaboration with the Standing Committee on Performance and Evaluation, the CPEA division will complete the performance requirements for renewal of SSHRC's Terms and Conditions (Ts & Cs; Results-Based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF)). It will also begin implementing SSHRC's revised multi-year evaluation plan which the Governing Council is to define and approve in spring 2005.

With the hiring of a permanent, full-time senior internal auditor in October 2004, SSHRC is moving towards full implementation of the federal policy on internal audit. Working closely with SSHRC's Audit Committee, the CPEA division will continue to provide systematic, independent and objective assessments of management controls in areas of higher risk.

In 2005-2006, the division will undertake an audit of competition processes in order to evaluate what SSHRC has identified as its greatest corporate vulnerability—the rigor and transparency of the peer review system used to evaluate and adjudicate grant applications. The CPEA division will also start planning another major study on governance and decision-making to improve how the strategic priorities identified by the Governing Council are integrated into operational plans.

Finally, the division will develop a Results-Based Management and Accountability Framework that, in accordance with management and client expectations, will define the results it expects to achieve and appropriate criteria for assessing its own performance.

4.1.2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Collaboration

The Memorandum of Understanding on Roles and Responsibilities (MOU)

SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR have codified the role that institutions play in administering federal grants and awards for researchers. Key policy areas include financial management

and ethics and integrity. Since 2002, researchers and research students have been eligible to apply for funds from Canada's granting agencies only if their home institution has signed the joint SSHRC-NSERC-CIHR *Memorandum of Understanding on Roles and Responsibilities* (Phase 1 MOU). In 2003-2004, a draft of policies not addressed in the Phase 1 MOU was completed (Phase 2 MOU). In 2004-2005, the three granting agencies carried out national consultations on the draft Phase 2 MOU with universities, colleges, scholarly associations and other recipient institutions. The two key objectives of the consultations were to (1) develop, by 2005-2006, a broadly accepted text for the Phase 2 MOU and (2) to further sensitize institutions to the agencies' expectations on a number of policy issues not covered in the Phase 1 MOU.

For the most part, the agencies and the institutions have reached consensus about the guidelines on "roles and responsibilities" for most of the issues addressed in the draft Phase 2 MOU. However, due to their complexity, some issues, such as intellectual property, require a second round of national consultations, which the agencies will undertake in early 2005.

Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans

Canada's three research funding agencies are also collaborating in a five-year initiative to establish and promote high standards of ethical conduct in research involving humans (RIH). Established in November 2001, the Interagency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics (PRE),³³ which is supported by the Secretariat on Research Ethics (SRE), guides the development, interpretation, promotion and implementation of the 1998 *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans* (TCPS).³⁴ The objectives of this initiative, the results of which will be reported in 2006, are to:

- contribute to better governance of research ethics policies and practices for all research that is undertaken under the auspices of institutions and affiliated partners that receive funding from one or more of the three federal granting agencies;
- promote high ethical standards for all Canadian research that involves humans in order to ensure the protection of human participants; and
- increase public trust in both Canadian research involving human subjects and related research ethics policies.

In 2005-2006, the Advisory Panel will continue to participate in ongoing discussions on the development of a Canadian governance system for research involving humans. The Panel will also continue to develop the TCPS, particularly with regard to social sciences and humanities research ethics, Aboriginal research ethics and TCPS procedures. With the benefit of input from the public, the Panel intends to recommend additions to and further adjustments of the TCPS.

³³ See <http://www.pre.ethics.gc.ca>.

³⁴ See <http://www.pre.ethics.gc.ca/english/policystatement/policystatement.cfm>.

Integrity in Research and Scholarship

The planned revision of the policy document, *Integrity in Research and Scholarship: A Tri-Council Policy Statement*, began late in 2004-2005.³⁵ Completion of this revision in 2005-2006 is a priority. SSHRC's Standing Committee on Ethics and Integrity is playing a key role in updating, clarifying and tightening this policy statement. The revised policy will have implications for the Council's procedures for responding to allegations of research and scholarly misconduct.³⁶

The Canadian Common CV

In 2004-2005, SSHRC continued its participation in the Canadian Common CV Network (CCV³⁷) involving CIHR, NSERC, the Québec granting agencies and other funding partners. This "common" curriculum vitae permits a single point of entry for personal information and will reduce the redundancies that the research and student communities currently experience in applying to different funding agencies. During 2005-2006, SSHRC plans to consult within its broader community (e.g., academic, non-academic) to ensure that its needs are addressed prior to initiating a pilot of the upcoming version of the CCV system.

4.1.3 Modern Comptrollership

2005-2006 will be the last year required to implement SSHRC's Modern Comptrollership (MC) Action Plan. Senior management launched the MC Action Plan in 2003 for completion within three years. After the coming fiscal year, the principles and directions of modern management will be integrated in SSHRC's on-going management improvement initiatives. The MC Action Plan focuses on five priority areas: planning, training, performance evaluation, communications and knowledge management, and service improvement/client satisfaction. Table 9 below sets out specific actions and objectives for 2005-2006.

³⁵ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/policies/integrity_e.asp.

³⁶ See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/policies/integrity_misconduct_e.asp.

³⁷ See <http://www.commoncv.net/>.

Table 9: Action Plan for Improving Management Practices³⁸

Time-table	Planned Actions	Results and Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Risks
Priority Planning: <i>Strategic Leadership and Clear Accountability</i>				
July 2005	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.	Strategic directions, priorities and expected results are defined through consultations with stakeholders and guide decision-making, business plans and resource allocations.	Greater coherence between strategic directions, operational priorities and resource allocation. Better ability to meet objectives.	Inability to meet expectations raised during national consultations because of resource constraints. Inability to take advantage of new opportunities.
Dec. 2005	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.	New programs are developed within the strategic planning framework and resources are assigned accordingly.	Better integration of new programs into strategic directions. Better management of operational resources and staff workload.	
July 2006	Following transformation and an audit of SSHRC's governance structure, re-examine decision-making processes and reporting relationships among Council, standing committees, management committee and clarify their respective mandates and roles.	Roles and responsibilities of Council, standing committees, management committee, divisions and staff are clear. Authority, responsibility, and accountability for decision-making are clear. Well understood, they form the basis for priorities, responsibilities and new projects.	Streamlined decision-making. Reduced overlap or duplication of effort.	Few risks, provided decisions are communicated across the organization in a timely manner.

³⁸

See http://www.sshrc.ca/web/about/publications/mgmt_action_e.pdf.

Table 9: Action Plan for Improving Management Practices (cont.)

Time-table	Planned Actions	Results and Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Risks
Training: <i>Motivated People, Shared Values and Ethics</i>				
Fall 2005	Develop and implement a strategy and action plan to improve the "quality of life at work" at SSHRC.	Concrete measures to enhance and sustain the quality of life at work at SSHRC.	High level of employee satisfaction in the quality of life at work at SSHRC. Higher consistency in managers' approaches to treating and mentoring employees.	No risk. Significant positive impact on risk management because of more highly motivated employees with a better understanding of shared values and ethics.
	Incorporate values and ethics into the orientation program for all new employees	All staff and managers, especially new employees, have a full understanding of the government's and SSHRC's values and ethics and are able to apply them in their daily work life.	Improved consistency in handling possible conflict of interest situations. Reduced number of appeals and grievances.	
Communications and Knowledge Management: <i>Integrated Performance Information, Rigorous Stewardship</i>				
April 2005	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).	Strong links among all large SSHRC-funded research teams will facilitate pan-Canadian research, knowledge management synergies and links with non-academic research partners.	More engaged and productive collaboration between the SSHRC community and its partners. Better and faster communication among researchers. Better and faster utilization of research outcomes by users of research knowledge.	Some risk that these new approaches to knowledge mobilization will not meet expectations or will overload researchers and partners with information.

Table 9: Action Plan for Improving Management Practices (cont.)

Time-table	Planned Actions	Results and Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Risks
Service Improvement: <i>Integrated Performance Information</i>				
Sept. 2005	Implement on-going monitoring of information about client satisfaction.	Continual monitoring of the satisfaction of SSHRC's two principal client groups (researchers and students) enables the agency to identify how and where to focus its efforts to improve services.	Availability of structured and up-to-date information with which to assess client satisfaction and measure performance in client service. Improved client satisfaction measured over time.	Risk that clients are overloaded with requests for feedback. Risk that expectations raised from surveys and service improvement initiatives will not be met.
Jan. 2006	Identify clear goals and targets for service improvement.			
April 2006	Devise an action plan to meet these goals and targets.			
June 2005	Continue the development of a data collection tool for research outcomes.	SSHRC maintains an integrated inventory of outcomes resulting from the research it supports. Data and reports on these outcomes are publicly available.	Increased accountability and ability to measure value for money from SSHRC investments. Better ability to integrate results and outcomes from various sources.	Risk that results and outcomes cannot be fully measured or are underreported because of the nature and timelines of research activities.
Spring 2006	Provide external access to data and reports on research outcomes.			

Appendix

Table 10: PAA: Indicators for Outputs and Results

Program Activity	Program Sub-Activity	Indicators for Outputs	Indicators for Results
Strategic Outcome: 1.0 People – A First-Class Research Capacity			
1.1 Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes	1.1.1 Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS)	No. of fellowships awarded; success rates by research area (social sciences and humanities - SSH). Percentage of enrolled graduate students in the SSH receiving SSHRC scholarships	Highly qualified personnel, expert in research, available to pursue various knowledge intensive careers within universities, industry, government, and other sectors of the society and economy.
	1.1.2 Doctoral Fellowships (DF)	No. of fellowships awarded; success rates. Percentage of enrolled graduate students receiving SSHRC scholarships.	Highly qualified personnel, expert in research, available to pursue various knowledge intensive careers within universities, industry, government, and other sectors of the society and economy.
	1.1.3 Postdoctoral Fellowships (PDF)	No. of fellowships awarded; success rates.	Promising new scholars establish a research base ³⁹ at an important time in their career (e.g. faculty renewal).
	1.1.4 Prizes and Special Fellowships	List of awardees.	Dedication, creativity and outstanding contribution of best Canadian graduate students and researchers is recognized.
1.2 Canada Research Chairs	1.2.1 Canada Research Chairs Program	No. and percentage of Chairs awarded by tier to researchers from Canadian universities, foreign researchers and expatriates.	Canadian universities, affiliated research institutes and hospitals are recognized centres of research excellence through the attraction and retention of excellent researchers.
Strategic Outcome: 2.0 Research – New Knowledge Based on Excellent Research			
2.1 Investigator-Framed Research	2.1.1 Standard Research Grants (SRG)	No. of new research projects and researchers supported. No. of grants awarded, success rates by discipline/area of research, etc.	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 social sciences and humanities.
	2.1.2 Major Collaborative Research Grants (MCRI)	No. of research teams supported and average no. of researchers by team. No. of graduate students associated with MCRI by type. List of issues addressed by supported teams.	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 social sciences and humanities.
2.2 Targeted Research and Training Initiatives	2.2.1 Strategic Research Grants	No. of researchers and research projects supported under each ongoing Strategic Research Theme. No. of grants awarded, success rates, etc.	New knowledge on pressing social, economic and cultural issues of particular importance to Canadians is made available for decision-making in various sectors.
	2.2.2 Strategic Joint Initiative Programs	No. of researchers and research projects supported under each ongoing Joint Initiative. No. of grants awarded, success rates, etc.	New knowledge about issues of relevance to SSHRC's partners is generated and made available for decision-making.
	2.2.3 Initiative on the New Economy (INE) Programs	No. of researchers and research projects supported under the various programs of the INE by sub-theme.	Advances in knowledge, expertise, and knowledge mobilization in areas of the new economy.

³⁹ Key activities defining “research base”: undertaking new research, publishing research findings, developing and expanding personal research networks, broadening teaching experience and becoming competitive in national research competitions.

Table 10: PAA: Indicators for Outputs and Results (Cont.)

Program Activity	Program Sub-Activity	Indicators for Outputs	Indicators for Results
2.3 Strategic Research Development	2.3.1 Research Development Initiatives (RDI)	No. of RDI grants awarded; No. of researchers, success rates, etc.	New perspectives and directions for research in the social sciences and humanities are explored.
	2.3.2 Community-University Research Alliances (CURA)	No. of grants awarded. No. of academic and non-academic researchers involved. No. of grants to community organizations, success rates. No. of partners by type, etc. No. of research projects within alliances. No. of students involved. No. and reach of knowledge mobilization activities.	Reinforced community decision-making capacity; better understanding, appreciation and use of social sciences and humanities knowledge by communities.
	2.3.3 SSHRC Institutional Grants (SIG)	No. of institutions supported.	Social sciences and humanities research activity is encouraged at the institutional level.
	2.3.4 Aid to Small Universities (ASU)	No. of grants by size of institution and region. List of areas for development focused on by Canadian small universities.	Focused research capacity in the social sciences and humanities is developed and strengthened within small universities in Canada.
	2.3.5 General Support	No. of grants awarded & link to SSHRC needs and goals.	SSHRC takes advantage of unexpected opportunities for the benefit of the social sciences and humanities in Canada.
Strategic Outcome: 3.0 Knowledge Mobilization – The Transfer, Dissemination and Use of Knowledge			
3.1 Research Communication and Interaction	3.1.1 Aid to Scholarly Publications (ASPP)	No. of books supported, success rates.	Advanced social sciences and humanities knowledge is disseminated.
	3.1.2 Aid to Research Workshops and Conferences in Canada	No. of workshops and conferences supported and held. No. of researchers and other types of participants. No. of foreign researchers participating, etc.	Research results are shared within and between disciplines and among Canadian and international researchers.
	3.1.3 Aid to Research and Transfer Journals	No. of journals supported. No. of articles published. No. of authors publishing in SSHRC-supported journals.	Original research findings in the social sciences and humanities are disseminated.
	3.1.4 Aid and Attendance Grants to Scholarly Associations	No. of association members supported who attend annual general meetings/annual conferences. No. of students supported who attend.	Linkages and communication between researchers in the social sciences and humanities are enhanced.
	3.1.5 Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE)	No. of networks funded. No. of researchers and partners involved in networks.	A sustainable, critical mass of researchers and trainees in the social sciences and humanities, health and natural sciences and engineering, collaborating in a multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral environment, in the research area of the network. Strong linkages and partnerships created between university, government and industry, and other users (non-governmental organizations - NGOs), resulting in the transfer of knowledge and exploitation of leading-edge research results with economic or societal benefits to Canada.
Strategic Outcome: 4.0 - Institutional Environment			
4.1 Indirect Costs of Research	4.1.1 Indirect Costs of Research Program	No. of grants awarded by institution type, region, etc. Percentage of funds invested by output area.	Contributions to an enhanced research environment in Canadian universities.

Table 11: Ongoing Joint Initiatives

Joint Initiative	Benefits to Canadians	Partner(s)	Estimated Contributions	
			Partner(s)	SSHRC
Canadian Forest Service (CFS) Graduate Supplement: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/fellowships/forest_service_e.asp	Increases the availability and expertise of highly qualified personnel for the forestry sector.	Canadian Forest Service (CFS)	Up to five \$5,000 fellowships/year up to a total of \$75,000 2002-03 – 2006-07	n/a 2002-03 – 2006-07
Canadian Forest Research Partnerships Program: http://www.nserc.ca/professors_e.asp?nav=profnav&lbi=b5_5	Better informed policy decisions, regulations and practices in forestry management and in achieving sustainable resources.	CFS, NSERC (administered by NSERC)	CFS: A maximum of \$700,000 per annum 2002-03 – 2006-07	SSHRC and NSERC: Negotiated on case-by-case basis. 2002-03 – 2006-07
Canadian Initiative on Social Statistics (Access to Data): http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/ciss_research_data_e.asp	Gives Canadian researchers in social and economic statistics access to Statistics Canada's micro-data sets for analysis	Statistics Canada	No funds involved; in-kind support	No funds involved.; in-kind support
CESC-SSHRC Education Research Initiative (INE)	More quantitative research in education using the School Achievement Indicators Program (SAIP) and other databases. Closer relationships between researchers and policy/program developers. Greater use of educational research.	Canadian Education Statistics Council (CESC; Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC), and Statistics Canada)	\$1.6 M 2002-03 – 2005-06	\$1.6 M 2002-03 – 2005-06
Crossing Boundaries (INE)	Maximize the impact of knowledge gained and best practices learned from research, national discussions, pilot projects, and consultation processes.	Crossing Boundaries National Council	\$1,350,000 2004-05 – 2006-07	\$1,350,000 2004-05 – 2006-07
Essential Skills: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/essential_skills_e.asp	Better understanding of the nature and role of essential skills in Canadian workplaces. More policy-oriented research results on essential skills. More transfer of research-based knowledge.	Human Resources Partnerships (HRP), Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSD)	\$1.1 M 2003-04 – 2004-05	\$1.1 M 2003-04 – 2004-05

Table 11: Ongoing Joint Initiatives (cont.)

Joint Initiative	Benefits to Canadians	Partner(s)	Estimated Contributions	
			Partner(s)	SSHRC
Homelessness and Diversity Issues in Canada: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/homelessness_e.asp .	Better knowledge-sharing among producers and users of research to address causes and cures for homelessness.	National Secretariat on Homelessness (NSH), HRSD	\$750,000 2003-04 – 2005-06	\$750,000 2003-04 – 2005-06
Immigration and the Metropolis: http://canada.metropolis.net/index_e.html .	Increased research capacity and knowledge to aid in formulating public policy and in improving services related to immigration and integration.	Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), Canadian Heritage, Department of Social Development, Status of Women Canada, Solicitor General, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Statistics Canada	\$3.9 M 2003-04 - 2006-07	\$2.5 M 2003-04 - 2006-07
Intellectual Property Mobilization (IPM): http://www.nserc.ca/professors_e.asp?nav=profnav&lbi=b6 .	More effective mobilization of knowledge and technology developed in Canadian universities and research hospitals. Enhanced awareness of the role of Intellectual Property in relation to Canada's competitiveness in the knowledge-based economy.	CIHR, NSERC	CIHR: To be renewed in 2005 NSERC: To be renewed in 2005	To be renewed in 2005
Multiculturalism Issues in Canada: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/multiculturalism_e.asp .	Better appreciation of Canada's diverse ethnic communities; improved cross-cultural understanding. Policy-relevant, research-based knowledge on racism and ethnicity. A public dialogue about, and better understanding of, multiculturalism and diversity issues.	Multiculturalism Program, Canadian Heritage	\$1.5 M 2003-04 – 2005-06	\$1.5 M 2003-04 – 2005-06
National Research Network on the Human Dimensions of Biosphere Greenhouse Gas Management	Better informed policy decisions, regulations and practices for managing greenhouse gas emissions.	BIOCAP Canada Foundation	\$1.6 M 2002-03 – 2004-05	\$1.6 M 2002-03 – 2004-05

Table 11: Ongoing Joint Initiatives (cont.)

Joint Initiative	Benefits to Canadians	Partner(s)	Estimated Contributions	
			Partner(s)	SSHRC
Ocean Management National Research Network Initiative	Creation of a national network of cross-disciplinary and multi-sectoral research nodes dedicated to the study of the ocean.	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Up to \$400,000 2004-05 - 2005-06	Up to \$400,000 2004-05 - 2005-06
Official Languages Research and Dissemination: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/official_languages_e.asp	Supports research on Canada's official languages and dissemination of research results in support of the mandate of Canadian Heritage.	Canadian Heritage	\$500,000 2004-05 to 2006-07	\$500,000 2004-05 to 2006-07
Relationships in Transition: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/relationships_e.asp	Improved understanding of political and other forces that drive changes in four areas of legal research: economic, personal, social and governance relationships.	Law Commission of Canada (LCC)	\$400,000 2003-04 - 2006-07	\$400,000 2003-04 - 2006-07
Skills Research Initiative (INE): http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/ine/skills_research_e.asp	Increased dissemination and application of research on skills and highly-qualified persons within government and academia as well as among other stakeholders. More dialogue between researchers, policy makers and practitioners.	HRSD, Industry Canada (IC)	HRSD: \$785,000 2003-04 - 2005-06 IC: \$785,000 2003-04 - 2005-06	\$1.1 M 2003-04 - 2005-06
The Canada Project (INE): http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/ine/canada_project_e.asp	More research-based, policy-relevant knowledge that will help to enhance Canada's global competitiveness. More information for the public and improved dialogue among researchers, policy makers, practitioners, and citizens. Improved dissemination and utilization of research to inform policy-making for governments, the academic community and other stakeholders.	Conference Board of Canada (CBoC)	\$1 M 2003-04 - 2005-06	\$1 M 2003-04 - 2005-06
Virtual Scholar in Residence: http://www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/virtual_scholar_e.asp	Supports individual researchers to work within one of the LCC's four research areas (see Relationships in Transition above).	LCC	\$245,000 2003-04 - 2006-07	\$200,000 2003-04 - 2006-07

Table 12: Summary of RPP Commitments

Commitments	Planned Timeline	Page(s)
Support social sciences and humanities research and research training; develop research-based, culturally and socio-economically relevant knowledge; help shape the research enterprise and contribute to innovation.	Ongoing	6
Effect the transformation of SSHRC from a granting council to a knowledge council.	2005-2006 – 2010-2011	6
Allocate approximately 30 per cent of grants and scholarships budget to master's and doctoral awards (fellowships and scholarships), and postdoctoral fellowships.	2005-2006	11
Award 1,600 new Canada Graduate Scholarships (CGS) at the master's and doctoral level.	2005-2006	11
Promote student training.	Ongoing	11
Offer approximately 127 new postdoctoral fellowships.	2005-2006	12
Award annually the SSHRC Gold Medal for Achievement in Research and the SSHRC Aurora Prize. Establish a new research prize for the most outstanding application in the postdoctoral fellowship program.	From 2004-2005 onwards	12
Fill the full complement of 2,000 Canada Research Chairs.	2005-2006 – 2007-2008	13
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.	2005-2006 – 2010-2011	15
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.	2005-2006 – 2007-2008	15
Continue to build, maintain and enhance national partnerships and networks of world-class researchers through the Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI) program.	Ongoing	16
Complete a performance report of the MCRI program.	2005-2006	16
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. Hold the second competition for INE Public Outreach Grants. Continue to refine a strategy for disseminating INE-funded research results as widely as possible.	2005-2006	16
Implement the Social Economy Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program.	2005-2006 – 2010-2011	18
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.	2005-2006	19

Table 12: Summary of RPP Commitments (cont.)

Commitments	Planned Timeline	Page(s)
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.	2005-2006	19
Consider launching two more components of the strategic program "Image, Text, Sound and Technology" to more directly target research and research partnership activities.	2005-2006	20
Implement the commercialization measures announced in Budget 2004.	2005-2006 – 2006-2007	21, 24
Support social sciences and humanities research and related activities that publicize and further the goals of the International Polar Year (IPY), 2007-2008.	2005-2006 – 2007-2008	22
Develop to maturity SSHRC's knowledge mobilization strategy and initiatives.	2005-2006	23
Continue to build, maintain and enhance national interdisciplinary networks of researchers through the Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE) program.	Ongoing	24
Conduct a mid-term review (2005) of the Indirect Costs program as well as an overall evaluation (2008).	2005-2006; 2007-2008	25f.
Complete evaluations of the corporate data base and the Joint Initiatives programs. Design an evaluation for the Doctoral Fellowships program and a comprehensive evaluation of the five-year INE programs. Complete performance requirements associated with the renewal of SSHRC's Terms and Conditions. Conduct an audit of competition processes. Plan a major study on corporate governance and decision-making.	2005-2006	39
Finalize the Phase 2 Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by universities and postsecondary institutions receiving funding from SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR.	2005-2006	39
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 <i>Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans</i> , particularly as it applies to social sciences and humanities research ethics, Aboriginal research ethics and TCPS procedures. Complete revision of the document <i>Integrity in Research and Scholarship: A Tri-Council Policy Statement</i> (TCPS).	2005-2006	39ff.
Consult with the broader community to ensure that its needs are addressed prior to initiating a pilot of the Canadian Common CV (CCV).	2005-2006	41
Complete implementation of SSHRC's Modern Comptrollership (MC) Action Plan (for details, see Table 9, p. 42).	2005-2006	41

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