



CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL



# **A picture of the position of Welsh in Gwynedd**

**March 2014**

**Produced by the Research and Analytics Service,  
Gwynedd Council**

**[research@gwynedd.gov.uk](mailto:research@gwynedd.gov.uk)**

**Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council  
Shirehall Street, Caernarfon, Gwynedd. LL55 1SH ☐  
01286 679380 ☐**



## Content

Introduction .....	6
Demographics of Welsh .....	8
<i>Welsh Speakers</i> .....	8
<i>Broader skills in Welsh</i> .....	18
<i>The Welsh - Effects of Migration</i> .....	27
Language transmission in the home .....	35
Education .....	37
<i>The early years provision</i> .....	37
<i>Primary and Secondary Education</i> .....	38
Health and Wellbeing .....	41
The workplace and the economy .....	42
<i>The workplace and workforce</i> .....	42
<i>Employment Industries &amp; Occupations</i> .....	44
<i>Socio-economic Classification (NS-Sec)</i> .....	48
<i>Qualifications</i> .....	49
<i>Income</i> .....	50
Housing and households .....	54
<i>Homes by type and tenure</i> .....	54
<i>Occupancy levels and empty homes</i> .....	54
<i>Homes by tenure</i> .....	58
<i>Household numbers and growth</i> .....	59
<i>The housing market</i> .....	61
<i>Affordability</i> .....	64
<i>Planning Policies</i> .....	69
Joint Local Development Plant (Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd) .....	71
Appendix 1: Initial statistics on the Welsh Language in Gwynedd, 2001-2011 .....	89
Appendix 2: Initial statistics on the Welsh Language in Wales, 2001-2011 .....	90
Appendix 3: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh and Language Group, by ward, 2001 & 2011.....	91





## **List of Tables**

Table 1: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011 .....	9
Table 2: Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh, 2011.....	11
Table 3: Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh, 2001.....	11
Table 4: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) that can speak Welsh, by ward, 2001 & 2011 ..	12
Table 5: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with skills in Welsh, 2001 & 2011 ..	18
Table 6: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by age group, 2001-2011.....	19
Table 7: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001 & 2011.....	21
Table 8: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011.....	30
Table 9: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011 .....	30
Table 10: Organisations / Activities which promote Welsh social and cultural flurry .....	31
Table 11: Welsh language transmission rates, 2001 & 2011 .....	35
Table 12: Pupils speaking Welsh in Gwynedd, 2012/13.....	39
Table 13: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh in Gwynedd by general health, 2001 & 2011 .....	41
Table 14: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh in Gwynedd by limiting long term health problem or disability, 2001 & 2011 .....	41
Table 15: Industry of employment and Welsh speakers, 2011 .....	44
Table 16: Occupations and Welsh speakers, 2011 .....	45
Table 17: Socio-economic classification and Welsh speakers, 2011 .....	48
Table 18: Qualifications and Welsh speakers, 2011 .....	49
Table 19: Median and Lower Quartile Household Income, 2013 .....	50
Table 20: Number and percentage of households in the area under 60% of the GB median, 201350	
Table 21: Homes by accommodation type, 2011.....	54
Table 22: Homes by type of occupancy, 2011.....	55
Table 23: Taxable dwellings by type of occupancy, April 2013.....	55
Table 24: Household tenure, 2011 .....	58
Table 25: Household reference persons speaking Welsh by tenure in Gwynedd, 2011 .....	58
Table 26: Household estimates, 2011 .....	59
Table 27: Change in type of households in Gwynedd, 2001 & 2011 .....	60
Table 28: House prices in Gwynedd, 2012.....	61

Table 29: House price to household income ratios in Gwynedd .....	64
Table 30: Conclusions of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005) .....	69
Table 31: Recommendations of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005) .....	70
Table 32: Summary of the Language Impact Assessment of the Preferred Strategy based on the 18 questions from "Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward" (2005) .....	73
Table 33: Development thresholds requiring a fuller linguistic impact assessment on Anglesey ...	87
Table 34: Information which could be required in a language statement .....	88

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011.....	9
Figure 2: Percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh first language at the end of KS1/FP/KS2/KS3, 2000-2013.....	40
Figure 3: Unemployment figures, January 2007 – October 2013.....	43
Figure 4: Industry of Employment in Gwynedd, 2011 .....	46
Figure 5: Employment Occupations in Gwynedd, 2011 .....	47

## List of Maps

Map 1: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by ward, 2011 .....	14
Map 2: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by ward, 2001 .....	15
Map 3: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011.....	16
Map 4: Change (% point) in the proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011.....	17
Map 5: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2011...	23
Map 6: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001...	24
Map 7: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011 .....	25
Map 8: Change (% point) in the percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001 - 2011 .....	26
Map 9: Median household income, by ward, 2013 .....	51
Map 10: Lower quartile household income, by ward, 2013.....	52

Map 11: Percentage of households with a households income of 60% or less of GB median, by ward, 2013.....	53
Map 12: Percentage of taxable dwellings which are empty, by community, 2013.....	56
Map 13: Percentage of taxable dwellings which are second / holiday homes, by community, 2013 .....	57
Map 14: Median house prices, by ward, 2012 .....	62
Map 15: Lower quartile house prices, by ward, 2012 .....	63
Map 16: Median house price to median household income ratios, by ward, 2012 .....	65
Map 17: Lower quartile house prices to lower quartile household income ratios, by ward, 2012 ...	66
Map 18: Percentage of households 'priced out of the housing market', by ward, 2012.....	68

## **Introduction**

This report has been produced on behalf of the Gwynedd Council by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council. The report will form part of Gwynedd Council's evidence base on the situation of the Welsh language in Gwynedd. The report looks at a wide range of statistics and evidence relating to the Welsh language, focusing primarily on the results of the latest 2011 Census along with historical results from the 2001 Census.

The evidence base on the Welsh Language on Gwynedd will assist Gwynedd Council 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 Gwynedd Council 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.

Gwynedd Council recognises that the Welsh language is an essential element of the fabric of Gwynedd's communities and is a reflection of traditions and culture. To ensure that communities develop in a sustainable manner, it is essential when considering a change to ensure that all new developments and influencing factors are appropriate and relevant. The Council is committed to raising the profile and developing the Welsh culture through promoting and ensuring a sustainable future for the Welsh language.

The sustainability of the Welsh Language is dependent on improving viable communities which have Welsh speakers and providing them with plenty of cultural and social opportunities to talk, learn and pass on the language. The opportunities will be provided by formal methods (e.g. the education system, language classes for learners) and informal methods (associations, clubs).

In considering the social and economic characteristics of the county and the need to promote and protect its interests by creating and supporting sustainable communities and developing the economy, Gwynedd Council recognises the need to create a sound evidence base about the Welsh language and its culture. This evidence base will shape, influence and support the process of delivering Gwynedd Council's (and its partners) plans and strategies based on evidence. such as the Single Integrated Plan and the joint Local Development Plan.

The primary source of statistical information about the Welsh language is derived from the Census. The latest Census was held on 27 March 2011. The Office for National Statistics is responsible for the Census in England and Wales.

In the 2011 Census, the question 'Can you understand, speak, read or write Welsh?' was asked – and you were able to answer by ticking one or more of five boxes (one per category and one for 'None of these') in any combination. Only in Wales was this question asked, and answers were presented for people aged 3 and over. The Census did not collect information about how fluent or how frequently the person used the Welsh language.

This report will therefore presents preliminary results of the 2011 Census in terms of the Welsh Language in Gwynedd.

## **Demographics of Welsh**

### ***Welsh Speakers***

According to 2011 census figures the number of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd has dropped from 77,846 (69.0%) in 2001 to 77,000 (65.4%) in 2011. This decrease of 846 individuals amounted to a 1.1% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the county.

Between 2001 and 2011, there was an increase of about 5,000 in the county's population - an increase of 4.3 %. Given this increase in the population, the percentage of people speaking Welsh in Gwynedd has decreased from 69.0 % to 65.4 %.

It is likely that the reduction in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd is as a result of demographic changes in the population (including fewer children, more older adults, and a loss of older cohorts with higher levels of Welsh speakers), people migrating, and changes in people's skills between the two Censuses. These changes are likely to be comparable to other areas of Wales.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of the population that can speak Welsh, by age group, in 2001 and 2011. Table 1 on the next page also contains information about the number of Welsh speakers by age group for both periods.

As shown in Figure 1, in 2011 relatively higher proportions of the population in the younger age groups could speak Welsh, with the highest proportion in the 5-15 year age group (92.3%). Of this age group onwards, the proportion who can speak Welsh continually decreases, reaching a minimum of 51.4% among the 20-24 year old population, increasing to 69.1% among those aged 25-39, then continuously decreasing again before lastly increasing and reaching 60.7% for the population aged 75 and over.

There was a very slight increase in the proportion of 5-15 year olds who can speak Welsh from 91.8% in 2001 to 92.3% in 2011, an increase of 0.5 percentage points. Despite this increase in the proportion who can speak Welsh, a reduction of 1,430 individuals (9.9%) was witnessed in the number of Welsh speakers aged 5-15. This is the second largest decline in the number of Welsh speakers among all age groups. It is probable that the fact that there were 1,632 fewer children aged 5-15 in 2011 than in 2001 contributes significantly to the situation.

The largest decline in the number of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd was amongst the 25-39 age group, with a decline of 1,935 individuals (12.7%). The proportion who spoke Welsh in this age group also declined from 71.2% in 2001 to 69.1% in 2011.

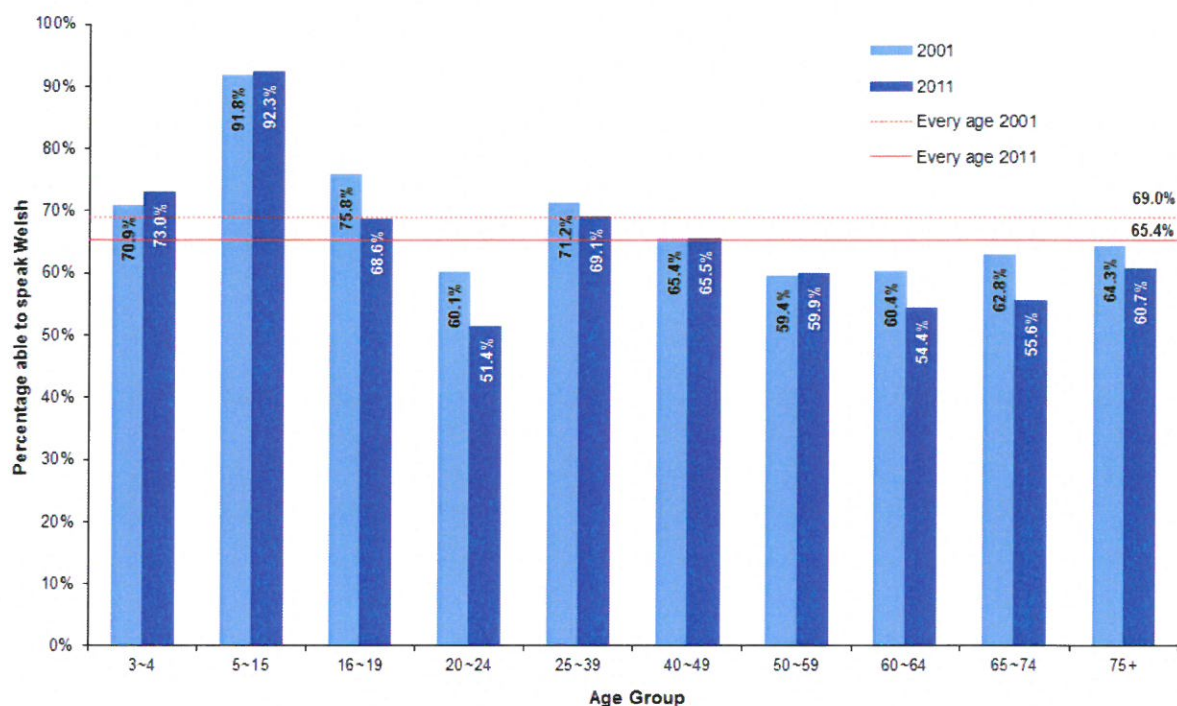
Apart from the four age groups 3-4, 5-15, 40-49 and 50-59 years old, all other age groups have seen a reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers, as shown in Table 1 (column 'In percentage points').

As seen in Table 1, in terms of the change in the number of Welsh speakers, each age group except for those age 5-15, 25-39, 50-59 and 65-74 years have seen an increase in the number of people who can speak Welsh over the past decade.



In 2011 there were a slightly higher proportion of women (66.2%) able to speak Welsh compared to men (64.5%).

**Figure 1: Proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011**



Source: 2001 Census - Table CS146; 2011 Census - Table DC2203WA

**Table 1: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011**

Age Group	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
3-4	1,997	70.9%	1,997	73.0%	0	0.0%	2.1%
5-15	14,468	91.8%	13,038	92.3%	-1,430	-9.9%	0.5%
16-19	4,492	75.8%	4,808	68.6%	316	7.0%	-7.2%
20-24	4,605	60.1%	4,997	51.4%	392	8.5%	-8.7%
25- 39	15,247	71.2%	13,312	69.1%	-1,935	-12.7%	-2.1%
40- 49	9,407	65.4%	10,528	65.5%	1,121	11.9%	0.1%
50- 59	9,500	59.4%	9,090	59.9%	-410	-4.3%	0.5%
60- 64	4,029	60.4%	4,640	54.4%	611	15.2%	-6.0%
65- 74	7,334	62.8%	7,295	55.6%	-39	-0.5%	-7.2%
75+	6,767	64.3%	7,295	60.7%	528	7.8%	-3.6%
<b>All ages (3+)</b>	<b>77,846</b>	<b>69.0%</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>65.4%</b>	<b>-846</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>

Source: 2001 Census - Table CS146; 2011 Census - Table DC2203WA

**Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** show quickly the main trends for Gwynedd and Wales as a whole.

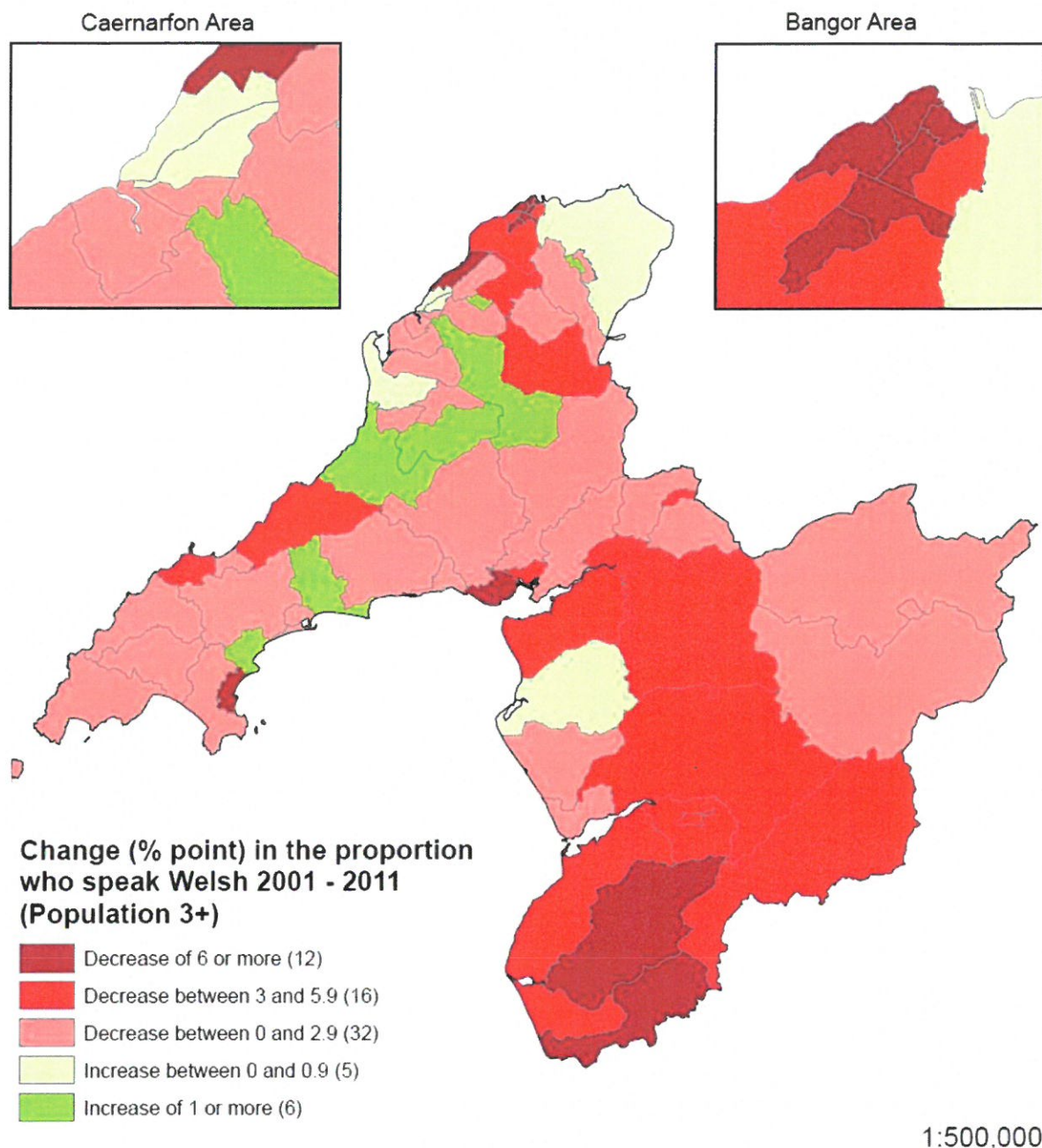
**Map 1** shows the proportion of people aged 3 and over who could speak Welsh by wards in Gwynedd in 2011, **Map 2** shows similar information for 2001.



**Map 3: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011**

shows the change (as a %) in the number of people aged 3 and over who can speak Welsh between 2001 and 2011, while

**Map 4: Change (% point) in the proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011**



Data Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207 WA

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

shows the change (as a % point) in the proportion of people aged 3 over who can speak Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The complete data is shown in **Table 4**.

**Table 2** and **Table 3** shows the distribution of the wards in terms of the proportion of people aged 3 and over who could speak Welsh in 2011 and 2001, respectively. The tables also show the number and proportion of Welsh speakers in each group.

In 2011, there were fewer wards in Gwynedd with the majority of the population able to speak Welsh than in 2001. There were 59 wards (83.1%) where over half the population could speak Welsh in Gwynedd in 2011. This is lower than the 61 wards (85.9%) in 2001.

There was a reduction in the number of wards where over 70 % of the population can speak Welsh from 41 (57.7%) in 2001 to 40 (56.3%) in 2011.

In 2011, eleven wards had over 80% of the population able to speak Welsh. Llanrug ward was the ward with the highest proportion of Welsh speakers (87.7%), whilst the lowest proportion of Welsh speakers was in the ward of Menai (Bangor), with only 18.6% of the population able to speak Welsh.

21 (29.6%) of the 71 wards in Gwynedd have witnessed a change in their language group with 18 falling to a lower language group in 2011 compared to their linguistic situation in 2001 whilst 3 raised into a higher language group. The 18 wards that have fallen to a lower language group in 2011 compared to 2001 are: Aberdovey, Corris/Mawddwy, Deiniol, Diffwys and Maenofferen, South Dolgellau, Garth, Hendre, Hiraël, Llangelynin, Llanuwchllyn, Marchog, Menai (Bangor), Pentir, Porthmadog East, Porthmadog West, Pwllheli North, Tywyn and Felinheli. See **Appendix 3** for more detail.



Table 4 contains information relating to the number and proportion of people aged 3 and over who can speak Welsh for the 71 wards in Gwynedd in the 2001 and 2011 Census.

From Table 4 it can be seen, apart from the wards of Aberch, Arllechwedd, Cadnant, Clynnog, Groeslon, Llanbedr, Llanbedrog, Llanllyfni, Llanrug, Ogwen and Waunfawr, each ward in Gwynedd has seen a decline in the proportion of people who can speak Welsh since 2001. The largest decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers was experienced in Garth and Hiraël in Bangor, where there was a drop from 46.1% in 2001 to 30.4% in 2011 in Garth and a drop from 52.9% to 37.7% in Hiraël. The growth in the student population of Bangor and the relocation of the 'John Morris Jones' Hall of Residence have inevitably had an impact here.

28 of 71 wards (39.4%) saw an increase in the number of Welsh speakers from 2001 to 2011. The largest increase in the number of Welsh speakers was in the ward of Pwllheli North, where there was an increase of 171 Welsh speakers from 1,493 in 2001 to 1,664 in 2011 (equivalent to an 11.5% increase in the number).

The largest decline in the number of Welsh speakers was witnessed in the ward of Marchog, where there was a reduction of 169 Welsh speakers from 1,398 in 2001 to 1,229 in 2011 (equivalent to a reduction of 12.1% in number).

**Table 2: Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh, 2011**

% of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh	Number of wards	Proportion of wards	Number that can speak Welsh	Percentage of the total number that can speak Welsh
≤ 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 10 ≤ 20	1	1.4%	762	1.0%
> 20 ≤ 30	2	2.8%	709	0.9%
> 30 ≤ 40	4	5.6%	2,968	3.9%
> 40 ≤ 50	5	7.0%	3,930	5.1%
> 50 ≤ 60	9	12.7%	7,521	9.8%
> 60 ≤ 70	10	14.1%	9,752	12.7%
> 70 ≤ 80	29	40.8%	33,558	43.6%
> 80 ≤ 90	11	15.5%	17,800	23.1%
> 90 ≤ 100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	71	100.0	77,000	100%

*Based on unrounded figures; ≤ Less or equal to; > More than  
Source: 2011 Census - Table KS207WA*

**Table 3: Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh, 2001**

% of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh	Number of wards	Proportion of wards	Number that can speak Welsh	Percentage of the total number that can speak Welsh
≤ 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 10 ≤ 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 20 ≤ 30	1	1.4%	694	0.9%
> 30 ≤ 40	1	1.4%	407	0.5%
> 40 ≤ 50	8	11.3%	5,763	7.4%
> 50 ≤ 60	8	11.3%	6,862	8.8%

*A picture of the position of Welsh in Gwynedd*

---

> 60 ≤70	12	16.9%	11,488	14.8%
> 70 ≤80	27	38.0%	32,333	41.5%
> 80 ≤90	14	19.7%	20,299	26.1%
> 90 ≤100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	71	100.0%	77,846	100.0%

---

*Based on unrounded figures; ≤ Less or equal to; > More than  
Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84*



**Table 4: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) that can speak Welsh, by ward, 2001 & 2011**

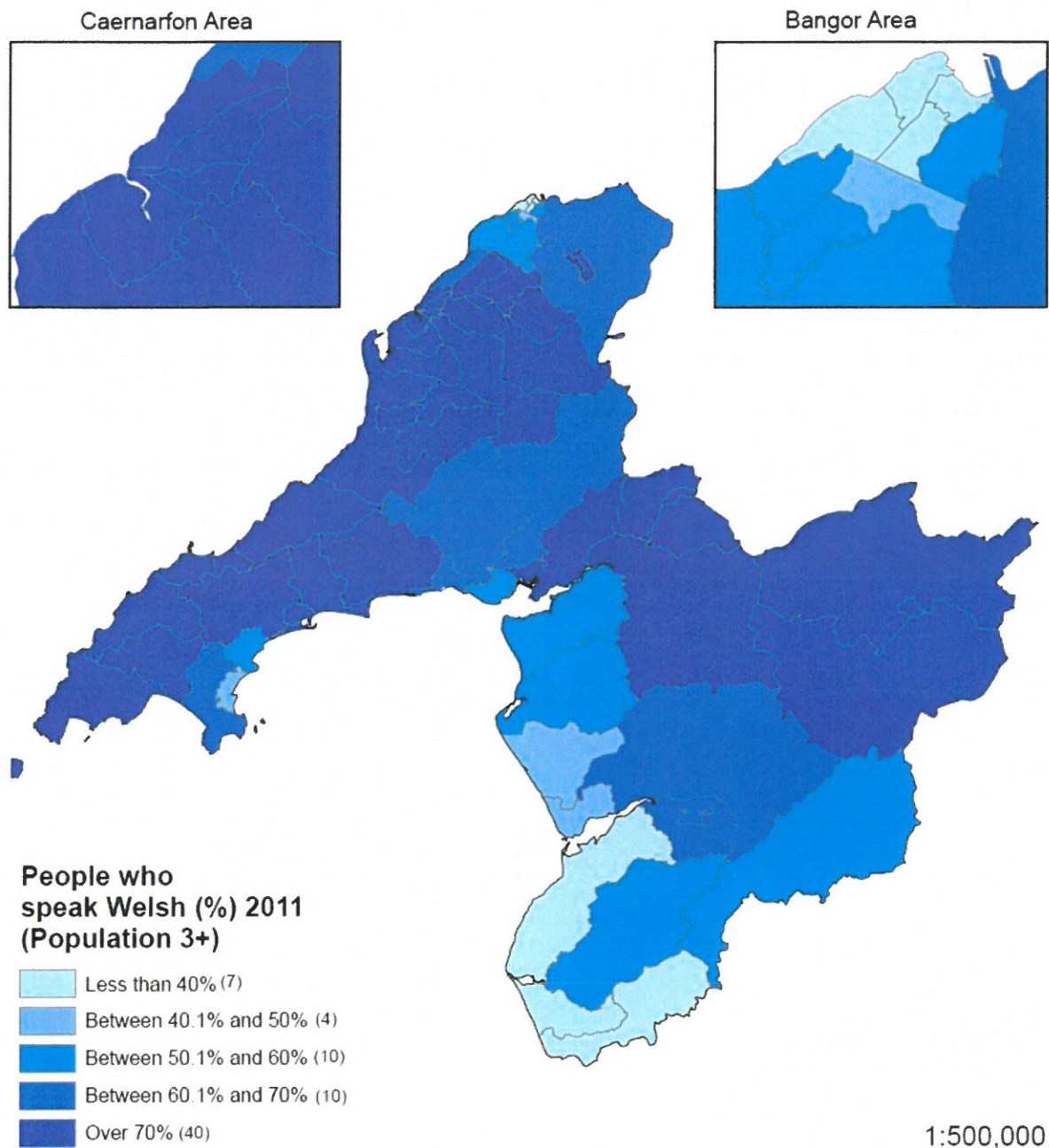
Ward Name	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In no.	In no. (%)	In % Point
Aberdaron	745	75.3%	695	74.2%	-50	-6.7%	-1.1%
Aberdovey	465	42.0%	448	35.5%	-17	-3.7%	-6.5%
Abererch	1,077	77.1%	1,050	79.8%	-27	-2.5%	2.8%
Barmouth	1,028	43.8%	1,005	41.5%	-23	-2.2%	-2.3%
Abersoch	441	50.5%	336	43.5%	-105	-23.8%	-7.0%
Arllechwedd	818	61.2%	837	61.9%	19	2.3%	0.7%
Bala	1,540	80.3%	1,482	78.5%	-58	-3.8%	-1.8%
Bethel	1,161	86.3%	1,151	85.8%	-10	-0.9%	-0.6%
Bontnewydd	951	85.0%	929	82.6%	-22	-2.3%	-2.4%
Botwnnog	714	77.1%	733	75.9%	19	2.7%	-1.2%
Bowydd and Rhiw	1,407	79.9%	1,409	78.2%	2	0.1%	-1.7%
Brithdir & Llanfachreth/ Ganllwyd /Llanelltyd	905	66.3%	890	63.2%	-15	-1.7%	-3.1%
Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel	586	58.4%	490	52.1%	-96	-16.4%	-6.3%
Cadnant	1,758	85.8%	1,705	86.2%	-53	-3.0%	0.4%
Clynnog	559	67.8%	698	73.2%	139	24.9%	5.3%
Corris/Mawddwy	710	60.6%	726	55.8%	16	2.3%	-4.8%
Criccieth	1,160	65.5%	1,101	64.2%	-59	-5.1%	-1.4%
Cwm-y-Glo	651	72.8%	691	72.1%	40	6.1%	-0.8%
Deiniol	407	30.6%	410	22.8%	3	0.7%	-7.8%
Deiniolen	1,277	76.1%	1,360	74.4%	83	6.5%	-1.7%
Dewi	873	59.1%	927	52.6%	54	6.2%	-6.6%
Diffwys & Maenofferen	903	83.8%	857	79.3%	-46	-5.1%	-4.5%
Dolbenmaen	803	70.0%	798	67.6%	-5	-0.6%	-2.4%
Dolgellau North	797	67.5%	726	61.8%	-71	-8.9%	-5.6%
Dolgellau South	1,028	73.1%	968	67.1%	-60	-5.8%	-6.0%
Dyffryn Ardudwy	789	48.8%	704	47.4%	-85	-10.8%	-1.3%
Efail-newydd/Buan	941	76.7%	915	74.3%	-26	-2.8%	-2.4%
Garth	457	46.1%	299	30.4%	-158	-34.6%	-15.7%
Gerlan	1,601	74.7%	1,670	73.7%	69	4.3%	-1.0%
Glyder	964	55.3%	893	51.7%	-71	-7.4%	-3.6%
Groeslon	1,269	80.6%	1,343	81.3%	74	5.8%	0.7%
Harlech	1,109	59.0%	1,058	54.1%	-51	-4.6%	-4.8%
Hendre	711	52.2%	656	45.3%	-55	-7.7%	-6.9%
Hirael	695	52.9%	625	37.7%	-70	-10.1%	-15.2%
Llanaelhaearn	1,180	78.1%	1,197	73.8%	17	1.4%	-4.3%
Llanbedr	498	50.4%	539	50.8%	41	8.2%	0.4%
Llanbedrog	526	52.7%	526	54.0%	0	0.0%	1.4%
Llanberis	1,568	80.5%	1,464	74.7%	-104	-6.6%	-5.7%
Llandderfel	1,039	72.7%	1,033	70.8%	-6	-0.6%	-1.9%
Llanengan	713	65.7%	738	63.4%	25	3.5%	-2.3%
Llangelynin	804	40.9%	706	35.9%	-98	-12.2%	-5.0%
Llanllfni	866	74.5%	919	75.5%	53	6.1%	0.9%
Llanrug	1,502	86.7%	1,611	87.8%	109	7.3%	1.1%
Llanuwchllyn	653	80.7%	666	78.6%	13	2.0%	-2.1%
Llanwnda	1,499	82.5%	1,556	81.6%	57	3.8%	-0.9%
Llanystumdwy	1,444	77.6%	1,553	77.0%	109	7.5%	-0.6%
Marchog	1,398	54.5%	1,229	50.2%	-169	-12.1%	-4.3%
Menai (Bangor)	694	27.4%	762	18.6%	68	9.8%	-8.9%
Menai (Caernarfon)	1,746	83.9%	1,794	83.9%	48	2.7%	-0.03%
Morfa Nefyn	955	77.1%	860	72.0%	-95	-9.9%	-5.1%

*A picture of the position of Welsh in Gwynedd*

Nefyn	1,035	78.8%	1,003	76.1%	-32	-3.1%	-2.7%
Ogwen	1,731	79.4%	1,831	81.2%	100	5.8%	1.9%
Peblig (Caernarfon)	1,952	88.4%	1,899	87.4%	-53	-2.7%	-1.1%
Penisarwaun	1,230	74.1%	1,201	70.6%	-29	-2.4%	-3.4%
Penrhyndeudraeth	1,828	76.9%	1,864	74.8%	36	2.0%	-2.1%
Pentir	1,443	62.4%	1,389	58.7%	-54	-3.7%	-3.7%
Penygroes	1,482	88.1%	1,500	86.8%	18	1.2%	-1.3%
Porthmadog East	1,399	84.4%	1,362	80.1%	-37	-2.6%	-4.3%
Porthmadog West	1,138	64.8%	973	57.0%	-165	-14.5%	-7.8%
Porthmadog-Tremadog	944	69.7%	808	66.8%	-136	-14.4%	-2.8%
Pwllheli North	1,493	81.6%	1,664	79.1%	171	11.5%	-2.5%
Pwllheli South	1,502	79.0%	1,428	78.3%	-74	-4.9%	-0.6%
Seiont	2,531	87.6%	2,481	85.3%	-50	-2.0%	-2.4%
Talysarn	1,234	71.9%	1,314	70.7%	80	6.5%	-1.2%
Teigl	1,461	80.4%	1,423	78.5%	-38	-2.6%	-1.9%
Trawsfynydd	1,141	77.1%	1,135	73.1%	-6	-0.5%	-4.0%
Tregarth & Mynydd							
Llandygai	1,498	69.8%	1,479	69.0%	-19	-1.3%	-0.8%
Tudweiliog	585	74.1%	686	73.9%	101	17.3%	-0.2%
Tywyn	1,281	40.8%	1,189	37.5%	-92	-7.2%	-3.3%
Waunfawr	1,109	73.3%	1,226	75.8%	117	10.6%	2.5%
Y Felinheli	1,444	72.1%	1,407	64.3%	-37	-2.6%	-7.8%
Gwynedd	77,846	69.0%	77,000	65.4%	-846	-1.1%	-3.6%
Wales	582,368	20.8%	562,016	19.0%	-20,352	-2.5%	-1.7%

Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA

**Map 1: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by ward, 2011**

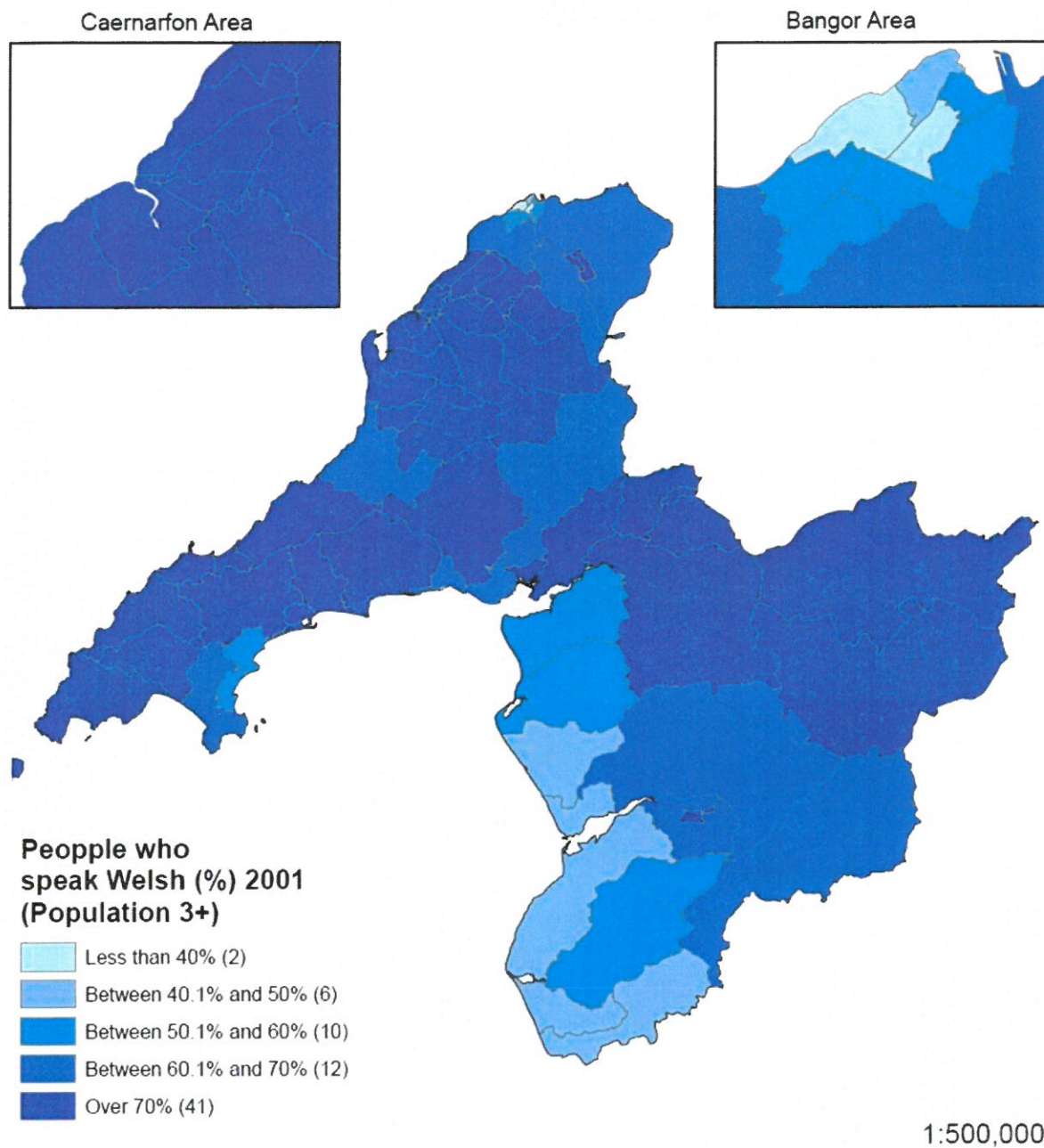


Data Source: 2011 Census - Table KS207WA

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department



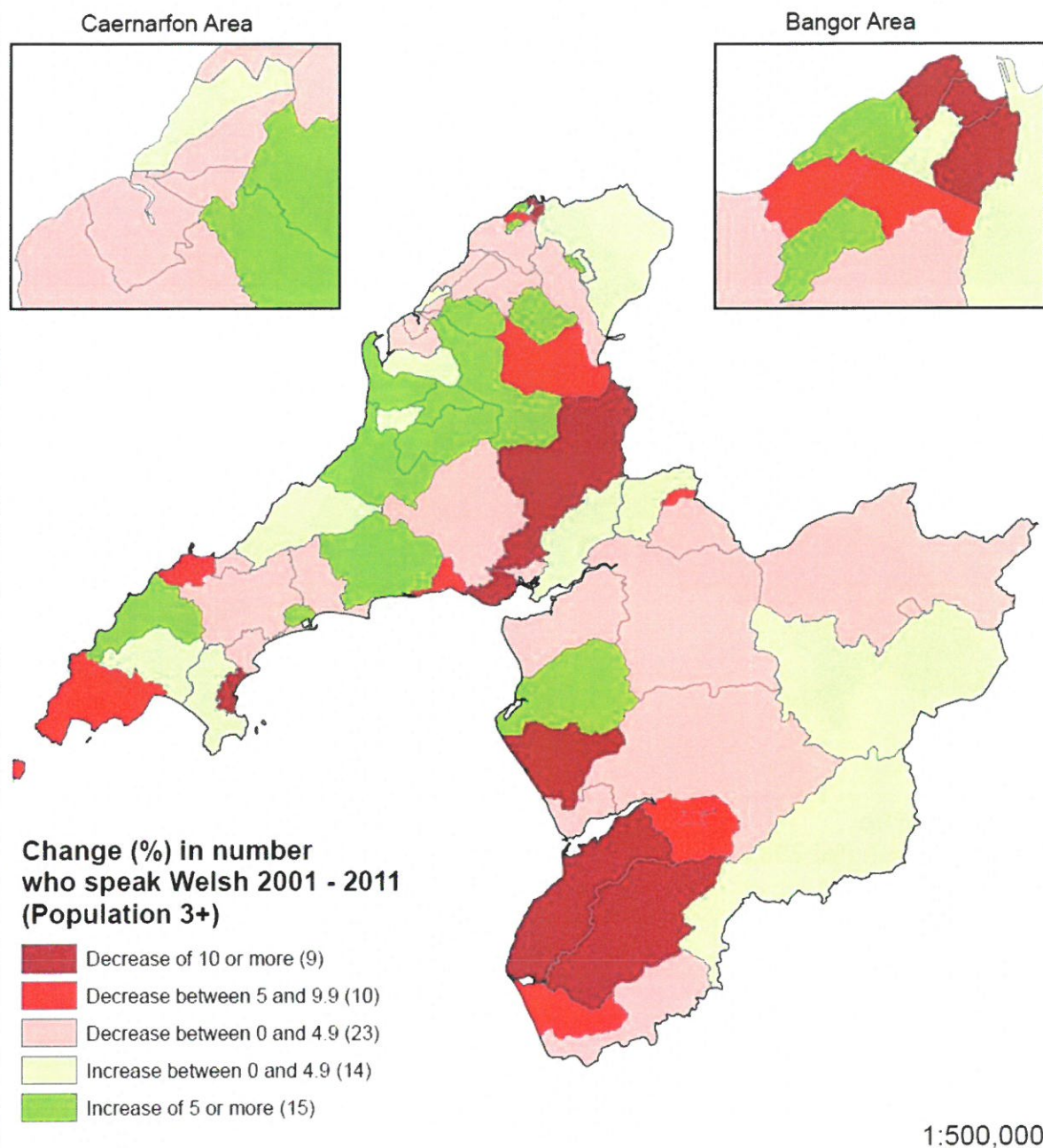
**Map 2: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by ward, 2001**



Data Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

**Map 3: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011**

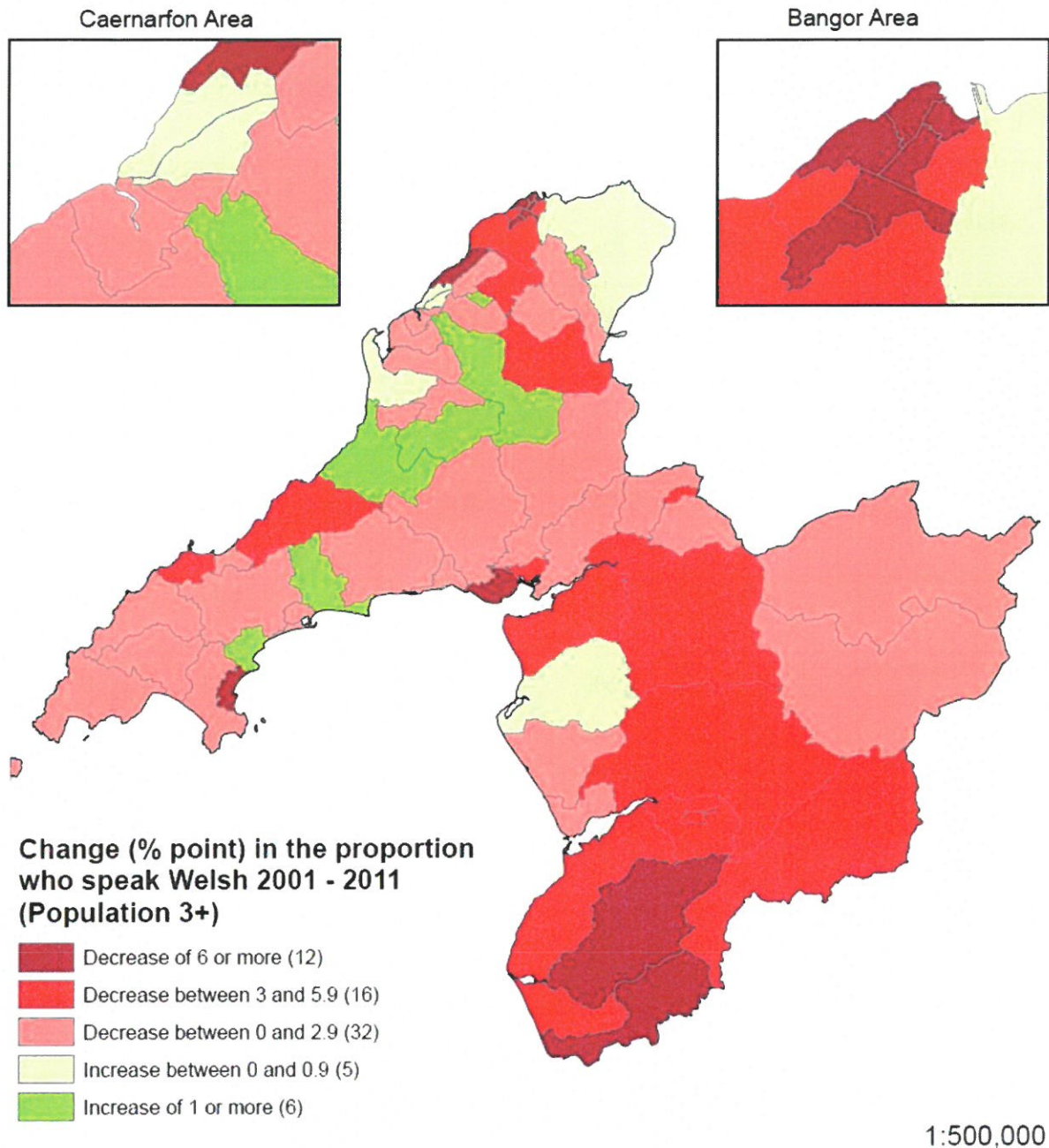


Data Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207 WA

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department



**Map 4: Change (% point) in the proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011**



Data Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207 WA

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

## Broader skills in Welsh

In terms of broader skills in Welsh a reduction was witnessed in the proportion of the population aged 3 and over with skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011 in Gwynedd (Table 5).

**Table 5: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with skills in Welsh, 2001 & 2011**

Skills in Welsh	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Can speak, read and write Welsh	68,395	60.6%	65,921	56.0%	-2,474	-3.6%	-4.7%
Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh	2,609	2.3%	3,947	3.4%	1,338	51.3%	1.0%
Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh	6,491	5.8%	6,838	5.8%	347	5.3%	0.1%
Can understand spoken Welsh only	6,663	5.9%	8,125	6.9%	1,462	21.9%	1.0%
Other combination of skills in Welsh	1,689	1.5%	1,781	1.5%	92	5.4%	0.01%
One or more skills in Welsh	85,847	76.1%	86,612	73.5%	765	0.9%	-2.6%
No skills in Welsh	26,953	23.9%	31,177	26.5%	4,224	15.7%	2.6%
Total population (3+)	112,800		117,789		4,989	4.4%	

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS025; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA

The one or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3+

In 2011, a little over a quarter of the population aged 3 years and over (26.5%) in Gwynedd had no skills in Welsh which is an increase of the proportion of 23.9% in 2001. This equates to 4,224 more people with no skills in Welsh (equivalent to an increase of 15.7% in terms of number of people).

For the same period 73.5% had one or more skills in Welsh, which is a decline from the proportion of 76.1% seen in 2001. Despite the decline in terms of proportion there has been an increase from 85,847 having one or more skills in Welsh in 2001 to 86,612 by 2011, a growth of 765 people (equivalent to an increase of 0.9% in number).

There has been a significant increase of 51.3% in the number of people who can speak and read but cannot write Welsh (equivalent to an increase of 1,338 people). It is possible that a significant proportion of this increase is because people are less fluent or less confident in writing in Welsh, due to a lack of opportunities to make practical use of the language.



Although a slight increase of 1 percentage point in the proportion who can understand spoken Welsh only (from a proportion of 5.9% in 2001 to 6.9% in 2011), this is an increase of 1,462 (or 21.9%) in number.

In general, therefore, it can be stated that Welsh language skills in Gwynedd have declined over the past decade.

**Table 6: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by age group, 2001-2011**

Age Group	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
3-4	2,270	80.6%	2,330	85.2%	60	2.6%	4.6%
5-15	15,083	95.7%	13,619	96.4%	-1,464	-9.7%	0.7%
16-19	4,775	80.6%	5,212	74.4%	437	9.2%	-6.2%
20-24	5,070	66.2%	5,601	57.6%	531	10.5%	-8.6%
25- 39	17,198	80.3%	14,959	77.6%	-2,239	-13.0%	-2.7%
40- 49	10,764	74.9%	12,274	76.4%	1,510	14.0%	1.5%
50- 59	10,888	68.1%	10,712	70.5%	-176	-1.6%	2.4%
60- 64	4,498	67.5%	5,472	64.1%	974	21.7%	-3.4%
65- 74	8,024	68.8%	8,369	63.7%	345	4.3%	-5.1%
75+	7,277	69.1%	8,064	67.1%	787	10.8%	-2.0%
All ages (3+)	85,847	76.1%	86,612	73.5%	765	0.9%	-2.6%

Source: 2001 Census - Table CS133; 2011 Census – Table DC2106WA

The one or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3+

Compared to the older age groups, the younger age groups tend to contain a relatively higher proportion of the population having one or more skill in Welsh. In 2011, the highest proportion of people having one or more skill in Welsh was amongst the 5-15 year old age group (96.4%), while the lowest proportion was amongst the 20-24 year old age group (57.6%) followed by the 65-74 year old age group (63.7%). The low proportion of people having one or more skill in Welsh amongst those aged 20-24 is inevitably impacted by the student population within this age group.

Four of the ten age groups have seen an increase in the proportion that have one or more skill in Welsh between 2001 and 2011, with the other six have seen a decline, as shown in **Table 6**.

Over the past decade, seven age groups have seen an increase in the numbers who have one or more skill in Welsh. The greatest increase was among the 40-49 age group, with 1,510 more people having one or more skill in Welsh in 2011 compared to 2001 (equivalent to an increase of 14.0% in number).

The age groups 5-15; 25-39 and 50-59 year olds have seen a decline in the number of people having one or more skill in Welsh since 2001. The largest decline was among the 25-39 year age group, where there were 2,239 fewer people possessing one or more skill in Welsh in 2011 compared to 2001 (equivalent to a decline of 13.0% in number). This could be a result of people migrating away from Gwynedd to find work.

**Map 5** shows the percentage of people aged 3 and over who have one or more skill in Welsh by wards in Gwynedd in 2011, with

**Map 6: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001**

showing similar information for 2001.

**Map 7** shows the change (as a %) in the number of people aged 3 and over with one or more skill in Welsh between 2001 and 2011, whilst **Map 8** shows the change (as % points) in the percentage of people aged 3 and over who have one or more skill in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The complete data is shown in

**Table 7.**

Table 7 contains information relating to the number and percentage of people aged 3 and over who have one or more skill in Welsh for the 71 wards in Gwynedd in the 2001 and 2011 Census.

From Table 7 it can be seen, except for 22 wards, the rest of Gwynedd has seen a decline in the proportion of people who have one or more skill in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The largest decline in the proportion of people having one or more skill in Welsh was experienced in Hirael, where the proportion declined from 66.6% to 50.4% over the period.

As noted, since 2001, 22 wards have experienced a slight increase in the proportion of the population that possesses one or more skill in Welsh. Abererch witnessed the largest increase in the proportion of people having one or more skill in Welsh, increasing from 81.6% in 2001 to 85.9% in 2011.

37 of the 71 wards, over half (52.1%), saw an increase in the number of people having one or more skill in Welsh from 2001 to 2011. The largest increase in terms of number was witnessed in the ward of Pwllheli North, where there was an increase of 222 people having one or more skill in Welsh (from 1,580 in 2001 to 1,802 in 2011, representing an increase of 14.1% in number).

The largest decline in terms of number was witnessed in Garth where there has been a decrease of 157 persons possessing one or more skill in Welsh (from 555 in 2001 to 398 in 2011, representing a decline of 28.3% in the number).



**Table 7: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001 & 2011**

Ward Name	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In no.	In no. (%)	In % Point
Aberdaron	807	81.5%	764	81.5%	-43	-5.3%	0.0%
Aberdovey	585	52.8%	586	46.4%	1	0.2%	-6.4%
Abererch	1,140	81.6%	1,130	85.9%	-10	-0.9%	4.3%
Barmouth	1,297	55.2%	1,329	54.9%	32	2.5%	-0.3%
Abersoch	502	57.4%	403	52.1%	-99	-19.7%	-5.3%
Arllechwedd	955	71.5%	1,011	74.8%	56	5.9%	3.3%
Bala	1,668	86.9%	1,607	85.1%	-61	-3.7%	-1.8%
Bethel	1,219	90.6%	1,214	90.5%	-5	-0.4%	-0.1%
Bontnewydd	997	89.1%	989	87.9%	-8	-0.8%	-1.2%
Botwnnog	756	81.6%	776	80.3%	20	2.6%	-1.3%
Bowydd and Rhiw	1,498	85.1%	1,527	84.7%	29	1.9%	-0.4%
Brithdir & Llanfachreth/ Ganllwyd /Llanelltyd	1,002	73.4%	1,014	72.0%	12	1.2%	-1.4%
Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel	645	64.2%	568	60.4%	-77	-11.9%	-3.8%
Cadnant	1,862	90.9%	1,807	91.4%	-55	-3.0%	0.5%
Clynnog	623	75.6%	761	79.8%	138	22.2%	4.2%
Corris/Mawddwy	788	67.3%	838	64.4%	50	6.3%	-2.9%
Criccieth	1,271	71.8%	1,270	74.0%	-1	-0.1%	2.2%
Cwm-y-Glo	706	79.0%	771	80.4%	65	9.2%	1.4%
Deiniol	551	41.5%	557	31.0%	6	1.1%	-10.5%
Deiniolen	1,395	83.1%	1,522	83.3%	127	9.1%	0.2%
Dewi	1,141	77.3%	1,259	71.4%	118	10.3%	-5.9%
Diffwys & Maenofferen	945	87.7%	915	84.6%	-30	-3.2%	-3.1%
Dolbenmaen	886	77.2%	874	74.0%	-12	-1.4%	-3.2%
Dolgellau North	888	75.2%	838	71.4%	-50	-5.6%	-3.8%
Dolgellau South	1,142	81.2%	1,114	77.3%	-28	-2.5%	-3.9%
Dyffryn Ardudwy	928	57.4%	840	56.6%	-88	-9.5%	-0.8%
Efail-newydd/Buan	1,015	82.7%	971	78.9%	-44	-4.3%	-3.8%
Garth	555	55.9%	398	40.5%	-157	-28.3%	-15.4%
Gerlan	1,761	82.2%	1,878	82.9%	117	6.6%	0.7%
Glyder	1,187	68.1%	1,145	66.3%	-42	-3.5%	-1.8%
Groeslon	1,354	86.0%	1,437	87.0%	83	6.1%	1.0%
Harlech	1,257	66.9%	1,232	63.1%	-25	-2.0%	-3.8%
Hendre	918	67.4%	877	60.5%	-41	-4.5%	-6.9%
Hirael	875	66.6%	835	50.4%	-40	-4.6%	-16.2%
Llanaelhaearn	1,249	82.7%	1,306	80.6%	57	4.6%	-2.1%
Llanbedr	594	60.1%	646	60.8%	52	8.8%	0.7%
Llanbedrog	565	56.6%	574	58.9%	9	1.6%	2.3%
Llanberis	1,664	85.4%	1,611	82.2%	-53	-3.2%	-3.2%
Llandderfel	1,101	77.0%	1,133	77.7%	32	2.9%	0.7%
Llanengan	778	71.6%	804	69.1%	26	3.3%	-2.5%
Llangelynin	973	49.5%	893	45.4%	-80	-8.2%	-4.1%
Llanllyfni	923	79.4%	986	81.0%	63	6.8%	1.6%
Llanrug	1,564	90.3%	1,687	91.9%	123	7.9%	1.6%
Llanuwchllyn	680	84.1%	713	84.2%	33	4.9%	0.1%
Llanwnda	1,583	87.1%	1,670	87.6%	87	5.5%	0.5%
Llanystumdwy	1,548	83.2%	1,670	82.8%	122	7.9%	-0.4%
Marchog	1,846	72.0%	1,753	71.6%	-93	-5.0%	-0.4%
Menai (Bangor)	852	33.7%	984	24.0%	132	15.5%	-9.7%
Menai (Caernarfon)	1,854	89.1%	1,902	89.0%	48	2.6%	-0.1%
Morfa Nefyn	1,006	81.3%	943	79.0%	-63	-6.3%	-2.3%

*A picture of the position of Welsh on the Isle of Anglesey*

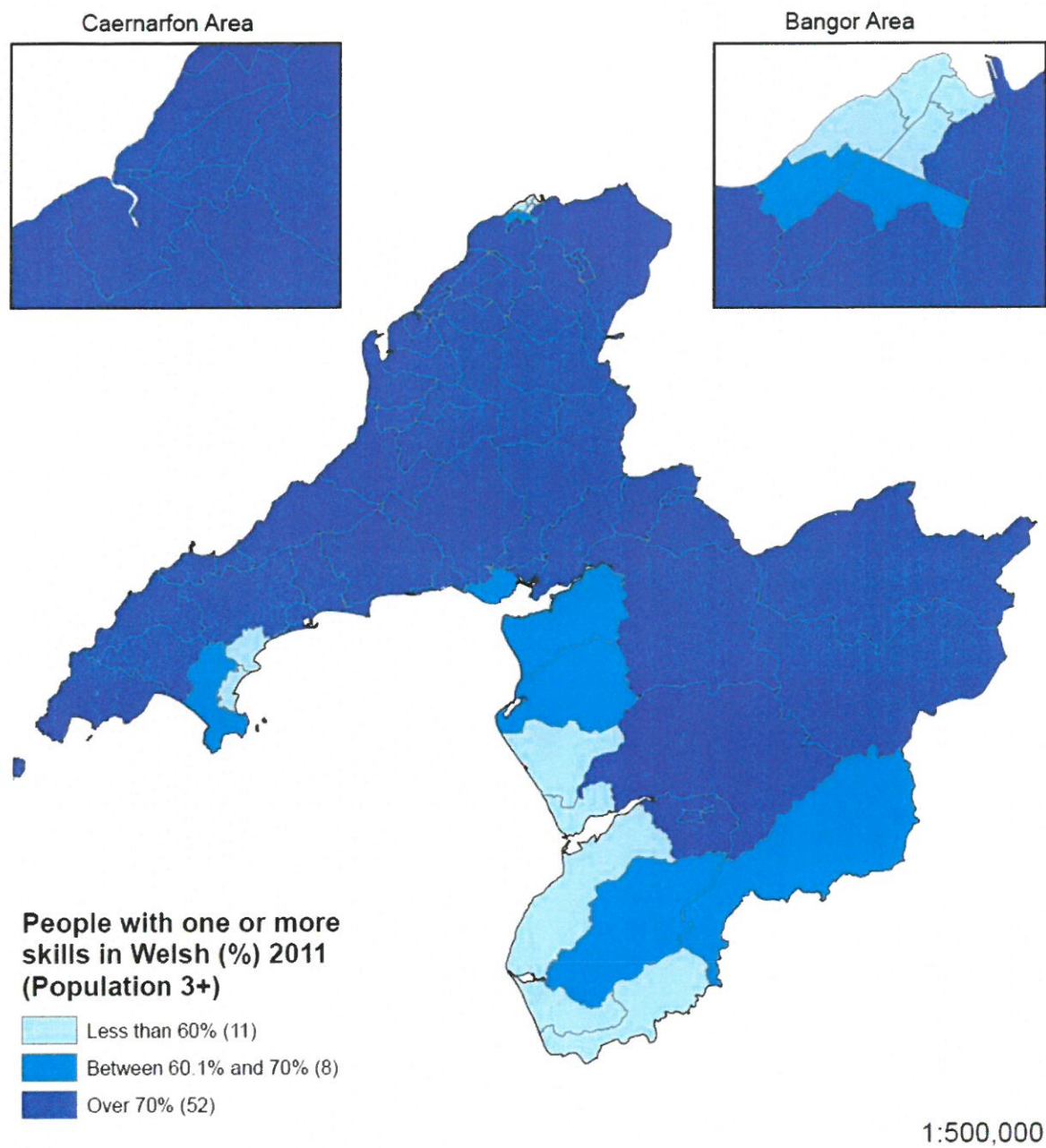
Nefyn	1,088	82.8%	1,086	82.4%	-2	-0.2%	-0.4%
Ogwen	1,882	86.3%	1,970	87.4%	88	4.7%	1.1%
Peblig (Caernarfon)	2,074	94.0%	2,034	93.6%	-40	-1.9%	-0.4%
Penisarwaun	1,341	80.8%	1,360	80.0%	19	1.4%	-0.8%
Penrhyndeudraeth	1,964	82.6%	2,021	81.1%	57	2.9%	-1.5%
Pentir	1,670	72.2%	1,701	71.9%	31	1.9%	-0.3%
Penygroes	1,536	91.3%	1,576	91.2%	40	2.6%	-0.1%
Porthmadog East	1,486	89.7%	1,475	86.8%	-11	-0.7%	-2.9%
Porthmadog West	1,244	70.8%	1,089	63.8%	-155	-12.5%	-7.0%
Porthmadog-Tremadog	1,057	78.0%	913	75.5%	-144	-13.6%	-2.5%
Pwllheli North	1,580	86.3%	1,802	85.6%	222	14.1%	-0.7%
Pwllheli South	1,614	84.9%	1,541	84.5%	-73	-4.5%	-0.4%
Seiont	2,674	92.6%	2,650	91.1%	-24	-0.9%	-1.5%
Talysarn	1,335	77.8%	1,471	79.1%	136	10.2%	1.3%
Teigl	1,549	85.2%	1,512	83.4%	-37	-2.4%	-1.8%
Trawsfynydd	1,203	81.3%	1,219	78.5%	16	1.3%	-2.8%
Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai	1,677	78.1%	1,682	78.4%	5	0.3%	0.3%
Tudweiliog	617	78.2%	732	78.9%	115	18.6%	0.7%
Tywyn	1,577	50.3%	1,548	48.8%	-29	-1.8%	-1.5%
Waunfawr	1,195	79.0%	1,319	81.6%	124	10.4%	2.6%
Y Felinheli	1,585	79.1%	1,579	72.1%	-6	-0.4%	-7.0%
Gwynedd	85,847	76.1%	86,612	73.5%	765	0.9%	-2.6%
Wales	797,717	28.4%	787,854	26.7%	-9,863	-1.2%	-1.7%

Source: 2001 Census – Table KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA

For 2001 the one or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3+



**Map 5: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2011**

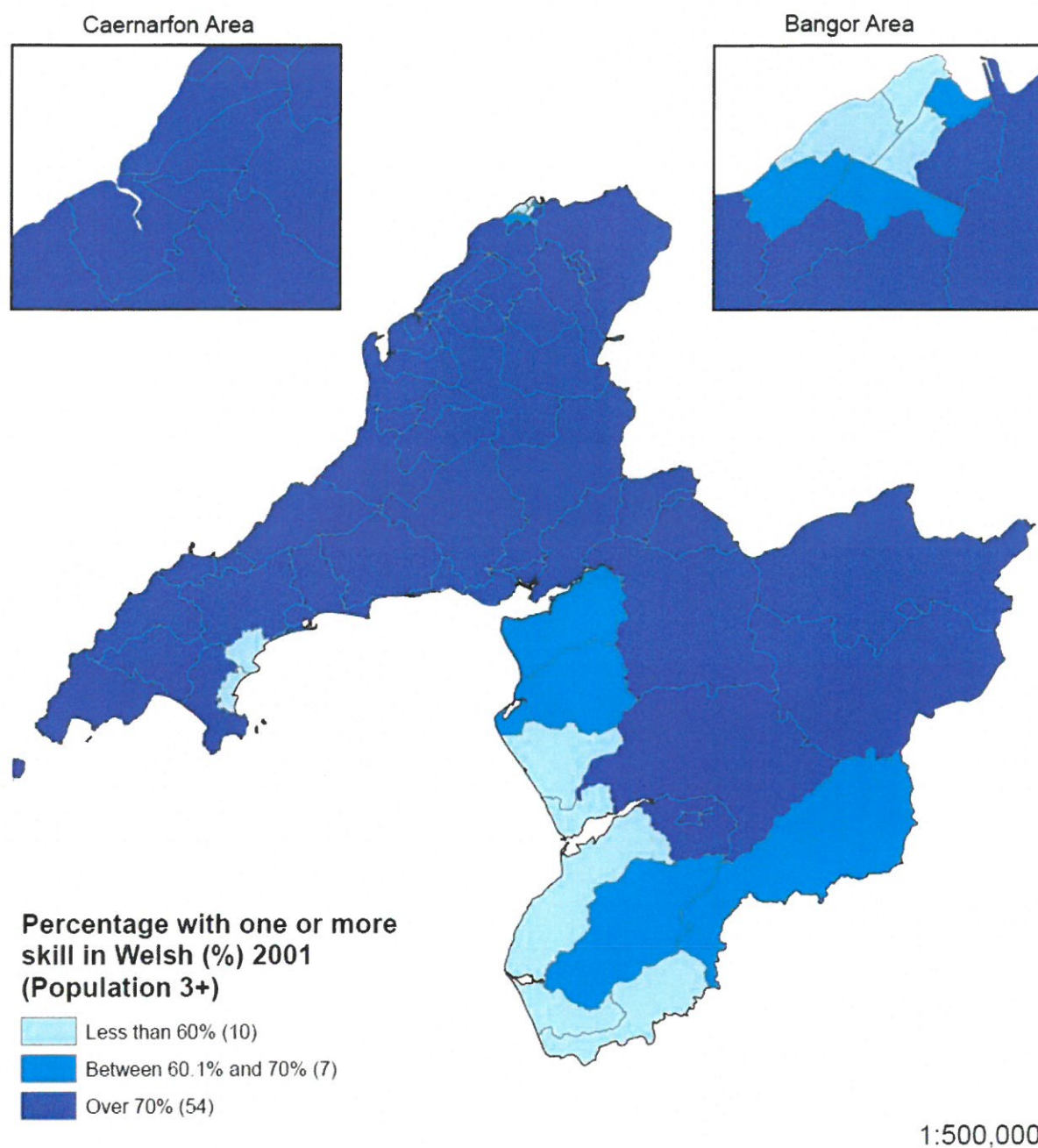


Data Source: 2011 Census - Table KS208 WA

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department



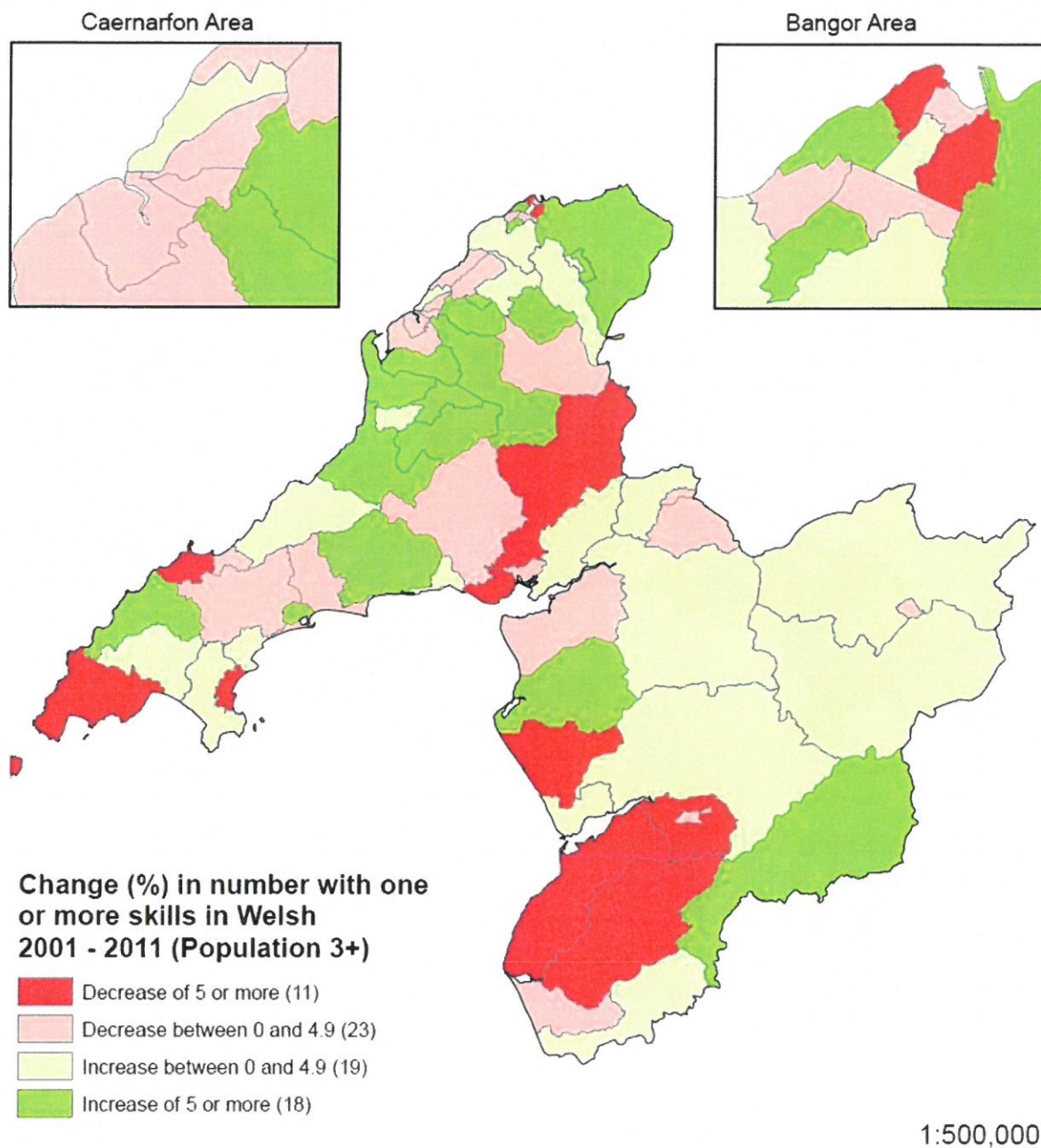
**Map 6: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001**



Data Source: 2001 Census - Table KS25

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

**Map 7: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011**

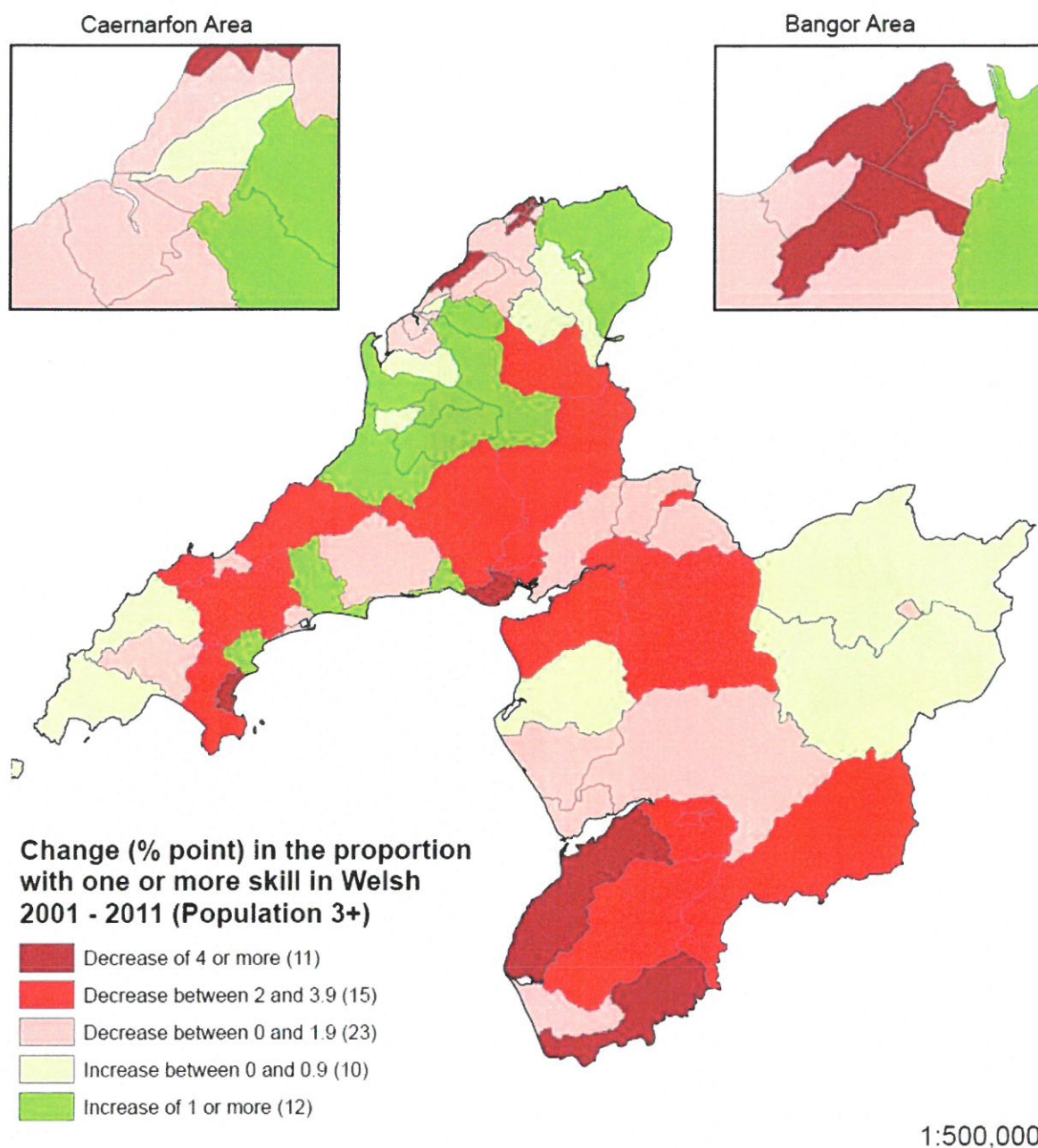


Data Source: 2001 Census - Table KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department



**Map 8: Change (% point) in the percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001 - 2011**



Data Source: 2001 Census - Table KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

## ***The Welsh - Effects of Migration***

The population of Gwynedd increased by 5,031 during the period between 2001 and 2011. Based solely on natural change (i.e. births and deaths), the county's population would not have grown over this period. Therefore, this change in the population is due to the impact of migration - including internal migration (within the UK) and migration from abroad.

The statistics on internal migration from the rest of the UK and international migration is limited. Immigration from abroad to the UK is a politically sensitive issue, and recently considerable attention has been given to how to measure its size and the steps that have already been taken, or are in hand, to improve the reliability of the statistics. However, the main focus has been placed on improving statistics on a UK level, and the statistics on immigration to Wales from abroad are not very reliable or likely to be as good as the statistics at the UK level (Jones, 2012). The statistics at the local authority level in Wales are therefore less reliable, and should be treated with care.

Throughout the last decade (mid-2001 to mid-2011) on 5,460 people every year immigrated into Gwynedd from the rest of the UK. This is the gross immigration. People have also been moving out of the county each year, but as less have been moving out each year than have been moving in, generally the positive net migration each year has been about 260 people<sup>1</sup>.

In Gwynedd, the highest negative net migration is among the 15-29 age group. The reasons for this may include full-time students moving away to study and recent graduates and young people going beyond Gwynedd in order to pursue careers.

The highest positive net migration is among the 45-59 age group, with an average of around 200 more people in this age group moving into the county than moving out of it<sup>2</sup>. It is likely that the main reason for this is that people choose to live in Gwynedd after they retire.

As there are no indigenous communities of Welsh speakers overseas, with the exception perhaps of Welsh settlements in Argentina, it is most probable that the majority of immigrants whether they are from other British countries or other countries overseas are non-Welsh speaking. Therefore, even if the number who can speak Welsh is stable, one result of in-migration would be that percentage able to speak Welsh reduces (Jones, 2012).

---

<sup>1</sup> Analysis by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Internal migration within the UK statistics. Data available at StatsWales:

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Migration/Internal/MigrationBetweenWalesAndTheRestOfTheUK-by-LocalAuthority-Flow-PeriodOfChange>

<sup>2</sup> As above.

Obviously Welsh speaking immigrants would be those Welsh speakers returning from having emigrated in previous years (Jones, 2012). Using 2001 Census data we can estimate that about 1,042 Welsh speakers immigrated into Gwynedd during the 12 months before the census<sup>3</sup>, mainly, probably, Welsh students returning to the county after studying in university.

It is likely that there is net out-migration of Welsh speakers, that is, that more Welsh speakers move out of Gwynedd than move back in, but it is more difficult to estimate the number of Welsh speakers that emigrate.

Whatever the size of the net out-migration, the significance in terms of the sustainability of the Welsh language among the population of Gwynedd is that there is net out-migration. That means that there is a must, if the present number of speakers is to be maintained, to reproduce (through intergenerational language transmission) or produce (by education) more Welsh speakers each year than the number that die, to maintain the balance.

One variable that can be viewed in terms of migration statistics and the Welsh language is the country of birth of the population in terms of their Welsh language skills. In Gwynedd, the proportion of the population born outside Wales has increased from 30.2% (35,276 people)<sup>4</sup> in 2001 to 33.2% (40,425 people)<sup>5</sup> in 2011.

---

<sup>3</sup> 2001 Census – Table ST146. Based on the percentage that could speak Welsh amongst those aged 15 and over.

<sup>4</sup> 2001 Census – Table KS005

<sup>5</sup> 2011 Census – Table KS204EW

Table 8 and Table 9 show the number and proportion of Welsh speakers and the number and proportion with one or more skills in Welsh by country of birth in 2001 and 2011. As expected, in 2011, a lower proportion of Gwynedd's population born outside Wales could speak Welsh (20.4%) compared with those born in Wales (88.7%). A lower proportion of the population born outside Wales possess one or more skills in Welsh (32.2%) compared with those born in Wales (95.0%).

Despite the decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers, in terms of numbers, the numbers who were born outside Wales but could speak Welsh in Gwynedd has increased by 52 people (equivalent to an increase of 0.6%) over the last 10 years. In comparison, the number of people able to speak Welsh born in Wales has decreased by 898 people (equivalent to a reduction of 1.3%) in the last ten years, reducing from a proportion of 89.7% in 2001 to 88.7% in 2011.

With regard to those people who have one or more skills in Welsh, the situation is more positive. The number has increased since 2001 among those born in Wales along with those people who were born outside Wales. Indeed, the biggest increase, in terms of the proportion of increase, was amongst those born outside Wales, increasing by 7.0% (equivalent to an increase of 844 persons).

Gwynedd's Education Authority operates a bilingual policy in all schools in the county, and the impact of this policy should have a positive impact in terms of the ability of children born outside Wales in Welsh. However, this has not been the case in Gwynedd. In 2011, 80.9%<sup>6</sup> of the population 3 to 15 years old in Gwynedd born outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh. This is a decrease from 2001, where the equivalent proportion was 83.5%<sup>7</sup>.

---

<sup>6</sup> 2011 Census – Table DC2206WA

<sup>7</sup> 2001 Census – Table TT015 & ST133



**Table 8: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011**

Country of Birth	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Born in Wales	69,714	89.7%	68,816	88.7%	-898	-1.3%	-1.0
Born outside Wales	8,132	23.2%	8,184	20.4%	52	0.6%	-2.8
All ages (3+)	77,846	69.0%	77,000	65.4%	-846	-1.1%	-3.6

Source: 2001 Census - Table CT009; 2011 Census - Table DC2206WA

**Table 9: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011**

Country of Birth	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Born in Wales	73,760	94.9%	73,681	95.0%	-79	-0.1%	0.1%
Born outside Wales	12,087	34.4%	12,931	32.2%	844	7.0%	-2.2%
All ages (3+)	85,847	76.1%	86,612	73.5	765	0.9%	-2.6%

Source: 2001 Census – Table CT006; 2011 Census - Table DC2206WA



## Language transmission in the home

Language transmission from one generation to the next is considered to be one of the two most important areas of language planning, as well as education. "It is unlikely that Welsh will thrive as a community and social language if it is dependent on the education system alone as a means for new speakers to learn the language. It needs to be the language of the home for as many children as possible – and there is no doubt that learning the language in this way is a natural and effective way to become a fluent Welsh speaker." (Welsh Government, 2012, Pg. 25).

**Table 11** shows the key results regarding language transmission in the home looking at the available data from the 2011 and 2001 Census. The information is based on a single family household with children aged 3-4 years old and the transfer rate is defined as the proportion of children aged 3-4 years old in the family who can speak Welsh.

There is a body of evidence to suggest that the language is less likely to be used in families where there is only one adult who can speak Welsh, and the data in Table 11 supports this suggestion.

**Table 11: Welsh language transmission rates, 2001 & 2011**

Single family households with children aged 3-4 years old	Gwynedd		Wales	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Couple - Two adults can speak Welsh	89.8%	90.0%	82.0%	82.2%
Couple - One adult can speak Welsh	55.7%	63.4%	39.9%	45.4%
Couple - No adults can speak Welsh	32.4%	33.2%	8.6%	13.2%
Lone parent - Adult can speak Welsh	73.4%	81.5%	55.3%	53.3%
Lone parent - Adult cannot speak Welsh	41.0%	37.7%	9.8%	14.4%

*Source: 2001 Census – Table C0156; 2011 Census - Table DC2601WA*

The statistics in Table 11 shows that the transmission rate in Gwynedd for couple households where two adults can speak Welsh has increased from 89.8% in 2001 to 90.0% in 2011. Across Wales as a whole the transmission rate has remained stable at approximately 82%.

The transmission rate for couple households where one adult can speak Welsh has increased from 55.7% in 2001 to 63.4% in 2011 on Gwynedd. The rate for the whole of Wales has also increased from 39.9% in 2001 to 45.4% in 2011.

Since 2001 there has been an increase in Gwynedd and a decline in Wales as a whole in terms of the transmission rate for single parent households where an adult can speak Welsh. Gwynedd witnessed an increase from a rate of 73.4% in 2001 to 81.5% in 2011.

A variety of factors can influence the decisions of parents / carers with regards to language transmission. "The evidence suggests that choice is largely intuitive with parents/carers using the language they know best, or the language that is 'inclusive' of their partner. In terms of influences on the language choice of the child, this includes their 'community' of speakers – including parents/carers, siblings, grandparents, teachers and friends – in addition to other social influences such as the media and community activities" (Ibid. Pg. 25-26)

Over the last ten years, previously known as the Welsh language Board invested considerable energy and expertise in the field of language transmission. Its main venture was Twf, which is a wide-ranging and innovative project which aims to encourage Welsh speaking parents / carers to speak Welsh speaking with their children. The Twf project conveys to parents / carers, prospective parents / carers and the public the benefits of speaking Welsh at home, as well as the cultural and economic advantages of raising children bilingually (Ibid. Page 26).

## **Education**

### ***The early years provision***

Since September 2004, all children aged 3 have had the offer of half time education for free. That education can be provided either in a maintained school or in a location which is funded (Jones, 2012, Pg. 64).

### ***Primary and Secondary Education***

Comparing the percentages assessed in Welsh at the end of Key Stage 1 / Foundation Phase to the percentage assessed in Welsh at the end of Key Stage 2 provides a measure of how consistent the continuity of teaching medium is through the primary school years as Year 6 is the end of Key Stage 2 (Jones, 2012, Pg. 66).

As seen from **Figure 2**, the linguistic progression through primary education is good in Gwynedd. Although not exactly the same children that would have been at school, probably due to migration, 99.2% were assessed at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2013. We can consider this as a sign that



nearly all children who are learning Welsh as a first language in Year 2 continue to learn Welsh as a first language to the end of their time at primary school.

However, this linguistic continuity declines as pupils transfer from primary school to secondary school. In Gwynedd 82.5% were assessed at the end of Key Stage 3 in 2013, which compares with 99.6% assessed at the end of Key Stage 2 three years earlier in 2010. This is the same trend seen across Wales.

In January 2013, 67.3% of pupils in Gwynedd were fluent in Welsh whilst 24.4% spoke Welsh but not fluently and 7.9% could not speak Welsh, as shown in **Table 12**.

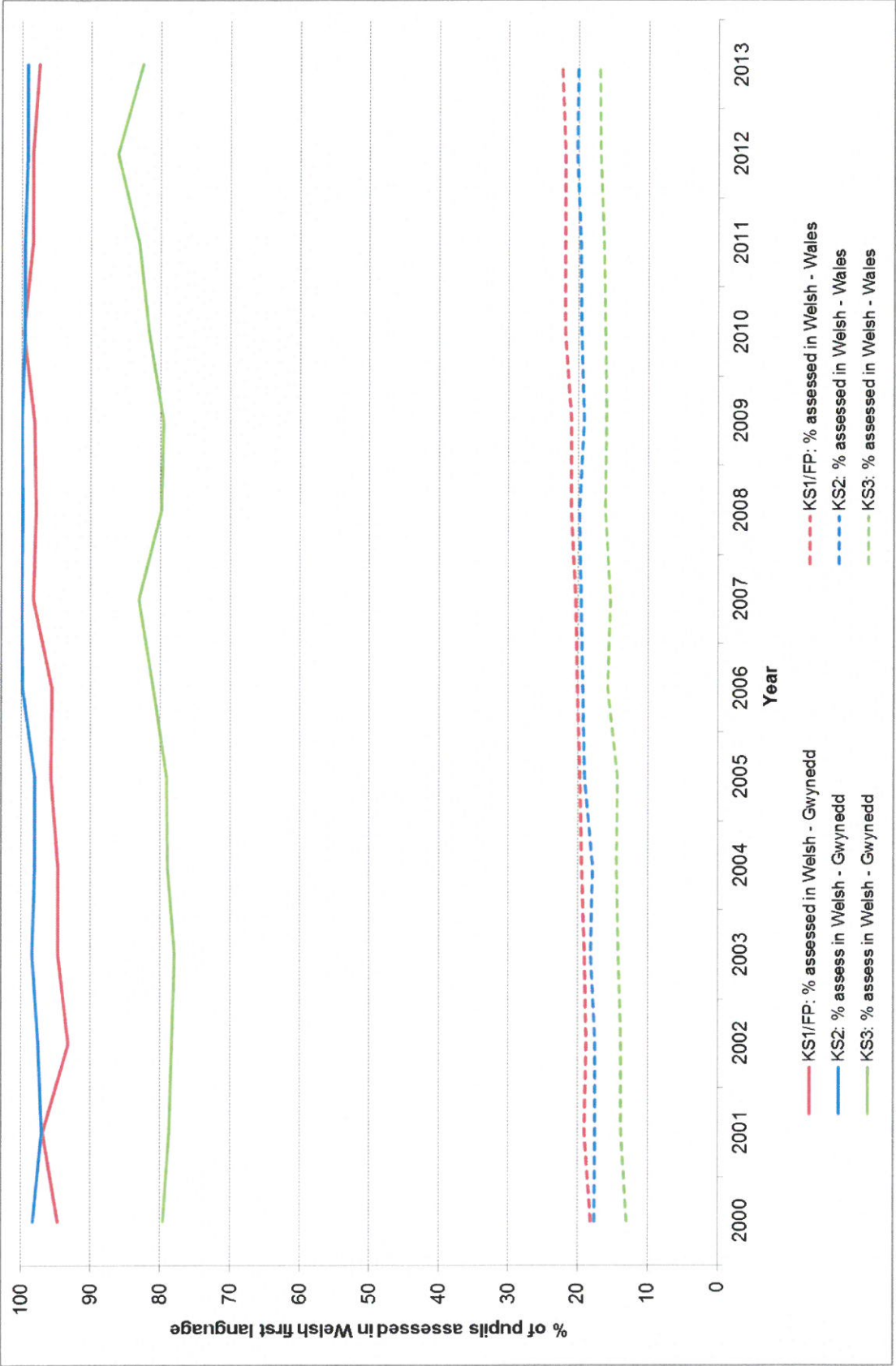
These figures are for pupils who are taught in Gwynedd by the local education authority and therefore do not include children who live in the county but who are educated outside the county or children in independent private schools. The figures also include a few children who live outside of Gwynedd, but are taught in a Gwynedd education authority school. It must be noted here that these statistics primarily represent parents' perceptions of their child's fluency and is therefore not necessarily the same as the ability shown by a pupil in their school work.

**Table 12: Pupils speaking Welsh in Gwynedd, 2012/13**

	Every School		Primary		Secondary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Every pupil	14,618		7,273		7,345	
Speaks Welsh fluently	9,832	67.3	4,553	62.6%	5,279	71.9%
Speaks Welsh but not fluently	3,564	24.4	1,829	25.1%	1,735	23.6%
Cannot speak Welsh	1,153	7.9	850	11.7%	303	4.1%
No information	69	0.5	41	0.6%	28	0.4%

*Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census*

Figure 2: Percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh first language at the end of KS1/FP/KS2/KS3, 2000-2013



Source: National Curriculum Assessments



## Health and Wellbeing

**Table 13** and **Table 14** show the general health of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd along with the number and proportion of Welsh speakers in the County who have a limiting long term health problem or disability, and the change that has been between 2001 and 2011.

In 2011, 83.1% (64,020 people) of the population aged 3+ who could speak Welsh in Gwynedd stated that their health was good or very good while 12.5% stated fair health and 4.4% stating bad or very bad health. Since 2001 the general health of the population aged 3+ who speak Welsh in Gwynedd has improved, with an increase of 14.1% in the number stating that their health status was good or very good.

A higher proportion of the population that can speak Welsh (83.1%) reported having good or very good health compared to the total population (81.1%) in Gwynedd in 2011.

**Table 13: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh in Gwynedd by general health, 2001 & 2011**

General health	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Good or very good health	56,112	72.1%	64,020	83.1%	7,908	14.1%	11.0%
Fair health	15,268	19.6%	9,630	12.5%	-5,638	-36.9%	-7.1%
Bad or very bad health	6,466	8.3%	3,350	4.4%	-3,116	-48.2%	-3.9%
All ages (3+)	77,846		77,000		-846	-1.1%	

Source: 2001 Census – Table TT039; 2011 Census – Table DC3202WA

Nearly one fifth (19.1%) of the population aged 3+ who could speak Welsh in 2011 reported having a long-term health problem or disability which is slightly lower than the total population of Gwynedd (20.5%) and is the same trend as that ten years previously.

**Table 14: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh in Gwynedd by limiting long term health problem or disability, 2001 & 2011**

Limiting long-term health problem or disability	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
With a limiting long term health problem or disability	14,796	19.0%	14,719	19.1%	-77	-0.5%	0.1%
Without a limiting long term health problem or disability	63,050	81.0%	62,281	80.9%	-796	-1.2%	-0.1%
All ages (3+)	77,846		77,000		-846	-1.1%	

Source: 2001 Census – Table TT039; 2011 Census – Table DC3202WA



## **The workplace and the economy**

### ***The workplace and workforce***

As individuals we spend a significant portion of our time at work, so the workplace is one of the key areas that determine the language that people use. A significant number of respondents to the Local Government consultation on the strategy *A living language: a language for living - Welsh Language Strategy 2012-17* agreed "that the workplace also has a role in building the confidence of Welsh speakers to use the language in other areas of their lives, and that developing the status of the language in the workplace was important in terms of underlining the value of Welsh-medium education" (Welsh Government, 2012, Pg. 37).

A "a number of different factors influenced the use of Welsh in the workplace, including long-established practices which favour the use of English; matters relating to proficiency in Welsh language skills, and organisational reasons such as insufficient institutional support for the use of the language; and the extent to which an organisation's culture facilitates or promotes the use of Welsh." (Ibid. Page 38).

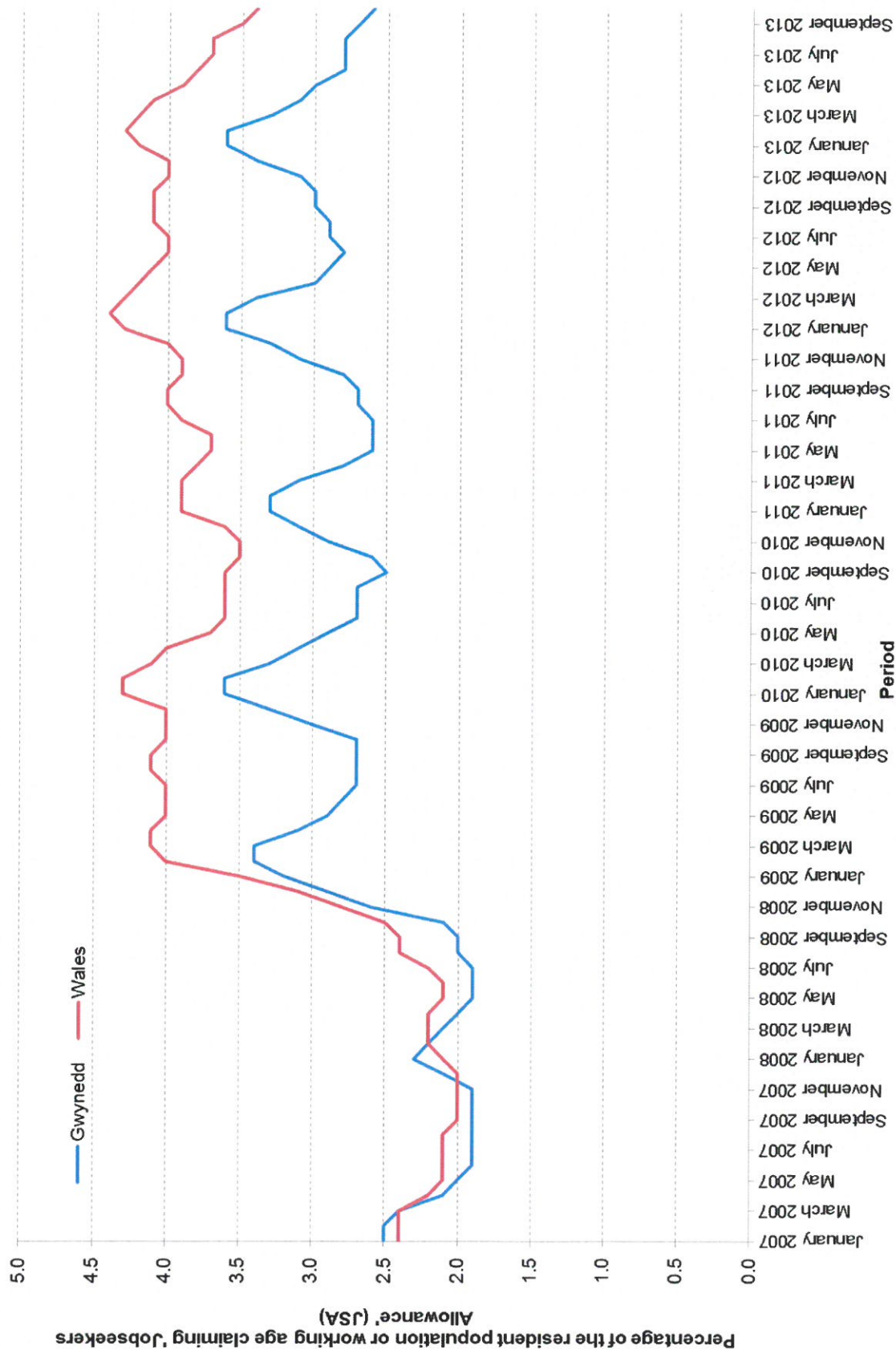
In 2012<sup>8</sup>, 73.8% (54,400 people) of the working age population (16-64 years old) in Gwynedd were economically active compared to 73.5% in Wales and 76.8% in the United Kingdom. Of those economically active 94.1% (51,200 people) are in work which is a slightly higher proportion than Wales (91.5%) and the UK (92.0%).

Monthly information by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in terms of the number of Jobseekers Allowance claimants is an indicator of unemployment among the resident population in the area. **Figure 3** shows the change in the proportion of working age people who are claiming JSA in Gwynedd and throughout Wales since January 2007 up to the latest period of October 2013. Although the trend in unemployment in Gwynedd follows the same trend seen across Wales, the unemployment rate is slightly lower in Gwynedd compared to the rate for Wales, with the rate of JSA claimants in Gwynedd in October 2013 being 2.6% compared with 3.4% in Wales. Overall the number of JSA claimants in Gwynedd in October 2013 was 4.3% higher than the figure for January 2007.

---

<sup>8</sup> ONS Annual Population Survey, Jan 2012 – Dec 2012

Figure 3: Unemployment figures, January 2007 – October 2013



Source: ONS Claimant Count

## Employment Industries & Occupations

The distribution of Welsh speakers by industry and occupation in an area reflects the types of job opportunities that exist for them and **Table 15** and **Table 16** shows the structure of industry and occupations on Anglesey according to Census 2011.

Generally, Gwynedd in terms of industry is dependent on the public sector (namely Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities) with 33.6% of all usual residents aged 16 + in employment working in the public sector in 2011 compared with 32.4% in Wales.

Another important employment sector in Gwynedd is the agriculture, energy and water industry with 6.2% of employees working in this sector in 2011 compared to 3.8% in Wales.

68.2% of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment could speak Welsh in Gwynedd. Of these, the proportions working in every industry is very similar to the overall picture in the County as seen from **Figure 4**.

**Table 15: Industry of employment and Welsh speakers, 2011**

Industry	Gwynedd				Wales	
	No.	%	Speak Welsh No.	%	%	% Speak Welsh
All usual residents aged 16+ in employment	54,523		37,186			
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	3,406	6.2%	2,826	7.6%	3.8%	6.7%
C Manufacturing	3,183	5.8%	2,045	5.5%	10.5%	6.3%
F Construction	5,227	9.6%	3,876	10.4%	8.2%	8.1%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	7,877	14.4%	4,978	13.4%	15.6%	13.4%
H Transport and storage	1,856	3.4%	1,271	3.4%	3.9%	3.1%
I Accommodation and food service activities	5,358	9.8%	2,954	7.9%	6.2%	6.0%
J Information and communication	1,068	2.0%	706	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%
K Financial and insurance activities	617	1.1%	448	1.2%	3.0%	2.2%
L Real estate activities	632	1.2%	421	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,998	3.7%	1,225	3.3%	4.3%	4.0%
N Administrative and support service activities	1,896	3.5%	1,187	3.2%	4.0%	2.8%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,496	6.4%	2,706	7.3%	7.9%	8.8%
P Education	6,861	12.6%	5,048	13.6%	10.1%	16.2%
Q Human health and social work activities	7,977	14.6%	5,504	14.8%	14.4%	14.0%
R, S, T, U Other	3,071	5.6%	1,991	5.4%	4.6%	5.1%

Source: 2011 Census - Table DC6110EW & Table DC2611WA

In terms of occupations, the highest proportion of Gwynedd's employees work in skilled trade occupations (16.9%) followed by professional occupations (15.8%). The lowest proportions of workers are process, plant and machine operatives (6.9%) or working in sales and customer service occupations (7.8%).

Again there are similar proportions of Welsh speaking employees working in occupations compared to the overall picture for each employee as shown in **Figure 5**.

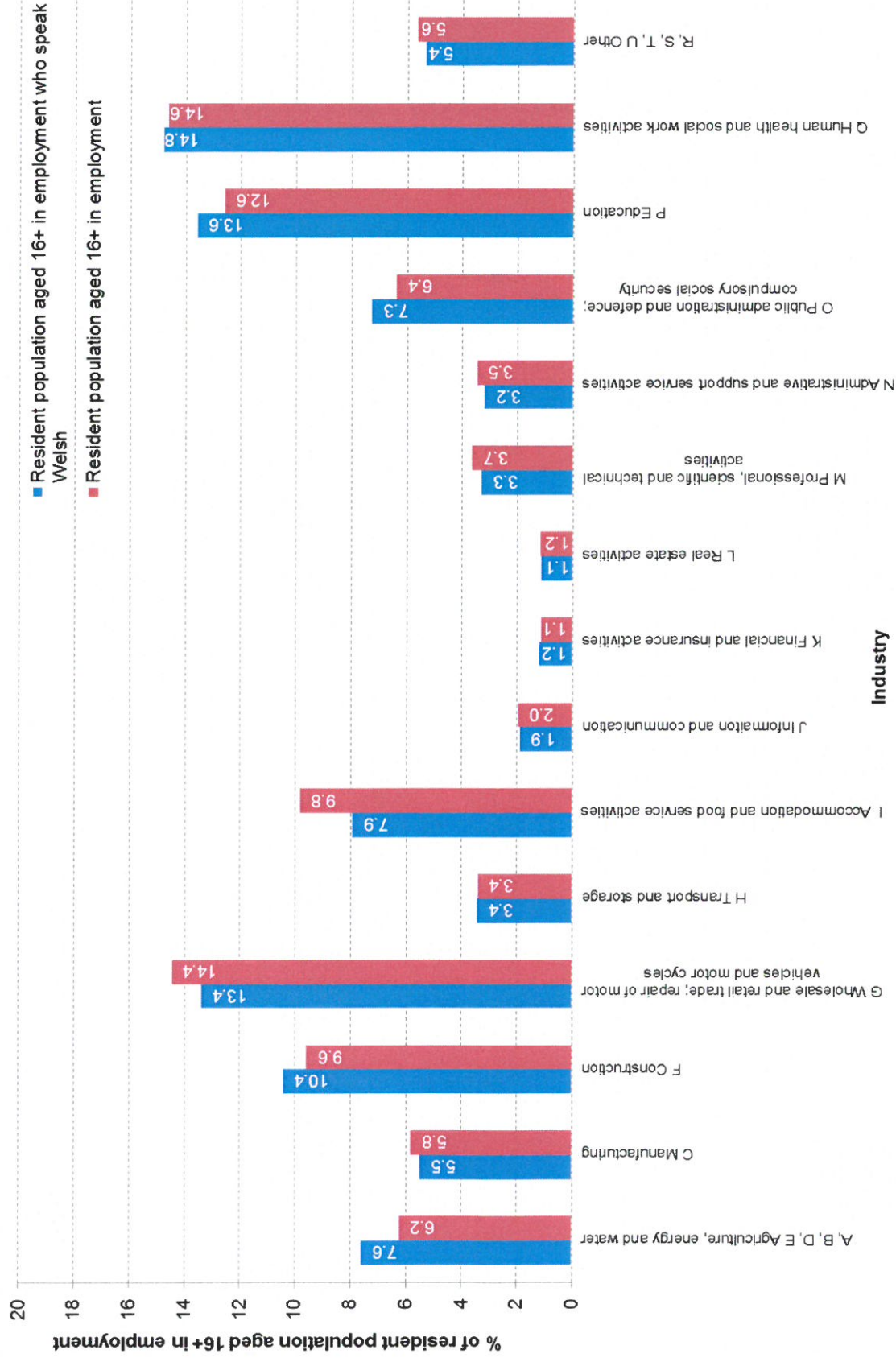
**Table 16: Occupations and Welsh speakers, 2011**

Occupations	Gwynedd				Wales	
	No.	%	Speak Welsh		%	% Speak Welsh
			No.	%		
All usual residents aged 16+ in employment	54,523		37,186			
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	5,643	10.3%	3,018	8.1%	9.3%	7.6%
2. Professional occupations	8,634	15.8%	5,796	15.6%	15.8%	19.9%
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	5,102	9.4%	3,368	9.1%	10.8%	10.6%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	4,867	8.9%	3,548	9.5%	11.1%	10.4%
5. Skilled trades occupations	9,192	16.9%	6,754	18.2%	13.5%	15.4%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	6,329	11.6%	4,691	12.6%	10.5%	11.9%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	4,241	7.8%	2,706	7.3%	9.0%	7.9%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	3,758	6.9%	2,734	7.4%	8.1%	6.1%
9. Elementary occupations	6,757	12.4%	4,571	12.3%	11.9%	10.1%

*Source: 2011 Census - Table DC6112EW & Table DC2612WA*

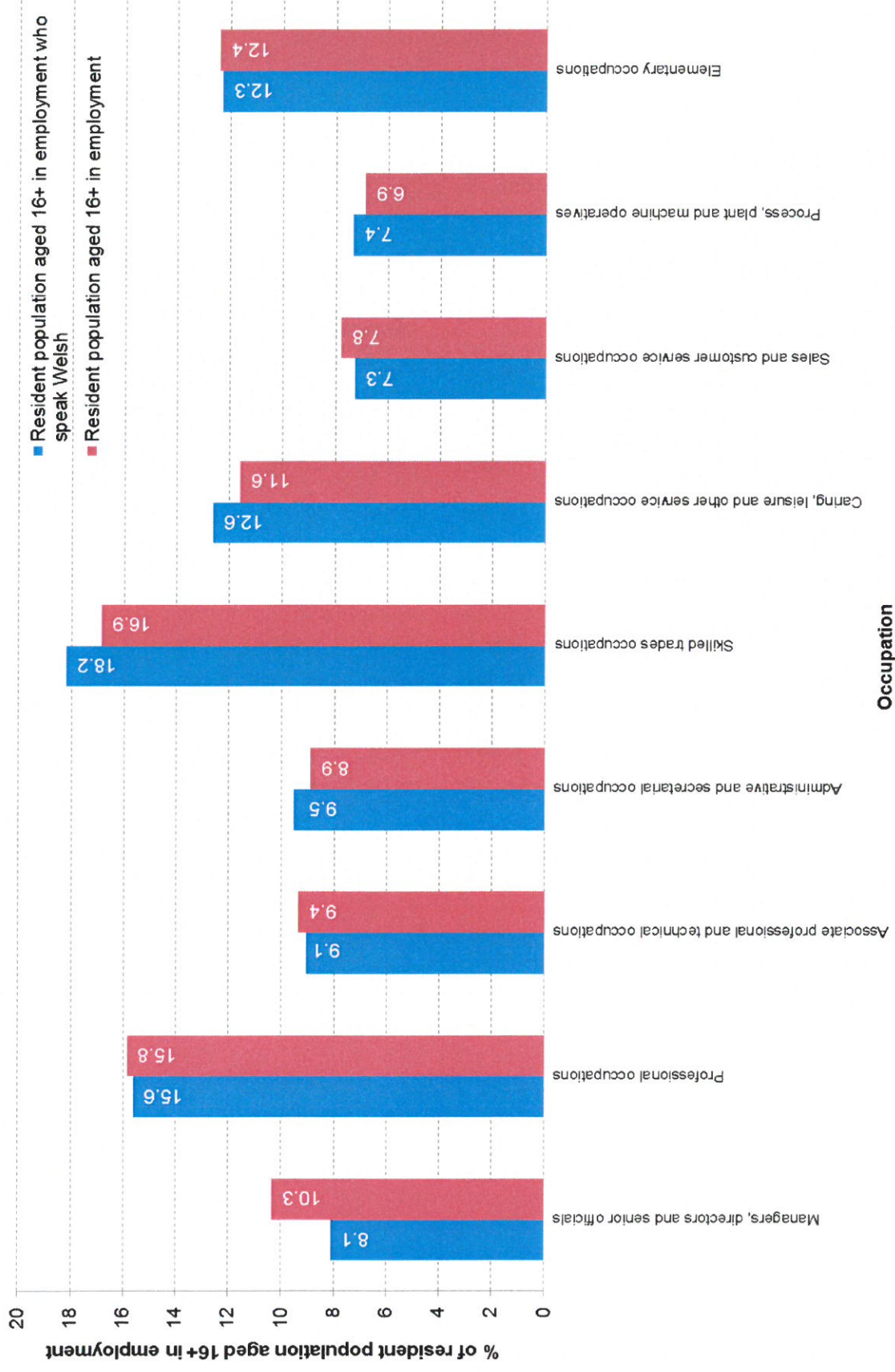


Figure 4: Industry of Employment in Gwynedd, 2011



Source: 2011 Census - Table DC2611WA

Figure 5: Employment Occupations in Gwynedd, 2011



Source: 2011 Census - Table DC612EW

### Socio-economic Classification (NS-Sec)

The Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) denotes socio-economic situation based on occupation and is one of the standard classifications used by ONS.

To determine the NS-SEC category for an individual, the title of their vocation is combined with information about their employment status, whether employed or self-employed and whether supervising other employees. Students who are in full-time education are recorded in the category of 'student in full-time education' whether they are working or not.

**Table 17: Socio-economic classification and Welsh speakers, 2011**

NS-Sec	Gwynedd				Wales	
	No.	%	Speak Welsh		%	% Speak Welsh
			No.	%		
All usual residents aged 16+	100,923		61,965			
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	7,038	7.0%	3,765	6.1%	7.6%	7.6%
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	19,968	19.8%	12,753	20.6%	19.4%	23.0%
3. Intermediate occupations	9,965	9.9%	6,709	10.8%	12.1%	11.8%
4. Small employers and own account workers	13,696	13.6%	8,048	13.0%	9.5%	11.1%
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	7,581	7.5%	4,950	8.0%	8.3%	7.1%
6. Semi-routine occupations	15,160	15.0%	10,238	16.5%	16.0%	13.5%
7. Routine occupations	11,238	11.1%	7,759	12.5%	13.3%	10.1%
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	4,854	4.8%	2,903	4.7%	5.8%	4.0%
Uncategorised (Full-time students)	11,423	11.3%	4,840	7.8%	8.1%	11.9%

Source: 2011 Census - Table DC2613WA

## Qualifications

As can be seen from Table 18, overall the resident population aged 16+ in Gwynedd is more qualified than Wales as a whole with a higher proportion (40.9%) having a level 3 or higher qualifications compared to the proportion in Wales (36.8%).

**Table 18: Qualifications and Welsh speakers, 2011**

Qualifications	Gwynedd				Wales	
	No.	%	Speak Welsh		%	% Speak Welsh
			No.	%		
All usual residents aged 16+	100,923		61,965			
No qualifications	23,365	23.2%	14,963	24.1%	25.9%	20.2%
Level 1 Qualifications	11,889	11.8%	7,984	12.9%	13.3%	11.6%
Level 2 Qualifications	16,238	16.1%	11,225	18.1%	15.7%	18.1%
Apprenticeship	3,783	3.7%	2,466	4.0%	3.9%	3.4%
Level 3 Qualifications	14,638	14.5%	7,826	12.6%	12.3%	13.7%
Level 4 Qualifications and above	26,673	26.4%	15,467	25.0%	24.5%	30.2%
Other qualifications	4,337	4.3%	2,034	3.3%	4.3%	2.8%

Source: 2011 Census - Table DC2501Wala

Note:

No qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications

Level 1 Qualifications: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills

Level 2 Qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A\*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma; Apprenticeship;

Level 3 Qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma;

Level 4 Qualifications and above: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy);

Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (not stated/level unknown).



## Income

In 2013 the median household income in Gwynedd (£22,111) was 11.2% below the figure for Wales (£24,909) and 19.6% less than the figure for Great Britain (£27,512).

For the same period Gwynedd's lower quartile household income (£12,237) was 21.5% below the figure for Wales (£15,597) and 28.1% below the figure for Great Britain (£17,024).

**Table 19: Median and Lower Quartile Household Income, 2013**

	<b>Gwynedd</b>	<b>Wales</b>	<b>Great Britain</b>
Median household income	£22,111	£24,909	£27,512
% of Great Britain	80.4%	90.5%	100%
Lower quartile household income	£12,237	£15,597	£17,024
% of Great Britain	71.9%	91.6%	100%

*Source: CACI Paycheck 2013*

**Map 10** shows median household income at the ward level in Gwynedd for 2013. During 2013, the lowest median household income of £17,701 was seen in the ward of Peblig in Caernarfon whilst the highest figure of £29,345 was in the Pentir ward.

In terms of lower quartile household incomes (

Map 11: Percentage of households with a household income of 60% or less of GB median, by ward, 2013

) the minimum of £9,849 was also in the Peblig ward and the maximum of £15,716 in the ward of Penisarwaun.

The low income threshold most commonly used is a household income that is 60% or less of the GB median household income in that year. Given the figures in **Table 20**, over a third of Gwynedd's households (37.3%) are below the 60% median for Great Britain in 2013.

**Table 20: Number and percentage of households in the area under 60% of the GB median, 2013**

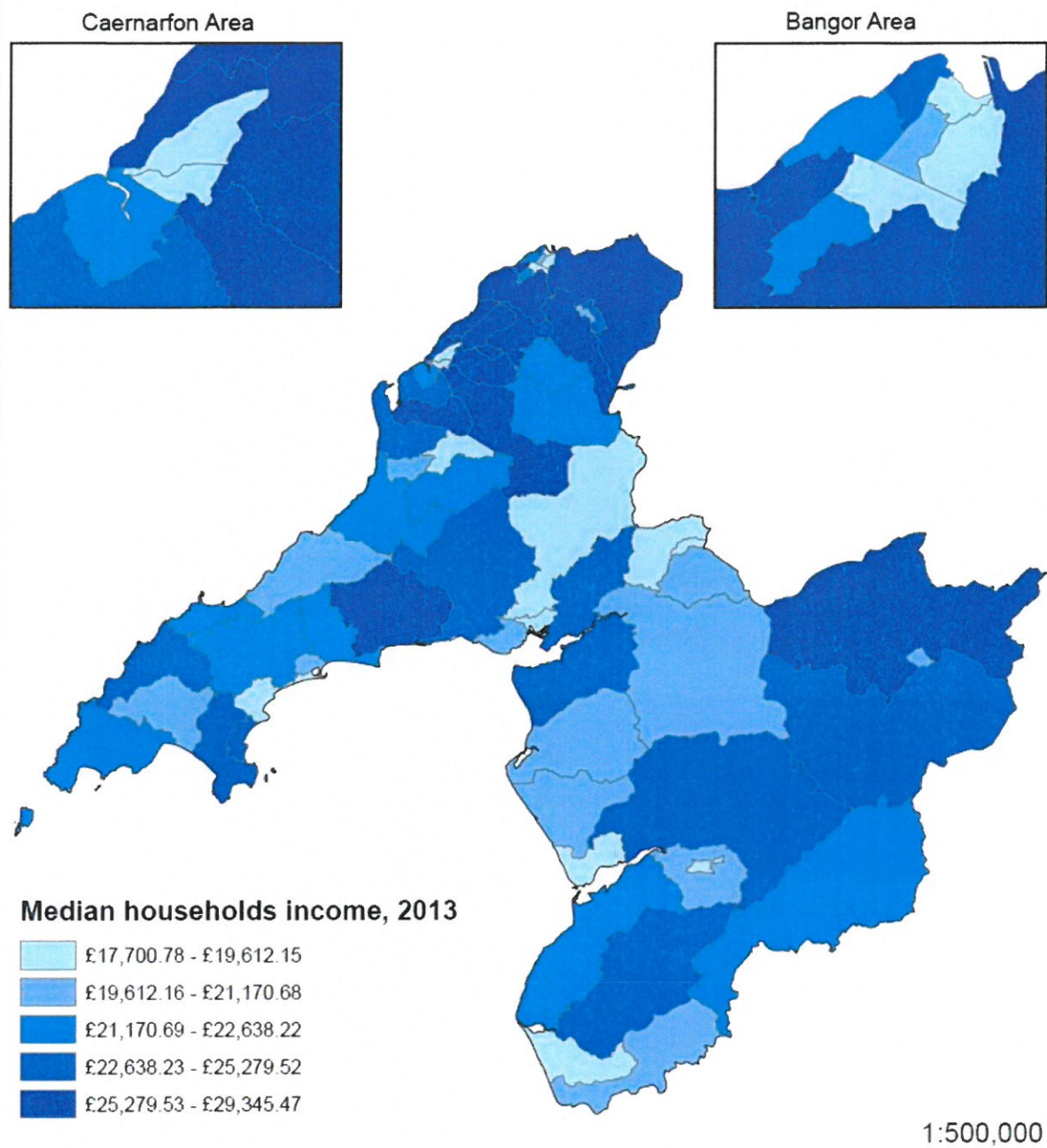
Area	Total Households	Households under 60% of GB median	
		Number	%
Gwynedd	53,297	19,895	37.3%
Wales	1,332,201	368,119	27.6%
Great Britain	26,323,250	6,222,620	23.6%

*Source: CACI Paycheck 2013*

Map 11: Percentage of households with a household income of 60% or less of GB median, by ward, 2013

**shows** the percentage of households with a household income that is below 60% of the GB median for 2013 at the ward level in Gwynedd. The lowest proportion of 26.7% was in the ward of Penisarwaun whilst the highest proportion of 47.0% was in the ward of Peblig in Caernarfon.

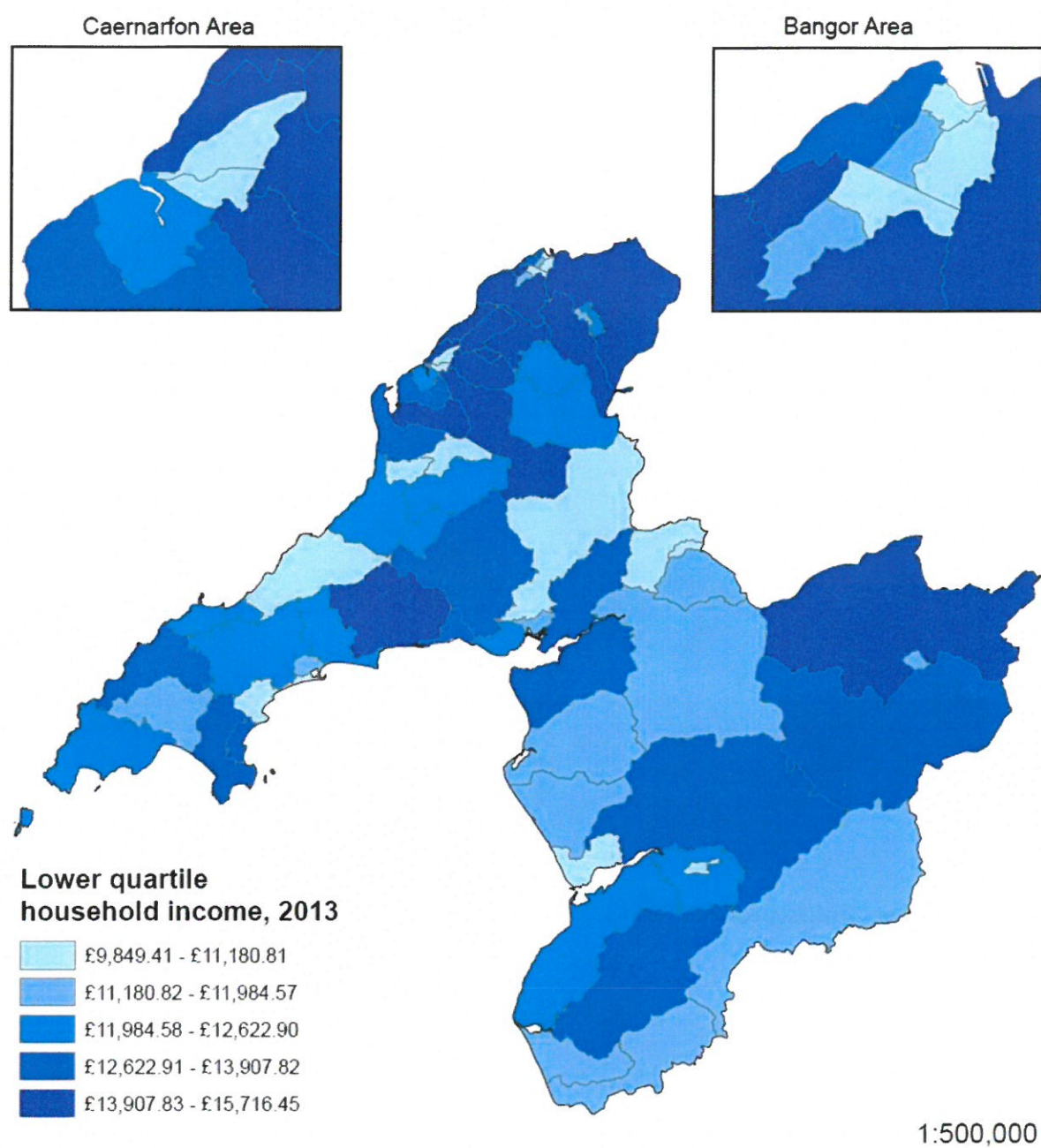
**Map 9: Median household income, by ward, 2013**



Data Source: CACI Paycheck

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

**Map 10: Lower quartile household income, by ward, 2013**

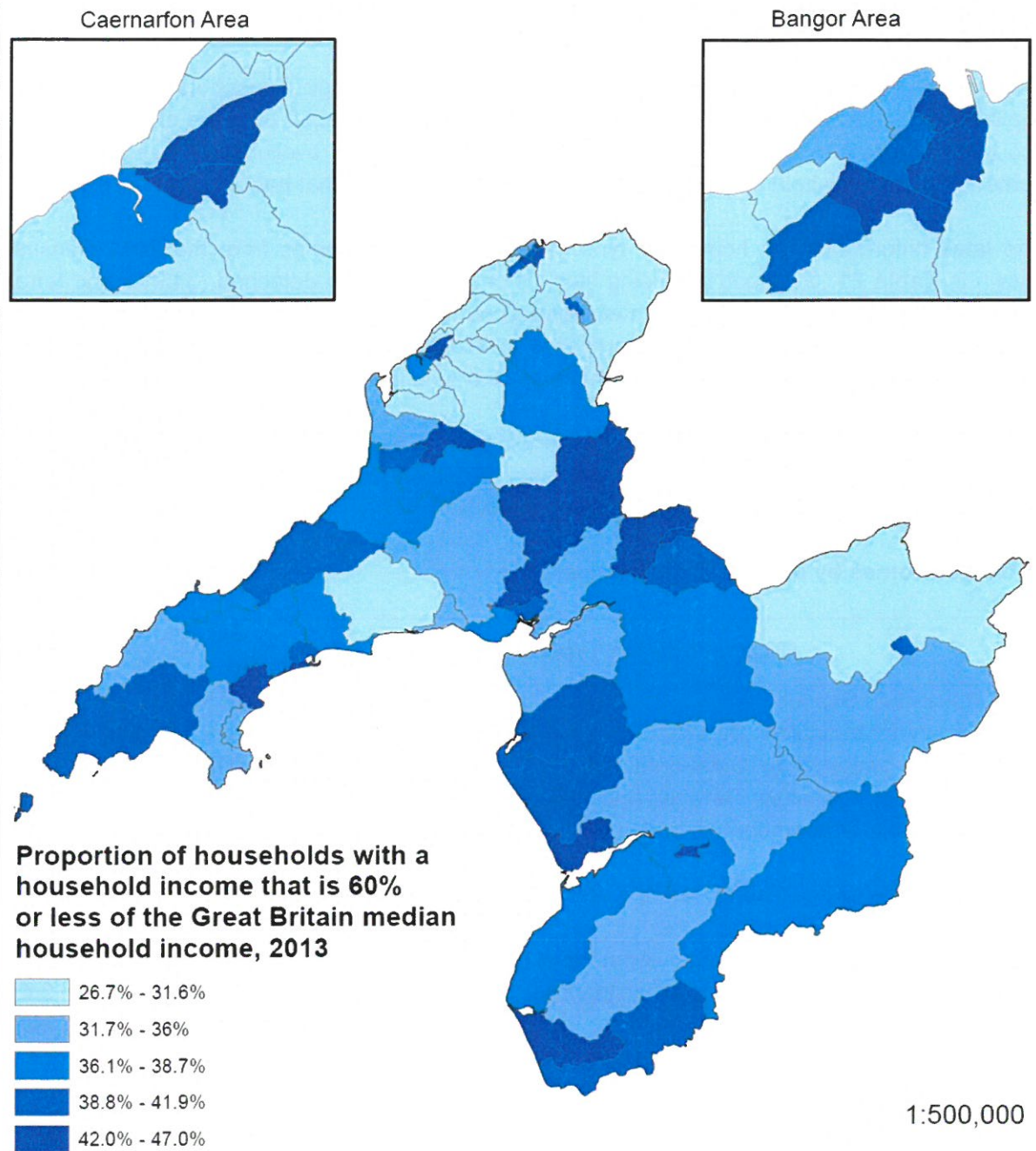


Data Source: CACI Paycheck

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department



**Map 11: Percentage of households with a household income of 60% or less of GB median, by ward, 2013**



Data Source: CACI Paycheck

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

## Housing and households

### Homes by type and tenure

A home (household space) is accommodation occupied by a single household or, if unoccupied, available as an individual home. The accommodation type describes the type of accommodation occupied by a single household, or if no one occupies the space, available as a single household home, for example whole terraced house or flat in a block of flats that has been purposely built<sup>9</sup>.

The latest information on homes by type of accommodation comes from the 2011 Census as shown in **Table 21**. Gwynedd's housing stock is characterized by detached (34.9%) and terraced properties (31.0%) with the proportion of these types of accommodation being higher in Gwynedd compared to the figure for Wales. Compared to Wales there is a slightly higher proportion of caravans or other mobile or temporary structures (0.8%) in Gwynedd.

Between 2001 and 2011 the number of household spaces increased by 4,289 (7.6%) in Gwynedd. 1,251 of this increase (29.2%) was in the number of detached properties and 1,407 (32.8%) of the increase was in the number of semi-detached properties.

**Table 21: Homes by accommodation type, 2011**

Accommodation Type	Gwynedd		Wales
	No.	%	
Total Household Spaces	61,075		1,385,521
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	21,308	34.9%	27.7%
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	14,013	22.9%	31.0%
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	18,920	31.0%	27.8%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	3,829	6.3%	9.6%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	1,582	2.6%	2.4%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	910	1.5%	1.0%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	513	0.8%	0.4%

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS401EW

### Occupancy levels and empty homes

#### 2011 Census

There is a need for some levels of empty homes in the housing stock, to allow for turnover in the housing market. There is no optimal level of empty homes, as the housing market in each area is different and changes over time.

A home (household space) with no usual residents can still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night or a combination of short-term residents or visitors. Empty homes and second homes used as second addresses are classified in the census results as 'household spaces with no usual residents'.

<sup>9</sup> Office for National Statistics definition

In terms of empty homes in 2011, Gwynedd had the highest proportion of all Welsh local authorities (14.1%). This was more than twice the average for Wales.

**Table 22: Homes by type of occupancy, 2011**

Occupancy	Gwynedd		Wales	England and Wales
	No.	%		
Total Household Spaces	61,075		1,385,521	24,429,618
With at least one usual resident	52,473	85.9%	94.0%	95.6%
With no usual resident	8,602	14.1%	6.0%	4.4%

*Source: 2011 Census, Table KS401EW*

#### Gwynedd Council Tax Register

The Council Tax register can provide some of the latest figures and the share figures for vacant dwellings and second homes / holiday homes in Gwynedd, as shown in **Table 23**.

According to figures for 2013, there were 1,225 of taxable dwellings empty in Gwynedd, which is 2.0% of all taxable dwellings, whilst 9.1% of all taxable dwellings, which is 5,557 properties, were second / holiday homes.

**Table 23: Taxable dwellings by type of occupancy, April 2013**

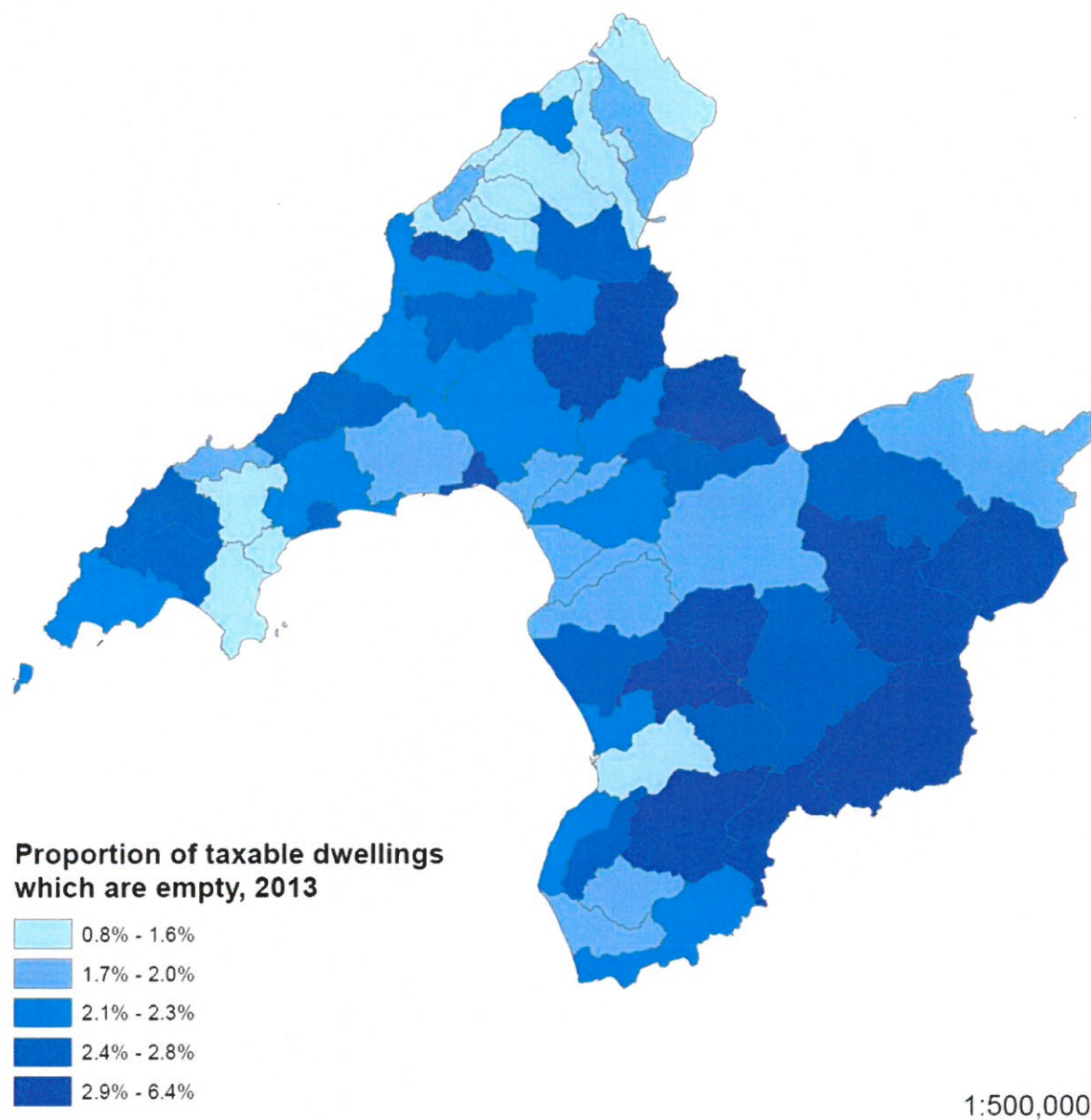
Occupancy	Gwynedd	
	No.	%
Total Taxable Dwellings	60,822	
With usual residents	54,040	88.8%
Empty	1,225	2.0%
Second / holiday home	5,557	9.1%

*Source: Council Tax Register, Gwynedd Council, 2013*

**Map 12** shows the percentage of taxable dwellings which were empty in Gwynedd in 2013, by community. The three highest proportions of taxable dwellings which were empty were found in the communities of Llangywair (6.4%), Ganllwyd (5.6%) and Corris (5.2%) whilst the three lowest proportions were in the communities of Bethesda (0.8%), Aber (0.8%) and Buan (0.9%).

**Map 13** shows the percentage of taxable dwelling which were second / holiday homes per community in Gwynedd as recorded on the Council Tax Register in 2013. The three highest proportions of taxable dwellings which are second / holiday homes can be found in the communities of Trawsfynydd (42.5%), Aberdovey (41.9%) and Llanengan (39.8%) whilst the three lowest proportions are seen in the communities of Caernarfon (0.6%), Bangor (0.6%) and Bethesda (1.2%).

**Map 12: Percentage of taxable dwellings which are empty, by community, 2013**

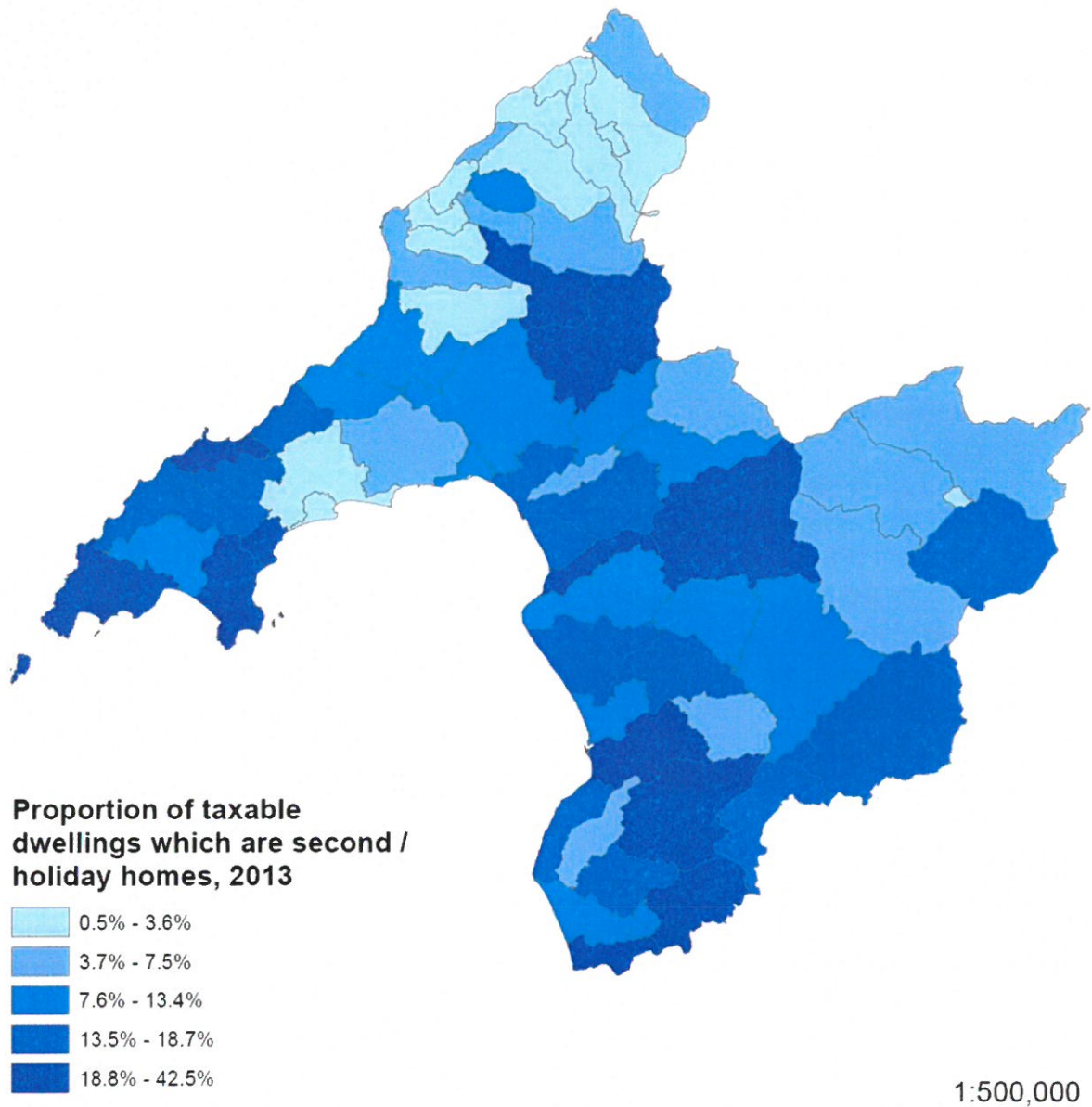


Data Source: Gwynedd Council Tax Register

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department



**Map 13: Percentage of taxable dwellings which are second / holiday homes, by community, 2013**



Data Source: Gwynedd Council Tax Register

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department



**Homes by tenure**

From the 2011 Census comes also the most robust information about housing tenure, and this information is presented in **Table 24**. The data show slightly lower levels of social renting in Gwynedd and slightly higher levels of private renting and outright home ownership compared to Wales on the whole.

**Table 24: Household tenure, 2011**

Tenure	Gwynedd		Wales
	No.	%	
All households	52,473		1,302,676
Owner occupied			
Owned outright	21,168	40.3%	35.4%
Owned with a mortgage or loan	13,156	25.1%	32.0%
Shared ownership <sup>1</sup>	171	0.3%	0.3%
Rented			
Local Authority	-	-	9.8%
Housing associations / registered social landlord (RSL)	8,561	16.3%	6.6%
Private landlord or letting agency	6,978	13.3%	12.7%
Other	2,439	4.6%	3.1%
Total owner occupied	34,495	65.7%	67.8%
Total social rented	8,561	16.3%	16.5%
Total rented privately	9,417	17.9%	15.7%

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS402EW

Note: <sup>1</sup> Part owned and part rented

The current information (December 2013) available on Welsh speakers and tenure is based on statistics covering the household reference person. In 2011, 32,040 (61.1%) household reference persons could speak Welsh in Gwynedd. As can be seen from **Table 25**, compared to the entire population of household reference persons, in 2011 a slightly larger proportion of household reference persons who speak Welsh in Gwynedd rented socially.

**Table 25: Household reference persons speaking Welsh by tenure in Gwynedd, 2011**

Tenure	Total		Speak Welsh	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total Household Reference Persons <sup>1</sup>	52,473		32,040	
Owned or shared ownership <sup>2</sup>	34,495	65.7%	21,391	66.8%
Social rented	8,561	16.3%	5,777	18.0%
Private rented or does not pay rent	9,417	17.9%	4,872	15.2%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2402WA

Note: <sup>1</sup> The Household Reference Person is a single person within the home who operates as a point of contact for gathering further statistics and for characterising the entire home based on the chosen reference person

<sup>2</sup> Part owned and part rented

## Household numbers and growth

A household is one person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address with the same living arrangements - that is, sharing either a living room or at least one meal a day<sup>10</sup>.

The number of households and the different types of households within that total gives some idea of the type of housing that may be required. Household projection figures can help plan for future housing needs.

**Table 26: Household estimates, 2011**

Household composition	Gwynedd		Wales
	No.	%	
All households	52,473		1,302,676
Population in private households	117,974		3,011,182
Average household size	2.25		2.31
One person household	18,548	35.3%	30.8%
Aged 65 and over	8,701	16.6%	13.7%
Other	9,847	18.8%	17.1%
One family household only	30,410	58.0%	62.8%
No children	13,493	25.7%	26.1%
Couple households	12,028	22.9%	25.3%
Dependent children	8,976	17.1%	18.4%
All children non-dependent	3,052	5.8%	6.8%
Lone parent household	4,889	9.3%	11.4%
Dependent children	3,054	5.8%	7.5%
All children non-dependent	1,835	3.5%	3.8%
Other households	3,515	6.7%	6.5%
Dependent children	984	1.9%	2.2%
All aged 65 and over	192	0.4%	0.3%
Other	2,339	4.5%	3.9%
Households with dependent children	13,014	24.8%	28.2%
Households where all are aged 65 and over	13,844	26.4%	22.9%

Source: 2011 Census - Table KS105EW

In 2011 there were 52,473 households in Gwynedd. The estimates of the number and types of households shows, due to the relatively high proportion of single-person households, that average household size in Gwynedd is lower than the whole of Wales.

The proportion of single-person households in Gwynedd is 4.5 percentage points higher than the all Wales figure while the proportion of households with children was 3.4 percentage points lower. Households consisting only of people aged 65 and older make up a much higher proportion in Gwynedd (26.4%) compared to Wales as a whole (22.9%).

<sup>10</sup> Office for National Statistics definition

**Table 27: Change in type of households in Gwynedd, 2001 & 2011**

Household Composition	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Total households	49,237		52,473		3,236	6.6%	
Population in private households	113,83		117,97		4,137	3.6%	
Average household size	2.31		2.25				
One person household	15,897	32.3%	18,548	35.3%	2,651	16.7%	3.0%
Households with dependent children	13,564	27.5%	13,014	24.8%	-550	-4.1%	-2.7%
Families – No children	12,793	26.0%	13,493	25.7%	700	5.5%	-0.3%
Families – All children non-dependent	4,952	10.1%	4,887	9.3%	-65	-1.3%	-0.8%
Other households	2,031	4.1%	2,531	4.8%	500	24.6%	0.7%

Source: 2001 Census – Table KS020; 2011 Census - Table KS105EW

As can be seen from

**Table 27** the number of households has increased by 3,236 (6.6%) between 2001 and 2011 in Gwynedd. In the same period the average household size fell from 2.31 in 2001 to 2.25 in 2011.

Household growth rates are higher than the rates of population growth. The reason for this is probably that the long-term trend towards smaller households, along with population growth, affects the number of households within the population.

By far the largest factor affecting the number of households and the average household size in 2011 is the growth in the number of single person households. This is not a trend unique to Gwynedd, but its impact is more pronounced here because of the relatively high number of older people in the population of the area.

Pensioners living alone are the majority of single person households. In 2011, it was estimated that there were 8,701 households containing single pensioners in Gwynedd - representing 16.6% of all households, and 46.9 % of all single person households. As people's life expectancy increases, we can expect to see an increase in the number of households containing single pensioners.

Other factors that have led to smaller households on average over the past decades are the trend towards smaller families, and the increase in the incidence of divorce. These trends are expected to continue.

These figures suggest that new housing developments need to focus primarily on the provision of 1, 2 and 3 bedroomed dwellings to meet the need. Consideration should also be given to providing suitable housing to meet the needs of an aging population, with special emphasis on the needs of single pensioner households.

## **The housing market**

As can be seen from **Table 28**, 1,120 homes were sold in Gwynedd in 2012, a decrease of 132 properties or 10.5% since 2011.

The median price for a house in Gwynedd in 2012 was £136,000 which is an increase of £4,000 or 3.0% since 2011. Detached homes are the most expensive type of housing with a median price of £190,000, whilst flat/apartment housing is the cheapest with a median price of £84,000.

Apart from semi-detached housing, the median house price of all other house types has decreased since 2011, with the largest decrease among flat/maisonette median prices, which have decreased by £18,000 or 17.7%. The median prices of terraced housing have remained fairly stable since 2011.

A range of house prices exists in Gwynedd with the lower quartile house price in 2012 being £95,625; upper quartile price being £187,000 and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile price being £247,499.

**Table 28: House prices in Gwynedd, 2012**

House Type	Number of sales	House Prices			
		Median	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
Detached	378	£190,000	£155,750	£245,000	£298,020
Semi Detached	231	£145,000	£115,000	£177,500	£212,000
Terraced	459	£106,000	£80,000	£132,000	£170,000
Flat/Apartment	52	£84,000	£63,000	£115,250	£153,400
Total	1,120	£136,000	£95,625	£187,000	£247,499

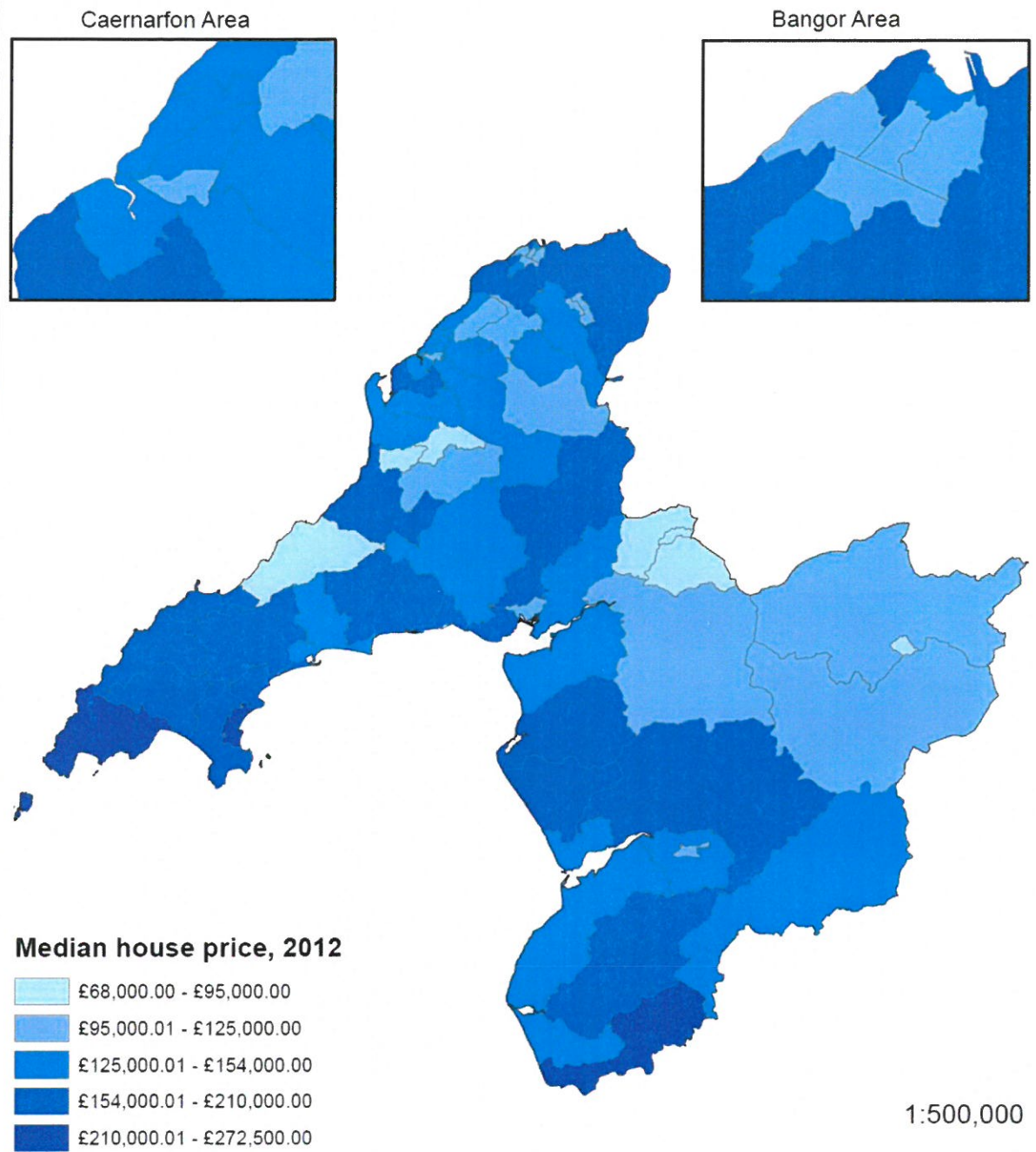
*Source: Land Registry, 2012*

**Map 14** shows the median house prices in Gwynedd at the ward level for sales during 2012. During 2012, the lowest median price of £68,000 was in the ward of Bowydd and Rhiw in Meirionnydd and the highest median price of £272,500 was in the ward of Abersoch in Dwyfor.

In terms of lower quartile house prices (**Map 15**) the lowest quartile price of £57,000 was again seen in the ward of Bowydd and Rhiw and the highest lower quartile price of £239,488 was again in the ward of Abersoch.



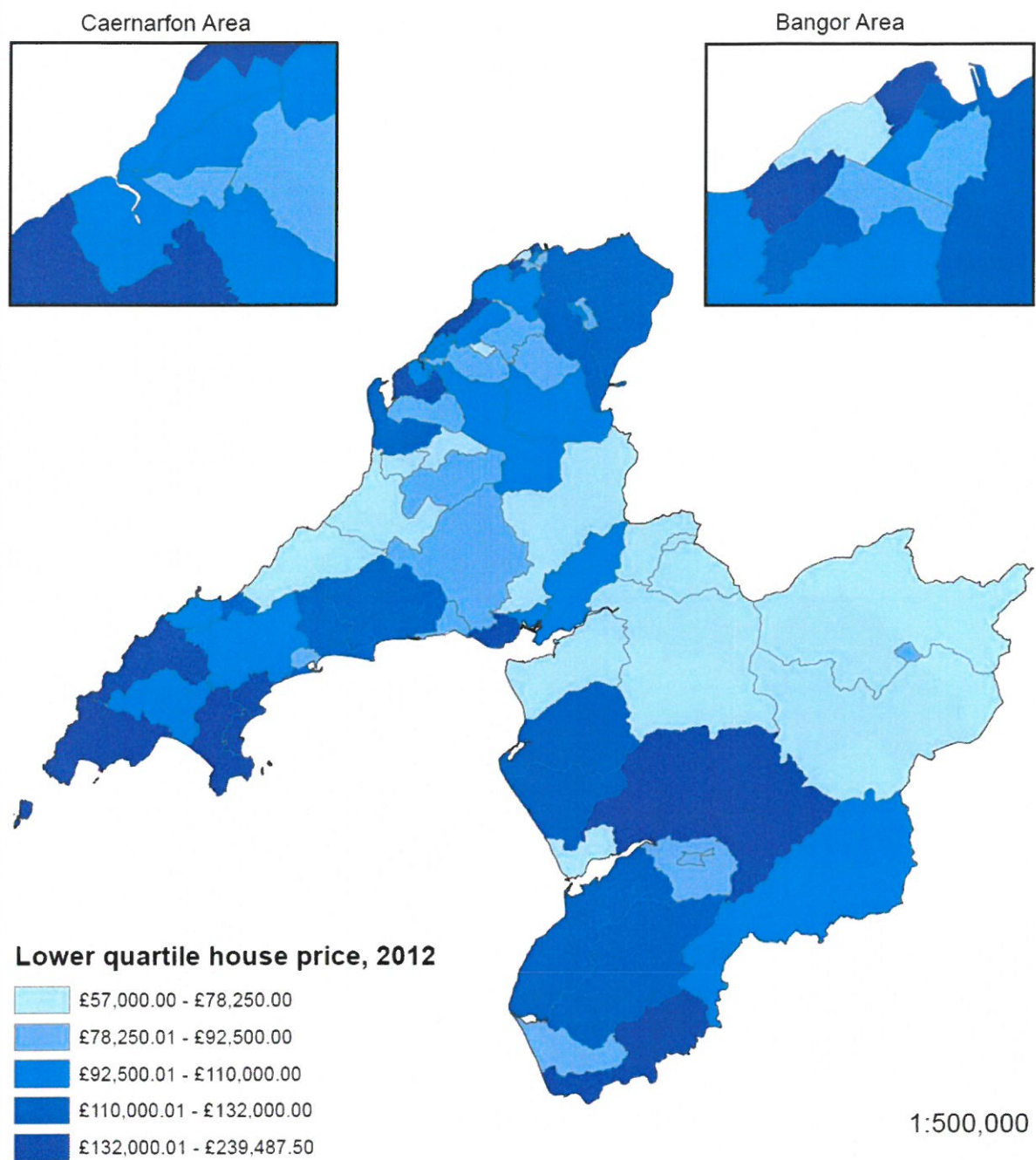
**Map 14: Median house prices, by ward, 2012**



Data Source: Land Registry

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

**Map 15: Lower quartile house prices, by ward, 2012**



Data Source: Land Registry

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

## Affordability

One way of measuring housing affordability is to look at the ratio of house prices to household income. This measure of affordable housing provides a general indication of whether or not house prices are affordable in relation to incomes. Table 29 shows the ratio of house prices to household income based on the median and lower quartile figures. From the table it can be seen that the median house price in 2012 was 6.1 times the median household income, while the lower quartile house price is 8.1 times the lower quartile household income.

The median ratio has been relatively stable since 2008 but the lower quartile ratio has been increasing from a ratio of 6.8 in 2008 up to a ratio of 8.1 in 2012, which suggests that it has become increasingly more difficult for households with lower quartile household incomes to be able to afford their own property.

**Table 29: House price to household income ratios in Gwynedd**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Median Household Income	£24,046	£24,879	£23,046	£23,278	£22,369
Median House Price	£140,000	£139,000	£136,000	£132,000	£136,000
Median Ratio	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.1
Lower Quartile Household Income	£15,315	£15,967	£13,669	£13,390	£11,786
Lower Quartile House Price	£104,500	£98,500	£102,000	£100,000	£95,625
Lower Quartile Ratio	6.8	6.2	7.5	7.5	8.1

*Sources: CACI Paycheck; Land Registry*

It can also be seen in Table 29 that the median annual household income fell by £909 between 2011 and 2012 to £22,369. In the same period, things became increasingly worse on households with the lowest incomes - the lower quartile household income fell by £1,604 to just £11,786. Those households with low household incomes suffer the most from lack of affordability in the housing market.

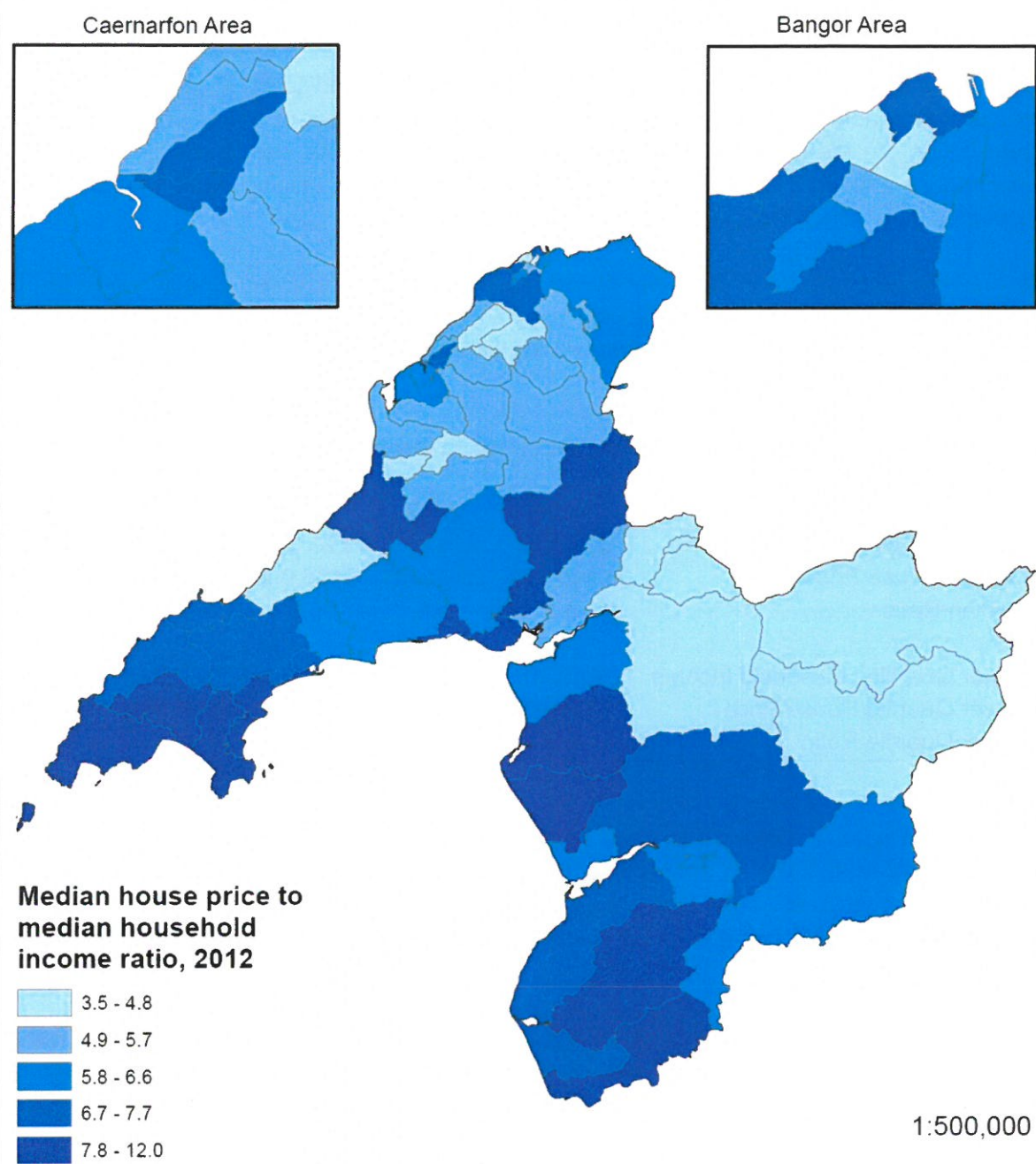
**Map 16** shows the ratios of median house prices to median household incomes amongst wards on Gwynedd in 2012. It is clear that vast differences exist among the ratios, with the lowest ratio of 3.5 in the ward of Penygroes in Arfon, and the highest ratio of 12.0 in the ward of Aberdaron in Dwyfor.

High median house price to income ratios are witnessed along the coast of Dwyfor, which suggest that these are the areas with the highest proportion of unaffordable housing. This could be associated with the fact that high proportions of homes in these wards have no usual residents, which includes second homes / holiday homes.

In terms of lower quartile house price to lower quartile household income ratios, the lowest ratio of 3.9 is in the ward of Bowydd and Rhiw in Meirionnydd and the highest ratio of 19.1 in the ward of Abersoch in Dwyfor (See **Map 17**).



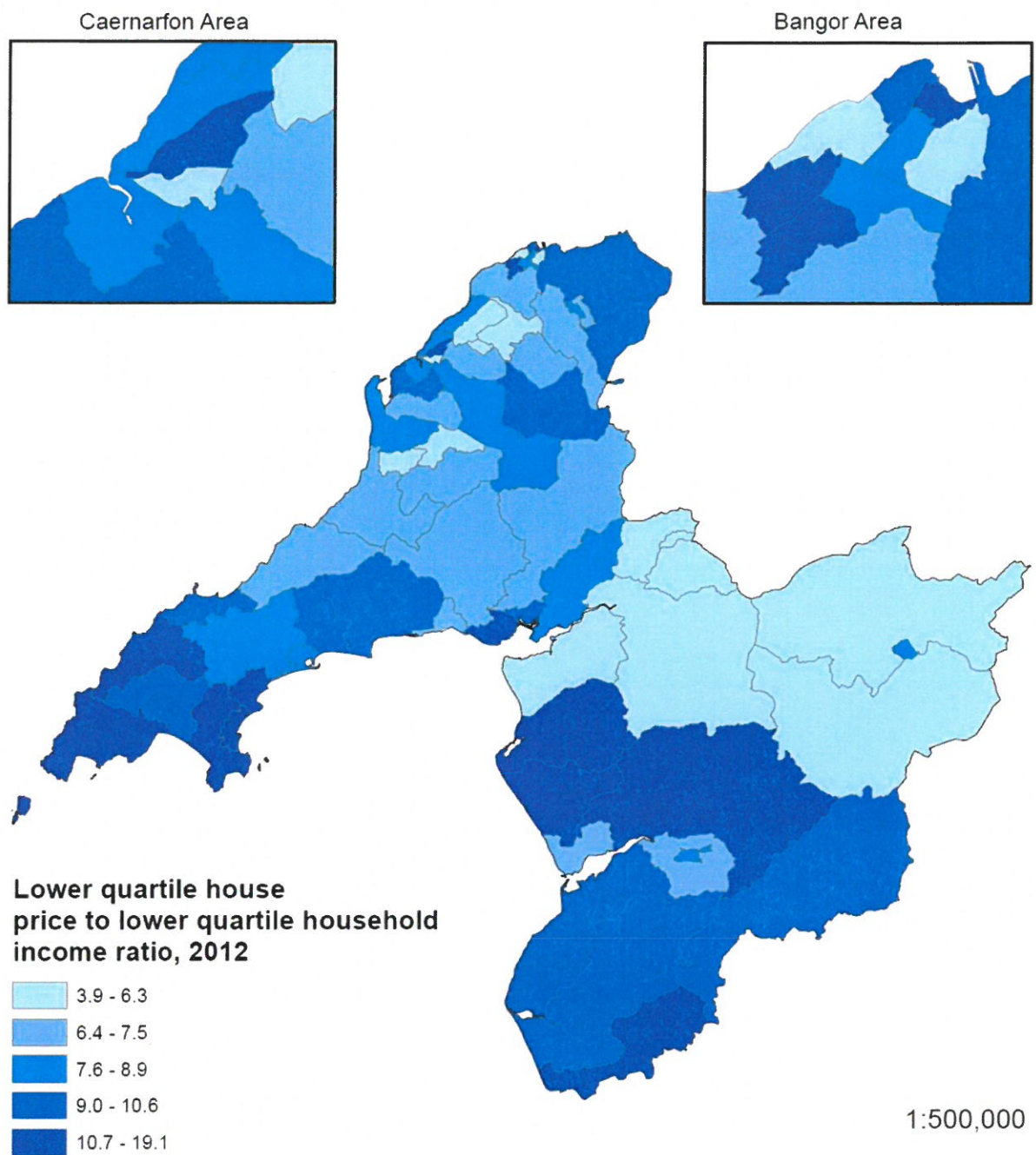
**Map 16: Median house price to median household income ratios, by ward, 2012**



Data Source: CACI Paycheck and Land Registry

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

**Map 17: Lower quartile house prices to lower quartile household income ratios, by ward, 2012**



Data Source: CACI Paycheck and Land Registry

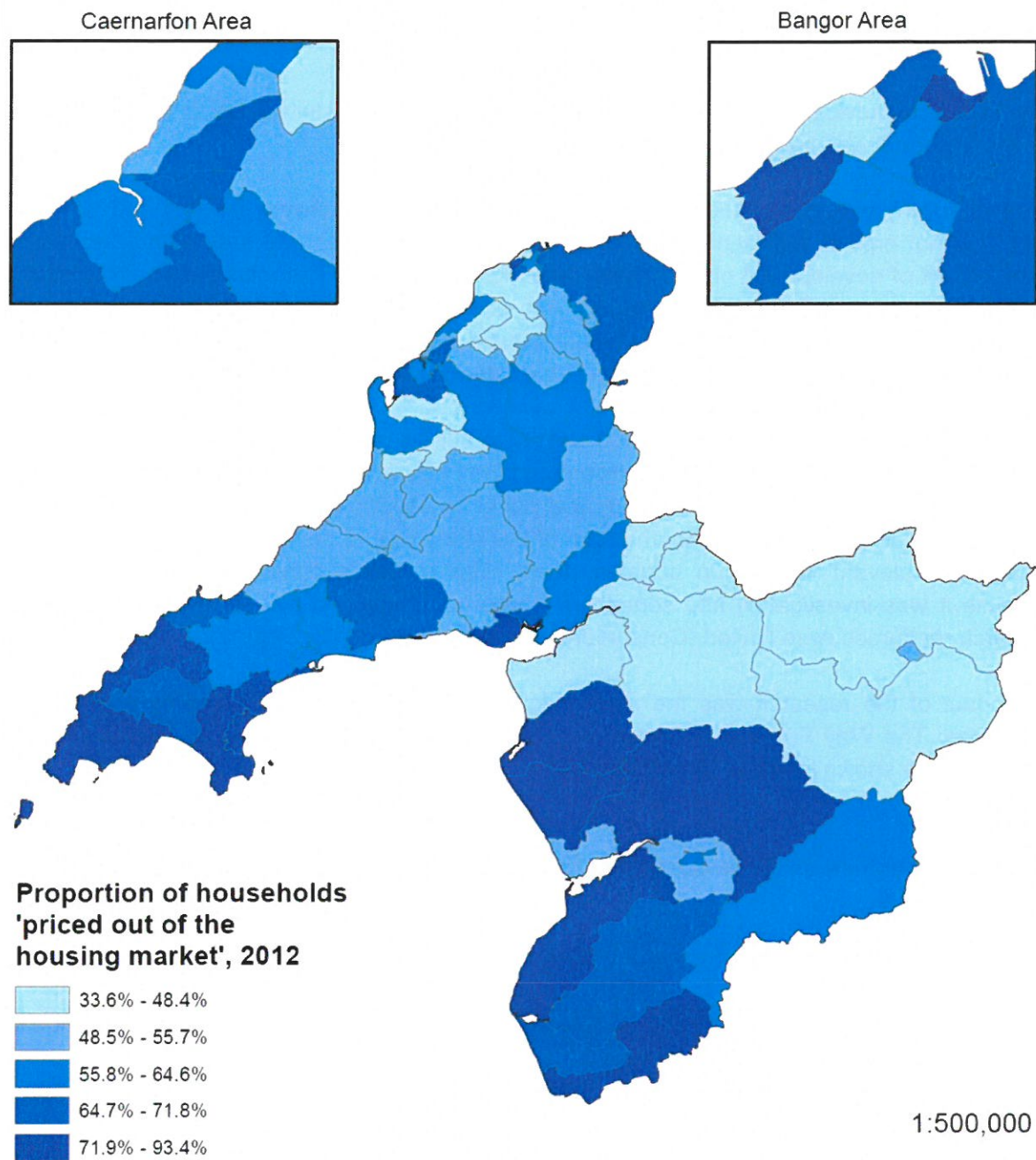
© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department



Another estimate of affordability within the housing market is the proportion of households who cannot afford to buy an entry-level house, which is a lower quartile priced house. The lower quartile house price is divided by 3.5 to calculate the household income threshold that would be needed to afford an entry-level house. Households under this threshold are considered to be 'priced out of the market'.

In Gwynedd 58.1% of households (30,911 households) were 'priced out of the market' in 2012. **Map 18** shows the proportion of households 'priced out of the market' amongst the wards in Gwynedd in 2012. The lowest proportion of 33.6% was in the ward of Menai in Bangor whilst the highest proportion of 93.4% was in the ward of Abersoch.

**Map 18: Percentage of households 'priced out of the housing market', by ward, 2012**



Data Source: Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council  
based on CACI Paycheck and Land Registry data

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100023387  
Corporate Research Unit, Strategic and Improvement Department

## **Planning Policies**

### Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20

The Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: The Welsh Language – Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control was published in June 2000.

When a survey was conducted in 2004, a number of planning officers felt that TAN 20 (edition 2000) did not provide sufficient guidance to enable planning officers to satisfactorily assess the likely impact of development on the Welsh language and culture. The reluctance to take risks and the implications of having to pay costs following unsuccessful appeals have led to local planning authorities being extremely careful. This means that the issue of the Welsh language has tended to be seen as a sub-factor, and not as the one which decides applications (Jones, 2011).

Due to the shortcomings of TAN 20 (2000 edition) in 2003 a partnership of 16 public bodies as well as the Assembly, the Welsh Language Board and the Federation of House Builders, commissioned research to try to develop a methodology that could be used to help planning authorities to make language impact assessments. Another aim of the study was to develop a language policy and a register of relevant information sources (Ibid.). The research proved to be very challenging because it was investigating into something where there were no models available and primary research resources were limited (Consortium of organizations, 2005, Page 5).

A product of the research was the publishing of a document entitled Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward in December 2005. The conclusions and recommendations of this document are shown in Table 30 and Table 31.

**Table 30: Conclusions of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)**

<b>Conclusions of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Some local planning authorities have adopted a consideration of the Welsh language in the community impact assessment.</li><li>2. There are no practical examples of Language Impact Assessments in other countries.</li><li>3. There is very little use of the Technical Advice Note 20 (2000 edition)</li><li>4. The wording in TAN 20 (2000 edition) is unclear with a lack of evidence</li><li>5. The language policy in the Denbighshire Adopted Unitary Plan is innovative by making it mandatory for a developer to prepare a language assessment where damage to the language is likely because of the development intended. The Federation of House Builders opposed the proposed policy but the inspectors supported the Council's position following a Public Inquiry.</li></ol>

*Source: Jones, 2011, Page 5*

**Table 31: Recommendations of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)**

<b>Recommendations of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)</b>	
1.	The context of community strategies should be considered when designing planning policies.
2.	A language profile should be created as a starting point to define 'language sensitive areas' – refer to a threshold of 25%.
3.	Developers should prepare a Language Statement to accompany the planning application within language sensitive areas
4.	In some special circumstances, developers should prepare a Language Impact Assessment, modelling it on the methodology used in the report
5.	Specifically, the report includes recommendations to the Welsh Government, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. The ideas and suggestions in the report should be evaluated and their implications to Wales Planning Policy and TAN 20 be considered.</li><li>ii. There should be consideration of whether further research is needed to avoid duplication including reviewing – in conjunction with the Welsh Language Board – how useful are the data sources.</li><li>iii. The above should be made in consultation with key stakeholders.</li></ul>

*Source: Jones, 2011, Page 5 & 6*

In October 2013 the revised Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language was released. According to a statement by Carl Sargeant, the Housing and Regeneration Minister "This revised TAN provides local authorities with clarity regarding how Welsh language considerations should feed into the preparation of their Local Development Plans. The guidance means that local planning authorities, who have identified the language as an important local issue, must in future take the language into consideration as part of their Local Development Plan (LDP) and must consult the Welsh Language Commissioner when preparing and reviewing the Plan. In this way planning authorities will be able to use their LDP to mitigate the impacts on the language that can result from new development." (Welsh Government, 2013).

Since the publication of the revised TAN 20 many have criticized the weaknesses of the revised document together with its appropriateness. Concern has been noted that 'a large number of authorities have adopted their local development plans already, and the guidelines do not address that problem' (BBC News, 2013). Also 'the fact that the note states that authorities should not conduct language impact assessments on individual planning applications' is seen by some to be very strange (Ibid.).

Joint Local Development Plan (Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd)

In terms of planning policy in Gwynedd, in 2010 the decision was made to merge the Gwynedd Council Planning Policy Unit and the Isle of Anglesey County Council Planning Policy Unit. The Unit was formally set up in May 2011.

The current adopted development plans<sup>11</sup> for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area is the Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan. The Plan is supported by a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs), which includes one on Planning and the Welsh Language <https://www.gwynedd.gov.uk/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Unitary-Development-Plan/SPG-Planning-and-the-Welsh-Language.pdf>. Work is now underway on the Joint Local Development Plan..

All Local Planning Authorities must prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP). Once adopted, decisions about planning applications must be made in accordance with it, unless there is material consideration indicating otherwise.

Gwynedd Council and the Isle of Anglesey County Council have decided to prepare a Joint Local Development Plan for Anglesey and the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area.

A LDP is a land use development strategy for a period of 15 years which concentrates on sustainable development. It will aim to achieve the following:

- Guide the development of housing, retail, employment and other uses
- Include policies which will aid the Local Planning Authority's decision with regard to planning applications
- Protect areas to ensure the maintenance and enrichment of the natural and built environment

In order to ensure that the Joint LDP does not have a detrimental impact on the Welsh language, it is intended to undertake a Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) of the Plan as it develops (IACC & Gwynedd Council 2013, Pg. 14). Undertaking a WLIA of the JLDP will ensure that any adverse effects of development will be minimised and mitigated. It should be noted that the WLIA methodology is a subjective process intended to establish the probable impacts stemming from a development proposal or policy. A WLIA of the Preferred Strategy has been undertaken and an Executive Summary is available (IACC, Appraisals and Assessments, Online)

According to the WLIA - Favorite Strategy "Overall, the Preferred Strategy is unlikely to have an adverse impact upon the Welsh language. The assessment has shown that the spatial and growth strategies are not likely to lead to significant changes in the socio-economic structure of the area that might affect the viability of the Welsh language. The range of opportunities provided by the Strategy including: a mix of housing types (including affordable housing) that meet local needs, local economic growth, community facilities, environmental improvements as well as the protection and enhancement of cultural assets including the Welsh language should improve the desirability of the area. In turn, this should help retain the existing Welsh speaking population and even attract Welsh speaking residents back to the area" (Isle of Anglesey & Gwynedd Council 2013, Pg. 11).

Because of the level of detail that is included in the preferred strategy it was possible for the Joint Planning Policy Unit to use the 18 questions from the document " Planning and the Welsh

---

<sup>11</sup> This paper was published January 2014



Language: The Way Forward (2005)" as a framework for assessing the impact on the Welsh language. Table 32 provides a summary of the linguistic impact assessment from the preferred strategy based on these 18 questions.

**Table 32: Summary of the Language Impact Assessment of the Preferred Strategy based on the 18 questions from “Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward” (2005)**

	Language Impact Assessment
<p><b>1. Is the strategy likely to lead to a population increase / decrease that might:</b></p> <p>a) Affect the balance of English / Welsh speakers (in a negative / positive way)?</p> <p>b) Lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?</p>	<p>Population movement has been considered in the preparation of the emerging Preferred Strategy. There is a general need for more housing to satisfy the needs of the growing population. The Housing and Population topic paper assessed the past, existing and projected population patterns in the Plan Area which has helped establish the housing requirement for the plan Area.</p> <p>Certain types of new development, particularly housing, have a direct and indirect influence on an area's population. New development, particularly new housing can lead to the influx of a proportionally large number of non-Welsh speaking residents to an area and is likely to undermine predominantly smaller Welsh speaking communities. On the other hand, it may be possible that the level of growth will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help retain the existing population. The emerging Preferred Strategy places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community particularly those of young people and the elderly. The distribution of housing across the Plan Area will provide more choice and greater flexibility for people to remain in their communities.</p> <p>The strategy also facilitates the provision of economic opportunities throughout the Plan area. This should also help retain young people in communities, particularly some of the more rural ones, thus sustaining or improving the demographic balance within communities.</p> <p>Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p> <p>In addition, the situation regarding the Welsh language was a key factor that was considered as part of the process in determining the settlement strategy.</p> <p>Overall, therefore, it is considered that the housing requirements as outlined in the emerging Preferred Strategy are not likely to lead to significant population increases or decreases that might affect the balance of English / Welsh speakers.</p>

<p><b>2. Is the strategy likely to lead to increased in-migration?</b></p> <p>a) Might this result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh speaking households?</p> <p>b) Will the change be permanent or temporary?</p>	<p>As noted in criterion 1 above, new development, particularly new housing can lead to the influx of a proportionally large number of non-Welsh speaking residents to an area is likely to undermine predominantly smaller Welsh speaking communities making assimilation difficult. On the other hand, It may be possible that the level of growth will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help retain the existing population.</p> <p>The emerging Preferred Strategy places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community particularly those of young people and the elderly. This proportionate distribution of housing across the Plan Area will provide more choice and greater flexibility for people to remain in their communities. The strategy will provide for the anticipated population growth</p> <p>The exact impact of housing growth on the Welsh Language is uncertain at this stage. It may be possible that the level of growth will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help retain the existing population. Conversely they may also encourage an incoming non-Welsh speaking population. Whether a change in migration patterns affects the number of Welsh speakers depends to a great extent on the area and the type of proposals to that area. The tables included in the baseline analysis above, show that the majority of people who move into new homes, already live in either Gwynedd or Anglesey, which suggests that any impact upon the Welsh language is unlikely to be significant.</p> <p>The strategy also facilitates the provision of economic opportunities throughout the Plan area. This should also help retain young people in communities, particularly some of the more rural ones, thus sustaining or improving the demographic balance within communities.</p> <p>Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p> <p>It is of vital importance that the Plan provides a sufficient housing supply to meet local needs in order to retain the population in their communities. It is considered that the strategy provides for the changes that are forecast in the population during the Plan period.</p>
---	---

**3. Is the strategy likely to lead to out-migration?**

- a) Is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh speaking households?
- b) Will any change be permanent or temporary?

The proportionate distribution of development throughout the Plan area, including the countryside, should help support community vitality by providing housing, facilities and services locally, where they are required and accessible by a variety of modes of transport. In turn, this should promote the retention of the indigenous population and therefore the use of the Welsh language.

Policy PS3 (Settlement Strategy) outlines the hierarchy for service provision and investment, the spatial distribution of housing and Policy PS8 provides the framework to distribute employment growth throughout the Plan area. The emerging Preferred Strategy recognises that smaller centres and villages, if they are to remain sustainable, have the opportunity to accommodate new development. This will protect the level of facilities and services in existing settlements. In order to address the local need for housing in more rural areas, clusters that can accommodate small scale infill development are also identified. Overall, the Policy ensures the scale of development is appropriate to the size of the settlement and that linguistic capacity is accounted for. In addition, the Policy stipulates that no open market housing sites will be allocated in some types of Villages and in all Clusters which should make it easier for local people to purchase new homes and in turn, encourage young Welsh speaking people to remain in or return to their communities.

Policy PS11 (A balanced housing provision) and PS12 (Affordable housing) directly facilitate an adequate amount of housing to satisfy the needs of local communities in terms of type and affordability. They also facilitate the development of a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all sections of the population including older people's housing. This will help create sustainable and inclusive communities.

The emerging Preferred Strategy also aims to safeguard sites or make specific employment allocations mainly within the Regional Sub Centre and the urban Service centres and some allocations within the Rural Service Centres. Appropriate small scale employment opportunities are also supported in and around Villages, clusters and the countryside. This should help retain young people in their communities, thus benefitting the Welsh language.

Strategic policies relating to the economy, namely PS8, PS9 and PS10 should benefit communities by facilitating local economic development which will improve community vitality, thus helping to retain the existing population.

<p><b>4. Is the strategy likely to lead to a changing age structure of the community?</b></p> <p>a) Lead to young / middle-aged / older Welsh speaking people leaving / moving into the area, leading to:</p> <p>i) Changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?</p> <p>ii) Social tensions / break-up of traditional social networks</p>	<p>The emerging Preferred Strategy recognises that the population is getting older. The proportionate distribution of development facilitated under the preferred spatial option is likely to encourage younger people to remain in or return to their communities, thus creating more balanced communities which will subsequently improve community viability and cohesion in the Plan Area as a whole. This will be achieved by offering a variety of housing, including affordable housing as well as the provision for a range of employment needs that are distributed across the Plan Area. Policy PS12 on Affordable Housing, in particular, aims to facilitate the development of affordable housing that meets local needs which should encourage young people to remain in their communities.</p> <p>The emerging Preferred Strategy aims to safeguard sites or make specific employment allocations mainly within the Regional Sub Centre and the Urban Service centres and some allocations within the Rural Service Centres. Appropriate small scale employment opportunities are also supported in and around Villages, clusters and the countryside. This should also help retain young people in their communities, thus benefitting the Welsh language.</p> <p>To address the ageing population, it is important that a range of suitable housing is provided, as well as a provision of residential care development so that the older population can remain in their communities. A significant proportion of the forecast future increase in households will be of people aged over 65, so a provision of suitable housing for older people, especially within larger development schemes will be sought.</p> <p>However, as many key services (e.g. health services and facilities) are located in the key settlements, older people within rural communities may find it difficult to access these. The exact impact will depend on the location of development (housing as well as health related development) in relation to an effective transport network.</p> <p>Overall, however, it is difficult to predict the exact range of possible impacts upon the age structure of the population in the Plan Area. Much will depend on a variety of factors including the provision of facilities and services in settlements, house prices and employment opportunities.</p>
--	---



<p><b>5. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on the health of local people?</b></p> <p>a) Increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?</p> <p>b) Potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems / stress of the local Welsh speaking population.</p>	<p>The proposed strategy and proposals are not considered likely to have a negative effect on the health of the population for a number of reasons.</p> <p>The proportionate distribution of development throughout the Plan area addresses the needs of the urban as well as the rural population and ensures that a wide proportion of the population have good access to socio-economic services and facilities. The overall health benefits would therefore be apportioned equally throughout the Plan Area. By facilitating new housing and providing for economic development, the Strategy will improve community vitality and well-being.</p> <p>The strategy will help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to sustain and enhance communities. Policies to help achieve this outcome include PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions), PS6 (Proposals for large infrastructure projects), PS20 (Community Infrastructure) and PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility). These will help support initiatives that build stable, safe, healthy and strong communities, which means respecting and enhancing the Welsh language and culture.</p> <p>Focusing the majority of development in the main centres, will also mean that residents would be closer to services, facilities and employment opportunities, thus reducing the need to travel which should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with private transport and improve the health of the general population.</p>
<p><b>6. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on the amenity of the local area?</b></p> <p>a) Deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?</p>	<p>New development, properly managed, should maintain areas of historic/ cultural importance or improve the quality of the existing built environment. As the Preferred Spatial option allows a more proportionate distribution of development, the potential impact on the environment including landscapes and townscapes will be more dispersed across the Plan Area. Limited new development will be permitted in most settlements which will contribute to natural settlement growth patterns which subsequently will be less likely to impact on amenity values of local areas.</p> <p>Even though the dispersed pattern of development may reduce the contributions by developers to facilities and public amenities, the true impact will very much depend on the scale, nature and location of new development in relation to townscapes and landscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p>

	<p>The strategy aims to maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character. The individual character and complementary roles of town centres will be enhanced through development, improvements to the public realm, to public transport facilities, and to pedestrian / cycle links. The strategy will help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to sustain and enhance communities.</p> <p>Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development), PS15 (Conserving and enhancing the natural environment) and PS16 (Protecting and enhancing cultural and heritage assets) aim to: promote the improvement of the built, historic and natural environmental; conserve and enhance the natural environment; and protect and conserve cultural and heritage assets respectively; all of which should have a beneficial impact upon amenity.</p>
<p><b>7. Is the strategy likely to lead to the threat of increased crime or violence in the community?</b></p> <p>a) Increase the risk of crime or violence, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?</p>	<p>Social deprivation is inexplicably linked to crime. Areas of deprivation are usually characterised by high unemployment rates, poor quality housing and a lack of community facilities and services. A proportionate distribution of development is likely to reduce deprivation in the Plan Area as a whole through the direct provision of new housing, economic development and community facilities and new infrastructure needed to sustain and enhance communities, which will help reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Policy PS6 (Proposals for large infrastructure projects) and Policy PS7 (Nuclear related development at Wylfa) facilitate large scale developments which will lead to an influx of workers from outside the area. This could lead to the manifestation of antisocial behaviour caused by social tensions within communities. On the other hand, a criterion within the policy does specify the requirement for proposals to include appropriate measures for promoting social cohesion and community safety.</p> <p>In addition, any anti-social behaviour will be mitigated to some degree by Strategic Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development) which specifically promotes high standards of design to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.</p>
<p><b>8. Is the strategy likely to have a detrimental impact on local businesses?</b></p>	<p>The exact impact upon local businesses will depend on the scale, nature and location of new development in relation to existing businesses in the area. The emerging Preferred Strategy promotes employment opportunities in settlements within urban as well as rural areas which should contribute to diverse economic</p>

<p>a) Potentially lead to local – Welsh speaking – businesses closing down, due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A decline in overall local population?</li> <li>• An increase of non-Welsh speaking residents?</li> <li>• An increase in harmful / helpful competition?</li> </ul>	<p>development. The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy highlights the need to increase economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs as well as to provide for the formation of new businesses. Policy PS8 (Providing opportunity for a flourishing economy) in particular, supports economic development throughout the Plan Area as well as providing for education and training opportunities.</p>
<p><b>9. Is the strategy likely to have a detrimental impact on local jobs?</b></p> <p>a) Create jobs for the local – Welsh speaking – population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh speaking people having the right skills)?</p> <p>b) Threaten jobs of the local – Welsh speaking – population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses).</p>	<p>The emerging Preferred Strategy is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on local jobs in the plan Area. The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy highlights the need to increase economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs and to provide for the formation of new businesses, which should help retain the existing Welsh-speaking workforce and attract previous working age residents to return to the area.</p> <p>As the preferred spatial option facilitates a proportionate distribution of development, it will allow the economic development of both the main centres and the more rural settlements. This will lead to the provision of employment opportunities for a geographically wide range of the population and help improve disparities between income groups. The Strategy safeguards sites and make specific employment allocations mainly within the Regional Sub Centre and the urban Service centres and some allocations within the Rural Service Centres. Appropriate small scale employment opportunities are also supported in and around Villages, clusters and the countryside.</p> <p>The Strategy also facilitates a range of initiatives to achieve higher skills, including promoting apprenticeships, retaining locally more graduates from the area's university, and negotiating agreements with developers to provide workforce training.</p> <p>Strategic policies PS8 (Providing for a flourishing economy) directly support economic development throughout the Plan Area as well as providing for education and training opportunities, whilst Policy PS9 (The visitor economy) also supports tourism developments which should also benefit local communities and support the local economy. Policy PS10 (Town centres and retail) safeguards shops and services in rural</p>

	<p>service against their unnecessary loss and proposals for multipurpose community services are supported. Policy PS7 (Nuclear development at Wylfa) will facilitate the provision of employment opportunities for local communities both in the short and longer term.</p> <p>An increase in the resident population may also have the effect of increasing demand for shops and commercial services, thus creating a viable local economy. However, the exact impact on employment will depend on the location and level inward investment to the area.</p>
<p><b>10. Is the strategy likely to lead to greater economic diversity?</b></p> <p>a) Potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local – Welsh speaking – population due to economic diversification?</p> <p>b) Lead to increased in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?</p>	<p>As the preferred spatial option facilitates a more proportionate distribution of development, it would allow the economic development of both the main centres and the more rural settlements. This will lead to the provision of employment opportunities for a geographically wider range of the population and help improve disparities between income groups.</p> <p>The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy promotes diverse economic development in the Plan Area and highlights the need to increase economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs. The Strategy allocates employment land to achieve these objectives.</p> <p>The figure for employment land provision on industrial and business sites is based on calculations included in the Anglesey and Gwynedd Employment Land Review (2011). The employment land provision figures exceeds what is likely to be built which will offer choice to developers and occupiers which should help facilitate a diverse pattern of economic development.</p> <p>However, employment opportunities could attract non-Welsh speaking workers to the area. On the other hand, the lack of economic opportunities is one of the main reasons why young people migrate, so the provision of new opportunities will help retain the young population in their communities. Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development and requires a financial contribution through a Section 106 agreement in appropriate circumstances.</p> <p>See also criteria 9 and 8 above.</p>
<p><b>11. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on local wage / salary levels?</b></p>	<p>The emerging Preferred Strategy is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on salary levels in the Plan Area. The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy highlights the need to increase</p>

<p>a) Potentially increase / decrease wage / salary levels due to increase work force / business competition?</p>	<p>economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs and to provide for the formation of new businesses, which should help retain the existing Welsh-speaking workforce.</p> <p>See also criteria 8, 9 and 10 above.</p>
<p><b>12. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on the average cost of housing?</b></p> <p>a) Force local – Welsh speaking – people to leave the community?</p> <p>b) Potentially lead to an increase in homelessness / housing stress amongst local – Welsh speaking households?</p> <p>c) Prevent local Welsh speaking people from returning to the area / community?</p>	<p>It is difficult at this stage to determine the exact impact the emerging Preferred Strategy will have upon house prices in the Plan Area. However, the Strategy should increase the availability, affordability and range of housing in the Plan Area.</p> <p>The housing strategy facilitates the provision of affordable houses of an appropriate design and size.</p> <p>Based on the preferred Growth Scenario forecasts of housing requirements, the Strategy provides for 7,665 additional homes during 2011-2026 in the plan area, which provides opportunities for a realistically/ manageable higher rate of development than delivered during the last decade. A proportion of new homes will be 'affordable housing', either intermediate or social rented homes, subject to viability. This should make it easier for prospective homeowners to purchase or rent new homes, especially therefore residents with local connections.</p> <p>Indeed, the emerging Preferred Strategy places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community particularly those of young people and the elderly. The distribution of housing across the Plan Area will provide more choice and greater flexibility for people to remain in their communities. The strategy also facilitates the provision of housing and economic opportunities in rural areas. This should also help retain young people in these communities.</p> <p>The following strategic policies contained in the Strategy should help promote the development of affordable housing that meets the requirements of the local population:</p> <p>i) Policy PS1 Sustainable Development – aims to ensure that housing units meet the needs of the local population throughout their lives in terms of quality, types of tenure and affordability.</p> <p>ii) Policy PS3 (Settlement Strategy) ensures the scale of development is appropriate to the size of the settlement and that linguistic capacity is accounted for. In addition, the Policy stipulates that only no open market housing sites employment sites will be allocated in Villages and clusters which should make it easier</p>



	<p>for local people to purchase or rent new homes.</p> <p>iii) Policy PS11 (A balanced housing provision) and PS12 (Affordable housing) – directly facilitates an adequate amount of housing to satisfy the needs of local communities in terms of type and affordability. It also facilitates the development of a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all sections of the population including older people's housing. This will help create sustainable and inclusive communities.</p> <p>iv) Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p>
<p><b>13. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on local schools?</b></p> <p>a) Threaten / secure local schools due to an increase / decrease of student rolls?</p> <p>b) Alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh speaking students?</p>	<p>It is difficult at this stage to determine what the likely impact of the emerging Preferred Strategy upon local schools will be as the impact will depend on the scale and location of new development.</p> <p>Unplanned development of additional new houses in the catchment area of schools can place excessive and unacceptable pressure on their ability to operate effectively, due to the additional children that will need to be supported. Collaborative working and phasing of development can mitigate the effects. Planning obligations, which ensure contributions from developers towards local schools can be a means of overcoming this. Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) directly refers to the requirement for planning conditions or obligations as part of developments in appropriate cases.</p> <p>New development can also lead to an influx of non-Welsh speakers which can disturb the linguistic balance of schools. Developments that are more likely to have an unacceptable impact upon the language are usually those which are significant in size in relation to the existing structure of the community/ a community's ability to absorb new housing development/ the type of housing market operating in the area, i.e. some housing market areas are more likely to be attractive to residents who already live in the Plan area as opposed to attracting second/ holiday home owners.</p> <p>However, as part of the process of developing the emerging Preferred Strategy key facilities in settlements including local schools and their capacities have been considered. Settlements have also been categorised into a hierarchy that take into consideration the presence of schools and their ability to absorb new development in terms of their social character. In addition, Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant</p>

	harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.
<p><b>14. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on health care provision?</b></p> <p>a) Threaten / secure local – Welsh medium – facilities / services?</p>	<p>Health care provision has been considered as part of the process of developing the emerging Preferred Strategy. It is recognised that an increase in the resident population is likely to put additional pressure on the capacity of existing healthcare facilities. However, this impact could be alleviated through requiring developers to contribute towards such services.</p> <p>The majority of key health services and facilities are located within the main centres. This means that the preferred spatial strategy of focusing a higher proportion of development in the main centres, will allow the majority of the population to have good access to these facilities.</p> <p>On the other hand, however, access to health services in some rural areas is poor. The draft Settlement Strategy in Policy PS3 directs development to a network of settlements that are supported by a, sustainable transport network, thus trying to ensure that the residents of new housing units have reasonable access to facilities and services. It is important that the plan facilitates the development of a sustainable transport network that improves accessibility in these areas. Policy PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) also facilitates an improvement in access to services and facilities. In addition, the emerging Preferred Strategy directly facilitates the provision of new health care facilities.</p>
<p><b>15. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on the provision of local services, such as shops</b></p> <p>a) Threaten / secure local shops / post offices / banks / pubs in Welsh speaking communities, therefore forcing certain sections of the population out of the area / community e.g. the elderly or disabled, or the young?</p>	<p>The Strategy is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on the provision of local services such as shops at this stage. The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>The emerging Preferred Strategy has taken into account the availability of services in settlements. Settlements have been categorised in a hierarchy based on the availability of services to meet the requirements of residents. This should ensure that services within communities should not be detrimentally affected by inappropriate levels of development.</p> <p>The Strategy also seeks to ensure that the individual character and complementary roles of town centres will be enhanced through development, improvements to the public realm, to public transport facilities, and to pedestrian / cycle links. It will also help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to</p>

	sustain and enhance communities. In particular, Policy PS10 (Town centres and retail) specifically aims to safeguard shops and services in rural service against their unnecessary loss and proposals for multipurpose community services are supported.
<p><b>16. Will the strategy potentially lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the – Welsh speaking – community?</b></p> <p>a) Have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others?</p> <p>b) Violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?</p>	<p>The exact impact upon different parts of communities will depend on the location and type of development. However, the proportionate distribution of development could potentially reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, particularly housing in most settlements and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability. It will also help support community vitality and support social inclusion and in turn help maintain cultural values within those communities.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p>
<p><b>17. Will the strategy potentially lead to changes in local – Welsh – traditions / cultures?</b></p> <p>a) Result in local – Welsh speaking – households moving away from the areas?</p> <p>b) Lead to significant increase of non-local – non-Welsh speaking – households?</p>	<p>Overall, the Strategy is unlikely to lead to significant changes in local Welsh traditions and cultures that may detrimentally impact upon the language.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>As discussed in previous sections, the emerging Preferred Strategy helps retain young Welsh speaking</p>

<p>c) Lead to an erosion of family ties or other social networks?</p> <p>d) Lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles?</p> <p>e) Impact on local – Welsh speaking – households by introducing / accelerating social change?</p>	<p>residents in their communities by facilitating the development of affordable housing and by providing employment opportunities. Community vitality and viability is also enhanced through various policies in the Strategy. These will help support initiatives that build stable, safe, healthy and strong communities, which means respecting and enhancing the Welsh language and culture.</p>
<p><b>18. Is the strategy likely to have a potential impact on local voluntary / activity / youth groups?</b></p> <p>a) Force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increase in unemployment / economic stress?</li> <li>• An increase in house prices / housing stress?</li> </ul>	<p>See assessment of criteria 9 and 12.</p>

Source: Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2013<sup>2</sup>, Appendix 5





## Appendix 1: Initial statistics on the Welsh Language in Gwynedd, 2001-2011

Welsh language skills		2001	2011	Change in number	Change in number (%)	Change in Percentage Point
<b>Population aged 3+</b>		112,800	117,789	4,989	4.4%	
No skills in Welsh		26,953	31,177	4,224	15.7%	2.6%
Can understand spoken Welsh only		6,663	8,125	1,462	21.9%	1.0%
Can speak Welsh		77,846	77,000	-846	-1.1%	-3.6%
Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh		6,491	6,838	347	5.3%	0.0%
Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh		2,604	3,947	1,343	51.6%	1.1%
Can speak, read and write Welsh		68,395	65,921	-2,474	-3.6%	-4.6%
Other combination of skills in Welsh		1,689	1,781	92	5.4%	0.0%
<b>Welsh language profile by broad age groups</b>						
<b>Population aged 3+</b>		112,800	117,789	4,989	4.4%	
Aged 3-15		18,578	16,866	-1,712	-9.2%	-2.2%
Aged 16-64		72,019	75,783	3,764	5.2%	0.5%
Aged 65 and over		22,203	25,140	2,937	13.2%	1.6%
<b>Can speak Welsh (3+ oed)</b>		77,846	77,000	-846	-1.1%	-3.6%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 3-15		16,465	15,035	-1,430	-8.7%	0.5%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 16-64		47,280	47,375	95	0.2%	-3.1%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 65 and over		14,101	14,590	489	3.5%	-5.5%
<b>One or more skills in Welsh (3+ oed)</b>		85,847	86,612	765	0.9%	-2.6%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 3-15		17,353	15,949	-1,404	-8.1%	1.2%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 16-64		53,193	54,230	1,037	1.9%	-2.3%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 65 and over		15,301	16,433	1,132	7.4%	-3.5%

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS025, Table CS146 &amp; Table CS133; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA &amp; Table KS208WA

## Appendix 2: Initial statistics on the Welsh Language in Wales, 2001-2011

Welsh language skills		2001	2011	Change in number	Change in number (%)	Change in Percentage Point
<b>Population aged 3+</b>		2,805,701	2,955,841	150,140	5.4%	
No skills in Welsh		2,007,984	2,167,987	160,003	8.0%	1.8%
Can understand spoken Welsh only		138,416	157,792	19,376	14.0%	0.4%
Can speak Welsh		582,368	562,016	-20,352	-3.5%	-1.7%
Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh		79,310	80,429	1,119	1.4%	-0.1%
Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh		38,384	45,524	7,140	18.6%	0.2%
Can speak, read and write Welsh		457,946	430,717	-27,229	-5.9%	-1.8%
Other combination of skills in Welsh		83,661	73,392	-10,269	-12.3%	-0.5%
<b>Welsh language profile by broad age groups</b>						
<b>Population aged 3+</b>		2,805,701	2,955,841	150,140	5.4%	
Aged 3-15		489,771	448,681	-41,090	-8.4%	-2.3%
Aged 16-64		1,811,156	1,944,616	133,460	7.4%	1.2%
Aged 65 and over		504,774	562,544	57,770	11.4%	1.0%
<b>Can speak Welsh (3+ oed)</b>		582,368	562,016	-20,352	-3.5%	-1.8%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 3-15		184,407	168,750	-15,657	-8.5%	-0.1%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 16-64		299,517	302,334	2,817	0.9%	-1.0%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 65 and over		98,444	90,932	-7,512	-7.6%	-3.3%
<b>One or more skills in Welsh (3+ oed)</b>		797,717	787,854	-9,863	-1.2%	-1.7%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 3-15		224,704	208,218	-16,486	-7.3%	0.5%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 16-64		437,191	446,684	9,493	2.2%	-1.2%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 65 and over		135,822	132,952	-2,870	-2.1%	-3.3%

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS025, Table CS146 & Table CS133; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA & Table KS208WA



**Appendix 3: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh and Language Group, by ward, 2001 & 2011**

Ward Name	% Speak Welsh 2001	Language Group 2001	% Speak Welsh 2011	Language Group 2011	Change in Percentage Point	Change in Language Group
Aberdaron	75.3	> 70 ≤80	74.2	> 70 ≤80	-1.1	↔
Aberdovey	42.0	> 40 ≤50	35.5	> 30 ≤40	-6.5	↓
Abererch	77.1	> 70 ≤80	79.8	> 70 ≤80	2.8	↔
Barmouth	43.8	> 40 ≤50	41.5	> 40 ≤50	-2.3	↔
Abersoch	50.5	> 40 ≤50	43.5	> 40 ≤50	-7.0	↔
Arllechwedd	61.2	> 60 ≤70	61.9	> 60 ≤70	0.7	↔
Bala	80.3	> 70 ≤80	78.5	> 70 ≤80	-1.8	↔
Bethel	86.3	> 80 ≤90	85.8	> 80 ≤90	-0.6	↔
Bontnewydd	85.0	> 80 ≤90	82.6	> 80 ≤90	-2.4	↔
Botwnnog	77.1	> 70 ≤80	75.9	> 70 ≤80	-1.2	↔
Bowydd and Rhiw	79.9	> 70 ≤80	78.2	> 70 ≤80	-1.7	↔
Brithdir and Llanfachreth/ Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd	66.3	> 60 ≤70	63.2	> 60 ≤70	-3.1	↔
Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel	58.4	> 50 ≤60	52.1	> 50 ≤60	-6.3	↔
Cadnant	85.8	> 80 ≤90	86.2	> 80 ≤90	0.4	↔
Clynnog	67.8	> 60 ≤70	73.2	> 70 ≤80	5.3	↑
Corris/Mawddwy	60.6	> 60 ≤70	55.8	> 50 ≤60	-4.8	↓
Criccieth	65.5	> 60 ≤70	64.2	> 60 ≤70	-1.4	↔
Cwm-y-Glo	72.8	> 70 ≤80	72.1	> 70 ≤80	-0.8	↔
Deiniol	30.6	> 30 ≤40	22.8	> 20 ≤30	-7.8	↓
Deiniolen	76.1	> 70 ≤80	74.4	> 70 ≤80	-1.7	↔
Dewi	59.1	> 50 ≤60	52.6	> 50 ≤60	-6.6	↔
Diffwys and Maenofferen	83.8	> 80 ≤90	79.3	> 70 ≤80	-4.5	↓
Dolbenmaen	70.0	> 60 ≤70	67.6	> 60 ≤70	-2.4	↔
Dolgellau North	67.5	> 60 ≤70	61.8	> 60 ≤70	-5.6	↔
Dolgellau South	73.1	> 70 ≤80	67.1	> 60 ≤70	-6.0	↓
Dyffryn Ardudwy	48.8	> 40 ≤50	47.4	> 40 ≤50	-1.3	↔
Efail-newydd/Buan	76.7	> 70 ≤80	74.3	> 70 ≤80	-2.4	↔
Garth	46.1	> 40 ≤50	30.4	> 20 ≤30	-15.7	↓
Gerlan	74.7	> 70 ≤80	73.7	> 70 ≤80	-1.0	↔
Glyder	55.3	> 50 ≤60	51.7	> 50 ≤60	-3.6	↔
Groeslon	80.6	> 80 ≤90	81.3	> 80 ≤90	0.7	↔
Harlech	59.0	> 50 ≤60	54.1	> 50 ≤60	-4.8	↔
Hendre	52.2	> 50 ≤60	45.3	> 40 ≤50	-6.9	↓
Hirael	52.9	> 50 ≤60	37.7	> 30 ≤40	-15.2	↓
Llanaelhaearn	78.1	> 70 ≤80	73.8	> 70 ≤80	-4.3	↔
Llanbedr	50.4	> 40 ≤50	50.8	> 50 ≤60	0.4	↑
Llanbedrog	52.7	> 50 ≤60	54.0	> 50 ≤60	1.4	↔
Llanberis	80.5	> 70 ≤80	74.7	> 70 ≤80	-5.7	↔
Llandderfel	72.7	> 70 ≤80	70.8	> 70 ≤80	-1.9	↔
Llanengan	65.7	> 60 ≤70	63.4	> 60 ≤70	-2.3	↔
Llangelynin	40.9	> 40 ≤50	35.9	> 30 ≤40	-5.0	↓
Llanllyfni	74.5	> 70 ≤80	75.5	> 70 ≤80	0.9	↔
Llanrug	86.7	> 80 ≤90	87.8	> 80 ≤90	1.1	↔
Llanuwchllyn	80.7	> 80 ≤90	78.6	> 70 ≤80	-2.1	↓
Llanwnda	82.5	> 80 ≤90	81.6	> 80 ≤90	-0.9	↔
Llanystumdwy	77.6	> 70 ≤80	77.0	> 70 ≤80	-0.6	↔

*A picture of the position of Welsh in Gwynedd*

Marchog	54.5	> 50 ≤60	50.2	> 40 ≤50	-4.3	□
Menai (Bangor)	27.4	> 20 ≤30	18.6	> 10 ≤20	-8.9	□
Menai (Caernarfon)	83.9	> 80 ≤90	83.9	> 80 ≤90	-0.03	□
Morfa Nefyn	77.1	> 70 ≤80	72.0	> 70 ≤80	-5.1	□
Nefyn	78.8	> 70 ≤80	76.1	> 70 ≤80	-2.7	□
Ogwen	79.4	> 70 ≤80	81.2	> 80 ≤90	1.9	□
Peblig (Caernarfon)	88.4	> 80 ≤90	87.4	> 80 ≤90	-1.1	□
Penisarwaun	74.1	> 70 ≤80	70.6	> 70 ≤80	-3.4	□
Penrhyndeudraeth	76.9	> 70 ≤80	74.8	> 70 ≤80	-2.1	□
Pentir	62.4	> 60 ≤70	58.7	> 50 ≤60	-3.7	□
Penygroes	88.1	> 80 ≤90	86.8	> 80 ≤90	-1.3	□
Porthmadog East	84.4	> 80 ≤90	80.1	> 70 ≤80	-4.3	□
Porthmadog West	64.8	> 60 ≤70	57.0	> 50 ≤60	-7.8	□
Porthmadog-Tremadog	69.7	> 60 ≤70	66.8	> 60 ≤70	-2.8	□
Pwllheli North	81.6	> 80 ≤90	79.1	> 70 ≤80	-2.5	□
Pwllheli South	79.0	> 70 ≤80	78.3	> 70 ≤80	-0.6	□
Seiont	87.6	> 80 ≤90	85.3	> 80 ≤90	-2.4	□
Talysarn	71.9	> 70 ≤80	70.7	> 70 ≤80	-1.2	□
Teigl	80.4	> 70 ≤80	78.5	> 70 ≤80	-1.9	□
Trawsfynydd	77.1	> 70 ≤80	73.1	> 70 ≤80	-4.0	□
Tregarth & Mynydd						
Llandygai	69.8	> 60 ≤70	69.0	> 60 ≤70	-0.8	□
Tudweiliog	74.1	> 70 ≤80	73.9	> 70 ≤80	-0.2	□
Tywyn	40.8	> 40 ≤50	37.5	> 30 ≤40	-3.3	□
Waunfawr	73.3	> 70 ≤80	75.8	> 70 ≤80	2.5	□
Y Felinheli	72.1	> 70 ≤80	64.3	> 60 ≤70	-7.8	□
Gwynedd	69.0%	>60% to ≤70%	65.4%	>60% to ≤70%	-3.6%	□
Wales	20.8%	>20% to ≤30%	19.0%	>10% to ≤20%	-1.8%	□

Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA

≤ Less than or equal to; > More than

□ Move to a higher language group; □ No change to language group; □ Move to a lower language group

