

This release contains unrevised data. An updated Union Membership module is being published in April 2008 and will contain revised QNHS figures up to Q2 2007. For updated figures, see the April 2008 release or contact Labour@cso.ie.

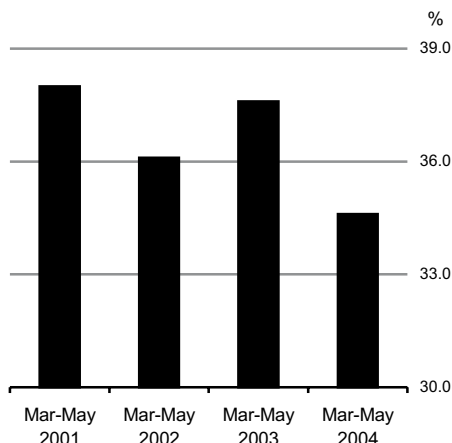


Central Statistics Office
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

7 September 2005

Quarterly National Household Survey *Union Membership* 1994 to 2004

**Percentage of employees who are union members
March-May 2001 to 2004**



Just over a third of all employees are members of a union

Results from the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) for the second quarter of 2004 showed that over a third (521,400) of all employees were members of a trade union. This compares with a figure of over 45% (432,900) ten years previously, as measured by the 1994 Labour Force Survey. *See table 1, graph and background notes.*

The highest concentrations of union members in 1994 were in Dublin (48.2%) and the South-West (48.0%). In 2004 this profile had changed and Dublin had one of the lowest regional union densities at 33.1%, with only the West and the Mid-East with lower densities (31.3%). *See tables 2a & 2b.*

In both 1994 and 2004 the rates of union membership varied by age. In both years union membership rates tended to increase with age up to the age of 60 and then decline for those 60 and over. In the context of an overall fall-off in union membership rates over the last ten years, all age categories showed declines. However it is noticeable that the younger age categories (15-19, 20-24 and 25-34) showed the most significant declines in union membership. In both years married persons were also more likely to be union members than their single counterparts. *See tables 2a & 2b.*

Again in both time periods, full-time workers and persons who work between 20 and 44 hours a week were more likely to be union members. In turn, persons who work for less than 20 hours and those who work 45 hours or more, or persons who work variable hours, are less likely to belong to a union. *See tables 3a & 3b.*

Strong variation in union membership with sector

Over the ten years between 1994 and 2004, union membership remained highest in the *Public administration and defence, Education and Health* sectors. Outside of these sectors union membership was highest in the *Transport, storage and communication* and *Other production industries* sectors. It is worth noting however that the proportion of union membership in these two sectors has decreased substantially over the ten year period. There have also been significant declines in the *Construction, Financial and other business services* and *Hotels and restaurants* sectors. *See tables 3a & 3b.*

The 2004 figures also show that persons in *Associate professional and technical* and *Professional* occupations are more likely to be members of a union. The figures also classify union membership by size of local unit and, as might be expected, larger local units have a higher density of union membership. *See table 3b.*

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Table 1 All employees aged 15 and over classified by sex and by whether they are members of a union, LFS April 1994-1997, QNHS March-May 2001-2004

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Sex	Period	Union membership						Total
		Yes	%	No	%	Not stated ¹	%	
Male	April 1994	252.8	47.1	274.0	51.1	9.4	1.8	536.2
	April 1995	261.0	46.4	292.2	51.9	9.8	1.7	563.0
	April 1996	269.0	45.7	308.3	52.4	11.4	1.9	588.7
	April 1997	263.9	43.5	328.0	54.1	14.2	2.3	606.1
	Mar-May 2001	302.4	39.8	449.7	59.1	8.2	1.1	760.3
	Mar-May 2002	289.1	37.7	440.7	57.5	36.3	4.7	766.0
	Mar-May 2003	305.5	39.0	461.4	59.0	15.4	2.0	782.4
	Mar-May 2004	277.6	34.9	477.9	60.0	40.7	5.1	796.2
Female	April 1994	180.1	44.1	207.7	50.8	21.0	5.1	408.8
	April 1995	185.9	42.6	229.7	52.7	20.7	4.7	436.2
	April 1996	199.6	43.0	246.7	53.1	18.3	3.9	464.5
	April 1997	199.7	40.9	266.1	54.5	22.9	4.7	488.7
	Mar-May 2001	232.4	36.0	406.4	62.9	6.7	1.0	645.6
	Mar-May 2002	232.3	34.2	411.2	60.5	36.3	5.3	679.9
	Mar-May 2003	250.0	36.0	433.8	62.5	10.2	1.5	693.9
	Mar-May 2004	243.8	34.3	432.6	60.9	34.5	4.9	710.9
Total	April 1994	432.9	45.8	481.7	51.0	30.4	3.2	945.0
	April 1995	446.9	44.7	521.9	52.2	30.5	3.1	999.2
	April 1996	468.6	44.5	555.0	52.7	29.7	2.8	1,053.3
	April 1997	463.6	42.3	594.0	54.3	37.2	3.4	1,094.8
	Mar-May 2001	534.9	38.0	856.1	60.9	15.0	1.1	1,405.9
	Mar-May 2002	521.4	36.1	851.9	58.9	72.6	5.0	1,445.9
	Mar-May 2003	555.5	37.6	895.2	60.6	25.6	1.7	1,476.4
	Mar-May 2004	521.4	34.6	910.5	60.4	75.3	5.0	1,507.1

¹ Note that the variation in the level of not stated is due to methodological issues associated with the question on union membership.

**Table 2a Demographic profile of all employees classified by whether they are union members,
LFS April 1994 and QNHS March-May 2004**

'000

Demographic profile	Union membership							
	1994				2004			
	Yes	No	Not stated	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Total
State	432.9	481.7	30.4	945.0	521.4	910.5	75.3	1,507.1
Region								
Border	46.0	48.8	2.2	97.0	53.3	88.3	5.7	147.4
Midland	21.1	25.0	1.2	47.3	31.1	50.2	1.5	82.8
West	30.1	40.5	2.8	73.4	42.2	86.5	6.0	134.8
Dublin	160.7	160.5	12.2	333.4	162.2	293.4	33.7	489.3
Mid-East	37.7	54.8	2.3	94.8	52.7	108.2	7.3	168.2
Mid-West	33.0	42.9	2.8	78.7	46.1	73.0	2.8	121.9
South-East	40.6	44.6	2.3	87.6	55.2	89.2	6.4	150.7
South-West	63.7	64.5	4.6	132.8	78.4	121.7	11.9	212.0
Sex								
Male	252.8	274.0	9.4	536.2	277.6	477.9	40.7	796.2
Female	180.1	207.7	21.0	408.8	243.8	432.6	34.5	710.9
Age group								
15-19	9.1	28.9	7.5	45.5	4.9	52.6	3.1	60.5
20-24	52.5	102.0	5.4	159.9	46.9	156.5	12.2	215.7
25-34	141.1	155.1	5.0	301.2	136.4	300.2	25.2	461.8
35-44	119.1	97.2	5.6	221.9	146.3	191.7	15.0	353.1
45-54	75.5	64.7	4.9	145.1	126.0	133.5	12.2	271.7
55-59	22.6	17.8	1.0	41.4	40.3	45.4	4.9	90.6
60-64	11.7	11.5	0.7	24.0	18.2	22.4	2.0	42.6
65 +	1.3	4.5	*	6.0	2.3	8.1	0.8	11.2
Nationality¹								
Irish	425.6	465.5	29.7	920.8	505.8	829.7	71.0	1,406.5
Non-Irish	7.3	16.3	0.6	24.2	15.6	80.8	4.2	100.6
Marital status								
Single	148.3	237.3	15.5	401.2	178.9	479.7	40.4	699.0
Married	270.7	229.3	13.8	513.8	318.7	389.4	31.4	739.5
Separated or divorced	9.3	10.6	0.5	20.4	17.4	30.9	2.5	50.8
Widowed	4.7	4.5	0.5	9.6	6.4	10.5	0.9	17.8
Family composition								
Member of a couple without children	51.9	49.7	1.8	103.4	80.7	124.4	9.7	214.8
Couple with children	278.6	300.3	22.2	601.0	262.8	316.2	25.5	604.4
Lone parent with children	26.3	40.0	2.3	68.6	40.7	96.1	8.5	145.3
Not in a family unit/Not stated	76.1	91.8	4.0	172.0	137.2	373.7	31.7	542.5
Highest Education Level Attained								
No formal education/primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43.7	93.2	6.0	142.9
Lower secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80.1	152.8	12.1	245.0
Higher secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	144.0	273.4	21.0	438.4
Post leaving cert	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	55.7	92.5	8.5	156.8
Third level non degree	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	73.4	101.7	9.5	184.6
Third level degree or above	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	119.5	177.8	15.2	312.5
Other ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.1	19.0	3.0	27.0

¹ See Background Notes.

² Includes a small number of not stated.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 2b Demographic profile of all employees classified by whether they are union members, LFS April 1994 and QNHS March-May 2004

Demographic profile	%							
	Union membership							
	1994				2004			
	Yes	No	Not stated	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Total
State	45.8	51.0	3.2	100.0	34.6	60.4	5.0	100.0
Region								
Border	47.4	50.3	2.3	100.0	36.2	59.9	3.9	100.0
Midland	44.6	52.9	2.5	100.0	37.6	60.6	1.8	100.0
West	41.0	55.2	3.8	100.0	31.3	64.2	4.5	100.0
Dublin	48.2	48.1	3.7	100.0	33.1	60.0	6.9	100.0
Mid-East	39.8	57.8	2.4	100.0	31.3	64.3	4.3	100.0
Mid-West	41.9	54.5	3.6	100.0	37.8	59.9	2.3	100.0
South-East	46.3	50.9	2.6	100.0	36.6	59.2	4.2	100.0
South-West	48.0	48.6	3.5	100.0	37.0	57.4	5.6	100.0
Sex								
Male	47.1	51.1	1.8	100.0	34.9	60.0	5.1	100.0
Female	44.1	50.8	5.1	100.0	34.3	60.9	4.9	100.0
Age group								
15-19	20.0	63.5	16.5	100.0	8.1	86.9	5.1	100.0
20-24	32.8	63.8	3.4	100.0	21.7	72.6	5.7	100.0
25-34	46.8	51.5	1.7	100.0	29.5	65.0	5.5	100.0
35-44	53.7	43.8	2.5	100.0	41.4	54.3	4.2	100.0
45-54	52.0	44.6	3.4	100.0	46.4	49.1	4.5	100.0
55-59	54.6	43.0	2.4	100.0	44.5	50.1	5.4	100.0
60-64	48.8	47.9	2.9	100.0	42.7	52.6	4.7	100.0
65 +	21.7	75.0	*	100.0	20.5	72.3	7.1	100.0
Nationality¹								
Irish	46.2	50.6	3.2	100.0	36.0	59.0	5.0	100.0
Non-Irish	30.2	67.4	2.5	100.0	15.5	80.3	4.2	100.0
Marital status								
Single	37.0	59.1	3.9	100.0	25.6	68.6	5.8	100.0
Married	52.7	44.6	2.7	100.0	43.1	52.7	4.2	100.0
Separated or divorced	45.6	52.0	2.5	100.0	34.3	60.8	4.9	100.0
Widowed	49.0	46.9	5.2	100.0	36.0	59.0	5.1	100.0
Family composition								
Member of a couple without children	50.2	48.1	1.7	100.0	37.6	57.9	4.5	100.0
Couple with children	46.4	50.0	3.7	100.0	43.5	52.3	4.2	100.0
Lone parent with children	38.3	58.3	3.4	100.0	28.0	66.1	5.8	100.0
Not in a family unit/Not stated	44.2	53.4	2.3	100.0	25.3	68.9	5.8	100.0
Highest Education Level Attained								
No formal education/primary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30.6	65.2	4.2	100.0
Lower secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.7	62.4	4.9	100.0
Higher secondary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.8	62.4	4.8	100.0
Post leaving cert	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35.5	59.0	5.4	100.0
Third level non degree	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39.8	55.1	5.1	100.0
Third level degree or above	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38.2	56.9	4.9	100.0
Other ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.9	70.4	11.1	100.0

¹ See Background Notes.

² Includes a small number of not stated.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 3a Employment characteristics of all employees classified by whether they are union members, LFS April 1994 and QNHS March-May 2004

'000

Employment characteristics	Union membership							
	1994				2004			
	Yes	No	Not stated	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Total
ILO Economic Status								
In employment:	432.9	481.7	30.4	945.0	521.4	910.5	75.3	1,507.1
<i>of which</i> :full-time	410.8	408.7	8.2	827.7	464.7	702.3	63.6	1,230.5
part-time	22.1	73.0	22.1	117.2	56.7	208.2	11.7	276.6
NACE economic sector								
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.4	19.0	0.7	22.1	3.3	16.4	2.3	22.0
C-E Other production industries	124.3	108.2	2.7	235.2	103.2	160.8	13.1	277.1
F Construction	31.8	35.5	0.7	67.9	40.6	101.0	8.3	149.9
G Wholesale and retail trade	28.9	91.0	6.7	126.5	42.6	163.9	10.8	217.3
H Hotels and restaurants	10.9	35.0	5.9	51.9	9.1	79.7	3.5	92.3
I Transport, storage and communication	30.1	14.9	0.7	45.7	42.6	43.1	5.1	90.8
J-K Financial and other business services	32.7	61.0	1.7	95.4	45.6	146.1	10.6	202.3
L Public administration and defence	50.7	14.1	1.5	66.4	66.6	18.7	4.0	89.2
M Education	53.3	23.3	1.8	78.5	66.7	40.5	5.7	112.9
N Health	55.1	36.7	3.4	95.2	85.2	73.4	7.1	165.8
O-Q Other services	12.5	43.0	4.5	60.0	15.8	66.9	4.9	87.6
Broad occupational group								
1. Managers and administrators	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47.5	109.2	8.9	165.6
2. Professional	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80.8	91.7	8.9	181.4
3. Associate professional and technical	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	72.3	66.4	7.8	146.4
4. Clerical and secretarial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	76.8	127.2	11.1	215.1
5. Craft and related	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	61.0	111.9	9.4	182.3
6. Personal and protective service	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	52.7	114.6	7.3	174.6
7. Sales	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26.1	107.2	6.7	140.1
8. Plant and machine operatives	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57.0	73.7	6.9	137.6
9. Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47.0	108.7	8.3	164.0
Size of local unit								
1-10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	66.0	315.8	19.3	401.1
11-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	127.4	265.1	18.6	411.1
50-99	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	66.4	84.5	7.0	157.9
100+	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	245.1	204.3	22.9	472.2
Not stated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.5	40.8	7.5	64.8
Usual hours per week								
1-9 hours	1.0	5.2	6.4	12.6	1.7	26.3	0.9	28.9
10-19	5.5	21.6	8.2	35.3	17.2	67.7	3.8	88.6
20-29	35.1	42.2	4.5	81.8	60.0	106.2	6.9	173.1
30-34	24.0	14.8	0.6	39.4	28.6	28.9	2.3	59.9
35-39	194.2	132.3	2.7	329.1	261.8	355.4	33.3	650.5
40-44	113.5	146.8	2.1	262.4	95.0	192.3	16.4	303.7
45 & over	38.3	77.8	1.0	117.1	34.3	79.6	6.0	119.9
Variable hours ¹	21.3	41.0	4.9	67.2	22.7	54.0	5.7	82.4
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>34.2</i>

¹ Includes 'not stated'.

Table 3b Employment characteristics of all employees classified by whether they are union members, LFS April 1994 and QNHS March-May 2004

%

Employment characteristics	Union membership							
	1994				2004			
	Yes	No	Not stated	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Total
ILO Economic Status								
In employment:	45.8	51.0	3.2	100.0	34.6	60.4	5.0	100.0
<i>of which</i> :full-time	49.6	49.4	1.0	100.0	37.8	57.1	5.2	100.0
part-time	18.9	62.3	18.9	100.0	20.5	75.3	4.2	100.0
NACE economic sector								
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.9	86.0	3.2	100.0	15.0	74.5	10.5	100.0
C-E Other production industries	52.8	46.0	1.1	100.0	37.2	58.0	4.7	100.0
F Construction	46.8	52.3	1.0	100.0	27.1	67.4	5.5	100.0
G Wholesale and retail trade	22.8	71.9	5.3	100.0	19.6	75.4	5.0	100.0
H Hotels and restaurants	21.0	67.4	11.4	100.0	9.9	86.3	3.8	100.0
I Transport, storage and communication	65.9	32.6	1.5	100.0	46.9	47.5	5.6	100.0
J-K Financial and other business services	34.3	63.9	1.8	100.0	22.5	72.2	5.2	100.0
L Public administration and defence	76.4	21.2	2.3	100.0	74.7	21.0	4.5	100.0
M Education	67.9	29.7	2.3	100.0	59.1	35.9	5.0	100.0
N Health	57.9	38.6	3.6	100.0	51.4	44.3	4.3	100.0
O-Q Other services	20.8	71.7	7.5	100.0	18.0	76.4	5.6	100.0
Broad occupational group								
1. Managers and administrators	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28.7	65.9	5.4	100.0
2. Professional	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	44.5	50.6	4.9	100.0
3. Associate professional and technical	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	49.4	45.4	5.3	100.0
4. Clerical and secretarial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35.7	59.1	5.2	100.0
5. Craft and related	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33.5	61.4	5.2	100.0
6. Personal and protective service	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30.2	65.6	4.2	100.0
7. Sales	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.6	76.5	4.8	100.0
8. Plant and machine operatives	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41.4	53.6	5.0	100.0
9. Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28.7	66.3	5.1	100.0
Size of local unit								
1-10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.5	78.7	4.8	100.0
11-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.0	64.5	4.5	100.0
50-99	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	42.1	53.5	4.4	100.0
100+	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	51.9	43.3	4.8	100.0
Not stated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25.5	63.0	11.6	100.0
Usual hours per week								
1-9 hours	7.9	41.3	50.8	100.0	5.9	91.0	3.1	100.0
10-19	15.6	61.2	23.2	100.0	19.4	76.4	4.3	100.0
20-29	42.9	51.6	5.5	100.0	34.7	61.4	4.0	100.0
30-34	60.9	37.6	1.5	100.0	47.7	48.2	3.8	100.0
35-39	59.0	40.2	0.8	100.0	40.2	54.6	5.1	100.0
40-44	43.3	55.9	0.8	100.0	31.3	63.3	5.4	100.0
45 & over	32.7	66.4	0.9	100.0	28.6	66.4	5.0	100.0
Variable hours ¹	31.7	61.0	7.3	100.0	27.5	65.5	6.9	100.0
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

¹ Includes 'not stated'.

Background Notes

Purpose of survey	The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) began in September 1997, replacing the annual April Labour Force Survey (LFS). While the primary purpose of the survey is the production of quarterly labour force estimates, it also includes special modules on social topics. The survey meets the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) No. 577/98, adopted in March 1998, which requires the introduction of quarterly labour force surveys in EU Member States.
Reference period	Information is collected continuously throughout the year, with 3,000 households surveyed each week to give a total sample of 39,000 households in each quarter. The reference quarters for survey results are: Q1 - December to February, Q2 - March to May, Q3 - June to August and Q4 - September to November. Questions on union membership are included in the core QNHS on an ongoing basis. The reference period for the LFS was April each year.
Comparing the LFS and the QNHS	<p>The LFS was conducted each year in April and involved the completion of a written questionnaire in each of the sample households. The QNHS, on the other hand, involves continuous surveying (of 3,000 households each week) so that the results reflect the average situation over the course of three months. The LFS paper questionnaires have been replaced by laptop computers, allowing some key questions (such as existence of a job in the week before the survey, full-time versus part-time jobs) to be refined and improved. The main factors affecting comparability of the two surveys are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal effects on numbers employed and unemployed. • The change from a point-in-time to a continuous survey (survey reference period). • Changes in the questionnaire, which has increased the observed level of labour force participation, particularly in part-time jobs.
Questionnaire	The question on union membership was asked to persons aged 15 and over in employment (ILO) as an employee. Persons in employment are defined as persons who worked in the week before the survey for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business and all persons who had a job but were not at work because of illness, holidays etc. in the week.
Union membership	<p>Union membership is defined using the following question.</p> <p><i>Are you a member of a trade union or staff association which represents its' members in labour and industrial relations issues?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
NACE Industrial Classification	The sectoral employment figures in this release are based on the EU NACE classification as defined in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3037/90. Eleven NACE sub-categories are distinguished.
Occupations	The occupation figures in this release are based on the (1990) UK Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) with some modifications to reflect the Irish labour market.
Size of local unit	The size of local unit figures presented in this release relate to the number of persons working in the respondents place of employment including their employers. Place of employment refers to the location where the job is mainly carried out. A large company might have several locations (or local units).
Nationality	The figures presented on nationality are based on a self perception question, in which the respondent could choose from a list of seventeen nationalities. It should be noted that as the QNHS is (and the LFS was) a household survey some nationalities may be under-represented in the figures.
Highest level of education attained	This classification is derived from a single question and refers to educational standards that have been attained and can be compared in some measurable way. Therefore 'successfully' means that any tests, exams, dissertations, thesis etc. must be taken or submitted, and passed.

For example, to have completed the leaving certificate syllabus but not to have actually sat and passed the leaving certificate exams is not considered for our purposes to be ‘successfully completed’.

The category **primary** included persons with no formal education attainment, or whose highest educational attainment is pre-primary. The category **others** includes a small number of not stated responses to the educational attainment question.

Family Composition

The family composition classifications in this release are based on family units. A family unit consists of either:

1. a married couple, or
2. a married couple and one or more of their never-married children, or
3. one parent and one or more of his or her never-married children, or
4. a couple living together (with never-married children, if any) who are not married to each other, where it is clear that the couple form a “de facto” family unit.

Households may contain more than one family unit or may contain a family together with other persons not in a family unit as defined above.

However, there are problems identifying some unmarried parents with children as separate family units. This happens particularly where one unmarried parent with one or more children lives with his/her parent(s) and the information recorded in the survey on the relationship to the reference person does not clearly identify the parent/child relationships. In such cases, the unmarried parent and children may not be identified as a distinct family unit. As a result, the number of family units consisting of unmarried parents with children is probably understated to some degree.

NUTS2 and NUTS3 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, Midland 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 canvas 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)
Quarter 2	EU module (always covered under EU legislation)
Quarter 3	National module Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Survey
Quarter 4	National module

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

Reference Quarter	Social module
Q4 2004	Equality
Q3 2004	ICT household survey
Q3 2004	Travel to work
Q2 2004	Work organisation and working time
Q4 2003	Crime and Victimization
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)
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 Victimization
Q3 1998	Home computing
Q3 1998	Housing and households

Planned future modules are as follows:

Reference Quarter	Social module
Q1 2005	Annual modules update
Q2 2005	Reconciliation between work and family life
Q3 2005	ICT household survey
Q3 2005	Recycling and energy
Q4 2005	Pension provision
Q1 2006	Annual modules update
Q2 2006	Transition from work into retirement
Q3 2006	ICT household survey
Q3 2006	Social capital and sport
Q4 2006	Health