

Arbetsrapport

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Think Tanks in the United States

- An Overview of Public Policy Institutes
Relevant to the Area of Economic Growth

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Relevant to the Area of Economic Growth

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Lena Moritz

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1 Introduction

There are several hundreds of public policy institutes, or "think tanks", in the United States. They are important contributors to the policy debate both at home and worldwide. These institutions influence political decisions, educate the public about policy issues and engage various interest groups in policy discussions. They also receive funding for policy relevant research from foundations, companies and organizations, and they provide advice to the U.S. government and to international organizations.

There have been several attempts to map and rank the many institutes in the U.S. One source on the Internet, which has been used for this paper, is the NIRA's World Directory of Think Tanks. In a ranking from 2002, the top three institutes in terms of press citations on economics were found to be Brookings, the Institute for International Economics and the American Enterprise Institute (Posen 2002).

This working paper provides an overview of 49 selected public policy institutes in the U.S. They have been included on the basis of their relevance to the area of economic growth. An attempt has also been made to select a shorter list of key institutes that are particular relevant and important to follow for economic growth analysts. The following two groups of ten institutes each are proposed:

Group I: Key institutes

1. American Enterprise Institute (AEI)
2. The Brookings Institution
3. Cato Institute
4. Economic Policy Institute (EPI)
5. Heritage Foundation
6. Hoover Institution
7. Institute for International Economics (IIE)
8. National Bureau for Economic Research (NBER)
9. RAND Corporation
10. Urban Institute

Group II: Supplementary or specialized institutes

1. American Council for Capital Formation (ACCF)
2. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
3. Council on Competitiveness (CoC)

4. Hudson Institute
5. Institute for the Future (IFTF)
6. Milken Institute
7. National Academies
8. National Dialogue on Entrepreneurship (NDE)
9. Progressive Policy Institute (PPI)
10. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

The ambition has not been to present a complete list or a final ranking. This is work in progress and comments and suggestions are welcome.

The overview and short-lists have been compiled in cooperation with Kerstin Eliasson, Sven-Olof Johansson, Ragne Beiming, Peter Kanflo and Eva Ohlin at the Embassy of Sweden in Washington DC.

References

NIRA's Directory of Think Tanks 2002 www.nira.go.jp/ice

Adam S. Posen, "Think Tanks: Hot Economists and Hot Topics", International Institute of Economics, 2002.

2 American Council for Capital Formation (ACCF)

1750 K Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC

www.accf.org

The ACCF is a non-profit organization founded in 1973. The ACCF's policy goals, strong capital formation and cost effective environmental policies, help assure that the United States continues its role as the world's pre-eminent power, enjoys the highest standard of living in the world, and perseveres in leading the way toward economic progress for the less fortunate across the globe. ACCF is dedicated to the advocacy of tax and environmental policies that encourage saving and investment. To carry out its mission, the ACCF and ACCF Center for Policy Research (ACCF's public policy research affiliate organized in 1977) continue to make significant contributions in the economic and environmental policy arenas by testifying before Congress, sponsoring research, hosting forums, publishing reports, maintaining a Web site, www.accf.org, and meeting with U.S. and international policymakers, business leaders, and the media to focus on pro-capital formation policies. The ACCF is supported by the voluntary contributions of corporations, associations, foundations, and individuals.

3 American Enterprise Institute (AEI)

1150 17th Street NW, Washington, DC

www.aei.org

AEI is an independent institute, founded in 1943. It is dedicated to preserving and strengthening the foundations of freedom (limited government, private enterprise, vital cultural and political institutions, and a strong foreign policy and national defense) through scholarly research, open debate and publications. The institute publishes dozens of books and hundreds of articles and reports each year, as well as an influential policy magazine, *The American Enterprise*. AEI publications are distributed widely to government officials and legislators, business executives, journalists and academics; its conferences, seminars and lectures are covered regularly by national television.

Areas of Research: Economics and trade, social welfare, government tax, spending, regulatory and legal policies, US politics, international affairs, US defense and foreign policies.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Private donations (44%), corporate donations (30%), foundations (17%), sales, investment and conference fees (9%). AEI does not accept contract research. Budget (2000): USD 23,639,181.

Staff: 150, including 75 research and 75 administrative. 5 visiting.

4 American Institute for Economic Research (AIER)

Box 1000, Great Barrington, MA

www.aier.org

Founded in 1933, AIER is an independent non-profit research and educational organization. Through regular publications, it keeps members informed about important economic and financial issues. The Institute represents no fund, concentration of wealth, or other special interests.

AIER's independence from special-interest groups, and its close attention not only to proposed solutions of fundamental economic problems but also to useful procedures of inquiry into those problems, makes AIER unique among economic research organizations. AIER's long-run success attests the need for economic research carried out in such a manner.

5 Arlington Institute

1501 Lee Highway, Suite 204, Arlington VA

www.arlingtoninstitute.org

Founded in 1989 by futurist John L. Petersen, The Arlington Institute is a non-profit research institute that specializes in thinking about global futures and trying to influence rapid, positive change. The Institute encourages systemic, non-linear approaches to planning and believes that effective thinking about the future is enhanced by applying newly emerging technology. Therefore, they strive to be agents of change by creating intellectual frameworks & tool-sets for understanding the transition in which we are living.

6 Aspen Institute

One DuPont Circle, Suite 700, Washington, DC

www.aspeninstitute.org

The Aspen Institute is an international non-profit organization founded in 1950. The institute is a global forum for leveraging the power of leaders to improve the human condition. Through its seminar and policy programs, it fosters enlightened, morally responsible leadership and convenes leaders and policy makers to address the foremost challenges of the new century. The Aspen Institute is a nonprofit organization with principal offices in Aspen, Colorado; Chicago, Illinois; Washington, DC, and on the Wye River on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The institute operates internationally through a network of partners in Berlin, Rome, Lyon and Tokyo, and leadership programs in Africa.

Areas of Research: Communications and information, culture and religion, economic issues, education, environment and natural resources, gender, political issues, regional studies, security and defense and social issues.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Project grants (53%), conference and seminar fees (25%), gift and contributions (19%). The Aspen Institute does not accept contract research. Budget (2000): USD 35 million.

Staff: 160.

7 Atlas Economic Research Foundation

4084 University Drive, Suite 103, Fairfax, VA

www.atlasUSA.org

The Atlas Economic Research Foundation was founded in 1981 by the late Sir Antony Fisher. It is a non-profit organization headquartered in Fairfax, Virginia, that was established to support, develop, advise and assist in the growth of free-market public policy institutes around the world. Today, the foundation collaborates with approximately 200 different think tanks worldwide, many of which it supported and guided early on. These efforts lead to publications, programs, seminars, conferences and media programs that enhance public understanding of free-market societies. Atlas seeks to strengthen the work of other think tanks and does not conduct its own research.

Areas of Research: Economic issues, education, social issues, environment and natural resources, development studies, communications and information, culture and religion, health and welfare, industry policy, labor and human resource development, and regional studies.

Geographic Focus: International.

Funding Sources: Foundations (60%), corporate donations (20%), and private donations (20%). The organization does not accept contract research. Budget (2001): USD 2.5 million.

Staff: 10.

8 Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE)

2234 Piedmont Avenue No 2322, University of California, Berkeley, CA

brie.berkeley.edu/BRIE

BRIE is a university-affiliated institute, founded in 1981. BRIE is an interdisciplinary research project that focuses on the interactions of international economic competition and the development and application of advanced technologies. Founded by a group of faculty at the University of California, Berkeley, the roundtable became one of the earliest intellectual voices debating government policy and business strategy in America. BRIE's research concentrates on the different ways industrialized economies create competitive advantage and how these differences affect international economic and political relations. The roundtable simultaneously seeks to understand how America can sustain its own economic development and maintain leadership. Bringing together UC faculty, business leaders and scholars from around the world, BRIE continues to develop new approaches to understanding the rapidly changing global economy.

Areas of Research: Political issues, economic issues, industry policy, communications and information, science and technology.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international, particularly EU.

Staff: 18, including 13 research and 5 administrative. 2 visiting.

9 Brookings Institution

1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC

www.brookings.edu

Brookings is an independent institute, founded in 1916. The institution traces its beginnings to the founding of the Institute for Government Research, the first private organization devoted to public policy issues at the national level. In 1922 and 1924, the institute was joined by two supporting sister organizations, the Institute of Economics and the Robert Brookings Graduate School. In 1927, these three groups were consolidated into one institution, named in honor of Robert Somers Brookings (1850-1932), a St. Louis businessman whose leadership shaped the earlier organizations. In its research, the institution functions as an independent analyst and critic, committed to publishing its findings for the information of the public. In its conferences and activities, it serves as a bridge between scholarship and public policy, bringing new knowledge to the attention of decision makers and affording scholars a better insight into public policy issues. Brookings scholars pursue more than 85 research projects at any given time. The Institution's activities are carried out through three research programs (Economic Studies, Foreign Policy Studies, and Governance Studies), as well as through the Center for Public Policy

Education and the Brookings Institution Press. Brookings publishes about fifty books a year that provide extensive background and insight on important public policy issues in business, economics, government and international affairs. .

Areas of Research: Economics, politics, government, and foreign policy.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Gifts and grants (40%), endowment (31%), Center for Public Policy Education (13%), sales of publications (9%), government (4%), and other (3%). Budget (2001): USD 37 million.

Staff: 271, including 98 research and 173 administrative. 43 to 48 visiting.

10 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP)

1779 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC

www.ceip.org

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing cooperation between nations and promoting active international engagement by the United States. Founded in 1910, its work is nonpartisan and dedicated to achieving practical results. Through research, publishing, convening, and on occasion, creating new institutions and international networks, the Endowment associates shape fresh policy approaches. Their interests span geographic regions and the relations among governments, business, international organizations and civil society, focusing on the economic, political, and technological forces driving global change.

The Endowment publishes *Foreign Policy*, one of the world's leading magazines of international politics and economics, which reaches readers in more than 120 countries and several languages.

Areas of Research: International relations and diplomacy, security and defense. The three major programs focus on: global policy; Russia and Eurasia; and China.

Geographic Focus: International.

Funding Sources: CEIP accepts contract research. Budget (2000): USD 15 million.

Staff: 140.

11 Cato Institute

1000 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC

www.cato.org

Cato is an independent institute, founded in 1977. The institute is a nonpartisan public policy research foundation named for Cato's Letters, libertarian pamphlets that helped lay the philosophical foundation for the American Revolution. The institute seeks to broaden the parameters of public policy debate to allow consideration of more options that are consistent with the traditional American principles of limited government, individual liberty and peace. Toward that goal, it strives to achieve greater involvement of the intelligent, concerned lay public in questions of policy and the proper role of government.

Areas of Research: Economic issues, foreign relations, health and welfare, science and technology, development studies, environment and natural resources.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Budget (2001): USD 13.8 million.

Staff: 90, including 37 research and 31 administrative.

12 Center for National Policy (CNP)

1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 333, Washington, DC

www.cnponline.org

CNP is an independent institute, founded in 1981. It is a nonprofit, public policy organization, governed by a board of directors representing the business, labor, foundation and nonprofit worlds. Members of the staff work with outside specialists and with other organizations to conduct research on issues of critical national interest. Using a network of formal and informal relationships, CNP identifies, assesses and promotes ideas that show promise. The resulting information and recommendations are disseminated widely. Components of the CNP program that make it effective include: direct access to policy makers, experts, interest group representatives and the media; extensive use of public opinion research to identify areas of public consensus; careful attention to organizing and presenting key data for maximum impact and understanding; and a commitment to engage a broad range of views in the process of deliberating in the public interest.

Areas of Research: Economic issues, education, environment and natural resources, foreign relations, health and welfare, labor and human resource development.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, Cuba, Taiwan, North Korea.

Funding Sources: Foundations (45%), corporate donations (40%), private donations (10%), and membership fees (5%). CNP does not accept contract research. Budget (2000): USD 1.2 million.

Staff: 10, including 3 research and 2 administrative. 6 visiting.

13 Center for Policy Alternatives (CPA)

1875 Connecticut Ave. NW Suite 710, Washington, DC

www.cfpa.org

The Center for Policy Alternatives (CPA) is the nation's leading nonpartisan progressive public policy organization serving state legislators. CPA strengthens the capacity of state legislators to lead and achieve progressive change. Founded in 1975, CPA is a nonprofit organization, supported by foundations, unions, corporations and individuals.

CPA has the following programs: Leadership Initiatives: Flemming Leadership Institute, Eleanor Roosevelt Global Leadership Institute and Grassroots Women's Leadership. CPA's Network Building: CPA staff connects legislators with advocates and experts to develop public policy solutions, share information and program models, and enhance policy advocacy skills. [CPA's Communications Hub](#): CPA's strategy of collaborative policy organizing is designed to leverage maximum resources to build momentum in the states. The cross pollination of these efforts occurs through our monthly e-newsletter "CPA News," our electronic communications hub, and through media and message framing.

14 Center for Public Policy and Contemporary Issues (CPPCI)

Institute for Public Policy Studies, University of Denver, 2199 South University Boulevard, Mary Reed 107, Denver, CO

www.du.edu/ipps

CPPCI is a university-affiliated institute, founded in 1987. The center embodies the University of Denver's commitment to the study and discussion of new ideas about American society's most critical issues. Under the leadership of Richard D. Lamm, executive director and former three-term Colorado governor, and Richard A. Caldwell, managing director, the center has maintained an active program of conferences, seminars, forums and publications. A division of the Institute for Public Policy Studies at the university, CPPCI targets its programs at influential policy makers nationwide, as well as at on-campus participants.

Areas of Research: Political issues, economic issues, health and welfare, education, social issues, biological, agricultural and physical sciences, communications and information, regional studies, science and technology, security and defense.

Geographic Focus: Domestic.

Staff: 15, including 5 research and 5 administrative. 5 visiting.

15 Center for Science, Policy & Outcomes (CSPO)

1 Thomas Circle, NW Suite 1075, Washington, DC

www.cspo.org

CSPO is a non-profit think tank that works with the U.S. Congress on issues involving science policies and their effects on society. The principal goal of the Center for Science, Policy and Outcomes is to enhance the contribution of science and technology to an improved quality of life for the greatest number of people. CSPO conducts and sponsors research; convenes conferences, workshops and other forums of public discourse; publishes its findings in a wide variety of media; and interacts continually with the makers of science and technology policy. The Consortium draws on the intellectual resources of Arizona State University and other institutions for the scholarly foundation to assess and foster outcome-based policies across a broad portfolio of publicly funded scientific research.

16 Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

1800 K Street, NW, Washington, DC

www.csis.org

CSIS is an independent institute, founded in 1962. It is a private, tax-exempt institution, and its research is nonpartisan and nonproprietary. It is a public policy research institution dedicated to policy analysis and to having an impact. The center is distinctive for maintaining resident experts on all the world's major geographical regions; it also covers key functional areas such as international finance, emerging markets, US domestic and economic policy, and US foreign policy and national security issues. Policy impact is the basic mission of CSIS. Its goal is to inform and shape selected policy decisions in government and the private sector to meet the increasingly complex and difficult challenges that leaders will confront in the next century.

Areas of Research: Political issues, foreign relations, security and defense, economic issues, industry policy, regional studies, social issues, health and welfare, culture and religion, communications and information, science and technology, biological, agricultural and physical sciences.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international, particularly Japan, China, Korea, India, Canada, Mexico, Russia, Africa, Asia, Caribbean, Central America, Eastern Europe, South Asia, Middle East, Eurasia, South America, Western Europe, and the Third World.

Funding Sources: Government, foundations, donations, and sales of publications, endowment income. CSIS accepts contract research. Budget (2002): USD 18.7 million.

Staff: 180, including 126 research and 54 administrative.

17 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP)

820 1st Street, NE, #510, Washington, DC

www.cbpp.org

The Center was founded in 1981 to analyze federal budget priorities. CBPP is one of the nation's premier policy organizations working at the federal and state levels on fiscal policy and public programs that affect low- and moderate-income families and individuals. The Center conducts research and analysis to inform public debates over proposed budget and tax policies and to help ensure that the needs of low-income families and individuals are considered in these debates. They also develop policy options to alleviate poverty, particularly among working families.

In addition, the Center examines the short- and long-term impacts that proposed policies would have on the health of the economy and on the soundness of federal and state budgets. Among the issues they explore are whether federal and state governments are fiscally sound and have sufficient revenue to address critical priorities, both for low-income populations and for the nation as a whole. Over the past two decades, the Center has gained a reputation for producing materials that are balanced, authoritative, accessible to non-specialists, and responsive to issues currently before the country. Its materials are used by policymakers and non-profit organizations across the political spectrum, as well as by journalists from a variety of media outlets.

18 Committee for Economic Development (CED)

2000 L St., NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC

www.ced.org

CED is an independent institute, founded in 1942. It is a nonpartisan organization of business and education leaders dedicated to policy research on the major economic and social issues of our time and to the implementation of its recommendations by the public and private sectors. The committee prides itself on being: common ground for some of the best minds in business and academia from the United States and throughout the world; an organization to which government, policy and media leaders turn for reliable, nonpartisan policy guidance; a catalyst for community action; a respected business voice on national and international issues; and a resource for the business community's own policy-oriented activities.

Areas of Research: Political issues, foreign relations, economic issues, social issues, health and welfare, education, labor and human resource development, science and technology.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Corporate donations (80%), and foundations (20%). CED does not accept contract research. Budget (2000): USD 5 million.

Staff: 24, including 5 research.

19 Council on Competitiveness (CoC)

1500 K Street, NW, Suite 850, Washington, DC

www.compete.org

In 1986 two-dozen industrial, university, and labor leaders joined together to found the Council on Competitiveness, a forum for elevating national competitiveness to the forefront of national consciousness. After nearly two decades, the Council continues to be guided by this mission: to set an action agenda that drives economic growth and raises the standard of living for all Americans. CoC is the only national organization whose membership is comprised exclusively of CEOs, university presidents and labor leaders, the Council's viewpoint and findings are cited widely in debate and discussion at the national, regional and local levels.

Enriched by this unique convergence of talent, perspective and influence, the Council is strategically poised to shape economic agendas on regional, national, and world stages that anticipate and respond to the demands of a competitive environment for global trade and commerce.

20 Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)

58 E. 68th St., New York, NY

www.cfr.org

CFR is an independent NGO, founded in 1921. CFR is a nonpartisan membership organization, research center and publisher. It is dedicated to increasing America's understanding of the world and to contributing ideas to US foreign policy. The council accomplishes this mainly by promoting constructive discussions, both in private and in public, and by publishing *Foreign Affairs*, a leading journal on global issues. CFR is host to the widest possible range of views, but an advocate of none, though its research fellows and independent task forces do take policy stands. The council seeks to add value to the public debate especially in its three major areas of research focus: Asia, international economics and rethinking national security. Council policy initiatives (CPIs) identify major foreign policy issues and present policy choices for addressing these issues in language Americans can readily understand. Council-sponsored independent task forces are convened to address urgent foreign policy issues with the aim of producing meaningful consensus on a policy. Great debates and policy impact panels (PIPs) bring together experts to debate, discuss and clarify topical foreign policy issues. *Foreign Affairs* often anticipates future foreign policy problems and educates its international readership.

Areas of Research: Foreign relations and diplomacy, political issues, security and defense, economic issues, industry policy, development studies, regional studies, culture and religion, communications and information, science and technology, environment and natural resources.

Geographic Focus: International.

Funding Sources: Foundations, donations, membership fees, and sales of publications. CFR does not accept contract research. Budget (2000): USD 30 million.

Staff: 165, including 65 research and 100 administrative. 20 visiting.

21 Economic Policy Institute (EPI)

1660 L Street NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC

www.epinet.org

EPI is an independent institute, founded in 1986. The mission of EPI is to provide high-quality research and education in order to promote a prosperous, fair and sustainable economy. It stresses real world analysis and a concern for the living standards of working people, and it makes its findings accessible to the general public, the media and policy makers. The institute's staff and its network of researchers have a proven capacity for high-quality scholarship, a demonstrated ability to communicate to diverse audiences, a commitment to a free exchange of ideas, and a willingness to challenge conventional thinking. EPI works to strengthen democracy by providing people with the tools to participate in the public discussion on the economy, believing that such participation will result in economic policies that better reflect the public interest.

Areas of Research: Political issues, economic issues, industry policy, development studies, social issues, health and welfare, education, labor and human resource development.

Geographic Focus: Domestic.

Funding Sources: Foundations (60%), labor (30%), government (4%), and other (6%). EPI does not accept contract research. Budget (2001): USD 5.4 million.

Staff: 54, including 30 research and 22 administrative. 2 visiting.

22 Economic Strategy Institute (ESI)

1401 H Street, NW, Suite 560, Washington, DC

www.econstrat.org

ESI is an independent institute, founded in 1989. It is an activist think tank whose objective is to change American attitudes and policies in regard to competitiveness. It was founded out of the deep concern of key US industry and labor leaders, over the erosion of America's economic leadership, and with the hostility of media and academic commentators toward efforts to halt the slide. Key to the institute's agenda are trade, competitiveness and economic policy issues that affect the nation's overall economic performance, the creation of good jobs and the welfare of individual industries. ESI believes that the foundation of any successful economic strategy is a sound macroeconomic policy and that it is also imperative to carefully consider the impact of microeconomic policies on the national economic structure. This includes trade negotiation priorities, government research and development spending, approaches to environmental and workplace regulations, the de facto biases of the tax code, and the decisions of regulatory bodies, in addition to a host of other sector policies. The institute's objective is to develop long-term targets for economic performance and a complementary set of macro and micro guidelines that will achieve this goal.

Areas of Research: China, telecommunications policy, export financing, and US economy.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international, China.

Funding Sources: Corporate donations (34%), foundations (33%), conference fees and sales of publications (33%). ESI accepts contract research. Budget (2001): USD 4 million.

Staff: 12, including 2 research and 5 administrative.

23 Ethics and Public Policy Center (EPPC)

1015 15th Street NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC

www.eppc.org

EPPC is an independent institute, founded in 1976 to clarify and reinforce the bond between the Judeo-Christian moral tradition and the public debate over domestic and foreign policy issues. Its program includes research, publication and conferences. The center affirms the political relevance of the great Western ethical imperatives: respect for the dignity of every person, individual freedom and responsibility, justice, the rule of law and limited government. It maintains that moral reasoning is an essential complement to empirical calculation in shaping public policy. Certain aspects of the center's approach set it apart from other public policy organizations: EPPC deals openly and explicitly with religiously based

moral values in addressing contemporary issues and works to clarify the ways in which principles shape the choices that democratic political leaders must make. It analyzes the moral reasoning and public policy positions of organized religion. It holds that religious bodies ought to be subjected to thoughtful scrutiny precisely because they are, or should be, the custodians and renewers of our most deeply held values. Finally, EPPC strives to deepen and broaden public debate on the ordering of our society and its relationship to the rest of the world, especially in areas where the positions of strident, single-issue groups have received inordinate attention in the media and in the academy. It actively seeks to foster a wiser moral and political debate across ideological barricades.

Areas of Research: Culture and religion, political issues, social issues, foreign relations and diplomacy, science and technology. Primary areas of projects and research include: 1) religion and society; 2) law and society; 3) medical science and society; 4) American citizenship and American identity; and 5) foreign policy.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Staff: 18, including 7 research and 11 administrative.

24 Heritage Foundation

214 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC

www.heritage.org

The Heritage Foundation is an independent, research and educational institute, founded in 1973. Its mission is to formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values and a strong national defense. It pursues this mission by performing timely, accurate research on key policy issues and marketing these findings effectively to its primary audiences: members of Congress, key congressional staff members, policy makers in the executive branch, the nation's news media, and the academic and policy communities. The foundation's products include publications, articles, lectures, conferences and meetings.

Areas of Research: Regional studies, industry policy, development studies, labor and human resource development, communications and information, science and technology, environment and natural resources, culture and religion, foreign relations, economic issues, social issues, health and welfare, security and defense, education, biological, agricultural and physical sciences, gender, and political issues.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Private donations (54%), foundations (23%), bequests (15%), corporate donations (4%), sales of publications (3%), and investment income (1%). The foundation does not accept contract research. Budget (2001): USD 30 million.

Staff: 195, including 45 research and 43 administrative. 5 visiting.

25 Hoover Institution

Stanford University, Stanford, CA

www.hoover.org

The Hoover Institution is a university-affiliated institute, founded in 1918. Founded as a war library by Herbert Hoover, the institution today is also a center of scholarship and public policy research, committed to generating ideas that define a free society. The defining principles of individual, economic and political freedom; private enterprise; and representative government were fundamental to Hoover's vision. Hoover described the institute's mission as contributing to the pursuits of securing and safeguarding peace, improving the human condition, and limiting government intrusion into the lives of individuals. This mission is reaffirmed today.

Areas of Research: Education, political issues, foreign relations and diplomacy, economic issues, security and defense, culture and religion, environment and natural resources.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Payout from endowment and encumbered funds (46%), private donations (39%), university (13%), and sales of publications (2%). The institution does not accept contract research. Budget (2000): USD 28.5 million.

Staff: 250.

26 Hudson Institute

5395 Emerson Way, Indianapolis, IN and 1015 18th Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC

www.hudson.org

The Hudson Institute is an independent institute, founded in 1961. The institute's mission is to be America's premier source of applied research on enduring public policy challenges. Hudson works to counsel and guide policy change, applying its ideas whenever possible alongside other leaders in communities, businesses, non-profit organizations and governments. It produces independent, high-quality research and competes boldly in the debate of policy ideas. Further, the institute reflects constantly on the application of its ideas, using real world experience and new knowledge to improve its response to policy challenges. It aims to accomplish its mission using the I3 approach; Ideas, Initiative and Impact, a reinforcing process of applied research developed by the institute.

Areas of Research: Agriculture, campaign finance reform, civil justice and tort reform, civil society, crime control, domestic and international economics, education, environment, faith and public policy, health care, housing and urban development, immigration/citizenship, international religious liberty, military/national security, regulatory issues, Russian and European studies, Social Security/welfare reform, trade, urban planning and development, and workforce/labor.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Grants and donations (95%). The institute accepts contract research. Budget (2000): USD 7.3 million.

Staff: 67, including 50 research and 17 administrative. 5 visiting.

27 Independent Institute

100 Swan Way, Oakland, CA

www.independent.org

Independent NGO, founded in 1986. The institute is a nonpoliticized, nonpartisan, scholarly public policy research organization that sponsors comprehensive studies of critical social and economic issues. In order to understand the nature of and possible solutions to major public problems, the institute's program adheres to the standards of independent inquiry and is pursued regardless of political and social bias. The resulting studies are widely distributed as books and other publications and are debated in numerous institute conferences and media programs. The institute pushes at the frontiers of knowledge, redefines the debate over public issues, and fosters new and effective directions for government reform.

Areas of Research: Economic issues, social issues, environment and natural resources, industry policy, health and welfare.

Geographic Focus: International.

Funding Sources: Foundations (35%), membership fees (29%), corporate donations (17%), sales of publications (16%), and investment (3%). Budget (2001): USD 2.2 million.

Staff: 20, including 6 research and 14 administrative. 135 visiting.

28 Institute for Alternative Futures (IAF)

100 North Pitt Street, Alexandria, VA

www.altfutures.com

The Institute for Alternative Futures is a nonprofit research and educational organization founded in 1977. IAF and its for-profit subsidiary, Alternative Futures Associates (AFA), specialize in aiding organizations and individuals to more wisely choose and create their preferred futures. Operating from a thoughtful base of futures research, IAF meetings have stimulated policy discussions and facilitated strategic planning efforts for many organizations. The dialogue produced in these meetings and the associated written materials have created both greater insight into current practices and foresight about the impact that trends and emerging issues might have. IAF works with clients to create forecasts, scenarios, goals and strategies that are the essential tools for transforming organizations to succeed in times of rapid change.

29 Institute for International Economics (IIE)

1750 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC

www.iie.com

IIE is an independent institute, founded in 1981. It is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan research institution devoted to the study of international economic policy. The institute provides timely, objective analysis and concrete solutions to key international problems.

Research focuses on areas such as: domestic and international trade policy, including APEC, WTO, NAFTA, FTAA and regional economic arrangements; export/import issues, competition policy and economic sanctions; foreign direct investment (FDI), including exchange rate regimes and capital flows to emerging markets; international monetary systems, such as debt, banking issues, financial markets and crises; globalization; unemployment; international environmental policy; telecommunications and technology; and corruption.

Areas of Research: Economic issues, industry policy, development studies, labor and human resource development, regional studies, foreign relations and diplomacy, security and defense, communications and information, environment and natural resources. Geographic Focus: Domestic, international, particularly Japan, Korea, China, Germany, Asia, APEC, East Asia, Europe, Latin America.

Funding Sources: Foundations (53%), donations (42%), and sales of publications (5%). IIE does not accept contract research. Budget (2000): USD 6.2 million.

Staff: 54, including 36 research and 18 administrative. 20 visiting.

30 Institute for the Future (IFTF)

2744 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, CA

www.iftf.org

IFTF is an independent institute, founded in 1968 by a group of former RAND Corporation researchers. For more than 30 years, IFTF has forecasted critical technological, demographic and business trends to help clients plan successfully for their future. Based at the northern edge of Silicon Valley, California, the institute is a nonprofit research firm specializing in long-term forecasting, alternative futures scenarios and the impacts of new products and next-generation technologies on society and business. Its clients include major corporations throughout North America, Europe and Asia; government groups; and nonprofit organizations. IFTF works with clients through ongoing, cost-shared membership programs, private consulting work and public sector initiatives.

Areas of Research: Emerging technologies (new information/communications technologies and potential impacts on organizations, households and consumers), health, health care, new developments in medical technologies, and strategic plan-

ning (forecasting basic trends on the business landscape, analyzing threats, opportunities).

Staff: 35, including 23 research and 12 administrative.

31 Levy Economics Institute

Bard College, Blithewood, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York

www.levy.org

The Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, founded in 1986, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, public policy research organization. The Institute is independent of any political or other affiliation, and encourages diversity of opinion in the examination of economic policy issues while striving to transform ideological arguments into informed debate.

Currently, research activities are focused in three program areas: the distribution of income and wealth, national economic policies for the 21st century, and explorations in theory and empirical analysis. Underpinning the entire research agenda are the Levy Institute simulation models, domestic and global, which are designed to discern trends in existing problems and to identify new ones. To stimulate discussion of economic issues, it disseminates its findings through publications, conferences, workshops, seminars, congressional testimony, and other activities to an international audience of public officials, private sector executives, academics, and the general public.

32 Manhattan Institute

52 Vanderbilt Ave., 2nd Floor, New York, NY

www.manhattan-institute.org

The Manhattan Institute was founded in 1975. An influential conservative think tank that advocates "market-oriented policies," the Manhattan Institute covers mostly domestic issues that range from education to ethnicity. They have supported and publicized research on our era's most challenging public policy issues: taxes, welfare, crime, the legal system, urban life, race, education, and many other topics. Unlike other think tanks that emphasize opinion pieces written by their members, the Manhattan Institute's emphasis lies in the many books and journals it produces, including *City Journal*, a magazine about urban policy. The website contains summaries of the Institute's position on many policy issues, full versions of recent publications, and articles published by its writers. Their provocative books, reviews, interviews, speeches, articles, and op-ed pieces have been the main vehicle for communicating their message.

33 McKinsey Global Institute (MGI)

www.mckinsey.com/knowledge/mgi/

The McKinsey Global Institute was established in 1990 as an independent economics think tank within McKinsey & Company. Its primary purpose is to undertake original research and develop substantive points of view on critical economic issues facing businesses and governments around the world.

MGI conducts original research and develops substantive points of view on critical economic issues facing their clients worldwide. Their approach combines the rigor of academia with the real-world experience of business. MGI investigations are conducted with the goal of improving the performance and competitiveness of corporations while establishing a fact base for sound national and international public policy making. MGI studies are known for challenging the conventional assumptions of corporate leaders and policymakers alike.

The nature of the research is distinctive to MGI. One hallmark of this distinctiveness is the deep microeconomic analysis at the sector level. This enables the analysis to go beyond the broad macroeconomic indicators to examine the actual drivers of performance. MGI has applied this approach extensively in its analyses of a number of countries around the world, ranging from some of the most industrialized nations to newly developing economies.

34 Milken Institute

1250 Fourth Street, Santa Monica, CA

www.milkeninstitute.org

Milken Institute is an independent institute, founded in 1991. The institute is a leading economic think tank that provides accessible analysis of US and world market developments and economic trends to the business and financial communities, public policy makers, scholars, the media and others. It is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research organization led by experts in capital markets, regional economics and global finance. The institute strives to demystify economic, business and financial issues for an involved and educated public through its publications, forums, conferences, roundtable discussions and partnerships with other scholars, businesses and organizations. In so doing, it hopes to engage the business and financial communities, government officials, academia and the public at large to create more thoughtful public policy and improved economic outcomes for society. The institute's research focuses on the democratization of capital, technology, capital markets, regional economic performance, demography, international finance, and innovations in financial technology to improve social, regional and environmental conditions.

Areas of Research: Economic issues, regional studies, science and technology, labor and human resource development, social issues, finance/capital markets, communications and information, education, environment and natural resources.

Geographic Focus: International.

Funding Sources: Government, foundations, donations, sales of publications, and contract research.

Staff: 48, including 23 research and 19 administrative. 6 visiting.

35 National Academies

500 Fifth St. N.W., Washington, DC

www.nationalacademies.org

The National Academy of Sciences was signed into being by the Act of Incorporation, signed by President Lincoln on March 3, 1863. The act established service to the nation as its dominant purpose and named 50 charter members. For advice on the scientific issues that frequently pervade policy decisions, the nation's leaders often turn to the institution that was specially created for this purpose: the National Academy of Sciences and its sister organizations, the National Academy of Engineering, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council. The Academies and the Institute are honorary societies that elect new members to their ranks each year. The Institute of Medicine also conducts policy studies on health issues, but the bulk of the institution's science-policy and technical work is conducted by its operating arm, the National Research Council, created expressly for this purpose. These non-profit organizations provide a public service by working outside the framework of government to ensure independent advice on matters of science, technology, and medicine. They enlist committees of the nation's top scientists, engineers, and other experts, all of whom volunteer their time to study specific concerns. The results of their deliberations have inspired some of America's most significant and lasting efforts to improve the health, education, and welfare of the population.

The National Academies' service to government has become so essential that Congress and the White House have issued legislation and executive orders over the years that reaffirm their unique role.

36 National Bureau for Economic Research (NBER)

1050 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA

www.nber.org

NBER is an independent institute, founded in 1920. It is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan research organization dedicated to promoting a greater understanding of how the economy works. It is committed to conducting unbiased economic research and disseminating the results among public policy makers, business professionals and the academic community. Over the years the bureau's research agenda has encompassed a wide variety of issues that confront US society. Its early research focused on the aggregate economy, examining in detail the business cycle

and long-term economic growth. Simon Kuznets' pioneering work on national income accounting, Wesley Mitchell's influential study of the business cycle, and Milton Friedman's research on the demand for money and the determinants of consumer spending were among the early studies done at NBER.

Areas of Research: Economic issues, health and welfare, labor and human resource development, economics of aging, asset pricing, corporate finance, development of the American economy, economic fluctuations and growth, health care, health economics, industrial organization, international trade and investment, labor studies, monetary economics, productivity, and public economics.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: Government (59%), private donations (25%), and investment income (15%). NBER does not accept contract research. Budget (2001): 15.18 million.

Staff: 495, including 450 research and 45 administrative.

37 National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA)

12655 North Central Expressway, Suite 720, Dallas, TX

www.ncpa.org

NCPA is an independent institute, founded in 1983. It is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, public policy organization that supports free enterprise, low taxes, limited government and a strong national defense. The NCPA's goal is to develop and promote private alternatives to government regulation and control, solving problems by relying on the strength of the competitive, entrepreneurial private sector. Topics include reforms in health care, taxes, Social Security, welfare, criminal justice, education and environmental regulation. Headquartered in Dallas, NCPA also has a Washington, DC, office that arranges Capitol Hill briefings, conferences and congressional testimony by NCPA experts. This allows the center to serve as a source for 'outside the Beltway' thinking for Capitol Hill deliberations.

Areas of Research: Health and welfare, economic issues, political issues, environment and natural resources, and education.

Geographic Focus: Domestic.

Funding Sources: Foundations (75%), corporate donations (14%), and private donations (11%). NCPA does not accept contract research. Budget (2002): USD 5.2 million.

Staff: 37, including 8 research.

38 National Dialogue on Entrepreneurship (NDE)

444 North Capitol St. Suite 399, Washington, DC

www.publicforuminstitute.org/nde/

In the summer of 2003, the Public Forum Institute in Washington DC (The Public Forum Institute is an independent, nonpartisan, not-for-profit organization committed to developing the most advanced and effective means of fostering public discourse) began work under a grant from the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation to develop a National Dialogue on Entrepreneurship to improve awareness of the value of entrepreneurship. NDE is the successor of the National Commission on Entrepreneurship.

While only in its initial stages, NDE has reached out to national and regional policymakers and begun a dialogue on the role and value of entrepreneurship to our nation. Current activities include: Face-to-face meetings with members of Congress, cabinet members and other key national policy leaders to assess their interest and understanding of the economic, social and intellectual value of entrepreneurship; Regional forums highlighting entrepreneurship as a key to net new job growth; Ongoing analysis and review of existing research to help identify new research requirements for the future to support public policy development; A weekly entrepreneurship newsletter; The development of a new "Entrepreneurship Speakers Bureau"; Targeted tech transfer projects in emerging industry clusters; Events and activities to address special opportunities to support women and minority entrepreneurs; and the promotion of other grantee efforts and programs supporting entrepreneurship within the national policy-making community.

39 New America Foundation

1630 Connecticut Avenue NW, 7th floor, Washington, DC

www.newamerica.net

The New America Foundation is an independent institute, founded in 1999. The purpose of the foundation is to bring exceptionally promising new voices and new ideas to the fore of public discourse in the United States. Relying on a venture capital approach, it invests in outstanding individuals and policy ideas that transcend the conventional political spectrum. Through its fellowship program and strategic initiatives, it sponsors a wide range of research, published writing, conferences and events on the most important issues of our time. The foundation is an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit public policy institute that was conceived through the collaborative work of a diverse, intergenerational group of public intellectuals, civic leaders and business executives. Areas of Research: Economic issues, social issues, education, science and technologies, environment and natural resources.

Geographic Focus: Domestic.

Funding Sources: Foundations (90%), and other (10%). Budget (2001): USD 2.6 million.

Staff: 10.

40 Pacific Research Institute (PRI)

755 Sansome Street, Suite 450, San Francisco, CA

www.pacificresearch.org

The mission of the Pacific Research Institute is to champion freedom, opportunity, and personal responsibility for all individuals by advancing free-market policy solutions. Since its founding in 1979, PRI has remained steadfast to the vision of a free and civil society where individuals can achieve their full potential.

The Institute's activities include publications, events, media commentary, legislative testimony, and community outreach. In 2001, PRI reached a circulation of more than 141 million readers, with its commentary published in more than 1,000 newspapers, magazines, and online outlets. PRI's current program advances policy reform to achieve these goals:

Education – to provide all students with access to a quality education;

Entrepreneurship – to strike down barriers to economic growth and innovation;

Health Care – to provide better quality and access to health-care while lowering costs; Technology – to identify and limit harmful government regulation in the technology sector; and

Environment – to sustain the trend toward a cleaner environment.

41 Progressive Policy Institute (PPI)

600 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 400, Washington, DC

www.ppionline.org

The Progressive Policy Institute is a think tank that emphasizes the "Third Way" that has taken hold in Britain and Germany. Affiliating itself neither with conservatives nor liberals, PPI believes that the left-right debate is obsolete in the face of a rapidly changing economic and social framework. PPI focuses on building "an enabling rather than a bureaucratic government, expanding choices for citizens, using market means to achieve public ends, and encouraging civic and community institutions to play a larger role in public life." PPI's various policy reports, briefs and editorials are available through the website.

42 Public Agenda

6 E. 39th St., New York, NY

www.publicagenda.com

Nonpartisan and nonprofit, Public Agenda was founded by social scientist and author Daniel Yankelovich and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in 1975. An institution dedicated to stimulating public discussion, Public Agenda approaches each major issue from three different perspectives in an attempt to encourage communication about the issue. The Public Agenda website provides an overview of the issues, the major players involved, recent news stories, and statistics and charts on public opinion.

Public Agenda is frequently consulted by members of Congress and by both Democratic and Republican Administrations. Public Agenda researchers and staff regularly partner with top business and policy organizations. Public Agenda also works with communities, corporations, school districts and other organizations to conduct substantive public engagement discussions that produce civil, productive dialogue on tough issues.

43 RAND Corporation

1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, Santa Monica, CA and 1200 South Hayes St., Arlington, VA

www.rand.org

RAND is a nonprofit, independent institution, founded in 1948 that helps improve public policy through research and analysis. It was created at the urging of its original sponsor, the Air Force (then the Army Air Forces), and from its inception has focused on the nation's most pressing policy problems. High-quality, objective research on national security became the institution's first hallmark. In the 1960s, RAND (an acronym for Research And Development) began addressing major problems of domestic policy too. Today, its researchers operate on a broad front, assisting public policy makers at all levels, private sector leaders in many industries and the public at large in efforts to strengthen the nation's economy, maintain its security and improve its quality of life. They do so by analyzing choices and developments in areas including national defense, education and training, health care, criminal and civil justice, labor and population, science and technology, community development, international relations and regional studies. The RAND Graduate School offers a doctoral degree in policy analysis and provides focus for other advanced training programs. RAND research and analysis aims: to provide practical guidance by making policy choices clear and by addressing barriers to effective policy implementation; to develop innovative solutions to complex problems by bringing together researchers in all relevant academic specialties; to achieve complete objectivity by avoiding partisanship and disregarding vested

interests; to meet the highest technical standards by employing advanced empirical methods and rigorous peer review; and to serve the public interest by widely disseminating research findings. RAND also has offices in Washington, DC; New York City; Pittsburgh, PA; Delft, the Netherlands; Berlin; and Oxford, UK.

Areas of Research: Child policy, civil and criminal justice, education, environment and energy, health, international policy, labor markets, national security, population and regional studies, science and technology, social welfare and transportation, biological, agricultural and physical sciences, communications and information, economic issues, foreign relations, labor and human resource development, regional studies, and social issues.

Geographic Focus: International.

Funding Sources: National government (75%), foreign government agencies, private companies, foundations, international organizations, and private donations (25%). RAND accepts contract research. Budget (2000): USD 150 million.

Staff: 1100, including 640 research and 460 administrative.

44 Research Triangle Institute (RTI)

3040 Cornwallis Road, Research Triangle Park, NC

www.rti.org

RTI is an independent institute, founded in 1958. It is a nonprofit research organization dedicated to conducting research that improves the human condition. The institute turns knowledge into practice in the fields of health and medicine, environmental protection, technology commercialization, decision support systems, and education and training. RTI employs a worldwide staff of more than 2,200 people, representing a diverse set of technical capabilities. Frequently, they extend these capabilities through collaboration with U.S. and international universities. They also collaborate with a variety of other organizations, always striving to streamline processes for working with RTI through contractual, legal, and business structures that enable them to serve any client with projects of all sizes.

Areas of Research: Health and welfare, environment and natural resources, science and technology, education, labor and human resource development.

Geographic Focus: International.

Funding Sources: Contract research (100%). Budget (2001): USD 270 million.

Staff: 1925, including 1575 research and 350 administrative. 2 visiting.

45 Russell Sage Foundation (RSF)

112 East 64th Street, New York, NY

www.russellsage.org

One of the oldest private foundations in the United States, RSF was established by Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage in 1907 for “the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States”. It is an American foundation devoted exclusively to research in the social sciences. It is a research center, a funding source for studies by scholars at other academic and research institutions, and an active member of the nation’s social science community. The foundation also publishes, under its own imprint, the books that derive from the work of its grantees and visiting scholars. In its early years the foundation undertook major projects in low-income housing, urban planning, social work and labor reform. It now dedicates itself exclusively to strengthening the methods, data and theoretical core of the social sciences as a means of improving social policies.

Areas of Research: Labor market, immigration, economic issues, social issues, culture and religion, employment, labor market, immigration, and education.

Geographic Focus: Domestic.

Staff: 10. 18 visiting.

46 SRI International

333 Ravenswood Ave. Menlo Park, CA and 1611 N. Kent St., Arlington, VA

www.sri.com

SRI International, an independent, nonprofit research institute, was founded in 1946 as Stanford Research Institute (their name until 1977). SRI International is a center for research that focuses mostly on innovative technology and its effects on the business world. SRI works with many different clients, from federal to nonprofit to private corporations, and has a policy division that studies education, training, health, economic development, and human services. The policy division works on finding solutions to the problems raised by the rapid social, technological, and economic changes in today’s society. SRI posts some findings online, although most research is confidential due to contracts with clients.

47 State Science & Technology Institute (SSTI)

5015 Pine Creek Drive, Westerville, OH

www.ssti.org

Since its inception in 1996, SSTI has developed a nationwide network of practitioners and policymakers dedicated to improving the economy through science and technology. This network has resulted in unique access to information. SSTI uses this access to assist states and communities as they build tech-based economies, conduct research on best practices and trends in tech-based economic development, and encourage cooperation among and between state and federal programs.

48 Urban Institute

2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC

www.urban.org

The Urban Institute is an independent institute, founded in 1968. The institute's goals are to sharpen thinking about society's problems and efforts to solve them, to improve government decisions and their implementation, and to increase citizens' awareness about important public choices.

Areas of Research: Social issues, economic issues, health and welfare, labor and human resource development, and education.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, Eastern Europe, developing democracies.

Funding Sources: National government (57%), foundations (37%), and other (6%). The Institute accepts contract research. Budget (2000): USD 61 million.

Staff: 400, including 275 research and 125 administrative.

49 Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies (VIPPS)

1207 18th Avenue South, Nashville, TN

www.vanderbilt.edu/VIPPS

VIPPS is a university-affiliated institute, founded in 1976. It operates through nine centers named for their major research interests: Child and Family Policy, Crime and Justice Policy, Environmental Management, Evaluation Research and Methodology, Health Policy, Crime and Justice Policy, Mental Health Policy, Psychotherapy Research and Policy, State and Local Policy, and US-Japan Studies and Cooperation. Each center is led by a member of the faculty and has associated with it other faculty fellows and senior fellows, research associates and assistants, and support staff. VIPPS faculty is truly interdisciplinary, representing psychology, sociology, political science, medicine, law, engineering, education and economics.

A small central staff directs and coordinates outreach, fundraising and administration. To complement its research mission, the institute works to build bridges between the policy research and policy action communities. These efforts include issues workshops for the metropolitan Nashville city council and for freshman Tennessee state legislators, general interest seminars on topics related to its research program, and conferences on topics as diverse as the transfer of technology between military and civilian uses and the international climate for the protection of intellectual property rights.

Areas of Research: Foreign relations, health and welfare, political issues, security and defense, and social issues.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: National government (83%), foundations (9%), endowment (4%), corporate donations (2%), and private donations (2%). VIPPS accepts contract research. Budget (2000): USD 5 million.

Staff: 85, including 20 research and 6 administrative. 5 visiting.

50 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS)

One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC

www.wilsoncenter.org

WWICS is a governmental institute, founded in 1968. Congress established WWICS as a living memorial to President Woodrow Wilson, commemorating his service to the nation with an institution devoted to the promotion of scholarship in public affairs. In that spirit, the center brings together the thinkers and the doers, the scholars and the policy makers, in the confident hope that from their dialogue better understanding and better policy will emerge. It is a nonpartisan center for advanced study and a neutral forum for free, open, serious and informed dialogue. Bridging the gap between the world of ideas and the world of policy, WWICS brings participants from the two worlds into creative contact, enabling them to learn from and enrich one another. The center hosts more than 350 meetings annually, providing a unique public venue for the exchange of ideas, and supports research in the social sciences and humanities, with an emphasis on history, political science and international relations. It offers residential fellowships that allow academics, public officials, journalists, business professionals and others to pursue their research and writing at the center. The center's professional staff oversees specialized programs, including conferences, seminars and other activities that promote dialogue and the advancement of knowledge.

Areas of Research: Political issues, foreign relations, social issues, and humanities.

Geographic Focus: Domestic, international.

Funding Sources: National government (50%), foundations, grants, endowment and subscriptions (50%). WWCIS does not accept contract research. Budget (1999): USD 9.7 million.

Staff: 113, including 28 research and 85 administrative.

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