

REALIZING CANADA'S POTENTIAL IN THE 21ST CENTURY

WE SUPPORT RESEARCH AND TALENT THAT IS CENTRAL TO QUALITY OF LIFE AND INNOVATION

Social sciences and humanities research enhances our understanding of modern social, cultural, technological, environmental, economic and wellness issues. It raises profound questions about who we are as human beings, what we need to thrive in complex and challenging times, and where we are headed in the new millennium.

The work SSHRC supports also encourages the deepest levels of inquiry. It spurs innovative researchers to learn from each other's disciplines, delve into multiparty collaborations, and achieve common goals for the betterment of Canadian society. Research is shared with communities, businesses and governments, who use the new knowledge to innovate and improve people's lives.

SSHRC-supported research invests directly in Canada's future. Through the social sciences and humanities, students receive the best possible training in critical thinking, complex decision-making and creative exploration. By investing in scholarships, fellowships and research training, SSHRC helps develop Canada's best and brightest scholars and researchers into Canada's future leaders.

Modern society has come to recognize a compelling truth: the independent thinking and creative inquiry that characterize social sciences and humanities research are ideally suited to the work of finding meaning in the complex world of the 21st century.

SSHRC-funded research builds understanding that can change the world. As such, it has taken its rightful place as a central component of Canadian innovation.

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SSHRC INVESTMENTS

SSHRC-FUNDED RESEARCH BY THEME, 2008-09

	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AMOUNT OF FUNDING (IN \$ MILLIONS)*	PERCENTAGE OF FUNDING*
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGIES	406	\$22.7	7.0%
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY	47	\$3.9	1.2%
HEALTH AND RELATED LIFE SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES	638	\$24.5	7.6%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	571	\$21.3	6.6%
MANAGEMENT, BUSINESS AND FINANCE	663	\$23.0	7.1%
ARTS AND CULTURE	1,772	\$51.4	15.9%
ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND MARKETS	689	\$27.3	8.4%
EDUCATION AND LEARNING	708	\$26.6	8.2%
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	592	\$19.1	5.9%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1,609	\$58.6	18.1%
GOVERNANCE OF SOCIETY AND INSTITUTIONS	997	\$33.4	10.3%
OTHER AREAS OF RESEARCH	302	\$11.6	3.6%

VALUE OF ALL GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS SUPPORTED IN 2008-09:

\$323.5M

IN FUNDING

8,994

PROJECTS

THROUGH ITS PROGRAMS AND POLICIES, THE COUNCIL ENABLES THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF RESEARCH EXCELLENCE IN CANADA, AND FACILITATES KNOWLEDGE-SHARING AND COLLABORATION ACROSS RESEARCH DISCIPLINES, UNIVERSITIES AND ALL SECTORS OF SOCIETY.

GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

SSHRC awards its grants, fellowships and scholarships through an independent peer-review process: selection committees recommend which projects to fund based on academic excellence and the importance of the research to the advancement of knowledge. Peer review is universally recognized as the most objective and effective way to allocate public research funds.

565

COMMITTEE MEMBERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN SSHRC APPLICATION ADJUDICATIONS IN 2008-09.

13,000

GRANT, SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN 2008-09.

4,320

NEW GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED IN 2008-09.

CANADA'S RESEARCH COMMUNITY

21,665

FULL-TIME PROFESSORS WHO TEACH SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

57,820

FULL-TIME GRADUATE STUDENTS WHO STUDY SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

CANADA RESEARCH CHAIRS PROGRAM

SSHRC administers the Canada Research Chairs Program on behalf of SSHRC, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR). The program is designed to create 2,000 high-profile research professorships for established and up-and-coming researchers at Canadian universities.

Attracting internationally renowned scholars, the program helps keep research jobs and expertise in Canada, and increases national research capacity in the social sciences and humanities, engineering, health sciences, and the natural sciences. During 2008-09, SSHRC's president served as chair of the program's steering committee.

* DUE TO ROUNDING, SUMS MAY NOT CORRESPOND TO TOTAL.

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Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en
sciences humaines du Canada

Canada

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

At the heart of social sciences and humanities research are fundamental questions about human existence: who we are, where we come from and where we are headed. Society is increasingly realizing the importance of these issues as deep conceptual changes that have begun to define the 21st century as a new age.

New perspectives on complexity, diversity and creativity in the new economy are placing researchers and students across the social sciences and humanities at the centre of Canada's leadership in innovation. From literature to philosophy, from sociology to political science, from communications to design, from law to management and education, Canadian researchers are leading global networks in collaboration with colleagues across the campus and partners in the private and public sectors. This reflects the new conviction that Canada's capacity for economic, cultural and social innovation increasingly depends on the deep knowledge and understanding of individuals, communities and societies developed by the social sciences and humanities.

In 2008, SSHRC celebrated 30 years of cultivating excellence in Canadian social sciences and humanities research. This provided a wonderful opportunity to showcase how SSHRC's investments in the development of research excellence and talent fuel Canadian innovation and expertise on social, economic, cultural, and political issues, as well as on the human dimension of technology, the natural sciences, and health sciences.

The news media now turn to Canadian scholars in the social sciences and humanities for expert analysis and commentary. Our world-class researchers investigate economic, environmental, social and political issues long before they appear in headlines. The media—and society—are aware that scholars are ahead of the curve, studying long-term drivers of change and comparing today's conditions with those of the past.

SSHRC also continued in 2008-09 to play a key role in implementing the Government of Canada's science and technology strategy, by helping to meet the increasing demand for talented graduates, new knowledge and ideas, and strategies for building successful societies. We have developed a new strategy for creating Canadian and international partnerships that will open doors to innovative research and unique opportunities for knowledge-sharing and collaboration across

research disciplines, universities, and all sectors of society. Through this work, SSHRC is further enabling the social sciences and humanities research community and its partners to contribute together to a better future for Canada and the world.

Fundamental to SSHRC's mandate is a responsibility to demonstrate to Canadians that the research we support leads to tangible short-term and long-term benefits. These benefits are increasingly clear as we improve our measurement of the contributions that the social sciences and humanities make in our lives. In particular, this year we supported a study that reveals just how critical—and entrenched—the social sciences and humanities are in the economic and social fabric in Canada. The report revealed that industries that rely primarily on social sciences and humanities inputs account for \$696.7 billion of Canada's annual GDP output, and account for some 76 per cent of total employment. It noted that the social sciences and humanities influence \$389 billion of economic activity. The report also stated that service industries such as public administration, finance, information and cultural industries account for 69 per cent of Canada's economic output and rely on humanities and social sciences disciplines such as law, urban and regional studies, environmental studies, management, industrial relations, geography, education, economics, communications and media, and demography.



The increasing importance of the social sciences and humanities is profoundly meaningful to SSHRC as an organization, and to the researchers we support. Social sciences and humanities research truly is at centre stage in the 21st century.

Through its internationally recognized standards of excellence, SSHRC helps to position Canada as a leading nation that harnesses the power of knowledge to create a prosperous and resilient economy and to foster a safe, just, and civil society.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which reads "Chad Gaffield". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

CHAD GAFFIELD
PRESIDENT SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
RESEARCH COUNCIL

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

In 2006, SSHRC President Chad Gaffield identified strengthened governance as one of his first priorities upon assuming office. Since then, SSHRC's governing council has made significant progress year over year translating the president's commitment into results.

As vice-president and chair of the governing council, I am extremely proud of the progress we made in 2008-09 as we continued to renew SSHRC's governance practices. Membership on the governing council is now more balanced to reflect diverse representation across society, and includes representatives from the academic, non-governmental (NGO) and private sectors. We have also revamped the council's committee structure to enable a more strategic focus on long-term priorities and performance management.

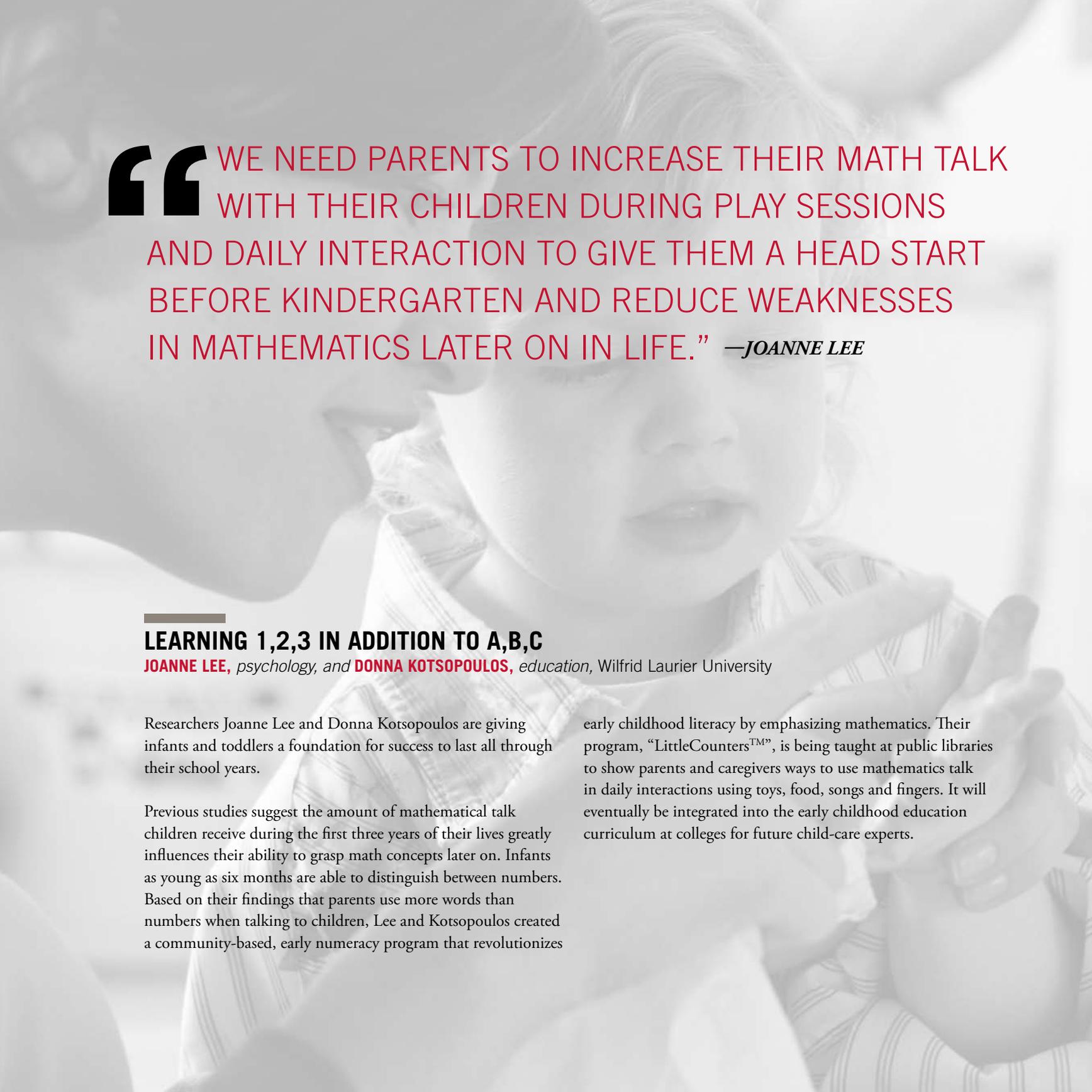
We made significant progress in other areas as well. SSHRC's commitment to continuous improvement of our programming was perhaps most evident this year when the governing council endorsed a report from SSHRC's Blue Ribbon Panel on Peer Review, which had been tasked with evaluating the quality of our peer-review practices. The panel's message was clear. It lauded SSHRC's system as being up to "the best practices and highest international standards" in its peer-review processes.

I extend my warmest thanks to all council members for their tireless work helping to steer SSHRC through an exceedingly busy year of renewal. A special thanks to our outgoing members: Linda Hughes, Stephen McClatchie, Barbara Neis, Stan Shapson, Vianne Timmons and Stephen Toope. And a warm welcome to our four new council members: Priscilla Renouf, Joanne Keselman, Gerri Sinclair and Fred Morley. I have every confidence that with their energy and leadership we can look forward to another extraordinarily productive year.



THOMAS KIERANS
VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIR OF COUNCIL
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH
COUNCIL





“ WE NEED PARENTS TO INCREASE THEIR MATH TALK WITH THEIR CHILDREN DURING PLAY SESSIONS AND DAILY INTERACTION TO GIVE THEM A HEAD START BEFORE KINDERGARTEN AND REDUCE WEAKNESSES IN MATHEMATICS LATER ON IN LIFE.” —*JOANNE LEE*

LEARNING 1,2,3 IN ADDITION TO A,B,C

JOANNE LEE, *psychology*, and **DONNA KOTSOPOULOS**, *education*, Wilfrid Laurier University

Researchers Joanne Lee and Donna Kotsopoulos are giving infants and toddlers a foundation for success to last all through their school years.

Previous studies suggest the amount of mathematical talk children receive during the first three years of their lives greatly influences their ability to grasp math concepts later on. Infants as young as six months are able to distinguish between numbers. Based on their findings that parents use more words than numbers when talking to children, Lee and Kotsopoulos created a community-based, early numeracy program that revolutionizes

early childhood literacy by emphasizing mathematics. Their program, “LittleCounters™”, is being taught at public libraries to show parents and caregivers ways to use mathematics talk in daily interactions using toys, food, songs and fingers. It will eventually be integrated into the early childhood education curriculum at colleges for future child-care experts.

FRAMING OUR DIRECTION

*In 2007, SSHRC embarked on an ambitious strategic framework—one that would enable the organization to realize three key ambitions: to enhance the **quality** of research in the social sciences and humanities, to enable **connections** among disciplines and among researchers and communities, and to increase the **impact** of research and research training for the benefit of society.*

Framing our Direction has at its core an ambition for SSHRC to enable the highest levels of research in Canada—research that will lead to measureable results for people in this country and around the world.

Our strategic priorities strongly support the Government of Canada's science and technology strategy, affirming a need to nurture three key advantages in this country: an entrepreneurial advantage, a knowledge advantage and a people advantage. The intent is to position Canada globally at the vanguard of innovation, and to attract highly qualified, capable and skilled individuals to this country, and keep them here.

Canada's national aspirations relate directly to central concerns of the social sciences and humanities. Their achievement depends on having full answers to the complex questions SSHRC-supported researchers address in their work every day.

SSHRC is now at the midpoint of implementing the strategic priorities articulated in *Framing our Direction*. This report outlines the significant, tangible progress the organization has made this year in the pursuit of its ambitions of quality, connections and impact.



“OUR RESEARCH HAS SENSITIZED PEOPLE TO THE COMPLEXITIES OF THE DIGITAL DIVIDE IN TERMS OF GENDER, RACE, INCOME, ABORIGINAL STATUS AND COMMUNITY. MANY PEOPLE, INCLUDING EDUCATORS, TAKE FOR GRANTED THAT EVERYONE HAS ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY AND KNOWS HOW TO USE IT. WE’RE DOCUMENTING THAT IT’S NOT ACTUALLY THAT STRAIGHTFORWARD.” —**DIANNE LOOKER**

RESEARCHERS NARROWING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

DIANNE LOOKER, *sociology and social anthropology*, Mount Saint Vincent University

The inequity of young people’s access to information and communications technology (ICT) can affect everything from their self-esteem to future careers. Dianne Looker’s team is bringing together researchers from Canada, Australia and South Africa to narrow this digital divide.

With the help of graduate students, policy officials and educators from the Nova Scotia and Nunavut departments of education, and representatives from the African-Canadian and

First Nations communities, Looker’s team has revealed the gaps between policy and practice.

They have developed a computer workshop for First Nations and African-Canadian youth, two community radio broadcasts, and a documentary on ICT use in both Nova Scotia and South Africa. A book documenting their findings was published and disseminated in 2009.

ENHANCING EXCELLENCE AT EVERY LEVEL

SSHRC is responsible for fostering international excellence in social sciences and humanities research that helps to position Canada at the forefront of research worldwide. By attracting the best and brightest minds from abroad, and by nurturing Canada's most promising students and researchers, SSHRC helps establish Canada as a global hub for leading-edge ideas and new knowledge. By continuously improving its programming and governance, SSHRC remains nimble and strategically oriented in a swiftly evolving research environment.

BROADER REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNANCE

Three years ago, SSHRC embarked on a rigorous program of governance renewal. Since then, the organization has reached many important milestones in keeping with its commitment to strengthen its governance structures and practices and create a more strategic focus.

In 2006, SSHRC separated the roles of its president and chair of its governing council. This improved the governing council's ability to provide independent oversight and impartial guidance. In 2007, SSHRC's governing council substantially diversified its membership with the addition of representatives from Canada's business, NGO and other communities.

With the appointment of new members in 2008, half of the governing council's members are now esteemed Canadian academics, while the other half are prominent individuals with diverse backgrounds in the private, public and not-for-profit sectors. This fundamental broadening of capacity has enabled SSHRC to more ably support the research needs of

Canadian society. The broader representation of society on its governing council also underscores SSHRC's efforts to foster collaborative, consultative relationships in which SSHRC can engage more effectively with the communities it serves.

At the same time, the governing council adjusted its governing committee structure to focus on strategic decision-making, priority-setting and the achievement of excellence. Fundamental to this shift was a review in 2008 of the committee structure and the role that each committee plays.

The Executive, Governance and Nominations Committee makes recommendations to the governing council on governance matters, including council agendas, committee mandates, the council's composition and membership, and performance management of the council. It is also responsible for overseeing SSHRC's human resources policies and practices. The Programs and Quality Committee monitors the overall design, coherence and performance of SSHRC's suite of programs and program-related policies. The goal is to expand the governing council's strategic role and nurture excellence in all aspects of programming.

SSHRC's president and governing council will also receive advice from a new Audit and Risk Committee composed of three external experts selected by government, the president, and the vice-president and chair of council.

SSHRC's revamped governing committee structure will ensure effective priority-setting and engagement with the community. It will also enable SSHRC to better tell the compelling story of social sciences and humanities research to Canadians.

IMPROVED PROGRAMMING

In 2007, SSHRC established a framework for the continuous improvement of its programs. Designed to assess the coherence and long-term implications of SSHRC programming, the framework stemmed from discussions and consultations ongoing since 2004 with members of the research community

and key partner organizations. Over time, the framework will help to ensure that SSHRC's suite of programs responds effectively to Canada's increasingly complex and interdisciplinary knowledge needs. In 2008-09, SSHRC implemented a number of strategic priorities identified in the framework, notably in the area of enriching the quality of its peer-review system, and in the examination of its programs.

ACCLAIMED PEER REVIEW

Peer review is universally recognized as the most objective and effective way to allocate public funds. SSHRC grants and fellowships are awarded through an independent peer-review process designed to ensure the highest standards of excellence and objectivity.

In 2008, as part of its commitment to continuous improvement, SSHRC commissioned a blue ribbon panel comprising a high-profile group of internationally respected experts in peer review to assess the quality of the organization's peer-review practices.

Members of the panel undertook an extensive review of documentation, an online survey of members of the social sciences and humanities community, and more than 50 interviews with reviewers, program officers, and SSHRC management. They also considered experiences in the American, Australian, British and German peer-review systems as a major component of their research.

The panel's final report, *Promoting Excellence in Research—An International Blue Ribbon Panel Assessment of Peer Review Practices at the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada*, concluded that SSHRC's peer-review system is “up to the best practices and highest international standards.”

SSHRC has subsequently developed an action plan in response to a number of recommendations included in the report that relate to administrative, procedural and policy issues.

The expertise within the panel's membership and the unequivocally positive findings were an invaluable endorsement of SSHRC's peer-review practices.

COHERENCE AND EFFECTIVENESS

In 2008-09, SSHRC undertook a federally mandated strategic review, a process that requires all government departments and agencies, on a four-year cycle, to review all program spending and to assess how and whether these programs are aligned with core mandates, and how they are effective, efficient, and meet the priorities of Canadians. SSHRC, along with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), was among 21 organizations that participated in the process. The outcome for SSHRC of the strategic review was the reallocation of funding for health-related research eligible under the mandate of CIHR, and the elimination of Research Time Stipends.

STREAMLINED AWARD MANAGEMENT

In 2008-09, SSHRC received 13,000 applications for grants and fellowships—an unprecedented number and a six per cent increase over the previous year. The surge in applications is just one reflection of the growing societal demand for social sciences and humanities research. In response, a key priority for SSHRC is to transform its business practices by improving client service delivery through enhanced communications and technology, including a more efficient grant application system in harmony with systems of other granting agencies.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR STANDARD RESEARCH GRANTS

A core program of SSHRC, Standard Research Grants help nurture a broad, diverse base of research in Canada by supporting some of Canada's most innovative researchers. From among thousands of applications, only the very best proposals, selected under SSHRC's internationally acclaimed peer-review system, receive awards. In 2008-09, SSHRC awarded 904 Standard Research Grants for a total research investment of \$76,605,728 over three years.

In co-operation with NSERC, SSHRC launched a pilot project in 2008 to assess a new enterprise award management system (EAMS). When fully implemented, this electronic application portal will dramatically streamline the application and peer-review processes.

More than 4,000 applicants, assessors and reviewers participated in the pilot through SSHRC's Postdoctoral Fellowships program and NSERC's Collaborative Health Research Projects Program. The pilot provided a basis for refining the EAMS program, and gave management a glimpse of how its application process will function when fully refined. The intention is to eventually use the system with other programs.

CELEBRATED SUCCESS

SSHRC marked its 30th anniversary this year. The organization celebrated by sharing with Canadians and the world the significant contribution that social sciences and humanities research has made to society in recent decades—and how SSHRC has helped enable that contribution through its programming. It was an ideal opportunity for SSHRC to deliver on its mandate of promoting social sciences and humanities research.

In a special commemorative book, SSHRC showcased 30 key research contributions by grant recipients across many disciplines since 1978. While the book represents just a fraction of Canada's best scholars and research projects over 30 years, it emphasizes the key role that social sciences and humanities has played in developing a successful society.

With the support of Canadian universities, SSHRC was able to reach hundreds of thousands of Canadians by producing a magazine-style insert. The publication was circulated through Canadian daily newspapers and featured stories of significant SSHRC-supported research that has touched the lives of Canadians and others around the world. It also called attention to SSHRC's tradition of having funded, over the course of 30 years, work that is closely aligned with the federal government's science and technology strategy announced in 2007.

ENGAGED AUDIENCE

In further implementing its strategic communications plan this year, SSHRC launched the quarterly electronic newsletter *Dialogue*. The newsletter is distributed to more than 30,000 subscribers in the academic, public, private and not-for-profit sectors, and is posted on SSHRC's corporate website. Each issue shines a spotlight on successful SSHRC-funded research, as well as on individual scholars and students working at the forefront of their disciplines. SSHRC's targeted communications activities in 2008-09 also helped increase media coverage of social sciences and humanities research in Canada by 200 per cent over the previous year.

STRENGTHENING COLLABORATION

A priority for SSHRC is to create an environment within which the academic community and wider society can share and co-create knowledge. Increasingly, scholars are engaging with colleagues and communities in their own countries and around the world to build powerful alliances and networks that span disciplines and geographical boundaries. These partnerships often combine complementary knowledge and research from members of the academic, not-for-profit, public and private sectors.

SSHRC is also intent on encouraging an inclusive and dynamic research landscape that focuses on putting people into the picture. There is a growing awareness that new strategies for advancing knowledge must reflect a human dimension, especially in subjects once considered exclusively technical or scientific.

One highly successful initiative, which last year celebrated its 10th anniversary, is the Community-University Research Alliances (CURA) program. The CURA program has funded 107 research projects and invested more than \$92 million so far. In addition, the CURA performance report of 2003 indicated that by the end of their first three years in operation, on average, CURAs were able to almost double the amount of funding they received from outside SSHRC. Volunteer labour on CURAs at the time of the 2003 report was estimated at \$4.8 million annually.

PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

In 2008, SSHRC's governing council endorsed a strategy to refresh and accelerate Canadian and international research partnerships supported by SSHRC. The strategy incorporates the principles of the Government of Canada's science and technology strategy, which explicitly encourages partnership-building. It also builds on SSHRC's core objectives set forth in *Framing our Direction*—namely, to recognize and increase the intellectual, social and economic impact of social sciences and humanities research by supporting meaningful connections among researchers themselves and between researchers and the community, and by fostering knowledge mobilization.



“THE CANADIAN SOCIAL ECONOMY RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS HAVE ENCOURAGED GREATER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES AND PEOPLE IN COMMUNITIES. A REMARKABLY WIDE RANGE OF INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS FROM SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANIZATIONS ARE ALSO INVOLVED, AND THE PROJECT IS NOTABLE FOR THE WAY IN WHICH IT SEEKS TO ENGAGE RESEARCHERS AND PRACTITIONERS.” —IAN MACPHERSON

MINING THE SOCIAL ECONOMY'S RICH POSSIBILITIES

IAN MACPHERSON, *principal investigator of the Canadian Social Economy Hub*, University of Victoria

The University of Victoria-based Canadian Social Economy Research Partnerships (CSERP) includes over 300 researchers from 79 universities. They are pursuing over 150 topics of research and training programs related to the social economy, such as food security and energy; public policy and social responsibility; the roles of women; and the possibilities among indigenous peoples.

Some programs are teaching governments and private firms the social and economic benefits that flow from procuring goods

from social economy organizations such as those operated for or by people with disabilities. CSERP is also working with indigenous peoples in the development of social and economic activities such as the harvesting and sale of golden mussels on the west coast, trapping in northern Saskatchewan, and aquaculture and agro-forest development among the Acadians and Mi'kmaq people of New Brunswick.

The program supports direct partnerships between university-based researchers and community organizations so groups can collaborate, create new knowledge and foster innovative research and training in Canada and around the world. More than 1,000 non-academic organizations—including associations and hospitals as well as government, private sector, Aboriginal and charitable organizations—have participated in CURA projects.

In one CURA project, the University of Winnipeg's Tom Carter partners academics with urban neighborhoods. Through more than 50 community partnerships over eight years, Carter and his research team have helped urban neighbourhoods develop effective programs and policies that have led to higher employment, better skills training and improved infrastructure. The project has also advanced an awareness that community knowledge must inform community actions.

Through its strategic programs and joint initiatives, SSHRC has launched a range of policies and programs to connect Canadian researchers with the global wealth of ideas and talent. These grants support targeted research on pressing social, economic and cultural issues. In 2008-09, SSHRC awarded grants for 328 strategic programs and joint initiatives projects.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PROSPERITY

One major partnership undertaking in 2008 arose in response to a federal budget allocation of \$12 million for research into two discrete program areas: Canadian environmental issues, and economic and social prosperity of Northern communities. Within months of Budget 2008, SSHRC developed and introduced two new funding suites to support such programming. These are called the Canadian Environmental Issues suite, and the Northern Communities suite. Both

provide development grants, research grants, CURAs and dedicated knowledge mobilization initiatives.

The suites attracted 258 applications of excellent quality, resulting in 163 awards worth a total of \$10 million. In addition, SSHRC used funds from this special allocation to support 26 one-year awards to new scholars within the 941 Standard Research Grants awarded in 2008-09, and 20 of SSHRC's 153 newly awarded Postdoctoral Fellowships.

INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS

The previous year's federal budget provided \$11 million in annual funding for management, business and finance research activities. For 2008-09, SSHRC awarded Public Outreach grants to increase connections between university campuses and the community to stimulate knowledge mobilization, translation and synthesis. SSHRC received 31 such applications and awarded 16 grants.

In particular, SSHRC awarded a grant to HEC Montréal to organize a national interdisciplinary, multisectoral forum on management, business and finance. The purpose of the forum, which took place from September 29 to October 2, 2009, was to identify opportunities for research, training and knowledge mobilization in management, business, and finance.

ENGAGED CONSULTATIONS

SSHRC is committed to continually engaging with the research community, partners and civil society in pursuit of its vision of quality, connections and impact as articulated in *Framing our Direction*. Through its engagement activities, SSHRC fosters valuable, synergistic interchange among key stakeholders to enable them to contribute to SSHRC's future direction and,

as a result, to support research excellence and the development of talent. Our principles of engagement incorporate communication, consultation, collaboration and partnership activities. Examples abound.

In designing the Canadian Environmental Issues suite and the Northern Communities suite, SSHRC consulted widely with social science and humanities scholars and also with multiple stakeholders and tri-agency partners. In one significant consultation, the agencies launched a competition to assist scholars in producing knowledge synthesis on the environment and its interface with the following sectors: health, energy, natural resources, and information and communications technology. For the first competition, SSHRC funded three projects, for a total investment of \$202,702. SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR have reviewed the success of the first competition and another call for proposals may be launched in the coming year.

In another example of engaged scholarship, the Council of Canadian Academies undertook an independent expert panel study of the strengths and weaknesses associated with research and training in management, business and finance in Canada. The study incorporated submissions and presentations by expert witnesses, and an online survey to seek advice about the state of research in the areas of management, business and finance in Canada, and its future direction. In addition, SSHRC has conducted outreach activities with the Canadian Labour Congress and Canadian Auto Workers, the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, and other national private sector organizations, such as the Canadian Council of Chief Executives.

In 2008, SSHRC and its tri-agency partners hosted a workshop with the Canadian Federation of Business School Deans to examine interagency collaboration and research and training needs in four thematic areas: environmental management and sustainability, technology and manufacturing, health, and energy and natural resources.

EXPANDED CROSS-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

In promoting cross-disciplinary research, SSHRC's Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI) program awards grants to support leading scholars with solid track records and experience in collaborative research, student training and grant management.

SSHRC's overarching goal for the MCRI program is to unite the work of many researchers under the banners of single, large-scale research projects. The program sparks integrated working relationships among members of broad-based research teams as they conduct multiyear research into complex questions.

In 2008-09, SSHRC awarded grants to four teams at \$2.5 million per initiative over seven years. One team, led by Dr. Ray Siemens of the University of Victoria, was awarded an MCRI grant to research textual studies, interface design, user experience and information management. The team's work will allow for rich interdisciplinary collaboration that will greatly improve digital environments. As society increasingly relies on new digital media environments for access to information, this international research team will provide us with information to enhance the way we interface and exchange information electronically.

STRONGER UNIVERSITY CONNECTIONS

Originally established in 2007, the SSHRC Leaders initiative made tangible gains in 2008-09. The activity is designed to foster a culture of engagement and knowledge-sharing between SSHRC and universities. SSHRC Leaders are senior administrators at Canada's universities who provide an ongoing channel of communication between their institution and SSHRC on matters related to policy and program development.

The SSHRC Leaders initiative is a compelling example of SSHRC's success in expanding its community engagement activities. In December 2008, the first major SSHRC Leaders meeting was held in Ottawa, resulting in a gathering of 70 individuals from institutions across the country, as well as SSHRC staff and management, and governing council and governing committee members. The event provided an excellent forum for the exchange of ideas and information related to peer-review processes, interagency programming and collaboration, thematic research priorities, and knowledge mobilization. In addition, several virtual briefings, consultations and opportunities have been held with Leaders via email and telephone on program initiatives such as the Networks of Centres of Excellence, the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the evolving *Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans*, and the Canada Excellence Research Chairs.

GREATER INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH

SSHRC actively seeks opportunities for Canadian scholars to participate in research with international colleagues, both through its own programs and through partnerships with funding organizations in Canada and abroad. The aim is to expand opportunities for international research collaboration, address major global issues and international research agendas, and share emerging trends and best practices in the funding of research.

The overall objective of SSHRC's international policy and strategy, in place since 2005, is to enhance excellence in Canadian social sciences and humanities research and research training. Efforts are currently underway for SSHRC to expand its international reach through programming, program policies and corporate initiatives.

One such undertaking involves a partnership between SSHRC and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) that borrows from SSHRC's longstanding CURA model. SSHRC's partnership with IDRC has moved the CURA program into the international sphere by funding four new collaborative research projects that include university and community players from Australia, Colombia, China, South Africa, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Brazil, Guyana, Ghana, and Tanzania. The projects focus on research areas ranging from poverty reduction to adapting to environmental change.

SSHRC's International Opportunities Fund provides Canadian researchers with a chance to collaborate with researchers internationally or on topics of international importance.

The fund offers two types of grants: development and project. Development grants support developmental activities such as workshops, seminars and planning meetings that are expected to lead to significant international collaboration. These projects are funded up to \$25,000 over one year. Project grants fund Canadian participation in international research initiatives or networks. These activities are funded up to \$75,000 over one year. The International Opportunities Fund stages two rounds of competition per year and receives roughly 100 applications per round. Rising interest in the program last year reflected the ongoing internationalization of the Canadian research community.



“FOR ME, TRAINING POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IS A PRIORITY. IN THE SHORT TERM, THE FUNDING WILL HELP TRAIN FUTURE ADVISERS AND DECISION-MAKERS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. SINCE 2002, I HAVE SUPERVISED AND CO-SUPERVISED THE THESES, PAPERS AND EXPERIMENTS OF MANY STUDENTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW OR ADDED SKILLS IN THIS AREA TO THEIR TRAINING IN ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, OR ARCHITECTURE.”

—*PAULE HALLEY*

WHO OWNS THE WATER?

PAULE HALLEY, *environmental law and sustainability*, Université Laval

Current environmental problems are complex, as are the reforms required to implement sustainable development. As a result, governments are being forced to update their approaches and tools for taking action. New concepts must inevitably be defined, including how to protect one of our natural resources—water. Paule Halley explains, “The concept

of ‘global commons,’ for example, is unknown in Canadian law. It refers to the idea of a legacy that we received from past generations and have a duty to conserve for future generations. Among other things, my team and I are going to analyze the impact of this concept on community and individual rights.”

SSHRC LAUNCHED TWO EXCITING SPECIAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES THIS PAST YEAR UNDER THE OBJECTIVES STIPULATED IN THE INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND:

THE DIGGING INTO DATA CHALLENGE

How do you read a million books? In 2008, a SSHRC partnership with agencies in the United States and the United Kingdom began to search for an answer.

The program, called Digging into Data, fosters interdisciplinary collaboration into cyberscholarship. Cyberscholarship is academic research that uses high-performance computing and digital libraries to mine vast quantities of cultural data such as images of art, texts, genealogical records, social statistics and musical notations, to name a few. Digging into Data will bring together scholars in the social sciences and humanities, computer sciences, information sciences and other fields to perform innovative research into large-scale data analysis.

Society's cyber-infrastructure is truly international in nature, a reality that Digging into Data recognizes through its key partnerships: SSHRC, the US's National Endowment for the Humanities and National Science Foundation, and the UK's Joint Information Systems Committee.

Digging into Data will fund research projects up to \$300,000, and cover up to 75 per cent of the full cost of Canadian research projects. The program received 143 letters of intent in the first round of competition.

NORFACE TRANSNATIONAL PROGRAMME

SSHRC is also a partner in New Opportunities for Research Funding Co-operation in Europe (NORFACE), a network of 15 funding agencies formed with the intention to collaborate on research support and research support policies. The network has jointly launched a four-year transnational research program that focuses on migration issues. The program is an excellent opportunity for Canadian scholars to share their already globally recognized expertise in migration while contributing to a major research agenda alongside leading European scholars.

SSHRC's international focus also extends to its staff. The NORFACE staff exchange program was developed by the NORFACE network to allow staff the opportunity to visit and learn more from their partner organizations abroad, and to bring these lessons home. We were also pleased to receive European visitors to SSHRC under the auspices of this initiative.



“ FOR THE FIRST TIME WE ARE ABLE TO
SIMULTANEOUSLY TRACK THE DEVELOPMENT
OF A TECHNOLOGY AND THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR
THAT MAY ACCOMPANY IT.” —*BENOÎT J. DUPONT*

FOR THE SECURITY OF AIR PASSENGERS AND WEB SURFERS

BENOÎT J. DUPONT, *criminology*, Université de Montréal

With millions of people passing through airports, and still more surfing the web, our planet has evolved into a global village. Now that crime must be considered from an international viewpoint, each government must, more than ever, implement the best possible strategies for countering possible security threats.

In his upcoming book, the research of criminologist Benoît J. Dupont shows many private-sector stakeholders are making a significant contribution to international security. He notes, “Tools for designing international security policies, however, do not give sufficient weight to this new reality.

Far from being on the sidelines, the private sector is working together with police services. Strategies must therefore take better account of this interaction, which is already very evident in airports and elsewhere.”

Security issues related to web-based social networks are also of interest to Dupont, who is currently leading research on cybercrime. A wide range of stakeholders, including legal institutions, could benefit from the results of his research.

TRACKING OUR PROGRESS

As an agency that funds excellence in research and training in the social sciences and humanities, SSHRC functions largely at the earliest stage of the research process—the ideas phase. For this reason, we look to both short- and long-term performance measures to gauge our success at creating results for society and at training our best and brightest today to become Canada’s leaders tomorrow.

A priority for SSHRC has been to continually improve the quality of its reporting so the impact and value of the social sciences and humanities can be demonstrated in ways that Canadians recognize and understand. Such reporting on results is a main concern of the federal government. It also links directly to SSHRC’s strategic outcomes and ambitions stated in *Framing our Direction* to achieve intellectual, social and economic impact to positively influence the lives of people, their communities and society as a whole, as well as the quality and innovativeness of scholarship in the social sciences and humanities.

Providing systematic evidence about the benefits of the research it funds underpins SSHRC’s efforts to promote the value and

impact of the social sciences and humanities. Our success at communicating this value is, and will continue to be, closely linked to our success at encouraging greater levels of investment in the research we support.

EVALUATING OUR INFLUENCE

In 2008-09, SSHRC supported a few studies that explored the economic role and influence of social sciences and humanities, as well as Canada’s perception of the importance of social sciences and humanities research.

The studies made some remarkable findings.

Three-quarters of Canadian jobs are in social sciences and humanities-based industries, and two-thirds of industries rely primarily on social sciences and humanities inputs. All told, that accounts for \$696.7 billion of annual GDP output. Scholarship in social sciences and humanities influences approximately the same amount of economic activity—\$389 billion—as science, technology, engineering and medicine combined.

Meanwhile, of 46 possible areas of application of social sciences and humanities research, 26 areas have direct relevance to the economy. The study also revealed that service industries account for nearly 70 per cent of Canada’s economic output, while they

rely primarily on social sciences and humanities for their knowledge inputs.

Canadians appreciate these realities. Sixty-four per cent of respondents in a 2008 national survey linked social sciences and humanities research to overall quality of life in Canada. Most respondents acknowledged that social sciences and humanities research helps develop a highly qualified and adaptable workforce.

ASSESSING OUR WORK

In 2008-09, SSHRC established a rigorous evaluation program to demonstrate the impact that social sciences and humanities research has on the lives of Canadians and others around the world.

SSHRC evaluations involve exhaustive reviews of project files and program databases. Evaluators conduct key informant interviews, and often use focus groups and email surveys with program recipients and non-recipients to gather valuable information about the performance of SSHRC programs.

SSHRC produced four evaluation reports, namely on the Initiative on the New Economy; the Canada Graduate Scholarships; SSHRC Doctoral Fellowships; and the Indirect Costs Program. Each evaluation provided a summary of results and concrete recommendations to management for how to enhance programming. The results led to critical learning about how SSHRC can best increase the accountability and effectiveness of its programming.

ABORIGINAL RESEARCH

One SSHRC evaluation looked into the Aboriginal Research pilot program, which was launched in 2004 and covered 83 projects worth \$12.7 million. The evaluation included a review of the projects' files and program databases, interviews with SSHRC staff, focus groups, and email surveys of applicants to other SSHRC programs for projects involving Aboriginal themes.

The results were encouraging. The Aboriginal Research pilot program design and delivery were found to be generally successful, and the program on track to achieve its expected outcomes. For example, the program elicited 395 partnerships with a broad range of sectors, which demonstrates a high level of connectedness resulting from the pilot. Clearly, it has delivered on SSHRC's goal of creating connections and encouraging engaged scholarship. It also gave 500 students across 83 projects an opportunity to find their way in the research environment.

Overall, the Aboriginal Research pilot program succeeded at forging a profound and unique connection between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. It helped Aboriginal communities form an identity that is now assisting them in land claims processes, and reinforced for academia the value of other ways of knowing.

ATTRACTING THE BEST

In Budget 2008, the federal government announced two new world-class programs designed to position Canada's leadership in research excellence and to attract top talent to Canadian universities: the Canada Excellence Research Chairs and the Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarships programs. Both programs are seen as an important extension of the federal government's science and technology strategy.

The Canada Excellence Research Chairs program delivers exceptional monetary value and international prestige by awarding up to 20 chairholders and their research teams with \$10 million over seven years to support ambitious research projects in four priorities areas: health and related life sciences and technologies, environmental sciences and technologies, natural resources and energy, and information and communication technologies. The program encourages world-class excellence, spurs innovation and forges international partnerships in research and business by attracting top talent from around the globe, as well as from within Canada.

The Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarships program, which has been developed in collaboration with NSERC and CIHR, confirms Canada's standing as a global centre of excellence in research and higher learning. It aims to promote leading-edge knowledge, support the development of a world-class workforce in Canada, and position Canada as a magnet for the world's top graduates. The scholarship program has both exceptional monetary value and international prestige, ranking it among the world's most attractive scholarships for graduate students. When fully operational, it will support 500 Canadian and international doctoral students with three-year scholarships worth \$50,000 per year.

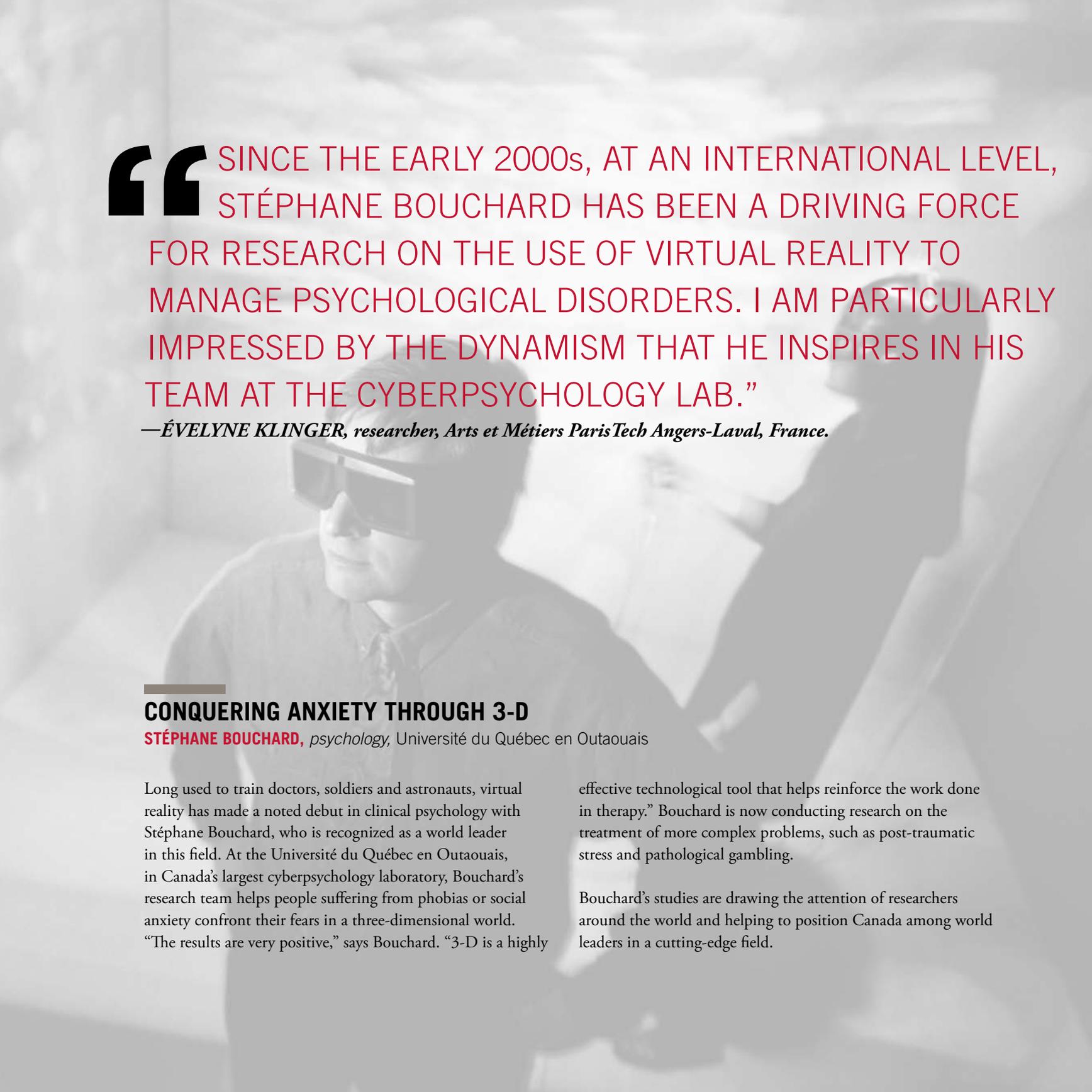
NURTURING CANADA'S FUTURE LEADERS

SSHRC fellowships and scholarships help Canada develop society's next generation of eminent research scholars and leaders in the public, private, and not-for-profit sectors. Demand is growing across all disciplines for more highly qualified personnel who are creative, articulate and well versed in the complexities of generating new knowledge about individuals, communities, and societies. This need has translated into greater demand across all SSHRC-funded programs.

In 2008-09, SSHRC supported the development and training of Canada's most talented and competent graduates by providing funding to 1,105 doctoral candidates and 1,338 master's candidates studying at Canadian universities or abroad. Also this year, SSHRC awarded 171 postdoctoral fellowships to Canada's most promising new social sciences and humanities scholars.

MOBILIZING KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge mobilization can be understood as a two-way flow of knowledge between campus and community leading to favourable intellectual, social and economic impacts. It is about boosting the benefits of social sciences and humanities research for society by more effectively disseminating research knowledge. However, it is also about ensuring the intellectual vitality of social sciences and humanities research by bringing new ideas and approaches to research and advanced research training onto the campus. Knowledge mobilization is about engaged scholarship that serves both to confront contemporary issues and to strengthen the theories, methodologies, data and other resources on which research in the social sciences and humanities relies.

A grayscale photograph of a man wearing VR goggles, looking to the side. In the background, another person is partially visible, also wearing VR equipment. The scene appears to be a laboratory or research facility.

“ SINCE THE EARLY 2000s, AT AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, STÉPHANE BOUCHARD HAS BEEN A DRIVING FORCE FOR RESEARCH ON THE USE OF VIRTUAL REALITY TO MANAGE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS. I AM PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED BY THE DYNAMISM THAT HE INSPIRES IN HIS TEAM AT THE CYBERPSYCHOLOGY LAB.”

—ÉVELYNE KLINGER, *researcher, Arts et Métiers ParisTech Angers-Laval, France.*

CONQUERING ANXIETY THROUGH 3-D

STÉPHANE BOUCHARD, *psychology*, Université du Québec en Outaouais

Long used to train doctors, soldiers and astronauts, virtual reality has made a noted debut in clinical psychology with Stéphane Bouchard, who is recognized as a world leader in this field. At the Université du Québec en Outaouais, in Canada's largest cyberpsychology laboratory, Bouchard's research team helps people suffering from phobias or social anxiety confront their fears in a three-dimensional world. "The results are very positive," says Bouchard. "3-D is a highly

effective technological tool that helps reinforce the work done in therapy." Bouchard is now conducting research on the treatment of more complex problems, such as post-traumatic stress and pathological gambling.

Bouchard's studies are drawing the attention of researchers around the world and helping to position Canada among world leaders in a cutting-edge field.

Knowledge mobilization is inclusive and flexible. There are multiple and varied pathways running between each scholar, institutions and the larger society, stretching from established forms of dissemination, transfer and translation (teaching, scholarly publishing, public lectures), through knowledge brokering, to the co-creation of knowledge across disciplines and with partners from the public, private, and not-for-profit sectors. Each of these pathways, many of which benefit from new information and communications technologies, forms part of the overall effort to facilitate and enable intellectual, social and economic impact.

In May 2008, SSHRC launched its new division for Knowledge Mobilization and Program Integration. The division is responsible for some of SSHRC's most well-known programs in scholarly dissemination—Aid to Scholarly Journals, and Aid to Research Workshops and Conferences in Canada. The division is also responsible for a number of pilot initiatives launched in recent years to explore new ways of supporting knowledge mobilization, namely public outreach grants, Strategic Knowledge Clusters, and Knowledge Impact in Society.

The division is building towards approval of a comprehensive knowledge mobilization strategy in 2009-10. Over 2008-09, staff from the division engaged in a wide range of presentations and workshops aimed at refining the strategy—with events involving the Canadian Council on Learning; the Association des administratrices et administrateurs de recherche universitaire du Québec; the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences, and its annual Congress; the Community-University Expo; various universities; and the other federal research granting councils.

The social sciences and humanities develop deep knowledge and understanding of individuals, communities and societies that inform every aspect of our efforts to enhance the prosperity and quality of life for Canadians. Through the highest levels of excellence, SSHRC-funded research and training programs foster the development of the talented and creative people that Canada and the world needs to thrive in the global knowledge economy.



“RESPONDING EFFECTIVELY TO CLIMATE CHANGE DOES NOT TAKE PLACE IN A LABORATORY OR THROUGH MODELLING EXPERIMENTS. IT TAKES PLACE ON A TERRAIN OF SOCIAL NEGOTIATION. CONSTRUCTING THAT TERRAIN OF SOCIAL NEGOTIATION STARTS BY ENGAGING PEOPLE ACTIVELY IN DEFINING WHAT IS NEEDED, AND WHAT CAN BE DONE.” —CARLA LIPSIG-MUMMÉ

SLOWING DOWN EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CANADIAN WORKPLACES

CARLA LIPSIG-MUMMÉ, *work and labour studies*, York University

The effects of global warming will impact the nature and availability of employment in the 21st century. It's already changing what we produce and where within Canada we can produce it. Through the work of Carla Lipsig-Mummé, Canadian workplaces are participating in the goal of slowing down the effects of climate change.

Her team of scientists, labour unions and information technologists is investigating how global warming affects

employment in key Canadian industries. Their research is being used to create a toolkit and a Climate Science 101 course for the workplace in both official languages. This will enable thousands of workers to learn about the threats and opportunities posed by global warming, how to reduce harmful emissions, and how to change the culture of energy use in the workplace.

RECOGNIZING EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH

In fall 2008, SSHRC held its sixth annual Sagacitas ceremony, through which SSHRC honours Canada's top social sciences and humanities researchers. The winners are exceptional individuals who personify the immense contribution that social sciences and humanities research makes to Canadian society.

SSHRC's Gold Medal for Achievement in Research was awarded to Ian Hacking, professor emeritus at the University of Toronto, to whom many in his field refer as a "national treasure." Hacking, a companion of the Order of Canada, and a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the British Academy and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, is one of the world's most influential thinkers on the history and philosophy of science.

SSHRC awarded the Aurora Prize to Anthony Glinoe, an assistant professor of French literature at the University of Toronto. The Aurora Prize, worth \$25,000, is awarded to

an outstanding young researcher building a reputation for exciting and original research. Glinoe's work focuses on the collective nature of cultural production and the myth of the isolated creative genius.

Sarah Desmarais won SSHRC's \$10,000 Postdoctoral Prize for research into improving the health of pregnant women and their newborn children. Desmarais is trained in forensic psychology. She has designed and will launch an intervention program for pregnant women at risk of domestic violence.

The William E. Taylor Fellowship, a \$5,000 prize, was awarded to Katherine Madjidi. This prize is given every year to the student with the most highly rated SSHRC PhD proposal. Madjidi's work, which she will carry out at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, focuses on comparative, international and development education. She is working to gain a deeper understanding of the role that civil society groups play in effecting global change. She also hopes her work will help empower indigenous groups on the international stage.



“THIS IS HELPING TO TRANSFORM THE WAY IN WHICH CONSULTATION OCCURS BETWEEN ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES AND INDUSTRY, AND TO STRENGTHEN POLICY-MAKING AS WELL AS COMMUNITIES’ ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE RAPID CHANGES OCCURRING IN THE NORTH.” —**MAKERE STEWART-HARAWIRA**

LIFE AFTER OIL IN NORTHERN COMMUNITIES

MAKERE STEWART-HARAWIRA, *educational policy studies*, University of Alberta

Makere Stewart-Harawira’s research on the impact of in-situ methods of oil development on the health and lifestyle of northern Aboriginal communities in Alberta has far-reaching implications for all of society.

Heavily reliant on water usage, in-situ methods affect all users of the resource, the ecosystem, and the progression of climate change. With the help of a research team that includes an expert in northern communities, Aboriginal medicine chief, environmental scientist and resource economist, Stewart-Harawira is investigating the overall water supply in the boreal forest region and the cultural, economic and social well-being of the Bushland Cree community of Chipewyan Lake.

The team is actively involving local Aboriginal youth in environmental monitoring techniques through a community education program in the local school, and continues to lead dialogue between communities to help them achieve economic and cultural sustainability. Their work in determining industrial impacts on the quality and quantity of the water supply will be implemented into a larger, nation-wide Water Security and Community Solutions project that is part of the Networks of Centres of Excellence.

ABOUT THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

SSHRC IS GOVERNED BY A COUNCIL CONSISTING OF MEMBERS FROM ACADEMIA AND THE LARGER SOCIETY. MEMBERS MEET REGULARLY TO PROVIDE STRATEGIC DIRECTION ON POLICY AND PROGRAM PRIORITIES, AND TO MONITOR SSHRC'S PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE INTEREST OF ENABLING A STRONG, VIBRANT CANADIAN RESEARCH COMMUNITY IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

FROM APRIL 1, 2008, TO MARCH 31, 2009

VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIR OF COUNCIL

THOMAS KIERANS
Toronto, ON

PRESIDENT

CHAD GAFFIELD
SSHRC

MEMBERS

PAUL BATES
*Dean, DeGroote School of Business
McMaster University*

SEAN CAULFIELD
*Canada Research Chair in Printmaking
University of Alberta*

KERRY DAY
*Vice-President, Legal and
Corporate Compliance
ATB Financial*

ANGELA FERRANTE
Toronto, ON

KEN HIGGINBOTHAM
*Vice-President, Forestry and Environment
Canfor Corporation*

TOM JENKINS
*Executive Chairman and Chief Strategy Officer
Open Text*

GREGORY KEALEY
*Provost and Vice-President, Research
University of New Brunswick*

JOANNE KESELMAN
*Interim Vice-President (Academic) and Provost
University of Manitoba*

DANIELLE LABERGE
*Administrator and Associate Professor
Université du Québec à Montréal*

CHRISTOPHER MANFREDI
*Dean, Faculty of Arts
McGill University*

NELSON MICHAUD
*Director, Teaching and Research
École nationale d'administration publique*

LESLIE MONKMAN
*Professor Emeritus
Queen's University*

FRED MORLEY
*Executive Vice President and Chief Economist
Greater Halifax Partnership*

PRISCILLA RENOUF
*Professor and Canada Research Chair in North
Atlantic Archaeology
Memorial University of Newfoundland*

SUROMITRA SANATANI
Victoria, BC

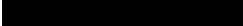
GERRI SINCLAIR
*Executive Director, Masters of Digital
Media Program
Centre for Digital Media*

MICHÈLE THIBODEAU-DEGUIRE
*President and Executive Director
Centraide of Greater Montréal*

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

ALAIN BEAUDET
*President
Canadian Institutes of Health Research*

SUZANNE FORTIER
*President
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council*



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009



Auditor General of Canada
Vérificatrice générale du Canada

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
and the Minister of Industry

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council as at March 31, 2009 and the statements of operations, equity of Canada and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Council's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council as at March 31, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Nancy Y. Cheng, FCA
Assistant Auditor General
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
May 29, 2009

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

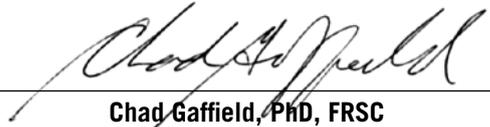
Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the accompanying financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2009, and all information contained in these statements rests with the management of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Treasury Board accounting policies which are consistent with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for the public sector, and year-end instructions issued by the Office of the Comptroller General.

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information in these financial statements. Some of the information in the financial statements is based on management's best estimates and judgment, and gives due consideration to materiality. To fulfil these accounting and reporting responsibilities, management maintains a set of accounts which provides a centralized record of the Council's financial transactions. Financial information submitted to the Public Accounts of Canada and included in the Council's Departmental Performance Report is consistent with these financial statements.

Management maintains a system of financial management and internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable, that assets are safeguarded, and that transactions are in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act*, are executed in accordance with prescribed regulations, within Parliamentary authorities, and are properly recorded to maintain accountability of Government funds. Management also seeks to ensure the objectivity and integrity of data in its financial statements by the careful selection, training and development of qualified staff, by organizational arrangements that provide appropriate divisions of responsibility, and by communication programs aimed at ensuring that regulations, policies, standards and managerial authorities are understood throughout the Council.

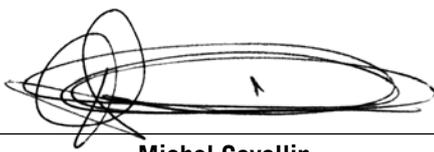
The financial statements of the Council have been audited by the Auditor General of Canada, the independent auditor for the Government of Canada.

APPROVED BY:



Chad Gaffield, PhD, FRSC
President

Ottawa, Canada
June 25, 2009



Michel Cavallin
Vice-President, Common Administrative Services
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (*thousands of dollars*)

	2009	2008
EXPENSES [Note 4]		
Indirect Costs Program	328,890	313,893
Fellowships, scholarships and prizes	107,619	100,073
Investigator-framed research	89,897	91,463
Canada Research Chairs	59,100	58,710
Research communication and interaction	36,340	61,125
Strategic research development	30,136	29,521
Targeted research and training initiatives	28,968	28,157
Total Expenses	680,950	682,942
REVENUES		
Investigator-framed research	2	2
Total Revenues	2	2
Net Cost of Operations	680,948	682,940

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT MARCH 31 (*thousands of dollars*)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
<i>FINANCIAL ASSETS</i>		
Due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund	3,582	3,457
Accounts receivable [Note 5]	1,698	1,323
Advances	37	5
Total Financial Assets	5,317	4,785
<i>NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS</i>		
Prepaid expenses	128	154
Tangible capital assets [Note 6]	1,993	2,154
Total Non-Financial Assets	2,121	2,308
Total	7,438	7,093
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [Note 7]	4,000	3,534
Vacation pay and compensatory leave	773	762
Deferred revenue [Note 8]	496	495
Employee severance benefits [Note 9b]	3,087	2,636
Total Liabilities	8,356	7,427
EQUITY OF CANADA [Note 10]	(918)	(334)
Total	7,438	7,093

Contractual obligations [Note 11]

Contingent liabilities [Note 12]

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF EQUITY OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (*thousands of dollars*)

	2009	2008
EQUITY OF CANADA		
Equity of Canada, beginning of year	(334)	(290)
Net cost of operations	(680,948)	(682,940)
Net cash provided by Government of Canada [Note 3c)]	676,686	678,707
Change in due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund	125	837
Services received without charge from other government departments [Note 13a)]	3,553	3,352
Equity of Canada, end of year	(918)	(334)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (*thousands of dollars*)

	2009	2008
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cost of Operations	680,948	682,940
Non-Cash Items Included in Net Cost of Operations		
Amortization of tangible capital assets [Note 6]	(784)	(887)
Services received without charge from other government departments [Note 13a)]	(3,553)	(3,352)
Loss on disposals of tangible capital assets	(2)	-
Variations in Statement of Financial Position		
Increase (decrease) in accounts receivable	375	(212)
Increase in advances	32	1
(Decrease) increase in prepaid expenses	(26)	27
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(466)	(773)
Increase in vacation pay and compensatory leave	(11)	(60)
Increase in deferred revenue	(1)	(12)
Decrease in other liabilities	-	2
Increase in employee severance benefits	(451)	(220)
Cash Used by Operating Activities	676,061	677,454
CAPITAL INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of tangible capital asset	625	1,253
Cash Used by Capital Investment Activities	625	1,253
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash provided by Government of Canada	676,686	678,707

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. AUTHORITY AND OBJECTIVE

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) was established in 1977 by the *Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Act*, and is a departmental corporation named in Schedule II to the *Financial Administration Act*. The objective of the Council is to promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities. The Council delivers its objective under seven program activities:

a) **INDIRECT COSTS OF RESEARCH:**

The key objective of the Indirect Costs Program is to help eligible universities, colleges and affiliated research hospitals and research institutes pay a portion of the costs associated with conducting academic research in institutions receiving research funds from any of the three federal granting agencies.

b) **FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES:**

SSHRC offers several award programs for advanced study and research in the social sciences and humanities at the master's, doctoral and postdoctoral level. These programs help train Canada's researchers and the leaders of tomorrow.

c) **INVESTIGATOR-FRAMED RESEARCH:**

SSHRC research grants support individual and team projects and programs of research for which the applicant(s) propose(s) the research topic and methodology.

d) **CANADA RESEARCH CHAIRS:**

The Canada Research Chairs Program supports 2,000 research professorships in all disciplines at universities across the country. The program's key objective 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.

e) **RESEARCH COMMUNICATION AND INTERACTION:**

SSHRC supports the communication and dissemination of research results to both academic and broader audiences through both traditional and innovative mechanisms.

f) **STRATEGIC RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT:**

SSHRC's strategic grants are available to faculty, post-secondary institutions and not-for-profit organizations to explore, develop and define new perspectives, challenges, and priorities in conducting research, in disseminating research results, and in training new researchers.

g) **TARGETED RESEARCH AND TRAINING INITIATIVES:**

SSHRC's targeted programs support strategic research and training to address specific knowledge needs and gaps for Canadians identified in consultations with its community or defined in partnership with other funders (including government, private and community organizations).

The Council's grants, scholarships, and operating expenditures are funded by budgetary lapsing authorities. Employee benefits are funded by statutory authorities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Treasury Board accounting policies, including year-end instructions issued by the Office of the Comptroller General which are consistent with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for the public sector. The most significant accounting policies are as follows:

a) **PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS**

The Government of Canada finances the Council through parliamentary appropriations. Appropriations provided to the Council do not parallel financial reporting according to generally accepted accounting principles, since they are based in large part on cash flow requirements. Consequently, items recognized in the Statement of Operations and the Statement of Financial Position are not necessarily the same as those provided through appropriations from Parliament. Note 3 provides a high-level reconciliation between the bases of reporting.

b) NET CASH PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT

The Council operates within the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). The CRF is administered by the Receiver General for Canada. All cash received by the Council is deposited to the CRF and all cash disbursements made by the Council are paid from the CRF. The net cash provided by Government is the difference between all cash receipts and all cash disbursements, including transactions with departments of the federal government.

c) DUE FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

Due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund represents the amount of cash that the Council is entitled to draw from the CRF, without further appropriations, in order to discharge its liabilities.

d) REVENUES

- Revenues consist of interest on overdue accounts receivable and are accounted for as earned.
- Funds received from external parties for specified purposes are recorded upon receipt as deferred revenue. These revenues are recognized in the period in which the specified purpose has occurred and netted against the related expenses.

e) EXPENSES

Expenses are recorded on the accrual basis:

- Grants and scholarships are recognized in the year in which the entitlement of the recipient has been established, when the recipient has met the eligibility criteria, the commitment has been approved and the payment is due before the end of the fiscal year.
- Vacation pay and compensatory leave are expensed as the benefits accrue to employees under their respective terms of employment.
- Services provided without charge by other government departments and agencies are recorded as operating expenses at their estimated cost.

f) EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

- Pension benefits: Eligible employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan, a multiemployer plan administered by the Government of Canada. The Council's contributions to the Plan are charged to expenses in the year incurred, and represent the total Council obligation to the Plan. Current legislation does not require the Council to make contributions for any actuarial deficiencies of the Plan.
- Severance benefits: Employees are entitled to severance benefits under labour contracts or conditions of employment. These benefits are accrued as employees render the services necessary to earn them. The obligation relating to the benefits earned by employees is calculated using information derived from the results of the actuarially determined liability for employee severance benefits for the Government as a whole.

g) **ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

Accounts receivable are stated at amounts expected to be ultimately realized. A provision is made for receivables from external parties where the recovery is considered uncertain.

h) **TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**

All tangible capital assets and leasehold improvements with an acquisition cost of \$2,500 or more are capitalized at cost as well as the standard furniture, equipment and desktop personal computer assigned to each employee, due to the material number of such items. Tangible capital assets are amortized over their estimated useful life on a straight-line basis as follows:

Asset class	Amortization period
Informatics equipment, including standard software issued on desktop computers	3 years
Purchased network software and in-house developed software	5 years
Other equipment	5 years
Furniture	7 years
Motor vehicle	7 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of their useful life or the term of the lease

i) **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities which may become actual liabilities when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. To the extent that the future event is likely to occur or fail to occur, and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made, an estimated liability is accrued and an expense recorded. If the likelihood is not determinable or an amount cannot be reasonably estimated, the contingency is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

j) **MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Treasury Board accounting policies which are consistent with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for the public sector, and year-end instructions issued by the Office of the Comptroller General requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses reported in the financial statements. At the time of preparation of these statements, management believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable. The allowance for employee severance benefits and the estimated useful lives of capital assets are the most

significant items where estimates are used. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimated. Management's estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are recorded in the financial statements in the year they become known.

3. PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS

The operations of the Council are funded through annual parliamentary appropriations. Items recognized in the Statement of Operations and the Statement of Financial Position in one year may be funded through parliamentary appropriations in prior, current or future years. Accordingly, the Council has different net results of operations for the year on a government funding basis than on an accrual accounting basis. The differences are reconciled in the following tables:

a) RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF OPERATIONS TO CURRENT YEAR APPROPRIATIONS USED

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Net cost of operations	680,948	682,940
Adjustments for items affecting net cost of operations but not affecting appropriations:		
Add (less):		
Interest on overdue accounts receivable	2	2
Refunds of previous years' expenses	2,759	1,697
Vacation pay and compensatory leave	(11)	(60)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	(784)	(887)
Services provided without charge by other government departments	(3,553)	(3,352)
Employee severance benefits	(451)	(220)
Other adjustments	38	(353)
Adjustments for items not affecting net cost of operations but affecting appropriations:		
Add (less):		
Acquisitions of tangible capital assets	625	1,253
Prepaid expenses	(26)	27
Current year appropriations used	679,547	681,047

b) APPROPRIATIONS PROVIDED AND USED

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Grants and scholarships		
Vote 85	652,192	658,688
Less: Lapse	(443)	(1,371)
Grants and scholarships expenditures	651,749	657,317
Operating expenditures		
Vote 80	26,073	22,607
Less: Operating lapse	(828)	(1,122)
Operating expenditures	25,245	21,485
Statutory contributions to employee benefit plans	2,553	2,245
Current year appropriations used	679,547	681,047

c) RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH PROVIDED BY
GOVERNMENT TO CURRENT YEAR APPROPRIATIONS USED

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Net cash provided by government	676,686	678,707
Refunds of previous years' expenses	2,759	1,697
Variation in accounts receivable	(375)	212
Variation in advances	(32)	(1)
Variation in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	466	773
Variation in deferred revenue	1	12
Variation in other liabilities	-	(2)
Other adjustments	42	(351)
Current year appropriations used	679,547	681,047

4. EXPENSES

The following table presents details of expenses by category.

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Grants and scholarships—social sciences and humanities		
Fellowships, scholarships and prizes	104,341	97,243
Investigator-framed research	81,988	84,492
Canada Research Chairs	55,150	55,589
Research communication and interaction	32,881	58,405
Strategic research development	24,690	24,738
Targeted research and training initiatives	21,972	22,030
	321,022	342,497
Grants—indirect costs of research	328,252	313,260
Operations		
Salaries and employee benefits	19,811	17,026
Professional and special services	5,311	4,132
Accommodations and rentals	2,472	2,457
Transportation and communications	1,964	1,594
Amortization of tangible capital assets	784	887
Information	710	517
Utilities, materials and supplies	351	306
Repair and maintenance	271	266
Loss on disposals of tangible capital assets	2	-
	31,676	27,185
Total expenses	680,950	682,942

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Other federal government departments and agencies	878	569
External parties	831	765
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(11)	(11)
Total	1,698	1,323

6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

(thousands of dollars)

Capital asset class	COST				ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION				NET BOOK VALUE	
	Opening balance	Acquisitions	Disposals and write-offs	Closing balance	Opening balance	Amortization	Disposals and write-offs	Closing balance	2009	2008
Informatics	2,579	162	98	2,643	2,127	283	95	2,315	328	452
Software	1,099	90	-	1,189	809	110	-	919	270	290
Other equipment	208	3	-	211	171	25	-	196	15	37
Furniture	2,064	55	30	2,089	1,248	167	30	1,385	704	816
Leasehold improvements	967	315	-	1,283	432	195	-	627	656	535
Motor vehicle	31	-	-	31	7	4	-	11	20	24
Total	6,948	625	128	7,446	4,794	784	125	5,453	1,993	2,154

Amortization expense for the year ended March 31, 2009 is \$784 (\$887 in 2008).

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
External parties	2,505	1,874
Other federal government departments and agencies	1,495	1,660
Total	4,000	3,534

8. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue represents the balance, at year-end, of restricted and earmarked funds that have been received for a specified purpose.

a) QUEEN'S FELLOWSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND

The Queen's Fellowship Endowment Fund consists of a \$250,000 endowment which is internally restricted for specific purposes in the Equity of Canada (see Note 10). The interest generated on the endowment is used to fund scholarships to graduate students in certain fields of Canadian studies.

Details of the transactions related to the endowment are as follows:

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Balance, beginning of year	98	86
Interest received	6	12
Balance, end of year	104	98

b) **RESTRICTED GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS**

Private restricted gifts, donations and bequests consist of funds received for special projects in the field of social sciences and humanities research activities. These funds and interest generated thereon are earmarked for these projects. Details of the operations related to the restricted gifts, donations and bequests are as follows:

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Balance, beginning of year	397	397
Funds received	-	41
Interest received	5	9
Fellowships paid	(10)	(50)
Balance, end of year	392	397

9. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employees of the Council are entitled to specific benefits on or after termination or retirement, as provided for under various collective agreements or conditions of employment.

a) **PENSION BENEFITS**

The Council's employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan, which is sponsored and administered by the Government of Canada. Pension benefits accrue up to a maximum period of 35 years at a rate of 2 per cent per year of pensionable service, times the average of the best five consecutive years of earnings. The benefits are integrated with Canada/Québec Pension Plans benefits and they are indexed to inflation.

Both the employees and the Council contribute to the cost of the Plan. The 2008-09 expense amounts to \$1,843,175 (\$1,636,552 in 2007-08), which represents approximately 2.0 times the contributions by employees.

The Council's responsibility with regard to the Plan is limited to its contributions. Actuarial surpluses or deficiencies are recognized in the financial statements of the Government of Canada, as the Plan's sponsor.

b) SEVERANCE BENEFITS

The Council provides severance benefits to its employees based on eligibility, years of service and final salary. These severance benefits are not pre-funded. Benefits will be paid from future appropriations. Information about the severance benefits, measured as at March 31, is as follows:

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	2,636	2,416
Expense for the year	618	368
Benefits paid during the year	(167)	(148)
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	3,087	2,636

10. EQUITY OF CANADA

The Queen's Fellowship Endowment Fund is an endowment of \$250,000 established by Parliament by Vote 45a, *Appropriation Act No. 5*, in 1973-74. The interest generated from the endowment is included in deferred revenue (see Note 8a)). The endowment itself does not represent a liability to third parties but is internally restricted for special purposes. The details of the Equity of Canada are as follows:

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Queen's Fellowship Endowment Fund	250	250
Equity of Canada excluding Endowment Fund	(1,168)	(584)
Equity of Canada	(918)	(334)

11. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Payments of grants and scholarships extending in future years are subject to the provision of funds by Parliament. As of March 31, 2009, the commitments for future years' awards, including \$324,608,188 in 2009-10 for the Indirect Costs Program, are payable as follows:

	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>
2009-10	614,106
2010-11	181,791
2011-12	99,179
2012-13	35,046
2013-14 and subsequent years	37,787
Total	967,909

In addition, the nature of the Council's operating activities can result in some large multi-year contracts and obligations whereby the Council will be committed to make future payments when the services or goods are rendered. Significant contractual obligations that can be reasonably estimated are summarized as follows:

	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>
2009-10	81
2010-11	54
2011-12	10
2012-13	2
2013-14 and subsequent years	-
Total	147

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of its operations, the Council becomes involved in various legal actions. Some of these potential liabilities may become actual liabilities when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. To the extent that the future event is likely to occur or fail to occur, and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made, this estimated amount is recorded in the financial statements. In 2001, the Council was served with a statement of claim arising from Employment Equity. The potential liability of the Council and consequent damages arising from such a liability could amount to

approximately \$1.9 million. Currently, the Council cannot determine the outcome of this complaint on its operations.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Council is related as a result of common ownership to all Government of Canada departments, agencies and Crown Corporations. The Council enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business and on normal trade terms.

During the year, the Council received services which were obtained without charge from other Government departments as presented in part a):

a) SERVICES PROVIDED WITHOUT CHARGE

	2009	2008
	<i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	
Accommodations provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada	2,294	2,286
Contributions covering the employer's share of employees' medical and dental insurance premiums provided by Treasury Board Secretariat	1,177	999
Other services provided without charge	82	67
Total services provided without charge	3,553	3,352

b) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS ON BEHALF OF OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The Council administers funds received from other federal government departments and agencies to issue grants, scholarships and related payments on their behalf. During the year, the Council administered \$205,932,930 (\$206,114,194 in 2008) in funds for grants and scholarships. These expenses are not reflected in the Council's Statement of Operations, but rather are recorded in the financial statements of the departments or agencies that provided the funds.

The Council also recovers administrative fees in some circumstances where a significant administrative burden is incurred by the Council for the administration of certain funds on behalf of other federal government departments and agencies. These amounted to \$135,808 during the year (\$38,640 in 2008) and were netted against the Council's operating expenses.