



Camelford Parish Economic Profile

30 November 2015

Economic Development and Culture

DRAFT

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A Summary

Community profile

The population of Camelford in 2011 was recorded at 2,945. Of these 1,759 were of working age (16-64). The proportion of working age at 59.7% was slightly below the Cornish average (61.5%), with a lower proportion of those of pensionable age.

Implication: need to deliver more jobs to support productivity; but there may be an implication for more housing as well? Less people of pensionable age working contradicts the recent direction of travel in Cornwall.

The 2011 census revealed a total of 1,405 dwellings and 1,406 household spaces in Camelford. There was a slightly higher percentage of household spaces with no usual residents in Camelford than on average for Cornwall – 12.1% to 11.2%. There was a far higher share of detached properties – 43.2% to 37.6%, a similar share of semi-detached housing (23.5% to 22.4%), and terraced (21.1% to 22.8%), but lower for flats (11.7% to 13.4%).

Implication: so slightly more second home issue perhaps supported by the housing stock (detached homes) and the subsequent issue of affordability. Less flats, so issues around housing density, but addressing these issues will raise issues of good design.

Businesses

There were 525 businesses identified in the Camelford area in 2015, details are set out below. The main category was 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (43%), which was over-represented compared to the Cornish average. Most other sectors were under-represented particularly 'Wholesale, retail and motors' 10% compared to 19%.

Some businesses will be 'under the radar' and not qualify to pay VAT or PAYE, so may not show up in the official figures. Some individuals may only be self employed on a part time basis or have multiple self employment. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing represents an opportunity to add value to the supply chain; lack of retail may actually be a good thing when considering the dominance of other places in Cornwall, but may detract from the opportunity of town centre health.

Economic activity

Data from the 2011 census provides an insight into the economic status of the 16-74 age group. In 2011 there were 1,417 economically active and 689 economically inactive in the Parish. Camelford had a similar percentage of economically active compared to the Cornish average – 67.3% to 66.7%, and also a similar percentage of economically inactive – 32.7% to 33.3%.

Of the economically active, Camelford had a slightly higher percentage in employment (91.71% to 90.9%), and with a higher level of unemployment (5.9% to 4.9%). Camelford also had a higher percentage of people who were self-employed (25.0% to 20.4%).

Of the economically inactive, Camelford had a lower share of Full-time students (12% to 12.9%) and Retired (54.3% to 56.9%), but a higher share of those Looking after home and family (14.5% to 12%).

In relation to the unemployed, Camelford had a higher share of those who were aged 25-49 (56.0% to 47.1%).

Hours worked

Overall a slightly higher proportion of Camelford residents worked part-time (34.2%) than on average for Cornwall (33.9%).

Employment by sector

Employment – residents

Data from the 2011 census gives a fuller picture of which sectors residents of Camelford were employed in. The figures give total employment including employees and self-employed.

There were 1,327 residents in employment. The main sectors of employment were: 'Wholesale, retail and motors' (15.2%), 'Health' (11.8%) and 'Manufacturing' and Accommodation and food services (both 11.0%). There was a lower dependence on 'Wholesale, retail and motors', 'Public administration' and 'Health' in the Parish than is common across Cornwall and a higher dependence on 'Manufacturing'.

Developing a stronger manufacturing sector is also an opportunity. This is a similar employment profile to Cornwall with the absence of glaring examples of Wholesale/Retail, Health and Accommodation/Food. The latter could increase in relation to agriculture.

Workforce by sector for each area from the 2011 census. 1,191 people worked in Camelford with the three main sectors being 'Education' (14.0%), 'Health' (13.4%), 'Wholesale, retail and motors' (12.8%), 'Construction' (10.2%). Compared to the average for Cornwall, 'Wholesale, retail and motors' was under-represented, while Manufacturing and Health had similar shares.

This suggests that people with the right skills set were commuting to jobs in education and health, retail and construction. Construction as a sector faces challenges of recruitment, skills development etc

JSA claimants

Analysis of the JSA figures for Camelford show that numbers have decreased over the last year, from 22 in October 2014 to 9 in October 2015. JSA claimant rates are lower than the Cornish average.

Not all people looking for work will claim JSA. There are issues around both sanction and eligibility.

Skills

Data from the census shows the skills levels of all those aged 16 plus living in Camelford. Compared to Cornwall, in 2011 Camelford had a higher percentage of people without qualifications (24% to 22.4%), and a lower percentage with level 4 qualifications (22.2% to 25%).

Suggests that Camelford needs to develop its higher skills base and the opportunities to match it.

Data from the census shows the skills levels of all those aged 16 plus who work in Camelford. Camelford had a slightly lower percentage of people without qualifications and a similar percentage with level 4 qualifications.

Travel to work

The 2011 census includes an analysis of the mode of travel to work including the number working from home based on workplaces. This shows that nearly three-fifths of those working in Camelford (58.1%), drove a car or van to work, similar to the Cornish average (59.7%), with a further 3.9% being a passenger in a car or van, below the Cornish average of 5.2%. A far higher percentage worked at home 22.1% compared to 16.4%, while a similar percentage walked to work 12.1% compared to 12.1%.

The high percentage working at home suggests that there may be businesses which are 'hidden' in the official data.

Data is available to show how residents travel to work. This indicates a slightly higher percentage working from or at home – 17.5% to 15.8%, slightly more driving a car or van – 62.7% to 60.2% and far fewer on Bus, minibus or coach – 1.4% to 2.4%.

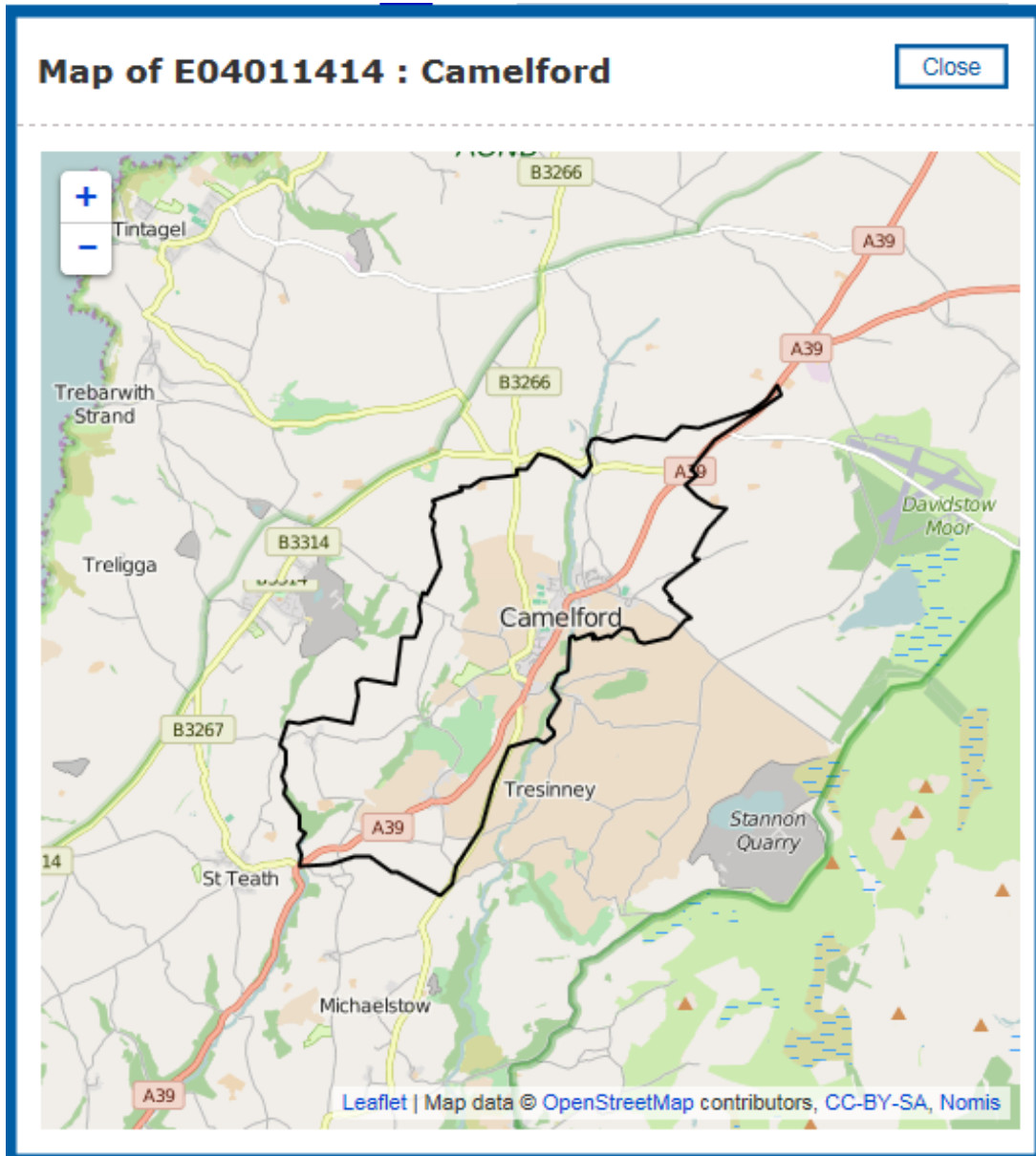
Public transport access is an issue, to perhaps be influenced in the longer term by the devolution powers on integrated and improved infrastructure.

B Camelford - geographies

1. Camelford

Camelford Parish

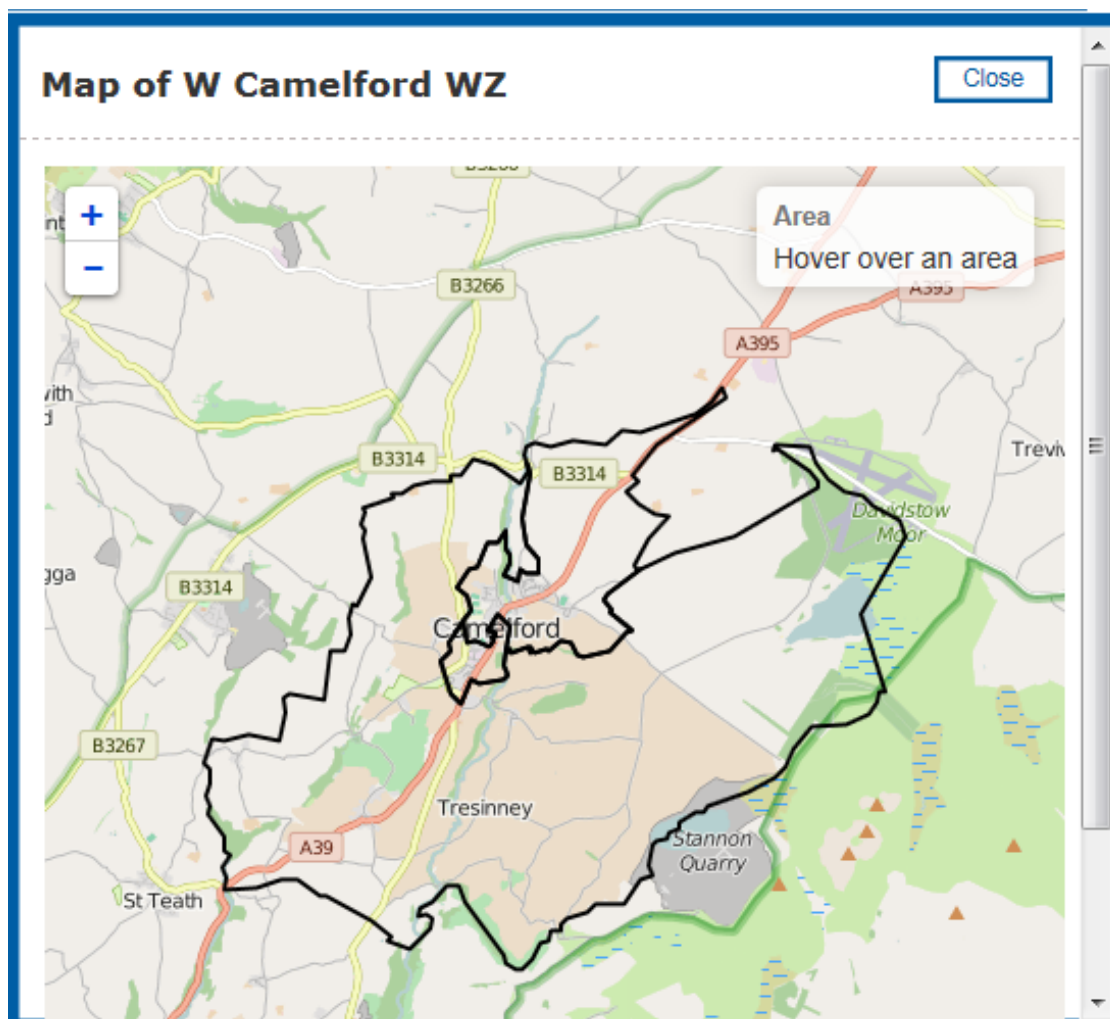
The map below shows the extent of the Parish.



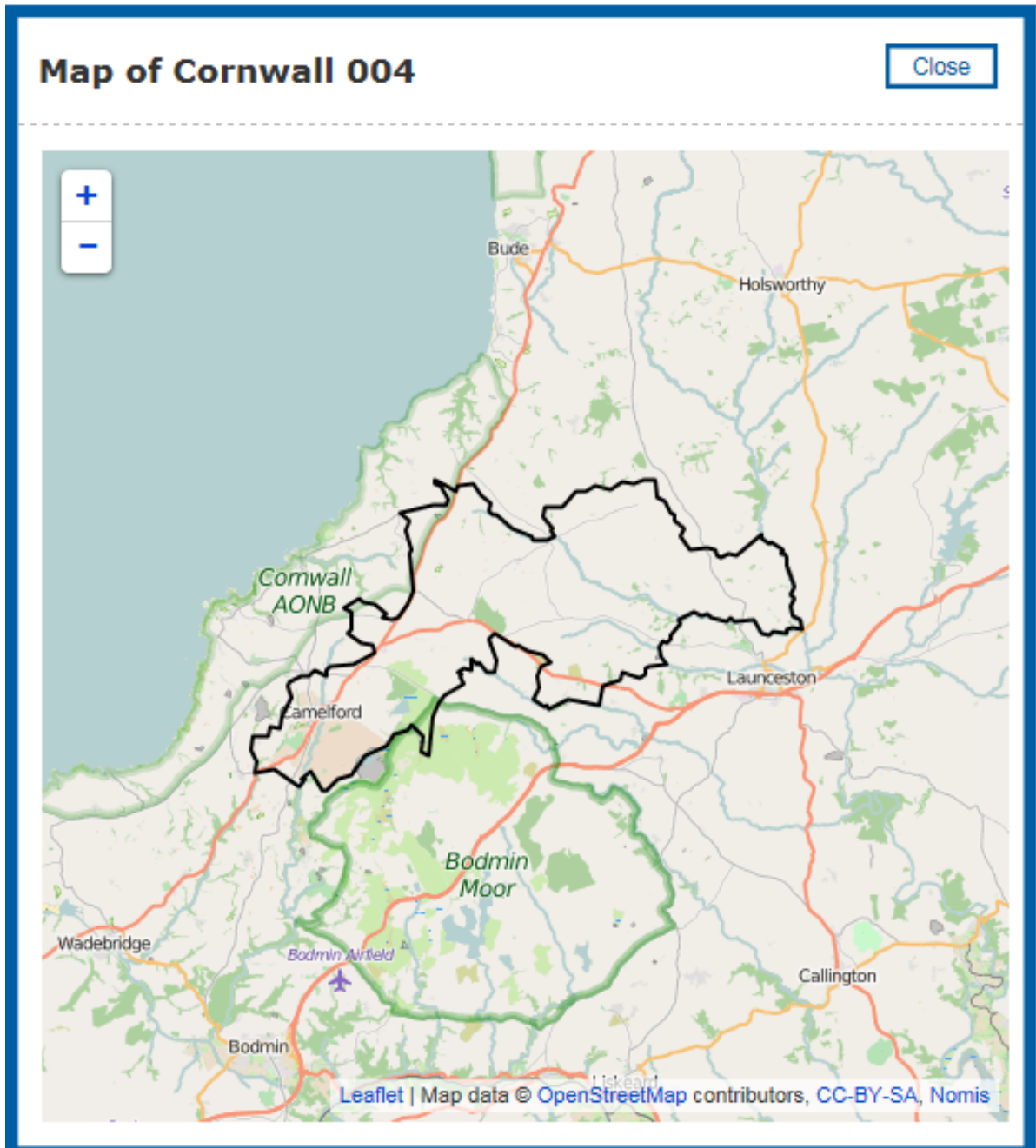
Source: NOMIS.

Camelford - Workplace zones

Workplace zones do not always correspond to Parish or other resident geographies. This is the case with Camelford where a 'best-fit' area has been created.



Camelford and Launceston rural north Mid Super Output Area



C Camelford – data and analysis

2.Community profile

Population

The population of Camelford in 2011 was recorded at 2,945. Of these 1,759 were of working age (16-64). The proportion of working age at 59.7% was slightly below the Cornish average (61.5%), with a lower proportion of those of pensionable age.

Age structure – 2011			
	Camelford		Cornwall
	No's	%	%
0-15	573	19.5	16.9
16-64	1759	59.7	61.5
65+	613	20.8	21.7
All	2,945	100	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

Dwellings and household spaces

The 2011 census revealed a total of 1,405 dwellings and 1,406 household spaces in Camelford. There were a slightly higher percentage of household spaces with no usual residents in Camelford than on average for Cornwall – 12.1% to 11.2%. There was a far higher share of detached properties – 43.2% to 37.6%, a similar share of semi-detached housing (23.5% to 22.4%), and terraced (21.1% to 22.8%), but lower for flats (11.7% to 13.4%).

Dwellings and household spaces			
Area	Camelford		Cornwall
	No's	%	%
Dwellings			
Unshared dwelling	1404	99.9	99.9
Shared dwelling: Two household spaces	1	0.1	0
Shared dwelling: Three or more household spaces	0	0.0	0
Total	1405	100.0	100
Household spaces			
With at least one usual resident	1236	87.9	88.8
With no usual residents	170	12.1	11.2
Total	1406	100.0	100
Household spaces			
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	608	43.2	37.6
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	331	23.5	24.4
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	296	21.1	22.8
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	101	7.2	8.6
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	29	2.1	3.6
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	34	2.4	1.2
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	7	0.5	1.7
Total	1406	100.0	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

3. Businesses

There were 525 businesses identified in the Camelford area in 2015, details are set out below. The main category was 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (43%), which was over-represented compared to the Cornish average. Most other sectors were under-represented particularly 'Wholesale, retail and motors' 10% compared to 19%.

Businesses			
	Camelford		Cornwall
Sector	No's	%	%
A : Agriculture, forestry and fishing	225	43	16
B : Mining and quarrying	0	0	0
C : Manufacturing	20	4	5
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	2	0
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0
F : Construction	30	6	11
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	50	10	18
H : Transportation and storage	15	3	3
I : Accommodation and food service activities	25	5	10
J : Information and communication	15	3	3
K : Financial and insurance activities	5	1	1
L : Real estate activities	10	2	3
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	45	9	9
N : Administrative and support service activities	20	4	6
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10	2	1
P : Education	10	2	2
Q : Human health and social work activities	15	3	5
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	10	2	2
S : Other service activities	10	2	3
All	525	100	100

Source: NOMIS, UK Business Counts.

4. Economic activity

Data from the 2011 census provides an insight into the economic status of the 16-74 age group. In 2011 there were 1,417 economically active and 689 economically inactive in the Parish. Camelford had a similar percentage of economically active compared to the Cornish average – 67.3% to 66.7%, and also a similar percentage of economically inactive – 32.7% to 33.3%.

Economic status – 2011 (All usual residents aged 16 to 74)			
Area	Camelford		Cornwall
Category	No's	%	%
Economically active			
In employment	1,300	61.7	60.7
Employee: Part-time	325	15.4	15.4
Employee: Full-time	621	29.5	31.7
Self-employed	354	16.8	13.6
Unemployed	84	4.0	3.3
Full-time student	33	1.6	2.8
Total	1,417	67.3	66.7
Economically Inactive			
Retired	374	17.8	18.9
Student (including full-time students)	83	3.9	4.3
Looking after home or family	100	4.7	4
Long-term sick or disabled	91	4.3	4.4
Other	41	1.9	1.7
Total	689	32.7	33.3
Unemployed			
Age 16 to 24	17	0.8	1
Age 25 to 49	47	2.2	1.5
Age 50 to 74	20	0.9	0.7
Never worked	11	0.5	0.3
Long-term unemployed	33	1.6	1.2
Total	84	4.0	3.3
All	2,106	100.0	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

Of the economically active, Camelford had a slightly higher percentage in employment (91.71% to 90.9%), and with a higher level of unemployment (5.9% to 4.9%). Camelford also had a higher percentage of people who were self-employed (25.0% to 20.4%).

Of the economically inactive, Camelford had a lower share of Full-time students (12% to 12.9%) and Retired (54.3% to 56.9%), but a higher share of those Looking after home and family (14.5% to 12%).

In relation to the unemployed, Camelford had a higher share of those who were aged 25-49 (56.0% to 47.1%).

Economic status - 2011			
(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)			
Area	Camelford		Cornwall
	No's	%	%
Economically active			
In employment	1,300	91.7	90.9
Employee: Part-time	325	22.9	23
Employee: Full-time	621	43.8	47.5
Self-employed	354	25.0	20.4
Unemployed	84	5.9	4.9
Full-time student	33	2.3	4.2
Total	1,417	100	100
Economically Inactive			
Retired	374	54.3	56.9
Student (including full-time students)	83	12.0	12.9
Looking after home or family	100	14.5	12.0
Long-term sick or disabled	91	13.2	13.1
Other	41	6.0	5.1
Total	689	100	100
Unemployed			
Age 16 to 24	17	20.2	30.2
Age 25 to 49	47	56.0	47.1
Age 50 to 74	20	23.8	22.7
Never worked	11	13.1	10.1
Long-term unemployed	33	39.3	35.7
Total	84	100	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

5. Hours worked

Overall a slightly higher proportion of Camelford residents worked part-time (34.2%) than on average for Cornwall (33.9%).

Hours worked - 2011			
Area	Camelford		Cornwall
All	No's	%	%
Part-time: 15 or less	135	10.2	10.8
Part-time: 16-30	318	24.0	23.1
Part-time	453	34.2	33.9
Full-time: 31-48	697	52.5	52.3
Full-time: 49 or more	177	13.3	13.8
Full-time	874	65.8	66.1
Total	1,327	100.0	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

Note that hours worked is not a measure of productivity. Generally, the number of hours worked in the UK economy has increased since the recovery from recession but productivity has remained depressed.

6. Employment by sector

Employment – residents

Data from the 2011 census gives a fuller picture of which sectors residents of Camelford were employed in. The figures give total employment including employees and self-employed.

There were 1,327 residents in employment. The main sectors of employment were: 'Wholesale, retail and motors' (15.2%), 'Health' (11.8%) and 'Manufacturing' and Accommodation and food services (both 11.0%). There was a lower dependence on 'Wholesale, retail and motors', 'Public administration' and 'Health' in the Parish than is common across Cornwall and a higher dependence on 'Manufacturing'.

Employment of residents - 2011			
Area	Camelford		Cornwall
Sector	No's	%	%
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	37	2.8	3
B Mining & quarrying	9	0.7	0.7
C Manufacturing	146	11.0	7.9
D Energy	5	0.4	0.4
E Water & waste	12	0.9	0.8
F Construction	142	10.7	9
G Wholesale, retail & motors	202	15.2	16.8
H Transport & storage	41	3.1	3.7
I Accommodation & food service	146	11.0	9.2
J Information & communication	15	1.1	1.7
K Financial & insurance	15	1.1	1.5
L Real estate	15	1.1	1.4
M Professional, scientific & technical	62	4.7	4.7
N Administrative & support service	58	4.4	4.3
O Public admin etc.	39	2.9	6.3
P Education	119	9.0	9.7
Q Human health & social work	156	11.8	13.5
R, S, T, U Other	108	8.1	5.3
Total	1,327	100.0	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

Employment – workplace

The table below shows the workforce by sector for each area from the 2011 census. 1,191 people worked in Camelford with the three main sectors being 'Education' (14.0%), 'Health' (13.4%), 'Wholesale, retail and motors' (12.8%), 'Construction' (10.2%). Compared to the average for Cornwall, 'Wholesale, retail and motors' was under-represented, while Manufacturing and Health had similar shares.

Workplace - employment sector (2011)			
Sector	Camelford		Cornwall
	No's	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39	3.3	3.1
Mining and quarrying	1	0.1	0.6
Manufacturing	91	7.6	7.8
Energy	5	0.4	0.3
Water & waste	8	0.7	0.8
Construction	121	10.2	9.1
Wholesale, retail & motors	152	12.8	17.4
Transport and storage	25	2.1	3.6
Accommodation and food service	100	8.4	9.5
Information and communication	11	0.9	1.7
Financial and insurance	22	1.8	1.5
Real estate	17	1.4	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical	89	7.5	4.6
Administrative and support service	65	5.5	4.4
Public admin and defence	26	2.2	5.8
Education	167	14.0	9.6
Health and social work	159	13.4	13.4
Arts etc., Other	92	7.7	5.3
Households	0	0.0	0.1
Extraterritorial	1	0.1	0
All	1,191	100.0	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

7. JSA claimants

Analysis of the JSA figures for Camelford show that numbers have decreased over the last year, from 22 in October 2014 to 9 in October 2015. JSA claimant rates are lower than the Cornish average.

Claimant count			
Month	Camelford		Cornwall
	No's	%	%
October 2014	22	1.2	1.3
November 2014	22	1.2	1.4
December 2014	19	1.0	1.4
January 2015	17	0.9	1.6
February 2015	21	1.1	1.6
March 2015	18	1.0	1.5
April 2015	19	1.0	1.3
May 2015	16	0.9	1.2
June 2015	18	1.0	1.1
July 2015	10	0.5	1.0
August 2015	14	0.8	0.9
September 2015	10	0.5	1.0
October 2015	9	0.5	1.0

Source: NOMIS, Jobcentre Plus.

JSA claimant numbers are low compared to other geographies and Camelford appears to gathered pace in reduction of JSA. That is not to say that there is not an 'underemployment' or unemployment issue.

8. Skills

Skills – residents

Data from the census shows the skills levels of all those aged 16 plus living in Camelford. Compared to Cornwall, in 2011 Camelford had a higher percentage of people without qualifications (24.2% to 22.4%), and a lower percentage with level 4 qualifications (22.2% to 25%).

Skills – All usual residents aged 16 and over, 2011			
Area	Camelford		Cornwall
Skill level	No's	%	%
None	575	24.2	22.4
Level 1	364	15.3	13.4
Level 2	455	19.2	17.4
Apprenticeship	89	3.8	4.5
Level 3	292	12.3	13.1
Level 4 and above	526	22.2	25.0
Other	71	3.0	4.2
All	2,372	100.0	100.0

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

The higher lower level skills suggests issues around the 'quality' of jobs and therefore pay.

Skills – workforce

Data from the census shows the skills levels of all those aged 16 plus who work in Camelford. Camelford had a slightly lower percentage of people without qualifications and a similar percentage with level 4 qualifications.

Skills – Highest level of qualification (Workplace)			
Area	Camelford		Cornwall
Qualification level	No's	%	%
None	110	9.2	10.2
Level 1	200	16.8	15.0
Level 2	254	21.3	20.0
Apprenticeship	48	4.0	4.5
Level 3	204	17.1	16.8
Level 4 and above	346	29.1	29.5
Other	29	2.4	3.9
All	1,191	100	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

9. Travel to work

Workplace

The 2011 census includes an analysis of the mode of travel to work including the number working from home based on workplaces. This shows that nearly three-fifths of those working in Camelford (58.1%), drove a car or van to work, similar to the Cornish average (59.7%), with a further 3.9% being a passenger in a car or van, below the Cornish average of 5.2%. A far higher percentage worked at home 22.1% compared to 16.4%, while a similar percentage walked to work 12.1% compared to 12.1%.

Workplace - Method of travel to work (2011)			
Method of travel to work (2001 specification)	Camelford		Cornwall
	No's	%	%
Work mainly at or from home	263	22.1	16.4
Underground, metro, light rail or tram	1	0.1	0.1
Train	0	0.0	0.8
Bus, minibus or coach	12	1.0	2.3
Taxi	3	0.3	0.3
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	13	1.1	1.1
Driving a car or van	692	58.1	59.7
Passenger in a car or van	47	3.9	5.2
Bicycle	8	0.7	1.5
On foot	144	12.1	12.1
Other method of travel to work	8	0.7	0.5
All	1191	100	100

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

Residents

Data is available to show how residents travel to work. This indicates a slightly higher percentage working from or at home – 17.5% to 15.8%, slightly more driving a car or van – 62.7% to 60.2% and far fewer on Bus, minibus or coach – 1.4% to 2.4%.

Residents - Method of travel to work (2011)			
Area	Camelford		Cornwall
Method of travel to work (2001 specification)	No's	%	%
Work mainly at or from home	232	17.5	15.8
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	1	0.1	0.1
Train	1	0.1	0.9
Bus, minibus or coach	19	1.4	2.4
Taxi	2	0.2	0.3
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	13	1.0	1.1
Driving a car or van	832	62.7	60.2
Passenger in a car or van	60	4.5	5.1
Bicycle	8	0.6	1.5
On foot	150	11.3	11.8
Other method of travel to work	9	0.7	0.7
Total	1,327	100.0	100.0

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011.

D Notes and sources

10. Sources

Data	Source	Site	Geography
Businesses	UK Business Counts	NOMIS/ONS	Defined area
Dwellings and household spaces	Census 2011	NOMIS/ONS	Defined area
Economic activity	Census 2011	NOMIS/ONS	Defined area
Employment	Census 2011	NOMIS/ONS	Defined area
Hours worked	Census 2011	NOMIS/ONS	Defined area
Jobseekers Allowance	Jobseekers Allowance	NOMIS/DWP	Defined area
Population	Census 2011	NOMIS/ONS	Defined area
Skills	Census 2011	NOMIS/ONS	Defined area

Defined areas – these are the areas – parish/towns, Community Network Areas - based on Lower Super Output Areas or Parishes as appropriate.

Prepared by:

Economic Development and Culture

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