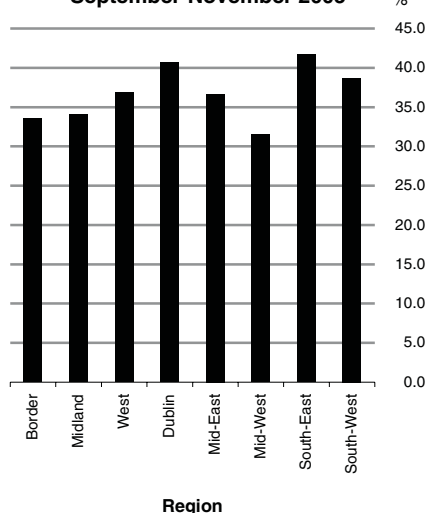
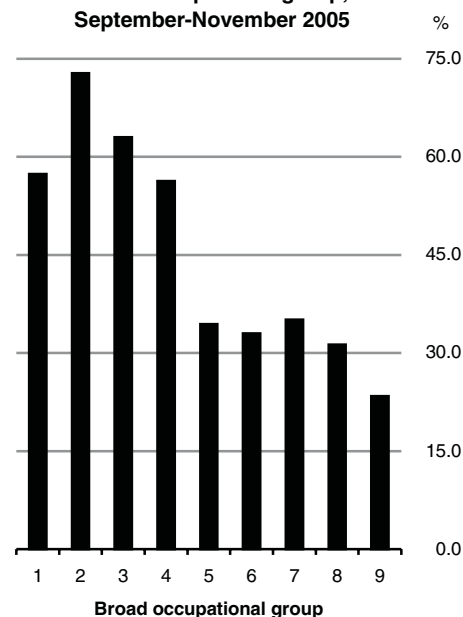




**Percentage of population aged 21 years and over with SSIA classified by region, September-November 2005**



**Percentage of population aged 21 years and over in employment (ILO) with SSIA classified by Broad occupational group, September-November 2005**



#### Broad occupational group

1. Managers and administrators
2. Professional
3. Associate professional and technical
4. Clerical and secretarial
5. Craft and related
6. Personal and protective service
7. Sales
8. Plant and machine operatives
9. Other

## SSIA contribution levels vary by region

Over 40% of the population aged 21 years and over in the Dublin and South-East regions have an SSIA and just over 70% of them are contributing the maximum. In contrast, just one-third of the population aged 21 years and over in the Border region have an SSIA and less than 56% are contributing the maximum amount. See tables 1a, 2a and graph opposite.

In the fourth quarter of 2005 the average monthly contribution to SSIA accounts stood at €217.04, including those contributing the maximum. When the latter are excluded the average falls to €105.77. However, almost 26% of persons with an SSIA, not contributing the maximum each month, intend to 'top-up' their contribution levels prior to maturity. See tables 2b and 2c.

## Almost 73% of "Professionals" have an SSIA

Almost 73% of persons classified as *Professionals* (on the basis of the broad occupational groups) had an SSIA in the fourth quarter of 2005. Other 'skilled' groups including *Associate professional and technical* (63.0%) and *Managers and administrators* (57.4%) also reported high take-up rates. Some of the occupational groups at the other end of the skills spectrum reported significantly lower levels of SSIA take-up, in particular those working in *Personal and protective services* (33.0%), *Plant and machine operatives* (31.3%) and *Other* occupations (23.4%). See table 1b and graph opposite.

Almost 70% of persons aged 21 years and over in employment in the *Public administration and defence* sector, just over 67% of those in the *Education* sector and 62% of those in the *Financial and other business services* sector had an SSIA in the fourth quarter of 2005. In comparison just over 28% of persons employed in *Hotels and restaurants* and 33% in *Other services* sectors had an SSIA. See table 1b.

## One in ten to take a foreign holiday

In the fourth quarter of 2005 almost 10% of SSIA account holders indicated that they will spend some of their SSIA money on a *Foreign holiday* with almost 11% indicating some expenditure on a *Car*. See table 3 and background notes.

At an overall level, *Savings* and *Investments* appear important to all age groups. However, younger people indicated a greater interest in *Investment* whereas older persons were more likely to place some of their funds in *Savings*. See table 3.

*Pensions* did not appear to rate highly for the younger age groups with just under 2% of SSIA account holders in the 21-24 year age group intending to put aside some of their matured funds for a *Pension* compared to over 11% for those aged 55-59. Buying a *Car* appears to be far more important to the younger age categories with almost 20% of 21-24 year old SSIA account holders indicating that they will spend some of their funds in this way. See table 3.

Other features include:

- ◆ Almost 40% of males aged 21 years and over had an SSIA in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to just over 36% of the female population aged 21 years and over. See table 1a.
- ◆ In the fourth quarter of 2005 over 46% of all persons aged 40-44 had an SSIA while the comparable figure for those aged 21-24 was just over 22% and for those aged 65 and over the figure was over 24%. See table 1a.
- ◆ Almost 47% of those in employment, a little over 23% of the not economically active and almost 16% of the unemployed had an SSIA. See table 1a.
- ◆ Two-thirds of SSIA accounts will mature in 2007. See table 1a.
- ◆ Almost 75% of SSIA account holders have a pension whereas the overall pension coverage rate for the population aged 20-69 is just over 51% (based on *Pensions Update module Q1 2005*). See table 7.
- ◆ Almost 52% of SSIA account holders are male. See table 1a.
- ◆ From a regional perspective just over 31% of all SSIA accounts are held by people living in the Dublin region. See table 1a.

**Table 1a Profile of all persons with SSIA's and population aged 21 years and over, September-November 2005**

	Aged 21 years and over		
	Population <sup>1</sup>	All persons with SSIA's	Percentage of population with SSIA's
	'000	'000	%
<b>State</b>	<b>2,968.3</b>	<b>1,121.6</b>	<b>37.8</b>
<b>Region</b>			
Border	319.5	107.0	33.5
Midland	170.1	58.0	34.1
West	292.6	107.9	36.9
Dublin	858.3	349.5	40.7
Mid-East	316.4	116.0	36.7
Mid-West	250.3	78.9	31.5
South-East	319.8	133.2	41.7
South-West	441.2	170.9	38.7
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	1,464.6	579.2	39.5
Female	1,503.7	542.4	36.1
<b>Age group</b>			
21-24	278.7	62.5	22.4
25-29	367.2	128.1	34.9
30-34	336.8	142.6	42.3
35-39	311.4	137.0	44.0
40-44	293.6	135.4	46.1
45-49	268.3	123.0	45.8
50-54	244.4	108.7	44.5
55-59	224.2	96.7	43.1
60-64	177.6	73.4	41.3
65 +	466.2	114.2	24.5
<b>ILO Economic Status</b>			
In employment	1,870.3	872.8	46.7
Unemployed	78.0	12.2	15.6
Not economically active	1,019.9	236.7	23.2
<b>Year of maturity</b>			
2006	n/a <sup>2</sup>	373.7	n/a
2007	n/a	747.9	n/a
<b>Whether the SSIA contribution is the maximum<sup>3</sup></b>			
Yes	n/a	765.7	n/a
No	n/a	298.6	n/a
Don't know <sup>4</sup>	n/a	57.3	n/a

<sup>1</sup> The target group for the SSIA module was all persons aged 21 years and over. This target group reflects the age restriction that applied to SSIA account holders. In Q4 2005 it was only possible for persons aged 21 years and over to be SSIA account holders.

<sup>2</sup> n/a refers to 'not applicable'.

<sup>3</sup> Relates to contribution level at time of interview.

<sup>4</sup> Also includes 'not stated'.

**Table 1b Profile of all persons with SSIA's and population aged 21 years and over in employment (ILO) classified by Nace Economic Sector and occupation, September-November 2005**

	Aged 21 years and over		
	Population <sup>1</sup>	All persons with SSIA's	Percentage of population with SSIA's
In employment	'000	'000	%
<b>State</b>	<b>1,870.3</b>	<b>872.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>
<b>Nace Economic Sector</b>			
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	112.9	44.6	39.5
C-E Other production industries	277.7	128.0	46.1
F Construction	231.1	76.0	32.9
G Wholesale and retail trade	248.5	95.3	38.4
H Hotels and restaurants	98.9	27.8	28.1
I Transport, storage and communication	116.1	52.9	45.6
J-K Financial and other business services	257.1	159.7	62.1
L Public administration and defence	100.1	69.9	69.8
M Education	126.9	85.4	67.3
N Health	187.8	95.7	51.0
O-Q Other services	113.3	37.5	33.1
<b>Broad occupational group</b>			
1. Managers and administrators	310.3	178.0	57.4
2. Professional	223.6	162.8	72.8
3. Associate professional and technical	165.5	104.3	63.0
4. Clerical and secretarial	233.4	131.4	56.3
5. Craft and related	256.1	88.0	34.4
6. Personal and protective service	190.7	63.0	33.0
7. Sales	146.1	51.3	35.1
8. Plant and machine operatives	166.6	52.2	31.3
9. Other	178.0	41.7	23.4

<sup>1</sup> The target group for the SSIA module was all persons aged 21 years and over. This target group reflects the age restriction that applied to SSIA account holders. In Q4 2005 it was only possible for persons aged 21 years and over to be SSIA account holders.

**Table 2a SSIA account holders classified by monthly contributions and NUTS3 regions<sup>1</sup>,  
September-November 2005**

Region (NUTS3)	Monthly contribution							Total
	€1 - €49	€50 - €99	€100 - €149	€150 - €199	€200 - €253	Maximum	Don't know <sup>2</sup>	
<b>State</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Border	7.6	7.7	11.7	6.7	4.6	55.8	6.1	100.0
Midland	3.3	5.8	8.0	2.8	3.0	71.6	5.5	100.0
West	3.4	5.2	9.5	4.6	4.0	69.2	4.3	100.0
Dublin	2.8	5.0	8.8	3.3	5.0	72.1	2.8	100.0
Mid-East	3.0	6.6	8.2	3.0	3.4	69.6	6.1	100.0
Mid-West	4.7	7.1	9.4	3.6	4.5	65.7	5.0	100.0
South-East	3.4	6.0	8.7	3.6	3.7	70.3	4.3	100.0
South-West	4.1	5.3	12.0	3.8	3.2	66.0	5.7	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See Background Notes.

<sup>2</sup> Also includes 'not stated'.

**Table 2b Average monthly contribution to SSIA accounts and numbers contributing to the average classified by age group<sup>1</sup>, September-November 2005**

Age group	Average monthly contribution			
	excluding the maximum contribution		including the maximum contribution	
	'000	€	'000	€
<b>State</b>	<b>298.6</b>	<b>105.77</b>	<b>1,064.3</b>	<b>217.04</b>
21-24	27.2	88.91	54.7	176.65
25-29	46.9	99.84	120.1	199.07
30-34	43.0	112.18	136.0	212.09
35-39	38.5	111.23	132.3	214.97
40-44	33.3	105.01	129.8	218.61
45-49	27.0	110.61	117.5	222.99
50-54	24.9	106.17	103.1	220.75
55-59	21.2	98.70	91.3	219.21
60-64	13.3	100.71	70.5	225.10
65 +	23.3	108.31	109.0	224.90

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 'don't know' and 'not stated'.

**Table 2c All persons not contributing the maximum to their SSIA classified by whether or not they intend to increase their contribution prior to maturity, September-November 2005**

Intend to increase contribution	Not contributing the maximum	
	'000	%
<b>State</b>	<b>298.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Yes	76.7	25.7
No	214.0	71.7
Don't know <sup>1</sup>	7.9	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Also includes 'not stated'.

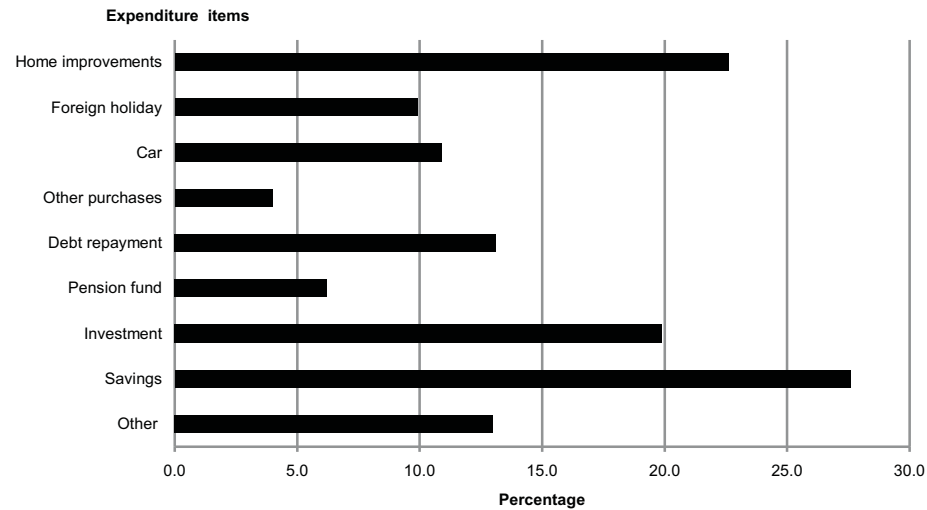
**Table 3 Expenditure items SSIA account holders will spend their money on post maturity classified by age group<sup>1,2</sup>,  
September-November 2005**

Expenditure Items	Age group										Total
	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 +	
Home improvements	6.2	18.3	27.2	23.3	22.3	25.1	25.0	23.8	21.2	24.4	22.6
Foreign holiday	13.6	6.9	8.9	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.6	13.3	15.1	9.9
Car	19.4	12.8	10.2	9.7	8.5	7.8	9.4	13.3	9.7	13.4	10.9
Other purchases	4.3	5.5	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.0
Debt repayment	10.8	16.7	20.6	16.3	12.7	11.4	11.8	10.0	5.6	4.2	13.1
Pension fund	1.9	1.8	5.2	5.3	7.8	8.8	8.8	11.5	8.7	3.6	6.2
Investment	35.8	29.6	23.8	22.2	18.1	17.5	15.8	11.7	11.5	10.3	19.9
Savings	20.4	20.8	21.9	26.7	28.5	26.9	28.6	29.6	40.2	40.3	27.6
Other	6.5	9.9	9.5	11.4	16.7	17.4	14.9	13.7	11.8	17.1	13.0

<sup>1</sup> This table outlines the percentage of SSIA account holders classified by age group that will spend some of their funds on a given expenditure item. It does not provide an indication as to "how much" will be spent on any given item (see table 5 and 6 for that information).

<sup>2</sup> The question relating to expenditure items allowed for multiple responses and therefore the figures presented are not additive.

**Expenditure items SSIA account holders will spend their money on post maturity, September-November 2005**



**Table 4 All persons with SSIA classified by year of maturity and certainty of intended expenditure, September-November 2005**

	Year of maturity				Total	
	2006		2007			
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
<b>State</b>	<b>373.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>747.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,121.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
A clear idea	136.8	36.6	232.9	31.1	369.7	33.0
Some idea	91.0	24.4	199.5	26.7	290.5	25.9
No idea <sup>1</sup>	145.9	39.0	315.5	41.2	461.4	41.1

<sup>1</sup> Also includes 'not stated'.

**Table 5 Expected percentage spend of matured SSIA funds classified by year of maturity and expenditure items<sup>1,2,3</sup>, September-November 2005**

Expenditure Items	Year of maturity		Total
	2006	2007	
Home improvements	17.6	17.1	17.4
Foreign holiday	5.1	5.2	5.1
Car	6.3	6.7	6.5
Other purchases	2.1	2.2	2.2
Debt repayment	9.5	11.1	10.3
Pension fund	4.5	5.6	5.0
Investment	16.6	16.8	16.7
Savings	26.0	22.8	24.4
Other	12.3	12.5	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Analysis restricted to those that indicated a "clear or some idea" of intended expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> Analysis based on respondents where sum of expenditures = 100%.

<sup>3</sup> Provides details of the proportion of SSIA funds that will be spent on any given item.

**Table 6 Expected percentage spend of matured SSIA funds classified by expenditure items and monthly contribution<sup>1,2,3</sup>, September-November 2005**

Expenditure Items	Monthly contribution					
	€1 - €49	€50 - €99	€100 - €149	€150 - €199	€200 - €253	Maximum
Home improvements	25.4	20.2	22.7	20.3	19.4	15.5
Foreign holiday	11.6	11.4	8.4	6.3	3.4	3.7
Car	8.1	12.9	9.9	7.5	7.4	5.4
Other purchases	2.7	0.9	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.0
Debt repayment	14.5	11.7	7.9	9.7	9.4	10.5
Pension fund	0.7	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.9	5.8
Investment	4.9	6.2	9.7	11.8	15.2	19.7
Savings	19.9	18.7	22.1	25.9	21.0	25.5
Other	12.3	14.6	12.9	13.2	17.0	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Analysis restricted to those that indicated a "clear or some idea" of intended expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> Analysis based on respondents where sum of expenditures = 100%.

<sup>3</sup> Provides details of the proportion of SSIA funds that will be spent on any given item.

**Table 7 Profile of all persons aged 21 to 69 years in employment (ILO) with SSiAs classified by whether or not they have a pension, September-November 2005**

	With a pension		Without a pension	
	'000	%	'000	%
<b>State</b>	<b>636.7</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Border	57.1	69.8	24.7	30.2
Midland	33.9	74.5	11.5	25.3
West	59.2	69.2	26.3	30.8
Dublin	205.1	77.3	60.4	22.7
Mid-East	67.9	74.9	22.8	25.1
Mid-West	45.2	72.4	17.2	27.6
South-East	71.1	70.8	29.3	29.2
South-West	97.1	72.1	37.6	27.9
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	369.3	77.8	105.4	22.2
Female	267.4	68.2	124.5	31.8
<b>Age group</b>				
21-29	112.6	64.1	63.1	35.9
30-34	99.5	76.1	31.3	23.9
35-39	94.1	79.8	23.9	20.3
40-44	93.2	78.5	25.5	21.5
45-54	86.0	79.2	22.5	20.7
50-54	71.4	76.7	21.8	23.4
55-59	50.5	72.2	19.3	27.6
60-69	29.4	56.6	22.5	43.4
<b>In employment</b>				
full-time	578.5	78.3	160.4	21.7
part-time	58.2	45.7	69.5	54.4
<b>Nace Economic Sector</b>				
A-B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23.8	54.3	20.0	45.7
C-E Other production industries	102.5	79.9	25.8	20.1
F Construction	43.2	66.4	21.9	33.6
G Wholesale and retail trade	51.3	58.3	36.7	41.7
H Hotels and restaurants	12.3	47.3	13.6	52.3
I Transport, storage and communication	36.2	74.2	12.6	25.8
J-K Financial and other business services	117.8	73.2	43.2	26.8
L Public administration and defence	70.4	95.4	3.5	4.7
M Education	79.4	85.3	13.7	14.7
N Health	76.6	76.6	23.4	23.4
O-Q Other services	23.2	59.9	15.5	40.1
<b>Broad occupational group</b>				
1. Managers and administrators	127.1	72.1	49.0	27.8
2. Professional	146.9	84.9	26.1	15.1
3. Associate professional and technical	82.2	81.2	19.0	18.8
4. Clerical and secretarial	93.7	71.3	37.7	28.7
5. Craft and related	54.1	69.1	24.2	30.9
6. Personal and protective service	41.2	63.0	24.2	37.0
7. Sales	29.4	58.8	20.7	41.4
8. Plant and machine operatives	32.6	71.0	13.4	29.2
9. Other	29.5	65.4	15.6	34.6



## Background Notes

**Reference period** The questions on SSIAs were included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months from September to November 2005.

**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.

**What is an SSIA** Special Saving Incentive Accounts (SSIAs) are a **five-year** savings scheme in which the Exchequer tops up, by way of a tax credit, subscriptions made by an individual to his or her SSIA. For example, if you lodge €100 each month to your SSIA with your financial institution, you are entitled to receive €25 each month by way of a tax credit from the Exchequer.

SSIAs were opened in the period 1 May 2001 to 30 April 2002 and will mature during the period 31 May 2006 to 30 April 2007. For example SSIAs that were started in May 2001 will mature on the 31 May 2006.

**Questionnaire** The SSIA module was asked of all persons aged 21 years and over to direct and proxy respondents across all waves. The main themes covered in the SSIA module related to date of maturity of SSIA, contribution level, intention to ‘top-up’ prior to maturity, an indication of the items that the matured SSIA money would be spent on and finally for those items identified the proportion of the matured SSIA money that would be spent on each of those items. The two questions used to extract the information on these last two items are outlined below:

Can you indicate from the following list the items that you intend to spend your SSIA money on?

- 1 Home improvements
- 2 Foreign holiday
- 3 Car
- 4 Purchase of other goods and services
- 5 Debt (e.g. paying-off some/all mortgage or other borrowings)
- 6 Pension fund
- 7 Investment in property or stocks and shares
- 8 Savings
- 9 Other

You have indicated that you are going to spend your money on XXXX. What proportion of your SSIA money do you intend to spend on this item?

\_\_\_\_\_ %

Repeated per number of items identified.

A copy of the questionnaire is available on the CSO website: [www.cso.ie](http://www.cso.ie).

**Expenditure data** The questions relating to proportional expenditure (results for which are in tables 5 and 6) were only asked of those participating directly in the survey, where the respondent indicated that they had a “clear or some” idea of how they were going to spend their matured SSIA money. In addition only those records where the proportions provided added to 100% were included in the analysis.

**Grossing factors** The QNHS grossing procedure aligns the distribution of persons covered in the sample with independently determined population estimates at the level of sex, five-year age group and region. However for the purposes of this SSIA analysis we have benchmarked our survey results against the Revenue database on SSIA accounts using gender, 5-year age groups, NUTS3 regions and date of SSIA maturity as the main stratification variables.

A separate grossing procedure had to be implemented for the data presented in table 7 as the target group for the questions on SSIAs did not correspond directly with the target group for the questions on pensions. The pensions questions were only asked of those persons in employment aged 20 years and over who participated directly in the survey and were in waves 2–5. The data presented in table 7 was benchmarked against persons in employment (ILO) aged 21–69 years who were asked the pension questions stratified by gender, age group, NUTS3 regions and year of maturity.

**Pension cover** Through the State Social Welfare system people are entitled to a basic flat rate pension. However, in many cases there is a need for additional pension cover if the standard of living enjoyed while at work is to be maintained into retirement. This additional or supplementary cover is provided through occupational pension schemes and personal pension arrangements. It is this additional cover which is the focus of the information presented in table 7. The results do not cover pensions paid through the State Social Welfare system.

**ILO Labour Force Classification** The primary classification used for the economic status of respondents in this module is the ILO (International Labour Office) labour force classification. The ILO classification distinguishes the following main subgroups of the target population:

**In Employment:** 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.

**Unemployed:** Persons who, in the week before the survey, were without work and available for work within the next two weeks, and had taken specific steps, in the preceding four weeks, to find work.

**Inactive Population (not in labour force):** All other persons.

The labour force comprises persons employed plus unemployed.

**NACE Industrial Classification** The sectoral employment figures presented in this module are based on the EU NACE classification as defined in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3037/90. Eleven NACE sub-categories are distinguished in this release.

**Occupations** Tables 1b and 7 presents occupational data. The classification system used is based on the UK Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) with some modifications to reflect the Irish labour market. This classification was also used in the 2002 and 1996 Census of Population and has replaced the previous Census and Labour Force Survey occupations classification. The old and new classifications are not perfectly comparable. The 1996 Census of Population report on occupations (Census Volume 7) contains further information on comparing the classifications.

**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.

**Border, Midland and Western NUTS2 Region**

<b>Border</b>	Cavan Donegal Leitrim Louth Monaghan Sligo
<b>Midland</b>	Laoighis Longford Offaly Westmeath
<b>West</b>	Galway City Galway County Mayo Roscommon

**Southern and Eastern NUTS2 Region**

<b>Dublin</b>	Dublin City Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin
<b>Mid-East</b>	Kildare Meath Wicklow
<b>Mid-West</b>	Clare Limerick City Limerick County North Tipperary
<b>South-East</b>	Carlow Kilkenny South Tipperary Waterford City Waterford County Wexford
<b>South-West</b>	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 published to date in the QNHS

<b>Reference Quarter</b>	<b>Social Module</b>
Q4 2005	Special Saving Incentive Accounts (SSIAs)
Q3 2005	ICT household survey
Q2 2005	Educational attainment
Q1 2005	Childcare
Q4 2004	Equality
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:

<b>Reference Quarter</b>	<b>Social Module</b>
Q3 2004	Travel to work
Q1 2005	Annual update module
Q2 2005	Reconciliation between work and family life
Q3 2005	Recycling and energy
Q4 2005	Pension provision
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