

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE
OF CORDUFF



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Glossary of Terms

CSO	Central Statistics Office
EA	Enumerator Area
ED	Electoral Division
ILO	International Labour Organisation
NIRSA	National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis
PES	Principal Economic Status
SAPS	Small Area Population Statistics

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BACKGROUND

Blanchardstown is located approximately 10 kilometres north-west of Dublin City and is composed of a mixture of private and large local authority housing estates built partially in response to the long housing waiting lists that developed during the 1980's. Historically the focus of Blanchardstown was primarily its Main Street. Over the past decade Blanchardstown has served as a main hub for Dublin's enlarged population.

The 2006 National census revealed that Blanchardstown's population had risen to 63,120 persons, which represents a 63.47 per cent increase in ten years. Blanchardstown has now expanded into townlands such as Parslickstown, Porters Gate, Castaheany, Littlepace, Ongar and Waterville.

The boundaries of Blanchardstown, as defined by the Central Statistics Office, encompass 8 electoral divisions (ED's) ¹ in County Fingal (four of which, Tyrrelstown, Mulhuddart, Corduff and Coolmine are designated as disadvantaged CODAN Report 1994 (County Dublin Areas of Need). Significant socio-economic composition changes have occurred across some of these ED's throughout the past four years.

A distinguishing factor in relation to Blanchardstown is its particularly young age profile most notably in the estates outlined in the CODAN report. Many Eastern Europeans and Africans have moved into Blanchardstown due to the large number of estates and apartments built in response to the demand for housing. Alongside the pre-existing Irish Traveller population, Blanchardstown has a unique mix of people from diverse ethnic groups.

¹Abbotstown, Blakestown, Coolmine, Corduff, Delwood, Mulhuddart, Roselawn and Tyrrelstown. Electoral Divisions' generally do not correspond with the community identifies in common currency e.g. Blakestown Parish is geographically spread across Coolmine and Blakestown ED's. The boundaries of ED's are fixed enabling direct comparability of areas between each Censuses.

The combination of a large growing population coupled with particular development issues creates enormous challenges for service providers around education, community facilities, transport and healthcare. In recognition of this, the government has funded a locally based RAPID Programme that targets certain neighbourhoods of Blanchardstown.

Throughout the late 1990's employment grew rapidly especially in the services sector via the attraction of high tech companies/ Small Medium Enterprises (SME's) to the area plus the opening of the Town Centre in 1996 had a positive impact. Many people increasingly commute to work in Blanchardstown from outside, highlighting a certain mismatch between the skills required of people to avail of these new jobs and the skills that exist amongst the local population.

In relation to new public amenities, the National Aquatic Centre in Abbotstown played host to the summer 2003 Special Olympics. A Civic Centre also opened in 2001 consisting of a theatre (Draoícht) and a new library. The Institute of Technology Blanchardstown is also playing a major role in targeting non-CAO applicants and so facilitating more individuals from local communities to attend the college than would otherwise be the case.

Small area population statistics (SAPS) are not collated across *parish boundaries* by the Central Statistics Office. Historically this has meant that it has not been possible to compile a precise socio-economic profile for Community Development Projects or Family Resource Centres, whose catchment areas often mirror parish boundaries. Corduff CDP's operational boundaries, which is defined as the N3 dual carriageway to the south, Snugborough Road, Blanchardstown Road North and the Ballycoolin Road is identical to the Corduff electoral division(ED)boundaries. The best means of providing socio-economic data for Corduff CDP is therefore to analyse data for Corduff ED.

Map not available online

[Source: National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis](#)

Occasionally however, data for enumerator areas will also be presented alongside ED data. A Census Enumeration Area (EA) represents the area/workload assigned to each enumerator. In 2006 there were on average 330 households in the urban EAs for which SAPS are available.

EA SAPS are only released for the five main cities and their suburbs. The boundaries of EA's change from Census to Census. The codes for the 3 EAs that are most closely aligned with Corduff CDP and which are highlighted in orange on the map are 04/91, 04/92, 04/93. Please refer below for a list of the streets which fall inside these particular EA's.

Housing estates and street names that fall into EA's

Corduff EA 04/091

Aisling Heights, Corduff Close. Corduff Crescent, Corduff Road Old (Incl Corduff Cot) Edgewood Lawn, Greenridge Court, Corduff (PT) Coolmine (PT)

Corduff EA 04/091

Brookhaven Drive, Brookhaven Grove, Brookhaven Lawn, Brookhaven Park, Brookhaven Rise, Corduff Grove, Corduff Park, Corduff (PT), Coolmine (PT)

Corduff EA 04/093

Corduff Avenue, Corduff Close, Corduff Crescent, Corduff Gardens, Corduff Green, Corduff Grove, Corduff Place, Corduff Way, Sheephill Avenue, Sheephill Park, Westway Grove, Westway Lawn, Corduff (PT), Snugborough (PT)

AREAS OF RELATIVE AFFLUENCE AND DEPRIVATION

Inequality and disadvantage regrettably remain a factor in Corduff and Ireland today. Haase and Pratschke developed an *index* that provides a single measurement of the relative affluence and deprivation for an area. The index takes into consideration the underlying dimensions of deprivation such as social class, education attainment, marital status, demographic and labour market deprivation. Each of these variables is explored further on in the main body of the report.

Based on this index, **Corduff EA 04/093** experienced a deprivation score within the classification of "**Extremely Disadvantaged**" while **EA 04/092** was classified as "**Very Disadvantaged**" and **EA 04/091** is now categorised as "**Marginally Below Average**".

Acknowledging this deprivation the Government funds a locally based RAPID Programme that targets certain areas of Blanchardstown aimed at improving the quality of life and the opportunities available to residents of the most disadvantaged communities. RAPID covers all of the Corduff ED, Wellview and Parslickstown Estates in Tyrellstown ED, Dromheath Estate in Mulhuddart ED and finally Whitestown, Sheepmoor, Fortlawn, Whitechapel estates in Coolmine ED.

The RAPID programme, which is administered locally by Fingal County Council covers five main themes (1) Youth Education and Training (2) Health and well-being (3) Crime, Drugs and Anti-Social Behaviour (4) Physical environment and infrastructure (5) Strengthening Communities.

HEADLINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS ABOUT CORDUFF

Population Growth

According to the 2006 Census the population of Corduff was 4,806 persons, which represents a 10.6 per cent increase since 2002.

Age Profile

In Corduff 23.97 per cent of the population are between 0-14 years of age. This is higher than the 20.4 per cent State total or the average for Dublin of 18.3 per cent.

Labour Market

Since 2002 the total number of people at work in Blanchardstown increased significantly. Despite the large increase in the local workforce the level of unemployment across Blanchardstown rose from 9.8 per cent up to 11.13 per cent of the labour force. The average rate however, disguises the far higher unemployment recorded in areas such as Corduff where it stood at 14.5 per cent.

Housing and family structure

The clear trend emerging in Corduff over the past four years is towards smaller households, a further decline in the proportion of traditional nuclear families, an increase in female and male single parent households and increasing numbers of single persons sharing a dwelling. In Corduff ED Lone Parents for all children below 15 years of age, head 38.8% of all households.

Education

Of those aged 15 and over whose education had ceased in Corduff ED, 22.0 per cent were educated to primary level only; a further 49.4 per cent attained second level while 36.63 per cent were educated to third level.

Social Class

In Corduff a modest 16.1 per cent of population fell into the Higher and Lower Professional Classes compared with 32.9 per cent for the State. 24.9 per cent of Corduff were enumerated in social class 7, which is considerably higher than 17.6 per cent State average. This category is 'unclassified' and includes those who have never been in paid employment, or who live in households where the head of household have never been in paid employment.

Ethnic Mix

14.1 per cent of the 'usually resident' population by nationality of all residents in Corduff ED are foreign nationals.

Disability

382 persons or 7.94 per cent of Corduff reported a disability in April 2006, which is lower than the national average of 9.3 per cent.

Religion

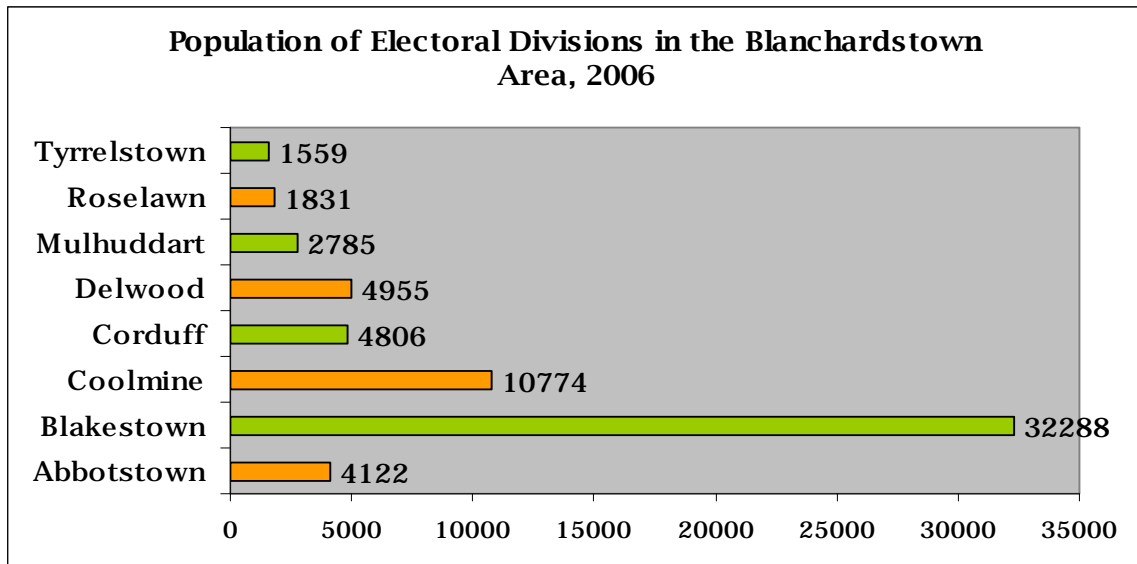
84.39 per cent of persons in Corduff were Roman Catholics, while a further 9.55 per cent (persons) were adherents of other stated religions (Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist and Muslim). 3.35 per cent (persons) indicated that they had no religion.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF CORDUFF

SECTION 1. POPULATION

In April 2006, the population of Corduff electoral division stood at 4,806 persons, which represents a 10.6 per cent increase since 2002.

Figure 1

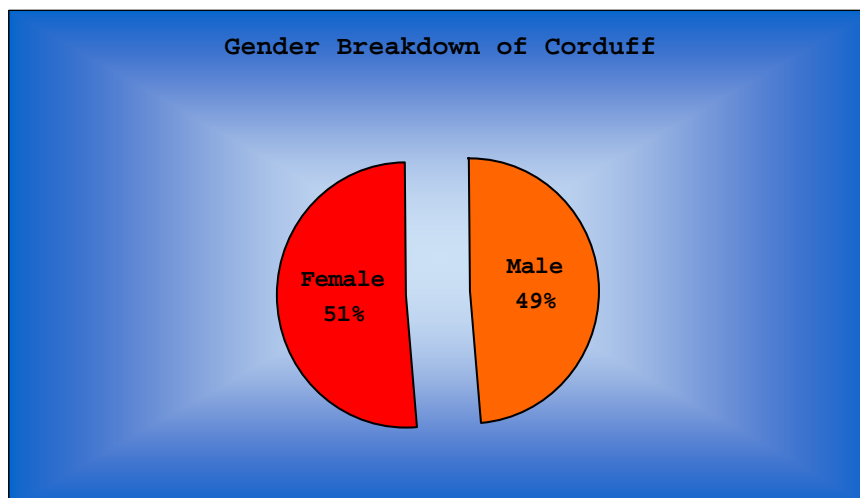


Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In Ireland there are a higher proportion of males than females. Leinster is the only province which defies this trend as does Corduff where there are more females (2,470) than males (2,366).

Figure 2

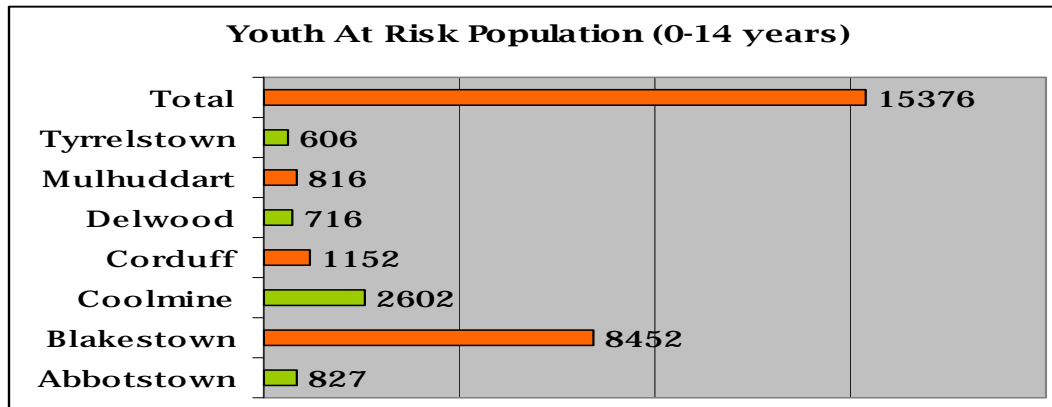


Source: BAP analysis of Census 2006

Youth at Risk

In the past four years Blanchardstown experienced a large net increase in the recorded 'youth at risk' population.² In Corduff 23.97 per cent of the population are between 0-14 years of age. This is higher than the 20.4 per cent State total or the average for Dublin of 18.3 per cent.

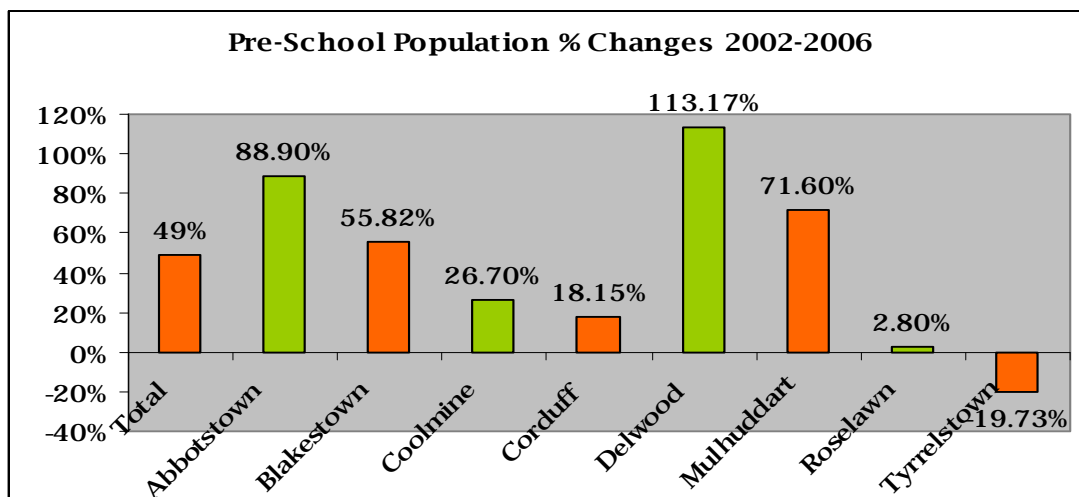
Figure 3



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

This increase in the youth at risk population will place additional potential pressures on the local services such as schools, homework clubs, community childcare crèches, and sport and recreational clubs. The pre-school population of Corduff rose by 26.7 per cent or 51 children.

Figure 4



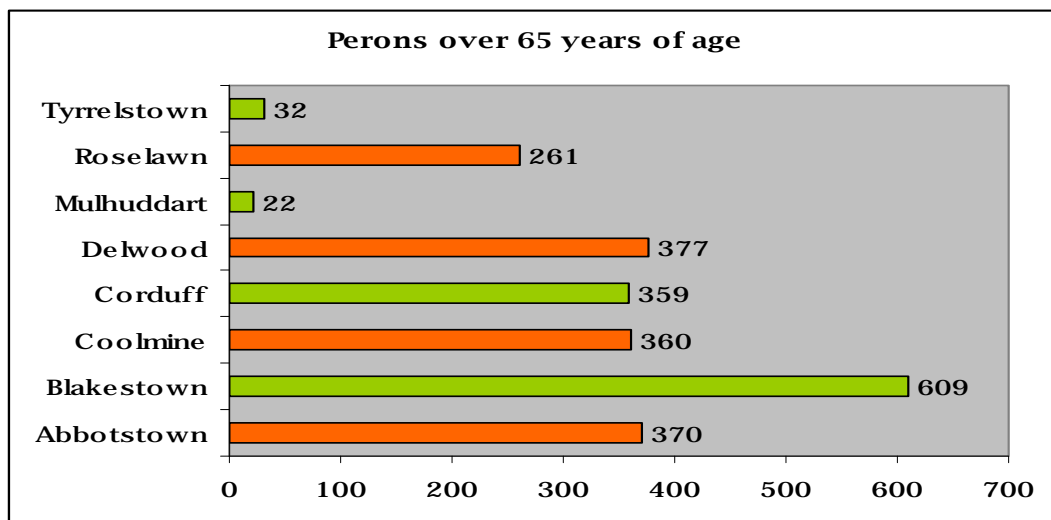
Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

² 0-14 age cohorts

Older Persons

Ireland has the lowest proportion of its population aged 65 and over vis a vis the European Union average of 17 per cent. According to the census release 'Ageing in Ireland' (2007) there has been a significant narrowing of the gap between the death rates for men and women aged 65 and over, with the male rate coming into line with the female rate. The life expectancy of men at age 65 increased from 13.8 years in 1995-1997 to 15.4 years in 2001-2003. The corresponding figures for women were 17.4 and 18.7 years.

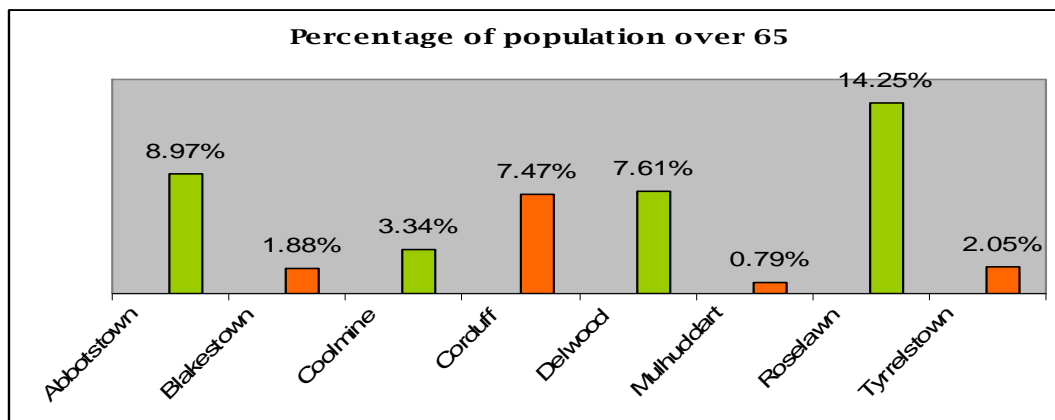
Figure 5



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

7.47 per cent of Corduff's population are aged 65 and over. This is lower than the Dublin average of 10.3 per cent and the State average of 11 per cent but higher than several other ED's across Blanchardstown.

Figure 6



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Age Dependency

Age dependency is a comparative indicator of the proportion of the population or potential economically active have to support.³ In 2006, 27.4 per cent of Corduff's population was age dependent, which is lower than the State average of 31.4 per cent.

SECTION 3. EDUCATION

There has been a continuous improvement in the level of education amongst adults over the past 4 years in Blanchardstown. For instance the percentage of the overall population who reported to have no formal or primary education only in Blanchardstown fell from 15.7 per cent to 12.42 per cent. This is significantly lower than the Dublin equivalent of 16.7 per cent or the national figure of 18.9 per cent. However, there are wide variations in educational attainment within Blanchardstown.

% Education Ceased- No Formal or Primary Education

Map not available online

Source: National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis

Of those aged 15 and over whose education had ceased in Corduff ED, 22.0 per cent were educated to primary level only; a further 49.4 per cent attained second level while 19.5 per cent were educated to third level. Across the State 30.5 per cent of those aged 15 and over whose education has ceased had a third level qualification.

³ Age dependent is the percentage of population who are either under 15 or over 65 years of age

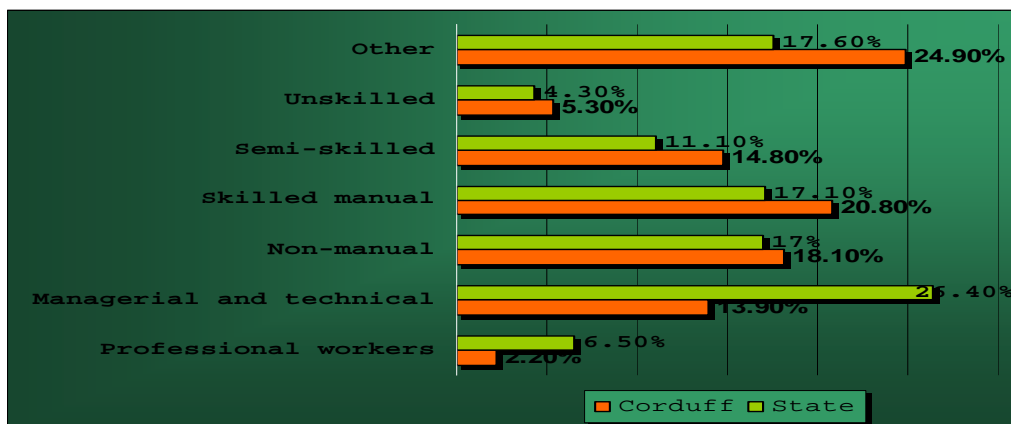
In Corduff EA 04/093, 31.67 per cent aged 15 and over whose education had ceased were educated to primary level only and just 6.87 per cent had attained a third level degree.

SECTION 4 SOCIAL CLASS

The entire population is divided into one of 7 social class groups, which are defined on the basis of occupation. The occupations included in each of these groups have been selected in such a way as to bring together, as far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skills. In determining social class no account is taken of the differences between individuals on the basis of other characteristics such as education. The social class of family dependents is derived from the social class of the parent having the highest social class.

According to GAMMA(2008, p23) 'the changes in social class composition experienced throughout Ireland over the past 15 years largely parallel those in educational achievement, with a gradual increase in the number of professionals and an even greater decline in the proportion of semi- and unskilled manual workers'.

Figure 7
Social Class Comparison



Source: BAP Analysis of Census 2006

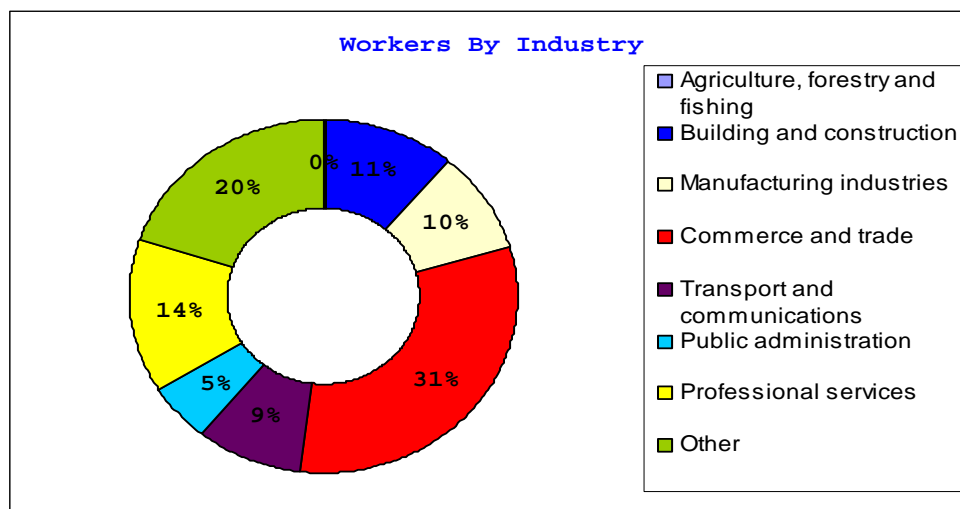
In Corduff a modest 16.1 per cent of population fell into the Higher and Lower Professional Classes compared with 32.9 per cent for the State. Of greater significance for the work of

Corduff CDP and Blanchardstown Area Partnership is data relating to that of social class 7. This category is 'unclassified' and includes those who have never been in paid employment, or who live in households where the head of household have never been in paid employment. 24.9 per cent of Corduff were enumerated in social class 7, which is considerably higher than 17.6 per cent State average.

SECTION 5. ECONOMIC STATUS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2,548 persons aged 15 years and over in Corduff were in the labour force.⁴ Of these, 85.52 per cent (2,179 persons) were at work, while the unemployment rate for the area was 14.5 per cent. The largest group (684 persons) were employed in the Commerce Sector of the economy. This accounted for 31.4 per cent of the working population of Corduff.

Figure 8

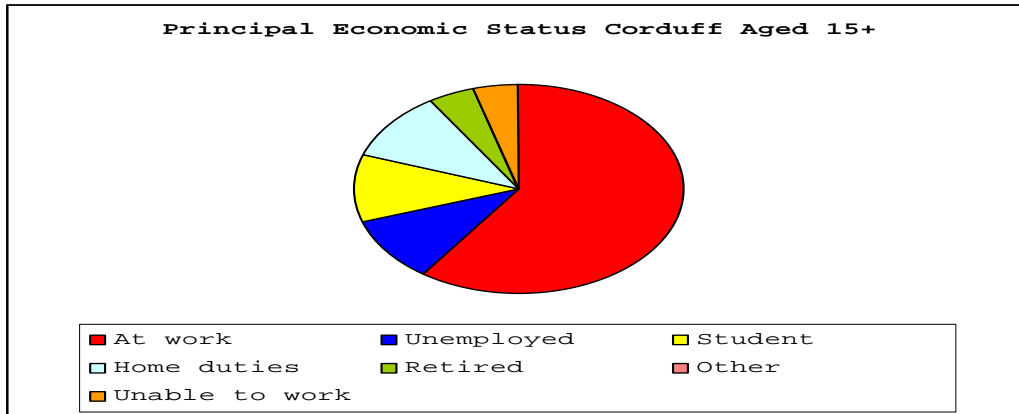


Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

Of the 1,106 persons aged 15 years and over who were outside the labour force, 34.44 per cent were students, 36 per cent were looking after the home/family and 4.35 per cent were retired.

⁴ The economic status for people aged 15 years and over is determined on the basis of the subjective assessment of the person responsible for completing the Census form in each household.

Figure 9



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

The unemployment rate in Corduff of 14.5 per cent is considerably higher than the national rate of 8.5 per cent. However, within Corduff higher rates of unemployment prevail in several of its estates. For instance in EA 04/093 unemployment stood at 20.86 per cent and in EA 04/092 it is 15.74 per cent.

Map not available online

Source: National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis

Of the 369 persons recorded as unemployed in Corduff 217 are men and 152 are women. There are several reasons why more men are more likely to be unemployed than women. In order to identify the factors behind this phenomenon one needs to extrapolate data from the specific categories that constitute the 'principal economic status of individuals', and also to examine what previous research has to suggest on the matter.

The 2006 Irish Census reveals that the labour market participation rate of women in Corduff was 59.94 per cent in comparison with 80.27 per cent for men. The divergence in participation rates is partially because 384 women in Corduff are categorised as 'looking after home/ family' compared with just 15 men. In addition 85 women are categorised as 'unable

to work due to permanent sickness or disability' compared with 76 men.⁵

However, these factors alone do not fully account for why far more men than women are long-term unemployed. Duggan (1999, p43) notes that the labour market has operated to 'remove from the employed labour force specific categories of workers. These categories have predominantly been adult and older male workers from predominantly manual occupational background'.

Aside from gender, educational attainment and age are also significant contributory factors towards a person's chances of experiencing unemployment. For instance 31.6 per cent of all unemployed males in Corduff ED have no formal or primary education only compared to 19.8 per cent of men nationally in and out of work (GAMMA 2008).

[Unemployment in Ireland 2010](#)

The national unemployment rate increased from 7.6 per cent to 12.4 per cent by the end of 2009. According to the CSO 4TH Quarterly National Household Survey, this brings unemployment to a level comparable with that of 1995 when the unemployment rate was 12.2 per cent. The male unemployment rate was 15.7 per cent and the female unemployment rate was 8.3 per cent in Q4 2009. Seasonally adjusted, the male and female unemployment rates stood at 16.6 per cent and 9.0 per cent.

For sampling reasons no unemployment data relating to Dublin 15 or Corduff is available via Quarterly National Household Survey. Unemployed figures at a *local level* are only collated every 5 years during a Census, and comparative percentages can be calculated by applying the Principal Economic Status (PES) methodology.⁶

⁵These individuals are excluded from the unemployment statistics.

⁶Please refer to appendix page for an example of how to apply this PES method for calculating unemployment. The 14.5 per cent unemployment rate for Corduff is calculated using the PES method.

For the purposes of making international comparisons labour force aggregates are now analysed using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) methodology. This is based on a large sample household survey covering around 45,000 households in Ireland by a team of specially trained interviewers. The questions asked of the survey respondent via the ILO methodology are different to those options available to someone when completing the Census form via the PES methodology.⁷

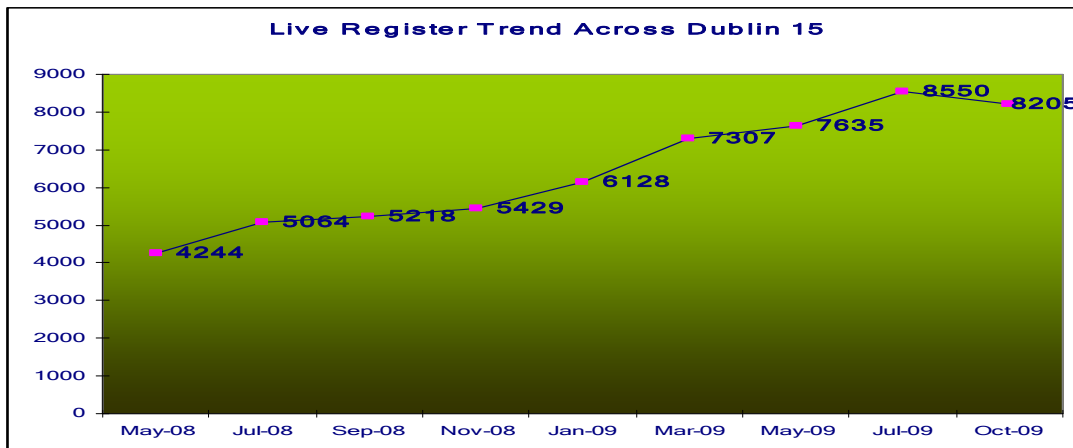
In order to extrapolate *recent trends* in the local labour market one can examine the monthly CSO Live Register release. As of October 2009, 8,205 persons were recorded on the live register across Dublin 15.⁸ With the exception of Tallaght and Clondalkin this is the highest of any urban centre in Dublin. The overall cohort of short term (79.0 per cent 6,498) and long-term unemployed (21.0 per cent, 1,752) has increased rapidly over the past 18 months (See figure 5). Since May 2008 an additional 4,006 net persons have 'signed on' in Dublin translating to a 93.4 per cent increase.

There has been a slight decline in the numbers of persons receiving job seekers benefit or job seekers allowance in the past quarter. The slower rate of increase in unemployment nationally (12.7 per cent) has been due to increased outward migration, lower labour force participation by younger people and also for administrative reasons such as people exhausting their stamp contributions.

⁷Garvey, D (1988) 'What is the best measure of employment and unemployment in Ireland', *Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, No.25 (5) pp.185-236, for a detailed insight into how unemployed in measured.

⁸The monthly Live Register is *not designed* to measure unemployment. It includes part-time workers (those who work up to three days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Benefit or Allowance.

Figure 10



According to FAS latest national quarterly release (November 2009) young males have been particularly affected by the downturn, with the unemployment rate reaching 40 per cent for 15-19 year-olds and 30 per cent for 20-24 year-olds. As a result many younger people are electing to remain in education. The number of new apprentices entering the workforce was down 60% in the first nine months of the year 2009, with construction-related apprentices down 72 per cent. Across Dublin 15 the age band with highest frequency of persons signing on is 25-34 years of age. Critically, because there are fewer employment opportunities the duration people are remaining unemployed for is increasing. 75 per cent of all persons signing on longer than 3 years in Blanchardstown are men.

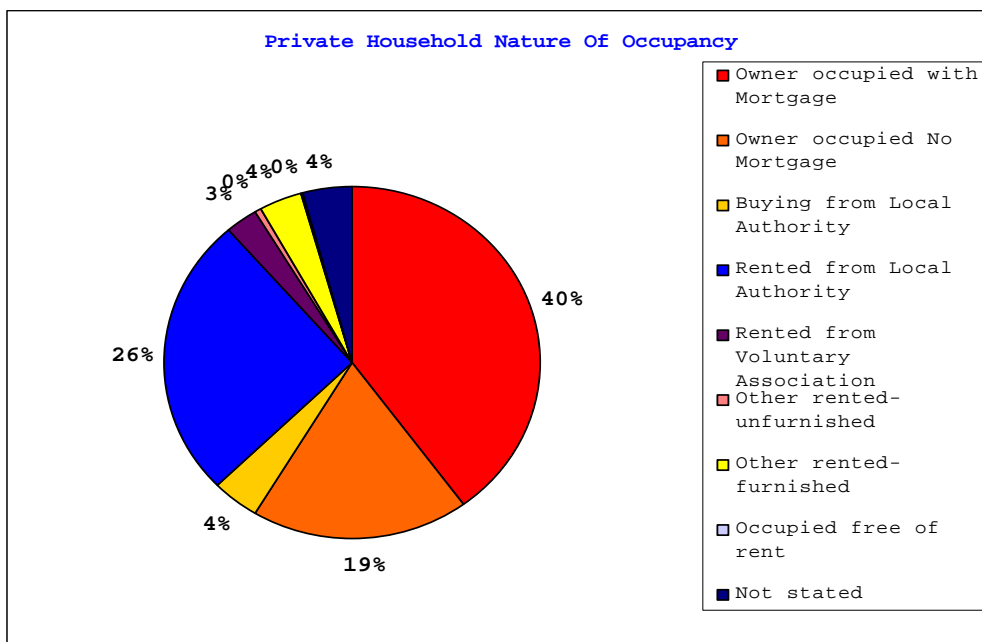
The unemployment outlook is somewhat reliant on the extent employers decide to switch their employees from full-time to part-time employment in an effort to avoid redundancies.⁹ While this was a popular response to the downturn in the first half of 2009, Quarter 3 figures for short-time work would suggest that this 'buffer' effect may be beginning to dissipate.

⁹ The overall proportion of live register claimants on job seekers benefit and who are working part-time was 17 per cent nationally in comparison to 12 per cent in D15.

SECTION 6. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The clear trend emerging in Blanchardstown over the past four years is towards smaller households, a further decline in the proportion of traditional nuclear families, an increase in female and male single parent households and increasing numbers of single persons sharing a dwelling. Of the total population, 61.54 per cent were single, 30.44 per cent were married, 5.59 per cent were separated or divorced and 2.4 per cent were widowed in Corduff.

Figure 11



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

According to the 2006 census, there are 1,520 permanent households in Corduff with an average household occupancy rate of 3.16 persons per household. Owner occupied dwellings continue to be the most prevalent occupancy status as demonstrated in figure 6. The highest concentrations of local authority housing are found EA 04/092 45.95 per cent and 04/093 38.55 per cent.

Lone Parents for all children below 15 years of age, head 24.0 per cent of all households in Blanchardstown.¹⁰ This exceeds the national average of 21.3 per cent. Once again there are significant differences with regard to individual areas within Dublin 15. The lone parent rate in Tyrrelstown ED is 60.7 per cent in contrast to just 6.6 per cent in Lucan North. The dominant family type is that of a single parent in Tyrrelstown largely because of the clustering of local authority housing. In Corduff ED Lone Parents for all children below 15 years of age, head 38.8 per cent of all households.

Lone parent are not a homogeneous group but include many different types of family involving unmarried, separated or widowed parents (male and female) bringing up children alone. Research suggests lone parents households on average have a higher than average risk of poverty, and single mothers have the lowest incomes (Millar, 1992; Nolan and Callan, 1994) and that there is a tendency for early school leaving and a concentration of low educational qualifications exists among young single mother (National Economic and Social Forum, 1997)

Unfortunately in many of the ED's where there are large concentrations of single parents the local service provision is poor, which only further isolates lone parents residing there. The lack of affordable childcare can result in lone parents finding it more difficult to access employment related training, personal development programmes thereby marginalising them even further can marginalise single parents even further.

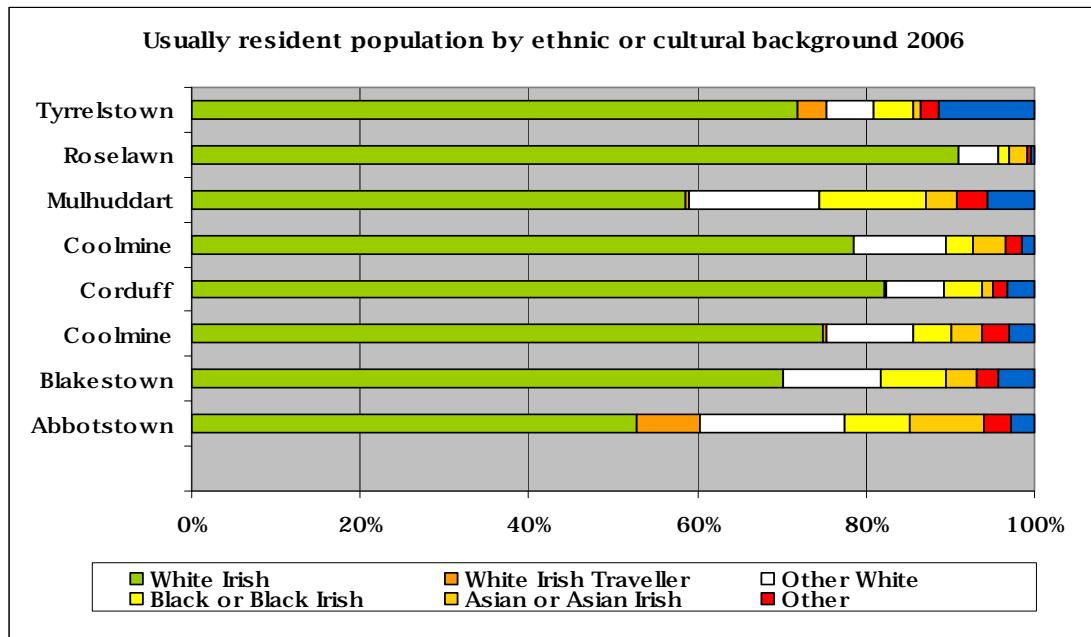
¹⁰ The 2006 census question on household structure allows for more accurate family nucleus coding and as result the CSO are able to identify more family units which would have been missed in 2002.

SECTION 7. ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITIES

Foreign nationals now account for almost 22 per cent (13620) of persons resident in Blanchardstown.¹¹ This is more than double the State average of 10.5 per cent. Upon further analysis of the SAPS data, it transpires that 65 per cent of the increase in Blanchardstown's population since 2002 has been composed of residents who indicated that they had a nationality other than Irish.

In Corduff foreign nationals accounted for 14.1 per cent of the 'usually resident' population by nationality. 'Rest of the World' made up the largest category of non-Irish nationals 339 in Corduff, followed by 62 Lithuanians, 57 Polish and British nationals. 82 'not stated' and 78 'other EU 25' nationals were also residing in Corduff.

Figure 12



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

For the first time in 2006 a question on ethnic or cultural background was included on the census form. Figure 12 summarises the headline figure for usual residents in Blanchardstown according to ethnicity.

¹¹ The corresponding figure for Blanchardstown in 2002 was eleven per cent (5509)

Travellers

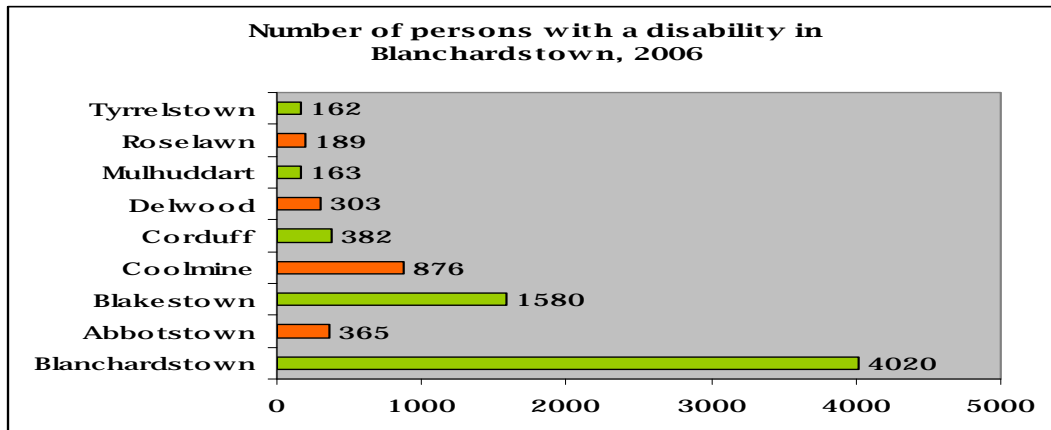
467 Irish Travellers were enumerated in the Blanchardstown area. This is 203 fewer than four years ago and the reduction were most pronounced in Abbotstown and Mulhuddart ED's. Nonwithstanding this, Travellers constitute 0.74 per cent of Blanchardstown's overall population and are a large ethnic group in their own right. Travellers continue to live in large numbers throughout Blanchardstown predominantly in group housing, permanent and temporary halting sites in the Abbotstown ED. 11 members of the Travelling community are living in Corduff according to the 2006 Census.

The age profile of the Traveller community in Blanchardstown differs markedly from that of the general population. The distinctive age structure of the Traveller Community resulted in a median age of 18 compared with a national figure of 33. 41.7 per cent of the overall Traveller population are aged between 0-14 years of age compared with 20.0 per cent for the population as a whole in Ireland. The high birth rate prevalent in the Traveller community contributes to higher proportions in the 0-14 age groups.

SECTION 8. DISABILITY AND CAREERS

382 persons or 7.94 per cent of Corduff had a disability in April 2006, which is lower than the national average of 9.3 per cent. 146 persons with a disability, representing 38.2 per cent of the total in Corduff, were aged between 45 and 64.

Figure 13



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

145 persons (88 females and 57 males) provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability. 57.0 per cent of them provided care for somewhere between 1- 14 hours per week whereas 27.58 per cent did so for more than 43 hours per week.

SECTION 9. RELIGION

84.39 per cent of persons in Corduff were Roman Catholics, while a further 9.55 per cent (persons) were adherents of other stated religions (Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist and Muslim). 3.35 per cent (persons) indicated that they had no religion.

SECTION 10. LANGUAGES

36 persons speak the Irish language daily 'outside of the education system' 99 weekly and a further 439 speak Irish less often outside of the education system.

SECTION 11. TRAVEL TO WORK

In Corduff there were 3,278 persons aged 5 and over travelling to work, school or college. The most popular means of travelling to work was by car (either as a driver or passenger) with this mode accounting for 46.0 per cent of all journeys, followed by walk and bike (28.5 per cent) and bus and train (16.77%).

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Volume 6-Housing	16/08/07
Volume 7-Principal Economic Status and Industries	06/09/07
Volume 8-Occupations	20/09/07
Volume 9-Irish Language	04/09/07
Volume 10-Education and Qualifications	18/10/07
Volume 11-Disability, Carers and Voluntary Activities	01/11/07
Volume 12-Travel to Work, School and College	15/11/07
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APPENDIX

Areas of Relative Affluence and Deprivation 1991-2006

ED	Absolute Index Scores			Change in Absolute Index Score 1991-2006
	2006	2002	1996	
Abbotstown	10.0	3.0	4.3	9.4
Blakestown	14.4	17.6	11.0	6.5
Coolmine	4.5	6.5	-9.0	18.7
Corduff	2.2	1.2	-7.5	15.4
Delwood	15.6	19.6	18.5	-2.8
Mulhuddart	6.1	6.7	-17.8	38.4
Roselawn	16.1	19.8	17.4	1.9
Tyrrelstown	-5.4	-9.9	-18.0	20.9
BLANCHARDSTOWN	10.8	12.4	3.5	7.3
Fingal	16.7	18.3	15.6	4.2
Dublin	12.0	13.7	8.1	7.3
State	10.4	10.8	5.2	8.1

Source: GAMMA 2008

Education Attainment, 2006

	Pop no formal or primary education only	Pop lower secondary education	Pop upper secondary education	Pop technical or vocational education	Pop 3 rd level educ	Age education cease < or = 15
Abbotstown	14.6%	11.3%	15.3%	9.1%	49.7%	13.3%
Blakestown	8.8%	18.8%	22.7%	10.3%	39.4%	6.2%
Coolmine	17.9%	23.8%	20.5%	8.3%	29.5%	12.5%
Corduff	22%	29.1%	20.3%	9.2%	19.5%	16.3%
Delwood	10.7%	13.1%	22%	8.7%	45.5%	6.2%
Mulhuddart	11.3%	23.3%	20.6%	11.4%	33.4%	8.7%
Roselawn	13.2%	17.5%	24.5%	8.6%	36.2%	7.9%
Tyrrelstown	25.1%	34%	21.3%	7.2%	12.5%	14.3%
BLANCH	12.42%	19.78%	21.56%	9.58%	36.63%	8.77%
Dublin	16.7%	17.4%	19.8%	8.1%	38%	11%
National	18.9%	21.1%	20.6%	9%	30.5%	11.9%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Persons aged 15 years and over by principal economic status and sex,
2006

	Persons	Males	Females
At Work	2,179	1,195	984
Looking for first regular job	58	37	21
Unemployed having lost of given up previous job	311	180	131
Student	381	168	213
Looking after home/family	399	15	384
Retired	159	84	75
Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability	161	76	85
Other	161	76	85
Total aged 15 years and over	3,654	1,759	1,895

Source: BAP analysis of Census 2006

Unemployment Rate Applying Principal Economic Status Method of
Calculation

Looking for first regular job + Unemployed, having list or
given up previous job

At Work + Looking for first regular job + Unemployed, having
list or given up previous job

$$\frac{58+311}{2,179+369} = \frac{369}{2548} = 14.48\%$$

Labour Force Participation Rates, 2006

	At Work 2002	Labour Force Participation Rate 2002	At Work 2006	Increase Working Population	Labour Force Participation Rate 2006
Abbotstown	983	60.02%	2,125	+1142	74.20%
Blakestown	12,663	73.87%	16,837	+4174	77.41%
Coolmine	3,966	67.21%	4,826	+860	71.03%
Corduff	1,802	65.73%	2,179	+377	69.73%
Delwood	2,417	64.38%	2,690	+273	67.77%
Mulhuddart	789	71.82%	1,236	+447	75.57%
Roselawn	982	57.68%	918	-64	59.47%
Tyrrelstown	396	53.93%	418	+22	59.18%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	23,998	69.06%	31,229	+7,231	74.50%
Dublin	508030	61.2%	572,896		69.9%
National	1641587	58.3%	1930042		62.5%

Labour Force Participation Rates of Men and Women, 2006

	Men	Women
Abbotstown	82.76%	66.24%
Blakestown	87.05%	67.99%
Coolmine	80.39%	62.04%
Corduff	80.27%	59.94%
Delwood	75.21%	60.37%
Mulhuddart	85.08%	66.79%
Roselawn	68.39%	50.71%
Tyrrelstown	68.44%	52.67%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	83.03%	66.13%
Dublin	73.5%	56.7%
National	72.3%	52.8%

People with Disabilities in Blanchardstown

	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	% Population 2006
Abbotstown	9	24	80	58	195	365	8.85%
Blakestown	254	161	595	420	150	1580	4.9%
Coolmine	105	95	272	306	98	876	8.1%
Corduff	44	44	92	146	56	382	8.0%
Delwood	17	21	79	104	82	163	6.12%
Mulhuddart	25	22	63	47	6	163	5.85%
Roselawn	12	21	28	70	58	189	10.32%
Tyrrelstown	36	22	50	41	13	162	14.0%
Blanchardstown	502	410	1259	1191	658	4020	6.37%

