Language Profile

An overview of the situation of Welsh on Anglesey

February 2021

Produced by Menter Iaith Môn

English Translation Copy

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1. Introduction and aim of the document

What is a language profile?

A 'Language Profile' is an extensive overview of the **situation of the Welsh language** in a particular area. The Welsh Language is an essential element in the fabric of Anglesey's communities and a reflection of its traditions and culture. To ensure that communities develop in a sustainable way, it is essential to verify that responses to all influencing factors, including Covid-19 and proposed new developments on Anglesey, are appropriate and relevant. The Welsh Government, the Isle of Anglesey County Council, and agencies that support the use of Welsh in the community, such as Menter Iaith Môn, are committed to ensuring a sustainable future and growth for the Welsh language on Anglesey.

In summary the profile usually **includes**:
- data and research sources
- census statistics
- annual survey results
- school census statistics that are available annually
- the relevant local authority's Welsh in education strategic plan statistics.

In addition, **new areas** in the profile include:
- the impact of Covid-19 on opportunities to use Welsh in the community, which comes from an online survey
- the results of a language use survey by the Welsh Language Commissioner and the Welsh Government
- reference to the process of identifying measures to mitigate the impact on the Welsh language in Anglesey by proposed major developments
- overall Political-Socio-Economic-Technology (PEST) and Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) analysis, which is a composite of the responses of Fforwm Iaith Môn (Anglesey Language Forum) partners.

The language profile **will help** to identify factors that contribute to the sustainability of the Welsh language such as:
- percentage of Welsh speakers in a community
- the characteristics of viable communities with sufficient Welsh speakers to provide cultural and social opportunities to speak, learn and transmit the language
- opportunities to access the Welsh language through formal means (e.g. the education system, and language classes for learners) and informal methods (e.g. clubs, events)
- opportunity to thrive socially and economically in Welsh
- the availability of services, which allow individuals to live their lives in Welsh.

Why do we need to update the language profile now?

Covid-19 presents significant challenges for communities in terms of social, education, economic, care and health elements. During lockdown, many social activities have been postponed or cancelled, resulting in reduced opportunities for people to use Welsh. However, several organisations developed new socialising opportunities, and digital networks were set up or evolved.

Therefore, due to Covid-19 restrictions, updating the language profile is more important than ever, in order to plan purposefully with measures to mitigate the effects of the restrictions on the language use in our communities. Having an up-to-date profile of the Welsh language situation is key, so that changes can be recognised and their effects on the resilience of the Welsh language and its users be analysed. In turn, this can provide a basis for the preparation and development of future work plans and strategies, the introduction of additional interventions, and any adaptation for safe data collection.

How has the language profile been updated?

This report was produced by Menter Iaith Môn, at the request of the Welsh Government's Welsh Language Division. The request was made for all language initiatives in Wales to submit the language profile of their area by February 2021. The report is based on the 'A Picture of the Position of Welsh on the Isle of Anglesey'[1] produced on behalf of the Isle of Anglesey County Council, by Gwynedd Council's Research and Analytics Service, in 2014. The main data from the previous report in 2014, and this in 2021, are statistics from the 2011 Census, together with the historical results of the 2001 Census.

To offer a more current overview, a wide range of recent data relating to the Welsh language produced by the Welsh Government, the Welsh Language Commissioner, the Isle of Anglesey County Council, and local and regional partners through the Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn (Anglesey Language Forum), has been added. The report also reflects the response of local associations and community groups in 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups'[2] survey by the Welsh Government.

Who will see and benefit from the language profile?

Menter Iaith Môn is the author of the language profile, however the Welsh Government expects the initiative to share the report as a basis for working with other partners regarding Anglesey's language needs. The profile gives other organisations and agencies operating on Anglesey the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the status of the Welsh language. The aim is that the profile will help in the context of:

- Local Authorities - Welsh Language Strategic Plans and Promotion Strategies
- Planning Authorities - Local Development Plans and Strategic Development Plans
- Education Authorities - Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (CSGA / WESPS)
- Other grant partners - identification of areas of work and provision
- Regional Economic Frameworks
- Well-being Plans
- Developers in assessing the impact of proposed schemes on the sustainability and growth of the Welsh language on Anglesey
- Individuals and societies on Anglesey who wish to proactively offer opportunities to use the Welsh language in their communities.

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1 'A Picture of the Position of Welsh on the Isle of Anglesey' 2014. Produced on behalf of the Isle of Anglesey County Council, by Gwynedd Council's Research and Analytics Service.
https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Planning/Planning-policy/Local/Supporting/Topic-Paper-10B-Anglesey-Language-Profile.pdf
2 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings' 2020. Welsh Government.
https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_0.pdf

2. The strategic fit

The Welsh language is part of the essence of Anglesey and lies deep at the roots of its people. From names given at birth, the names of homes and neighbourhoods, to the words chiselled on gravestones, the Welsh language is part of the identity of the island and its people. Indeed, you do not have to have roots on Anglesey to appreciate that the language continues; alive and thriving in the chatter of young children, in the lyrics of contemporary music, and in the online digital conversations. Agile and robust in its terminology, the language is ready to sustain its speakers through the inventions of this century and beyond.

Yet, goodwill and enthusiasm cannot guarantee the sustainability of minority languages, in a global and interdependent society. Appropriate policies and strategies must be in place. In a bilingual country such as Wales, this is particularly true of the minority Welsh language, as it co-navigates language equality with English, one of the world's main 'dominant languages'[3].

Therefore, an introduction to the status of the Welsh language on Anglesey necessitates an initial overview of the wider context, 'the strategic fit', which applies to Welsh language considerations nationally. Parallel to the national picture, is also the local strategic lead, which aims to realise the Welsh language aspirations of Anglesey residents.

National

- A network of national bodies supports the Welsh language in diverse fields, such as the Mentrau Iaith, Mudiad Meithrin, the Urdd, Learning Welsh, the National Eisteddfod, etc[4]. Yet, what cohesively dovetails the plans is the **Welsh Government**'s vision in its '**Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers**'[5]. In this document, the Welsh Government set a challenge: to gain a million Welsh speakers by 2050. The strategy to achieve this is to: 1) Increase the number of Welsh speakers, 2) Increase the use of Welsh, 3) Create favourable conditions - infrastructure and context. A dedicated Minister drives the agenda forward with a Welsh Language Division to plan, share resources, and monitor the impact of the various schemes on the use of the Welsh language.

- As a legal backing to enable Welsh speakers to live their lives through the medium of Welsh, the **Welsh Language Commissioner**[6] can apply the powers **of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011**[7]. This is the framework that establishes that the Welsh language should not be treated less favourably than the English language in Wales when providing public services. The **Welsh Language Standards Regulations** are used to exemplify the expected standards, e.g. the Welsh Language Standards (No. 7)[8] set the standards for Welsh language service in health, as provided by the local health boards and NHS trusts.

- **The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**[9] requires public bodies to ensure that long-term sustainability is key to their planning considerations. **The Future Generations Commissioner**[10] is responsible for promoting the achievement of the seven well-being goals. One goal is for: "A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language".

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3 'How Language Works', David Crystal, Penguin Books, 2006. Page 337: "Why are so many languages dying?... Much of the present crisis stems from the major cultural movements which began 500 years ago, as colonialism spread a small number of dominant languages, such as English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, around the world".
4 Current overview of national bodies and schemes supporting the Welsh language, Atebol, 2017. https://www.llinellamser.cymru/web#y-presennol
5 'Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers', Welsh Government, 2017. https://gov.wales/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy
6 Welsh Language Commissioner: https://www.welshlanguagecommissioner.wales/
7 Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/resources/enacted/welsh
8 Welsh Language Standards (No. 7): https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2018/441/made
9 Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted
10 Future Generations Commissioner: https://www.futuregenerations.wales/about-us/future-generations-commissioner/

- **The Planning Act** (2015)[11] introduces legislative provision for the Welsh Language in the planning system. Together, Sections 11 and 31 ensure that the Welsh Language is given consistent and appropriate consideration in the preparation of development plans and in the making of planning decisions.

- **Planning Policy Wales Issue 10 and Technical Advice Note 20 - Planning and the Welsh Language.** The Welsh Government's policies relating to the Welsh language are contained in Planning Policy Wales (PPW)[12]. According to PPW, the land-use planning system should take account of the needs and interests of the Welsh language and in doing so can contribute to its well-being. PCC states: "The land use planning system should take account of the conditions that are essential to the Welsh language and, in doing so, contribute to its use and the well-being goal of the Thriving Welsh language. Planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans on the use of Welsh as part of the Sustainability Appraisal. Planning authorities should seek to ensure a wide distribution and introduction to the development that considers the ability of the area or community to allow the development without adversely affecting the use of the Welsh language."

- Technical advice is provided in **Technical Advice Note 20 'Planning and the Welsh Language'**[13] - October 2017. The purpose of this Technical Advice Note (TAN) is to provide further guidance on how local planning authorities, when producing strategic development plans or making planning decisions, should take account of the needs and protection of the Welsh language, and in doing so, contribute to the well-being of the language. However, the TAN does not provide specific guidance on how to assess which dwellings / areas are most resilient to development, based on the language impact.

- A final version of **Future Wales: the National Plan 2040**[14] will be published at the end of February 2021. The document will set out a national framework that will set the direction of development in Wales up to 2040. The document is a development plan that will sit above Strategic Development Plans and Local Development Plans. Results are placed within the document which includes an aim of obtaining: "A Wales where people live in places where the Welsh language thrives". Policies have also been included to help deliver the plan's strategy. Strategic Development Plans and Local Development Plans will need to be consistent with this document.

Local

- The Isle of Anglesey County Council produced the **Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-21**[15], which focuses on three themes: 1) Children, Young People and the Family, 2) Workforce, Welsh Language Services, Infrastructure, 3) The Community. The Strategy was drawn up in consultation with Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn which is a forum with independent chairmanship and includes representation from 20 bodies which serve through the medium of Welsh on Anglesey. Such partnership working strengthens Anglesey's Welsh Language Strategy.

- As the largest employer on the island, the Isle of Anglesey County Council recognises a responsibility to promote the language, both in the community and as an employer. In its **Welsh Language Policy**[16], the Isle of Anglesey County Council has adopted the principles

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11 Planning Act (2015): https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/4/contents/enacted
12 Planning Policy Wales Issue 10: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/planning-policy-wales-edition-10.pdf
13 Technical Advice Note 20 'Planning and the Welsh Language': https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan20-welsh-language.pdf
14 This strategy is launched after the publication of this Language Profile, publication: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/future-wales-the-national-plan-2040.pdf
15 Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-21: https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Council/Democracy/Welsh-Standards/Welsh-Language-Strategy-2016-2021.pdf
16 Anglesey Welsh Language Policy https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Council/Democracy/Welsh-Standards/Welsh-Language-Policy.pdf

of the **Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011** that the Welsh language should not be treated less favourably than the English language in Wales and that persons in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they wish to do so. This policy sets out how the Isle of Anglesey County Council will implement these principles when providing services to the public. The policy also explains how the Council intends to comply with the requirement to adhere to the Welsh language standards. An Annual Report on Welsh Language Standards is compiled and published and further guidance on the Welsh language, such as on local names, can be found on the Council's web site[17].

- New developments can have a major impact on the sustainability of the Welsh language. In Welsh-language heartlands such as Anglesey, home to communities with wide variations in the percentage of Welsh speakers, detailed consideration is given to the impact of proposed developments on the use of Welsh. The **Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan**[18] was adopted in 2017 and most decisions on Anglesey's planning applications will be based on the content of the Plan. Considerations about the Welsh language include review of a Welsh Language Impact Statement and Assessment from the developer, as well as "rejecting proposals that would cause significant harm to the character and language balance of a community that cannot be satisfactorily avoided or mitigated by the use of an appropriate planning mechanism".

- **Strategic Policy PS1 (Welsh Language and Culture)** of the Scheme[19] promotes and supports the use of Welsh. Information on some types of development needs to be gathered and received to be able to reach a conclusion on the likely impact of the proposed development. Aspects such as the following are considered: are there benefits to the Welsh language? Does the proposal need to be amended? Is there a risk to the community sustainability of the Welsh language? Can the impact be addressed in a way that mitigates the risk? And how can the circumstances in the community be monitored?

- The **Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Sustaining and Creating Distinctive and Sustainable Communities'**[20] provides further guidance on the necessary steps to conform with criteria 1 and 2 of Strategic Policy PS1 and provides guidance on how the Welsh language will be taken into account. Section 2 deals specifically with the application of Strategic Policy PS1, the Welsh Language and Welsh Culture. Appendix 6 provides examples of actions/activities that can be incorporated into development, and/or requested, to make the development acceptable (in relation to land use planning). Appendices 7 and 8 provide a methodology for carrying out relevant impact assessments. Section 3 sets out reviews and documents that must be submitted with the planning application, depending on the nature, scale, and location of the proposed development.

- The **Isle of Anglesey County Strategic Language Forum** is a partnership that has existed since 2014 to provide a strategic focus for the Welsh Language on the Island. It is recognised that the sustainability of the Welsh language is dependent on the process of maintaining and strengthening Welsh-speaking communities, by providing sufficient educational, cultural and social opportunities to use the language on a day-to-day basis. Collaborative discussion and planning through the Fforwm Iaith allows members to work together more strategically and to achieve more than would be possible as individual organisations[21]. It also provides a single

17 Information on the Language Standards, Isle of Anglesey County Council:
https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/Council/Language/Welsh-Language-Policy-and-Welsh-Language-Standards.aspx
18 Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan, 2017:
https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Anglesey-and-Gwynedd-Joint-Local-Development-Plan-Written-Statement.pdf & for Anglesey specifically: https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/browse/Residents/Planning-building-control-and-conservation/
19 Ibid: Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan, 2017
20 Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Sustaining and Creating Distinctive and Sustainable Communities', 2019:
https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Documents---Council/Strategies-and-policies/Environment-and-planning/Planning-policy/Supplementary-Planning-Guidance/2019/Maintaining-and-Creating-Distinctive-and-Sustainable-Communities-July-2019.pdf
21 Presentation of the collaboration at Fforwm Iaith Môn, Menter Iaith Môn, Nia Thomas, 2020:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=foPc2ERSLGg

contact point for external partners to submit and receive advice on language issues on the island.

The Chair is independent[22] with **membership** including the following bodies: Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board, Welsh Language Commissioner, Gwynedd and Anglesey Post-16 Education Consortium, Cymdeithas yr Iaith, Isle of Anglesey County Council (including Elected Members and Officers, Anglesey Primary Headteachers Forum, and Anglesey Secondary Headteachers Forum), Young Farmers, Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, GwE, North Wales Police, Medrwn Môn, Menter Iaith Môn, Menter Môn, Merched y Wawr, MônFM, Môn CF, Mudiad Meithrin, Bangor University, School Language Charter, Joint Planning Policy Unit (Gwynedd and Anglesey), One Voice Wales, Anglesey Eisteddfod Court, Welsh Government, Welsh for Adults Centre, and the Urdd.

A sub-group, the **Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership** (Partneriaeth Cymraeg i Deuluoedd Môn), was formed to work together on issues relating to family support, language transfer and Welsh language provision in the Early Years. There is another sub-group to co-ordinate Welsh language support for young people.

Exception

- Exceptions remain to the local and national planning process and the understanding of language support and planning. Some major projects are designated as 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects'. In such cases, such as Horizon's planned development at Wylfa, the **Planning Inspectorate**[23] evaluates an application, before making a recommendation to the UK Government's Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, who makes the final decision. As the system beyond Wales is not as experienced in considering language sustainability when dealing with development plans, challenges remain for communities to highlight the frailty of a minority language in the context of a wide-scale influx of non-Welsh speaking workers[24,25]. Recognising these challenges is important, as is the need for developers and the Planning Inspectorate to be aware that community language sustainability is measured in the *percentage* of speakers and that there is a tipping point decline when percentages fall below 70%[26]. In addition, to avoid reluctance and belated add-on responses to the Welsh[27] language, the Planning Inspectorate should urge early and appropriate recognition of local expertise in evaluating a Welsh language

22 Dr Haydn Edwards, independent Chair of the Isle of Anglesey County Strategic Language Forum, 2020: "Fforwm Iaith Môn is unique and innovative in that we have a unity of purpose to extend the use of the Welsh language throughout the county, that we are clear about values and our purpose, and also that, in a variety of ways, we support members to discuss, challenge, work together to achieve our objectives and extend our influence."

23 Planning Inspectorate: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/wales/wylfa-newydd-nuclear-power-station/?ipcsection=docs

24 Wylfa Newydd Local Impact Report, Chapter 9: Welsh Language and Culture December, Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2018 (PINS Ref: EN010007) Page 3, 2.1.3: "Our vision for the 2021 Census is to see an increase in the number of people who speak Welsh and that the percentage rises to at least 60.1% as it was in 2001. In particular, the desired outcome for Anglesey in the Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 is to 'maintain the wards where 70% of the population speak Welsh and increase the percentages of the rest of the other wards.'"
https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010007/EN010007-003653-9.%20Y%20Gymraeg%20ai%20Diwylliant.pdf

25 Audit Authority Findings and Conclusions Report and Recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2021: "8.8.36 The ExA acknowledge that the proposed development would, through the number of temporary workers needed to construct the proposal, have the potential to overwhelm local communities which could adversely affect the use of the Welsh language. However, the ExA is satisfied that the potential for significant residual effects on Welsh language and culture has been addressed through appropriate mitigation so as to avoid any unacceptable adverse impact." https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010007/EN010007-003948-Recommendation%20Report%20-%20English.pdf

26 Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021, Isle of Anglesey County Council, page 12: "Since the position of Welsh is more fragile by now, 70% has been accepted as a 'tipping point'. As the term implies, experts in the field of sociolinguistics are of the view that the process of retreating accelerates as the percentage of speakers falls below this level. The decline is then sudden and occurs for many different reasons," https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Council/Democracy/Welsh-Standards/Welsh-Language-Strategy-2016-2021.pdf

27 Letter from the Anglesey Strategic Language Forum, to the Planning Inspectorate, regarding: Wylfa Newydd Power Station Planning Process, Anglesey, 3/2019: "The invitation to be part of the process should have reached us well ahead of time to ensure a level playing field for the Welsh language, as a thematic area, just like any other thematic area where a Statement of Common Ground was required." https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010007/EN010007-003902-Nia%20Thomas%20Llythyr%20-%20Inspeaking%20Planning%20March%202019_Redacted.pdf

impact assessment and determining appropriate mitigation. This local experience, in dealing with Planning Applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, can also provide a stimulus for the Welsh Government to offer further guidance on the Welsh language consultation processes to such developers and the Planning Inspectorate. In future, we hope that considerations about the Welsh language and representation, such as consulting with the local Language Forum[28], will form part of the pre-planning for a Statement of Common Ground; as well as ensuring a fully bilingual consultation process[29].

Future developments

- Menter Iaith Môn and other organisations have responded to the Welsh Government's consultation on the establishment of an **Incorporated Joint-Committee**[30] for the six counties of North Wales. Concern was expressed about the impact of incorporated joint-committees on language procedures and priorities, as Anglesey's Language Policy corresponds to the demographics and residents of Anglesey, rather than the demographics of the six counties of North Wales. Anglesey Town and Community Councils, through the Anglesey One Voice Wales Committee meeting, felt that the undue urgency to implement the scheme during a pandemic had not enabled full consideration of the impact of the reorganisation, including on the language. Due to lack of clarity on detail, it is not possible for us to comment further in this document.

- **Strategic Development Plans** (SDPs) will have to be prepared by the incorporated joint-committees; plans that will sit between Future Wales and Local Development Plans. The SDP will set out a development strategy and policies for identified regions within Future Wales. The Isle of Anglesey County Council will be part of the north Wales region which will include, Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park, Conwy Council, Denbighshire County Council, Flintshire County Council and Wrexham Council.

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28 Letter from the Anglesey Strategic Language Forum, to the Planning Inspectorate, regarding: Wylfa Newydd Power Station Planning Process, Anglesey, 3/2019: "Put simply, it's a concern that no consideration was given to consult with the Language Forum, as the experts in the Welsh language locally, and that it was only due to the encouragement from the Inspectorate that steps were taken to form a Statement of Common Ground with the partners."
https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010007/EN010007-003902-Nia%20Thomas%20Llythyr%20-%20Inspeaking%20Planning%20March%202019_Redacted.pdf
29 Ibid. "What we have highlighted causes concern about the language rights of Welsh speakers in the planning process."
30 Consultation to establish Corporate Joint Committees: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2020-10/consultation.pdf

3. Demographics of Welsh

In an introduction to the 'Demographics of Welsh' section, it should be clarified that there is no significant new data until the results of the 2021 Census are analysed[31]. The 2011 Census data, is referenced extensively below, showing that 57.2% of the island's residents speak Welsh. Where it exists, more current data has been added. However, one major difference between the language profile of 2014 and this one is to share how Anglesey quantified ambition for the demographics of Welsh by 2021. The Anglesey Language Strategy[32] records: "Our vision for the 2021Census is to see an increase in the number of Welsh speakers and that the percentage increases to at least 60.1% as it was in 2001. Through cooperation and taking practical steps, that is attainable". These are not empty words, as the Strategy was drawn up in consultation with all the strategic partners who are members of Môn Language Forum. Through the 20 partners, the ambition has driven the efforts of agencies and individuals in the public, voluntary and business sectors, as they provide a Welsh language service to Anglesey residents. Consequently, the 2021 Census data will be significant. A measurable outcome, and an opportunity to reflect on what has worked, and what has yet to be achieved. Together with the Welsh Government's 'Cymraeg 2050' vision, the data will underpin Anglesey's Language Strategy for the future.

It must also be recognised that, beyond data and Census, real people are striving to live their lives and community experiences in Welsh on Anglesey. There sometimes seems to be a tension between communicating a positive strategy[33] based on data, and the expression of desperation by individuals who testify to a decline in the use of Welsh in their communities[34]. In fact, the positive strategies and the concern of real experience are two sides of the same coin. It is the strategy that sets the path and the alarm that wills the urgency. Therefore, to have a positive impact on the demographics of the Welsh language on Anglesey, the lack of current Census data is not seen as an excuse to rest on our oars but rather to apply with urgency the strategies already in place.

Welsh Speakers – from Census data

For the time being, we must be satisfied with presenting the data available from the 2011 Census and the previous ones. According to the 2011 Census figures, the number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey has fallen from 38,893 (60.1%) in 2001 to 38,568 (57.2%) in 2011. This reduction of 325 individuals equates to a 0.8% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the county.

Between 2001 and 2011, the county's population increased by around 3,000 – an increase of 4.4%. Given this increase in the population, the percentage of people on Anglesey who speak Welsh has fallen from 60.1% to 57.2% between 2001 and 2011.

This is all part of a long-term pattern over the previous half a century, where the numbers able to speak Welsh on Anglesey have held their ground, yet they have steadily reduced as a percentage of the population, see chart 1.

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31 Census Details 21/3/2021: https://census.gov.uk/
32 Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021, Isle of Anglesey County Council:
https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Council/Democracy/Welsh-Standards/Welsh-Language-Strategy-2016-2021.pdf
33 https://www.dailypost.co.uk/news/north-wales-news/welsh-speaking-stronghold-could-soon-19196837
34 https://nation.cymru/news/councillor-says-tourism-and-holidays-homes-on-anglesey-will-kill-welsh-language-by-end-of-century/

Chart 1. Population and numbers able to speak Welsh on Anglesey 1961-2011

	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total population	49156	56450	63760	66525	64742	67403
Welsh speakers	37101	37090	39295	41240	38971	38568
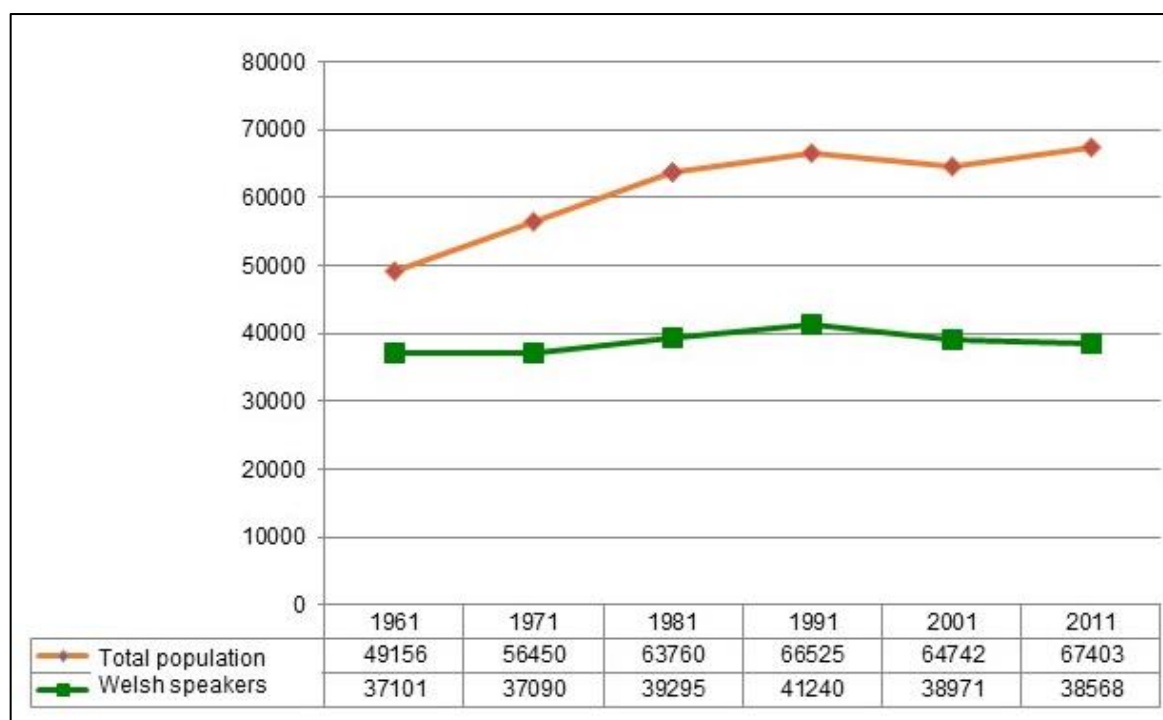
Source: 1961-2011 Censuses

Along with the counties of Meirionnydd, Ceredigion and Carmarthen, Anglesey was one of four of the former 13 counties in Wales where three quarters of the population spoke Welsh in 1961. By 2011 the percentage was down to 57.2% on Anglesey. However, the Welsh language had held its ground here considerably better compared to two of these counties; the proportion of Welsh speakers fell below half in Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire.

In 2011, almost two thirds of the county's population were born in Wales, and the numbers born in England accounted for 28.8% of the population.

There are clear differences within the county; with the centre of the island being much more important as a stronghold of the Welsh language than the coast. Over 70% can speak Welsh in almost all inland communities, but there is no community on the coast with an equivalent proportion speaking the language. The influence of immigration is seen in many of the seaside villages, although the Welsh language appears to have held its ground well among the indigenous population in many of these communities. However, the pattern is very different in Holyhead, where a higher than the island average of the population has been born in Wales, but where the number of Welsh speakers has fallen from 7,000 in 1961 to just over 4,500 by 2011, and where Census data shows that the language has lost ground among the indigenous population.

The decline in the number and percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey is probably due to demographic changes in the population (including fewer children, lack of language transmission, more older adults, and the 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 relative to other areas of Wales. Also note the reduction in language transmission in the home for children up to the age of 3 (Section 6) and the language attainment that then follows in Education (Section 7).

Chart 2 shows the percentage of the population able to speak Welsh, by age groups, in 2001 and 2011. Table 1 also contains information on the numbers of Welsh speakers by age group for both periods.

Chart 2: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011
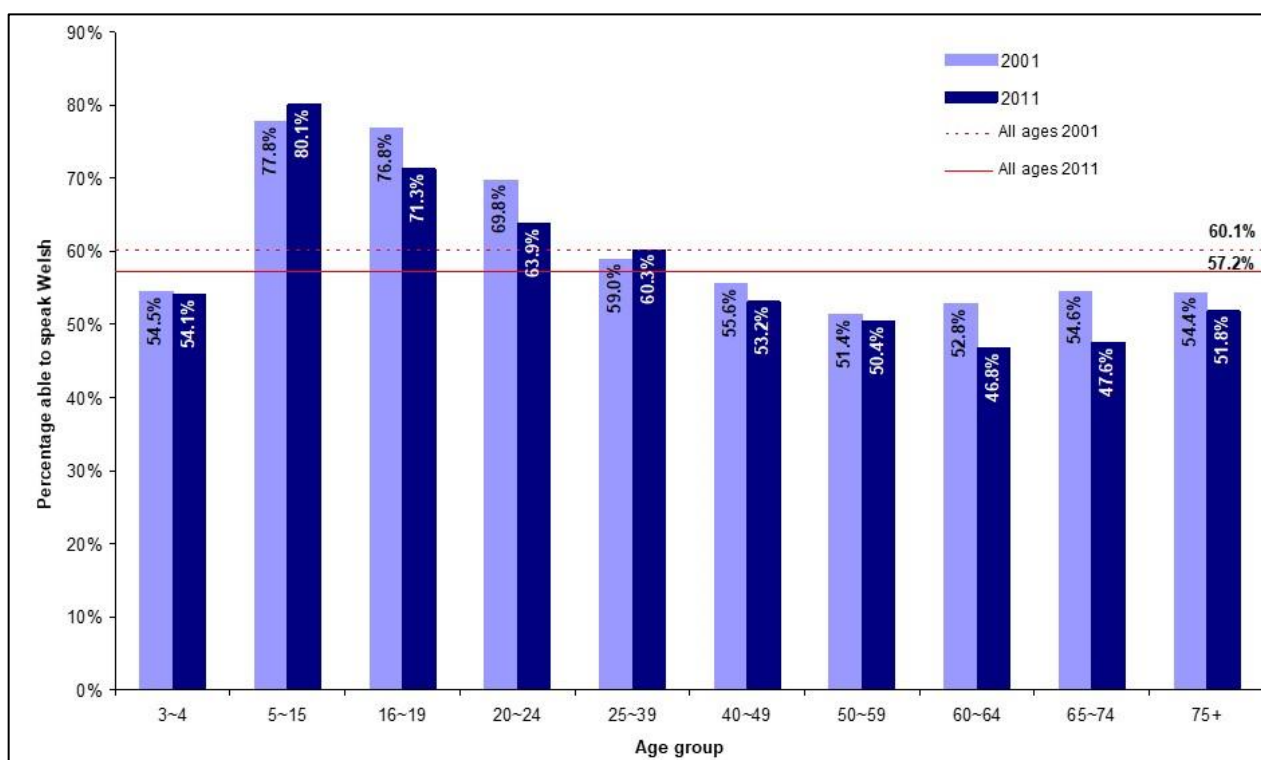
Source: 2001 Census - Table CS146; 2011 Census - Table DC2203WA

As shown in chart 2, in 2011 relatively high percentage of the population in the younger age groups could speak Welsh, with the highest proportion in the 5-15 age group (80.1%). From this age group onwards, the proportion able to speak Welsh is continually decreasing reaching a minimum of 46.8% among the population aged 60-64. The percentage then increases steadily, reaching 51.8% for the population aged 75 and over.

There was an increase in the percentage of 5–15-year-olds able to speak Welsh from 77.8% in 2001 to 80.1% in 2011, an increase of 2.3%. Despite this increase in the percentage able to speak Welsh, there was a decrease of 924 individuals (12.6%) in the number of Welsh speakers aged 5-15. The fact that there were 1,426 fewer children aged 5-15 in 2011, than in 2001, probably explains the decline in numbers.

There was a 1.3% increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers among the 25-39 age group, changing from 59.0% in 2001 to 60.3% in 2011. Again, detailing an increase in the *percentage* of Welsh speakers does not reflect the situation in terms of the *numbers* of Welsh speakers aged 25-39, as there has been a reduction of 496 individuals in this category over a ten-year period.

Except for the two 5-15- and 25–39-year-old age groups, all other age groups have seen a reduction in the *percentage* of speakers, as shown in table 1 (column 'In percentage point'). The largest percentage reductions can be seen in the 60-74 age groups, and it is also high among 16–24-year-olds.

As shown in table 1, in terms of a change in the *number* of Welsh speakers, all age groups, except for those aged 5-15, 16-19, 25-39 and 50-59, have seen an increase in the number of people able to speak Welsh over the last decade.

In 2011 there was a slightly higher percentage of women (58.4%) able to speak Welsh compared to men (56.0%).

Table 1: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to 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	797	54.5%	827	54.1%	30	3.8%	-0.4%
5-15	7,318	77.8%	6,394	80.1%	-924	-12.6%	2.3%
16-19	2,371	76.8%	2,196	71.3%	-175	-7.4%	-5.5%
20-24	2,306	69.8%	2,467	63.9%	161	7.0%	-5.9%
25- 39	7,131	59.0%	6,635	60.3%	-496	-7.0%	1.3%
40- 49	4,854	55.6%	4,992	53.2%	138	2.8%	-2.4%
50- 59	5,105	51.4%	4,755	50.4%	-350	-6.9%	-1.0%
60- 64	2,144	52.8%	2,557	46.8%	413	19.3%	-6.0%
65- 74	3,693	54.6%	4,080	47.6%	387	10.5%	-7.0%
75+	3,174	54.4%	3,665	51.8%	491	15.5%	-2.6%
All ages (3+)	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%

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

In April 2011, when the most recent Census was conducted, there were 40 wards (electoral divisions) on Anglesey. Following a review of electoral arrangements for Anglesey by the Local Government Boundary Commission for Wales, the number of wards reduced to 30 from 40 in 2013. The boundaries of the 11 new wards do not correspond to a combination of the boundaries of the previous 40 wards, so it is not possible to combine data from the 2011 Census to create comparative information for the 11 new wards. Therefore, the information presented in this report is based on the 40 wards prior to the changes in 2013.

Table 2 and table 3 show the distribution of wards according to the percentage of people aged 3 and over able to speak Welsh, in 2011 and 2001 respectively. The tables also show the number and percentage of Welsh speakers in each group. See also maps 1 and 2, as well as map 3 and 4 highlighting the change.

In 2011, fewer Anglesey wards than in 2001 had a majority of the population able to speak Welsh. In 2011, there were 27 wards (67.5%) where over half the population could speak Welsh. This is lower than the 31 wards (77.5%) in 2001.

There was also a reduction in the number of wards where over 70% of the population could speak Welsh, from 10 (25.0%) in 2001 to 8 (20%) in 2011. This is significant as 70% is accepted as a 'tipping point' by language sociology experts, given that the process of language decline accelerates when the percentage of speakers falls below 70%[35] . As a result of two of the indicators referred to in the Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 is to aim for: "An increase in wards with over 70% speaking Welsh. An increase in wards with over 50% speaking Welsh."[36]

In three wards in Llangefni, in 2011, over 80% of the population could speak Welsh. The Cyngar Ward was the ward with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers (80.8%), followed by Tudur ward (80.7%) and Cefni (80.5%).

The lowest percentage of Welsh speakers in 2011 was in the Rhosneigr ward, with only 36.0% of the population able to speak Welsh.

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35 Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021, Isle of Anglesey County Council, page 12:
https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Council/Democracy/Welsh-Standards/Welsh-Language-Strategy-2016-2021.pdf
36 Ibid, page 28

Table 2: Distribution of wards by percentage of people aged 3 and over able to speak Welsh, 2011

% Age 3 and over who can speak Welsh	Number of wards	Percentage of wards	Number able to speak Welsh	Percentage of total able to speak Welsh
≤ 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 10 ≤20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 20 ≤30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 30 ≤40	5	12.5%	3,244	8.4%
> 40 ≤50	8	20.0%	5,441	14.1%
> 50 ≤60	11	27.5%	11,155	28.9%
> 60 ≤70	8	20.0%	8,727	22.6%
> 70 ≤80	5	12.5%	6,059	15.7%
> 80 ≤90	3	7.5%	3,942	10.2%
> 90 ≤100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	40	100.0%	38,568	100.0%

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

Table 3: Distribution of wards by percentage of people aged 3 and over able to speak Welsh, 2001

% Age 3 and over who can speak Welsh	Number of wards	Percentage of wards	Number able to speak Welsh	Percentage of total able to speak Welsh
≤ 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 10 ≤20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 20 ≤30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 30 ≤40	1	2.5%	791	2.0%
> 40 ≤50	8	20.0%	5,833	15.0%
> 50 ≤60	12	30.0%	10,298	26.5%
> 60 ≤70	9	22.5%	9,707	25.0%
> 70 ≤80	7	17.5%	8,499	21.9%
> 80 ≤90	3	7.5%	3,765	9.7%
> 90 ≤100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	40	100.0%	38,893	100.0%

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

The general decline is significant. Specifically, 17 (42.5%) of the 40 wards on Anglesey have seen a change; falling into a lower language ability group in 2011 compared to their language profile in 2001. The 17 wards that have fallen into a lower language group in 2011 compared to 2001 are: Aberffraw, Amlwch - Porth Ward, Bodorgan, Brynteg, Cadnant, Llaneilian, Llangoed, Llannerchymedd, Rhosneigr, Rhosyr, Trearddur, Tysilio and Holyhead's – Town, London Road, Morawelon, Parc and Mynydd, and Porthyfelin wards. See **Appendix 3** for more detail.

Table 4 contains information on the *number* and *percentage* of people aged 3 and over able to speak Welsh for the 40 wards on Anglesey according to the 2001 and 2011 Census.

Looking at table 4, it can be seen that, except for the Cwm Cadnant and Moelfre wards, every ward on Anglesey has seen a decline in the *percentage* of Welsh speakers since 2001. The largest decline in the percentage of Welsh speakers was seen in Aberffraw, where there was a decrease from 69.4% in 2001 to 60.4% in 2011.

Eleven of the 40 wards (27.5%) saw an increase in the *number* of Welsh speakers from 2001 to 2011. These 11 wards were: Bodorgan, Bryngwran, Cadnant, Cefni, Cwm Cadnant, Cyngar, Llanfaethlu, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Llanidan, Llannerch-y-medd and Tudur. The largest increase in the number of Welsh speakers was seen in the Cyngar ward, where there has been an increase of 151 Welsh speakers, from 1,425 in 2001 to 1,576 in 2011 (equivalent to a 10.6% increase in number). The biggest decline in the number of Welsh speakers has been in the Porthyfelin ward, where there has been a reduction of 156 Welsh speakers from 1,019 in 2001 to 863 in 2011 (equivalent to a 15.3% reduction in number).

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

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Aberffraw	878	69.4%	810	60.4%	-68	-7.7%	-9.0%
Amlwch Port#	906	67.3%	1,559	64.5%	#	#	#
Rural Amlwch	686	57.0%	675	54.3%	-11	-1.6%	-2.7%
Beaumaris	791	39.7%	748	39.5%	-43	-5.4%	-0.2%
Bodffordd	1,162	77.9%	1,098	73.3%	-64	-5.5%	-4.6%
Bodorgan	1,092	72.7%	1,130	68.3%	38	3.5%	-4.4%
Braint	1,113	77.1%	1,078	73.2%	-35	-3.1%	-3.9%
Bryngwran	1,234	76.1%	1,311	71.2%	77	6.2%	-4.9%
Brynteg	904	51.0%	890	48.7%	-14	-1.5%	-2.3%
Cadnant	539	51.8%	571	47.4%	32	5.9%	-4.4%
Cefni	1,151	83.1%	1,160	80.5%	9	0.8%	-2.6%
Cwm Cadnant	1,225	56.2%	1,261	57.5%	36	2.9%	1.3%
Cyngar	1,425	84.7%	1,576	80.8%	151	10.6%	-3.9%
Gwyngyll	1,118	73.9%	1,093	70.5%	-25	-2.2%	-3.4%
Holyhead Town	451	43.2%	447	39.1%	-4	-0.9%	-4.1%
Kingsland	660	48.0%	627	42.9%	-33	-5.0%	-5.1%
Llanbadrig	736	54.4%	690	52.4%	-46	-6.3%	-2.0%
Llanbedrgoch	710	45.5%	654	43.9%	-56	-7.9%	-1.6%
Llanddyfnan	881	69.9%	829	64.7%	-52	-5.9%	-5.2%
Llaneilian	1,337	61.5%	1,295	58.9%	-42	-3.1%	-2.6%
Llanfaethlu	1,021	67.1%	1,025	64.4%	4	0.4%	-2.7%
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,341	51.5%	1,396	50.5%	55	4.1%	-1.0%
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	1,528	78.3%	1,479	75.8%	-49	-3.2%	-2.5%
Llangoed	676	54.6%	585	48.4%	-91	-13.5%	-6.2%
Llanidan	1,111	68.7%	1,162	65.1%	51	4.6%	-3.6%
Llannerch-y-medd	1,252	72.3%	1,294	69.9%	42	3.4%	-2.4%
London Road	742	51.8%	645	45.3%	-97	-13.1%	-6.5%
Maeshyfryd	932	43.7%	885	40.6%	-47	-5.0%	-3.1%
Mechell	949	64.0%	918	61.1%	-31	-3.3%	-2.9%
Moelfre	564	51.4%	544	52.3%	-20	-3.5%	0.9%
Morawelon	676	45.3%	584	40.4%	-92	-13.6%	-4.9%
Parc a'r Mynydd	596	53.8%	563	50.4%	-33	-5.5%	-3.4%
Pentraeth	1,006	58.2%	987	54.8%	-19	-1.9%	-3.4%
Porthyfelin	1,019	45.7%	863	39.7%	-156	-15.3%	-6.0%
Rhosneigr	406	42.6%	351	36.0%	-55	-13.5%	-6.6%
Rhosyr	1,339	63.7%	1,272	59.3%	-67	-5.0%	-4.4%
Trearddur	979	42.6%	835	38.1%	-144	-14.7%	-4.5%
Tudur	1,189	83.6%	1,206	80.7%	17	1.4%	-2.9%
Tysilio	1,285	64.4%	1,219	59.2%	-66	-5.1%	-5.2%
Valley	1,283	55.0%	1,253	54.7%	-30	-2.3%	-0.3%
Isle of Anglesey	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%
Wales	582,368	20.8%	562,016	19.0%	-20,352	-3.5%	-1.7%

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

#Note: In 2001, 450 Census forms were not processed by the Office for National Statistics which lead to an undercount of 1,035 in the population of the ward. This means that 2001 and 2011 figures cannot be compared

Map 1: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh, by ward, 2011

People who
speak Welsh (%) 2011
(Population 3+)

- Less than 40% (5)
- Between 40.1% and 50% (8)
- Between 50.1% and 60% (11)
- Between 60.1% and 70% (8)
- Over 70% (8)

Source: 2011 Census - Table KS207WA
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
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Map 2: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh, by ward, 2001

People who
speak Welsh (%) 2001
(Population 3+)

- Less than 40% (1)
- Between 40.1% and 50% (8)
- Between 50.1% and 60% (12)
- Between 60.1% and 70% (9)
- Over 70% (10)

Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
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Map 3: Change (%) in the *number* of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011

Change (%) in number
who speak Welsh 2001 -2011
(Population 3+)

- Decrease of 10 or more (6)
- Decrease between 5 and 9.9 (11)
- Decrease between 0 and 4.9 (11)
- Increase between 0 and 4.9 (8)
- Increase of 5 or more (3)
- No information (1)

Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
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Map 4: Change (% point) in the *proportion* of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh, by ward, 2001 – 2011

Change (% point) in the proportion
who speak Welsh 2001 - 2011
(Population 3+)

- Decrease of 6 or more (5)
- Decrease between 3 and 5.9 (18)
- Decrease between 0 and 2.9 (14)
- Increase between 0 and 0.9 (1)
- Increase of 1 or more (1)
- No information (1)

Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA
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Wider Welsh language skills – from Census data

In terms of wider Welsh language skills on Anglesey, there has been a decrease in the percentage of the population aged 3 and over with a range of Welsh language skills between 2001 and 2011 (table 5).

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

Welsh Language Skills	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In Percenta ge Point
Able to speak, read and write	32,672	50.5%	30,756	45.6%	-1,916	-5.9%	-4.9%
Able to speak and read but cannot write	1,902	2.9%	2,905	4.3%	1,003	52.7%	1.4%
Able to speak but cannot read or write	4,135	6.4%	4,726	7.0%	591	14.3%	0.6%
Able to understand spoken Welsh only	5,649	8.7%	7,215	10.7%	1,566	27.7%	2.0%
Another combination of skills	1,176	1.8%	1,277	1.9%	101	8.6%	0.1%
One or more skills in Welsh	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%
No skills	19,145	29.6%	20,524	30.4%	1,379	7.2%	0.8%
Total population (3+)	64,679		67,403		2,724	4.2%	

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS025; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA
Figure 'One or more Welsh language skills' calculated by removing the number with no Welsh language skills from the total population 3+

In 2011, almost a third of the population aged 3 and over (30.4%) on Anglesey had no Welsh language skills, which is an increase from 29.6% in 2001. This equates to 1,379 more people with no Welsh language skills (equivalent to a 7.2% increase in the number of people).

For the same period, 69.6% had one or more Welsh language skills, a decline from the 70.4% seen in 2001. Despite the decline in percentage, in terms of number there has been an increase from 45,534 having one or more Welsh language skills in 2001 to 46,879 by 2011, a growth of 1,345 people (equivalent to a 3.0% increase in number).

There has been a significant increase of 52.7% in the number of people who can speak and read but cannot write Welsh (equivalent to an increase of 1,003 people). A significant proportion of this increase may be due to people being less fluent or less confident in writing Welsh, which is due to lack of opportunities to make practical use of the language. Although there's a small increase of 2% in the percentage able to understand spoken Welsh only (from a proportion of 8.7% in 2001 to 10.7% in 2011), this is an increase of 1,566 (or 27.7%) in number.

In general, therefore, we can conclude that Welsh language skills on Anglesey have declined between 2001 and 2011.

Compared to the older age groups, the younger groups tend to include a relatively higher percentage of the population having one or more Welsh language skills. In 2011, the highest percentage of people with one or more Welsh language skills was among the 5-15-year-old age group (89.6%), while the lowest proportion was among the 65-74 year old age group (55.9%).

Between 2001 and 2011, half of the age groups have seen an increase in the percentage of those who have one or more Welsh language skills, with the other half showing a decline. See table 6.

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

| Age Group | 2001 | | 2011 | | Change 2001-2011 | | |
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In Percentage Point
3-4	977	66.8%	1,033	67.5%	56	5.7 %	0.7 %
5-15	8,092	86.0%	7,150	89.6%	-942	-11.6 %	3.6 %
16-19	2,670	86.5%	2,598	84.4%	-72	-2.7 %	-2.1 %
20-24	2,724	82.4%	3,000	77.7%	276	10.1 %	-4.7 %
25- 39	8,925	73.8%	8,362	75.9%	-563	-6.3 %	2.1 %
40- 49	5,956	68.2%	6,483	69.0%	527	8.8 %	0.8 %
50- 59	6,171	62.1%	6,105	64.7%	-66	-1.1 %	2.6 %
60- 64	2,422	59.7%	3,167	58.0%	745	30.8 %	-1.7 %
65- 74	4,125	61.0%	4,796 %	55.9%	671	16.3 %	-5.1 %
75+	3,472	59.5%	4,185	59.2%	713	20.5 %	-0.3 %
All ages (3+)	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0 %	-0.8 %

Source: 2001 Census - Table CS133; Census 2011 – Table DC2106WA
Figure 'One or more Welsh language skills' calculated by removing the number with no Welsh language skills from the total population 3+

Over the decade between 2001-2011, six age groups have seen an increase in the number that have one or more Welsh language skills. The largest increase was among the 60-64 age group, with 745 more people having one or more Welsh language skills in 2011 compared to 2001 (equivalent to a 30.8% increase in number).

The 5-15, 16-19, 25-39 and 50-59 age groups have seen a decline in the number of people having one or more Welsh language skills since 2001. The biggest decline has been among the 5-15 age group, where 942 fewer people had one or more Welsh language skills in 2011 compared to 2001 (equivalent to an 11.6% decline in number).

Map 7 shows the change (as %) in terms of the number of people aged 3 and over having one or more Welsh language skills between 2001 and 2011, while map 8 shows the change (as a % point) in the proportion of people aged 3 and over who possess one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The complete data is shown in table 7.

Table 7 contains information in terms of the number and percentage of people aged 3 and over with one or more Welsh language skills for the 40 wards on Anglesey according to the 2001 and 2011 Census. Looking at table 7, apart from seven wards, the rest of Anglesey has seen a decline in the proportion of people with one or more skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The greatest decline in the percentage of people with one or more Welsh language skills was seen in Aberffraw, where the percentage declined from 76.8% to 71.6% over the period.

Since 2001, seven wards have experienced a small increase in the percentage of the population with one or more Welsh language skills. These seven wards are: Beaumaris, Cwm Cadnant, Llaneilian, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Maeshyfryd, Moelfre and Valley. Cwm Cadnant saw the largest increase in the proportion of people with one or more skills in Welsh, increasing from 67.6% in 2001 to 69.8% in 2011.

Almost half (47.5%), 19 of the 40 wards, saw an increase in the number of people with one or more skills in Welsh from 2001 to 2011. The largest increase in the number was seen in the Cyngar ward, where there has been an increase of 199 people with one or more Welsh language skills (from 1,503 in 2001 to 1,702 in 2011, which equates to a 13.2% increase in number). The greatest decline in the number was seen in the Trearddur ward where there has been a reduction of 88 people with one or more Welsh language skills (from 1,249 in 2001 to 1,161 in 2011, which equates to a 7.0% decline in number).

In essence, 'one or more Welsh language skills' means the total number who those who speak it and those who understand spoken Welsh only. The number of those whose only skill is being able to

read Welsh is too small to be significant. What the following tables and maps show is that a significant percentage understand the language in Holyhead, so that the 'one or more skills' percentages are considerably higher than the numbers speaking it. Although more research needs to be done into this, it is possible that a lack of opportunity to use the Welsh language eventually turns former speakers to be those who understand the language only.

Table 7: Percentage of people (aged 3+) with one or more Welsh language skill, by ward, 2001 & 2011

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In Percentage Point
Aberffraw	972	76.8%	961	71.6%	-11	-1.1%	-5.2%
Amlwch – Porth Ward#	1,035	76.8%	1,862	77.1%	#	#	#
Amlwch – Rural Ward	799	66.4%	798	64.3%	-1	-0.1%	-2.1%
Beaumaris	1,123	56.4%	1,082	57.2%	-41	-3.7%	0.8%
Bodffordd	1,249	83.8%	1,208	80.7%	-41	-3.3%	-3.1%
Bodorgan	1,183	78.8%	1,255	75.8%	72	6.1%	-3.0%
Braint	1,206	83.5%	1,205	81.8%	-1	-0.1%	-1.7%
Bryngwran	1,326	81.8%	1,441	78.3%	115	8.7%	-3.5%
Brynteg	1,071	60.4%	1,065	58.3%	-6	-0.6%	-2.1%
Cadnant	641	61.6%	721	59.8%	80	12.5%	-1.8%
Cefni	1,220	88.1%	1,254	87.0%	34	2.8%	-1.1%
Cwm Cadnant	1,473	67.6%	1,529	69.8%	56	3.8%	2.2%
Cyngar	1,503	89.4%	1,702	87.3%	199	13.2%	-2.1%
Gwyngyll	1,233	81.5%	1,223	78.9%	-10	-0.8%	-2.6%
Holyhead – Town Ward	636	61.0%	691	60.4%	55	8.6%	-0.6%
Kingsland	912	66.4%	943	64.6%	31	3.4%	-1.8%
Llanbadrig	881	65.1%	838	63.7%	-43	-4.9%	-1.4%
Llanbedrgoch	860	55.2%	789	52.9%	-71	-8.3%	-2.3%
Llanddyfnan	968	76.8%	930	72.5%	-38	-3.9%	-4.3%
Llaneilian	1,479	68.1%	1,515	69.0%	36	2.4%	0.9%
Llanfaethlu	1,121	73.7%	1,153%	72.4%	32	2.9%	-1.3%
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,537	59.0%	1,668	60.4%	131	8.5%	1.4%
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	1,661	85.1%	1,630	83.6%	-31	-1.9%	-1.5%
Llangoed	789	63.7%	747	61.8%	-42	-5.3%	-1.9%
Llanidan	1,240	76.7%	1,356	76.0%	116	9.4%	-0.7%
Llannerch-y-medd	1,368	79.0%	1,424	76.9%	56	4.1%	-2.1%
London Road	1,014	70.8%	946	66.5%	-68	-6.7%	-4.3%
Maeshyfryd	1,331	62.3%	1,396	64.1%	65	4.9%	1.8%
Mechell	1,043	70.3%	1,030	68.6%	-13	-1.2%	-1.7%
Moelfre	670	61.1%	645	62.0%	-25	-3.7%	0.9%
Morawelon	945	63.4%	915	63.2%	-30	-3.2%	-0.2%
Parc a'r Mynydd	800	72.2%	806	72.1%	6	0.8%	-0.1%
Pentraeth	1,191	68.8%	1,210	67.1%	19	1.6%	-1.7%
Porthyfelin	1,453	65.2%	1,377	63.4%	-76	-5.2%	-1.8%
Rhosneigr	498	52.3%	483	49.5%	15%	-3.0%	-2.8%
Rhosyr	1,484	70.6%	1,482	69.1%	-2	-0.1%	-1.5%
Trearddur	1,249	54.3%	1,161	52.9%	-88	-7.0%	-1.4%
Tudur	1,284	90.2%	1,335	89.3%	51	4.0%	-0.9%
Tysilio	1,522	76.3%	1,528	74.2%	6	0.4%	-2.1%
Valley	1,564	67.0%	1,575	68.7%	11	0.7%	1.7%
Anglesey	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%
Wales	797,717	28.4%	787,854	26.7%	-9,863	-1.2%	-1.7%

Source: 2001 Census – KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA
For 2001 the figure 'One or more Welsh language skills' has been calculated by removing the number with no Welsh language skills from the total population 3+
#Note: In 2001 450 Census forms failed to be processed by the Office for National Statistics which led to an under-count of 1,035 in the ward population. This meant that the 2001 and 2011 figures were not comparable
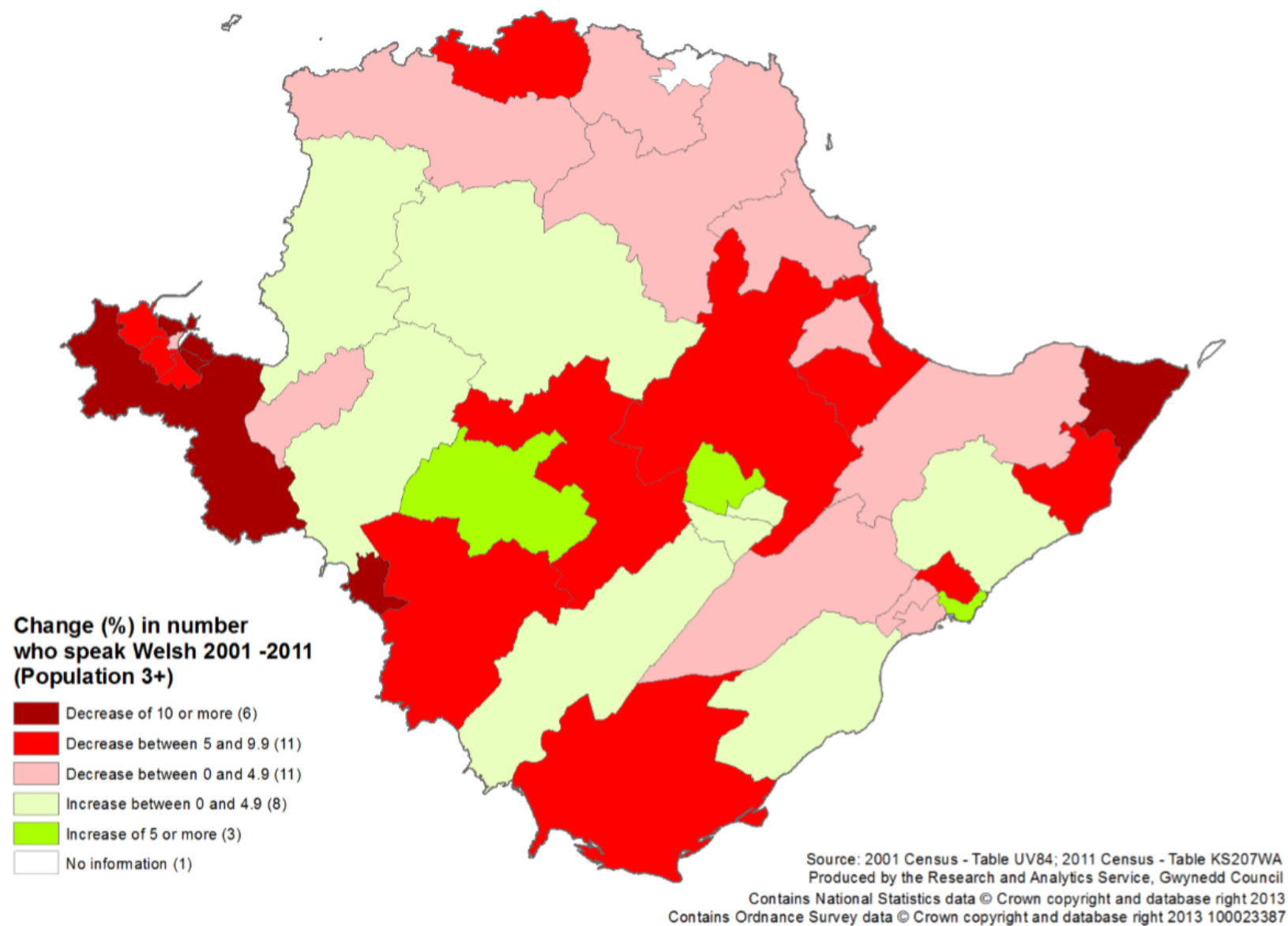
Map 5: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more Welsh language skills, by ward, 2011

People with one or more
skill in Welsh (%) 2011
(Population 3+)

Less 60% (6)

Between 60.1% and 70% (17)

Over 70% (17)

Source: 2011 Census - Table KS208WA
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2013
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Map 6: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more Welsh language skills, by ward, 2001

People with one or more
skill in Welsh (%) 2001
(Population 3+)

- Less than 60% (5)
- Between 60.1% and 70% (15)
- Over 70% (20)

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS25
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2013
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Map 7: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more Welsh language skills, by ward, 2001-2011

Change (%) in number with one
or more skills in Welsh
2001 - 2011 (Population 3+)

- Decrease of 5 or more (5)
- Decrease between 0 and 4.9 (15)
- Increase between 0 and 4.9 (12)
- Increase of 5 or more (7)
- No information (1)

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2013
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Map 8: Change (% point) in the proportion of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more Welsh language skills, by ward, 2001 - 2011

Change (% point) in the proportion
with one or more skill in Welsh
2001 - 2011 (Population 3+)

- ■ Decrease of 4 or more (3)
- ■ Decrease between 2 and 3.9 (11)
- ■ Decrease between 0 and 1.9 (18)
- ■ Increase between 0 and 0.9 (3)
- ■ Increase of 1 or more (4)
- □ No information (1)

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
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Annual Population Survey

The main data on the Welsh language, since the 2011 Census, is the Welsh Government's 'Annual Population Survey'[37]. As a more current data source, it is tempting to rely on this data in the period since the 2011 Census. Following is an explanation as to why it would be inappropriate to overstate the Annual Survey data and to compare it with Census data.

In summary, the Annual Population Survey shows a steady increase in the number and percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey, and across Wales. Table 8 shows that there are an estimated 44,900 Welsh speakers on Anglesey, which is 65.5% of its residents. Of these, chart 3 shows that 50% use Welsh daily and chart 4 indicates that 72.8% of Anglesey residents understand spoken Welsh.

Table 8. Annual Population Survey - Anglesey data on Welsh speaking ability (September 2020)

	All aged 3 and over	Yes, able to speak Welsh	No, cannot speak Welsh	Percentage who say they speak Welsh %
Wales	3,035,800	**872,200**	2,160,800	**28.8**
Anglesey	68,500	**44,900**	23,500	**65.6**

Source: Welsh Government[38]

Chart 3. Annual Population Survey – Anglesey data on *frequency* of speaking Welsh (September 2020)
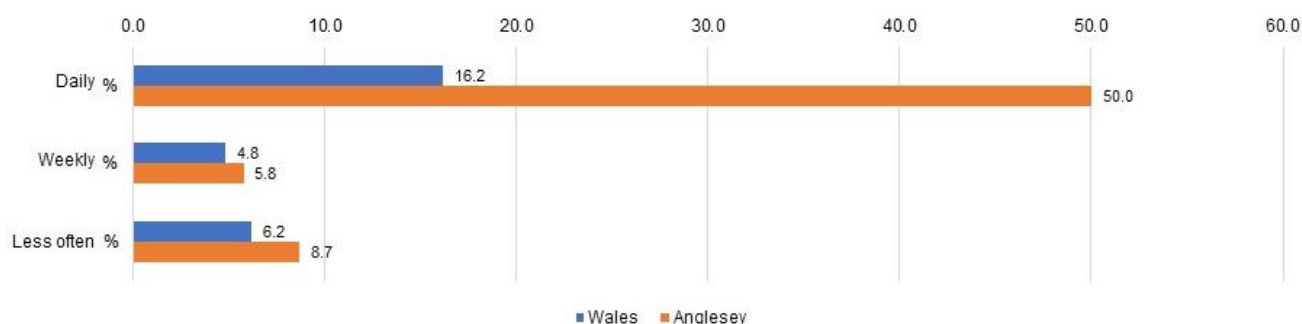
Source: Welsh Government [39]

Chart 4. Annual Population Survey – Anglesey data in terms of being *able* to read, speak and understand spoken Welsh (September 2020)
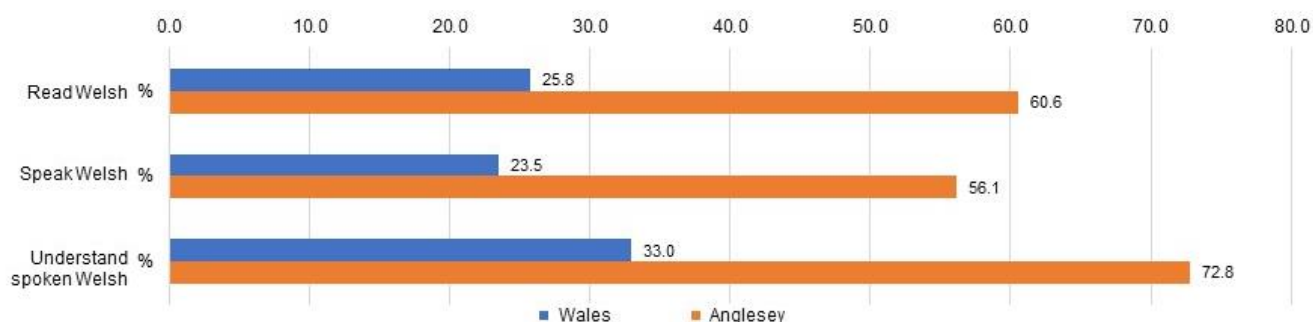
Source: Welsh Government [40]

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37 Annual Population Survey, Welsh Government reference page: https://gov.wales/labour-market-statistics-annual-population-survey
38 https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/Annual-Population-Survey-Welsh-Language/annualpopulationsurveyestimatesofpersonsaged3andoverwhosaytheycanspeakwelsh-by-localauthority-measure
39 https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/Annual-Population-Survey-Welsh-Language/welshfrequency-by-la-year
40 https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/Annual-Population-Survey-Welsh-Language/welsh-skills-by-la

However, there are several considerations before reaching a conclusion:

The main purpose of the Annual Population Survey (APS) is not an assessment of the ability and use of the Welsh language, as the Welsh Government's Chief Statistician explains: "The primary purpose of the APS is to provide employment-related statistics, as well as contextual information on social and socio-economic variables at a local level. The question on the Welsh language is included for cross analysis purposes, and not to provide a count of the number of people who can speak Welsh."[41]

Consistently, results on numbers able to speak Welsh in the Annual Population Survey are much higher than the Census results. The Census results for 2001 and 2011, are plotted on chart 5 of the 'Annual Population Survey, 2001-2018'[42]. The differences between the two data sets, which record the number of people aged 3 and over who can speak Welsh, are clearly seen. According to the Annual Population Survey 2011, there are 769,000 Welsh speakers in Wales, while the census of the same year revealed that only 562,061 were able to speak Welsh. A more extensive explanation of the difference is provided by the Chief Statistician[43] in publishing the results.

The Census every decade is the main source of data on the number of Welsh speakers in Wales. The **Welsh Government's Strategy, 'Cymraeg 2050', clearly states that the Census data is the basis of the Strategy** and the basis of monitoring and assessing outcomes against the targets.

Chart 5. Welsh data of the number of people aged 3 and over able to speak Welsh, by year, 2001 to 2018, including plotting the results of the 2001 and 2011 Census
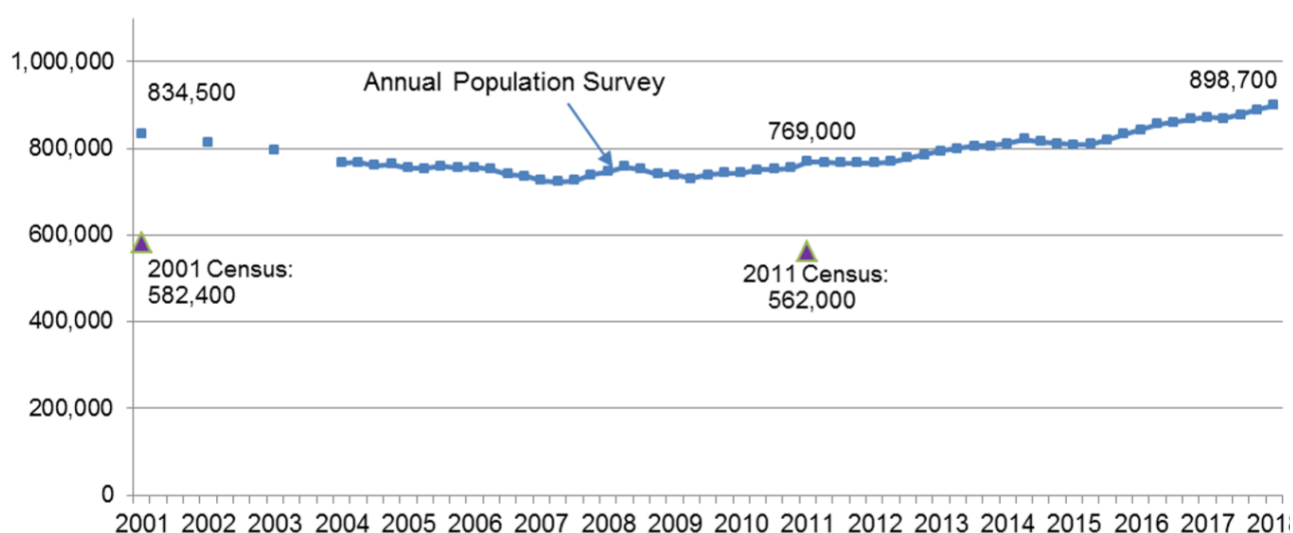
Source: chart of 'Annual Population Survey, 2001-2018', Welsh Government [44]

Notwithstanding these considerations and the context, there is yet valuable information to glean from the Annual Survey. It can be seen in chart 5 that, between the Census of 2001 and 2011, there was a decrease of 20,000 Welsh speakers. The Annual Population Survey in 2001 and 2011 also recorded a decrease for the same period. There is therefore scope to consider that, although the Survey data does not convey the true numbers and percentages of Welsh speakers, nevertheless, the Survey consistently corresponds to Census data in terms of the scale of the decline or growth in the number of speakers in Wales.

On Anglesey in particular, chart 6 shows a small but steady increase in the *number* able to speak Welsh between September 2010 and 2020. It shows an estimated 1,200 more for the 'All aged 3

41 Glyn Jones, Chief Statistician, Welsh Government: https://digitalanddata.blog.gov.wales/2019/03/27/chief-statisticians-update-a-discussion-about-the-welsh-language-data-from-the-annual-population-survey/
42 Outcomes in relation to the Welsh language: Annual Population Survey, 2001-2018, Welsh Government https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2019-05/welsh-language-results-annual-population-survey-2001-to-2018.pdf
43 See link above: Glyn Jones, Chief Statistician, Welsh Government
44 Ibid.

and over' category in 2020; the calculation being an increase of 2,400 in those who speak Welsh and a decrease of 1,200 in the number who do not speak Welsh. The Chief Statistician relates the growth nationally to the 3 to 15 age category, and these national considerations could apply equally well to Anglesey. It will be necessary to understand: "whether the trend observed for those aged 3 to 15 is due to a real change in Welsh speaking ability, or a greater tendency for parents to report that their children are able to speak Welsh."[45]

Chart 6. Annual Population Survey – Anglesey data in terms of being able to speak Welsh (September 2010-2020)
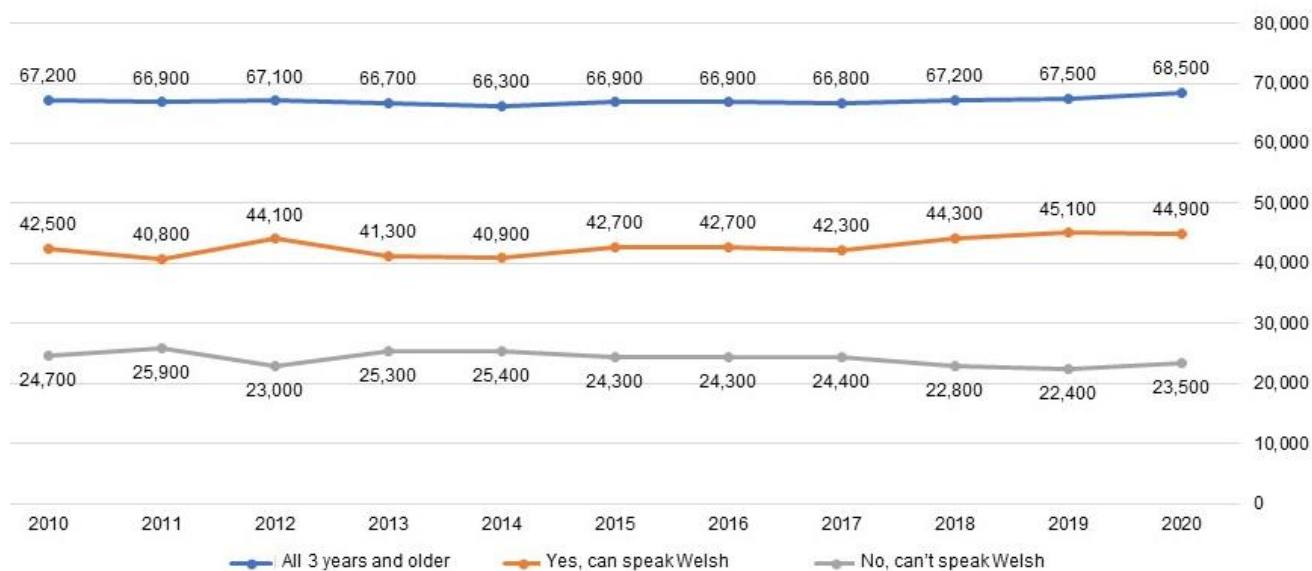
Source: Welsh Government[46]

Similarly, chart 7 conveys the growth in *percentage* of Welsh speakers between September 2010 and 2020. The changes are less consistent in communicating the data in percentages, e.g. see the growth of 2.4% between 2010 and 2012 followed by a decrease of 3.6% the following year. Taken across the decade however, there is an estimated growth of 2.3%, from 63.3% Welsh speakers in 2010 to 65.6% in 2020. The growth is reflected in the national data between 2010 and 2020, with a 3.2% increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers.

Chart 7. Annual Population Survey - Anglesey data in terms of being able to speak Welsh (September 2010-2020) - Percentage who say they speak Welsh %

Source: Welsh Government[47]

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45 Glyn Jones, Chief Statistician, Welsh Government: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2019-05/welsh-language-results-annual-population-survey-2001-to-2018.pdf
46 https://statscymru.llyw.cymru/Catalogue/Welsh-Language/Annual-Population-Survey-Welsh-Language/annualpopulationsurveyestimatesofpersonsaged3andoverwhosaytheycanspeakwelsh-by-localauthority-measure
47 Ibid

To reach a conclusion about the relevance of the Annual Survey data to the Anglesey Language Profile, further guidance is provided by the Chief Statistician: "We would advise that trends in the APS data should not be seen as conclusive evidence of trends in the Welsh language, but as a useful indicator of potential trends which should be used in conjunction with other data. We'll have to wait for the results of the 2021 Census to understand the progress towards the target of a million Welsh speakers."[48]

Therefore, given the data limitations discussed, our interpretation of the Annual Survey data, in conjunction with the Anglesey Education data (see Section 7), is that we can remain hopeful that we will see some growth in the number of Welsh speakers. However, as the result of the Annual Survey is consistently higher than the Census results, it is highly unlikely that the numbers of Welsh speakers on Anglesey will have reached 44,900 (chart 6 above) by the 2021 Census. We are therefore cautiously optimistic that the 2021 Census data will reveal a growth in the number and percentage of speakers on Anglesey, but we cannot discern the scale of growth other than to warn that it will not be as high as the estimate suggested in the Annual Survey. There will also be further considerations regarding the population's various definitions of 'able to speak Welsh', adult answers for the children in their homes, and, crucially, the willingness and opportunities of those who 'can speak Welsh' to share the language with their families, in the community, and in the workplace.

Welsh language - the impact of migration

Migration can be a sensitive subject, but history shows that Wales benefited from the experience and contribution of immigrants from around the world and that the multiculturalism, which is an integral part of our communities, is a means to enrichen culture and enterprise. A maritime island, Anglesey today is a composite gem of past migration; from the Britons, Celts, Romans, Scandinavians, to the refugees of the First World War (who in gratitude built the Belgian Promenade in Menai Bridge), and the evacuees of the Second World War. There is to this day a wealth of languages to be welcomed and heard on Anglesey, with multilingualism, not monolingualism, being the Council's educational aim for all the island's children.

The following section focuses on the impact of migration on the use and sustainability of Welsh in its stronghold on Anglesey, the patterns of assimilation, and awareness of the scale of inward migration in the context of areas of exceptional language sensitivity. According to the 2011 Census, two thirds of Anglesey's population, 66.4%, were born in Wales. The vast majority of those born outside of Wales come from England, 28.8% of the island's population. Hence 85.7% of the total number of Anglesey residents born outside Wales come from England. Around another 1% come from Scotland, 1% from Ireland (the Republic and the North), just over 1% from mainland Europe, and just over 1% from the rest of the world.

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48 Glyn Jones, Chief Statistician, Welsh Government: https://digitalanddata.blog.gov.wales/2019/03/27/chief-statisticians-update-a-discussion-about-the-welsh-language-data-from-the-annual-population-survey/

Table 9. Anglesey data of the number and percentage of people born in Wales, or outside Wales, and the number and percentage who speak Welsh

Area	Total population over the age of 3	Total able to speak Welsh	% who speak Welsh	Number of people born in Wales	% of people born in Wales	Number of Welsh-born people who speak Welsh	% of those born in Wales who speak Welsh	Number of those born outside Wales who speak Welsh	% of those born outside Wales who speak Welsh
Anglesey as a whole	67,403	38,568	57.2	44,088	65.4	34,465	78.2	4,103	17.6
Llangefni, Llanfairpwll and the centre of the island	17,286	12,947	74.9	13,209	76.4	11,945	90.4	1,002	24.6
South west coast	5,439	3,421	62.9	3,582	65.9	3,090	86.3	331	17.8
Holyhead, Valley and Rhosneigr	18,884	8,132	43.1	12,403	65.7	7,290	58.8	842	13.0
Amlwch and the north of the island	10,827	6,504	60.1	6,559	60.6	5,700	86.9	804	18.8
East coast	14,967	7,564	50.5	8,335	55.7	6,440	77.3	1,124	16.9

Source: Huw Prys Jones 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey'[49] , from the 2011 Census data

To assess the impact of migration on the Welsh language on Anglesey, the most reliable method is to use the Census figures showing the ability to speak Welsh by places of birth (table 9). They distinguish between those who are 'born in Wales' and those who are 'born outside Wales'. It has already been noted that the highest percentage of those born outside Wales come from England. Note, also, that someone born in Wales does not necessarily equate with being born on Anglesey, but that is unlikely to be significant. It is true that there may be immigration from more non-Welsh speaking parts of Wales, but it must be remembered that the only county that borders Anglesey is Gwynedd, where the proportion able to speak Welsh is higher. It is therefore reasonable to assume that these figures give us a fairly accurate picture of the status of the Welsh language among the indigenous population.

Chart 8. Ability to speak or understand Welsh among Anglesey residents born in Wales, 2011
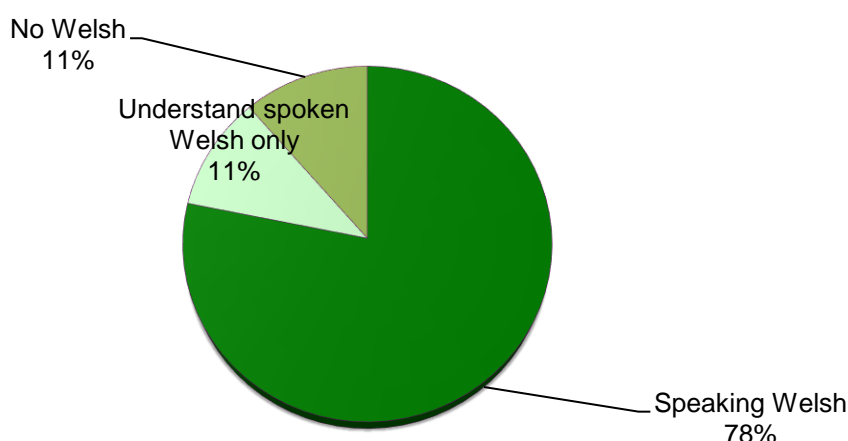
Source: Huw Prys Jones 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey'[50], from 2011 Census

We see from chart 8 that a significant majority (78%) of Anglesey residents born in Wales speak Welsh. Yet this is well below what it is in Gwynedd, where the percentage is 89%. Looking at individual areas (table 9), the percentage born in Wales and speaking Welsh, ranges from 58.8% in

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49 Huw Prys Jones 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey', 2016: https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/cy/Cyngor/Dogfennau-Cyngor/Strategaethau-a-pholisiau/Cynllunio-ac-amgylchedd/Polisi-cynllunio/Datganiadau/3128-s1-IW.pdf
50 Ibid.

the Holyhead area to 90.4% in the centre of the island. The percentage born in Wales and who speak Welsh is also relatively high in rural areas on the coast, even where there has been large volume of immigration. Table 9 shows that 17.6% of people born outside Wales speak Welsh, a percentage that rises to almost a quarter (24.6%) in the centre of the island. This is possibly an indication of the benefit of the language immersion opportunities in the communities with over 70% Welsh speakers.

The impact of immigration is evident among the older age groups. Less than half of the population over the age of 50 can speak Welsh; and over 40% of these groups are born outside Wales. This can be found in chart 9. Note that although there is a clear link, as shown above, between country of birth and the ability to speak Welsh, direct comparisons between the numbers born in Wales and the numbers who speak Welsh should not be made in chart 9, as the totals of Welsh speakers include those born outside Wales as well (chart 10).

Chart 9. Anglesey population showing people born in Wales and Welsh speakers, by age group, 2011

	3-15 yrs old	16-24 yrs old	25-49 yrs old	50-64 yrs old	over 65 yrs old
Total population	9,513	6,941	20,403	14,900	15,646
People born in Wales	8,241	5,430	13,746	8,395	8,276
Welsh speakers	7,221	4,663	11,627	7,312	7,745

Source: Huw Prys Jones 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey'[51], from the 2011 Census data

51 Huw Prys Jones 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey', 2016: https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/cy/Cyngor/Dogfennau-Cyngor/Strategaethau-a-pholisiau/Cynllunio-ac-amgylchedd/Polisi-cynllunio/Datganiadau/3128-s1-IW.pdf

Chart 10. Ability to speak or understand Welsh among Anglesey residents born outside Wales, 2011
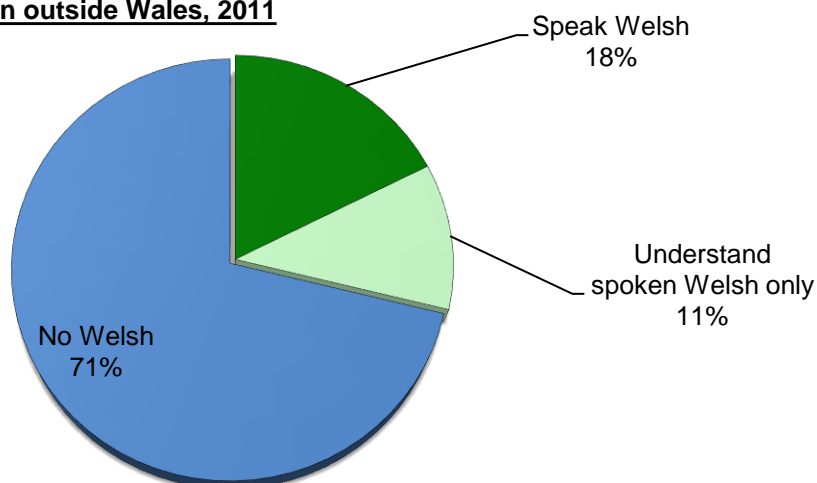
Source: Huw Prys Jones 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey'[52] , from the 2011 Census data

The population of Anglesey increased by 2,922 during the period 2001 to 2011. The latest figures from the Annual Population Survey for Wales suggest a further increase of 1800 in the 10 years since. 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 population is due to the impact of migration – including internal migration (within the United Kingdom) and migration from outside the United Kingdom.

On Anglesey, the percentage of the population born outside Wales had increased from 32.4% (21,670 people)[53] in 2001 to 33.6% (23,448 people)[54] in 2011.

Table 10 and table 11 show the number and percentage of Welsh speakers and the number and percentage with one or more Welsh language skills by country of birth in 2001 and 2011. As expected, in 2011 a lower proportion of the population of Anglesey born outside Wales were able to speak Welsh (17.6%) compared to those born in Wales (78.2%). A lower percentage of the population born outside Wales have one or more skills in Welsh (30.6%) compared to those born in Wales (90.2%).

Table 10: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011

| Age Group | *2001* | | *2011* | | *Change 2001-2011* | | |
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Born in Wales	34,855	80.8%	34,465	78.2%	-390	-1.1%	-2.6%
Born outside Wales	4,038	18.7%	4,103	17.6%	65	1.6%	-1.1%
All ages (3+)	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%

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

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52 Huw Prys Jones 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey'
https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/cy/Cyngor/Dogfennau-Cyngor/Strategaethau-a-pholisiau/Cynllunio-ac-amgylchedd/Polisi-cynllunio/Datganiadau/3128-s1-IW.pdf
53 2001 Census – Table KS005
54 2011 Census – Table KS204EW

Table 11: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more Welsh language skills, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011

Age Group	*2001*		*2011*		*Change 2001-2011*		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Born in Wales	39,008	90.4%	39,755	90.2%	747	1.9%	-0.2%
Born outside Wales	6,526	30.3%	7,124	30.6%	598	9.2%	0.3%
All ages (3+)	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%

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

Despite a decline in the percentage of Welsh speakers, in terms of numbers the number born outside Wales but able to speak Welsh on Anglesey has increased by 65 people (equivalent to an increase of 1.6%) between 2001 and 2011. In comparison, the number of people able to speak Welsh born in Wales has reduced by 390 people (equivalent to a reduction of 1.1%) in the last ten years, reducing from a proportion of 80.8% in 2001 to a proportion of 78.2% in 2011.

For those people with one or more skills in Welsh, the situation is more positive. The number has increased since 2001 among those born in Wales as well as those born outside Wales. Indeed, the largest increase was seen in the proportion of increase among those born outside Wales, increasing by 9.2% (equivalent to an increase of 598 people). See a reference and link to the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Language Policy in Section 2 (Strategic Fit) and the report on Education (Section 7), to see the positive impact that the Council's Language Policy is having on the education of Anglesey children. The impact of this policy, and the investment in the language units, is a positive step in terms of increasing the Welsh language skills of children born outside Wales.

In 2011, 71.9%[55] of Anglesey's 3 to 15-year-old population born outside Wales had one or more Welsh language skills. This is an increase since 2001, where the corresponding percentage was 66.3%[56].

Generally, in terms of assimilating new arrivals, the established provision of Learn Welsh[57] supports adult migrants to learn the language. Children benefit from Welsh language immersion through the Mudiad Meithrin nursery provision and the Isle of Anglesey County Council's school service. See also Section 4 (Community Activities), for community-based assimilation opportunities. In terms of raising immigrants' awareness of the area's language and cultural background, a booklet 'Welcome to Welsh'[58] was published to convey the importance of the language to the island's inhabitants and to introduce various opportunities to gain some Welsh.

Closing analysis on the demographics of the Welsh language on Anglesey

In 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey'[59], a report commissioned by four language organisations in 2016, the researcher concludes that:

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55 2011 Census – Table DC2206WA
56 2001 Census – Table TT015 & ST133
57 Learn Welsh https://learnwelsh.cymru/
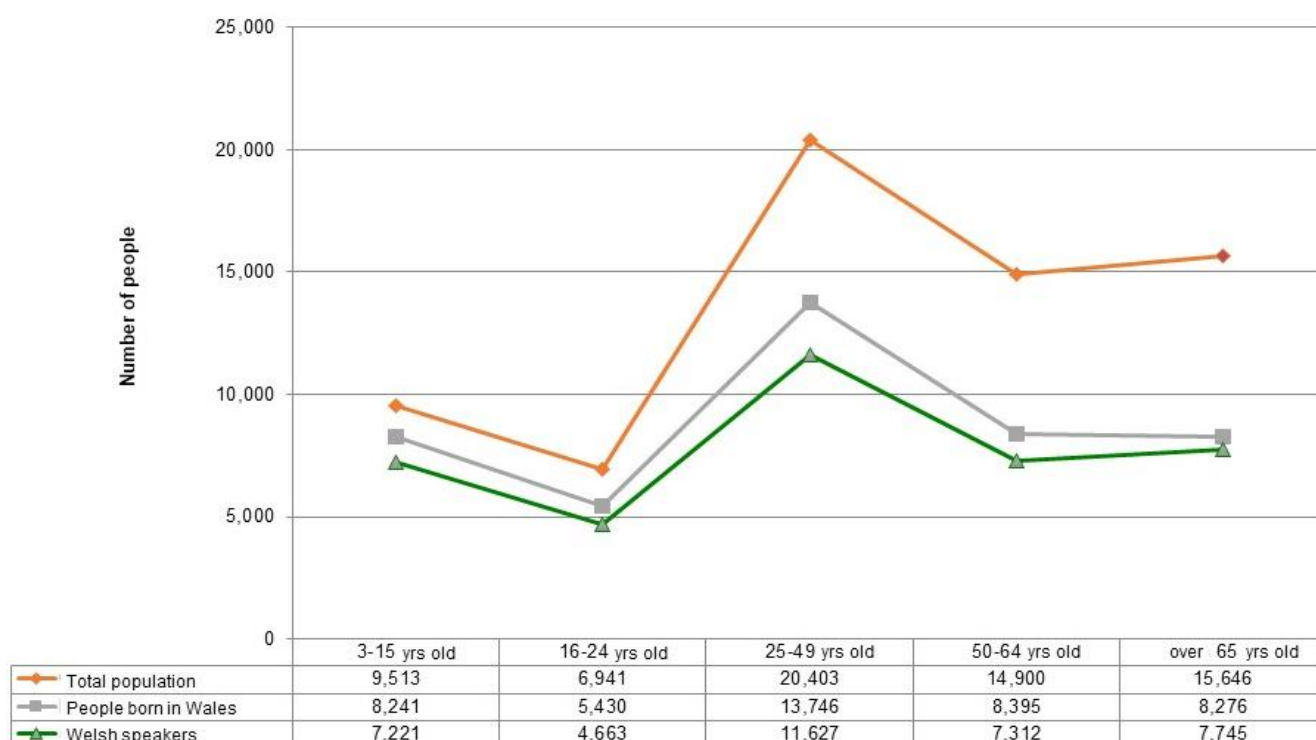58 'Welcome to Welsh', Menter iaith Môn and Welsh Government, 2018. https://gov.wales/welcome-wales-welcome-welsh
59 Huw Prys Jones 'Geographical and statistical analysis of the Welsh language in Anglesey' https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/cy/Cyngor/Dogfennau-Cyngor/Strategaethau-a-pholisiau/Cynllunio-ac-amgylchedd/Polisi-cynllunio/Datganiadau/3128-s1-IW.pdf

- The figures for the last Censuses give a relatively mixed picture of the situation of the Welsh language on Anglesey. They show the obvious impact of immigration over recent decades, and the significant reduction in the use of Welsh among the population of the county's largest town, Holyhead. At the same time, the centre of the island is one of the most Welsh-speaking areas of Wales, and a significant part of the main stronghold of the Welsh language in north-west Wales.

- Looking at the island as a whole, it appears that there has been no major change between 2001 and 2011. The decline in the numbers able to speak Welsh during the decade is very small, but the reduction in percentage shows the continuation of a consistent trend over the last 50 years. A county where three quarters of the population spoke Welsh in 1961 now has little more than half its population able to speak the language.

- The greatest reduction in the numbers able to speak Welsh has been in and around Holyhead. In fact, the reduction of almost 500 in the town itself was greater than the decrease over the whole island, with a slight increase in numbers here and there in the rest of the island counteracting this. Holyhead also differs from the rest of the island in that a much higher percentage of the population was born in Wales. Looking at age patterns, it becomes clear that what we see in the town is a decline in the language among the indigenous population rather than the effects of immigration.

- On the other hand, the influence of immigration is very evident along most of the island's coastline, with over 40% of the population having been born outside Wales in many areas.

- Although almost three quarters of the island's inland population can speak Welsh, and the numbers have risen slightly, the percentage has fallen by 3.6 percentage points since 2001. There have been significant reductions in many of the villages, and the figures suggest that it is partly due to Welsh-speaking local people moving to the town of Llangefni and non-Welsh speakers from outside moving into the villages.

- Although an overwhelming majority (78.2%) of Anglesey residents born in Wales can speak Welsh, this is 2% lower than in 2001. Most of this decline was probably in the Holyhead area. A similar language pattern is also seen in Bangor, but since Anglesey is a much smaller county than Gwynedd, Holyhead influences the figures of the rest of the island more heavily.

- As in Gwynedd, around a third of the island's population is born outside Wales, with the proportion much higher among people over 50. A low percentage of these people can speak Welsh.

- Llangefni has come to be one of the most Welsh towns in Wales, and the percentage able to speak Welsh there is higher than anywhere else except Caernarfon and the surrounding area. Although high percentages can speak Welsh in the surrounding villages, they are lower than in the town itself.

- Looking at the trends of the last 50 years, we can see that an increase in the population leads to a reduction in the percentages who speak Welsh. It could be argued that the language has held its ground quite well so far, given the extent of immigration from outside Wales. On the other hand, a further increase in the population could be a real threat to the Welsh language in many parts of the island.

4. Community activities

Our understanding of Welsh-language community activities on Anglesey embraces a spectrum of expectations; from the Welsh speakers who want to live their lives in Welsh on the island, to the learners and non-Welsh speakers who want to enjoy welcoming Welsh events in order to embark on a Welsh learning journey. There is a range of organisations, associations, communities and individuals who drive these activities. In the areas with a higher percentage of Welsh speakers (See Section 3 Demographics) community events can reflect this by being in Welsh, while in other areas there is input from specific schools or groups to offer a Welsh-medium community event in the locality.

We distinguish between 'bilingual' events and Welsh-only events (which are welcoming to non-Welsh speakers with adjustments at an individual level). As with the contribution of immersion in schools, immersion opportunities at Welsh events benefit language learners as much as it does Welsh speakers. "Enabling families to use Welsh socially reinforces what happens in the home, and expands the contexts in which children regard the Welsh language as a relevant part of their everyday life."[60]

Key to Welsh community activities are the groups that specifically promote the Welsh language. Some of these are presented in table 12. It should be noted that many of these usual activities have been on-hold during the Covid-19 period (See Section 5, Impact of Covid-19). To evaluate what we have lost, hopefully temporarily, it is worthwhile recording the main community activities usually organised in Welsh. It is a useful benchmark for what needs to be adapted to the period of restrictions and restored and invigorated when public safety permits.

Table 12. Some of the key contributors to Anglesey's Welsh-language community activities

Association / Activity	Provision	Notes
Mudiad Meithrin[61]	children & families	Employing over 50 staff locally the Mudiad Meithrin network contributes to the fabric of the Welsh language in Anglesey's communities. • Clwb Cwtsh: Occasional opportunities for parent and child to join in a series of Welsh sessions to learn some Welsh through rhymes and play. • Ti a Fi groups: The purpose of the Ti a Fi group is to give parents or guardians the opportunity to meet regularly to enjoy playing with their children in Welsh and socialising over a cuppa. • Cylchoedd Meithrin: The Cylch Meithrin aims to promote children's education and development. There is an opportunity for children to socialise and learn through play led by professional, experienced and enthusiastic staff. There are social opportunities for parents around the Cylch's activities and fundraising campaigns.
Cymraeg i Blant / Welsh for Kids[62]	parents & babies/children	The social opportunities for Anglesey parents arise from the Baby Groups, Baby Massage and Baby Yoga. There is also contact with the midwives or health visitors' groups in some areas. In 2019-20, 1506 parents took advantage of the provision and therefore socialised with a Welsh leader in groups.
Menter Iaith Môn[63]	children, families, young people, all-age communities	With the aim of providing opportunities and experiences that encourage all residents of the island to own the Welsh language in their communities, the initiative's provision reflects the various needs in the communities: • Holyhead parent and toddler group • Family / community activities using the Selog resource (free Welsh apps & character)

60 Welsh Language 2050, Welsh Government, 2017. https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy.pdf
61 Mudiad Meithrin, national web site: https://meithrin.cymru/?lang=en
62 Welsh for Kids, Anglesey page: https://www.facebook.com/Cymraeg-i-Blant-M%C3%B4n-168753560322375/
63 Menter Iaith Môn, website. https://www.mentermon.com/en/priosectau/menter-iaith-mon/

		• Anglesey youth theatre – Children and young people's theatre group in Llangefni, Amlwch, Menai Bridge, and Holyhead • Ukulele lessons for children and community sessions • Mentoring new Welsh bands • Community technology sessions across the island, recording local history through WiciMôn • Annual family show in Holyhead and Llangefni • Cefni Festival with a local community committee in Llangefni • St David's Day parades with the local communities of Holyhead, Llangefni, Amlwch and Beaumaris • Holyhead's St David's Day Concert with the secondary school and the local community • 'Egg Clapping' community event in 6 Anglesey villages at Easter • Halloween village celebration with Bodwrog Memorial Hall committee • Christmas celebrations including Welsh-speaking Santa Claus • Theatre shows in various locations • Welsh language input to other local events • Social media posts to promote Anglesey's community events
Urdd Gobaith Cymru [64]	Children, young people & families	A Welsh language organisation with 3000 members. Young people socialise and compete by singing, acting, swimming, dancing, play games, and travel. The list of activities is lengthy but includes: • Sports • Clubs • Eisteddfodau • Trips, including abroad • Events and concerts • Discussions on key issues affecting young people • Partner events such as the Glan-llyn family trip with Menter Iaith Môn • Cascading a Message of Peace and Goodwill to the world Committees are the backbone of the Urdd organization, so on Anglesey so there is a lot of volunteering and socialising by people of all ages.
Anglesey Young Farmers	Young People	The Young Farmers' movement remains an important and popular organisation on Anglesey. It's a membership organisation for 10-26 year-olds. Activities are conducted through the medium of Welsh and there is a wide range of opportunities and experiences, including: • meetings to socialise • learning skills • organising events • annual rally • competing in eisteddfodau • gigs
MônActif	Children, families, young people, adults	MônActif is Anglesey County Council's leisure and sports centre service, but in addition to the usual provision, with an increasing emphasis on bilingual provision, it also holds family fun days. These are held at Borth, Llangefni, Amlwch and Holyhead sports centres and, working with other Welsh providers, it is an opportunity for families to enjoy fun sports days and Welsh music. MônActif also supports the community events of the island's Welsh language organisations.
Anglesey Youth Service and Youth Clubs	Young People	A network of youth officers operate bilingually and are linked to the secondary schools in Amlwch, Bodedern, Holyhead, Llangefni and Menai Bridge. There is also a network of youth clubs in the community. The activities reflect interests and the needs of the young people.
Merched y Wawr	Adults / girls	Merched y Wawr is a Welsh-language organisation that gives women the opportunity to socialise by arranging tours, concerts and activities. See the web link for the clubs across Anglesey including 2 Clwb Gwawr as well. Merched y Wawr also contributes to wider community events e.g. Holyhead St David's Day Parade and Concert. There were 393 members on Anglesey 2019-20.
Chapels and Churches	Communities	Anglesey chapel and church committees are part of the fabric of Anglesey's Welsh-language community activities. They are active in organising local community evenings, afternoon teas and various

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64 Urdd Gobaith Cymru Anglesey, website: https://www.urdd.cymru/en/my-area/ynys-mon/

		fundraising activities. Sunday schools and services also offer socialising opportunities. They are also often responsible for buildings used by the wider community to hold events.
Parish, community and town Councils	Communities	Some community councils on Anglesey continue to operate through the medium of Welsh, and their joint meetings, through the Anglesey Committee of One Voice Wales, operate in Welsh with simultaneous translation. The councils have now appointed 'Language Champions' for each community to provide a point of contact for Welsh language activities in the wider community. They also have a role in ensuring that the Welsh language is visible in their communities. It is still early days in developing the role's potential.
'Papur Bro' / Community newspapers	Communities	There are 4 community newspapers serving Anglesey catchment areas: *Yr Arwydd*, *Y Glorian*, *Y Rhwyd*, and *Papur Menai*. The publications offer important insights into the Welsh language activities in different communities. They include extensive information about what has been held in Welsh locally, advertisements for upcoming events and provide information about the events of local schools, chapels, organisations and town and community councils. They also offer social opportunities at the time of folding papers or through fundraising events. In partnership with the North Wales Association for the Blind, a selection of the content of most papers can be read and recorded in Welsh by volunteers.
Eisteddfodau, Festivals and Local Events	Children, families and communities	• The Anglesey Eisteddfod is held annually in different areas across the Island. • There are also local eisteddfodau such as: Eisteddfod Bodffordd, Eisteddfod Talwrn, Eisteddfod Llandegfan and Eisteddfod Marian-glas. A Youth Eisteddfod is also being held in Marian-glas. • On Anglesey there are an increasing number of varied festivals, Welsh-medium and bilingual ones. In their midst, in Welsh only and promoting Welsh music and entertainment, is 'Gŵyl Cefni'. • There are also sporting and food events, usually bilingual, such as the Walking Festival, Half Marathon, and the Oyster Festival. • The Anglesey Show is the main event for the agricultural community, with 56,000 usually attending. The committee's procedures are bilingual with much Welsh language provision on the field. Although not exclusively Welsh, it is an informal socialising opportunity for the agriculture sector, the most important sector in terms of the percentage of Welsh speakers.
Theatr Fach Llangefni	Communities	Social opportunities arise through acting activities as well as by attending entertaining Welsh shows. It is also a destination for various other events in Welsh, such as the Deian and Loli Show and 'Gŵyl y Ferch' with Menter Iaith Môn.
Anglesey Youth Choir and other choirs	Young people, adults	Anglesey Youth Choir meets weekly and has built on its success in providing Welsh-medium performance opportunities for children and young people. It is an opportunity to socialise for the children and supporting parents. There are also choirs for adults to socialise, such as: Côr Seiriol, Holyhead Male Voice Choir, Côr Meibion Goronwy, Hogia Bodwrog, Hogia Llanbobman, and Côr Aelwyd yr Ynys. In turn these choirs contribute to Welsh events in their communities.
MônFM	Anglesey Community	A local radio station run by volunteers and broadcasting in Welsh and English aiming for language balance. Another important contribution is the support for broadcasting events in the community with an external broadcasting unit, including small celebrations in villages and larger celebrations such as the Anglesey Show, and Welsh-only celebrations such as the Gŵyl Cefni festival. Extensive use is also made of social media with posts in both languages, including the promotion of Welsh events such as Welsh Music Day.
TeliMôn	Community	Anglesey's bilingual online television channel. Community focus.
Literary clubs and lunch clubs	Adults	Information on the literary clubs and lunch clubs in each area can be found in the 'Papur Bro'. These activities offer an opportunity for adults to interact in Welsh and to appreciate the richness of Welsh culture.

Yet, the Welsh language will not flourish behind closed doors. There is also a range of provision to ensure that the Welsh language is visible in the community. "Traditionally we have regarded opportunities to use Welsh in a community setting as a matter of providing or arranging events. Although this is part of the picture, it does not reflect fully how people live their lives. In many cases people are not members of clubs and do not frequent formal activities on a regular basis, tending to be too busy or with other priorities. These individuals are more likely to use Welsh in the street, in shops and when using services."[65]

There are efforts on Anglesey to ensure that the Welsh language is more prominent on the street, in business, and on social media.

- Welsh Business / Helo Blod[66] is a Welsh Government scheme, implemented locally through Menter Iaith Môn, to raise the profile and use of the Welsh language by businesses.
- Schools' Welsh Language Charter[67]. Schools, in their outreach activities to the community, have been active in some areas, such as Rhosneigr, encouraging businesses to include more Welsh in their signs and services.
- Street celebrations – such as the St David's Day parades. Schools have led initiatives in the Holyhead, Llangefni, Amlwch and Beaumaris areas to encourage businesses in the high street to reflect the Welshness of their celebrations with Welsh-language signs and festival displays.
- There is also close collaboration between the schools and Welsh-language organisations to ensure attendance at their community activities, e.g. stalls and family activities, or visits by educational characters Selog[68], Mr Urdd[69], or Dewin[70].
- Resources, provided by the Welsh Language Commissioner / Welsh Government, such as orange[71] badges and lanyards, are distributed to facilitate the start of conversations in Welsh.
- A USB / cds with Welsh music is distributed to the local shops, restaurants and pubs for Welsh Music Day[72].
- Menter Iaith Môn, and other Welsh organisations, promote other special days to celebrate the Welsh language in the community, such as Santes Dwynwen and Shwmae Su'mae Day[73].
- There is also a strong presence in Welsh on social media, particularly from Anglesey Council, the Urdd, Young Farmers Club, Cymraeg for Kids, Mudiad Meithrin, and Menter iaith Môn.
- Menter Iaith Môn, worked together on the Welsh Government's pilot project to produce a 'Welcome to Welsh'[74] booklet for distribution to new arrivals on the island. The booklet refers to the Welsh language and the services around this, e.g. Learn Welsh. It is hoped to update the booklet and offer it to estate agents and the community councils' 'language champions' for distribution to new arrivals in their communities.
- A current popular[75] campaign aims to protect Anglesey's Welsh locality and house names. There is pressure on the Welsh Government to support Anglesey residents' hope for more power to protect this visual heritage, in the Welsh place names of Anglesey.

Whether there are Covid-19 restrictions or not, the aim remains, in line with the Welsh Government, for Anglesey to "embed positive language use practices supported by formal and informal opportunities to use Welsh socially".[76]

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65 Welsh Language 2050, Welsh Government, 2017. https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy.pdf

66 Welsh language service for Helo Blod businesses: https://businesswales.gov.wales/heloblod/

67 Overview of the Language Charter nationally: https://hwb.gov.wales/curriculum-for-wales/siarter-iaith

68 Selog offers singing, reading, yoga, and Welsh-language outdoor activities https://twitter.com/selogap?lang=en

69 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdd_Gobaith_Cymru#Eisteddfod_yr_Urdd

70 https://www.meithrin.cymru/clwb-dewin-en/

71 Background to the orange badge 'Welsh': https://www.bbc.co.uk/cymrufyw/54977436

72 Welsh Music Day, Welsh Government. https://gov.wales/welsh-language-music-day?_ga=2.28387388.1263681225.1613487437-55838415.1565101969

73 Shwmae Su'mae Day: http://www.shwmae.cymru/?lang=en

74 'Welcome to Welsh' Booklet, Welsh Government / Menter iaith Môn. https://gov.wales/welcome-wales-welcome-welsh?_ga=2.155147131.295457583.1624874183-703734303.1624874183

75 Example of an article on the issue of Welsh housing names, BBCCymruFyw 2020, https://www.bbc.co.uk/cymrufyw/51025277

76 Welsh Language 2050, Welsh Government, 2017. https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy.pdf

5. Impact of Covid-19 on opportunities to use Welsh in the community

It can be argued that the presence and use of Welsh in the community underpins the continuity of the language at a wider level. In planning ahead, it is therefore essential to assess the situation facing our communities. When discussing the opportunities, or the lack of opportunities in the context of the effects of Covid-19, it is fair to recognise those groups that are at the forefront of this area in order to gain a greater understanding.

Some groups and organisations contribute to the use of the language in the community, by specifically holding events and opportunities through the medium of Welsh. The Urdd, Merched y Wawr, and the Young Farmers are examples that operate nationally, alongside local organisations as Menter Iaith Môn. Also specific to Anglesey, is the voluntary sector umbrella organisation, Medrwn Môn, which is in a valuable and key position to promote the opportunities to use Welsh in the community.

Increasing the use of Welsh is one of the three strategic themes of Cymraeg 2050, and consequently, so is increasing the use of Welsh socially [77]. It goes without saying that the pandemic has affected our way of life on Anglesey, having transformed many aspects of everyday life. Inevitably, therefore, it has, and continues to, affect the use of Welsh socially and communally. On the Welsh Government's call, to understand the impact of the pandemic on the community use of Welsh, a Survey of the community groups offering opportunities for people to socialise in Welsh was held. Insight into the outcome of the Survey is shared here.

The Survey

The role of a language enterprise ('menter iaith') is to provide people with opportunities and experiences to enjoy Welsh, and to confidently sustain the language in their communities. The language enterprise aims to enable individuals to develop their personal and social skills, and to ensure equal opportunities, from whatever background, as they access and use the language. The Mentrau Iaith Cymru[78] network has a strong link with grass-roots community groups, and therefore the 22 menter iaith were asked to draw up a list of all the groups they knew in their areas, and to distribute the survey online.

On Anglesey, the questionnaire was completed by a range of organisations, committees, publications, clubs, branches, choirs and other community groups that did/do provide opportunities for people to use the Welsh language. Questions were asked about how they had been affected by the first national lockdown, at the end of March 2020, and subsequent restrictions; the extent to which they adapted their activities, and how and what their intentions were for the future.

Caveats

It is not known exactly how many community groups operate in Welsh in Wales, neither is the data exact for Anglesey. However, the Mentrau Iaith Cymru network identified 2,806 entities. By using some additional sources, showing types of community groups (e.g. administrative data collected by the Welsh Government), the Welsh Government assumes that the true number of community groups nationally is at least a few hundred higher again. Without claiming that they have identified all groups, Menter Iaith Môn was able to identify 184 groups active on the island.

Nationally, 1,092 responses were received to this survey, with 75 responses from Anglesey. Anglesey's contribution is therefore 6.9% of all survey responses. This may suggest that the Anglesey groups that responded understood the importance of their contribution to the use and sustenance of the Welsh language. Given the data in chart 11 of Anglesey's responses, there is also

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77 Welsh Language 2050: One million speakers https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy.pdf

78 Introduction to the Mentrau Iaith Cymru network nationally: https://www.mentrauiaith.cymru/?lang=en

an indication that a most proactive response was from the groups catering for older adults, with a much smaller data sample from groups catering to the younger generation.

Chart 11. Anglesey 2020 group response: What is the overall age of the volunteers organising and maintaining your group?
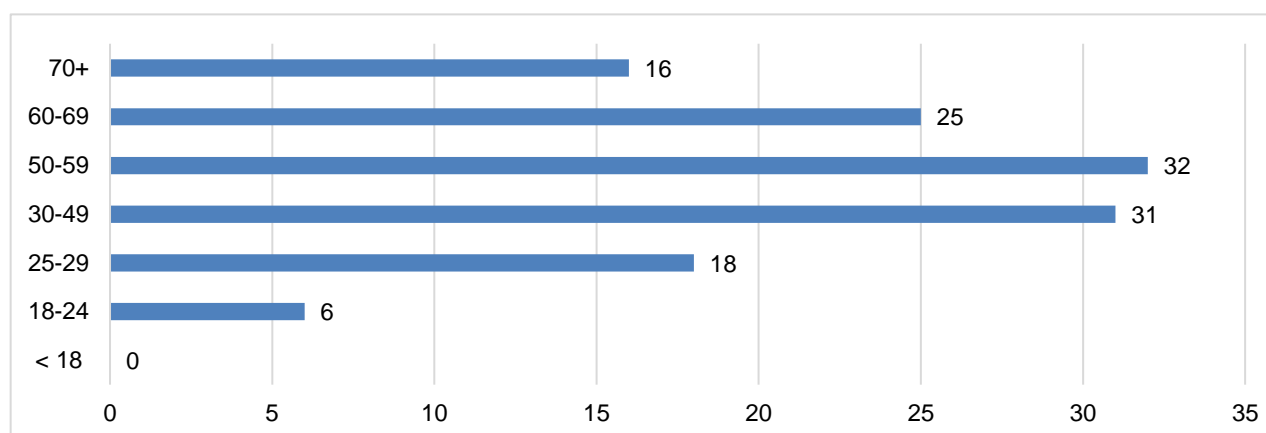
Please note the following points as caveats when considering the Survey data:
- This was a self-completion survey. Two groups that are very similar in nature may have categorised themselves as different types of groups.
- The responses may only be the views of the individuals who completed this Survey, rather than the views of the groups as a whole. It is likely that the individuals who have completed this Survey may be more involved with their group than other members of the group. As a result, they may have different views about the future of the group or the success of their implementation during this period.
- Some types of groups appear to have been more likely than others to respond to the Survey. It is also possible that the community groups that have responded to the Survey are different from the groups that have not responded.
- Any findings in the Survey should therefore be seen as indications of what might be happening to the community groups at this stage rather than as concrete findings.
- It is important to note the following considerations regarding the evidence gathered through the free text boxes:
  - The evidence is based on information that respondents chose to give.
  - It does not reveal the experiences of those who did not provide additional information. That is, the evidence is limited to what some respondents chose to share about specific issues.
  - Consideration should also be given to the context and the possibility that special circumstances have led respondents to offer (or not offer) additional information. For example, some respondents may have felt the need to share only positive or negative experiences.

In the light of the above considerations, any findings in the Survey should be seen as indications of what may be happening to the community groups during the period under review, rather than as a complete and definite picture. The supporting evidence obtained through the free text boxes does not necessarily provide a complete or balanced picture of the experiences of the groups that contributed to the Survey but does add to the information gained through the quantitative data.

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79 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_1.pdf (data shared specifically with Menter Iaith Môn)

Analysis of the data

Chart 12. Where the Welsh-speaking community groups are located
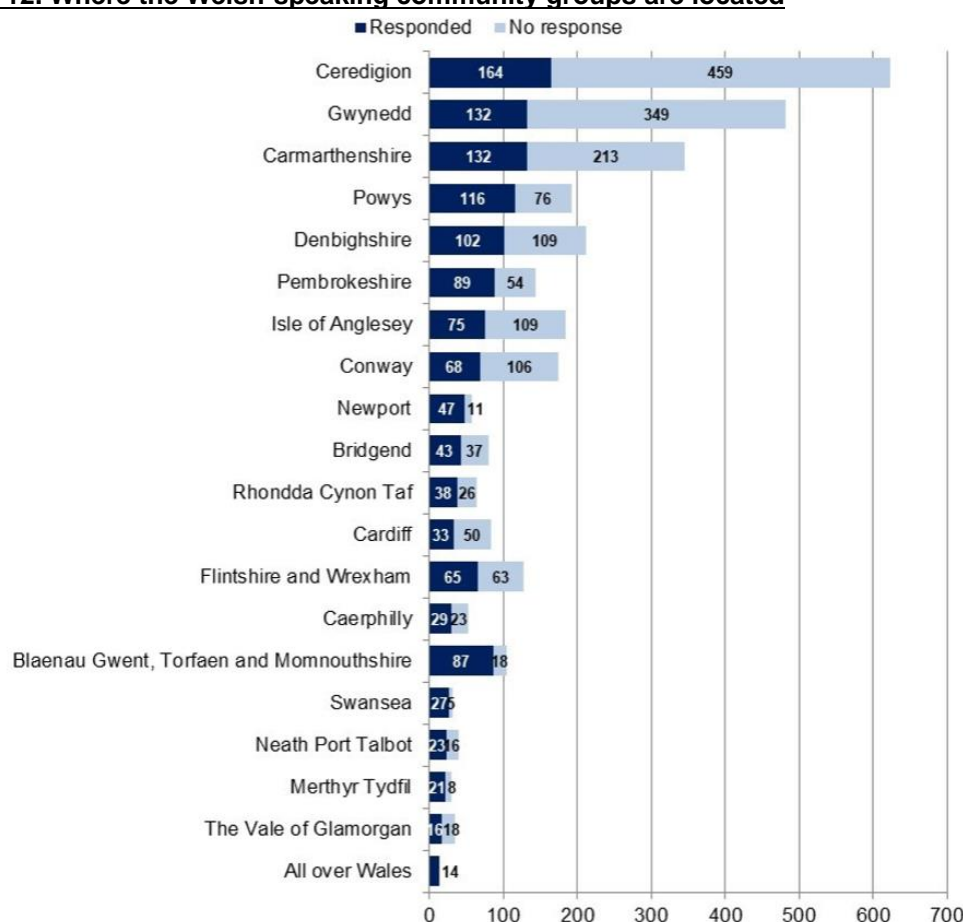
Source: Welsh Government[80]

Four counties in Wales are regarded as strongholds of the Welsh language: Ceredigion, Gwynedd, Carmarthenshire and Anglesey. However, Anglesey has not appeared as prominently as the other three counties when analysing the language of the community groups (see chart 12). Ceredigion, Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire reported the highest number of Welsh-speaking community groups, whereas Anglesey is ranked eighth.

As has already been suggested, it is possible and very likely that not all existing groups participated in the review. It is therefore likely on Anglesey, as for other counties, that the actual number of groups is higher. Compared to the other three counties, the Anglesey data indicates that the number of community groups does not reflect the strength and status of the mother tongue on the island. This may suggest that more work is needed to support and encourage Anglesey groups to operate through the medium of Welsh.

Numbers attending before March 2020, and how they have functioned since then

It is important to consider the status of the community groups prior to the advent of Covid-19, to consider the true impact of the pandemic on their future prospects (see chart 13 for all-Wales data). Of the 75 groups responding to the survey on Anglesey, only 4 reported that their numbers had fallen, slightly or significantly, over the two years before the pandemic. This means that 71 community groups on Anglesey were seeing an increase in the numbers of participants in the group, which boded well for the county's community activity before lockdown. Chart 14 shows the type of activities undertaken by the 75 groups on Anglesey.

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80 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_1.pdf

Chart 13: Wales before Covid-19. Numbers involved in the groups by type of group

■ Less than 10 people ■ 10-19 ■ 20-29 ■ 30-39 ■ 40+

Type of group	Less than 10 people	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Young Farmers' Club	4%	8%	25%	8%	54%
Choir / music group	6%	19%	25%	16%	34%
Aelwyd / Adran yr Urdd		25%	30%	15%	30%
Sports club and outdoor recreation clubs	7%	30%	15%	13%	36%
Club / Society / Organisation for the area	10%	21%	32%	10%	26%
Community paper	20%	27%	5%	18%	30%
Religious establishment / group / club	22%	26%	15%	11%	26%
Youth and children's group	25%	20%	25%		30%
Interest group	15%	29%	26%	10%	19%
Performance group	32%	20%	20%		24%
Merched y Wawr branch	6%	39%	38%	8%	9%
Fundraising club / group	22%	39%	17%		22%
Eisteddfodau and Festivals	22%	48%	18%		9%
Social group	32%	50%	5%		9%
Parent and child group	23%	64%		10%	
Nursery Group	55%	28%	7%	7%	
Learning group / class	52%	37%	5%	5%	
Community council	46%	54%			

Source: Welsh Government[81]

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81 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_1.pdf

Chart 14. Anglesey 2020 group response: What were the main activities your group was undertaking prior to lockdown (before March 2020)?

Activity	Value
Organise social events (indoors)	17
Orgnise social events (outside)	12
Run parent and child groups (incl nursery)	20
Organise musical rehearsals	11
Orgnise other performing rehearsals	12
Hold learning activities	15
Hold leisure activities	20
Organise festival / eisteddfodau	9
Volunteer to help others in the community	8
Organise trips	10
Hold religious activities / meetings	3
Hold mutual interest group activities / meetings	9
Produce community paper (papur bro)	2
Organise events / performances	15
Working to improve the area	9
Hold on-line activities	3
Fundraising activities	10

Source: Menter Iaith Môn from Welsh Government data [82]

However, the results of the Survey on Anglesey show that very few groups have managed to adapt under Covid-19 restrictions, and therefore that most groups have been unable to function normally (see chart 15). This therefore means a gap in the community provision that used to be, bearing in mind that many groups responding on Anglesey stated that they offered Welsh-medium or bilingual provision.

Chart 15. Anglesey 2020 group response: Thinking about your group as a whole, how has your group operated since the start of lockdown (late March 2020)?

Response	Value
Not met / group temporarily suspended	35
Only kept in touch with the group	33
Adapted our usual arrangements / activities to be held online	21
Group was suspended initially / but now has resumed	3
Held new activities online	11
Adapted our usual arrangements / activities, but not held online	2
Held new activities but not online	1
Lockdown and restrictions have not affected the group	12
We have ended the group	0
Other	0

Source: Menter Iaith Môn from Welsh Government data [83]

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82 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://llyw.cymru/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/effaith-covid-19-ar-grwpiau-cymunedol-cymraeg-canfyddiadau-arolwg.pdf (data shared specifically with Menter Iaith Môn)
83 Ibid

Although numbers have increased in the last two years, there is no certainty that this will be the case following the lockdown. We suggest that this may be due to various reasons following the effects of Covid-19; the priorities and circumstances of the attendees have changed, the momentum of the group has slowed down, the attendees' contact with each other has weakened, concern about the restart of community activity, and change of practice as people adapted has been embedded. Chart 16 shows some of the reasons given by Anglesey groups for the restriction of activities. It must be noted that language use can reduce significantly because of these changes, due to the lack of opportunities to use Welsh. These are assumptions of course, and the community groups, and the Welsh language, may well show tremendous resilience, with attendees continuing to commit and the numbers continuing to rise. Community activity could be more important than ever following lockdown, and we as a society may respond and appreciate its value much more than we did before March 2020.

Chart 16. Anglesey 2020 group response: What was the reason you did NOT carry on operating in some way after lockdown began?
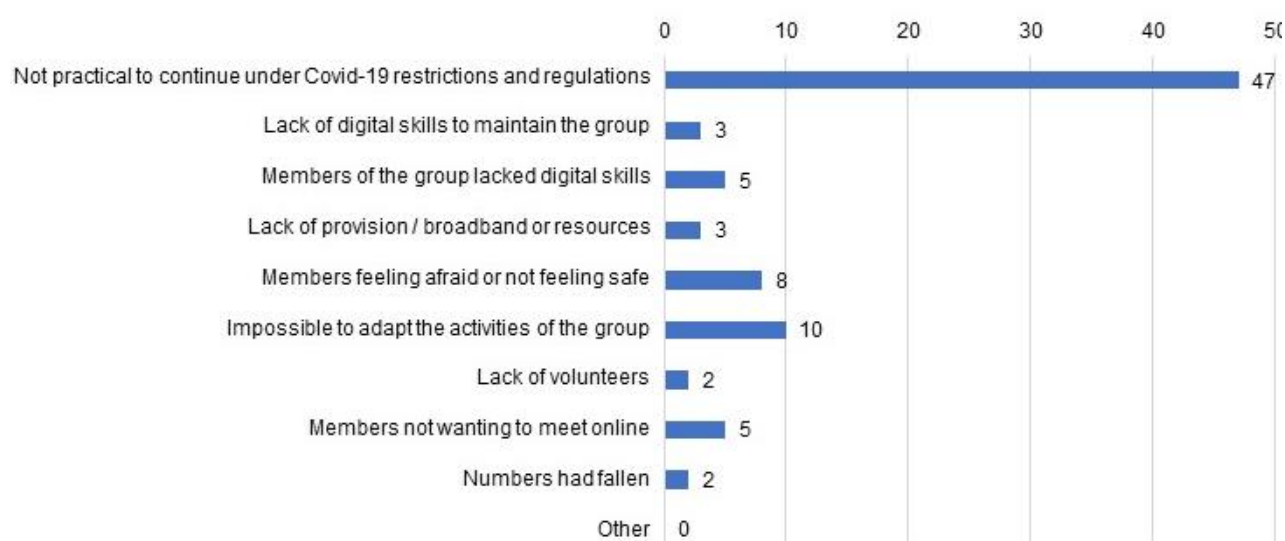
Source: Menter Iaith Môn from Welsh Government data [84]

As there are caveats relating to the data, particularly to the relatively small sample of Anglesey, we could gain further insight by considering the national data. Chart 17 shows how groups across Wales have operated during lockdown, mostly reflecting the situation on Anglesey. Note the significant impact on the arts: the eisteddfodau, festivals, and music and performing groups. In addition, Chart 18 reveals more about how different types of groups have been able to operate during lockdown and the restrictions thereafter. Aspects affecting the young come to the top of the list such as eisteddfodau, festivals and Urdd activities.

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84 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_1.pdf (data shared specifically with Menter Iaith Môn)

Chart 17. Wales 2020: How the activities have been carried out since the start of lockdown, by type of activity

- Not held activity since the start of lockdown
- Suspended the activity at the start of lockdown - now restarted
- Adapted the activity so it could be held online
- Adapted the activity to be held online at the start of lockdown - now returned to usual practice
- Adapted the activity due to Covid-19, but not held online
- Have continued to hold the activity as usual

Activity	Not held	Suspended	Adapted online	Returned to usual	Adapted not online	Continued as usual
Trips	92%					5%
Festivals / eisteddfodau	84%					15%
Fundraising campaigns	84%		2%	9%		
Events / performances	83%		2%	14%		
Musical rehearsals	83%		2%	13%		
Other performance rehearsals	81%		2%	12%		
Social events (indoors)	75%		3%	18%		
Activities for groups with shared interests	71%		6%	21%		
Social events (outside)	67%		8%	13%	8%	
Leisure activities	67%		11%	11%	8%	
Religious activities / meetings	63%	15%	16%			
Parent and child groups	57%	20%	13%	6%		
Learning activities	54%	9%	31%			
Work to improve the area	51%	7%	24%	15%		
Volunteering to help others in the community	44%	11%	12%	23%	8%	
Produce a community paper (papur bro)	23%	10%	21%	38%	6%	
Online activities	12%	41%	18%	29%		

Source: Welsh Government[85]

85 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_1.pdf

Chart 18. Wales 2020: How the groups have operated in lockdown and the restrictions thereafter, by group type
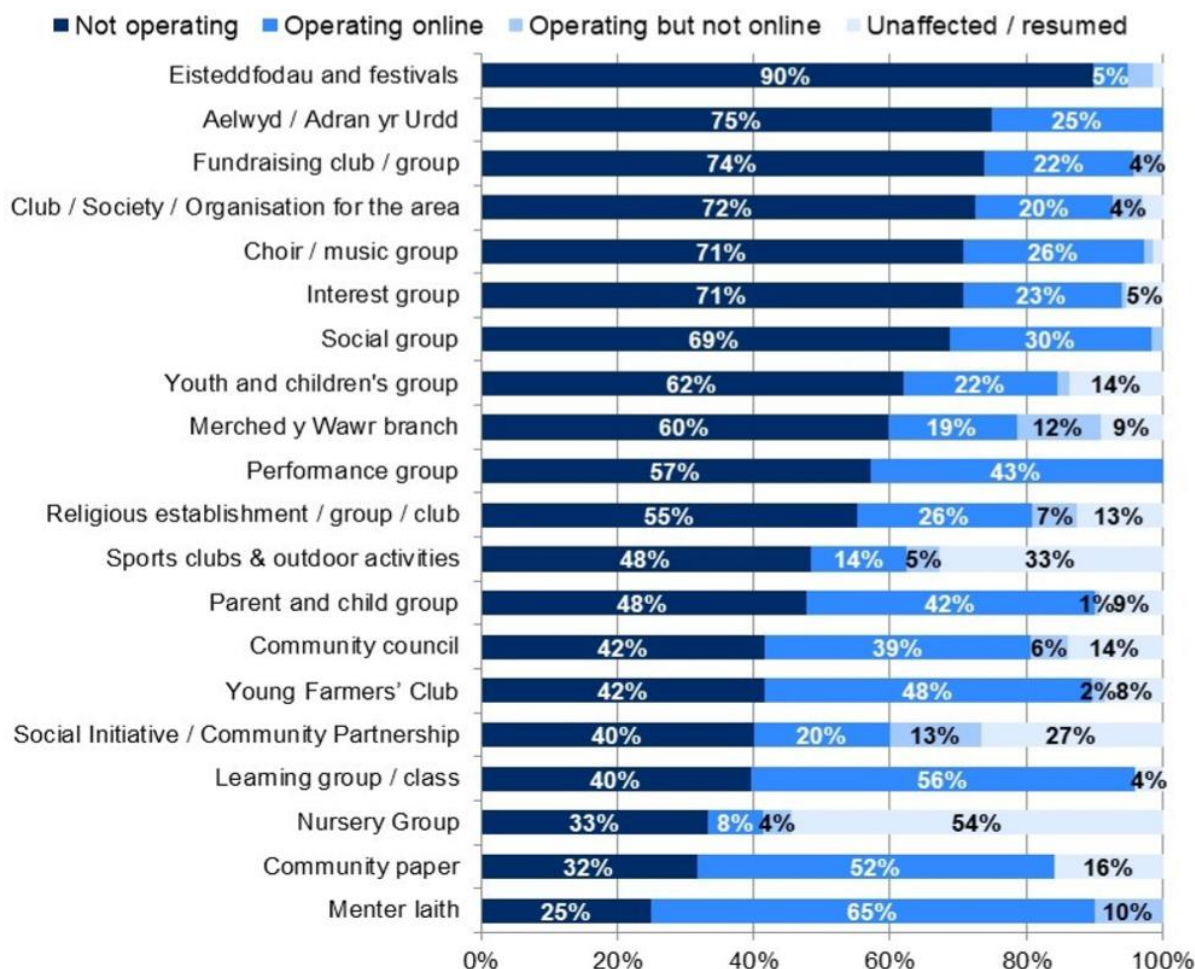
Source: Welsh Government[86]

Local Survey data shows that many Anglesey community groups have not met/functioned during this period. Only a small number show that they have adapted. Many stated that they had tried to keep in touch which reflects the national situation. However, several groups on Anglesey commented that a link to the web was causing difficulties for members/attendees to continue the group's activities. It can be argued that this factor does not impact some other parts of the country. We know, however, that that internet connection, its speed and quality can be lower in rural areas. At a time when digital connection is exceptionally important, it can be argued that a **stable connectivity is essential for any area of Wales, if we are to ensure continuity of digital community activity through the medium of Welsh.**

If we are to understand how the pandemic has affected the community groups in general, due consideration must be given to what they have to say. They were given the opportunity to share their views and experiences. These are some of the examples highlighted in the Anglesey responses to the survey:

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86 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_1.pdf
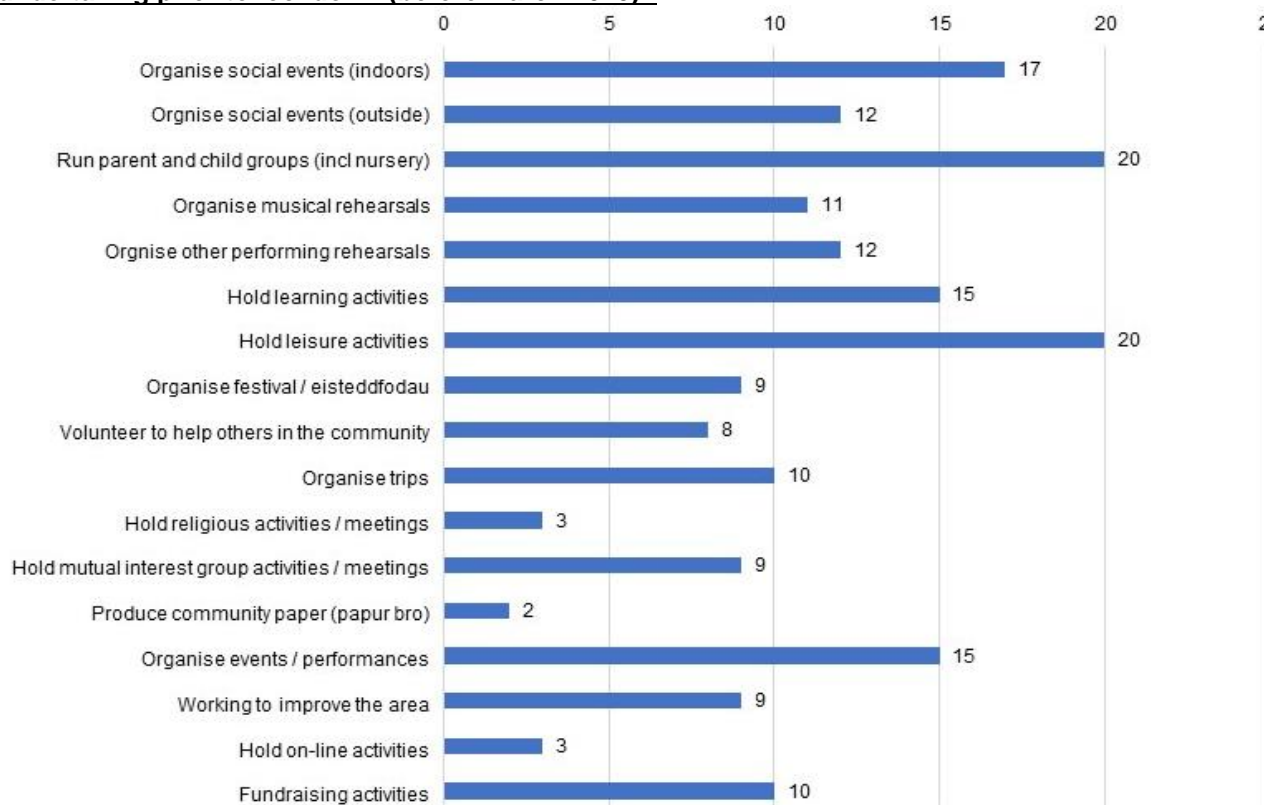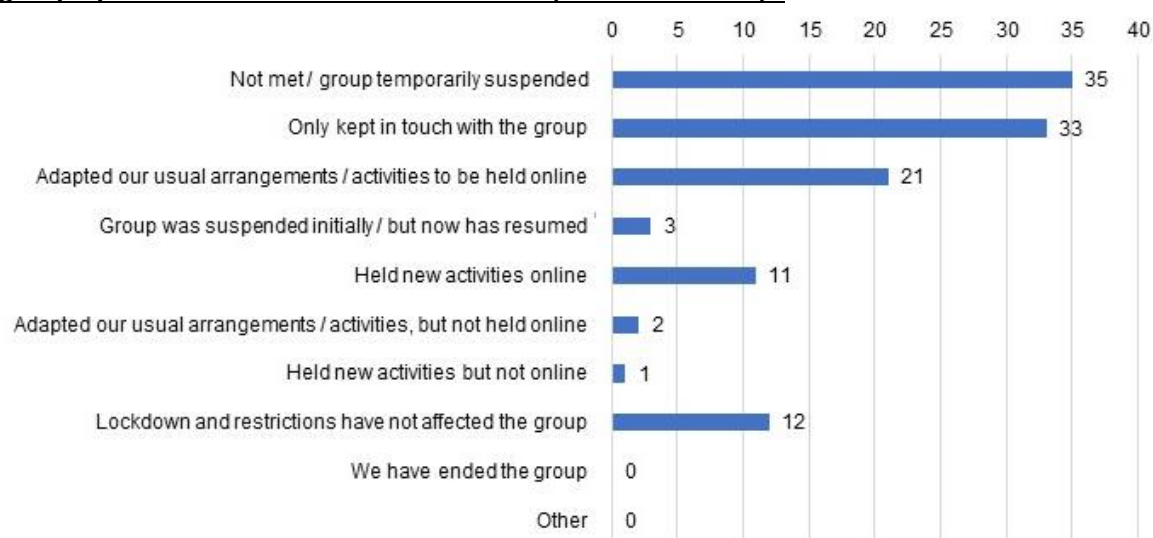
- "As some pupils have not undertaken the online lessons, many have stopped having instrumental/voice lessons in school."
- "Lost contact with each other."
- "Learners within the group haven't had the opportunity to use and hear Welsh."
- "It has been difficult to maintain the momentum amongst members during lockdown. Wherever possible, we have tried to adapt our activities to be online, but it is noted that it is difficult for many members to join in on events here because of restrictions relating to the speed of their internet and the resources they have."
- "Unable to meet as the Memorial Hall - the meeting place is closed. No opportunity to practice or perform."
- "No meetings and no socialising."
- "Not everyone has been able to join the classes online and so we have lost many of the learners who attended regularly when the learning was face to face"
- "COVID has shown how strong society is and given us the opportunity to trial new things. But none of this would be possible without the support of our volunteers."
- "We have been keeping in touch with our audience and members through social media. We are unable to continue our children and young people's workshops or be able to hold any events at this time. The group has been significantly affected since the start of lockdown as we do not receive any fixed income and we are very concerned about our future should the current situation continue for many months yet. These are extremely uncertain times for us."

The above provides a snapshot of what was being voiced. In general, the comments convey a lack of connection, momentum, and motivation to act in the current circumstances. It is possible to link all of the above comments with the Welsh language e.g. *"No meetings and no socialising".* As simple as this comment is, it speaks volumes about those groups that previously *did* meet and *did* socialise daily, weekly, or monthly through the medium of Welsh. This socialising has simply not happened in recent months. The comment *"Learners within the group haven't had the opportunity to use and hear Welsh"* is an important comment. It is likely that several learners are in this situation, have missed opportunities to hear, try out and practice Welsh socially. Very often, a deficit like this can lead to a lack of confidence. However, it is not only learners who are facing this situation. It can be claimed that a high percentage of first-language Welsh speakers rely on social, informal activities as well, to build and maintain their confidence in speaking and using Welsh.

Some groups see a very bleak future if restrictions remain. Chart 19 shows their forecasts if restrictions have lifted within a year of the September/October 2020 survey. Note that the Young Farmers' Movement is at the top of the chart. However, in chart 20 the groups share their expectations of continuing in existence in a year's time if restrictions remain. Note that the groups that are least confident to respond 'very likely' are the Young Farmers' and Urdd organisations, and likewise of concern are performance and music groups, as well youth groups and groups for children. Given the impact Covid-19 has already had on opportunities to use Welsh and socialise in Education, the potential impact of contraction on Welsh language provision for the young in the community can be a devastating blow to the use of the Welsh language on Anglesey.

Chart 19: Wales 2020: Likelihood that the group will exist if the current rules on social distancing did not continue to exist in a year, by group type

Group type	Likely	Don't know	Unlikely
Young Farmers' Club	100%		
Community council	100%		
Nursery Group	94%		5%
Social Initiative / Community Partnership	93%		7%
Parent and child group	92%		
Community paper	91%		5%
Social group	91%		9%
Interest group	91%		7%
Choir / music group	90%	6%	4%
Sports club and outdoor recreation clubs	88%	5%	8%
Eisteddfodau and Festivals	87%	6%	7%
Merched y Wawr branch	86%	8%	6%
Other	86%		14%
Menter Iaith	85%	10%	5%
Aelwyd / Adran yr Urdd	85%		15%
Youth and children's group	83%	13%	
Religious establishment / group / club	83%	9%	8%
Performance group	82%	11%	7%
Learning group / class	81%		18%
Club / Society / Organisation for the area	80%	6%	14%
Fundraising club / group	76%		19%

Source: Welsh Government[87]

87 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_1.pdf

Chart 20. Wales 2020: Likelihood that the group will exist if the current rules on social distancing continue to exist in a year, by group type

Group type	Very likely	Quite likely	Don't know	Quite unlikely	Very unlikely
Community council	67%	25%	6%		
Community paper	57%	30%	7%		
Menter Iaith	50%	30%	15%	5%	
Nursery Group	50%	31%	11%		
Social Initiative / Community Partnership	47%	33%	7%	7%	7%
Other	43%	21%	7%		7%
Religious establishment / group / club	43%	18%	21%	9%	8%
Learning group / class	35%	32%	8%	7%	18%
Sports clubs & outdoor activities	33%	22%	17%	14%	14%
Merched y Wawr branch	32%	33%	21%	10%	
Interest group	31%	23%	20%	12%	15%
Club / Society / Organisation for the area	30%	26%	12%	10%	22%
Social group	28%	34%	6%	13%	19%
Eisteddfodau and festivals	24%	28%	22%	9%	16%
Youth and children's group	20%	27%	27%	20%	7%
Parent and child group	18%	32%	22%	15%	12%
Choir / music group	15%	35%	19%		17%
Fundraising club / group	15%	30%	20%	20%	15%
Performance group	11%	25%	25%	21%	18%
Aelwyd / Adran yr Urdd	10%	30%	30%	15%	15%
Young Farmers' Club	8%	58%	17%	8%	8%

Source: Welsh Government[88]

The results of the Welsh Government's Survey[89], and data maintained under the terms of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) by Menter Iaith Môn, reveal issues that need to be prioritised in terms of maintaining the Welsh language in Anglesey communities.

- The demand for better identification of the groups that support the Welsh language on Anglesey.
- Highlight that wider factors, such as broadband access, affect the community's ability to socialise in Welsh.
- The call to support groups to adapt to the challenges of any restrictions, in order to safeguard the future of social opportunities in Welsh.
- Highlight to grant distributors, locally and nationally, how much impact Covid-19 has had on the range of our community groups, and the support they need to restore the buzz.
- Emphasise the serious challenges faced by membership groups that provide Welsh opportunities for the young from all backgrounds, such as the Urdd, Young Farmers, and Menter Iaith Môn performance projects.
- Identify the threat to community provision that provides important equality of opportunities by enabling non-Welsh speakers to receive immersion opportunities in Welsh e.g. groups for children and families.
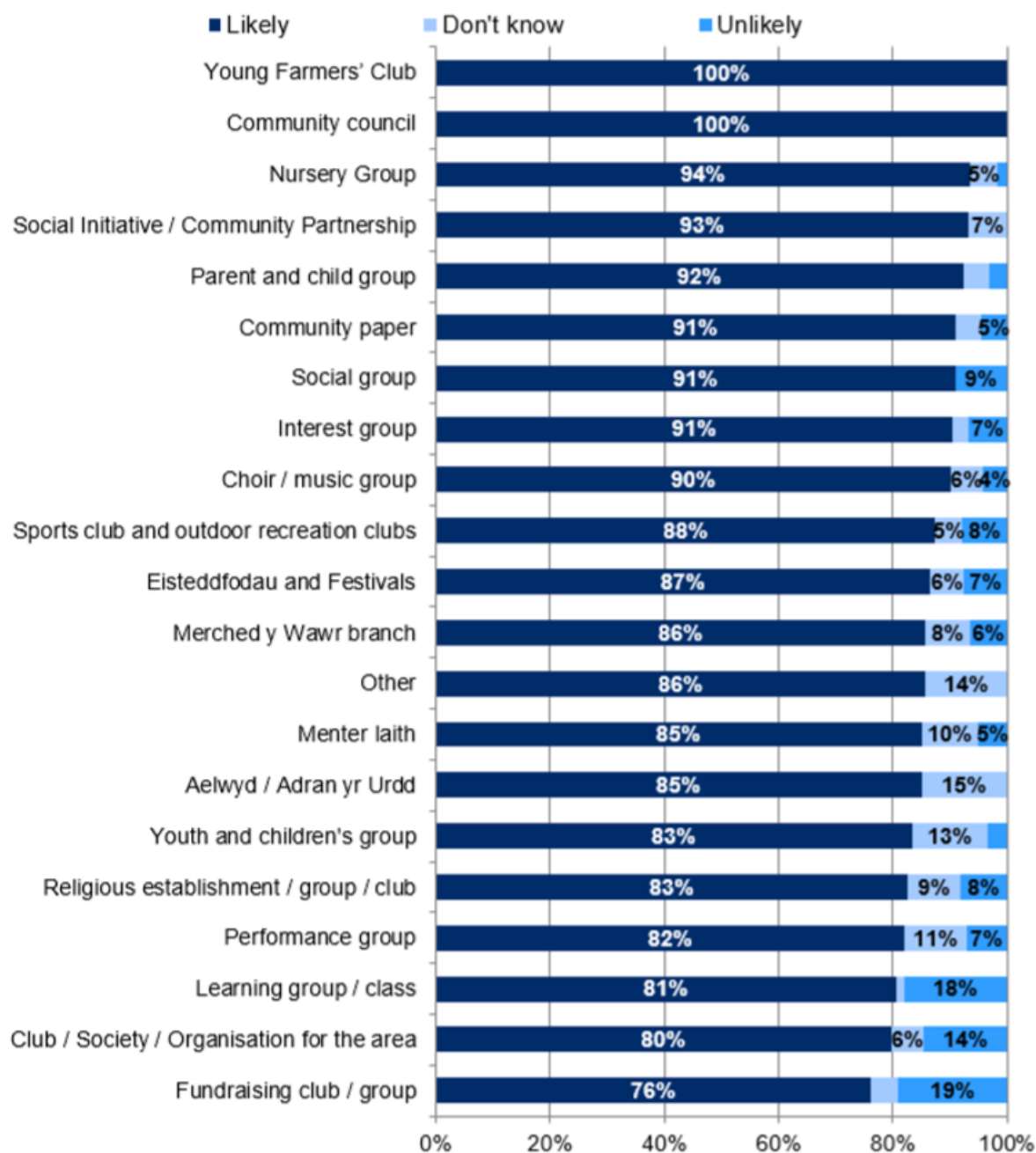
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88 'The effects of Covid-19 on Welsh language community groups - survey findings', Welsh Government, 2020: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-12/the-effects-of-covid-19-on-welsh-language-community-groups-survey-findings_1.pdf
89 Ibid

6. Language transmission in the home

The transfer of the language from one generation to the next is considered one of the two most important areas of language planning, together with Education (Section 7). "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."[90] Data in chart 21 shows the extent to which language transmission in the home can contribute to preparing children to become fluent Welsh speakers. Where Welsh was transmitted at home, 80% remain fluent, compared with only 8% of those who learned Welsh in secondary school. The benefits of transmitting Welsh in the home are crystal clear when presented in this way in the form of data. In an area with a high percentage of Welsh speakers, the chart highlights that language transmission is the most important challenge and opportunity for us on Anglesey, if we are to see the Welsh language continue as a language that is used naturally in our communities.

Chart 21. Fluency of Welsh speakers according to where they learned to speak Welsh
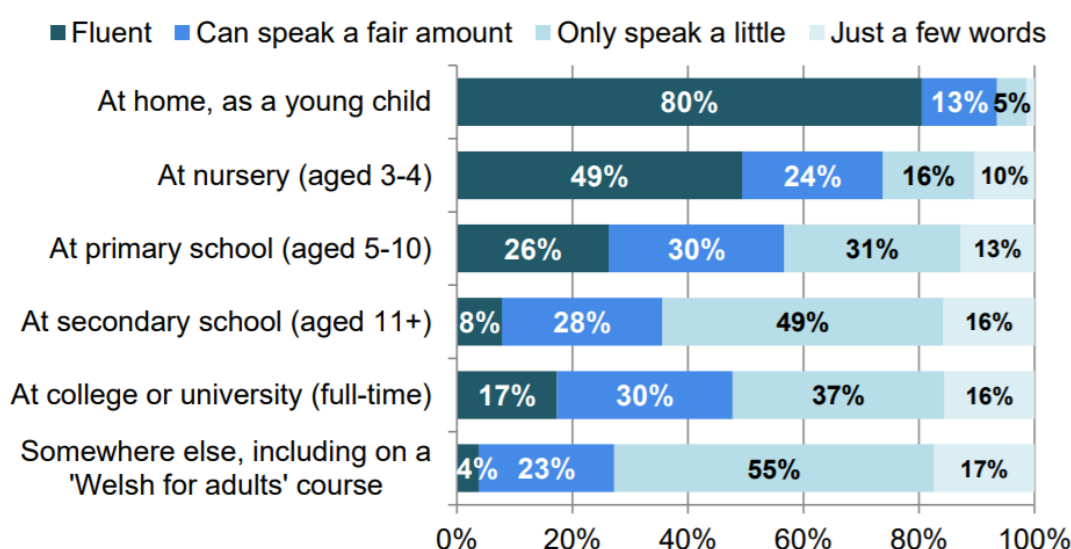
Source: Chart of 'Consultation Document - A National Policy on Welsh Language Transmission and its Use in Families', Welsh Government, using data from 'The Use of Welsh in Wales, 2013-15'

Since Anglesey's language profile 2014, there have been new developments in the focus on Language Transmission by the Welsh Government. Following research by Cardiff University[91], and a consultation in 2020[92], a 'National Policy on Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families'[93] was launched which will be discussed further in this section. Firstly we present the quantitative data from the 2001 and 2011 Census to set the context of language transmission in Anglesey homes. In a nutshell, the challenge is evident in that many Anglesey Welsh speakers have not transferred the advantage of Welsh language skills to their children at home. The challenge is not insurmountable, as parents, understanding the benefits of language transmission in the home, are usually keen to address the issue to ensure the best opportunity for their children. Therefore, a

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90 A living language: a language for living Welsh Language Strategy 2012–17, Welsh Government, page 25: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/welsh-language-strategy-2012-to-2017-a-living-language-a-language-for-living.pdf
91 Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families; Jeremy Evas, Jonathan Morris and Lorraine Whitmarsh, Cardiff University, 2017: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2018-12/170612-welsh-language-transmission-use-in-families-en.pdf
92 Consultation Document: National policy on Welsh language transmission and use in families, 2020, Welsh Government: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2020-02/national-policy-on-welsh-language-transmission-and-use-in-families-consultation-document_0.pdf
93 'National Policy on Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families', Welsh Government, 2021:: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/national-policy-on-welsh-language-transmission-and-use-in-families.pdf

new policy and momentum from the Welsh Government is an opportunity to address some of the strategic issues relating to language transmission at home on Anglesey and nationally.

Census data on language transmission

Table 13 shows key results in terms of language transmission in the home from the 2011 and 2001 Census data. The information is based on single-family households with 3-4-year-olds and the transition scale is defined as the percentage of 3-4-year-olds in a family who can speak Welsh.

There is a body of evidence to suggest that the Welsh language is less likely to be used within families where only one adult speaks Welsh, and the data in table 13 supports this analysis.

Table 13. Welsh language transmission rates, 2001 & 2011

Single family households with children aged 3-4	Anglesey		Wales	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Pair - Two adults able to speak Welsh	79.0%	80.1%	82.0%	82.2%
Pair - One adult able to speak Welsh	49.1%	47.5%	39.9%	45.4%
Pair - No adult able to speak Welsh	15.5%	20.6%	8.6%	13.2%
One parent - Adult able to speak Welsh	69.8%	60.8%	55.3%	53.3%
One parent - Adult not able to speak Welsh	25.2%	25.4%	9.8%	14.4%

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

The statistics in table 13 show that the transfer rate on Anglesey for couple households, where two adults could speak Welsh, has increased from 79.0% in 2001 to 80.1% in 2011. For Wales as a whole the transmission rate remained stable at around 82%.

On Anglesey, the transmission rate for couple households, where one adult could speak Welsh, has fallen from 49.1% in 2001 to 47.5% in 2001. In contrast the whole of Wales has seen an increase from 39.9% in 2001 to 45.4% in 2011.

Since 2001 there has been a decline in Anglesey and Wales in terms of the transmission rate for single parent households where the adult could speak Welsh. Anglesey saw a decline from a rate of 69.8% in 2001 to 60.8% in 2011.

Closer scrutiny is merited to understand Welsh language transmission rates in different parts of the island. The figures for the ability of children aged 3-4 who can speak Welsh are available on a ward-by-ward basis in the 2011 Census. These show great variation throughout the island, particularly between the two main towns, Holyhead (charts 22 and 23) and Llangefni (charts 24 and 25).

In Holyhead, only 15% of children come from homes where both parents speak Welsh, and 12% are children of a Welsh-speaking single parent (chart 22). Chart 23 shows the numbers of children able to speak Welsh alongside the total in each group. Even in families where both parents can speak Welsh in Holyhead, only 54% of 3-4-year-olds can speak the language. The percentage drops to 33% in households where one parent speaks Welsh, and 32% where a single parent speaks Welsh. In all, just over a quarter of 3-4-year-olds in Holyhead were able to speak Welsh in 2011.

Chart 22. In percentages, parents of 3-4-year-olds abilities to speak Welsh – Holyhead, 2011

Pair - both adults able to speak Welsh
15%

Single - adult without Welsh
22%

Pair - one adult able to speak Welsh
26%

Single - adult able to speak Welsh
12%

Pair - both adults without Welsh
25%
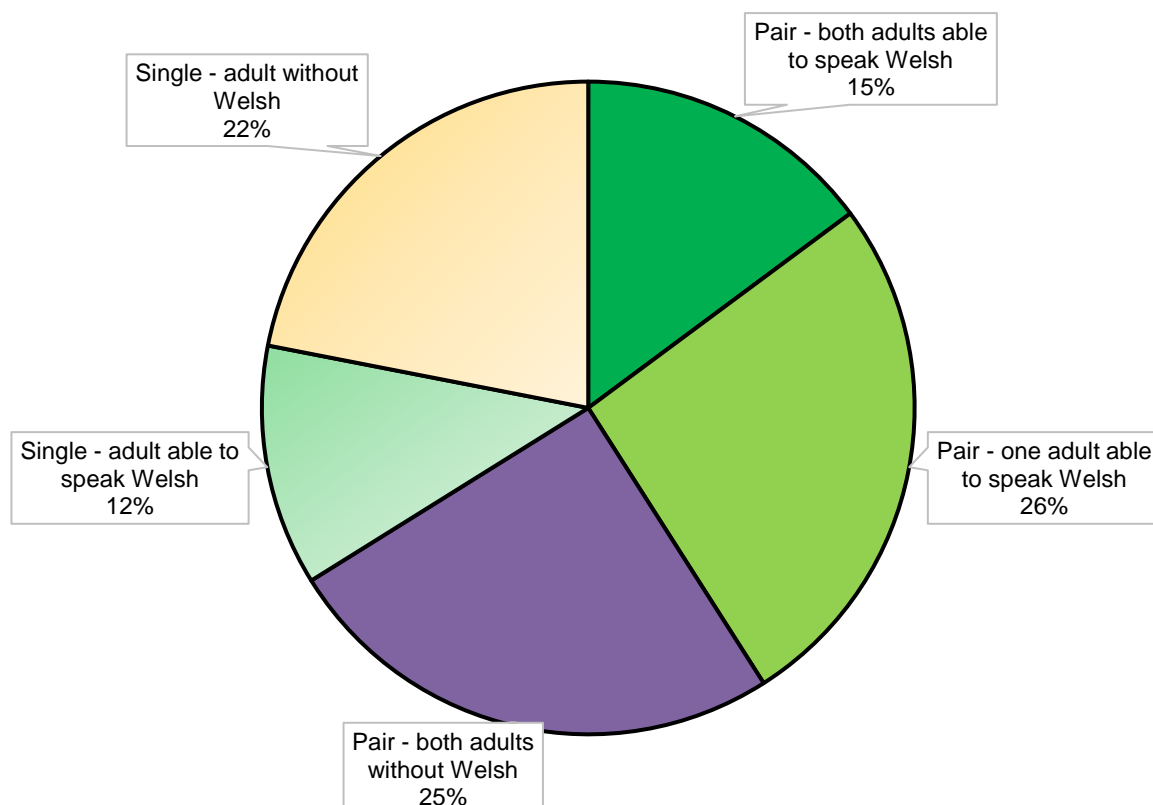
Source: Huw Prys Jones from Census 2011 data

Chart 23. Numbers of 3-4-year-olds able to speak Welsh by home language background – Holyhead, 2011

Source: Huw Prys Jones from Census 2011 data

The situation is very different in the Llangefni area. Here 55% of children come from households where both parents speak Welsh and a further 18% from households with a single parent who can speak Welsh (chart 24). 90% of 3-4-year-olds from homes where two parents speak Welsh can speak Welsh, and 70% of children from households with a single parent who speaks Welsh. The sample for paired homes where one parent can speak Welsh is small, at only 14% of the families. Yet, the fact that less than half of the children aged 3-4 in these families can speak Welsh, reflects the wider Wales-wide trend and is significant for a strategy to increase language transmission in the family.

Chart 24. In percentages, parents of 3-4-year-olds' ability to speak Welsh – Llangefni, 2011
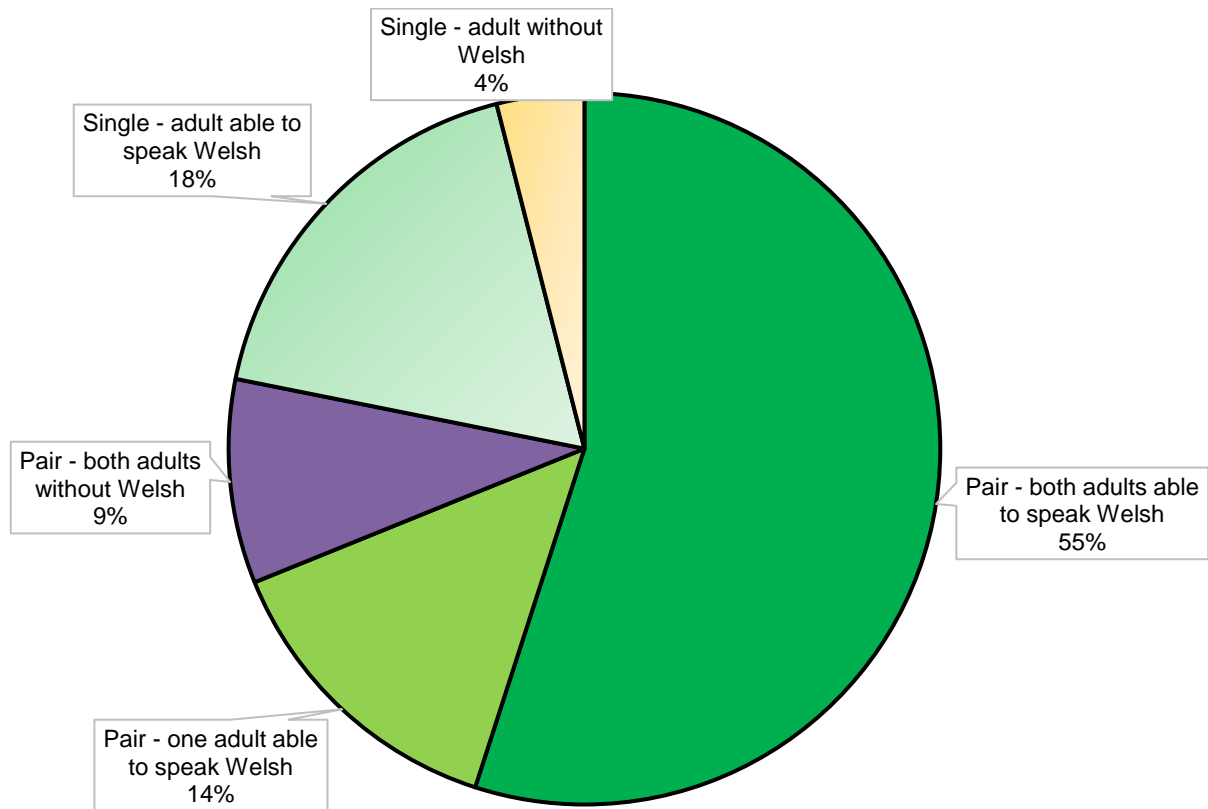
Source: Huw Prys Jones from Census 2011 data

Chart 25. Numbers of 3-4-year-olds able to speak Welsh by home language background – Llangefni, 2011
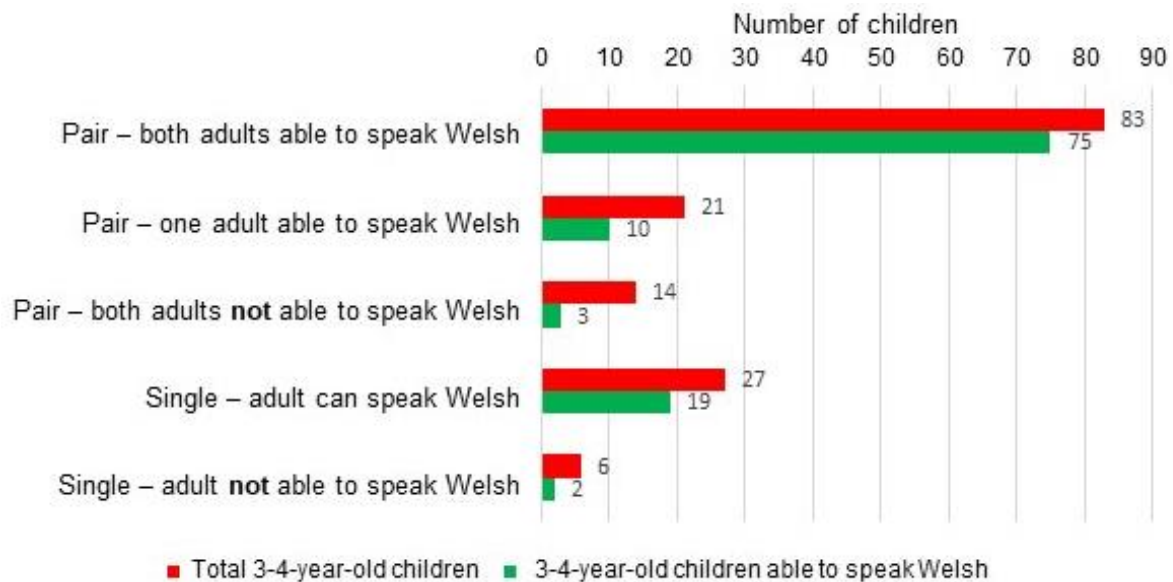
Source: Huw Prys Jones from Census 2011 data

Language transmission research and policy

Research in 'Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families'[94] reveals further insight when separating the data between ages 3 and 4 (see table 14). With early years provision, and more immersion opportunities in Welsh by the time the child reaches the age of 4, data for the 3-year-olds reveals the most about the transmission pattern of Welsh in the home.

For each type of home there is a significant difference between the Welsh-speaking ability of 3-year-olds and 4-year-olds, with only 48.6% of 3-year-olds, from all home categories, able to speak Welsh, compared to 59.4% of 4-year-olds. The data conveys a challenging situation: in the home of Anglesey couples, where only one adult can speak Welsh, only 38.1% of 3-year-olds can speak Welsh. Even where both adults speak Welsh, the corresponding figure for transmitting Welsh to 3-year-olds is 76.7%. This means that the language is not passed on to the child in almost a quarter of the homes where two parents can speak Welsh. Elementary questions arise about the effectiveness of communicating messages to parents about the benefits of language transmission and the gains to children from bilingual fluency[95].

In situations where no adult can speak Welsh in the home, table 14 shows that a higher percentage of children can speak Welsh in a single-parent household than in a home with two adults. Only 25.8% of children from two-parent households can speak Welsh by the age of 4 but 30.8% of children from single-parent households have gained the language. This may reflect on the non-Welsh-speaking single parent's childcare networks for their 3-year-olds and Welsh immersion provision in the early years by the age of 4.

Table 14. Rates of transmission of Welsh at home on Anglesey, 3-year-olds and 4-year-olds

Type of household	Composition of the home	Percentage able to speak Welsh %	
		3 years old	4 years old
Every category		48.6	59.4
Pair	No adult able to speak Welsh	16.1	25.8
	One adult able to speak Welsh	38.1	57.8
	Two or more adults able to speak Welsh	76.7	84.2
	Total	*50.7*	*61.8*
Single parent	No adult able to speak Welsh	19.3	30.8
	One adult able to speak Welsh	53.7	65.9
	Two or more adults able to speak Welsh	66.7	75
	Total	*38.6*	*51.9*

Source: 2011 Census table CT0271

Central to the considerations are the factors that influence parents'/carers' decisions about language transmission. Research in 'Welsh Language Transmission and its Use in Families' shows that there is much that we do not know about parental motivation[96]. But the data in table 14 shows that there is also no time to delay but rather to act on what we already know. There is insight in the research to interpret why only 38.1% of children in two-adult homes, where only one adult speaks Welsh, gain the language by the age of 3: "The research indicated that the use of Welsh between a Welsh-

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94 Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families; Jeremy Evas, Jonathan Morris and Lorraine Whitmarsh, Cardiff University, 2017: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2018-12/170612-welsh-language-transmission-use-in-families-en.pdf

95 Ibid, page 125: " It is also not clear how parents view their own role in their child's linguistic development."

96 Ibid, page 131: " We recommend that the Welsh Government and its partners (including Welsh Government-sponsored community-level initiatives) should systematically collect linguistic and demographic background data on parents and prospective parents in Wales. This information should be used for demographic research and for distributing targeted and relevant information on language promotion activities to specific groups of Welsh speakers."

speaking parent and his/her child might cause concern to the non-Welsh-speaking partner following the birth of the child, and that this sometimes changed language use in the home"[97].

Therefore, in the context of Anglesey's data, one of the most relevant recommendations from the research is: "We recommend that Welsh Government consider how interventions relating to the transmission of Welsh can effectively target Welsh speakers **prior to the child's birth** and/or during the child's **early years**, and review the most appropriate way of reaching Welsh speakers during this period."[98]

Communicating with parents

There have been changes in the Welsh language offer to prospective and new parents since the 2014 language profile, where praise was recorded of the Twf project on Anglesey. The Twf[99] project, which was active between 2001 and 2016, aimed to raise awareness amongst families of the benefits of raising children bilingually and to have a positive influence on their use of the Welsh language. Twf was funded by the Welsh Language Board until 2012, when responsibility for the project was transferred to the Welsh Government.

Cymraeg for Kids[100], Twf's successor, started in 2016. "It aims to **increase the number of children in Welsh-medium education** and to support parents/carers, prospective parents/carers and other family members in introducing and using Welsh at home and transmitting Welsh to their children."[101] Note that the emphasis is somewhat different in the two schemes with a greater emphasis in Twf on prenatal parent communication, in order to make informed choices on language *transmission*, while Cymraeg for Kids offers a comprehensive practical package after childbirth encouraging parents to *give* Welsh to their children through Welsh-medium education. "Sometimes people conflate Welsh language transmission in families and encouraging parents to choose Welsh-medium education."[102]

Anecdotal feedback on Anglesey indicates the perception that something has been lost after the Twf scheme ended, not in terms of the quality of the service that followed, but in terms of the capacity of the scheme to target *all* prospective parents on the island with messages about language transmission. Part of the responsibility to convey messages about the language to prospective parents was transferred to practitioners in the Health Boards. There remains a lack of clarity about the exact messages about the Welsh language that health practitioners are expected to pass on (e.g. does it include the above data on the benefits of language transmission if one parent speaks Welsh?) and whose responsibility it is to ensure and monitor that *all* parents receive the messages.

We are not aware of national data that monitors whether all parents have received messages about the Welsh language, from either the Health Boards or Cymraeg for Kids, nor any research to identify the gaps in capacity. National research 'Your Baby – Your Care' 2017[103] highlights challenges to the capacity of Health Boards/midwives to provide antenatal information opportunities for *all* parents who wish to access the service. There was also a missed opportunity, in that the research did not include questions about the language medium of provision and numbers that received language awareness advice. Naturally, it is a parent's privilege to resist messages once shared. But experience on

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97 Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families; Jeremy Evas, Jonathan Morris and Lorraine Whitmarsh, Cardiff University, 2017, page 139: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2018-12/170612-welsh-language-transmission-use-in-families-en.pdf
98 Ibid, page 132.
99 The Twf website is archived here:
https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/en/archive/20120328000759/http://www.twfcymru.com/Cymraeg/Pages/home.aspx
100 The Cymraeg for Kids website: https://meithrin.cymru/cymraeg-for-kids/?lang=en
101 Consultation Document: National policy on Welsh language transmission and use in families, 2020, Welsh Government: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2020-02/national-policy-on-welsh-language-transmission-and-use-in-families-consultation-document_0.pdf
102 'National Policy on Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families', Welsh Government, 2021:: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/national-policy-on-welsh-language-transmission-and-use-in-families.pdf
103 Your Birth – We Care A survey investigating women's experiences of becoming pregnant and giving birth in Wales, 2017. "This document provides the foundation stone for the next phase in advancing services in Wales and ensuring that provision is planned together with families and listening to how services should be provided in the future." https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-03/your-birth-we-care.pdf

Anglesey suggests that transmission figures would rise if a mechanism was in place to ensure that all Welsh-speaking prospective parents learn about the positive impact language transmission has on Welsh fluency and their child's bilingualism.

Feedback from parents on Anglesey is that Cymraeg for Kids provision is of a very high standard and extremely popular, often with waiting lists. Since the Covid-19 period, the provision has moved online offering parents from areas beyond the original target areas the opportunity to join baby massage, baby yoga and online story sessions. There is also contact with the Health Visitors in the county in specific areas. Prior to Covid the Cymraeg for Kids Officer would attend prenatal groups in Llangefni and Holyhead by working with the Midwives, whilst working with the Health Visitors in the Amlwch and Rhosneigr postnatal group.

However, there is a constant demand for more capacity for Cymraeg for Kids provision on Anglesey as the efforts of only one part-time officer (2.5 days a week) does not provide the capacity to work with all parents calling for the service, nor to contact all prospective parents during pregnancy. Anglesey is no exception, as the feedback from officers in the Cymraeg for Kids national report[104] indicated similar issues with capacity and recognition of areas where they wished to, but couldn't, provide a service.

Similarly, particularly with the Covid-19 restrictions, there is the question of how much opportunity and knowledge health practitioners, whether midwives or health visitors, have to share about the Welsh language with prospective and new parents. Prior to Covid-19, a national report[105], had already identified a potential gap in the information passed on to parents.

It must also be acknowledged that many parents seek information online, from national sources. As with tackling poverty, there is a need to work across Welsh Government departments to ensure content that reflects the Cymraeg 2050 policy, and messages about the benefits of language transmission, in the information provided to prospective parents online. See for example a web site, in English only, and without advice on language transmission, from NHS111Wales[106]. The only advice given on language is: "Lots of children grow up in a family where more than one language is spoken. This can be an advantage to children in their learning. Knowing another language will help the development of their English."[107] We believe that an opportunity to review this online information, from practitioners advising parents on the Welsh language, should be a priority to communicate with prospective parents during Covid-19.

Therefore, in addition to local challenges of lack of capacity and data, there are also national strategic challenges, which can hinder efforts to reach all the prospective parents on Anglesey with the message about the importance of transferring the Welsh language to children if there is an adult able to do this in the family.

To respond locally, a focus group, through the Welsh for Families Partnership, a sub-group of the Anglesey Strategic Language Forum, is currently collecting information to map the current situation regarding contact with parents during pregnancy and conveying messages about language transmission. The main organisations looking at this locally are Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Cymraeg for Kids, Menter Iaith Môn and Mudiad Meithrin. It is felt that there is potential to work together to reach more prospective parents, during the pregnancy, with positive messages

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104 Process Evaluation of the Cymraeg for Kids, Welsh Government, 2019: "Programme officers and stakeholders reported that there would be a demand for CfK activities in areas where the programme did not currently offer provision due to limited capacity." https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2019-02/process-evaluation-of-cymraeg-for-kids-final-report.pdf

105 Ibid: "Recommendation 14: The Welsh Government should consider how senior managers in the health sector can ensure their workforce identify increased opportunities to cascade information about CfK to those delivering services to parents."

106 NHS111Wales: Pregnancy Guide / Your Prenatal Care / 'Unfortunately, this section is not currently available in Welsh. Click here to view this topic in English', (2/2021). https://111.wales.nhs.uk/livewell/pregnancy/YourAntenatalCare/?locale=en The English version: 'Last Updated: 16/04/2021 13:31:58. The information on this page has been adapted by NHS Wales', (2/2021). https://111.wales.nhs.uk/livewell/pregnancy/YourAntenatalCare/?locale=en

107 NHS111Wales, Helping your child's speech, (2/2021). https://111.wales.nhs.uk/livewell/pregnancy/learningspeech/

about the Welsh language. We consider proactivity in this regard to be in line with the Welsh Government's Language Transmission objectives.

What is encouraging, from practitioner feedback in the Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership, is parents' desire to choose the best for their children. According to Menter Iaith Môn's family activity data, with a majority of non-Welsh speaking families in Holyhead, 99% of parents wanted their children to be Welsh- and English-speaking by the age of 16. The focus must therefore be on communicating to parents *how* to achieve this, communicating the value of language transmission in the home or, if non-Welsh speaking, the value of language immersion in the early years provision.

However, Covid-19 has restricted face-to-face communication opportunities with parents; those valuable informal opportunities for Cymraeg for Kids, Mudiad Meithrin and Menter Iaith Môn staff to convey messages about the Welsh language and to respond to preconceptions with research-based facts.

In 2019, Menter Iaith Môn's family officer had meaningful contact with over 2,000 parents on the island, at events or in one-to-one situations. By 2020, due to Covid-19 restrictions, face-to-face contact had been reduced to 228 parents, with activities and family support moved to being online. Similarly, in 2019-20, 1,506 parents had attended Cymraeg for Kids activities mainly in the Llangefni, Rhosneigr, Amlwch and Holyhead areas. These were transferred to virtual contact activities in response to the Covid-19 crisis, and although this has allowed wider geographical exposure, online is not such a good a medium for the individual conversations.

Whilst the effort to reach out to parents continues on the island, we also welcome the Government actions which include: "We'll develop an online presence to assist parents/carers who could, but for whatever reason, don't speak Welsh with their children. This may involve helping parents who have no personal experience of raising a child in a home where more than one language is spoken (e.g. helping them learn child-directed speech in Welsh)."[108] We hope that the scheme will offer an opportunity for local input to reflect the experiences of Anglesey's parents, as it will be a good opportunity to meet the demand and restore the opportunities for direct advice to parents lost through Covid-19 restrictions.

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108 'National Policy on Welsh Language Transmission and Use in Families', Welsh Government, 2021: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/national-policy-on-welsh-language-transmission-and-use-in-families.pdf

7. Education

We pause to look at early childhood education and care, before moving to look at Isle of Anglesey County Council's progressive Welsh language education service, and the post-16 education provision on the island.

Early childhood education and care

Early Years is defined as the period before a child's birth to the end of the Foundation Phase. The importance of promoting the benefits of language transmission in the home was discussed in the previous section. Therefore, in fairness to non-Welsh speaking parents, who seek the same Welsh learning advantage for their children to gain bilingual fluency, it is fair to expect pressure for an increase in provision of **Welsh immersion opportunities in childcare.** Mark Drakeford, 2019: "In the context of *Cymraeg 2050* we need to increase the number of Welsh language and bilingual providers in the early years, to ensure parents can access early childhood education and care in the language of their choice."[109]

Private childcare provision on Anglesey is very varied. The **Wales Directory of Care[110]** services lists 92 registered childcare services on Anglesey, but the language of provision is not stated. Reference is made to 24 sessional day care providers, 26 full day care providers, 5 out-of-school care settings, and 37 private carers.

The main provider of immersion opportunities in Welsh on Anglesey is **Mudiad Meithrin**[111]. We appreciate a strong presence from the Mudiad on Anglesey; as an employer, a care and education provider, and a trainer. The usual support (pre-Covid-19) includes 1 Officer to support the Ti a Fi Groups, over 50 staff to support the Cylchoedd Meithrin nursery groups, 1 officer to run Clwb Cwtsh, and 5 of the Mudiad's core staff. We are also fortunate on Anglesey that one of the Mudiad's three nurseries nationally is located on Anglesey, in Llangefni[112]. The Cymraeg for Kids scheme is also under the care of Mudiad Meithrin. Mudiad Meithrin has clear guidance on the Welsh language: "As an important agent in the key work of creating new Welsh speakers in the Early Years, childcare and play, Mudiad Meithrin recognises the vital role played by all members and stakeholders in this vision."

Also on Anglesey, is one of the Welsh Government's schemes to tackle poverty, **Flying Start.** It is a programme for families with children under the age of 4 in specific areas of Holyhead, Llangefni, Newborough and Gwalchmai. In 2017, 23% of Anglesey babies were born in a Flying Start area, which is 150 children out of a total of 659 Anglesey births.[113] In 2018-19 there were 144 children registered for full or partial childcare, and 669 children benefited from some Flying Start service.[114] Anglesey Flying Start[115] is a multi-disciplinary team made up of health visitors, family workers, childcare staff, health visitors, a speech and language therapist, an early years teacher, health assistants and a team of dedicated support staff. Bilingual staff are appointed and there has been an effort to introduce immersion principles into the provision, such as a presentation of the 'Croesi'r Bont' (Crossing the Bridge) scheme by Mudiad Meithrin to the nursery staff in Holyhead in 2019. These developments are welcome, since Holyhead, as previously indicated, is one of the areas where children are least likely to acquire Welsh through language transmission from a parent.

It appears, on a national level, that there is still work to be done by Welsh Government to ensure that policies, such as the Cymraeg 2050, are embedded in the policies and plans for tackling poverty. The need for more effective policy intertwining was highlighted in the 'Communities First Lessons

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109 Mark Drakeford, 10/2019: https://gov.wales/written-statement-launch-early-childhood-education-and-care-ecec-approach
110 https://careinspectorate.wales/find-care-service?_exception_statuscode=401
111 https://www.meithrin.cymru/find-a-cylch/
112 Meithrinfa Medra: https://meithrin.cymru/day-nurseries/meithrinfa-medra/?lang=en
113 Flying Start: https://llyw.cymru/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2019-08/ystadegau-crynodeb-dechraun-deg-ebrill-2018-i-mawrth-2019-540.pdf
114 Ibid.
115 Anglesey Flying Start: www.facebook.com/DDynysmonAngleseyFS

Learnt'[116] review 2017: "The importance of a clear strategy and policy framework is particularly important in relation to poverty reduction, where there are so many different players involved, including local delivery bodies, local authorities, public service boards, and the private sector." We envision that embedding free Welsh immersion opportunities, for children from disadvantaged families, will be an important contribution to tackling poverty on a bilingual island; thereby ensuring equal opportunities to reach bilingual fluency, and consequently better future employment prospects.

There is normally an ad-hoc open offer from Menter Iaith Môn to **care providers**, for a training session and practical presentations of the use of Welsh-language apps. A similar session is provided to the prospective employees in of the childcare sector whilst they study at Coleg Menai. This is just a starter to raise staff confidence in using Welsh, particularly in the private sector. We understand that further opportunities to develop skills and raise staff confidence will come through Government encouragement: "Welsh language and Welsh-medium training for early years practitioners will be provided by means of several programmes. Since increasing Welsh-medium early years childcare provision is essential to our aim of achieving a million speakers, we need to ensure a coordinated plan to develop this important workforce. … We will give greater attention to training on Welsh-medium and Welsh language pedagogy and methodology, in order to ensure that the skills and knowledge of the workforce are informed by evidence about effective immersion methods and Welsh-medium and bilingual teaching."[117]

In addition, focus should include two other groups of parents. Many of the **island's foster parents** are non-Welsh speaking but support children through the county's bilingual education system. So by working together, between the Isle of Anglesey County Council Fostering Service and Menter Iaith Môn, a practical session is offered on the use of Welsh-medium educational resources in the home to raise the confidence of non-Welsh-speaking foster parents. Similarly, Menter Iaith Môn offered a session to one group of parents, the majority non-Welsh speaking, who choose to **home school**[118] (pre-Covid-19), demonstrating the use of Welsh-language apps and resources to support them in introducing Welsh to their children at home. We do not have the data on how many children are outside the formal education system (pre-Covid) nor their home languages.

Menter Iaith Môn developed Selog apps specifically to show non-Welsh speaking parents and practitioners that Welsh can be used with the children, even if the adult is non-Welsh-speaking. By now, 32,000 have now downloaded the apps, reaching a national audience during the **Covid home learning** phase.

Early Years Provision – Learning Service

All 3-year-olds have been offered free part-time education. That education can be provided either in a maintained school or in funded settings. The **Isle of Anglesey County Council's Early Years Development Plan** ensures the provision of nursery education from the beginning of the term following the 3rd birthday. Nursery education is provided in all, bar three, schools on Anglesey. The nursery education offered is free of charge for at least 2 hours a day and starts the term following the 3rd birthday to the September following the 3rd birthday. One of the specific objectives of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's nursery education is to ensure that all children are given a sound foundation in Welsh to enable them to achieve the goal of fluent bilingualism in due course.

The Isle of Anglesey County Council Education Authority supports provision for children aged 3 upwards through one of two ways:
- Groups are supported through a grant - 34 through Mudiad Meithrin and 8 through the WPPA. This provision is made on the understanding that the settings operate the Authority's Language Policy.
- Funding the schools through the Fair Funding formula to maintain a nursery class.

116 'Communities First Lessons Learnt', Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee, Welsh Government, 2017: https://senedd.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld11141/cr-ld11141-e.pdf
117 https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/cymraeg-2050-welsh-language-strategy.pdf
118 https://www.dewis.wales/home-schooling-cyp

The standard of Welsh Language provision in non-maintained settings was evaluated during the Summer Term 2019. Provision was judged very good / excellent in 20 settings, good in 12 settings and unsatisfactory in 2 (chart 26). These 2 settings are part of an improvement and training plan.

Chart 26. Report on the Quality of Welsh Language Provision at Anglesey Cylchoedd Meithrin
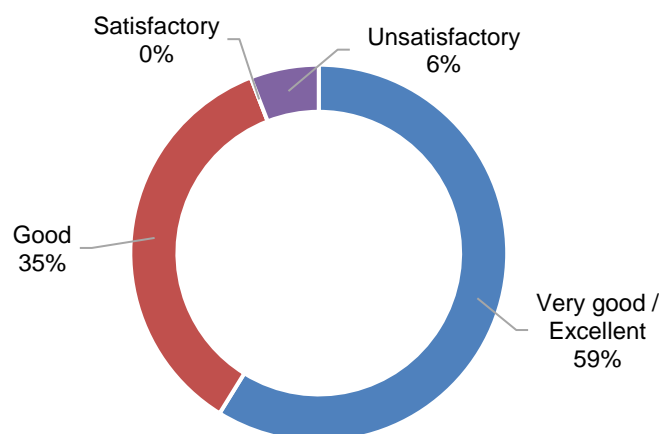
Source: Isle of Anglesey County Council

Primary and Secondary Education

Provision

The Anglesey Learning Service operates a bilingual **language policy** in all schools in the county. The objective is to enable pupils and students to become confident bilinguals, empowering them to take full part in their bilingual community. All education institutions on Anglesey are expected to reflect and reinforce the language policy in their administration, social life and pastoral provision, as well as in their academic provision.[119]

Most of Anglesey's **primary** schools are community schools. The Isle of Anglesey County Council is the entry authority for the 38 Welsh-medium schools. The exceptions are two English-medium schools with Welsh as a second language or a Welsh stream: a voluntary-aided school with a link to the Catholic Church (St Mary's School, Holyhead) and one foundation school (Ysgol Caergeiliog). Table 15 and chart 27 show that Welsh was the main teaching medium for 86.6% (5080) of Anglesey's primary pupils, while Welsh was taught as a second language to 10.9% (640) of the pupils.

Table 15. Number of pupils in Anglesey primary schools and the medium of learning - 2019-20

	Welsh is the main medium of teaching	Welsh-medium teaching for part of the curriculum (i.e. less than half)	Welsh is taught as a second language only	Welsh is not used or taught.	Total
Anglesey - number	5080	135	640	0	5855
Anglesey - %	86.8%	2.3%	10.9%	0	100%

Data: Statiaith [120]

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119 From the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Parent Handbook 2021-22.
https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Learning/Parental-support/Parents-Handbook-2021-22.pdf
120 Statiaith https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Pupil-Level-Annual-School-Census/Welsh-Language/pupilswelshclasses-by-localauthority-welshcategory

Chart 27. Number of pupils in Anglesey primary schools and the medium of learning - 2019-20

- Mainly Welsh-medium education
- Partly Welsh-medium (ie less than half of the curriculum)
- Welsh taught only as a second language

10.9%
2.3%
86.8%
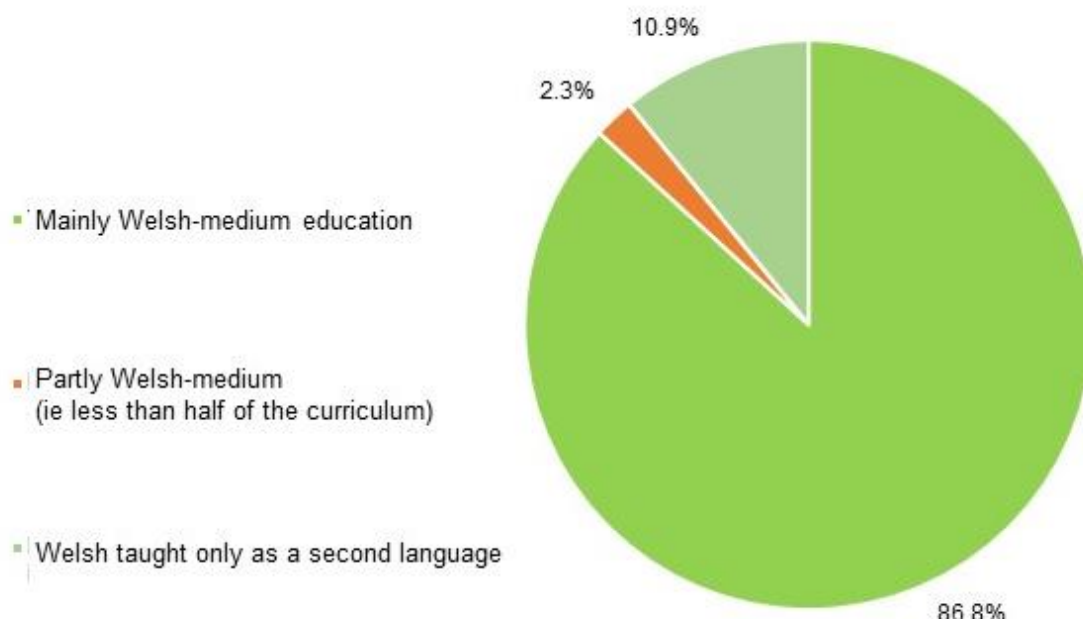
Data: Statiaith[14]

The latest data for September 2020[121] shows that pupil numbers have fallen but that the percentage of pupils receiving Welsh-medium education has risen. 90.5% (4,706) of pupils are now registered for Welsh-medium primary education and 9.5% (493) are registered in schools that designate 'English' as the medium of learning, and Welsh as a second language[122]. However, all 40 primary schools on Anglesey have adopted, and pledged to implement, the principles of the 'Welsh Language Charter' which supports pupils to use the Welsh language.

The five Anglesey **secondary** schools are community comprehensive schools for 11-18-year-old pupils under the control of the Isle of Anglesey County Council. Four schools are designated in the 'bilingual' category (Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones, Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni, Ysgol David Hughes, Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern) with one (Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi) banded in the 'English - with a significant proportion of Welsh' category. In 2019-20, 74% (2,585) of pupils received bilingual education. Table 16 and chart 28 show that Welsh is the main medium of teaching for 34.8% (1,215) of Anglesey's secondary pupils, with Welsh being part of the education for 39.2% (1,370), and English as a medium of teaching for 24.6% (860) pupils.

Table 16. Number of pupils in Anglesey secondary schools and the medium of learning - 2019-20

	Welsh is the main medium of teaching	Welsh is used as a medium of teaching for part of the curriculum (i.e. less than half)	Welsh is taught as a second language only	The Welsh language is not used or taught.	**Total**
Anglesey number	1215	1370	50	860	3495
Anglesey - %	34.8%	39.2%	1.4%	24.6%	100%

Data: Statiaith [123]

121 Isle of Anglesey County Council Parent Handbook 2021-22.
122 St Mary's School Handbook https://www.ysgolsantesfair.co.uk/page/language-statement/49014 &
123 Statiaith: https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Pupil-Level-Annual-School-Census/Welsh-Language/pupilswelshclasses-by-localauthority-welshcategory

Chart 28. Number of pupils in Anglesey secondary schools and the medium of learning - 2019-20
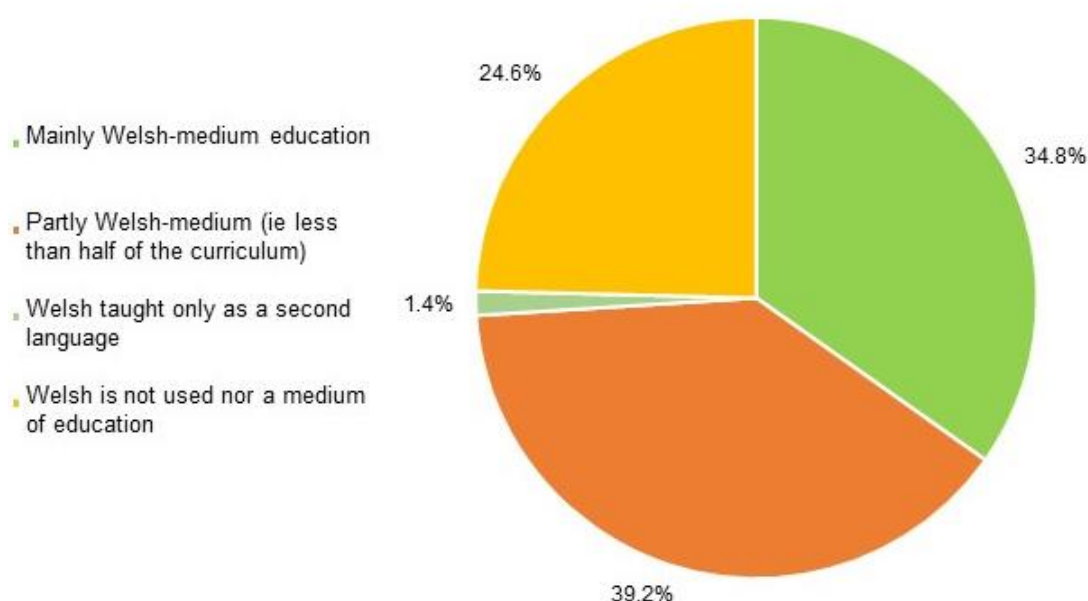
Data: Statiaith[17]

More recent data[124] from September 2020 shows that an increase of 77.9% (3,057) registered for bilingual secondary education and 22.1% (869) in the Holyhead area received 'English with a significant proportion of Welsh' education. Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern provision is offered to pupils from the Holyhead area who wish to access full bilingual education.

In addition, 116 pupils aged 3-19 were enrolled at Anglesey's **special education** school, Canolfan Addysg y Bont[125]. Welsh is the main language of communication for the school administration, and the Local Authority's language policy with an emphasis on bilingual skills is reflected in pupils' education. The aim of Canolfan Addysg y Bont's Language Policy is to ensure that all pupils in the school who can communicate linguistically have ability-appropriate balanced bilingualism, to enable them to be full members of the bilingual society of which they are a part.[126]

An important part of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's equal opportunities ethos, and a feature of excellence, is the provision of the **Language Centre.** It is located on two sites, in primary schools in Holyhead and Moelfre. This is to ensure fairness for pupils joining Anglesey schools at Key Stage 2 without the necessary Welsh language skills. There are four members of staff supporting pupils aged 7-11 over one term at the Centre. Pupils benefit from specialist Welsh immersion education by expert language teachers. The impact is significant on pupils' ability to remain in the Welsh mainstream after a term of intensive education, so the demand is high for the provision, from families and the island's schools. The Local Authority provides free transport for pupils and is committed to continue with the provision to "ensure that pupils can take full advantage of the appropriate skills that will enable them to live and work in a bilingual society that is a feature of this part of Wales and beyond."

During lockdown the language centres have supported learners using Google Classroom and have also prepared resources for the whole of Anglesey's schools through Google Classroom.

To realise Isle of Anglesey County Council's strategic commitment to maintaining and increasing the Welsh language skills of its pupils, a range of strategies are used. Worthy of note is the support of the elected members and the Leader, the leadership of the Chief Executive, and a clear strategy being cascaded to the Education sector by the Director. The strategy and support include the following:

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124 Isle of Anglesey County Council Parent Handbook 2021-22.
125 Canolfan Addysg y Bont Handbook http://canolfanaddysgybont.cymru/english/handbook.html
126 Ibid

- Setting a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan [127] (CSGA / WESP).
- An increase in the number of Foundation Phase pupils being assessed in Welsh as a first language.
- 5 primary language coordinators and 5 Secondary coordinators, which ensures that there are 2 coordinators in each catchment area.
- Coordinators work with the catchment schools and GwE to implement cluster plans.
- The Learning Service has a website for developing strategy and application across Anglesey schools. Inspiring resources and good practice, on learning Welsh and implementing the Language Charter, are shared by teachers, with access to all schools on the island.
- The percentage of pupils assessed, in Welsh First Language at Key Stage 2, has increased from 71.45% in 2015 to 87.5% in 2019.
- Strategic collaboration across the region with GwE and the Language Charter to develop a vision for strategy, resources, and funding to support the Welsh language across north Wales.
- Regular collaboration with Menter Iaith Môn which works successfully with the schools, governors and parents to gain a better understanding of attitudes to language, and share information on immersion and the importance of bilingual education across the island.
- Support Mudiad Meithrin to meet their targets and open two new groups – these in relatively non-Welsh speaking areas.
- Invest in Mudiad Meithrin's 'Croesi'r Bont' training provision, targeting five schools. Working between Mudiad Meithrin and the school's Nursery provision ensures continuity in Welsh language immersion methods.
- An increase in the number assessed through the medium of Welsh at the end of KS2, from 69.9% in 2015 to 86.7% in 2019. Worthy of note was the significant increase of 15.5% between 2017 (480) and 2018 (622).
- Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi, Holyhead project – Increasing the numbers transferring from Primary to Secondary who continue to learn through the Welsh first-language stream.
- Encourage all schools to be proactive in implementing the Welsh Language Charter with their pupils, staff, governing body and in the community.
- Support staff to build confidence in using the Welsh-language, by arranging sabbatical courses for teachers and assistants as well as opportunities from other providers such as GwE and Canolfan Bedwyr.
- Invite the feedback and input by strategic Welsh language partners through the Education Forum / Fforwm Iaith Môn. This includes an opportunity for partners to scrutinise the outcomes relating to the Welsh language and to offer constructive feedback or practical support to realise the objectives of the WESP / CSGA.

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127 Isle of Anglesey County Council Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) 2017-20:
https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Learning/Strategic-Plan-for-Welsh-in-Anglesey-Education/Strategic-Plan-for-Welsh-in-Anglesey-Education-2017-2020.pdf

Achievement

Overall, the positive impact of Anglesey schools' language policy on the Welsh language, can now be found in the data. Table 17 and chart 29 show that, after a reduction in the numbers studying Welsh as a first language 2008-2015, the increase in numbers by 2019-2020 has reached 6,467 pupils.

Table 17. Number of pupils that studied Welsh as a first language in primary, middle and secondary schools in years 1-11 - between 2009-2020

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Anglesey	5369	5224	5175	5197	5147	5111	5269	5447	6152	6333	6467
North Wales	25610	25502	25686	25750	25707	25722	25995	26275	27392	27896	27995
Wales	68386	68841	69661	70552	71599	72282	73461	74484	76583	77984	78709

Data: Statiaith[128]

Chart 29. Number of pupils on Anglesey who studied Welsh as a first language in primary, middle and secondary schools in years 1-11 - between 2003-2020
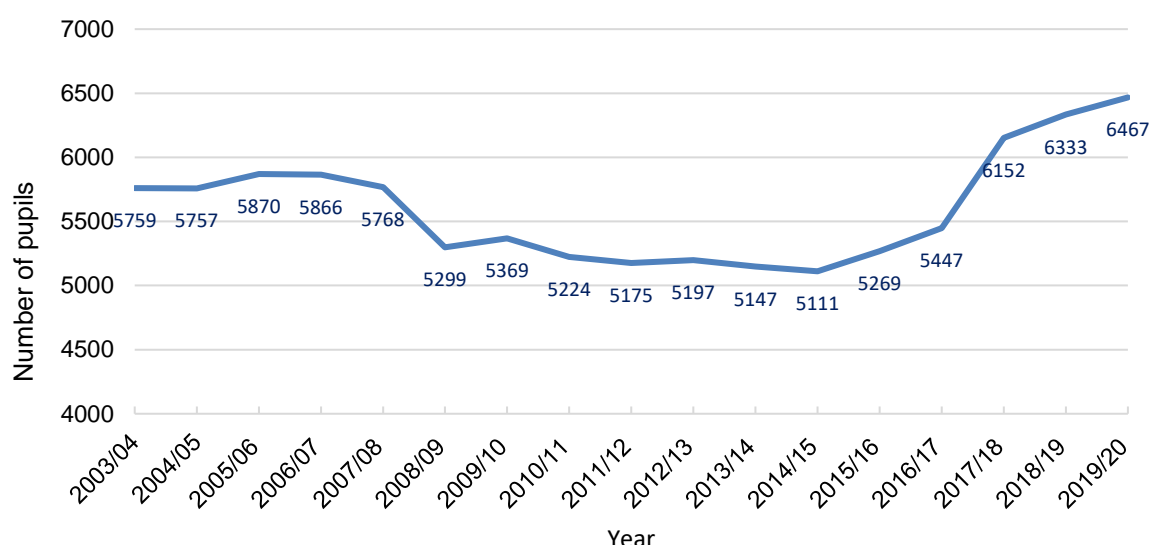
Data: Statiaith[129]

Table 18. Speaking Welsh at home 2019-20 – parents' assessment of pupils aged 5 or over in primary, middle, secondary schools

	Speaks Welsh at home	**Does not** speak Welsh at home	Not applicable / unable to speak Welsh	**Total** number of pupils	**Percentage** of pupils who speak Welsh at home %
Anglesey	4074	2934	1281	8289	49.1
North Wales	19019	25079	41613	85711	22.2
Wales	41705	118132	235536	395373	10.5

Data: Statiaith[130]

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128 Statiaith https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Pupil-Level-Annual-School-Census/Welsh-Language/pupilstaughtwelshprimarymiddlesecondaryschools-by-localauthorityregion-year

129 Ibid.

130 https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Schools-Census/Pupil-Level-Annual-School-Census/Welsh-Language/speakingwelshhomepupils5andover-by-localauthorityregion-category

Early Years:

86% of the Island's 'Cylchoedd Meithrin' nursery facilities are Welsh medium, with the remaining 14% offering Welsh as part of the provision.

Foundation Phase (FP):

Chart 30. Foundation Phase: Language, Literacy and Communication Skills in Welsh – % of pupils achieving FPO5+, FPO6+
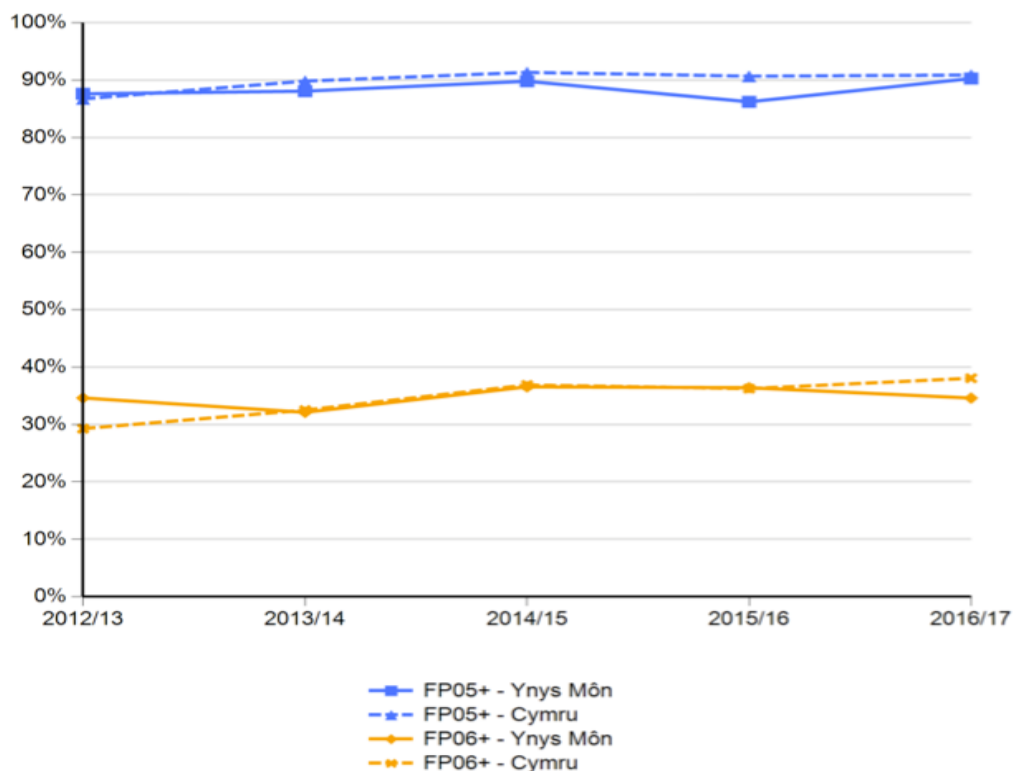
Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Table 19. Foundation Phase: Language, Literacy and Communication Skills in Welsh – % of pupils achieving FPO5+, FPO6+

FS Welsh Lanuage, Literacy and Communication skills (% achieving)	Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
FP05+ - Ynys Môn	87.6	88.1	89.8	86.2	90.3
FP05+ - Cymru	86.7	89.8	91.3	90.7	90.9
FP06+ - Ynys Môn	34.6	32.1	36.5	36.4	34.6
FP06+ - Cymru	29.3	32.5	36.9	36.2	38.1

Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Chart 31. Foundation Phase 2017 - Percentage achieving an expected outcome (outcome 5+) in Welsh (language, literacy and communication skills) Welsh %
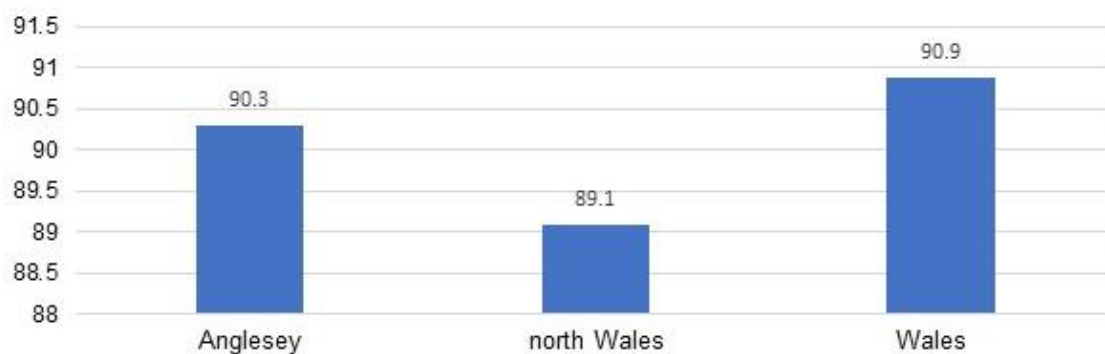
Source: Statiaith[131]

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

Chart 32. KS2 Welsh as a First Language % of pupils achieving L4+, L5+
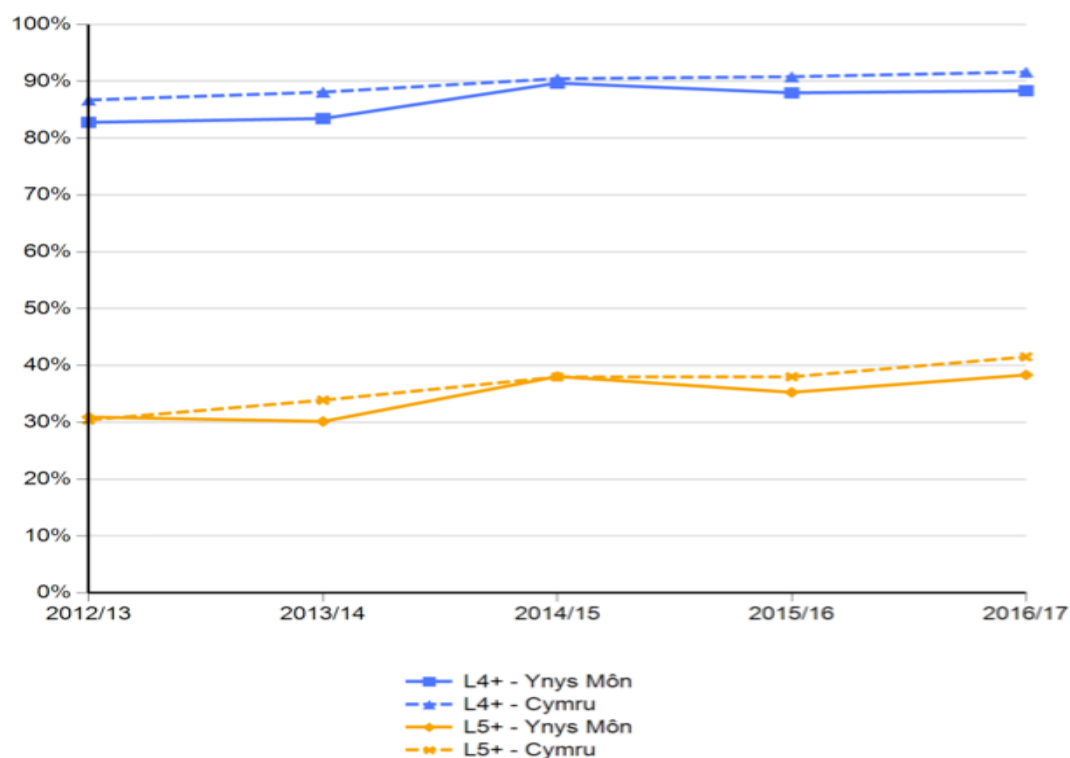
Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

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131 Statiaith https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Examinations-and-Assessments/Foundation-Phase/results-by-localauthority-outcome

Table 20. KS2 Welsh as a First Language % of pupils achieving L4+, L5+

KS2 Welsh as First Language (% achieving)	Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
L4+ - Ynys Môn	82.8	83.4	89.7	88.0	88.3
L4+ - Cymru	86.7	88.1	90.5	90.8	91.6
L5+ - Ynys Môn	30.9	30.1	38.1	35.3	38.3
L5+ - Cymru	30.4	33.9	38.0	38.0	41.5

Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Table 21. KS2 (ages 7-11) 2017 – Percentage achieving an expected outcome (Level 4+) in Welsh (oracy, reading, writing) and the bilingual context in comparison with English

	Welsh			Welsh %	English %
	Oracy %	Reading %	Writing %		
Anglesey	90.0	86.9	83.3	88.3	92.6
North Wales	91.4	89.6	85.3	90.4	91.9
Wales	92.3	90.8	86.8	91.6	91.1

Source: Statiaith [132]

Chart 33. KS2 (ages 7-11) 2017 – Percentage achieving an expected outcome (Level 4+) in Welsh (oracy, reading, writing) and the bilingual context in comparison with English
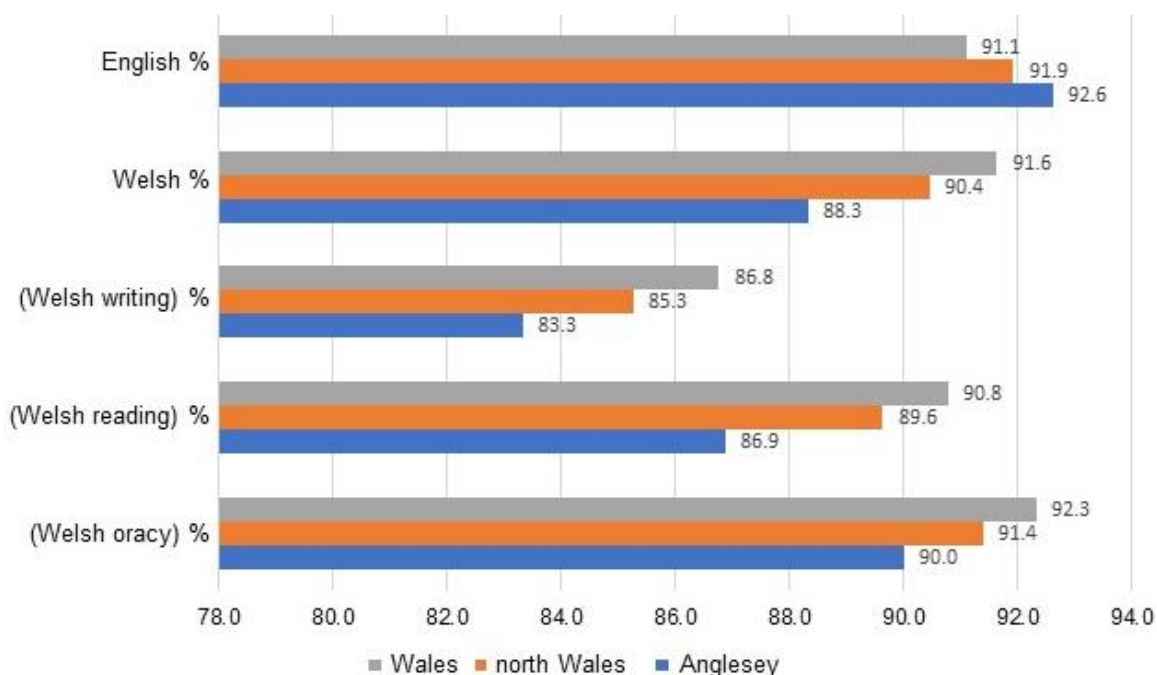
Source: Statiaith[133]

132 Statiaith https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Examinations-and-Assessments/Key-Stage-2/results-by-localauthority-level
133 https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Examinations-and-Assessments/Key-Stage-2/results-by-localauthority-level

Key Stage 3 (KS3)

Chart 34. KS3 Welsh as a First Language % of pupils achieving L5+, L6+, L7+

Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Table 22. KS3 Welsh as a First Language % of pupils achieving L5+, L6+, L7+

KS3 Welsh as First Language (% achieving)	Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
L5+ - Ynys Môn	89.1	89.2	93.2	92.1	95.0
L5+ - Cymru	87.6	90.1	90.9	92.0	93.5
L6+ - Ynys Môn	48.9	54.3	62.4	66.5	72.6
L6+ - Cymru	45.7	52.9	56.1	57.2	62.9
L7+ - Ynys Môn	12.3	16.3	18.9	24.3	23.3
L7+ - Cymru	12.4	14.9	17.3	18.3	19.7

Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Chart 35. KS3 Welsh as a First language % of boys and girls achieving L5+
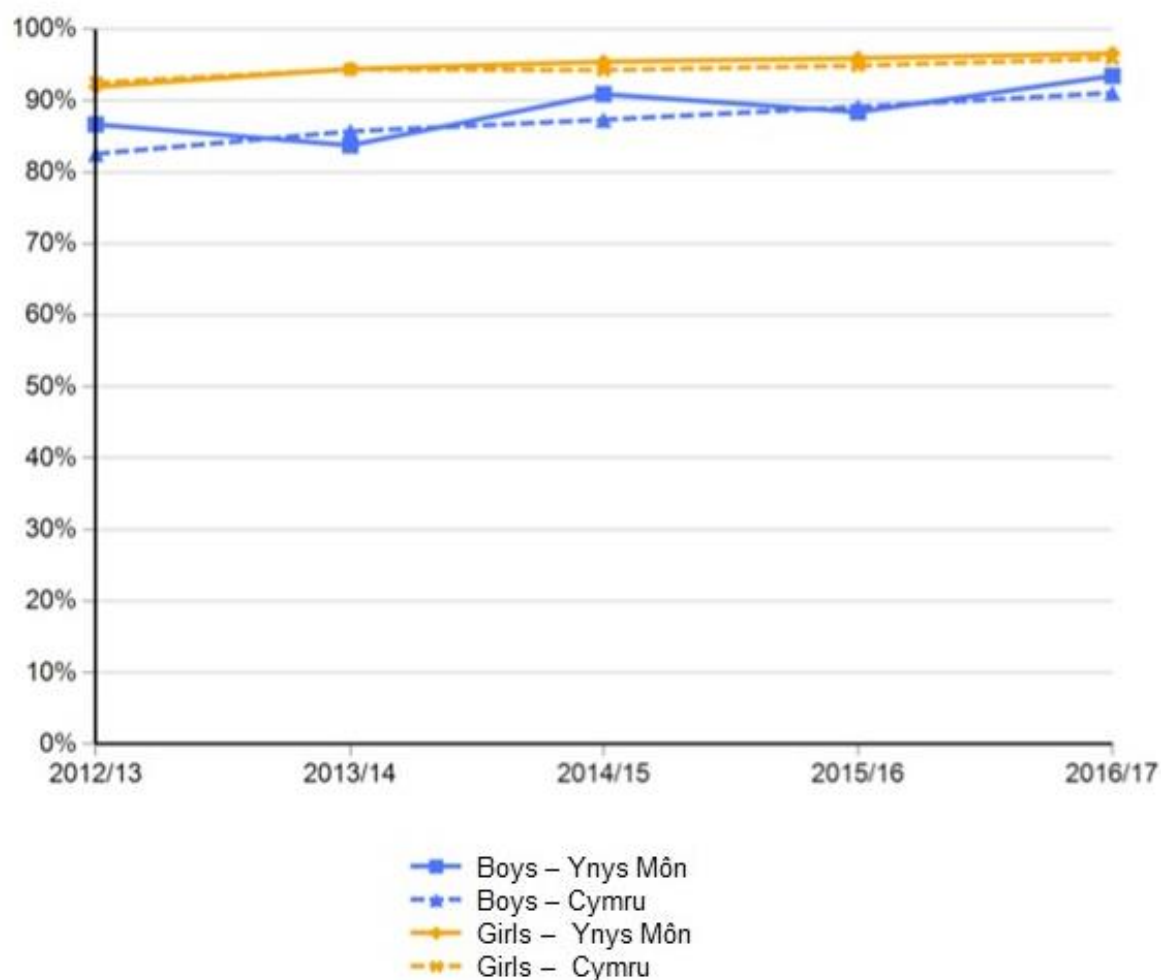
Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Table 23. KS3 Welsh as a First language % of boys and girls achieving L5+

KS3 Welsh as First Language L5+ (% achieving)	Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Boys – Ynys Môn	86.7	83.7	90.9	88.4	93.5
Boys – Cymru	82.6	85.7	87.3	89.1	91.1
Girls – Ynys Môn	91.9	94.4	95.4	95.9	96.6
Girls – Cymru	92.5	94.4	94.3	94.9	95.9

Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Chart 36. KS3 Welsh as a First Language % of boys and girls achieving L6+
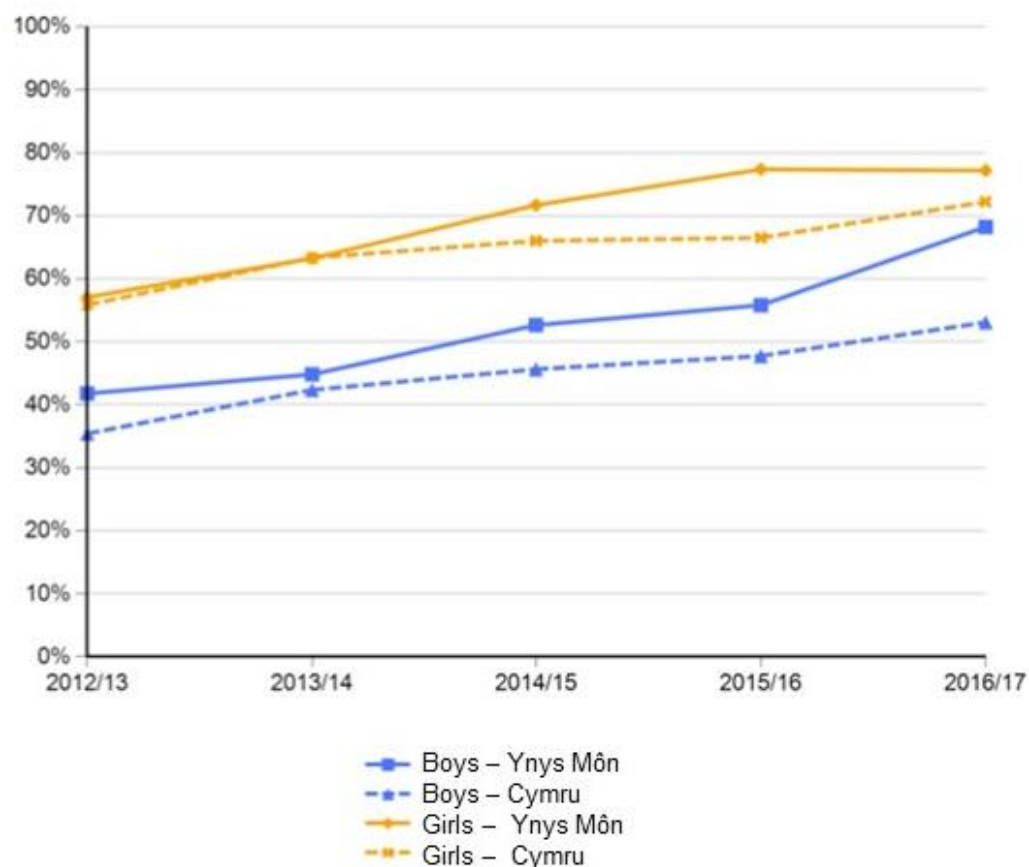
Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Table 24. KS3 Welsh as a First Language % of boys and girls achieving L6+

KS3 Welsh as First Language L6+ (% achieving)	Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Boys – Ynys Môn	41.8	44.8	52.6	55.8	68.2
Boys – Cymru	35.4	42.4	45.6	47.8	53.1
Girls – Ynys Môn	57.1	63.3	71.7	77.4	77.2
Girls – Cymru	55.9	63.3	66.0	66.5	72.2

Source: ACC from Statistics for Wales Welsh Government 'Statistical Bulletin', May 2019

Table 25. KS3 (11-14) 2017 – Percentage achieving an expected level (L5+) in Welsh (oracy, reading, writing) and the bilingual context in comparison with English

	Welsh				
	(Welsh - Oracy) %	(Welsh - Reading) %	(Welsh - Writing) %	**Welsh %**	**English %**
Anglesey	96.4	93.8	89.5	95.0	92.9
North Wales	94.0	91.6	89.4	93.9	91.6
Wales	93.8	92.2	88.2	93.5	90.5

Source:: Statiaith[134]

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134 Statiaith https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Examinations-and-Assessments/Key-Stage-3-Core-Subjects/results-by-localauthority-level

Chart 37. KS3 (11-14) 2017 - Percentage achieving an expected level (L5+) in Welsh (oracy, reading, writing) and the bilingual context in comparison with English
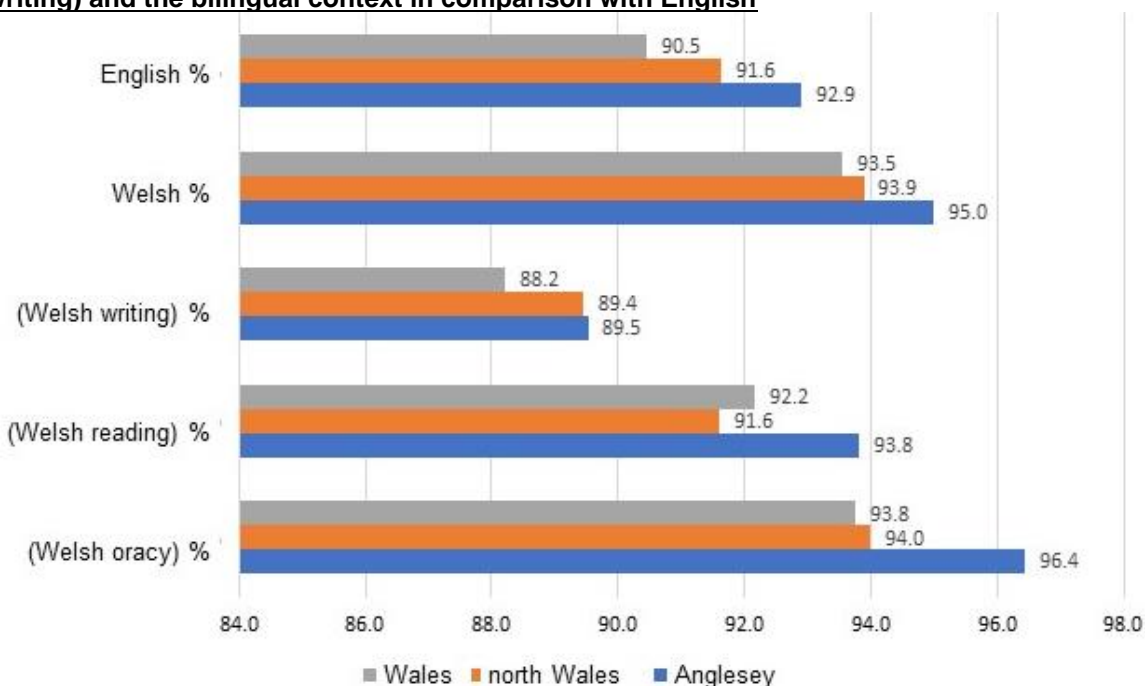
Source: Statiaith[135]

Key Stage 4 (KS5)

Chart 38. KS4 Anglesey. Number of Anglesey children who achieved Welsh First Language A*-C (2020)

Number of pupils who sat Welsh First Language: **70.28%**

Number of pupils who didn't sit a Welsh Language exam: **0.31%**

Number of pupils who sat Welsh Second Language: **29.39%**

Number of Anglesey pupils who gained Welsh First Language A*-C (2020)

72.7%

Source: ACC - Anglesey Results (WJEC, 2020)

135 https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Examinations-and-Assessments/Key-Stage-3-Core-Subjects/results-by-localauthority-level
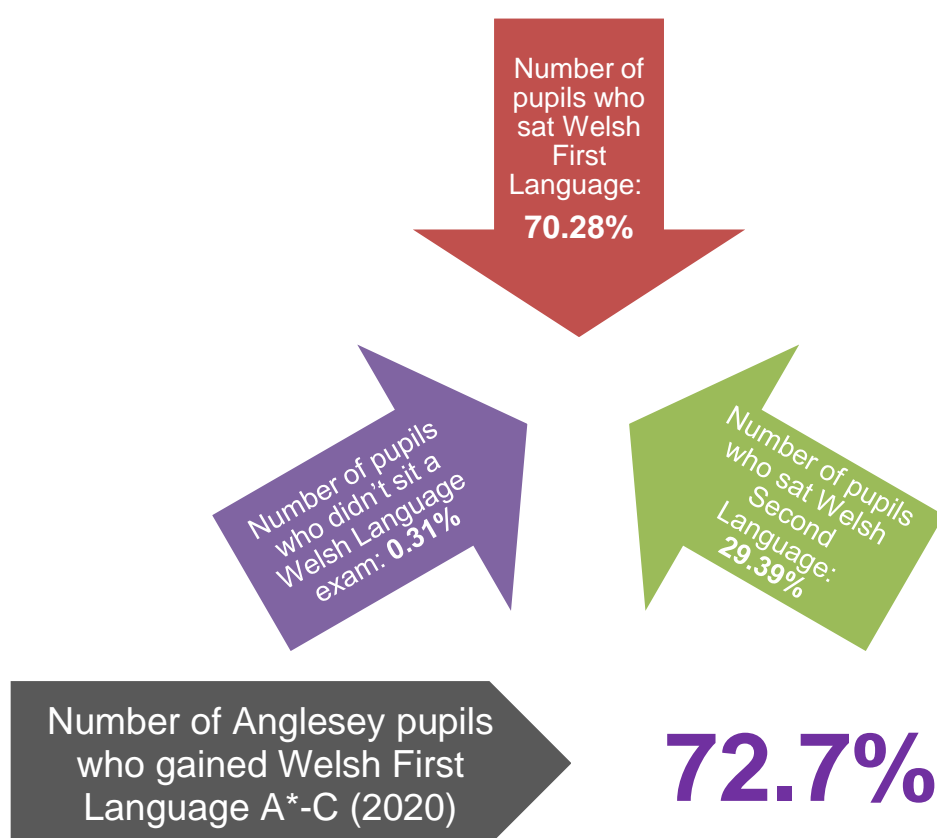
Table 26. Key Stage 4 (14-16) 2017-18 - Achievement of Welsh subject examinations and bilingual context in comparison with English

	Number of pupils aged 15/in Year 11	Number registering for Welsh first Language	% of pupils registering for Welsh first Language %	% achieving A*- C in Welsh First Language	% achieving A*-C in English	% achieving A*-C in English or Welsh language
Anglesey	638	413	64.7	68.5	53.6	64.1
North Wales	6619	1933	29.2	71.1	56.7	61.7
Wales	30371	5266	17.3	74.3	62.6	64.9

Source: Statiaith[136]

Chart 39. Key Stage 4 (14-16) 2017-18 - Achievement of Welsh subject examinations and bilingual context in comparison with English - in %
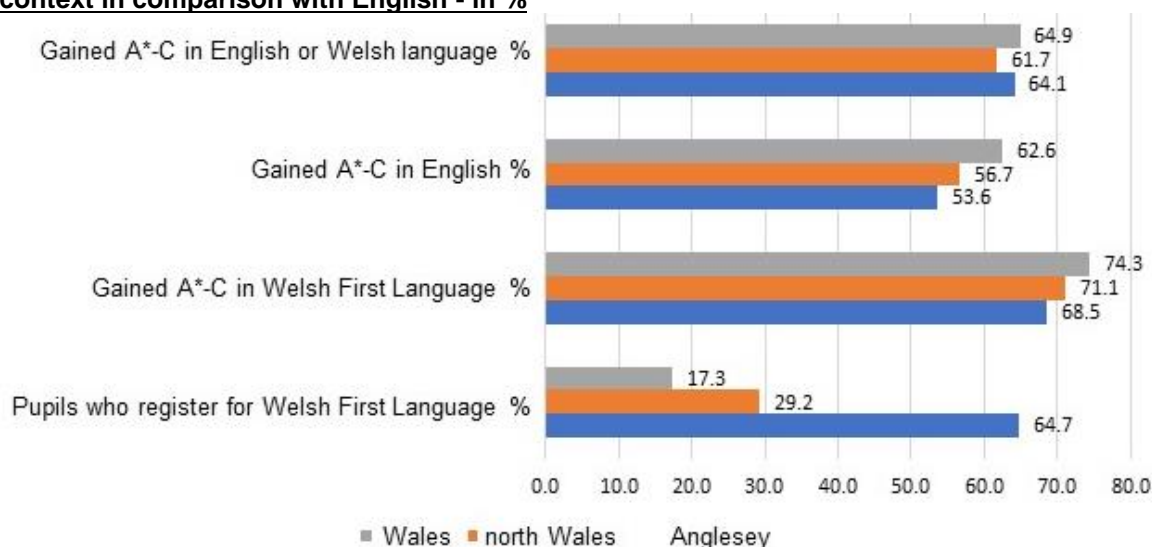
Source: Statiaith[137]

Key Stage 5 (KS5)

At Key Stage 5, learners' **Welsh First Language** achievement profile shows that 15.4% of the candidates achieved an A* grade. 42.3% of the learners achieved grades between A*-A, 65.4% achieved grades between A*-B, and 88.5% of the candidates gained grades between A*-C. 100% of the candidates gained grades between A*-D.

Table 27. Anglesey First Language Welsh A Level Results (2020), grade in percentage

Grade	Percentage gaining the grade or above
A*	15.4%
A	42.3%
B	65.4%
C	88.5%
D	100%
E	-
U	-

Source: ACC – Anglesey Results (WJEC, 2020)

The **Welsh Second Language** Level A achievement profile shows that 100% gain grades between A*-C.

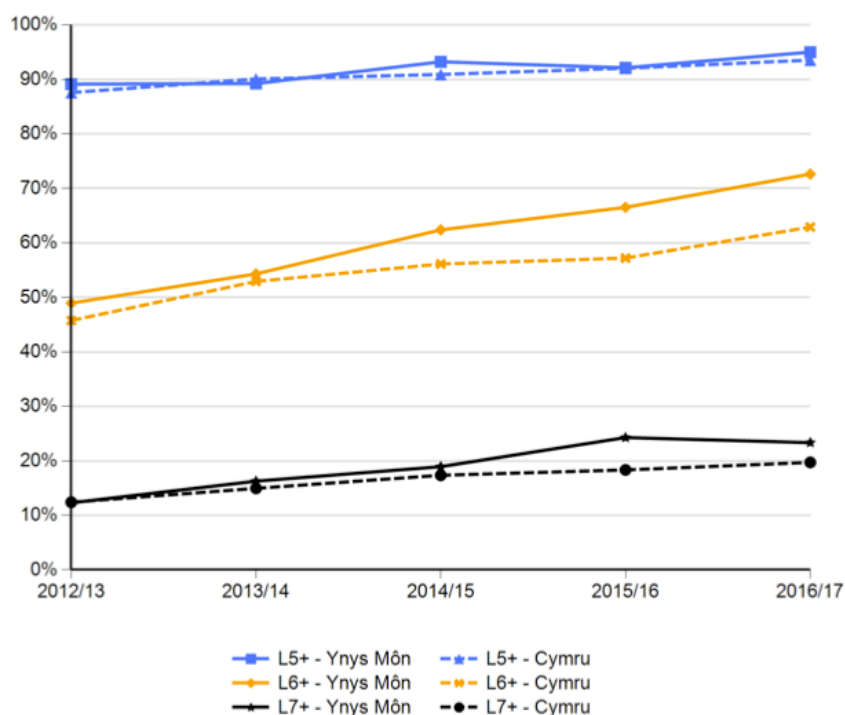
136 Statiaith. https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Examinations-and-Assessments/Key-Stage-4/examinationachievementsincoresubjectsofpupilsaged15-by-area
137 Statiaith. https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Examinations-and-Assessments/Key-Stage-4/examinationachievementsincoresubjectsofpupilsaged15-by-area

Table 28. Anglesey Second Language Welsh A Level Results (2020), grade in percentage

Grade	Percentage gaining the grade or above
A*	0
A	0
B	40%
C	100%
D	-
E	-
U	-

Source: ACC – Anglesey Results (WJEC, 2020)

Education workforce language profile (Primary and Secondary schools) Anglesey

Chart 40. Profile of teaching / working staff in Anglesey schools
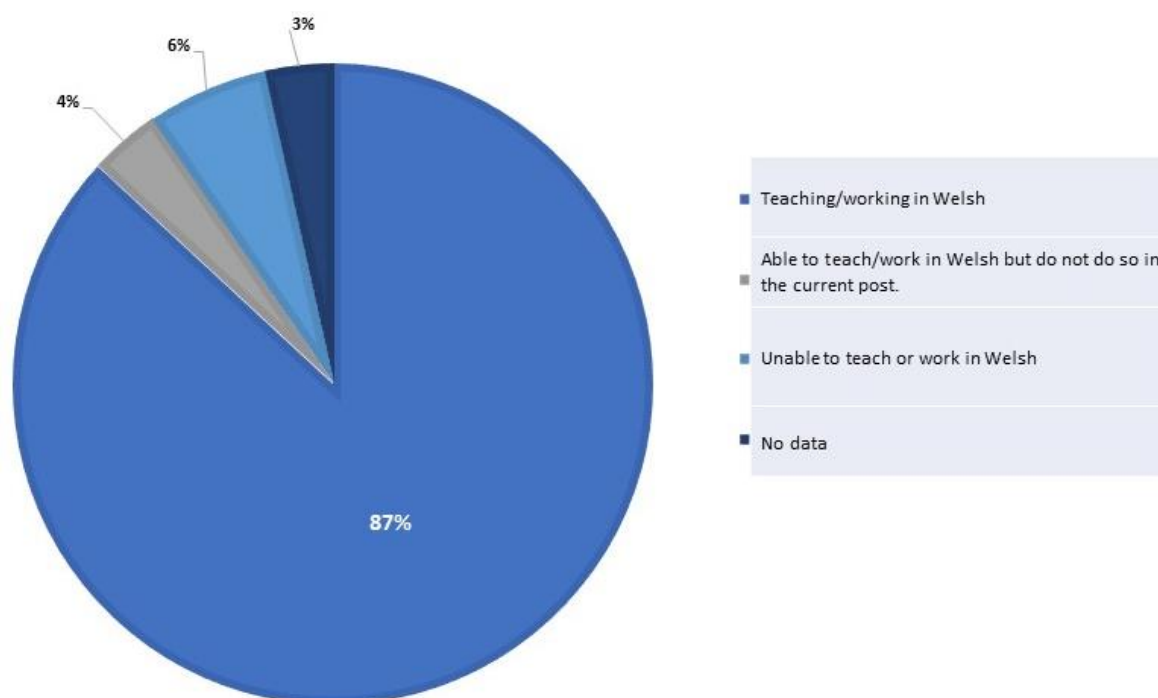
Categories	%
Teaching/Working in Welsh	86
Able to teach/work in Welsh but do not do so in the current post.	4
Unable to teach or work in Welsh	6
No data	3

Source: ACC 2021

A sense of pride in the language

Chart 41. 'The Welsh language is something to be proud of', by to a local authority

■ Strongly agree ■ Tend to agree

Local Authority	Strongly agree	Tend to agree
Gwynedd	83%	10%
Isle of Anglesey	82%	14%
Carmarthenshire	77%	18%
Conwy	76%	22%
Neath Port Talbot	75%	17%
Ceredigion	73%	18%
Wrexham	68%	19%
Swansea	68%	21%
Denbighshire	66%	23%
Bridgend	65%	23%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	62%	26%
Powys	60%	27%
Caerphilly	59%	27%
Torfaen	59%	29%
Flintshire	56%	31%
Vale of Glamorgan	55%	24%
Merthyr Tydfil	52%	24%
Blaenau Gwent	52%	35%
Pembrokeshire	47%	37%
Cardiff	47%	31%
Monmouthshire	40%	39%
Newport	38%	36%

Source: Chart of the Welsh Government's Statistical Bulletin 2017-2018[138]

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138 https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2019-01/national-survey-wales-welsh-language-confidence-attitudes-2017-18.pdf

Further and Higher Education

Anglesey's post-16 education includes sixth form provision in 5 secondary schools and Grŵp Llandrillo Menai (GLLM) provision on the Coleg Menai Campus. This also means that many travel to study specific subjects off the island, at the GLLM campus in Bangor. Although there is no higher education institution on the island, Bangor University is seen as a valuable asset to Anglesey residents, as a higher education learning site, an important employer, and a source of valuable research on the Welsh language and bilingualism.

Further Education – Grŵp Llandrillo Menai

GLLM produced a new Language Policy[139] to ensure that the Group and the Group's staff continue to promote the Welsh language. The language policy outlines how it is intended to comply with the Standards and how the Group will take advantage of opportunities to promote the use of Welsh language services.

In the 2019/20 academic year, 807 Anglesey students enrolled on GLLM courses. See from table 29 that 77% (621) of these can speak Welsh. Over half (52%) indicate that they are fluent, a quarter (25%) indicate that they are not fluent, and 23% indicate that they did not speak Welsh.

Table 29. Anglesey students enrolled on Grŵp Llandrillo Menai courses 2019-20, and their ability to speak Welsh

Level of Welsh language skills	Full-time Learners	%
Speak fluent Welsh	418	52%
Speak Welsh - not fluent	203	25%
Don't speak Welsh	186	23%
Total	**807**	

Source: Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai 2019/20

GLLM offers a wide range of courses and qualifications. Any course offered on their site in Llangefni can be done in Welsh or bilingually. The College offers language flexibility to students, encouraging them to consider studying courses bilingually in order to improve their employment potential. This is particularly important in the care, childcare, health and public services sectors because of the demand for a bilingual public sector workforce.

GLLM's extensive provision on Anglesey means that 209 members of staff **work** on the island. 125 of these consider themselves fluent in Welsh, see table 30. As 49 of the 209 did not identify their Welsh language skills, the number who are fluent in Welsh may actually be higher.

Table 30. Language skills of Grŵp Llandrillo Menai staff working on Anglesey

Welsh Language Skills	Number
Fluent	125
Not declared	49
Basic	16
None	12
Intermediate	7
Total	**209**

Source: Grŵp Llandrillo Menai 28/01/2021

Grŵp Llandrillo Menai's contribution as an employer of Welsh speakers on the island must also be emphasised, as 258 of the Group's staff live on Anglesey (see table 31) and 143 of these consider

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139 Information and link to download the HMCS Language Policy https://www.gllm.ac.uk/our-policies/welsh-language-standards-and-policy

themselves fluent in Welsh. As 58 of the 258 did not identify their Welsh language skills, the number who are fluent may actually be higher.

Table 31. Language skills of Grŵp Llandrillo Menai staff living on Anglesey

Welsh Language Skills	Number
Fluent	143
Not declared	58
Basic	28
None	15
Intermediate	14
Total	**258**

Source: Grŵp Llandrillo Menai 28/01/2021

In response to a survey by the Welsh Language Commissioner on the impact of the Covid-19 restrictions on Welsh language provision, GLLM states that the Welsh language service was not affected differently from the service in English: "The move to an online service was not overnight, rather it took some time, but all services were available bilingually. The pandemic has had a similar impact on services in both Welsh and English." The College identified one advantage for the Welsh language during the Covid period when 13 students transferred from the GCSE English-medium Mathematics and Numeracy course to a Welsh-medium course. This was due to the convenience of online provision, without having to change location from Llandrillo to Coleg Menai or Dwyfor. In addition, some challenges were identified for the translators during the Covid period: 1) no translation facility on their internal system (Google Meet), 2) work pressures on the translation team - "due to the increased workload and the need to prioritise Covid-related documents, some documents took longer than usual to translate."

Bangor University

Although Bangor University's main site is not on Anglesey[140], in terms of its strategic contribution to the Welsh language on the island, and its role as an education provider and employer for the island's residents, the organisation fully earns its place in the Anglesey language profile. Bangor University's close relationship with the island's education providers means that many have registered for higher education courses. See from chart 42 showing that **735 Anglesey students** have registered for Bangor University courses, which is 7.4% of all students at the University. See from chart 43 that all secondary schools on Anglesey are well represented. Chart 44 reveals that 370 of these speak Welsh fluently, 90 are less confident and 275 have no Welsh language ability. The data includes all students from Anglesey, not only those who have just left a local schools or college.

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140 There is a Department of Ocean Sciences in Menai Bridge. https://www.bangor.ac.uk/oceansciences/index.php.en

Chart 42. Anglesey students as a proportion of Bangor University students 2019/20
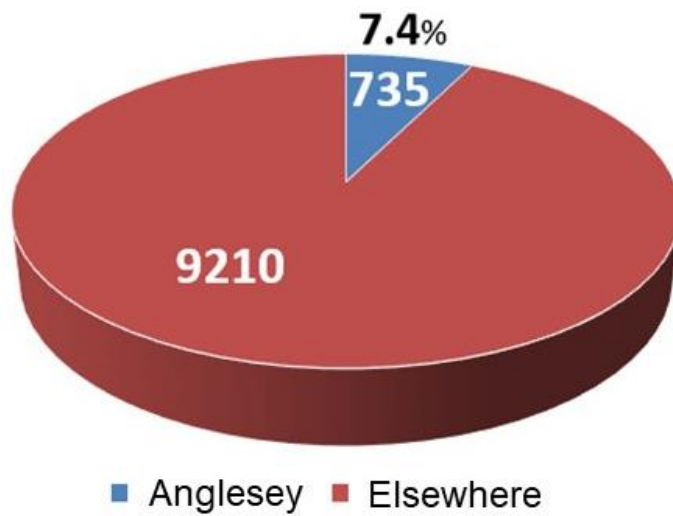
Source: Bangor University

Chart 43. Students from Anglesey Schools 2019/20
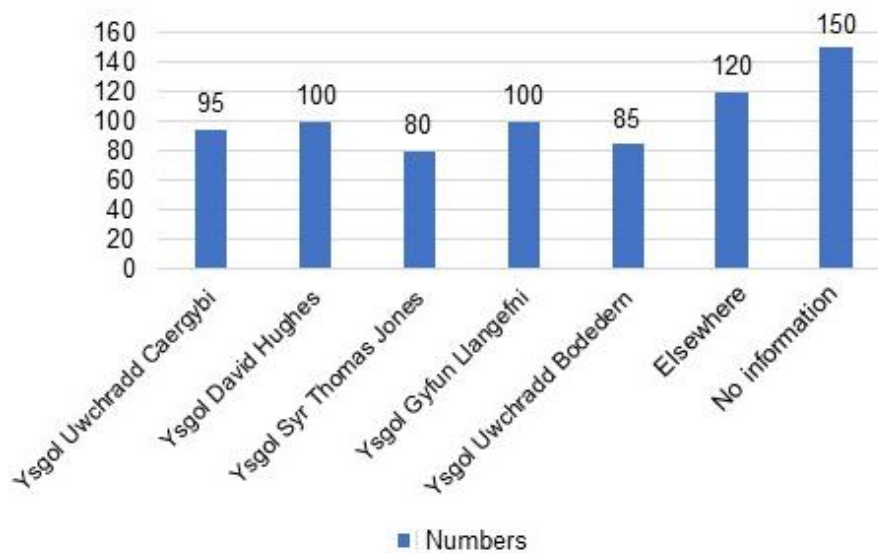
Source: Bangor University

Chart 44. Anglesey students at Bangor University 2019/20
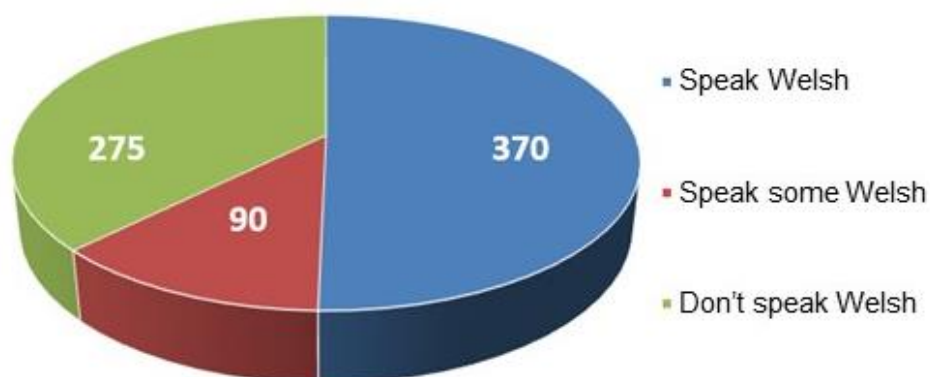
Source: Bangor University

It is positive to note that 210 Anglesey students are following courses in Health or Social Sciences (chart 45), as there is a high demand for bilingual employees in this sector to address bilingual public service commitments. A further 60 are studying Education, which is also a virtuous circle as chart 46 reveals that Anglesey is home to 192 Bangor University academic staff. Of these, 114 can speak Welsh, 50 of them fluently. However, the supportive and professional **posts** see the highest percentage and number of Welsh speakers, with 288 out of 330 (87%) speaking some Welsh, and 205 (62%) of these classed as fluent. In total 77% of Anglesey's 522 residents employed at the University speak some Welsh, a higher percentage than the population of Anglesey as a whole.

Chart 45. Anglesey students' fields of study 2018/19
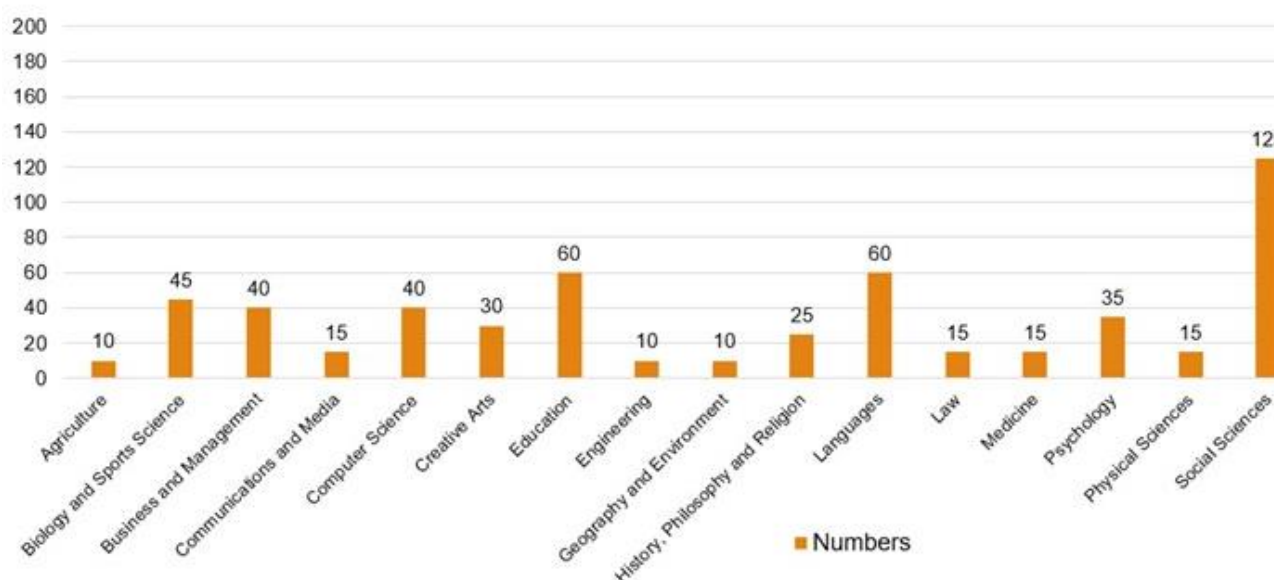
Source: Bangor University

Chart 46. Bangor University staff living on Anglesey 2019/20
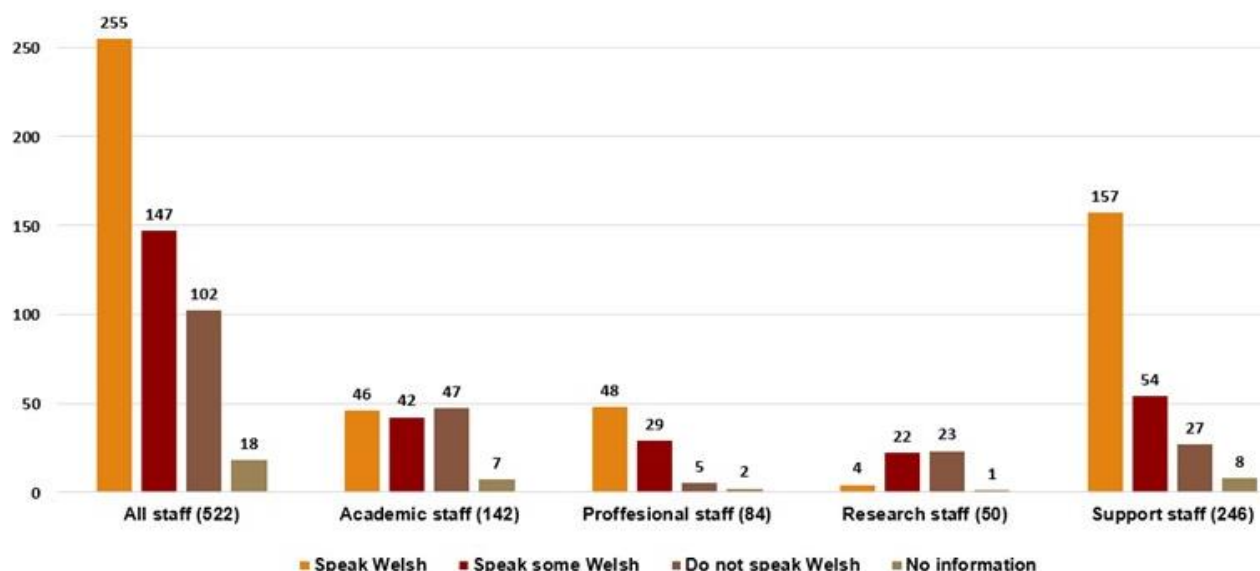
Source: Bangor University

The University also offers **specialist research** on Welsh language and Welsh language technology[141], bilingualism[142] and language acquisition[143]. This contribution underpins many

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141 Canolfan Bedwyr, Bangor University Centre for Welsh Language Services, Technology and Research: https://www.bangor.ac.uk/canolfanbedwyr/index.php.en
142 About the Bilingualism Centre: https://www.bangor.ac.uk/bilingualism/index.php.en
143 A master's programme in typical and atypical language development in both monolingual and bilingual populations: https://www.bangor.ac.uk/courses/postgraduate-taught/language-acquisition-and-development-msc

messages transmitted to Anglesey families by the education sector and Welsh practitioners such as Menter Iaith Môn, Cymraeg for Kids, and Mudiad Meithrin. A valuable resource, which facilitates communication with the island's parents, is the easy-to-read classic, 'A Parents' and Teachers' Guide to Bilingualism'[144], by Professor Colin Baker. More recently Professor Enlli Thomas's [145] research on bilingualism and her willingness, during the Covid lock-down, to summarise research in accessible video clips for parents[146] has helped Anglesey's non-Welsh-speaking families. Supporting Bangor University's research, and then passing on key findings, is an ongoing aim for practitioners communicating with parents about the Welsh language and bilingualism. Another aspect of research into the use of Welsh by Bangor University is the ARFer project which combines language planning expertise with the psychology expertise of behavioural change, in order to increase the use of Welsh at work[147]. Dr Lowri Hughes who is leading this work is a member of Fforwm Iaith Môn, and Anglesey County Council staff have assisted with the development of the project. This ensures a holistic discussion that combines the theoretical and practical in the field of Welsh language development.

Anglesey Higher Education students studying through the medium of Welsh

We do not have information in terms of the total number of Anglesey students studying through the medium of Welsh at Welsh higher education institutions. However, **Coleg Cymraeg**[148] scholarship holders account for around a third of all students studying most of their courses through the medium of Welsh. The data on Anglesey students who have taken advantage of the Coleg Cymraeg offer is: 40 holders of the Coleg Cymraeg Scholarships 2019/20 and 65[149] holders of the Coleg Cymraeg Scholarships 2020/21. The figures include holders of the Coleg Cymraeg Main Scholarships and the Coleg Cymraeg Incentive Scholarships and all these students study at least 33% of their course through the medium of Welsh. For 2020/21, 4 Anglesey Council Scholarships were awarded to Year 1 students studying at least 33% of their course through the medium of Welsh and these students are also included in the above data.

Fforwm Iaith Môn's partners have a strategic role in supporting the education sector to increase the numbers studying subjects through the medium of Welsh, in order to meet the Welsh Government's call for an adequate supply of confident bilingual educators in the future[150].

Learning in the community

Oriel Môn[151]
Anglesey residents are proud of Oriel Môn which reflects their heritage. All aspects of Oriel Môn's work are bilingual, with opportunities and activities for all age ranges in both languages. In particular, stimulating educational resources developed by the Oriel's education officer promote awareness and pride in the island's history and Welsh heritage. In addition, through the Oriel Môn Trust, established in 2020, there is a membership scheme that seeks to offer further opportunities for adults to learn more about the gallery's collections with the curator.

Libraries[152]
All aspects of Anglesey's library work are bilingual, with opportunities and activities available to all age groups in both languages.

144'A Parents' and Teachers' Guide to Bilingualism', Colin Baker; Multilingual Matters, 4th edition 2014. https://onraisingbilingualchildren.com/2014/06/29/if-you-only-buy-one-book-about-bilingualism-a-parents-and-teachers-guide-to-bilingualism/
145 Enlli Thomas publications list:https://www.bangor.ac.uk/education-and-human-development/staff/enlli-thomas/en#publications
146Messages to non-Welsh speaking parents on behalf of the Welsh Government, responding to restrictions on opportunities in Welsh due to Covid 2020: https://gov.wales/cymraeg-for-kids-summer-full-of-welsh?_ga=2.156734200.295457583.1624874183-703734303.1624874183
147 ARFer Project, Canolfan Bedwyr, Bangor University: https://www.bangor.ac.uk/canolfanbedwyr/arfer.php.en
148 Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol website https://www.colegcymraeg.ac.uk/en/
149 Coleg Cymraeg: 'these figures may vary slightly as the process of monitoring scholarships progresses'.
150 BBC CymruFyw 'Angen denu mwy o athrawon i gyrraedd nod 2050'. https://www.bbc.co.uk/cymrufyw/53664265
151 Oriel Môn, web site. https://www.orielmon.org/en-gb/about-us
152 Anglesey Libraries, Isle of Anglesey County Council, web site. https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/Residents/Libraries/Join-the-library.aspx

Archives [153]

All aspects of the Archives' service is available bilingually to all ages.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust [154]

The Trust offers a series of annual lectures and public tours which are an opportunity for Anglesey residents to learn about the physical heritage of the island. The Parc Cybi archaeological excavations exhibition, near Holyhead, was one of the highlights for 2020 but the Trust's programme of tours was restricted due to Covid-19. There were five online lectures in 2020, with Welsh subtitles.

Welsh for Adults

Learn Welsh courses are available during the day and in the evening, with the majority currently held in virtual classes due to Covid restrictions. Dysgu Cymraeg Gogledd-Orllewin is the provider for Anglesey, on behalf of the National Centre for Learning Welsh. The learning options are broad but face-to-face opportunities are limited in line with Covid-19 regulations. See from table 32 that 244 learners attended 33 courses on Anglesey in the period September to December 2020.

Table 32. Welsh Language Learning Classes on Anglesey September-December 2020

Level	Number of Courses	Number of Learners
Entry 1	6	54
Entry 2	6	41
Foundation 1	8	63
Intermediate 1	6	38
Intermediate 2	2	11
Higher 1	3	21
Higher 4 +	1	7
Proficiency	1	9
Total	33	244

Source: Learn Welsh

In addition to the online provision, when location-specific learning was/will be practically possible, locations for lessons in the September-December 2020 period were to include: Holyhead, Llanfairpwll, Llangefni, Aberffraw, Benllech, Porth Llechog, Rhosybol, Aberffraw, Cemaes Bay, Caergeiliog, Beaumaris, Moelfre, Valley, and Aberffraw.

153Anglesey Archives, Isle of Anglesey County Council, web site.
https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/Residents/Archives/Visiting-Anglesey-Archives/Plan-your-visit-to-the-Archives.aspx
154 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust web site: http://www.heneb.co.uk/index.html

8. Health and well-being

The Health Service

The Welsh Government's 'More than Just Words' strategic framework underpins the use of Welsh in the health and social care service. In 2019, the launch of the Welsh Government's Action Plan 'More than Just Words'[155] emphasised the **proactive** principle: "Actively asking people's language preference and offering services in Welsh has been a key principle of More than Just Words. It means creating a change of culture that places the 'Active Offer' at the heart of health and care services and placing responsibility on service providers and not with the user".

Anglesey is served by Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB), which is also responsible for providing a range of primary, community, mental and hospital health services for the public in all other parts of north Wales. With a workforce of over 17,000, located across north Wales, BCUHB is Wales' largest health organisation.

BCUHB is committed to the principle that the Welsh and English languages should be treated on a basis of equality and that patients should, as a matter of good practice, receive services in accordance with their preferred language. This was reflected by the following statement, which was part of the organisation's previous Welsh Language Scheme (active between October 2010 and December 2018): 'We recognise that members of the public can better express their views and needs in their first language ... Our aim is to enable everyone who receives or uses our services to do so through the medium of Welsh or English according to their personal choice'.[156]

BCUHB's Welsh Language Scheme standing was replaced when the organisation became subject to the Welsh Language Standards at the end of November 2018.[157] Alongside the requirements of those statutory benchmarks, the development of bilingual provisions within the Health Board is also now being driven by the specific targets contained within the framework of 'More than Just Words'.

To ensure that specialist guidance, support and advice is available to staff in relation to the Welsh language, the Health Board employs a Welsh Language Team, which includes the Head of Welsh Language Services, two Welsh Language Officers, a Welsh Language Standards Compliance Officer and a Welsh Language Tutor (who provides language training for staff across the organisation). At the same time, the Health Board also has a significant translation unit and the promotion and facilitation of the use of Welsh within BCUHB receives continued support from senior staff in the organisation (including Board Members).

In terms of data on health and well-being, the 2011 Census continues to offer the most comprehensive information about health, the Welsh language, and the residents of Anglesey. Table 33 and table 34 show the overall health of Anglesey's Welsh speakers together with the number and percentage of Welsh speakers on the island with a long-term health problem or disability, and the change that has taken place between 2001 and 2011.

In 2011, 81.1% (31,268 people) of the Anglesey population aged 3+ who were able to speak Welsh stated that their health was good or very good, whilst 13.8% stated they had fair health and 5.1% declared poor or very poor health. Since 2001, the overall health of the 3+ Welsh-speaking population on Anglesey has improved, with a 14.3% increase in the number declaring good or very good health.

On Anglesey in 2011, a higher percentage of the Welsh-speaking population (81.1%) indicated that they have good or very good health compared to the population as a whole (78.6%).

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155 'More than Words' Action Plan, Welsh Government, 2019 https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-07/more-than-just-words-action-plan-2019-2020.pdf

156 Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board's Welsh Language Scheme, Approved by the Welsh Language Board on 13th October 2010.

157 Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Welsh Language: https://bcuhb.nhs.wales/about-us/governance-and-assurance/welsh-language/

Table 33. Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh on Anglesey by general health, 2001 & 2011

General Health	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
Good or very good health	27, 358	70.3%	31,268	81.1%	3,910	14.3%	10.8%
Fair health	8,018	20.6%	5,330	13.8%	-2,688	-33.5%	-6.8%
Poor or very poor health	3,517	16.8%	1,970	5.1%	-1,547	-44.0%	-11.7%
All ages (3+)	38,893		38,568		-325	-0.8%	

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

In 2011, a fifth (20.9%) of the Welsh-speaking population aged 3+ indicated that they had a long-term health problem or disability. This is a slightly lower proportion than the total population of Anglesey (23.1%). However, it reflects the demographics of Welsh speakers and non-Welsh speakers on Anglesey, namely a higher percentage of Welsh speakers who are young and the age profile of immigration to the island (see Section 3 on Demographics).

Table 34. Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh on Anglesey by long-term health problem or disability, 2001 & 2011

Long-term health problem or disability	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
With a long-term health problem or disability	7,873	20.2%	8,076	20.9%	203	2.6%	0.7%
Without a long-term health problem or disability	31,020	79.8%	30,492	79.1%	-528	-1.7%	-0.7%
All ages (3+)	38,893		38,568		-325	-0.8%	

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

In terms of the health service offered by Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, there is an insight in table 35 to the language skills of Health Board staff on Anglesey. Of the 364 staff on Anglesey, only 9.6% have no Welsh language skills, with 26.9% indicating proficiency in Welsh and a further 20.8% having the skills to discuss non-specialist issues and conduct assessments and meetings in Welsh. The levels (table 36) are included for ease of reference when interpreting the potential Welsh levels of the health workforce service on Anglesey. There is no data available to show the language choice of patients and service users from Anglesey.

Table 35. Welsh language skills of BCUHB's workforce on Anglesey, November 2019

	Level 0 - no skills	Level 1 - entry	Level 2 - foundation	Level 3 - intermediate	Level 4 - higher	Level 5 - proficiency	Total
Anglesey - number	35	55	54	46	76	98	364
Anglesey - percentage	9.6%	15.1%	14.8%	12.6%	20.9%	26.9%	100%

Source: Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

Table 36. Levels of assessment of Welsh language capacity for BCUHB workforce

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
I can show linguistic courtesy by opening and closing a conversation in Welsh. I can give and receive personal details. I can say Welsh place names/first names or signs correctly	I can understand the essence of a request from the public and respond to simple requests. I can give and receive instructions	Be able to use more complex sentences using clauses. They have enough vocabulary to deal with unexpected everyday situations, e.g. chatting when meeting strangers. Uses accent and emphasis with sufficient accuracy to be understandable and to clarify meanings. Be able to converse mainly in Welsh but turn to English in discussion to give detailed information.	Can create some complex sentences and has sufficient vocabulary to be able to discuss any non-specialist issues that arise, and deal with more formal situations given the opportunity to prepare, e.g. assessments, interviews and meetings.	Fluent in Welsh orally and in writing. I can deal effectively with complex enquiries from the public or conflicts in Welsh. I can interview or question in Welsh during an inquiry

Source: Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board 2021

In response to the Welsh Language Commissioner's recent survey on 'The Impact of Covid-19 on the Welsh Language', BCUHB identified some unfavourable and favourable changes in relation to the provision of Welsh language services:

- The ability to provide simultaneous translation has been affected for the time being by the inability to hold face-to-face meetings and technical constraints. NHS Wales does not allow *Zoom* to be used for virtual meetings and *Zoom* is currently the only platform that includes an additional channel, to allow users to provide simultaneous translation during virtual meetings. The Government is in discussions with *Microsoft* to see if it is possible to develop the *Microsoft Teams* package to include the use of simultaneous translation. The work continues to try to ensure that we can re-start offering an effective simultaneous translation facility as soon as possible.

- The Welsh Language Team conducts covert shopper surveys on a quarterly basis, to monitor the availability and standard of bilingual services in community hospitals, surgeries under the control of the Health Board and specific departments within the acute hospitals of Gwynedd, Glan Clwyd and Wrexham Maelor. Clearly, it was not possible to continue to conduct these surveys during the past year.

- Although virtual learning and the development of a new training plan has been challenging, there are many benefits to learning over the web – both in terms of the tutor and in terms of the learners. Some of the benefits include savings in terms of travel costs to classes. In addition, holding lessons virtually also allows all learners at the same level within the Board to learn together / at the same time. 168 staff registered for the BCUHB Welsh Language Tutor's online courses between March and September 2020, 40 of whom completed their courses during the same period.

The above refers to the service regionally, rather than specifically to Anglesey, but reflects the challenges and perseverance of BCUHB to provide health services through the medium of Welsh for the island's residents, despite the pandemic.

Apart from two surgeries in Holyhead (which are under the direct control of the Health Board), all other surgeries on Anglesey act as independent providers. It would be technically possible to collect data on patients' language use, as language preferences can be identified on information technology systems used by GP practices to record patient information. However, there are practical barriers: 1) the data may not be comparable if not all GP practices use the same system, 2) although the request would be a data overview, the GP practices may be concerned about data protection, 3) under a pandemic emergency the GP practices may not see this as a priority.

Prior to the Covid period, Menter Iaith Môn, through the Welsh Business scheme (now 'Hello Blod'), worked with some of the providers on Anglesey to develop the use of Welsh in the surgeries. This

was done in conjunction with the Health Board, and so there was an opportunity to merge the provision available from both sides, in order to offer a package of services that would support the surgeries to develop their use of the Welsh language. There will be an opportunity to re-assess the requirements, both from the GP surgeries and the public for a service in Welsh, after the Covid lockdown period.

Health and well-being resources in the community

Medrwn Môn[158] is Anglesey's County Voluntary Council (CVC) which promotes and supports volunteering, and voluntary and community organisations. It operates to a Language Policy sharing information about health and well-being services in the community bilingually. Data on the Welsh language is not collected in terms of service users, and the offer of Welsh in voluntary group services is not statutory, although there is guidance to do so based on equality and good practice[159].

One of the strengths of the voluntary sector on Anglesey is that many groups already operate in Welsh. Despite lack of statutory language requirements, as they serve a 57.2% Welsh-speaking community, there is a higher expectation for bilingual provision on Anglesey.

In 2020, checking with providers that the service was bilingual, Medrwn Môn collected a list of health and wellbeing service providers in a useful directory[160] (see table 37). It is worth including a summary of the providers in the language profile, to raise the awareness of users that there is a service offer in Welsh (although we do not know how proactive the offer is in each service). In addition, the list is a convenient record of health and wellbeing services in the community that can benefit from volunteers or staff who can speak Welsh. Medrwn Môn has highlighted the demand for more Welsh speakers to volunteer.

Without language data, we refer to anecdotal feedback from the sector reporting that there is a tendency for Welsh-speaking residents to be local and therefore more likely to take advantage of their family or community links and networks if they want to offer or receive support. For new arrivals to the island, it is more challenging to become part of their new community, so they are more likely to start a new group or to offer and receive support through contact with Medrwn Môn.

The digital 'involvement' in clicking on Medrwn Môn's five latest newsletters shows that 60% responded to the English newsletter and 40% to the Welsh newsletter. However, The Chief Executive of Medrwn Môn says: "In March 2020, over 800 people declared an interest to volunteer or support people in their communities at the start of the pandemic. Due to the critical nature of the situation, we did not monitor the number of Welsh speakers but our anecdotal information during Covid-19 has shown that a high number of those who volunteered were Welsh speakers, volunteering, for example, to have telephone conversations or to support neighbours."

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159 Guidance on the Welsh language for the voluntary sector https://wcva.cymru/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Welsh-language-the-legal-context.pdf
160 Anglesey's health and wellbeing services directory by Medrwn Môn https://www.medrwnmon.org/en/home

Table 37. List by Medrwn Môn of providers offering health and wellbeing support bilingually, 2020

Medrwn Môn	Medrwn Môn is the County Voluntary Council for Anglesey. Medrwn Môn's role is to promote and support volunteering, voluntary groups and community organisations, by working with individuals, groups and communities on Anglesey to ensure that they play a full and leading role in developing the island's potential.
Anglesey Community Link	Social Prescribing Service within Medrwn Môn for people over the age of 18. Contact through GP, or 01248 725745 / linc@medrwnmon.org.
SPOA - Housing Support Grant	Referral route for housing grant and support.spoa@ynysmon.gov.uk or 01248 751937.
Teulu Môn	An inclusive service for Anglesey families. 01248 725888 teulumon@ynysmon.gov.uk.
Adult Service	Independence support service. Community information and contact with health and social care services. 01248 752752 atduty@ynysmon.gov.uk.
Community Mental Health Team	Referral through a GP to a joint service between the Isle of Anglesey County Council and Betsi Cadwaladr Health Board. Contact through a GP or Adult Service 01248 752752.
SilverCloud	An online course offering support for anxiety, depression and much more – all based on Cognitive Behavioural Therapy. Anyone aged 16 or over can register on: nhswales.silvercloudhealth.com/signup.
Active Monitoring Mind	A six-week guided self-help service for anxiety, depression, self-esteem and more. Referral through a GP or direct registration on: www.mind.org.uk/AMCymru.
CALL	A confidential listening line and emotional support for mental health, which is open 24 hours a day, every day. It can also signpost you to local support and various information online. 0800132737, text "help" to 81066 or access via http://callhelpline.org.uk/.
ACTivate Your Life	ACTivate Your Life online video course shares practical ways to cope with distressing thoughts and feelings, helping to live life with greater confidence. https://icc.gig.cymru/-and-teams/active-life services.
Beat	A helpline and information for adults and young people, offering a supportive environment to talk about eating disorders and how to get help. 0808 801 0677 or through www.beateatingdisorders.org.uk/.
Young People's Mental Health Toolkit	The Young People's Mental Health Toolkit links young people, aged between 11 and 25, to websites, apps, helplines and more, to build resilience. The pack is available on: bit.ly/ypmhten.
MIND	The mental health charity creates a community where people feel able to talk openly about their mental health problem without fear of rejection or discrimination. 01286 685279 or info@monagwyneddmind.co.uk.
Parabl – Talking Therapies Partnership	A service that provides support to people going through the experiences such as mild to moderate anxiety or depression, other common health difficulties, bereavement issues, relationship issues, or stress. Confidential telephone contact: 0300 777 2257, ask@parabl.org or website: www.parabl.org.
British Red Cross - Better Mental Health	A new service to help individuals find sustainable solutions to factors affecting mental health due to Covid-19. E.g. Concerns regarding home or employment, feeling lonely and isolated, or unable to perform essential tasks (shopping/personal care). 07725 201 506 or northwales@redcross.org.uk.
CAIS	Help for people who have problems with addiction, substance misuse, mental health, personal development, and employment – as well as offering support and information to their families and friends. 0345 061 2112.
Gorwel	Free confidential advice - information and support for women, men and children affected by Domestic Violence in Anglesey and Gwynedd. 0300 111 2121 gorwel@gorwel.org. 24/7 Live Fear Free Helpline Wales: 0808 80 10 800 or through text message 24/7 on 07860 077333.

DAN 24/7	Drug and Alcohol Helpline provided by Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board. A single point of contact for anyone in Wales who wants more information and/or help about drugs and/or alcohol. 0808 808 2234 or text 24/7: 81066
Alcoholics Anonymous	Service if drinking habits have reached the point where it is distressing. Alcoholics Anonymous - and AA recovery programme from alcoholism. Helpline (GB wide) 0800 9177 650 or help@aamail.org.
GamCare	GamCare is a British gambling helpline - providing confidential information, advice and support to anyone affected by gambling problems. (It was stated that it would be possible to have a Welsh language volunteer if requested). 0808 8020 133 or www.gamcare.org.uk.
Citizens Advice Anglesey	Free advice about all sorts of problems, benefits, housing or employment, or facing a crisis. 0300 330 11921 or web chat https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/wales/about-us/contact-us/contact-us/contact-us/ . Helpline: 0808 223 1133. Universal Credit Claim Helpline: 0800 1448444 I CAN service if feeling anxious or stressed, call or text 077496 571241.
Homeless & Lighthouse, and Mediation Service	Homeless: tenancy advice for those who have been made unemployed or experienced a significant income reduction. Also family intervention advice for parents / children who are struggling to cope during the pandemic period. Lighthouse: Day Centre and takeaway meals for rough sleepers, in B&Bs, or sofa surfing. Phone: 01407 769995 Mediation and Intervention Service: telephone support, advice and signposting for children, young people and parents experiencing family difficulties, loss problems and bereavement. Phone: Catrin 07918624655 / Grant 07425623976.
Golau - by Barnados	Mental Health and Wellbeing support for children and young people aged 8-18 on Anglesey. Prevention and early intervention support and therapy for wellbeing of children and young people aged 8-18 and their families. Currently there are phone sessions, social media, Facetime or WhatsApp. GOLAU@barnardos.org.uk or 01248 751194 / 07714754625.
MEIC	Helpline for children and young people in Wales - up to the age of 25. Information about what is happening in the local area and help to deal with difficult situations. No name has to be given. Contact by phone, text or online. Freephone: 080880 23456, text message 84001, or web chat www.meic.cymru.
Mudiad Meithrin	A voluntary organisation recognised as the main provider of Welsh-medium early years care and education in the voluntary sector. Work locally to offer practical guidance and advice to the cylch staff, volunteers and parents. Phone: 01970 639639, e-mail: post@meithrin.co.uk.
Anglesey and Gwynedd Young Carers	Support for children and young people caring for a family member as a parent, sibling who may have an illness, disability, mental health disorder or substance misuse problems. Support over the phone, through video calls or face-to-face. Current information on https://www.facebook.com/GofalwyrIfancYnysMonGwynedd, e-mail: ynysmonyoungcarers@actionforchildren.org.uk, or 01248 353 095.
Carers Outreach Service	A service for carers offering emotional support, and specialist information, including financial information. Also a 'Planning for the Future' service including 'Emergency Planning'. 01248370797, help@carersoutreach.org.uk, or facebook: Carers Outreach Service
Carers Trust North Wales	1-1 home support, care to free the caregiver (to attend a medical/dental/optical appointment), shopping calls and prescription collection, assistance with bath/showering, assistance with housework, etc. Contact: 01492 542212.
Carers Wales	Helpline from Cardiff 029 2081 1370 or email info@carerswales.org. Information and advice for carers and several weekly interactive sessions online: https://www.carersuk.org/wales.

Anglesey Virtual Hubs	Five pilot Community Hubs across Anglesey to pilot the Anglesey Virtual Hubs scheme to raise individuals' digital confidence and reduce loneliness within our communities. Calls for volunteers trained by Digital Communities Wales. sioned.young@acgm.co.uk / 01286 808 735.
Keep in Touch Service	Over the Covid-19 period Age Cymru Gwynedd & Môn provides a keep-in-touch service for older and/or vulnerable people locally (including veterans). Telephone calls to those who are isolated; support on well-being issues, hot meals for the home, personal care, shopping service, and sitting in to support carers. There is a cost to the service. 01286 677 711 or email info@acgm.co.uk.
Call Companion	Call service to lift people's spirits by having a friendly telephone conversation. An effort to match all older people (usually 75+) with a telephone friend who has something in common to ensure that the conversation flows. Arrangement by Reengage on 0800 716 543 orwww.reengage.org.uk / www.reengage.org.uk/refer.
Anglesey Older People project	Housing related support for people aged 55 and over on Anglesey to enable people to live as independently as possible. The scheme is delivered by Gorwel, Grŵp Cynefin, with the financial support of the Isle of Anglesey County Council. 0300 111 0226 or poblhyn@gorwel.org.
Royal Voluntary Service (RVS)	Community transport, e.g. collecting shopping or prescriptions and taking people to hospital appointments. Also, a 'Safe and Well' service, a telephone call to individuals who may be feeling lonely, and Tech Angels to offer Information Technology help over the phone. 01248 661915 or ynysmongwyneddhub@royalvoluntaryservice.org.uk.
Dementia Connect	Supporting people with dementia, their carers, and their support networks. Also supports people who are worried about their memory or have a Mild Cognitive Impairment. Self-referral by telephone: 0330 0947 400 (Welsh language telephone line), 0333 1503456 (uk-wide telephone line), or e-mail dementia.connect@alzheimers.org.uk.
Cruse Bereavement Care/ CRUSE	Support, advice and information for children, young people and adults when someone dies. Works to improve society's care of bereaved people. 01492 536577 or e-mail northwales@cruse.org.uk.
Samartians	Helpline for a strictly confidential conversation about suicidal thoughts, relationship and family problems, bereavement, financial worries, body image issues, stress or overwork. Samaritans Phone: 116 123.
SSAFA	Helping the armed forces community with physical or emotional care. These can be addiction problems, an ended relationship, debt, homelessness, post-traumatic stress, depression, or disability. 0800 731 4880, or general enquiries: 020 7463 9200.
Epilepsy Wales	Support for people with epilepsy and their families. North Wales Outreach Worker to provide telephone and email support and advice. Lynne Pearce: 07525806511 / lynnepearce@epilepsy.wales.
Digital Communities Wales	Helping organisations working with people who may benefit from basic digital skills. Offering: An initial assessment of the organisation to develop and deliver digital inclusion activities; digital training for staff and volunteers; borrowing digital equipment; digital volunteer support; digital inclusion accreditation; network of partnerships. Phone: 0300 111 5050, e-bost: info@wales.coop.
MônCF	Helping individuals start, change or develop their careers. Employability training interwoven with personal mentoring. Links with local employers who can offer unique employment opportunities in line with equality and diversity legislation. 01407 762004 or info@moncf.co.uk.
Small Woods Wales	Active Wood Sessions, which include woodland crafts, nature recognition, mindfulness, walking, bushcraft, working with willow, and woodwork. Woodland Mentor, Anglesey actifwoodsanglesey@smallwoods.org.uk / 07932 924652. Anglesey leader: 07590 383153 Facebook: @actifwoodsanglesey.

Isle of Anglesey Library Service	Books to borrow, book Call and Collect service, book service for your home for those unable to reach a library, Mobile Library, extensive information from experienced librarians, various activities such as for children or digital, eBooks and eAudiobooks through the BorrowBox app, eMagazines via a link on the website, free Language courses on the website, access to Theory Test Pro to practice for a driving test. (Membership number and PIN required for digital resources). Phone: 01248 752095 / 01407 762917, e-mail: llyfrgelloedd@ynysmon.gov.uk, website: www.ynysmon.gov.uk/Llyfrgelloedd.
MônActif	MônActif - A range of leisure facilities for people of all ages and abilities. Leisure Centres: Amlwch 01407 830060; Holyhead 01407 764111; Menai Bridge 01248 715653; Llangefni 01248 722966; e-mail monactif@ynysmon.gov.uk

Source: Medrwn Môn 'Information Booklet Community Link' 2020

The process of drawing up the language profile has highlighted gaps in our understanding of the use of Welsh in the voluntary services on Anglesey. Medrwn Môn emphasises the advantage of offering the Welsh language in voluntary services. However, promoting, monitoring, or investigating language issues, is not within the remit of a County Voluntary Council for the island.

Not only in Anglesey have these gaps been highlighted, offering the Welsh language in the voluntary sector is a matter of current discussion with the Welsh Government, the Welsh Language Commissioner, the Wales Council for Voluntary Action and Mentrau Iaith Cymru. The evidence from Anglesey shows why the sector would benefit from more guidance on mapping, planning, supporting, and monitoring language use.

Medrwn Môn sees opportunities for the sector to develop further: through research into the Welsh language in the third sector; a campaign to promote Welsh language use and choice; emphasis on language choice in the Well-being of Future Generations Act and the Social Services and Well-being Act; and further collaboration between the Wales Council for Voluntary Action, the County Voluntary Councils, the Mentrau Iaith and the Welsh Language Commissioner to support and promote the Welsh language. On Anglesey, co-operation continues between Medrwn Môn and Menter Iaith Môn, e.g., a 'Language Awareness and Equal Opportunities' session for Medrwn Môn staff 3/2020. Planning is underway to work together more closely in 2021, and to identify opportunities to address some of the highlighted challenges for the sector in relation to the Welsh language.

In terms of well-being in the community, it is also recognised that more data and consideration is needed for the Welsh language, both nationally and on Anglesey, in the services for people with protected characteristics[161] (namely age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, gender, and sexual orientation). The majority (75%) of hate crimes reported and recorded in Wales 2016/17 were motivated by race or religion[162]. Therefore, there are welfare and health considerations on Anglesey, including celebrating and supporting diversity in our communities.

There is a role for the agencies facilitating Welsh language use, e.g. Menter Iaith Môn, Mudiad Meithrin[163], and the Urdd , to highlight locally and nationally, that Welsh is the language of many of the individuals with protected characteristics on the Island.[164] For the health and wellbeing of these individuals, there is still work to be done to highlight intersectional[165] aspects which can lead to even greater disadvantage, including the need to support those with protected characteristics through the medium of Welsh.

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161 https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/equality-act/protected-characteristics
162 https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/is-britain-fairer-2018-is-wales-fairer.pdf
163 Equality Strategy, Mudiad Meithrin, 2020: https://meithrin.cymru/news-overview/?lang=en
164 The Conversation – discussing issues affecting the young, Urdd: https://www.urdd.cymru/en/youth-and-community/youth-work/
165 https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/how-do-we-measure-equality-and-human-rights

9. The workplace and the economy

Workplace and workforce

Adults can spend a significant proportion of their time working, so the workplace is one of the key areas that determines which language people use. Prior to the Covid-19 period, a significant number of respondents to the Local Government consultation on *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". *[166]*

"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."[167]

Now with Covid-19 restrictions, it is timely to note that lack of opportunities to use Welsh in the workplace has intensified. Because of the emphasis on working from home, workers living in non-Welsh-speaking households or neighbourhoods, or living alone, may lose out on the wider opportunities to hear, practice and use Welsh.

There is also the issue of out-migration. Between October 2019 and September 2020[168], 79% (39,000 people) of Anglesey's working age population (16-64 years old) were economically active compared to 76.2% (1,899,000) in Wales and 78.9% in the UK. Of the population who are *not* economically active on Anglesey, 26.3% (8,200 people) want work, which is a slightly higher percentage than Wales (20.5%) and the United Kingdom (21.7%). This can highlight the potential for out-migration if there is no appropriate employment for them locally.

Monthly information from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the number of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants is an indicator of unemployment among the resident population in an area. Chart 47 shows the change in the percentage of working age people claiming the JSA allowance on Anglesey and across Wales since January 2018 to the latest period - December 2020. Although the unemployment trend on Anglesey follows the same trend seen across Wales, the unemployment percentage is now slightly higher on Anglesey compared to the Wales-wide rate. It is assumed that Anglesey will see increased unemployment following the knock-on effects of Covid-19, despite a range of support schemes[169] to mitigate the impact on businesses and jobs, particularly the impact on the tourist and leisure sector. Less than two months after leaving, and without detailed data, it is also difficult to quantify the impact of Brexit on the workforce. As a result of the new arrangement on exports to Europe, concerns are highlighted in the media about economic sustainability and employment in the transport[170], agriculture and seafood[171] sectors,

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166 A living language: a language for living - Welsh Language Strategy 2012-17, Welsh Government 2012, page 37. https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/welsh-language-strategy-2012-to-2017-a-living-language-a-language-for-living.pdf
167 Ibid, page 38.
168 ONS Annual Population Survey, https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?opt=3&theme=&subgrp=
169 Business Support: Covid-19 Coronavirus, Isle of Anglesey County Council, https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/Business/Business-support-Coronavirus-COVID-19.aspx
170 Daily Post: Stena Line furlough quarter of dockers at Holyhead: https://www.dailypost.co.uk/news/north-wales-news/stena-line-furlough-quarter-dockers-19729736
171 Daily Post: Large swathes of shellfish sector in North Wales at risk if EU export block is indefinite: https://www.dailypost.co.uk/news/north-wales-news/large-swathes-shellfish-sector-north-19762210

Chart 47. Percentage of Anglesey population claiming JSA unemployment allowance, January 2018 – December 2020
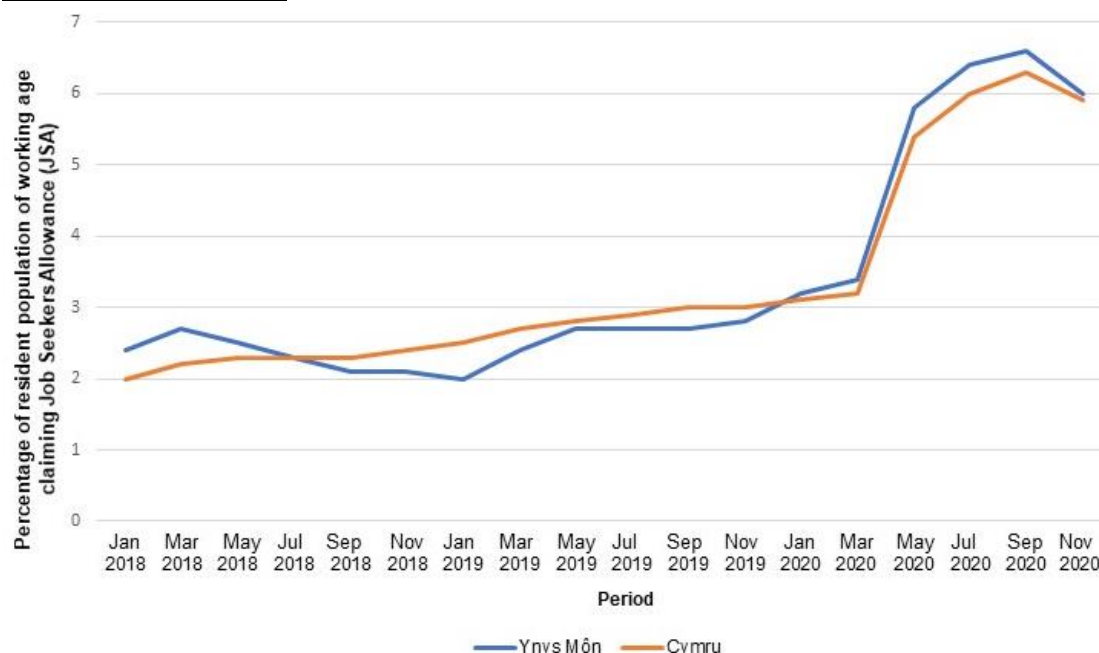
Source: ONS Claimants Numbers [172]

The instability of working hours and pay is also a consideration in terms of the Welsh language. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures, November 2020[173], show that 377 Anglesey residents are claiming Jobseekers Allowance. A significantly larger number, 4,092, were claiming Universal Credit in August 2020[174]. Of these 1,383 had dependent children (single parent 928 and couple 455). Such economic disadvantage must be considered when planning opportunities for free and convenient access to the Welsh language provision of childcare and nursery, particularly in the areas with schemes in place to tackle poverty.

The 2011 Census figures provide general indicators regarding Welsh speakers and their employment in types of industry, occupations, qualification levels, and social class. However, they do not indicate the language in the workplaces nor the extent to which Welsh is used.

Employment occupations and industry

The distribution of Welsh speakers by industry and occupations in an area will reflect the types of job opportunities that exist for them. Table 38 and table 39 show the structure of Anglesey's industry and occupations according to the 2011 Census.

Overall, in terms of industry, Anglesey is dependent on the public sector (namely public administration and defence; social security; education; health and social work) with 35.1% of all ordinary residents aged 16+ employed in the public sector in 2011, compared with 32.4% for Wales as a whole.

The 2011 Census shows that other important sectors on Anglesey are the agriculture, energy and water sectors, with 7.2% of workers employed in these sectors, compared to 3.8% for Wales as a whole.

On Anglesey, 58.3% of usual residents aged 16+ in employment can speak Welsh. Of these, the percentages working in each industry are quite similar to the overall picture for Wales, as can be seen from chart 48.

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172 ONS https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?opt=3&theme=&subgrp=
173 ONS https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/jobseekersallowanceforlocalandunitaryauthoritiesjsa01
174 DWP https://dwp-stats.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=8560a06de0f2430ab71505772163e8b4

Table 38: Employment industry and Welsh speakers, 2011

Industry	Anglesey				Wales	
	Number	%	Speaks Welsh		%	% speaks Welsh
			Number	%		
All normal residents aged 16+ in employment	30,726		17,920			
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	2,200	7.2%	1,512	8.4%	3.8%	6.7%
C Manufacturing	2,363	7.7%	1,223	6.8%	10.5%	6.3%
F Construction	2,711	8.8%	1,758	9.8%	8.2%	8.1%
G Retail and wholesale trade; motor vehicle and motorcycle repairs	4,423	14.4%	2,441	13.6%	15.6%	13.4%
H Transport and storage	1,614	5.3%	835	4.7%	3.9%	3.1%
I Accommodation and food service activities	2,105	6.9%	1,072	6.0%	6.2%	6.0%
J Information and communication	470	1.5%	243	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%
K Financial activities and insurance	339	1.1%	195	1.1%	3.0%	2.2%
L Real estate activities	336	1.1%	192	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,105	3.6%	539	3.0%	4.3%	4.0%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	983	3.2%	485	2.7%	4.0%	2.8%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,764	9.0%	1,520	8.5%	7.9%	8.8%
P Education	3,425	11.1%	2,401	13.4%	10.1%	16.2%
Q Health and social work activities	4,610	15.0%	2,796%	15.6%	14.4%	14.0%
R, S, T, U Other	1,278	4.2%	708	4.0%	4.6%	5.1%

Source: 2011 Census - Table DC6110EW & Table DC2611WA

In terms of occupations the highest percentage of Anglesey workers work in skilled trades occupations (16.9%) followed by professional occupations (15.3%). The lowest percentage of workers are process, plant and machinery operators (7.5%) or working in sales and customer service occupations (7.8%).

Table 39: Occupations and Welsh speakers, 2011

Occupation	Anglesey				Wales	
	Number	%	Speaks Welsh		%	% speaks Welsh
			Number	%		
All normal residents aged 16+ in employment	30,726		17,920			
1. Managers, directors and senior officers	3,009	9.8%	1,304	7.3%	9.3%	7.6%
2. Professional occupations	4,693	15.3%	2,780	15.5%	15.8%	19.9%
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	3,099	10.1%	1,624	9.1%	10.8%	10.6%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	3,041	9.9%	1,872	10.4%	11.1%	10.4%
5. Skilled trades occupations	5,179	16.9%	3,270	18.2%	13.5%	15.4%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	3,570	11.6%	2,351	13.1%	10.5%	11.9%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	2,399	7.8%	1,293	7.2%	9.0%	7.9%
8. Process, plant and machinery operators	2,310	7.5%	1,420	7.9%	8.1%	6.1%
9. Elementary occupations	3,426	11.2%	2,006	11.2%	11.9%	10.1%

Source: 2011 Census - Table DC6112EW & Table DC612EW

Again, compared to Anglesey and the rest of Wales, there are similar percentages of Welsh-speaking workers working in the various occupations, as can be seen from chart 49.

Chart 48: Employment industry on Anglesey, 2011
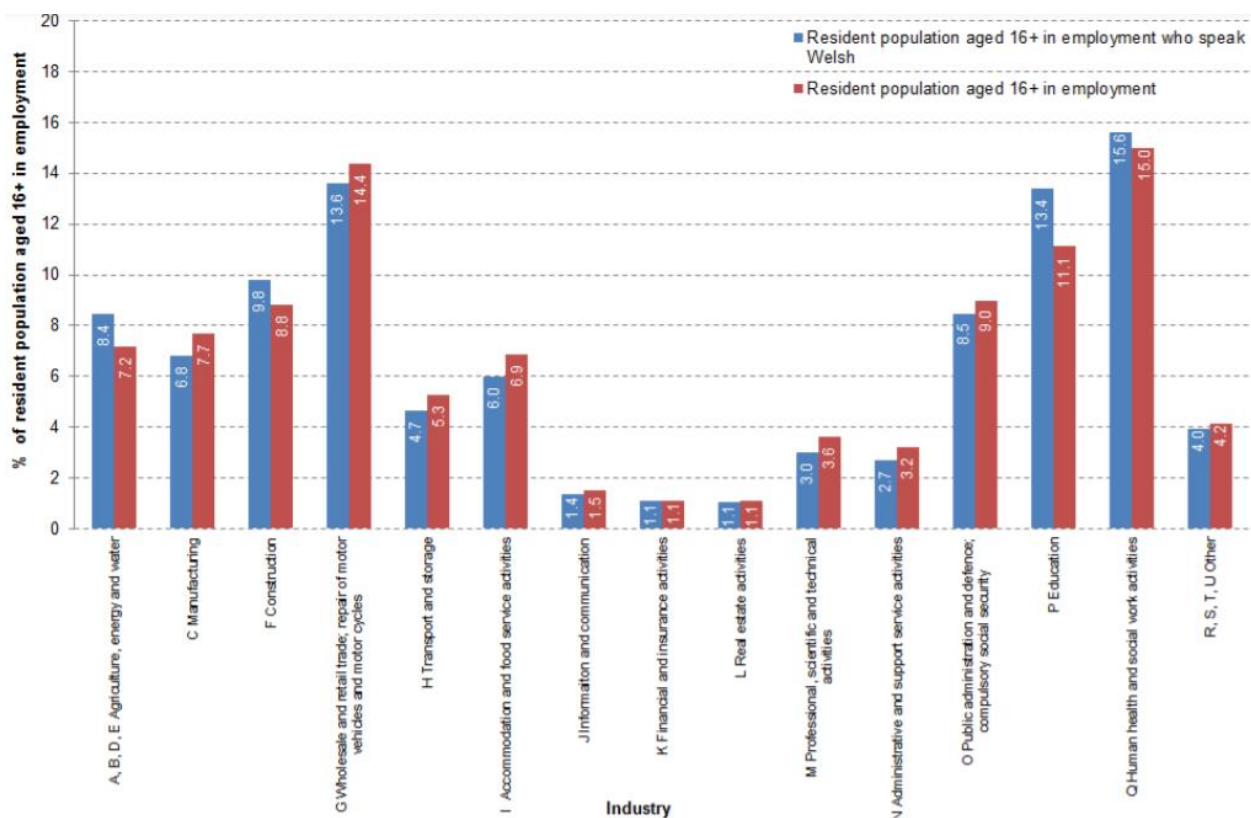
Source: 2011 Census – Table DC2611WA

Chart 49: Employment occupations on Anglesey, 2011
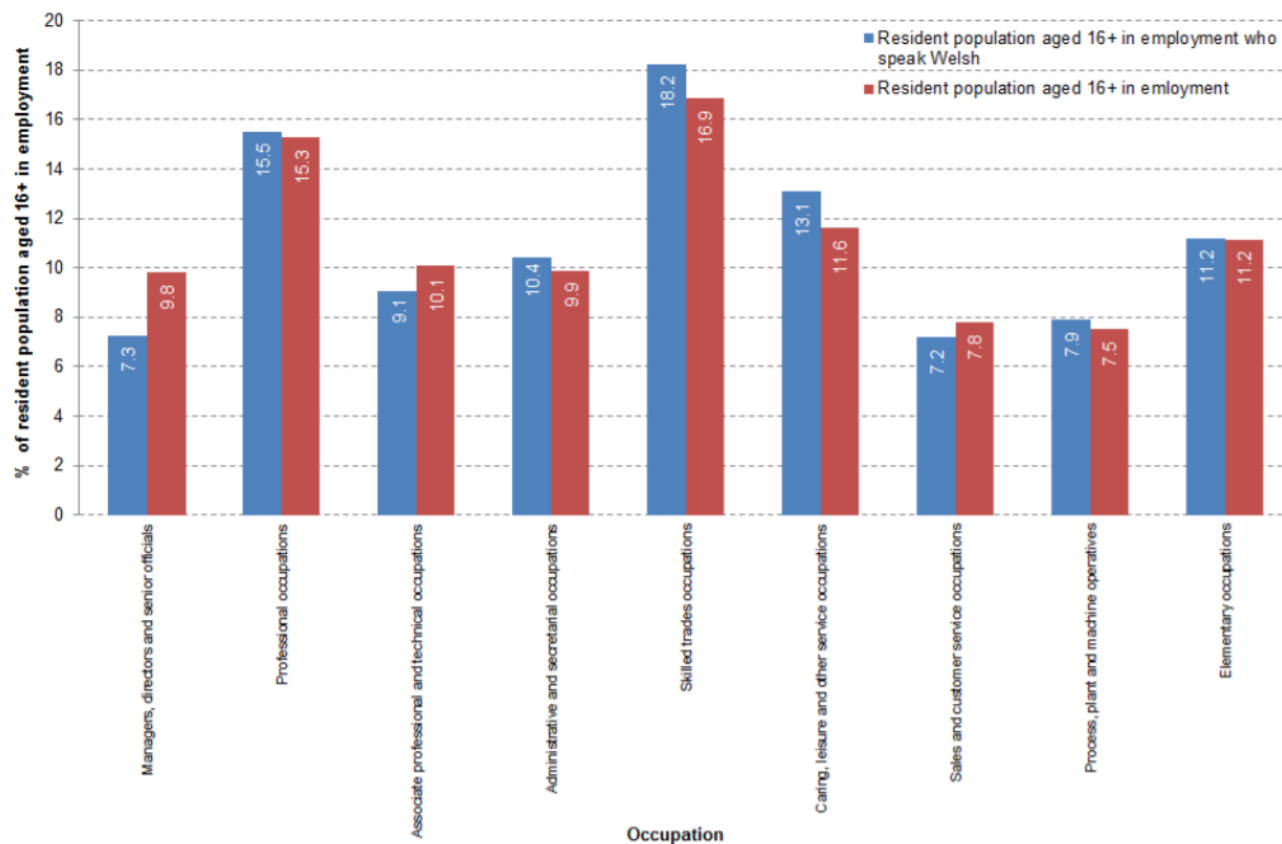
Source: 2011 Census – Table DC612EW

Socio-economic classification (NS-Sec)

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) denotes a socio-economic situation based on occupation and is a standard classification of the Office for National Statistics.

To determine an individual's NS-SEC category, the title of his or her occupation is combined with information about employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed and whether they supervise other employees. Students in full-time education are recorded in the 'student in full-time education' category whether they are working or not.

It is seen from table 40 that there are more Welsh speakers who have never worked and been unemployed for a long time on Anglesey (5.5%) compared to the same category in Wales as a whole (4%). In contrast there is a lower percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey (6.4%) in the higher management, administrative and professional occupations compared to the percentage of Welsh speakers in the same category in Wales as a whole (7.6%).

Table 40. Occupations and the unemployed and Welsh speakers, 2011

Occupation	Anglesey				Wales	
	Number	%	Speaks Welsh		%	% who speaks Welsh
			Number	%		
All normal residents aged 16+	57,890		31,347			
1. Lower management, administrative and professional occupations	4,685	8.1%	1,994	6.4%	7.6%	7.6%
2. Lower management, administrative and professional occupations	11,643	20.1%	6,275	20.0%	19.4%	23.0%
3. Intermediate occupations	6,491	11.2%	3,639	11.6%	12.1%	11.8%
4. Small employers and self-account workers	6,996	12.1%	3,524	11.2%	9.5%	11.1%
5. Lower and technical supervisory occupations	5,092	8.8%	2,773	8.8%	8.3%	7.1%
6. Semi-routine occupations	9,295	16.1%	5,165%	16.5%	16.0%	13.5%
7. Routine occupations	6,839	11.8%	3,976	12.7%	13.3%	10.1%
8. Never worked and been unemployed for a long time	3,408	5.9%	1,716	5.5%	5.8%	4.0%
Not classified (Full-time student)	3,441	5.9%	2,285%	7.3%	8.1%	11.9%

Source: 2011 Census – Table DC2613WA

Qualifications

As can be seen from table 41, Anglesey's resident population aged 16+ is generally more qualified than Wales as a whole, with a higher percentage (38.0%) having level 3 qualifications or above compared to the percentage for Wales (36.8%)

Table 41. Qualifications and Welsh speakers, 2011

Occupation	Anglesey				Wales	
	Number	%	Speaks Welsh		%	% who speaks Welsh
			Number	%		
All usual residents aged 16+	57,890		31,347			
No qualifications	13,991	24.2%	7,715%	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%
Level 1 Qualifications	7,342	12.7%	3,890	12.4%	13.3%	11.6%
Level 2 Qualifications	9,406	16.2%	5,401	17.2%	15.7%	18.1%
Apprenticeship	2,739	4.7%	1,499	4.8%	3.9%	3.4%
Level 3 Qualifications	6,887	11.9%	3,996	12.7%	12.3%	13.7%
Level 4 and above qualifications	15,098	26.1%	7,749	24.7%	24.5%	30.2%
Other qualifications	2,427	4.2%	1,097	3.5%	4.3%	2.8%

Source: 2011 Census – Table DC501Wala
Note:
- *No Qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications   Level 1 Qualifications : 1-4 O/TAU/GCSE Level (any grade), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Key Skills*
- *Level 2 Qualifications: 5+ O Level (passed)/TAU (Grade 1)/GCSE (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS/VCE Level, Intermediate/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma*
- *Level 3 Qualifications Apprenticeship: 2+ A/VCE Level, 4+ AS Level, Higher School Certificate, Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; GNVQ Advanced, Higher Craft City and Guilds, ONC, OND, National BTEC, RSA Advanced Diploma*
- *Level 4+ Qualifications: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Advanced Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Advanced Diploma, BTEC Advanced Level, Foundation degree (Northern Ireland), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)*
- *Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-Related Qualifications, Overseas Qualifications (Not specified/level unknown).*

Income

In 2013, the median household income on Anglesey (£23,937) was 3.9% lower than that for Wales (£24,909) and 13.0% less than that for Great Britain (£27,512), see table 42.

For the same period Anglesey's lower quartile household income (£13,112) was 15.9% lower than that for Wales (£15,597) and 23.0% lower than that for Great Britain (£17,024).

Table 42. Median and Lower Quartile Household Incomes, 2013

	Anglesey	Wales	Great Britain
Median household income	£23,937	£24,909	£27,512
% of Great Britain	87.0%	90.5%	100%
Lower quartile household income	£13,112	£15,597	£17,024
% of Great Britain	77.0%	91.6%	100%

Source: CACI Paycheck 2013

Map 9 shows median household incomes at ward level on Anglesey for 2013. During 2013, the lowest median household income of £16,304 was seen in the Tudur ward of Llangefni, whilst the highest figure of £29,749 is seen in the Gwyngyll ward.

In terms of lower quartile household incomes (map 10) the minimum of £10,899 was seen in the Holyhead Town ward and the maximum of £17,504 in the Cwm Cadnant ward.

The most commonly used low-income threshold is household income which is 60% or less of the median British household income in that year. Given figures in table 43, over a third of Anglesey households (34.2%) were below the median 60% of Great Britain in 2013.

Table 43. Number and percentage of households by area under 60% of Great Britain median household income, 2013

Area	Total Households	Households under 60% of Great Britain median	
		Number	%
Anglesey	31,150	10,640	34.2%
Wales	1,332,201	368,119	27.6%
Great Britain	26,323,250	6,222,620	23.6%

Source: CACI Paycheck 2013

As has already been noted, in 2013, Anglesey's median household income was £23,937. By 2019, this figure had risen to £27,445 which is an increase of 14.7%. This is slightly below the all-Wales average.

Table 44 shows that Holyhead has the lowest median household income, with the figure being £21,095. Holyhead's average income is 33% lower than that in the Aethwy area, which has the highest median household income on the island at £31,633.

Table 44. Median household income of Anglesey areas, 2019

Area Name	Median Household Income
Aethwy	£31,633
Bro Aberffraw	£26,900
Bro Rhosyr	£30,912
Holyhead	£21,095
Mid Anglesey	£25,322
Llifon	£29,616
Lligwy	£29,599
Seiriol	£32,504
Talybolion	£27,562
Twrcelyn	£26,193
Holy Island	£25,923
Anglesey	£27,445

Source: CACI Paycheck 2019

These income figures do not distinguish between people who can speak Welsh and those who cannot. A possible comparison to search for a link is by comparing the income levels with areas where the Welsh language is strong and the areas where it is weaker. Maps 9, 10 and 11 below suggest that there is no such obvious link.

Map 11 shows the percentage of households with a household income that is 60% or less of the median British household income for 2013 at ward level on Anglesey. The lowest percentage of 23.3% was seen in the Cwm Cadnant ward while the highest percentage of 50.5% was in the Tudur ward of Llangefni.

Map 9. Median income, by ward, 2013

Median household income, 2013

- £16,304.00 - £20,480.00 (8)
- £20,480.01 - £23,432.00 (8)
- £23,432.01 - £24,710.00 (8)
- £24,710.01 - £27,081.00 (8)
- £27,081.01 - £29,749.00 (8)

Source: CACI Paycheck
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Map 10. Lowest quartile income, by ward, 2013

Lower quartile household income, 2013

- £10,899.00 - £12,394.00 (8)
- £12,394.01 - £13,085.00 (8)
- £13,085.01 - £13,967.00 (8)
- £13,967.01 - £14,696.00 (8)
- £14,696.01 - £17,504.00 (8)

Source: CACI Paycheck
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Map 11. Percentage of households with a household income of 60% or less of the median British household income, by ward, 2013

Proportion of households with a household income that is 60% or less of the Great Britain median household income, 2013

- 23.0% - 29.2% (8)
- 29.3% - 32.4% (8)
- 32.5% - 34.5% (8)
- 34.6% - 37.7% (8)
- 37.8% - 50.5% (8)

Source: CACI Paycheck
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10. Housing and households

Households by type of accommodation and tenure

A home (household space) is accommodation occupied by a single household or, if unoccupied, available as an individual home[175]. 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

The latest information on homes by type of accommodation comes from the 2011 Census as shown in table 45. Anglesey's housing stock is characterised by detached properties (47.9%) with the proportion of this type of accommodation being higher on Anglesey compared to the figure for Wales. Compared to Wales there is a slightly higher proportion of caravans or other mobile or temporary structures (0.9%) on Anglesey.

Between 2001 and 2011 the number of household spaces increased by 3,140 (10.1%) on the Isle of Anglesey. 1,313 of this increase (41.8%) was in the number of detached properties and 1,050 (33.4%) of the increase was in the number of semi-detached properties.

Table 45. Homes by type of accommodation, 2011

Type of accommodation	Anglesey		Wales
	Number	%	
Total Number of Homes	34,183		1,385,521
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	16,382	47.9%	27.7%
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	7,281	21.3%	31.0%
Whole house or bungalow: Terrace (including end-terrace)	7,620	22.3%	27.8%
Flat or maisonette: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	1,661	4.9%	9.6%
Flat or maisonette: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	563	1.6%	2.4%
Flat or maisonette: In a commercial building	352	1.0%	1.0%
Caravan or other type of mobile or temporary structure	324	0.9%	0.4%

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS401EW

Levels of residency and empty properties

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'.

In terms of empty homes in 2011, Anglesey had the 3rd highest proportion of all Welsh local authorities after Gwynedd (14.1%) and Pembrokeshire (12.5%). With a proportion of household spaces with no usual residents of 10.5%, this was almost twice the national average for Wales (table 46).

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175 Office for National Statistics definition

Table 46. Homes by type of residency, 2011

Residence	Anglesey Number	%	Wales	England and Wales
Total household spaces	34,183		1,385,521	24,429,618
Have at least one usual resident	30,594	89.5%	94.0%	95.6%
With no usual residents	3,589	10.5%	6.0%	4.4%

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS401EW

Isle of Anglesey Council Tax Register

The Council Tax register can provide some of the latest figures and share the figures for empty dwellings and second / holiday homes on Anglesey, as shown in table 47.

According to the 2013 figures, 725 taxable properties were empty on Anglesey, 2.1% of all taxable properties, whilst 6.2% of all taxable properties, 2,158 properties, were second / holiday homes.

Table 47 Taxable property by type of residency, April 2013

Residence	Anglesey Number	%
Total Taxable Property	34,655	
With residents	31,772	91.7%
Empty	725	2.1%
Second home / holiday homes	2,158	6.2%

Source: Council Tax Register, Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2013

The latest figures in 2021 show that the numbers of empty properties and second/holiday homes have increased over the last eight years. As we see in table 48, empty homes have more than doubled, and the number of second homes has risen from 2,158 to 2,722. Conversely, the number of properties with residents has fallen by almost 800 to just under 31,000.

Table 48. Taxable property by type of residency, February 2021

Residence	Anglesey Number	%
Total Taxable Property	35,201	
With residents	30,978	88%
Empty	1,501	4.3%
Second home / holiday homes	2,722	7.7%

Source: Council Tax Register, Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2021

Map 12 shows the percentage of taxable properties that were empty on Anglesey in 2013, by community. The highest percentage of empty taxable properties are in Llanfaethlu (4.2%), Cylch y Garn (4.0%) and Bryngwran (3.5%) whilst the communities with the lowest percentages were Trewalchmai (0.7%), Llanfairpwllgwyngyll (0.8%) and Bodedern (1.0%).

Map 13 shows the percentage of taxable properties which were second/holiday homes per community on Anglesey according to 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 Llanfaelog (25.5%), Trearddur (25.3%) and Rhoscolyn (21.6%), whilst the three lowest proportions are seen in the communities of Llangefni (1.1%), Holyhead (1.5%) and Llanfairpwllgwyngyll (1.6%).

Comparing data for second homes and percentages of Welsh speakers, it is reasonable to consider a possible link since communities with a high percentage of second homes are also communities where Welsh is weaker. The maps, however, do not suggest a simple picture, at least at first glance, as there has been a decline in many areas where second-home ownership levels are also very low. Some of the areas where there are a high number of second homes also tend to be areas where a high percentage of people from outside Wales live. Presumably, a high percentage of second homes can also lead to increased inward migration, but there is no conclusive data for this.

Map 12. Percentage of taxable properties empty, by community, 2013

Proportion of taxable dwellings which are empty, 2013

- 0.7% - 1.7% (9)
- 1.8% - 2.1% (9)
- 2.2% - 2.5% (10)
- 2.6% - 2.8% (6)
- 2.9% - 4.2% (6)

Source: Isle of Anglesey Council Tax Register
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
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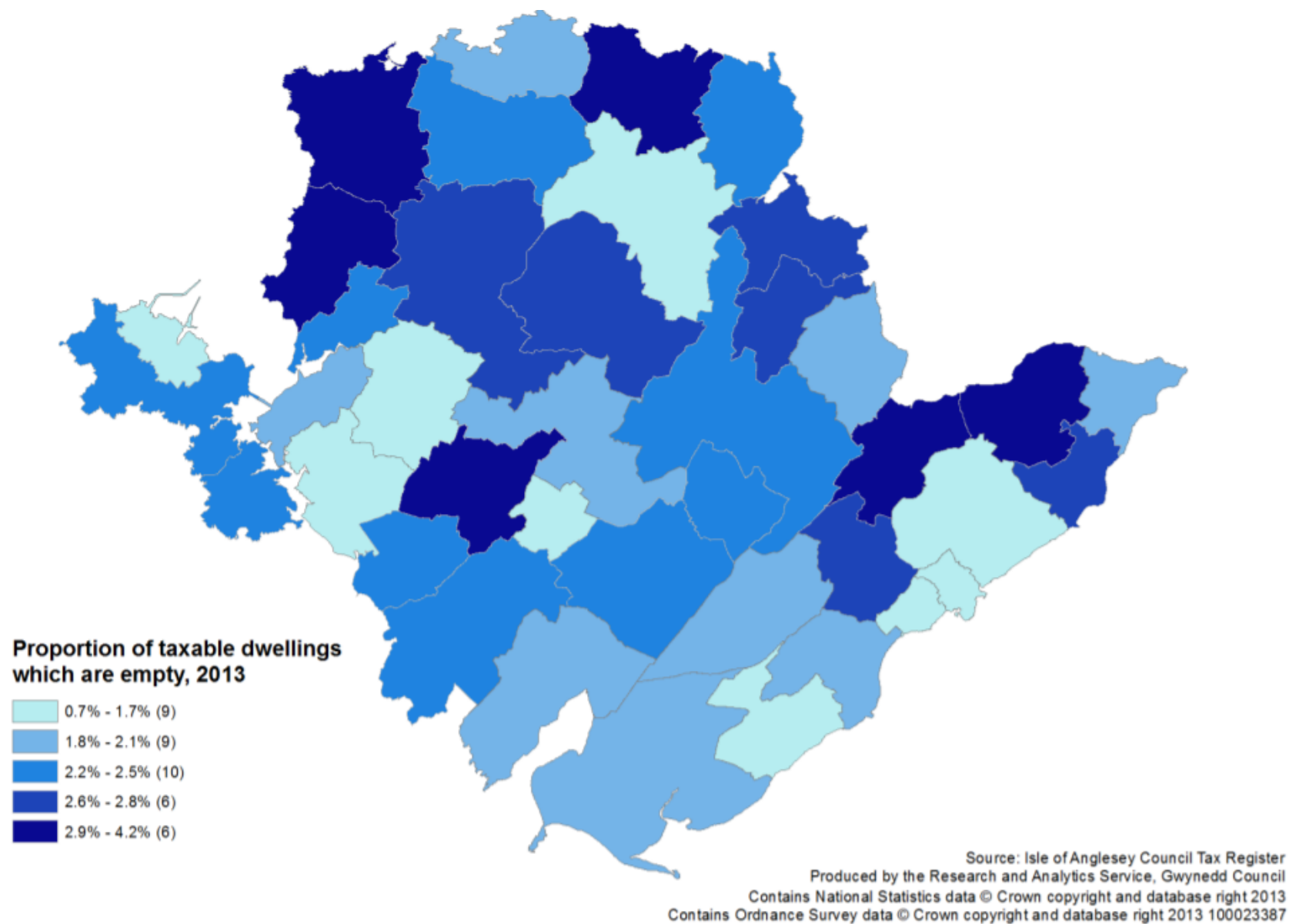
Map 13. Percentage of taxable properties in second / holiday homes, by community, 2013

Proportion of taxable dwellings which are second / holiday homes, 2013

- 1.1% - 2.6% (8)
- 2.7% - 4.4% (8)
- 4.5% - 6.4% (8)
- 6.5% - 10.2% (8)
- 10.3% - 25.5% (8)

Source: Isle of Anglesey Council Tax Register
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
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Households by tenure

The 2011 Census also provides the most robust housing tenure information, and this information is presented in table 49. The data shows slightly lower levels of social renting on Anglesey and slightly higher levels of private renting and total home ownership, compared to Wales as a whole.

With a lower percentage of people (27.9%) than the Welsh average (32.0%) owning a house with a mortgage, that possibly reflects the lack of affordability of a property for many people. It can be speculated that the higher proportion with total ownership (40.7% compared to 35.4% across Wales as a whole) is a combination of people who have low incomes but have inherited higher properties than they could afford to buy, and possibly wealthy outsiders who have been able to buy houses without loans.

Table 49. Household Tenure, 2011

Tenure	Anglesey		Wales
	Number	%	
Total households	30,594		1,302,676
Owner occupiers			
Wholly owned	12,444	40.7%	35.4%
Owning it with a mortgage or loan	8,527	27.9%	32.0%
Shared ownership scheme[1]	63	0.2%	0.3%
Rented			
Local authority	3,899	12.7%	9.8%
Housing association / registered social landlord (RSL)	588	1.9%	6.6%
Private landlord or letting agency	3,699	12.1%	12.7%
Other	1,374	4.5%	3.1%
Total owner occupiers	21,034	68.8%	67.8%
Total socially rented	4,487	14.7%	16.5%
Total privately rented	5,073	16.6%	15.7%

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS402EW
Note: [1] Partly owned and partly rented

The information from 2013, available in relation to Welsh speakers and tenure, is based on statistics dealing with the household reference person. In 2011 on Anglesey, 15,893 (51.9%) of the individuals identified as the household reference person were able to speak Welsh. As can be seen from table 50, compared to all those Welsh-speaking household reference persons who were renting, a slightly higher proportion were social housing tenants.

Table 50. The home's contact person speaking Welsh by tenure on Anglesey, 2011

Tenure	Total		Speaks Welsh	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total household reference persons[1]	30,594		15,893	
Owned or shared ownership[2]	21,034	68.8%	10,911	68.7%
Social renting	4,487	14.7%	2,676	16.8%
Private renting or not paying rent	5,073	16.6%	2,306	14.5%

Source: 2011 Census – Table DC2402WA
Note: [1] The Household Reference Person is a person within a home who acts as a point of contact for obtaining further statistics and characterising an entire home according to the characteristics of the contact person chosen [2] Partly owned and partly rented

The above data, collected from sources such as the 2011 Census, is indicative but may no longer reflect the current situation. More recent data is available[176] which has revealed that 34,946 dwellings are now registered on Anglesey, an increase of 763 (2.23%) since the 2011 Census. Of this total, 25,831 own their homes, 4,855 are social housing tenants, and 4,260 rent privately.

Number and growth of households

A household can be one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address with the same house-keeping arrangements – either sharing a living room or at least one meal a day[177].

The number of households and the different types of households within that total gives some sort of indication of the type of housing that may be needed. Projected household figures help to plan for future housing needs.

Table 51. Household estimates, 2011

Household Constitution	Anglesey		Wales
	Number	%	
Total households	30,594		1,302,676
Population in private households	68,941		3,011,182
Average household size	2.25		2.31
One-person household	9,888	32.3%	30.8%
65 and over	4,802	15.7%	13.7%
Other	5,086	16.6%	17.1%
Single-family household only	18,952	61.9%	62.8%
No children	8,621	28.2%	26.1%
Couple households	7,322	23.9%	25.3%
With dependent children	5,297	17.3%	18.4%
All children as non-dependent	2,025	6.6%	6.8%
Lone parent households	3,009	9.8%	11.4%
With dependent children	1,826	6.0%	7.5%
All children as non-dependent	1,183	3.9%	3.8%
Other households	1,754	5.7%	6.5%
With dependent children	640	2.1%	2.2%
All aged 65 and over	122	0.4%	0.3%
Other	992	3.2%	3.9%
Households with dependent children	7,763	25.4%	28.2%
Households where everyone is aged 65+	8,177	26.7%	22.9%

Source: 2011 Census - Table KS105EW

In 2011, there were 30,594 households on Anglesey. The estimates of the number and types of households show that, because of the relatively high percentage of single-person households, the average household size of Anglesey is lower than Wales as a whole.

The proportion of single-person households on Anglesey is 1.5% higher than the all-Wales figure, whilst the proportion of households with children is 2.8% lower. Households of only people aged 65 and over make up a much higher proportion (26.7%) of Anglesey households compared to Wales as a whole (22.9%).

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176 Stats Wales 2019, https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Housing/Dwelling-Stock-Estimates/dwellingstockestimates-by-localauthority-tenure
177 Office for National Statistics definition

Table 52. Change in household type on Anglesey, 2001 & 2011

Household Constitution	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In Percentage Point
Total households	28,356		30,594		2,238	7.9%	
Population in private households	66,167		68,941		2,774	4.2%	
Average household size	2.33		2.25				
One person household	8,289	29.2%	9,888	32.3%	1,599	19.3%	3.1%
Households with dependent children	8,120	28.6%	7,763	25.4%	-357	-4.4%	-3.2%
Families - no children	7,981	28.1%	8,621	28.2%	640	8.0%	0.1%
Families - all children as non-dependent	3,003	10.6%	3,208	10.5%	205	6.8%	-0.1%
Other households	963	3.4%	1,114	3.6%	151	15.7%	0.2%

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

As can be seen from table 52 the number of households on Anglesey has increased by 2,238 (7.9%) between 2001 and 2011. In the same period the average household size fell from 2.33 in 2001 to 2.25 in 2011.

Household growth rates are higher than population growth rates. This is probably because the long-term trend towards smaller households, coupled with population growth, which affects the number of households within the population.

By far the biggest factor affecting the number of households and the average household size in 2011 is the growth in the number of single resident households. This is not a trend unique to Anglesey, but its impact is more important here because of the relatively high number of older people in the Island's population.

Most single resident households are pensioners living alone. In 2011, there were an estimated 4,802 households with single pensioners on Anglesey – representing 15.7% of all households, and 48.6% of all single resident households. As people's life expectancy increases, we can expect to see an increase in the number of single pensioners households.

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 should focus primarily on the provision of one-, two- and three-bedroom dwellings to meet need.

In the context of Covid, the high percentage of single resident households highlights the potential for isolation, the lack of opportunities to use Welsh, the need for broadband to facilitate digital contact, and the important contribution of public services and volunteers to offering support (see the Section on Health and Wellbeing).

Housing market and affordability

The comparison between 1148 houses being sold on Anglesey in 2019, with only 633 in 2020, is interesting and complex. This is a reduction of 515 properties in just one year.

The Principality's publication on the housing market in Wales[178] reveals that, during 2020, Anglesey saw the highest increase in average house prices. By the end of 2020, average house prices across Wales have risen to £209,723 but Anglesey house prices are already much higher at £237,782. This means a 16% increase in the average house price on Anglesey, placing the county fourth in terms of the average cost of buying a house. It is significant to note that the three counties at the top of the list - Monmouthshire, Cardiff, and the Vale of Glamorgan - are within reach of much greater employment opportunities than those available to the residents of Anglesey. Naturally, witnessing such a drastic increase in average house price in a rural area causes dissatisfaction among young people who feel that they are priced out of the market.[179]

Table 53. House prices on Anglesey, 2012

Type of house	Number of sales	House Prices			
		Median	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile	90th Primary
Separately	343	£180,000	£150,000	£229,000	£280,000
Semi-detached	137	£123,000	£100,250	£153,500	£182,800
Terraced house	176	£99,950	£75,750	£130,000	£160,600
Flat / Two-storey flat	46	£155,000	£97,500	£176,250	£407,465
Total	702	£150,000	£110,000	£192,625	£249,950

Source: Land Registry, 2012

Table 53 shows the house price data for Anglesey in 2012. Compared with the situation eight years later, we see an increase in the number of houses sold by 2020 (table 54), with prices having risen significantly in all classes.

Table 54. House prices on Anglesey, (End of Financial Year March 2020)

Type of house	Number of sales	House Prices	
		Median	Lower Quartile
Separately	541	£222,250	£182,500
Semi-detached	220	£145,750	£120,000
Terraced house	270	£115,000	£90,000
Flat / Two storey flat	44	£179,500	£130,500
Total	1,075	£175,000	£126,500

Source: Office of National Statistics & Land Registry

Earlier, in January 2020, the average house price on Anglesey was £180,505 compared to £175,192 in 2019 which shows an increase of 3%. Reports in September 2020 show that some villages have seen a 21.3% increase in the average house price since lockdown restrictions were relaxed. Many note that the need to work from home and the ease of that has made it easier for people on higher wages to buy houses to live in more rural locations.

It is also important to recognise the very wide range of house prices on Anglesey, with the lowest house price in 2020 being £50,000 and the highest price at £975,000. This difference is astounding and highlights the income gap between the island's residents.

Accommodation in the private rental sector remains the only option for some, as they are unable to access social housing. Many landlords charge more than the Local Housing Allowance, so households have to pay the difference. This leads to less money to pay bills and other costs which in turn makes saving for a deposit, should they wish to buy a property, challenging.

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178 Principality Building Society House Price Index Wales, Q4 2020. https://www.principality.co.uk/mortgages/house-price-index
179 BBC News, 'Wales' average house price tops £200k in 'race for space'', 2021 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-56014730

Affordability

One way of measuring housing affordability is to look at the ratio of house prices to household income. This measure of affordable housing gives a general indication of whether house prices are affordable in relation to income. Table 55 shows median house price ratios with median household income in the different wards of Anglesey, in 2019.

Table 55. Anglesey Median House Prices, 2019

LSOA	Median Household Income	Median House Prices	Ratio	Gap
1. Aberffraw & Rhosneigr 1	£27.278	£237,500	8.7	£142,027
2. Aberffraw & Rhosneigr 2	£31,596	£229,950	7.3	£119,364
3. Porth Amlwch	£22,672	£114,950	5.1	£35,598
4. Rural Amlwch	£28,468	£180,000	6.3	£80,362
5. Beaumaris	£28,374	£258,000	9.1	£158,691
6. Bodffordd	£30,375	£185,000	6.1	£78,688
7. Bodorgan	£32,651	£203,250	6.2	£88,972
8. Braint	£33,635	£166,500	5.0	£48,778
9. Bryngwran	£26,567	£159,000	6.0	£66,016
10. Brynteg	£28,772	£207,000	7.2	£106,298
11. Cadnant	£28,508	£195,000	6.8	£95,222
12. Cefni	£28,010	£188,500	6.7	£90,465
13. Cwm Cadnant	£37,884	£227,500	6.0	£94,906
14. Cyngar	£26,370	£141,500	5.4	£49,205
15. Gwyngyll	£32,176	£231,000	7.2	£118,384
16. Holyhead Town	£21,562	£91,250	4.2	£15,783
17. Kingsland	£23,927	£147,500	6.2	£63,756
18. Llanbadrig	£26,038	£191,000	7.3	£99,867
19. Llanbedrgoch	£30,034	£255,000	8.5	£149,881
20. Llanddyfnan	£33,371	£251,975	7.6	£135,177
21. Llaneilian	£29,705	£190,500	6.4	£86,533
22. Llanfaethlu	£29,129	£200,000	6.9	£98,049
23. Llanfair yn neubwll 1	£24,612	£136,250	5.5	£50,108
24. Llanfair yn neubwll 2	£31,802	£90,000	2.8	No Gap
25. Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	£29,904	£134,000	4.5	£29,336
26. Llangoed	£29,747	£185,000	6.2	£80,886
27. Llanidan	£29,561	£130,750	4.4	£27,287
28. Llannerchymedd	£26,557	£132,500	5.0	£39,551
29. London Road	£20,996	£95,000	4.5	£21,514
30. Maeshyfryd	£20,212	£114,500	5.7	£43,758
31. Mechell	£28,776	£147,250	5.1	£46,534
32. Moelfre	£28,499	£195,000	6.8	£95,254
33. Morawelon	£16,979	£107,500	6.3	£48,074
34. Parc a'r Mynydd	£26,791	£179,995	6.7	£86,227
35. Pentraeth	£31,911	£170,000	5.3	£58,312
36. Porth y Felin 1	£19,038	£93,750	4.9	£27,117
37. Porth y Felin 2	£25,428	£132,475	5.2	£43,477
38. Rhosyr	£27,549	£162,000	5.9	£65,579
39. Trearddur 1	£35,356	£265,000	7.5	£141,254
40. Trearddur 2	£34,432	£223,867	6.5	£103,355
41. Tudur	£16,271	£111,750	6.9	£54,802
42. Tysilio	£31,055	£200,000	6.4	£91,308
43. Valley 1	£25,031	£175,000	7.0	£87,392
44. Valley 2	£31,950	£230,000	7.2	£118,175

Source: CACI Paycheck 2019; ONS year ending March 2020)

In the table, the 3.5 times income multiplier is used to reach an estimated definition of what would be an 'affordable' house in the local context. We see that Llanfair yn Neubwll is the only ward where median house prices are not out of reach according to this measure. (The figures in the column on

the right, the 'Gap', have been calculated by deducting the median income multiplied by 3.5 out of the median house price.)

Affordability continues to be a concern for many communities. A shortage of suitable homes that are affordable to local people has been highlighted during the COVID19 era, with properties across the Island selling faster on the open market and at higher prices. In addition, a 15% deposit must be provided as lenders change their attitude due to concerns about house prices and people's incomes during the pandemic. As seen previously, during periods of recession, lenders' nervousness takes time to recede.

The **ACC Interim Housing Strategy** (draft 2020-21), states that a lack of affordable housing is having an impact on individuals and communities. The average salary on Anglesey is £27,280 and there is evidence that wages in North Wales are the lowest in Britain. Salaries at the M-Sparc Science Park were reported to be higher than the average on Anglesey and Wales in 2020. Apart from the contribution of this organisation, there has been no change in the median income on the Island.

The right to buy has been suspended in Wales since January 2019, with Anglesey introducing the changes a year earlier under the Act. Whilst this has succeeded in retaining a stock of properties for social rental, the need to provide more affordable homes remains. Changes to the Housing Revenue Account allow Local Authorities to borrow to build affordable homes which complements the work already undertaken by the Registered Social Landlords to provide more affordable homes.

Another estimate of affordability within the housing market is the proportion of households that cannot afford to buy an entry-level house, which is a house with a lower quartile price. Similarly to estimate the affordability of median prices, the lowest quartile price is divided by 3.5 in order to calculate the household income threshold that would be required to afford an entry-level house. Households below this threshold are considered to be 'priced out of the market'.
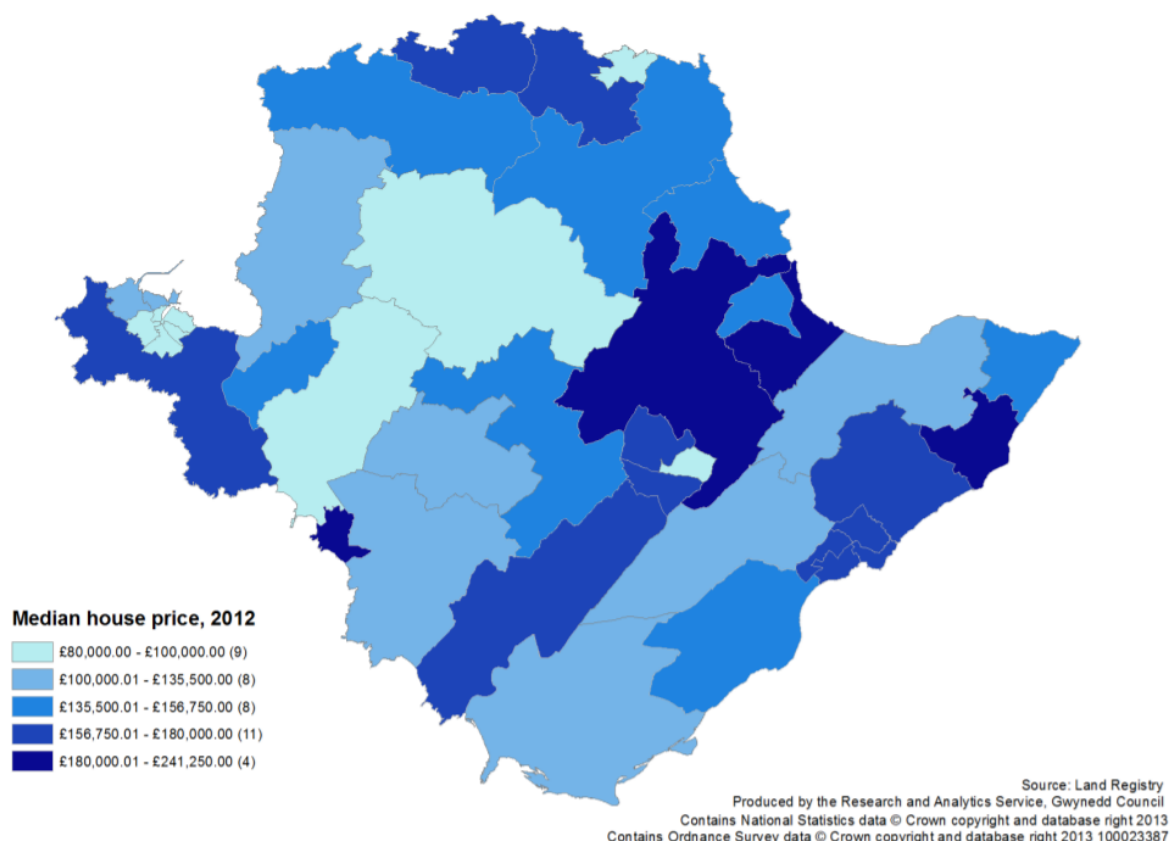
Table 56 is based on the same figures as the median house price table above. It is based on the existing wards of the island and shows the figures for the cheapest houses on the market in comparison with the lowest incomes, as well as the median figures. The same imbalance and lack of affordability is emerging in all the new, more extensive wards of the island.

Table 56. Affordability of median price housing for those on median incomes, and the cheapest housing for those on the lowest incomes

Area Name	Number of house sales	Median Property Price	Median Household Income	Median Rate	Lower Quartile Price of Property	Lower Household Quartile Income	Lower Quartile Rate
Aethwy	110	£189,000	£31,633	6.0	£162,250	£18,063	9.0
Bro Aberffraw	59	£155,000	£26,900	5.8	£124,000	£15,599	7.9
Bro Rhosyr	64	£139,625	£30,912	4.5	£114,250	£17,938	6.4
Holyhead	130	£120,000	£21,095	5.7	£81,125	£12,358	6.6
Central Anglesey	96	£161,000	£25,322	6.4	£120,000	£14,356	8.4
Llifon	82	£198,500	£29,616	6.7	£128,500	£17,316	7.4
Lligwy	119	£210,000	£29,599	7.1	£166,500	£17,639	9.4
Seiriol	108	£221,000	£32,504	6.8	£164,750	£18,716	8.8
Talybolion	74	£148,750	£27,562	5.4	£104,750	£15,941	6.6
Twrcelyn	92	£158,750	£26,193	6.1	£109,625	£15,365	7.1
Holy Island	102	£148,500	£25,923	5.7	£102,000	£14,788	6.9
Anglesey	1,036	£170,000	£27,445	6.2	£121,875	£15,781	7.7

Source: CACI Paycheck 2019

Map 14 is based on previous data interpreted in 2012. At that time, on Anglesey, 68.2% of households (21,433 in number) were 'priced out of the market'. The map shows the percentage of households 'priced out of the market' in Anglesey wards. The lowest percentage of 37.2% is seen in the Llanfair-yn-Neubwll ward whilst the highest percentage of 79.9% is in the Llanbedrgoch ward.

Map 14. Percentage of households 'priced out of the housing market', by ward, 2012

Median house price, 2012

£80,000.00 - £100,000.00 (9)
£100,000.01 - £135,500.00 (8)
£135,500.01 - £156,750.00 (8)
£156,750.01 - £180,000.00 (11)
£180,000.01 - £241,250.00 (4)

Source: Land Registry
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2013
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013 100023387

Planning Policy Considerations

The main planning decisions on Anglesey are governed by a joint Gwynedd and Anglesey Local Development Plan. This Plan, adopted in 2017 provides for 3,817 new dwellings to be built from then until the end of the Scheme in 2026.

The joint review of the Local Development Plan will commence in mid-2021 and an evidence base for the current plan will be updated as part of the review process. This is to ensure that the evidence base takes account of current information and data in specific areas, for example amongst other issues: population and household projections, and changes in the local economy. During the Review, as part of the statutory consultation framework, there will be opportunities for language organisations to be involved in the process.

11. Relevant studies

Political, Economic, Social, Technological Survey (PEST)

1. A holistic presentation of the input of Fforwm iaith Môn partners to a Political, Economic, Social and Technological (**PEST**) survey, to identify factors impacting **the Welsh language on Anglesey.**

Political

1. Results of the Welsh Parliament, local government and Police Commissioner **elections**.
2. **Brexit** - uncertainty about its impact, and additional paperwork requirements on businesses and agriculture.
3. Effect of extending the vote to those **16+**.
4. **Acts** relating to the protection of the Welsh language e.g. Standards as well as the 2050 **Strategy**.
5. The Well-being of **Future Generations** Act and the Social Services and Well-being Act offer an opportunity to advance language choice in the voluntary sector.
6. A Local Authority supportive of the Welsh language.
7. Legislative restrictions on Local Authorities' powers around lettings, planning and restricting **seasonal housing**.
8. The intention to establish regional **Joint-committees.**
9. Stability to develop **long-term plans** for the Welsh language.
10. No power over the use of the language within the voluntary sector.

Economic

1. **House prices** are rising as a result of the second-home market and the ability through Covid to work remotely – reducing local people's opportunities to live in and contribute to Welsh-speaking communities.
2. The impact of **Covid** – on the prosperity of Welsh-language organisations, local businesses, residents' confidence to use Welsh-language facilities, on parents' salaries and ability to pay Welsh-medium early years provision fees.
3. The impact of **Brexit** - on the funding of projects that sustain the Welsh language on Anglesey, on the most Welsh industry of all – agriculture, on other local exporters (e.g. seafood) including the red tape, and the impact on the port of Holyhead.
4. Unemployment, which already exists, is exacerbated by the impact of Covid, Brexit, house prices, etc.
5. The future of **grants** to support the Welsh language.
6. Structures needed for supermarkets to sell locally produced food to boost Anglesey's economy.
7. Shortage of highly paid **jobs**.
8. Ensure **competent** staff in terms of **Welsh**/bilingual skills.
9. Some **progressive employers** promoting the Welsh language and positive attitudes to the Welsh language.
10. Opportunities and dependence on **tourism** with the knock-on effect on the Welsh language.
11. The **island's** prospective green energy-generation with local job potential e.g. Morlais.
12. Organisations providing a bilingual service – funding challenges.

Social

1. Decrease in **language transmission** between a Welsh-speaking parent and their child.
2. The short-term impact of **Covid** on the social opportunities of people of all ages, the Welsh speaking opportunities of children from non-Welsh speaking

Technological

1. Emphasis that the use of technology can be bilingual.
2. New opportunities and motivation due to **Covid** to: improve skills and expand the use of information technology, encourage a new way of working, hold Welsh meetings virtually, hold Welsh language training online, increase the use

homes, the sustainability of some voluntary groups, parent and baby support, volunteering for societies, and social Welsh immersion opportunities for young people.

3. Long-term response to the impact of Covid and how to restore the previous social opportunities.

4. **Emigration** of young Welsh speakers and the **immigration** of older people from non-Welsh-speaking areas. Anglicising of certain geographical areas impacting the percentage of Welsh speakers and the sustainability of the language.

5. Availability of Welsh-medium **Education** and opportunities for **adults** to learn with an emphasis on bilingual workplaces.

6. Some **areas** of Anglesey suffer more than others from poverty.

7. The need to protect minorities and those with protected characteristics, including Welsh-language support from the voluntary and public sector.

8. **Volunteering** on committees, and the social structure that sustains traditional Welsh-language organisations, e.g. organised religion is diminishing.

9. Some societies have **pioneered**, adapting their ways of socialising in the Covid era, which will have a lasting impact on the way they operate in the future.

10. Lack of **opportunities to use Welsh** to socialise in the workplace, due to Covid, and dealing with the impact of this going forward.

11. Immigrants wanting to be part of their new community are more likely to start a new group or volunteer in voluntary groups, which Anglicises these groups.

12. Identify opportunities to **assimilate learners** in community groups.

13. Medrwn Môn feedback conveys that non-Welsh-speaking immigrants can be more pro-active in voluntary groups in their communities than local residents.

14. Confidence (or lack of) in those who can speak Welsh to then use their Welsh to write or speak the language.

of social media in Welsh, and work with Digital Communities Wales.

3. Covid has highlighted **shortcomings** and challenges in Welsh language **information technology provision** e.g.: lack of software, community training, broadband connection problems, unsuitable equipment, screen viewing fatigue, and shortcomings in the online Welsh language provision of some organisations.

4. Momentum to **develop technology** on the island e.g. M-SParc.

5. Recognition that **technology can offer long-term benefits**; such as being cheaper, more efficient, reducing vehicle emissions, and allowing working from home in a Welsh-speaking community.

6. The skill level of some in the voluntary sector is too low to access events and information online.

7. Need to raise confidence to use their Welsh online and on social media.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Survey (SWOT)

A holistic presentation of the input of Fforwm iaith Môn's partners to the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (**SWOT**) survey to consider factors that could impact the **situation of the Welsh language on Anglesey.**

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Partnership collaboration through **Fforwm Iaith Môn's** strategic vision. 2. **Welsh language,** 57% already speak Welsh (2011), the **Government's** supportive legislation and **policies**, and the enthusiasm of **individuals** and **organisations** to protect and promote the Welsh language. 3. The Isle of Anglesey County Council's leadership in expanding the use of the Welsh language. 4. A strong **network** of **nursery** groups across the Island and strong support from Mudiad Meithrin's central staff. 5. The presence of successful and influential **youth organisations** operating through the medium of Welsh and providing valuable social opportunities for the island's young people. 6. The presence of organisations that support the use of Welsh among young **children/families** and offer them unique opportunities to use the language. 7. Welsh **arts events, festivals** and **cultural destinations**. 8. **Employment** potential in future industries e.g. technology with sustainable energy. 9. **Well-being** of Future Generations Act. 10. An incentive to use **technology to improve opportunities** including access to the Welsh language to reduce isolation, improve social opportunities, develop new interests, training and employment, and to reach parents and carers who are house-bound. 11. Many voluntary and community organisations already use the Welsh language.	1. **Language transmission in the home** where one parent speaks Welsh is very low. (E.g. in Anglesey paired homes where one adult can speak Welsh only 38.1% of three-year-olds can speak Welsh. Census 2011.) 2. **Covid** has had an impact on: the social use of Welsh, the development of learning Welsh in schools, Welsh communication between the service and clients, the loss of face-to-face contact that helps to influence parents' language choices, depriving non-Welsh-speaking homes of Welsh-speaking opportunities, and some organisations losing the focus on Welsh language provision. 3. **Covid** has highlighted **shortcomings** in the availability of rural broadband, the availability of suitable technology equipment in the homes, weak information technology (ICT) skills for work or leisure, and insufficient or unsuitable ICT equipment. 4. **Immigration** from non-Welsh speaking areas associated with the **housing market.** 5. Lack of data for partners to be able to co-plan strategically for the language. 6. **Island**, therefore the most western coastal area is disadvantaged by distance and also, for historic reasons, by lack of opportunities in Welsh. So the lack of bilingualism leads to greater employment disadvantage. 7. Difficulty in having enough **competent staff** in Welsh in the field of early years / education. 8. Lower **numbers** in secondary schools studying a Welsh First Language **AS/A Level** subject and going on to study through the medium of Welsh in Further and Higher Education. 9. Challenges to the capacity of the Language Centres to meet the demand for Welsh **immersion** education for 7-11 year olds. 10. Lack of capacity and staff and difficulty in attracting volunteers in the care of young children. 11. **Brexit** and the economic and social challenges highlighted. 12. People need to understand the importance of language choice. 13. Confidence (or lack of) in those who can speak Welsh to then use their Welsh to write or speak the language: e.g. create a village newsletter / website but in English only.

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	14. The technology / **templates** do not help to create a **bilingual** web site. 15. Inward migrants do not always appreciate the Welsh language and the importance of language choice in a bilingual community, leading to a **lack of assimilation**. 16. Lack of awareness in the voluntary sector of the importance of offering users a language choice.

Opportunities

1. Enthusiasm for **learning Welsh** online.
2. A greater and more inventive use of the **Welsh language through technology** to reach more people and new audiences.
3. Opportunities arising from the implementation of the Welsh Government's **Cymraeg 2050 strategy**.
4. An audit and **strategy** to address the low numbers studying GCSEs/AS/A Levels / Grŵp Llandrillo Menai vocational courses **through the medium of Welsh**.
5. Potential of **setting up** new **businesses**, social enterprises and developing innovation e.g. M-SParc.
6. Use the **language champions** of the Town and Community Councils to promote the language.
7. Anglesey environment offers opportunities for **outdoor Welsh activities** for families.
8. The willingness of the Isle of Anglesey County Council to identify **joint-working opportunities** to promote the Welsh language e.g. Arfor.
9. Isle of Anglesey County Council to respond proactively with in-migration and **seasonal housing** strategy.
10. The willingness of the Forum/partners who promote the Welsh language locally to **innovate and pilot** and to learn about good practice in Wales and beyond.
11. The Language Forum to propose an Action Plan based on **collaborative** projects.
12. Developments such as Mudiad Meithrin's 'Sefydlu a Symud' and Cymraeg for Kids' 'Fi a Fy Mabi' sessions offer **new opportunities for parents.**
13. Develop progressive jobs, e.g. Menter Môn, as people reprioritise and relocate to **work locally**, with an opportunity also to attract more applications and **recruit more Welsh speakers** as people look for work.
14. An opportunity to work more with the 3rd sector - specifically with the Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA), the County Voluntary Councils (CVCs) in Wales, the Mentrau Iaith, the Welsh Language

Threats

1. **Non-Welsh speaking immigration**, less likely to learn the language, with the emigration of young people, who are more likely to be Welsh speakers.
2. **Housing** - the wealth of some areas of the United Kingdom raises house prices beyond the reach of those on Anglesey's average wage.
3. **Work** – an over-reliance on the public sector, the young people trained for Horizon needing specialist work to keep them local, and investing in and developing Welsh-speaking staff who are then tempted away for higher wages.
4. Businesses closing due to Covid and **Brexit**.
5. Lack of capacity to deal with the effects of **Covid** – loss of Welsh-language-learning opportunities from colleagues in the workplace, less use of Welsh-language community and sporting resources, isolated people, lack of opportunities for young people to develop through the medium of Welsh outside education.
6. Negative **attitudes** to the Welsh language due to the political climate in the wider United Kingdom, e.g. prejudice about 'foreign' languages.
7. Challenges for professionals to continue to engage positively and supportively with families during the Covid period to convey messages about language transmission and immersion in Welsh.
8. Change in priorities and **reduced funding** for the Welsh language from Europe, central, local government, and charities such as the Anglesey Charitable Society.
9. Threat to **community groups** – due to Covid, ageing membership, lack of volunteers, difficulties accessing ICT, and reduction in membership numbers if there are no face-to-face meetings to attract them.
10. **Parents' concerns about not being able to support their children with Welsh** when teaching at home.
11. The **Education** system responds to the challenges of Covid as best they can but supporting a wider Curriculum remains a challenge.

Commissioner, and the Government's Welsh Language Division - undertaking research in relation to the Welsh language to **support and promote the use of the Welsh language in the voluntary sector.** 15. The Well-being of Future Generations Act and the Social Services and Well-being Act offer an opportunity for language choice in the 3rd sector.	12. Due to Covid restrictions, the challenges that continue to face those who offer extra-curricular activities for young people on Anglesey. 13. Major developments, which cannot offer mitigation to avoid adverse impact on the Welsh language in the area. 14. The lack of **confidence** of those who can, but are hesitant to, speak or write in Welsh. 15. The national and the UK Planning systems need to include clarification that **it is the percentage of Welsh speakers in communities** that makes the minority language sustainable as a community language. 16. Voluntary organisations and community groups unclear about the roles and functions of different support, e.g. Medrwn Môn, Menter Môn, Menter Iaith Môn, the Wales Council for Voluntary Action (WCVA), and the Welsh Language Commissioner.

12. Appendix

Appendix 1

Initial Welsh Language statistics on Anglesey, 2001-2011

	2001		2011		Change in number	Change in number (%)	Change in Percentage Point
Welsh Language skills							
All usual residents aged 3+	64,679		67,403		2,724	4.2%	
No Welsh language skills	19,145	29.6%	20,524	30.4%	1,379	7.2%	0.8%
Able to understand spoken Welsh only	5,649	8.7%	7,215	10.7%	1,566	27.7%	2.0%
Able to speak Welsh	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%
Able tp speak Welsh but cannot read or write Welsh	4,135	6.4%	4,726	7.0%	591	14.3%	0.6%
Able to speak and read Welsh but cannot write Welsh	1,902	2.9%	2,905	4.3%	1,003	52.7%	1.4%
Able to speak, read and write in Welsh	32,672	50.5%	30,756	45.6%	-1,916	-5.9%	-4.9%
Another combination of Welsh skills	1,176	1.8%	1,277	1.9%	101	8.6%	0.1%
Welsh language profile by broad age groups							
All usual residents aged 3+	64,679		67,403		2,724	4.2%	
3-15 years old	10,871	16.8%	9,513	14.1%	-1,358	-12.5%	-2.7%
16-64 years old	41,205	63.7%	42,244	62.7%	1,039	2.5%	-1.0%
65 and over	12,603	19.5%	15,646	23.2%	3,043	24.1%	3.7%
Able to speak Welsh (aged 3+)	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%
Able to speak Welsh: 3-15 years old	8,115	74.6%	7,221	75.9%	-894	-11.0%	1.3%
Able to speak Welsh: 16-64 years old	23,911	58.0%	23,602	55.9%	-309	-1.3%	-2.1%
Able to speak Welsh: 65 and over	6,867	54.5%	7,745	49.5%	878	12.8%	-5.0%
One or more skills in Welsh (aged 3+):	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%
One or more skills in Welsh: 3-15 years old	9,069	83.4%	8,183	86.0%	-886	-9.8%	2.6%
One or more skills in Welsh: 16-64 years old	28,868	70.1%	29,715	70.3%	847	2.9%	0.3%
One or more skills in Welsh: 65 and over	7,597	60.3%	8,981	57.4%	1,384	18.2%	-2.9%

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

Appendix 2

Initial Welsh Language statistics in Wales, 2001-2011

	2001		2011		Change in number	Change in percentage	Change in Percentage Point
Welsh Language skills							
All usual residents aged 3+	2,805,701		2,955,841		150,140	5.4%	
No Welsh language skills	2,007,984	71.6%	2,167,987	73.3%	160,003	8.0%	1.8%
Able to understand spoken Welsh only	138,416	4.9%	157,792	5.3%	19,376	14.0%	0.4%
Able to speak Welsh	582,368	20.8%	562,016	19.0%	-20,352	-3.5%	-1.7%
Able to speak Welsh but cannot read or write Welsh	79,310	2.8%	80,429	2.7%	1,119	1.4%	-0.1%
Able to speak and read Welsh but cannot write Welsh	38,384	1.4%	45,524	1.5%	7,140	18.6%	0.2%
Able to speak, read and write in Welsh	457,946	16.3%	430,717	14.6%	-27,229	-5.9%	-1.8%
Another combination of Welsh skills	83,661	3.0%	73,392	2.5%	-10,269	-12.3%	-0.5%
Welsh language profile by broad age groups							
All usual residents aged 3+	2,805,701		2,955,841		150,140	5.4%	
3-15 years old	489,771	17.5%	448,681	15.2%	-41,090	-8.4%	-2.3%
16-64 years old	1,811,156	64.6%	1,944,616	65.8%	133,460	7.4%	1.2%
65 and over	504,774	18.0%	562,544	19.0%	57,770	11.4%	1.0%
Able to speak Welsh (aged 3+)	582,368	20.8%	562,016	19.0%	-20,352	-3.5%	-1.8%
Able to speak Welsh: 3-15 years old	184,407	37.7%	168,750	37.6%	-15,657	-8.5%	-0.1%
Able to speak Welsh: 16-64 years old	299,517	16.5%	302,334	15.5%	2,817	0.9%	-1.0%
Able to speak Welsh: 65 and over	98,444	19.5%	90,932	16.2%	-7,512	-7.6%	-3.3%
One or more skills in Welsh (aged 3+):	797,717	28.4%	787,854	26.7%	-9,863	-1.2%	-1.7%
One or more skills in Welsh: 3-15 years old	224,704	45.9%	208,218	46.4%	-16,486	-7.3%	0.5%
One or more skills in Welsh: 16-64 years old	437,191	24.1%	446,684%	23.0%	9,493	2.2%	-1.2%
One or more skills in Welsh: 65 and over	135,822	26.9%	132,952	23.6%	-2,870	-2.1%	-3.3%

Source: Census 2001 - Table KS025, Table CS146 & Table CS133; Census 2011 - 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
Aberffraw	69.4%	>60% to ≤70%	60.4%	>50% to ≤60%	-9.0%	⇩
Amlwch Port#	67.3%	>60% to ≤70%	64.5%	>60% to ≤70%	-2.8%	⇩
Rural Amlwch	57.0%	>50% to ≤60%	54.3%	>50% to ≤60%	-2.7%	⇔
Beaumaris	39.7%	≤40%	39.5%	≤40%	-0.2%	⇔
Bodffordd	77.9%	>70%	73.3%	>70%	-4.6%	⇔
Bodorgan	72.7%	>70%	68.3%	>60% to ≤70%	-4.4%	⇩
Braint	77.1%	>70%	73.2%	>70%	-3.9%	⇔
Bryngwran	76.1%	>70%	71.2%	>70%	-4.9%	⇔
Brynteg	51.0%	>50% to ≤60%	48.7%	>40% to ≤50%	-2.3%	⇩
Cadnant	51.8%	>50% to ≤60%	47.4%	>40% to ≤50%	-4.4%	⇩
Cefni	83.1%	>70%	80.5%	>70%	-2.6%	⇔
Cwm Cadnant	56.2%	>50% to ≤60%	57.5%	>50% to ≤60%	1.3%	⇔
Cyngar	84.7%	>70%	80.8%	>70%	-3.9%	⇔
Gwyngyll	73.9%	>70%	70.5%	>70%	-3.4%	⇔
Holyhead Town	43.2%	>40% to ≤50%	39.1%	≤40%	-4.1%	⇩
Kingsland	48.0%	>40% to ≤50%	42.9%	>40% to ≤50%	-5.1%	⇔
Llanbadrig	54.4%	>50% to ≤60%	52.4%	>50% to ≤60%	-2.0%	⇔
Llanbedrgoch	45.5%	>40% to ≤50%	43.9%	>40% to ≤50%	-1.6%	⇔
Llanddyfnan	69.9%	>60% to ≤70%	64.7%	>60% to ≤70%	-5.2%	⇔
Llaneilian	61.5%	>60% to ≤70%	58.9%	>50% to ≤60%	-2.6%	⇩
Llanfaethlu	67.1%	>60% to ≤70%	64.4%	>60% to ≤70%	-2.7%	⇔
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	51.5%	>50% to ≤60%	50.5%	>50% to ≤60%	-1.0%	⇔
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	78.3%	>70%	75.8%	>70%	-2.5%	⇔
Llangoed	54.6%	>50% to ≤60%	48.4%	>40% to ≤50%	-6.2%	⇩
Llanidan	68.7%	>60% to ≤70%	65.1%	>60% to ≤70%	-3.6%	⇔
Llannerch-y-medd	72.3%	>70%	69.9%	>60% to ≤70%	-2.4%	⇩
London Road	51.8%	>50% to ≤60%	45.3%	>40% to ≤50%	-6.5%	⇩
Maeshyfryd	43.7%	>40% to ≤50%	40.6%	>40% to ≤50%	-3.1%	⇔
Mechell	64.0%	>60% to ≤70%	61.1%	>60% to ≤70%	-2.9%	⇔
Moelfre	51.4%	>50% to ≤60%	52.3%	>50% to ≤60%	0.9%	⇔
Morawelon	45.3%	>40% to ≤50%	40.4%	≤40%	-4.9%	⇩
Parc a'r Mynydd	53.8%	>50% to ≤60%	50.4%	>40% to ≤50%	-3.4%	⇩
Pentraeth	58.2%	>50% to ≤60%	54.8%	>50% to ≤60%	-3.4%	⇔
Porthyfelin	45.7%	>40% to ≤50%	39.7%	≤40%	-6.0%	⇩
Rhosneigr	42.6%	>40% to ≤50%	36.0%	≤40%	-6.6%	⇩
Rhosyr	63.7%	>60% to ≤70%	59.3%	>50% to ≤60%	-4.4%	⇩
Trearddur	42.6%	>40% to ≤50%	38.1%	≤40%	-4.5%	⇩
Tudur	83.6%	>70%	80.7%	>70%	-2.9%	⇔
Tysilio	64.4%	>60% to ≤70%	59.2%	>50% to ≤60%	-5.2%	⇩
Valley	55.0%	>50% to ≤60%	54.7%	>50% to ≤60%	-0.3%	⇔
Isle of Anglesey	60.1%	>60% to ≤70%	57.2%	>50% to ≤60%	-2.9%	⇩
Wales	20.8%	>20% to ≤30%	19.0%	>10% to ≤20%	-1.8%	⇩

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

≤ Less or equal to; > More than

⇔ No change to language group; ⇩ Move to a lower language group

#Note: In 2001, 450 Census forms were not processed by the Office for National Statistics which lead to an undercount of 1,035 in the population of the ward. This means that 2001 and 2011 figures cannot be compared

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