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**PART VII**

**Finances and  
Sources of  
Support**

During 1963, the National Bureau spent \$1,282,761 on its research operations. Approximately 54 per cent of the expenditures was financed from general funds and 46 per cent from grants for specific studies. The results of all studies, regardless of the source of funds, are made available to the public at large through the National Bureau's publications.

Funds for the support of the work of the National Bureau come from many sources, among them philanthropic foundations, business associations, public agencies, companies, labor organizations, and individuals. In addition, many valuable services are contributed to the National Bureau's work.

Philanthropic foundations and similar sources whose grants supported studies planned, carried on, or completed in 1963 include the Carnegie Corporation, the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Merrill Foundation for Advancement of Financial Knowledge, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Scherman Foundation, and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Nearly 17 per cent of the income used in 1963 was provided by direct grants from these sources; and approximately 22 per cent was provided by interest and dividend income on capital sum grants from foundations.

Business associations and other organizations providing funds for specific studies include the Life Insurance Association of America, the Mortgage Bankers Association, the United States Savings and Loan League, and the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. Grants from these sources provided 13 per cent of total income used in 1963.

Public agencies from which income was received in 1963 include the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training of the Department of Labor. Funds from these sources provided 7 per cent of the National Bureau's total income.

The National Committee on Government Finance, through the Brookings Institution,

cooperated with the National Bureau in sponsoring two research conferences on tax policies for economic growth and participated in providing funds toward their financing.

Cash contributions and subscriptions for general support of the National Bureau's work received from companies, labor organizations, individuals, libraries, and the like, totaled \$342,564 in 1963, about 27 per cent of the total budget. Another 11 per cent was supplied by companies contributing to the support of specific studies; and 3 per cent came from publication sales.

New grants received in 1963 included one from the National Science Foundation for an investigation of the performance of the United States in world trade. The Office of Manpower, Automation and Training, Department of Labor, made a grant for a study of labor force trends and projections in the United States.

The Ford Foundation made a three-year grant for a study of productivity trends in the

service industries. The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation made a capital sum grant for use in financing the National Bureau's research program. The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation made a grant to provide support for the Research Fellow program for a period of three years.

Grants were received from companies for the support of specific projects, among them the study of consumer finance, the study of short-term economic forecasting, and the study of applications of electronic computers to economic research. Many companies, banks, and public agencies contributed data, research materials, and other resources for use by the National Bureau in its investigations.

Information on how to make cash contributions to the support of the National Bureau and how to obtain its publications is given on page 161. A full list of publications issued to date begins on page 150. A catalogue is available on request to the National Bureau.