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THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

# Report of the Council to the Members

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1986

# THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE COUNCIL 1986-87

- \*T. K. WHITAKER, M.SC.(ECON.), D.ECON.SC., LL.D., President of the Institute.
- \*P. LYNCH, M.A., M.R.I.A., Chairman of the Council.
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- T. P. LINEHAN, B.E., B.SC., Director, Central Statistics Office.
- \*D. F. McALEESE, B.COMM., M.A., M.ECON.SC., PH.D., Whately Professor of Political Economy, Trinity College, Dublin.
- \*EUGENE McCARTHY, M.SC.(ECON.), D.ECON.SC., Director, Federated Union of Employers.

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- 1. SPENCER, B.SC. (ECON.), Professor, Department of Economics, The Queen's University of Belfast.
- T. C. TONER, B.COMM., M.B.A., Managing Director, BWG Ltd.
- \*B. M. WALSH, B.A., M.A., PH.D., Professor, National Economics of Ireland and Applied Economics, University College, Dublin.
- T. WALSH, M.AGR.SC., PH.D., D.SC., M.R.I.A.
- \*REV. C. K. WARD, B.A., S.T.L., PH.D., Professor, Department of Social Science, University College, Dublin.
- P. A. WHITE, B.COMM., D.P.A., Managing Director, Industrial Development Authority, Dublin.

<sup>\*</sup>Member of Executive Committee.

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of The Economic and Social Research Institute (Limited Company registered in Dublin, Registration No. 18269), will be held at the Registered Office at 4 Burlington Road, Dublin 4, on Tuesday, 30 June 1987, at 4.30 p.m.

#### **AGENDA**

- 1. Election of President
- 2. Minutes of Last Meeting
- 3. Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December 1986
- 4. Report of the Council to the Members
- 5. Election of Members to the Council
- 6. Fixing the Auditors' remuneration

By order of the Council,

J. ROUGHAN, Secretary.

Registered Office, 4 Burlington Road, Dublin 4.

9 June 1987.

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#### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 1986

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

#### INTRODUCTION

THE year 1986 was one of high productivity in terms of publications by Institute staff. The results of new research published during the year emphasised the ESRI's central objective to undertake policy-oriented research relevant to the many major problems of the Irish economy and society. The Medium-Term Outlook: 1986-1990, which was the first issue in what is intended to be an annual series, charted possible scenarios for the economy over the next five years. The study on the national debt analysed the effect of the increasing volume of public borrowing. The special Thomas Davis series of lectures Ireland in Transition broadcast on RTE radio, on the occasion of the ESRI's 25th anniversary, was published by Mercier Press Ltd., during the year. It provides an overview of the major economic and social developments in Ireland over the last 25 years. The reports on traveller families and drug use among young adults published during the year were examples of particular areas of deprivation investigated by the staff of the Institute. In addition to these, work was completed on several other research projects concerning employment and unemployment, industrial development, agriculture and fisheries, the international environment, education, income continuance and poverty. These publications are reviewed elsewhere in the Report. Major new projects commenced during the year included a survey of income distribution, poverty and use of state services, which was previewed in the 1985 Annual Report, and the consequences of cross border trade between the Republic and Northern Ireland commissioned by the European Economic Community.

The year 1986 was also one of innovation and planning for the future. The special 25th Anniversary Fund established under the Chairmanship of Mr T. O Cofaigh, Governor of the Central Bank of Ireland, was an unqualified success. The target of £¼ million set would be met over the five-year period of the fund's operation. As a result the Institute has begun the installation of a comprehensive computer and office system, replacing the existing obsolete equipment. The Institute's research work is heavily dependent on computing facilities and the new independent computing system provides the flexibility within the organisation to develop its own information systems and to increase its services to other organisations in the areas of data preparation, validation and analysis. The Council wishes to acknowledge the financial support received from firms and organisations throughout the country and to thank them for their very generous contributions. A number of subscribers were outstanding in their generosity. Five contributed £10,000 or more and nineteen contributed £5,000 or more. Many other subscribers were just as generous in relation to their size. A list of contributors is provided in Appendix A, which includes all but a few who wished to remain anonymous.

During 1986 the Institute's Research Plan for 1986–1990 was approved by the Executive Committee. The investigations and consultations undertaken in the preparation of the Plan were detailed in the *Annual Report* for 1985. The following four themes were selected as central to the Institute's research efforts over the five-year period of the programme:

- (i) Increasing the Growth of Output and Employment
  Given that Ireland is only a semi-developed economy, with a large
  labour surplus and low income per capita relative to its European
  partners, the need for accelerating the rate of economic growth is
  obvious enough. The part that research can play is to provide a clearer
  understanding of the constraints and assessment of the appropriate
  policies, both macro and micro, to mobilise the available resources of
  enterprise, labour, technology, etc.
- (ii) Increasing Efficiency, with Special Regard to the Public Sector The areas most often mentioned where research would be likely to contribute more were public expenditure and taxation. Other important areas include the labour market and the non-traded services sector.
- (iii) The EEC Dimension

  Apart from the on-going work of assessing international trends, the priorities here would be in relation to EEC developments. Research is needed to help Irish policymakers contribute to shaping EEC policies to Ireland's advantage, as well as to assess the impact on Ireland of such policies, once settled, and how Ireland can best respond to them.
- (iv) Increasing Economic and Social Equality
  While in some respects increased equality might conflict with economic growth, nevertheless there are many types of inequality that are economically dysfunctional. Moreover, economic progress contributes its own range of social problems, which cannot be left to fester. In the long run, if social support for economic growth is to be adequately mobilised, there must be a conviction that its fruit will be widely shared. Research under this theme would be concerned not only with the nature, extent and determinants of poverty and inequality, but would also focus on the effectiveness of the social policy response.

The Plan and the background analysis were published in October 1986. The Programme of Research is as follows:

# Programme of Research 1986-1990 \*Denotes projects approved and in progress

## 1. Economic Forecasting and Modelling

- \*1. Quarterly Economic Commentary (and associated surveys of business and consumer sentiment and investment; with possibility of adding a survey of stock changes)
- \*2. Medium-Term Outlook
- \*3. Macro-econometric and input-output modelling and appli-

#### 11. Economic Growth

- Economic and social constraints on the creation of income and wealth
- 2. Socio-economic and cultural factors affecting entrepreneurship and innovation in Ireland
- 3. Profits and investment
- 4. Analysis of non-price aspects of competitiveness
- 5. Technology acquisition: determinants and effects
- 6. Relationship between industrial output, exports, profit repatriation and retained value added
- 7. Assessment of:
  - (i) industrial strategy (including project evaluation techniques)
  - \*(ii) agricultural strategy (in light of the changing EEC environment)
- 8. Analysis of output, employment and productivity in the services sectors (including spin-off from IDA, etc., job creation)
- \*9. Assessment of scope and method for expansion in specific traded goods activities in:
  - (i) agriculture
  - (ii) natural resources
  - (iii) manufacturing
  - (iv) export services
- 10. Supply and financing of infrastructure:
  - (i) energy
  - (ii) transport
  - (iii) telecommunications

#### III. The International Environment

- \*1. The determinants of Irish foreign trade
- \*2. Assessment of EEC policies affecting Ireland (including closer economic integration) and appropriate responses
- 3. Scope for mutually-beneficial economic co-operation between the Republic and Northern Ireland

# IV. Regional Issues

- \*1. Development and analysis of regional statistics
- 2. Assessment of regional policy options
- 3. Analysis of measures to stimulate greater local participation and initiatives

## V. The Public Sector

- \*1. Evaluation of the efficiency and distributional effects of major public expenditure programmes
- \*2. Analysis of incidence, incentive and equity effects of tax and social security systems
  - 3. The scope for, and merits of, privitisation
- \*4. Evaluation of the level and burden of national debt, and the appropriate allocation as between domestic and foreign borrowing
  - 5. The measurement of performance in state-sponsored bodies

#### VI. Prices and Incomes

- 1. The experience of pay bargaining since the abandonment of national agreements
- 2. Adjustment to lower price inflation
- \*3. Public and private pensions arrangements

# VII. Demography and Labour

- \*1. On-going demographic analysis and projections
- 2. Effects on employment (including self-employment) of labour market rigidities, restrictive practices and protective labour law
- 3. The nature, extent and implications of changing patterns of work and employment (e.g., part-time and temporary work, early retirement, etc.)
- \*4. Study of disadvantaged labour market groups (e.g., the long-term unemployed) and implications for policy

# VIII. Social Policy

- 1. Health:
  - (i) methods for allocating medical care resources
  - (ii) evaluation of alternatives to medical care (e.g., preventive measures)
  - (iii) techniques of management and budgeting in hospitals
- \*2. Education:
  - (i) school selection and management practices
  - (ii) impact of unequal access to education on the economy and society
- 3. Study of homelessness
- 4. Impact of changing family and marriage patterns
- \*5. Children in care
- 6. Voluntary social welfare bodies and their relationship to statutory bodies

- 7. Social factors in the design of urban and suburban developments
- \*8. Basic data and analysis of income distribution and poverty and the effects of related public policies
  - 9. Crime:
    - (i) developments of better statistics
    - (ii) evaluation of criminal justice decision making
- \*10. Drug use and abuse

# IX. Values and Attitudes

- 1. Attitudes towards social problems and social policies
- X. Data and Methodology
  - 1. Feasibility study of an Irish survey data archive
  - 2. A study of interviewer effects
  - \*3. Household equivalence scales for Ireland
  - \*4. Statistical and econometric techniques

There would be no difficulty in adding to the list of research topics if resources were available to support a larger programme. Priorities may change over the five-year period and in that event the present programme may require adjustment. It is, however, vital that the Institute should take a reasoned and comprehensive view in advance as a guide to its future direction. This provides a framework within which new proposals can be better evaluated and helps any assessment of the need for change. The Programme of Research presupposes a modest increase over the period in the staff resources available to the Institute. The Institute intends to try to supplement internal staff resources by interesting suitable staff at the universities, other third-level institutions, and perhaps other bodies, in working on projects in the Institute's research programme.

#### REVIEW OF 1986

DURING 1986, Institute staff published four issues of the Quarterly Economic Commentary, the first issue of a medium-term outlook, seven papers in the General Research Series, two papers in the Policy Research Series, two papers in the Reprint Series, two papers in the Memorandum Series, two papers in the Technical Series, and seventeen papers in scholarly journals including The Economic and Social Review. In addition staff delivered over forty papers to learned societies and conferences. The staff also completed several commissioned research projects and surveys for the EEC and other agencies. All of these are listed in Appendix C which includes a list of projects in progress in the Institute at 31 December 1986. Abstracts of ESRI papers published in 1986 are given in Appendix D, while outlines of new projects commenced in 1986 are given in Appendix E. The detailed material in the appendices to this Report gives a good indication of the broad range of research undertaken by ESRI staff during 1986. Here the Council wishes to highlight only a few of the more significant developments.

Economic Forecasting and Modelling

The Quarterly Economic Commentary, which continues to provide an ongoing analysis of current trends in the economy was supplemented by a longer-term perspective in the Medium-Term Outlook 1986–1990. The latter was the first volume in what is intended to be a continuing annual series. The Outlook examined the effects of international developments and Irish economic policies on the domestic economy over the last 5 years and discussed medium-term future scenarios. Special reviews of the Common Agricultural Policy and foreign-owned industry were included.

During the year Institute staff consolidated and developed previous work in the area of macro-economic model building. A study on multi-sector modelling of the Irish economy was published which examined, by the means of a 13-sector input-output model, the feasibility and consistency of assumptions and results of Government planning. Input-output techniques were also employed in an analysis of the Irish agricultural and food industries. Phase II of the construction of a macrosectoral model for Ireland as part of the European Model being developed by the Commission of the European Communities was initiated. The development of the ESRI medium-term model for use by the Department of Finance for projections and policy analyses was undertaken in association with departmental staff.

#### Economic Growth

Research during the year focused on the development of agriculture, fisheries and industry. Proposals for changes in the Common Agricultural Policy was considered, together with how Ireland might best respond to these proposals. A study of the bovine tuberulosis eradication scheme discussed the nature of bovine tuberculosis, reviewed the operation of the eradication scheme since its inauguration in 1954 and outlined the Exchequer costs to date. After an expenditure of almost £900 million at 1985 prices and the removal of almost 1.5 million reactor cattle, 2–3 per cent of cattle herds were still infected. The major defects inherent in the operation of the scheme were

examined and recommendations were made for more successful management. Special reports were completed on "The Organisation of Marine Research in Ireland" and on "Aquaculture" for the National Board for Science and Technology and the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Secondary Legislation of the EEC, respectively. Public expenditure on Irish sea fisheries, the economics of salmon fishing, the consequences for Irish fisheries of the enlargement of the EEC were also investigated.

A study of the Irish engineering industry in an international context was completed during the year. The study, which will be published during 1987, reviews the current state of the engineering industry, identifying its particular strengths, weaknesses and competitiveness. A policy approach to the industry's development will be outlined. A report on "Allocating Designation Status for Industrial Development on the Basis of the NESC Criteria" was completed for the Department of Industry, Trade, Commerce and Tourism. Studies were also completed on the demand for cold storage in Ireland, foreign-owned industry, Ireland's experience of export-oriented industrialisation, industrial policy and the public sector, alternative strategies for industrial development and attitudes towards industrial support.

## The International Environment

During the year a study was begun on the consequences for cross-border trade, between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, of harmonising rates of value added tax and excise duties within the European Economic Community. The study, which was commissioned by the EEC, will examine the nature and extent of cross-border shopping by residents of the two communities and will investigate the sensitivity of trade to cross-border price differences. The proceedings of a Symposium on "Consequences of European Union" were published and included papers on the background to the goal of European union, the macroeconomic consequences of union, the economic implications of tax harmonisation and regional developments within Europe. A study of the determinants of Irish imports was also completed for publication during 1987. A study on "Research and Technological Developments in the Less Favoured Regions of the EEC", commissioned by the EEC/NBST, was submitted to the Commission.

## The Public Sector

The chief areas of research undertaken during the year concerned Exchequer borrowing, public sector employment and the Civil Service superannuation scheme. The annual repayment of interest on borrowing, almost equalling the tax take from the PAYE sector, continues to be a severe drain on national resources and a major constraint on investment. The publication of the study *The National Debt and Economic Policy* provided an indepth analysis of Exchequer borrowing and its effects. Alternative scenarios indicated that even a mild fiscal expansion would result in the national debt/ GNP ratio rising inexorably. Only a more restrictive budgtary policy could halt or reverse the trend.

The study *Employment in the Public Domain in Recent Decades* provided a comprehensive picture of the numbers employed by the Central Government and local authorities. Questions about the growth in numbers and grades,

mobility of staff, male and female employment and the effect of policy initiatives were examined. Further research in progress will investigate costs and wage rates in the public sector and the financial aspects of the Irish Civil Service superannuation scheme. During 1986 a study of computerisation in the Civil Service was commenced which will examine expenditure on computer systems, staff turnover, the level of expertise available and difficulties encountered.

Demography and Labour

Comment has been made in previous reports of the close relationship which has developed between the Institute and some Government departments in recent years. This is particularly true in regard to the working relationship between the Institute and the Department of Labour. During 1986, in addition to ongoing surveys such as the annual survey of school leavers, the Institute undertook a number of surveys and studies commissioned by the department namely, Employers' Perceptions of the Effect of Labour Legislation, the Evaluation of Manpower Programmes, and Employment Incentive Schemes.

Studies were completed in respect of youth unemployment, clerical employment, training, job creation policies and the costs of unemployment which were presented at various conferences and seminars. Staff also completed studies commissioned by the OECD and the EEC on "Measures to Assist the Long-term Unemployed". A study on the "Transition from School to Work and Early Labour Market Experience" was completed for publication during 1987. Another study published during 1986 showed how the Electoral Register, might be used for estimating population and net migration and to select samples for social surveys.

Social Policy

The main thrust of research undertaken in 1986 was in relation to the areas of income distribution, drug usage, and education. The 1985 Annual Report gave details of preparatory work for a major study on income distribution, poverty and the use of state services to be undertaken with the assistance of the Commission of the European Communities and the Department of Social Welfare. The study is now under way and a survey of 4,000 households comprising 10,000 individuals, is in the field. While the data from the survey will be made available through interim reports, the final report is not expected until 1989. The study will report, interalia, on the level of poverty and the effects of policies on taxation, social welfare, health, housing and education. The study on the Population Structure and Living Circumstances of Irish Travellers reported the results of the 1981 Census of Travelling People in regard to the size, composition, geographic distribution and the living conditions of traveller families. The provision of services in regard to housing, health and education to meet the needs of this uniquely disadvantaged minority living on the periphery of Irish society, was stressed. The study on the "Redistribution of Income Through State Expenditure and Taxation in the Republic of Ireland 1973-80" was also completed and submitted to the National Economic and Social Council.

The study Smoking, Drinking and Other Drug Use Among Dublin Post-Primary School Pupils investigated an area of growing concern in Irish society. The report

examined the incidence of drug use among young adults and associated factors. Intervention programmes were recommended to combat the spread of the use of drugs.

In education, a study on Subject Availability and Student Performance in the Senior Cycle of Irish Post-Primary Schools investigated the variations in the subjects available to students, those actually taken by them and academic performance in the senior cycle. The effects of personal choice, gender and social class were isolated. Amalgamation of schools or greater co-operation between schools was suggested in attempting to provide a range of subjects that would allow the expression of the diverse abilities of pupils. Other areas of policy-orientated social research nearing completion include the differentiation of pupils and curricula in Irish second-level schools, children in care, and adjustment to retirement.

# Data and Methodology

The development of household equivalence scales from Irish household survey data is nearing completion for publication during 1987. Technical papers on likelihood and estimation and on the use of the TROLL computer package for database access and analysis were also completed.

#### Commissioned Research

During 1986 sixteen research projects were carried out for various Government departments, the Commission of the European Communities and other agencies covering topics such as marine research and aquaculture, unemployment, labour legislation, industrial support and designation of areas, redistribution of income, and project evaluations. In addition the Institute's Survey Unit undertook and analysed surveys on behalf of several outside agencies. Much of the information gathered by these surveys is of considerable interest to the Institute in implementing its own programme of research.

## Council Changes

The Council wishes to record its sadness at the death in September 1986 of Professor Charles McCarthy who had been a member of the Council of the Institute since 1966. During 1986 Mrs M. Downes and Rev. Professor J. R. M. Nolan were co-opted to the Council.

#### Final Accounts

The Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet and Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 December 1986 are given in Appendix G. Total income for the year was £1,615,605, the Government grant being £1,175,000. Income from other sources amounted to £440,605 representing 27 per cent of total income. Current expenditure for the year amounted to £1,617,885 including depreciation of £8,884. Expenditure for the year is shown less an amount of £9,203 which was charged to Economic and Social Studies in respect of salaries and wages for 1986. This charge has been waived and written off in the Balance Sheet.

Patrick Lynch Eugene McCarthy Member of Council Member of Council

# Appendix A

# CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ESRI 25TH ANNIVERSARY FUND

THE Institute wishes to acknowledge the very generous support it has received from the following who contributed to the Institute's 25th-Anniversary Fund:

Algemene Bank Nederland (Ireland) Ltd. Allied Irish Banks PLC

**ASTMS** 

Bank of Ireland

Bayer (Ireland) Ltd.

Beamish & Crawford PLC

Becton, Dickinson & Co. Ltd.

Beecham of Ireland Ltd.

Bell Advertising Ltd.

Alfred Bird & Sons

Bord Gais Eireann

Bord Iascaigh Mhara Bowmaker Bank Limited

Burgess Galvin & Co. Ltd.

Burmah-Castrol (Ireland) Ltd.

Butler & Briscoe Calor Teoranta

Campbell Catering Ltd.

Cantrell & Cochrane Group Ltd.

Carroll Industries PLC

Cement Roadstone Holdings PLC

Central Bank of Ireland

Chubb Ireland Limited

Ciba-Geigy Ireland Ltd.

Citibank, N.A.

Confederation of Irish Industry

Coopers & Lybrand

Córas Iompair Éireann

Córas Tráchtála

Cork Savings Bank

John D. Coyle

Craig Gardner & Co.

James Crean PLC

Criterion Press Ltd.

J. & E. Davy

Digital Equipment Ireland Ltd.

Dillon and Waldron Ltd.

Eason & Son Ltd.

**Educational Building Society** 

Ernst & Whinney

ESB Officers' Association

**ESSO** Ireland Limited

Federated Union of Employers

Federated Workers' Union of Ireland

Oliver Freancy & Company

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Gowan Group Limited

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Guinness + Mahon Ltd.

Haughey Boland & Co.

Hibernian Insurance PLC

Hibernian Life Association Ltd.

Howmedica International Inc.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ireland Limited

International Computers Ltd.

IDA Ireland Limited

Independent Newspapers Marketing Limited

Industrial Credit Corporation PLC

International Computers Ltd.

Irish Bank of Commerce Limited

Irish Distillers Group PLC

Irish Glass PLC

Irish Life Assurance PLC

Irish National Teachers' Organisation

Irish Pensions Trust Ltd.

**Irish Permanent Building Society** 

Irish Sugar PLC

Irish Tax Officials' Union

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union

Kerry Co-operative Creameries Limited

Lombard & Ulster Banking Limited

Masterfoods Limited

Mathews Mulcahy & Sutherland Limited

Merck Sharp & Dohme (Ireland) Ltd.

National Association of Transport Employees

National & City Brokers Ireland Ltd.

New Ireland Assurance Co. PLC

Northern Bank Ltd.

O'Flaherty Holdings Limited

PA Management Consultants

Penn Chemicals B.V.

Postal and Telecommunications Workers'

Union

Quinnsworth - Power Supermarkets Ltd.

Solomons, Abrahamson & Co.

Stock Exchange - Irish Unit

Sugar Distributors Ltd.

Syntex Ireland Limited

System Dynamics Limited

Telecom Eireann

UDT Bank Limited

Ulster Bank Limited

Ulster Investment Bank Limited

Unidare PLC

Unilever Management Services Ltd.

Voluntary Health Insurance Board

Waterford Co-operative Society Limited

Wang Ireland Ltd.

Williams Group

Wilson Harmell Advertising & Marketing

#### STAFFING

# 1. Staff at 31 December 1986

Director Deputy Director

Assistant Director
(Administration) and Secretary

Consultant Research Professors

Senior Research Officers

Research Officers

Assistant Research Officers

Research Assistants

Operations Manager, Survey Unit

Librarian Accounts Officer Director's Secretary

Assistant Director's Secretary

Supervisor of Typists

Supervisor, Machine Room, Survey Unit

Clerical Officers

Clerical Assistants

Porters/Messengers

Caterers Cleaners

Staff members on secondment or leave of absence

Post-Graduate Fellowships (abroad)

T. K. Whitaker Research Fellowship Visiting Scholar

K. A. Kennedy D. Conniffe

J. Roughan

R. O'Connor

E. E. Davis, D. F. Hannan (Head of Sociology and Social Policy), E. W. Henry, J. J. Sexton, B. J. Whelan (Head of Survey Unit)

T. J. Baker, J. Bradley, R. Breen, J. FitzGerald, G. Hughes,

M. Ross, C. T. Whelan

E. O'Malley

T. Callan, G. Keogh, K. O'Higgins, S. Scott

S. Creighton, T. Giblin, B. Halpin, G. Marsh, T. Quinn,

A. Storey, J. A. Williams E. M. Colbert-Stanley M. Doran-O'Reilly

D. Hegarty F. O'Sullivan

A. DonohocM. Cleary

R. MacCarthy

P. Browne, M. Cagney, A. Curran, B. Forde, P. Hopkins,

M. McElhone, R. Moore

J. Bourke, N. Cassidy, P. Devlin, A. Donohoe, P. Hughes, G. Maloney, M. O'Sullivan, E. Power, M. Rohan, M. Swords

J. Bates (Head), J. Clarke

P. Hiney, A. McGowan, M. Smith (Supervisor)

M. Duffy, C. Gleeson, M. Heeney (Supervisor), B. Nolan,

M. Walsh

D. B. Rottman (University of Connecticut, Storrs),

M. Wiley (Department of Health)

M. Dillon, P. Faughnan, C. Guiomard, S. McGree,

C. Prendergast, M. Reidy, B. Reilly, D. Watson, M. Wynne R. Pye (Department of the Public Service)

A. Matthews, Trinity College, Dublin, C. Simms, Uni-

versity College, Dublin

# 2. Staff Changes

R. P. BACON resigned from the staff of the Institute in August 1986. Mr T. Callan returned from leave of absence in July 1986. Mr R. Pye, Department of the Public Service, was awarded the T. K. Whitaker Fellowship and joined the staff in September 1986. Dr. D. B. Rottman went on sabbatical leave in September 1986. Ms Mary Bateman returned to the Department of Agriculture in August 1986.

The following Research Assistants left and joined the staff during the year:

Left L. Hayes M. Reidy Joined S. Creighton G. Marsh

A. Storey

3. Other Staff Commitments
A number of staff continued to perform a limited amount of teaching in the universities and in other forums of professional or adult education. The staff of the Institute also participated in a number of national and international conferences.

T. J. BAKER	<i>(i)</i>	Member, National Accounts/Balance of Payments Group of
	17	National Statistics Board, Central Statistics Office
J. BRADLEY	(i)	Editor, Journal of Irish Studies in International Affairs
	(ii)	Member, Irish National Committee for Study of International
		Affairs, Royal Irish Academy
R. BREEN	<i>(i)</i>	Member, Advisory Committee of the Shannon 83/86 Curriculum
n commerce	433	Development Project
D. CONNIFFE	(i)	Joint Editor, The Economic and Social Review
r r page	(ii)	Council, Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland
E. E. DAVIS	(i)	Co-Operation North, Research Adviser
	(ii)	Adviser, Irish Peace Institute and the Joint Programme of Co- operation and Interaction in Peace and Conflict Studies
	(iii)	Member, National Peace Foundation, Washington D.C.
	(iv)	Member, Working Group on Values and Social Problems Indicators in Contemporary Europe, European Science Institute
J. D. FITZGERALD	<i>(i)</i>	Member, Industry Group of National Statistics Board, Central Statistics Office
D. F. HANNAN	(i)	Council, Economic and Social Studies
K. A. KENNEDY	(i)	Chairman, Irish National Committee for Economic and Social Sciences, Royal Irish Academy
	(ii)	Council, Economic and Social Studies
	(iii)	Treasurer, Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland
M. F. McELHONE	<i>(i)</i>	Council, Economic and Social Studies
R. O'CONNOR	<i>(i)</i>	Vice-President, Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland
	(ii)	Consultant to Economics and Rural Welfare Research Centre, An Foras Talúntais
	(iii)	Member of the Department of the Public Service Committee for Administrative Research
	(iv)	Member of National Distance Education Council
K. O'HICCINS	(i)	Council, Economic and Social Studies
	(ii)	Committee on Family Research, International Sociological Association
M. ROSS	(i)	Executive, Council of the European Movement
	(ii)	Executive, European Federation of Economic Research
	(iii)	Executive, Committee of Irish Cultural Foundation
D. B. ROTTMAN	<i>(i)</i>	Council, Economic and Social Studies
	(ii)	Member, Criminological Scientific Council, Council of Europe
	(iii)	Advisory Panel on Role of the Gardaí, Dáil Select Committee on Crime, Lawlessness, and Vandalism
	(iv)	Member, Department of Health Advisory Group on Travellers Health Status Study
J. J. SEXTON	<i>(i)</i>	Member, Interdepartmental Group on Population Projections
	(ii)	Committee on Manpower Trends, Higher Education Authority
	(iii)	Chairman, General Medical Services (Payments) Board Investi- gating Group
	(iv)	Member, National Statistics Board, Central Statistics Office
	(v)	President, Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland
C. T. WHELAN	(i)	Member, CSO Working Party on the Development of a Census- based Social Class Scale

4. Fellowships awarded in 1986

FELLOWSHIPS for post-graduate study abroad were awarded during the year as follows:

M. T. DILLON University of California, USA, Ph.D. in Sociology \*P. FAUGHNAN University of Pittsburgh, USA, Ph.D. in Sociology C. CUIOMARD Nuffield College, Oxford, M.Phil. in Economics \*S. McGREE University of Toronto, Canada, Ph.D. in Psychology C. J. PRENDERGAST Yale University, USA, Ph.D. in Economics \*M. REIDY Nuffield College, Oxford, M.Sc. in Social Research and Social Policy B. M. REILLY University of Warwick, Ph.D. in Economics D. WATSON University of Wisconsin, USA, Ph.D. in Sociology \*M. WYNNE University of Rochester, USA, Ph.D. in Economics

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates fellowships offered for the first time in 1986: the others are renewals.

## Appendix C

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

#### I BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS BY STAFF MEMBERS

1. Europe's Future in Figures (North-Holland Publishing Co., R. C. Geary (Editor and Amsterdam, 1962). contributor 2. Textbook of Economic Analysis, Irish Edition (Macmillan & Co., Edward Nevin London, 1963). 3. Elements of Linear Programming with Economic Illustrations (Charles R. C. Geary and Griffin & Co. Ltd., London, 1964). M. D. McCarthy 4. Econometric Techniques and Problems (Charles Griffin & Co. Ltd., C. E. V. Leser London, 1966). 5. The Motivation and Productivity of Young Women Workers (INPC, Noirin Ní Bhroin 1969). 6. Four Studies in Achievement (Allen and Unwin, 1970). M. P. Fogarty (Editor) 7. Career, Family and Sex (Allen and Unwin, 1970). M. P. Fogarty and Robert and Rhona Rapoport 8. Women and Top Jobs (Allen and Unwin for PEP, 1970). M. P. Fogarty (Editor) 9. Rural Exodus (Geoffrey Chapman, 1970). D. Hannan 10. An Introduction to the Study of Personality (Macmillan & Co., R. Lynn London, 1970). 11. Personality and National Character (Pergamon Press)\_\_\_ 12. Productivity and Industrial Growth: The Irish Experience (Clarendon K. A. Kennedy Press, Oxford, 1971). 13. Principles of Farm Business and Management (Irish University Press, R. O'Connor 1973). 14. Elements of Linear Programming with Economic Illustrations Second R. C. Geary and Edition, (Charles Griffin & Co. Ltd., London, 1973). J. E. Spencer 18. Operational Research '72, Proceedings of Sixth International Conference M. Ross (Editor) of the International Federation of Operational Research Society (North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1973). Agricultural Economics (A. Folens & Co. Ltd., Dublin, 1973). S. J. Sheehy and R. O'Connor 17. Exercises in Mathematical Economics and Econometrics (Charles R. C. Geary and Griffin and Co. Ltd., London and High Wycombe, 1975). J. E. Spencer ✓ 18. The Irish Economy (Studies, Economic and Financial Series, No. K. A. Kennedy and 10, Brussels: Commission of European Communities, 1975). R. Bruton 19. Input-Output Analysis and its Applications (Charles Griffin and Co. R. O'Connor and Ltd., London, 1975). E. W. Henry 20. Economic Growth in Ireland: The Experience since 1947 (Dublin: Gill. K. A. Kennedy and and Macmillan and New York: Barnes and Noble, in B. R. Dowling association with The Economic and Social Research Institute. 1975). 21. Political Culture in Ireland: The Views of Two Generations (Dublin: J. Raven, C. T. Whelan, Institute of Public Administration, September 1976). With an P. A. Pfretzschner and Introduction by J. H. Whyte. D. M. Borock 22. Energy Conservation in Ireland 1975-1985: Report to the Minister for E. W. Henry Transport and Power (Dublin: Stationery Office, November, 23. Statistical Aspects of Subjective Measures of Quality of Life (London: B. J. Whelan and SSRC Survey Unit, Occasional Papers in Survey Research No. C. A. O Muircheartaigh 4, 1976). 24. Study on the Possible Part Played by Certain Primary Non-Employment R. C. Geary and Incomes in the Inflationary Process in Ireland (Series: Medium term F. P. Murphy

economic policy, Vol. 9 Brussels: Commission of the

European Communities, 1977).

∠25. Irish Economic Policy: A Review of Major Issues (Dublin: The B. R. Dowling and) Economic and Social Research Institute, 1978).

26. The Unemployment Problem in Ireland: Background Analysis and Policy B. M. Walsh Options (The European League for Economic Co-operation and The Irish Council of the European Movement, 1978).

27. The Spread of Shiftwork in the European Community: Ireland (European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, 1980).

28. The Irish Economy and Society in the 1980s. Papers presented at ESR1 Twenty-first Anniversary Conference, 6 October 1981. (Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute, 1981).

∠ 29. The Economic and Social State of the Nation. A Series of Public J. F. Meenan, Lectures to mark the Twenty-first Anniversary of the ESRI, M. P. Fogarty, Bishop (May, 1982).

30. The Irish Economy: Policy and Performance 1972-1981 (July, P. Bacon, J. Durkan,

31. Employment and Unemployment Policy for Ireland. (Dublin: The D. Conniffe and Economic and Social Research Institute. (February, 1984).

32. Public Social Expenditure — Value for Money? Papers presented at a Conference, 20 November 1984. Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute (January, 1985).

- 33. Th Economics of Irish Agriculture (Dublin: The Institute of Public S. J. Sheehy, Administration, 1985).

> 34. Ireland in Transition: Economic and Social Change Since 1960, Thomas K. A. Kennedy (Editor) Davis Lecture Series on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the ESRI, Cork and Dublin: The Mercier Press, 1986.

Durkan (Editors)

E. W. Henry, K. A. Kennedy, A. Foley and T. Healy ESRI Staff

J. Kavanagh, L. Ryan J. O Leary K. A. Kennedy (Editors)

R. O'Connor

**Edward Nevin** 

Alfred Kuchn

Edward Nevin

C. E. V. Leser

David Walker

Alfred Kuchn

R. C. Geary

#### Year of Publication

1964

#### GENERAL RESEARCH SERIES

1961 1. The Ownership of Personal Property in Ireland. 2. Short-Term Economic Forecasting and its Application in Ireland. 1962 3. The Irish Tariff and the E.E.C.: A Factual Survey. 4. Demand Relationships for Ireland. 5. Local Government Finance in Ireland: A Preliminary Survey. Prospects of the Irish Economy in 1962. 7. The Irish Woollen and Worsted Industry, 1946-59: A Study in Statistical Method. 8. The Allocation of Public Funds for Social Development. 9. The Irish Price Level: A Comparative Study. 10. Inland Transport in Ireland: A Factual Survey. 11. Public Debt and Economic Development. 12. Wages in Ireland, 1946-62. 13. Road Transport: The Problems and Prospects in Ireland. 14. Imports and Economic Growth in Ireland, 1947-61. 15. The Irish Economy in 1962 and 1963.

> 17. The Capital Stock of Irish Industry. 18. Local Government Finance and County Incomes. 19. Industrial Relations in Ireland: The Background, 20. Social Security in Ireland and Western Europe. 21. The Irish Economy in 1963 and 1964. 22. The Cost Structure of Irish Industry, 1950-60.

23. A Further Analysis of Irish Household Budget Data, 1951-52.

Irish County Incomes in 1960.

David Walker **Edward Nevin** D. J. Reynolds Edward Nevin Edward Nevin D. J. Reynolds C. E. V. Leser C. E. V. Leser E. A. Attwood and R. C. Geary Edward Nevin David Walker David O'Mahony P. R. Kaim-Caudle C. E. V. Leser **Edward Nevin** C. E. V. Leser

1965	24.	Economic Aspects of Industrial Relations.	David O'Mahony
	25.	Psychological Barriers to Economic Achievement.	P. Pentony
	26	Seasonality in Irish Economic Statistics.	C. E. V. Leser
		The Irish Economy in 1964 and 1965.	C. E. V. Leser
	28	Housing in Ireland: Some Economic Aspects.	P. R. Kaim-Caudle
1966	29.	A Statistical Study of Wages, Prices and Employment in the Irish Manufacturing Sector.	C. St. J. O'Herlihy
	30.	Fuel and Power in Ireland: Part I. Energy Consumption in 1970.	J. L. Booth
	31.	Determinants of Wage Inflation in Ireland.	Keith Cowling
	32.	Regional Employment Patterns in the Republic of Ireland.	T. J. Baker
		The Irish Economy in 1966.	The Staff of The
		·	Economic Research
			Institute
	34.	Fuel and Power in Ireland: Part II. Electricity and Turf.	J. L. Booth
		Fuel and Power in Ireland: Part III. International and Temporal Aspects of Energy Consumption.	J. L. Booth
1067	26	Institutional Aspects of Commercial and Central Banking in	John Hein
1967		Ireland.	
		Fuel and Power in Ireland: Part IV. Sources and Uses of Energy.	J. L. Booth
		A Study of Imports.	C. E. V. Leser
	39.	The Irish Economy in 1967.	The Staff of The
			Economic and Social
			Research Institute
1968	40.	Some Aspects of Price Inflation in Ireland.	R. C. Geary and
			J. L. Pratschke
	41.	A Medium Term Planning Model for Ireland.	David Simpson
		Some Irish Population Problems Reconsidered.	Brendan M. Walsh
		The Irish Brain Drain.	Richard Lynn
1968	44.	A Method of Estimating the Stock of Capital in Northern Ireland	C. W. Jefferson
		Manufacturing Industry: Limitations and Applications.	R. O'Connor with
	45.	An Input-Output Analysis of the Agricultural Sector of the Irish	M. Breslin
1060	4.0	Economy in 1964. The Implications for Cattle Producers of Seasonal Price	R. O'Connor
1969		Fluctuations.	
	47.	Transport in the Developing Economy of Ireland.	John Blackwell
		Social Status and Inter-Generational Social Mobility in Dublin.	Bertram Hutchinson
	49.	Personal Income by County, 1965.	Miceal Ross
	50.	Income-Expenditure Relations in Ireland, 1965-1966.	John L. Pratschke
	51.	Costs and Prices in Transportable Goods Industries.	W. Black, J. V. Simpson, D. G. Slattery
1970	52.	Certain Aspects of Non-Agricultural Unemployment in Ireland.	R. C. Geary and
		•	J. G. Hughes
	53.	A Study of Demand Elasticities for Irish Imports.	Dermot McAleese
	54.	Internal Migration in Ireland,	R. C. Geary and
			J. G. Hughes
		with Appendix	C. J. Gillman
	55.	Religion and Demogaphic Behaviour in Ireland,	Brendan M. Walsh
		with Appendix	R. C. Geary and
		tri p t p p t p p p p p p p p p p p p p p	J. G. Hughes
	56.	Views on Pay Increases, Fringe Benefits and Low Pay.	H. Behrend, A. Knowles
		ti'	and J. Davies H. Behrend, A. Knowles
	57.	Views on Income Differentials and the Economic Situation.	
1071	2.0	Combutage in Iraland	and J. Davies F. G. Foster
1971		Computers in Ireland.	Richard Lynn
	39. EA	National Differences in Anxiety.	C. W. Jefferson
		Capital Statistics for Irish Manufacturing Industry.  Byral Household Bydget — Feasibility Study	Sile Sheehy and
	ŲI.	Rural Household Budget — Feasibility Study.	R. O'Connor

- 62. Effective Taiffs and the Structure of Industrial Protection in Ireland.
- 63. Methodology of Personal Income Estimation by County.
- 1972 64. Further Data on County Incomes in the Sixties.
  - 65. The Functional Distribution of Income in Ireland, 1938-70.
  - 66. Irish Input-Output Structures, 1964 and 1968.
- 1973 67. Social Status in Dublin: Marriage, Mobility and First Employment.
  - 68. An Economic Evaluation of Irish Salmon Fishing, 1: The Visiting Anglers.
  - 69. Women and Employment in Ireland: Results of a National Survey.
  - 70. Irish Manufactured Imports from the UK in the Sixties: The Effects of AIFTA.
  - 71. Alphabetical Voting: A Study of the 1973 General Election in the Republic of Ireland.
  - 72. A Study of the Irish Cattle and Beef Industries.
- 1974 73. Regional Employment Patterns in Northern Ireland.
  - 74. Irish Full Employment Structures, 1968 and 1975.
  - 75. An Economic Evaluation of Irish Salmon Fishing, II: The Irish Anglers.
  - 76. Factors Relating to Reconviction among Young Dublin Probationers.
  - 77. The Structure of Unemployment in Ireland, 1954-72.
  - 78. An Economic Evaluation of Irish Salmon Fishing, III: The Commercial Fishermen.
- 1975 79. Wage Inflation and Wage Leadership: A Study of the Role of Key Wage Bargains in the Irish System of Collective Bargaining.
  - 80. An Econometric Study of the Irish Postal Services.
  - 81. Employment Relationships in Irish Counties.
  - 82. Irish Input-Output Income Multipliers, 1964 and 1968.
  - 83. A Study of the Structure and Determinants of the Behavioural Component of Social Attitudes in Ireland.
  - 84. Economic Aspects of Local Authority Expenditure and Finance.
- 1976 85. Population Growth and Other Statistics of Middle-Sized Irish
- 1977 86. The Income Sensitivity of the Personal Income Tax Base in Ireland, 1947-1972.
  - 87. Traditional Families? From Culturally Prescribed to Negotiated Roles in Farm Families.
  - 88. An Irish Personality Differential: A Technique for Measuring Affective and Cognitive Dimensions of Attitudes towards
  - 89. Redundancy and Re-employment in Ireland.
  - 90. A National Model of Fuel Allocations A Prototype.
  - 91. A Linear Programming Model for Irish Agriculture.
- 1978 92. Irish Educational Expenditures - Past, Present and Future.

Dermot McAleese

Miceal Ross

Miceal Ross

J. G. Hughes E. W. Henry

B. Hutchinson

- R. O'Connor and
- B. J. Whelan
- B. M. Walsh assisted by Annette O'Toole
- Dermot McAleese and John Martin
- B. M. Walsh and
- Christopher Robson
- T. J. Baker, R. O'Connor
- and R. Dunne W. Black and
- C. W. Jefferson
- E. W. Henry
- R. O'Connor,
- B. J. Whelan and A. McCashin
- lan Hart
- B. M. Walsh
- B. J. Whelan,
- R. O'Connor and
- A. McCashin
- W. E. J. McCarthy,
- J. F. O'Brien and
- V. G. Dowd
- Peter Neary
- T. J. Baker and
- M. Ross
- 1. R. Copeland and
- E. W. Henry
- E. E. Davis
- J. R. Copeland and
- B. M. Walsh
- D. Curtin, R. C. Geary,
- T. A. Crimes and
- B. Menton
- B. R. Dowling
- D. F. Hannan and
- L. A. Katsiaouni
- E. E. Davis and
- M. O'Neill
- B. J. Whelan and
- B. M. Walsh
- E. W. Henry and
- S. Scott
- R. O'Connor, M. Ross
- and M. Behan
- A. Dale Tussing

	93.	The Working and Living Conditions of Civil Service Typists.	Nóirín O'Broin and Gillian Farren
	94.	Irish Public Debt.	Richard Bruton
1979		Output and Employment in the Irish Food Industry in 1990.	A. D. O'Rourke and T. P. McStay
	96.	Displacement and Development: Class, Kinship and Social Change in Irish Rural Communities.	Damian F. Hannan
	97.	Attitudes in the Republic of Ireland relevant to the Northern Ireland Problem: Vol. 1: Descriptive Analysis and Some Comparisons with Attitudes in Northern Ireland and Great Britain.	E. E. Davis and R. Sinnott
1980	98.	Internal Migration Flows in Ireland and their Determinants.	J. G. Hughes and B. M. Walsh
	99.	Irish Input-Output Structures, 1976.	E. W. Henry
		Development of the Irish Sea Fishing Industry and Its Regional Implications.	R. O'Connor, J. A. Crutchfield, B. J. Whelan and K. E. Mellon
		Employment Conditions and Job Satisfaction: The Distribution, Perception and Evaluation of Job Rewards.	C. T. Whelan
		Crime in the Republic of Ireland: Statistical Trends and Their Interpretation.	D. B. Rottman
		Measures of the Capital Stock in the Irish Manufacturing Sector, 1945–1973.	R. N. Vaughan
1981		A Study of National Wage Agreements in Ireland.	J. F. O'Brien
	105.	Socio-Economic Impact of the Construction of the ESB Power	R. O'Connor,
		Station at Moneypoint, Co. Clare.	J. A. Crutchfield and
			B. J. Whelan
	106.	The Financing of Third-Level Education.	A. C. Barlow
	107.	An Input-Output Analysis of New Industry in Ireland in 1976.	E. W. Henry
1982		Social Insurance and Absence from Work in Ireland.	Gerard Hughes
	109.	The Distribution of Income in the Republic of Ireland: A Study in Class and Family-Cycle Inequalities.	David B. Rottman, Damian F. Hannan and Niamh Hardiman,
			Miriam M. Wiley
	110	The Economic and Social Circumstances of the Elderly in Ireland.	B. J. Whelan and
		The Bottomic and boots circumstates of the Buerry in Treatme.	R. N. Vaughan
	111.	Worker Priorities, Trust in Management and Prospects for Workers' Participation.	C. T. Whelan
1983	112.	The Impact of Energy Prices on the Irish Economy During 1973–1981.	E. W. Henry
	113.	Schooling and Sex Roles: Sex Differences in Subject Provision and Student Choice in Irish Post-Primary Schools.	D. F. Hannan, R. Breen and D. Watson, N. Hardiman,
	114.	Energy Crops, Forestry and Regional Development in Ireland.	K. O'Higgins F. J. Convery and K. Dripchak
1984	115.	Aggregate Supply, Aggregate Demand and Income Distribution in Ireland: A Macrosectoral Analysis.	J. Bradley and C. Fanning
	116.	Social Mobility in the Republic of Ireland: A Comparative Persepective.	C. T. Whelan and B. J. Whelan
	117.	Attitudes Towards Poverty and Related Social Issues in Ireland.	E. E. Davis, Joel W. Grube and Mark Morgan
	118	A Study of New House Prices in Ireland in the Seventies.	I. J. Irvine
		Education and the Labour Market: Work and Unemployment	R. Breen

G. Hughes

among Recent Cohorts of Irish School Leavers.

1985 120. Payroll Tax Incidence, The Direct Tax Burden and the Rate of

Return on State Pensions Contributions in Ireland.

- 121. Crime Victimisation in the Republic of Ireland.
- 122. Medium-term Analysis of Fiscal Policy in Ireland: A Macroeconometric Study of the Period 1967-1980.
- 123. The Irish Wealth Tax. A Case Study in Economics and Politics.
- 124. Aspects of Freight Transport in Ireland.
- 125. Small-Scale Manufacturing Industry in Ireland.
- 126. Irish Medical Care Resources: An Economic Analysis.
- 1986 127. Employment in the Public Domain in Recent Decades.
  - 128. Multisector Modelling of the Irish Economy, with Special Reference to Employment Projections.
  - Subject Availability and Student Performance in the Senior Cycle of Irish Post-Primary Schools.
  - 130. A Ślatistical Analysis of the Irish Electoral Register and its Use for Population Estimation.
  - 131. The Population and Living Circumstances of Irish Travellers: Results from the 1981 Census of Traveller Families.
  - Smoking, Drinking and Other Drug Use Among Dublin Post-Primary Pupils.
  - 133. A Study of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme.

- R. D. Breen and
- D. B. Rottman
- J. Bradley, C. Fanning,
- C. Prendergast and
- M. Wynne
- C. Sandford and
- O. Morrissey
- J. Short
- K. A. Kennedy and
- T. Healy (assisted by
- J. Bergin, T. Callan and
- P. McNutt)
- A. Dale Tussing
- M. Ross
- E. W. Henry
- R. Breen
- G. Keogh and
- B. J. Whelan
- D. B. Rottman,
- A. D. Tussing and
- M. M. Wiley
- J. W. Grube and
- M. Morgan
- R. O'Connor

# III(a) QUARTERLY ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

April 1986 August 1986 November 1986 December 1986 T. J. Baker, S. Scott, L. Hayes T. J. Baker, S. Scott, T. Quinn T. J. Baker, S. Scott, T. Quinn T. J. Baker, S. Scott, T. Quinn

# Special articles appearing in the QEC

April 1986

Aidan Punch

"Real Gross National Disposable Income Adjusted for Terms of Trade 1970-1984".

# III(b) MEDIUM-TERM OUTLOOK

Medium-term Outlook 1986-1990, (No. 1, February 1986).

P. Bacon

# Special articles appearing in the MTO

"Assessment of Proposals for Changes in the Common Agricultural Policy".

R. O'Connor

"Foreign Owned Industry in Ireland: Performance and Prospects".

Eoin O'Malley

## Year of publication

## IV BROADSHEET SERIES

1969	1.	Dental Services in Ireland.	P. R. Kaim-Caudle
1970	2.	We Can Stop Rising Prices.	M. P. Fogarty
	3.	Pharmaceutical Services in Ireland.	P. R. Kaim-Ćaudle
			assisted by A. O'Toole
			and K. O'Donoghue
	d	Ophthalmic Services in Ireland.	P. R. Kaim-Caudle
	4.	Opianalina Services in Treatna.	
		•	assisted by
			K. O'Donoghue and
			A. O'Toole
1971	5.	Irish Pensions Schemes, 1969.	P. R. Kaim-Caudle and
			[. G. Byrne assisted by
			A. O'Toole
1972	6.	The Social Science Percentage Nuisance.	R. C. Geary
		Poverty in Ireland: Research Priorities.	B. M. Walsh
1973.		Irish Entrepreneurs Speak of Themselves.	M. P. Fogarty
1974		Marital Desertion in Dublin: An Explanatory Study.	K. O'Higgins
		Equalization of Opportunity in Ireland: Statistical Aspects.	R. C. Geary and
	10.	Equalization of Opportunity in Treatme, Statistical Aspects.	
		nur natro Periodo III	F. S. O Muircheartaigh
1975		Public Social Expenditure in Ireland.	F. Kennedy
	12.	Problems in Economic Planning and Policy Formation in Ireland, 1958-1974.	D. Norton
	13.	Crisis in the Cattle Industry.	R. O'Connor and
	•		P. Keogh

1977	14. A Study of Schemes for the Relief of Unemployment in Ireland,	R. C. Geary and
1377	14. It study of senemes for the new of Onemployment in Incuma,	M. Dempsey
	with Appendix	E. Costa
1978	15. Dublin Simon Community, 1971–1976: An Exploration.	I. Hart
	16. Aspects of the Swedish Economy and their Relevance to Ireland.	R. O'Connor,
	· ···, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	E. O'Malley and
		A. Foley
1979	17. The Irish Housing System: A Critical Overview.	T. J. Baker and
	• •	L. M. O'Brien
	18. The Irish Itinerants: Some Demographic, Economic and	M. Dempsey and
	Educational Aspects.	R. C. Geary
1980	19. A Study of Industrial Workers' Co-operatives.	R. O'Connor and
	,	P. Kelly
	20. Drinking in Ireland: A Review of Trends in Alcohol Consump-	B. M. Walsh
	tion, Alcohol Related Problems and Policies Towards Alochol.	
1983	21. A Review of the Common Agricultural Policy and the	R. O'Connor,
	Implications of Modified Systems for Ireland.	C. Guiomard and
		J. Devereux
	22. Policy Aspects of Land-Use Planning in Ireland.	F. J. Convery and
		A. A. Schmid
1984	23. Issues in Adoption in Ireland.	H. J. Abramson

rear oj	
publication	

# POLICY RESEARCH SERIES

1979 1. Regional Policy and the Full-Employment Target.	M. Ross and
	B. M. Walsh
1980 2. Energy Demand in Ireland, Projections and Policy Issues.	S. Scott
3. Some Issues in the Methodology of Attitude Research.	E. E. Davis, R. Sinnott,
<del>-</del> •	T. J. Baker,
	D. F. Hannan,
	D. B. Rottman and
•	B. M. Walsh
1982 4. Land Drainage Policy in Ireland.	R. Bruton and
-	F. J. Convery
1983 5. Recent Trends in Youth Unemployment.	[. ]. Sexton
1986 6. The Economic Consequences of European Union: A Symposium	D. Scott, J. Bradley,
on Some Policy Aspects.	J. FitzGerald, M. Ross
7. The National Debt and Economic Policy in the Medium Term.	J. D. FitzGerald

# VI COMMISSIONED PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 1986

- 1. The Demand for Cold Storage Space in Ireland: The Short & Medium P. Bacon and Term Prospects. Report to Autozero Ltd. T. Quinn 2. Public Expenditure on Irish Sea Fisheries: A Comparison with Agriculture. P. Bacon Report submitted to Bord Iascaigh Mhara. 3. Data Collection and Manpower Programmes. Report submitted to R. Breen Department of Labour.
- 4. School Leavers 1980-1985. Summary Report submitted to the R. Breen Department of Labour.
- 5. Allocating Designation Status on the Basis of the NESC Criteria. Report D. Conniffe submitted to Minister for Industry, Trade, Commerce and
- 6. Schooling and the Labour Market: Report on Socio-economic and D. Hannan Institutional Implications of the Pilot Intervention Project Dublin, Shannon and Galway 1983-86. Report submitted to Department of Education.

- Developments of I-O Techniques of Relevance to Growth Models and E. W. Henry Marginal Models. Report submitted to the IDA.
- 8. Employment/Investment Multipliers for Manufacturing Sub-Sectors of E. W. Henry SKC/IDA Added Value Study. Report submitted to Stokes Kennedy Crowley.
- The Organisation of Marine Research in Ireland. Report submitted to R. O'Connor National Board for Science & Technology.
- Aquaculture. Report submitted to Joint Oireachtas Committee R. O'Connor on Secondary Legislation of the EEC.
- 11. Research and Technological Developments in the Less Favoured Regions of R. O'Connor the EEC. Report submitted to EEC/NBST.
- Redistribution through State Social Expenditure and Taxation in Ireland. D. B. Rottman and Report submitted to National Economic and Social M. Reidy Council.
- 13. Evaluation Measures to Assist Long-Term Unemployed in Selected OECD J. J. Sexton Countries. Report submitted to OECD.
- 14. Attitudes towards Industrial Support. Report submitted to the B. J. Whelan Department of Industry, Trade, Commerce and Tourism.
- Evaluation Report on Shared-Learning Project. Report submitted to C. T. Whelan IPC/NILRA.
- 16. Employers' Perceptions of the Effect of Labour Legislation. Report J. A. Williams and submitted to the Department of Labour.

  B. J. Whelan

The Institute's Survey Unit developed samples, carried out fieldwork and analysed the results of the following surveys:

- 1. Monthly Consumer Surveys: Commission of the European Economic Community (in association with An Foras Talúntais).
- 2. Monthly Survey of Irish Business: Commission of the European Economic Community (in association with the Confederation of Irish Industry).
- 3. National Manpower Survey of School Leavers: Department of Labour.
- 4. Bi-annual Survey of Investment by Irish Business: Commission of the European Economic Community.
- 5. Survey of Purchasing Power Parity: Commission of the European Economic Community.
- 6. Survey of Anglers: Central Fisheries Board.
- 7. Survey of Attitudes towards Industrial Support: Department of Industry, Trade, Commerce and Tourism.
- 8. Survey of Parents' Preferences in Relation to Sex Education: The Health Education Bureau.
- 9. Survey of the Rôle of Women in Ireland: Dr. M. Fine-Davis, Trinity College, Dublin.
- Survey of Lifestyles, Poverty and the Usage of State Services: Commission of the European Communities/ Department of Social Welfare.
- 11. Survey of Cross-Border Shopping Patterns: Commission of the European Communities.

The Survey Unit also carried out sample selection and/or data processing for the Medico-Social Research Board, the Kilkenny Health Project, Córas Tráchtála, the Federated Union of Employers, the Construction Industry Federation, TAM Attwood Market Research Ltd., the Youth Employment Agency, AnCO, Inbucon (UK) Ltd., Bord Telecom and Comtec (Sligo) Ltd.

# Year of VII MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS bublication

•		
1969	Abstract of Published Papers, 1961-1969.	P. R. Kaim-Caudle and N. Johnson
1973	Abstract of Published Papers, 1969-1973.	M. Dempsey
1976	Abstract of Published Papers, 1973-1976.	M. Dempsey
	The ESRI Research Plan, 1976-80 and Background Analysis.	K. A. Kennedy
1979	Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland, 1978.	Maria C. Whelan
1980	Abstract of Published Papers, 1977-1979.	M. Dempsey
1981	Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland, 1980.	F. O'Sullivan
	The ESRI Research Plan, 1981-85 and Background Analysis.	K. A. Kennedy

F. O'Sullivan 1982 Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland, 1981. F. O'Sullivan Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland, 1982. 1983 Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland from 1983. F. O'Sullivan 1984 F. O'Sullivan Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland from 1984. 1985 Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland from 1985. F. O'Sullivan 1986 The ESRI Research Plan, 1986-1990 and Background Analysis.

#### VIII REPRINT SERIES

- 1. Commentary on Europe's Future in Figures (North-Holland R. C. Geary Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1962).
- 2. Forms of Engel Functions (Econometrica, Vol. 31, No. 4, October, C. E. V. Leser
- 3. The Cost Structure of British Manufacturing, 1948-61 (The E. T. Nevin Economic Journal, Vol. LXXIII, No. 292, December, 1963).
- 4. The Life of Capital Assets: An Empirical Approach (Oxford E. T. Nevin Economic Papers).
- 5. Estimation of Quasi-Linear Trend and Seasonal Variation C. E. V. Leser (Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 58, No. 304, December, 1963).
- 6. The Pattern of Personal Expenditure in Ireland (Journal of the C. E. V. Leser Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Vol. XXI, Part II, 1963/64).
- 7. Some Remarks about Relations between Stochastic Variables: A R. C. Geary Discussion Document (Review of the International Statistical Institute, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1963).
- 8. Towards an Input-Output Decision Model for Ireland (Journal of R. C. Geary the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Vol. XXI, Part II, 1963/64).
- 9. Do-It-Yourself Economics of the Firm: First Draft of a Statistical R. C. Geary Scheme (OECD Productivity Measurement Review, February,
- 10. Recent Demographic Developments in Ireland (Journal of the C. E. V. Leser Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Vol. XXI, Part 111, 1964/65).
- 11. The Average Critical Value Method for Adjudging Relative R. C. Geary Efficiency of Statistical Tests in Time Series Regression Analysis (Biometrika, Vol. 53, Nos. 1 and 2, June, 1966).
- 12. A Note on Residual Heterovariance and Estimation Efficiency R. C. Geary in Regression (The American Statistician, Vol. 20, No. 4, October, 1966).
- 13. Direct Estimation of Seasonal Variation (Review of the Inter- C. E. V. Leser national Statistical Institute, Vol. 23, No. 3, 1966).
- 14. Ex-Post Determination of Significance in Multivariate Re- R. C. Ceary gression when the Independent Variables are Orthogonal (Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B, Vol. 29, No. 1, 1967).
- 15. Some Aspects of Economic Development in Ireland, 1958-65 G. G. Firth (Economic Record, Vol. 43, No. 103, September, 1967).
- 16. The Role of Macro-economic Models in Short-Term Fore- C. E. V. Leser casting (Econometrica, Vol. 34, No. 4, October, 1966).
- 17. A Dublin Schools Smoking Survey (Irish Journal of Medical Science, Aengus O'Rourke, 7th Series, Vol. 1, No. 3, March, 1968).
- 18. Significance Tests in Multiple Regression (The American R. C. Geary and Statistician, Vol. 22, No. 1, February, 1968).
- 19. Two-Stage Planning in the Irish Context (London Papers in M. Ross Regional Science, J. Scott, ed.).

K. A. Kennedy

- Noelie O'Sullivan and K. Wilson
- C. E. V. Leser

- Hospital Beds in Ireland (Journal of the Irish Medical Association, P. R. Kaim-Caudle Vol. 62, No. 383, May, 1969).
- Evaluations of Occupations by Irish Rural Adolescents on the Damian F. Hannan and Basis of Prestige and Difficulty of Achievement (Rural Sociology, Vol. 34, No. 3, September, 1969).
- Comparative Efficiency of Maximum Likelihood and ex ante R. C. Geary Reduced Form for Forecasting. Study of a Simple Model (European Economic Review, Fall, 1969).
- 23. Relative Efficiency of Count of Sign Changes for Assessing R. C. Geary Residual Auto-Regression in Least Squares Regression (Biometrika, Vol. 57, No. 1, March, 1970).
- Marriage Rates and Population Pressure: Ireland 1871 and 1911 B. M. Walsh (The Economic History Review, 2nd Series, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, April, 1970).
- A Study of Irish County Marriage Rates, 1961-66 (Population B. M. Walsh Studies, Vol. XXIV, No. 2, July, 1970).
- The Determinants of Personal Savings in Ireland: An K. A. Kennedy and Econometric Inquiry (The Economic and Social Review, Vol. 2, B. R. Dowling No. 1, July, 1970).
- 27. Fringe Benefits in Irish Manufacturing Industries (Management, Nuala Johnson Vol. XVIII, No. 4, April, 1971).
- Managerial Decisions and Production Function Analysis: A M. Ross Case Study (Irish Journal of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1971).
- 29. Trends in Age At Marriage in Post-War Ireland (Demography, Vol. B. M. Walsh 9, No. 2, May, 1972).
- A Note on Biased and Inconsistent Estimation European Economic R. C. Geary Review, Vol. 3, December, 1972).
- Validity of Indices of Alcoholism (British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine Vol. 27, No. 1, February, 1973).
   B. M. Walsh and D. Walsh
- Marital Status and Birth Order in a Sample of Dublin Males B. M. Walsh (Journal of Biosocial Science, Vol. 5, No. 2, April, 1973).
- Reflections on National Accounting (Review of Income and Wealth, R. C. Geary Series 19, No. 3, September, 1973).
- 34. The Role of Social Science in Relation to Public Policy (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 73, Section C, 1973).
  35. The Demand for Beer and Spirits in Ireland (Proceedings of the K. A. Kennedy,
- Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 73, Section C, 1973).

  B. M. Walsh and L. P. Ebrill

  36. Capital Inflow and Direct Foreign Investment in Ireland 1952 to

  McAleese
- Capital Inflow and Direct Foreign Investment in Ireland 1952 to D. McAleese 1970 (Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Vol. XXII, Part IV, 1971/72).
- The Irish Economy: The Challengers and Options (Management, K. A. Kennedy Vol. 21, No. 5, May, 1974).
- An Analysis of Recent Policies for Beef and Milk (Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Vol. XXIII, Part II, 1969/70).
- Expectations, Information and Human Migration: Specifying B. M. Walsh an Econometric Model of Irish Migration to Britain (Journal of Regional Science, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1974).
- Population Policy in Developed Countries: Chapter 2: Ireland B. M. Walsh (Population Policy in Developed Countries, edited by Bernard Berelson, McGraw-Hill Inc., 1974).
- 41. Population and Development: Ireland since Independence K. A. Kennedy (Annual Report 1975 of the Central Bank of Ireland).
- 42. Impressions of a Visit to Denmark (Central Bank of Ireland K. A. Kennedy Quarterly Bulletin, Autumn, 1975).

43. The Consumer Price Index and Different Household Expend- K. A. Kennedy and iture Patterns (Quarterly Economic Commentary, October, R. Bruton

44. Orientations to work: Some theoretical and methodological C. T. Whelan problems (British Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol. XIV, No. 2).

45. Migration Flows Between Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the J. G. Hughes and Rest of the World, 1966-71 (European Demographic Information B. M. Walsh Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1976).

46. Economics and the Environment (Proceedings of Royal Irish R. O'Connor Academy, Vol. 77, Section C, No. 4, 1977).

47. Impressions of Israel (Administration, Vo. 24, No. 4, Winter, K. A. Kennedy

48. Increasing Employment in Ireland (Journal of the Statistical and K. A. Kennedy Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Vol. XXIII, Part 111, 1975/76).

49. Money and Inflation in Ireland, 1960-1975 with some general R. C. Geary observations on relationships between time series (Central Bank of Ireland Quarterly Bulletin, Autumn, 1977).

50. The Continuing Social Survey: A Nationwide Study of M. Fine-Davis and Subjective Social Indicators and Related Public Attitudes E. E. Davis (Administration, Vol. 25, No. 4, Winter, 1977).

51. Public Works in USA: A Model for Ireland (Administration, Vol. R. C. Geary 26, No. 1, Spring, 1978).

52. National and Regional Demographic Trends (Administration, B. M. Walsh Vol. 26, No. 2, Summer, 1978).

53. The Preparation of Statistics of Sickness or Disability in Ireland R. C. Geary and (Administration, Vol. 27, No. 2, Summer, 1979).

54. Prais on Strikes (The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. 143, R. C. Geary Part I, 1980).

55. Education and Agriculture: A Statistical Approach (Adminis- R. C. Geary and tration, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1980).

56. Employment and Unemployment Prospects in Ireland (The Irish K. A. Kennedy Banking Review, September, 1980).

57. Education and Socio-Economic Class: A Statistical Analysis of R. C. Geary and Irish Census Data (The Irish Journal of Education, Vol. 13, No. 1, E. W. Henry

58. Impact of EEC Membership on Economic Development in the M. Ross West of Ireland (The Annual Report, Central Development Committee, Department of Finance, 1980).

59. The Regional Dimension (Full Employment and Regional Develop- M. Ross ment - Issues and Policies, Diarmuid O Cearbhaill, (Ed.), 1981).

60. Predictors of Satisfaction with Housing and Neighbourhood: A E. E. Davis and Nationwide Study in the Republic of Ireland (Social Indicators M. Fine-Davis Research, 9, 1981).

61. Seafood Production, Markets and Policies, (Institute for the Co- R. O'Connor and erative Study of International Seafood Markets, Department J. Devereux of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Oregon State University, USA - Working Paper, No. 1, 1982).

62. Regional Industrial Policies in the Republic of Ireland: A. M. Ross Review of Economic Studies (Studies in Social Policy, No. 85).

63. Testing the Assumptions of Seemingly Unrelated Regressions D. Conniffe (The Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. LXIV, No. 1, February, 1982).

64. A Note on Seemingly Unrelated Regressions (Econometrica, Vol. D. Conniffe 50, No. 1, January, 1982).

65. Demographic Determinants of Perceived Well-Being in Eight E. E. Davis, European Countries (Social Indicators Research, 10, 1982, pp. M. Fine-Davis, 341-358).

M. Dempsey

M. Dempsey

G. Meehan

- 66. Ireland: Industrial Co-operatives, The Performance of Labour- C. M. Fanning Managed Firms (Ed. F. H. Stephen, London: The Macmillan Press, 1982).
- 67. Worker Co-operatives, Why So Few? A Critique of O'Mahony's C. M. Fanning Entrepreneurial Hypothesis (Journal of Irish Business and Administrative Research, 4, (2), pp. 27-44, October, 1982).
- 68. The Changing Social Structure of Ireland (Administration, Vol. D. B. Rottman and 30, Nos. 2 & 3, 1982).
- 69. Small-Sample Properties of Estimators of Regression Co- Denis Conniffe efficients Given a Common Pattern of Missing Data (Review of Economic Studies, 1983, L.).
- 70. Convariance Analysis and Seemingly Unrelated Regressions D. Conniffe (The American Statistician, August, 1982, Vol. 36, No. 3, Part 1).
- 71. Enterprise and Entrepreneurs. (Left Perspectives, 2(3): 5-8, 10-12, C. Fanning Winter, 1982-3).
- 72. Predictors of Satisfaction with Environmental Quality in Eight M. Fine-Davis and European Countries. (Social Indicators Research, 11, 1872, E. E. Davis 341 - 362).
- 73. The Fiscal Framework. (Ireland in the Year 2000: Towards a K. A. Kennedy National Strategy - Issues and Perspectives. Proceedings of a Colloquy, Kilkea Castle, An Foras Forbartha, Dublin, 1983).
- 74. Economic Theory of the Worker Co-operative: An Exposition, C. Fanning and (Economic and Industrial Democracy SAGE, London, Beverly D. O'Mahony (UCC) Hills and New Delhi), Vol. 4, 1983, 225-241).
- 75. The EEC Common Fisheries Policy: Irish Perspective, (Alaska R. O'Connor Sea Grant Report No. 83-2, January 1983. Published by University of Alaska).
- 76. Hypotheses Concerning the Non-Viability of Labour Directed C. Fanning (ESRI & Firms in Capitalist Economics. (Economic Analysis and Workers' UCC) and T. McCarthy Management, 2, XVII, 1983, pp. 123-153).
- 77. Path Analysis: An Example. (Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. R. Breen XXXIV, No. 3, September, 1983).
- 78. The ESRI Employment Strategy, (Ireland in the Year 2000, K. A. Kennedy Proceedings of a Colloquy, Kilkea Castle, An Foras Forbartha, Dublin, 1984).
- 79. Social Psychological Research and Inter-Group Relations: E. E. Davis Myth, Fact and New Approaches, (Proceedings of a Conference on Promoting Amongst the Young a Greater Respect for Religious and Cultural Diversity, Dublin, November, 1984, Appendix B, Anglo-Irish Encounter: Dublin and London, January, 1985).
- 80. Estimating Regression Equations with Common Exploratory D. Conniffe Variables but Unequal Numbers of Observations, (Journal of Econometrics, 27, 1985, pp. 179-196).
- 81. The Criminal Justice System: An Overview, (Part 2, Section 2 D. Rottman and in Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Penal System, Dublin: P. Tormey Stationery Office).
- 82. Agricultural Output in the Irish Free State Area Before and R. O'Connor and After Independence, (Irish Economic and Social History, Vol. C. Guiomard XII, 1985, pp. 89-97).
- 83. Voluntary Organisations in Changing Times Planning and M. Ross Research, (Voluntary Organisations in Changing Times, Proceedings of Annual Conference 1985 of Union of Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped).
- 84. Workers' Co-operatives Their Employment Potential, R. O'Connor (Annals of Public and Co-operative Economy, Vol. 56, No. 4, October/December, 1985).

- Philip J. O'Connell

- (Queen's Univ., Ontario)

#### IX GEARY LECTURE SERIES

1.	A Simple Approach to Macro-economic Dynamics, (1967).	R. G. D. Allen
2.	Computers, Statistics and Planning — Systems or Chaos?, (1968).	F. C. Foster
	The Dual Career Family, (1970).	Rhona and Robert
		Rapoport
4.	The Psychosonomics of Rising Prices, (1971).	H. A. Turner
5.	An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Measurement of Utility or Welfare, (1972).	J. Tinbergen
6.	Econometric Forecasting from Lagged Relationships, (1973).	M. C. Kendall
7.	Towards a New Objectivity, (1974).	Alvin W. Gouldner
8.	Structural Analysis in Sociology, (1975).	Robert K. Merton
9.	British Economic Growth 1951-1973: Success or Failure?, (1976).	R. C. O. Matthews
10.	Official Statisticians and Econometricians in the Present Day World, (1977).	E. Malinvaud
11.	Political and Institutional Economics, (1978).	Gunnar Myrdal
12.	The Dilemmas of a Socialist Economy: The Hungarian Experience, (1979).	János Kornai
13.	The Story of a Social Experiment and Some Reflections, (1980).	Robert M. Solow
	Modernisation and Religion, (1981).	Peter L. Berger
15.	Poor, Relatively Speaking, (1982).	Amartya Sen
	Towards More Rational Decisions on Criminals, (1983).	Daniel Glaser
	Economic Analysis of the Family, (1985).	Gary S. Becker

# X MEMORANDUM SERIES: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1986

(A complete list can be had on application to the Institute).

173. Using TROLL Version 12 on the CCS Computer with Access to J. Costigan and the CSO Databank.
 174. "Likelihood and Estimation".
 J. FitzGerald D. Conniffe

#### XI TECHNICAL SERIES

1. Database Access Using TROLL on the CCS Computer.

J. Costigan,
J. FitzGerald,
A. McQuaid,
A. Redmond
2. Carraina Our Porturbation Analysis on an Economic Model. L. FitzGerald.

 Carrying Out Perturbation Analysis on an Economic Model J. FitzGerald Using the TROLL Computer Package.

# XII STAFF PAPERS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REVIEW DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1986

 "Verdoorn's Law: A Retrospective View", Vol. 17, No. 2, J. Bradley and January.
 C. Prendergast

 "Employers' Social Insurance Contributions and Employment: G. Hughes Reply", Vol. 18, No. 1, October.

# XIII OTHER STAFF PAPERS IN JOURNALS AND BOOKS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1986

(for earlier years see previous Annual Reports).

- "Unemployment and Fiscal Activism in a Small Open J. Bradley Economy", Recherches Economiques de Louvain, Vol. 52, No. 3-4, December.
- "Does Experience of Work Help School Leavers to get Jobs?", R. Breen Sociology, Vol. 20, No. 2, May.
- "El Estudio de la Adaptación de los Immigrantes al Medio 5. Grimes Urbana: El Analisis de Redes Sociales", Anales de Geografio de la Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Vol. 5, (with Andres Precedo Ledo).
- "Input-Output Analysis, with Illustrated Uses in Irish 1982 E. W. Henry Agriculture and Food Industries", Agricultural Economic Society of Ireland Proceedings 1983-84, Agricultural Institute, Dublin, March
- "Youth Unemployment in Europe", Social Studies, Vol. 9, Nos. K. A. Kennedy 1/2, Spring/Summer.
- "Family Planning Services in Ireland with Particular Reference K. O'Higgins to Minors" in Hyman Rodman and Jan Trost (eds.), The Adolescent Dilemma, New York: Praeger.
- 7. "Divorce and Remarriage in Ireland", Administration, May/June. K. O'Higgins 8. "An Alternative Approach to Economic Strategy for the E. O'Malley
- Republic of Ireland", Report of the First Joint North/South
  Conference on Poverty, Action on Poverty.
- "Free Trade Zones in Ireland and Four Asian Countries", E. O'Malley Trócaire Development Review.
- 10. "Reflections on Ireland's Economic Identity", Studies, Winter. E. O'Malley
- "Des Institutions Types mais une Dynamique Economique M. Ross Originale: l'Irlande" in Robert Boyer (ed.), La Flexibilite du Travail en Europe, Paris: Editions La Decouverte.
- 12. "Respectable Crime: Occupational and Professional Crime in D. Rottman and the Republic of Ireland", Studies, Vol. 75, Spring. P. Tormey
- "Formation, Education Permanente et Chomage de Longue J. J. Sexton Durce", Actualite de la Formation Permanente, No. 85, November/December.

# XIV PAPERS READ TO LEARNED SOCIETIES AND CONFERENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1986

(for earlier years see previous Annual Reports).

- "The Irish Economy: The Medium-Term Outlook" to Dublin P. Bacon Chamber of Commerce Briefing Symposium for Business on The Oil Factor: Its Effects on Business Prospects, Dublin, March 25.
- "Industrial Output and Factor Input Determination in an J. Bradley and Econometric Model of a Small Open Economy" read at J. FitzGerald International Conference on Economic Modelling in the OECD Economies, London Business School, March 24-27.
- "Unemployment and Fiscal Activism in a Small Open J. Bradley Economy", Conference on *Unemployment in Europe*, Maastricht, The Netherlands, April 17~19.
- "Economic Planning: Lessons from the Past" read to Dublin J. Bradley Economics Workshop Tenth Annual Policy Conference, Kenmare, October 10-12.

- 5. "Irish Economic Planning: 1958-1986" read to Student J. Bradley Economics Society, Trinity College, Dublin, November 17.
- "Organising the Unemployed" read at Federated Workers' R. Breen Union of Ireland/Galway Association for the Unemployed Seminar on A Union for the Unemployed, Galway, February 8.
- "Farm Servitude in Ireland, 1900-1940" read to Irish Labour R. Breen History Society Conference, Dublin , May 17.
- 8. "Equality in Education" delivered to Annual Congress of the R. Breen Irish Vocational Education Association, Wexford, May 21.
- "The Costs of Irish Unemployment" read to Dublin Institute of R. Breen Technology Conference on *Unemployment — The Challenge to Society*, Dublin College of Catering, July 3-4.
- 10. "The Anglo-Irish Agreement: Prospects in Light of Public E. E. Davis Attitudes in the Republic, Northern Ireland and Mainland Britain" read to Ninth Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, Amsterdam, June 29-July 3.
- 11. "The Economic Implication for Ireland of European Union" J. FitzGerald read at Conference on European Union: Where does Ireland Stand?, University College, Galway, February 4.
- 12. "The Drogheda Merchant Community 1780-1820" delivered J. FitzGerald to the Old Drogheda Society, Drogheda, March 5.
- "The National Debt Future Prospects and Policies" read to J. FitzGerald Dublin Economics Workshop Tenth Annual Policy Conference, Kenmare, October 10-12.
- "The National Debt" delivered at Seminar for Bachelor of J. FitzGerald Public Administration students, Institute of Public Administration, December 13.
- "The Connacht-Donegal Region" read at Enterprise S. Grimes Connacht/Donegal Conference on Regional Development, Ballyhaunis, May 27.
- "Rural Change in the North-West during the 1970s" read at S. Grimes Conference of Irish Geographers, University College, Cork,
- 17. "Some Key Changes in Irish Social Structure within which D. Hannan Religious Values have to be Implemented" read to National Conference of Priests of Ireland, Dublin, September 16.
- 18. "Discussant's Response" to paper by Dr. Liam O'Dowd on "Sociological Research in Ireland: An Overview and Proposed Strategy" read at Royal Irish Academy National Committee for Economics and Social Sciences Conference on The State of Social Science Research in Ireland, Dublin, October 23.
- 19. "Multisector Modelling of the Irish Economy" read at Eighth E. W. Henry International Conference on *Input-Output Techniques*, Sapporo, Japan, July 28-August 2.
- 20. "Christianity, Economics and the Economy" lecture to UCD K. A. Kennedy Newman Group, April 24.
- "Industrial Policy and the Public Sector" read to Dublin K. A. Kennedy Institute of Technology Conference on *Unemployment — The* Challenge to Society, Dublin College of Catering, July 3-4.
- "The Economic Recovery Fact or Fiction?" read to Luncheon K. A. Kennedy Meeting of members of German-Irish Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Dublin, September 17.
- 23. "The Future for Industry in Ireland" at presentation of ESR1 K. A. Kennedy Medal to the winner of Second Year Market Structures Project, UCD Economics Society, November 13.

- "The Current and Prospective Economic Situation" delivered K. A. Kennedy to dinner gathering of participants at New Ireland Assurance Company Annual Investment Seminar, Dublin, November 21.
- 25. "The Future of the Common Agricultural Policy" read at Ciba- R. O'Connor Geigy Conference, Dublin, January 22.
- "The Implications for Irish Fisheries of the Latest EEC R. O'Connor Enlargement" read to International Seafood Conference, Rimouski, Quebec, Canada, August 14.
- 27. "Church and State Reactions to Breakdown of Marriage in K. O'Higgins Ireland" read to clerical students at Avila, Morehampton Road, May 9.
- 28. "Divorce and Remarriage" read to Co-operators' Meeting, K. O'Higgins Salesian College, Ballinakill, Co. Laois, April 12.
- "An Alternative Approach to Economic Strategy for the E. O'Malley Republic of Ireland" read to Action on Poverty Conference on Poverty — An Irish Perspective 1986, All Hallows College, Dublin, April 12.
- 30. "Irish Economic Development", Seminar in *Understanding E. O'Malley Development Programme*, Kimmage Manor, Dublin, April 21.
- 31. "Employment Trends in Manufacturing Industry" read to trish E. O'Malley Congress of Trade Unions Conference on Employment Perspectives the Medium-Term Outlook, Dun Laoghaire, May
- 32. "The Medium-Term Economic Outlook" paper read to E. O'Malley seminar on "The Economic Outlook", Institute of Public Administration, July 10.
- 33. "Ireland's Experience of Export-oriented Industrialisation" E. O'Malley delivered to Asia Partnership for Human Development Conference on Free Trade Zones Economic and Human Consequences, Manila, Philippines, September 26-October 1.
- 34. "Regional Policy in the European Context" delivered to MBA M. Ross students, University College, Cork, January 29.
- "The Role of Local Authorities in Local Development" read at M. Ross Conference on *Joint Action for Jobs*, Russell Peace Foundation, London, February 26.
- "New Strategies for Rural Areas" read at Irish Young Federalists M. Ross Symposium on the Common Agricultural Policy, Dublin, November 3.
- "Society and Crime" paper read at Society and Politics Society, D. B. Rottman University College, Galway, April 9.
- 38. "Crime in the Republic of Ireland" read (in absentia) to National D. B. Rottman Association of Probation Officers/Probation Officers' Branch of the Union of Professional and Technical Civil Servants Conference on Crime in Ireland: Crisis or Manageable Problems?, Stranmillis College, Belfast, September 11.
- 39. "The Challenge of Long-Term Unemployment" presented at J. J. Sexton EEC Symposium on Education, Training and Labour Market Policy, Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands, April 29.
- "The Economics of Irish Salmon Fishing" paper to Institute of B. J. Whelan Fisheries Management Conference, University of Ulster, Coleraine, September 9-11.
- 41. "Discussant's Response" to paper by Dr. John Blackwell on B. J. Whelan "Social Science Research in Ireland: Economics" read at Royal Irish Academy National Committee for Economics and Social Sciences Conference on The State of Social Science Research in Ireland, Dublin, October 23.

#### XV ESRI SEMINARS

# SEMINARS were held fortnightly during each academic term as follows:

Hilary 1986

Young People in Transition: Follow-Up Survey of 1981/82 School D. O'CONNOR, Leavers Carried Out in Late 1984. S. MULLIN (You

D. O CONNOR, S. MULLIN (Youth Employment Agency)

Job Creation Policies: Towards a Macroeconomic Cost Benefit J. BRADLEY Analysis.

Trinity 1986

National Accounts Deflation: An Input-Output Repricing Exercise. E. W. HENRY

The National Debt and Economic Policy in the Medium Term. J FITZGERALD

Clerical Employment: Have Job Openings Declined? D. HANNAN,

B. HALPIN

Rural Resurgence in the North-West Region in the 1970s. S. GRIMES

(University College,

Calway)

Increasing Returns and Industrial Location. W. BRIAN ARTHUR

(Stanford University,

California)

Department of Finance project (below).

Michaelmas 1986

Proposed Study of Income Distribution, Poverty and Life Styles in T. CALLAN

Ireland. B. J. WHELAN

Recent Developments in Input-Output Techniques. E. HENRY

Fish Farming in Ireland. R. O'CONNOR

Economic Assessment of a Recreational Resource: An Application A. MATTHEWS of the Clawson Method to the Clonmacnoise Heritage Zone. (Trinity College,

Dublin)

# XVI RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AT 31 DECEMBER 1986 (\*Indicates new project begun in 1986)

Researchers	Projects	Present Stage	Next Stage
I ECONOMIC F T. J. Baker, S. Scott, T. Quinn	ORECASTING AND MODELLING Study of current trends in the Irish economy.	Continuous.	Published as QEC.
J. Bradley,	Analysing economic growth: Ireland 1960-1984.	Research on this suspended pending	

Researchers	Projects	Present Stage	Next Stage
j. Bradley	European project for a multi- national macrosectoral model.	Finalisation of Hermes contract, Phase II.	Phase II: March 1987.
*J. Bradley, J. FitzGerald, A. Storey, D. Hurley (DoF L. O'Sullivan (DoF)	Operationalising the ESRI medium-term model for use by Department of Finance for pro- ), jections and policy analyses.	Completion of revisions in light of 1985 national accounts.	Testing, imple- mentation and use.
ESRI Staff	Medium-term economic review and outlook for Ireland.	Continuous.	Published as MTO.
II ECONOMIC	CROWTH		
E. O'Malley	The Irish engineering industry in an international context.	Second draft completed.	Review of second draft: January 1987.
<ul><li>III THE INTERIOR</li><li>J. FitzGerald</li></ul>	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT The determinants of Irish imports.	Completing second draft.	Review of second draft: January 1987.
*J. FitzGerald, B. Whelan, T. Quinn, J. Williams	The consequences for cross-border trade between Southern and Northern Ireland (for EEC).	Data collection.	Report to EEC: March 1987.
IV REGIONAL I No research in pr			
I/ THE BURLE	arara n		
*R. Breen	SECTOR  Evaluation of manpower programmes (Department of Labour).	Report submitted Labour.	to Department of
T. Callan, E. O'Malley, D. Madden	Irish government expenditure in an international comparative context.	Awaiting com- ments from NESC on first draft.	Revision in light of NESC comments.
G. Hughes	Financial aspects of the Irish civil service superannuation scheme.	Preparation of sec- ond draft.	Review of second draft: Spring 1987.
®R. Pye	Experiences to date of computerisation in civil service.	Review of back- ground literature and data collection.	First draft: July 1987.
M. Ross	Costs and Wage Rates in Public Employment — Part I: Wages, salaries and pensions in central government and in the post office in recent decades.	Internal reading of Part 1 in progress.	First draft of Part II: April 1987.
VI PRICES AND W. M. Bateman	INCOMES Trade union membership in the Republic of Ireland: a theoretical and empirical analysis.	Preparation of first draft.	First draft: March 1987.

Researchers	Projects	Present Stage	Next Stage		
VII DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR					
*S. Grimes,	Underlying causes of non-	Data collection	First draft: Spring		
D. Hannan	urban growth in Ireland in the 1970s.	and analyses.	1987.		
J. J. Sexton	Analysis of changing structure of the labour force and trends in employment and unemployment.	Research of this suspended until J. J. leave of absence.	project has been Sexton returns from		
J. J. Sexton	Evaluation of measures to assist long-term unemployed in selected OECD countries.	Report completed; submitted to OECD.	Consideration by OECD.		
J. J. Sexton, B. J. Whelan, J. Williams	Transition from school to work and early labour market ex- perience.	Internal reading of first draft in progress.	Revision in light of readers' comments.		
*C. T. Whelan	Evaluation of Irish Productivity Centre/NI Labour Relations Agency shared learning project.	First draft report presented to eval- uation workshop.	Final report: February 1987,		
VIII SOCIAL PO	OLICY				
*T. Callan,	Survey of income distribution,	Data collection	Interim report for		
S. Greighton, D. Hannan, D. Rottman, B. Whelan	poverty and usage of state services.	and analysis.	EEC: May 1987.		
E. E. Davis, M. Fine-Davis (TCD)	Continuing social survey (CSS) a) CSS 1 (health and housing)	a) External referee's report under consideration.			
, ,	b) CSS 2 (working life)	b) Integration and revision of EEC commis-			
D. Hannan, M. Boyle	Differentiation of pupils and curricula in Irish second-level schools.	sioned reports. Completing second draft.	Review of second draft: February 1987.		
K. O'Higgins	Profiles of children in care.	Second draft completed.	Review of second draft: January 1987.		
D. Rottman, M. Reidy	Redistribution through state social expenditure and taxation in Republic of Ireland 1973–80.	First draft sub- mitted to NESC.	Awaiting com- ments on first draft from NESC.		
C. T. Whelan, B. J. Whelan	Adjustment to retirement in Ireland.	Preparation of first draft.	Internal reading of first draft: February 1987.		
IX VALUES AN	D ATTITUDES				
J. W. Grube, M. Morgan	Smoking, drinking and other drug use among Dublin post- primary pupils.	One ESRI paper published.	First draft of fur- ther paper: May 1987.		
X DATA AND METHODOLOGY					
D. Conniffe, G. Keogh	Estimates of household equival- ence scales from Irish house- hold survey data.	Data processing and statistical analysis.	First draft: April 1987.		

# Appendix D

#### ABSTRACT OF ESRI PAPERS PUBLISHED IN 1986

(The Institute is not responsible for either the content or the views expressed in published papers).

### (i) General Research Series

Paper No. 127, Miceal Ross, Employment in the Public Domain in Recent Decades.

The paper reviewed the numbers employed in the public domain since the foundation of the State in 1922, and focuses on those employed by the central government and local authorities. Further papers will deal with the numbers employed in public enterprises and the costs and wage rates in the various sectors. A general classificatory framework was developed for the various types of public employment and criteria were adopted for determining whether a job was public or private. The yardstick for inclusion was whether a person derived half their earned income from public sources, rather than the nature of the function or the derivation of authority.

The paper brings together, for the first time, information from the various departmental data sources in a time series and supplements these sources where records were sparse. The data are presented under nine main sectors, namely: The Civil Service; the former Department of Posts and Telegraphs; industrial Civil Servants; the Judiciary and Oireachtas; the Defence Force; the Gardai; Local Authorities; Health Boards and Voluntary Hospitals; Education. Two final sections provide a synthesis of the material. It emerges that aggregate employment in the public domain, including State-sponsored bodies, increased by about 40 per cent in the period 1971 to 1983 from 229,248 to 321,752, but has stabilised in the 1980s. Estimates were made of recruitment and retirements for the Civil Service and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. The number of women expanded as a proportion of total employment up to the mid-seventies and then stabilised at about four women for every five men in the central Civil Service. The 1981 decision that only one vacancy in every three could be filled, has implications for the female share, since a higher proportion of departing staff, than of their replacements, were women.

The study concludes with a number of recommendations designed to improve the quality and relevance of the published sources of information on employment levels in the public domain.

Paper No. 128, E. W. Henry, Multisector Modelling of the Irish Economy, with special reference to employment projections.

By means of an Input-Output (I-O) Model, the paper examined the feasibility and consistency of the assumptions and results of the Government's Plan "Building on Reality 1985-1987". It also investigated the industrial and employment implications of the Plan. It was found that employment would be about the same as projected in the Plan but significant, though compensatory, differences were found in regard to industry and services. In regard to imports and the balance of payments, the estimates of both the I-O model and the Plan were reasonably close.

A further objective was to show what high employment in a future year (1992) would imply by way of exports, imports, GNP, household and Government expenditures, etc. The results indicated that in the likely event of productivity increases continuing into the 1990s, then Ireland's only way of expanding or even maintaining employment was a massive increase in exports.

Paper No. 129, Richard Breen, Subject Availability and Student Performance in the Senior Cycle of Irish Post-Primary Schools.

At present over 65 per cent of entrants to post-primary education remain in school to sit the Leaving Certificate examination. The study examined variations in the subjects available to

students, the choices they made, and students' academic performance in the senior cycle.

Science subjects and modern languages were found to be more popular among middle-class pupils. Technical subjects, and among girls, commerce subjects, tend to be taken by great percentages of working class pupils. Some of the difference in take-up of subjects arises because of pupils' own choices. The majority of class difference in take-up of subjects, however, is due to class specific patterns of subject availability. The distribution of pupils over secondary, vocational, community and comprehensive sectors is strongly related to gender and class origins. As a result the curricula characteristics of the different school types, become, to some extent, the curricula characteristics of social classes. Furthermore, within a particular sector, e.g., the secondary sector, social class differences in subject availability persist indicating that the curricula are related to the social class composition of the pupil body.

In regard to academic performace in the senior cycle, the study concluded that the majority of the difference in average senior cycle performance between pupils in the different types of school arises because of differences in the pupils rather than because of the type of school (secondary, vocational or community) they attend. Once allowance is made for differences between pupils in factors such as home background, then the type of school attended has little influence on senior cycle performance. Among boys, there are no significant variations as between performance in each of the school types. Among girls, vocational schools appear to depress senior cycle performance very slightly, though in substantive terms the effect is small. Differences between families in income and in ownership of resources appear to be of much less direct importance in influencing performance than does the possession of particular competences, social skills and attitudes.

The study suggested that the importance of subject provision in shaping take-up rates lends weight to the argument for amalgamation of, or greater co-operation between, local schools in attempting to offer a range of subjects that will allow the expression of the diverse abilities of pupils. At present, restricted curricula in small schools are due, not so much to the existence of isolated post-primary schools in rural areas, as to competition among a large number of schools within a locality for the available pupils. Extending curricular provision via co-operation in such cases may not only be beneficial from an educational point of view but may also be a more cost-effective use of limited resources.

Paper No. 130, Gary Keogh and Brendan J. Whelan, A Statistical Analysis of the Irish Electoral Register and its Use for Population Estimation and Sample Surveys.

The prime purpose of the Electoral Register is to serve as a list of persons in the State who are eligible to vote in national and local elections. This study shows how it can be used for estimating population and net migration and to select samples for social studies. The accuracy of the Register was examined and models were developed for entry and exit patterns and for estimating population and migration.

The study estimated that there may have been up to 157,000 redundant names on the Register in recent years, made up of deceased persons, emigrants who were still registered and persons who had changed address but who were still registered at their old address. Many of the last category, about 128,000, were also registered at their new address. A special problem existed in the Dublin Borough Register where there may have been up to 45,000 redundant names out of a total of about 387,000, i.e., nearly 12 per cent. As well as the problem of redundant names there were about 67,000 people entitled to vote who were not registered.

An analysis of the Register indicated that the pattern of migration had shifted from net immigration in the early 'eighties to one of substantial net emigration in recent years. The report found that the Register was probably the best generally available list for selecting samples for social surveys and that, in general, the errors on the Register did not greatly affect the validity of most survey results. However, the study did identify certain sub-populations for which the Register was less appropriate as a sampling frame. Among these were recently formed households and those who moved frequently.

Paper No. 131, David B. Rottman, A. Dale Tussing and Miriam M. Wiley, The Population Structure and Living Circumstances of Irish Travellers: Results from the 1981 Census of Traveller Families.

The paper reported the results of the Census of Travelling People carried out in 1981. The study had three central aims:

- (i) to describe the size and composition of the population of the Travellers and household structures;
- to report on the geographic distribution of Travellers by place of current and past residence, duration of residence and patterns of migration;
- (iii) to examine the living conditions experienced by Travellers, including types of housing and access to services.

The Irish Travellers are a small uniquely disadvantaged minority itinerant sub-group living on the periphery of Irish society. The 1981 Census showed that the total population of Travellers was 2,432 families comprised of 14,821 persons. Of these, 1,132 families with 5,946 members were living along the roadside in caravans, wagons, huts and tents. Just less than half of all travellers lived either in Local Authority "standard housing" or in "chalets". Only 13 per cent lived on serviced sites.

It was found that the population of Travellers was growing rapidly, more than doubling over the previous two decades with an average annual growth rate of 6.7 per cent. Between 1961 and 1981 the proportion of Traveller families living in Co. Dublin rose from 4 per cent to 24 per cent. Among Travellers living on the roadside, those living in Counties Dublin, Galway, Tipperary, Meath and Cork accounted for over one half of all roadside Travellers.

The age structure of Travellers was radically different from the general population, with large numbers of infants and children and few older people. Infant and child mortality was extremely high. Family size varied from one to 19 persons and averaged 6.1 persons.

Marriage and fertility rates were substantially higher than in the general population and the average age at marriage was much lower. Average life expectancy of Travellers was substantially lower than for the rest of the population and levels of illness and deprivation were intolerable.

In regard to the settled population there were considerable regional variations in access to basic facilities (water taps, toilets, electrical supplies, etc.). The North-West and Southern Health Board areas were best and the Eastern Health Board area the worst with regard to provision of these facilities. Travellers not in "standard housing" did not have access to any of these services. The main reason for the persistence of deplorable conditions for roadside Travellers was the failure by Local Authorities to provide housing in the quantity and form required by those in need.

The report recommended the development of a national policy to meet the accommodation needs of Travellers. While this policy would be implemented through the Local Authority network, the tasks of setting and monitoring the implementation of area-based targets should be firmly based within a central government agency. The report also recommended immediate attention to the health and educational needs of Travellers.

Paper No. 132, Joel W. Grube and Mark Morgan, Smoking, Drinking and Other Drug Use Among Dublin Post-Primary School Pupils.

The study presented the results of a three-phase survey of almost 3,000 randomly selected post-primary school pupils in the Dublin area which was carried out in March and April 1984 and March 1985 and concerned:

- (i) the prevalence of use of various substances and
- (ii) factors associated with usage.

It was found that the level of cigarette smoking was extremely high by any standard. Overall, 67 per cent of all pupils surveyed had smoked at some time, and 25 per cent were regular (daily) smokers. In the case of 17 year olds, the incidence was higher, 74 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. In comparison, by the same definition the US had 18.7 per cent regular smokers at age 17.

As regards drinking, two-thirds of all pupils had drunk alcohol at some time and over onethird were regular drinkers. In the case of 17 year olds the incidence was higher, 80 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. Beer (including lager and stout) was the most popular drink, with wine and spirits next and cider being drunk least often. In comparison with other countries, the number of total abstainers was high. However, the proportion who drank regularly was between the rates of high consumption and low consumption countries. Over one-fifth of all the pupils had tried other drugs (30 per cent of 17 year olds). Almost 13 per cent had used glue or other inhalants and a similar percentage had used marijuana. Use of marijauna directly increased with age, 25 per cent of 17 year olds had experimented. Overall, one in 12 pupils were regular users. Comparison with other countries suggested that the rate of inhalant use was relatively high. However, the use of other drugs (i.e., hard drugs) was low by international standards.

The study also investigated factors associated with the use of substances in areas such as gender differences, parental example, etc. It was found that there were no social background differences in regard to the use of any substance but that use of substances by friends was a very strong associate of pupils' use. The study strongly recommended intervention programmes. Techniques which help pupils to withstand pressure seemed to have promise.

# Paper No. 133, Robert O'Connor, A Study of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme.

The study discussed the nature of bovine tuberculosis, reviewed the operation of the eradication scheme since its inauguration in 1954 and outlined the Exchequer costs to date. It examined the operation of similar schemes in other countries and made recommendations in regard to the approach to be adopted for the eradication of the disease in Ireland.

The report stated that a scheme for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was inaugurated in 1954. By 1965 after the removal of 830,000 reactors, the whole State was declared free of the disease. Nevertheless, twenty years later, following the removal of a further 620,000 reactors, it was estimated that 2 per cent to 3 per cent of cattle herds were still affected. Because of the method of measurement, however, the exact incidence of the disease is not known. The cost of

eradication to the State at 1985 prices has been almost £900 million.

Bovine tuberculosis has proved to be a very difficult disease to clear up. The infective dose is very low; there is no immunity based on age or sex; very often there is no clinical evidence to alent the herdowner to the presence of the disease; transmission of the disease occurs 24 hours a day throughout the year and is accelerated by cattle movements. In addition, infection spreads rapdily among poorly fed animals or animals under stressful conditions. There is no sound blood or other serum test for diagnosing the disease. The tuberculin skin test is the most reliable diagnostic method available but is not foolproof and can give false positive/negative reactions. The chief difficulties and defects inherent in the operation of the scheme in Ireland are: the high volume of cattle movement, defective testing, stop-go funding policies, tag switching, illegal movement of animals, and failure to depopulate seriously infected herds.

The report details five critical recommendations for the successful management of the

eradication scheme. These are:

(i) Testing should be carried out by Department veterinarians on a random sample of herds each year to determine the exact incidence of the disease. Bovine tuberculosis cannot be eliminated unless this incidence is known.

(ii) A comprehensive plan of operation should be developed which would include annual

targets for disease incidence.

(iii) The plan should include annual rounds of testing of all herds in the State, without stoppage for three years. At the end of this period progress should be reviewed and new plans

adopted if necessary.

(iv) The required funds should be made available by the Government for round testing but farmers, through levies on cattle, beef and milk, should be asked to contribute 75 per cent of the variable costs of the testing programme. If farmers have to pay heavy levies, they are unlikely to tolerate in future years, many of the past inadequacies.

(v) If at the end of 1990 it is found that targets are not being met, the operation of the scheme should be taken out of the Department of Agriculture and its operation transferred to an

Executive Office or Semi-State body.

# No. 1, Peter Bacon, Medium-Term Outlook: 1986-1990.

The paper, which was the first volume in what is intended to be a continuing annual series, examined the Irish economy in a medium-term context. As such it supplemented the regular Quarterly Economic Commentary which deals with current economic developments. The paper reviewed the main developments in the international economy in the past five years and examined the prospective scenarios to the end of the decade. The effects of international developments and Irish economic policies on the domestic economy were examined. The medium-term outlook for the economy was discussed, including prospects for growth of national output, employment, income and expenditure and the evolution of the public finances and balance of payments to the end of the decade. The paper also included special articles on "Assessment of Proposals for Changes in the Common Agricultural Policy" (R. O'Connor) and "Foreign-owned Industry in Ireland: Performance and Prospects" (E. O'Malley).

#### (iii) Policy Research Series

Paper No. 6, D. Scott, J. Bradley, J. D. FitzGerald and M. Ross, The Economic Consequences of European Union.

#### D. Scott, "Background".

D. Scott discussed the background to the goal of European union either as the culmination of a process of integration or as a stage in that process. Up to the mid-1970s progress had been made in dismanding national protection and the adoption of a common external tariff. The community had failed, however, in such matters as establishing a common currency, structural policies, the development of the internal market, and eventual economic and monetary union. The Community's failure to operate as a coherent economic unit led to a poor performance during the recession as compared to the USA and Japan. Three requirements were seen as necessary for economic recovery and political integration, namely, freeing the market by the removal of barriers, providing for speedy decisions by limiting or removing the veto, and establishing the means for the levelling up of the economies of all regions.

# J. Bradley, "Completing the Market: Macroeconomic Consequences".

The paper focused on the economic aspects of the report of the Committee for Institutional Affairs (the Dooge Report) to the European Council which set as a priority objective the creation of a homogeneous internal economic area through:

- (i) completion of the Treaty;
- (ii) creation of a technological Community;
- (iii) strengthening the EMS; and
- (iv) mobilisation of the necessary resources.

Of these items (i) and (iii) were seen as the main policy recommendations of the committee. In regard to (i) the policies proposed were: the free movement of labour and capital; increased competitiveness by removing all measures distorting trade; and promotion of economic convergence. In regard to the EMS the proposal that all member states should participate, would eliminate a major source of exchange rate uncertainty for Ireland.

# J. D. FitzGerald, "The Economic Implications of Tax Harmonisation".

The paper examined the implications for the Irish tax system and the economic implications for Ireland of tax harmonisation within the EEC. Apart from the introduction of a common VAT system among all Member States, attempts to harmonise indirect tax (including excise tax) and corporation tax systems, have consistently failed. The proposals for greater tax harmonisation originated from a desire to promote the development of the internal community market by abolishing all economic frontiers. The abolition of border controls without tax harmonisation would result in considerable trade distortions.

Since Ireland's excise taxes accounted for 10 per cent of GDP as against 4.4 per cent for the EEC as a whole, harmonisation would involve a substantial reduction of tax. Revenue from VAT showed considerably less diversity. In regard to company taxation, harmonisation would require substantial changes in the Irish system. Taxes on personal incomes and social security taxes would not be affected.

In regard to the economic implications, tax harmonisation could pose serious problems for Ireland's industrial development in the future and indicated the need for special arrangements to allow low income areas to attract and hold industry. For example, the harmonisation of corporation tax at the 44–45 per cent level and the reduction in capital and other allowances would mean a radical change for firms in the manufacturing sector. The loss of revenue from excise taxes would pose serious problems for Government either in raising other taxes or reducing expenditure. However, in the longer term the Commission proposals would fit in with the proposals of the Irish Commission on Taxation.

M. Ross, "Subsidiarity, Regional Development and Nation Building in Europe".

The paper examined the way in which the European Economic Community is organised and the proposals put forward in the Draft Treaty on European Union with particular reference to the relationships between the core and the periphery of the Community. Through an analysis of the resources available to the Community, the structure of power and information systems, the paper concluded that the core of the EEC is weak but committed to Europe's development. On the other hand, the periphery comprising the member states were regarded as mobilised, influential but not participant because of the fears that national identities and initiatives would be swamped. Such fears frustrate the potential of Europe to forge ahead to the benefit of all. Ways of allaying them are suggested.

### Paper No. 7, John D. FitzGerald, The National Debt and Economic Policy in the Medium Term.

The study detailed the actual growth in the national debt/GNP ratio in the first half of the 1980s and outlined its possible future growth over the rest of the decade. The economic implications of the methods chosen to finance the debt were also examined.

The level of Exchequer borrowing rose rapidly during the 1970s, so that Ireland emered the 1980s with a high and rapidly increasing volume of debt. As a result the Irish economy was extremely vulnerable to any change in world interest rates. The analysis showed that at least one quarter of the current budget deficit in 1985 could be directly attributed to the rise in interest rates. The rise in domestic real interest rates, which was largely influenced by foreign rates, had a very severe impact on the level of physical investment in the economy. The private sector reduced investment in physical capital, and increased investment in financial assets, thereby affecting the productive capacity of the economy. The paper concluded that the policy adopted by the Department of Finance over the period 1980–1985 on the composition of foreign borrowing was broadly correct. The decisions taken as to the proportion of the debt to be financed abroad, however, were more questionable.

In regard to the period 1986–1990 four different options or scenarios were considered. These covered low and high Exchequer borrowing and low and high interest rates. The analysis showed that even a mild fiscal expansion over the rest of the decade would result in the national debt/GNP ratio rising inexorably even if real interest rates were to fall over the period. If a much more restrictive budgetary policy were adopted, the rise in the debt/GNP ratio could be halted and reversed. If interest rates remained at their current levels, the debt/GNP ratio would begin to fall in 1990. If interest rates were to decline towards their historic norm, the debt/GNP ratio would begin to fall as early as 1988.

In regard to borrowing, an important factor was the prospective disappearance of the current balance of payments deficit. The high level of government borrowing involved a future commitment to major changes in the distribution of income which had important implications for equity between different groups. The cost of financing future interest payments would fall on the taxpayer at large resulting in some inefficiency and loss of output. As long as the current high real interest rates persisted much of the potential investment needed to expand the productive capacity of the economy would be rendered unprofitable. Accordingly, in choosing the composition of government borrowing in the future, an important consideration should be the need to minimise domestic interest rates. The volatility of private capital outflows in the recent past reinforced the need to tackle the problem of the mushrooming national debt. If the debt problem were tackled, the effect on private capital flows could be substantial, resulting in a rapid reduction in domestic interest rates.

# Appendix E

# OUTLINE OF NEW PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1986

### I Economic Forecasting and Modelling

J. Bradley, J. FitzGerald, A. Storey, D. Hurley and L. O'Sullivan, "Operationalising the ESRI Medium-Term Model for Use by Department of Finance for Projections and Policy Analyses".

The purpose of this project is to implement in the Department an operational version of the ESR1 medium-term model, together with procedures for carrying out medium-term policy analysis over the period 1987–1991. At present the Department operates a version of the original Model-80 Model for policy and budgetary analyses.

The stages of the project are as follows:

- Update of data bases covering the period up to 1985 National Accounts, and setting-up procedures for future use in the Department.
- Re-specification and re-estimation of the model using the most recent National Accounts data.
- 3. Testing the model.
- 4. Construction of benchmark projections for period 1987-1991.
- 5. Instruction of Department staff, and development of report generation software.

#### 111 The International Environment

J. FitzGerald, B. Whelan, T. Quinn, J. Williams, "The Consequences for Cross-Border Trade between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland of Modification towards Harmonisation of Rates of Value Added Tax and Excise Duties within the European Common Market".

The aim of this study is to examine the nature and extent of cross-border shopping by residents of the Republic and of Northern Ireland. The study, which has been commissioned by the EEC, will investigate the sensitivity of this trade to cross-border price differences of varying magnitudes, and the effects on trade of possible harmonisation of rates of indirect taxation within the EEC.

Differences in tax rates between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland affect the prices of similar goods on either side of the common land border. As a result there has been a varying incentive for consumers in both parts of the island to shop across the border for certain products. Although trade in the past has been two-way it is felt that the bulk of the trade at present involves purchases by residents of the Republic in Northern Ireland. Goods subject to excise taxes figure most prominently in this trade. Relatively minor misalignment of the excise taxes in the two jurisdiction, can result in substantial price differences. Differences in VAT rates have also played a significant role in inducing tax-avoiding cross-border trade.

## V The Public Sector

R. Pye, "The Experience to Date of Computerisation in the Civil Service".

The project will review developments in computer isation in the Civil Service in recent years. It will examine expenditure to date on computer systems, staff turnover, expertise, training, consultancy and the advance of micro-computer systems as opposed to mainframe installations. The general policy adopted by various Departments will be outlined and the special problems encountered at both an organisational and a technical level examined.

A survey of Government Departments will be undertaken to supply some of the required statistical data, including an inventory of existing systems. A census of serving computer staff is also envisaged. An examination of the experience to date in other countries (as well as in the Irish public and private sectors) will be undertaken to amplify the issues of greatest significance and facilitate an accurate overall assessment of progress to date in the Civil Service.

### R. Breen, "Evaluation of Manpower Programme".

The project, which was commissioned by the Department of Labour, involves carrying out a consultancy role for a steering group composed of representatives from those agencies involved in manpower programmes, i.e., Department of Labour, National Manpower Service, AnCO, Department of Education, CERT and the Youth Employment Agency. The long-term aim of the project is to provide the means for better evaluation of the effectiveness of manpower programmes and to carry out detailed studies of the effectiveness of selected schemes. The project will involve:

- (a) Recasting the objectives of approximately 20 programmes in operational terms for the purposes of evaluation;
- (b) Assessing the utility of data routinely gathered in connection with these programmes for monitoring the programmes' effectiveness; and
- (c) Recommending revised ways of data gathering to make data roughly comparable across schemes, to improve the potential for evaluation and assessment and to meet the requirements of programme managers.

# S. Grimes and D. Hannan, "The Underlying Causes of Non-Urban Growth in Ireland in the 1970s".

Counterurbanisation has been a focus of research in industrialised countries for the past ten years or so. In Ireland the research available on the theme suggests that much of the change has been in the form of suburbanisation or urban overspill. This project will investigate the phenomenon in the Irish context. The availability of computerised small area statistics at the district electoral division (DED) level for both the 1971 and 1981 Censuses of Population makes it possible to carry out a detailed, spatial analysis of the local level of demographic and employment change in the 1970s. The 1970s were characterised by considerable sectoral employment change in rural areas, with a large flow out of agriculture and into non-farm employment. This resulted in a complex relationship between farm and non-farm employment at the rural household level. Since most non-farm employment was centralised, a key question to be answered is what kind of settlement adjustment accompanied these changed labour force conditions?

The initial stage of the study will be confined to the north-west region — Counties Sligo, Leitrim and Donegal. At a later stage it is proposed to select a random sample of 500 or so DEDs, add whatever additional socio-ecological and economic data are necessary and analyse the correlates of non-urban growth at a national level.

C. T. Whelan, "Evaluation of Irish Productivity Centre/Northern Ireland Labour Relations Agency Shared Learning Project".

The project, which has been commissioned by the Irish Productivity Centre (IPC) and the Northern Ireland Labour Relations Agency (NILRA), will evaluate a "Shared Learning Project" sponsored by the EEC and in which five companies from the Republic of Ireland and four companies from Northern Ireland are participating. The aims of the shared learning project are to develop practical applications of employee involvement in some areas of organisational change. The project will involve, (i) attendance at four project workshops; (ii) organising an evaluation workshop; (iii) synthesising the reports from the individual organisations and providing an overall report to the IPC and NILRA.

T. Callan, S. Creighton, D. Hannan, D. Rottman, B. Whelan, "Survey of Income Distribution, Poverty and Usage of State Services".

The main aims of the project, which has been commissioned by the Commission of the EEC

and the Department of Social Welfare are as follows:

 (i) to establish the current level and nature of poverty in Ireland, and the adequacy and effectiveness of social welfare programmes in meeting serious needs. The data will also allow analyses of the dynamics of poverty and its intergenerational transmission;

(ii) to measure the effects of existing and alternative policies of direct taxation, social welfare,

health, housing and education;

(iii) to assess the costs and benefits of a continuing annual or biennial survey on income, poverty and usage of state services, thus providing the means to review the effectiveness of public policy programmes, and the necessary database to model the effects of policy changes, including tax/transfer changes.

The project will involve a large-scale national household survey to collect data on incomes, use of state services and levels of poverty. The data will be gathered in two phases. The first phase will consist of a survey of 4,000 households selected randomly from the Electoral Register. In the second phase the poorest 1,000 households will be re-interviewed, together with 500 of the other 3,000 households from the original sample. The data will complement the 1987 Household Budget Survey by gaining more detailed and comprehensive information in a way which is explicitly designed to allow analysis of policy effects.

The project is part of a major research programme under way in several EEC countries.

# Appendix F

## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS

#### CORPORATE

ABBEY LIFE ASSURANCE (IRL) LTD., Abbey Life House, Temple Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES IRELAND LTD., 70 Broomhill Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24.

ACOT - An Comhairle Oiliúna Talmhaíochta, Frascati Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

AER LINGUS, Dublin Airport, Collinstown, Co. Dublin.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND (IRELAND) LTD., 121/122 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2.

ALLIED IRISH BANKS PLC, Bankcentre, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

ALLIED IRISH INVESTMENT BANK PLC, Bankcentre, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND LTD., Clanwilliam Court, Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2.

AnCO - The Industrial Training Authority, P.O. Box 456, Baggot Court, Upper Baggot Street, Dublin 4.

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- \*Life Member.

# Appendix G

# THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE 4 Burlington Road, Dublin-4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1986

		year ended 31/12/86		year ended 31/12/85	
INCOME:	£	£	£	£	
Grants:	•				
Grant-In-Aid		1,175,000		1,113,200	
Grants from Projects		346,247		306,372	
Miscellaneous Income:		1,521,247		1,419,572	
Members Subscriptions		29,790		27,845	
Sale of Publications		25,568		24,274	
Rent Receivable		39,000		38,000	
		<del></del>		<del></del>	
EXPENDITURE:		1,615,605		1,509,691	
Salaries:					
Administration	122,994		118,580		
Research	614,841		584,293		
Survey Unit Administration and	011,011		301,233		
Technical Staff	139,221		125,947		
Clerical and Other Staff	240,939		231,049		
Land Transfer of Francisco Land 1.5	1,117,995		1,059,869		
Less: Transfer to Economic and Social Studies Account	0.000				
Studies Account	9,203		8,935		
	1,108,792		1,050,934		
million of the					
Field Staff Fees	57,492		44,276		
Fellowships	00.573		07.010		
i enowships	29,577		27,349		
General Expenses	<del></del>				
Printing and Stationery	67,377		55,799		
Heat, Light, Maintenance	07,577		33,733		
and Cleaning Expenses	46,637		54,876		
Travel and Subsistence	20,723		18,564		
Professional Fees	3,504		3,458		
Postage, Insurance, Telephone	•		.,		
and General Expenses	39,039		35,245		
Rent and Rates	174,689		174,673		
Data Processing	61,171		41,853		
Depreciation: Library Books	8,884		9,030		
	422,024		393,498		
		1,617,885		1,516,057	
Excess of Expenditure over Income for Year		(2,280)		(6,366)	

The attached Notes numbered 1 to 4 form an integral part of these Accounts and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Signed:

Eugene McCarthy Patrick Lynch J. Roughan

Members of Council

Secretary

# THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE 4 Burlington Road, Dublin 4

(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having a Share Capital)

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1986

	year ended 31/12/86		year ended 31/12/85	
FIXED ASSETS	£	£	£	£
Furniture, Fitting and Equipment	107,278		107,278	
(At Cost) Additions during the Year	107,278		107,278	
, additions during the roll				
I I	107,278	9.470	107,278	9 470
Less: Aggregate Depreciation	103,806	3,472	103,806	3,472
Library Books	96,427		87,397	
Additions during the Year	8,884		9,030	
	105,311		96,427	
Less: Aggegate Depreciation	104,915	396	96,031	396
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS Current Assets		3,868		3,868
Stock of Stationery	150		200	
Stock of Printed Materials	200		275	
Sundry Debtors and Prepaid Expenses	77,295		67,761	
	77,645		68,236	
CURRENT LIABILITIES Sundry Creditors and Accrued				
Expenses	68,045		64,427	
Bank Overdraft	4,217		(13,057)	
	72,262		51,370	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		5,383	<del></del>	16,866
TOTAL SICT ACCETS		0.051		00.784
TOTAL NET ASSETS		9,251		20,734
Represented By: Accumulated Fund				
Balance as at 31st December 1985  Deduct: Excess of Expenditure over		20,734		36,035
Income for the Year		(2,280)		(6,366)
		18,454		29,669
Less: Economic and Social Studies Account Amount Written Off				
for the Year		9,203		8,935
Balance as at 31st December 1986		9,251		20,734

The attached Notes numbered 1 to 4 form an integral part of these Accounts and should be read in conjunction therewith.

Signed: Eugene McCarthy Patrick Lynch J. Roughan Secretary

# THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE 4 Burlington Road, Dublin 4

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1986

## 1. Accounting Policies and Convention

(a) Basis of Accounts

The Accounts have been prepared under the Historical Cost Convention.

(b) Depreciation

 (i) Assets acquired prior to 31st December 1974 have now been fully depreciated leaving the following residual values.

	3
Furniture, Fittings and Equipment	3,472
Library Books	396

(ii) Assets acquired since 31st December 1974 are depreciated at 100% per annum.

2.	Debtors and Prepaid Expenses This mount is comprised of:	£
	Grants for Projects	60,573
	Other Debtors and Prepaid Expenses	16,722
		77,295
3.	Creditors and Accrued Expenses	===
	PAYE and PRSI for December 1986	35,806
	Other Creditors and Accrued Expenses	32,239
		68,045

#### 4. Taxation

The Company is exempted from liability to Corporation Tax under Section II(b) of the Corporation Tax Act 1975.

# STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1986

•	1986		1985	
Source of Funds	£	£	£	£
Deficit for the Year		(2,280)		(6.366)
Adjustment for Items not Involving the Movement of Funds:		, ,		,
Depreciation		8,884		9,030
Total Generated from Operations		6,604		2,664
Application of Funds				
Purchase of Fixed Assets	8,884		9,030	
Economic and Social Studies	9,203	18,087	8,935	17,965
	<del></del>	(11,483)		(15,301)
Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital		<del></del> -		===
Stocks		(125)		(15)
Debtors		9,534		(99,324)
Creditors		(3,618)		10,720
Movement in Net Liquid Funds:				
Bank		(17,274)		73,318
		(11,483)		(15,301)

# REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

We have examined the annexed Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account of the Company and have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books and the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account are in agreement with those books of account.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accounts give the information required by the Companies Acts, 1963 to 1983, in the manner so required, and the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account, respectively, give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December 1986 and of the Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date.

16 May, 1987 Dublin 2. Bastow Charleton & Co., Chartered Accountants.