



**Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall**
Fingal County
Council



DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF CORDUFF

REPORT 1

November 2025

KW Research and O'Keeffe Social Research

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Authors: Dr Kathy Walsh, Dr Brendan O'Keeffe and Ann Marie Morrison

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List of Acronyms / Terms

CSO:	Central Statistics Office
DART:	Dublin Area Rapid Transit
ED:	Electoral Division (The smallest legally defined administrative area for census and other statistical purposes in Ireland)
FCC:	Fingal County Council
LEA:	Local Electoral Area
Pobal HP Index:	Pobal Haase-Pratschke Index of Affluence and Deprivation (A composite index used to measure levels of affluence and deprivation across Ireland based on multiple socio-economic indicators)
SA:	Small Area (These are statistical units within EDs, for which some census data can be collated. In order to ensure data confidentiality, SA boundaries may change between censuses).
TUD:	Technological University, Dublin

1. Introduction

Fingal County Council commissioned this demographic profile of Corduff. The profile contributes to an evidence base that will support the community, councillors, officials and others in identifying local needs and opportunities. The data and spatial analysis contained in this profile will add value to existing knowledge and support enhanced evidence-based decision-making.

1.1 Overview of the Report

This profile begins by defining Corduff's location, and it uses data from the most recent (2022) Census of Population in respect of several demographic variables.

The profile describes the locality's main demographic features under the following headings:

- Demographics - population change and age profile;
- Diversity – place of birth, citizenship, ethnicity, language;
- Families and households – family types, household characteristics (age, tenure, heating);
- Labour force – employment and occupational profile;
- Educational attainment;
- Commuting and broadband;
- Health, disability, caring and childcare; and
- Affluence and deprivation.

The profile presents data for Corduff along with the corresponding data for 1) the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart Local Electoral Area (LEA), 2) Fingal and 3) Ireland. This comparative analysis is expected to enhance understandings of Corduff's main features.

1.2 Rationale and Context

Fingal County is one of Ireland’s most diverse and rapidly growing local authority areas, with a population of 330,000 (Census 2022). It has a young and multi-cultural population, and the county has urban, suburban, peri-urban and rural communities - requiring targeted and inclusive community development strategies and interventions.

Fingal County Council’s Community Development Office is tasked with providing leadership, support, and resources that enable community groups, residents, and other stakeholders (including agencies and service providers) to actively participate in the social, economic, and environmental development of their communities. This report (socio-economic profile) is one of three reports that support stakeholders in making evidence-based decisions and responding effectively to local needs.

The selection of Corduff

Corduff, located in Dublin 15, is a community with deep roots and strong local identity—but it is also one facing persistent and complex challenges. Corduff is classified as the most disadvantaged location within Fingal. It records a score -14.2 on the *Pobal HP Index of Affluence and Deprivation* (placing it in the bottom 10% nationally in terms of socio-economic conditions). This is despite Fingal itself being one of the most affluent local authority areas in Ireland.

The last major research¹ undertaken in Corduff was in 2002. This area profile and the complementary rollout of the Place Standard Tool, in 2025, benefited from, and leveraged, the existing local social capital that had been built up by local volunteers over many years. Local social capital, goodwill and trust have also been strengthened through ongoing collaborations between Fingal County Council, the local community and the Corduff Task Group. Together, these have responded to a range of issues including ongoing anti-social behaviour in the area.

Fingal County Council’s Community Development Office selected Corduff as the first location for the Place Standard rollout. This was a strategic, values-driven decision that reflects the council’s commitment to inclusive planning, community empowerment, and targeted support for areas most in need. It also aligns with Fingal County Council’s identification of Corduff as a priority area for social inclusion, community development, and ancillary resource investment under the *Local Economic and Community Plan 2023–2028* (LECP) and the *Community Development Strategic Plan 2025–2029*. In addition, the rollout of the Place Standard Tool supports the broader remit of Fingal County Council’s Community Development Office to promote the formation and development of community groups, encourage active volunteerism, and foster civic participation. It also enhances the ability of the Office to work across council departments and with external agencies - to coordinate community programmes and deliver national and local strategies.

¹ Nolan, A Duffy, V and Regan, C (2002) *Corduff Community Strategic Development Report*. Corduff Needs Analysis Steering Group.

The rollout of the Place Standard Tool sees Corduff leading the way, within the county, in terms of promoting social capital and resident empowerment. The Place Standard Tool isn't just a planning method—it's a conversation starter, a collaboration platform, and a community-building tool based on the recognition that the voices of Corduff's residents must be central to place-making. The tool helps facilitate meaningful conversations about what makes a place thrive and where improvements are needed. It is a proactive step toward shaping a more inclusive and responsive approach to local development. It brings together residents, community groups, and professionals to explore the physical, environmental and social elements that shape our everyday lives—from housing, transport, and green spaces, to safety, social opportunities, and wellbeing.

The application of the Place Standard Tool in Corduff was designed to give voice to the wider Corduff community, a community that has often been excluded from mainstream planning and development. As outlined in the methodology section of this report, Fingal County Council used quantitative surveys, qualitative interviews, and focus groups to assess needs and identify gaps in areas that include, safety, health, education, environment, and economic opportunity.

Outputs to date (in 2025)

Three distinct outputs have resulted from the rollout of the Place Standard Tool in Corduff (see Figure 1 for a schematic representation of these). These are as follows:

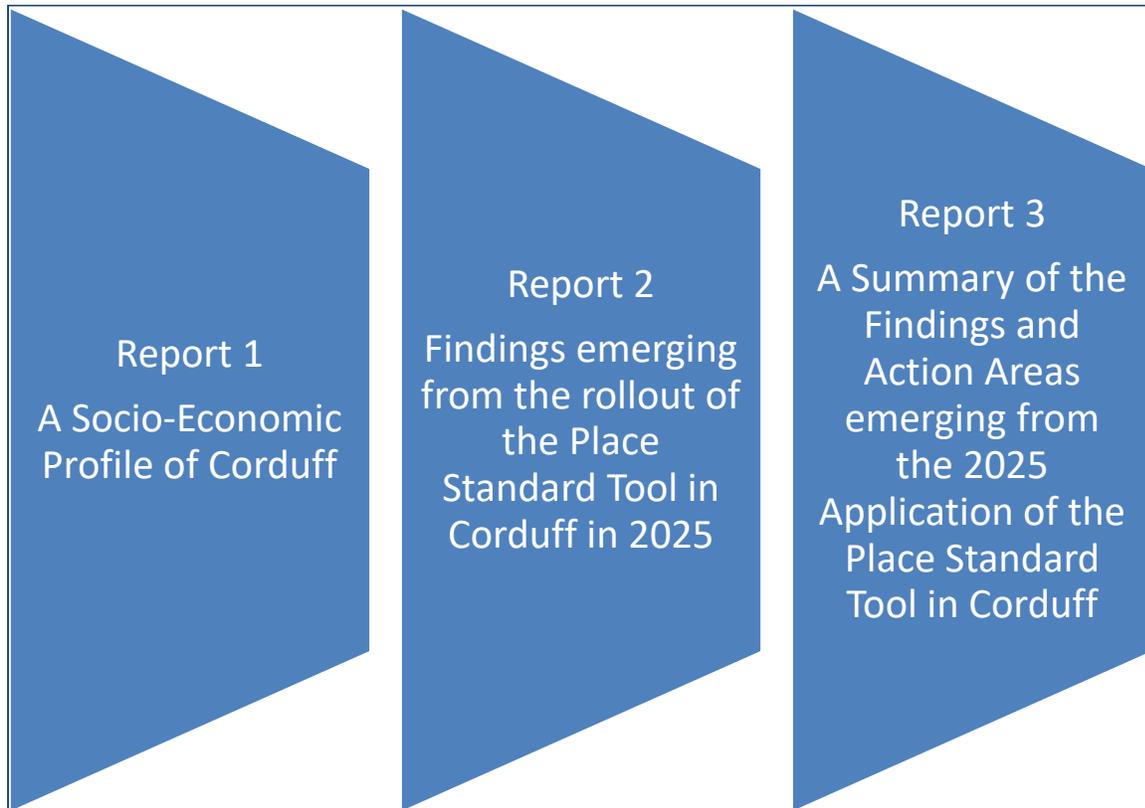
- 1) The preparation of an up-to-date **Socio-Economic Profile of Corduff** (using 2022 Census of Population data) i.e., this report. In order to complement and add value to the process of rolling out the Place Based Standard Tool, Fingal County Council's Community Development Office made the decision to commission the preparation of an up-to-date socio-economic profile of the area, using the 2022 Census data. The purposes of this profile were as follows:
 - To better understand local conditions through the presentation of a comprehensive overview of the demographic, economic, educational, health, and social characteristics of Corduff;
 - To identify vulnerabilities and opportunities by highlighting disparities, underserved populations, as well as locations with potential for growth or investment; and
 - To support wider evidence-based decision-making and integrated strategic planning by grounding these processes in real and up-to-date data.

- 2) **The roll out of the Place Standards Toolkit in Corduff:** This process and the resulting findings have been documented in a specially commissioned report entitled 'Findings emerging from the rollout of the Place Standard Tool in Corduff in 2025'. That report presents the key findings that emerged from the administration of the Place Standard questionnaires, and it provide a reflection of the lived experiences of local residents. They identify and reflect key local priorities. The findings from the application of the toolkit also capture very useful qualitative data that serve to enrich and

complement the quantitative data documented in the Socio-Economic Profile. Both reports add value to the other information garnered and collated, by Fingal County Council, through other local engagements such as a ‘Walk-and-Talk’ event and creative workshops.

- 3) **Summary document:** Fingal County Council’s Community Development Office was keen to ensure that the findings emerging from the Socio-Economic Profile and the rollout of the Place Standard Toolkit in Corduff would be widely available in an accessible and user-friendly format. Therefore, they asked the consultants to prepare a summary report. This report is very useful, and it can be used by all stakeholders, including policymakers, agencies, local government, businesses and the wider public. It also succinctly details how the data was collected and used, thereby reinforcing credibility and trust, and highlighting the key findings and areas where action is needed.

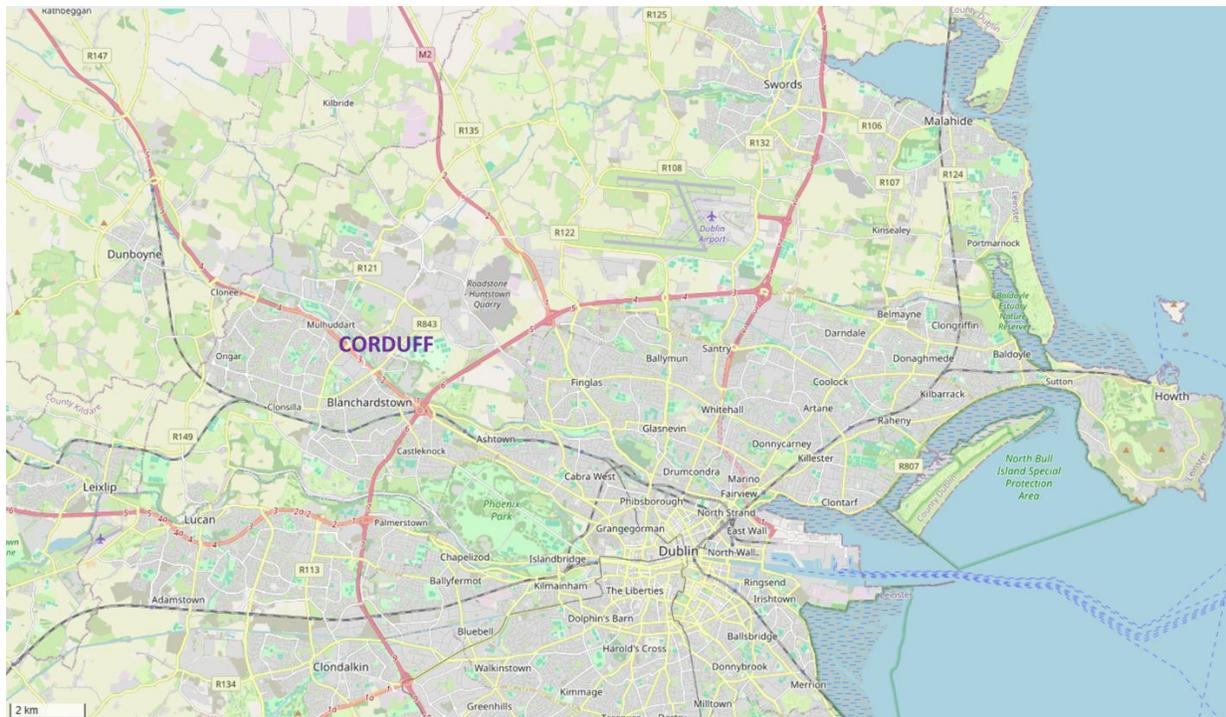
Figure 1: *The three outputs resulting from the rollout of the Place Standard Tool in Corduff*



2. Location of Corduff

Corduff is located in the southwest of Fingal and to the west of Dublin City. It adjoins the suburbs of Blanchardstown and Mulhuddart. Corduff lies to the west of the M50 motorway and just north of the M3—the national primary route that connects Navan with Dublin. The centre of Corduff is 11km from Dublin’s General Post Office (GPO). The following map (Figure 2) shows the location of Corduff.

Figure 2: Location of Corduff



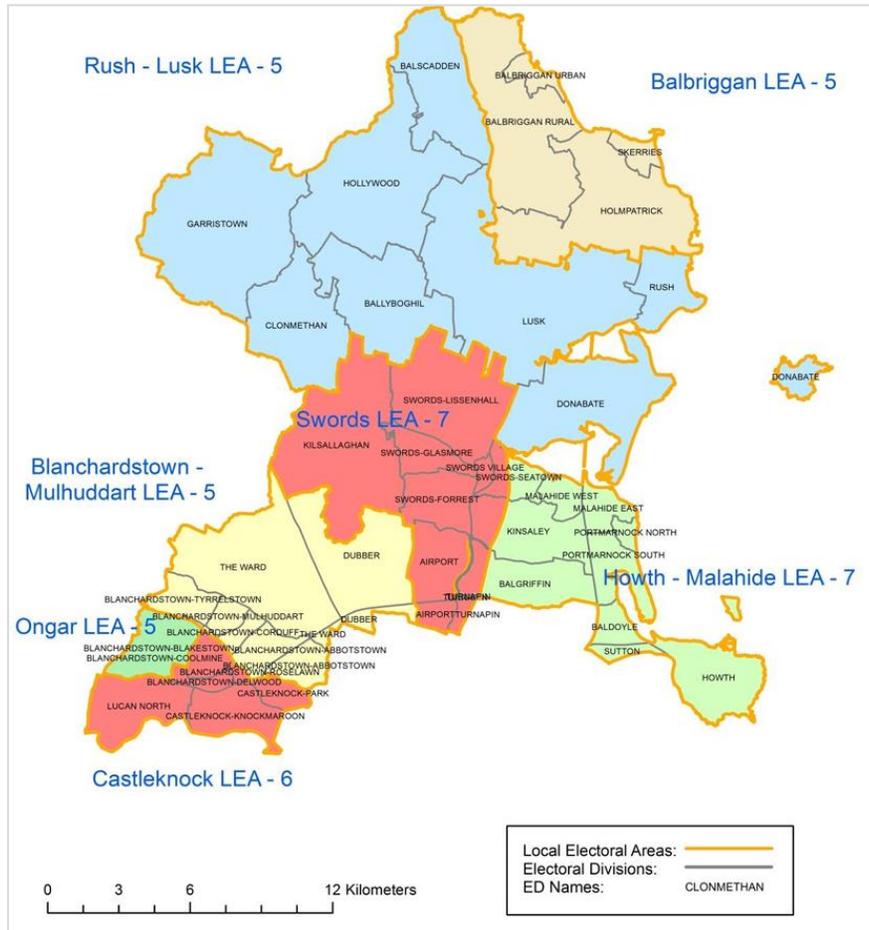
Source: Tailte Éireann

Corduff is part of Dublin's western suburban fabric, positioned between the major urban centre of Blanchardstown and the more dispersed suburban areas of Mulhuddart and Clonee. Its development was fundamentally shaped by transport infrastructure; the M50 motorway forms its eastern boundary, while the M3 Navan Road delineates its southern edge, placing residents within a 20-minute drive of Dublin Airport and the city centre (outside of peak times). Corduff is served by key bus corridors, including the high-frequency 38/A/B and 39/A routes, linking it to Blanchardstown Town Centre—one of Ireland's largest retail and entertainment destinations—and beyond to the city.

While predominantly residential, it adjoins the sprawling Blanchardstown Corporate Park and Ballycoolin Business Park, and it is close to Connolly Memorial Hospital, the National Sports Campus and the Blanchardstown Campus of the Technological University (TU) of Dublin.

Corduff is located within the electoral division (ED) of Blanchardstown-Corduff. This is one of the six EDs that constitute the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart Local Electoral Area (LEA). The following map (Figure 3) shows the location of the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA (in the yellow colour), and the other LEAs that constitute the area administered by Fingal County Council.

Figure 3: Local Electoral Areas (LEAs) and Electoral Divisions (EDs) in Fingal



Source: Government of Ireland (2018)²

The following map (Figure 4) shows the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED. EDs are the smallest statistical units for which the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has collected census and other data over several decades. ED-level data are, therefore, useful to illustrate how Corduff has changed over time. There are limitations, however, as most ED boundaries were laid down in the nineteenth century, and their geography has not kept pace with the intervening demographic changes that have taken place in Ireland³.

² Government of Ireland (2018) *Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee No. 2 Report 2018*. Dublin: Government Publications.

³ EDs originated as subdivisions of poor law unions (Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838) and / or amalgamations of townlands. In Dublin, the current EDs (formerly District Electoral Divisions and Wards) were redrawn under S.I. 12/1986 & S.I. 12/1986. Wards and DEDs became known as EDs under the 1994 Local Government Act. EDs in turn are combined to create local and national constituencies. There are currently 3,440 electoral divisions in Ireland.

Figure 4: Location of the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED



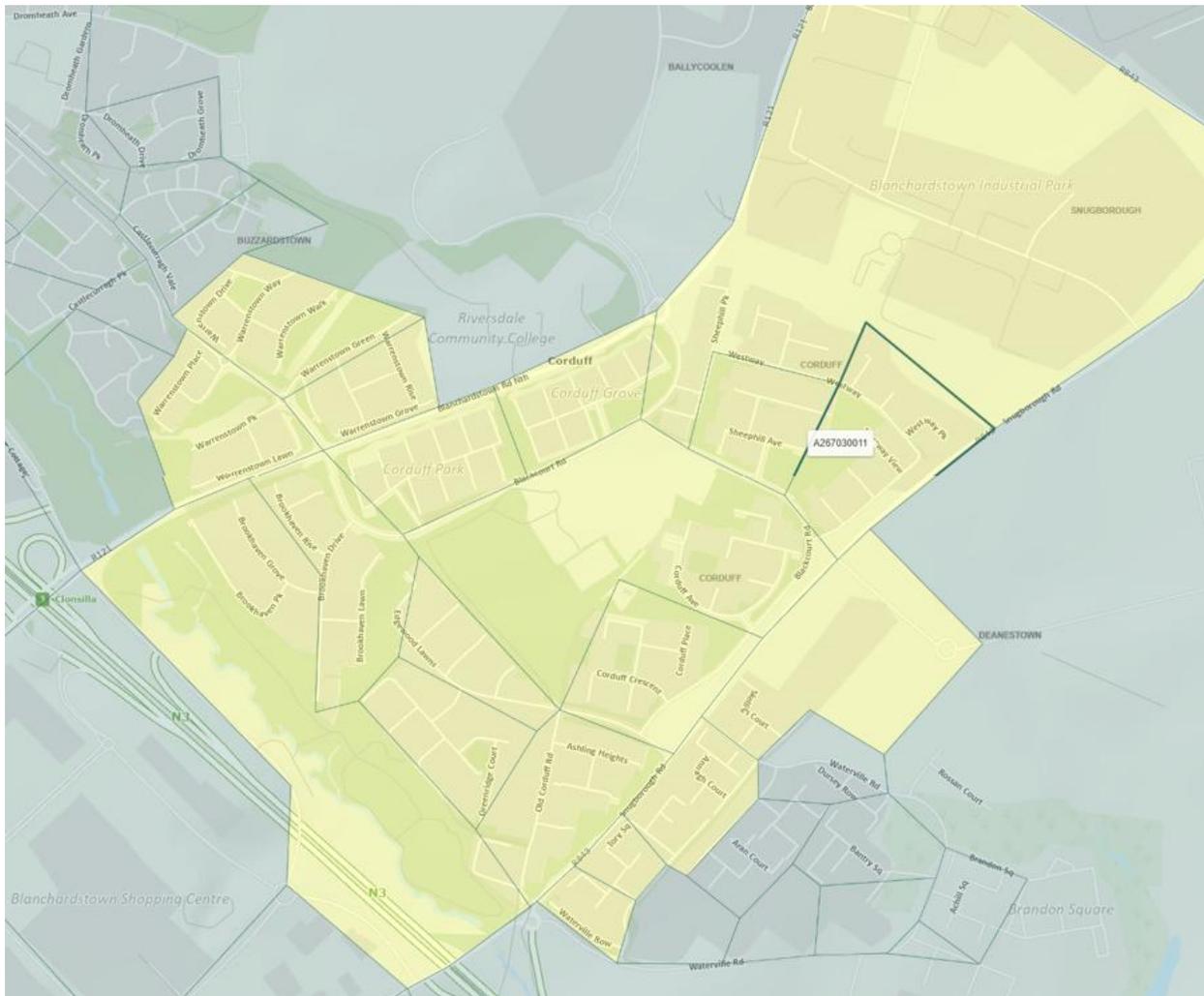
Prior to undertaking this community profile, the authors consulted with local community leaders and with Fingal County Council. These stakeholder consultations advised us that while most of the population of Corduff resides within the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED, but it also includes people who live in adjoining neighbourhoods in the EDs of Blanchardstown-Abbotstown and Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart. Therefore, we agreed on the following map (Figure 5) to represent the geography of Corduff.

Figure 5: Corduff's geographical footprint



The white lines within the EDs (as shown in Figure 5) represent the boundaries of so-called ‘small areas’ (SAs). SAs are statistical units for which most Census of Population data can be accessed. There are nineteen SAs in Corduff. Using SA-level data allows us to extract figures that correspond to the Corduff’s geographical footprint. As SA boundaries are subject to changes between censuses, they are not generally used for tracking change over time. Therefore, we can use ED-level data to look at longitudinal change (using data for the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED), and we can use SA-level data from the most recent (i.e., 2022) Census of Population to compile an up-to-date profile of the community in Corduff. The following extract from the CSO’s [SAPMAP interface](#) shows the neighbourhoods that constitute Corduff.

Figure 6: *Neighbourhoods in Corduff*



Source: Central Statistics Office

3. Demographics

Corduff has a total population of 5,759, which is 1.7% of Fingal’s population. The locality has a surface area of approximately 1.8 square kilometres, and a population density of 3,200 persons per square kilometre. This is a much higher level of density than that of Fingal County (728 persons per square kilometre) and the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA (708 persons per square kilometre).

The Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA has a total population of 40,022, and as the following table shows (Table 1), it is the least populous LEA in Fingal.

Table 1: LEAs in Fingal by Population (2022)

LEA	Population
Howth-Malahide	69,960
Swords	48,739
Castleknock	47,149
Ongar	43,905
Balbriggan	40,476
Rush-Lusk	40,255
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart	40,022
Total	330,506

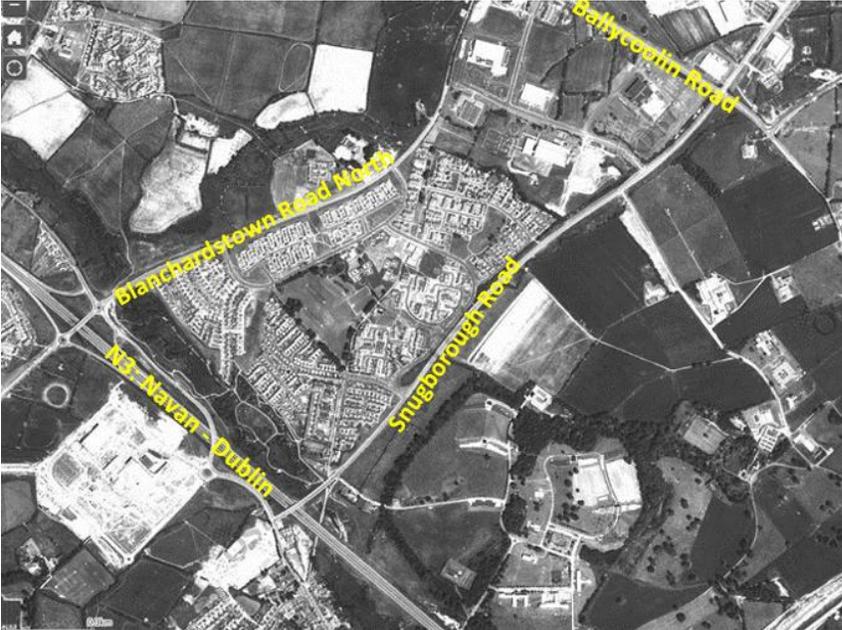
Corduff’s demographic narrative is one of a mature, settled community showing signs of transition. Its profile contrasts with the newer, more rapidly growing suburbs that surround it, such as Tyrrelstown and Ongar. The population peak in 1991 and subsequent gradual decline, as detailed in the report, is a classic feature of suburban estates that were developed around Dublin City as Ireland’s economy expanded in the 1960s and 1970s. Over recent years, the original cohort of young families has aged in place, and their children have moved on—a phenomenon often termed ‘suburban ageing’.

This lifecycle is reflected in the age structure. The notably higher proportion of residents over 65 compared to the wider Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA (12.9% vs. 6.1%) and the significant share of families with ‘adult children’ (34.2%) point to a community where many residents have deep-rooted connections. However, the concurrent above-average proportion of residents aged in their 20s suggests a new phase may be beginning, possibly driven by the area’s more affordable housing stock and a private rental sector that is attracting a younger demographic. This creates a particular social fabric in which longer-term, older residents live alongside newer, younger inhabitants, a dynamic that presents both opportunities and challenges for community cohesion and local service provision. The high level of local authority rental tenure further underpins this stability, fostering a strong sense of community identity.

3.1 Population Change

Corduff developed as a suburb of Dublin City during the 1970s and 1980s. The adjoining areas have experienced very considerable residential, commercial, industrial and institutional development over the past thirty years. The following images (Figures 7 and 8) capture some of the landscape changes that have occurred.

Figure 7: Corduff in 1996 (aerial view)



Source: [Tailte Éireann](#)

In 1996, the residential housing estates in Corduff were located between the N3 (to the south) and the Blanchardstown Industrial Estate and the Ballycoolin Road (to the north), the Blanchardstown Road North (to the west and north west) and the Snugborough Road (to the south).

Figure 8: Corduff in 2013 (aerial view)



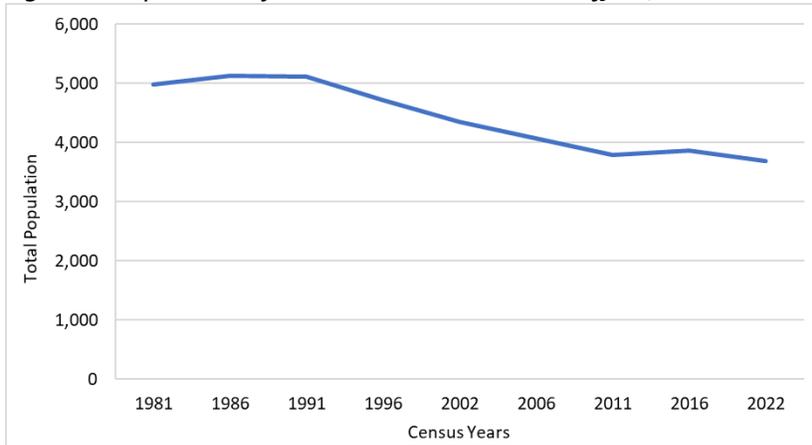
Source: [Tailte Éireann](#)

Between 1996 and 2013, the following housing estates were constructed:

- Warrenstown Park
- Warrenstown Lawn
- Warrenstown Green
- Warrenstown Lawn
- Waterville Row
- Tory Square
- Annagh Court
- Skellig Court
- Basket Square

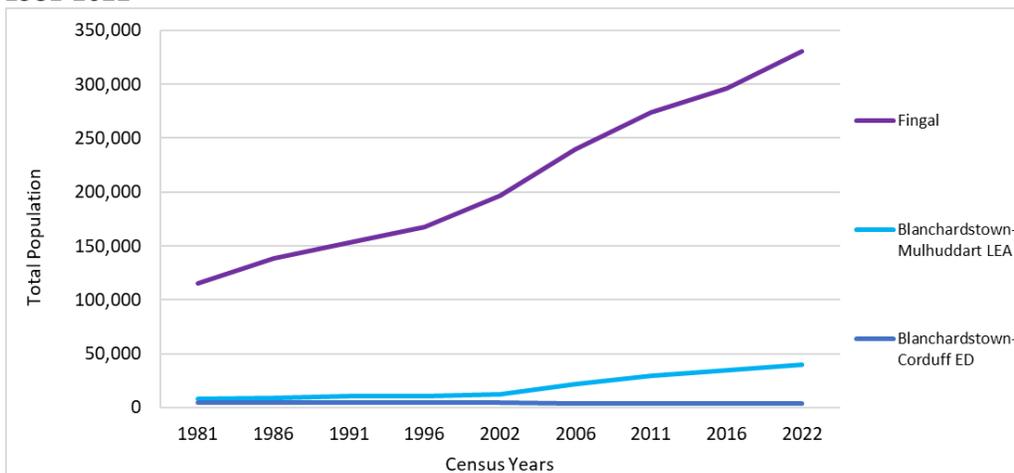
The following graph (Figure 9), shows the total population of the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED over the period 1981 to 2022. It reveals that the ED’s population grew slowly during the 1980, and it peaked at 5,112 persons in 1991. Since then, the population has declined, although the rate of decline has reduced over the past decade. Over the same period, the population of Fingal grew by 188%, and the population of Ireland grew by 50%.

Figure 9: Population of the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED, 1981-2022



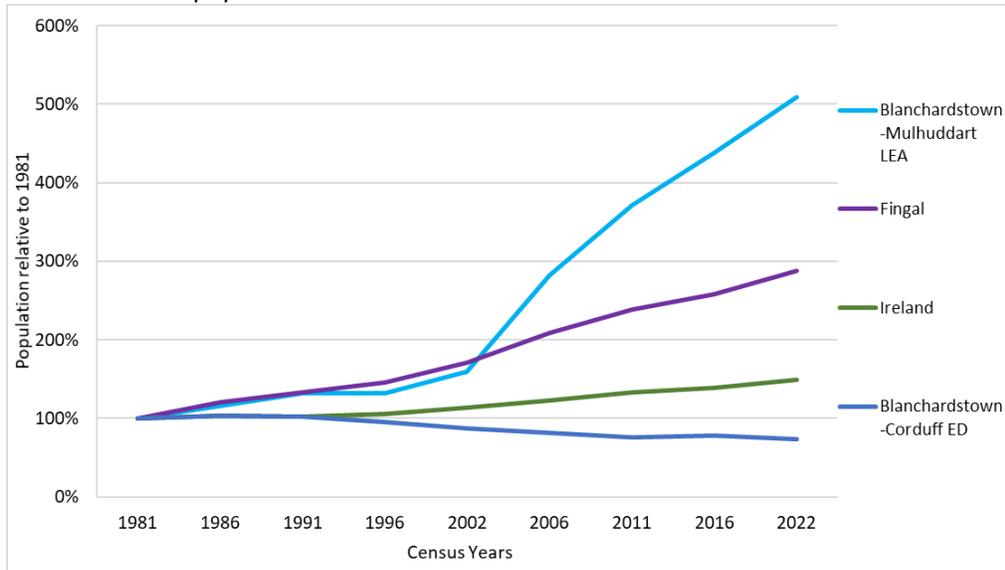
The following graph (Figure 10) shows Corduff’s population trajectory over the past forty years in comparative context. It also shows the population trajectories of Blanchardstown-Corduff ED, the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA and that of Fingal. This illustrates how Fingal’s population has increased consistently over the past forty years, while that of the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA has grown significantly over the past twenty years.

Figure 10: Population of the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED, the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA and Fingal 1981-2022



The following graph (Figure 11) illustrates these geographies' relative population changes between 1981 and 2022, and that of Ireland.

Figure 11: Population of the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED and comparator geographies, 1986-2022, relative to their populations in 1981



As this graph also shows (Figure 11), the demographic trajectory of the Blanchardstown-Corduff ED contrasts with that of the other geographies illustrated here. In 2022, the ED's population was 74% of what it was in 1981. The Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA has experienced very rapid population growth since 2002, and in 2022, its population was 509% of what it was in 1981; this represents a fivefold increase in forty years. Over the same period of time, the population of Fingal increased almost threefold; its population in 2022 (330,506 persons) was 288% of what it was in 1981 (114,951 persons).

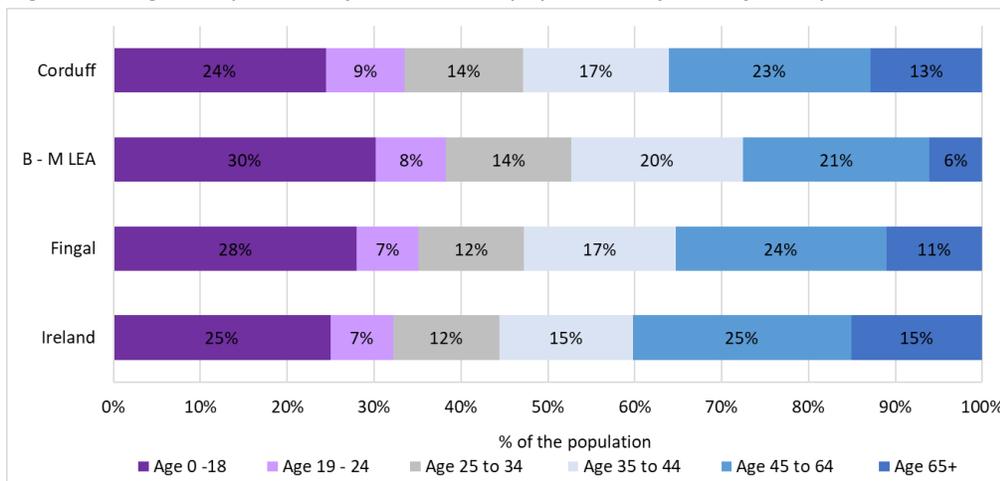
As outlined earlier, due to the limitations associated with ED- and SA-level data, this section of the report (Section 3.1) deals with the ED of Blanchardstown-Corduff ED only. All other sections of the report use SA-level data from the 2022 Census of Population, and they refer to Corduff in its entirety, the geography of which was agreed with stakeholders at the outset of this project (Please see Figure 3).

3.2 Age Composition of Resident Population

Corduff has a similar age profile to that of Fingal, and it has an older population than the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA (referred to in the graphs as the B – M LEA) as a whole.

In Corduff and in Ireland, a quarter (25.0%) of the population is aged 0 to 18 years. This is below the corresponding values for Fingal (28.0%) and the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA (30.2%). Corduff and the wider LEA have proportionately more persons aged 19 to 24 years of age than do Fingal and Ireland. This divergence is driven, in part, by proximity to the Blanchardstown Campus of the Technological University (TU) Dublin. Corduff and the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA have proportionately more people in the 25- to 34-year-old age cohort (13.7% and 14.4% respectively) than do Fingal and Ireland (12.2%). Almost a quarter of the population in both Corduff and Fingal (23.2% and 23.4% respectively) are aged 45 to 64, while the corresponding value in the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA is considerably lower (21.4%). Locally in Corduff, almost one in eight persons (12.9%) is aged over 65. While this is lower than in Ireland (15.1%), it is higher than in the LEA (6.1%) and Fingal (11.1%). The following graph (Figure 12) illustrates the age composition of Corduff’s population in comparative context.

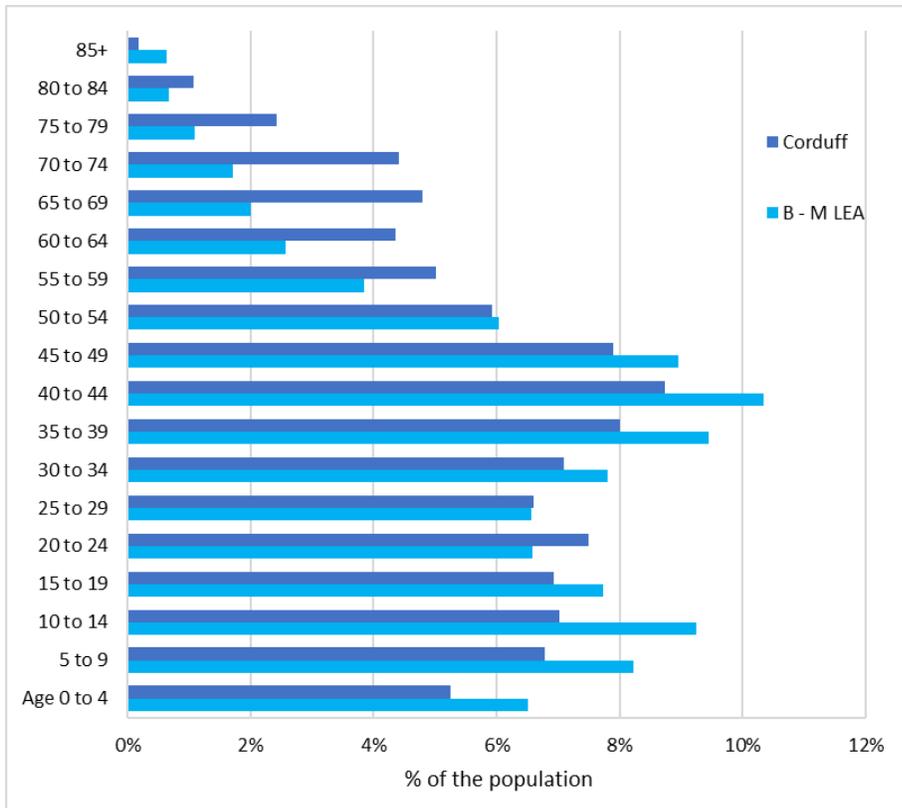
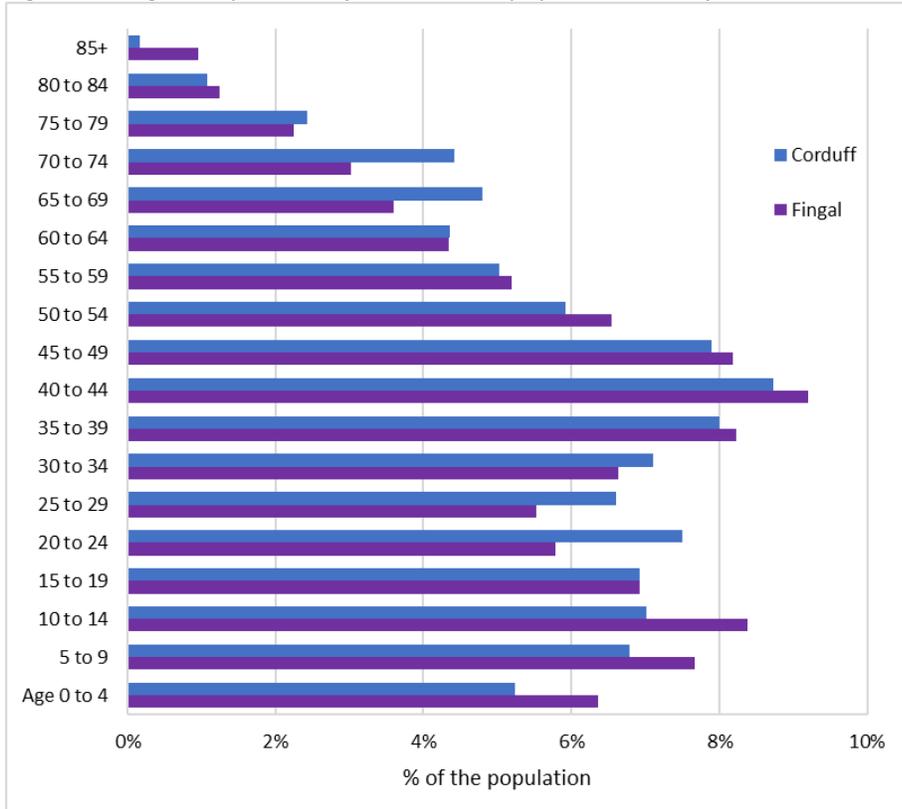
Figure 12: Age composition of the resident population of Corduff compared to other areas, 2022



The following set of population graphs (Figure 13) provides a more fine-grained analysis of the age profile of the population. The graphs illustrate that:

- While Corduff has a higher proportion of persons aged 65+ than is the case in Fingal, the latter is more likely to experience and ageing of its population over the coming two decades – indicated by the higher proportions of persons in their 40s and 50s;
- Relative to both Fingal and the B – M LEA, Corduff has a relatively low proportion of children (pre-school and primary school in its resident population. The community has, however, a relatively high proportion of persons in their 20s, which can be indicative of a transient (e.g., student) population or potential for more young families in the locality.

Figure 13: Age composition of the resident population (in 5-year cohorts), 2022



4. Diversity

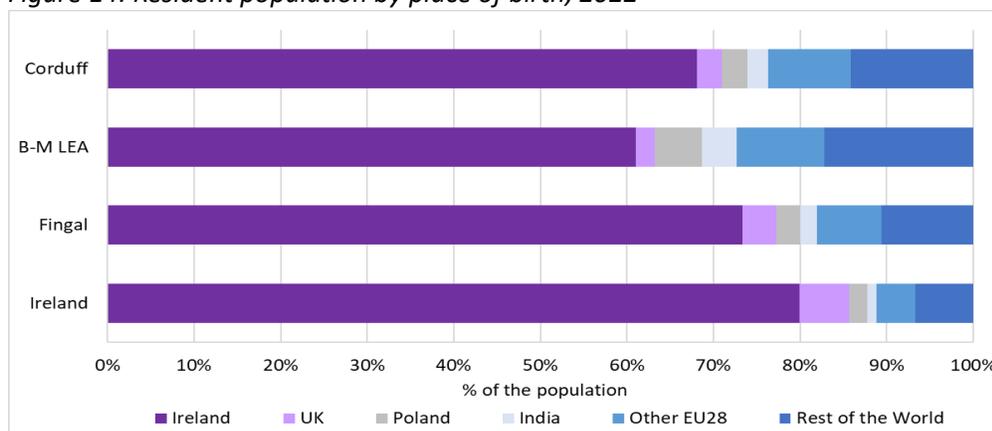
The Census of Population provides data in respect of place of birth, citizenship, ethnicity and languages spoken. These are reliable indicators of the population's diversity. As is the case across Fingal, the population of Corduff has become more diverse over the past two decades, the local population is also more diverse than the population of Ireland as a whole. It is, however, less diverse than that of the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA.

Place of Birth

Over two-thirds (68.1%) of Corduff's resident population were born in Ireland. This is almost twelve percentage points below the corresponding value for Ireland (80.0%), but it is well above that for the B – M LEA (61.1%). Corduff has a lower proportion of UK-born persons (2.9%) than is the case across Fingal (4.0%) and Ireland (5.7%), while the proportion of the resident population that was born in Poland (2.9%) is similar to the corresponding value for Fingal (2.8%).

Almost ten per cent (9.5%) of the resident population was born in another EU member state (other than Ireland or Poland); this is considerably more than the corresponding value for Ireland (4.4%), but it is less than that of the B-M LEA (10.1%). The proportion of the resident population, who was born in India (2.4%) is above the corresponding values for Ireland (1.1%) and Fingal (1.8%), but it is below the value for the B-M LEA (4.0%). The proportion of persons born in other countries (other than Ireland, the UK, Poland, other EU member states and India) is higher in Corduff (14.2%) than in Fingal (10.6%), but it is lower than in the B-M LEA (17.1%). The following graph (Figure 14) shows the breakdown of the resident population by place of birth.

Figure 14: Resident population by place of birth, 2022⁴

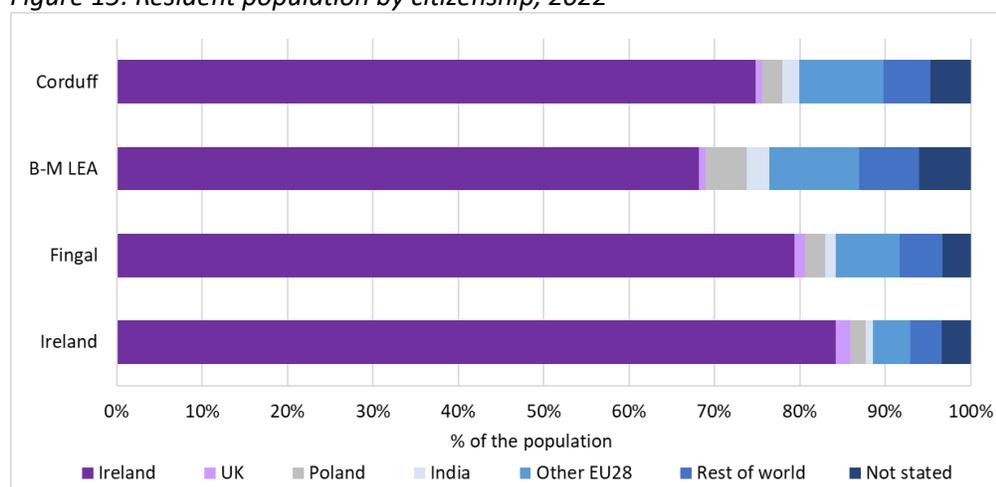


⁴ For data protection reasons, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) does not publish any further breakdown of the population's place of birth, at LEA or ED levels. A more extensive list of countries of birth and citizenship can be obtained at county and higher-tier geographies. The graph (above) illustrates the places (of birth) for which data were published in 2022. In 2011 and 2016, but not in 2022, figures were also provided at ED and LEA levels in respect of persons born in Lithuania.

Citizenship

In Corduff, approximately three quarters (74.9%) of the resident population are Irish citizens. This is below the corresponding values for Ireland (84.2%) and for Fingal (79.4%). Less than one per cent (0.7%) of Corduff's population is a UK citizen, while 2.4% are Polish citizens and 2.0% are citizens of India. The proportion of persons who are other EU citizens (9.8%) is lower in Corduff than in the B-M LEA as a whole (10.6%). A further 5.5% of Corduff's resident population has citizenship of another country or countries (other than Ireland, the UK, India, Poland or other EU member states). The following graph (Figure 15) shows the breakdown of the resident population by citizenship. It is worth noting that 4.7% of Corduff's resident population did not respond to this question in Census 2022. This figure compares with 3.3% in both Fingal and Ireland.

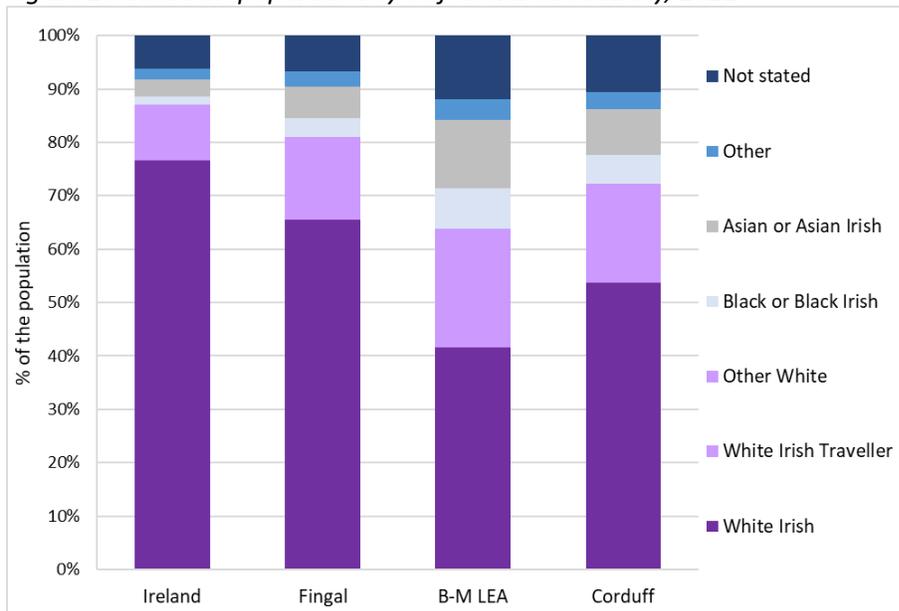
Figure 15: Resident population by citizenship, 2022



Ethnicity

Just over half (53.8%) of Corduff's resident population describes their ethnicity as 'White Irish'. This is considerably lower than the corresponding value for Ireland (76.6%), and it is also below the value for Fingal (65.5%). (It should be noted, however, that 10.6% of people in Corduff did not report their ethnicity in Census 2022, compared 6.2% of people across the State and 6.7% within Fingal). Irish Travellers constitute 0.8% of Corduff's population; this proportion is just above the corresponding proportion of the population of Ireland (0.6%). Over one in six persons (17.7%), in Corduff, describe their ethnicity as 'Other White', 5.4% describe themselves as 'Black or Black Irish', and 8.6% consider themselves to be 'Asian or Asian Irish'. Each of these values is below the corresponding values for the B-M LEA. The following graph (Figure 16) shows the breakdown of the resident population by self-declared ethnicity.

Figure 16: Resident population by self-declared ethnicity, 2022



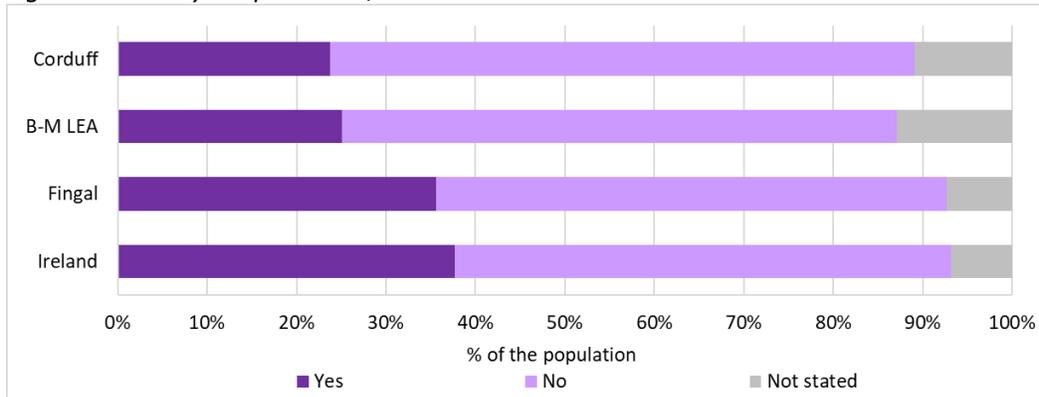
Religion

Diversity is also evident in the population’s religious affiliations. The majority (55.2%) of Corduff’s resident population describe themselves as Catholics; this is thirteen percentage points lower than the corresponding value for Ireland (68.8%), and it is above the value for Fingal (49.2%). Over a fifth (22.8%) of residents in Corduff state that they have no religion. More than one in five persons (22.8%) has another religion (other than Catholic). This figure is considerably higher than the corresponding value for Ireland (9.9%), but it is lower than in the B-M LEA (26.2%).

Language

Language is another important indicator of diversity. In this regard, the census figures reveal that less than a quarter (23.7%) of persons (aged 3+), in Corduff, have the ability to speak Irish. This figure is much lower than is the case across Ireland and Fingal, as the following graph (Figure 17) shows.

Figure 17: Ability to speak Irish, 2022



There are 1,823 persons in Corduff who habitually speak a language other than Irish or English. The following table (Table 2) shows that most of these people speak languages other than Polish, French or Spanish, which are the most widely spoken foreign languages in Ireland. As the figures indicate, the vast majority of non-Irish / English speakers in Corduff speak a diverse range of languages.

Table 2: Number of habitual speakers of foreign languages, 2022

Geographical area	Polish	French	Spanish	Other (incl. not stated)
Ireland	16.5%	6.9%	6.4%	70.2%
Fingal	13.0%	5.0%	5.2%	76.9%
B-M LEA	15.1%	2.9%	2.4%	79.5%
Corduff	10.4%	3.6%	2.5%	83.5%

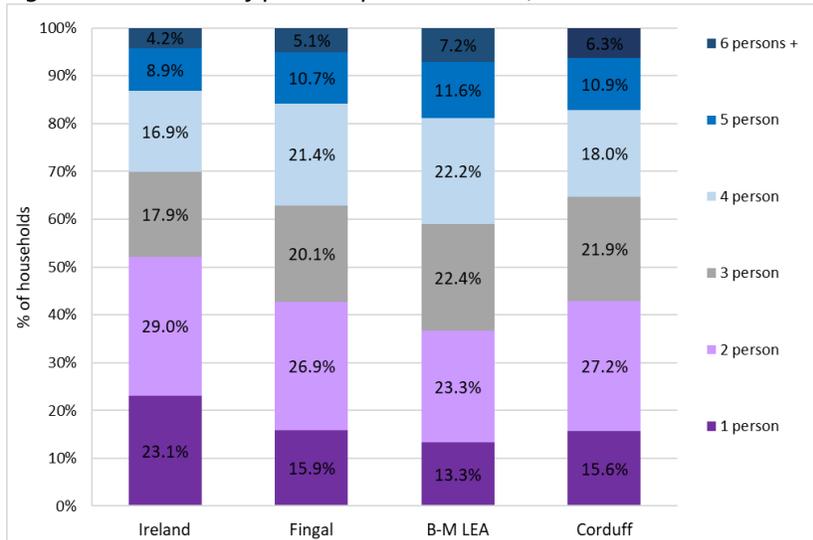
Among the speakers of foreign languages, in Corduff, the majority (54.0%) report they can speak English 'very well' and a further 30.1% report they can speak it 'well'. Almost one in ten (9.9%) state they cannot speak English well, while 2.4% say they cannot speak English at all.

5. Households and Families

Households

There are 1,907 households⁵ in Corduff. Almost one in six (15.6%) of these are one-person households (i.e., a person who lives alone). Just under half (49.1%) of households have two or three persons, while over a third (35.2%) of households have four or more residents. The average household size is similar in Corduff and Fingal, and is larger than in Ireland as a whole. The following graph (Figure 18) shows the number of persons per household.

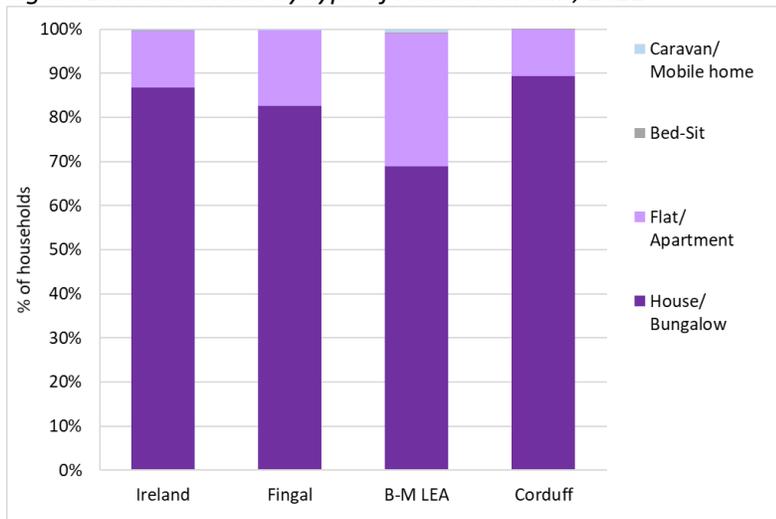
Figure 18: Number of persons per household, 2022



The vast majority (89.4%) of households in Corduff reside in a house or bungalow, while just over a tenth of households (10.6%) reside in a flat or apartment. As the following graph (Figure 19) shows, flats / apartments are less prevalent in Corduff than is the case in the B-M LEA and Fingal as a whole.

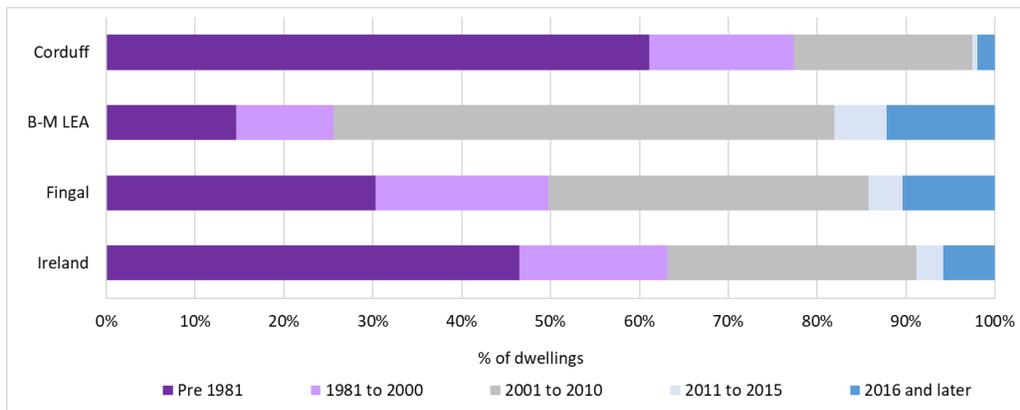
⁵ A private household comprises either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements - that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room. In order to be included in the household, a person had to be a usual resident at the time of the census. Therefore, visitors to the household on Census Night were excluded, while usual residents temporarily absent (for less than 12 months) were included. A permanent private household is a private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a house, flat or bed-sit. A temporary private household is a private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling.

Figure 19: Households by type of residential unit, 2022



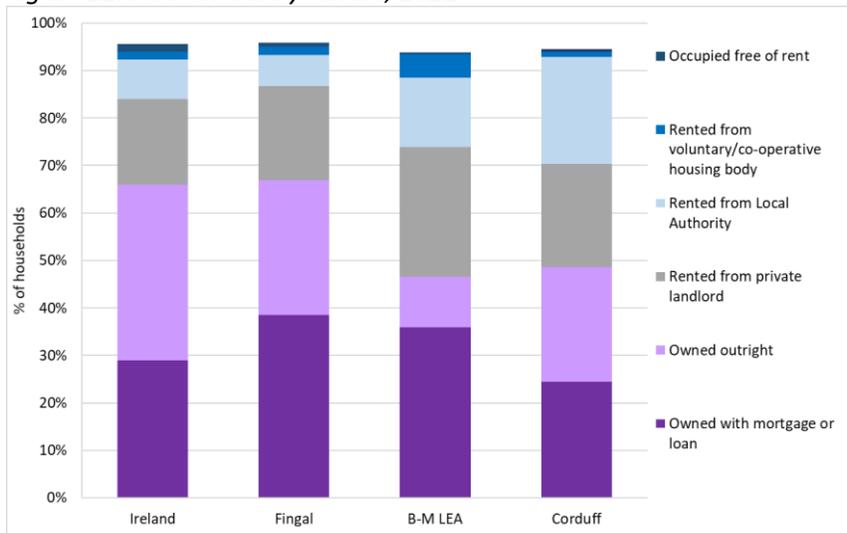
Corduff has a relatively old housing stock. Over sixty per cent (61.1%) of all dwellings in the locality were constructed prior to 1981, and as the following graph (Figure 20) shows, this proportion is greater than the corresponding values for the B-M LEA, Fingal and Ireland. The graph also reveals that the boom in house-building that Ireland experienced in the 2000s was less prevalent in Corduff than in Fingal and the rest of the B-M LEA.

Figure 20: Housing stock, in 2022, by period of construction



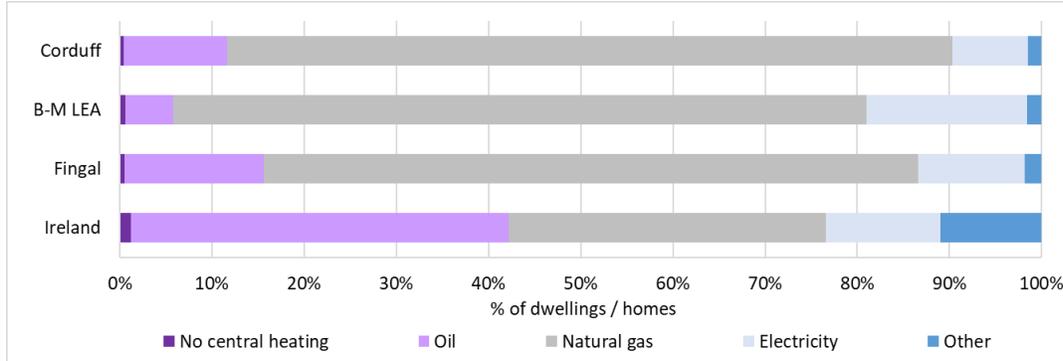
Less than half (48.6%) of all households in Corduff are owner occupied; under a quarter (24.1%) of all households in Corduff own their own homes outright, while a similar proportion (24.5%) own their homes with a loan or mortgage. As the following graph (Figure 21) shows, home ownership, especially outright ownership, is less prevalent in Corduff and in the B-M LEA as a whole than is the case in Fingal and in Ireland (37.0% outright ownership). Over one fifth (21.8%) of households in Corduff are in the private rental sector, while an even higher proportion (22.4%) of households are renting from the local authority and 1.2% are renting from an approved housing body or equivalent. The proportion of households renting from the local authority notably higher than is the case across the B-M LEA as a whole (14.7%) and in Fingal (6.6%).

Figure 21: Households by tenure, 2022



Over three quarters (78.7%) of homes in Corduff are heated by natural gas, and a further 11.2% are heated by oil. As the following graph (Figure 22) shows, this profile is similar to that which pertains across Fingal as a whole. In other parts of the B-M LEA, and especially those with a newer housing stock, the use of electricity is much more prevalent.

Figure 22: Dwellings by main source of heating, 2022



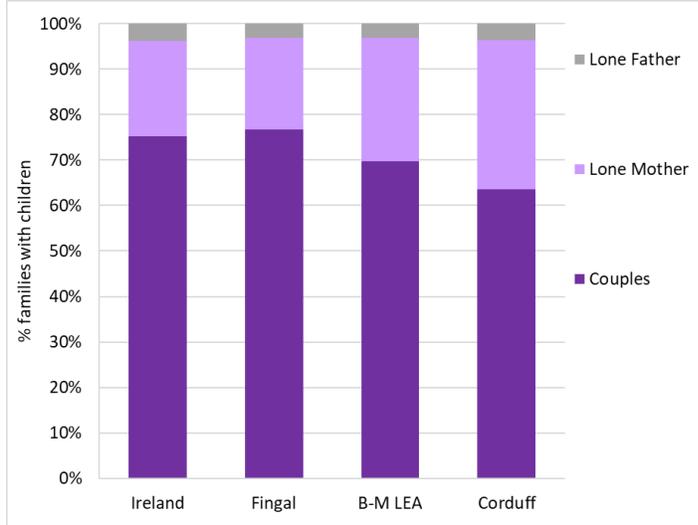
Housing vacancy is relatively low in Corduff. On census night (April 2022), 93.8% of homes in Corduff were occupied, which is 6.4 percentage points higher than the corresponding value for Ireland. A small proportion (1.3%) of dwellings was deemed to be temporarily absent, and there were two unoccupied holiday homes. The remaining 4.8% of dwellings were classified as vacant. This is lower than the corresponding value for Ireland (7.7%), and it is generally associated with personal and social factors, such as properties being in probate and owners being in long-term care.

Homes in Corduff are less likely than are homes in Fingal as a whole to have at least one smoke alarm; the respective values are 81.4% and 86.7%.

Families

There are 1,408 family⁶ units in Corduff, of which 1,035 have children (aged 15 or younger). Less than two thirds (63.6%) of families with children are headed by a couple, while the remainder (36.4%) are headed by lone parents. Lone parent families are almost nine (8.92) times more likely to be headed by a woman than a man. The following graph (Figure 23) shows family types (among those who have children).

Figure 23: Families broken down by head of household, 2022



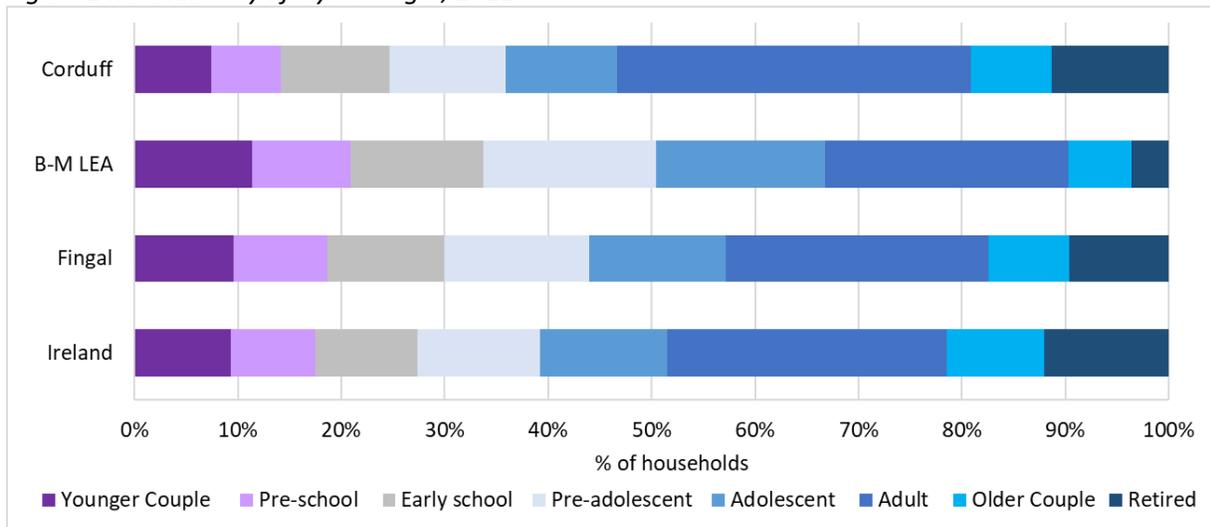
Family lifecycle stage is strongly associated with the age profile of the resident population. As the following graph shows, Corduff's profile, in this regard, is similar to that of Fingal, but it diverges from that of the B-M LEA in a number of ways:

- The proportion of households in the 'younger couple', 'pre-school', and 'early school' stages is notably lower in Corduff than is the case across the B-M LEA as a whole.
- Relative to the other comparator geographies (presented here), Corduff has a high proportion (34.2%) of families with adult children.
- The proportion of families with adult children has been increasing, locally and across Ireland, over recent decades.
- 7.7% are 'older couple' households and
- 11.4% are 'retired' person households.

Figure 24 shows the breakdown of families by lifecycle stage.

⁶ For census purposes, a family is defined as a couple with or without children, or a one-parent unit with one or more children. Family members must be usual residents of the relevant household.

Figure 24: Families by lifecycle stage⁷, 2022



⁷ The classification below is used for family units:

- Younger couple: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where the female partner is under 45 years, or in the case of a same-sex couple, where the partner of the head of household is under 45 years. In previous censuses, this category was referred to as 'Pre-family'.
- Pre-school: Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 0 to 4 years.
- Early-school: Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 5 to 9 years.
- Pre-adolescent: Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 10 to 14 years.
- Adolescent: Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 15 to 19 years.
- Adult: Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 20 years and over.
- Older couple: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where the female partner is aged between 45 and 64 years, or in the case of a same-sex couple, where the partner of the head of household is between 45 and 64 years. In previous censuses, this category was referred to as 'Empty nest'.
- Retired: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where the female partner is aged 65 years and over, or in the case of a same-sex couple, where the partner of the head of household is aged 65 years or over.

6. The Labour Force

Among the resident population of Corduff (n=5,759), there are 4,662 persons in the labour force⁸. The majority (57.3%) of those are at work, and as the following table (Table 3) shows, Corduff has however a lower proportion of labour force personnel who are at work than is the case in Fingal and in the B-M LEA as a whole. Corduff also has a higher level of unemployment than does Fingal – especially long-term unemployment. Corduff has a slightly higher proportion of persons retired from the workforce, as well as persons who are unable to work due to a permanent sickness or disability.

Table 3: Composition of the labour force, 2022

	At work	Looking for first regular job	Short-Term Unemployed	Long-Term Unemployed	Student	Looking after home /family	Retired	Unable to work	Other
Ireland	56.1%	0.8%	1.7%	2.6%	11.1%	6.6%	15.9%	4.6%	0.7%
Fingal	60.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.3%	11.5%	6.4%	12.6%	3.4%	0.6%
B-M LEA	62.1%	1.3%	2.4%	3.5%	12.8%	6.2%	7.0%	4.1%	0.6%
Corduff	57.3%	1.1%	2.3%	3.7%	10.9%	6.0%	13.3%	4.8%	0.5%

Among those who are at work (Corduff’s resident workforce), almost a quarter (24.8%) are employed in professional services, while a slightly smaller proportion (23.5%) are employed in commerce and trade. The proportion of workers, who are employed in professional services is slightly higher than is the case in Fingal and the State, but it is lower than is the case across the B-M LEA as a whole. The proportion of persons employed in commerce and trade is four percentage points lower than is the case across Fingal as a whole, although it is on a par with the values for the B-M LEA and the State. Employment in transport & communications is significant, with nearly one in seven workers employed in that sector. Corduff also has a slightly lower proportion of resident workers employed in public administration (4.2%), compared with Fingal (6.0%) and Ireland (5.7%). The proportion of Corduff’s resident workforce (14.2%) that is employed in the secondary sector (i.e., manufacturing and construction) is higher than is the case across both Fingal (12.5%), but it is considerably lower than is the case across Ireland as a whole (17.6%). Employment in the primary sector is negligible. The following table (Table 4) shows the sectoral composition of the resident workforce.

⁸ The labour force is comprised of persons who are either employed or unemployed and the definition used in this analysis is that prescribed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and used in the Irish Labour Force Survey (LFS). For further details, please see: [https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-plfp/populationandlabourforceprojections2023-2057/labourforceassumptions/#:~:text=The%20labour%20force%20is%20comprised,Labour%20Force%20Survey%20\(LFS\).](https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-plfp/populationandlabourforceprojections2023-2057/labourforceassumptions/#:~:text=The%20labour%20force%20is%20comprised,Labour%20Force%20Survey%20(LFS).)

Table 4: Sectoral composition of the resident workforce, 2022

	Agriculture forestry & fishing	Building and construction	Manufacturing industries	Commerce and trade	Transport and communications	Public admin.	Professional services	Other
Ireland	3.5%	5.8%	11.8%	23.8%	9.2%	5.7%	24.5%	15.8%
Fingal	0.7%	5.3%	7.2%	27.5%	14.3%	6.0%	23.9%	15.0%
B-M LEA	0.2%	5.6%	7.6%	23.1%	13.2%	3.8%	26.5%	20.1%
Corduff	0.0%	7.3%	6.9%	23.5%	13.5%	4.2%	24.8%	19.8%

Workforce participation and sector of employment are drivers of social class affiliation. Other drivers include educational attainment (addressed in the next section)/professional qualifications, housing tenure, and parents' occupational status. As the following graph (Figure 25) shows, Corduff has a lower proportion of persons (43.6%) who belong to the three highest socio-economic groups (i.e., households headed by professional workers, managerial & technical, and non-manual workers) than Fingal (61.8%). Corduff has a larger proportion of persons in the lowest socio-economic groups (i.e., unskilled and semi-skilled workers) (35.9%) than is the case in Fingal (23.8%) and Ireland (27.3%).

Figure 25: Population by socio-economic group, 2022

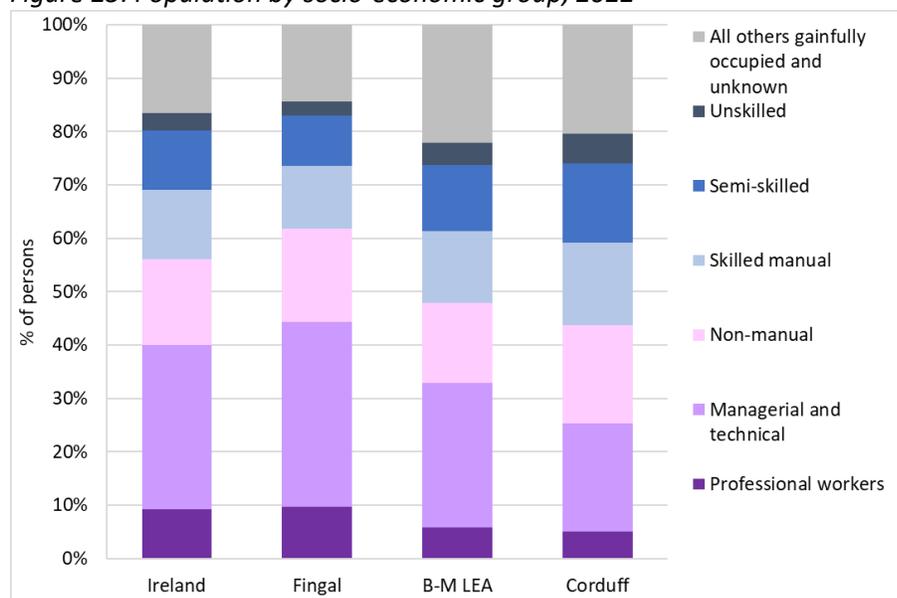


Table 5 provides a detailed description of the types of occupations workers have, and it shows that Corduff has a much lower proportion of persons who work as managers, directors & senior officials and in other professional occupations (19.4%) than is the case in Fingal as a whole (33.2%). The proportion of workers who are employed in trades, caring, leisure & other services or as plant and machine operatives (32.8%) is higher than the corresponding proportions across Fingal (23.9%) and Ireland (29.8%).

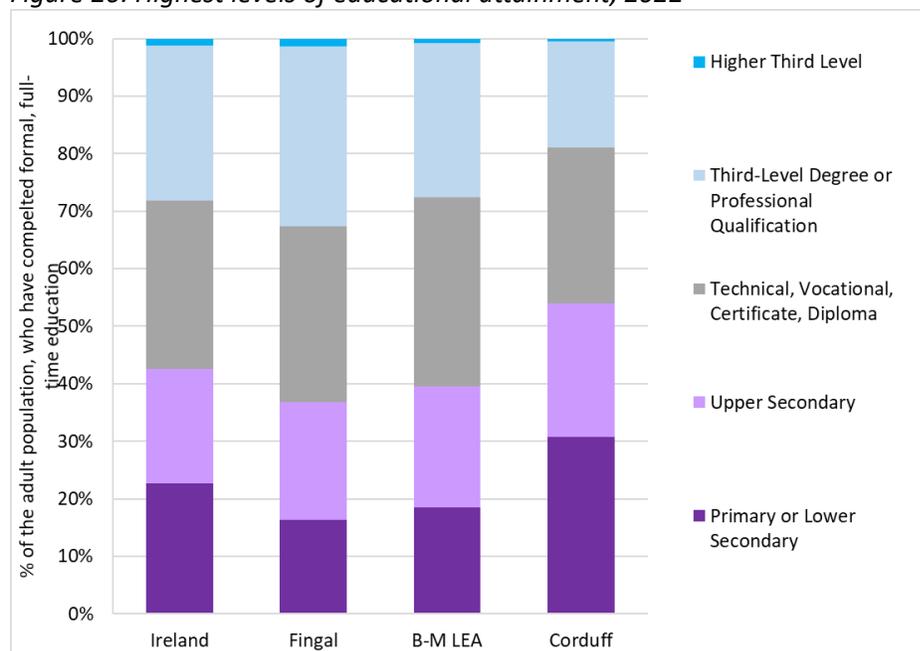
Table 5: Resident workers by occupational group, 2022

	Managers, directors and senior officials	Professional	Associate prof. and technical	Admin. and secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure and other services	Sales and customer service	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary
Ireland	8.6%	22.5%	13.0%	10.2%	14.0%	8.2%	6.9%	7.7%	9.0%
Fingal	10.2%	23.0%	14.9%	11.8%	9.5%	7.9%	7.2%	6.6%	8.9%
B-M LEA	6.5%	19.8%	11.3%	10.4%	10.2%	9.9%	8.2%	9.9%	13.9%
Corduff	4.3%	15.0%	9.7%	11.3%	11.3%	11.1%	10.5%	10.4%	16.3%

7. Educational Attainment

The resident population of Corduff has a lower level of educational attainment⁹ than those of Fingal and Ireland. The proportion of the population with a third-level or professional qualification (18.9%) is almost fourteen percentage points below the corresponding value for Fingal (32.7%), and it is more than eight percentage points below the corresponding value for Ireland (54.0%). The proportion of Corduff's population that completed their education at upper-secondary level or lower (31.8%) is high compared to Fingal's population (36.8%). The following graph (Figure 26) shows the highest levels of educational attainment among the population.

Figure 26: Highest levels of educational attainment, 2022¹⁰



⁹ The figures in respect of educational attainment relate to persons who are aged 15+ and who have completed full-time, formal education.

¹⁰ Calculations exclude those who did not state their highest level of educational attainment. Third-level degree refers to honour's degrees or higher (Level 8 or higher on the National Qualifications Framework).

8. Commuting and Broadband

Over the past decade, and especially since the recent COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a marked increase in the proportion of workers who work remotely – either on a full-time or part-time / hybrid basis. The prevalence of remote / hybrid working is lower among resident workers in Corduff than it is in Fingal or Ireland. Less than a fifth (22.3%) of Corduff’s resident workforce works from home, at least some of the time, compared with over a third of the workforce in Fingal as a whole.

Recently published research on commuting in Ireland indicates that the ability to work from home is more prevalent among people who work in professional, administrative and technical occupations and among those who have high levels of educational attainment (McCafferty *et al.*, 2024)¹¹. Table 6 presents the data for Corduff in comparison with the B-M LEA, Fingal and Ireland.

Table 6: Workers who work from home, at least some of the time, 2022

	Persons who work from home	Persons who never work from home	Not Stated
Ireland	32.1%	56.8%	11.1%
Fingal	37.5%	52.0%	10.6%
B-M LEA	24.5%	58.5%	17.0%
Corduff	22.3%	61.6%	16.1%

Broadband connectivity is an important enabler of the ability to work from home, and as the following Table 7 shows, a higher proportion of households in Corduff have internet broadband than is the case in the B-M LEA and Fingal, although the value for Ireland is marginally higher.

Table 7: Internet connectivity among households, 2022

	Broadband	Another internet connection	No internet connection	Type of internet connection not stated
Ireland	79.4%	4.0%	8.7%	7.9%
Fingal	87.8%	1.3%	3.2%	7.7%
B-M LEA	83.2%	1.4%	2.8%	12.6%
Corduff	82.6%	1.6%	4.0%	11.8%

Over recent decades, Local authorities and central government have made considerable investments in the provision of active travel infrastructure, in order to encourage commuters to walk and / or cycle to work and education. In Corduff, just over a fifth (20.8%) of commuters, who live there walk or cycle to work. Approximately one in six commuters travels by bus (coach or minibus), while 1.7% travel by train, LUAS or DART. Over a third (34.4%) of commuters drive to work while a further 17.1% get a lift to work. Relative to the B-M LEA as a whole, Corduff has a higher proportion of persons who walk and/or cycle to

¹¹ McCafferty, D. *et al.*, (2024) *InPLACE: Investigating Planning, Place-Making and Commuting*. Maynooth: International Centre for Local and Regional Development (ICLRD).

work. Car dependency rates, in contrast, are broadly similar to the levels across the B-M LEA and Fingal as a whole. The following graph (Figure 27) presents the comparative data in respect of modes of travel to and from work.

Figure 27: Modes of travel to and from work, 2022

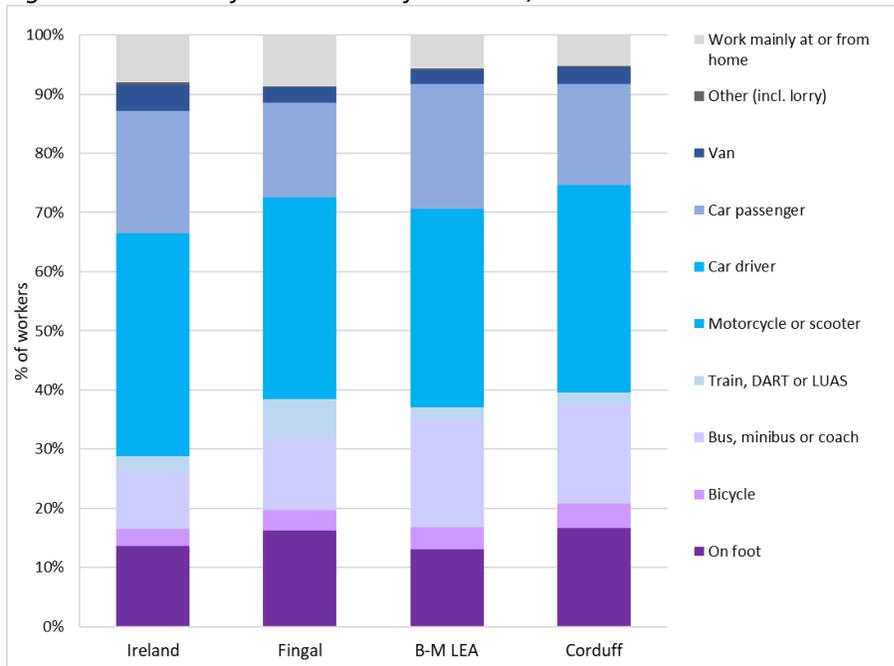


Table 8 shows, that travel-to-work times for resident workers in Corduff are similar to those across the B-M LEA as a whole. Just over a quarter of Corduff workers (25.7%) travel under 15 minutes to work, which is notably lower than the proportion across Ireland (32.9%) and just slightly higher than the B-M LEA figure of 23.5%. The largest cohort of Corduff commuters (32.3%) take 15-30 minutes to reach work, closely matching both the B-M LEA (33.2%) and exceeding the Fingal value (28.6%). Over a fifth (20.7%) of Corduff's resident workers have commutes of 45 minutes or longer; this value is similar to those for the B-M LEA (20.6%) and Fingal (22.8%), and these local values are well in excess of the level across Ireland (16.3%). It is worth noting that in Corduff and the wider B-M LEA, over a fifth of workers did not respond to this census question.

Table 8: Average travel-to-work times, 2022

	Under 15 mins	1/4 hour - under 1/2 hour	1/2 hour - under 3/4 hour	3/4 hour - under 1 hour	1 hour - under 1 1/2 hours	1 1/2 hours and over	Not stated
Ireland	32.9%	31.5%	19.3%	6.6%	6.9%	2.8%	12.0%
Fingal	26.7%	28.6%	21.9%	9.2%	10.4%	3.2%	12.7%
B-M LEA	23.5%	33.2%	22.7%	8.0%	9.1%	3.5%	20.8%
Corduff	25.7%	32.3%	21.2%	7.8%	9.4%	3.4%	20.1%

The following table (Table 9) shows the times (in bands) when people generally leave their homes to begin their journeys to work. It shows that a higher proportion of resident workers, in Corduff, leave their homes (to commute to work) before 7.30am, than is the case in Fingal and Ireland; the respective figures are 37.4%, 32.9% and 28.8%. The modal time, at which commuters leave their homes, is between 8am and 8.30am. It is also worth noting that a higher proportion of commuters in the B-M LEA and in Corduff did not respond to this question than was the case for commuters across Fingal and Ireland.

Table 9: Times at which commuters leave their homes, 2022

	Before 06:30	06:30 - 07:00	07:01 - 07:30	07:31 - 08:00	08:01 - 08:30	08:31 - 09:00	09:01 - 09:30	After 09:30	Not stated
Ireland	7%	11%	10%	20%	25%	17%	3%	6%	11%
Fingal	9%	13%	12%	21%	25%	12%	2%	7%	12%
B-M LEA	11%	14%	11%	20%	25%	10%	2%	8%	20%
Corduff	11%	15%	12%	17%	24%	11%	2%	9%	19%

9. Health, Disability, Caring and Childcare

Health

Self-declared health status is used as a reliable proxy indicator of socio-economic status and affluence; people with secure jobs and those who live in affluent areas are more likely to declare their health as either good or very good, while those who are unemployed or in precarious employment and those who live in disadvantaged areas are more likely to declare their health as either bad or very bad – when age is accounted for. As the following table (Table 10) shows, Corduff has a lower proportion of persons who describe their health status as ‘very good’, relative to Fingal. Values are somewhat higher, in Corduff, in respect of the proportion of persons who describe their health status in negative terms.

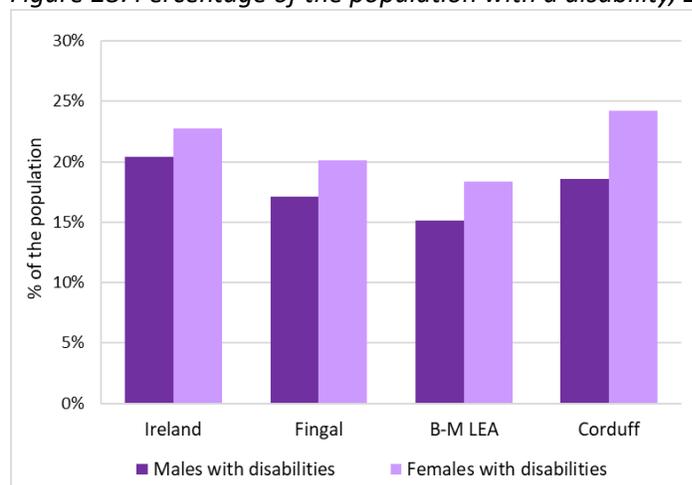
Table 10: Self-declared health status among the population, 2022

	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad	Not stated
Ireland	53.2%	29.7%	8.6%	1.4%	0.3%	6.7%
Fingal	55.4%	28.8%	7.2%	1.2%	0.3%	7.2%
B-M LEA	50.0%	28.8%	7.0%	1.2%	0.3%	12.7%
Corduff	45.8%	31.6%	9.2%	1.9%	0.5%	11.0%

Disabilities

Relative to the other geographies that are being used as comparators, in this report, Corduff has a slightly higher proportion of females who have a disability (of any type)¹², as the following graph (Figure 28) illustrates¹³. The graph also shows that the proportion of males with a disability is higher in Corduff than in the B-M LEA and Fingal as a whole. This divergence is associated, in part, with Corduff having an older age profile than the county.

Figure 28: Percentage of the population with a disability, 2022



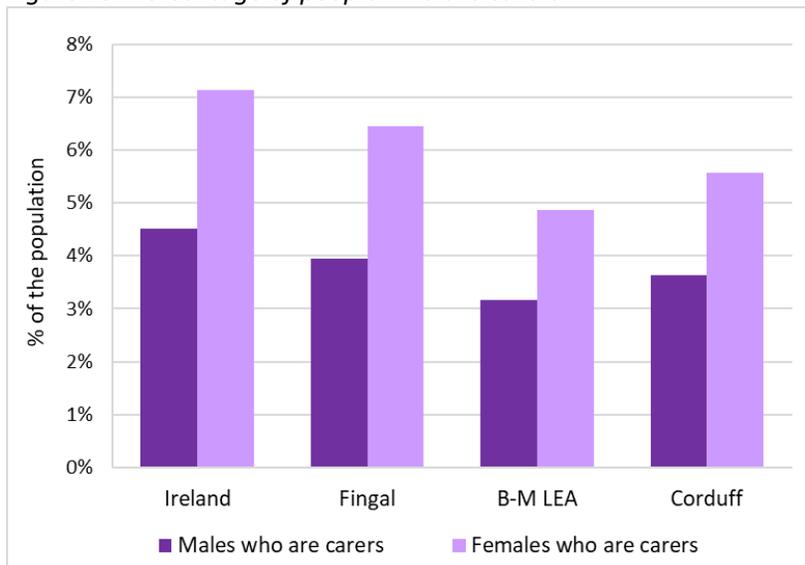
¹² These figures refer to self-declared disabilities, rather than disabilities that have been registered with the Health Service Executive (HSE) or Department of Social Protection (DSP).

¹³ The graph reveals that, across all geographies, females are more likely than males to have a disability. This is due, to a large extent, to greater longevity / an older age profile among females.

Carers

There are 264 home-based carers living in Corduff – 107 males and 157 females. As the following graph (Figure 29) shows, the proportion of persons who are devoted to caring, in the home, is slightly lower in Corduff than is the case across Fingal as a whole.

Figure 29: Percentage of people who are carers



Childcare

As the following table (Table 11) shows, children in Corduff are less likely to attend a childcare service than are children in the B-M LEA and Fingal in general.

Table 11: Proportion of children who attend childcare, 2022

	Children aged 0-4 in childcare	Children aged 5-14 in childcare
Ireland	50.2%	25.3%
Fingal	47.5%	22.3%
B-M LEA	36.5%	17.3%
Corduff	37.1%	16.2%

10. Affluence and Deprivation

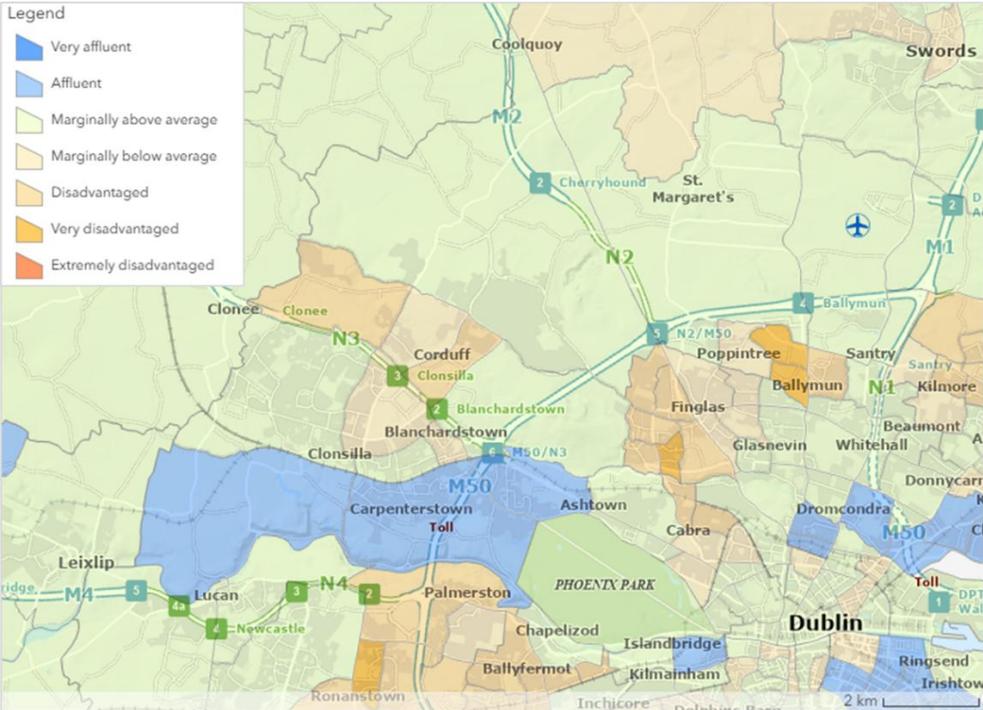
The Pobal HP Index provides a useful measure of affluence and deprivation / disadvantage. It does this by bringing several variables together in one composite measure; it includes consideration of age dependency, lone parent ratio, educational attainment, social class, unemployment, housing tenure and number of persons per room in each household. The values for these indicators are computed to generate values on a scale that ranges from -30 (extremely disadvantaged) to +30 (extremely affluent). The Index can be applied at regional, county, and local levels (including at ED-level). See Table 12 for details of the scores for Corduff and the surrounding areas.

Table 12: Pobal HP index Scores for Corduff relative to surrounding areas , 2022

Electoral Division	Score	Classification
Blanchardstown-Abbotstown	+2.24	marginally above average
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart	-4.36	marginally below average
Blanchardstown-Corduff ED	-14.16	disadvantaged

See Figure 30 for a map of the Pobal HP scores for Corduff and the surrounding locations in the south of the county.

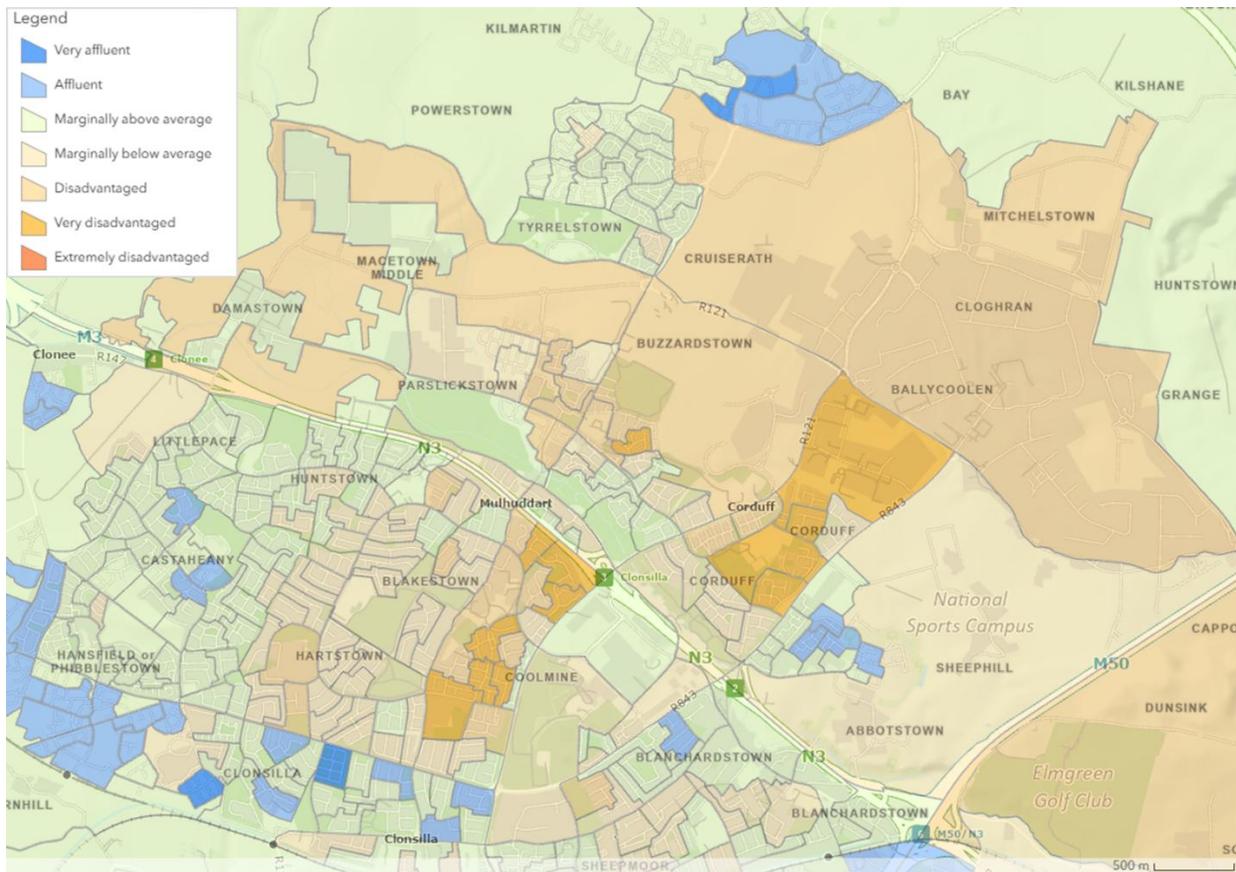
Figure 30: Affluence and deprivation, as measured on the Pobal HP Index, at ED level in the south of Fingal, 2022¹⁴



¹⁴ The categories shown in the map are based on the calculation of relative values.

Figure 31 presents data at small-area (SA) level thus providing a more in-depth spatial analysis of affluence and deprivation in Corduff and the surrounding communities; This map shows that most neighbourhoods in this part of Fingal are classified as disadvantaged or marginally below average.

Figure 31: Affluence and deprivation, as measured on the Pobal HP Index, at SA level in the south of Fingal, 2022



It is clear from Figure 31 that the neighbourhoods in the north and east of Corduff are classified as very disadvantaged. Table 13 provides a full breakdown of scores for each SA in Corduff showing that at the time of the last Census that:

- 1,115 persons (19% of Corduff’s population) lived in neighbourhoods classified as very disadvantaged;
- 750 persons (13% of Corduff’s population) lived in neighbourhoods classified as disadvantaged;
- 2,589 persons (45% of Corduff’s population) live in neighbourhoods classified as marginally below average; and
- 1,305 persons (23% of Corduff’s population) live in neighbourhoods classified as marginally above average.

Table 13: SA-level scores on the Pobal HP Index in Corduff

ED	SA Code	Population	Pobal HP Score	Classification	Neighbourhoods
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030012	280	-25.92	Very Disadvantaged	Sheephill Park, Sheephill Green
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030009	285	-23.18	Very Disadvantaged	Corduff Way, Corduff Gardens, Corduff Avenue
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030010	256	-22.49	Very Disadvantaged	Sheephill Avenue
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030008	294	-20.82	Very Disadvantaged	Corduff Green, Corduff Place, Corduff Close, Corduff Green
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030007	317	-19.64	Disadvantaged	Blackcourt Road, Corduff Park
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030006	433	-13.80	Disadvantaged	Blackcourt Road, Corduff Grove
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030004	218	-9.93	Marginally Below Average	Brookhaven Drive (western side), Brookhaven Park, Brookhaven Grove
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030001	393	-8.57	Marginally Below Average	Riverside Court, Ashling Heights, Old Corduff Road
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030003	318	-7.96	Marginally Below Average	Edgewood Lawns
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030002	287	-7.72	Marginally Below Average	Greenridge Court, Edgewood Lawns (western part)
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030005	300	-7.17	Marginally Below Average	Brookhaven Rise, Brookhaven Lawn, Brookhaven Drive (eastern side)
Blanchardstown-Corduff	267030011	308	-6.04	Marginally Below Average	Westway Park, Westway View, Westway Grove, Westway Lawns
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddard	267032001	393	-2.47	Marginally Below Average	Warrenstown Close, -Grove, - Green, -Rise
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddard	267032002	372	-1.33	Marginally Below Average	Warrenstown Downs, -Drive, -Walk, -Way
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddard	267032003	305	1.11	Marginally Above Average	Warrenstown Court, -Lawn, -Park, - Place, -Garth, -Vale, - View
Blanchardstown-Abbotstown	267027005	369	5.32	Marginally Above Average	Annagh Court, Blaskett Square
Blanchardstown-Abbotstown	267027015	190	7.20	Marginally Above Average	Tory Square
Blanchardstown-Abbotstown	267027014	234	8.70	Marginally Above Average	Waterville Row
Blanchardstown-Abbotstown	267027006	207	9.94	Marginally Above Average	Skellig Court

11. Conclusion

The main demographic features of Corduff can be summarised as follows:

Demographics

Corduff has a total population of 5,759 people living within 1.8 km², giving it a much higher population density than Fingal overall. The community's growth peaked in the 1990s, but numbers have since levelled off. Corduff has an older age profile than neighbouring areas, with 12.9% aged over 65 compared to 6.1% in the wider LEA. Families with adult children are common, while younger family households are less so. This reflects a maturing, settled community, although the presence of more residents in their 20s hints at some new arrivals, likely linked to affordable housing and the nearby TU Dublin campus.

Diversity

The population of Corduff is diverse, though slightly less so than the Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart LEA overall. Just over two-thirds of residents were born in Ireland, while 9.5% were born in other EU countries and 14.2% elsewhere. Around three-quarters are Irish citizens, with sizeable populations from Poland, India and other backgrounds.

In terms of ethnicity, just over half the resident population identify as White Irish, while nearly 18% are Other White, 5% Black or Black Irish, and 9% Asian or Asian Irish. Religious affiliation is mixed: 55% Catholic, 27% no religion and 23% other faiths.

Corduff also has a high level of language diversity, with more than 1,800 residents habitually speaking languages other than English or Irish.

Families and Households

There are 1,408 families in Corduff, of which 1,035 have children (aged 15 or younger). Over a third of families with children are lone-parent families—most headed by women. Families with adult children are especially common, reflecting the age profile. Corduff has 1,907 households, with similar household sizes to Fingal and larger than Ireland overall.

Much of the housing stock in Corduff dates from the 1970s and 1980s. Home ownership rates are below average, with 49% of households owning their homes and a relatively high proportion (22%) renting from the local authority. Vacancy is low, with nearly 94% of homes occupied, and most households use gas for heating.

The Labour Force – employment and occupational profile

Just over half of Corduff's labour force are in work (57%), with unemployment higher than in Fingal or Ireland. Employment is spread across professional services (25%), commerce and trade (24%), and

transport/communications (13%). Manufacturing and construction remain important locally, employing 14% of the workforce.

Social class data show Corduff has fewer residents in higher socio-economic groups than Fingal, and more in lower-skilled categories. Occupationally, Corduff has fewer professionals and managers but more workers in trades, care, leisure, plant operation and elementary roles, pointing to a more working-class labour profile than Fingal or Ireland.

Educational attainment

Educational levels in Corduff are lower than they are in wider Fingal or Ireland. Fewer than one in five residents (19%) hold a third-level qualification, compared with one-third in Fingal and over half nationally. By contrast, almost one in three finished their education at lower secondary level or below. This educational gap feeds into employment opportunities and contributes to local socio-economic disadvantage. While many residents have solid practical and vocational skills, the lower progression to higher education remains a challenge for younger generations and limits access to some higher-paid professions.

Commuting and broadband

Corduff residents have varied commuting patterns. Around 21% walk or cycle, a relatively high figure locally, while one in six take the bus. Car dependency remains high, with over half driving or getting a lift. Commutes are typically 15–30 minutes, though one in five travel 45 minutes or more.

Remote working is less common in Corduff than elsewhere, with just 22% working from home compared to over a third in Fingal. Most homes (83%) have broadband access, though slightly below the county average. Overall, Corduff residents rely more on traditional commuting, with limited access to remote-work opportunities.

Health, disability, caring and childcare

Health outcomes in Corduff are mixed. Fewer than half (46%) describe their health as very good, lower than Fingal or Ireland. Disability rates are slightly higher than in the county, reflecting the older population. Around 264 people provide unpaid care at home, though the share is lower than in Fingal overall. Childcare use is also lower: only 37% of children aged 0–4 and 16% of those aged 5–14 attend formal childcare, well below the national average. These figures highlight ongoing challenges in health and social care, as well as gaps in early years and afterschool provision.

Affluence and deprivation

Corduff is classified as disadvantaged on the Pobal HP Index, with a score of –14.2 for its main ED. Some neighbourhoods, particularly in the north and east, are very disadvantaged, while others are closer to average. Around one-third of residents live in disadvantaged or very disadvantaged areas, while about one-quarter live in areas that are classified as marginally above average.

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