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THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Report of the Council to the Members

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1985

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
COUNCIL, 1985-1986

- *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.*
- D. J. BUCKLEY, *Vice President and General Manager, Merck, Sharp and Dohme (Ireland) Ltd., Co. Tipperary.*
- L. CONNELLAN, B.E., C.ENG., M.I.E.I., *Director General, Confederation of Irish Industry.*
- *SEAN CROMIEN, B.A., *Second Secretary, Department of Finance.*
- G. DEAN, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Medico-Social Research Board.*
- N. J. GIBSON, B.SC.(ECON.), PH.D., *Professor, Department of Economics, University of Ulster, Coleraine.*
- PATRICK A. HALL, B.E., M.S., DIP.STAT., *Director of Research, Institute of Public Administration.*
- *W. A. HONOHAN, M.A., F.I.A.
- MICHAEL F. KEEGAN, B.A., B.COMM., D.P.A., F.I.P.M., *Secretary, Department of Labour.*
- *KIERAN A. KENNEDY, M.ECON.SC., B.PHIL., PH.D., *Director of the Institute.*
- 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.*
- CHARLES McCARTHY, PH.D., B.L., *Professor of Industrial Relations, Trinity College, Dublin.*
- *EUGENE McCARTHY, M.SC.(ECON.), D.ECON.SC., *Director, Federated Union of Employers.*
- JOHN J. McKAY, B.SC., D.P.A., B.COMM., M.ECON.SC., *Chief Executive Officer, Co. Cavan Vocational Education Committee.*
- *J. F. MEENAN, M.A., B.L.
- *D. NEVIN, *General Secretary, Irish Congress of Trade Unions.*
- *TOMÁS F. Ó COFAIGH, *Governor, Central Bank.*
- JOYCE O'CONNOR, B.SOC.SC., M.SOC.SC., PH.D., *Director, Social Research Centre, College of Humanities, National Institute for Higher Education, Limerick.*
- D. P. O'MAHONY, M.A., PH.D., B.L., *Professor, Department of Economics, University College, Cork.*
- LABHRAS Ó NUALLAIN, D.ECON.SC.
- B. PATTERSON, B.A., M.I.I.E., A.I.P.M., *Director General, Irish Management Institute.*
- S. SHEEHY, B.AGR.SC., PH.D., *Professor, Department of Applied Agricultural Economics, University College, Dublin.*
- J. 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.*

*Members of Executive Committee.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-seventh 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, 24 June 1986, 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 1985
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*

3 June 1986

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THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 1985

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION

TO mark the twenty-fifth anniversary, in 1985, of the Economic and Social Research Institute, which was incorporated on 24 June 1960, a special Thomas Davis series of fifteen lectures on the theme "Ireland in Transition" was broadcast on RTE Radio 1 in the period November 1985 to February 1986. The series covered the major economic and social developments which have occurred in Ireland during a quarter century of great change. It was produced by Michael Littleton of RTE and the consulting editor was Kieran A. Kennedy, Director of the Institute. Most of the lecturers are, or have been, associated with the Institute, either as Council or staff members. A full list of the lectures, which will be published as a book by Mercier Press in Autumn 1986, is given in Appendix A.1.

The Council also established a special Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund under the Chairmanship of Mr T. O Cofaigh, Governor of the Central Bank of Ireland. The purpose of the fund is to raise capital to purchase computer and office systems equipment for the Institute. The Institute has never been given a grant for capital purposes by the State and its entire spending on computer equipment over the last 25 years has amounted to only £20,000. It was possible to get by satisfactorily up to now by using facilities at other locations. This will no longer be possible, however, without substantial investment in the Institute itself to maintain access to such facilities. The target of the Fund-raising Committee is to raise £250,000. Due to the efforts of Mr O Cofaigh and his committee, the fund is well on the way towards meeting this target. The members of the Fund-raising Committee are named in Appendix A.2. The Council wishes to thank them for their voluntary and effective help and also to acknowledge the generous financial support received from firms and organisations throughout the country. A full list of contributors will be published in next year's Annual Report.

During 1985 work continued on the development of the Institute's Research Plan covering the period 1986-1990. The Council is grateful to the many organisations and individuals who submitted suggestions in regard to research topics and other comments relating to the work of the Institute. The stated needs for research, as indicated by the very large volume of suggestions received, far exceed the amount of research which could be undertaken by the Institute in the next five years with the resources likely to be available. After the Council has completed the process of establishing research priorities, the Research Plan will be published in the course of 1986.

Of particular satisfaction to the Council is the closer relationship being developed in recent years with some Government departments particularly the Departments of Health, Social Welfare, Education and Finance. Staff transfers and the inauguration of the T. K. Whitaker Research Fellowship scheme have assisted this development. More recently the provision of consultancy services to

the Departments of Health and Education has proved mutually beneficial. The participation by Institute staff in councils, commissions and working groups such as the Statistical Council, the Commission on Social Welfare, the Penal System Inquiry, the inter-departmental group on population projections, the public service committee for administrative research and other groups, helps to maintain awareness of policy problems.

REVIEW OF 1985

During the year 1985, Institute staff published four issues of the *Quarterly Economic Commentary*, seven papers in the General Research Series, five papers in the Reprint Series, two papers in the Memorandum Series and eighteen papers in scholarly and technical journals including *The Economic and Social Review*. In addition Institute staff delivered thirty-eight 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 also includes a list of projects in progress in the Institute at 31 December 1985. Abstracts of ESRI papers published in 1985 are given in Appendix D, while outlines of new projects commenced in 1985 are given in Appendix E. The detailed material in the appendices to this report give a good indication of the broad range of research undertaken by ESRI staff during 1985. Here the Council wishes only to highlight a few of the more significant developments.

Economic Forecasting and Modelling

From its inception 25 years ago, the ESRI has been engaged in short-term macroeconomic forecasting, and, since 1968, the Institute has been publishing a regular *Quarterly Economic Commentary (QEC)*. For some years past, however, the Institute has been conscious of the need to supplement the QEC with a longer-term perspective. With this in mind work began in 1985 on a *Medium-Term Outlook: 1986-1990* to be published early in 1986. This is the first volume in what is intended to be a continuing annual series. While the central core of the medium-term outlook will be devoted to the economy as a whole, it will also include special articles on specific sectors or issues that can be considered best in a medium-term context.

Over the past five years the Institute has taken a role in developing macroeconomic model-building both nationally and in the broader context of European developments in this area in association with the Commission of the European Communities. Progress in the development of a medium-term model for Ireland has been reported in previous years. During 1985 the first major application of the medium-term model to Irish conditions was undertaken and the results published in the paper *Medium-Term Analysis of Fiscal Policy in Ireland: A Macroeconometric Study of the Period 1967-1980*. The study investigated the effect of Government fiscal policies on the evolution of the Irish economy from 1967-80 in areas such as employment, output growth, inflation and borrowing requirement. In addition Phase I 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 completed. Work on Phase II of the model is expected to commence during 1986. Work on multi-sector modelling of the Irish economy with special reference to employment projections to 1990 was also completed during the year.

Sectoral Economic Studies

The main thrust of research was in the area of manufacturing industry. Studies were published on such matters as the role of small manufacturing industries, the industrial environment in Ireland, North and South, foreign industries in Ireland, the role of foreign direct investment in industrial development, the performance of indigenous industry and problems associated with late

industrialisation. This work will be supplemented by research in progress in the area of corporate profitability and finance, and the development of the engineering industry.

A study on *Aspects of Freight Transport in Ireland* was published. Various aspects of the agricultural and fishing industries such as the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC (CAP) and developments in the salmon fishing industry were investigated. A major review of the Bovine Tuberculosis Scheme was commenced during 1985 which will review the operation of the Scheme since its inception and make recommendations as to how to advance to a successful completion. A revised issue of *The Economics of Agriculture* (Institute of Public Administration, 1985), co-authored by a staff member of the Institute, was also published.

External Trade

During the year a major project on the determinants of Irish imports was commenced. The study will examine the factors affecting the volume of imports to determine whether the apparent stabilisation in the propensity to import is in fact real, why it has taken place and if it is likely to persist. Other questions which were addressed during 1985 were the demand for energy imports and Ireland's trade with developing countries. A special symposium was held on "The Economic Consequences of European Union" which investigated the economic implications for Ireland of European union and the proceedings are due to be published in 1986.

Regional Development

Research on regional estimates of Gross Value Added in Ireland in 1981 was completed and a report submitted to the Commission of the European Communities. Estimates of regional capital expenditure 1975-1982 were also compiled for the EEC. Questions such as coordination of multi-level planning and new policies for rural development were also investigated.

Employment and Unemployment

One of the major problems facing the Irish economy has been the continuous and insidious growth in unemployment which has now reached an all-time high level of nearly 240,000 registered unemployed. In recent years, the Institute directed much of its resources towards investigating the unemployment problem and the factors in the economy which needed to be corrected or developed to enable the required growth in employment to take place. These efforts culminated in the publication of a major report on *Employment and Unemployment Policy for Ireland* in 1984. Continuing this work in 1985, staff of the Institute provided a large input into the report of the National Economic and Social Council on *The Study of Manpower Policy*, and undertook multisector analysis of the Irish economy with special reference to employment projections. Staff also evaluated measures to assist the long-term unemployed in selected OECD countries and undertook a special study for the Commission of the European Communities on training and other manpower measures for long-term unemployed adults in selected countries. The relationships between real wages and employment and between jobs and borrowing were investigated. Work was continued on the examination of the transition from full-time education to working life and other aspects of youth unemployment.

Public Expenditure and Taxation

Public expenditure and taxation is an area of public concern at the present time. Research completed during 1985 and ongoing investigations emphasise the ESRI's work in providing relevant objective knowledge for policy-makers and the public at large. A major study, published during 1985 examined the structure, financing and utilisation of the Irish medical care system. The report incorporated the results of a survey of Irish households and for the first time provided much new information on Irish medical care use. Another major study quantified the growth and financing of social insurance in Ireland and outlined the cost implications of maintaining current relationships between social insurance pension contributions, benefits and average industrial earnings. This work will be supplemented by further research on the cost and value of the Civil Service Pension Scheme. The study, *The Irish Wealth Tax, A Case Study in Economics and Politics*, evaluated the formulation, implementation and eventual abolition of the Irish Wealth Tax which was introduced in 1975 and terminated in 1978. The conclusion is that the tax was a costly failure from which, however, useful lessons can be learned. Other research already nearing completion includes an investigation of employment in the public domain in recent decades and costs and wage rates in public employment.

The objective of increasing efficiency, accountability and effectiveness in public social expenditure can only be seriously attempted where a comprehensive information base on service provision and utilisation exists at an individual or household level. Work is at an advanced state in the Institute in developing annual or biennial surveys of participation by households in publicly funded services, such as social welfare, health, education and housing. The information gathered will also help to establish the level, nature and distribution of poverty in Ireland and the main characteristics of those groups most prone to poverty. The only substantial source of information heretofore has been the Household Budget Survey, the latest of which related to 1980, and it is unlikely that a new Household Budget Survey will be available before 1990. It is expected that the first survey will be undertaken by the Institute in the latter half of 1986 with the assistance of the Department of Social Welfare and the Commission of the European Communities.

Social Conditions

In the area of social research generally, work in the Institute has focussed increasingly on public policy issues. The report on *Crime Victimisation in the Republic of Ireland*, published during 1985, compared the level of crime in Ireland with that of other countries and detailed those groups which were most at risk. During 1985 a substantial contribution was made to the preparation of the *Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Penal System* set up by the Minister for Justice. These reports incorporated the results of the basic research on crime and the criminal justice system carried out in the ESRI in recent years. Other areas of policy-oriented research in progress in the Institute include studies of equality and effectiveness in education, the living circumstances of Irish travellers, social mobility, and profiles of children in care.

Commissioned Research

Undertaking commissioned projects for outside organisations has been an

increasing factor in the activities of the Institute in recent years. As well as making a useful contribution to the Institute's budget, commissioned projects also serve to add balance to the Institute's research programme in regard to relevance and utility. During 1985 eight research projects were completed for the Commission of the European Communities and other agencies and businesses covering topics such as regional estimates of total value added in Ireland, cold storage capacity in Ireland, training and other manpower measures for long-term unemployed adults in selected countries and the use of drugs among post-primary school children. In addition, the Institute's Survey Unit undertook and analysed surveys on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities, various Government departments and agencies and private business interests. Much of the information gathered by these surveys is of considerable interest to the Institute in implementing its own programme of research particularly surveys of school-leavers, pension funds, and drug use.

Production of Technical Papers

In the conduct of research the Institute employs the most up-to-date academic methods of analysis. Issues of considerable technical complexity may arise which require to be investigated and this at times leads to theoretical insights or innovations in methodology that transcend the particular research project and are relevant to scholars inside and outside Ireland. A number of such papers published in international journals is listed in the Appendices.

Council changes

The Council wishes to record its sadness at the death, in January 1986, of Dr Michael J. Killeen who had been a member of the Council of the Institute since 1974. During 1985 Professor R. D. C. Black, Mr E. O'Driscoll and Mr I. O'Fionnghalaigh retired from the Council. Mr D. J. Buckley, Mr L. Connellan, Mr M. F. Keegan and Professor John E. Spencer were elected to the Council.

Final Accounts

The Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet and Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 December 1985 are given in Appendix G. Total income for the year was £1,509,691, the Government grant being £1,113,200. Income from other sources amounted to £396,491 representing twenty-six per cent of total income. Current expenditure for the year amounted to £1,515,057 including depreciation of £9,030. Expenditure for the year is shown less an amount of £8,935 which was charged to Economic and Social Studies in respect of salaries and wages for 1985. This charge has been waived and written off in the Balance Sheet.

P. Lynch
C. K. Ward

Member of Council
Member of Council

Appendix A

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

1. *Thomas Davis Lecture Series*

FOLLOWING is the list of lectures broadcast from November 1985 to February 1986 in the RTE Thomas Davis lecture series, *Ireland in Transition*, in association with the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the ESRI:

<i>Economic Development 1958-1985</i>	T. K. WHITAKER.
<i>Ireland in the World Economy</i>	D. McALEESE
<i>Employment, Unemployment and Emigration</i>	J. J. SEXTON
<i>Industry: The Revolution Unfinished</i>	K. A. KENNEDY
<i>Agriculture and Other Natural Resources</i>	R. O'CONNOR
<i>The Growth of Government</i>	B. WALSH
<i>Living Standards</i>	PETER CASSELLS
<i>Class and Social Mobility</i>	C. T. WHELAN
<i>The Family in Transition</i>	F. KENNEDY
<i>Crime and the Criminal Justice System</i>	D. B. ROTTMAN
<i>Industrial Relations</i>	M. FOGARTY
<i>The Regional Perspective</i>	G. O TUATHAIGH
<i>The Church and Change</i>	D. FISHER
<i>Politics and Change</i>	B. FARRELL
<i>The Next Twenty-five Years</i>	J. LEE

2. *The ESRI Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund*

THE following is the membership of the ESRI Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund established by the Council in 1985 to raise a sum of £250,000 for essential computer and office systems equipment.

Mr. T. O COFAIGH (Chairman)
Governor, Central Bank of Ireland

Mr. J. DALY
Managing Director, ICL

Ms. M. DOWNES
Bank of Ireland

Ms. M. FINAN
*Managing Director, Wilson-Hartnell
Public Relations*

Professor K. A. KENNEDY
Director, ESRI

Dr E. McCARTHY
Director, Federated Union of Employers

Professor M. MacCORMAC
Department of Business Studies, UCD

Mr J. F. MEAGHER
*Executive Deputy Chairman,
Independent Newspapers*

Dr C. H. MURRAY
Director, Northern Bank

Dr. J. O'CONNOR
*Director, Social Research Centre,
NIHE, Limerick*

Mr. F. J. O'REILLY
Chairman, Ulster Bank

Mr T. TONER
Chief Executive, BWG Limited

Mr M. O'KEEFFE
Director, Allied Irish Banks Ltd.

Senator EOIN RYAN
Chairman, New Ireland Assurance Co.

Dr T. WALSH
Council Member, ESRI

Dr T. K. WHITAKER
President, ESRI

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Appendix B

STAFFING

1. Staff at 31 December 1985

Director

Deputy Director

Assistant Director

(Administration) & Secretary

Consultant

Research Professors

Senior Research Officers

Research Officer

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

T. K. Whitaker Research

Fellowship

K. A. Kennedy

D. Conniffe

J. Roughan

R. O'Connor

E. E. Davis, D. F. Hannan, E. W. Henry, J. J. Sexton,

B. J. Whelan (Head of Survey Unit)

P. Bacon, T. J. Baker, J. Bradley, R. Breen,

J. D. FitzGerald, G. Hughes, M. Ross, D. B. Rottman,

C. T. Whelan

E. O'Malley.

G. Keogh, K. O'Higgins, S. Scott

T. Giblin, B. Halpin, L. Hayes, T. Quinn, M. Reidy,

J. Williams

E. M. Colbert-Stanley

M. Doran-O'Reilly

D. Hegarty

F. O'Sullivan

A. Meaney

M. Cleary

R. MacCarthy

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

M. Geoghegan, P. Hopkins, M. McElhone, R. Moore

J. Bourke, P. Devlin, A. Donohoe, G. Gough, P. Hughes,

M. O'Sullivan, E. Power, M. Rohan, M. Swords, N. Walsh

J. Bates (Head), J. Clarke

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

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

A. Moloney, M. Walsh

T. Callan (Nuffield College, Oxford),

M. Wiley (Department of Health)

W. M. Bateman (Department of Agriculture)

2. Staff Changes

J. W. GRUBE resigned from the staff of the Institute in August 1985. R. Breen was promoted to Senior Research Officer grade in November 1985. The following Research Assistants left and joined the staff during the year:

Left M. Boyle
D. McHugh
C. Prendergast

Joined T. Giblin
B. Halpin
T. Quinn

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.

- 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) *Member, Advisory Committee of the Shannon 83/86 Curriculum Development Project*
- D. CONNIFFE (i) *Chairman, Statistical Council*
(ii) *Joint Editor, The Economic and Social Review*
(iii) *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, Working Group on Values and Social Problems Indicators in Contemporary Europe, European Science Institute*
- M. DORAN-O'REILLY (i) *Member, Committee on Library Co-Operation in Ireland*
- 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) *Council, Economic and Social Studies*
- R. O'CONNOR (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*
- K. O'HIGGINS (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*
- D. B. ROTTMAN (i) *Member, Committee on Inquiry into the Penal System*
(ii) *Member, Commission on Social Welfare*
(iii) *Council, Economic and Social Studies*
(iv) *Member, Criminological Scientific Council, Council of Europe*
- J. J. SEXTON (i) *Member, Statistical Council*
(ii) *Member, Interdepartment Group on Population Projections*
(iii) *Committee on Manpower Trends, Higher Education Authority*
- B. J. WHELAN (i) *Member, Statistical Council*
- C. T. WHELAN (i) *Member, CSO Working Party on the Development of a Census-based Social Class Scale*

4. *Fellowships awarded in 1985*

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

- *M. BOYLE: University of Toronto, Canada, Ph.D. in Sociology
- M. T. DILLON: University of California, U.S.A., Ph.D in Sociology
- *C. GUIOMARD: Nuffield College, Oxford, M.Phil. in Economics
- D. MADDEN: Nuffield College Oxford, M.Phil. in Economics
- P. O'CONNELL: Indiana University, U.S.A., Ph.D. in Sociology
- *C. J. PRENDERGAST: London School of Economics, M.Sc. in Economics
- B. M. REILLY: University of Warwick, Ph.D. in Economics
- D. WATSON: University of Wisconsin, Ph.D. in Sociology

*Indicates fellowships offered for first time in 1985; the others are renewals.

Appendix C

*PUBLICATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
INSTITUTE*

I BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS BY STAFF MEMBERS

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|---|---|
| 1. <i>Europe's Future in Figures</i> (North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1962). | R. C. Geary (Editor and contributor) |
| 2. <i>Textbook of Economic Analysis</i> , Irish Edition (Macmillan & Co., London, 1963). | Edward Nevin |
| 3. <i>Elements of Linear Programming with Economic Illustrations</i> (Charles Griffin & Co. Ltd., London, 1964). | R. C. Geary and M. D. McCarthy |
| 4. <i>Econometric Techniques and Problems</i> (Charles Griffin & Co. Ltd., London, 1966). | C. E. V. Leser |
| 5. <i>The Motivation and Productivity of Young Women Workers</i> (INPC, 1969). | Nóirín Ní Bhroin |
| 6. <i>Four Studies in Achievement</i> (Allen and Unwin, 1970). | M. P. Fogarty (Editor) |
| 7. <i>Career, Family and Sex</i> (Allen and Unwin, 1970). | M. P. Fogarty and Robert and Rhona Rapoport |
| 8. <i>Women and Top Jobs</i> (Allen and Unwin for PEP, 1970). | M. P. Fogarty (Editor) |
| 9. <i>Rural Exodus</i> (Geoffrey Chapman, 1970). | D. Hannan |
| 10. <i>An Introduction to the Study of Personality</i> (Macmillan & Co., London, 1970). | R. Lynn |
| 11. <i>Personality and National Character</i> (Pergamon Press). | R. Lynn |
| 12. <i>Productivity and Industrial Growth: The Irish Experience</i> (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1971). | K. A. Kennedy |
| 13. <i>Principles of Farm Business and Management</i> (Irish University Press, 1973). | R. O'Connor |
| 14. <i>Elements of Linear Programming with Economic Illustrations</i> Second Edition, (Charles Griffin & Co. Ltd., London, 1973). | R. C. Geary and J. E. Spencer |
| 15. <i>Operational Research '72, Proceedings of Sixth International Conference of the International Federation of Operational Research Society</i> (North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1973). | M. Ross (Editor) |
| 16. <i>Agricultural Economics</i> (A. Folens & Co. Ltd., Dublin, 1973). | S. T. Sheehy and R. O'Connor |
| 17. <i>Exercises in Mathematical Economics and Econometrics</i> (Charles Griffin and Co. Ltd., London and High Wycombe, 1975). | R. C. Geary and J. E. Spencer |
| 18. <i>The Irish Economy</i> (Studies, Economic and Financial Series, No. 10, Brussels: Commission of European Communities, 1975). | K. A. Kennedy and R. Bruton |
| 19. <i>Input-Output Analysis and its Applications</i> (Charles Griffin & Co. Ltd., London, 1975). | R. O'Connor and E. W. Henry |
| 20. <i>Economic Growth in Ireland: The Experience since 1947</i> (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan and New York: Barnes and Noble, in association with The Economic and Social Research Institute, 1975). | K. A. Kennedy and B. R. Dowling |
| 21. <i>Political Culture in Ireland: The Views of Two Generations</i> (Dublin: Institute of Public Administration, September 1976). With an Introduction by J. H. Whyte. | J. Raven, C. T. Whelan, P. A. Pfretzschner and D. M. Borock |
| 22. <i>Energy Conservation in Ireland 1975-1985: Report to the Minister for Transport and Power</i> (Dublin: Stationery Office, November 1976). | E. W. Henry |
| 23. <i>Statistical Aspects of Subjective Measures of Quality of Life</i> (London: SSRC Survey Unit, Occasional Papers in Survey Research No. 4, 1976). | B. J. Whelan and C. A. Ó Muirheartaigh |

24. *Study on the Possible Part Played by Certain Primary Non-Employment Incomes in the Inflationary Process in Ireland* (Series: Medium term economic policy, Vol. 9 Brussels: Commission of the European Communities, 1977). R. C. Geary and F. P. Murphy
25. *Irish Economic Policy: A Review of Major Issues* (Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute, 1978). B. R. Dowling and J. Durkan (Editors)
26. *The Unemployment Problem in Ireland: Background Analysis and Policy Options* (The European League for Economic Co-operation and The Irish Council of the European Movement, 1978). B. M. Walsh
27. *The Spread of Shiftwork in the European Community: Ireland* (European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, 1989). E. W. Henry, K. A. Kennedy, A. Foley and T. Healy ESRI Staff
28. *The Irish Economy and Society in the 1980s*. Papers presented at ESRI 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 Lectures to mark the Twenty-first Anniversary of the ESRI (May 1982). J. F. Meenan, M. P. Fogarty, Bishop J. Kavanagh, L. Ryan
30. *The Irish Economy: Policy and Performance 1972-1981* (July 1982) P. Bacon, J. Durkan J. O'Leary
31. *Employment and Unemployment Policy for Ireland*. (Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute. (February 1984) D. Conniffe and K. A. Kennedy (Editors)
32. *Public Social Expenditure - Value for Money?* Papers presented at a Conference, 20 November 1984. Dublin: The Economic and Social Research Institute (January 1985). Staff ESRI
33. *The Economics of Irish Agriculture* (Dublin: The Institute of Public Administration, 1985) S. J. Sheehy R. O'Connor

Year of
publication

II GENERAL RESEARCH SERIES

- 1961 1. *The Ownership of Personal Property in Ireland*. Edward Nevin
2. *Short-Term Economic Forecasting and its Application in Ireland*. Alfred Kuehn
- 1962 3. *The Irish Tariff and the E.E.C.: A Factual Survey*. Edward Nevin
4. *Demand Relationships for Ireland*. C. E. V. Leser
5. *Local Government Finance in Ireland: A Preliminary Survey*. David Walker
6. *Prospects of the Irish Economy in 1962*. Alfred Kuehn
7. *The Irish Woollen and Worsted Industry, 1946-59: A Study in Statistical Method*. R. C. Geary
8. *The Allocation of Public Funds for Social Development*. David Walker
9. *The Irish Price Level: A Comparative Study*. Edward Nevin
10. *Inland Transport in Ireland: A Factual Survey*. D. J. Reynolds
11. *Public Debt and Economic Development*. Edward Nevin
- 1963 12. *Wages in Ireland, 1946-62*. Edward Nevin
13. *Road Transport: The Problems and Prospects in Ireland*. D. J. Reynolds
14. *Imports and Economic Growth in Ireland, 1947-61*. C. E. V. Leser
15. *The Irish Economy in 1962 and 1963*. C. E. V. Leser
16. *Irish County Incomes in 1960*. E. A. Attwood and R. C. Geary
17. *The Capital Stock of Irish Industry*. Edward Nevin
- 1964 18. *Local Government Finance and County Incomes*. David Walker
19. *Industrial Relations in Ireland: The Background*. David O'Mahony

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.*
 1965 24. *Economic Aspects of Industrial Relations.*
 25. *Psychological Barriers to Economic Achievement.*
 26. *Seasonality in Irish Economic Statistics.*
 27. *The Irish Economy in 1964 and 1965.*
 28. *Housing in Ireland: Some Economic Aspects.*
 1966 29. *A Statistical Study of Wages, Prices and Employment in the Irish Manufacturing Sector.*
 30. *Fuel and Power in Ireland: Part I. Energy Consumption in 1970.*
 31. *Determinants of Wage Inflation in Ireland.*
 32. *Regional Employment Patterns in the Republic of Ireland.*
 33. *The Irish Economy in 1966.*
 34. *Fuel and Power in Ireland: Part II. Electricity and Turf.*
 35. *Fuel and Power in Ireland: Part III. International and Temporal Aspects of Energy Consumption.*
 1967 36. *Institutional Aspects of Commercial and Central Banking in Ireland.*
 37. *Fuel and Power in Ireland: Part IV. Sources and Uses of Energy.*
 38. *A Study of Imports.*
 39. *The Irish Economy in 1967.*
 1968 40. *Some Aspects of Price Inflation in Ireland.*
 41. *A Medium Term Planning Model for Ireland.*
 42. *Some Irish Population Problems Reconsidered.*
 43. *The Irish Brain Drain.*
 1968 44. *A Method of Estimating the Stock of Capital in Northern Ireland Manufacturing Industry: Limitations and Applications.*
 45. *An Input-Output Analysis of the Agricultural Sector of the Irish Economy in 1964.*
 1969 46. *The Implications for Cattle Producers of Seasonal Price Fluctuations.*
 47. *Transport in the Developing Economy of Ireland.*
 48. *Social Status and Inter-Generational Social Mobility in Dublin.*
 49. *Personal Income by County, 1965.*
 50. *Income-Expenditure Relations in Ireland, 1965-1966.*
 51. *Costs and Prices in Transportable Goods Industries.*
 1970 52. *Certain Aspects of Non-Agricultural Unemployment in Ireland.*
 53. *A Study of Demand Elasticities for Irish Imports.*
 54. *Internal Migration in Ireland,*
with Appendix
 55. *Religion and Demographic Behaviour in Ireland*
with Appendix
 56. *Views on Pay Increases, Fringe Benefits and Low Pay.*
 57. *Views on Income Differentials and the Economic Situation.*
- P. R. Kaim-Caudle
 C. E. V. Leser
 Edward Nevin
 C. E. V. Leser
 David O'Mahony
 P. Pentony
 C. E. V. Leser
 C. E. V. Leser
 P. R. Kaim-Caudle
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 Brendan M. Walsh
 R. C. Geary and
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 H. Behrend,
 A. Knowles and
 J. Davies
 H. Behrend,
 A. Knowles and
 J. Davies

- 1971 58. *Computers in Ireland.*
59. *National Differences in Anxiety.*
60. *Capital Statistics for Irish Manufacturing Industry.*
61. *Rural Household Budget - Feasibility Study.*
62. *Effective Tariffs 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, I: 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.*
- 1975 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 Towns.*
- 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 Persons.*
89. *Redundancy and Re-employment in Ireland.*
90. *A National Model of Fuel Allocations - A Prototype.*
- F. G. Foster
Richard Lynn
C. W. Jefferson
Sile Sheehy and
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Dermot McAleese
Mical Ross
Mical 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
Ian 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
J. R. Copeland and
E. W. Henry
E. E. Davis
J. R. Copeland and
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D. Curtin,
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T. A. Grimes and
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L. A. Katsiaouni
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M. O'Neill
B. J. Whelan and
B. M. Walsh
E. W. Henry and
S. Scott

91. *A Linear Programming Model for Irish Agriculture.* R. O'Connor,
M. Ross and
M. Behan
- 1978 92. *Irish Educational Expenditures - Past, Present and Future.* A. Dale Tussing
93. *The Working and Living Conditions of Civil Service Typists.* Nóirín O'Broin and
Gillian Farren
- 1979 94. *Irish Public Debt.* Richard Bruton
95. *Output and Employment in the Irish Food Industry to 1990.* A. D. O'Rourke and
T. P. McStay
Damian F. Hannan
96. *Displacement and Development: Class, Kinship and Social Change in
Irish Rural Communities.*
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
100. *Development of the Irish Sea Fishing Industry and Its Regional
Implications.* R. O'Connor,
J. A. Crutchfield,
B. J. Whelan and
K. E. Mellon
C. T. Whelan
101. *Employment Conditions and Job Satisfaction: The Distribution, Per-
ception and Evaluation of Job Rewards.*
102. *Crime in the Republic of Ireland: Statistical Trends and Their
Interpretation.* D. B. Rottman
103. *Measures of the Capital Stock in the Irish Manufacturing Sector,
1945-1973.* R. N. Vaughan
- 1981 104. *A Study of National Wage Agreements in Ireland.* J. F. O'Brien
105. *Socio-Economic Impact of the Construction of the ESB Power Station at
Moneypoint, Co. Clare.* R. O'Connor
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 108. *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 Niamb Hardiman
Miriam M. Wiley
110. *The Economic and Social Circumstances of the Elderly in Ireland.* B. J. Whelan and
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,
K. O'Higgins
F. J. Convery and
K. Dripchak
114. *Energy Crops, Forestry and Regional Development in Ireland.*
- 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 Perspective.* 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

119. *Education and the Labour Market: Work and Unemployment among Recent Cohorts of Irish School Leavers.* R. Breen
- 1985 120. *Payroll Tax Incidence, The Direct Tax Burden and the Rate of Return on State Pensions Contributions in Ireland* G. Hughes
121. *Crime Victimisation in the Republic of Ireland* R. D. Breen and D. B. Rottman
122. *Medium-term Analysis of Fiscal Policy in Ireland: A Macroeconometric Study of the Period 1967-1980* J. Bradley, C. Fanning, C. Prendergast and M. Wynne
123. *The Irish Wealth Tax. A Case Study in Economics and Politics* C. Sandford and O. Morrissey
124. *Aspects of Freight Transport in Ireland* J. Short
125. *Small-Scale Manufacturing Industry in Ireland* K. A. Kennedy and T. Healy (assisted by J. Bergin, T. Callan and P. McNutt)
126. *Irish Medical Care Resources: An Economic Analysis* A. Dale Tussing

III(a) QUARTERLY ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

April 1985
July 1985
October 1985
December 1985

T. J. Baker, S. Scott, L. Hayes
T. J. Baker, S. Scott, L. Hayes
T. J. Baker, S. Scott, L. Hayes
T. J. Baker, S. Scott, L. Hayes

Special articles appearing in the Quarterly Economic Commentary

April 1985
"The Value of Cost Benefit Analysis of Road Projects" Nicholas Mansergh
"The Value of Cost Benefit Analysis of Road Projects"
— A Comment Sean D. Barrett

July 1985
"Seasonality in the Business Survey" D. Conniffe
"The Revised CII-ESRI Survey — A Note" S. Scott

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

IV BROADSHEET SERIES

<i>Year of publication</i>		
1969	1. <i>Dental Services in Ireland.</i>	P. R. Kaim-Caudle
1970	2. <i>We Can Stop Rising Prices.</i>	M. P. Fogarty
	3. <i>Pharmaceutical Services in Ireland.</i>	P. R. Kaim-Caudle assisted by A. O'Toole and K. O'Donoghue
	4. <i>Ophthalmic Services in Ireland.</i>	P. R. Kaim-Caudle assisted by K. O'Donoghue and A. O'Toole
1971	5. <i>Irish Pensions Schemes, 1969.</i>	P. R. Kaim-Caudle and J. G. Byrne assisted by A. O'Toole
1972	6. <i>The Social Science Percentage Nuisance.</i>	R. C. Geary
	7. <i>Poverty in Ireland: Research Priorities.</i>	B. M. Walsh
1973	8. <i>Irish Entrepreneurs Speak for Themselves.</i>	M. P. Fogarty
1974	9. <i>Marital Desertion in Dublin: an exploratory study.</i>	K. O'Higgins
	10. <i>Equalization of Opportunity in Ireland: Statistical Aspects.</i>	R. C. Geary and F. S. Ó Muirheartaigh

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| 1975 | 11. <i>Public Social Expenditure in Ireland.</i> | F. Kennedy |
| | 12. <i>Problems in Economic Planning and Policy Formation in Ireland, 1958-1974.</i> | D. Norton |
| | 13. <i>Crisis in the Cattle Industry.</i> | R. O'Connor and
P. Keogh |
| 1977 | 14. <i>A Study of Schemes for the Relief of Unemployment in Ireland.</i>
<i>with Appendix</i> | R. C. Geary and
M. Dempsey
E. Costa |
| 1978 | 15. <i>Dublin Simon Community, 1971-1976: An Exploration.</i> | I. Hart |
| | 16. <i>Aspects of the Swedish Economy and their Relevance to Ireland.</i> | R. O'Connor,
E. O'Malley and
A. Foley |
| 1979 | 17. <i>The Irish Housing System: A Critical Overview.</i> | T. J. Baker and
L. M. O'Brien |
| | 18. <i>The Irish Itinerants: Some Demographic, Economic and Educational Aspects.</i> | M. Dempsey and
R. C. Geary |
| 1980 | 19. <i>A Study of Industrial Workers' Co-operatives.</i> | R. O'Connor and
P. Kelly |
| | 20. <i>Drinking in Ireland: A Review of Trends in Alcohol Consumption, Alcohol Related Problems and Policies Towards Alcohol.</i> | B. M. Walsh |
| 1983 | 21. <i>A Review of the Common Agricultural Policy and the Implications of Modified Systems for Ireland.</i> | R. O'Connor,
C. Guimard and
J. Devereux |
| | 22. <i>Policy Aspects of Land-Use Planning in Ireland.</i> | F. J. Convery and
A. A. Schmid |
| 1984 | 23. <i>Issues in Adoption in Ireland.</i> | H. J. Abramson |

V. POLICY RESEARCH SERIES

- | Year of publication | | |
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| 1979 | 1. <i>Regional Policy and the Full-Employment Target.</i> | M. Ross and
B. M. Walsh |
| 1980 | 2. <i>Energy Demand in Ireland, Projections and Policy Issues.</i> | S. Scott |
| | 3. <i>Some Issues in the Methodology of Attitude Research</i> | E. E. Davis,
S. Sinnott,
T. J. Baker,
D. F. Hannan,
D. B. Rottman and
B. M. Walsh |
| 1982 | 4. <i>Land Drainage Policy in Ireland.</i> | R. Bruton and
F. J. Convery |
| 1983 | 5. <i>Recent Trends in Youth Unemployment.</i> | J. J. Sexton |

VI. COMMISSIONED PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 1985

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Estimates of some regional capital expenditures 1975-1982.</i> Report to Professor Biehl of the University of Frankfurt-am-Main | M. Ross |
| 2. <i>The influence of weather on the demand for cider.</i> Report submitted to Showerings (Ireland) Ltd. | J. A. Williams
B. J. Whelan |
| 3. <i>Regional estimates of gross value added in Ireland in 1981.</i> Report to the Statistical Office of the European Economic Community. | R. O'Connor |
| 4. <i>Review of training and other manpower measures for long-term unemployed adults in Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.</i> Report submitted to the Commission of the European Economic Community | J. J. Sexton |
| 5. <i>Study of cold storage capacity in Ireland.</i> Report to the Irish Refrigeration Enterprise Association | P. Bacon |

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| 6. <i>Study of energy investment by Irish businesses.</i> Report submitted to the Commission of the European Economic Community | B. J. Whelan |
| 7. <i>Study of labour market flexibility.</i> Report submitted to the Commission of the European Economic Community | B. J. Whelan
J. A. Williams |
| 8. <i>Study of occupational pension schemes and sick pay schemes.</i> Report submitted to the Department of Social Welfare. | G. Keogh
B. J. Whelan |
| 9. <i>Study of social-psychological factors related to tobacco, alcohol and other drug use in Irish post-primary schools.</i> Report to the Commission of the European Economic Community. | J. W. Grube
M. Morgan |

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

1. *Consumer Survey for January, April, July and October 1985: Commission of the European Economic Community (in association with An Foras Taluntais)*
2. *Follow-up Survey of 1981/82 School Leavers: Youth Employment Agency*
3. *Monthly Survey of Irish Business: Commission of the European Economic Community (in association with An Foras Taluntais)*
4. *National Manpower Survey of School Leavers: Department of Labour*
5. *Original and Follow-up Survey of Participants in the Vocational Preparation and Training Programme: Department of Education*
6. *Survey of Anglers: Central Fisheries Board*
7. *Survey of Careers: National Council for the Aged*
8. *Survey of Career Patterns in Third Level Education: Higher Education Authority.*
9. *Survey of Investment by Irish Business: Commission of the European Economic Community*
10. *Survey of Purchasing Power Parity: Commission of the European Economic Community*
11. *Survey of Thoroughbred Horse Industry: DKM Consultants Ltd.*
12. *Survey of Young Long-Term Unemployed: Youth Employment Agency*
13. *Survey of Varicose Veins Sufferers: Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital*

The Survey Unit also carried out sample selection and/or data processing for the Medico-Social Research Board, the Kilkenny Health Project, Institiúid Teangeolaíochta Éireann, An Foras Forbartha, the Meteorological Service, Coras Trachtála, the Federated Union of Employers, the Construction Industry Federation, and Dundalk Regional Technical College.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

<i>Year of publication</i>		
1969	<i>Abstract of Published Papers 1961-1969</i>	P. R. Kaim-Caudle and N. Johnson
1973	<i>Abstract of Published Papers 1969-1973</i>	M. Dempsey
1976	<i>Abstract of Published Papers 1973-1976</i>	M. Dempsey
	<i>The ESRI Research Plan 1976-80 and Background Analysis.</i>	K. A. Kennedy
1979	<i>Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland, 1978</i>	Maria C. Whelan
1980	<i>Abstract of Published Papers 1977-1979.</i>	M. Dempsey
1981	<i>Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland, 1980</i>	F. O'Sullivan
	<i>The ESRI Research Plan 1981-85 and Background Analysis</i>	K. A. Kennedy
1982	<i>Register of Current Science Research in Ireland, 1981</i>	F. O'Sullivan
1983	<i>Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland, 1982</i>	F. O'Sullivan
1984	<i>Register of Current Social Science Research in Ireland from 1983.</i>	F. O'Sullivan

VIII. REPRINT SERIES

1. *Commentary on Europe's Future in Figures* (North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1962). R. C. Geary

2. Forms of Engel Functions (*Econometrica*, Vol. 31, No. 4, October, 1963). C. E. V. Leser
3. The Cost Structure of British Manufacturing, 1948-61 (*The Economic Journal*, Vol. LXXIII, No. 292, December, 1963). E. T. Nevin
4. The Life of Capital Assets: An Empirical Approach (*Oxford Economic Papers*). E. T. Nevin
5. Estimation of Quasi-Linear Trend and Seasonal Variation (*Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 58, No. 304, December, 1963). C. E. V. Leser
6. The Pattern of Personal Expenditure in Ireland (*Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, Vol. XXI, Part II, 1963/64). C. E. V. Leser
7. Some Remarks about Relations between Stochastic Variables: A Discussion Document (*Review of the International Statistical Institute*, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1963). R. C. Geary
8. Towards an Input-Output Decision Model for Ireland (*Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, Vol. XXI, Part II, 1963/64). R. C. Geary
9. Do-It-Yourself Economics of the Firm: First Draft of a Statistical Scheme (*OECD Productivity Measurement Review*, February, 1965). R. C. Geary
10. Recent Demographic Developments in Ireland (*Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, Vol. XXI, Part III, 1964/65). C. E. V. Leser
11. The Average Critical Value Method for Adjudging Relative Efficiency of Statistical Tests in Time Series Regression Analysis (*Biometrika*, Vol. 53, Nos. 1 and 2, June, 1966). R. C. Geary
12. A Note on Residual Heterovariance and Estimation Efficiency in Regression (*The American Statistician*, Vol. 20, No. 4, October, 1966). R. C. Geary
13. Direct Estimation of Seasonal Variation (*Review of the International Statistical Institute*, Vol. 34, No. 3, 1966). C. E. V. Leser
14. Ex-Post Determination of Significance in Multivariate Regression when the Independent Variables are Orthogonal (*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Series B, Vol. 29, No. 1, 1967). R. C. Geary
15. Some Aspects of Economic Development in Ireland, 1958-65 (*Economic Record*, Vol. 43, No. 103, September 1967). G. G. Firth
16. The Role of Macro-economic Models in Short-Term Forecasting (*Econometrica*, Vol. 34, No. 4, October, 1966). C. E. V. Leser
17. A Dublin Schools Smoking Survey (*Irish Journal of Medical Science*, 7th Series, Vol. 1, No. 3, March, 1968). Aengus O'Rourke
Noelic O'Sullivan
and K. Wilson
18. Significance Tests in Multiple Regression (*The American Statistician*, Vol. 22, No. 1, February, 1968). R. C. Geary and
C. E. V. Leser
19. Two-Stage Planning in the Irish Context (*London Papers in Regional Science*, J. Scott, ed.). M. Ross
20. Hospital Beds in Ireland (*Journal of the Irish Medical Association*, Vol. 62, No. 383, May, 1969). P. R. Kaim-Caudle
21. Evaluations of Occupations by Irish Rural Adolescents on the Basis Damian F. Hannan

- of Prestige and Difficulty of Achievement (*Rural Sociology*, Vol. 34, No. 3, September, 1969). and J. Allan Beegle
22. Comparative Efficiency of Maximum Likelihood and *ex ante* Reduced Form for Forecasting: Study of a Simple Model (*European Economic Review*, Fall, 1969). R. C. Geary
 23. Relative Efficiency of Count of Sign Changes for Assessing Residual Auto-Regression in Least Squares Regression (*Biometrika*, Vol. 57, No. 1, March, 1970). R. C. Geary
 24. Marriage Rates and Population Pressure: Ireland 1871 and 1911 (*The Economic History Review*, 2nd Series, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, April, 1970). B. M. Walsh
 25. A Study of Irish County Marriage Rates, 1961-66 (*Population Studies*, Vol. XXIV, No. 2, July, 1970). B. M. Walsh
 26. The Determinants of Personal Savings in Ireland: An Econometric Inquiry (*The Economic and Social Review*, Vol. 2, No. 1, July, 1970). K. A. Kennedy and B. R. Dowling
 27. Fringe Benefits in Irish Manufacturing Industries (*Management*, Vol. XVIII, No. 4, April, 1971). Nuala Johnson
 28. Managerial Decisions and Production Function Analysis: A Case Study (*Irish Journal of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1971). M. Ross
 29. Trends in Age At Marriage in Post-War Ireland (*Demography*, Vol. 9, No. 2, May, 1972). B. M. Walsh
 30. A Note on Biased and Inconsistent Estimation (*European Economic Review*, Vol. 3, December, 1972). R. C. Geary
 31. Validity of Indices of Alcoholism (*British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine*, Vol. 27, No. 1, February, 1973). B. M. Walsh and D. Walsh
 32. Marital Status and Birth Order in a Sample of Dublin Males (*Journal of Biosocial Science*, Vol. 5, No. 2, April, 1973). B. M. Walsh
 33. Reflections on National Accounting (*Review of Income and Wealth*, Series 19, No. 3, September, 1973). R. C. Geary
 34. The Role of Social Science in Relation to Public Policy (*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. 73, Section C, 1973). K. A. Kennedy
 35. The Demand for Beer and Spirits in Ireland (*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. 73, Section C, 1973). K. A. Kennedy, B. M. Walsh and L. P. Ebrill
 36. Capital Inflow and Direct Foreign Investment in Ireland 1952 to 1970 (*Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, Vol. XXII, Part IV, 1971/72). D. McAleese
 37. The Irish Economy: The Challenges and Options (*Management*, Vol. 21, No. 5, May, 1974). K. A. Kennedy
 38. 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). R. O'Connor
 39. Expectations, Information and Human Migration: Specifying an Econometric Model of Irish Migration to Britain (*Journal of Regional Science*, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1974). B. M. Walsh
 40. Population Policy in Developed Countries: Chapter 2: Ireland (*Population Policy in Developed Countries*, edited by Bernard

- Berelson, McGraw-Hill Inc., 1974).
41. Population and Development: Ireland since Independence (*Annual Report 1975 of the Central Bank of Ireland*). K. A. Kennedy
 42. Impressions of a Visit to Denmark (*Central Bank of Ireland Quarterly Bulletin*, Autumn, 1975). K. A. Kennedy
 43. The Consumer Price Index and Different Household Expenditure Patterns (*Quarterly Economic Commentary*, October, 1975). K. A. Kennedy and R. Bruton
 44. Orientations to work: some theoretical and methodological problems (*British Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol. XIV, No. 2). C. T. Whelan
 45. Migration Flows Between Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Rest of the World, 1966-71 (*European Demographic Information Bulletin*, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1976). J. G. Hughes and B. M. Walsh
 46. Economics and the Environment (*Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. 77, Section C, No. 4, 1977). R. O'Connor
 47. Impressions of Israel (*Administration*, Vol. 24, No. 4, Winter, 1976). K. A. Kennedy
 48. Increasing Employment in Ireland (*Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, Vol. XXIII, Part III, 1975/76). K. A. Kennedy
 49. Money and Inflation in Ireland 1960-1975 with some general observations on relationships between time series (*Central Bank of Ireland Quarterly Bulletin*, Autumn, 1977). R. C. Geary
 50. The Continuing Social Survey: A Nationwide Study of Subjective Social Indicators and Related Public Attitudes (*Administration*, Vol. 25, No. 4, Winter, 1977). M. Fine-Davis and E. E. Davis
 51. Public Works in USA: A Model for Ireland (*Administration*, Vol. 26, No. 1, Spring, 1978). R. C. Geary
 52. National and Regional Demographic Trends (*Administration*, Vol. 26, No. 2, Summer, 1978). B. M. Walsh
 53. The Preparation of Statistics of Sickness or Disability in Ireland (*Administration*, Vol. 27, No. 2, Summer, 1979). R. C. Geary and M. Dempsey
 54. Prais on Strikes (*The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 143, Part I, 1980). R. C. Geary
 55. Education and Agriculture: A Statistical Approach (*Administration*, Vol. 28, No. 1, 1980). R. C. Geary and M. Dempsey
 56. Employment and Unemployment Prospects in Ireland (*The Irish Banking Review*, September, 1980). K. A. Kennedy
 57. Education and Socio-Economic Class: A Statistical Analysis of Irish Census Data (*The Irish Journal of Education*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1979). R. C. Geary and E. W. Henry
 58. Impact of EEC Membership on Economic Development in the West of Ireland (*The Annual Report, Central Development Committee*, Department of Finance, 1980). M. Ross
 59. The Regional Dimension (*Full Employment and Regional Development - Issues and Policies*, Diarmuid O Cearbhaill, (Ed.) 1981). M. Ross
 60. Predictors of Satisfaction with Housing and Neighbourhood: A Nationwide Study in the Republic of Ireland (*Social Indicators Research*, 9, 1981). E. E. Davis and M. Fine-Davis
 61. Seafood Production, Markets and Policies, (Institute for the Co-operative Study of International Seafood Markets, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Oregon State

- University, USA — Working Paper No. 1, 1982).
62. Regional Industrial Policies in the Republic of Ireland: A Review of Economic Studies (*Studies in Social Policy*, No. 85) M. Ross
 63. Testing the Assumptions of Seemingly Unrelated Regressions (*The Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. LXIV, No. 1 February 1982). D. Conniffe
 64. A Note on Seemingly Unrelated Regressions (*Econometrica*, Vol. 50, No. 1, January 1982). D. Conniffe
 65. Demographic Determinants of Perceived Well-being in Eight European Countries, (*Social Indicators Research* 10 1982 pp. 341-358). E. E. Davis
M. Fine-Davis
G. Meehan
 66. Ireland: Industrial Co-operatives, *The Performance of Labour-Managed Firms* (Ed. F. H. Stephen, London: The Macmillan Press, 1982). C. M. Fanning
 67. Worker Co-operatives Why So Few? A Critique of O'Mahony's Entrepreneurial Hypothesis (*Journal of Irish Business and Administrative Research*, 4, (2), pp. 27-44, October 1982). C. M. Fanning
 68. The Changing Social Structure of Ireland (*Administration*, Vol. 30, Nos. 2 & 3, 1982). D. B. Rottman and
Philip J. O'Connell
 69. Small-Sample Properties of Estimators of Regression Coefficients Given a Common Pattern of Missing Data (*Review of Economic Studies* (1983) L.) Denis Conniffe
 70. Covariance Analysis and Seemingly Unrelated Regressions (*The American Statistician*, August 1982, Vol. 36, No. 3, Part 1.) D. Conniffe
 71. Enterprise and Entrepreneurs. (*Left Perspectives*, 2(3): 5-8, 10-12, Winter, 1982-3). C. Fanning
 72. Predictors of Satisfaction with Environmental Quality in Eight European Countries. (*Social Indicators Research*, 11 1982, 341-362). M. Fine-Davis and
E. E. Davis
 73. The Fiscal Framework. (*Ireland in the Year 2000: Towards a National Strategy - Issues and Perspectives*. Proceedings of a Colloquy, Kilkea Castle, An Foras Forbartha, Dublin 1983.) K. A. Kennedy
 74. Economic Theory of the Worker Co-Operative: An Exposition, (*Economic and Industrial Democracy* SAGE, London, Beverly Hills and New Delhi), Vol. 4 1983, 225-241.) C. Fanning and
D. O'Mahony (UCC)
 75. The EEC Common Fisheries Policy: Irish Perspective, (*Alaska Sea Grant Report No. 83-2*, January 1983. Published by University of Alaska.) R. O'Connor
 76. Hypotheses Concerning the Non-Viability of Labour Directed Firms in Capitalist Economies. (*Economic Analysis and Workers' Management*, 2, XVII 1983, pp. 123-153.) C. Fanning (ESRI &
UCC) and T. McCarthy
(Queen's Univ. Ontario)
 77. Path Analysis: An Example. (*Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 3, September 1983.) R. Breen
 78. "The ESRI Employment Strategy" (*Ireland in the Year 2000*. Proceedings of a Colloquy. Kilkea Castle, An Foras Forbartha, Dublin 1984.) K. A. Kennedy
 79. "Social Psychological Research and Inter-Group Relations: 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. E. E. Davis
 80. "Estimating Regression Equations with Common Explanatory Variables but Unequal Numbers of Observations". *Journal of Econometrics*, 27, 1985, pp. 179-196. D. Conniffe
 81. "The Criminal Justice System: An Overview", Part 2, Section 2 in *Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Penal System*, Dublin: Stationery Office D. Rottman and
P. Tormey
 82. "Agricultural Output in the Irish Free State Area Before and After Independence", *Irish Economic and Social History*, Vol. XII, R. O'Connor and
C. Guiomard

IX GEARY LECTURE SERIES

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|--|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>A Simple Approach to Macro-economic Dynamics</i> , 1968) | R. G. D. Allen |
| 2. <i>Computers, Statistics and Planning-Systems or Chaos?</i> (1968). | F. G. Foster |
| 3. <i>The Dual Career Family</i> , (1970). | Rhona and Robert Rapoport |
| 4. <i>The Psychosonomics of Rising Prices</i> , (1971). | H. A. Turner |
| 5. <i>An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Measurement of Utility or Welfare</i> , (1972). | J. Tinbergen |
| 6. <i>Econometric Forecasting from Lagged Relationships</i> , (1973). | M. G. Kendall |
| 7. <i>Toward a New Objectivity</i> , (1974). | Alvin W. Gouldner |
| 8. <i>Structural Analysis in Sociology</i> (1975). | Robert K. Merton |
| 9. <i>British Economic Growth 1951-1973: Success or Failure?</i> (1976). | R. C. O. Matthews |
| 10. <i>Official Statisticians and Econometricians in the Present Day World</i> . (1977). | E. Malinvaud |
| 11. <i>Political and Institutional Economics</i> , (1978). | Gunnar Myrdal |
| 12. <i>The Dilemmas of a Socialist Economy: The Hungarian Experience</i> , (1979). | János Kornai |
| 13. <i>The Story of a Social Experiment and Some Reflections</i> , (1980). | Robert M. Solow |
| 14. <i>Modernisation and Religion</i> , (1981) | Peter L. Berger |
| 15. <i>Poor, Relatively Speaking</i> , (1982). | Amartya Sen |
| 16. <i>Towards More Rational Decisions on Criminals</i> (1983) | Daniel Glaser |

X. MEMORANDUM SERIES: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1985

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

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| 171. A Pitfall in Using TSLS with Linear Restrictions in TROLL | D. Conniffe |
| | J. FitzGerald |
| | G. Hughes |
| 172. Workers Co-operatives — Their Employment Potential | R. O'Connor |

XI. STAFF PAPERS IN *THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REVIEW* DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1985

(for earlier years see previous Annual Reports)

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| 1. "Equality of Opportunity in Irish Schools', A Reassessment" | C. T. Whelan |
| | B. J. Whelan |

X. OTHER STAFF PAPERS IN JOURNALS AND BOOKS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1985

(for earlier years see previous Annual Reports)

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| 1. "A Framework for the Comparative Analysis of Social Mobility", <i>Sociology</i> , Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 93-107, February 1985. | R. Breen |
| 2. "Log Multiplicative Models for Contingency Tables", <i>The GLIM Newsletter</i> , 10, June 1985. | R. Breen |
| 3. "Vertical Mobility and Class Inheritance in the British Isles", <i>British Journal of Sociology</i> , Vol. XXXVI, No. 2, June 1985. | R. Breen |
| | C. T. Whelan |
| 4. "Models for the Analysis of Vertical Mobility", <i>Quality and Quantity</i> , Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 337-352, October 1985. | R. Breen |

5. "Estimating Regression Equations with Common Explanatory Variables but Unequal Numbers of Observations", *Journal of Econometrics*, 27, No. 2, February 1985 D. Conniffe
6. "Small-Scale Industry in Ireland", in J. Fitzpatrick and J. Kelly (eds.) *Perspectives on Irish Industry*, Dublin: IMI, 1985 K. A. Kennedy
T. Healy
7. "The Relevance of Small-scale Manufacturing in Industrial Development", *Journal of Irish Business and Administrative Research*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Spring, 1985 K. A. Kennedy
8. "The Role of the State in Economic Affairs", *Studies*, Vol. 74, No. 294, Summer 1985 K. A. Kennedy
9. "A Lagrange Multiplier Interpretation of Disturbance Estimators with an Application to Testing for Non-linearity", *Journal of Econometrics*, 27, pp. 259-269 (with M. J. Harrison) 1985 G. Keogh
10. "Developments in the Salmon Fishing Industry", *Allied Irish Bank Review*, July 1985 R. O'Connor
11. "The Beginning of the Farm Apprenticeship Scheme", in *21 Years Agrowing*, Commemorative Booklet to mark the 21st Anniversary of the Farm Apprenticeship Board. R. O'Connor
12. "The Performance of Irish Indigenous Industry: Some Lessons for the 1980's", in J. Fitzpatrick and J. Kelly (eds.) *Perspectives on Irish Industry*, Dublin, IMI, 1985 E. O'Malley
13. "The Problem of Late Industrialisation and the Experience of the Republic of Ireland", *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1985. E. O'Malley
14. "Industrial Development in the North and South of Ireland: Prospects for an Integrated Approach", *Administration*, Vol. 33, No. 1, 1985. E. O'Malley
15. "Population and Labour Force", in W. J. L. Ryan (ed.) *Irish Industry in the Eighties*, Dublin: Confederation of Irish Industry, December, 1984. J. J. Sexton
16. "The Impact of Retirement on the Living Conditions of Retired Employees" in *Retirement: A Time of Transition*, Consolidated Report of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. B. J. Whelan
K. O'Higgins

XII. PAPERS READ TO LEARNED SOCIETIES AND CONFERENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1985

(for earlier years see previous Annual Reports)

1. "The National Plan: Government Policy and Housing", Irish Planning Institute Conference on *Planning for Residential Development*, Dublin, April. T. J. Baker
2. "Economic Forecasts 1985-86", Institute of Public Administration Annual Personnel Officers Conference, Dublin, April. T. J. Baker
3. "Real Wages and Employment," Dublin Economics Workshop November J. Bradley
C. Prendergast
4. "The Sociology of Youth Unemployment", Seminar at St. Patrick's College, Educational Research Centre, Drumcondra, May. R. Breen
5. "The Sociology of Youth Unemployment", Youth Employment Agency/Institute of Public Administration Seminar to launch special issue of *Administration*, Dublin, July R. Breen
6. "The Views of the Statistical Council", Statistical and Social Society of Ireland Symposium on *Statistics for Policy and Research*, Dublin, November D. Conniffe

7. "Keynes on Probability", Seminar at Department of Economics, University College, Cork, November. D. Conniffe
8. "Simultaneous Estimation of Regression Equations", Seminar at Department of Statistics, Trinity College Dublin, December. D. Conniffe
9. "The Determination of Manufacturing Industries' Output in Open Economies", Seminar at Department of Economics, University College, Cork, November. J. FitzGerald
10. "Absence from Work and the Social Insurance System", Institute of Public Administration Economic Analysis class, February. G. Hughes
11. "Social Welfare Reform: A Partial View", Social Policy Forum Meeting, Dublin, June. G. Hughes
12. "Financial Aspects of Old Age Social Insurance", Dublin Economics Workshop Eighth Annual Economic Policy Conference, Kenmare, October. G. Hughes
13. "The Relevance of Small-scale Manufacturing in Industrial Development", Industrial Studies Association Inaugural Meeting, UCD, March. K. A. Kennedy
14. "World Economic Situation" and "Employment and Unemployment in Ireland", University College Galway, Department of Economics, March. K. A. Kennedy
15. "The Unemployment Crisis", The John Busteed Memorial Lecture 1985, delivered at University College Cork, May. K. A. Kennedy
16. "Employment Prospects for Ireland", Seminar for AnCO Manpower Information Unit, Dublin, May. K. A. Kennedy
17. "Work", Ireland-Israel Friendship League, Dublin, September. K. A. Kennedy
18. "Youth Unemployment in Europe", EUROBOSCO, European Congress of Salesian Past Pupils, Dublin, September. K. A. Kennedy
19. "Testing for Autocorrelation in Multiple Regression", Trinity College Dublin, Statistics Department Seminar, February. G. Keogh
20. "The Serial Correlation Problem: An Examination and a Proposed Test", Seminar at Department of Economics, University College, Cork, December. G. Keogh
21. "Trade, Growth and the Role of Demand: The Experience of Ireland since 1947" First Annual Barrington Prize Lecture read to meeting of Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, Trinity College Dublin, May. D. McHugh
22. "Workers' Co-operatives — Their Employment Potential", Course for Unemployed Persons, IMI, September. R. O'Connor
23. "The State's Attitude to Marriage Breakdown and Divorce", the Commission for the Laity Information Day on *Marriage and the Family*, Dublin, October. K. O'Higgins
24. "Jobs and Borrowing: An Alternative View of the Public Finance Crisis", Society of Socialist Social Scientists, Trinity College Dublin, March (with P. Sweeney). E. O'Malley
25. "Foreign Industries in Ireland: The End of the Boom?", Seminar at Department of Economics, University College Cork, October. E. O'Malley
26. "The Role of Foreign Direct Investment in Industrial Development in Ireland", Seminar at Department of Economics, Queen's University, Belfast, December. E. O'Malley
27. "Transfers and Underdevelopment within the EEC", Eighth International Seminar on Marginal Regions, Galway, July. M. Ross
28. "Co-ordination of Multilevel Planning: National-Regional-Local", the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Irish-German Seminar on Regional Promotions, Adare, Co. Limerick, October. M. Ross
29. "Voluntary Organisations in Changing Times — Research and Planning", Annual Conference of the Union of Voluntary. M. Ross

- Organisations for the Handicapped, Limerick, November.
30. "New Policies for Rural Development" (a response to P. Cox's "The Impact of EC Structural Policy in Ireland"), An Foras Taluntais Conference on *The Challenge Facing Agriculture in Difficult Times*, Dublin, December. M. Ross
 31. "Prisons and the Criminal Justice System", Social Policy Forum Meeting, Dublin, September. D. B. Rottman
 32. "Crime in Ireland", Mid-West Regional Development Organisation Conference on *Anti-Social Behaviour - A Growing Concern*, Limerick, November. D. B. Rottman
 33. "Proposals for the 1987 Household Budget Survey", Central Statistics Office, Statistics Users' Seminar on *The Household Budget Survey*, Dublin, December. D. B. Rottman
 34. "The Further Development of Measures designed to assist the Long-term Unemployed", EEC Seminar on the Re-entry of Long-Term Unemployed People into the Labour Market, Liege, Belgium, September. J. J. Sexton
 35. "Social Policy — the Information Required", Social Policy Forum, Dublin, May. B. J. Whelan
 36. "Research on Aging in Ireland," European Science Foundation Workshop on *The Establishment of European Gerontological Network*, Bonn, November. B. J. Whelan
 37. "Educational Change and Equality of Opportunity" Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs Seminar on *Education - A Force for Change*, Limerick, March. C. T. Whelan
 38. "Education and Social Mobility", Seminar on *Education for What?* Centre for Worker Education, NIHE, Limerick, May. C. T. Whelan

XIV. ESRI SEMINARS

SEMINARS were held fortnightly during each academic term as follows:

Hilary 1985

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|---|--|
| The Environment for Entrepreneurial Development | H. STEPHENSON
(Harvard Business School) |
| Cross-sectional Analysis of Pooled Business Experience: Aspects of PIM's Programme. | C. CARROLL
(Irish Management Institute) |
| The Determinants of Irish Imports | J. FITZGERALD |
| The Case for Semi-commercial Activities in the Construction and Transport Sectors. | N. MANSERGH
(Cork Corporation) |

Trinity 1985

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|--|--|
| Experience of Transition from Protection to Free Trade: The Impact on Indigenous Industry. | E. O'MALLEY |
| US Economic Policy and Debate on the Deficit. | R. THORN
(University of Pittsburgh) |
| Corporate Profitability and Return on Investment. | P. BACON |
| Symposium on <i>The Economic Consequences of European Union</i> | |
| — European Union: Some Economic Implications for Ireland | A. MATTHEWS
(TCD) |
| — Completing the Market: Macroeconomic Consequences | J. BRADLEY |
| — The Economic Implications of Tax Harmonisation | J. FITZGERALD |
| — Transfers and Underdevelopment | M. ROSS |
| Genocide: Intent or Behaviour? Issues in Research on Political | S. THOMPSON |

Killing

School Effectiveness and Sample Selection Bias
Corporate Control and an Irish Economic Elite

(Columbia University
and TCD)
R. BREEN
P. KELLEHER
(UCD)

Michaelmas 1985

Demand for Energy Imports in Ireland
Industrial Output and Factor Input Determination in an Econo-
metric Model of a Small Open Economy.

J. FITZGERALD
J. BRADLEY
J. FITZGERALD
C. PRENDERGAST
R. O'CONNOR
E. HENRY
N. TIMONEY
(College of Commerce,
Rathmines)

Prospects for the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC.
Multi-Sector Modelling of the Economy and Employment.
Ireland's Trade with Developing Countries.

XV. RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AT 31 DECEMBER 1985 (*Indicates new project begun in 1985)

<i>Researchers</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Present Stage</i>	<i>Next Stage</i>
<i>I. ECONOMIC FORECASTING AND MODELLING</i>			
T. J. Baker, S. Scott, L. Hayes	Study of current trends in the Irish economy	Continuous	Published as QEC
J. Bradley C. Prendergast	Analysing economic growth: Ireland 1960-1980.	Preparation of first draft.	Internal reading: February 1986.
J. Bradley, C. Prendergast	European project for a multinational macrosectoral model.	Initiation of Phase II contract.	Continuation of research.
*P. Bacon	Medium-term economic review and outlook for Ireland.	Second draft completed.	Review of second draft: January 1986
<i>II. SECTORAL ECONOMIC STUDIES</i>			
*P. Bacon	Corporate profitability, finance, investment and growth.	Research in progress.	First draft: March 1986.
*D. Conniffe	Designation of areas for industrial policy (for Dept. of Industry, etc.)	Research in progress.	Report to be submitted to Minister: February 1986.
*R. O'Connor	Study of bovine tuberculosis eradication scheme.	Review of data and literature.	First draft: March 1986.
E. O'Malley	Strategic approach to development of the engineering industry.	Research in progress.	First draft: March 1986.
<i>III. EXTERNAL TRADE AND CAPITAL FLOWS</i>			
*J. FitzGerald	The determinants of Irish imports.	Internal reading of first draft in progress.	Preparation of second draft.
<i>IV. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION</i>			
T. Callan, E. O'Malley D. Madden	Irish government expenditure in an international comparative context.	Awaiting comments on first draft.	Revision in light of NESC comments.
*G. Hughes	The cost and value of the civil service pension scheme.	Data collection and analysis.	First draft: August 1986.
M. Ross	Employment in the public domain in recent decades.	Gone for Printing in the General Research Series	
*M. Ross	Costs and wage rates in public employment.	Research in progress.	First draft: April 1986.

VI. PRICES AND INCOMES

*W. M. Bateman Trade union membership in the Republic of Ireland: A theoretical and empirical analysis.

Data collection and analysis.

First draft: May 1986.

VII. POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

E. W. Henry Multisector modelling of the Irish economy with special reference to employment projections.

Gone for Printing in the General Research Series

J. J. Sexton Study of manpower policy (for NESc)

Report completed

Publication by NESc: January 1986

J. J. Sexton Analysis of changing structure of the labour force and trends in employment and unemployment.

Research continuing

Second draft of non-agricultural self-employment paper April 1986.

*J. J. Sexton Evaluation of measures to assist the long-term unemployed in selected countries (for OECD)

Preparation of first draft.

First draft to be submitted to OECD: March 1986.

J. J. Sexton, B. J. Whelan, J. A. Williams Survey of the transition from full-time education to working life.

Drafting national report.

First draft: February 1986

C. Keogh, B. J. Whelan Statistical analysis of the Irish electoral register and its use for population estimation and sample surveys.

Revision in light of external referee's report.

Publication in General Research Series.

VIII. LIVING CONDITIONS

R. Breen Subject availability and student performance in the senior cycle of Irish post-primary schools.

Revision in light of external referee's report.

Publication in General Research Series.

*D. Conniffe, G. Keogh Estimates of household equivalence scales from Irish household budget survey data

Formulation of approach and review of literature.

Data processing and statistical analysis.

E. E. Davis, M. Fine-Davis (TCD) Continuing social survey (CSS)
a) CSS 1 (health and housing)
b) CSS 2 (working life)

a) Final draft being typed.
b) Integration and revision of EEC commissioned reports.

External refereeing

Internal reading of first draft

D. Hannan, M. Boyle Differentiation of pupils and curricula in Irish second-level schools.

Preparation of second draft.

Review of second draft: March 1986

R. O'Connor, J. Roughan Investigation of the handicapped at work.

Analysis of data.

First draft: mid-1986.

*K. O'Higgins, M. Boyle Profiles of children in care.

Preparation of second draft.

Review of second draft: February 1986

D. Rottman, A. D. Tussing, M. Wiley Population structure and living circumstances of Irish travellers: results from 1981 Census of Traveller Families.

External refereeing in progress.

Revision in light of external referee's report.

D. Rottman, D. Hannan, M. Reidy Distribution of income in the Republic of Ireland: a study in social class and family cycle inequalities.

Analysis of 1973-1980 redistribution data

First draft: January 1986.

C. T. Whelan, B. J. Whelan Adjustment to retirement in Ireland.

Preparation of first draft.

Internal reading: March 1986.

IX. VALUES AND ATTITUDES

J. W. Grube, M. Morgan Social psychological factors related to tobacco, alcohol and other drug use.

Report submitted to EEC.

Internal reading of first draft: February 1986.

APPENDIX D

ABSTRACT OF ESRI PAPERS PUBLISHED IN 1985

(i) *General Research Series*

Paper No. 120, Gerard Hughes, Payroll Tax Incidence, The Direct Tax Burden and the Rate of Return on State Pension Contributions in Ireland.

The paper estimated the incidence of the payroll tax in Ireland and analysed the effective burden of direct taxation. It considered whether the benefits paid by the State's main social welfare programmes were linked in any way to changes in living standards and examined the costs and benefits of the State's old age contributory and retirement pension plans.

In the early 1980s total social insurance contributions were nearly 20 per cent of the average industrial wage compared with about 4 per cent in the early 1950s. In the period the employer's proportion of the contribution had risen from a half to two-thirds while the proportion of the labour force covered for some social insurance benefits had risen from 60 per cent of the labour force to over 80 per cent. The deficits in income maintenance payments funded by the State amounted to £2.2m (30 per cent of the total) in 1953 and £207.0m (28 per cent of the total) in 1982.

The incidence of the social insurance tax was examined by means of a standard wage-price regression model using quarterly data for the manufacturing sector for the period 1953-1980. The results showed that the legal and effective incidence of the tax were not the same. Furthermore the employment elasticity of a payroll tax cut in Ireland appeared to be very low and would appear far more costly as a method of job creation than the policy of direct grant aid. In an investigation of effective direct tax rates (i.e. income tax plus the employee's social insurance contribution and that part of the employers contribution passed back to the employee) for selected years, it was shown that the progressivity of the income tax in the lower income ranges was offset by the payroll tax because of the absence of a lower earnings limit for social insurance contributions and the use of flat-rate rather than earnings related contributions until the mid-1970s. In fact the adverse effects of the payroll tax increased over the years as the cost of financing social insurance increased. In 1974/75 some relief was provided to low income earners by supplementing the flat rate by an earnings related contribution up to a specified level. The regressive effect of payroll tax was diminished in 1979/80 with the replacement of existing rates by a fully pay-related social insurance system. However the payroll tax still imposed a considerable burden on low income taxpayers. Taxpayers exempted from income tax still had to bear the full payroll tax rate.

The study also examined the proposals for social insurance financing made by the Commission on Taxation and in the Coalition Government's Programme for Government and it was shown that in both instances revenue short falls would accrue. It was suggested that abolishing the upper earnings limit and exempting those already exempted from income tax, would considerably lighten the burden of the payroll tax on the poor, and introduce an element of progressivity. Costings for 1979/80 indicated that the same revenue could be raised while reducing the standard rate contribution by over one and a half per cent.

In an analysis of the value for money which insured workers received from the contributory pension schemes, the relationship between social welfare benefits, wages and prices during the post-war period was investigated. The analysis suggested that successive governments had implicitly adopted an indexation formula which linked the benefits with changes in average gross industrial earnings. The method of implicit indexation however meant that short-term social welfare benefits had risen relative to net wages as they were not liable to tax or were below the level of tax free allowances. Secondly the method of indexation did not take account of demographic changes which reduced the number of contributors per beneficiary. It was recommended that benefits be indexed to take home pay and that demographic and other changes be taken into account in the interests of equity. In a further investigation of the rate of return of State contributory pension schemes it was found that in all cases examined there were large positive real rates of return on total contributions. The study concluded that if the structure of the schemes remained unchanged it would give very good value for money to insured workers retiring in 2006. This rate of return, however, raised questions about the cost of maintaining the current relationships between social insurance pension contributions, benefits and average industrial earnings in the future. On the assumptions that earnings would grow at 2 per cent per annum, the contributory old age pension would be reduced to 65 and dependency ratios increased, flat-rate contributory and retirement pension costs would raise by 85 per cent in real terms over the next

decade. This cost would be met by a 50 per cent increase in the proportion of the wage bill which would be used to finance state pensions in 1991.

Paper No. 121, R. Breen and D. B. Rottman, *Crime Victimisation in the Republic of Ireland*

The paper reported on results of a 1982/83 ESRI Crime Victimisation Survey which was the first such comprehensive survey carried out in the Republic of Ireland. The more commonly used measure of crime, namely, the number of indictable offences reported or known, was examined and was found to be neither reliable nor valid as a measure. Victimisation surveys were regarded as a useful supplementary measure of crime trends and were likely to uncover more instances of crime than official records. They also provided the means to examine how the risk of being victimised was distributed across the population.

The study had three central aims:

- (i) to provide an indication of the prevailing level of crime in Ireland over the survey period, independent of official figures.
- (ii) to set Irish crime levels in comparative perspective with those of other countries, particularly England, Wales and Scotland
- (iii) to examine the question of who, within Ireland, was most at risk of specific sorts of crime.

In regard to the overall level of crime, the results of the survey showed a victimisation rate of 19 per 100 households and an overall offence rate of 34 incidents per 100 households. The victimisation level for each crime was also given e.g. 3.6 out of each 100 households were the victims of a burglary over the twelve month period of the survey and the comparable figure for car thefts was 4.5 for each 100 car owning households. The difference between the number of victims and the number of offences for all crime included in the survey as well as the overall ratio of 1.7 incidents per victim pointed to certain households being particularly susceptible to multiple victimisation of either the same type of offence more than once or more than one type of offence. The survey results indicated that the number of incidents of crime exceeded the official statistics. In the case of burglary, vehicle theft and theft of an object from a vehicle, the indication was that only between a half and two-thirds of reported incidents appeared in official statistics.

When compared to the estimated victimisation rates in England, Wales and Scotland, Irish rates for burglaries were found to be 1.7 times higher and larcenies of vehicles twice as high. The rates for other forms of property crime were generally at the same level or lower than in the UK. It was noted that members of the Irish public were generally more likely than residents of Britain to report victimisation incidents to the police.

The survey indicated that crime in Ireland was overwhelmingly an urban phenomenon, heavily concentrated in Dublin e.g. 73 per cent of all burglaries took place in Co. Dublin. In an investigation of the risk of being a crime victim it was found that the risk of victimisation was significantly correlated with the size of the household and the age and socio-economic group of the household head. The study highlighted such basic questions as the optimal area for Garda districts, and the mix of resources, car patrols, foot patrols and community policy for security and rapid response. The imbalance in the geographic distribution of Garda resources vis-a-vis crime and the need for more preventive measures against crime where property was involved, were emphasised. Victim support services as an integral part of criminal justice policy were also recommended. Finally a number of reforms that should be made in the methodology for the collection and analysis of crime statistics were recommended together with particular approaches to criminological research.

Paper No. 122, J. Bradley, C. Fanning, C. Prendergast and M. Wynne, *Medium-Term Analysis of Fiscal Policy in Ireland: A Macroeconometric Study of the Period 1967-1980.*

The study investigated the effect of government fiscal policy on the evolution of the Irish economy from 1967 to 1980 using a medium-term macroeconometric model. Two types of analyses were presented namely, an incremental approach used to examine the effects of a single years fiscal policy in the year of instigation and an integral approach which analysed the cumulative effect of all previous fiscal policy from a given year. The analysis indicated three types of discretionary fiscal stances taken between 1970 and 1980 namely,

- (i) those that attempted to promote growth by directly increasing demand via government expenditure
- (ii) those that attempted to control inflation and the balance of payments deficit through

- contracting demand by higher taxes
- (iii) those that attempted a type of balanced budget multiplier, i.e. increasing output by simultaneous expenditure and tax increases.

The analyses indicated that those budgets aimed at expanding domestic demand succeeded, in general, in increasing output in the year of their implementation, though rarely by as much as suggested in budget speeches. However, over the course of two to four years these benefits completely disappeared due to leakages from demand and from wage increases caused by previous expansionary policy. Higher tax rates as in the 1976 budget manifested themselves in higher wages so that rather than reducing inflation, the analysis suggested that the 1976 budget caused inflation. Those budgets aimed at promoting growth via simultaneous tax and expenditure increases were less clear-cut. The result of these budgets was to initially increase output and employment but this effect was eroded, generally over two to four years, as the high tax rates resulted in higher wages and disimproved competitiveness. On the other hand, the effects of these budgets were mildly favourable on the borrowing requirement.

The Study concluded that:

- (i) discretionary fiscal policy over the 1976 to 1980 period increased total employment by only 73,600 at a cost of almost 15.5% of GDP in 1980
- (ii) discretionary fiscal policy over the period *reduced* the size of the private sector by almost 21,000 due to high tax rates and high public sector employment. Thus fiscal policy left the economy in a less responsive position to take account of a pick-up in the world economy to the smaller size of the private sector
- (iii) the results were quite robust to changes made in the model, though the incidence of taxation appeared to play a crucial role in analysing fiscal policy.

Overall, the study suggested that government fiscal policy, while shoring up demand over the short term, had little success in creating an environment for long-term economic growth. Rather, the effect of fiscal policy from 1967 to 1980 had been to impose a financial constraint, in the form of a massive debt, which would hinder growth in future years. The failure to promote growth over this period appeared to have been caused by a fundamental misunderstanding of the structure of the Irish economy, most particularly the relationship between fiscal expansion, taxation and competitiveness.

Paper No. 123, C. Sanford and O. Morrissey, *The Irish Wealth Tax, A Case Study in Economics and Politics*

The study examined the origins of the Irish Wealth Tax (1975-78), its formulation, implementation and eventual abolishment and the part played by the political parties, the executive, the legislature, the relevant civil service departments and the interest groups. It further investigated the merits and defects of the tax as enacted with the characteristics inherent in any wealth tax. The study has relevance to other forms of capital taxation in Ireland. The Wealth Tax along with a Capital Acquisitions Tax was introduced as a substitute for Estate Duty but the political commitment was made before the implication of a wealth tax had been adequately explored. The Civil Service would have preferred a reform of Estate Duty but their preference did not prevail. Due to the pressure of powerful interest groups the tax which ultimately became law bore little resemblance to the tax first aired in the White Paper and was incapable of achieving the objectives of horizontal and vertical equity. Its low yield provided an argument for abolition. Rather than leading to a transfer of resources from less to more productive uses, it led to a transfer from taxed assets to exempt assets, e.g. principal residence, house contents, pension rights and bloodstock. Furthermore the tax was introduced at a time of depression, high inflation and increasing burden of taxation. In addition with an annual wealth tax, unlike an Estate Tax, inventories and valuations were required solely for taxation purposes. The tax authorities insisted on open market valuations to be provided by the taxpayer. Consequently the administrative and compliance cost of the Wealth Tax were abnormally high. Administrative costs estimated at a minimum of six per cent of yield, were three times the cost of Inland Revenue duties as a whole. The average compliance cost/tax liability ratio, from a sample of about ten per cent of all Wealth Tax payers, was 18.5 per cent. The overall operating cost of the tax was estimated to be not less than 25 per cent and could have been as much as 50 per cent. It was estimated that it cost at least £1m per annum to collect £5m, the average income during the three years of operation. The study concluded that the Irish Wealth

Tax was a costly failure and that the objectives of the tax could best be achieved by different means.

Paper No. 124, Jack Short, *Aspects of Freight Transport in Ireland*

The study examined the importance of freight transport in the economy and the development and the performance of the licensed haulage industry. A restrictive legislative environment for licensed road haulage existed in Ireland from the 1930s which gave rise to a large own account sector. Since 1970, policy gradually changed with quantitative controls relaxed. Present policy was oriented towards qualitative controls only. Since the 1960s growth in freight transport had been rapid with tonnages nearly doubling and work done almost trebling reflecting economic development and increased international trade. While freight handling methods became increasingly mechanised, the infrastructure had not undergone major improvements. Since 1960 the vehicle fleet increased by over 3 per cent per annum and capacity at about 8 per cent per annum. The fleet, however, was comprised of large proportions of very old and very new vehicles with widely different patterns of ownership. Up to 1995 vehicle numbers were expected to grow by between 2.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent per annum, capacity by between 3.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent per annum and work done by between 3.8 per cent and 5.0 per cent per annum. The study found clear evidence of a move to larger vehicles with 87 per cent of work in 1980 done by vehicles in excess of 5 tonnes unladen weight compared to 28 per cent in 1964. However the trend in productivity per vehicle was downward and indicated increasing inefficiency in the use of the vehicle fleet. Length of haul had increased although local transport was still dominant in Irish freight movements. Of particular note was the shift to own account transport in Ireland and the decline in the CIE fleet since 1970.

Rail freight costs had not covered their avoidable costs which led to a sizeable subsidy to the railway's customers. In an examination of the economic issues relating to the transport of freight the study concluded that the arguments for supply restrictions were not soundly based and only the shortage of available road space had any real validity.

The study outlined further areas of research necessary with emphasis on the impact of freight transport in urban areas and the efficiency of the road transport industry.

Paper No. 125, K. A. Kennedy and T. Healy, assisted by J. Bergin, T. Callan and P. McNutt, *Small-Scale Manufacturing Industry in Ireland*

The study provided an assessment of small-scale manufacturing industry in Ireland. It reviewed the evidence for Ireland and for other countries on the importance of small industry, its performance in carrying out the different functions of business and its capacity for growth. The Small Industry Programme initiated by the Industrial Development Authority in 1967 was examined. Policy implications for Ireland were discussed and proposals made about future strategy in regard to the development of small industry.

Small establishments, defined as those with less than 50 persons employed, accounted for over three-quarters of the total manufacturing establishments both in Ireland and in most other countries. In Ireland, they accounted for just under 25 per cent of total manufacturing employment. Their share in total output and in total investment was less due to a lower average level of output per head and a relatively low degree of capital intensity. The study found that Ireland did not have a particularly large small firm sector by reference to other countries. More so than in other countries manufacturing employment in Ireland was concentrated in middle-sized establishments (50-500 employees).

While, in general, small firms are found to be technologically unsophisticated, in some countries, particularly in the United States, a minority of small firms have made a significant contribution to technological change. These firms tended to be concentrated at the early stages of the product cycle when technological developments are rapid and fluid. Most small firms served local markets and had considerable problems in exporting. Finance was a particular problem which resulted in most countries providing special measures to enable small firms to gain access to finance. Furthermore, the very small firm was typically managed solely by the owner which could lead to management inadequacies.

A sizeable small firm sector existed for several reasons. Economies of scale were not always significant. Small firms could compete successfully particularly in activities of low capital intensity, low fixed costs, batch production techniques, non-repetitive task or tasks which required personalised skills. Big firms often found it efficient to farm out such tasks to small firms. Small firms were also more likely to exist where markets were localised or where there was a high degree

of personalised service in delivery.

The small firm sector was one of great diversity, its composition was continually changing and its profits fluctuated more than in large firms. The evidence pointed to greater variability in employment changes in small firms and that their employment growth was relatively greater. However they accounted for only a minority of total employment and if employment in larger firms was static or in decline, it was unlikely that a satisfactory overall employment increase could be achieved from employment growth in small firms.

In a review of the Small Industry Programme (SIP) operated by the IDA and the Shannon Free Airport Development Co., it was found that establishments approved were overwhelmingly indigenous and were concentrated in the metals and engineering and wood and furniture groups. The growth of employment in SIP approved firms had been significant and was widely dispersed regionally and the grant cost per realised job was less than for large firms. Some firms had shown a capacity to grow into larger firms. Many of the new smaller firms were dependent on larger firms due to sub-supply activities or increased local activities and incomes generated by larger firms. The existence of sub-supply activities could also be a considerable help in improving the environment for developing larger firms.

The study concluded that the chief focus of industrial strategy had to be the building of more large companies in view of the economies of scale, innovation and export marketing capability. But this focus should be accompanied by a complementary strategy for small firm development in recognition of their contribution to employment creation, development of new enterprise, regional policy and catering for sub-supply needs of large companies. The overall approach should be two-tiered, thereby recognising the distinction within small firms as between the majority, likely to continue small, and minority capable of becoming large.

Paper No. 126, A. Dale Tussing, *Irish Medical Care Resources: An Economic Analysis*

The study reviewed, in an international context, the growth and development of the Irish medical care system. It analysed the structure of the system from an economics viewpoint, particularly the incentive structure and examined the determinants of utilisation of medical care such as physicians' services, hospital out and in-patient care, pharmaceutical medicines and dental care. The study also reported the results of a major national survey of Irish households, on medical care utilisation. The study was particularly concerned with primary care even though the Irish medical care system is strongly hospitals-oriented.

The study provided a review of the relevant Irish and international literature in health economics and compared Irish morbidity and mortality rates with other countries. The distribution of resources, financing and eligibility for public health services was discussed and the recent Irish record concerning cost-inflation in medical care and the apparent reasons for it were analysed with particular attention to the incentive structure. Household (private) medical care expenditures were investigated and combined with published State and Health Board data to yield new estimates of total (i.e., public and private) medical care expenditures. An extensive investigation of utilisation of general practitioner service was undertaken in regard to household expenditures on G.P. services, G.P. home visits as opposed to office/surgery consultations, time spent in G.P.'s waiting rooms and physician-induced demand for medical care by G.P.'s. Patterns of G.P. consultations and G.P. referrals in Ireland and the UK were compared. An analyses of medical care other than G.P. services was undertaken including the determinants of pharmaceutical prescription medicines, specialist consultations, visits to hospital out-patient departments, hospital in-patient admissions and discharges and visits to dentists. Finally the study reported on a number of preventative services, namely, asymptomatic physical examinations, immunisation, cervical cancer smears and blood pressure costs.

It was argued that general practice needed strengthening through group and team practice and greater use of non-doctor personnel. Greater provision of primary care to the aged poor and to other disadvantaged or handicapped populations would prove cost-effective. It was noted that persons with Category II eligibility used significantly less primary care and preventive care and that specialist care of public patients was inferior to that of private patients. Some problems in the distribution of resources across regions were detailed. In the area of eligibility it was recommended that eligibility standards be indexed to a national earnings index, Category I entitlement be made a legal right and eligibility for Category II be based on the family. A major theme of the report was the explosive and irrational costs and expenditures which were concerned to a large extent with the incentives structure. Those who made resource-using decisions concerning medical care -

patients and providers - frequently did not individually bear the economic costs of their decisions. Cost sharing under which the patient pays at the point of use some part of the cost of providing the care, could help control demand and therefore utilisation. This approach, however, could limit self-initiated primary care which in itself was very desirable. Instead the report urged cost-sharing to shift utilisation from high-cost and low priority uses. It was held that supply side incentives, particularly physician remuneration and hospital budgeting, were more crucial in influencing utilisation. Alternative systems to the fee for service remuneration were discussed in detail namely, capitation rates, pre-paid group plans (PPGPs) such as the health maintenance organisations (HMOs). Capitation systems reduced utilisation and pharmaceutical prescribing rates. Just as important as physician remuneration were the methods by which hospitals were budgeted or reimbursed. The report advocated the adoption of systems which rewarded economics and penalised inefficiencies.

Finally the study reviewed four alternative models which could be offered for the Irish medical care system, namely, the insurance model; the incremental growth model; the competitive pre-paid group plan model; and the national health service model. While the insurance model and the incremental growth model had attractive features, they were rejected as models of reform as they failed to improve upon the all-important incentives structure. PPGPs and the national health service model were recommended for consideration. However the immediate goal was to rationalise the present system and the study outlined a set of proposals for present rather than ultimate consideration. These proposals included a free general practitioner service for everyone with G.P.s remunerated by the State on a capitation basis and that charges be imposed for out-patient hospital and consultant services and for in-patient hospital care thereby asserting priorities in favour of primary care where possible. The proposals also included the reduction of subsidies to private care and other financial reviews, the development of PPGPs, the provision of increased resources for health education and research.

Appendix E

OUTLINE OF NEW PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1985

I. Economic Forecasting and Modelling

P. Bacon: "Medium-Term Economic Review and Outlook for Ireland"

This study will principally concern itself with the medium-term outlook for the Irish economy and the effects of macroeconomic policies on economic performance over a 3-5 year time horizon. It will review the international economy and provide a medium-term scenario of the domestic economy to 1990. Alternative scenarios will also be outlined.

II. Sectoral Economic Studies

P. Bacon: "Corporate Profitability, Finance, Investment and Growth"

The primary aim of this project is to estimate what has been happening to the corporate sector, both at an aggregate and sectoral level. It is intended to do this by updating capital stock estimates already prepared up to 1973 (Vaughan, 1980), and using the results to obtain estimates of the return on investment by sector. The trends since 1970 will be examined and an attempt made to explain them. An examination will be carried out of the means by which the corporate sector finances investment and the role of profits and retained income in this process. Finally, there will be an attempt to outline what factors promote growth in firms.

D. Conniffe: "Designation of Areas for Industrial Policy"

The National Economic and Social Council published a report calling for a tightening-up of the system whereby certain areas of the country are eligible for higher industrial grants. The Council recommended criteria for delimiting or designating the areas for which preferential grants should be made available. However, the Council recognised that there could be data difficulties that would prevent the application of the criteria to areas below a certain size.

The Minister for Industry, Trade, Commerce and Tourism accepted the conclusions of the NESC report and asked the ESRI to undertake, in accordance with specified terms of reference, the task of determining which areas of the country should receive designation status.

R. O'Connor: "A Study of the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme"

A scheme for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Ireland was inaugurated in September 1954. Eleven years later, in October 1965, after the removal of 830,000 reactors, the Minister for Agriculture declared that the State was cleared of the disease. It was estimated that the incidence of bovine tuberculosis had been reduced from 17 per cent in 1954 to negligible proportions in 1965. The net exchequer cost up to 1965 in present-day money values was about £350 million. Twenty years later, however, after the expenditure of a further £321 million (in present-day money values) it is estimated that 2½ to 3 per cent of cattle herds are still infected.

The purpose of this study is to

1. review in detail the operation of the scheme since its inception in 1954, to outline the exchequer costs to date and the sectors to which they have accrued, and to pinpoint the problems which have arisen and the mistakes (if any) which have been made.
2. examine the operation of similar schemes in Britain and Northern Ireland where the disease has been successfully eradicated to see if there are any lessons to be learned from them.
3. make recommendations as to how we should proceed from now on, in the light of past experience both here and in other countries.

III. External Trade and Capital Flows

J. FitzGerald: "The Determinants of Irish Imports"

The purpose of this paper is to study the factors affecting the volume of imports in Ireland, to see whether the apparent stabilisation in the propensity to import is in fact real, whether it is likely to persist and why this stabilisation has taken place. This study will examine the importance of competitiveness as a factor in explaining past trends and likely future growth in the volume of imports.

The results of this study will be of significance for a number of policy areas:

- (i) The propensity to import is a vital determinant of the multiplier effects of changes in all

- exogenous factors affecting the Irish economy.
- (ii) The extent to which the growth of industry has involved a big increase in imported raw materials is of obvious importance to industrial policy.
 - (iii) The growth of imports of consumer goods and the possibility of import substitution is of significance to the industrial sector and the economy as a whole.
 - (iv) By looking at the demand for different categories of imports, light will be thrown on the changing structure of the economy and the effects of policy changes on particular sectors of the economy. For example, the examination of the factors affecting the import of fuel will contribute to the formulation of energy policy.
 - (v) There is a need for improved methods for forecasting the volume of imports in future years to aid in the formulation of monetary and fiscal policy.

V. Public Expenditure and Taxation

G. Hughes: "the Cost and Value of the Civil Service Pension Scheme"

The most important non-salary benefit available to civil servants is their retirement pension scheme. The retirement benefits available to civil servants - and to many other categories of public servants - have attracted criticism in recent years. It is argued that the benefits available are far more favourable than those generally available in the private sector and that no provision has been made for pension costs which are likely to be much greater in the future, due to the expansion in the numbers of civil servants in recent years and the increasing tendency towards earlier retirement.

This study will outline the history of the civil service pension scheme and its present characteristics. It will investigate why the scheme is non-contributory and what reduction in earnings is made to take account of this. It will evaluate how big the reduction should be to provide the benefits that are available. Comparison of notional and actuarial contributions will indicate if the reduction in earnings is sufficient to pay for the benefits and the results will be used to assess the magnitude of the liabilities which will have to be met out of general taxation in the future. An assessment will be made of how pensions in the civil service compare with pensions in the private sector with particular attention being paid to indexation arrangements. Consideration will be given to whether civil servants should be included in the PRSI system for pension purposes and to the role which government might play in enhancing the ability of the private sector to provide indexed pension benefits.

M. Ross: "Costs and Wage Rates in Public Employment"

This study is a continuation of the study of public employment in recent decades which is currently being prepared for publication. In an earlier draft of the latter report some levels of costs and wages rates were presented but the voluminous nature of the record of employment levels themselves dictated that the costs aspects be deferred. The new study is designed to cater for such expenditures.

The aim of the study is to present for the first time in Ireland a comprehensive account of the total outlays on public employment. It will provide statements for important subsets which have never been isolated in publication form heretofore.

VI. Prices and Incomes

W. M. Bateman: "Trade Union Membership in the Republic of Ireland: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis"

Over the past three decades there has been an upsurge in the membership of trade unions in Ireland, not just of general unions but particularly amongst the white-collar unions. As the share of non-agricultural employment in the economy increased, so did the number of trade unionists. Several other countries including Britain have experienced similar increases in unionisation during the 'sixties and 'seventies.

The study will examine the rapid expansion in union membership over the period 1945 to date in Ireland and will seek to identify the factors which determined such growth. The determinants of growth in union membership will be analysed at the aggregate level, i.e. total trade union membership in Ireland and at the disaggregated level, involving data on a number of unions classified by industrial group. Factors expected to influence union growth will include: the rate of inflation, wage rates, employment, unemployment, union density and union dues. It is hoped that the results will shed some light on the different hypotheses put forward to explain union growth or

decline and improve our understanding of the operation of the labour market in general.

A trade union membership series will be compiled using data from trade union returns held by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, the Department of Labour and the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

VII. population and Labour Force

J. J. Sexton: "An Evaluation of Measures to Assist the Long-Term Unemployed in Selected OECD Countries"

The organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) commissioned the Institute to undertake a study involving the evaluation of measures to assist the long-term unemployed in selected member countries (Australia, Austria, Finland, New Zealand, and the member states of the EEC). The report will include information on the extent of long-term unemployment, and the characteristics of the long-term unemployed. It will classify the measures taken to counter the problem in the various countries as well as specifying the objectives in the context of stagnant or rising employment. The report will also include appropriate policy approaches.

Detailed country reports on the subject have been obtained by OECD and these will form the main basis of the study.

J. J. Sexton: "A Study of Training and Other Manpower Provisions for Long-Term Unemployed Adults in Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom"

This study was sponsored and funded by the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Education of the EEC who commissioned the Institute to obtain information on current and future manpower policy initiatives designed to deal with the problem of long-term unemployment among adults (i.e. those aged 25 years and over who have been unemployed for one year or more). The report provided information on existing measures with a view to identifying areas of good practice which could be of wider application and generally stimulate a debate on innovative ideas in tackling the long-term unemployment problem. The EEC Commission intends to develop proposals in the field of vocational training for adults during 1986.

The terms of the study required that, for illustrative purposes, three case studies relating to training or other manpower programmes designed to assist long-term unemployed adults be identified in each country and described in some detail.

The study was carried out in eight countries in all; a French agency conducted the assessment in France, Belgium, Italy and Germany.

VIII. Living Conditions

D. Conniffe and G. Keogh, "Estimates of Household Equivalence Scales from Irish Household Budget Survey Data"

Two full-scale household budget surveys were conducted in 1973 and 1980. Smaller surveys, confined to urban areas only, were conducted in the intervening years.

Equivalence scales constitute one approach to quantifying the effects of household composition on household expenditure. Reliable scales can therefore be important in studies of poverty, income maintenance, income distribution and taxation. Equivalence scales have never been determined for Irish data although the household budget surveys provide an appropriate data base for estimation.

The proposed project is methodologically topical because in recent years there has been considerable research on the econometric issues involved in estimating equivalence scales. There has also been considerable research on combining information from cross-sectional and time series data which is very relevant in the Irish situation.

K. O'Higgins and M. Boyle: "Profiles of Children in Care"

The Department of Health has carried out a survey of children in care for the past five years. No analysis of these data has been carried out and only aggregates have been recorded in an internal report. The aim of the study is to analyse these data to discover what are the circumstances which make certain children, or groups of children, more vulnerable than others to commitment to care. Furthermore what happens to children when in care, what type of care is provided and for whom, and the inflows to and outflows from care will be examined thereby building up a clear picture of State child care as it presently exists in Ireland. It is expected that this information will enable more strategic supportive services for families 'at risk' to be provided in order that children may

have a better chance of remaining with their families.

Demographic data will be examined and related to the more general context of Irish demography. Groups disproportionately represented among those in care can therefore be identified. Future trends in demand for child care services outside of the family will be assessed.

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, Co. Dublin
- ACOT — An Comhairle Oiliuna 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 FINANCE CO. LTD., Bankcentre, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4
- ALLIED IRISH INVESTMENT BANK LTD., 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
- ANGLO IRISH MEAT CO. LTD., Ravensdale, Dundalk, Co. Louth
- ARAN ENERGY LTD., Clanwilliam Court, Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2
- ARNOTT & CO. DUBLIN LTD., P.O. Box 3, 12 Henry Street, Dublin 1
- BAILIEBORO CO-OP AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY SOCIETY, Bailieboro, Co. Cavan
- BANK OF AMERICA, Russell Court, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2
- BANK OF IRELAND, Head Office, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin 2
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Canada House, 65/68 St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (IRELAND) LTD., 111 St. Stephen's Green West, Dublin 2
- BARCLAYS BANK PLC, 47/48 St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2
- BARRY'S TEA LIMITED, Kinsale Road, Cork
- BAYER (IRELAND) LTD., Industrial Estate, Kill o' The Grange, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
- BEAMISH & CRAWFORD LTD., South Main Street, Cork
- BEECHAM OF IRELAND LIMITED, Long Mile Road, Dublin 12
- BEECHAM LABORATORIES LTD., Ferry House, 48/53 Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2
- BERGER PAINTS IRELAND LIMITED, P.O. Box 375, Malahide Road, Coolock, Dublin 5
- THE BOOTS COMPANY (IRELAND) LTD., 38 Airton Road, Tallaght, Dublin 17
- AN BORD BAINNE CO-OP LTD., Grattan House, Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2
- BORD FAILTE EIREANN, Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2
- BORD GAIS EIREANN, P.O. Box 51, Inchera, Little Island, Cork
- BORD IASCAIGH MHARA, Crofton Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
- BORD NA MONA, 76 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin 2
- AN BORD PLEANALA, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1
- BOSTON COLLEGE, O'Neill Library, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167, U.S.A
- BP IRELAND LIMITED, BP House, Setanta Place, Dublin 2
- B & I LINE, P.O. Box 19, 12 North Wall, Dublin 1
- BURMAH/CASTROL (IRELAND) LTD., Alexandra Road, Dublin 1
- BWG LIMITED, Franklin House, 140 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4
- CALOR TEORANTA, 33 Mespil Road, Dublin 4
- CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Canada House, 65/68 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2

CARLOW REGIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Kilkenny Road, Carlow
 CARROLL INDUSTRIES LTD., Grand Parade, Dublin 6
 CBF — The Irish Livestock and Meat Board, Clanwilliam Court, Lower Mount Street, Dublin 2
 CEIMICI TEORANTA, Fitzwilton House, Wilton Place, Dublin 2
 CENTRAL BANK OF IRELAND, P.O. Box 559, Dame Street, Dublin 2
 CENTRE FOR IRISH STUDIES, Catholic University of America, Washington D.C. 20064, U.S.A.
 CHASE BANK (IRELAND) LIMITED, 18-21 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2
 CIBA/GEIGY AGRO LTD., Industrial Estate, Waterford
 C.I.S.I. — WHARTON, Econometric Forecasting Associates, Ebury Gate, 23 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0NW, England
 CITIBANK, N.A., 71 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2
 CLANCOURT INVESTMENTS LTD., 12 Merrion Square, Dublin 2
 CLARE COUNTY COUNCIL, The Courthouse, Ennis, Co. Clare
 COLLEGE LIBRARY, Training College of Our Lady of Mercy, Carysfort Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
 COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Rathmines, Dublin 6
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- SANDS, Thomas J., Roscam, Galway

- SHEEHAN, John, C.B.S. Records, Unit 2, Carriglea Industrial Estate, Bluebell, Dublin 12
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- WALSH, Thomas J., Northwest Orient Airlines, 15 Dawson Street, Dublin 2
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- WRIGHT, Gerard A., B.Comm., M.Econ.Sc., C.Dip.A.F., Ph.D., 5 Hillside Park, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16.

*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 1985

INCOME:	year ended 31/12/85		year ended 31/12/84	
	£	£	£	£
<i>Grants</i>				
Grant-In-Aid		1,113,200		1,026,000
Grants from Projects		306,372		287,705
		<u>1,419,572</u>		<u>1,313,705</u>
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>				
Members' Subscriptions		27,845		26,572
Sales of Publications		24,274		26,626
Rent Receivable		38,000		40,000
		<u>1,509,691</u>		<u>1,406,903</u>
EXPENDITURE:				
<i>Salaries</i>				
Administration	118,580		110,829	
Research	584,293		546,536	
Survey Unit Administration and Technical Staff	125,947		116,696	
Clerical and Other Staff	231,049		210,575	
	<u>1,059,869</u>		<u>984,636</u>	
<i>Less: Transfer to Economic and Social Studies Account</i>	8,935		8,550	
	<u>1,050,934</u>		<u>976,086</u>	
<i>Field Staff Fees</i>	<u>44,276</u>		<u>41,338</u>	
<i>Fellowships</i>	<u>27,349</u>		<u>29,208</u>	
<i>General Expenses</i>				
Printing and Stationery	55,799		47,039	
Heat, Light, Maintenance and Cleaning	54,876		50,518	
Travel and Subsistence	18,564		8,955	
Professional Fees	3,458		10,664	
Postage, Telephone, Insurance and General Expenses	35,245		24,525	
Rent and Rates	174,673		170,903	
Data Processing	41,853		40,628	
	<u>384,468</u>		<u>353,232</u>	
<i>Depreciation</i>				
Library Books	9,030	1516,057	9,545	1,409,409
<i>Excess of Expenditure over Income for Year</i>		(6,366)		(2,506)

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

Signed: P. Lynch } *Members of Council*
C. K. Ward }
J. Roughan } *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 1985

	year ended 31/12/85		year ended 31/12/84	
	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Furniture, Fittings and Equipment at Cost	107,278		107,278	
Additions during the Year	—		—	
	<u>107,278</u>		<u>107,278</u>	
<i>Less:</i> Aggregate Depreciation	<u>103,806</u>	3,472	<u>103,806</u>	3,472
Library Books	87,397		77,852	
Additions during the Year	9,030		9,545	
	<u>96,427</u>		<u>87,397</u>	
<i>Less:</i> Aggregate Depreciation	<u>96,031</u>	396	<u>87,001</u>	396
		<u>3,868</u>		<u>3,868</u>
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS				
<i>Current Assets</i>				
Stock of Stationery	200		230	
Stock of Printed Material	275		260	
Sundry Debtors and Prepaid Expenses	67,761		167,085	
Cash at Bank	<u>13,057</u>		<u>(60,261)</u>	
	<u>81,293</u>		<u>107,314</u>	
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Sundry Creditors and Accrued Expenses	<u>64,427</u>		<u>75,147</u>	
NET-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>16,866</u>		<u>32,167</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS		<u>20,734</u>		<u>36,035</u>
<i>Represented By:</i>				
<i>Accumulated Fund</i>				
Balance as at 31st December 1984		36,035		47,091
<i>Deduct:</i> Excess of Expenditure over Income for Year		<u>(6,366)</u>		<u>(2,506)</u>
		29,669		44,585
<i>Less:</i> Economic and Social Studies Account Amount written off for the Year		<u>8,935</u>		<u>8,550</u>
<i>Balance as at 31st December 1985</i>		<u>20,734</u>		<u>36,035</u>

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

Signed: P. Lynch } *Members of Council*
C. K. Ward }
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 1985

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

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

(ii) Assets acquired from 1st, January 1975 are depreciated at 100% per annum.

2. *Debtors and Prepaid Expenses*

This amount is comprised of:

Grants for Projects	58,112
Other Debtors and Prepaid Expenses	9,649
	67,761

3. *Creditors and Accrued Expenses*

This amount is comprised of:

PAYE and PRSI for December 1985	35,864
Other Creditors and Accrued Expenses	28,563
	64,427

4. *Taxation*

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

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 1985 and of the Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date.

23 April, 1986
Dublin 2.

Bastow Charleton & Co.
Chartered Accountants