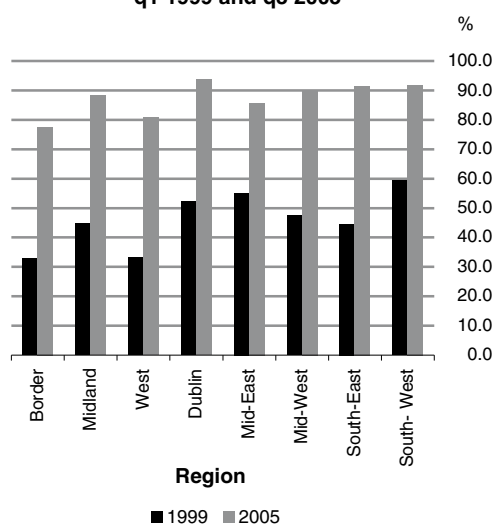


Quarterly National Household Survey

Recycling and Energy Conservation

Quarter 3 2005

Households recycling classified
by NUTS3 regions,
q1 1999 and q3 2005



Household waste recycled in 89% of households

Almost 1.3 million households (88.7%) reported that they recycled some element of their household waste in the third quarter of 2005, representing a significant increase on the 47.9% in the first quarter of 1999. While 165,200 households did not recycle any household waste item in 2005, 28,600 of these reported that they would recycle if the facilities were available. See table 1, table below and graph opposite.

Households¹ recycling classified by NUTS3 regions

Region (NUTS3)	Q1 1999 ²	Q3 2005
All households	47.9	88.7
Border	33.0	77.6
Midland	44.7	88.2
West	33.2	80.9
Dublin	52.2	93.7
Mid-East	55.2	85.7
Mid-West	47.4	90.1
South-East	44.6	91.5
South-West	59.3	91.8

¹ Excluding 'don't know' and 'not stated'.

² Q1 1999 contains revised data.

These results are based on the Recycling and Energy Conservation module, which was included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the third quarter of 2005.

At a regional level Dublin reported the highest percentage of households recycling (93.7%), while the Border region had the lowest rate (77.6%). All regions reported a large increase in household recycling levels over the six-year period from 1999 to 2005 with the West showing the largest increase.

See table 1 and table above.

Over 92% of urban households reported that they recycled some element of their waste while the comparable figure for rural households was just under 84%. A lack of recycling facilities was reported by 1.6% of urban households and 2.4% of rural households as a reason for not recycling. See table 1.

Rented or rent free dwellings reported a recycling rate of almost 82%, in comparison to just over 90% for owner occupied dwellings. Households containing one adult with no children had the lowest recycling rate (75.9%), while households with two adults and 1 to 3 children had the highest rate (95.3%). See table 1.

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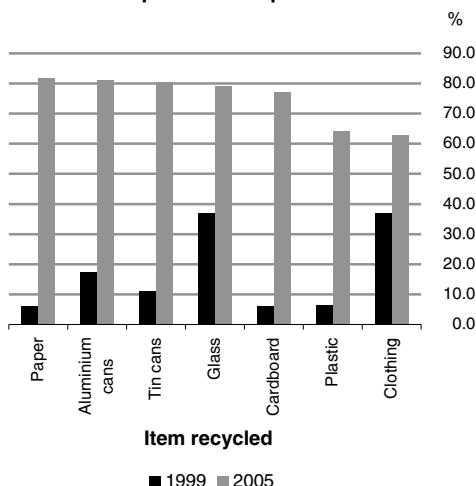
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Households classified by item recycled, q1 1999 and q3 2005



Paper most recycled household item

Paper (81.8%) was the most commonly recycled household item in the third quarter of 2005, while clothing (62.9%) was the least recycled item. This contrasts with 1999 figures when clothing was reported as the most commonly recycled material. Paper recycling had the largest percentage increase from 1999 to 2005, while the recycling of clothing had the smallest percentage increase over the same period. *See table 2, table below and graph opposite.*

Households¹ classified by item recycled

Item recycled	Q1 1999 ²		Q3 2005	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Paper	6.2	93.8	81.8	18.2
Aluminium cans	17.5	82.5	81.1	18.9
Tin cans	10.9	89.1	80.3	19.7
Glass	36.9	63.1	79.2	20.8
Cardboard	6.1	93.9	77.2	22.8
Plastic	6.4	93.6	64.4	35.6
Clothing	37.0	63.0	62.9	37.1

¹ Excluding 'don't know' and 'not stated'.

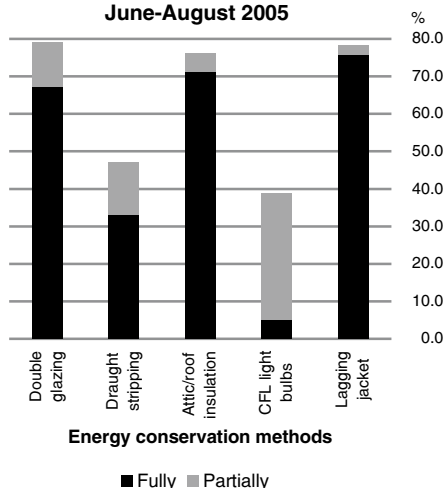
² Q1 1999 contains revised data.

In all regions more households brought glass and clothing to a collection point for recycling rather than having the items collected. The South-West was the only region where all items were taken to a collection point for recycling by a greater number of households than had them collected. *See table 2.*

Double glazing most common household energy conservation method

More households used double glazing for energy conservation than any other measure reported in the third quarter of 2005, with almost 1.2 million (79.3%) reporting that their dwelling had it fully or partially installed. CFL light bulbs were the least common energy conservation measure implemented and were installed in almost 39% of households with just under 34% reporting only partial installation. *See table 3, table below and graph opposite.*

Households classified by energy conservation methods, June-August 2005



Households classified by energy conservation methods, June-August 2005

Energy conservation methods	Yes	No ¹
Double glazing	79.3	20.7
Lagging jacket	78.3	21.7
Attic/roof insulation	76.2	23.8
Draught stripping	47.0	53.0
CFL light bulbs	38.7	61.3

¹ Including 'don't know', 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

Dwellings built before 1961 had lower installation rates for energy conservation measures than dwellings built post 1961. While a little over 64% of all pre 1961 dwellings reported having either full or partial attic or roof insulation, the comparable figure for post 1961 was just over 84%. Over 67% of pre 1961 and just under 86% of post 1961 dwellings reported having either full or partial double glazing installed. *See table 3.*

Rented households reported lower rates of energy conservation measures than owner occupied dwellings. The largest difference related to attic or roof insulation where under 47% of rented dwellings had it installed fully or partly with the comparable figure for owner occupied dwellings being 83%. *See table 3.*

Central Heating installed in 92% of households

In the third quarter of 2005 just over 92% of households reported that central heating was installed in their household. Dwellings built before 1961 had central heating installed in 85.5% of households, while the corresponding figure for dwellings built after 1961 was 96.3%. *See table 4.*

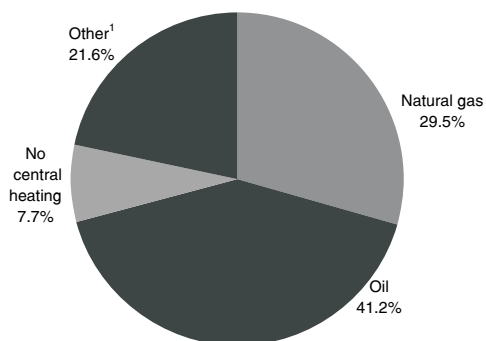
More owner occupied households (94.2%) reported having central heating than rented dwellings (84.6%). Dwellings with four or more bedrooms had central heating installed in 97.9% of cases whereas dwellings with up to three bedrooms had central heating in 88.6% of households. *See table 4.*

Oil most common central heating fuel in households

Almost 71% of all households used either oil (41.2%) or natural gas (29.5%) for home heating in the third quarter of 2005. Closed solid fuel systems were reported in a little over 5% of households, while an open fire (with a back boiler) and electric central heating were each used in over 2% of households. Only 0.1% of households used solar panel or ground heating, while almost 12% of households used a dual system. *See table 5 and graph opposite.*

Natural gas central heating usage was highest in the Dublin region at a little over 72% of all households. The lowest usage of natural gas was in the Midland and West regions, both of which had a larger percentage of closed solid fuel systems than other regions at over 23% and 11% respectively. *See table 5.*

Households classified by type of central heating, June-August 2005



¹ Other includes all other forms of central heating

Table 1 Households¹ classified by recycling activity², June-August 2005

'000

	Recycling activity			
	All households	Yes	No	No, but yes if facilities were available
State	1,456.5	1,291.2	136.6	28.6
Region				
Border	161.3	125.1	31.9	4.4
Midland	83.7	73.9	8.8	*
West	145.6	117.7	24.9	2.9
Dublin	412.7	386.8	16.0	9.8
Mid-East	147.5	126.4	17.4	3.7
Mid-West	126.4	113.8	10.0	2.6
South-East	161.0	147.3	11.9	1.9
South-West	218.2	200.3	15.7	2.2
Age group of reference person				
Less than 25	54.3	47.0	5.5	1.9
25-44 years	544.6	499.4	35.6	9.6
45-64 years	537.1	489.8	39.0	8.3
65 or over	320.5	255.0	56.5	8.9
Principal Economic Status of reference person				
At work	793.1	725.6	55.9	11.6
Unemployed	42.0	34.5	5.7	1.7
Student	20.3	18.6	*	*
Home duties	357.9	312.7	38.1	7.2
Retired	194.9	161.1	27.7	6.1
Others	48.4	38.8	8.2	*
Nationality¹ of reference person				
Irish nationals	1,373.4	1,219.9	128.4	25.1
Non-Irish nationals	83.1	71.4	8.2	3.5
Household composition				
1 adult, no children	317.6	241.0	66.1	10.5
2 adults, no children	375.7	339.7	28.4	7.7
3 or more adults, no children	285.6	262.0	18.8	4.9
1 adult with children	52.1	45.4	5.7	*
2 adults with 1-3 children	260.8	248.5	10.2	2.2
Other households with children	164.7	154.7	7.5	2.5
Urban/rural location				
Urban areas	837.1	772.2	51.3	13.6
Rural areas	619.4	519.0	85.3	15.1
Tenure status				
Owner	1,170.6	1,056.4	96.6	17.6
Rented or rent free	262.3	214.6	37.1	10.6
No answer/not classified	23.6	20.2	2.9	*

¹ See Background Notes.

² Any type of household waste recycled or re-used by others.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 2 Households¹ classified by item recycled and NUTS3 regions, June-August 2005

'000

Item recycled	Region (NUTS3)								State
	Border	Midland	West	Dublin	Mid-East	Mid-West	South-East	South-West	
All households	161.3	83.7	145.6	412.7	147.5	126.4	161.0	218.2	1,456.5
Glass									
Yes, collected	19.4	11.8	8.5	19.3	6.8	47.9	20.5	20.5	154.6
Yes, brought to collection point	98.5	55.8	104.9	293.0	96.4	62.0	120.2	168.1	999.0
No ²	43.5	16.2	32.2	100.4	44.3	16.4	20.3	29.6	302.9
Paper³									
Yes, collected	65.5	45.0	68.8	362.2	85.5	78.2	103.9	89.6	898.6
Yes, brought to collection point	34.9	23.3	22.8	12.8	33.4	29.3	35.0	101.2	292.7
No ²	60.9	15.5	54.0	37.7	28.6	18.9	22.1	27.5	265.2
Cardboard									
Yes, collected	65.2	42.3	68.5	295.7	82.7	76.0	100.6	88.9	819.9
Yes, brought to collection point	32.2	23.5	21.8	32.4	32.6	28.5	33.8	99.2	304.0
No ²	63.9	17.9	55.3	84.6	32.2	21.8	26.7	30.2	332.6
Plastic									
Yes, collected	56.4	44.7	69.3	34.8	58.2	79.1	97.5	87.7	527.7
Yes, brought to collection point	43.4	20.2	23.9	121.5	32.5	29.2	39.1	100.9	410.7
No ²	61.5	18.9	52.4	256.3	56.9	18.1	24.4	29.7	518.1
Aluminium cans									
Yes, collected	56.2	40.6	65.4	333.5	72.3	74.1	91.8	82.3	816.3
Yes, brought to collection point	53.5	27.7	34.6	21.7	35.1	36.7	48.1	108.1	365.6
No ²	51.6	15.4	45.6	57.5	40.1	15.5	21.1	27.8	274.6
Tin cans									
Yes, collected	58.7	39.4	65.6	337.0	73.1	73.2	94.3	82.0	823.2
Yes, brought to collection point	52.4	26.2	30.9	18.0	34.0	34.2	46.7	103.7	346.1
No ²	50.3	18.1	49.1	57.7	40.5	18.9	20.0	32.5	287.1
Clothing									
Yes, collected	22.3	14.0	11.2	156.8	26.3	21.8	20.0	37.0	309.5
Yes, brought to collection point	57.8	43.2	70.7	158.3	68.7	58.6	67.7	81.8	606.7
No ²	81.3	26.6	63.7	97.6	52.6	45.9	73.3	99.4	540.3

¹ See Background Notes.

² Includes 'don't know' and 'not stated' which are a very small proportion of the overall total.

³ Includes light cardboard.

Table 3 Households¹ classified by energy conservation method, June-August 2005

'000

	Energy conservation method																				
	All households	Double glazing				Draught stripping				Attic/roof insulation				CFL light bulbs				Lagging jacket			
		Yes fully	Yes partially	No	Don't know ²	Yes fully	Yes partially	No	Don't know ²	Yes fully	Yes partially	No	Don't know ²	Yes fully	Yes partially	No	Don't know ²	Yes fully	Yes partially	No	Don't know ²
All households	1,456.5	980.8	173.6	296.8	5.3	480.6	203.3	711.4	61.2	1,037.2	73.0	184.2	162.1	72.4	491.4	879.6	13.0	1,102.6	37.4	280.6	35.9
Region																					
Border	161.3	105.0	18.4	38.0	*	42.8	18.7	95.8	4.0	112.9	7.0	23.9	17.6	6.4	48.9	104.8	*	110.6	*	46.5	2.8
Midland	83.7	55.3	9.3	18.8	*	33.8	10.4	35.5	4.0	59.0	4.4	12.9	7.4	3.6	25.9	52.2	2.0	63.9	*	16.7	2.3
West	145.6	99.7	15.4	30.4	*	62.5	17.9	62.8	2.4	104.3	7.3	24.2	9.9	5.7	48.9	90.5	*	99.2	2.7	42.1	*
Dublin	412.7	269.7	54.0	86.1	2.9	129.1	67.1	203.2	13.3	290.6	19.7	37.9	64.5	19.1	142.3	247.8	3.4	345.1	14.7	41.1	11.8
Mid-East	147.5	105.6	16.1	25.2	*	44.5	30.4	70.1	2.5	114.7	7.0	14.2	11.7	6.5	55.9	83.1	2.0	121.1	4.8	19.1	2.5
Mid-West	126.4	91.0	13.0	21.8	*	48.1	14.5	58.0	5.8	85.8	7.8	21.9	10.9	8.4	37.0	80.2	*	83.0	3.7	35.9	3.8
South-East	161.0	108.2	21.4	31.1	*	50.4	18.9	71.3	20.3	116.2	7.1	21.0	16.8	9.1	54.1	97.1	*	119.2	3.5	34.5	3.8
South-West	218.2	146.4	25.9	45.3	*	69.4	25.3	114.7	8.9	153.8	12.9	28.2	23.3	13.6	78.4	123.9	2.3	160.4	5.9	44.6	7.4
Year of construction																					
Before 1961	427.4	209.8	78.0	138.1	*	120.4	78.1	216.7	12.1	244.1	30.4	106.5	46.4	19.9	126.6	277.6	3.3	286.4	12.8	116.2	12.0
1961 or later	927.4	712.1	84.7	128.3	2.3	332.2	114.7	438.3	42.3	742.8	38.5	60.8	85.3	48.9	342.9	527.8	7.8	750.8	22.0	138.2	16.5
Not classified	101.6	58.9	11.0	30.4	*	28.0	10.5	56.3	6.8	50.3	4.1	16.9	30.3	3.6	21.9	74.2	1.9	65.5	2.5	26.2	7.4
Tenure status																					
Owner	1,170.6	816.0	139.1	213.9	1.7	396.0	167.2	563.1	44.5	907.6	64.2	138.6	60.2	64.5	438.3	659.8	8.0	918.2	28.0	208.9	15.6
Rented or rent free	262.3	150.0	32.0	77.1	3.2	76.5	33.0	137.4	15.3	114.8	7.6	41.3	98.7	7.0	44.9	205.7	4.7	167.6	8.6	67.2	18.9
No answer/not classified	23.6	14.9	2.5	5.8	*	8.1	3.1	10.9	*	14.8	*	4.3	3.2	*	8.2	14.2	*	16.8	*	4.6	*
Number of bedrooms																					
Up to 3	863.9	528.1	110.3	222.1	3.4	258.4	125.6	443.5	36.5	542.4	46.6	141.6	133.4	34.0	227.0	594.9	8.1	611.9	26.3	198.2	27.6
4 or more	590.3	451.6	63.2	74.3	*	221.7	77.5	267.2	23.8	494.3	26.4	42.1	27.5	38.5	264.0	283.6	4.2	489.8	10.9	82.2	7.3
Not stated	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹ See Background Notes.

² Includes 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 4 Households¹ classified by whether or not they have central heating, June-August 2005

'000

	All households	Central heating	
		Yes	No ²
All households	1,456.5	1,344.0	112.5
Region			
Border	161.3	148.0	13.3
Midland	83.7	78.4	5.3
West	145.6	132.6	12.9
Dublin	412.7	396.8	15.8
Mid-East	147.5	138.8	8.8
Mid-West	126.4	114.8	11.6
South-East	161.0	142.3	18.7
South-West	218.2	192.2	26.0
Year of construction			
Before 1961	427.4	365.4	62.0
1961 or later	927.4	892.7	34.7
Not classified	101.6	85.8	15.8
Tenure status			
Owner	1,170.6	1,102.2	68.4
Rented or rent free	262.3	221.8	40.5
No answer/not classified	23.6	20.0	3.6
Number of bedrooms			
Up to 3	863.9	765.1	98.9
4 or more	590.3	577.6	12.7
Not stated	2.3	*	*

¹ See Background Notes.² Includes 'don't know' and 'not stated' which are a very small proportion of the overall total.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 5 Households¹ classified by type of central heating and NUTS3 regions, June-August 2005

'000

Region (NUTS3)	Type of central heating								
	All households	Natural gas	Oil	Electric	Open fire ²	Closed solid fuel	Solar panel/ ground heating	Dual system ^{3,4}	No central heating
All households	1,456.5	430.2	599.9	35.1	35.4	73.7	1.6	168.1	112.5
Region									
Border	161.3	10.3	80.4	3.0	6.4	11.7	*	36.0	13.3
Midland	83.7	*	36.0	*	1.7	19.5	*	19.1	5.3
West	145.6	*	69.5	1.8	*	16.1	*	42.3	12.9
Dublin	412.7	297.4	73.2	15.7	2.1	*	*	7.6	15.8
Mid-East	147.5	29.8	87.0	3.1	3.4	5.2	*	10.1	8.8
Mid-West	126.4	13.2	65.6	2.7	4.6	8.2	*	19.9	11.6
South-East	161.0	22.9	91.3	3.3	8.4	4.9	*	11.5	18.7
South-West	218.2	54.0	96.8	4.9	7.4	7.3	*	21.6	26.0
Year of construction									
Before 1961	427.4	115.8	146.4	6.7	11.1	32.5	*	52.7	62.0
1961 or later	927.4	288.6	415.7	22.3	20.8	36.5	1.3	107.6	34.7
Not classified	101.6	25.8	37.8	6.0	3.5	4.7	*	7.8	15.8
Tenure status									
Owner	1,170.6	321.1	530.3	15.2	20.3	60.6	1.4	153.3	68.4
Rented or rent free	262.3	103.3	60.5	19.0	14.4	11.4	*	13.1	40.5
No answer/not classified	23.6	5.8	9.1	*	*	1.7	*	1.7	3.6
Number of bedrooms									
Up to 3	863.9	305.6	266.6	31.9	30.9	50.8	*	79.0	98.9
4 or more	590.3	124.2	332.5	3.2	4.5	22.9	1.3	89.0	12.7
Not stated	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹ See Background Notes.

² With back boiler central heating.

³ Includes 'closed solid/other' and other dual system.

⁴ Includes 'don't know' and 'not stated' which are a very small proportion of the overall total.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Background Notes

- Reference period** The questions on recycling and energy conservation were included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months from June to August 2005. This was an update of a module asked in December to February 1999. Methodological changes to the questionnaire in Q3 2005 resulted in a lack of direct comparability between the two modules with the exception of tables one and two in the text.
- Purpose of survey** While the primary purpose of the QNHS is to collect information on employment and unemployment, it also includes modules on social topics of interest.
- Questionnaire** The recycling and energy conservation module was asked of all households with persons aged 18 years and over across three waves of the QNHS sample. The results in this release are based on the recycling and energy conservation questionnaire, a copy of which is available on the CSO website: www.cso.ie
- Recycling** This module measured the proportion of households that actually recycled, defining recycling as household waste being re-used by others and not within households. The question used to extract this information is outlined below:
- Are any items of household waste recycled or re-used by others such as glass, paper, clothing, aluminium cans etc?
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 3 No - But if the facilities were available I would recycle
- Along with general household recycling, questions were asked on recycling by specific individual items. These are listed in table 2 and cannot be measured against the general recycling results found in table 1 as the figures are generated from different questions.
- Energy conservation** Two main topics were measured on energy conservation in this module, utilisation of energy conservation methods followed by home heating methods.
- Are any of the following energy conservation measures installed in your home?
- Double glazing
 - Draught stripping to windows or external doors
 - Attic or roof insulation
 - CFL (compact florescent light) bulbs
 - Lagging jacket or hot water cylinder
- 1 Yes, fully
 - 2 Yes, partly
 - 3 No
 - 4 Don't know
 - 5 Not applicable
- As some of the energy conservation measures may not be relevant to certain types of households a category for 'not applicable' was used (e.g. attic or roof insulation may not be relevant to apartments).

Prevalence of central heating and fuel type were measured as these relate to energy usage in households. The question used to extract fuel type is outlined below:

Which type of central heating system is it?

- 1 Natural gas
- 2 Oil
- 3 Electric
- 4 Open fire with back boiler central heating
- 5 Closed solid fuel system
- 6 Solar panels
- 7 Ground source heat pump
- 8 Dual system (solid fuel and other)
- 9 Other types of dual system

Household A household is defined to be any person or group of persons (not necessarily related) with common living arrangements, separately occupying all or part of a private house, flat, apartment or other private habitation of any kind.

Household composition For the purposes of deriving household composition, a child was defined as any member of the household aged 14 or under. Households were analysed as a whole, regardless of the number of family units within the household. The categories of household composition are:

- One adult, no children
- Two adults, no children
- Three or more adults, no children
- One adult, one or more children
- Two adults, one to three children
- Other households with children

Principal Economic Status classification The PES classification is based on a single question in which respondents are asked what is their usual situation with regard to employment and given the following response categories:

- At work
- Unemployed
- Student
- Engaged on home duties
- Retired
- Other

Nationality The estimates given are considered ‘tentative’ as the very large migration flows in recent years present a significant measurement challenge in a household survey such as the QNHS. The main concerns, which are based on international experience, centre around the extent to which the survey captures minority communities in a proportionate and representative manner. Notwithstanding these concerns, the CSO believes that the estimates presented in this publication provide a broadly accurate picture of the current situation and recent trends. The categories are as follows:

- Irish nationals
- Non-Irish nationals

Urban or rural location The country is divided up into 8 strata based on population density. These areas are further classified into urban and rural areas as follows:

Urban

- Cities
- Suburbs of cities
- Mixed urban or rural areas bordering on the suburbs of cities

- Towns and their environs with populations of 5,000 or over (large urban)
- Mixed urban or rural areas bordering on the environs of larger towns
- Towns and their environs with a population of 1,000 to 5,000 (other urban)

Rural

- Mixed urban or rural areas
- Rural areas

Regions The regional classifications in this release are based on the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units) classification used by Eurostat. The NUTS3 regions correspond to the eight Regional Authorities established under the Local Government Act, 1991 (Regional Authorities) (Establishment) Order, 1993, which came into operation on 1 January 1994. The NUTS2 regions, which were proposed by Government and agreed by Eurostat in 1999, are groupings of the NUTS3 regions. The composition of the regions is set out below.

Border, Midlands and Western NUTS2 Region		Southern and Eastern NUTS2 Region	
Border	Cavan Donegal Leitrim Louth Monaghan Sligo	Dublin	Dublin Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin
Midland	Laoighis Longford Offaly Westmeath	Mid-East	Kildare Meath Wicklow
West	Galway City Galway County Mayo Roscommon	Mid-West	Clare Limerick City Limerick County North Tipperary
		South-East	Carlow Kilkenny South Tipperary Waterford City Waterford County Wexford
		South-West	Cork City Cork County Kerry

QNHS Social Modules

While the main purpose of the QNHS is the production of quarterly labour force estimates, there is also a provision for the collection of data on social topics through the inclusion of special survey modules. The selection of the major national modules undertaken to date has been largely based on the results of a canvass of users (over 100 organisations) that was conducted by the CSO in 1996 and most recently 2002. The results of the canvas are presented to the National Statistics Board and they are asked to indicate their priorities for the years ahead.

The schedule for social modules in any given year is based on the following structure:

- Quarter 1** Annual modules update (Disability, Pensions, Childcare, Accidents and Illness), Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Survey
- Quarter 2** EU module (always covered under EU legislation)
- Quarter 3** National module
- Quarter 4** National module

The table below outlines the social modules published to date in the QNHS

Reference Quarter	Social Module
Q3 2005	Recycling and energy
Q4 2005	Pension Provision
Q4 2005	Special Saving Incentive Accounts (SSIAs)
Q3 2005	ICT household survey
Q4 2004	Equality
Q1 2005	Childcare
Q3 2004	ICT household survey
Q2 2004	Union membership
Q2 2004	Work organisation and working time
Q4 2003	Crime and victimisation
Q3 2003	Housing
Q3 2003	ICT household survey
Q2 2003	Life long learning
Q4 2002	Childcare
Q3 2002	Teleworking
Q3 2002	Voter registration and participation
Q2 2002	Disability in the labour force (Annual update Q1 2004)
Q1 2002	Pension provision (Annual update Q1 2004 and Q1 2005)
Q3 2001	Health
Q2 2001	Length and pattern of working time
Q4 2000	Home computing
Q2 2000	Transition from school to working life
Q1 2000	Travel to work
Q1 1999	Recycling and energy conservation
Q4 1998	Crime and victimisation
Q3 1998	Home computing
Q3 1998	Housing and households

Social modules yet to be published:

Reference Quarter	Social Module
Q1 2005	Annual update module
Q2 2005	Reconciliation between work and family life
Q1 2006	Annual update module
Q1 2006	ICT household survey
Q2 2006	Transition from work into retirement
Q3 2006	Social capital and sport
Q4 2006	Crime and victimisation