

Gwynedd and Anglesey Housing and the Welsh Language Survey

Full report

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report has been produced on behalf of Gwynedd Council, Anglesey County Council and the Snowdonia National Park Authority by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council. Additional financial support was received from the Welsh Language Commissioner and the Welsh Government.
- 1.2 The report provides an analysis of responses to the 'Gwynedd and Anglesey Housing and Welsh Language Survey', which was conducted between September – November 2013. It will form part of the above organisations' evidence base on the situation of the Welsh language in Gwynedd and Anglesey.
- 1.3 The Survey's questions focused on four specific themes, and the relationships between them:
- The property and the household;
 - Migration patterns;
 - Welsh language skills;
 - The use of the Welsh language.
- 1.4 A questionnaire was sent to a total of 4,516 addresses – a mixture of completed planning permissions over the period 2007-2011 (including those designated as affordable housing), other house sales within 10 observed wards during 2008-2012, and 30% of houses not sold over that period within the same 10 wards.
- 1.5 1,559 valid responses were received, which was 34.5% of the sample. 55.3% of responses were from Gwynedd, and 44.7% from Anglesey; 87.9% were from the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area and 12.1% from the Snowdonia National Park Planning Area.
- 1.6 Key messages identified include:
- 1.6.1 correlation between fluency in Welsh, respondents' opinion on the importance of the language, and opportunities to use it. The spatial picture tends to reflect this, for example when Abersoch, Hiraël, Llanbadrig and Porthyfelin are compared to Llanrug, Cyngar and Clynnog.
- 1.6.2 education policy has a positive impact on children's language skills, but the use of the language varies outside of educational situations.
- 1.6.3 employers' attitude can boost the Welsh language, e.g. the private, public and voluntary sectors are more supportive of the language in Gwynedd than on Anglesey.
- 1.6.4 opportunities to use Welsh in social situations boost the language.

- 1.6.5 access to homes which are affordable, and of the right type and size, is an important driver in the development of usage of Welsh in some areas, e.g. Cyngar and Llanrug, and Clynnog to a certain extent.
- 1.6.6 inward migration weakens the language's situation, e.g. Abersoch, Llanbadrig, and Clynnog to a certain extent.
- 1.6.7 apathy weakens the language's situation, e.g. Hirael and Porthyfelin.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 This report has been produced on behalf of Gwynedd Council, Anglesey County Council and the Snowdonia National Park Authority by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council. Additional financial support was received from the Welsh Language Commissioner and the Welsh Government.
- 2.2 The report provides an analysis of responses to the 'Gwynedd and Anglesey Housing and Welsh Language Survey', which was conducted between September – November 2013. It will form part of the above organisations' evidence base on the situation of the Welsh language in Gwynedd and Anglesey.
- 2.3 This work follows previous analysis of trends based on the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, as well as analysis of other relevant evidence from different sources.
- 2.4 In Gwynedd, this also follows a seminar on 'The situation of the Welsh language' held for Council Members in March 2013. The seminar was an opportunity to understand the Members' perspectives, as well as their assumptions about the main drivers for change in the situation of the language between 2001 and 2011. The group was eager to prove or disprove those assumptions using this Survey.
- 2.5 The Seminar came to the conclusion that the main factors affecting change are:
- migration
 - the economy
 - Education policy
 - Planning policy
 - use of the language.

Additionally, a number of recurring themes arose from the group discussions in the Seminar:

- use of the language, and the confidence to do so

- inward and outward migration patterns
- the role of schools and education in promoting the language
- housing and planning issues
- raising awareness of the Welsh language
- influencing other organisations.

2.5 The evidence base on Housing and the Welsh Language will assist each Authority with its objective of providing policies which are more evidence-based and that in turn will support and create sustainable communities. This information will enable them to:

- Contribute towards ensuring the social and linguistic balance in the composition of the county;
- Identify positive ways to promote the Welsh language;
- Promote new development that will encourage people to stay in their communities;
- Encourage employment opportunities to support and create sustainable communities;
- Plan and lead on developments to improve the quality and supply of housing to buy and rent along with other facilities currently and for the future;
- Consider the possible effects of new developments on the Welsh language and Welsh communities.

2.6 This evidence base will shape, influence and support the process of delivering each Authority's plans and strategies based on evidence, such as the Single Integrated Plan and the Local Development Plans.

2.7 This Survey's questions focused on four specific themes:

- The property and the household;

- Migration patterns;
- Welsh language skills;
- The use of the Welsh language.

2.8 This report tries to shed light on any relationships which exist between the above themes.

3. Methodology

- 3.1 We wanted to understand the situation across a number of different geographical areas:
- The whole study area (i.e. Gwynedd and Anglesey);
 - Gwynedd and Anglesey individually;
 - Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area and the Snowdonia National Park Planning Area (within Gwynedd);
- 3.2 Additionally, we wanted to a deeper understanding of the situation within specific wards that had seen a change in the situation of the Welsh language, and where it was thought that the drivers varied. 10 Electoral Wards were chosen – 6 in Gwynedd and 4 in Anglesey. The wards, along with a short description of their situation and the putative main drivers, are as follows:
- 3.2.1 **Abersoch:** a comparatively low number of Welsh speakers. Many second homes; high house prices.
- 3.2.2 **Clynnog:** The 2011 Census showed an increase both in the number of Welsh speakers and in the population as a whole. New homes built.
- 3.2.3 **Dolgellau South:** percentage of Welsh speakers had fallen under 70% (the threshold thought necessary to maintain an active Welsh-speaking community) according to the 2011 Census.
- 3.2.4 **Diffwys and Maenofferen:** a post-industrial, relatively deprived area, with a quite stable population.
- 3.2.5 **Hirael:** large reduction in the number of Welsh speakers according to the 2011 Census. Relatively deprived; substantial student population.
- 3.2.6 **Llanrug:** highest percentage in Wales of Welsh speakers according to the 2011 Census. A satellite community for Caernarfon – many commute to work from the ward.
- 3.2.7 **Cyngar:** a high percentage of Welsh speakers. Many new homes built in the ward.
- 3.2.8 **Llanbardig:** assumed to have seen extensive migration there because of work, due to the proximity of Wylfa.
- 3.2.9 **Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog:** suggestion from the Anglesey Rural Housing Enabler that many affordable homes have been built there.
- 3.2.10 **Porthyfelin:** a substantial reduction in the number of Welsh speakers; relatively deprived.
- 3.3 These were considered to be fairly representative of other wards within the area, meaning that messages from the Survey could theoretically be applied when planning and delivering services within similar wards. For example, conclusions for Llanrug could be used in Waunfawr and Groeslon, and messages from Abersoch could be applied to Barmouth and Tywyn.

- 3.4 We sampled new houses with completed planning permissions over the period 2007-2011. It was possible to identify which of those were designated as affordable housing.
- 3.5 Houses sold otherwise within the 10 observed wards during 2008-2012 were also included within the sample.
- 3.6 Additionally, we also included a proportion (30%) of houses not sold over that period within the 10 wards within the sample.
- 3.7 We decided to conduct a postal survey to target a specific sample of addresses within the study area. The final sample was as follows:

Data	Sample
New Houses (including those with affordable housing conditions)	1,476
<i>Gwynedd - outside Snowdonia National Park¹</i>	599
<i>Gwynedd - within Snowdonia National Park²</i>	211
<i>Anglesey³</i>	666
Other housing sales within the 10 wards	753
<i>Gwynedd⁴</i>	414
<i>Anglesey⁵</i>	339
Other addresses within the 10 wards	2,287
<i>Gwynedd⁶</i>	1,186
<i>Anglesey⁷</i>	1,101
Sample Size	4,516

^{1,3}*Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Planning Policy Unit*

²*Snowdonia National Park Authority*

^{4,5}*The Land Registry*

⁶*Local Land and Property Gazetteer, Gwynedd Council*

⁷*Local Land and Property Gazetteer, Anglesey Council*

- 3.8 A questionnaire was sent to a total of 4,516 addresses, with a reminder letter being sent to 2,258 of the addresses that had not responded half way through the study period. The households were able to respond on paper or online.
- 3.9 88.0% of responses were received by post, and 12.0% online.

- 3.10 The online questionnaire was generally available, so other households had the opportunity to take part in the survey. This means the final results include households which were not targeted as part of the above sample.
- 3.11 The response rate is recorded in the next section of the report.
- 3.12 A copy of the questionnaire is provided in Appendix 1.

4. Results

4.1 Number of responses by area

- 4.1.1 The rate of response was consistent across the different areas, with the percentage for the whole area at 34.5%.
- 4.1.2 The rate of response was considerably lower than the average for new properties (22.8%) and properties with affordable housing conditions especially (12.5%). The number of responses from residents of affordable homes is very low, so care is needed when using these results. No responses were received from affordable homes on Anglesey.
- 4.1.3 The percentage of responses was relatively lower in Abersoch (24.0%) and Hirael (27.7%) and strong in Llanrug (44.1%), with the remainder of the wards consistent and around the average.

Table 1: Number of responses by area

	Sample size	Number of valid responses	% of sample	% of all valid responses
Entire study area	4,516	1,559	34.5	100.0
Gwynedd	2,410	862	35.8	55.3
Anglesey	2,106	697	33.1	44.7
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	4,028	1,370	34.0	87.9
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	488	189	38.7	12.1
New houses (planning permissions)	1,476	337	22.8	21.6
With affordable housing conditions	336	42	12.5	2.7
Sales	753	232	30.8	14.9
Abersoch	346	83	24.0	5.3
Clynnog	198	70	35.4	4.5
De Dolgellau	292	110	37.7	7.1
Diffwys & Maenofferen	248	93	37.5	6.0
Hirael	300	83	27.7	5.3
Llanrug	304	134	44.1	8.6
Cyngar	395	157	39.7	10.1
Llanbadrig	340	112	32.9	7.2
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	400	146	36.5	9.4
Porthyfelin	433	130	30.0	8.3

4.2 In what year was the property built / converted?

- 4.2.1 A high rate of the properties were built / converted in the last 10 years, with over 20% built / converted since 2003 in each area. 29% of the properties in the Snowdonia National Park Planning Area had been built / converted since 2003. The figures suggest a drop in the number of homes being built since 1976. (Table 2)
- 4.2.2 The majority (69.1%) of the new housing (homes with completed planning permissions over the period 2007-11) had been built since 2007, with a further 10.7% built since 2003. These figures are unexpected; it is possible that some respondents gave the year when the building was originally built rather than when it was converted into a dwelling. The vast majority (85.7%) of the properties with affordable housing conditions had been built since 2007, with none built before 2003. (Table 3)
- 4.2.3 The ages of properties within wards is diverse, with 2.5% of properties in Cyngar and 3.6% in Abersoch built before 1900, compared with 28.6% in Clynnog and 37.6% in Diffwys & Maenofferen. Only 1.1% of properties in Diffwys & Maenofferen had been built since 2003, 3.7% in Llanrug and 4.8% in Hirael. (Table 4)

Table 2: In what year was the property built / converted?

	Entire study area	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	SNPA Planning Area
Pre 1900	12.6%	16.4%	7.9%	11.9%	17.5%
1900 - 1929	9.7%	10.9%	8.3%	10.5%	4.2%
1930 - 1949	6.5%	6.3%	6.7%	6.7%	4.8%
1950 - 1966	9.8%	8.6%	11.3%	9.4%	12.7%
1967 - 1975	7.6%	7.1%	8.2%	8.0%	4.8%
1976 - 1982	4.7%	3.7%	6.0%	5.2%	1.6%
1983 - 1990	3.3%	2.8%	4.0%	3.3%	3.7%
1991 - 1995	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%
1996 - 2002	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	3.7%
2003 - 2006	4.5%	3.8%	5.3%	3.9%	9.0%
2007+	17.1%	17.7%	16.2%	16.6%	20.1%
No Answer	19.8%	18.3%	21.5%	20.2%	16.4%
N =	1,559	862	697	1370	189

Table 3: In what year was the property built / converted? (sales & completed new build planning permissions)

	New houses (planning permissions)	With affordable housing conditions	Sales
Pre 1900	3.9%	-	11.2%
1900 - 1929	1.2%	-	12.9%
1930 - 1949	0.3%	-	5.2%
1950 - 1966	0.0%	-	7.3%
1967 - 1975	0.6%	--	10.8%
1976 - 1982	0.3%	-	5.6%
1983 - 1990	0.3%	-	4.3%
1991 - 1995	0.3%	-	1.3%
1996 - 2002	2.4%	-	3.9%
2003 - 2006	10.7%	7.1%	3.0%
2007+	69.1%	85.7%	7.8%
No Answer	11.0%	7.1%	26.7%
N =	337	42	232

Table 4: In what year was the property built / converted? (by ward)

	Abersoch	Clynnog	De Dolgellau	Diffwys & Maenofferen	Hirael	Llanrug	Cyngar	Llanbadrig	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Porthyfelin
Pre 1900	3.6%	28.6%	16.4%	37.6%	10.8%	7.5%	2.5%	14.3%	8.2%	9.2%
1900 - 1929	10.8%	12.9%	3.6%	20.4%	13.3%	12.7%	5.7%	6.3%	7.5%	19.2%
1930 - 1949	3.6%	8.6%	4.5%	3.2%	21.7%	3.7%	7.0%	3.6%	3.4%	20.0%
1950 - 1966	24.1%	10.0%	19.1%	1.1%	6.0%	9.0%	16.6%	12.5%	13.7%	10.0%
1967 - 1975	13.3%	7.1%	4.5%	4.3%	1.2%	18.7%	6.4%	17.0%	11.6%	2.3%
1976 - 1982	7.2%	0.0%	1.8%	4.3%	3.6%	7.5%	5.1%	10.7%	11.0%	0.0%
1983 - 1990	2.4%	0.0%	4.5%	1.1%	0.0%	6.7%	6.4%	4.5%	7.5%	0.0%
1991 - 1995	4.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	3.7%	3.2%	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%
1996 - 2002	1.2%	1.4%	4.5%	0.0%	6.0%	3.0%	8.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%
2003 - 2006	0.0%	1.4%	10.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.7%	5.1%	3.6%	1.4%	3.1%
2007+	12.0%	10.0%	6.4%	1.1%	2.4%	3.0%	10.8%	10.7%	6.2%	4.6%
No Answer	16.9%	20.0%	21.8%	26.9%	31.3%	23.9%	22.9%	16.1%	26.7%	30.8%
N =	83	70	110	93	83	134	157	112	146	130

4.3 In what year did you move into the property?

4.3.1 Over half the respondents (53% for the whole area) have moved into the property in the 10 years since 2003, and this is consistent across the areas. As expected, this figure increases to over 90% for new homes and homes sold in the last 5 years. A further 12% of respondents had moved into the property since 1996. (Tables 5 and 6)

4.3.2 Across the wards, the percentage of respondents who have moved into the property since 2003 varies from 36.1% in Abersoch and 36.2% in Porthyfelin to 55.5% in Dolgellau South and 58.0% in Llanbadrig. (Table 7)

Table 5: In what year did you move into the property?

	Entire study area	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	SNPA Planning Area
1900 - 1929	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
1930 - 1949	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%
1950 - 1966	3.8%	3.5%	4.2%	4.1%	1.6%
1967 - 1975	4.5%	4.2%	4.9%	4.7%	2.6%
1976 - 1982	6.3%	6.6%	5.9%	6.1%	7.4%
1983 - 1990	8.3%	8.7%	7.7%	8.3%	7.9%
1991 - 1995	5.7%	5.2%	6.3%	6.0%	3.7%
1996 - 2002	11.9%	12.2%	11.6%	11.3%	16.4%
2003 - 2006	7.6%	7.3%	8.0%	7.4%	9.0%
2007+	45.4%	45.7%	45.1%	45.3%	46.0%
No Answer	5.8%	6.3%	5.2%	5.8%	5.3%
N =	1,559	862	697	1370	189

Table 6: In what year did you move into the property? (sales & completed new build planning permissions)

	New houses (planning permissions)	With affordable housing conditions	Sales
1900 - 1929	0.0%		0.4%
1930 - 1949	0.0%		0.0%
1950 - 1966	0.0%		0.0%
1967 - 1975	0.0%		0.0%
1976 - 1982	0.6%		0.0%
1983 - 1990	0.0%		0.4%
1991 - 1995	0.6%		0.0%
1996 - 2002	2.4%		1.3%
2003 - 2006	4.7%	2.4%	0.9%
2007+	86.1%	92.9%	90.9%
No Answer	5.6%	4.8%	6.0%
N =	337	42	232

Table 7: In what year did you move into the property? (by ward)

	Abersoch	Clynnog	De Dolgellau	Diffwys & Maenofferen	Hirael	Llanrug	Cyngar	Llanbadrig	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Porthyfelin
1900 - 1929	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
1930 - 1949	1.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	07%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	3.1%
1950 - 1966	3.6%	11.4%	2.7%	5.4%	6.0%	3.7%	6.4%	0.9%	6.2%	6.9%
1967 - 1975	2.4%	4.3%	4.5%	8.6%	9.6%	6.0%	3.8%	3.6%	4.8%	13.1%
1976 - 1982	9.6%	10.0%	5.5%	10.8%	6.0%	5.2%	5.1%	10.7%	6.2%	8.5%
1983 - 1990	14.5%	8.6%	7.3%	8.6%	8.4%	11.2%	7.0%	6.3%	10.3%	11.5%
1991 - 1995	6.0%	5.7%	3.6%	8.6%	4.8%	3.7%	8.9%	6.3%	6.8%	3.8%
1996 - 2002	13.3%	12.9%	16.4%	10.8%	14.5%	18.7%	15.9%	10.7%	12.3%	8.5%
2003 - 2006	7.2%	5.7%	12.7%	5.4%	6.0%	7.5%	7.0%	11.6%	8.2%	3.1%
2007+	28.9%	32.9%	42.7%	37.6%	36.1%	37.3%	38.9%	46.4%	39.0%	33.1%
No Answer	13.3%	7.1%	4.5%	4.3%	8.4%	6.0%	6.4%	2.7%	4.8%	8.5%
N =	83	70	110	93	83	134	157	112	146	130

4.4 Are you the first resident of the property?

4.4.1 Just under a quarter of respondents in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area were the first residents in the property, with this rising to over a third in the Snowdonia National Park Planning Area.

4.4.2 A higher percentage of respondents were the first residents in the property when there were affordable housing conditions attached to the property (85.7% compared to 72.7% for all new homes).

4.4.3 Only 1.1% of respondents in Diffwys & Maenofferen were the first residents in the property (perhaps influenced by the fact that houses there tend to be older, as seen in Table 2), compared to 22.7% in Dolgellau South and 23.6% in Cyngar.

Table 8: Are you the first resident of the property?

	Yes	No	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	25.2%	72.5%	2.3%	1,559
Gwynedd	24.5%	73.0%	2.6%	862
Anglesey	26.1%	71.9%	2.0%	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	24.0%	73.9%	2.1%	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	33.9%	62.4%	3.7%	189
New houses (planning permissions)	72.7%	26.7%	0.6%	337
With affordable housing conditions	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	42
Sales	6.0%	92.2%	1.7%	232
Abersoch	19.3%	74.7%	6.0%	83
Clynnog	15.7%	78.6%	5.7%	70
De Dolgellau	22.7%	72.7%	4.5%	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	1.1%	96.8%	2.2%	93
Hirael	7.2%	92.8%	0.0%	83
Llanrug	16.4%	82.1%	1.5%	134
Cyngar	23.6%	73.9%	2.5%	157
Llanbadrig	16.1%	83.0%	0.9%	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	19.2%	79.5%	1.4%	146
Porthyfelin	13.8%	82.3%	3.8%	130

4.5 Are you a first time buyer?

4.5.1 There were fewer first time buyers in the SNP Planning Area (15.9%) than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (23.4%).

4.5.2 There were more first time buyers among the general sales (22.4%) than the properties with affordable housing conditions (21.4%). 18.7% of new homes were bought by first time buyers.

4.5.3 The percentage of first time buyers was considerably lower in Abersoch (4.8%) than in the other wards, with the largest percentage of first time buyers in Hiraël (39.8%). It is possible that the response rate among students in Hiraël was low, affecting this figure.

Table 9: Are you a first time buyer?

	Yes	No	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	22.5%	71.6%	6.0%	1,559
Gwynedd	21.7%	71.6%	6.7%	862
Anglesey	23.4%	71.6%	5.0%	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	23.4%	70.9%	5.7%	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	15.9%	76.2%	7.9%	189
New houses (planning permissions)	18.7%	76.9%	4.5%	337
With affordable housing conditions	21.4%	69.0%	9.5%	42
Sales	22.4%	74.6%	3.0%	232
Abersoch	4.8%	84.3%	10.8%	83
Clynnog	15.7%	75.7%	8.6%	70
De Dolgellau	13.6%	75.5%	10.9%	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	20.4%	74.2%	5.4%	93
Hiraël	39.8%	56.6%	3.6%	83
Llanrug	28.4%	65.7%	6.0%	134
Cyngar	28.0%	66.9%	5.1%	157
Llanbadrig	17.0%	77.7%	5.4%	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	30.8%	65.1%	4.1%	146
Porthyfelin	22.3%	70.0%	7.7%	130

4.6 Present property type

4.6.1 According to the results of this survey, in Anglesey, we see more detached dwellings (42.0%) and semis (25.7%) than in Gwynedd (36.9% and 20.8%). There is a higher percentage of terraced housing in Gwynedd (30.0%) than in Anglesey (21.8%).

4.6.2 Compared to the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, the SNP Planning Area has more detached dwellings (46.0%) rather than semis (18%); the percentage of flats is also lower.

4.6.3 Detached dwellings (49.9%) are the most common type of new home, while affordable homes are likelier to be semis (40.5%). Although detached dwellings are the most common type of property within the general sales (37.5%), the sales also include a significant percentage of terraced housing (31.9%).

4.6.4 A high percentage of properties in Llanbadrig (60.7%), Clynnog (55.7%) and Abersoch (53%) are detached dwellings, compared with 3.6% in Hirael and 9.2% in Porthyfelin. A high percentage of homes in Diffwys & Maenofferen (68.8%) and Hirael (51.8%) are terraced houses. The percentage of flats is generally low, 20.0% in Porthyfelin and 16.9% in Hirael being the highest.

Figure 1: Present property type in Gwynedd

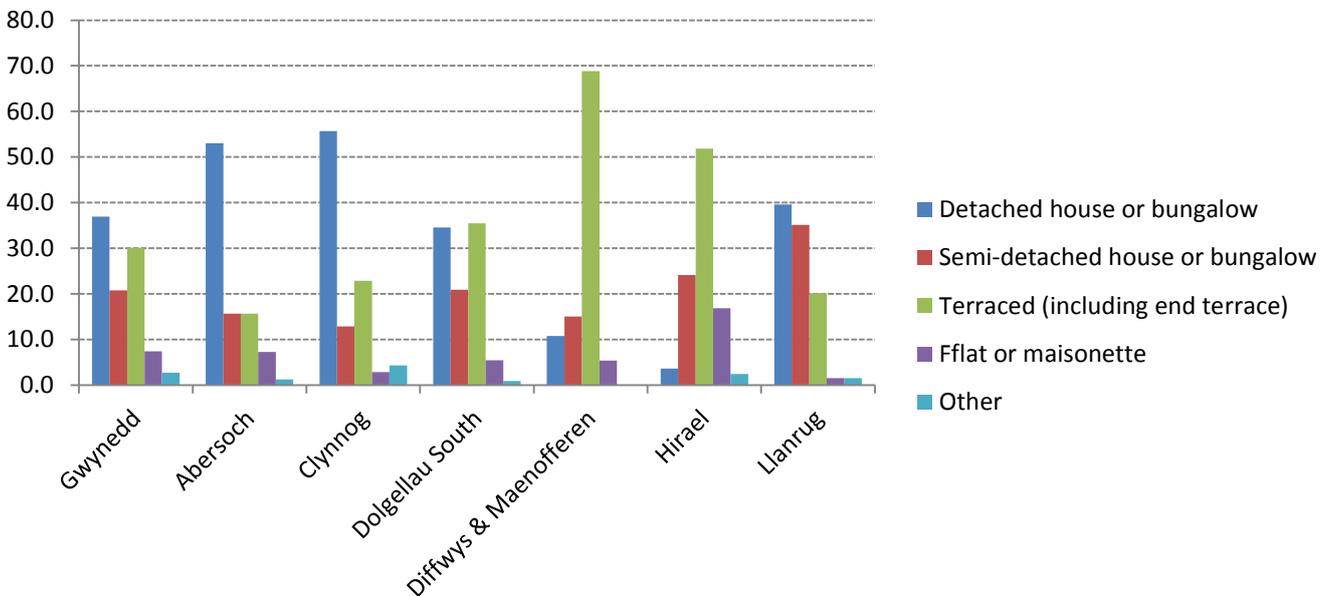


Figure 2: Present property type in Anglesey

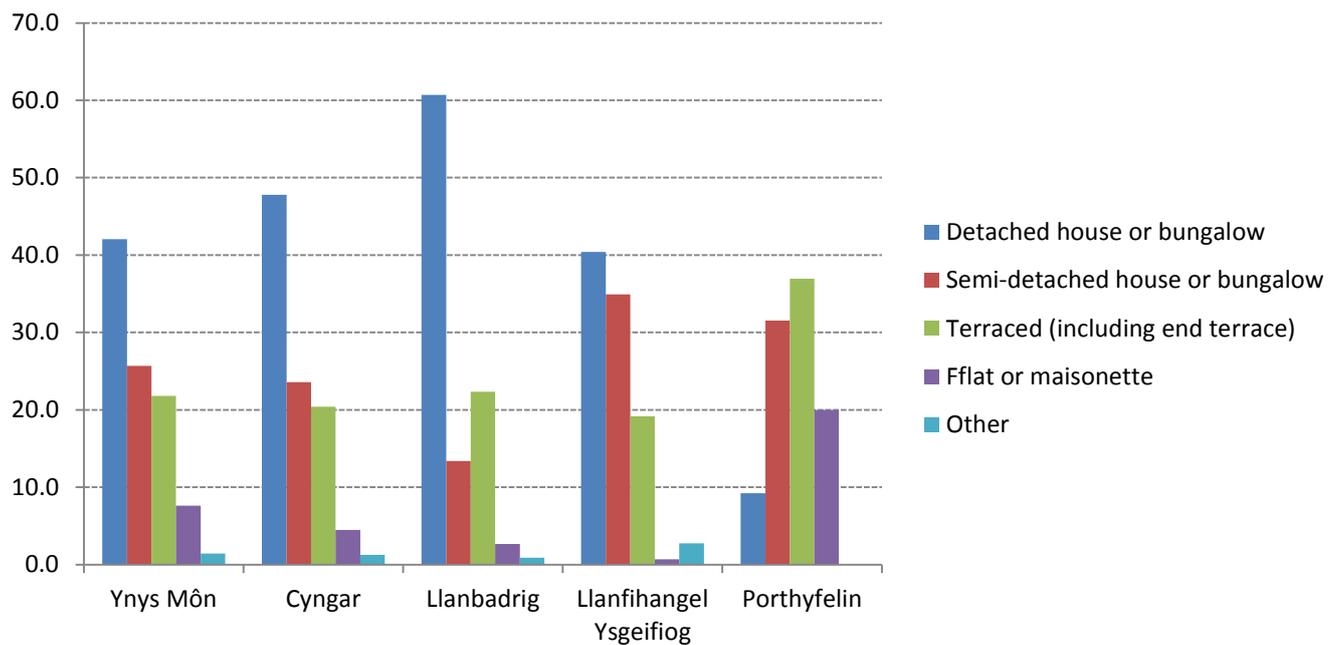


Table 10: Present property type

	Detached house or bungalow	Semi-detached house or bungalow	Terraced house (including end of terrace)	Flat or maisonette	Other	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	39.2%	23.0%	26.4%	7.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1,559
Gwynedd	36.9%	20.8%	30.0%	7.4%	2.7%	2.2%	862
Anglesey	42.0%	25.7%	21.8%	7.6%	1.4%	1.4%	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	38.2%	23.6%	26.4%	7.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	46.0%	18.0%	26.5%	4.8%	2.6%	2.1%	189
New houses (planning permissions)	49.9%	19.9%	10.4%	14.8%	4.5%	0.6%	337
With affordable housing conditions	33.3%	40.5%	16.7%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	42
Sales	37.5%	22.4%	31.9%	4.3%	0.9%	3.0%	232
Abersoch	53.0%	15.7%	15.7%	7.2%	1.2%	7.2%	83
Clynnog	55.7%	12.9%	22.9%	2.9%	4.3%	1.4%	70
De Dolgellau	34.5%	20.9%	35.5%	5.5%	0.9%	2.7%	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	10.8%	15.1%	68.8%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	93
Hirael	3.6%	24.1%	51.8%	16.9%	2.4%	1.2%	83
Llanrug	39.6%	35.1%	20.1%	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%	134
Cyngar	47.8%	23.6%	20.4%	4.5%	1.3%	2.5%	157
Llanbadrig	60.7%	13.4%	22.3%	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	40.4%	34.9%	19.2%	0.7%	2.7%	2.1%	146
Porthyfelin	9.2%	31.5%	36.9%	20.0%	0.0%	2.3%	130

4.7 Present property tenure

4.7.1 The pattern regarding tenure is consistent across the different areas, with around 43.7% of properties owned without a mortgage, around 33.7% owned with a mortgage and 18.1% rented (either privately or from a housing association). (Table 11)

4.7.2 In the case of new homes, the split between tenure with and without a mortgage is more even, and more properties with affordable housing conditions are owned with a mortgage (45.7%) than without (38.4%). A similar percentage of new homes are rented privately (9.5%) compared to renting from a housing association (10.7%), but it is rare for affordable housing to be rented from a housing association (0.9%).

4.7.3 The highest percentages of properties owned without a mortgage are in Abersoch (60.2%), Clynnog (58.6%) and Llanbadrig (58.0%), while ownership with a mortgage is most common in Llanrug (48.5%). Private renting is more common in Hirael (15.7%) and Diffwys & Maenofferen (15.1%), and the percentage for privately renting is low in Abersoch (2.4%). The percentage who rent from a housing association is highest in Hirael 20.5% and lowest in Llanrug (4.5%). (Table 12)

Figure 3: Present property tenure in Gwynedd

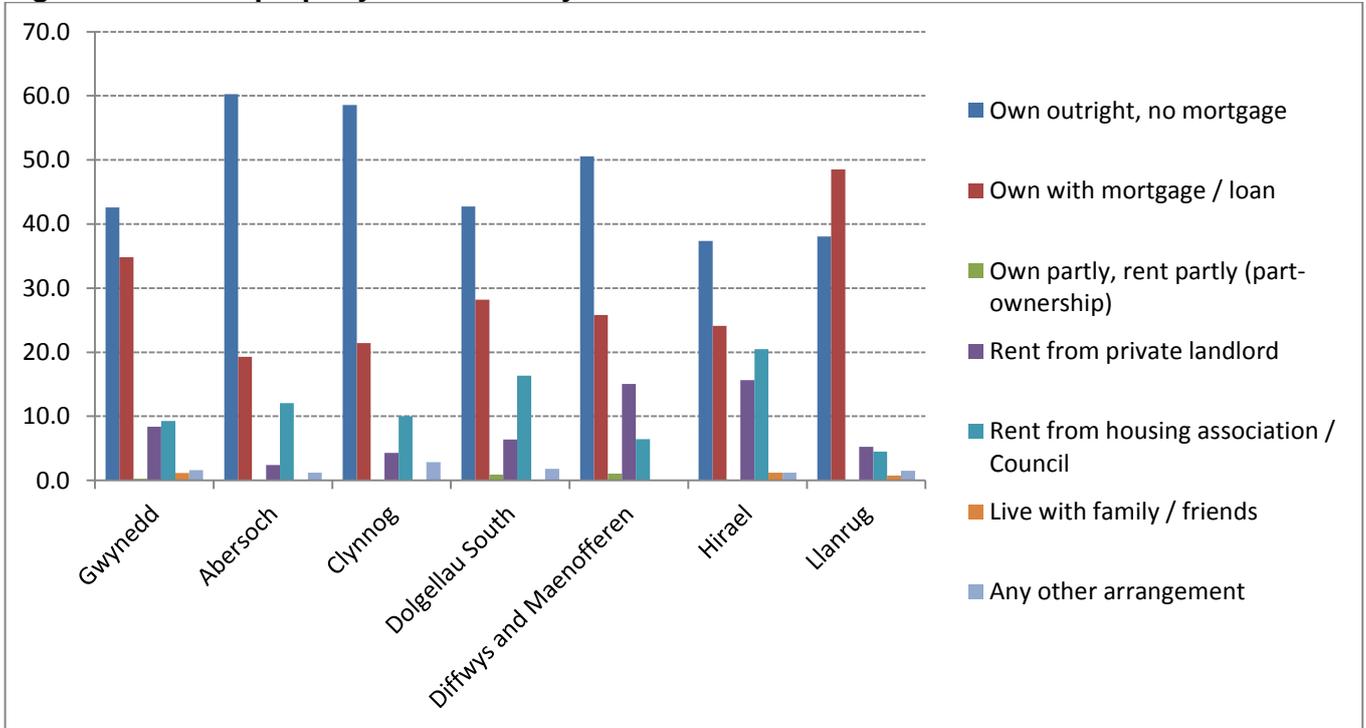


Figure 4: Present property tenure on Anglesey

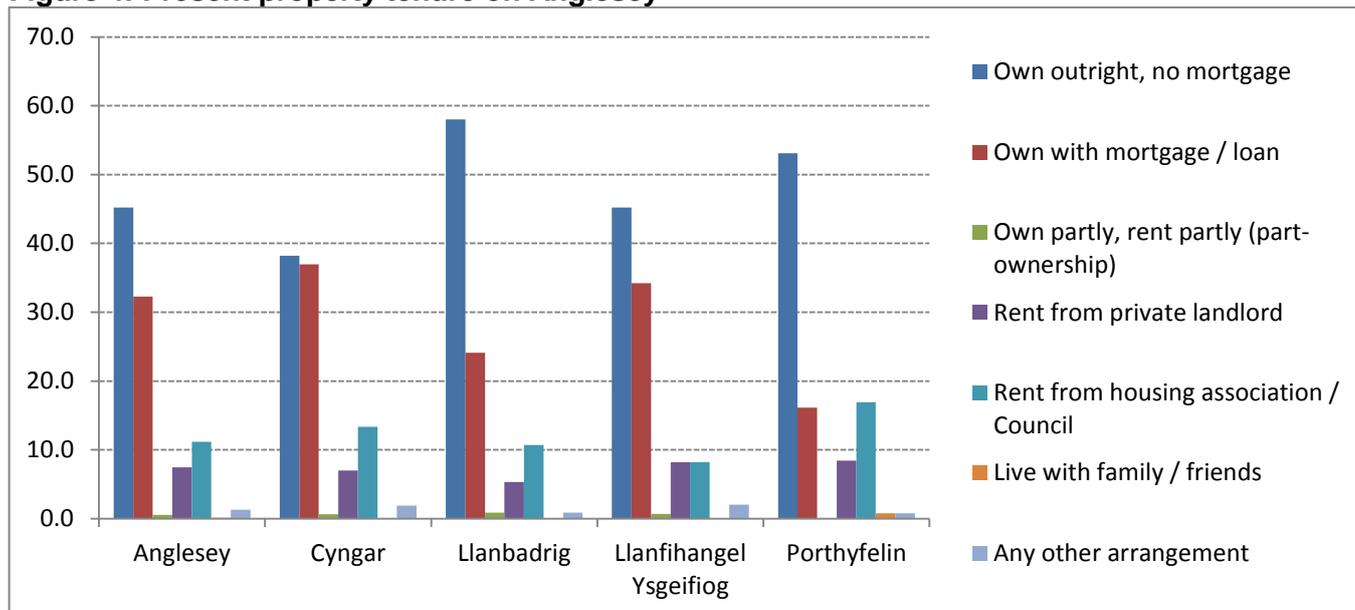


Table 11: Present property tenure

	Entire study area	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	SNPA Planning Area	New houses (planning permissions)	With affordable housing conditions	Sales
Own the property outright without a mortgage	43.7%	42.6%	45.2%	43.7%	43.9%	37.7%	38.4%	11.9%
Own the property with a mortgage or loan	33.7%	34.8%	32.3%	33.6%	34.4%	39.2%	45.7%	31.0%
Own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%
Rent the property from a private landlord	8.0%	8.4%	7.5%	8.4%	4.8%	9.5%	11.2%	2.4%
Rent the property from a housing association or the Council	10.1%	9.3%	11.2%	10.1%	10.1%	10.7%	0.9%	50.0%
Live in the property with parents / friends	0.7%	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Live in the property under another arrangement	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	2.1%	1.2%	0.4%	2.4%
No Answer	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	3.2%	1.2%	2.6%	2.4%
N =	1,559	862	697	1370	189	337	42	232

Table 12: Present property tenure (by ward)

	Abersoch	Clynnog	De Dolgellau	Diffwys & Maenofferen	Hirael	Llanrug	Cyngar	Llanbadrig	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Porthyfelin
Own the property outright without a mortgage	60.2%	58.6%	42.7%	50.5%	37.3%	38.1%	38.2%	58.0%	45.2%	53.1%
Own the property with a mortgage or loan	19.3%	21.4%	28.2%	25.8%	24.1%	48.5%	36.9%	24.1%	34.2%	16.2%
Own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%
Rent the property from a private landlord	2.4%	4.3%	6.4%	15.1%	15.7%	5.2%	7.0%	5.4%	8.2%	8.5%
Rent the property from a housing association or the Council	12.0%	10.0%	16.4%	6.5%	20.5%	4.5%	13.4%	10.7%	8.2%	16.9%
Live in the property with parents / friends	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Live in the property under another arrangement	1.2%	2.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.9%	0.9%	2.1%	0.8%
No Answer	4.8%	2.9%	3.6%	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%	3.8%
N =	83	70	110	93	83	134	157	112	146	130

4.8 Present property's monthly cost (rent or mortgage)

4.8.1 16.5% of respondents declined to answer this question.

4.8.2 Property's monthly cost does not vary greatly between the different areas, with a little over a third of properties without any monthly cost (in spite of Table 11 showing 43.7% of properties owned without a mortgage) and around a quarter of properties costing between £251 and £500 monthly in all areas. (Table 13)

4.8.3 The percentage of homes without a monthly cost is a little lower than the general picture for new homes (30.0%) and sales (27.2%), and is significantly lower for affordable homes (7.1%). The monthly cost of 57.1% of affordable homes is between £251 and £500, compared to 24.9% for new homes and 30.2% for sales. (Table 14)

4.8.4 The cost of 7.1% of affordable homes is between £626 and £750, a similar percentage to that for houses sold generally (7.3%).

4.8.5 The percentage of homes without a monthly cost in the different wards is consistent with the information in Table 11 regarding ownership without a mortgage. There is a high percentage of property in Diffwys & Maenofferen (12.9%) which cost between £1 and £250 monthly. There is a higher than normal percentage of homes which cost between £501 and £625 monthly in Cyngar (10.2%), Hirael (8.4%) and Llanrug (8.2%). (Table 15)

Table 13: Present property's monthly cost (rent or mortgage)

	Entire study area	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	SNPA Planning Area
None / £0	34.4%	33.8%	35.3%	34.2%	36.5%
£1 - £125	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%	3.5%	2.6%
£126 - £250	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	4.2%
£251 - £375	11.7%	12.9%	10.3%	11.5%	13.8%
£376 - £500	12.6%	11.0%	14.6%	12.6%	13.2%
£501 - £625	6.8%	6.6%	7.0%	7.0%	5.3%
£626 - £750	3.6%	3.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%
£751 - £875	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	1.1%
More than £875	3.4%	3.9%	2.7%	3.4%	3.2%
No Answer	16.5%	17.1%	15.8%	16.4%	16.9%
N =	1,559	862	697	1370	189

Table 14: Present property's monthly cost (rent or mortgage) (sales & completed new build planning permissions)

	New houses (planning permissions)	With affordable housing conditions	Sales
None / £0	30.0%	7.1%	27.2%
£1 - £125	2.1%	4.8%	0.4%
£126 - £250	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%
£251 - £375	8.9%	26.2%	12.5%
£376 - £500	16.0%	31.0%	17.7%
£501 - £625	11.3%	4.8%	10.8%
£626 - £750	5.6%	7.1%	7.3%
£751 - £875	4.7%	0.0%	3.9%
More than £875	6.8%	0.0%	3.0%
No Answer	11.9%	16.7%	15.5%
N =	337	42	232

Table 15: Present property's monthly cost (rent or mortgage) (by ward)

	Abersoch	Clynnog	De Dolgellau	Diffwys & Maenofferen	Hirael	Llanrug	Cyngar	Llanbadrig	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Porthyfelin
None / £0	45.8%	44.3%	33.6%	38.7%	36.1%	26.9%	30.6%	50.9%	32.9%	38.5%
£1 - £125	3.6%	1.4%	1.8%	7.5%	7.2%	2.2%	5.1%	3.6%	2.1%	4.6%
£126 - £250	3.6%	1.4%	2.7%	5.4%	3.6%	8.2%	3.8%	5.4%	8.9%	5.4%
£251 - £375	9.6%	7.1%	19.1%	20.4%	20.5%	14.2%	11.5%	8.0%	11.6%	8.5%
£376 - £500	3.6%	10.0%	15.5%	9.7%	6.0%	13.4%	17.8%	8.9%	13.0%	11.5%
£501 - £625	2.4%	2.9%	3.6%	2.2%	8.4%	8.2%	10.2%	2.7%	6.2%	3.1%
£626 - £750	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	3.2%	2.4%	5.2%	3.8%	3.6%	2.7%	1.5%
£751 - £875	0.0%	2.9%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	2.2%	2.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%
More than £875	3.6%	4.3%	2.7%	0.0%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%
No Answer	26.5%	24.3%	18.2%	12.9%	10.8%	17.2%	12.7%	12.5%	19.2%	24.6%
N =	83	70	110	93	83	134	157	112	146	130

- 4.8.6 The vast majority of first time buyers who have any monthly cost own their property with a mortgage. 97.1% of first time buyers without a monthly cost own the property without a mortgage. For people other than first time buyers, in the £126-£250 cost bracket, and in all brackets above £376, a majority own the property with a mortgage. In the £1-£125 cost bracket for other people, renting from a housing association (44.2%) is more common than owning with mortgage (37.2%), and the same is true for the £251-£375 bracket (53.3% renting from a housing association, 31.4% owning with mortgage). 92.3% of the other people who did not have a monthly cost were owners without mortgage.
- 4.8.7 Generally, first time buyers who own the property with a mortgage have medium monthly costs. The highest percentage, 29.9%, pay £376-£500 monthly. A quite substantial portion of 20.6% pay £501-£625, and quite a few have lower costs – 14.9% pay £251-£375, and 12.4% pay £126-£250. The percentages are substantially lower for costs above and below this.
- 4.8.8 Among other people who own with mortgage, monthly costs are more spread out, but £376-£500 again is the most common bracket, with £501-£625 (13.8%) and £251-£375 (13.5%) also common. In contrast to first time buyers, a comparatively high percentage pay over £875 (12.3%). The majority of other people who rent from a housing association pay £251-£375 monthly (53.3%), while it is most common for other people who rent privately to pay £376-£500 (40.4%). In the case of both first time buyers and other people, a majority of those who own without mortgage have no monthly cost.

4.9 Number of people who live in the present property permanently

4.9.1 The number of people who live in the properties is consistent across the areas, with 2 person homes the most common (around 37.0% in all areas), 1 person homes second most common (between 24.6% and 29.1%) and homes with 3 and 4 persons having a similar percentage to each other (10.5% and 11.2% in the study area).

4.9.2 Properties with affordable housing conditions tend to have more residents, with 47.6% of affordable homes having 4-6 residents (compared to 16.7% for all homes). Fewer affordable homes have 2 residents only (16.7% compared to 35.6% for new homes and 36.6% for sales).

4.9.3 Porthyfelin (40.0%), Diffwys & Maenofferen (36.6%) and Dolgellau South (36.4%) have a high percentage of 1 person households. It is likely that the high percentage of respondents in Abersoch who declined to answer this question was a factor why there is a lower than normal percentage of 2 and 3 person households there (22.9% and 3.6%).

Table 16: Number of people who live in the present property permanently

	1	2	3	4	5	6	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	26.2%	37.0%	10.5%	11.2%	4.5%	1.0%	9.6%	1,559
Gwynedd	24.6%	37.1%	10.1%	12.2%	5.0%	0.8%	10.2%	862
Anglesey	28.1%	36.9%	10.9%	10.0%	3.9%	1.3%	8.9%	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	25.8%	36.7%	10.4%	11.3%	4.8%	1.1%	9.9%	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	29.1%	39.2%	10.6%	10.6%	2.1%	0.5%	7.9%	189
New houses (planning permissions)	18.7%	35.6%	14.2%	13.4%	7.1%	2.1%	8.9%	337
With affordable housing conditions	19.0%	16.7%	9.5%	19.0%	23.8%	4.8%	7.1%	42
Sales	26.3%	36.6%	8.2%	10.8%	3.4%	0.4%	14.2%	232
Abersoch	24.1%	22.9%	3.6%	8.4%	2.4%	1.2%	37.3%	83
Clynnog	24.3%	42.9%	5.7%	10.0%	2.9%	0.0%	14.3%	70
De Dolgellau	36.4%	39.1%	6.4%	10.0%	0.9%	0.0%	7.3%	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	36.6%	38.7%	8.6%	7.5%	3.2%	0.0%	5.4%	93
Hirael	26.5%	39.8%	6.0%	15.7%	3.6%	0.0%	8.4%	83
Llanrug	20.1%	40.3%	11.2%	12.7%	6.7%	0.7%	8.2%	134
Cyngar	22.9%	39.5%	12.7%	12.1%	5.1%	1.3%	6.4%	157
Llanbadrig	29.5%	45.5%	7.1%	6.3%	0.9%	0.0%	10.7%	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	32.2%	37.0%	8.2%	8.9%	4.8%	2.1%	6.8%	146
Porthyfelin	40.0%	33.1%	10.0%	2.3%	0.8%	1.5%	12.3%	130

4.10 Previous property type

4.10.1 The type of previous property was quite consistent across the different areas, with detached dwellings being somewhat more common on Anglesey (35.6%) than in Gwynedd (32.1%), and terraced houses being more common in Gwynedd (29.5%) than Anglesey (24.1%).

4.10.2 Compared to the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, more respondents in the SNP Planning Area previously lived in detached dwellings (37.0% compared to 33.2%), fewer lived in semis (17.5% compared to 21.0%) and more lived in flats (9.5% compared to 5.2%).

4.10.3 A high percentage of new home residents previously lived in detached dwellings (50.1%), and a comparatively high percentage of affordable home residents previously lived in flats (9.5%).

4.10.4 The percentage of respondents who previously lived in detached dwellings was high in Clynnog (50.0%) and Abersoch (49.4%). The percentage of previous homes which were detached dwellings was low for respondents in Hirael (10.8%) and Diffwys & Maenofferen (14.0%), with terraced houses being the most common previous property type there (44.6% for Hirael, 52.7% for Diffwys & Maenofferen). A high rate of respondents in Hirael (13.3%) and Dolgellau South (12.7%) previously lived in flats.

Table 17: Previous property type

	Detached house or bungalow	Semi-detached house or bungalow	Terraced house (including end of terrace)	Flat or maisonette	Other	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	33.7%	20.6%	27.1%	5.7%	6.0%	7.0%	1,559
Gwynedd	32.1%	20.0%	29.5%	5.7%	5.6%	7.2%	862
Anglesey	35.6%	21.4%	24.1%	5.7%	6.5%	6.7%	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	33.2%	21.0%	27.2%	5.2%	6.3%	7.1%	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	37.0%	17.5%	25.9%	9.5%	3.7%	6.3%	189
New houses (planning permissions)	50.1%	17.5%	20.5%	5.6%	3.3%	3.0%	337
With affordable housing conditions	35.7%	16.7%	28.6%	9.5%	7.1%	2.4%	42
Sales	39.2%	20.3%	27.2%	3.9%	4.3%	5.2%	232
Abersoch	49.4%	13.3%	7.2%	3.6%	4.8%	21.7%	83
Clynnog	50.0%	10.0%	21.4%	1.4%	15.7%	1.4%	70
De Dolgellau	30.0%	20.0%	29.1%	12.7%	3.6%	4.5%	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	14.0%	18.3%	52.7%	2.2%	6.5%	6.5%	93
Hirael	10.8%	21.7%	44.6%	13.3%	4.8%	4.8%	83
Llanrug	23.9%	26.9%	35.1%	0.0%	6.7%	7.5%	134
Cyngar	28.7%	26.1%	26.1%	7.6%	4.5%	7.0%	157
Llanbadrig	42.9%	16.1%	18.8%	6.3%	11.6%	4.5%	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	34.9%	20.5%	22.6%	4.1%	8.9%	8.9%	146
Porthyfelin	20.8%	24.6%	33.8%	7.7%	6.2%	6.9%	130

4.11 Previous Property Tenure

4.11.1 Owning the previous property with a mortgage was more common on Anglesey (31.6%) than in Gwynedd (26.9%). In the SNP Planning Area, the percentage of respondents who held their previous property without a mortgage was high (30.2%), and the percentage who previously lived with family / friends was low (9.5%). (Table 18)

4.11.2 Owning their previous property without a mortgage was common among residents of new houses (30.3%) and houses sold in the last 5 years (34.5%); it was rare for respondents to have moved from renting by a housing association to a new house (5.0%) or a house sold recently (2.2%). A high percentage of affordable home owners previously rented (31.0% privately, 14.3 from a housing association) or lived with family / friends (28.6%). (Table 19)

4.11.3 Looking at the wards, a high percentage of respondents in Abersoch (36.1%) and Clynnog (35.7%) held their previous property without a mortgage. A high rate of respondents owned their previous property with a mortgage in Cyngar (38.2%) and Llanrug (38.1%). A high rate of respondents previously lived with family / friends in Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog (21.9%) and Clynnog (20.0%). In Hirael, the percentage who previously rented (26.5% privately, 27.7% by a housing association) was very high. (Table 20)

4.11.4 Among people who owned their previous property with a mortgage, 39.0% now own without a mortgage and 54.3% are owners with a mortgage. 58.0% of first time buyers who used to rent privately now own with a mortgage, and 33.8% own without a mortgage, but among other people who previously rented privately, 38.3% still do so and 28.6% have moved to the social sector. 60.8% of first time buyers who previously rented from a housing association now own their property without a mortgage, and 33.3% own with a mortgage (with most having moved to their current property a substantial number of years ago); among people other than first time buyers who previously rented from a housing association, 63.0% still do so. 74.5% of first time buyers who previously lived with family/friends now own their property with a mortgage, while other people who lived with family/friends now tend either to rent from a housing association (30.5%), own without mortgage (24.4%) or rent privately (23.2%).

4.11.5 24.3% of first time buyers who now own their property without a mortgage lived with family/friends previously, while 22.1% rented from a housing association and 19.3% rented privately; among other people who are now owners without a mortgage, 50.7% were previously in the same situation and 31.8% were owners with a mortgage. The majority of first time buyers who now own their home with a mortgage previously lived with family/friends (52.6%); the

majority of other people who now own with a mortgage also owned with a mortgage previously (71.4%). Among people other than first time buyers who presently rent privately, the largest share also rented privately previously (49.0%), while the majority of other people who now rent socially either rented socially (33.6%) or rented privately (27.7%) previously.

Table 18: Previous property tenure

	Entire study area	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	SNPA Planning Area
Own the property outright without a mortgage	21.7%	23.7%	19.2%	20.5%	30.2%
Own the property with a mortgage or loan	29.0%	26.9%	31.6%	29.7%	23.8%
Own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Rent the property from a private landlord	14.7%	15.8%	13.3%	14.4%	16.9%
Rent the property from a housing association or the Council	8.8%	8.4%	9.3%	8.8%	8.5%
Live in the property with parents / friends	15.1%	14.3%	16.1%	15.8%	9.5%
Live in the property under another arrangement	2.6%	2.3%	2.9%	2.5%	3.2%
No Answer	8.1%	8.5%	7.6%	8.2%	7.4%
N =	1,559	862	697	1370	189

Table 19: Previous property tenure (sales & completed new build planning permissions)

	New houses (planning permissions)	With affordable housing conditions	Sales
Own the property outright without a mortgage	30.3%	7.1%	34.5%
Own the property with a mortgage or loan	26.1%	14.3%	28.9%
Own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Rent the property from a private landlord	16.3%	31.0%	14.2%
Rent the property from a housing association or the Council	5.0%	14.3%	2.2%
Live in the property with parents / friends	16.9%	28.6%	12.5%
Live in the property under another arrangement	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%
No Answer	3.3%	2.4%	5.6%
N =	337	42	232

Table 20: Previous property tenure (by ward)

	Abersoch	Clynnog	De Dolgellau	Diffwys & Maenofferen	Hirael	Llanrug	Cyngar	Llanbadrig	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Porthyfelin
Own the property outright without a mortgage	36.1%	35.7%	25.5%	24.7%	10.8%	14.9%	12.1%	30.4%	15.8%	17.7%
Own the property with a mortgage or loan	22.9%	17.1%	24.5%	32.3%	13.3%	38.1%	38.2%	28.6%	26.0%	27.7%
Own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rent the property from a private landlord	8.4%	14.3%	18.2%	12.9%	26.5%	7.5%	8.3%	14.3%	11.6%	18.5%
Rent the property from a housing association or the Council	2.4%	2.9%	14.5%	6.5%	27.7%	9.7%	15.9%	5.4%	11.6%	10.0%
Live in the property with parents / friends	4.8%	20.0%	7.3%	14.0%	12.0%	18.7%	15.9%	13.4%	21.9%	15.4%
Live in the property under another arrangement	0.0%	5.7%	4.5%	2.2%	2.4%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	2.3%
No Answer	25.3%	4.3%	5.5%	7.5%	7.2%	8.2%	7.0%	5.4%	9.6%	8.5%
N =	83	70	110	93	83	134	157	112	146	130

4.12 Previous property's monthly cost (rent or mortgage)

- 4.12.1 The monthly cost of the previous property was consistent across the areas, with around a quarter of previous properties without a monthly cost and over 40% costing up to £500. The only exceptional figure is that a high percentage (31.2%) of previous properties for respondents in the SNP Planning Area did not have a monthly cost. Nearly a quarter of respondents declined to answer the question. (Table 21)
- 4.12.2 A high percentage of respondents who lived in new homes (33.5%) or houses sold recently (31.9%) previously did not have a monthly cost, compared to a low percentage of those who lived in affordable homes (16.7%). (Table 22)
- 4.12.3 A high percentage of respondents in Abersoch (30.1%), Llanbadrig (34.8%) and Clynnog especially (41.4%) previously did not have a monthly cost for their property, while the percentage was low in Cyngar (17.8%) and Porthyfelin (14.6%). (Table 23)
- 4.12.4 32.0% of first time buyers who did not have a monthly cost still did not pay anything monthly, but this is true of 78.5% of people other than first time buyers. 47.4% of first time buyers, and 47.6% of other people, have gone from paying £1-£125 to being without a monthly cost. Among those who previously paid £126-£250, although 17.9% of first time buyers, and 15.3% of other people, still pay the same, 23.1% of first time buyers and 28.0% of other people now do not have a monthly cost, and 20.5% of first time buyers now pay £376-£500 and 24.6% of other people now pay £251-£375. Although 31.3% of first time buyers who previously paid £251-£375 now pay £376-£500, 33.1% of other people who paid £251-£375 still pay the same. 47.8% of first time buyers who previously paid £376-£500 still do so, and 32.8% of other people are the same. 33.3% of first time buyers who paid £501-£625 still pay the the same, and 33.3% pay £376-£500; the monthly cost of other people who previously paid £501-£625 are now spread out, with still paying the same being most common (24.5%). Only a low number of first time buyers previously paid more than £625. 18.2% of the other people who previously paid £626-£750 now pay more than £825, and the same percentage are without any monthly cost. 45.5% of the other people who previously paid £751-£875 monthly now pay more than that, and 26.1% of other people who previously paid more than £875 still pay more than £875.
- 4.12.5 When first time buyers are now without a monthly cost, they were most often without a monthly cost (30.8%) or paying £1-£125 (26.0%) previously; the majority of other people who are now without a monthly cost did not have a monthly cost previously either (52.8%). The first time buyers who now pay £1-£125 tended to spend the same previously (66.7%), with the same true for 46.5% of other people. Among first time buyers who now pay a monthly sum in any bracket

between £126 and £875, it was most common not to have a monthly cost previously. It was most common for other people who are now in cost brackets between £126 and £500 to be paying the same as before, while other people in the cost brackets from £501 upwards were all most likely to have been paying £375-500 previously.

Table 21: Previous property's monthly cost (rent or mortgage)

	Entire study area	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	SNPA Planning Area
None / £0	25.2%	26.1%	24.1%	24.4%	31.2%
£1 - £125	11.0%	10.8%	11.2%	11.1%	10.1%
£126 - £250	10.7%	10.4%	11.0%	10.4%	13.2%
£251 - £375	10.0%	9.6%	10.5%	10.4%	6.9%
£376 - £500	9.3%	8.9%	9.8%	9.6%	6.9%
£501 - £625	4.4%	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.8%
£626 - £750	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%	1.6%
£751 - £875	.7%	.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%
More than £875	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%
No Answer	24.4%	24.5%	24.2%	24.7%	22.2%
N =	1,559	862	697	1370	189

Table 22: Previous property's monthly cost (rent or mortgage) (sales & completed new build planning permissions)

	New houses (planning permissions)	With affordable housing conditions	Sales
None / £0	33.5%	16.7%	31.9%
£1 - £125	5.0%	7.1%	2.6%
£126 - £250	8.3%	7.1%	5.6%
£251 - £375	9.5%	14.3%	10.3%
£376 - £500	14.2%	11.9%	13.4%
£501 - £625	7.7%	11.9%	7.3%
£626 - £750	4.5%	7.1%	4.7%
£751 - £875	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
More than £875	2.1%	0.0%	3.4%
No Answer	14.2%	23.8%	20.7%
N =	337	42	232

Table 23: Previous property's monthly cost (rent or mortgage) (by ward)

	Abersoch	Clynnog	De Dolgellau	Diffwys & Maenofferen	Hirael	Llanrug	Cyngar	Llanbadrig	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Porthyfelin
None / £0	30.1%	41.4%	26.4%	24.7%	20.5%	20.9%	17.8%	34.8%	25.3%	14.6%
£1 - £125	4.8%	8.6%	13.6%	18.3%	20.5%	11.2%	14.0%	8.9%	10.3%	19.2%
£126 - £250	4.8%	5.7%	14.5%	11.8%	9.6%	11.9%	9.6%	14.3%	14.4%	10.0%
£251 - £375	9.6%	7.1%	10.0%	11.8%	7.2%	10.4%	11.5%	7.1%	14.4%	8.5%
£376 - £500	3.6%	4.3%	4.5%	6.5%	10.8%	11.9%	10.2%	8.9%	4.1%	5.4%
£501 - £625	4.8%	0.0%	6.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.0%	6.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%
£626 - £750	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	3.6%	2.1%	1.5%
£751 - £875	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
More than £875	2.4%	1.4%	1.8%	2.2%	3.6%	1.5%	3.2%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
No Answer	37.3%	28.6%	20.0%	19.4%	21.7%	26.9%	24.2%	17.0%	26.0%	38.5%
N =	83	70	110	93	83	134	157	112	146	130

4.12.6 Most often, first time buyers who had no monthly cost in their previous property used to live with family/friends (79.0%), while the majority of other people without a monthly cost owned the property without a mortgage (77.8%). First time buyers who had a low monthly cost of £1-£125 tended to rent either from an association (35.1%) or privately (31.6%), with renting from an association far more common in Gwynedd than on Anglesey, with other people who were in the same bracket likelier to own with a mortgage (49.5%). First time buyers who were previously in the £251-£375 cost bracket were most likely to rent privately (43.8%), while other people who paid the same were likelier to own with mortgage (62.8%). The pattern is similar for the higher brackets. When the previous cost was £376-£500, 82.6% of first time buyers used to rent privately and 56.9% of others owned with mortgage; in the £501-£625 bracket, 66.7% of first time buyers rented privately (with the percentage higher in Gwynedd), and 66.0% of other people owners with mortgage. The number of first time buyers who used to spend more than that was low.

4.12.7 When first time buyers rented privately previously, 23.8% paid £376-£500 and 22.5% paid £1-£125; among other people who rented privately, 29.3% paid £376-£500. When first time buyers rented from a housing association previously, 39.2% paid £1-£125; among other people who rented privately, 31.5% paid £1-£125 and 26.0% paid £251-£375. When first time buyers previously lived with family/friends, 57.7% did not have a monthly cost; the figure for other people was 45.1%. 70.0% of other people who were owners without a mortgage did not have a monthly cost, and the costs were consistent for other people who were owners with a mortgage (19.1% for £126-£250, and 18.2% for £251-£375).

4.13 Number of people who lived in the previous property permanently

4.13.1 The most common number of residents in the previous properties was 2 (27.8% for the whole study area), and 4 person households were the second most common (18.5% for the whole study area). 10.3% households had 1 resident previously, with this figure rising to 18.0% for the SNP Planning Area.

4.13.2 Affordable home residents tended to live in properties with more people previously, with 4.8% living in 1 person households and 50.0% living in households with 4 or more people (compared to 28.7% for the whole study area). A low percentage of affordable home residents lived in 2 person households previously (19.0% compared to 36.5% for residents of new homes and 35.3% for residents of recently sold properties).

Table 24: Number of people who lived in the previous property permanently

	No Answer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	N =
Entire study area	18.9%	10.3%	27.8%	14.4%	18.5%	7.1%	2.4%	0.7%	1,559
Gwynedd	19.1%	10.9%	27.1%	14.6%	18.7%	7.2%	2.1%	0.2%	862
Anglesey	18.5%	9.5%	28.7%	14.1%	18.4%	6.9%	2.7%	1.3%	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	19.2%	9.2%	28.2%	14.0%	18.8%	7.3%	2.5%	0.8%	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	16.4%	18.0%	25.4%	16.9%	16.4%	5.3%	1.6%	0.0%	189
New houses (planning permissions)	10.4%	11.0%	36.5%	14.5%	18.1%	8.0%	1.5%	0.0%	337
With affordable housing conditions	14.3%	4.8%	19.0%	11.9%	21.4%	21.4%	7.1%	0.0%	42
Sales	16.8%	13.8%	35.3%	10.8%	13.8%	6.0%	2.6%	0.9%	232
Abersoch	41.0%	7.2%	22.9%	6.0%	15.7%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	83
Clynnog	17.1%	8.6%	31.4%	14.3%	17.1%	8.6%	2.9%	0.0%	70
De Dolgellau	16.4%	19.1%	23.6%	16.4%	17.3%	5.5%	1.8%	0.0%	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	23.7%	9.7%	29.0%	5.4%	23.7%	6.5%	2.2%	0.0%	93
Hirael	20.5%	13.3%	24.1%	10.8%	21.7%	6.0%	2.4%	1.2%	83
Llanrug	21.6%	6.7%	21.6%	18.7%	20.1%	8.2%	2.2%	0.7%	134
Cyngar	19.1%	6.4%	29.9%	15.3%	19.7%	4.5%	4.5%	0.6%	157
Llanbadrig	17.9%	12.5%	36.6%	9.8%	15.2%	5.4%	0.0%	2.7%	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	21.2%	9.6%	25.3%	13.0%	17.1%	8.2%	4.8%	0.7%	146
Porthyfelin	24.6%	11.5%	20.8%	16.2%	14.6%	6.9%	2.3%	3.1%	130

4.14 Change in property type

4.14.1 The trend found when comparing respondents' previous and present properties is that people either stay in the same kind of property or move to a bigger property.

4.14.2 Most people who previously lived in a separate dwelling still live in a separate dwelling (58.1%).

4.14.3 32.4% of respondents who previously lived in a semi still live in a semi, but 36.1% moved to a separate dwelling.

4.14.4 41.0% of respondents who previously lived in a terraced house still live in a terraced house, but 26.1% moved to a semi and 25.4% moved to a separate dwelling.

4.14.5 Only 13.5% of the respondents who previously lived in a flat still live in a flat; 38.2% moved to a terraced house, 23.6% moved into a semi, and 22.5% moved to a separate dwelling.

Table 25: Change in property type

		Previous property type					
		Detached house or bungalow	Semi-detached house or bungalow	Terraced house (including end of terrace)	Flat or maisonette	Other	No Answer
Current property type	Detached house or bungalow	58.3%	36.1%	25.4%	22.5%	29.0%	32.1%
	Semi-detached house or bungalow	15.6%	32.4%	26.1%	23.6%	26.9%	14.7%
	Terraced house (including end of terrace)	16.6%	18.4%	41.0%	38.2%	26.9%	30.3%
	Flat or maisonette	6.7%	9.7%	6.2%	13.5%	8.6%	4.6%
	Other	2.5%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	7.5%	4.6%
	No Answer	0.4%	2.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%	13.8%
N =		525	321	422	89	93	109

4.15 Change in tenure

4.15.1 The general trend, when looking at the change in type of tenure, is that people move towards ownership of the property, without a mortgage when possible.

4.15.2 83.7% of respondents who previously owned their property without a mortgage still do not have a mortgage.

4.15.3 Most respondents who owned their previous property with a mortgage continue to have a mortgage on their present property (53.5%), but 38.9% are now owners without a mortgage.

4.15.4 Only 26.6% of respondents who previously rented privately still do so; 30.6% have changed to become owners of their property with a mortgage, and 20.1% now own their property without a mortgage. A significant minority of 17.5% moved to renting from a housing association.

4.15.5 It's most common for those who previously rented from a housing association to continue to do so (39.4%), but a considerable percentage (33.6%) now own their home without a mortgage. Additionally, a minority now own their home with a mortgage (14.6%) or have moved to renting privately (8.8%).

4.15.6 A very small minority of respondents who previously lived with family / friends continue to do so; most have moved to owning their home with a mortgage (50.6%).

4.15.7 Most respondents who previously had alternative arrangements now own their home, either with a mortgage (37.5%) or without a mortgage (30.0%).

Table 26: Change in tenure

		Previous property tenure							No Answer
		Own the property outright without a mortgage	Own the property with a mortgage or loan	Own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)	Rent the property from a private landlord	Rent the property from a housing association or the Council	Live in the property with parents / friends	Live in the property under another arrangement	
Current property tenure	Own the property outright without a mortgage	83.7%	38.9%	0.0%	20.1%	33.6%	23.8%	30.0%	50.0%
	Own the property with a mortgage or loan	10.4%	53.5%	100.0%	30.6%	14.6%	50.6%	37.5%	17.5%
	Own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Rent the property from a private landlord	1.5%	3.3%	0.0%	26.6%	8.8%	9.8%	10.0%	3.2%
	Rent the property from a housing association or the Council	2.4%	2.2%	0.0%	17.5%	39.4%	12.3%	12.5%	9.5%
	Live in the property with parents / friends	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%	3.2%
	Live in the property under another arrangement	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.7%	7.5%	0.8%
	No Answer	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	0.4%	2.5%	15.9%
N =	338	452	2	229	137	235	40	126	

4.16 Change in monthly cost (rent or mortgage)

4.16.1 When the monthly cost of the previous property was low, it is common for respondents to have changed to being without a monthly cost, with 48.0% of those who paid £1-£125, and 25.7% of those who paid £126-£250, now without a monthly cost.

4.16.2 When the monthly costs were middling, it is most common for respondents to have remained within the same cost bracket, with 30.1% of those who paid £251-£375, 36.6% of those who paid £376-£500, and 26.5% of those who paid £501-£625, all remaining within the same bracket.

4.16.3 At the other end of the spectrum, 45.5% of respondents who paid £751-£875 monthly now pay more than that; among those who paid over £875, it is most common to continue to pay over £875 (27.6%).

Table 27: Change in monthly cost (rent or mortgage)

		Previous monthly cost (rent or mortgage)									
		Dim / £0	£1 - £125	£126 - £250	£251 - £375	£376 - £500	£501 - £625	£626 - £750	£751 - £875	More than £875	No Answer
Current monthly cost (rent or mortgage)	None / £0	65.6%	48.0%	25.7%	14.1%	13.1%	8.8%	15.4%	9.1%	17.2%	25.0%
	£1 - £125	0.8%	15.2%	3.6%	4.5%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	2.1%
	£126 - £250	3.8%	5.3%	16.2%	6.4%	3.4%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
	£251 - £375	6.6%	8.2%	21.0%	30.1%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	18.2%	3.4%	8.4%
	£376 - £500	9.2%	5.8%	15.0%	19.9%	36.6%	14.7%	10.3%	0.0%	3.4%	7.1%
	£501 - £625	6.1%	3.5%	5.4%	8.3%	13.1%	26.5%	12.8%	9.1%	10.3%	2.1%
	£626 - £750	1.8%	1.2%	2.4%	5.1%	9.7%	8.8%	15.4%	9.1%	10.3%	1.3%
	£751 - £875	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	4.5%	5.5%	8.8%	10.3%	9.1%	13.8%	0.0%
	More than £875	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	2.6%	6.9%	11.8%	15.4%	45.5%	27.6%	1.3%
No Answer	3.8%	11.1%	9.6%	4.5%	0.7%	4.4%	10.3%	0.0%	10.3%	49.7%	
N =		393	171	167	156	145	68	39	11	29	380

4.17 Change in the number of people living in a property

4.17.1 Numbers tend to have stayed consistent when there were fewer occupants in the previous property, but numbers tend to decrease in the case of households which had more occupants.

4.17.2 Most 1 person households remained the same (76.9%), as did 2 person households (59.0%). Although around a quarter remained the same, it was most common for 3 person (33.5%) and 4 person (38.1%) households to change to being 2 person households. Fewer 5 person households (18.2%), 6 person households (13.5%) and 7+ person households (0.0%) remained the same. Although it was most common for 6 person households (27.0%) and 7+ person households (45.5%) to change to being 2 person households, a considerable percentage of 6 person households (27.0%) and 7+ person households (27.3%) changed to being 1 person households.

Table 28: Change in the number of people living in a property

		Number of people living in a previous property							No Answer
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
Number of people living in a current property	1	76.9%	22.8%	20.5%	13.1%	20.9%	27.0%	27.3%	22.4%
	2	13.1%	59.0%	33.5%	38.1%	30.9%	27.0%	45.5%	22.4%
	3	2.5%	7.4%	24.1%	12.1%	10.9%	8.1%	9.1%	7.5%
	4	3.1%	6.0%	15.6%	27.3%	10.9%	10.8%	9.1%	4.4%
	5	1.3%	1.2%	4.9%	6.6%	18.2%	13.5%	0.0%	2.7%
	6	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.7%	13.5%	9.1%	0.7%
	No Answer	2.5%	3.2%	1.3%	2.1%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	39.8%
N =		160	434	224	289	110	37	11	294

4.18 Where did you live before you moved to the current property?

4.18.1 Moving within the counties was the most common pattern – 61.3% of respondents in Gwynedd had their previous property in Gwynedd, and 69.3% of respondents on Anglesey lived on Anglesey previously. Migration from Anglesey to Gwynedd was rare (3.8%), as was moving from Gwynedd to Anglesey (5.9%); there was no migration from Anglesey to the SNP Planning Area. A slightly higher percentage of respondents moved from other places in the UK to Gwynedd (17.7%) than to Anglesey (15.9%); a more substantial percentage of respondents in the SNP Planning Area had moved there from somewhere else within the UK (22.2%). Moving from another area in north Wales was more common for the SNP Planning Area (5.8%) than for the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning area (2.5%), with a similar pattern for migration from the rest of Wales.

4.18.2 The vast majority of affordable housing went to people from Gwynedd (90.5%). A higher than average percentage of people who had moved from another area within the UK lived in new housing (19.3%) and homes sold within the last 5 years (22.4%).

4.18.3 Looking at the wards, the highest level of migration within the same county was seen in Llanrug (80.6%) and Cyngar (80.3%). Abersoch saw the highest level of migration from somewhere else in the UK (42.2%), with a lower percentage of respondents having moved from other parts of Gwynedd (31.3%); there was a similar pattern in Llanbadrig, with 40.2% of respondents having moved there from elsewhere in the UK, compared to 50.0% other parts of Anglesey.

Figure 5: Where respondents lived before moving to current property (Gwynedd)

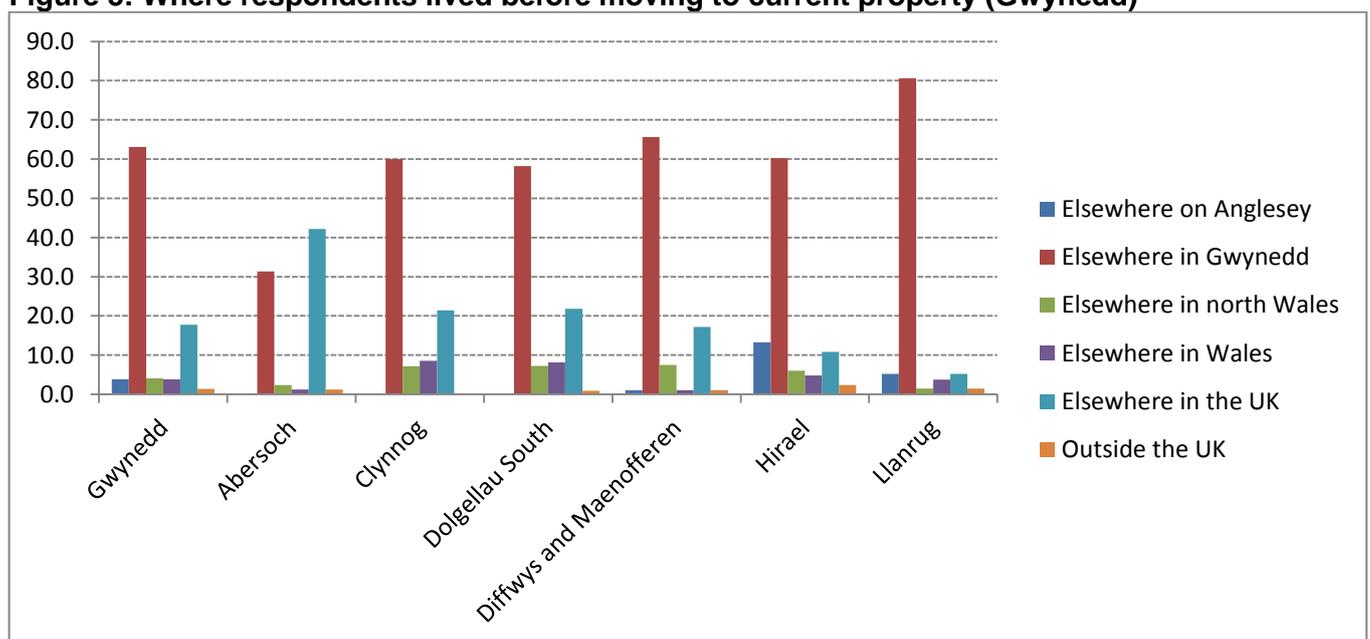


Figure 6: Where respondents lived before moving to current property (Anglesey)

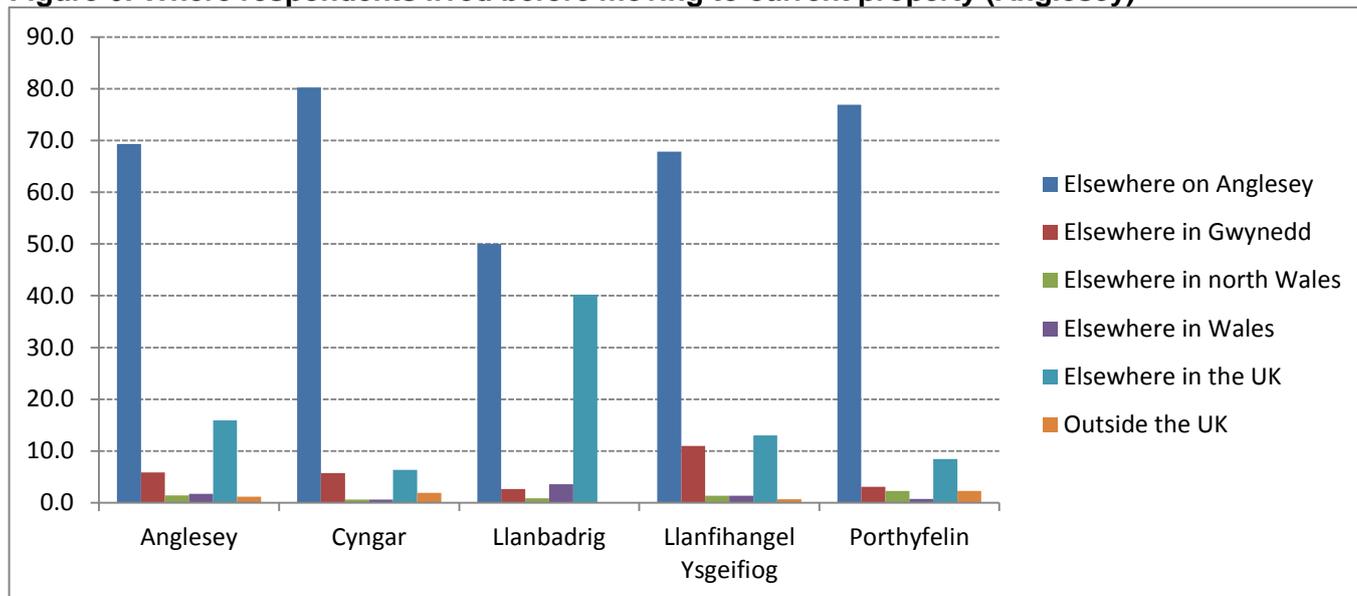


Table 29: Where did you live before you moved to the current property?

	Somewhere else on Anglesey	Somewhere else in Gwynedd	Somewhere else in North Wales	Somewhere else in Wales	Somewhere else in the UK	Outside the UK	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	33.1%	37.5%	2.9%	2.9%	16.9%	1.3%	5.4%	1,559
Gwynedd	3.8%	63.1%	4.1%	3.8%	17.7%	1.4%	6.0%	862
Anglesey	69.3%	5.9%	1.4%	1.7%	15.9%	1.1%	4.6%	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	37.7%	34.5%	2.5%	2.4%	16.2%	1.2%	5.5%	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	0.0%	59.3%	5.8%	6.3%	22.2%	1.6%	4.8%	189
New houses (planning permissions)	31.5%	40.4%	3.0%	2.4%	19.3%	1.2%	2.4%	337
With affordable housing conditions	0.0%	90.5%	0.0%	2.4%	4.8%	0.0%	2.4%	42
Sales	31.5%	31.9%	4.3%	3.9%	22.4%	2.2%	3.9%	232
Abersoch	0.0%	31.3%	2.4%	1.2%	42.2%	1.2%	21.7%	83
Clynnog	0.0%	60.0%	7.1%	8.6%	21.4%	0.0%	2.9%	70
De Dolgellau	0.0%	58.2%	7.3%	8.2%	21.8%	.9%	3.6%	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	1.1%	65.6%	7.5%	1.1%	17.2%	1.1%	6.5%	93
Hirael	13.3%	60.2%	6.0%	4.8%	10.8%	2.4%	2.4%	83
Llanrug	5.2%	80.6%	1.5%	3.7%	5.2%	1.5%	2.2%	134
Cyngar	80.3%	5.7%	0.6%	0.6%	6.4%	1.9%	4.5%	157
Llanbadrig	50.0%	2.7%	0.9%	3.6%	40.2%	0.0%	2.7%	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	67.8%	11.0%	1.4%	1.4%	13.0%	0.7%	4.8%	146
Porthyfelin	76.9%	3.1%	2.3%	0.8%	8.5%	2.3%	6.2%	130

Table 30: Where did you live before you moved to the current property by sales and new houses in wards

		Somewhere else on Anglesey	Somewhere else in Gwynedd	Somewhere else in North Wales	Somewhere else in Wales	Somewhere else in the UK	Outside the UK	No Answer	N =
Abersoch	New houses	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8
	Sales	0.0%	26.7%	6.7%	0.0%	46.7%	0.0%	20.0%	15
Clynnog	New houses	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5
	Sales	0.0%	25.0%	16.7%	25.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12
De Dolgellau	New houses	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6
	Sales	0.0%	54.5%	9.1%	4.5%	31.8%	0.0%	0.0%	22
Diffwys & Maenofferen	New houses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
	Sales	0.0%	59.1%	4.5%	0.0%	31.8%	4.5%	0.0%	22
Hirael	New houses	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
	Sales	18.8%	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%	6.3%	0.0%	16
Llanrug	New houses	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
	Sales	5.7%	77.1%	2.9%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	2.9%	35
Cyngar	New houses	88.9%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	18
	Sales	69.6%	13.0%	0.0%	4.3%	8.7%	4.3%	0.0%	23
Llanbadrig	New houses	38.5%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%	13
	Sales	32.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52.0%	0.0%	8.0%	25
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	New houses	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6
	Sales	63.9%	16.7%	2.8%	2.8%	11.1%	0.0%	2.8%	36
Porthyfelin	New houses	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
	Sales	80.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	3.8%	7.7%	26

4.19 If you moved from another part of the UK or from outside the UK, have you ever lived on Anglesey, in Gwynedd, or in another part of Wales?

4.19.1 Respondents in this category who had moved into Gwynedd and into Anglesey were equally likely to have lived in that county before (21.8%). Respondents in this category were likelier to have lived in Wales before if they lived in the SNP Planning Area (17.8%) rather than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (10.9%).

4.19.2 Only a small number of affordable housing residents had moved from another part of the UK, but all had lived in Gwynedd or in another part of Wales. More residents of new homes had lived in Gwynedd (20.3%) than Anglesey (8.7%), with a similar pattern for sales.

4.19.3 A high percentage of the respondents in the category who had moved to Hirael (45.5%) and to Llanrug (44.4%) had lived in Gwynedd before, while only 6.7% of those who moved to Clynnog had lived in Gwynedd. 50.0% of respondents in the category who had moved to Porthyfelin had previously lived on Anglesey.

Table 31: Have you ever lived on Anglesey, in Gwynedd, or in another part of Wales?

	Somewhere else on Anglesey	Somewhere else in Gwynedd	Somewhere else in Wales	N =
Entire study area	11.3	16.2	12.0	284
Gwynedd	3.6	21.8	15.2	165
Anglesey	21.8	8.4	7.6	119
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	13.4	16.3	10.9	239
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	0.0	15.6	17.8	45
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New houses (planning permissions)	8.7	20.3	13.0	69
With affordable housing conditions	0.0	50.0	100.0	2
Sales	7.0	19.3	12.3	57
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Abersoch	2.8	19.4	5.6	36
Clynnog	6.7	6.7	20.0	15
De Dolgellau	0.0	12.0	0.0	25
Diffwys & Maenofferen	5.9	11.8	35.3	17
Hirael	0.0	45.5	9.1	11
Llanrug	11.1	44.4	11.1	9
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Cyngar	23.1	7.7	23.1	13
Llanbadrig	20.0	2.2	6.7	45
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	10.0	15.0	10.0	20
Porthyfelin	50.0	7.1	0.0	14

Note: Percentages will not add to 100 as the question was multiple-choice

4.20 Reasons for moving to current property

4.20.1 The reasons are consistent across the areas, with the need for a larger property (16.2%) and change in family circumstances (16.0%) popular reasons, along with a liking for the area (16.9%). 13.7% wanted to establish their first home. The least popular reasons were to close to community facilities (5.4%) and having the opportunity to build a home (5.8%). (Table 31)

4.20.2 There are a few variations in the case of the SNP, with a liking for the area (23.3%) a more common reason and the ability to establish a home less of a factor (7.4%). Changing jobs and retirement were more prominent reasons than normal in the SNP Planning Area (12.2% each).

4.20.3 The opportunity to build a home was a prominent factor in the case of new housing (16.9%). Changing jobs and retirement were not common reasons among those who moved to affordable homes (2.4% each). (Table 32)

4.20.4 A high percentage moved to Clynnog for work reasons (18.6%), and a low percentage to Diffwys & Maenofferen for the same reason (3.2%). Retirement was a common reason in Abersoch (19.3%) and Llanbadrig (17.9%). It was common for respondents in Diffwys & Maenofferen (26.9%) and Llanrug (23.9%) to want a larger property; it was rare for those looking for a smaller property to move to Clynnog (2.9%). Community facilities were most important in Diffwys & Maenofferen (10.8%), and family reasons were highest in Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog (22.6%). Establishing a first home was a prominent reason in Hirael (24.1%) but was low in Abersoch (3.6%). A liking for the area was a prominent reason in Abersoch (27.7%) and Clynnog (25.7%), but was low in Hirael (8.4%). (Table 33)

Figure 7: Reasons for moving to current property (Gwynedd)

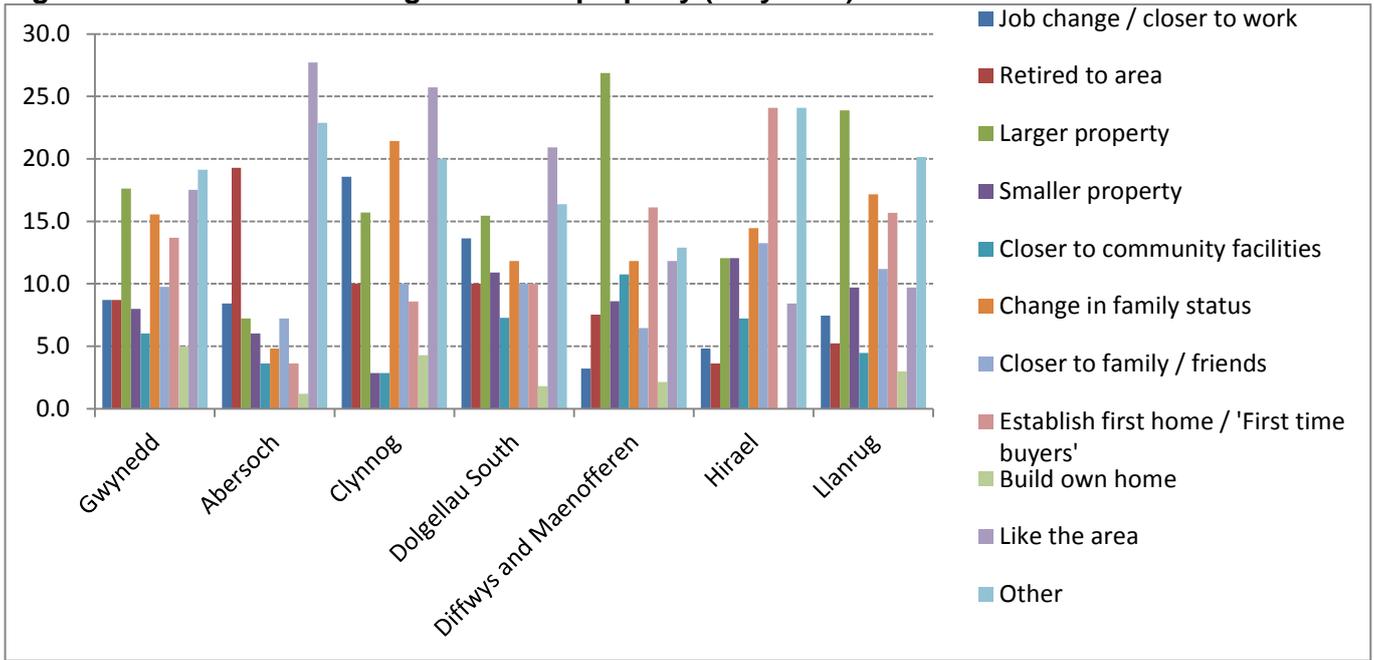


Figure 8: Reasons for moving to current property (Anglesey)

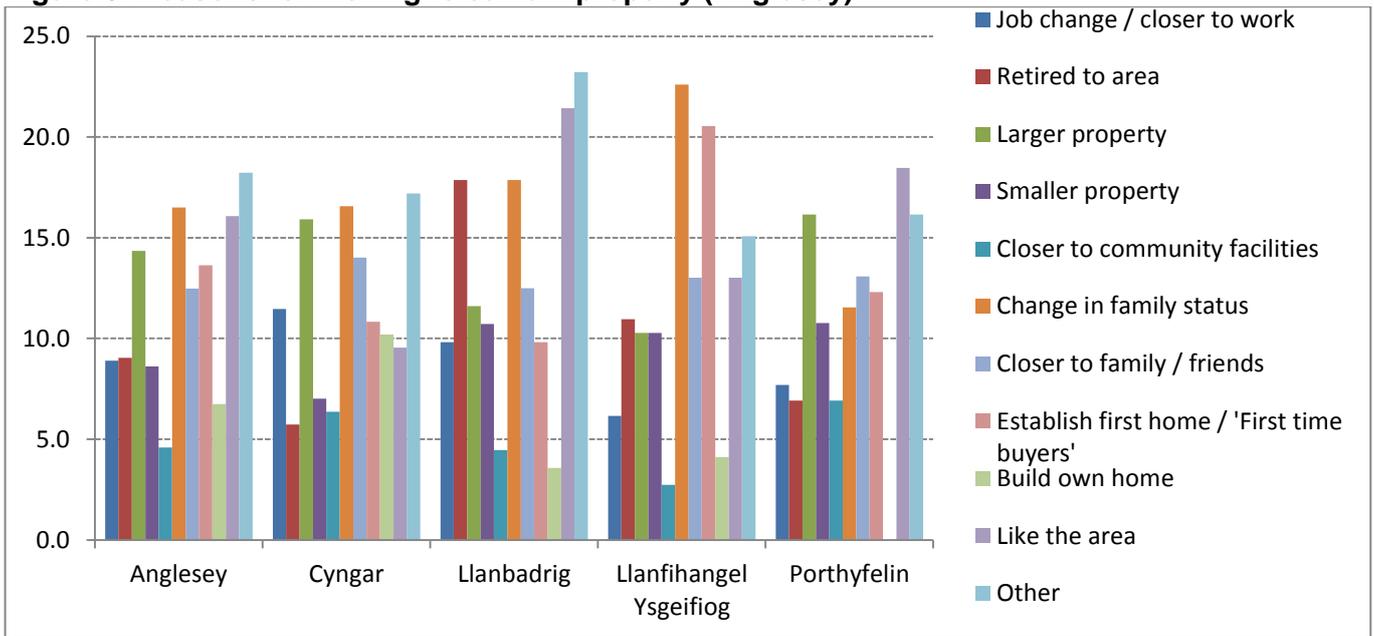


Table 32: Reasons for moving to current property

	Entire study area	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	SNPA Planning Area
Change of employment / closer to job	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.3	12.2
Retired to the area	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.4	12.2
Needed to move to a larger property	16.2	17.6	14.3	16.4	14.8
Needed to move to a smaller property	8.3	8.0	8.6	8.3	7.9
To be closer to community facilities	5.4	6.0	4.6	5.3	5.8
Change to family status	16.0	15.5	16.5	16.1	14.8
To be closer to relatives / friends	11.0	9.7	12.5	11.0	10.6
Establish first home / First time buyer	13.7	13.7	13.6	14.5	7.4
Opportunity to build own home	5.8	5.0	6.7	5.8	5.8
Like the area	16.9	17.5	16.1	16.0	23.3
Other	18.7	19.1	18.2	19.1	16.4
N =	1,559	862	697	1,370	189

Note: Percentages will not add to 100 as the question was multiple-choice

Table 33: Reasons for moving to current property (sales & completed new build planning permissions)

	New houses (planning permissions)	With affordable housing conditions	Sales
Change of employment / closer to job	7.7	2.4	4.3
Retired to the area	9.8	2.4	8.6
Needed to move to a larger property	13.1	11.9	14.2
Needed to move to a smaller property	8.3	7.1	14.7
To be closer to community facilities	5.6	2.4	7.3
Change to family status	14.2	11.9	14.7
To be closer to relatives / friends	11.9	14.3	15.1
Establish first home / First time buyer	14.5	16.7	15.5
Opportunity to build own home	16.9	9.5	1.7
Like the area	21.7	11.9	19.0
Other	24.0	2.4	19.0
N =	337	42	232

Note: Percentages will not add to 100 as the question was multiple-choice

Table 34: Reasons for moving to current property (by ward)

	Abersoch	Clynnog	De Dolgellau	Diffwys & Maenofferen	Hirael	Llanrug	Cyngar	Llanbadrig	Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	Porthyfelin
Change of employment / closer to job	8.4	18.6	13.6	3.2	4.8	7.5	11.5	9.8	6.2	7.7
Retired to the area	19.3	10.0	10.0	7.5	3.6	5.2	5.7	17.9	11.0	6.9
Needed to move to a larger property	7.2	15.7	15.5	26.9	12.0	23.9	15.9	11.6	10.3	16.2
Needed to move to a smaller property	6.0	2.9	10.9	8.6	12.0	9.7	7.0	10.7	10.3	10.8
To be closer to community facilities	3.6	2.9	7.3	10.8	7.2	4.5	6.4	4.5	2.7	6.9
Change to family status	4.8	21.4	11.8	11.8	14.5	17.2	16.6	17.9	22.6	11.5
To be closer to relatives / friends	7.2	10.0	10.0	6.5	13.3	11.2	14.0	12.5	13.0	13.1
Establish first home / First time buyer	3.6	8.6	10.0	16.1	24.1	15.7	10.8	9.8	20.5	12.3
Opportunity to build own home	1.2	4.3	1.8	2.2	0.0	3.0	10.2	3.6	4.1	0.0
Like the area	27.7	25.7	20.9	11.8	8.4	9.7	9.6	21.4	13.0	18.5
Other	22.9	20.0	16.4	12.9	24.1	20.1	17.2	23.2	15.1	16.2
N =	83	70	110	93	83	134	157	112	146	130

Note: Percentages will not add to 100 as the question was multiple-choice

4.21 How the current property is used

4.21.1 The vast majority of properties are used as permanent homes (91.0% through the whole study area), although almost 5% are holiday homes. This is consistent between the areas, with the highest percentage of holiday homes in Gwynedd (6.3%).

4.21.2 New homes (7.7%) and recent sales (9.9%) are more likely to be used as holiday homes.

4.21.3 Among the wards, there is an exceptionally high percentage of holiday homes in Abersoch (32.5%).

Table 35: How the current property is used

	Permanent home	Holiday home for your personal use	Investment property	For work purposes	Student accommodation	Other	No Answer
Entire study area	91.0%	4.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	2.3%
Gwynedd	89.6%	6.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	2.4%
Anglesey	92.8%	3.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	2.2%
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	90.9%	4.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	2.4%
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	92.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%
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New houses (planning permissions)	90.2%	7.7%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	
With affordable housing conditions	97.6%	2.4%					
Sales	84.5%	9.9%	1.7%	2.2%	0.4%	1.3%	
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Abersoch	57.8%	32.5%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
Clynnog	87.1%	8.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
De Dolgellau	92.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%
Diffwys & Maenofferen	93.5%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Hirael	92.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Llanrug	97.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
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Cyngar	95.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%
Llanbadrig	90.2%	7.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	95.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	2.1%
Porthyfelin	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.1%

4.22 Location of permanent home if present property isn't permanent home

4.22.1 Respondents who own homes in the study area but don't live there are most likely to live in north west England (42.3%), with the West Midlands second most common (13.5%).

Table 36: Location of permanent home if present property isn't permanent home

	Nifer	%
Anglesey	6	5.8
Gwynedd	8	7.7
Wales	6	5.8
North West	44	42.3
West Midlands	14	13.5
United Kingdom	12	11.5
Other	2	1.9
No Answer	12	11.5
		N = 104

4.23 Main language spoken at the property

4.23.1 In Gwynedd, Welsh (58.0%) was stated as the main language more often than English (49.3%), but English was stated more often on Anglesey (56.4% compared to 51.2% for Welsh). English was also given more often than Welsh in the SNP Planning Area (58.2% compared to 51.3%).

4.23.2 In affordable homes, Welsh (59.5%) was stated more often than English (47.6%), but this pattern was reversed for new homes and recent sales.

4.23.3 In Porthyfelin, English was given as the main language by 88.5% of respondents, and Welsh by 23.1%. In Hirael, English was given as the main language by 85.5% of respondents, and Welsh by 27.7%. Likewise, in Abersoch English was given as the main language by 81.9% of respondents and Welsh by 19.3%. The reverse was true in Llanrug, where 88.8% stated Welsh was the main language, and 25.4% stated English. There were high percentages for Welsh as main language in Cyngar (76.4%) and Diffwys & Maenofferen (71.0%).

Figure 9: Main language spoken at the property (Gwynedd)

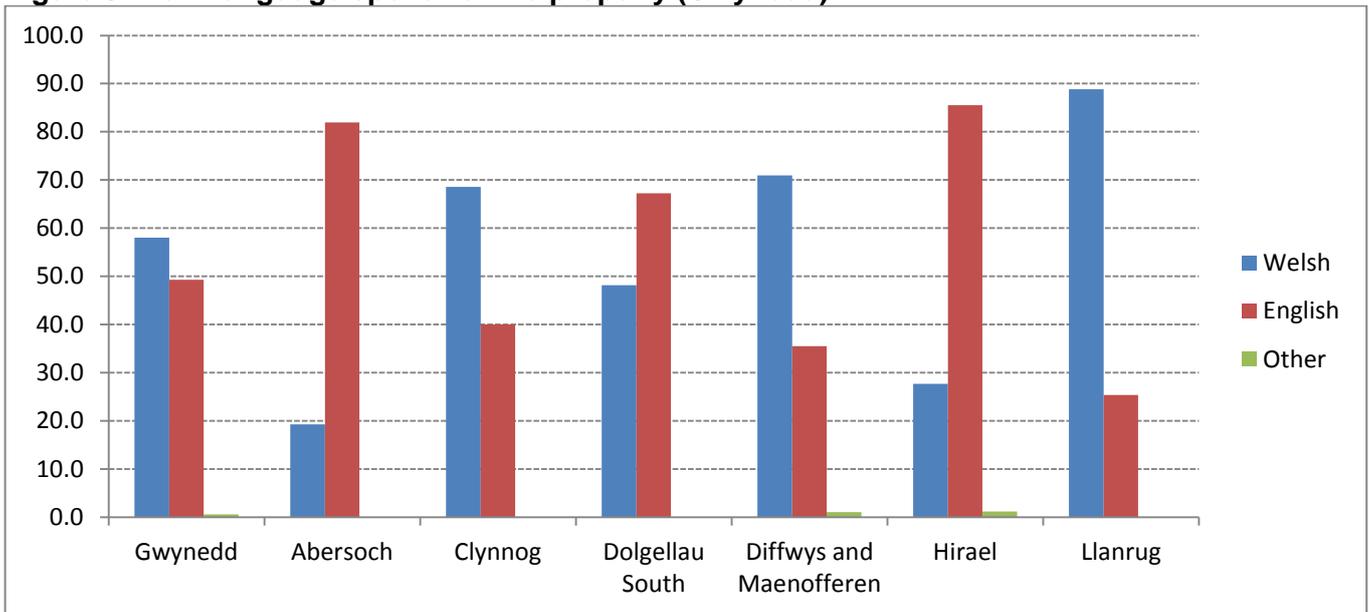


Figure 10: Main language spoken at the property (Anglesey)

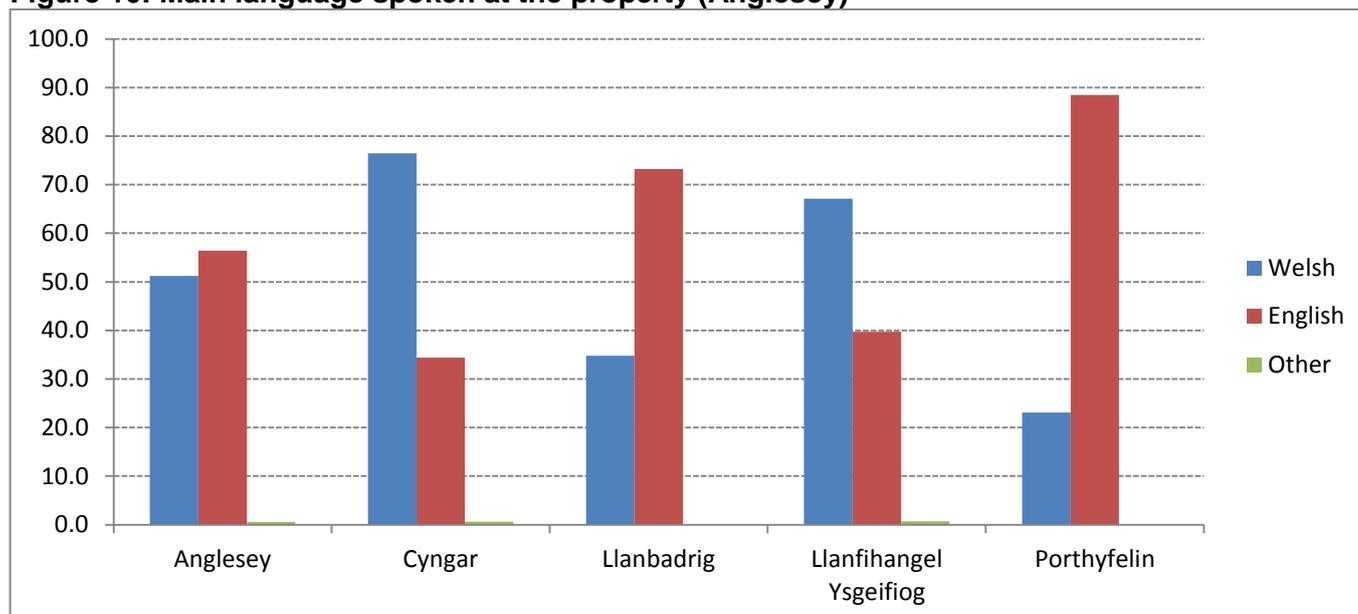


Table 37: Main language spoken at the property

	Welsh	English	Other	N =
Entire study area	55.0	52.5	0.6	1,559
Gwynedd	58.0	49.3	0.6	862
Anglesey	51.2	56.4	0.6	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	55.5	51.7	0.7	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	51.3	58.2	0.0	189
New houses (planning permissions)	51.9	55.8	1.5	337
With affordable housing conditions	59.5	47.6	2.4	42
Sales	44.4	62.5	0.4	232
Abersoch	19.3	81.9	0.0	83
Clynnog	68.6	40.0	0.0	70
De Dolgellau	48.2	67.3	0.0	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	71.0	35.5	1.1	93
Hirael	27.7	85.5	1.2	83
Llanrug	88.8	25.4	0.0	134
Cyngar	76.4	34.4	0.6	157
Llanbadrig	34.8	73.2	0.0	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	67.1	39.7	0.7	146
Porthyfelin	23.1	88.5	0.0	130

Note: Percentages will not add to 100 as the question was multiple-choice

Table 38: Main language spoken at the property by new houses / sales in wards

		Cymraeg	Saesneg	Arall	N =
Abersoch	New houses	25.0	87.5	0.0	8
	Sales	6.7	100.0	0.0	15
Clynnog	New houses	100.0	0.0	0.0	5
	Sales	41.7	66.7	0.0	12
De Dolgellau	New houses	16.7	83.3	0.0	6
	Sales	40.9	68.2	0.0	22
Diffwys & Maenofferen	New houses	-	-	-	0
	Sales	50.0	50.0	4.5	22
Hirael	New houses	0.0	100.0	0.0	4
	Sales	12.5	93.8	0.0	16
Llanrug	New houses	100.0	0.0	0.0	2
	Sales	94.3	17.1	0.0	35
Cyngar	New houses	88.9	33.3	0.0	18
	Sales	65.2	43.5	0.0	23
Llanbadrig	New houses	30.8	84.6	0.0	13
	Sales	16.0	84.0	0.0	25
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	New houses	100.0	33.3	0.0	6
	Sales	55.6	55.6	0.0	36
Porthyfelin	New houses	0.0	100.0	0.0	2
	Sales	11.5	92.3	0.0	26

Note: Percentages will not add to 100 as the question was multiple-choice

4.24 Languages also spoken

4.24.1 The percentages show that over 30% homes are bilingual to some extent, with Welsh more likely to be the second language than English generally.

4.24.2 A large proportion of homes in Porthyfelin (32.5%) and Hirael (26.5%) – where Table 36 showed English as being the main language in a vast majority of homes – stated that Welsh was also spoken there. (The same isn't also true for Abersoch – only 10.8% also speak Welsh there.) The reverse is also true for communities with a large majority of mainly Welsh-speaking homes – 25.5% in Cyngar also spoke English, as did 20.9% in Llanrug.

Table 39: Languages also spoken

	Welsh	English	Other	N =
Entire study area	15.9	15.1	2.4	1,559
Gwynedd	13.7	13.7	2.6	862
Anglesey	18.7	16.9	2.2	697
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	15.8	15.6	2.6	1,370
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	16.9	11.6	1.1	189
<hr/>				
New houses (planning permissions)	16.3	13.9	1.8	337
With affordable housing conditions	19.0	14.3	2.4	42
Sales	19.8	13.4	4.7	232
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Abersoch	10.8	7.2	4.8	83
Clynnog	10.0	8.6	2.9	70
De Dolgellau	16.4	11.8	1.8	110
Diffwys & Maenofferen	9.7	18.3	4.3	93
Hirael	26.5	12.0	4.8	83
Llanrug	7.5	20.9	1.5	134
<hr/>				
Cyngar	12.1	25.5	0.0	157
Llanbadrig	15.2	12.5	4.5	112
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	18.5	19.2	2.7	146
Porthyfelin	32.3	9.2	3.1	130

4.25 Number of people in the households which responded

4.25.1 There is a quite a consistent correlation of an average of 218% between the number of responses and the total number of people who live in the households. The only exceptional deviation from this is that the number of people living in the affordable homes was 319% of the number of responses. The lowest figure is that the total number of residents in households in Porthyfelin was 174% of the number of responses.

Table 40: Number of people in the households which responded

	Number of people	%
Entire study area	3,404	100.0
Gwynedd	1,929	56.7
Anglesey	1,475	43.3
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	3,003	88.2
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	401	11.8
<hr/>		
New houses (planning permissions)	831	24.4
With affordable housing conditions	134	3.9
Sales	493	14.5
<hr/>		
Abersoch	159	4.7
Clynnog	149	4.4
De Dolgellau	211	6.2
Diffwys & Maenofferen	179	5.3
Hirael	180	5.3
Llanrug	321	9.4
<hr/>		
Cyngar	364	10.7
Llanbadrig	209	6.1
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	307	9.0
Porthyfelin	226	6.6

4.26 Can you understand, speak, read or write Welsh?

4.26.1 It was stated that the majority of people in households who had responded had some kind of skills in Welsh, with only 18.7% having no ability at all in the language over the whole study area. The percentage stated to be able to understand spoken Welsh (69.6%) was lower than the percentage stated to be able to speak Welsh (69.8%). There is a gap between oracy and literacy fields: the percentage for writing Welsh (56.8%) was lowest, with the percentage able to read Welsh a little higher (60.8%).

4.26.2 Although the percentages for Gwynedd were stronger than for Anglesey for all fields, there was very little difference between the results for the Snowdonia National Park and Gwynedd and Anglesey planning areas.

4.26.3 Results for new homes corresponded with the general pattern, but residents of affordable housing tended to have more ability in Welsh, while fewer residents of homes sold in the last 5 years had skills in Welsh. For new homes and recent sales, the percentage stated to be able to understand spoken Welsh was higher than the percentage who could speak Welsh.

4.26.4 The percentage of people without any skills was lowest in Llanrug (3.7%) and highest in Abersoch (45.3%). Contrary to the general pattern, while the percentage of Welsh speakers in Porthyfelin was low (44.7%), 58.4% there could understand spoken Welsh, with a similar pattern in Hirael (46.7% able to speak Welsh but 57.8% able to understand spoken Welsh).

Figure 11: Ability to speak, understand, read and write Welsh (Gwynedd)

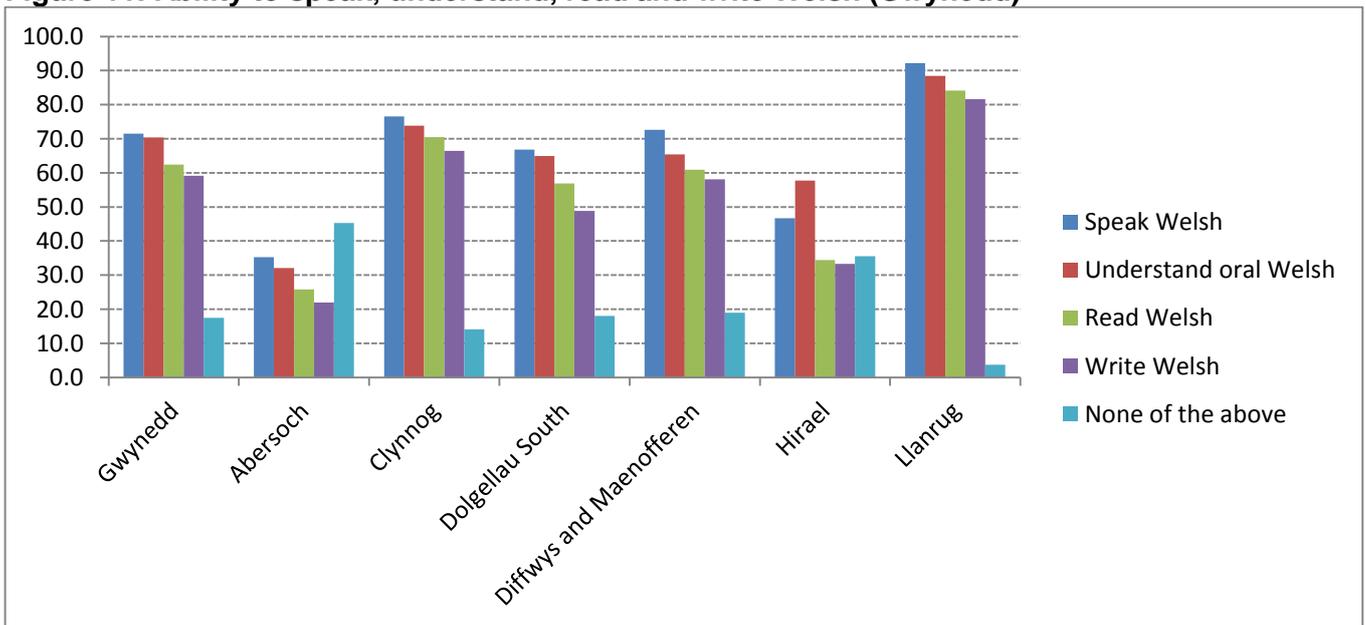


Figure 12: Ability to speak, understand, read and write Welsh (Anglesey)

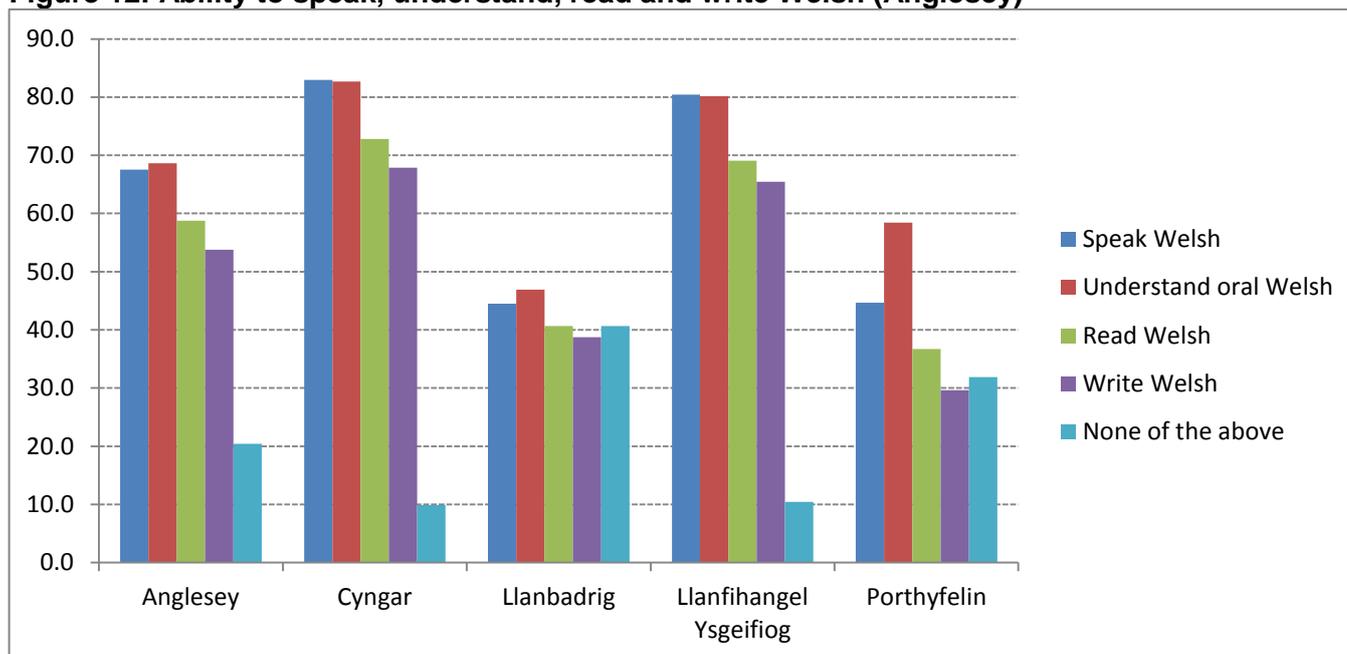


Table 41: Can you understand, speak, read or write Welsh?

	Speak Welsh	Understand spoken Welsh	Read Welsh	Write Welsh	None of the above	N =
Entire study area	69.8%	69.6%	60.8%	56.8%	18.7%	3,404
Gwynedd	71.5%	70.3%	62.4%	59.1%	17.5%	1,929
Anglesey	67.5%	68.6%	58.8%	53.8%	20.4%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	69.8%	69.6%	60.8%	56.9%	19.0%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	69.6%	69.3%	61.3%	55.9%	17.0%	401
New houses (planning permissions)	68.0%	68.6%	59.7%	55.6%	20.6%	831
With affordable housing conditions	74.6%	76.9%	61.9%	59.0%	10.4%	134
Sales	58.6%	63.9%	50.9%	46.5%	27.4%	493
Abersoch	35.2%	32.1%	25.8%	22.0%	45.3%	159
Clynnog	76.5%	73.8%	70.5%	66.4%	14.1%	149
De Dolgellau	66.8%	64.9%	56.9%	48.8%	18.0%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	72.6%	65.4%	60.9%	58.1%	19.0%	179
Hirael	46.7%	57.8%	34.4%	33.3%	35.6%	180
Llanrug	92.2%	88.5%	84.1%	81.6%	3.7%	321
Cyngar	83.0%	82.7%	72.8%	67.9%	9.9%	364
Llanbadrig	44.5%	46.9%	40.7%	38.8%	40.7%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	80.5%	80.1%	69.1%	65.5%	10.4%	307
Porthyfelin	44.7%	58.4%	36.7%	29.6%	31.9%	226

4.27 Ability to speak Welsh

- 4.27.1 It was stated that most residents could speak Welsh fluently (57.2% over the whole area). While 15.1% couldn't speak Welsh at all, it was stated that a significant minority could speak a little Welsh (10.8%); the least popular fields were being able to speak Welsh well (6.5%) or fairly fluently (6.9%).
- 4.27.2 It was stated that more people were fluent in Gwynedd (60.9%) than in Anglesey (52.4%), but the percentages for the less fluent fields were higher in Anglesey. The percentages for both planning areas corresponded to the general pattern and to each other.
- 4.27.3 While residents of new homes corresponded with the general pattern, more residents of affordable homes could speak Welsh, with 11.2% having no skills. The reverse was true for recent sales, with 20.5% of residents not able to speak Welsh at all.
- 4.27.4 The percentage who could speak Welsh either fluently or well was highest in Llanrug (90.3%), while high percentages could speak Welsh either fairly fluently or a little in Porthyfelin (33.6%) and Hirael (31.1%). The percentage who could not speak Welsh at all was highest in Abersoch (40.9%). The percentage who can speak a little Welsh and the percentage who can't speak any Welsh are highest when the level of fluency is lowest. (Table 40)
- 4.27.5 When Welsh is not the main language of the home, 4.2% of 0-4 year old children can speak Welsh fluently or well, but this raises to 58.5% for 5-15 year old children. In homes where Welsh is the main language, 56.8% of 0-4 year old children can speak Welsh fluently or well, with 95.1% of 5-15 year old children having the same ability. (Table 41)

Figure 13: Ability to speak Welsh (Gwynedd)

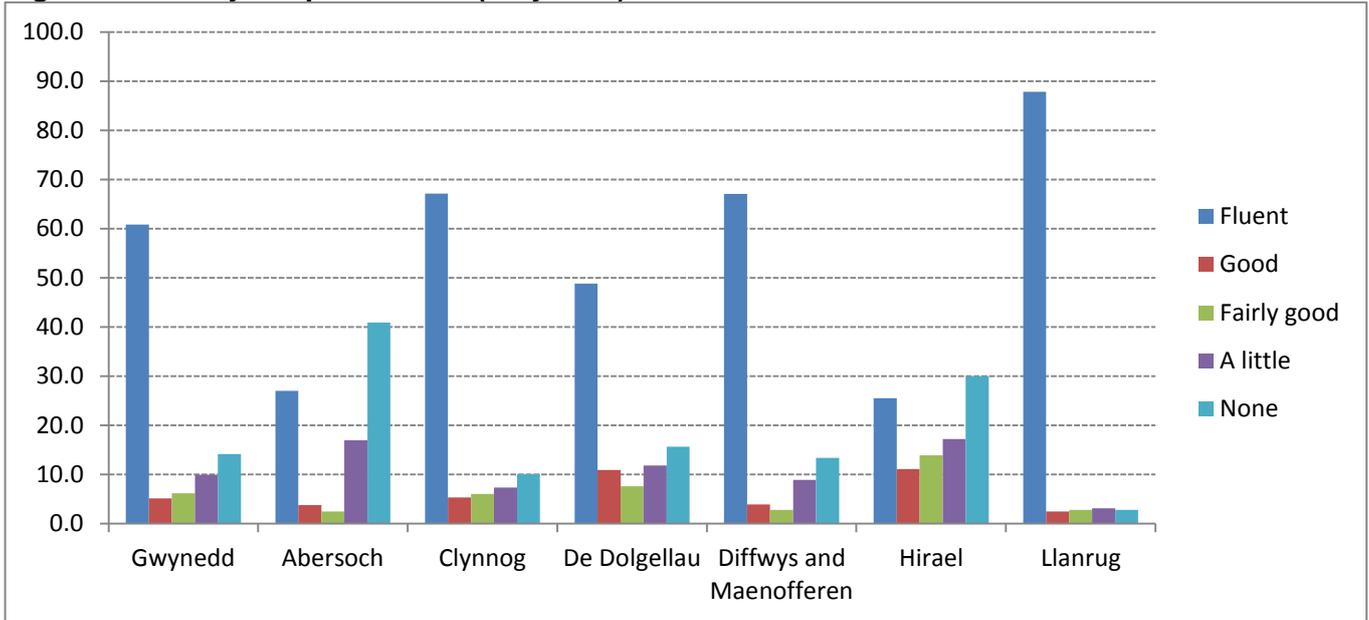


Figure 14: Ability to speak Welsh (Anglesey)

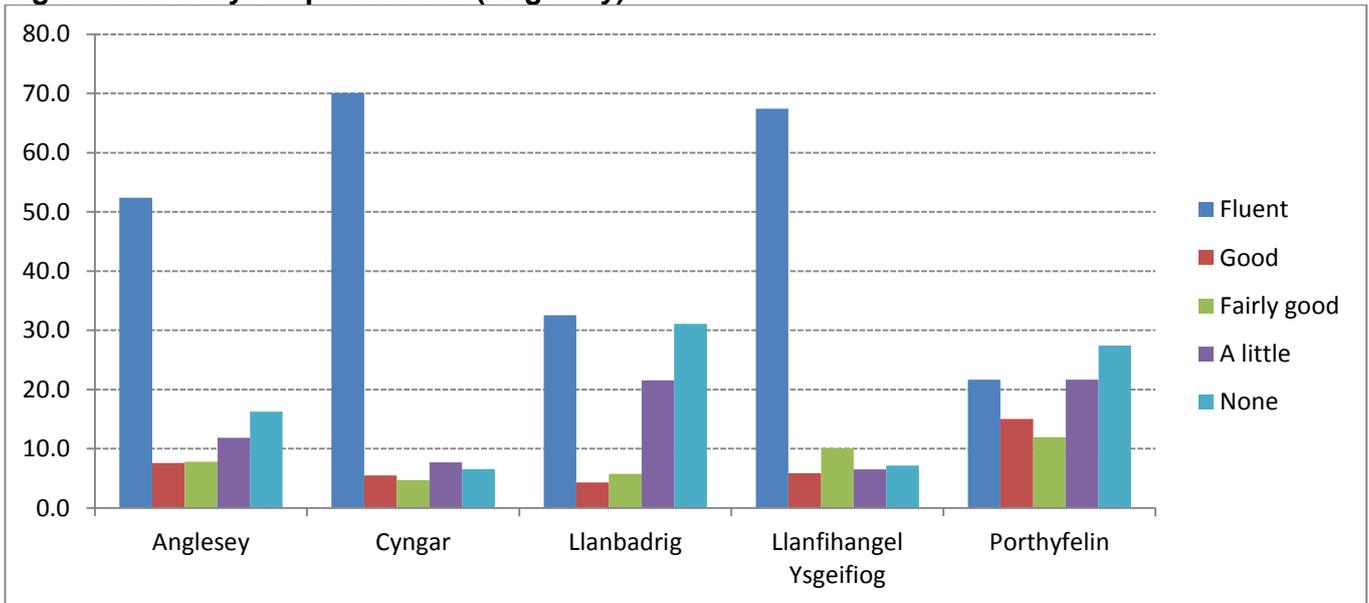


Table 42: Ability to speak Welsh

	Fluent – Can speak Welsh with everyone confidently	Good – Can speak Welsh confidently in some situations	Fair – Can speak a bit of Welsh but need to raise my confidence	A little – Can greet and say simple sentences in Welsh	None – Can't speak Welsh	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	57.2%	6.2%	6.9%	10.8%	15.1%	3.9%	3,404
Gwynedd	60.9%	5.1%	6.2%	10.0%	14.2%	3.7%	1,929
Anglesey	52.4%	7.6%	7.8%	11.9%	16.3%	4.1%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	57.1%	6.1%	7.1%	10.8%	15.2%	3.8%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	57.6%	7.2%	5.5%	10.7%	14.2%	4.7%	401
New houses (planning permissions)	55.2%	4.9%	7.5%	11.4%	17.7%	3.2%	831
With affordable housing conditions	59.0%	5.2%	9.0%	12.7%	11.2%	3.0%	134
Sales	46.5%	4.7%	9.7%	15.2%	20.5%	3.4%	493
Abersoch	27.0%	3.8%	2.5%	17.0%	40.9%	8.8%	159
Clynnog	67.1%	5.4%	6.0%	7.4%	10.1%	4.0%	149
De Dolgellau	48.8%	10.9%	7.6%	11.8%	15.6%	5.2%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	67.0%	3.9%	2.8%	8.9%	13.4%	3.9%	179
Hirael	25.6%	11.1%	13.9%	17.2%	30.0%	2.2%	180
Llanrug	87.9%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	2.8%	.9%	321
Cyngar	70.1%	5.5%	4.7%	7.7%	6.6%	5.5%	364
Llanbadrig	32.5%	4.3%	5.7%	21.5%	31.1%	4.8%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	67.4%	5.9%	10.1%	6.5%	7.2%	2.9%	307
Porthyfelin	21.7%	15.0%	11.9%	21.7%	27.4%	2.2%	226

Table 43: Ability to speak Welsh based on age and main language of the home (whole area)

		Fluent – Able to speak Welsh confidently with everyone	Good – Able to speak Welsh confidently in some situations	Fair – Able to speak some Welsh, but need more confidence	A little – Able to greet and say a few sentences in Welsh	None – Not able to speak Welsh	No answer	N =
Homes where Welsh is the main language	0-2	36.1%	1.2%	0.0%	10.8%	10.8%	41.0%	83
	3-4	71.4%	9.5%	3.2%	9.5%	0.0%	6.3%	63
	5-9	94.7%	3.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	113
	10-14	95.1%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	102
	15	96.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25
	All ages	85.9%	4.7%	2.0%	2.9%	1.3%	3.1%	1,938
N =		1,665	92	39	57	25	60	
Homes where Welsh is not the main language	0-2	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	6.9%	65.5%	24.1%	29
	3-4	0.0%	5.6%	22.2%	50.0%	16.7%	5.6%	18
	5-9	37.3%	13.6%	22.0%	16.9%	10.2%	0.0%	59
	10-14	46.7%	28.9%	6.7%	6.7%	11.1%	0.0%	45
	15	25.0%	25.0%	37.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8
	All ages	18.0%	9.4%	15.7%	24.2%	30.5%	2.3%	1,195
N =		215	112	188	289	364	27	
All homes	0-2	26.8%	1.8%	0.0%	9.8%	25.0%	36.6%	112
	3-4	55.6%	8.6%	7.4%	18.5%	3.7%	6.2%	81
	5-9	75.0%	7.0%	8.7%	5.8%	3.5%	0.0%	172
	10-14	80.3%	11.6%	2.0%	2.0%	3.4%	.7%	147
	15	78.8%	9.1%	9.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33
	All ages	60.0%	6.5%	7.2%	11.0%	12.3%	2.9%	3,154
N =		1,893	205	227	347	389	93	

Table 44: Ability to speak Welsh based on age and main language of the home (Gwynedd)

		Fluent – Able to speak Welsh confidently with everyone	Good – Able to speak Welsh confidently in some situations	Fair – Able to speak some Welsh, but need more confidence	A little – Able to greet and say a few sentences in Welsh	None – Not able to speak Welsh	No answer	N =
Homes where Welsh is the main language	0-2	36.7%	2.0%	0.0%	10.2%	12.2%	38.8%	49
	3-4	73.2%	9.8%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	7.3%	41
	5-9	94.9%	3.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	78
	10-14	98.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	69
	15	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15
	All ages	88.6%	3.8%	1.5%	2.2%	1.2%	2.7%	1160
N =		1028	44	17	26	14	31	
Homes where Welsh is not the main language	0-2	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	68.8%	25.0%	16
	3-4	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	6
	5-9	54.8%	6.5%	16.1%	16.1%	6.5%	0.0%	31
	10-14	50.0%	31.8%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	22
	15	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6
	All ages	18.7%	8.1%	15.7%	25.2%	30.5%	1.8%	604
N =		113	49	95	152	184	11	
All homes	0-2	27.7%	3.1%	0.0%	7.7%	26.2%	35.4%	65
	3-4	63.8%	10.6%	2.1%	14.9%	2.1%	6.4%	47
	5-9	83.5%	4.6%	5.5%	4.6%	1.8%	0.0%	109
	10-14	86.8%	7.7%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%	91
	15	81.0%	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	21
	All ages	64.6%	5.3%	6.3%	10.0%	11.1%	2.6%	1776
N =		1148	94	112	178	198	46	

Table 45: Ability to speak Welsh based on age and main language of the home (Anglesey)

		Fluent – Able to speak Welsh confidently with everyone	Good – Able to speak Welsh confidently in some situations	Fair – Able to speak some Welsh, but need more confidence	A little – Able to greet and say a few sentences in Welsh	None – Not able to speak Welsh	No answer	N =
Homes where Welsh is the main language	0-2	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	8.8%	44.1%	34
	3-4	68.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	4.5%	22
	5-9	94.3%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35
	10-14	87.9%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33
	15	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10
	All ages	81.9%	6.2%	2.8%	4.0%	1.4%	3.7%	778
	N =	637	48	22	31	11	29	
Homes where Welsh is not the main language	0-2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	61.5%	23.1%	13
	3-4	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	16.7%	8.3%	12
	5-9	17.9%	21.4%	28.6%	17.9%	14.3%	0.0%	28
	10-14	43.5%	26.1%	4.3%	4.3%	21.7%	0.0%	23
	15	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
	All ages	17.3%	10.7%	15.7%	23.2%	30.5%	2.7%	591
	N =	102	63	93	137	180	16	
All homes	0-2	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	23.4%	38.3%	47
	3-4	44.1%	5.9%	14.7%	23.5%	5.9%	5.9%	34
	5-9	60.3%	11.1%	14.3%	7.9%	6.3%	0.0%	63
	10-14	69.6%	17.9%	1.8%	1.8%	8.9%	0.0%	56
	15	75.0%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12
	All ages	54.1%	8.1%	8.3%	12.3%	13.9%	3.4%	1378
	N =	745	111	115	169	191	47	

4.28 Ability to read Welsh

4.28.1 Over the whole area, 20.4% could not read Welsh, and among the rest it was stated that 40.8% could read Welsh very well, 16.5% well and a total of 16.5% able to read Welsh fairly well or a little. The percentage who could read Welsh very well was higher in Gwynedd (43.5%) than in Anglesey (37.3%), and the percentage who could not read Welsh at all was lower. More couldn't read Welsh at all in the Snowdonia National Park Planning Area (20.8%) than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (17.5%), but all in all the pattern for both areas corresponded with each other and with the averages for the whole area.

4.28.2 Although a lower percentage of affordable home residents could read Welsh very well (38.1%) than residents of new homes (39.1%), a higher percentage of new home residents couldn't read Welsh at all (24.3%, compared to 17.2% for affordable homes). A high percentage of residents of recently sold homes either could only read little Welsh (15.2%) or no Welsh at all (26.6%).

4.28.3 Although the lowest percentage of people able to read Welsh very well was in Porthyfelin (11.1%), many other wards had more people unable to read Welsh at all. In Llanrug, 83.8% of residents could read Welsh either well or very well. 50.3% of residents of Abersoch could not read Welsh at all.

Table 46: Ability to read Welsh

	Very good – Can read complex information or literature	Good – Can read in Welsh, but feel less confident when reading some documents	Fair – Can read a bit in Welsh but I'm not very confident	A little – Can read simple sentences in Welsh	None – Can't read in Welsh	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	40.8%	16.5%	7.4%	9.1%	20.4%	5.8%	3,404
Gwynedd	43.5%	16.0%	7.3%	8.3%	19.0%	5.9%	1,929
Anglesey	37.3%	17.0%	7.5%	10.2%	22.2%	5.8%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	40.9%	16.3%	7.3%	9.2%	20.8%	5.6%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	40.4%	17.7%	8.2%	8.7%	17.5%	7.5%	401
New houses (planning permissions)	39.1%	14.2%	7.3%	8.5%	24.3%	6.5%	831
With affordable housing conditions	38.1%	15.7%	10.4%	9.0%	17.2%	9.7%	134
Sales	32.0%	12.6%	7.5%	15.2%	26.6%	6.1%	493
Abersoch	15.1%	8.2%	5.0%	11.9%	50.3%	9.4%	159
Clynnog	56.4%	13.4%	7.4%	4.7%	14.1%	4.0%	149
De Dolgellau	29.9%	24.2%	9.5%	10.9%	18.0%	7.6%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	40.8%	20.1%	5.6%	9.5%	19.0%	5.0%	179
Hirael	17.2%	13.3%	15.0%	17.8%	33.9%	2.8%	180
Llanrug	64.2%	19.6%	4.4%	2.8%	4.7%	4.4%	321
Cyngar	51.6%	17.0%	3.8%	7.4%	11.8%	8.2%	364
Llanbadrig	20.6%	14.8%	5.3%	10.5%	43.5%	5.3%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	50.2%	18.6%	6.5%	9.4%	12.1%	3.3%	307
Porthyfelin	11.1%	18.1%	16.8%	18.6%	31.4%	4.0%	226

4.29 Ability to write in Welsh

4.29.1 Whereas 25.1% over the whole study area were not able to write in Welsh at all, 37.5% could write very well in Welsh, 14.3% could write well, 7.0% fairly well and 10.5% a little. Although the percentage who could write Welsh very well was significantly lower in Anglesey (32.9%) than in Gwynedd (41.0%), the percentage for the lower-confidence fields is higher. Looking at the planning areas, a higher percentage were unable to write in Welsh in Gwynedd and Anglesey (25.5%) than in Snowdonia National Park (22.2%) although a higher percentage could write very well in Welsh in Gwynedd and Anglesey (37.5%) than in Snowdonia National Park (36.9%).

4.29.2 The percentages for affordable homes are better than for new homes generally, with 51.5% of affordable home residents able to write Welsh very well or well compared to 48.5% for new homes, and 22.4% of affordable home residents unable to write in Welsh compared to 28.9% for new homes. The percentage of residents of recently sold homes who are unable to write in Welsh is high (33.1%).

4.29.3 78.5% of Llanrug residents could write Welsh either very well or well. The lowest percentage able to write in Welsh was in Porthyfelin (8.8%), but Porthyfelin had the highest percentage of people able to write fairly well or little in Welsh (32.7%). The highest percentage of residents who are unable to write in Welsh was in Abersoch (57.9%).

Table 47: Ability to write in Welsh

	Very good – Can write correctly in Welsh formally and informally	Good – Can write in Welsh, but feel less confident when writing some documents	Fair – Can write in Welsh, but there is a need for someone else to check that it's correct	A little – Can write simple sentences in Welsh	None – Can't write in Welsh	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	37.5%	14.3%	7.0%	10.5%	25.1%	5.6%	3,404
Gwynedd	41.0%	14.3%	6.4%	9.7%	23.0%	5.7%	1,929
Anglesey	32.9%	14.4%	7.7%	11.7%	27.8%	5.6%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	37.5%	14.1%	6.8%	10.7%	25.5%	5.5%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	36.9%	16.5%	8.0%	9.7%	22.2%	6.7%	401
New houses (planning permissions)	35.4%	13.1%	6.3%	9.9%	28.9%	6.5%	831
With affordable housing conditions	37.3%	14.2%	6.0%	11.2%	22.4%	9.0%	134
Sales	29.6%	11.0%	5.5%	15.8%	33.1%	5.1%	493
Abersoch	11.9%	8.2%	5.7%	8.2%	57.9%	8.2%	159
Clynnog	52.3%	15.4%	3.4%	9.4%	15.4%	4.0%	149
De Dolgellau	27.0%	19.0%	10.4%	11.8%	25.1%	6.6%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	43.0%	13.4%	6.1%	8.9%	23.5%	5.0%	179
Hirael	12.2%	11.1%	10.6%	18.9%	45.0%	2.2%	180
Llanrug	60.4%	18.1%	6.2%	4.7%	5.9%	4.7%	321
Cyngar	45.1%	20.3%	4.4%	6.9%	16.2%	7.1%	364
Llanbadrig	21.1%	9.1%	8.6%	9.6%	47.8%	3.8%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	43.0%	17.6%	6.5%	13.4%	16.0%	3.6%	307
Porthyfelin	8.8%	10.6%	10.6%	22.1%	43.8%	4.0%	226

4.30 How important is the Welsh language to you?

4.30.1 The results followed the same pattern across the areas, with the majority feeling that the language was very important (60.3% for the whole area), similar numbers either considering it quite important (14.8%) or not feeling strongly either way (13.6%), very few viewing it as quite unimportant (1.8%) and a few more viewing it as totally unimportant (4.2%). Feelings were stronger in Gwynedd (77.0% viewing the Welsh language as quite important or very important) than in Anglesey (72.7% feeling the same).

4.30.2 While residents of new homes corresponded with the general pattern, residents of affordable homes were more likely to feel the language is important (with 79.9% feeling it is quite important or very important, and only 5.2% not feeling strongly either way). The pattern for recent sales was contrary to this (68.2% viewing the language as quite important or very important, and 18.1% neutral).

4.30.3 The percentage feeling that the language is either quite important or very important was highest in Llanrug (92.5%) and lowest in Abersoch (49.1%). The percentage feeling that the language is totally unimportant was in Abersoch (10.1%), Hirael (10.0%) and Porthyfelin (9.3%), while the highest level of apathy was in Llanbadrig (32.1%).

Figure 15: Importance of the Welsh language to respondents (Gwynedd)

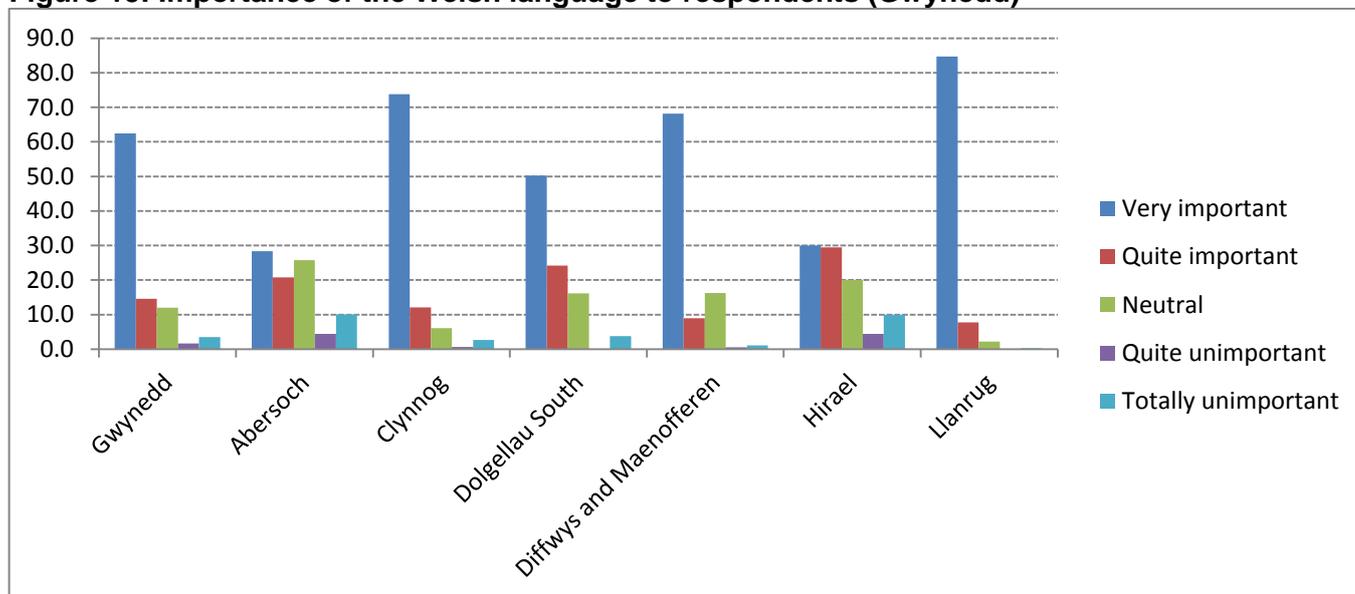


Figure 16: Importance of Welsh language to respondents (Anglesey)

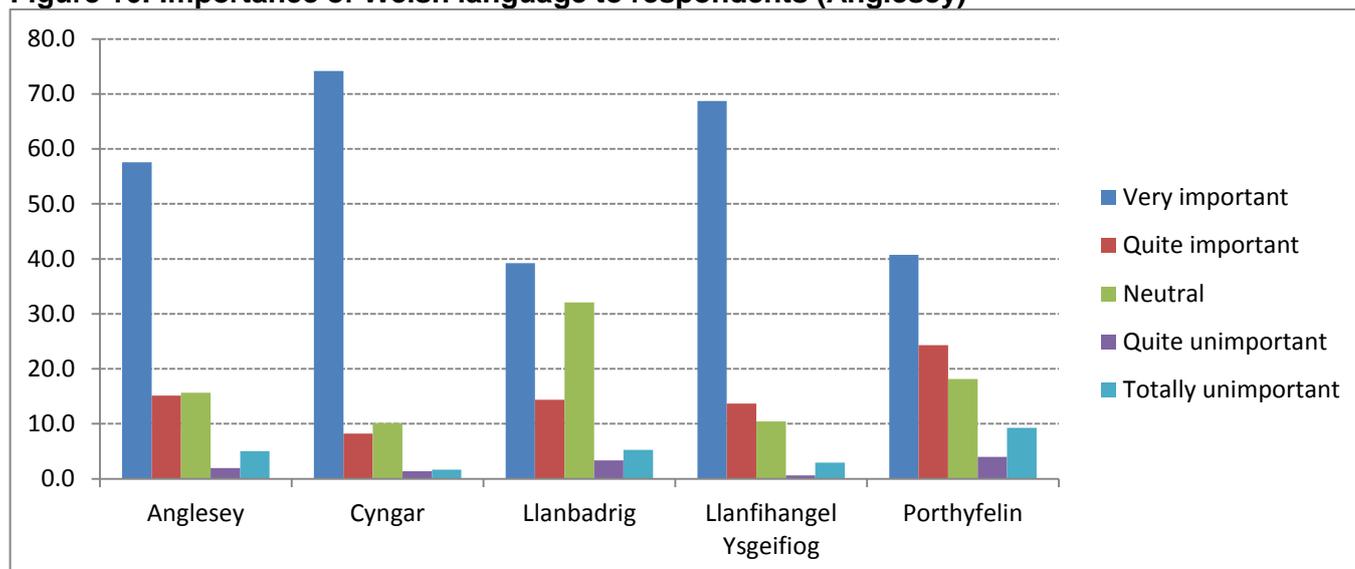


Table 48: How important is the Welsh language to you?

	Very important	Quite important	No feeling either way	Quite unimportant	Very unimportant	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	60.3%	14.8%	13.6%	1.8%	4.2%	5.3%	3,404
Gwynedd	62.5%	14.6%	12.0%	1.6%	3.5%	5.9%	1,929
Anglesey	57.6%	15.1%	15.7%	2.0%	5.0%	4.7%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	60.4%	14.4%	13.8%	1.9%	4.3%	5.3%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	59.9%	17.7%	12.2%	0.7%	3.5%	6.0%	401
New houses (planning permissions)	59.7%	15.0%	13.0%	2.2%	4.2%	5.9%	831
With affordable housing conditions	63.4%	16.4%	5.2%	3.7%	1.5%	9.7%	134
Sales	51.5%	16.6%	18.1%	1.6%	5.1%	7.1%	493
Abersoch	28.3%	20.8%	25.8%	4.4%	10.1%	10.7%	159
Clynnog	73.8%	12.1%	6.0%	0.7%	2.7%	4.7%	149
De Dolgellau	50.2%	24.2%	16.1%	0.0%	3.8%	5.7%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	68.2%	8.9%	16.2%	0.6%	1.1%	5.0%	179
Hirael	30.0%	29.4%	20.0%	4.4%	10.0%	6.1%	180
Llanrug	84.7%	7.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%	5.0%	321
Cyngar	74.2%	8.2%	10.2%	1.4%	1.6%	4.4%	364
Llanbadrig	39.2%	14.4%	32.1%	3.3%	5.3%	5.7%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	68.7%	13.7%	10.4%	0.7%	2.9%	3.6%	307
Porthyfelin	40.7%	24.3%	18.1%	4.0%	9.3%	3.5%	226

4.31 National identity

4.31.1 The majority of people in the study area had a Welsh identity (62.1%), with a further 10.1% considering themselves British as well as Welsh, 12.4% were British, 6.0% were English and 4.1% were English-and-British. The percentage of Welsh and Welsh-and-British people was similar between Gwynedd and Anglesey; there were a little more English and English-and-British people in Anglesey (11.9%) than in Gwynedd (8.8%), and more British people in Gwynedd (13.6%) than in Anglesey (10.8%). The distribution was similar between both planning areas.

4.31.2 The percentage of affordable home residents who were Welsh or Welsh-and-British was high (79.9% compared to 70.9% for new homes generally), and the English and English-and-British percentage very low (3.7% compared to 10.5% for new homes) Among residents of recently sold homes, a low percentage were Welsh or Welsh-and-British (59.6%), and a high percentage were British (19.5%).

4.31.3 The percentage of Welsh and Welsh-and-British people was highest in Llanrug (91.3%) and lowest in Abersoch (36.5%). The percentage of English and English-and-British people was highest in Llanbadrig (29.2%), and the percentage of British people highest in Abersoch (34.0%).

Table 49: National identity

	Welsh	English	Welsh and British	English and British	British	Other	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	62.1%	6.0%	10.1%	4.1%	12.4%	2.3%	3.0%	3,404
Gwynedd	64.0%	5.5%	8.1%	3.2%	13.6%	2.3%	3.2%	1,929
Anglesey	59.5%	6.6%	12.7%	5.2%	10.8%	2.3%	2.8%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	61.7%	5.8%	10.7%	4.3%	12.2%	2.4%	3.0%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	64.6%	7.7%	6.2%	2.7%	13.7%	1.7%	3.2%	401
<hr/>								
New houses (planning permissions)	59.2%	7.1%	11.7%	3.4%	12.9%	3.1%	2.6%	831
With affordable housing conditions	70.1%	2.2%	9.7%	1.5%	10.4%	3.7%	2.2%	134
Sales	51.7%	8.9%	7.9%	5.7%	19.5%	2.0%	4.3%	493
<hr/>								
Abersoch	24.5%	10.7%	11.9%	10.7%	34.0%	.6%	7.5%	159
Clynnog	65.8%	5.4%	10.7%	2.7%	10.7%	.7%	4.0%	149
De Dolgellau	60.7%	8.5%	6.6%	3.8%	16.1%	1.4%	2.8%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	64.2%	9.5%	6.1%	1.1%	12.8%	2.2%	3.9%	179
Hirael	41.1%	5.6%	19.4%	8.3%	17.2%	6.7%	1.7%	180
Llanrug	88.2%	1.2%	3.1%	.9%	3.7%	1.2%	1.6%	321
<hr/>								
Cyngar	73.4%	3.8%	12.4%	1.6%	3.8%	1.9%	3.0%	364
Llanbadrig	29.2%	14.4%	11.0%	14.8%	24.4%	2.9%	3.3%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	67.4%	4.9%	11.4%	4.9%	8.5%	1.0%	2.0%	307
Porthyfelin	56.6%	4.0%	15.9%	6.2%	11.9%	3.5%	1.8%	226

4.32 How often do you use the Welsh language?

- 4.32.1 The figures for the whole area show that most people do use Welsh either daily or sometimes in the home (70.2%), on the street or in shops/cafes (69.9%) or to socialise (67.9%). On the other hand, the figures are lower for use at work (48.8%) and online (31.5%). Usage is similar across the different areas, with some variations such as online use being more common in Gwynedd (34.1%) than Anglesey (28.0%).
- 4.32.2 While use of the language among residents of new homes matches the general pattern, residents of affordable homes are more likely to use the language in all situations except work, and residents of homes sold recently are less likely to use Welsh.
- 4.32.3 Usage varies among wards, with the highest usage of Welsh seen in Llanrug and the lowest in Abersoch. Generally, the pattern is that there is a higher level of Welsh usage outside the home if there is a high level of use in the home. There are a few examples, such as Abersoch and Hirael, where respondents use Welsh more often outside the home than with family.
- 4.32.4 In the vast majority of situations, more people use Welsh 'every day' rather than 'sometimes'; most exceptions to this are seen in the online field.
- 4.32.5 Respondents who can speak Welsh fluently are more likely to speak Welsh in the home every day in Gwynedd (91.7%) than on Anglesey (86.2%), with fluent Welsh speakers on Anglesey more likely to speak Welsh in the home sometimes (10.5% compared to 5.3% in Gwynedd).
- 4.32.6 Respondents who speak Welsh fairly well are more likely to speak Welsh with the family in Anglesey (where 15.7% do so every day and 52.2% sometimes), than in Gwynedd (where 10.9% of those who speak Welsh fairly well speak Welsh in the home every day and 46.2% do so sometimes). Likewise, 54.2% of respondents on Anglesey who speak a little Welsh never speak Welsh at home, compared to 59.4% in Gwynedd.
- 4.32.7 Respondents who can speak Welsh fluently are more likely to speak Welsh on the street every day in Gwynedd (85.9%) than on Anglesey (78.4%), with fluent Welsh speakers on Anglesey more likely to speak Welsh on the street sometimes (16.0% compared to 9.7% in Gwynedd).
- 4.32.8 Respondents who speak Welsh fairly well are more likely to speak Welsh with the family in Gwynedd (where 60.5% do so sometimes), than on Anglesey (where 53.0% of those who

speak Welsh fairly well speak Welsh on the street sometimes). Likewise, 38.5% of respondents on Anglesey who speak a little Welsh speak Welsh on the street sometimes, compared to 30.3% on Anglesey.

- 4.32.9 Respondents in Gwynedd who can speak Welsh fluently are more likely to speak Welsh while socialising every day (88.0% compared to 80.7% on Anglesey), with fluent Welsh speakers on Anglesey more likely to speak Welsh while socialising sometimes (12.9% compared to 7.6% in Gwynedd).
- 4.32.10 Respondents who speak Welsh fairly well are more likely to speak Welsh while socialising on Anglesey (where 54.8% do so sometimes), than in Gwynedd (where 45.4% of those who speak Welsh fairly well speak Welsh while socialising sometimes).
- 4.32.11 Results are similar for both counties, with fluent Welsh speakers in Gwynedd a little more likely to speak Welsh at work every day (64.3% compared to 60.9% on Anglesey), with fluent Welsh speakers on Anglesey more likely to speak Welsh at work sometimes (7.0% compared to 4.5% in Gwynedd).
- 4.32.12 Fluent Welsh speakers are likelier to use Welsh online every day in Gwynedd (29.2% compared to 22.5% on Anglesey).
- 4.32.13 Among those who speak Welsh fairly well or a little, using Welsh online every day is very rare (0.0% in most cases) and this is consistent between both counties.
- 4.32.14 86.4% of those who use Welsh online every day can read Welsh very well, and among those who use Welsh online sometimes, the vast majority can read Welsh either very well (61.9%) or well (27.6%).
- 4.32.15 Only 33.3% of those who can read Welsh very well, and 7.9% of those who can read Welsh well, use Welsh online every day. A high percentage never use Welsh online among those who can read Welsh fairly well (64.9%) or a little (73.6%).
- 4.32.16 The results for both counties and both Planning Areas are similar.
- 4.32.17 83.0% of those who use Welsh online every day can write Welsh very well, and among those who use Welsh online sometimes the vast majority can write Welsh either very well (55.0%) or well (28.7%).

4.32.18 Only 34.8% of those who can write Welsh very well, and 11.1% of those who can write Welsh well, use Welsh online every day. A high percentage never use Welsh online among those who can write Welsh fairly well (48.5%) or a little (66.6%).

4.32.19 The results for both counties and both Planning Areas are similar.

Table 50: How often do you use the Welsh language?

	At home / with family				In work				N =
	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	
Entire study area	56.1%	14.1%	22.4%	7.4%	39.2%	9.7%	21.5%	29.7%	3,404
Gwynedd	59.8%	11.3%	21.7%	7.2%	41.4%	8.5%	20.0%	30.1%	1,929
Anglesey	51.2%	17.7%	23.4%	7.7%	36.2%	11.2%	23.4%	29.2%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	56.0%	14.1%	22.4%	7.5%	39.1%	9.7%	21.8%	29.3%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	56.4%	14.0%	22.4%	7.2%	39.4%	9.2%	18.7%	32.7%	401
	In a shop / café / on the street etc				On the internet / Twitter / Facebook				N =
	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	
Entire study area	50.6%	19.3%	20.0%	10.0%	15.7%	15.7%	41.5%	27.1%	3,404
Gwynedd	55.0%	17.6%	18.1%	9.3%	18.1%	16.0%	38.0%	27.9%	1,929
Anglesey	44.9%	21.5%	22.6%	11.1%	12.5%	15.5%	46.0%	26.0%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	51.0%	18.8%	20.2%	9.9%	15.9%	15.7%	41.8%	26.6%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	47.4%	22.9%	18.7%	11.0%	14.7%	16.2%	38.7%	30.4%	401
	To socialise				N =				
	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer					
Entire study area	51.8%	16.1%	21.7%	10.3%	3,404				
Gwynedd	56.0%	13.8%	20.4%	9.8%	1,929				
Anglesey	46.2%	19.2%	23.5%	11.1%	1,475				
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	52.0%	15.7%	21.8%	10.5%	3,003				
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	50.1%	19.7%	21.2%	9.0%	401				

Table 51: How often do you use the Welsh language? (sales & completed new build planning permissions)

	At home / with family				In work				N =
	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	
New houses (planning permissions)	52.3%	16.6%	26.5%	4.6%	37.3%	10.3%	26.0%	26.4%	831
With affordable housing conditions	53.7%	21.6%	19.4%	5.2%	36.6%	11.2%	23.1%	29.1%	134
Sales	45.0%	15.6%	29.6%	9.7%	34.9%	11.6%	27.2%	26.4%	493
	In a shop / café / on the street etc				On the internet / Twitter / Facebook				N =
	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	
New houses (planning permissions)	46.9%	21.1%	24.3%	7.7%	14.4%	17.9%	44.6%	23.0%	831
With affordable housing conditions	48.5%	29.9%	16.4%	5.2%	15.7%	20.1%	28.4%	35.8%	134
Sales	41.0%	20.3%	26.6%	12.2%	14.6%	14.4%	49.9%	21.1%	493
	To socialise								N =
	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer					
New houses (planning permissions)	49.8%	18.4%	25.0%	6.7%					831
With affordable housing conditions	54.5%	22.4%	17.9%	5.2%					134
Sales	41.8%	17.4%	29.4%	11.4%					493

Table 52: How often do you use the Welsh language? (by ward)

	At home / with family				To socialise				On the internet / Twitter / Facebook				N =
	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	
Abersoch	21.4%	9.4%	45.9%	23.3%	23.3%	13.8%	39.6%	23.3%	2.5%	6.9%	63.5%	27.0%	159
Clynnog	66.4%	12.1%	13.4%	8.1%	55.7%	14.8%	13.4%	16.1%	16.8%	12.8%	24.8%	45.6%	149
De Dolgellau	47.4%	18.5%	23.7%	10.4%	41.7%	24.2%	24.6%	9.5%	11.4%	11.8%	46.9%	29.9%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	68.2%	3.4%	19.6%	8.9%	65.9%	7.3%	16.2%	10.6%	22.9%	11.7%	37.4%	27.9%	179
Hirael	21.1%	21.1%	46.1%	11.7%	16.7%	25.0%	45.0%	13.3%	1.7%	9.4%	71.7%	17.2%	180
Llanrug	87.5%	3.1%	6.5%	2.8%	82.6%	5.0%	4.7%	7.8%	29.6%	19.3%	19.3%	31.8%	321
Cyngar	72.3%	9.6%	14.3%	3.8%	67.9%	11.8%	12.6%	7.7%	18.4%	19.2%	34.1%	28.3%	364
Llanbadrig	29.2%	18.7%	39.7%	12.4%	25.8%	21.5%	34.0%	18.7%	4.8%	9.1%	60.3%	25.8%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	67.4%	13.4%	12.7%	6.5%	56.4%	15.3%	14.7%	13.7%	16.9%	18.6%	32.9%	31.6%	307
Porthyfelin	16.8%	35.8%	32.7%	14.6%	15.0%	31.9%	39.4%	13.7%	2.7%	8.8%	68.1%	20.4%	226
	In a shop / café / on the street etc				In work				N =				
	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer	Every day	Sometimes	Never	No Answer					
Abersoch	20.8%	20.1%	34.0%	25.2%	15.1%	8.2%	39.0%	37.7%	159				
Clynnog	53.7%	20.8%	9.4%	16.1%	36.9%	11.4%	12.1%	39.6%	149				
De Dolgellau	40.8%	28.4%	20.4%	10.4%	30.8%	11.4%	21.3%	36.5%	211				
Diffwys & Maenofferen	67.0%	7.8%	14.5%	10.6%	39.7%	4.5%	17.3%	38.5%	179				
Hirael	13.9%	34.4%	40.6%	11.1%	14.4%	17.2%	45.6%	22.8%	180				
Llanrug	85.4%	4.7%	4.7%	5.3%	62.3%	2.8%	5.9%	29.0%	321				
Cyngar	67.6%	12.1%	12.4%	8.0%	51.4%	6.0%	14.3%	28.3%	364				
Llanbadrig	22.5%	26.8%	33.5%	17.2%	16.7%	11.0%	37.8%	34.4%	209				
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	55.0%	19.9%	14.0%	11.1%	46.6%	9.4%	14.0%	30.0%	307				
Porthyfelin	14.6%	34.1%	36.3%	15.0%	11.1%	19.9%	34.5%	34.5%	226				

4.33 Use of Welsh when socialising

- 4.33.1 For the whole area, leisure activities are most likely to be done through the medium of Welsh (39.1%), followed by history and culture (26.7%) and religion (25.8%); local politics (18.3%) and youth/pensioner clubs (13.0%) are less common. Leisure, history and culture and local politics are all substantially more likely to be done in Welsh in Gwynedd than in Anglesey, while the gap is smaller for religion and youth/pensioner clubs. Activities are more likely to occur in Welsh in the SNP Planning Area than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, with the gap largest in the case of religion.
- 4.33.2 Residents of affordable homes are more likely than residents of new housing and recently sold properties to take part in social activities in Welsh. On the other hand, the level who did not respond suggests that residents of affordable homes are less likely to take part in activities (apart from leisure activities).
- 4.33.3 Usage of Welsh in activities is highest in Llanrug, and lowest in Hirael.
- 4.33.4 The pattern that respondents are more likely to take part in leisure activities in Welsh if they are more fluent in the language is consistent between both counties.
- 4.33.5 Fluent Welsh speakers are likelier to take part in leisure activities in Welsh in Gwynedd (65.3%) than on Anglesey (55.5%). Those who speak Welsh well are likelier to do so on Anglesey (32.1%) than in Gwynedd (28.3%), as are those who speak Welsh fairly well (14.8% do leisure activities in Welsh on Anglesey, 10.9% in Gwynedd), but those who speak a little Welsh are likelier to take part in Welsh in Gwynedd (7.8%) than on Anglesey (4.0%).
- 4.33.6 Fluent Welsh speakers are likelier to take part in history/culture activities in Welsh in Gwynedd (47.5%) than on Anglesey (36.6%), with the same being true – on a smaller scale – for all ability levels.
- 4.33.7 Fluent Welsh speakers are likelier to take part in local politics in Welsh in Gwynedd (32.6%) than on Anglesey (26.0%). Those who speak Welsh well are likelier to do so on Anglesey (13.4%) than in Gwynedd (11.1%), as are those who speak Welsh fairly well (2.6% on Anglesey, 2.5% in Gwynedd), but those who speak a little Welsh are likelier to take part in Welsh in Gwynedd (1.6%) than on Anglesey (1.1%).

- 4.33.8 The results are very similar for Gwynedd and Anglesey, with a little more of the respondents taking part in religious activities in Gwynedd than on Anglesey for all ability levels apart from 'fairly well' (where 8.7% take part in Welsh on Anglesey and 5.9% do so in Gwynedd).
- 4.33.9 The results are similar for both counties, with a little more of the respondents taking part in youth/pensioner clubs in Welsh on Anglesey than in Gwynedd for all ability levels. The widest gap is for those who speak Welsh fairly well, where 12.2% take part in a club in Welsh on Anglesey, compared to 1.7% in Gwynedd.
- 4.33.10 For other activities, a higher percentage of fluent Welsh speakers take part in Welsh in Gwynedd (16.7%) than in Anglesey (13.1%), but at the lower ability levels more take part in Welsh on Anglesey than in Gwynedd.

Table 53: Use of Welsh when socialising

	Leisure / Sports			History / culture / arts			Local politics			N =
	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	
Entire study area	39.1%	28.3%	32.6%	26.7%	27.5%	45.8%	18.3%	27.8%	53.8%	3,404
Gwynedd	43.1%	24.5%	32.5%	30.6%	24.0%	45.4%	20.8%	24.5%	54.7%	1,929
Anglesey	33.8%	33.3%	32.9%	21.6%	32.1%	46.3%	15.1%	32.3%	52.7%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	39.2%	28.8%	32.1%	26.2%	27.8%	45.9%	18.3%	28.3%	53.4%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	38.4%	24.7%	36.9%	30.4%	24.9%	44.6%	18.2%	24.4%	57.4%	401
	Religion e.g. Chapel / Church			Youth club / Pensioner club			Other			N =
	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	
Entire study area	25.8%	26.9%	47.4%	13.0%	26.2%	60.8%	10.2%	19.0%	70.8%	3,404
Gwynedd	26.9%	24.1%	49.0%	12.8%	23.5%	63.7%	11.2%	16.7%	72.1%	1,929
Anglesey	24.3%	30.4%	45.2%	13.2%	29.7%	57.1%	8.8%	22.0%	69.2%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	24.8%	27.6%	47.6%	13.5%	26.7%	59.8%	10.2%	19.7%	70.0%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	32.9%	21.4%	45.6%	9.2%	22.2%	68.6%	9.7%	13.7%	76.6%	401

Table 54: Use of Welsh when socialising (sales & completed new build planning permissions)

	Leisure / Sports			History / culture / arts			Local politics			N =
	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	
New houses (planning permissions)	41.2%	32.4%	26.5%	23.2%	29.4%	47.4%	15.3%	30.2%	54.5%	831
With affordable housing conditions	52.2%	23.9%	23.9%	20.1%	18.7%	61.2%	14.9%	17.9%	67.2%	134
Sales	32.5%	35.9%	31.6%	22.9%	36.9%	40.2%	18.5%	36.9%	44.6%	493
	Religion e.g. Chapel / Church			Youth club / Pensioner club			Other			N =
	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	
New houses (planning permissions)	22.3%	29.6%	48.1%	13.5%	29.4%	57.2%	8.8%	18.9%	72.3%	831
With affordable housing conditions	20.1%	23.1%	56.7%	13.4%	17.2%	69.4%	9.7%	10.4%	79.9%	134
Sales	20.1%	36.5%	43.4%	13.2%	34.1%	52.7%	10.8%	25.6%	63.7%	493

Table 55: Use of Welsh when socialising (by ward)

	Leisure / Sports			History / culture / arts			Local politics			N =
	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	
Abersoch	18.2%	42.8%	39.0%	12.6%	40.9%	46.5%	6.9%	42.1%	50.9%	159
Clynnog	36.2%	15.4%	48.3%	30.9%	14.8%	54.4%	24.2%	18.1%	57.7%	149
De Dolgellau	30.8%	28.4%	40.8%	27.0%	30.3%	42.7%	16.1%	30.8%	53.1%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	42.5%	21.2%	36.3%	30.7%	20.1%	49.2%	24.0%	21.8%	54.2%	179
Hirael	12.2%	53.9%	33.9%	7.8%	52.8%	39.4%	7.2%	50.6%	42.2%	180
Llanrug	63.2%	7.5%	29.3%	41.7%	9.3%	48.9%	35.5%	9.7%	54.8%	321
Cyngar	46.4%	20.1%	33.5%	27.5%	23.6%	48.9%	20.1%	25.3%	54.7%	364
Llanbadrig	23.4%	45.9%	30.6%	14.4%	42.6%	43.1%	10.0%	45.0%	45.0%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	37.8%	21.5%	40.7%	20.5%	21.2%	58.3%	16.0%	18.9%	65.1%	307
Porthyfelin	19.5%	51.3%	29.2%	10.2%	53.1%	36.7%	8.4%	51.8%	39.8%	226
	Religion e.g. Chapel / Church			Youth club / Pensioner club			Other			N =
	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer	
Abersoch	7.5%	43.4%	49.1%	6.9%	42.1%	50.9%	4.4%	42.1%	53.5%	159
Clynnog	44.3%	16.8%	38.9%	14.8%	17.4%	67.8%	14.1%	16.1%	69.8%	149
De Dolgellau	35.1%	25.6%	39.3%	7.6%	28.4%	64.0%	7.6%	18.5%	73.9%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	27.4%	22.9%	49.7%	13.4%	22.3%	64.2%	16.2%	17.3%	66.5%	179
Hirael	10.0%	48.3%	41.7%	7.2%	47.8%	45.0%	6.7%	38.9%	54.4%	180
Llanrug	39.3%	11.2%	49.5%	22.7%	10.3%	67.0%	12.1%	3.7%	84.1%	321
Cyngar	34.6%	21.7%	43.7%	15.1%	21.4%	63.5%	8.5%	11.0%	80.5%	364
Llanbadrig	18.2%	41.6%	40.2%	10.0%	42.6%	47.4%	6.7%	36.8%	56.5%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	25.4%	23.1%	51.5%	15.3%	20.8%	63.8%	10.1%	16.6%	73.3%	307
Porthyfelin	14.6%	50.9%	34.5%	11.1%	47.3%	41.6%	7.1%	38.5%	54.4%	226

4.34 Work sector

4.34.1 The most common category in each case is those who don't work, have retired or are full time students (34.3% for the whole area), while overall the public sector (22.4%) is a little more common than the private sector (19.8%). More people are in the private sector in Gwynedd (20.6%) than on Anglesey (18.7%), and more people in the public sector on Anglesey (23.3%) than in Gwynedd (21.6%). There are fewer people not in work in the SNP Planning Area (30.4%) than Gwynedd and Anglesey (34.9%), and a higher percentage of people in the public sector in the SNP (25.9%) than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (21.9%).

4.34.2 More residents of new homes were in the private sector (23.9%, 21.2% in the public sector), with the reverse true for recently sold homes (21.3% in the private sector, 23.3% in the public sector). A high percentage of residents of affordable homes did not answer the question.

4.34.3 A high percentage were not in work in Abersoch (44.0%), Porthyfelin (44.7%) and Hirael (48.9%). The highest percentages for the public sector were in Cyngar (27.5%) and Dolgellau South (26.5%), and the lowest in Abersoch (5.7%). There were high percentages working in the voluntary sector in Clynnog (2.7%) and Llanbadrig (2.4%). The highest percentage of private sector workers was in Abersoch (24.5%).

Table 56: Work sector

	Private	Voluntary	Public	Unemployed / Retired / Full time student	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	19.8%	1.5%	22.4%	34.3%	22.0%	3,404
Gwynedd	20.6%	1.6%	21.6%	34.2%	22.1%	1,929
Anglesey	18.7%	1.4%	23.3%	34.6%	22.0%	1,475
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	19.8%	1.6%	21.9%	34.9%	21.8%	3,003
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	19.2%	1.0%	25.9%	30.4%	23.4%	401
New houses (planning permissions)	23.9%	1.1%	21.2%	30.3%	23.5%	831
With affordable housing conditions	21.6%	1.5%	14.2%	25.4%	37.3%	134
Sales	21.3%	1.6%	23.3%	34.7%	19.1%	493
Abersoch	24.5%	.6%	5.7%	44.0%	25.2%	159
Clynnog	22.8%	2.7%	16.1%	34.9%	23.5%	149
De Dolgellau	14.7%	1.4%	26.5%	31.8%	25.6%	211
Diffwys & Maenofferen	18.4%	1.7%	20.7%	35.2%	24.0%	179
Hirael	17.8%	1.1%	16.1%	48.9%	16.1%	180
Llanrug	19.9%	1.2%	24.9%	33.0%	20.9%	321
Cyngar	18.1%	0.5%	27.5%	32.7%	21.2%	364
Llanbadrig	16.7%	2.4%	17.2%	39.2%	24.4%	209
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	20.5%	1.3%	23.1%	34.2%	20.8%	307
Porthyfelin	16.8%	1.3%	13.3%	44.7%	23.9%	226

4.35 In your work, what language is used mainly?

- 4.35.1 The largest share of the respondents work in a Welsh language environment, with 43.8% of respondents stating that the language used at work is Welsh or mainly-Welsh, compared to 33.1% stating English or mainly-English, and 22.0% stating that both languages were equal. There was a little more use of the language in Gwynedd than on Anglesey, with 48.5% stating that the workplace was Welsh or mainly-Welsh, compared to 37.6% on Anglesey. There was a high level of bilingual workplaces on Anglesey, 26.4%, compared to 18.7% in Gwynedd. There were a little more Welsh or mainly-Welsh workplaces in the SNP Planning Area (48.1%) compared to the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (43.2%).
- 4.35.2 A high level of residents of affordable housing worked in a Welsh or mainly-Welsh environment – 54.0%, compared to 42.2% for new homes generally. The percentage was lower again for recently sold homes (34.6%).
- 4.35.3 Looking at the wards, the highest percentage of Welsh or mainly-Welsh workplaces were among residents of Llanrug (62.2%), with Clynnog (56.5%) and Cyngar (54.2%) also high. Respondents in Cyngar (31.0%) and Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog (29.0%) had the highest level of bilingual workplaces. The highest percentages of English or mainly-English workplaces were seen in respondents in Abersoch (67.3%), Porthyfelin (64.8%) and Hiracl (61.9%).
- 4.35.4 The main work language in the private sector in Gwynedd is Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 34.0% of cases, and in 30.4% of cases on Anglesey. In Gwynedd, the main work language in the voluntary sector is Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 53.3% of cases, but the figure is 9.5% for Anglesey (with 42.9% bilingual). While the main work language in the public sector is Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 61.9% of cases in Gwynedd, this is true in 45.1% of cases in Anglesey.
- 4.35.5 The main work language in the private sector in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area is Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 33.1% of cases, and in 28.6% of cases in the SNP Planning Area. In the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, the main work language in the voluntary sector is Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 36.2% of cases, while the figure is 25.0% for the SNP Planning Area (from a sample of 4). While the main work language in the public sector is Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 52.8% of cases in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, this is true in 63.5% of cases for the SNP Planning Area.
- 4.35.6 In Gwynedd, in the private sector, the main language at work is Welsh or mainly-Welsh for 53.4% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is very important to them. The

corresponding figure for Anglesey is 47.2%. In Gwynedd, in the public sector, the main language at work is Welsh or mainly-Welsh for 75.4% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is very important to them. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 60.6%.

Table 57: In your work, what language is used mainly?

	Welsh	Welsh yn bennaf – gyda pheth ddefnydd o English	Dwyieithog – defnydd cyfartal o Gymraeg a English	English yn bennaf – gyda pheth defnydd o Gymraeg	English	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	24.4%	19.4%	22.0%	15.8%	17.3%	1.1%	1,485
Gwynedd	28.1%	20.4%	18.7%	15.3%	16.6%	0.9%	844
Anglesey	19.5%	18.1%	26.4%	16.4%	18.3%	1.4%	641
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	23.6%	19.5%	22.4%	16.5%	16.7%	1.2%	1300
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	29.7%	18.4%	19.5%	10.3%	21.6%	0.5%	185
New houses (planning permissions)	23.7%	18.5%	22.1%	15.1%	20.3%	0.3%	384
With affordable housing conditions	24.0%	30.0%	18.0%	12.0%	16.0%	0.0%	50
Sales	18.9%	15.8%	21.5%	20.6%	22.4%	0.9%	228
Abersoch	12.2%	6.1%	14.3%	22.4%	44.9%	0.0%	49
Clynnog	32.3%	24.2%	12.9%	11.3%	19.4%	0.0%	62
De Dolgellau	17.8%	18.9%	27.8%	11.1%	23.3%	1.1%	90
Diffwys & Maenofferen	21.9%	31.5%	23.3%	6.8%	13.7%	2.7%	73
Hirael	3.2%	6.3%	25.4%	34.9%	27.0%	3.2%	63
Llanrug	41.2%	20.9%	16.9%	12.8%	6.1%	2.0%	148
Cyngar	30.4%	23.8%	31.0%	8.9%	5.4%	0.6%	168
Llanbadrig	13.2%	3.9%	22.4%	27.6%	30.3%	2.6%	76
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	19.6%	23.2%	29.0%	13.8%	13.8%	0.7%	138
Porthyfelin	2.8%	8.5%	21.1%	25.4%	39.4%	2.8%	71

4.36 In your work, what language is used for INTERNAL communication?

- 4.36.1 The results were close for the whole area, with 40.7% stating that the language of internal communication is Welsh or mainly-Welsh, and 39.8% stating English or mainly-English. More respondents stated Welsh or mainly-Welsh in Gwynedd (45.7%) than on Anglesey (34.2%), with the level of bilingualism higher on Anglesey (20.0% compared to 14.3% in Gwynedd). There was more internal communication in Welsh or mainly-Welsh among respondents in the SNP Planning Area (45.4%) than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (40.1%), with the level of bilingualism low in the SNP Planning Area (10.3% compared to 17.7% for the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area).
- 4.36.2 A high level of residents of affordable homes stated that internal communication was in Welsh or mainly-Welsh (54.0%, compared to 37.2% for new homes generally). The percentage was lower again for recently sold homes (32.0%).
- 4.36.3 Among the wards, the highest level of internal communication in Welsh or mainly-Welsh was reported by respondents in Clynnog (56.5%), Llanrug (54.1%) and Diffwys & Maenofferen (52.1%). Respondents in Cyngar reported the highest level of bilingual internal communication (22.6%), while the highest level of English or mainly-English internal communication was seen among respondents in Hirael (69.8%) and Abersoch (69.4%).
- 4.36.4 While internal communication in the voluntary sector was Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 50.0% of cases in Gwynedd, the figure for Anglesey was 9.5%. In the public sector, internal communication was Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 57.8% of cases in Gwynedd, and 43.3% on Anglesey. In the public sector, internal communication was Welsh or mainly-Welsh in 59.6% of cases in the Snowdonia National Park Planning Area, and in 49.9% of cases in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area.
- 4.36.5 In Gwynedd, in the private sector, the language for internal communication at work is Welsh or mainly-Welsh for 52.6% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is very important to them. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 41.5%.
- 4.36.6 In Gwynedd, in the private sector, the language for internal communication at work is English or mainly-English for 82.3% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is fairly important to them. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 71.4%.

4.36.7 In Gwynedd, in the public sector, the language for internal communication at work is Welsh or mainly-Welsh for 62.2% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is very important to them. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 59.7%.

4.36.8 In Gwynedd, in the public sector, the language for internal communication at work is English or mainly-English for 45.2% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is fairly important to them. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 39.2%.

Table 58: In your work, what language is used for INTERNAL communication?

	Welsh	Welsh mainly – with some use of English	Bilingual – equal use of Welsh and English	English mainly – with some use of Welsh	English	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	28.7%	12.1%	16.8%	13.1%	26.7%	2.7%	1,485
Gwynedd	33.8%	12.0%	14.3%	12.3%	25.5%	2.1%	844
Anglesey	22.0%	12.2%	20.0%	14.0%	28.4%	3.4%	641
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	28.2%	11.9%	17.7%	12.9%	26.8%	2.5%	1300
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	32.4%	13.0%	10.3%	14.1%	26.5%	3.8%	185
New houses (planning permissions)	23.7%	13.5%	18.5%	11.5%	31.3%	1.6%	384
With affordable housing conditions	36.0%	18.0%	16.0%	6.0%	24.0%		50
Sales	23.2%	8.8%	13.2%	17.1%	36.0%	1.8%	228
Abersoch	10.2%	8.2%	12.2%	4.1%	65.3%	0.0%	49
Clynnog	41.9%	14.5%	4.8%	16.1%	21.0%	1.6%	62
De Dolgellau	27.8%	10.0%	13.3%	20.0%	27.8%	1.1%	90
Diffwys & Maenofferen	32.9%	19.2%	13.7%	2.7%	30.1%	1.4%	73
Hirael	4.8%	6.3%	14.3%	25.4%	44.4%	4.8%	63
Llanrug	45.9%	8.1%	20.3%	10.8%	12.8%	2.0%	148
Cyngar	28.6%	19.6%	22.6%	11.9%	13.7%	3.6%	168
Llanbadrig	11.8%	2.6%	19.7%	15.8%	44.7%	5.3%	76
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	27.5%	12.3%	16.7%	20.3%	21.0%	2.2%	138
Porthyfelin	8.5%	4.2%	15.5%	14.1%	53.5%	4.2%	71

4.37 Writing in Welsh at work

- 4.37.1 The most common response for the whole area was 'never' (46.1%), with 30.0% stating that they write Welsh at work regularly, and 21.5% stating that they do so 'sometimes'. More respondents in Gwynedd than on Anglesey write in Welsh at work, with 53.4% on Anglesey never doing so compared to 40.6% in Gwynedd. There was a similar difference between the planning areas, with 47.6% stating that they never write in Welsh in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, compared to 35.7% for the SNP Planning Area.
- 4.37.2 A low level of affordable home residents stated that they never write in Welsh at work (36.0%, compared to 47.9% for new homes in general). The percentage was worse yet for recently sold homes (56.6% never writing in Welsh at work).
- 4.37.3 Looking at the wards, usually a larger percentage state that they write in Welsh regularly than state that they do so sometimes. The exceptions are the wards where the highest number have stated that they never write in Welsh at work: Hiracl (77.8%), Abersoch (75.5%), Llanbadrig (71.1%) and Porthyfelin (69.0%). The wards where the highest levels of respondents write in Welsh regularly are Llanrug (41.9%) and Clynnog (40.3%).
- 4.37.4 Respondents in Gwynedd are more likely to write Welsh at work than respondents on Anglesey. This is true for all sectors. In the private sector, 57.4% never write Welsh at work in Gwynedd, but 68.5% never do so on Anglesey. In the voluntary sector, 30.0% never write Welsh at work in Gwynedd, and 38.1% never do so on Anglesey. The gap is widest in the public sector, where 25.4% never write Welsh at work in Gwynedd, while the same is true for 42.2% on Anglesey.
- 4.37.5 Respondents in the Snowdonia National Park Planning Area are more likely to write Welsh at work than respondents in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, in all sectors apart from the voluntary sector. 29.8% of respondents in the voluntary sector in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area never write Welsh at work, compared to 75.0% in the SNP Planning Area (but there were only 4 persons in the sector in the Park area). In the private sector, 49.4% of respondents in the SNP Planning Area never write Welsh at work, while the same is true for 63.6% of respondents in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area. In the public sector, 24.0% of respondents in the SNP Planning Area never write Welsh at work, but the same is true for 34.4% in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area.

- 4.37.6 In Gwynedd, 98.3% of those who write in Welsh at work regularly do so well or very well, and the same is true for 96.2% on Anglesey. On the other hand, 26.2% of respondents in Gwynedd who never write Welsh at work can write well or very well in Welsh, and the same is true for 32.5% on Anglesey.
- 4.37.7 In Gwynedd, 12.0% of the respondents who can write Welsh very well never write Welsh at work, and this is true for 22.2% on Anglesey. In Gwynedd, 33.3% of respondents who can write Welsh well never write Welsh at work, and this is true for 47.8% on Anglesey.
- 4.37.8 In Gwynedd, in the private sector, 62.4% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is very important to them write in Welsh at work regularly or sometimes. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 48.4%.
- 4.37.9 In Gwynedd, in the private sector, 22.6% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is fairly important to them write in Welsh at work regularly or sometimes. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 8.9%.
- 4.37.10 In Gwynedd, in the public sector, 86.1% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is very important to them write in Welsh at work regularly or sometimes. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 73.3%.
- 4.37.11 In Gwynedd, in the public sector, 38.7% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is fairly important to them write in Welsh at work regularly or sometimes. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 31.4%.

Table 59: Writing in Welsh at work

	Yes - regularly	Yes – Sometimes	Never	No Answer	N =
Entire study area	30.0%	21.5%	46.1%	2.4%	1485
Gwynedd	34.4%	22.7%	40.6%	2.3%	844
Anglesey	24.3%	19.8%	53.4%	2.5%	641
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	29.3%	20.8%	47.6%	2.3%	1300
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	35.1%	26.5%	35.7%	2.7%	185
New houses (planning permissions)	29.7%	21.1%	47.9%	1.3%	384
With affordable housing conditions	30.0%	30.0%	36.0%	4.0%	50
Sales	22.4%	20.2%	56.6%	.9%	228
Abersoch	6.1%	18.4%	75.5%	0.0%	49
Clynnog	40.3%	27.4%	30.6%	1.6%	62
De Dolgellau	28.9%	23.3%	46.7%	1.1%	90
Diffwys & Maenofferen	26.0%	20.5%	52.1%	1.4%	73
Hirael	4.8%	12.7%	77.8%	4.8%	63
Llanrug	41.9%	26.4%	29.1%	2.7%	148
Cyngar	31.5%	22.6%	44.6%	1.2%	168
Llanbadrig	7.9%	18.4%	71.1%	2.6%	76
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	27.5%	18.1%	53.6%	.7%	138
Porthyfelin	9.9%	15.5%	69.0%	5.6%	71

4.38 Employer support for the Welsh language

4.38.1 It was stated that the majority of employers support use of Welsh in most of the aspects of the business (59.5%), and a further 18.7% supported informal use. Only 4.8% were reported as not being supportive. Although more employers of respondents in Gwynedd were fully supportive (60.3% compared to 58.5% on Anglesey), there was more partial support on Anglesey (20.7% compared to 17.1% in Gwynedd). There were more unsupportive employers on Anglesey (5.9%) than in Gwynedd (4.0%). Likewise, there were more fully supportive employers in the SNP Planning Area (63.2%) than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (59.0%), but there were substantially more partially supportive employers in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (19.8%) than in the SNP Planning Area (10.8%). There were more unsupportive employers in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (5.2%) than in the SNP Planning Area (2.7%).

4.38.2 There was more full support for the use of the language by the employers of residents of affordable homes (68.0%) than new homes in general (55.5%), although there was more partial support by the employers of residents of new homes (20.1%) than affordable homes (12.0%). Residents of new homes had more unsupportive employers (4.9% compared to 0.0% for affordable homes). For recently sold homes, there was less full support (51.8%) and the level of unsupportive employers was high (7.0%), but there was more partial support than usual (24.6%).

4.38.3 The employers of Llanrug residents showed the highest level of full support (69.8%) and the lowest level was in Abersoch (30.6%). The highest level of partial support was in Hirael (30.2%) where the level of full support was low (30.2%). The highest level of unsupportive employers was in Porthyfelin (9.9%), although it must be noted that the percentage who declined to answer was 59.2% in Abersoch.

4.38.4 Employer support for use of Welsh is quite consistent between Gwynedd and Anglesey, with some variation between the sectors. In the private sector, 71.0% of respondents' employers on Anglesey were fully or partially supportive, compared to 61.5% in Gwynedd. In the voluntary sector, 83.3% were supportive in Gwynedd, but 57.1% were supportive on Anglesey. The results were similar for the public sector, with 92.1% of employers of respondents in Gwynedd supportive, compared to 87.2% on Anglesey.

4.38.5 The pattern was similar in the planning areas. In the private sector, 66.9% of employers in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area were fully or partially supportive, compared to 53.2% in

the SNP Planning Area. In the voluntary sector, 74.5% of employers in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area were supportive, compared to 50.0% (from a sample of 4) in the SNP Planning Area. Support was similar in the public sector, with 90.4% of respondents' employers in the SNP Planning Area supportive, and 89.8% supportive in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area.

4.38.6 In Gwynedd, in the private sector, 54.7% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is very important to them have employers who fully support the use of Welsh. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is the same – 54.7%.

4.38.7 In Gwynedd, in the private sector, 29.0% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is fairly important to them have employers who fully support the use of Welsh. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 23.2%.

4.38.8 In Gwynedd, in the public sector, 83.0% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is very important to them have employers who fully support the use of Welsh. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 77.5%.

4.38.9 In Gwynedd, in the public sector, 69.4% of the respondents who have stated that Welsh is fairly important to them have employers who fully support the use of Welsh. The corresponding figure for Anglesey is 69.0%.

Table 60: Employer support for the Welsh language

	Supportive to the use of Welsh in all or most aspects, formal and informal, of the business	Supportive to the use of Welsh informally but not in formal business matters	Not supportive to the use of Welsh	None of these	N =
Entire study area	59.5%	18.7%	4.8%	17.0%	1,485
Gwynedd	60.3%	17.1%	4.0%	18.6%	844
Anglesey	58.5%	20.7%	5.9%	14.8%	641
Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area	59.0%	19.8%	5.2%	16.1%	1,300
Snowdonia National Park Planning Area	63.2%	10.8%	2.7%	23.2%	185
<hr/>					
New houses (planning permissions)	55.5%	20.1%	4.9%	19.5%	384
With affordable housing conditions	68.0%	12.0%	0.0%	20.0%	50
Sales	51.8%	24.6%	7.0%	16.7%	228
<hr/>					
Abersoch	30.6%	8.2%	2.0%	59.2%	49
Clynnog	61.3%	12.9%	1.6%	24.2%	62
De Dolgellau	63.3%	11.1%	3.3%	22.2%	90
Diffwys & Maenofferen	60.3%	20.5%	6.8%	12.3%	73
Hirael	39.7%	30.2%	4.8%	25.4%	63
Llanrug	69.6%	20.9%	2.7%	6.8%	148
<hr/>					
Cyngar	69.6%	20.8%	4.2%	5.4%	168
Llanbadrig	43.4%	19.7%	6.6%	30.3%	76
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	57.2%	23.2%	6.5%	13.0%	138
Porthyfelin	39.4%	25.4%	9.9%	25.4%	71

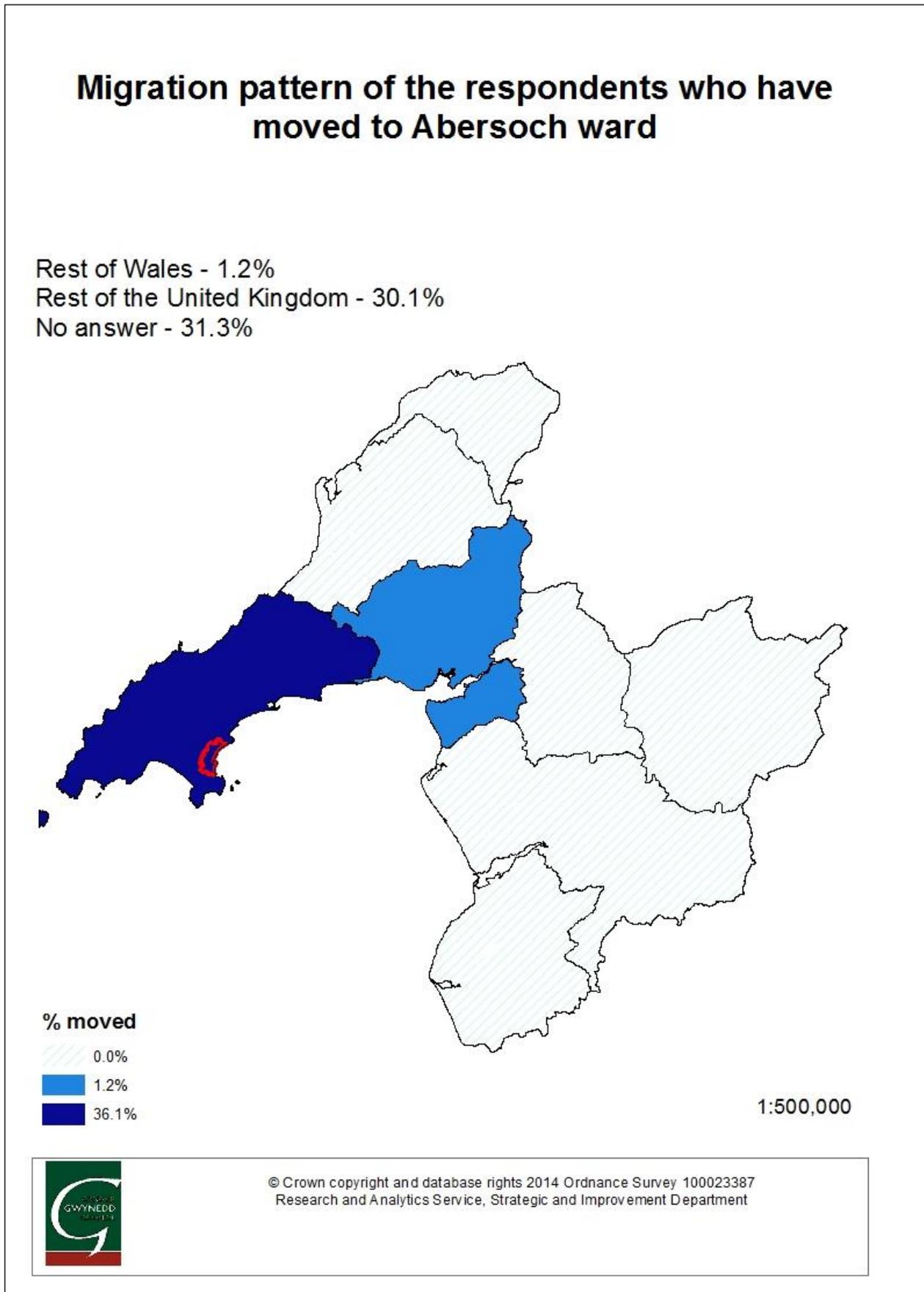
4.39 Migration

The mapping catchments shown in the maps below are based on the eight areas of the Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan (Bangor, Caernarfon, Llŷn, Porthmadog, Ffestiniog, Dolgellau, Bala, Tywyn), and has been divided into four parts in Anglesey – the North of the island (Amlwch area), the West of the island (Holyhead area), the centre of the island (Llangefni area) and the South of the island (Menai Bridge area).

4.39.1 Abersoch

A comparatively low percentage of respondents had moved to Abersoch from somewhere within the Llŷn area (36.1%), with minimal migration from the Porthmadog catchment area (1.2%). A low percentage had moved there from the rest of Wales (1.2%), but there was a high level of migration from other areas within the United Kingdom (30.1%). A large number had declined to respond (31.3%).

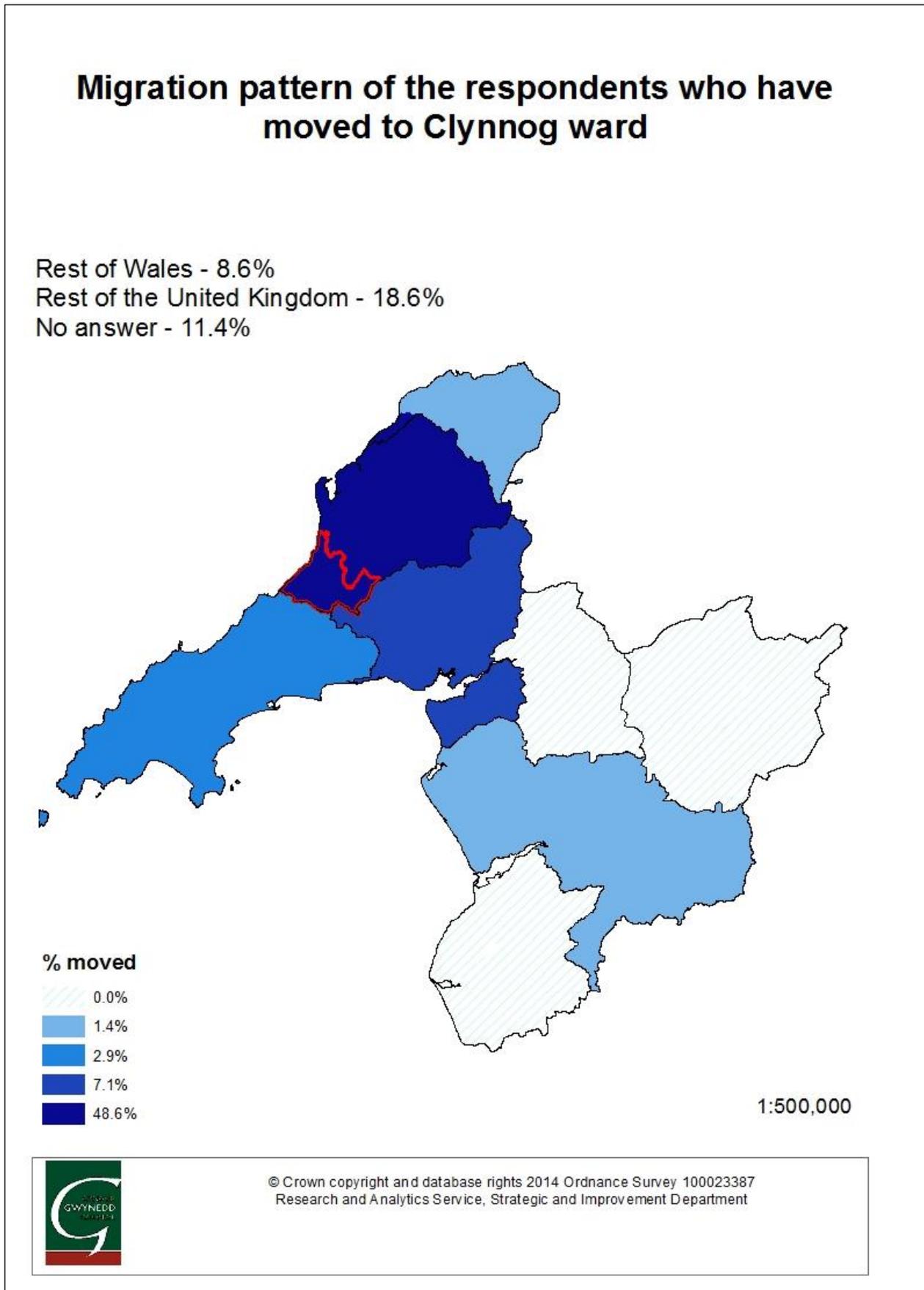
Map 1: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Abersoch ward



4.39.2 Clynnog

Movement within the Caernarfon catchment area was most common, with a moderate percentage (48.6%) having done so. The percentage who had moved to Clynnog from other areas in Gwynedd was somewhat higher than usual - 7.1% from the Porthmadog area especially, 2.9% from the Llŷn catchment area and 1.4% each from the Bangor and Dolgellau catchment areas. A comparatively high percentage had moved to Clynnog from the rest of Wales (8.6%) and from the UK (18.6%).

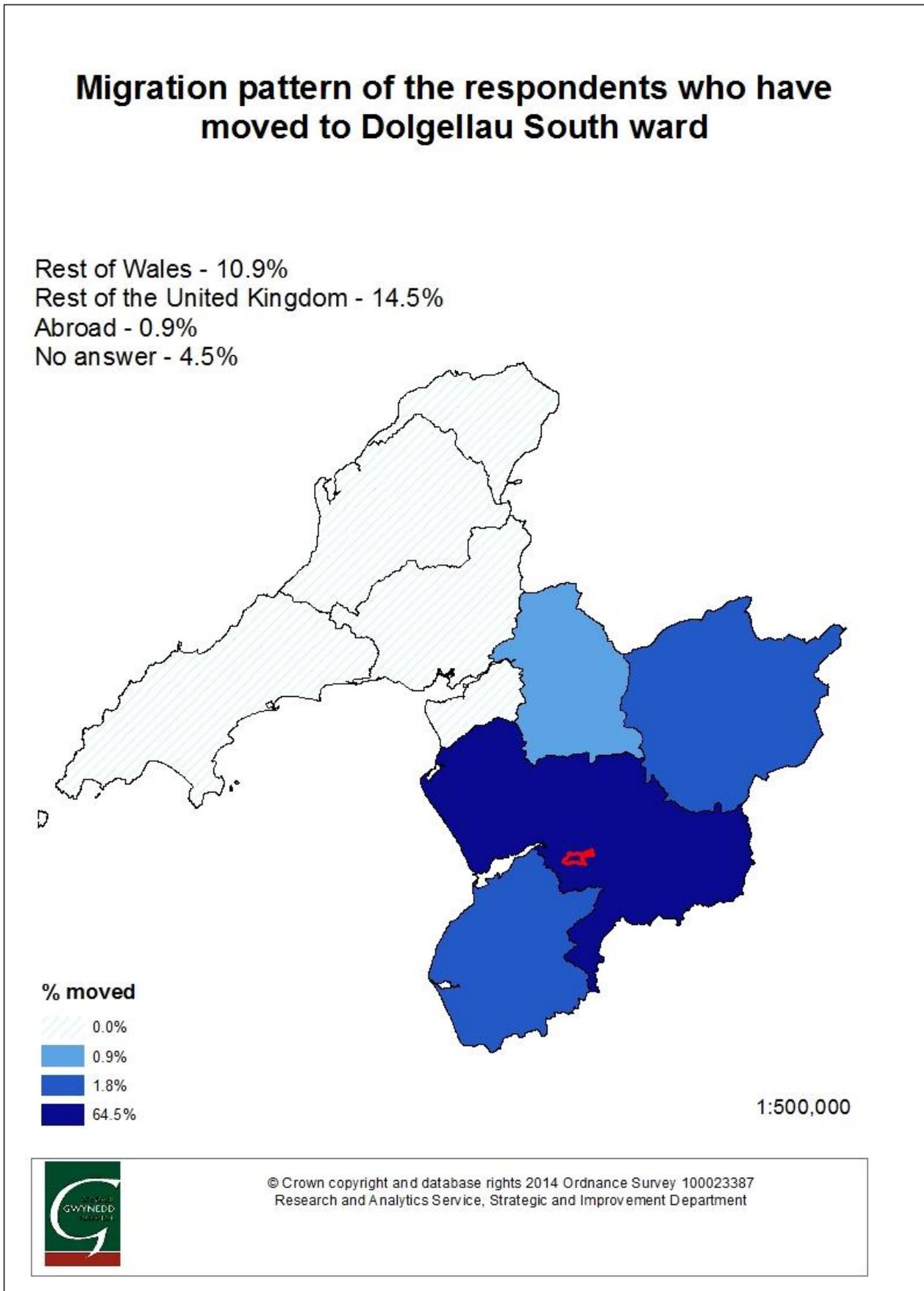
Map 2: Migration of the respondents who have moved to Clynnog ward



4.39.3 Dolgellau South

A comparatively high percentage lived in the Dolgellau catchment area previously (64.5%), with a small amount having moved there from the Tywyn catchment area (1.8%) and fewer from the Ffestiniog catchment area (0.9%). A high percentage lived in another part of Wales previously (10.9%), and a quite substantial percentage had moved there from other areas in the UK (14.9%).

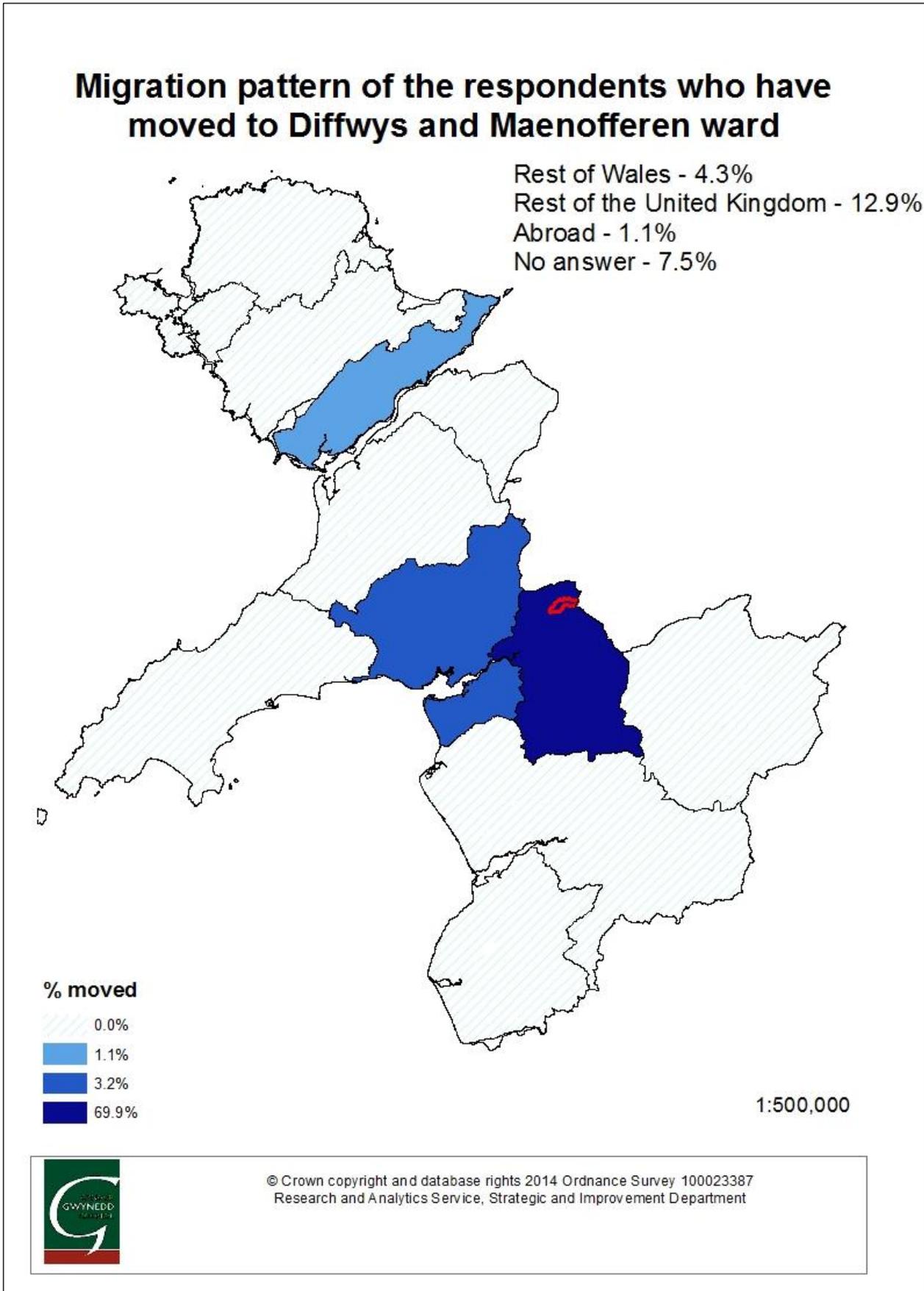
Map 3: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Dolgellau South Ward



4.39.4 Diffwys & Maenofferen

A comparatively high percentage lived in the Ffestiniog catchment area previously (69.9%), with some migration from the Porthmadog catchment area (3.2%) and a little migration from the Menai Bridge catchment area (1.1%). A comparatively low percentage had moved there from the rest of Wales (4.3%) but a quite substantial percentage lived in another area within the UK previously (12.9%).

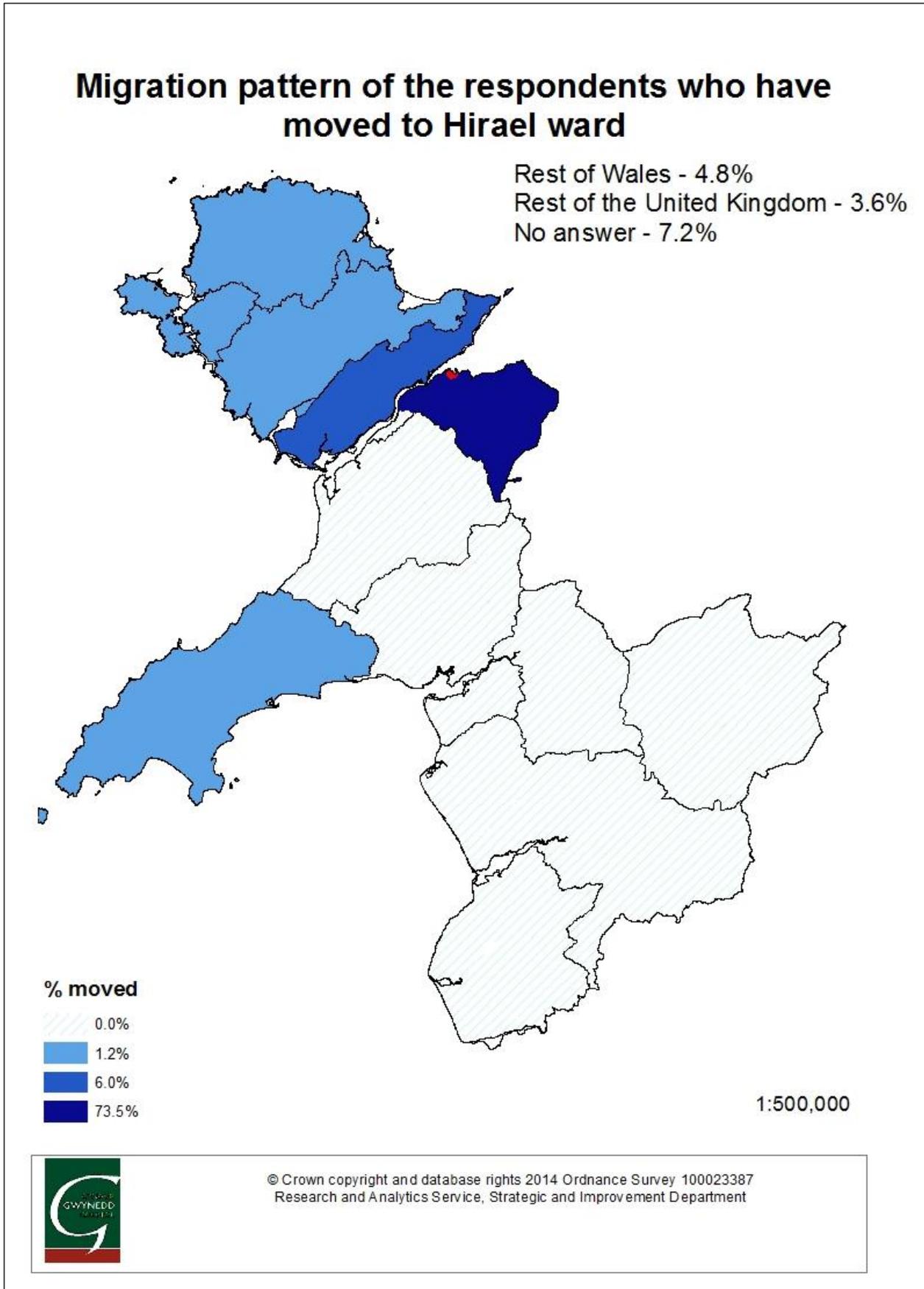
Map 4: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Diffwys and Maenofferen ward



4.39.5 Hirael

Hirael has a high percentage of migration within the Bangor catchment area (73.5%), with more migration than usual from different catchment areas in the study area – 6.0% had moved there from the Menai Bridge area, and 1.2% each from the Amlwch, Holyhead, Llangefni and Llŷn areas. The percentage who have moved there from the rest of Wales (4.8%) is comparatively low, and the percentage who had migrated from other areas of the UK (3.6%) is low.

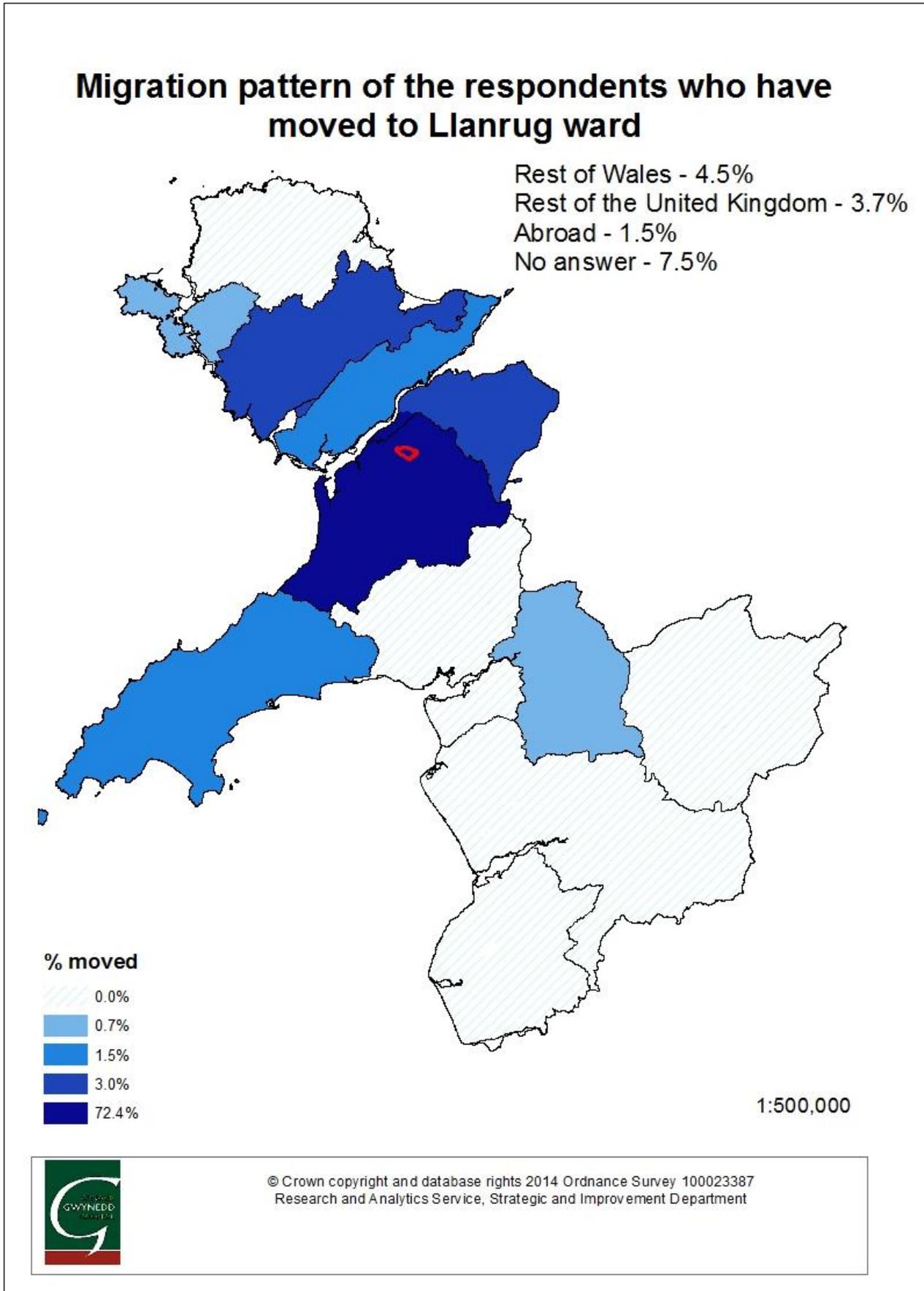
Map 5: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Hirael ward



4.39.6 Llanrug

Llanrug has a high percentage of migration within the Caernarfon catchment area (72.4%), with more migration than usual from different catchment areas in the study area – 3.0% each had migrated from the Bangor and Llangefni areas, 1.5% each from the Llŷn and Menai Bridge catchment areas, and 0.7% each from the Holyhead and Ffestiniog catchment areas. A comparatively low percentage had migrated from the rest of Wales (4.5%) and a low percentage lived in another part of the UK previously (3.7%).

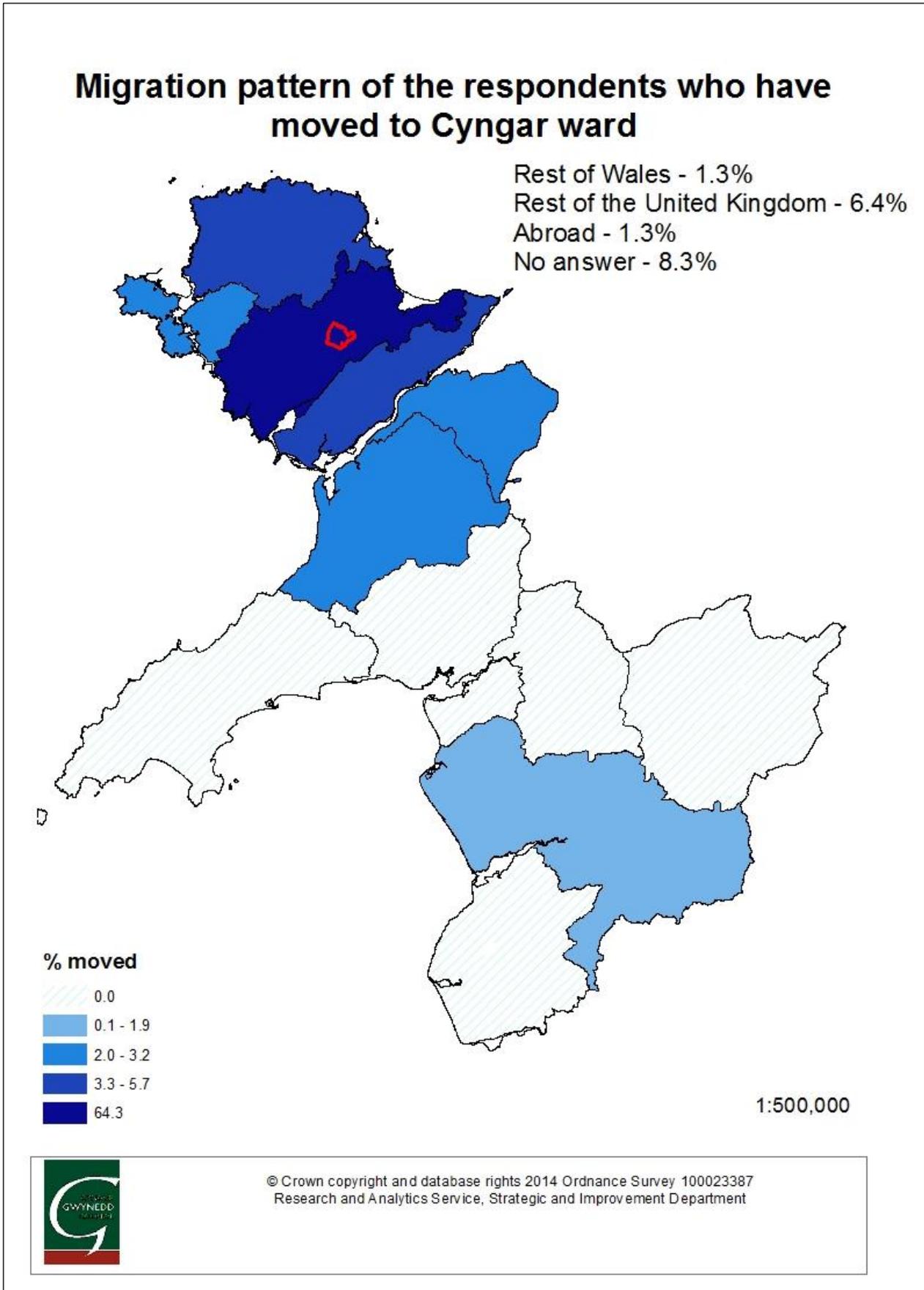
Map 6: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Llanrug ward



4.39.7 Cyngar

A comparatively high percentage previously lived in the Llangefni catchment area (64.3%), with a high level of migration from other catchment areas within the study area – 5.7% from the Amlwch catchment area, 4.5% from the Menai Bridge catchment area, 3.2% from the Caernarfon catchment area, 2.5% from the Holyhead catchment area, 1.9% from the Bangor catchment area and 0.6% from the Dolgellau catchment area. A low percentage had migrated from the rest of Wales (1.3%) and a comparatively low percentage had moved from other areas of the UK (6.4%).

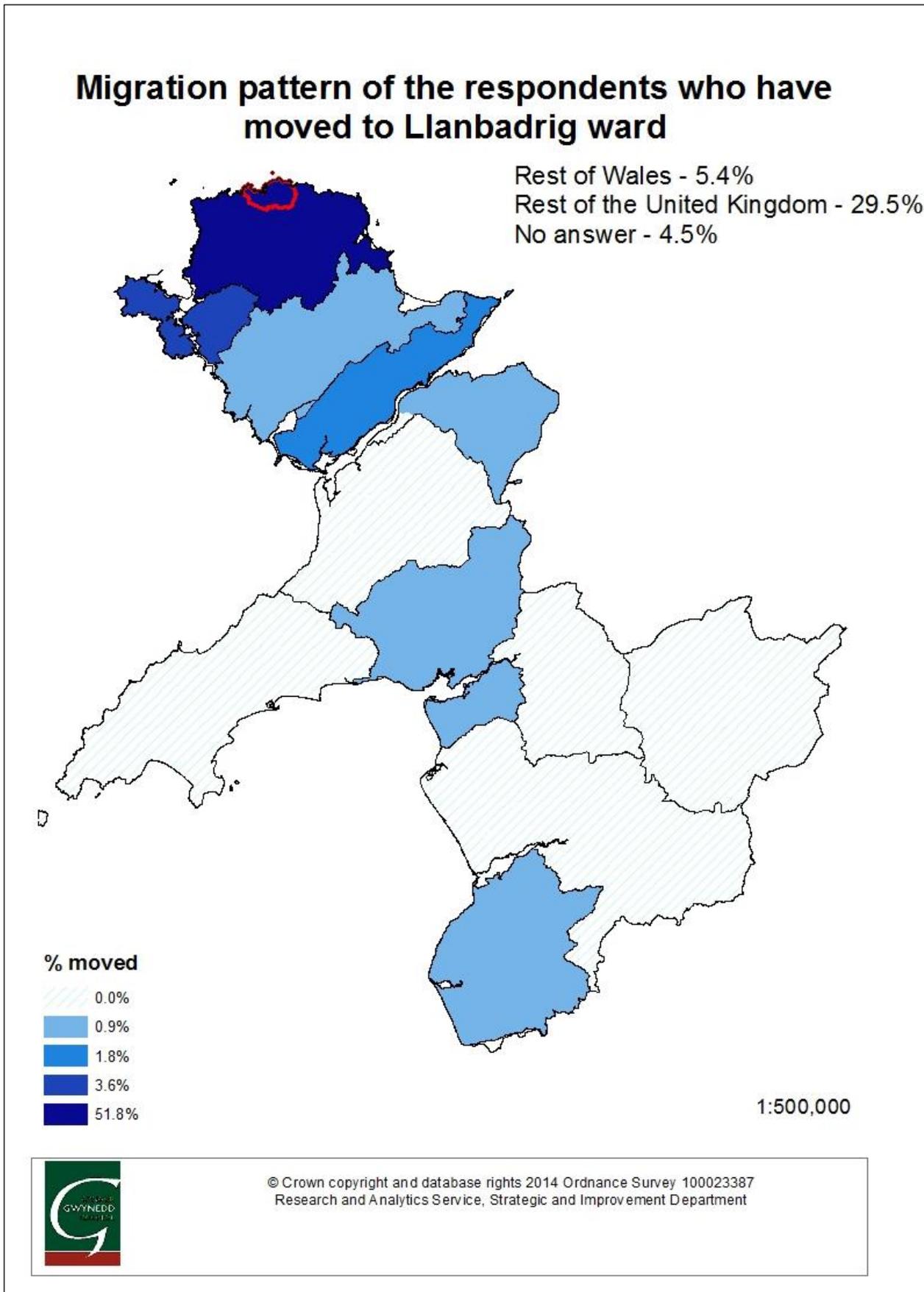
Map 7: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Cyngar ward



4.39.8 Llanbadrig

A moderate percentage of respondents had moved within the Amlwch catchment area (51.8%), and 3.6% had moved there from the Holyhead catchment area, 1.8% from the Menai Bridge catchment area and 0.9% each from the Bangor, Llangefni, Porthmadog and Tywyn catchment areas. A moderate percentage had moved from the rest of Wales (5.4%) and a high percentage had moved from other areas of the United Kingdom (29.5%).

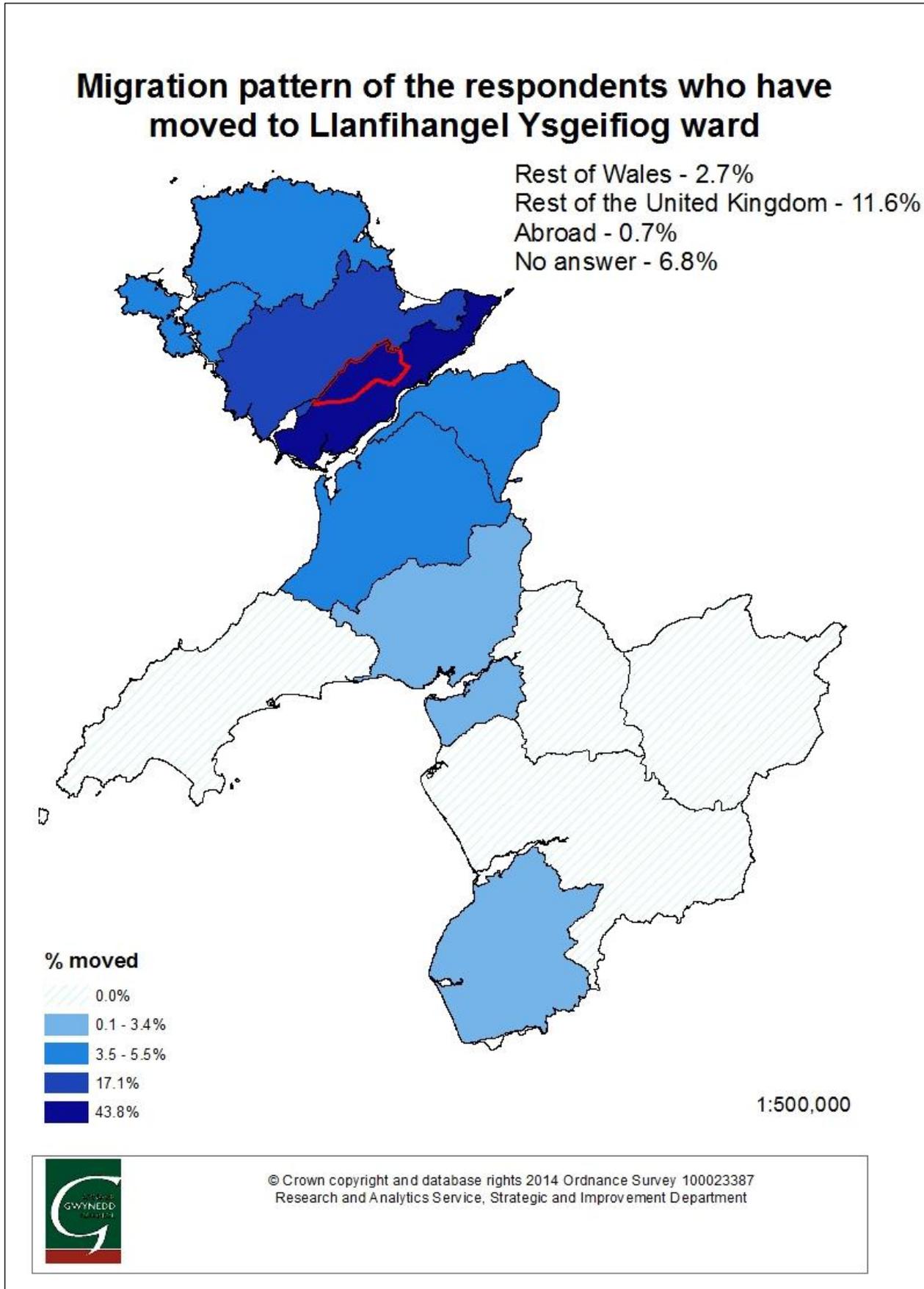
Map 8: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Llanbadrig ward



4.39.9 Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog

A comparatively low percentage of respondents had moved within the Menai Bridge catchment area, with a high level of movement from other catchment areas within the study area: 17.1% from the Llangefni catchment area especially, with 5.5% from the Bangor catchment area, 4.1% from yje Amlwch catchment area, 3.4% each from the Holyhead and Caernarfon catchment areas, and 0.7% each from the Porthmadog and Tywyn catchment areas. Only a low percentage had moved there from the rest of Wales (2.7%) and a moderate percentage from elsewhere in the United Kingdom (11.6%).

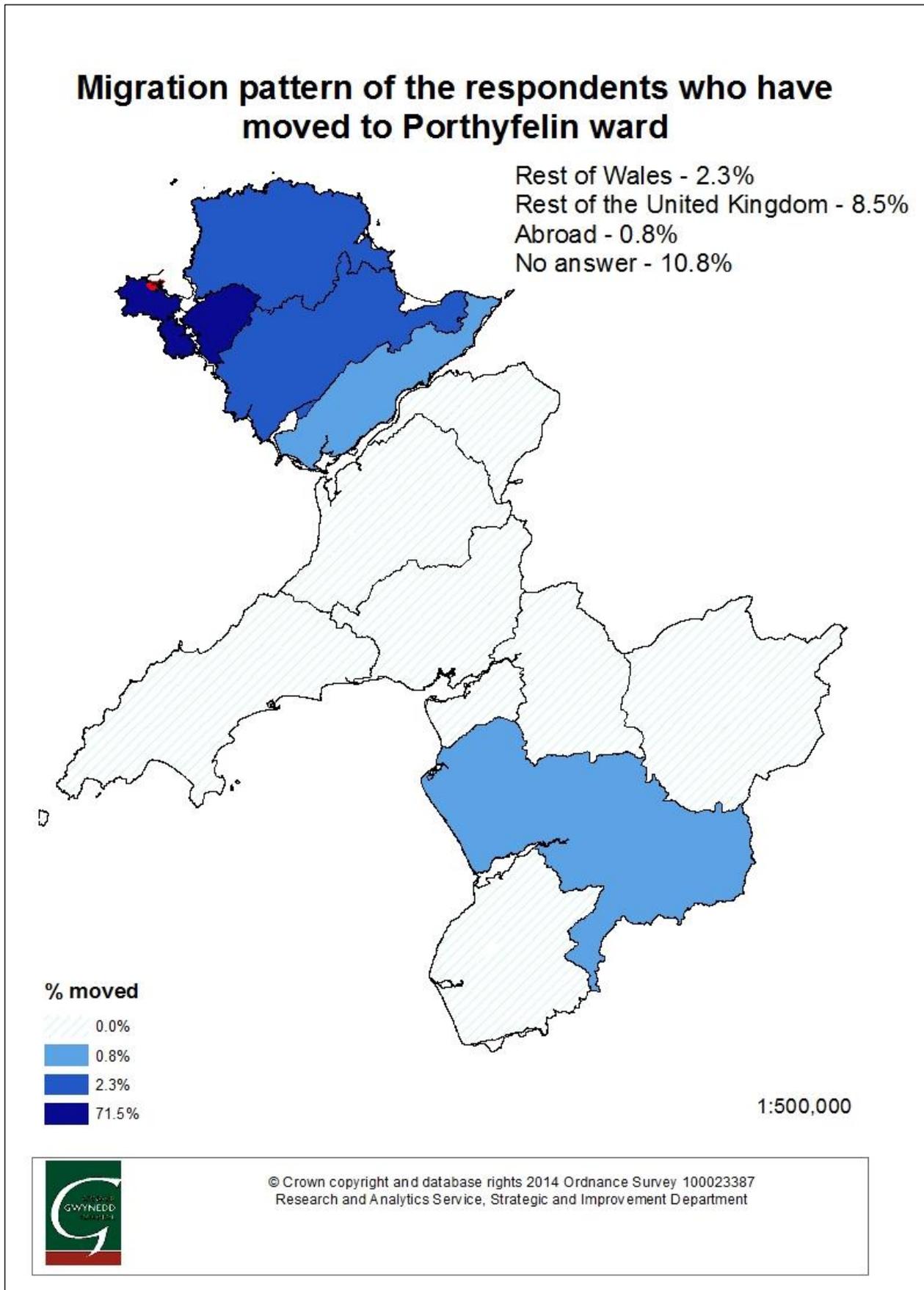
Map 9: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog ward



4.39.10 Porthyfelin

A high percentage had moved within the Holyhead catchment area (71.5%), with some migration from the Amlwch and Llangefni catchment areas (2.3% each), and less from the Dolgellau and Menai Bridge catchment areas (0.8% each). There was a low level of migration there from the rest of Wales (2.3%) and from other areas of the UK (8.5%).

Map 10: Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Porthyfelin ward



5. Conclusions

5.1 Nature of respondents

- 1,559 valid responses were received, which was 34.5% of the sample. 55.3% of responses were from Gwynedd, and 44.7% from Anglesey; 87.9% were from the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area and 12.1% from the Snowdonia National Park Planning Area. (Table 1 (T1))
- 21.6% of respondents lived in new homes (based on Planning data), 2.7% lived in homes with affordable homes conditions, and 14.9% lived in homes sold in the last 5 years. (T1)
- Over half the respondents had moved to their present home since 2003 (T5), and 22.5% were first time buyers (T9).
- 37.0% of respondents lived in 2 person households, and 26.2% lived in 1 person households (T16), and a total of 3,404 people lived in the households from which responses were received (T40).
- 34.3% of the relevant residents did not work, had retired or were in full time education. 22.4% worked in the public sector, 19.8% in the private sector, and 1.5% in the voluntary sector. (T56)
- It was stated that the national identity of 62.1% of residents was Welsh, with a further 10.1% Welsh-and-British. (T49)

5.2 General tendencies

5.2.1 Tenure

- 43.7% of respondents owned their homes fully (without a mortgage), and 33.7% owned their homes with a mortgage. 18.1% rented, either privately or from a housing association. (T11)
- By comparing respondents' previous and current tenures, we see a move towards owning their property, without a mortgage if possible. (T26)

5.2.2 Costs

- 34.4% of respondents did not pay a monthly sum for their home, but 24.4% paid between £251 and £500 in mortgage or rent. (T13)
- By comparing present and current monthly costs, we see that those with low costs previously tend to change to being without a cost, those with moderate costs tend to stay the same, and those with high costs previously tend either to stay the same or pay more. (T27)

5.2.3 Property type

- Separate houses/bungalows were the most common type of property (39.2%), with terraced housing (26.4%) and semis (23.0%) about as common as each other; flats (7.5%) were not as common. (T10)

- By comparing respondents' previous and current properties, we see a tendency for people either to stay in the same type of property or move to a larger type of property. (T25)

5.2.4 Migration (including reasons)

- 70.6% of respondents lived within the study area previously, and 16.9% had moved here from another part of the UK. 5.8% had moved to the study area from another part of Wales, and 1.3% from overseas. (T29)
- Among people who had moved into the study area from another part of the UK or from overseas (N = 284), 11.3% had lived on Anglesey at some previous point, 16.2% had lived in Gwynedd, and 12.0% had lived in another part of Wales. (T31)
- A liking for the area (16.9%) was the reason stated most often for moving into the current property, with the need for a bigger property (16.2%) and a change in family status (16.0%) also popular reasons. (T32)

5.2.5 Use

- 91.0% of properties were used as permanent homes, while 4.9% were holiday homes for personal use (35.5% of all holiday homes in the whole study area were in Abersoch). (T35)
- The permanent homes of 42.3% of those that the current property wasn't their permanent home was in north-east England. (T36)

5.2.6 Linguistic ability

- It was stated that 69.8% of all residents could speak Welsh, with 69.6% able to understand spoken Welsh; fewer could read Welsh (60.8%) and fewer yet could write Welsh (56.8%). (T41)
- Responses to other questions indicate that approximately a further 10% can speak, read or write 'a little' Welsh – i.e. a few simple sentences. (T42, T46, T47)
- Although 57.2% could speak Welsh fluently (T42), only 40.8% could read Welsh very well (T46), and 37.5% could write Welsh very well (T47).
- It was stated that Welsh is very important to 60.3% of residents, and quite important to 14.8%. 13.6% didn't have strong feelings either way, and the language was quite or completely unimportant to 5.9%. (T48)

5.2.7 Use of Welsh (in the home)

- The home was the most common space for use of Welsh, with 56.1% of all respondents using Welsh in the home every day. (T50)
- 55.0% stated that Welsh was the main language spoken in the property, while 52.5% stated English (T37); 31.0% stated that they also speak the other language in the home (T39).

- 89.5% of the residents who could speak Welsh fluently spoke Welsh in the home every day. (T50)
- Comparing the linguistic ability of children of different ages and linguistic background indicates that education is key. Where Welsh was not the main language of the home, 0.0% of children aged 0-4 spoke Welsh fluently, but this rose to 40.2% of children aged 5-15. Where Welsh was the main language of the home, 51.4% of children aged 0-4 spoke Welsh fluently, as did 95.0% of children aged 5-15. The pattern is similar for reading and writing too. (T43)

5.2.8 Use of Welsh (work)

- It was stated that 39.2% of residents use Welsh every day at work. (T50)
- Welsh or mainly-Welsh was 43.8% of residents' main work language, while the language of work was English or mainly-English for 33.1%, with 22.0% working in bilingual workplaces (T57). However, it was a little less common for the language of internal communication to be Welsh or bilingual, with English more prominent. (T58)
- 51.5% wrote Welsh at work either regularly or sometimes. (T59)
- 59.5% of employers were supportive of the use of Welsh in formal and informal aspects of the business's work, and a further 18.7% supported its use in informal aspects only. (T60)
- 87.7% of those who wrote Welsh at work could write Welsh very well, and 58.0% of those who could write Welsh very well did so at work (T59). 63.0% of those who can speak Welsh fluently speak Welsh at work every day. (T50)
- People who regard Welsh as very important are far likelier than others to work in places where Welsh is used and supported. (T57-T59)

5.2.9 Use of Welsh (outside home and work)

- 51.8% of residents use Welsh to socialise every day, and 50.6% use it every day on the street or in a shop/cafe. Use was lowest online, with 15.7% using Welsh online every day. (T50)
- 82.9% of those who could speak Welsh fluently spoke Welsh on the street every day, along with 28.4% of those who can speak Welsh well; 85.1% of those who could speak Welsh fluently, and 26.5% of those who can speak it well, use the language every day to socialise. (T50)
- Use of Welsh online is low among fluent Welsh speakers (26.6% use Welsh online every day, 23.1% sometimes), and very low among everybody else. (T50)
- Use of Welsh in different social activities varies. 39.1% of respondents stated that they take part in leisure/sport in Welsh, while the figure was lower for history/culture/arts (26.7%) and religion (25.8%). Relatively few participated in local politics (18.3%) and youth/pensioner clubs (13.0%) in Welsh. (T53)
- The more fluent people are in Welsh, the more liable they are to take part in social activities in Welsh. (T53)

5.3 Tendencies within segments

5.3.1 New homes

- The level of first time buyers living in new homes is a little lower than average. (T9)
- New homes are more liable than usual to be detached dwellings (T10). Fewer than average own their new homes with a mortgage (T11), and the percentage of new home residents with monthly costs higher than £375 is higher than average (T14).
- A lower than average percentage of new homes are 1 person households, and a higher than average percentage are 3, 4 and 5 person households, indicating that more families live in new homes (T16). A higher than average percentage of new home residents work in the private sector, and fewer work in the private sector or don't work (T56). A higher than average percentage of new homes are used as holiday homes (T35).
- A liking for the area and the opportunity to build a home were reasons given more frequently for moving into new homes than homes in general, and fewer moved into new homes for family reasons or to get a larger home. (T33)
- There was more migration than average from other parts of Gwynedd and other parts of the UK into new homes (T29), with the majority having lived in Gwynedd, Anglesey or north Wales previously (T31). Although the level of new home residents who have Welsh language abilities is close to average (T41), English is the main language in a little more than average of new homes (T37), and new home residents are a little more liable than average never to use Welsh (T50).

5.3.2 Affordable homes

- The level of first time buyers living in affordable homes is a little lower than average. (T9)
- A high level of affordable homes are semis (T10), and more than usual are owned with a mortgage (T11). A low level of affordable homes have no monthly cost, with the majority having a moderate cost each month – 51.7% pay between £251 and £500 (T14).
- A quite high level of larger families live in affordable homes, with a lower percentage than average of 1, 2 and 3 person households, more than average 4 and 6 person households, and a significantly higher level of 5 person households. (T16)
- Higher than usual percentages of respondents in affordable homes either rented privately or lived with family / friends previously. (T19)
- Looking at migration, there was a high level of migration within Gwynedd – with a very low percentage having moved into an affordable home from another part of the UK (T29). Looking at the reasons for moving, job-based reasons and retirement were mentioned less frequently than usual; being close to family and friends, and establishing a first home, were a little more prominent than in the general picture. (T33)

- Nearly all the affordable homes were used as permanent homes. (T35)
- Welsh was the main language of the home in more cases than usual (T37), and more residents than usual had Welsh language abilities (T41). Despite this, a little fewer than usual used the language every day at home, on the street, at work and online, with a higher than usual level using the language 'sometimes' in these situations (T51). Affordable home residents' use of Welsh in sports activities is higher than average, but it is lower for other kinds of social activities (with the high percentage who declined to answer indicating that the respondents were less liable to take part in history, culture, politics and religious activities etc). (T54)
- A high level indicated that their national identity was Welsh. (T49)
- A lower level than average worked in the public sector (T56). Despite this, residents of affordable homes were less liable than usual to see English used at work (T57), and their employers were more liable to be fully supportive of use of Welsh (T60).

5.3.3 Recent sales

- Terraced houses accounted for a higher percentage of homes sold in the last 5 years than homes in general, and fewer were flats (T10). Substantially fewer than average were owned without a mortgage, fewer were owned with a mortgage, and half the respondents (a very high level) rented from a housing association (T11). The percentage of respondents with monthly costs higher than £375 was higher than average (T14).
- There was a somewhat lower than usual level of migration from other parts of the UK to these homes. (T29)
- Needing a smaller home was given more frequently than usual as a reason for moving into recently sold homes (T33), and a higher than usual level are used as holiday homes (T35).
- English is the main language of the home in a high percentage of these homes (T37), and the percentage of the residents who have Welsh language abilities is lower than average (T41). More than average never used Welsh (T51), and fewer than average used Welsh in sports and history/culture activities (T54).
- Fewer than usual of residents noted that their national identity was Welsh, with more than usual British. (T49)
- Residents of homes sold recently were less liable to see Welsh used at work (T57), and fewer of their employers were fully supportive of the Welsh language (T60).

5.3.4 First time buyers

- 39.1% of first time buyers lived with family/friends previously. (T19)
- 55.4% of first time buyers own their property with a mortgage, and 40.0% own without a mortgage. (T11)

- 28.6% of first time buyers did not have a monthly cost, and the monthly costs tend to be low (a total of 36.6% had costs between £1 and £375). (T13)

5.3.5 Work sector

- Use of Welsh is more common in the public sector – Welsh or mainly-Welsh is the main language of work in 54.3% of cases there, compared to 32.5% of cases in the private sector. (T57)
- The employer is fully supportive of the Welsh language in 74.6% of cases in the public sector, compared to 42.3% of cases in the private sector. (T60)
- Welsh or mainly-Welsh is the main work language for 69.1% of people who work in the public sector who view the Welsh language as being very important; the same is true for 50.9% in the private sector. (T57)

5.3.6 Gwynedd / Anglesey

- Semis and detached dwellings are more common on Anglesey, with terraced houses more common in Gwynedd (T10). There is a little more ownership without a mortgage on Anglesey, with respondents in Gwynedd a little more liable to be owners with a mortgage (T11).
- There was a similar level of first time buyers in both counties (T9), and the pattern regarding monthly costs is also similar (T13).
- There were a few more 1 person households on Anglesey than in Gwynedd (T16).
- Respondents were more liable to have moved from another part of Wales or another part of the UK to homes in Gwynedd, while Anglesey had a higher level of migration within the county. Moving from Gwynedd to Anglesey was more common than moving from Anglesey to Gwynedd. (T29)
- The reasons for moving into the property were generally similar (T32), but somewhat more properties were holiday homes in Gwynedd than on Anglesey (T35).
- The main language of the home was more liable to be Welsh in Gwynedd than on Anglesey (T37), with ability levels in Welsh a little higher in Gwynedd than on Anglesey (T42). More people used Welsh every day in Gwynedd in the home, on the street, to socialise, at work and online, although more Anglesey residents say they do so sometimes (T50). There was more use of Welsh in Gwynedd than Anglesey for all kinds of social activities apart from youth/pensioners clubs (T53).
- National identity was given as Welsh for more respondents in Gwynedd than on Anglesey, with more Anglesey residents Welsh-and-British, English and English-and-British; there were more British people in Gwynedd. (T49)
- A little more people worked in the public sector, and fewer in the private sector, on Anglesey compared to Gwynedd (T56). Despite this, use of Welsh at work was more common in

Gwynedd than on Anglesey (T57-T59). Full support for the language was a little higher in Gwynedd, but there was more support for Welsh in informal aspects of work on Anglesey (T60). More of those who can write Welsh very well did so at work in Gwynedd than on Anglesey (T59).

- There is an indication that the work of introducing Welsh to children from non-Welsh speaking backgrounds happens more effectively in Gwynedd than on Anglesey. The percentage of children aged 0-4 in homes where Welsh is not the main language who can speak Welsh fluently is 0.0% in both Gwynedd and Anglesey; for children aged 5-15, the figure is 28.3% on Anglesey but 50.8% in Gwynedd. (T44-T45)

5.3.7 Snowdonia National Park Planning Area / Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area

- There was a lower level of first time buyers in the SNP Planning Area (T9).
- There was a high level of detached dwellings in the SNP Planning Area compared to the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, and a lower level of semis and flats (T10). There was more private renting in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, but apart from that the tenure pattern is similar (T11). Monthly costs are also relatively similar (T13).
- There are more 1 and 2 person households in the SNP Planning Area (T16).
- A higher level of respondents had moved from other parts of north Wales, Wales and the UK into the SNP Planning Area than into the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (T29). Compared to the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, fewer respondents in the SNP Planning Area had moved into their present property in order to establish a first home, and more had moved there because they liked the area (T32). The use of homes was similar in both areas (T35).
- Welsh was the main language of the home in most cases in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, and English was more common as the main language in the SNP Planning Area (T37), although the ability level in Welsh was similar in both areas (T41). The use of the language in the home and at work was similar in both areas, but there was more use of Welsh every day on the street and to socialise in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (T50). Looking more closely at the social use of the language, there was more use of Welsh in sport activities and youth/pensioner clubs in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, while it was used more often in history/culture and religious activities in the SNP Planning Area (T53).
- More had given Welsh as their national identity in the SNP Planning Area than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, but more stated that they were English and British in the SNP Planning Area too. (T49)
- Working in the public sector was more common in the SNP Planning Area than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area, while fewer people did not work in the SNP Planning Area (T56). Respondents within the SNP were more liable to use Welsh at work (T57-T59) and there was

more full support for the language by the employers of respondents within the SNP too; there was a high level of support for the use of Welsh in informal aspects in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (T60). More of those who can write Welsh very well did so at work in the SNP Planning Area than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area (T59).

- There is an indication that the work of introducing Welsh to children from non-Welsh speaking backgrounds happens more effectively in the SNP Planning Area than in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area. The percentage of children aged 0-4 in homes where Welsh is not the main language who can speak Welsh fluently is 0.0% in both areas; for children aged 5-15, the figure is 35.7% in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Planning Area but is 71.4% in the SNP Planning Area. (T43)

5.4 Wards

Below is a summary of the most important trends in the wards which were looked at in more detail:

- **Abersoch:** A very high percentage had moved from another part of the UK (42.2%, T29). 4.8% of respondents were first time buyers – significantly lower than other wards (T9). High level of holiday homes (32.5%, T35). A very low percentage of respondents could speak, understand, read and write Welsh (T41), and more than average stated that the language is totally unimportant to them (10.1%, T48). English was the main language in 81.9% of homes (T37), and a very low level used Welsh every day in any situation outside work (T52); Welsh was the main language of work for only 12.2% residents (T57). A low percentage stated that their national identity was Welsh (24.5%), and there was a high level of English and British people (T49). Retirement (19.3%) and a liking for the area (27.7%) featured more prominently as reasons for moving to Abersoch, and fewer moved there to get a larger property (7.2%), because of family changes (4.8%) and to buy for the first time (3.6%) (T34). More detached dwellings than usual (49.4%, T10), and a very high level of ownership without mortgage (60.2%, T12). A high percentage had declined to answer many of the questions.
- **Clynnog:** A higher than usual level of migration from other parts of north Wales (7.1%), Wales (8.6%) and the UK (21.4%) (T29). A little fewer first time buyers than average (T9), and the number of holiday homes followed the general pattern (T35). A high percentage could speak, understand, read and write Welsh (T41), and a high percentage also stated that Welsh was very important to them (73.8%, T48). The main language of the home was Welsh in a high percentage of cases (68.6%, T37), with more than usual using it every day outside work (T52); Welsh was the main language of work for more residents than average (32.3%, T57). Residents' national identity followed the general pattern (T49). More respondents than average

moved there because of a job (18.6%), a change in family status (21.4%) and because they liked the area (25.7%) (T34). There was a high level of detached dwellings (55.7%, T10) and ownership without a mortgage (58.6%, T12).

- **Dolgellau South:** A higher than usual rate of migration from other parts of north Wales (7.3%), Wales (8.2%) and the UK (21.8%) (T29). There was a lower than usual level of first time buyers (13.6%, T9), and the number of holiday homes was close to the average (T35). A somewhat lower level than average could speak, understand, read and write Welsh (T41), and a lower than average percentage stated that Welsh was very important to them (50.2%, T48). The main language of the home was English in a high level of cases (67.3%, T37), and a lower than average level used Welsh every day outside work (T52); Welsh was the main language of work for fewer residents than usual (17.8%, T57). Residents' national identity matched the general pattern (T49) except the higher than average level of British people (16.1%). More respondents than average had moved there because of a job (13.6%), and fewer than average had moved there because of family changes (11.8%) and to get an opportunity to build (1.8%) (T34). There were more terraced houses than average (35.5%, T10), and quite a high level of social renting (16.4%, T12).
- **Diffwys & Maenofferen:** More migration from other parts of north Wales than usual (7.5%, T29). The level of first time buyers (T9) and holiday homes (T35) was similar to the average. A somewhat higher than average percentage could speak Welsh, a lower than usual percentage could understand the language, and a significantly higher than average proportion could read and write Welsh (T41); a higher than usual percentage considered the Welsh language to be very important (68.2%, T48). A high level of homes had Welsh as the main language (71.0%, T37), and a high percentage of residents used Welsh every day outside work (T52); although Welsh was the main language of work for fewer residents than usual, a high level had mainly-Welsh as the main language of work (31.5%, T57). National identity followed general patterns, apart from that fewer than usual had given Welsh-and-British (6.1%) and more had given English (9.5%) (T49). A higher level than usual had moved there because they needed a larger property (26.9%) and because of the community facilities (10.8%); a lower than average level moved there because of a job (3.2%), family changes (11.8%), family and friends (6.5%) and a chance to build (2.2%) (T34). A very high percentage of the homes were terraced houses (68.8%, T10), and there was more ownership without a mortgage (50.5%) and private renting (15.1%) than usual (T12).
- **Hirael:** A lower than usual level of migration from other parts of the UK (10.8%, T29). There was a very high level of first time buyers (39.8%, T9), and the percentage of holiday homes was low

(T35). A low percentage could speak, read and write in Welsh, with more residents able to understand the language than to speak it (T41). A low percentage considered the language to be very important, and a high percentage considered it totally unimportant (10.0%, T48). English was the main language in a very high level of homes (85.5%, T37), and a low level used Welsh every day outside work (T52); Welsh was the main language of work for a very low percentage of residents (3.2%, T57). Welsh national identity was lower than average (41.1%), and there was a high level of 'other' national identities (6.7%) (T49). A high percentage had moved to Hirael to establish their first home (24.1%); a low level gave other reasons, including building (0.0%) and liking the area (8.4%) (T34). There were few detached dwellings (3.6%) and a high level of terraced houses (51.8%) (T10); there was a high level of renting (15.7% privately, 20.5% socially) (T12).

- **Llanrug:** A high level of migration from other parts of Gwynedd (80.6%), and a low level of migration from other areas of the UK (5.2%) (T29). There were a little more first time buyers than usual (28.4%, T9), and the lowest level among the wards of holiday homes (T35). A significantly higher than average percentage could speak, understand, read and write Welsh (T41), and a very high percentage stated that Welsh was very important to them (84.7%, T48). Welsh was the main language in a very high level of homes (88.8%, T37), and a high level used it every day outside work (T52); Welsh was the main language of work for a high percentage of residents (41.2%, T57). A very high percentage had a Welsh national identity (88.2%, T49). A high level had moved to Llanrug for a larger property (23.9%) and a low level had moved there because they liked the area (9.7%) (T34). There were more semis (35.1%) and fewer terraced houses (20.1%) and flats (1.5%) than usual (T10); there was a higher than usual level of ownership with a mortgage (48.5%) and less renting than usual (T12).
- **Cyngar:** A high level of migration within Anglesey (80.3%), a low level of migration from other areas of the UK (6.4%) (T29). A somewhat higher than usual level of first time buyers (28.0%, T9), and a higher than usual level of permanent homes (95.5%) at the expense of holiday homes (T35). A significantly higher percentage than average could speak, understand, read and write Welsh (T41), and a higher than average percentage stated that Welsh was very important to them (74.2%, T48). Welsh was the main language in a high level of properties (76.4%, T37), and there was a higher than usual level of use of Welsh every day outside work (T52); Welsh was the main language of work for more residents than average (30.4%, T57). A high percentage had a Welsh national identity (74.3%, T49). A high level had moved to Cyngar to be able to build a home (10.2%), and a low level because they liked the area (9.6%) (T34). Detached dwellings accounted for more homes than usual (47.8%, T10); more respondents

than average owned their home with a mortgage (36.9%) and fewer owned it without a mortgage (38.2%) (T12).

- **Llanbadrig:** A high level of migration from other parts of the UK (40.2%, T29). Fewer first time buyers than average (17.0%, T9), and a normal level of holiday homes (T35). Fewer residents than usual had any type of ability in Welsh (T41), and a high percentage didn't have strong feelings about Welsh (32.1%, T48). English is the main language in a high percentage of the properties (73.2%, T37), and fewer residents than usual use Welsh outside work (T52); fewer residents than average have Welsh as their main language of work (13.2%, T57). A low percentage stated that their national identity is Welsh (29.2%) – high percentages were English and British (T49). A high percentage moved to Llanbadrig to retire (17.9%) and because they liked the area (21.4%); a low level needed a larger property (11.6%) (T34). There was a very high level of detached dwellings (60.7%, T10), and of ownership without a mortgage (58.0%, T12).
- **Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog:** Migration levels are generally aligned with the general pattern (T29); there were more first time buyers than usual (30.8%, T9), and fewer holiday homes than usual (1.4%, T35). A significantly higher than average percentage could speak, understand, read and write Welsh (T41), and a higher than average percentage stated that Welsh is very important to them (68.7%, T48). A comparatively high percentage of properties had Welsh as the main language (67.1%, T37), and there was a higher than usual level of use of Welsh outside work, especially at home (T52), although a little fewer than average had Welsh as their main language of work (19.6%, T57). A higher percentage than usual had a Welsh national identity (67.4%, T49). A higher than usual percentage had moved to Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog because of family changes (22.6%) and in order to establish a first home (20.5%) (T34). There was a higher than usual level of semis (34.9%) and a low level of flats (0.7%) (T10); tenure was aligned with the general pattern (T12).
- **Porthyfelin:** A lower than usual level of migration from other parts of the UK (8.5%, T29). A similar level of first time buyers to average (T9) and no holiday homes (0.0%, T35). A low percentage could speak, read and write Welsh, with more able to understand the language than to speak it (T41). A low percentage view the language as very important, and a high percentage view it as completely unimportant (9.3%, T48). A very high level of homes had English as the main language (88.5%, T37), a low level use Welsh every day outside work (T52) and few residents have Welsh as their main language of work (2.8%, T57). Somewhat fewer than usual had a Welsh national identity (56.6%, T49). A low percentage had moved to Porthyfelin because of a family change (11.5%) and none in order to build a home (0.0%) (T34). The percentage of

detached dwellings was low (9.2%), there was a higher percentage than usual of semis (31.5%), terraced houses (36.9%) and flats especially (20.0%) (T10); there was a high level of ownership without a mortgage (53.1%), a higher level than usual of social renting (16.9%) and a low level of ownership with a mortgage (16.2%) (T12).

Appendix 1: Resident Survey – Housing and the Welsh language 2013



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL



September 2013

Resident Survey – Housing and the Welsh language 2013

Dear resident,

Gwynedd Council, Anglesey County Council and the Snowdonia National Park Authority are eager to do research to understand the current housing stock and the Welsh language, and have produced this questionnaire about your home and the Welsh language.

Collecting this information is important as an evidence base for planning and leading on developments to improve the quality and supply of housing to buy and rent along with other facilities currently and for the future. There is also a need to consider the possible effects of new developments on the Welsh language and Welsh communities.

We would be grateful if you could help us to collect this information by completing this questionnaire and returning it in the pre-paid envelope by **Friday 8th of November 2013**. It is also possible to complete the questionnaire online – see the link www.gwynedd.gov.uk/housingandlanguage2013.

If you would like the chance to win a hamper of local produce, note your name and phone number and/or e-mail address at the end of the questionnaire. Your answers will be treated in the strictest confidence and your personal details will not be identified in any report.

For help in completing the questionnaire or for any enquires, contact the Corporate Research team, Gwynedd Council on research@gwynedd.gov.uk or phone 01286 679380 / 01286 679043.

Thank you for your time.

Yours sincerely,

Iwan Wyn Jones,
Corporate Research Manager,
Corporate Research Unit,
Strategic and Improvement Department,
Gwynedd Council,
Caernarfon,
Gwynedd.
LL55 1SH

If there are any errors in your property address at the top of this page, please let us know in the box below.

Resident Survey – Housing and the Welsh language 2013

For each question please tick the appropriate box or enter your answer in the box provided. If you do not want to answer all of the questions we would still appreciate a partially completed questionnaire.

About your current property

1a. In what year was your property built/converted? *Write in the box below*

1b. In what year did you move into the property? *Write in the box below*

1c. Are you the first occupant of the property?

Tick one box only

 Yes No

1d. Are you a first time buyer?

Tick one box only

 Yes No

Where you live now (current property)

2a. In what type of property do you live now?

Tick one box only

- Detached house or bungalow
 Semi-detached house or bungalow
 Terraced (including end terrace)
 Flat or maisonette
 Other

2b. Do you: *Tick one box only*

- own the property outright without a mortgage?
 own the property with a mortgage or loan?
 own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)?
 rent the property from a private landlord?
 rent the property from a housing association or the Council?
 live in the property with parents / friends?
 live in the property under another arrangement?

2c. What is the monthly cost (rent or mortgage) of your property? *Tick one box only*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None / £0 | <input type="checkbox"/> £501 - £625 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £1 - £125 | <input type="checkbox"/> £626 - £750 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £126 - £250 | <input type="checkbox"/> £751 - £875 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £251 - £375 | <input type="checkbox"/> More than £875 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £376 - £500 | |

2d. How many people live permanently in the property? *Write the number below for each age e.g. If two people are aged 0-15 write 2 in the box*

<input type="text"/> 0-15	<input type="text"/> 50-64
<input type="text"/> 16-24	<input type="text"/> 65-74
<input type="text"/> 25-34	<input type="text"/> 75-84
<input type="text"/> 35-49	<input type="text"/> 85+

Where you lived last (previous property)

3a. What type of property have you moved from? *Tick one box only*

- Detached house or bungalow
 Semi-detached house or bungalow
 Terraced (including end terrace)
 Flat or maisonette
 Other

3b. Did you: *Tick one box only*

- own the property outright without a mortgage?
 own the property with a mortgage or loan?
 own the property partly and rent partly (part-ownership scheme)?
 rent the property from a private landlord?
 rent the property from a housing association or the Council?
 live in the property with parents / friends?
 live in the property under another arrangement?

3c. What was the monthly cost (rent or mortgage) of your property? *Tick one box only*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None / £0 | <input type="checkbox"/> £501 - £625 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £1 - £125 | <input type="checkbox"/> £626 - £750 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £126 - £250 | <input type="checkbox"/> £751 - £875 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £251 - £375 | <input type="checkbox"/> More than £875 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> £376 - £500 | |

3d. How many people lived permanently in your previous property? *Write the number below for each age e.g. If two people are aged 0-15 write 2 in the box*

<input type="text"/> 0-15	<input type="text"/> 50-64
<input type="text"/> 16-24	<input type="text"/> 65-74
<input type="text"/> 25-34	<input type="text"/> 75-84
<input type="text"/> 35-49	<input type="text"/> 85+

Moving to your current property

4. Please specify the village/town, county and postcode of where you lived previously

e.g. Llangefni, Anglesey, LL77 7EB
(Write in the box opposite)

5. Where did you live before moving to this property? Tick one box only

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else on Anglesey – Go to Question 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in Wales – Go to Question 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in Gwynedd – Go to Question 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in the UK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else in North Wales – Go to Question 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the UK |

6. If you moved from elsewhere in the UK or from outside the UK, have you previously lived:

Tick one box for each option

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| on Anglesey? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| in Gwynedd? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| somewhere else in Wales? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

7. What were your main reasons for moving to your current property? Tick all options that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change of employment / closer to job | <input type="checkbox"/> Change to family status (marriage, divorce etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retired to the area | <input type="checkbox"/> To be closer to relatives / friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Needed to move to a larger property | <input type="checkbox"/> Establish first home / First time buyer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Needed to move to a smaller property | <input type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to build own home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To be closer to community facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Like the area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

Other:

Please specify opposite

8. How is your current property used primarily?

Tick one box only

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent home – Go to Question 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> For work purposes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday home for your personal use | <input type="checkbox"/> Student accommodation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Investment property (buy to let, rental holiday accommodation etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

9. If this property is not your permanent home can you please note the village/town, county and postcode of your permanent home

e.g. Stafford, ST18 9NP (Write in the box opposite)

Person: P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8

15. How would you describe your ability to write in Welsh?

Tick one box only for each person

Very good – Can write correctly in Welsh formally and informally	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Good – Can write in Welsh, but feel less confident when writing some documents	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Fair – Can write in Welsh, but there is a need for someone else to check that it's correct	<input type="checkbox"/>							
A little – Can write simple sentences in Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>							
None – Can't write in Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>							

16. How important is the Welsh language to you?

Tick one box only for each person

Very important	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Quite important	<input type="checkbox"/>							
No feeling either way	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Quite unimportant	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Very unimportant	<input type="checkbox"/>							

17. How would you describe your national identity?

Tick one box only for each person

Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>							
English	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Welsh and British	<input type="checkbox"/>							
English and British	<input type="checkbox"/>							
British	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>							

Give details of other national identities:

Social Use of Welsh

Person: P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8

18. How often do you use Welsh in the following situations?

Tick one box only for each person for each situation

At home / with family:	Every day	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Never	<input type="checkbox"/>							
In a shop / café / on the street etc.:	Every day	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Never	<input type="checkbox"/>							
To socialise:	Every day	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Never	<input type="checkbox"/>							
In work:	Every day	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Never	<input type="checkbox"/>							
On the internet / Twitter / Facebook:	Every day	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Never	<input type="checkbox"/>							

19. Do you use Welsh when attending clubs, societies or situations that involve the following?

Tick one box only for each person for each club / society / situation. Leave blank if you do not attend them.

Leisure / Sports:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							
History / culture / arts:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Local politics:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Religion e.g. Chapel / Church:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Youth club / Pensioner club:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Other:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>							

Other:
Please specify opposite

Welsh at your work

Person: P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8

20. In which sector do you work?

Tick one box only for each person

Private	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Voluntary	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Public	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Unemployed / Retired / Full time student – Go to Question 26	<input type="checkbox"/>							

21. In your work, which language is used mainly?

Tick one box only for each person

Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Welsh mainly – with some use of English	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Bilingual – equal use of Welsh and English	<input type="checkbox"/>							
English mainly – with some use of Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>							
English	<input type="checkbox"/>							

22. In your work, which language is used for INTERNAL communications?

Tick one box only for each person

Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Welsh mainly – with some use of English	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Bilingual – equal use of Welsh and English	<input type="checkbox"/>							
English mainly – with some use of Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>							
English	<input type="checkbox"/>							

23. Do you write in Welsh at work?

Tick one box only for each person

Yes - regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Yes - sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Never	<input type="checkbox"/>							

24. Which of these statements, would you say, best describes your employer?

Tick one box only for each person

Supportive to the use of Welsh in all or most aspects, formal and informal, of the business	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Supportive to the use of Welsh informally but not in formal business matters	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Not supportive to the use of Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/>							
None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>							

25. What is the location and postcode of your workplace?

e.g. Caernarfon, LL55 1SH (*Write in the box opposite*)

Further Comments

26. If you have any further comments about the Welsh language and/or housing you are welcome to include them below.

Thank You.

**Please return your questionnaire to us in the pre-paid envelope
by Friday 8th of November 2013**

If you wish to include your name and telephone number and/or e-mail below,
there is a chance to win a hamper of local produce.

Name:

Telephone Number:

E-mail:

Note below if you have an interest in participating in any further research

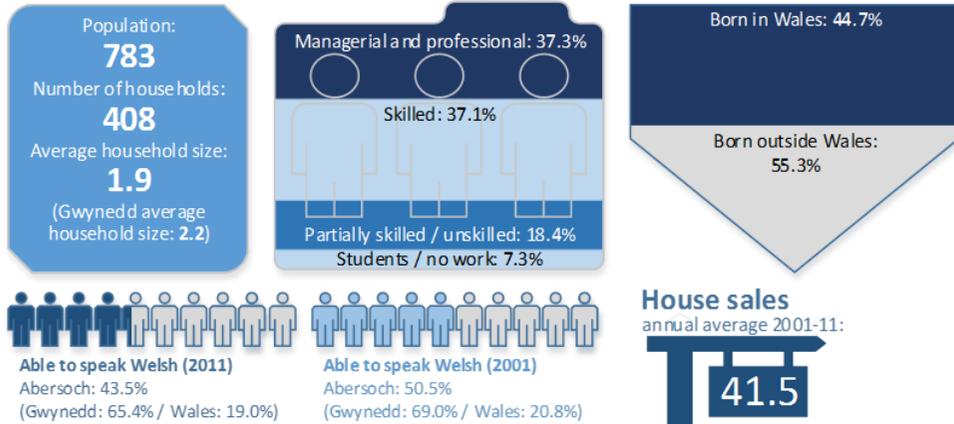
Yes – I have an interest

No – I don't have an interest

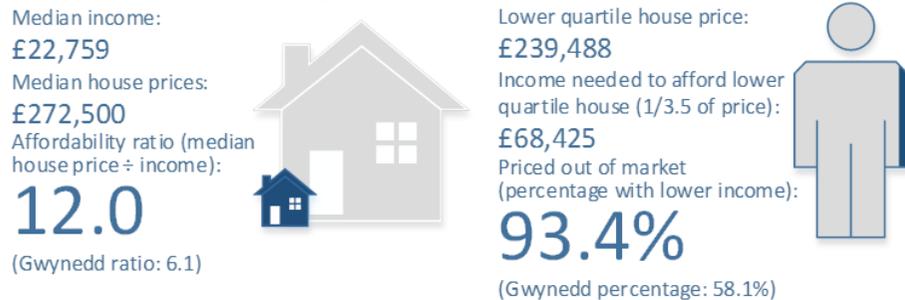
Appendix 2: Ward profiles

Abersoch ward profile

2011 Census data



CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)

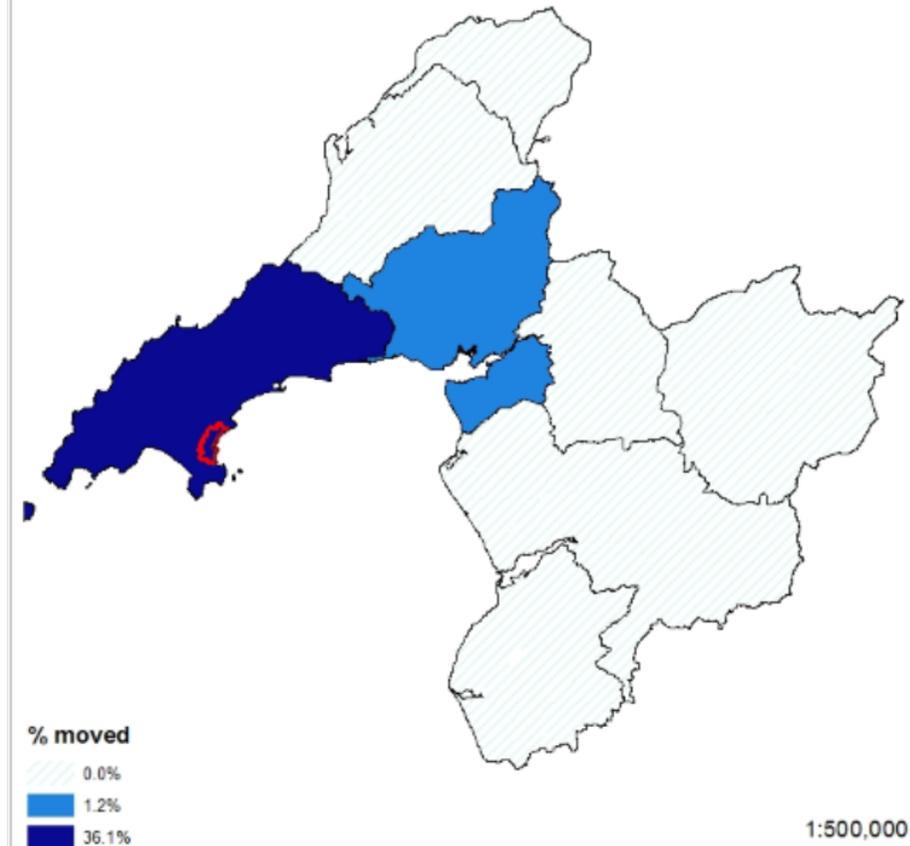


Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- A very high percentage had moved from other parts of the UK (42.2%, Gwynedd: 17.7%).
- 4.8% of respondents were first time buyers – very low (Gwynedd: 21.7%).
- High level of holiday homes (32.5%, Gwynedd: 6.3%).
- A very low percentage could speak (35.2%, Gwynedd: 71.5%) / understand / read / write Welsh.
- More than average state the language is totally unimportant to them (10.1%, Gwynedd: 3.5%).
- English was the main language in 81.9% of homes (Gwynedd: 49.3%), and a very low level used Welsh every day in any situation outside work; Welsh was the main language of work for only 12.2% residents (Gwynedd: 28.1%).
- A low percentage stated that their national identity was Welsh (24.5%, Gwynedd: 64.0%), and there was a high level of English and British people.
- Retirement (19.3%) and a liking for the area (27.7%) featured more prominently as reasons for moving to Abersoch, and fewer moved there to get a larger property (7.2%), because of family changes (4.8%) and to buy for the first time (3.6%).
- More detached dwellings than usual (49.4%, Gwynedd: 36.9%), and a very high level of ownership without a mortgage (60.2%, Gwynedd: 42.6%).

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Abersoch ward

Rest of Wales - 1.2%
Rest of the United Kingdom - 30.1%
No answer - 31.3%



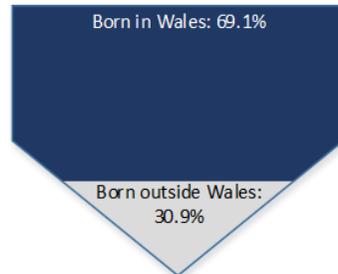
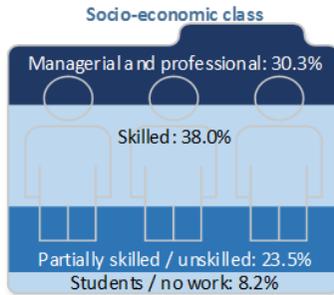
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The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Clynnog ward profile

2011 Census data

Population:
997
Number of households:
417
Average household size:
2.4
(Gwynedd average household size: 2.2)



Able to speak Welsh (2011)
Clynnog: 73.2%
(Gwynedd: 65.4% / Wales: 19.0%)



Able to speak Welsh (2001)
Clynnog: 67.7%
(Gwynedd: 69.0% / Wales: 20.8%)



CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)

Median income:
£21,198
Median house prices:
£176,000
Affordability ratio (median house price ÷ income):
8.3
(Gwynedd ratio: 6.1)



Lower quartile house price:
£78,250
Income needed to afford lower quartile house (1/3.5 of price):
£22,357
Priced out of market (percentage with lower income):
52.2%
(Gwynedd percentage: 58.1%)

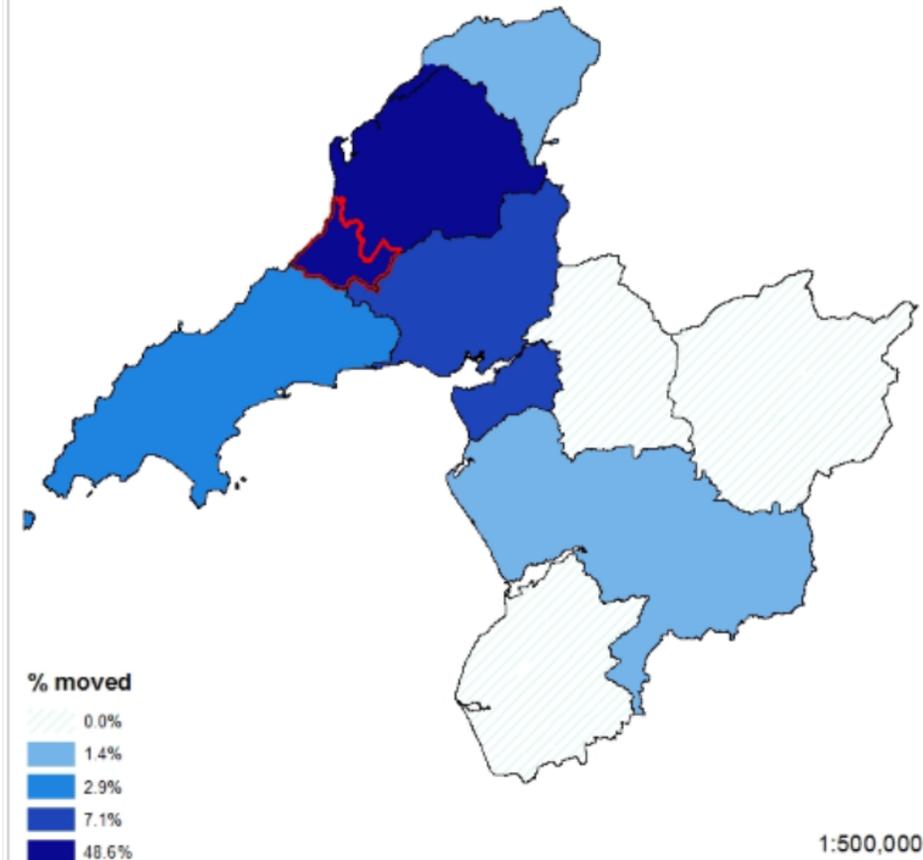


Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- Higher than usual levels of migration from other parts of north Wales (7.1%, Gwynedd: 4.1%), Wales (8.6%, Gwynedd: 3.8%) and the UK (21.4%, Gwynedd: 17.7%).
- A little fewer first time buyers than average (15.7%, Gwynedd: 21.7%)
- The number of holiday homes followed the general pattern.
- A high percentage could speak (76.5%, Gwynedd: 71.5%), understand, read and write Welsh.
- A high percentage stated that Welsh was very important (73.8%, Gwynedd: 62.5%).
- The main language of the home was Welsh in a high percentage of cases (68.6%, Gwynedd: 58.0%), with more than usual using it every day outside work; Welsh was the main language of work for more residents than average (32.3%, Gwynedd: 28.1%).
- Residents' national identity followed the general pattern.
- More respondents than average moved there because of a job (18.6%), a change in family status (21.4%) and because they liked the area (25.7%).
- There was a high level of detached dwellings (55.7%, Gwynedd: 36.9%) and ownership without a mortgage (58.6%, Gwynedd: 42.6%).

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Clynnog ward

Rest of Wales - 8.6%
Rest of the United Kingdom - 18.6%
No answer - 11.4%

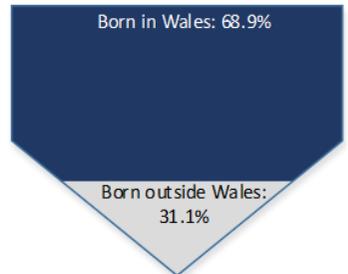
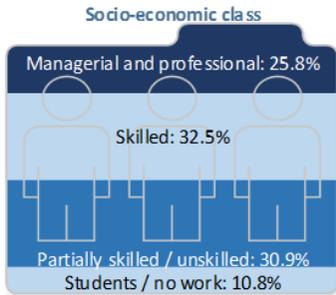
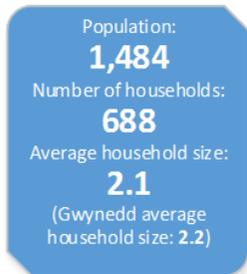


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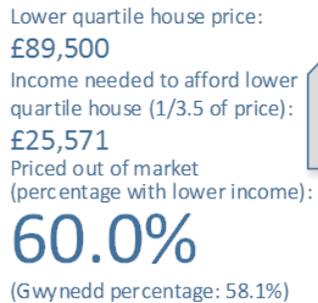
The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Dolgellau South ward profile

2011 Census data



CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)

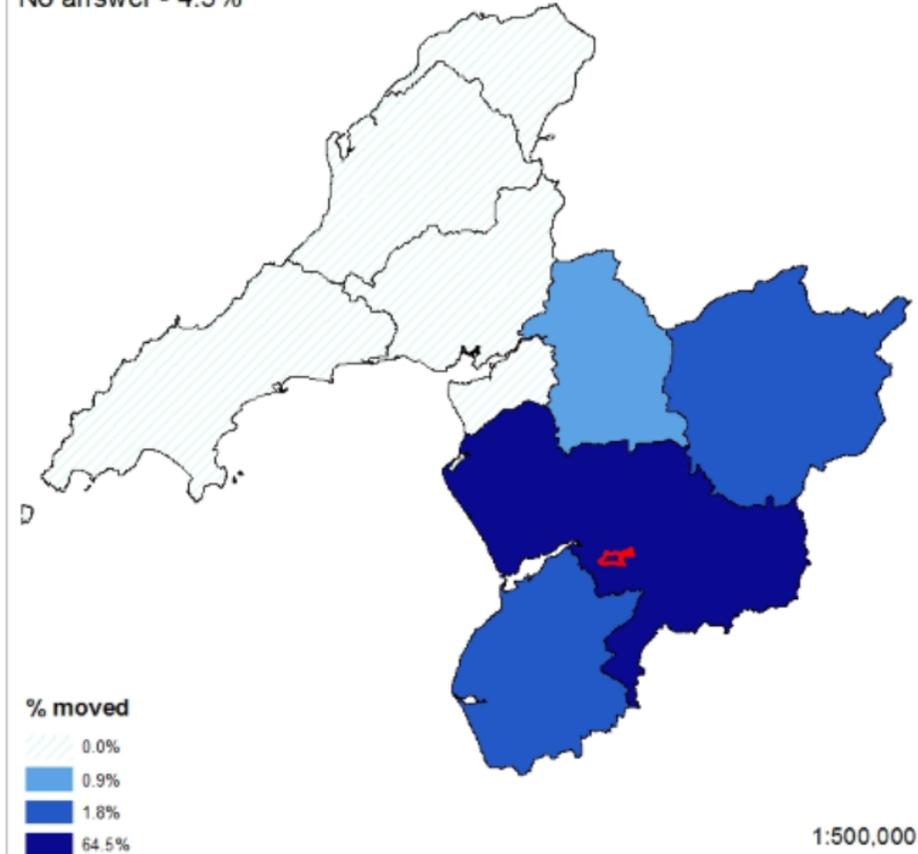


Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- A higher than usual rate of migration from other parts of Wales (8.2%, Gwynedd: 3.8%) and the UK (21.8%, Gwynedd: 17.7%).
- A lower than usual level of first time buyers (13.6%, Gwynedd: 21.7%)
- The number of holiday homes was close to the average.
- A somewhat lower level than average could speak (66.8%, Gwynedd: 71.5%), understand, read and write Welsh.
- A lower than average percentage stated that Welsh was very important to them (50.2%, Gwynedd: 62.5%).
- The main language of more homes than usual was English (67.3%, Gwynedd: 49.3%); a lower than average level used Welsh every day outside work; Welsh was the main language of work for fewer residents than usual (17.8%, Gwynedd: 28.1%).
- A higher level than average stated they were British (16.1%, Gwynedd: 13.6%).
- More respondents than average had moved there because of a job (13.6%), and fewer than average had moved there because of family changes (11.8%) and to get an opportunity to build (1.8%).
- There were more terraced houses than average (35.5%, Gwynedd: 30.0%), and quite a high level of social renting (16.4%, Gwynedd: 9.3%).

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Dolgellau South ward

- Rest of Wales - 10.9%
- Rest of the United Kingdom - 14.5%
- Abroad - 0.9%
- No answer - 4.5%

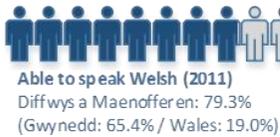
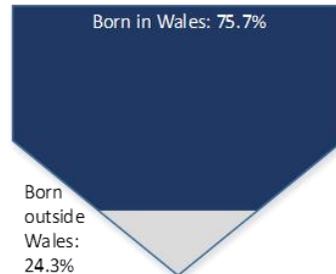
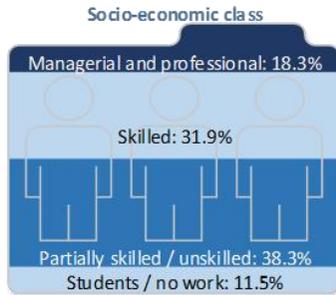
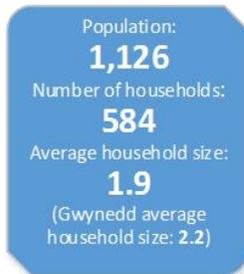


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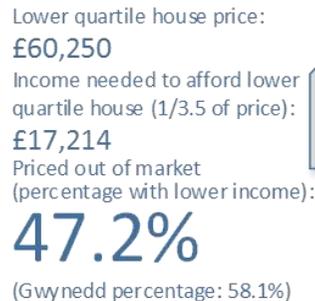
The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Diffwys a Maenofferen ward profile

2011 Census data



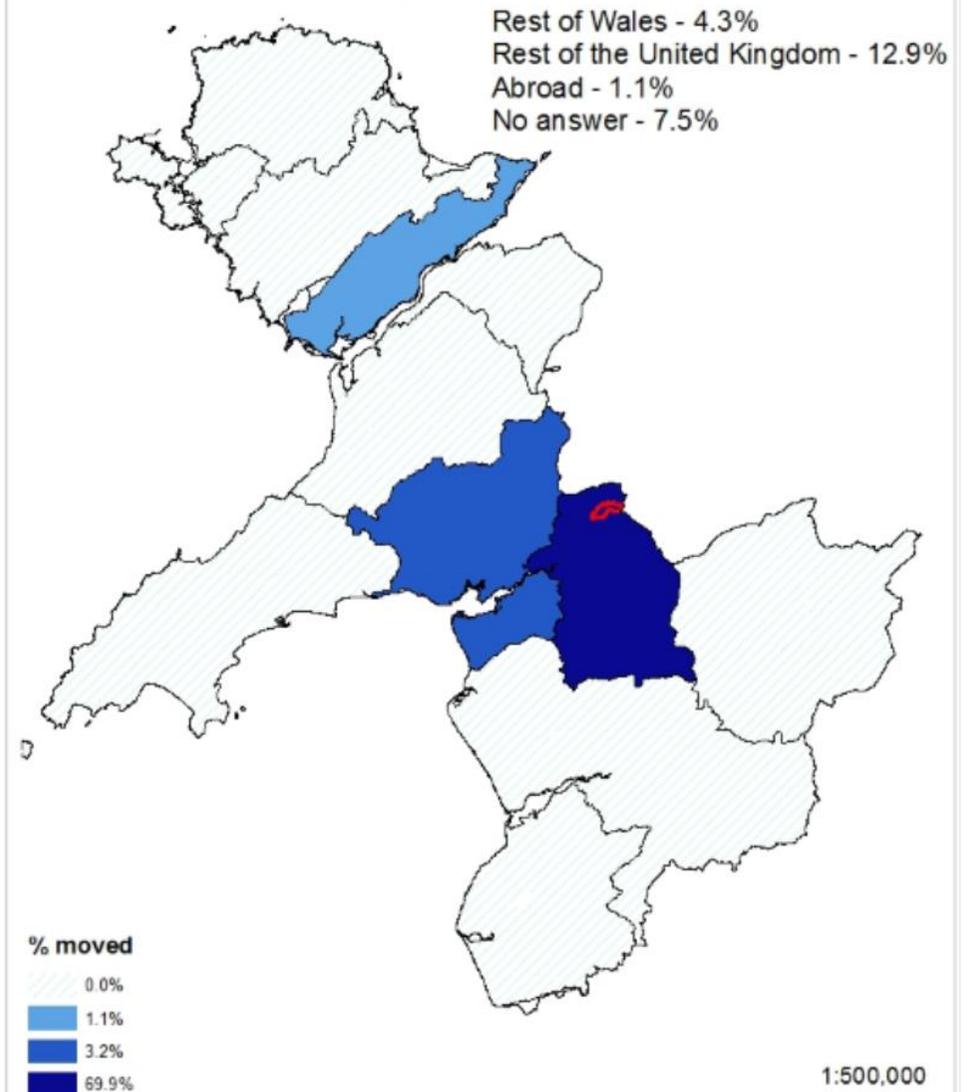
CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)



Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- More migration from other parts of north Wales than usual (7.5%, Gwynedd: 3.8%).
- The level of first time buyers and holiday homes was similar to the average.
- A somewhat higher than average percentage could speak Welsh (72.6%, Gwynedd: 71.5%), a lower than usual percentage could understand the language, and a significantly higher than average proportion could read and write Welsh.
- More than usual thought Welsh was very important (68.2%, Gwynedd: 62.5%).
- A lot of homes had Welsh as the main language (71.0%, Gwynedd: 58.0%), and very many residents used Welsh every day outside work; a high level had mainly-Welsh as the language of work (31.5%, Gwynedd: 20.4%), at the expense of Welsh only.
- More had given English as their national identity (9.5%, Gwynedd: 5.5%).
- A higher level than usual had moved there to get a larger property (26.9%) and community facilities (10.8%); fewer than average moved there due to a job (3.2%), family changes (11.8%), family and friends (6.5%) or a chance to build (2.2%).
- A very high percentage of the homes were terraced houses (68.8%, Gwynedd: 30.0%), and there was more ownership without a mortgage (50.5%, Gwynedd: 42.6%) and private renting (15.1%, Gwynedd: 8.4%) than usual.

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Diffwys and Maenofferen ward

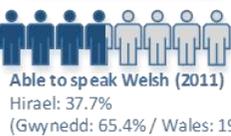
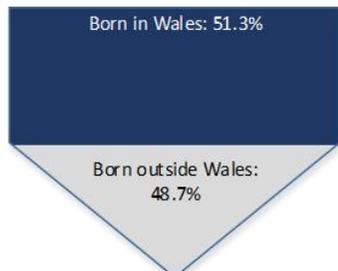
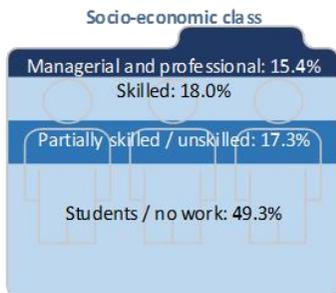


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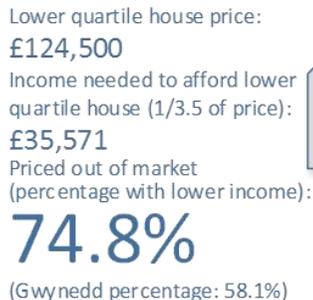
The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Hirael ward profile

2011 Census data



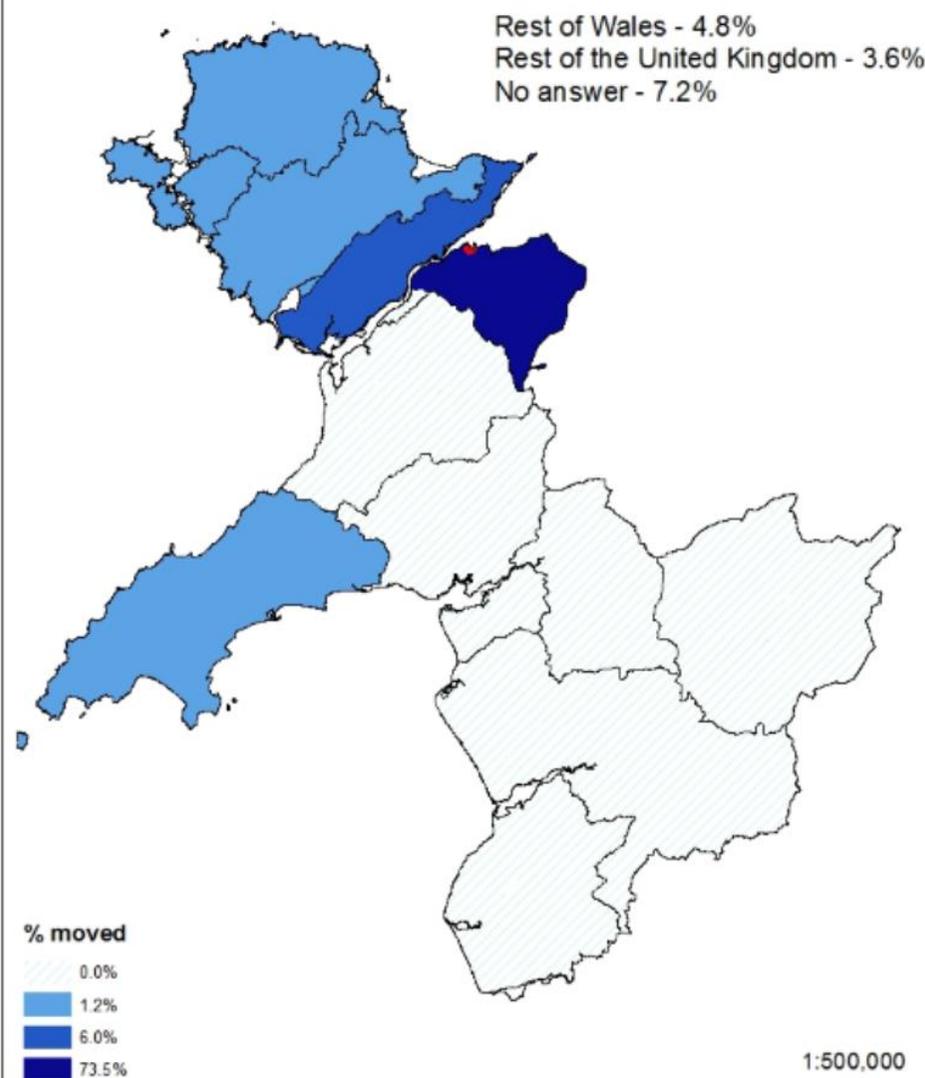
CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)



Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- Fewer than average had moved from other parts of the UK (10.8%, Gwynedd: 17.7%).
- A very high level of first time buyers (39.8%, Gwynedd: 21.7%)
- The percentage of holiday homes was low.
- A low percentage could speak (46.7%, Gwynedd: 71.5%), read and write in Welsh, with more residents able to understand the language than to speak it.
- A low percentage considered the language to be very important, and a high percentage considered it totally unimportant (10.0%, Gwynedd: 3.5%).
- English was the main language in a very high level of homes (85.5%, Gwynedd: 49.3%); a low level used Welsh every day outside work; Welsh was the main language of work for a very low percentage of residents (3.2%, Gwynedd: 28.1%).
- Welsh national identity was lower than average (41.1%, Gwynedd: 64.0%), and there was a high level of 'other' national identities (6.7%, Gwynedd: 2.3%).
- A high percentage had moved to Hirael to establish their first home (24.1%); a low level gave other reasons, including building (0.0%) and liking the area (8.4%) (T33).
- There were few detached dwellings (3.6%, Gwynedd: 36.9%) and a high level of terraced houses (51.8%, Gwynedd: 30.0%); there was a high level of renting (15.7% privately, Gwynedd: 9.3% / 20.5% socially, Gwynedd: 8.4%).

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Hirael ward

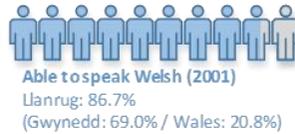
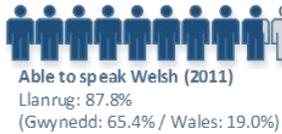
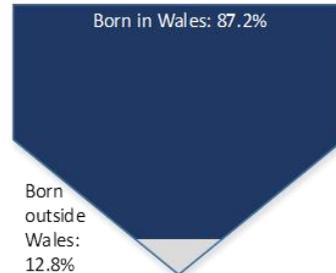
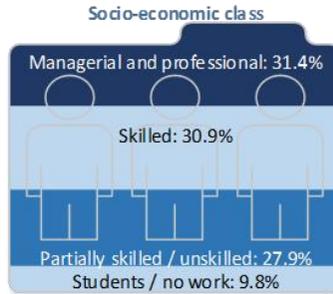


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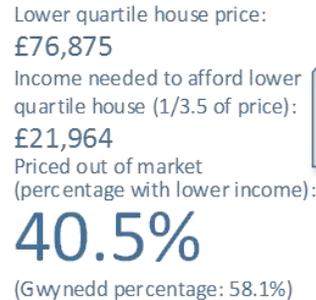
The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Llanrug ward profile

2011 Census data



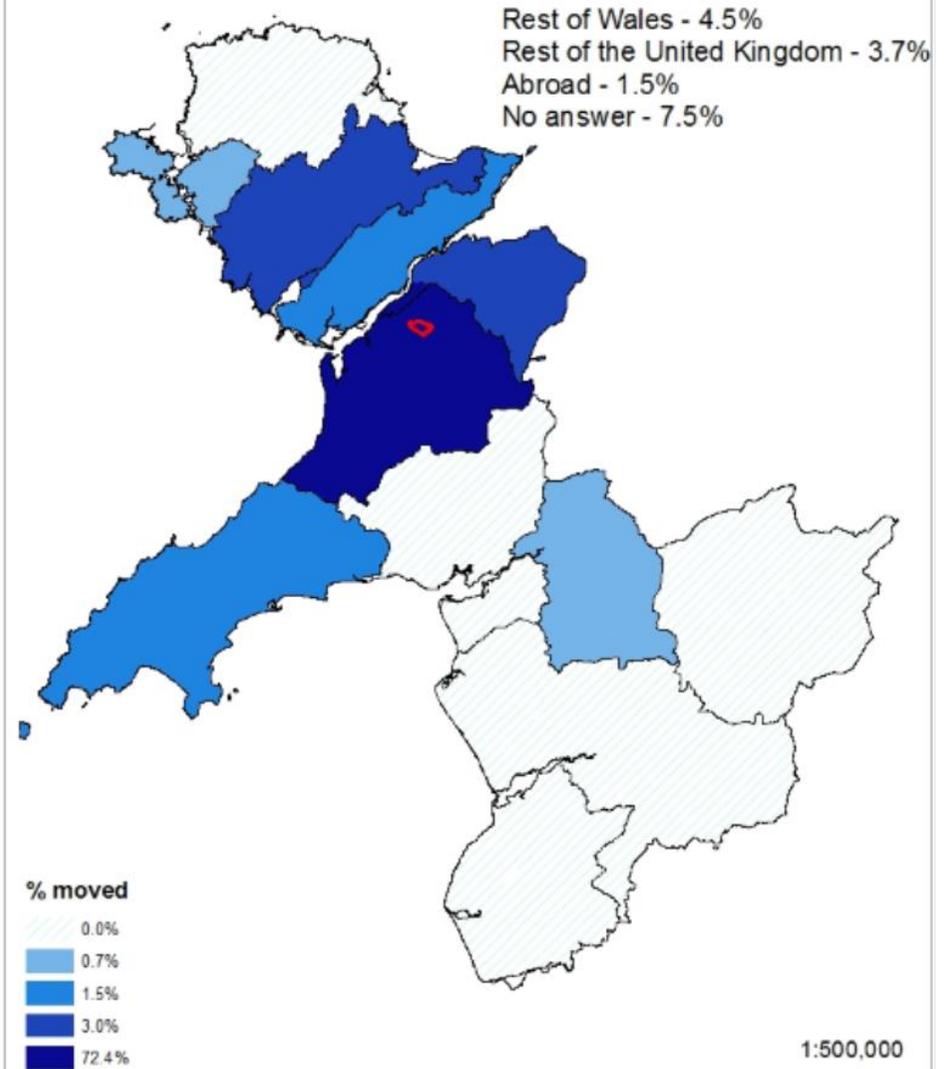
CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)



Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- A high level of migration from other parts of Gwynedd (80.6%, Gwynedd: 63.1%), and a low level of migration from other areas of the UK (5.2%, Gwynedd: 17.7%).
- There were a little more first time buyers than usual (28.4%, Gwynedd: 21.7%).
- A very low level of holiday homes (0.0%, Gwynedd: 6.3%).
- A far higher than average percentage could speak (92.2%, Gwynedd: 71.5%), understand, read and write Welsh.
- A very high percentage stated that Welsh was very important to them (84.7%, Gwynedd: 62.5%).
- Welsh was the main language in a very high level of homes (88.8%, Gwynedd: 58.0%); a high level used it every day outside work; Welsh was the main language of work for a high percentage of residents (41.2%, Gwynedd: 28.1%).
- A very high percentage had a Welsh national identity (88.2%, Gwynedd: 64.0%).
- A high level had moved to Llanrug for a larger property (23.9%) and a low level had moved there because they liked the area (9.7%).
- There were more semis (35.1%, Gwynedd: 20.8%) and fewer terraced houses (20.1%, Gwynedd: 30.0%) and flats (1.5%) than usual; there was a higher than usual level of ownership with a mortgage (48.5%, Gwynedd: 34.8%) and less renting than usual.

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Llanrug ward

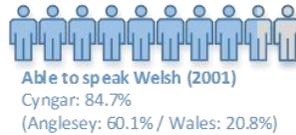
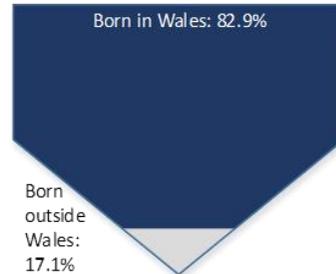
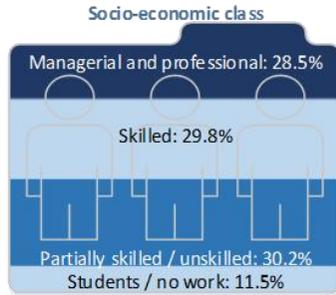


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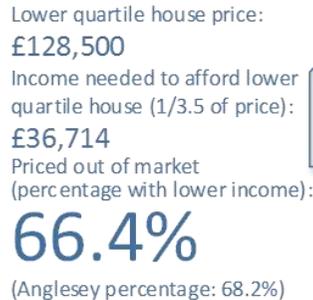
The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Cyngar ward profile

2011 Census data



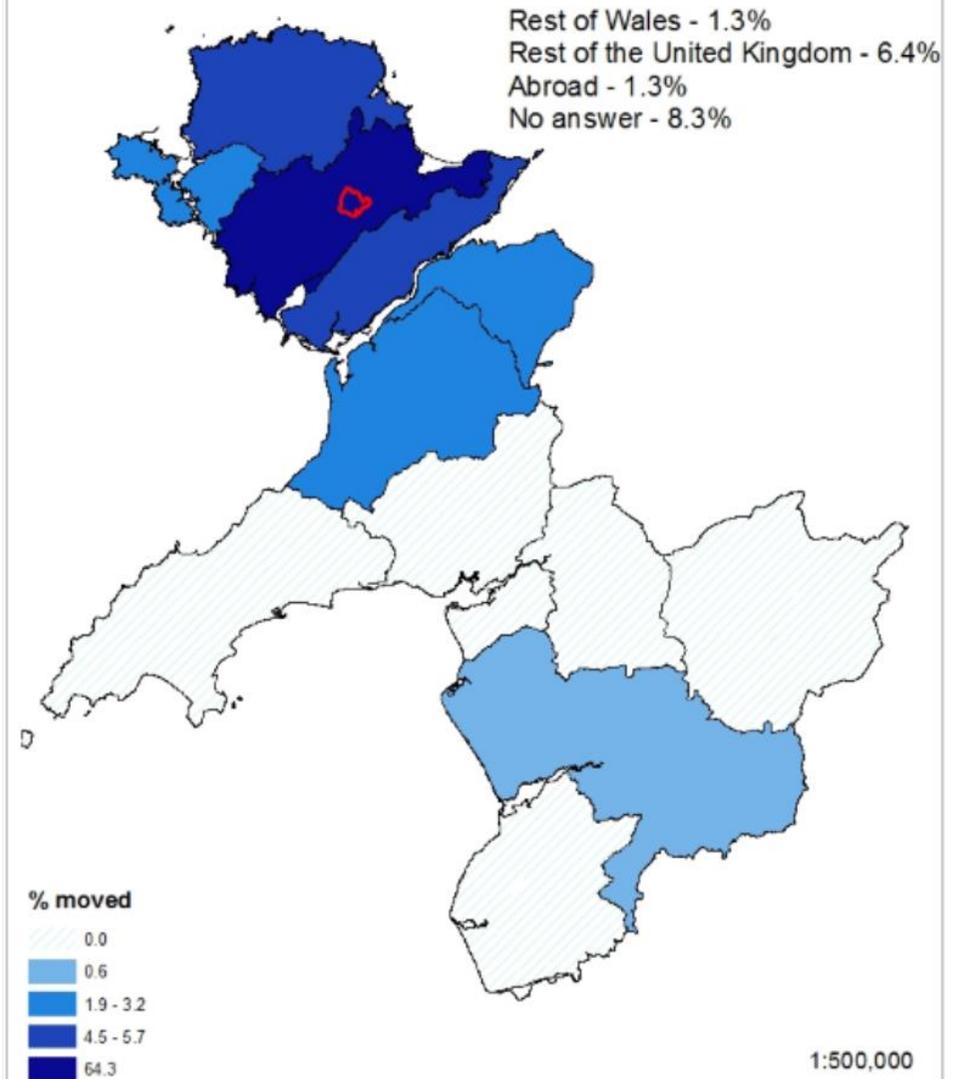
CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)



Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- A high level of migration within Anglesey (80.3%, Anglesey: 69.3%); a low level of migration from other areas of the UK (6.4%, Anglesey: 15.9%).
- A somewhat higher than usual level of first time buyers (28.0%, Anglesey: 23.4%).
- A very low level of holiday homes (0.0%, Anglesey: 3.2%).
- A significantly higher percentage than average could speak (83.0%, Anglesey: 67.5%), understand, read and write Welsh.
- A higher than average percentage stated that Welsh was very important to them (74.2%, Anglesey: 57.6%).
- Welsh was the main language in a high level of properties (76.4%, Anglesey: 51.2%); a higher than usual level of use of Welsh every day outside work; Welsh was the main language of work for more residents than average (30.4%, Anglesey: 19.5%).
- A high percentage had a Welsh national identity (74.3%, Anglesey: 59.5%).
- A high level had moved to Cyngar to be able to build a home (10.2%), and a low level because they liked the area (9.6%).
- Detached dwellings accounted for more homes than usual (47.8%, Anglesey: 42.0%); more respondents than average owned their home with a mortgage (36.9%, Anglesey: 32.3%) and fewer owned it without a mortgage (38.2%, Anglesey: 45.2%).

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Cyngar ward



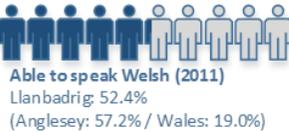
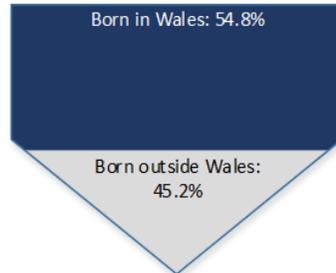
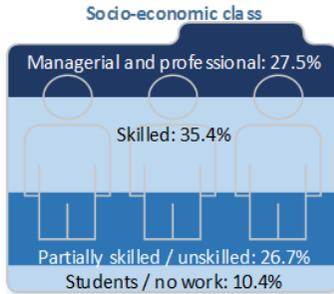
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The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Llanbadrig ward profile

2011 Census data

Population: **1,357**
 Number of households: **646**
 Average household size: **2.1**
 (Anglesey average household size: 2.3)



CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)

Median income: **£22,176**
 Median house prices: **£165,000**
 Affordability ratio (median house price ÷ income): **7.4**
 (Anglesey ratio: 6.3)



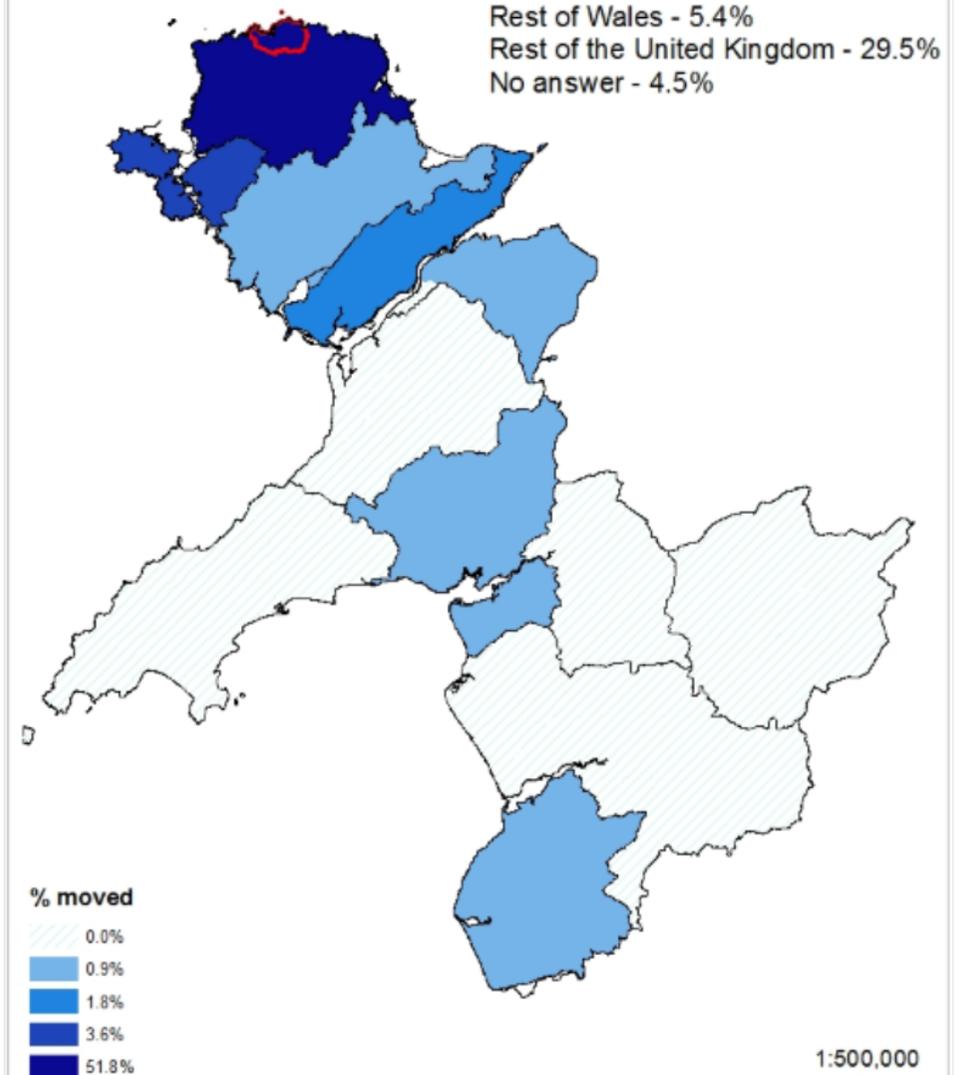
Lower quartile house price: **£135,000**
 Income needed to afford lower quartile house (1/3.5 of price): **£38,571**
 Priced out of market (percentage with lower income): **74.5%**
 (Anglesey percentage: 68.2%)



Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- A high level of migration from other parts of the UK (40.2%, Anglesey: 15.9%).
- Fewer first time buyers than average (17.0%, Anglesey: 23.4%)
- A higher than usual level of holiday homes (7.1%, Anglesey: 3.2%).
- Fewer residents than usual had any type of ability in Welsh, including speaking (44.5%, Anglesey: 67.5%).
- A high percentage didn't have strong feelings about Welsh (32.1%, Anglesey: 15.7%).
- English is the main language in a high percentage of the properties (73.2%, Anglesey: 56.4%); fewer residents than usual use Welsh outside work; fewer residents than average have Welsh as their main language of work (13.2%, Anglesey: 19.5%).
- A low percentage stated that their national identity is Welsh (29.2%, Anglesey: 59.5%) – high percentages were English and British.
- A high percentage moved to Llanbadrig to retire (17.9%) and because they liked the area (21.4%); a low level needed a larger property (11.6%).
- There was a very high level of detached dwellings (60.7%, Anglesey: 42.0%), and of ownership without a mortgage (58.0%, Anglesey: 45.2%).

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Llanbadrig ward

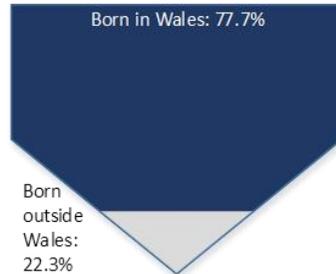
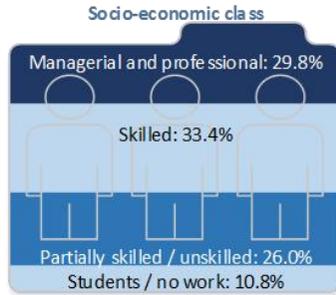


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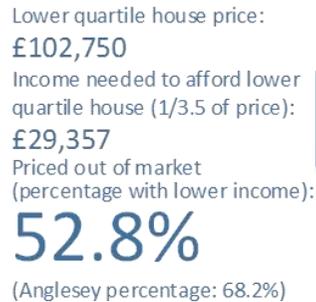
The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog ward profile

2011 Census data



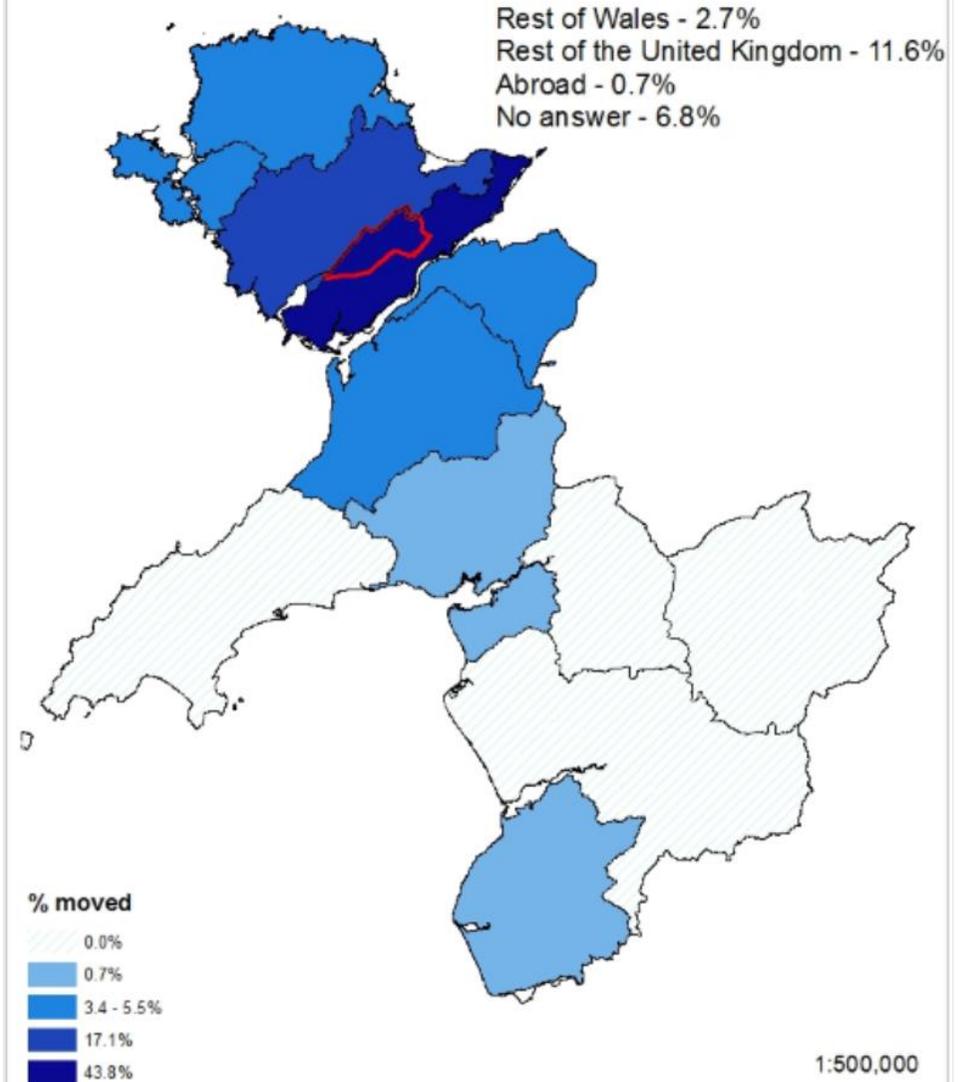
CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)



Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- Migration levels are generally aligned with the general pattern.
- More first time buyers than usual (30.8%, Anglesey: 23.4%).
- Fewer holiday homes than usual (1.4%, Anglesey: 3.2%).
- A significantly higher than average percentage could speak (80.5%, Anglesey: 67.5%), understand, read and write Welsh.
- A higher than average percentage stated that Welsh is very important to them (68.7%, Anglesey: 57.6%).
- A comparatively high percentage of properties had Welsh as the main language (67.1%, Anglesey: 51.2%); there was a higher than usual level of use of Welsh outside work, especially at home, although a little fewer than average had Welsh as their main language of work (19.6%, Anglesey: 19.5%).
- More respondents than usual had a Welsh national identity (67.4%, Anglesey: 59.5%).
- A higher than usual percentage had moved to Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog because of family changes (22.6%) and in order to establish a first home (20.5%).
- There was a higher than usual level of semis (34.9%, Anglesey: 25.7%) and a low level of flats (0.7%, Anglesey: 7.6%); tenure was aligned with the general pattern.

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog ward



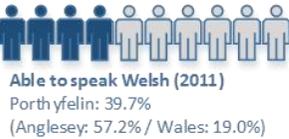
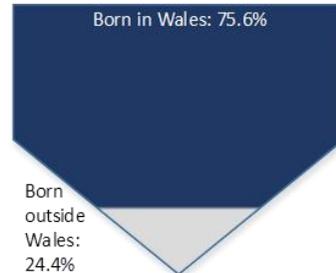
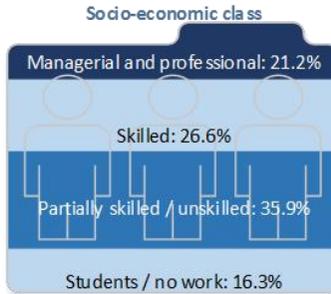
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The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.

Porthyfelin ward profile

2011 Census data

Population: **2,266**
 Number of households: **1,040**
 Average household size: **2.2**
 (Anglesey average household size: 2.3)



CACI Paycheck / Land Registry data (2012)

Median income: **£18,943**
 Median house prices: **£117,500**
 Affordability ratio (median house price ÷ income): **6.2**
 (Anglesey ratio: 6.3)



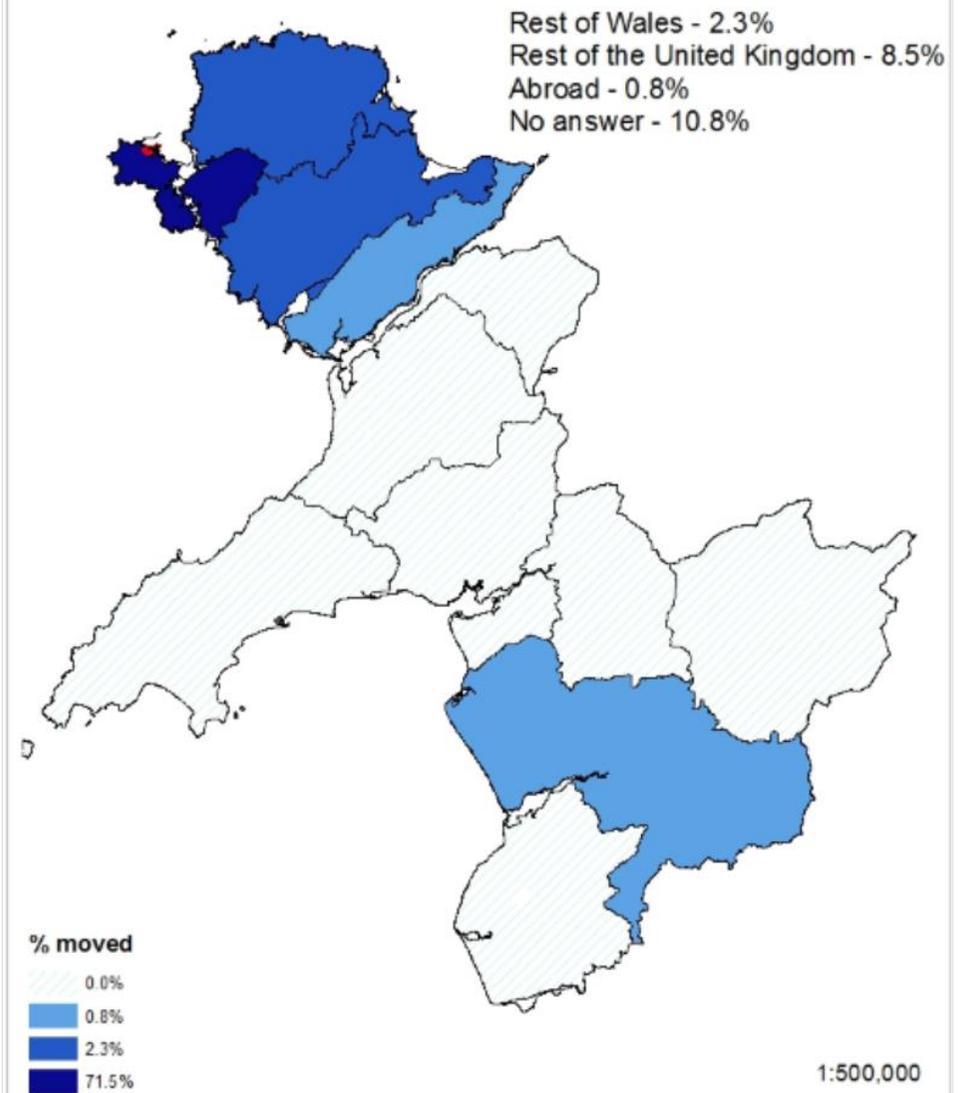
Lower quartile house price: **£83,875**
 Income needed to afford lower quartile house (1/3.5 of price): **£23,964**
 Priced out of market (percentage with lower income): **59.4%**
 (Anglesey percentage: 68.2%)



Language and Housing Survey 2013 data

- Lower level than usual of migration from other parts of the UK (8.5%, Anglesey: 15.9%).
- A normal level of first time buyers.
- A very low level of holiday homes (0.0%, Anglesey: 3.2%).
- A low percentage could speak (44.7%, Anglesey: 67.5%), read and write Welsh, with more able to understand the language than to speak it.
- A low percentage view the language as very important, and a high percentage view it as completely unimportant (9.3%, Anglesey: 5.0%).
- A very high level of homes had English as the main language (88.5%, Anglesey: 56.4%); a low level use Welsh every day outside work; few residents have Welsh as their main language of work (2.8%, Anglesey: 19.5%).
- Somewhat fewer than usual had a Welsh national identity (56.6%, Anglesey: 59.6%).
- A low percentage had moved to Porthyfelin because of a family change (11.5%) or in order to build a home (0.0%).
- The percentage of detached dwellings was low (9.2%, Anglesey: 42.0%); there was a higher percentage than usual of semis (31.5%, Anglesey: 25.7%), terraced houses (36.9%, Anglesey: 21.8%) and flats especially (20.0%, Anglesey: 7.6%); there was a high level of ownership without a mortgage (53.1%, Anglesey: 45.2%), a higher level than usual of social renting (16.9%, Anglesey: 11.2%) and a low level of ownership with a mortgage (16.2%, Anglesey: 32.3%).

Migration pattern of the respondents who have moved to Porthyfelin ward



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The information on the map is based on a question which asked for a post code; a high level declined to answer.