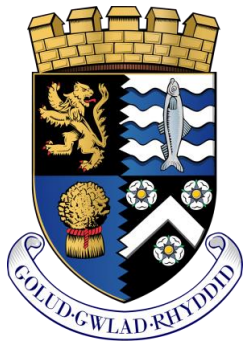


Ceredigion Language Strategy

2018-23

Produced in accordance with
the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011
and the requirements of the
Welsh Language Standards



Cyngor Sir
CEREDIGION
County Council

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Welsh Language and Equalities Policy Officer
Democratic Service
Ceredigion County Council
Canolfan Rheidol
Aberystwyth
Ceredigion SY23 3UE

E-bost: clic@ceredigion.gov.uk

Foreword by the Leader of the Council



As Leader of the Council and Welsh Language Champion, I am pleased to present the Ceredigion Language Strategy 2018-23.

Despite the economic and linguistic challenges that we face, Ceredigion County Council's principle support for the Welsh language remains steadfast. The Council is proud of the county's cultural and linguistic heritage, and exploits every opportunity to safeguard and to promote the language. Promoting the use of the Welsh language is part of its core values.

The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 imposes an obligation on Local Authorities to publish an improvement plan, and put in place arrangements to secure improvement across the variety of its functions. The Ceredigion Corporate Strategy 2017-2022, states that the Council's vision is:

"To deliver value for money sustainable bilingual public services that support a strong economy and healthy environment while promoting well-being in our people and our communities."

Our corporate priorities are:

- Boosting the economy
- Investing in People's Future
- Enabling Individual and Family Resilience
- Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience

Ceredigion remains a stronghold of the Welsh language. Our Welsh-speaking and bilingual communities form the basis of its culture and everyday life. However, these communities are changing, and this change is affecting the Welsh language and culture. The results of the 2011 Census posed a number of new challenges for Ceredigion. We cannot underestimate the linguistic pressures facing minority national languages such as Welsh in the digital and technological world of the 21st century. Responding to those challenges, mitigating the risks facing the Welsh language and securing the viability of Welsh-speaking communities requires detailed language planning, alongside positive action in all aspects of the social and economic life of the county.

In implementing this Strategy, we will be making Ceredigion's contribution towards the implementation of the Welsh Government's Welsh Language Strategy, which aims to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050. This Strategy is an opportunity for us to work across the county to normalise the use of the Welsh language and to ensure that it reaches those parts of public life where it may be less prominent at present. The aim will be to sustain a fully bilingual Ceredigion where the Welsh language can be seen and heard every day in our communities as a natural means of communication.

Councillor Ellen ap Gwynn
Leader of Ceredigion County Council

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1. Introduction

Ceredigion's Language Strategy has been produced in response to the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards and in accordance with the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. The Promotion Standard requires local authorities to produce a Language Strategy, which outlines how they will work with partner organisations to promote the Welsh language and to facilitate the use of the Welsh language more broadly within the local area.

Ceredigion welcomes the requirement to produce such a strategy because it affords the Council an opportunity to build on the innovative work that is already taking place with regard to the Welsh language. The Council is fully committed to the principle of facilitating greater use of the Welsh language to enable Welsh speakers to use the language in all aspects of their lives. This Strategy builds upon the work accomplished under Ceredigion's 2015-18 Language Strategy produced by the Bilingual Future Executive Group of the Ceredigion Local Services Board.

The Strategy reflects the Council's broader commitments to the Welsh language in many areas, including the Education Service (Ceredigion's Strategic Plan for the Welsh Language in Education 2017-2020), the Planning and Land Use Service (Local Development Plan 2007-2022) and the Social and Care Services (Follow-on Strategic Framework – More than just words...), and supports the priorities outlined in the Council's Corporate Strategy (2017-2022) and the Ceredigion Well-being Strategy (2018-2023). The Strategy suggests ways in which Ceredigion could contribute towards the Welsh Government's Language Strategy, Cymraeg 2050, which aims to reach a million Welsh speakers in Wales by 2050.

In accordance with Standard 145, the Council is required to set a target for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in its area by the next Census (the main method of measuring the number of Welsh speakers). An analysis of Census reports and statistics on the mobility of Ceredigion's population suggests that the county's population is likely to reach 76,800 by 2021, an increase of around 3,000 people only. To contribute to the Welsh Government's target, our vision is to see an increase in the number of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion according to 2021 Census reports, with the percentage rising to at least 48.5% (which equates to 1,500 more Welsh speakers by 2021). Ceredigion will face many challenges, including economic and linguistic challenges, over the coming years; however, through collaboration and pragmatic action, the target is considered to be realistic.

The implementation and success of the Strategy will be dependent on collaboration with a range of public bodies and community-based organisations to maintain and to increase the use of the language in all aspects of life in the county. To this end, the Council will be reviewing the membership of the Ceredigion Bilingual Future Group, bringing all relevant partners together to influence and to monitor the implementation of the Strategy within our sphere of influence.

This Strategy was informed by the outcome of workshops with members of the Bilingual Future Group and members of Ceredigion's Language Forum in March 2018. A public consultation was held between 3 July and 13 August 2018, which included consulting with members of the Ceredigion's Public Services Board.

2. The position of Welsh and demographic factors

2.1 Wales

The Census Reports every ten years is the main tool for measuring the number of Welsh speakers. At first glance the 2011 Census was a source of some dismay to supporters of the Welsh language. After a decade of language planning and vigorous activity on numerous fronts, both the numbers and percentage of Welsh speakers in Wales fell in comparison to the 2001 census results.

The number of Welsh speakers over 3 years old who were able to speak Welsh fell from around 582,000 in 2001 to 562,000 in 2011 – a decrease of around 20,000. The percentage of the population who were reported as being able to speak Welsh also fell, from 20.5% in 2001 to 19% in 2011.

However, behind these headline figures it can be seen that almost 19,000 of that decrease in numbers can be attributed to the fact that there were substantially fewer numbers of young people in the 5-15 age range in 2011, compared to 2001. Accordingly the percentage drop of Welsh speakers in that age group was in fact only 0.5 percentage points. Alongside that fact there was an increase in the number of Welsh speakers in other age groups under 45 years old. Nevertheless, that increase was offset by a decrease in the number of Welsh speakers in age groups above 45 years old.

Table 1: number and percentage of those who can speak Welsh by age, 2001-2011.¹

Age group	2011		2001		Difference	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% point
3-4	16,495	23.3%	13,239	18.8%	3,256	4.6
5-15	152,255	40.3%	171,168	40.8%	-18,913	-0.5
16-19	43,951	27.0%	40,548	27.6%	3,103	-0.7
20-44	150,742	15.6%	146,227	15.5%	4,515	0.0
45-64	107,941	13.3%	112,742	15.6%	-4,801	-2.3
65-74	45,112	15.0%	47,692	18.1%	-2580	-3.0
75+	45,820	17.5%	50,752	21.1%	-4,932	-3.6
All age groups	562,016	19.0%	582,368	20.8%	-20,352	-1.7

The overall national profile, therefore, gives a mixed view. Moreover, although the decrease in both numbers and percentages were distributed generally throughout the country, the largest decreases were found in those counties in the north and west who have the highest numbers and percentages of Welsh speakers.

Table 2: number and percentage of people over 3 years old who can speak Welsh 2001-2011²

Unitary authority	2011		2001		Difference	
	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number
Anglesey	35,568	57.2%	38,893	60.1%	-325	-2.9%
Gwynedd	77,000	65.4%	77,846	69.0%	-846	-3.6%
Conwy	30,600	27.4%	31,298	29.4%	-698	-2.0%
Ceredigion	34,964	47.3%	37,918	52.0%	-2,954	-4.7%
Carmarthenshire	78,048	43.9%	84,196	50.3%	-6,148	-6.4%

¹ 2011 Census: the first results in relation to the Welsh language, Welsh Government 2012; ONS.

² Ibid.

Nevertheless it should be noted that there were increases recorded in some areas of Gwynedd, Anglesey and Conwy – as well as in some other counties in the south and east.

One key factor in the demographic changes during the decade between 2001 and 2011 was demographic mobility. The population of Wales increased by 153,000 during the period between the two Censuses, with 90% of that increase having derived from net in-migration. The percentage of the population born outside Wales increased from 25% in 2001 to 27% in 2011. In parallel, 18.5% of the people born in Wales now live in England – some 507,000 in 2011.³ It is estimated that, probably, between 75,000-100,000 of that group Welsh speakers.

Language is a skill and as any skill language skills have various aspects and a range of ability in those aspects. Another aspect of the differences seen between 2001 and 2011 was the change in the percentages recorded in relation to Welsh language skills. The percentage that were recorded as being able to speak, read and write Welsh fell from 16.3% in 2001 to 14.6% in 2011. Simultaneously the percentage recorded as being able to only understand Welsh rose from 4.9% in 2001 to 5.3% in 2011. It is difficult to analyse what exactly lies behind these tendencies, but language planners have been drawn to the importance of maintaining and increasing individuals' fluency and confidence in their language skills.

2.2 Ceredigion: an overview

To a large extent, the linguistic situation in Ceredigion mirrors the national tendencies. There has been a constant decline in the number and strength of communities that use the Welsh language as their main means of communication

The percentage of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion according to Census reports:

2011	47.3%
2001	52.0%
1991	58.1%

Therefore, by the 2011 Census, the percentage of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion for the first time in history had fallen under half. (47.3%).

In the 2011 Census it was reported that 34,964 (47.3%) of the population of Ceredigion over 3 years of age could speak Welsh. This was lower than the number and percentage recorded in 2001, which was 37,918 (52%) – a decrease of 2,954 individuals and a fall of 4.7 percentage points. This decrease happened in a period when the corresponding population of Ceredigion increased from 72,884 in 2001 to 73,847 in 2011 – an increase of 1.3%.

Table 3: Number and percentage of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion by age group 2011

	3-15 yrs	16-64 yrs	65+ yrs	All over 3 yrs
Can speak Welsh	7,175 (78.4%)	20,503 (41.8%)	7,286 (46.4%)	34,964 (47.3%)

The 2011 Census was held during the college and university term. The student population is significant in Ceredigion. However, it is possible to decipher what the situation would have been if the Census had not been conducted in term-time. On that basis there would have been 34,414 Welsh speakers over 3 years of age in the county – 50.2% of the population.⁴

³.2011 Census, Table KS208WA, ONS.

⁴ Table OT206WA; Welsh Language Skill (out of term time population), ONS

2.2.1 The situation at a local level

The position of the Welsh language can vary from area to area as different social factors come into play. In general terms, the percentages of people being able to speak Welsh fell across the county. However, of the 40 wards in Ceredigion in 24 wards it was recorded that over 50% of the population over 3 years old could speak Welsh.⁵

As in 2001, the wards with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers in 2011 were Tregaron (67%), Llandysul (64%) and Aberaeron (60%). The lowest percentages were found in Aberystwyth, with between a quarter and a third of people in Aberystwyth wards recorded as being able to speak Welsh, highlighting the influence of the university and other institutions on the town. Outside Aberystwyth nearly all wards record a percentage of Welsh speakers in excess of 45%.

Outside Aberystwyth the percentages of individuals with no Welsh skills highlight the effect of in-migration on some of those areas, e.g. Borth (48%), Aberporth (43%), New Quay (44%), Lampeter (44%). On the other hand, wards where Welsh skills were at their strongest in terms of individuals who could speak, read and write Welsh were found at Tregaron (56%), Llandysul (53%), Llanwenog (52%), Llanfihangel Ystrad (49%) and Ystwyth ward (49%).

Tables showing the numbers and percentages in relation to the various aspects of Welsh language skills by ward can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

2.2.2 Language transmission

Ensuring that Welsh speakers transmit the language from generation to generation, along with ensuring ample opportunities for children to be socialised in using Welsh, are vital to the vitality of Welsh, as all languages. This aspect of language planning has received a certain degree of emphasis over the past decade, with the Twf project being the predominant actor. The services provided by Mudiad Meithrin along with the Foundation Phase provision within the county are also key factors.

Enumerating rates of language transmission is problematic without detailed and specific research. However, comparing the data for 3-4 year olds in Census returns gives a broad indicator. In a positive vein, there were more children able to speak Welsh at 3-4 years old in Ceredigion in 2011 than there were in 2001. Taking the families who included children aged 3-4 years across the county as a whole in 2011, it was seen that 59% of those families had transmitted Welsh to their children. This was an increase of three percentage points since 2001 (56%).

Following the national trend, an increase was seen in the transmission rate among those families where one parent speaks Welsh and the other does not; and among families where neither parent speaks Welsh. However, across Wales the transmission rates among families of couples where both parents speak Welsh and among single parent Welsh speakers remained at 2001 levels - 82% and 60% respectively; a decrease was found among these types of families in Ceredigion – in particular in the north of the county. The transmission rates are somewhat higher than national average but lower than the 2001 rates – as shown in the table below.

⁵ Census, Table HS2017WA, ONS

Table 4: Children 3-4 years able to speak Welsh by family type in Ceredigion 2001 a 2011. ⁶

		W/W Families	W/- Families	W/E Families	No Welsh speaker in family	All Welsh speakers 3-4 years
2011	Transmission rate	83%	63%	59%	34%	59%
	Number of children	380	53	189	140	799
2001	Transmission rate	88%	66%	53%	28%	56%
	Number of children	348	73	195	141	757

One possible explanation for the decrease in transmission rates in these groups is that there are comparatively more of the current generation of parents who have Welsh as a second language but who still use English as their family language. However, further detailed research would be needed to identify firm reasons for this trend. Nevertheless, it appears that upholding Welsh as the medium of education in the Foundation Phase within the county's schools remains key to maintaining language socialisation levels among small children.

2.2.3 Young people

If the education system is vital in terms of introducing Welsh in the early years, it is also central to maintaining and developing those skills among older children and young people.

Ceredigion's education service has received plaudits from many quarters over the past few years. Ceredigion's School Language Policy has certainly had a positive effect on the skill levels of pupils in the county – as the statistics for the last three Censuses show:

Table 5: Percentage of children and young people 5-14 years able to speak Welsh in Ceredigion 1991-2011.

2011	82%
2001	79%
1991	78%

Maintaining and consolidating continuation in Welsh-medium education, ensuring a positive supportive ethos for Welsh in all schools and maintaining opportunities for pupils to use their Welsh skills socially outside the classroom – on the schoolyard, in their leisure time and in relation to the world of work – remains a constant challenge. A Welsh Language Board Report published in 2006 that studied the social networks and language use of young people in 14 locations around Wales (including Aberystwyth, Lampeter and Llandysul/Cardigan) showed the importance of ensuring social opportunities that consolidate the Welsh language skills that young people gain at school.⁷

2.2.4 Welsh language skills

As previously stated, language skills aren't a binary concept. The Census statistics around language are based on individuals' perception of their and their family's language competence. It is known that those perceptions can be subjective and varied. Nevertheless the 2011 Census does throw some light on the range of language skills within Ceredigion.

⁶ Data Sources: 2011 table DC2601; 2001 table S163, ONS

⁷ Young People's Social Network and Language Use, Welsh Language Bond, Cardiff, 2006

Table 6: range of Welsh language skills in Ceredigion 2001-2011⁸

	Speaks Welsh	Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	Understands welsh only	No Welsh skills
2011	47%	39%	8%	42%
2001	52%	44%	7%	39%

In analysing the tendency towards a weakening of Welsh skills among the population of Ceredigion it is important to bear in mind that the statistics are to read in the context of the substantial population changes that have occurred in Ceredigion during the past decade. However, they do highlight the fact that Welsh language strategies in the county need to pay attention to notions of language loyalty as well as levels of fluency and confidence in using Welsh. This has a central significance in relation to service provision, the use of Welsh in the workplace and the use of Welsh on both social and broadcast media.

2.2.5 Demographic mobility

The migration of populations has been an obvious factor in the demography of Ceredigion for some decades. A large proportion of the county's residents in 2011, were born outside Wales.

Table 7: location of birth of Ceredigion residents 2001 – 2011⁹

	Born in Wales	Born in England	Born elsewhere	All
2011	42,005	28,385	5,532	75,922
	55.3%	37.4%	7.3%	
2001	43,903	27,299	3,739	74,941
	58.6%	36.4%	4.5%	

The 2011 Census saw the percentage of Ceredigion residents born in Wales falling further to a 55.3% - or 57.9% outside of university term-time¹⁰. In 2011 74.6% of the population of Ceredigion who were born in Wales (including students) could speak Welsh, compared with 47.3% of the total population during term-time.¹¹

Outside the university towns of Aberystwyth and Lampeter the growth in the number of residents born outside Wales are more significant in the older age groups; with a corresponding drop in the percentage of Welsh speakers. In general terms, these days Welsh in Ceredigion is the language of the under 50s – not the language of the older generations.

The language profile by age group for the community of Llandysiliogogo is typical of most rural communities in Ceredigion.

⁸ 2011 Census, Table KS208WA, ONS

⁹ Data Sources: 2011 table KS204EW; 2001 table KS05, ONS

¹⁰ Table OT203EW – Country of Birth (out of term time population), ONS

¹¹ 2011 Census; Welsh language Data, 16 May 2013

Table 8: percentage of Welsh speakers by age group: Llandysiliogogo community 2011.

Age group	%
3-15 years	89.0%
16- 24 years	78.4%
25-34 years	66.7%
35-49 years	50.5%
50-64 years	38.5%
65+ years	37.5%

Language profiles of individual communities – and many other interesting language statistics – can be found on the Statiaith website¹².

2.2.6 National identity

In terms of national identity, in 2011 46.6% of Ceredigion residents described themselves as Welsh only, with a further 6% describing themselves as Welsh plus one other descriptor (53% of the population in total). Some 18.4% of the population described themselves as English only, with a further 5% describing themselves as English plus one other descriptor (23.4% of the population in total). Those describing themselves as British only were 19.9%.¹³ It seems, therefore, that the national identities of people in Ceredigion are stronger than their identity as a citizen of the British state.

For more information about demographic factors, please find the document 'A linguistic profile of Ceredigion', which is available to download from the Council's corporate website.



¹² http://statiath.com/cymraeg/demograffig/cyfrifiad/2011/LC106/siart_LC2106cymuned.html

¹³ 2011 Census, tableKS202EW

3. Legislation and Policy Context

This Strategy will operate within the context of the Welsh Language Measure 2011 and the requirements of the Welsh Language Standards. In implementing this Strategy, Ceredigion's Bilingual Future Forum will be mindful of the policy priorities of the Welsh Government and other national bodies in relation to the Welsh language, this on a national and a county level, as well as the thematic strategies that Ceredigion County Council and other public bodies are required to implement in the county.

Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011

The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 established a new legislative framework for the Welsh language, building upon the requirements of the Welsh Language Act 1993. The key outcomes of the Measure were:

- to establish official status for the Welsh language in Wales
- to establish the role of the Welsh Language Commissioner
- to establish a system of Welsh language standards
- to establish the right of individuals to use the Welsh language

The Measure is based on the following principles:

- The Welsh language should not be treated less favourably than the English language in Wales
- People in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they wish do so.

In accordance with this Measure, the role of the Welsh Language Commissioner, who is charged with imposing Welsh Language Standards on organisations, was established. The Commissioner also has the power to inspect any public body that fails to conform to the standards. Standards were imposed on Ceredigion County Council on 30 March 2016 following a period of consultation. Welsh language standards will apply to other public bodies who are members of the Bilingual Future Forum in due course, in accordance with the Welsh Language Commissioner's remit.

The Welsh Language Standards are intended to:

- Improve the Welsh language services provided to Welsh speakers
- Increase the use of Welsh language services
- Clarify expectations with regard to the requirements
- Ensure consistency across similar bodies within the same sectors

The promotion standards (145/146) imposed by the Welsh Language Commissioner require the Council to specifically produce this Strategy.

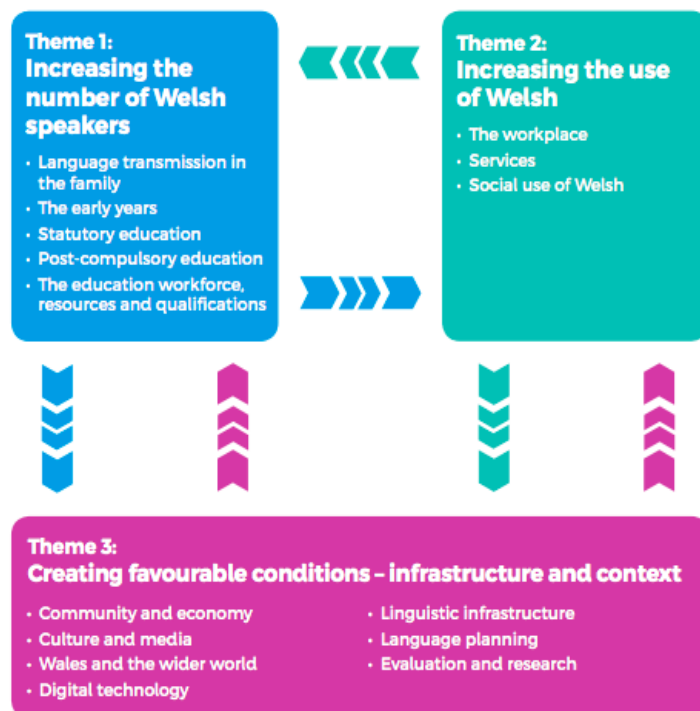
Welsh Government's Welsh Language Strategy Cymraeg 2050 – a million Welsh speakers

This is the Welsh Government's strategy to promote and to facilitate the use of the Welsh language in all aspects of everyday life. The Welsh Government's vision is to see the Welsh language thriving in Wales. To that end, the strategy aims to increase the number of people who speak and use the language.

In his foreword, the Right Hon. Carwyn Jones AM, First Minister states:

"The Welsh language is one of the treasures of Wales. It is part of what defines us as people and as a nation. Our ambition as Welsh Government is to see the number of people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh reach a million by 2050. This is certainly a challenging ambition, but a challenge we believe is worthwhile and necessary if we are to secure the vitality of the language for future generations."

To realise the vision of reaching a million Welsh speakers by 2050, the Cymraeg 2050 Strategy identifies three strategic themes:



Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 sets out seven aims for the well-being of future generations in Wales. They include the aim of creating 'A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language'.

This theme involves creating:

<p>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</p>	<p>A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation</p>
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The Ceredigion Language Strategy identifies opportunities to align with the Ceredigion Well-being Plan, which was produced and published following consultation with the residents of Ceredigion. The Welsh language is included in the values outlined in the Well-being Plan:

"We are committed to treating the Welsh and English languages on an equal basis when providing services to the public. We also recognise the need to work hard to promote and encourage the use of Welsh in every aspect of community and economic activity."

To implement the plan, six project groups have been established to address the following themes:

- Enterprise and innovation;
- Understanding our communities;
- Climate change and natural resources;
- Co-location and integration of frontline services;
- Resilience training;
- Social and green solutions for health.

All groups are required to include the Welsh language in their projects and to report on this. The Bilingual Future Forum will be involved in overseeing this and will act as a critical friend, providing added value to the planning process where appropriate.

Strategic Plan for the Welsh Language in Education

The Welsh Government's *Welsh-medium Education Strategy (2010)* is central to the continuation and the future development of the Welsh language. The strategy's vision is broad and recognises the role of the education system in nurturing skills and values that can be used in the wider society:

"[Our vision is to] have an education and training system that responds in a planned way to the growing demand for Welsh-medium education, reaches out to and reflects our diverse communities and enables an increase in the number of people of all ages and backgrounds who are fluent in Welsh and able to use the language with their families, in their communities and in the workplace."

The Welsh Government has commended Ceredigion County Council on its Strategic Plan for the Welsh Language in Education 2017-2020, which outlines how the Welsh Government's aims and targets will be met in the county and how the Council will improve its planning for Welsh-medium education in the county.

"Ceredigion County Council is clear in its aim and principle of developing our pupils' skills in order for them to use Welsh and English fluently and confidently. This will enable them to be full members of the bilingual society of which they are a part, fostering pride in the languages, heritage and culture of Ceredigion and Wales."

The Strategy is key to the Council's efforts to increase the number of residents who acquire the Welsh language, and it will be essential that the county's Welsh Language Strategy reinforces and supports the Strategic Plan for the Welsh Language in Education.

Follow-on Strategic Framework – More than just words

The Strategic Plan, 'More than words', was produced in 2012 with the aim of strengthening Welsh language services in health, social services and social care. The strategy was updated in 2016 with the publication of the Follow-on Strategic Framework for Welsh Language Services in Health, Social Services and Social Care and the provision of resources to assist staff to deliver the strategy. At the heart of the strategy lies the challenge of developing the 'active offer' whereby staff actively offer patients a Welsh language service, rather than waiting for it to be requested by patients.

“Health and social services care for people as individuals, ensuring that they are accurately assessed and their care needs met. Peoples’ cultural identity and language needs must be at the heart of this because it is an essential element to good quality care and high professional standards.” – Strategic Framework – More than words

The Council has established a More than Words Working Group to address these issues, and it provides annual progress reports to the Director of Social Services Wales. The Health Board is represented on the Bilingual Future Forum, which is another positive step towards implementing these requirements and sharing good practice.

It is clear that broad policy foundations have been laid over recent years both nationally and locally to seek to sustain and to promote the use of the Welsh language – including in education, in accessing services, in the workplace and in the community. This provides a clear context within which the Bilingual Future Forum can operate with regard to Ceredigion.

Mae croeso i chi ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg wrth gysylltu â'r Cyngor

You are welcome to use the Welsh Language when contacting the Council

Cymraeg

Drwy'r post / Through the post:
Cyngor Sir Ceredigion, Canolfan Rheidol, Rhodfa Padarn, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 3UE

Gwasanaethau wyneb yn wyneb / Face to face services:
Galwch heibio un o swyddfeydd neu lyfrgelloedd y Cyngor / Call into one of the offices or Council libraries

Dros y ffôn / Over the phone:
01545 570881

Ar-lein / Online:
www.ceredigion.gov.uk

 Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION
County Council

4. Challenges and language planning

As outlined in chapter 2, the number of communities across Wales where the Welsh language was used as the main means of communication, and the strength of those communities, declined consistently over the 20th century. A number of factors have contributed towards this linguistic decline, and they continue to pose challenges that are relevant to the state of the Welsh language in Ceredigion today.

- Families failing to transmit the language
- Lack of Welsh-medium social opportunities, which affects individuals' confidence in their ability and skills
- Outward migration of young people
- Lack of employment opportunities locally
- The low status of the Welsh language as a language of business
- Shortage of housing and affordable housing
- Demographic mobility

In his paper, 'Statistical overview of the Welsh language', statistician Hywel M Jones states:

"The size of the Welsh-speaking population is determined by demography and associated factors, and by the education system. It is demographic changes that determine whether the population increases or decreases in size: how many people are born, how many die and how many move into or out of the country. The number of people who speak Welsh also varies according to the degree to which the language is transmitted from one generation to another in the home or as a result of the education system. We must also remember that an individual's ability to speak the language is not fixed. An individual can forget the language to some extent, or improve their mastery of it, throughout life, not just at school. These are not demographic factors, but they are affected by associated factors like the geographical distribution of Welsh speakers."

The sustainability of the Welsh language depends on the process of strengthening Welsh-speaking communities, that is, by providing sufficient educational, cultural and social opportunities for people to use the language on an everyday basis. Since the 1970s, several attempts have been made to develop models for the sustainability of minority languages, and one of the most influential models was that of Joshua Fishman, *Reversing Language Shift* (1991), which demonstrated a strong link between the following factors:

- Linguistic ability
- Social use of the language
- The availability of resources in the language, and the demand for them
- The motivation to learn and to use the language

By creating the right environment, it's only then a truly bilingual Ceredigion can be maintained. Therefore, in order to ensure the sustainability of the Welsh language in Ceredigion, a combination of three conditions is required:

The **ability** to use the language
The **opportunities** to use the language
The **desire** to use the language

This Strategy will aim to sustain and to promote the Welsh language in all aspects of life, and to demonstrate ways of strengthening Welsh-medium social networks in a bilingual area.

5. Our vision and priorities

Our vision is to strive towards a truly bilingual Ceredigion, and the following summarises our desired outcomes in Ceredigion over the coming years.

- the status of the Welsh language is strong and it is used in all aspects of public life in the county;
- the Welsh language is valued across the county – educationally, economically and socially;
- there are many opportunities for people of all ages to learn Welsh, with sound measures in place to enable people to participate in the Welsh-medium networks of their choice;
- there are viable Welsh communities where the Welsh language is a natural language of communication;
- public services are freely available to all in Welsh or bilingually i.e.: without having to create a fuss to access that service;
- the county's residents, from all backgrounds, are able to celebrate the Welsh language by participating in and contributing to Ceredigion's rich cultural heritage.

It is not possible for this Strategy to cover all actions required to ensure that the Welsh language thrives in Ceredigion; rather, it aims to be as realistic as possible and strives to be proactive, within the sphere of influence of Ceredigion's Bilingual Future Forum. To contribute to the vision, three strategic areas are identified in the Ceredigion Language Strategy. They are intended to complement the strategic areas identified by the Welsh Government in its *Welsh Language Strategy – 2050 Welsh Speakers*, to ensure strategic alignment and consistency from the highest level to the local level. In this part of the Strategy, we will discuss the three strategic aims and seek to understand the relationship between them.

1. To increase the Welsh language skills of the people of Ceredigion
2. To increase opportunities to use the Welsh language in Ceredigion
3. To create the social conditions that enables the Welsh language to thrive in Ceredigion

The Strategy is accompanied by a detailed action plan that will be reviewed annually. The action plan contains a range of performance indicators. Some of these indicators are shown in the tables on the following pages.



Aims and Priority Areas:

Strategic Aim 1:

To maintain and increase the Welsh Language skills of the people of Ceredigion.

Objectives:

- 1.1 To ensure that new generations acquire basic Welsh Language skills at the first opportunity.
- 1.2 To ensure that students aged 3-19 acquire and develop Welsh Language skills during their educational career.
- 1.3 To ensure sufficient opportunities for young people and adults to acquire and to develop Welsh Language skills: in the workplace and in the community.

Strategic Aim 2:

To maintain and increase opportunities to use the Welsh Language in a range of contexts.

Objectives:

- 2.1 To maintain and to increase the use of the Welsh Language at community level.
- 2.2 To Support and to increase the use of Welsh in the provision and delivery of public services.
- 2.3 To maintain and to increase the use of Welsh within the workplaces

Strategic Aim 3:

To create social conditions that enables the Welsh Language to thrive in Ceredigion

Objectives:

- 3.1 To maintain the status of the Welsh Language within society, promoting its value and use.
- 3.2 To create a thriving economy where the Welsh Language and Welsh Language skills in the Workforce are valued.
- 3.3 To maintain sustainable communities where the Welsh Language is used as the normal means of communication.



Strategic aim 1:
**To maintain and
increase the Welsh
language skills of the
people of Ceredigion**



Strategic aim:	1. To maintain and increase the Welsh language skills of the people of Ceredigion
Why we have chosen this aim:	<p>The main aim of the national strategy, 'Cymraeg 2050', is to reach a million Welsh speakers by 2050. Over recent decades, the number of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion has declined for demographic and economic reasons. The county needs to reverse the decline and to contribute positively to the national strategy's aim of increasing the number of speakers.</p> <p>For regional or minority languages such as Welsh to survive and thrive in the face of continuous social pressure from much stronger languages, it is essential to maintain viable communities and networks of speakers who use those minority languages as a default means of communication. To ensure that this happens, the number and geographical density of Welsh speakers must be sustained and increased.</p> <p>Furthermore, it should be acknowledged that language is a skill and that everyone has the potential to increase their language skills, regardless of their starting point. Including everyone in the aspiration of increasing the language skills of the people of Ceredigion is also an important factor.</p>

Priority area:	1.1 To ensure that new generations acquire basic Welsh language skills at the first opportunity
How will we achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide information and advice directly to parents on the value of the Welsh language and the support available ➤ Promote and support the Cymraeg for Kids project (Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin) to encourage language transmission in the home ➤ Support Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin to maintain and to increase the number of Ti a Fi groups ➤ Support Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin to maintain a broad provision of Cylchoedd Meithrin in Ceredigion ➤ Raise awareness of independent childminders of the value of the Welsh language, supporting them to provide an appropriate bilingual service
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate information and advice provided to parents and guardians on the value of the Welsh language in education • Number of support groups supported by Cymraeg for Kids • Number of Ti a Fi groups in the county, and attendance figures • Number of Cylchoedd Meithrin in the county, and attendance figures • Number and % of childminders able to provide a Welsh language or bilingual service
Partners:	CCC Education Service, Family Information Service, Flying Start, Cered, Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, Child Care Unit CCC

Priority area:	1.2 To ensure that students aged 3-19 acquire and develop Welsh language skills during their educational career
How will we achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand the provision of Welsh language education in schools by implementing the Strategic Plan for the Welsh Language in Education ➤ Promote the Ceredigion Schools Language Charter: Ceri Siarad, and explore to develop the scheme in Secondary Schools in accordance with the launch of the Scheme by Welsh Government ➤ Increase the number and percentage of students aged 16-19 undertaking part of their vocational training through the medium of Welsh and/or bilingually ➤ Raise children and young people’s awareness of the social, cultural and economic value of the Welsh language ➤ Encourage schools to access the Welsh-medium opportunities offered by the Youth Service
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of Welsh-medium primary schools achieving awards (gold/silver/bronze) under the Ceri Siarad Charter Scheme • % receiving Welsh-medium primary education • % receiving Welsh medium secondary education • % of pupils aged 14-16 studying for a qualification through the medium of Welsh • Number and % of students aged 16-19 receiving part of their education through the medium of Welsh and/or bilingually
Partners:	CCC Education Service, Coleg Ceredigion, Hyfforddiant Ceredigion Training, Youth Service, Cered, Ceredigion YFC, Urdd Ceredigion, Theatr Felinfach

Priority area:	1.3 To ensure sufficient opportunities for young people and adults to acquire and to develop Welsh language skills: in the workplace and the community
How will we achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CCC and other organisations within the County, to provide a range of internal opportunities for their staff, to develop and improve their Welsh language skills, by taking advantage of the Work Welsh Scheme, provided by the National Centre for Learning Welsh, and raising awareness of alternative methods of learning and improving language skills, including promoting new technology, such as Say Something in Welsh. ➤ Promote the work of the National Centre for Learning Welsh to highlight and to share information on opportunities for public sector staff to access training under the Work Welsh scheme, especially the free online programme ➤ Work with Aberystwyth University to promote its Learn Welsh provision, including its mainstream community-based courses and its integrated Welsh for the Family programme
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CCC staff attending courses to acquire or to improve Welsh language skills, and record progress • Number of public sector staff in Ceredigion attending courses to acquire or to improve Welsh language skills • Number of learners registered on community-based Learn Welsh courses • Number of learners registered on community-based Learn Welsh courses at Advanced or Proficient level
Partners:	National Centre for Learning Welsh, Welsh for Adults Community Education Team, Ceredigion County Council, Aberystwyth University, Bilingual Futures Forum public sector partners.



Strategic aim 2:

**To maintain and increase
opportunities to
use the Welsh language
in a range of contexts**



Strategic aim	2. To maintain and increase opportunities to use the Welsh language in a range of contexts
Why we have chosen this aim:	<p>Languages are meaningless unless they are used. They require social and economic value and therefore they need to be used. Indeed, unless they are used – widely – they cease to exist in any real sense.</p> <p>During the first half of the last century, the way in which Welsh was used was revolutionised. Having been banished from public, formal and influential social domains for centuries, the Welsh language was gradually reintroduced into all aspects of public life in Wales.</p> <p>Ensuring that the use of the language is maximised on all levels is a key aspect of any language strategy – especially in the public sector, education, employment, the media, the home and community life in general. This Strategy seeks to facilitate the widest possible opportunities for the people of Ceredigion to use Welsh in all aspects of their lives in the county.</p>

Priority area:	2.1 To maintain and to increase the use of the Welsh language at community level
How will we achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement a specific work programme via Cered, the Welsh language initiative ➤ Support Welsh-medium activities for children and young people through the financial and in kind support provided by CCC to Urdd Gobaith Cymru and YFC Ceredigion, and share information about activities locally ➤ Promote Welsh-medium arts and cultural activities delivered via Theatr Felinfach, Ceredigion Museum and Ceredigion Library Service ➤ Support arts and cultural organisations sponsored by the Council to deliver an imaginative programme of Welsh-medium opportunities through their work programmes ➤ CCC to continue to support Local Eisteddfodau and Agricultural Shows in Ceredigion through the Community Grants Scheme, hence raising awareness and promoting linguistic heritage events within the county. ➤ Support CAVO to promote the use of the Welsh language amongst voluntary organisations in the county
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of activities facilitated by Cered for families, children and young people • Number of activities facilitated by Cered via local Gweithredu'n Lleol Project; to focus as a starting point on the 6 main towns of the County, including the town of Aberystwyth. • Number of members of YFC in Ceredigion • Number of members of Urdd Gobaith Cymru in Ceredigion • Number of arts and participatory projects facilitated by Theatr Felinfach • Number of Welsh-medium books and resources borrowed from libraries
Partners:	Cered, CCC, Urdd Ceredigion, YFC Ceredigion, Theatr Felinfach, Ceredigion Museum, Library Service, Theatr Arad Goch, Theatr Mwldan, Aberystwyth Arts Centre, National Library of Wales, Cardigan Castle

Priority area:	2.2 To support and to increase the use of Welsh in the provision and delivery of public services
How will we achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CCC and other organisations to implement the Service Delivery Standards relating to the Welsh language, and where appropriate to share good practice with other organisations across the County. ➤ CCC and other organisations to increase the number of bilingual staff in workplaces, in order to improve the quantity and quality of bilingual services. ➤ Promote the Welsh Language Commissioner’s <i>laith Gwaith</i> scheme in relation to Clic Ceredigion services, and run a campaign to inform those contacting CCC’s Customer Services that they can do so through the medium of Welsh ➤ Promote and support the delivery of the <i>More than Words</i> strategy across the Council’s services and its partners, and develop community resilience ➤ Develop a method of introducing basic courtesy language sessions for staff in care homes ➤ Promote the sharing of good practice across public sector organisations in the county through the Bilingual Future Forum ➤ Support and develop the use of Welsh within Ceredigion Actif’s services, including swimming lessons and sports training e.g. the 5x60 project ➤ Facilitate the search tool on the Dewis Cymru website to provide information on Welsh language service provision in Ceredigion ➤ Work with partners to maintain the status of the Welsh language and opportunities to use the language within higher education institutions in the county
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable Annual Service Delivery Standards Reports submitted on behalf of CCC • % of Council staff able to speak Welsh • % of staff able to speak Welsh across public sector partners in the county • The requirements of the Strategic Framework – ‘More than Words’ met and acceptable annual reports submitted to Welsh Government • Number of Ceredigion Actif activities recognised through Ceredigion’s Language Charter scheme • Number of organisations registered with Dewis Cymru and able to provide Welsh language services • Activities to promote the 10 rights of students #maegentihawl
Partners:	CCC, Bilingual Futures Forum public sector partners, Welsh Language Commissioner, Clic Ceredigion, Social Services, Hywel Dda Health Board, CAVO, Leisure Services, Ceredigion Sports Associations, Cered, Dewis Cymru, Aberystwyth University, University of Wales Trinity St. David

Priority area:	2.3 To maintain and to increase the use of Welsh within workplaces
How will we achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CCC and other organisations to Implement the Operational Standards for the Welsh Language in order to increase the use of Welsh in internal operations, which includes provision of Welsh-medium HR services, provide opportunities for Welsh-speaking staff to gain confidence in using Welsh in the workplace and develop Welsh-medium ICT resources . ➤ Increase recognition that the Welsh language is a valuable workplace skill ➤ Share good practice and encourage partner organisations on the Bilingual Future Forum to operate in accordance with the principles of the Operational Standards ➤ Provide advice and guidance to local private sector employers through the Welsh in Business project [Cered] and to highlight the resources available to learn Welsh, i.e free online course / Duolingo / Say Something in Welsh
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable Annual Service Delivery Standards Reports submitted on behalf of CCC • Number of CCC staff able to speak Welsh in accordance with the ALTE Framework • Number of CCC staff attending various language courses • Number of organisations implementing the Welsh Language Standards or a Welsh Language Policy • Number of businesses participating in Ceredigion's Language Charter scheme
Partners:	CCC, HR and ICT Services and CCC Directorates, Bilingual Futures Forum public sector partner organisations, Cered, Antur Teifi



Strategic aim 3:

**To create social conditions
that enables the Welsh language
to thrive in Ceredigion**



Strategic aim	3 To create social conditions that enable the Welsh language to thrive in Ceredigion
Why have we chosen this aim:	<p>Language is a social medium and, in order for a language to thrive, the society in which it is a medium of expression also needs to thrive. It has become something of a cliché to mention housing and employment when discussing language, but they are both essential to the viability of a sustainable society. However, in addition to these, enthusiasm, energy and creativity are required. Communities must be attractive and pleasant places in which to live. The population must perceive that their language has social and economic value and be prepared to celebrate it.</p> <p>This aim couples social and economic principles with the need to ensure that the people of Ceredigion value and respect the Welsh language, and that they are able to create the public desire to enable the continuation of the language.</p>

Priority area:	3.1 To maintain the status of the Welsh language within society, promoting its value and use
How will we achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support St. David's Day Parades in Aberystwyth and Lampeter and encourage other areas to hold similar celebrations ➤ Support the 2020 National Eisteddfod in Ceredigion by establishing a Project Group to identify priorities for CCC's to support and to facilitate arrangements ➤ The Council and Bilingual Future Forum partner organisations to promote campaigns to raise staff awareness of the importance of the Welsh language and to seek to change language behaviour e.g. St. David's Day, Shw Mae Day, Ras yr Iaith, Welsh Language Music Day ➤ Highlight the value of the Welsh language to the tourism industry e.g. promote the Sense of Place scheme ➤ Safeguard Welsh place names by implementing Ceredigion's street naming and numbering policy ➤ Encourage stakeholders / major event organisers to make prominent use of the Welsh language in all major events and public campaigns ➤ Support the implementation of the Ceredigion Well-being Plan, ensuring that its actions promote the value and the use of the Welsh language
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events to have prominent profile through the social media channels of Ceredigion County Council and Cered • Deliver the priorities of the action plan to support and to facilitate a successful National Eisteddfod in 2020 • Review the reports of the six project groups established under the Ceredigion Well-being Plan to secure the interests of Welsh speakers • The Welsh language is prominent in major events across the county
Partners:	CCC, Cered, town councils, National Eisteddfod, Bilingual Future Forum partners, Tourism Service, Address Management Service, Welsh Language Commissioner, Public Services Board

Priority area:	3.2 To create a thriving economy where the Welsh language and Welsh language skills in the workforce are valued
How we will achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that Welsh language skills are valued in the workforce by implementing a recruitment policy, which requires a linguistic assessment for new or vacant posts. ➤ CCC and other organisations to support and develop their procurement policy to ensure that the Welsh language is valued and that requirements in relation to the Welsh language are considered and included as appropriate in contracts, tenders and legal agreements ➤ Support corporate priority 1, Boost the Economy in the CCC Corporate Strategy 2017-22, to ensure a clear visibility for of the Welsh language in any plans ➤ Ensure that the value of the Welsh language, its use and its sustainability are core factors within the activities of Cynnal y Cardi [LEADER] ➤ Promote the economic value of the Welsh language through career activities in schools, youth services and employment ➤ Provide opportunities for apprentices within the Council to use their Welsh language skills at work ➤ Raise awareness of the Digital Communities Wales programme.
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Council vacancies advertised during the year requiring Welsh language skills ALTE 1-5 • Number of activities that are supported by Cynnal y Cardi and that ensure that the Welsh language is valued • Number of careers activities highlighting the value of the Welsh language • Number of apprenticeships where part of the work is undertaken through the medium of Welsh/bilingually
Partners:	CCC directorates and services, CCC Procurement and Legal Service, Welsh Language Commissioner, Cynnal y Cardi, Careers Wales, Education Service, Cered, Bilingual Future Forum partner organisations

Priority area:	3.3 To maintain sustainable communities where the Welsh language is used as the normal means of communication
How will we achieve this:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the sustainability of the Welsh language through land use planning procedures e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ maintain and review the Supplementary Planning Guidance – Community and the Welsh Language that is part of the Local Development Plan; strengthen the clause requiring bilingual signage ○ conduct linguistic impact assessments at every stage in the development of the new Local Development Plan ○ Affordable housing –CCC to maintain its affordable housing policy through local connection [Policy S05] ➤ Continue to use the Ceredigion Community Grant Scheme to support community organisations and events that make use of the Welsh language or commit to developing their use of the Welsh language ➤ Promote the value of the Welsh language in the food sector ➤ Support plans to integrate incomers by promoting the Croeso Ceredigion pack www.symud.cymru ➤ CCC and other organisations to seek increasing opportunities to include Welsh language in technology and in any new IT infrastructure. Partner organisations within Bilingual Futures Forum to raise awareness and to encourage more use of Welsh interfaces eg Microsoft, Facebook, aps.
How will we know that we have succeeded:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of the total number of applicants who have qualified to purchase a discounted for sale of affordable homes based on local connection. • % of persons in housing needs accessing social housing through having a local connection. • Number and quality of Linguistic Impact Assessments produced during the development of the new Local Development Plan • Revised Supplementary Planning Guidance – Community and the Welsh Language published as part of the Local Development Plan • Number and total value of relevant grants distributed under the Ceredigion Community Grant Scheme • Number of organisations that have further developed their use of the Welsh language due to the conditions of the Ceredigion Community Grant Scheme during the reporting year
Partners:	CCC Planning Service, CCC Finance Service, Cered, Ceredigion Bilingual Futures Partners.

6. Implementation

The strategic aims outlined above propose a generic framework for language policy and planning activities in the county. The tasks and activities set out above are limited by the sphere of influence of the Council and the membership of the Ceredigion Bilingual Future Forum and Public Services Board.

Ceredigion's 2015-18 Language Strategy contributed directly to Ceredigion Public Services Board's Integrated Plan. Following the publication of the Ceredigion Well-being Plan, six project groups have been established to deliver each of the Plan's objectives. However, the Bilingual Future Group will continue to support the Public Services Board as one of its cross-cutting fora, acting as a critical friend in relation to Well-being Plan Project Group plans.

As part of the publishing process, members of Ceredigion's Bilingual Future Group will be able to review the Language Strategy. We are also establishing a Bilingual Future Partnership Language Forum for Ceredigion to ensure that the Forum addresses all priorities when producing a rolling programme of work for the lifetime of the Strategy, identifying tasks and activities that members can act upon within their sphere of influence and resources. The Council's Language and Equalities Policy Officer will co-ordinate the monitoring process, but officers from across the Council and partner organisations will be expected to contribute regularly and promptly to the process. Progress reports will be submitted to the Public Services Board and the Cabinet of Ceredigion County Council.

Previous members of the Bilingual Future Group:

Ceredigion County Council
Aberystwyth University
CAVO
Cered (Welsh language initiative)
Coleg Ceredigion
Dyfed Powys Police
Hywel Dda University Health Board
Jobcentre Plus
Menter a Busnes
Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service
Mid Wales Welsh for Adults Centre
National Library of Wales
Natural Resources Wales
Theatr Felinfach
University of Wales Trinity St. David
Welsh Government

Additional members to establish A Bilingual Future Language Forum for Ceredigion:

Careers Wales
Ceredigion Education Service
Ceredigion Youth Service
Child Care Unit
Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin
Urdd Gobaith Cymru Ceredigion
Young Farmers Clubs Ceredigion
Digital Communities Wales

Annex 1: Local language statistics

Table 1: Welsh skills by ward in Ceredigion – numbers

	All	Can speak Welsh	Speak, read and write Welsh	Understand Welsh only	No Welsh skills
Aberaeron	1390	832	639	110	423
Aberporth	2293	1018	803	243	978
Aberteifi - Mwldan	1721	1012	764	210	474
Aberteifi - Rhyd-y-Fuwch	1180	658	498	135	354
Aberteifi - Teifi	1117	524	387	123	430
Aberystwyth Bronglais	2041	745	669	134	1094
Aberystwyth Central	2447	652	545	123	1611
Aberystwyth North	2618	639	504	124	1804
Aberystwyth Penparcau	3005	1095	794	453	1369
Aberystwyth Rheidol	2686	819	663	195	1599
Beulah	1591	841	708	129	601
Borth	2026	823	659	181	969
Capel Dewi	1267	642	548	95	515
Ceinewydd/New Quay	1048	435	331	123	462
Ceulanamaesmawr	1848	977	815	152	682
Ciliau Aeron	1926	1040	876	163	707
Faenor	2505	823	668	185	1435
Llanarth	1549	785	656	130	614
Llanbadarn Fawr-Padarn	1013	414	319	134	431
Llanbadarn Fawr-Sulien	2298	549	446	144	1536
Llanbedr P S/Lampeter	2870	1346	1077	181	1277
Llandyfriog	1773	970	785	120	656
Llandysiliogogo	1925	977	831	147	758
Llandysul – Town	1398	888	747	100	391
Llanfarian	1468	792	649	151	475
Llanfihangel Ystrad	1973	1123	957	116	696
Llangeitho	1416	777	655	101	515
Llangybi	1454	713	584	123	593
Llanrhystyd	1510	871	728	111	498
Llansantffraed	2323	1198	1004	183	890
Llanwenog	1788	1058	930	102	602
Lledrod	2149	1166	979	151	804
Melindwr	1956	967	814	161	775
Pen-bryn	2003	971	826	147	849
Pen-parc	2262	1244	983	177	800
Tirymynach	1837	1006	811	168	611
Trefeurig	1713	967	774	179	530
Tregaron	1173	785	661	76	299
Troedyraur	1272	647	558	81	521
Ystwyth	2015	1175	984	155	658

Table 2: Welsh skills by ward in Ceredigion – percentages

	Can speak Welsh	Speak, read and write Welsh	Understand Welsh only	No Welsh skills
Aberaeron	60%	46%	8%	30%
Aberporth	44%	35%	11%	43%
Aberteifi-Mwldan	59%	44%	12%	28%
Aberteifi -Rhyd-y-Fuwch	56%	42%	11%	30%
Aberteifi-Teifi	47%	35%	11%	38%
Aberystwyth Bronglais	37%	33%	7%	54%
Aberystwyth Central	27%	22%	5%	66%
Aberystwyth North	24%	19%	5%	69%
Aberystwyth Penparcau	36%	26%	15%	46%
Aberystwyth Rheidol	30%	25%	7%	60%
Beulah	53%	45%	8%	38%
Borth	41%	33%	9%	48%
Capel Dewi	51%	43%	7%	41%
Ceinewydd/New Quay	42%	32%	12%	44%
Ceulanamaesmawr	53%	44%	8%	37%
Ciliau Aeron	54%	45%	8%	37%
Faenor	33%	27%	7%	57%
Llanarth	51%	42%	8%	40%
Llanbadarn Fawr-Padarn	41%	31%	13%	43%
Llanbadarn Fawr-Sulien	24%	19%	6%	67%
Llanbedr PS/Lampeter	47%	38%	6%	44%
Llandyfriog	55%	44%	7%	37%
Llandysilio-gogo	51%	43%	8%	39%
Llandysul Town	64%	53%	7%	28%
Llanfarian	54%	44%	10%	32%
Llanfihangel Ystrad	57%	49%	6%	35%
Llangeitho	55%	46%	7%	36%
Llangybi	49%	40%	8%	41%
Llanrhystyd	58%	48%	7%	33%
Llansantffraed	52%	43%	8%	38%
Llanwenog	59%	52%	6%	34%
Lledrod	54%	46%	7%	37%
Melindwr	49%	42%	8%	40%
Penbryn	48%	41%	7%	42%
Pen-parc	55%	43%	8%	35%
Tirymynach	55%	44%	9%	33%
Trefeurig	56%	45%	10%	31%
Tregaron	67%	56%	6%	25%
Troedyraur	51%	44%	6%	41%
Ystwyth	58%	49%	8%	33%

Data Source: ONS