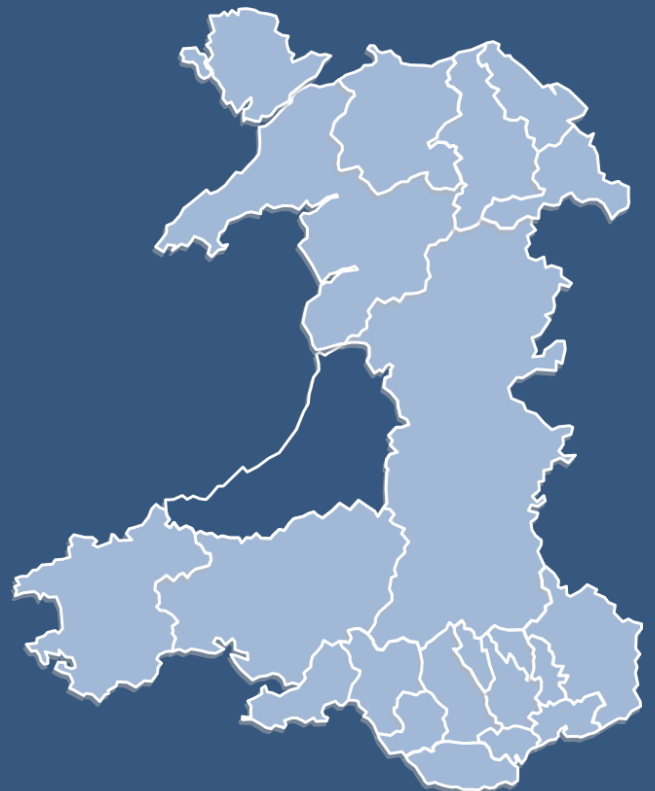




Cyngor Sir
CEREDIGION
County Council

CEREDIGION LANGUAGE PROFILE

**Prepared by the Research & Performance Team
on behalf of Ceredigion County Council's Schools,
Lifelong Learning and Culture Service**



November 2025

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In Ceredigion...

45.3% of Ceredigion's 3+ population speak Welsh.



71.8% of 3–15-year-olds speak Welsh.

42.4% of 16–64-year-olds speak Welsh.



39.9% of the 65+ population speak Welsh.

43.6% have no skills in Welsh.



54.4% of the population were born in Wales.

46.7% of residents identify as "Welsh only".



49.6% of the workforce speak Welsh.

1.0 Introduction

Background

This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the Welsh language profile in Wales, with a particular focus on Ceredigion. It brings together a range of data and insights to support planning, development and community engagement around Welsh language use and promotion.

The report firstly outlines the national overview, drawing on census data to explore trends in Welsh language speakers, population mobility and factors influencing changes over time. It then looks specifically at Ceredigion, offering a detailed local profile, including ward level data, demographic shifts, Welsh language skills and employment. Acknowledging the importance of early language transmission, the report analyses household language transmission, the role of Mudiad Meithrin, and the availability of Welsh-medium childcare services. In addition, the Welsh-medium pathway from primary through to further education is explored. Beyond the role of education, the report considers the importance of the wider community of Welsh language among children, young people and adults including culture, arts and sport opportunities.

Overall, the paper aims to provide a rounded picture of Welsh language use, transmission and support across different settings, helping to inform future planning and investment in language promotion locally.

COVID-19

The Census is considered to be the authoritative source of information on the Welsh language. A question on Welsh language skills has been included in every census in Wales since 1891. However, as we unpick the data from the 2021 Census, it is important to acknowledge that the Census results provide a snapshot of the population in one moment of time (on the 21st of March 2021).

Notably, the 2021 Census took place during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the population in a variety of ways. The pandemic resulted in periods of lockdown, remote learning for children and many people were working from home. Although difficult to quantify, it is likely that the pandemic has had an impact on how individuals reported Welsh language ability in Ceredigion and across Wales as a whole. As such, other sources, such as the National Survey for Wales and Annual Population Survey will be considered to improve the validity and reliability of the conclusions made.

1.1 Wales: An Overview

At first glance, the 2021 Census results were disappointing for Welsh language advocates. Despite a decade of extensive language planning and implementation in many areas, both the number and percentage reported to be able to speak Welsh has fallen, compared to the 2011 Census.

The Minister for Education and the Welsh Language at the time, Jeremy Miles, acknowledged that the results were *“disappointing and not what we wanted to see”*. Additionally, it was highlighted that the pandemic may have affected how individuals assessed their own or their children’s Welsh language skills.

However, there are reasons for cautious optimism. Other data sources, such as the Annual Population Survey, indicates an increase in the number of people who say they can speak Welsh. It is also important to note that at the time of the 2021 Census, the Welsh Governments Cymraeg 2050 strategy had only been in place for less than four years, much of which was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the setback, the Welsh Government remains committed to its goal of reaching 1 million speakers by 2050 and is optimistic about progress over the next decade.

1.2 Numbers and Percentages

According to the 2021 Census, the number of people aged three and over who reported being able to speak Welsh fell from approximately 562,000 in 2011 to 538,300 in 2021, a decrease of around 23,700. The percentage of the population reported able to speak Welsh also declined from 19.0% to 17.8%. This represents the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers in Wales ever recorded in a census, although, the actual number in 2021 remained higher than what was recorded in the 1981 and 1991 census.

As reflected in Table 1 overleaf, a closer look at the data reveals that approximately 74% (17,600) of the overall decline in Welsh speaking ability across Wales is attributed to the substantially lower numbers of 5–15-year-olds age group in 2021, compared to 2011. This was the largest percentage decrease (6.0 percentage points) of any age group.

In contrast, there were increases in the number of Welsh speakers in the 20–44 and 65–74 age groups. Despite these gains, the increases were offset by a decline in the number of Welsh speakers in the other, younger and older age groups (45–64-year-olds and people aged 75 years and over).

Table 1: Number and percentage of people aged three years and over in Wales able to speak Welsh, by age group, 2011 to 2021.

Age group	2011		2021		Difference	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% Point</i>
3-4	16,500	23.3	11,900	18.2	-4,500	-5.2
5-15	152,300	40.3	134,700	34.3	-17,600	-6.0
16-19	43,700	27.0	38,800	27.5	-4,800	0.5
20-44	150,700	15.6	153,800	16.5	3,000	0.9
45-64	107,900	13.3	107,300	13.0	-600	-0.2
65-74	45,100	15.0	45,900	12.8	800	-2.2
75+	45,800	17.5	45,800	15.1	0	-2.4
All ages (3+)	562,000	19.0	538,300	17.8	-23,700	-1.2

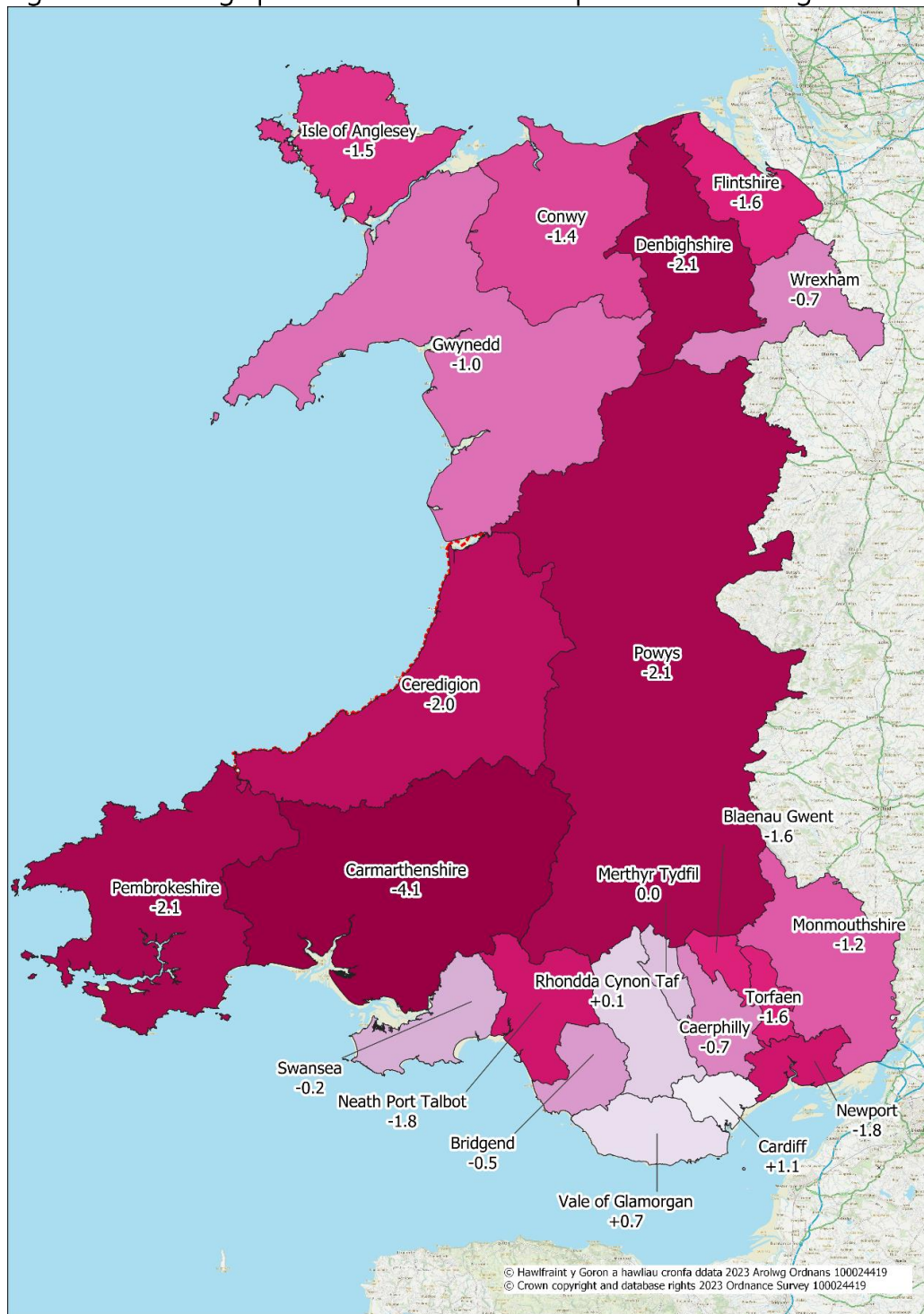
Source: ONS, 2011 Census: Table KS207WA and 2021 Census: Table - TS033¹

* Figures may not sum due to rounding

As reflected in Figure 1 overleaf, between 2011 and 2021, the change in Welsh speaking ability across Wales has varied. Whilst there was an overall decrease in the percentages and numbers reported, the largest decrease occurred in the counties with the highest proportions of Welsh speakers (in the mid and north-east).

¹ ONS – 2011 Census – Table KS207WA and 2021 Census Table - TS033 – Welsh language skills. [Online]. Available at: [Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk/CensusofPopulation/DataSources/home/NomisOfficialCensusandLabourMarketStatistics)

Figure 1: Percentage point difference of Welsh speakers over the age of three, 2011 to 2021



Source: ONS, Census 2011- Table KS207WA and 2021 Census: Table - TS033²

Table 2 overleaf outlines the number and percentage of people over the age of three able to speak Welsh in local authorities which have the highest proportion of Welsh

² ONS – 2011 Census – Table KS207WA and 2021 Census Table - TS033 – Welsh language skills. [Online]. Available at: [Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk/CensusofPopulation/DataSources/home/NomisOfficialCensusandLabourMarketStatistics)

speakers. Most of these local authorities saw a decline in both the number and percentage of Welsh speakers. Carmarthenshire had the largest percentage point decrease (-4.0) nationally, indicating a significant shift over the decade. Whereas, Anglesey was the only local authority to see an increase in the number of Welsh speakers (+1,845), though its percentage still dropped by 1.5 percentage points. This indicates that the population decrease in Ynys Môn between the two Censuses reduced the proportion of Welsh speakers, even though the actual number increased.

Table 2: Percentage and number of Welsh speakers over the age of three in local authorities with the highest proportion of Welsh speakers, 2011 and 2021.

Local Authority	2011		2021		Difference	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% point
Gwynedd	77,000	65.4	73,560	64.4	-3,440	-1.0
Anglesey	35,568	57.2	37,413	55.8	1,845	-1.5
Ceredigion	34,964	47.3	31,678	45.3	-3,286	-2.0
Carmarthenshire	78,048	43.9	72,838	39.9	-5,210	-4.1
Conwy	30,600	27.4	29,000	25.9	-1,600	-1.4

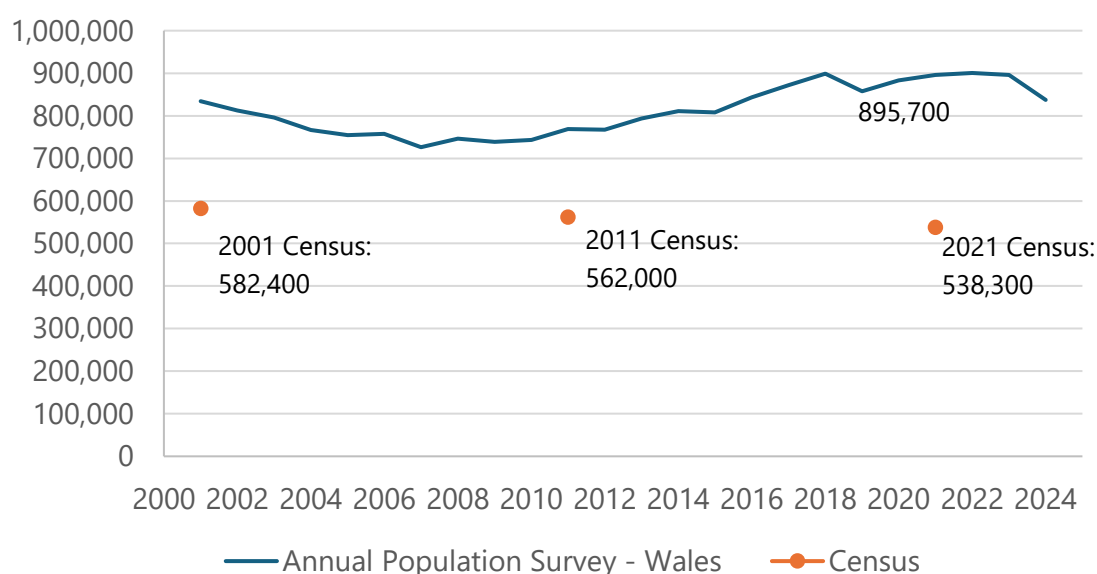
Source: ONS, Census 2011- Table KS207WA and 2021 Census: Table - TS033³

Notably, within these local authorities, some individual electoral wards and Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) did see increases in both the number and percentage of Welsh speakers, despite an overall decline across the wider local authority.

Although the Census results demonstrate a gradual decline of Welsh speakers nationally, the Annual Population Survey (APS) provides a different, more positive picture. The APS estimated an overall increase in both the numbers and percentage of people who say they can speak Welsh over the decade (2011 to 2021), rising from 769,000 (26.3%) to 895,700 (29.6%), despite a recent dip from 2023's peak (896,300) (Figure 2).

³ ONS – 2011 Census – Table KS207WA and 2021 Census Table - TS033 – Welsh language skills. [Online]. Available at: [Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk/CensusofPopulation/DataSources/home/NomisOfficialCensusandLabourMarketStatistics)

Figure 2: Number of people able to speak Welsh aged 3 years and over 2001 to 2024, according to the Census and Annual Population Survey – Wales



Source: Welsh Government – Annual Population Survey⁴ and ONS – 2021 Census Table: TS033

Historically, APS estimates have consistently been much higher than those from the Census. This discrepancy has prompted the Welsh Government and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to launch a joint workplan to better understand the divergence. Initial findings from the project revealed that 40% of individuals gave conflicting responses about their Welsh-speaking ability between both surveys, this equates to around two in five people.⁵

Differing methodologies, sample size and scope are driving factors behind these variances in estimates. The APS is a voluntary survey, based on a sample size of approximately 18,000 households across Wales each year, whereas the Census is a statutory, self-completed questionnaire. It is assumed that the presence of an interviewer in the APS may lead to more socially desirable responses. For further detail on the methodological differences of both surveys please refer to Ceredigion County Council's *Census 2021: Welsh Language Topic Report (December 2022)*.

1.3 Population mobility

To better understand the national linguistic landscape over the past decade, it is essential to consider the demographic changes that have influenced language use. Wales has experienced subtle, although significant demographic changes between

⁴ Stats Wales (2025). Annual Population Survey. Available at: [Annual Population Survey - Ability to speak Welsh by local authority and year](#) (Accessed: 08.08.2025).

⁵ Welsh Government (2023). Differences between estimates of Welsh language ability in Census 2021 and household surveys. Available at: [Differences between estimates of Welsh language ability in Census 2021 and household surveys \[HTML\] | GOV.WALES](#) (Accessed: 08.08.2025).

censuses (2011 to 2021), that have influenced the use and transmission of the Welsh language.

1.3.1 Population Growth Driven by Migration

The population of Wales increased between 2011 and 2021 by 1.4% (approximately 42,000 people), reaching an estimated 3.1 million. Notably, this growth occurred despite there being more deaths than births during the period, indicating that the population growth recorded was entirely driven by positive net migration.

A key feature of this migration was the rise in the number of residents born outside of the UK. In 2021, 6.9% of Wales's population (around 215,500 people) were non-UK born (equivalent to 1 in 14 residents), up from 5.6% in 2011. This varied regionally, from 2.9% in Caerphilly to 16.5% in Cardiff. By comparison, 1 in 6 residents were born outside of the UK across England and Wales, as a whole, in 2021.

Table 3: Usual resident population in Wales by country of birth (2021)

Country	Number	Percentage (%)
Wales	2,202,820	76.2
England	659,084	22.8
Scotland	21,975	0.8
Northern Ireland	7,803	0.3
Total UK	2,892,065	93.1
Total non-UK	215,434	6.9

Source: Stats Wales (2023)⁶

Of the non-UK born population, Poland and India were the most common non-UK country of birth. Nearly 25,000 (0.8% of the population of Wales) were born in Poland (up from 18,000 in 2011), and 13,400 (0.4%) were born in India (up from 11,900 in 2011).

1.3.2 Welsh Language Skills Among Migrants

While Welsh language proficiency among non-UK born residents is lower than average, it is not entirely absent. Around 8.1% of non-UK born residents have some Welsh skills (ranging from understanding spoken Welsh only, to speaking, reading and writing Welsh). Approximately 5,360 of the non-UK born population in Wales,

⁶ Stats Wales (2023) Census 2021: Usual resident population in Wales by country of birth. Available at: [Usual resident population in Wales by detailed country of birth and area](#)

equivalent to 2.9%, can speak, read and write Welsh. This suggests that while migration may dilute Welsh language prevalence overall, there is some uptake of Welsh among newcomers, which could be nurtured further through education or certain initiatives.

1.3.3 Outward Migration of Welsh Speakers

A significant number of Welsh-born individuals now live in England. In 2021, 17.8% of people born in Wales now reside in England (478,700 individuals). Although the Census does not collect information on the Welsh language ability of residents outside of Wales, it could be estimated that between 48,000 and 85,000 of these individuals can speak Welsh. *This is an estimation, calculated using an assumption that 10-15% are able to speak Welsh. This is slightly lower than the national average of Welsh speakers (17.8%), accounting for reduced exposure and use in England.* This outward migration represents a loss of Welsh speakers from the national population, even if the language continues to be spoken elsewhere in the UK.

1.3.4 Ageing Population and Language Transmission

Furthermore, the ageing population and passing of older generations could also be attributing to the decline of Welsh speakers. Older generations, particularly those born before the mid-20th century, are more likely to have grown up speaking Welsh as a first language, especially in traditional Welsh-speaking areas. As these individuals pass away, Wales loses a cohort with strong Welsh language skills. At the same time, falling birth rates mean fewer young people are entering the population. Without strong transmission of Welsh through family or education, the language risks shrinking faster than it can be sustained.

1.4 Language Skills

Welsh, like any language, is learned and used at varying levels – from understanding basic Welsh to full fluency. The 2021 Census revealed subtle shifts in Welsh language skills.

The percentage of people able to speak, read and write Welsh fell slightly from 14.6% in 2011 to 14.2% in 2021 (equating to around 1,400 fewer individuals). This decline was slower than the 1.7 percentage point fall recorded between 2001 and 2011. Interestingly, the percentage of people who understand spoken Welsh only (but not able to speak, read or write Welsh) increased between 2001 and 2011 (from 4.9% to 5.3%), however, this trend reversed between 2011 and 2021, with the figure dipping slightly to 5.2%. This shift may indicate that while exposure to Welsh increased in the early 2000s, it has not been sustained or translated into longer term retention. While the reasons behind these trends are complex, they highlight continuing and growing concern that maintaining and strengthening fluency is just as important as increasing exposure.

1.5 Conclusion

While the 2021 Census recorded the lowest ever proportion of Welsh speakers in Wales (17.8%), the decline has slowed compared to previous decades. Over half a million people in Wales still speak Welsh, and the language continues to be used beyond its traditional heartlands. Migration patterns, ageing populations and reduced intergenerational transmission are key factors contributing to the decline. Although in-migration of non-UK born residents may be diluting the prevalence of Welsh language use, encouragingly, some non-UK born residents are acquiring Welsh skills. Furthermore, the 2021 Census took place during the COVID-19 pandemic – a period marked by lockdowns, remote learning and lifestyle changes, all of which may have influenced how people used Welsh, but also how they reported their language skills. Now that schools have reopened and daily life has stabilised post-pandemic, there is potential for recovery and renewed growth in Welsh language use.

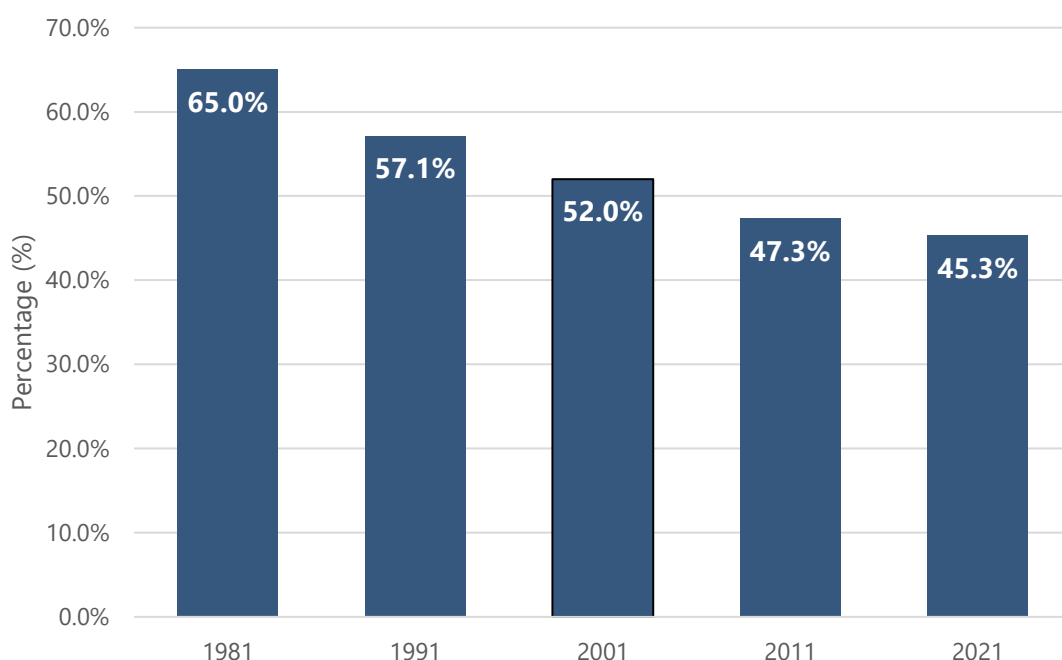
2.0 Ceredigion: Overview

Based on the recent censuses, the trends in Ceredigion are broadly similar to that across Wales as a whole.

In the 2021 Census, it was reported that 31,680 (45.3%) Ceredigion residents over the age of 3 can speak Welsh. This was lower than the number and percentage reported in the 2011 Census of 34,964 (47.3%) – a decrease of 3,290 people and 2.0 percentage points.

According to the 2021 Census, the percentage of residents aged three years or older able to speak Welsh in Ceredigion was the lowest in Census history (45.3%). As reflected in Figure 3 overleaf, this is a continuation of a declining trend in the percentage of Welsh speakers in the County since the 1981 Census. Notably, however, the pace of decline was slower over the last decade (2.0 percentage point decrease), compared to the 1991-2001 (5.1 percentage point decrease) and to 2001-2011 (4.7 percentage point decrease).

Figure 3: Percentage of residents aged 3 years and over reported being able to speak Welsh 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021 Census.



Source: ONS, Census 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021.⁷

According to the 2021 Census, the Welsh speaking ability of most age groups declined over the decade (refer to Table 4 overleaf). The main factor contributing to the overall decrease in the percentage able to speak Welsh in Ceredigion was the decrease in children and young people aged 3 to 15 years old (by 6.6 percentage points) and the decrease in 65+ year-olds (by 6.5 percentage points). However, despite the overall decrease in both numbers and percentages of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion, positively, the proportion of adults (16- to 64-year-olds) increased by 0.5 percentage points.

⁷ ONS – 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021 Census. Welsh language skills (speaking). [Online]. Available at: [Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2021/data-sources)

Table 4: Number and percentage able to speak Welsh in Ceredigion by age group 2021

	3-15 years old	16-64 years old	Ages 65 +	Everyone over 3 years old
2011	7,175 (78.4%)	20,503 (41.8%)	7,286 (46.4%)	34,964 (47.3%)
2021	6,123 (71.8%)	18,219 (42.4%)	7,347 (39.9%)	31,689 (45.3%)
Difference	-1,052 (-6.6 percentage points)	-2,284 (+0.5 percentage points)	+61 (-6.5 percentage points)	-3,275 (-2.0 percentage points)

Source: ONS, Census 2011⁸ & 2021⁹

Between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses, Ceredigion experienced demographic shifts which partly help to explain the trends in Welsh language ability across age groups. Among residents aged 16- to 64, the proportion of Welsh speakers increased, even though the actual number of speakers fell by around 1,500. This apparent contradiction is largely due to a significant decline in the overall population aged 16 to 44, which decreased by 17%, equating to a loss of 4,905 individuals. As the overall population in this age group reduced, the relative proportion of Welsh speakers rose despite the drop in absolute numbers.

In contrast, the usual resident population aged 65- to 74-year-olds increased by 18.1% (1,524 residents). Although the number of Welsh speakers aged 65+ increased slightly (by 61 individuals), the proportion of Welsh speakers decreased.¹⁰ This is because the growth in the overall population aged 65+ outpaces the increase in Welsh speakers. The student population is significant in Ceredigion – with between 7,000 and 8,500 being normal in recent years.¹¹ However, it is possible to calculate what the linguistic situation would be outside of a college term. On that basis it is noted that there are 31,392 Welsh speakers over the age of 3 in the county – 47.0% of the population.¹²

Although the Census results demonstrate a gradual decline of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion, the Annual Population Survey (APS) provides a different, more positive picture in the lead-up to the census. The APS estimated an overall increase in the numbers and percentage of people who say they can speak Welsh over the decade,

⁸ ONS – 2011 Census – Table LC2106WA. [Online]. Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - LC2106WA - Welsh language skills by sex by age](#)

⁹ ONS – 2021 Census – Table TS076. [Online]. Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - TS076 - Welsh language skills \(speaking\) by single year of age](#)

¹⁰ ONS – 2021 Census – Table TS076. [Online]. Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - TS076 - Welsh language skills \(speaking\) by single year of age](#)

¹¹ HESA (2025) HE Student enrolments by HE provider. Available at: [Where do HE students study? | HESA](#)

¹² ONS - 2021 Census - Table OT008 – Out of term-time population by Welsh language skills (speaking) Nomis . Available at: [Out-of-term population, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics](#)

rising from 54.4% (41,400) to 60.4% (43,200), an increase of 1,800. The APS results have consistently been much higher than the Census results, although, as noted previously, this is based on a sample size of 18,000 households across Wales each year.

2.1 The situation locally

The linguistic situation in Ceredigion varies significantly between areas, influenced by a range of, economic and cultural factors. Research by the Welsh Government found relationships between Welsh speaking ability and sex, age group, educational attainment, land classification and sense of belonging.¹³ Overall, the percentages of people that reported being able to speak Welsh across the county fell since the Census in 2011.

Ystwyth (57.2%), Aberaeron & Aberarth (56.3%) and Tregaron & Ystrad Fflur (56.1%) were the wards that recorded the highest percentages of Welsh speakers in 2021. The wards with the lowest percentage of reported Welsh speakers were Aberystwyth Morfa a Glais (29.5%), Faenor (27.7%) and Aberystwyth Rheidol (25.6%). This highlights the influence of university students on the Aberystwyth area.

Table 5: Electoral Wards with the highest and lowest percentages of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion (Census 2021).

Electoral Ward	% of Welsh speakers
Highest percentage of Welsh speakers (%)	
Ystwyth	57.2
Aberaeron and Aberarth	56.3
Tregaron and Ystrad Fflur	56.1
Mwldan	54.8
Llanfarian	53.2
Lowest percentage of Welsh speakers (%)	
Llanbadarn Fawr	33.8
Aberystwyth Penparcau	32.3
Aberystwyth Morfa a Glais	29.5
Faenor	27.7
Aberystwyth Rheidol	27.6

Source: ONS – 2021 Census, Table TS033 – Welsh language skills (speaking).¹⁴

¹³ Welsh Government (2020) What factors are linked to people speaking the Welsh language? Available at: [What factors are linked to people speaking the Welsh language?](#)

¹⁴ ONS (2021). TS033 – Welsh language skills (speaking). Available at: Nomis – Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk).

The percentages of individuals who are able to speak Welsh in other areas across Ceredigion e.g. New Quay and Llanllwchaearn (40.9%) and Borth (42.0%), highlights the influence of an influx of people moving to these areas from outside of Ceredigion.

Since the 2011 Census, several of Ceredigion's electoral ward boundaries have changed, therefore not all data is comparable between censuses. However, where comparisons are possible, the data shows that the Llangeitho Ward experienced the largest decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers from 54.9% in 2011 to 47.4% by 2021, a 7.5 percentage point decrease. This is followed by the Llanwenog Ward which has decreased by 6.5 percentage points from 59.2% in 2011 to 52.7% by 2021.

Only two of the comparable electoral wards saw an increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers between 2011 and 2021. The Lampeter ward has seen the largest increase, rising by 1.9 percentage points from 46.9% in 2011 to 48.8% in 2021. This was followed by Borth, with a 0.4 percentage point increase.

These figures highlight the uneven nature of linguistic change across the county, with some areas experiencing decline while others show modest growth.

Tables depicting the aspects of language skills on the basis of numbers and percentages for each statistical ward can be found in Appendix 1 and 2 of this report.

2.2 Language skills

The 2021 Census provides an overview of the range of Welsh language skills in Ceredigion, which includes writing, reading and understanding Welsh. It is important to note that the Census language statistics are based on individuals' perception of their own skills and their family members and it is known that these findings can be subjective and varied.

Table 6: Welsh skills range in Ceredigion 2011 & 2021

Welsh language Skills	2011	2021
Speaks Welsh	47.3% (34,960)	45.3% (31,680)
Can understand spoken Welsh only	8.1% (6,020)	8.5% (5,950)
Can speak, read and write Welsh	38.8% (28,630)	37.3% (26,100)
Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh	4.9% (3,630)	4.9% (3,410)
Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh	3.4% (2,530)	2.6% (1,810)
No skills in Welsh	42.4% (31,290)	43.6% (30,480)

Source: ONS – 2011 and 2021 Census, Welsh language Skills (detailed)¹⁵

¹⁵ ONS (2021). TS032 – Welsh language skills (detailed). Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - TS032 - Welsh language skills \(detailed\)](#)

As previously noted, the percentage of Welsh speakers in Ceredigion declined by 2.0 percentage points between 2011 and 2021, therefore it is unsurprising to see variations in other skills. The percentage of those aged 3 years and older without any Welsh skills has increased from 42.3% in 2011 to 43.6% in 2021, an increase of 1.3 percentage points. This said, due to demographic changes, the number of people without any skills in Welsh has declined in Ceredigion, by -810 people.

The largest decrease in Welsh language skills was seen in the percentage of people aged three years and older that were “able to speak, read and write Welsh”, decreasing by 1.0 percentage point, from 38.3% in 2011 to 37.3% in 2021. This equates to around 2,535 fewer people, however, it is a smaller decrease than what was seen for the percentage and number of people able to speak Welsh. At the same time, the percentage reporting that they were able to understand spoken Welsh only increased from 8.1% (6,020) in 2011 to 8.5% (5,95) in 2021, an increase of 0.4 percentage points.

2.3 Population mobility

Population mobility has been a prominent factor in the demographics of Ceredigion for many decades. Ceredigion has a relatively high population mobility, which is partly due to the well-established University within the County, which attracts thousands of students to Ceredigion every year. In 2023/24 approximately 8,320 students were studying at Aberystwyth University.¹⁶

Table 7: location of births of the population of Ceredigion 2011 & 2021

	Born in Wales	Born in England	Born elsewhere	Total
2021	54.4% (38,890)	37.3% (26,670)	8.3% (5,930)	71,500
2011	55.3% (42,010)	37.4% (28,390)	7.3% (5,530)	75,900

Source: ONS, Census 2011¹⁷ & 2021¹⁸

The majority of the population of Ceredigion (54.4%/38,892) were born in Wales. Although, this was a slight decrease from 2011 (55.3%), a reduction of 3,110 residents (-0.9 percentage points). Similar to the 2011 Census, just under half of the County’s population in 2021 were born outside of Wales. The percentage of the County’s residents born outside of Wales and England had increased by 1.0 percentage points (+400 residents). The percentage of Ceredigion residents born in England, however, has remained fairly stable.

¹⁶ HESA (2025) HE Student enrolments by HE provider. Available at: [Where do HE students study? | HESA](#)

¹⁷ ONS – Census 2011 – Table QS203EW Country of birth (detailed). Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - QS203EW - Country of birth \(detailed\)](#)

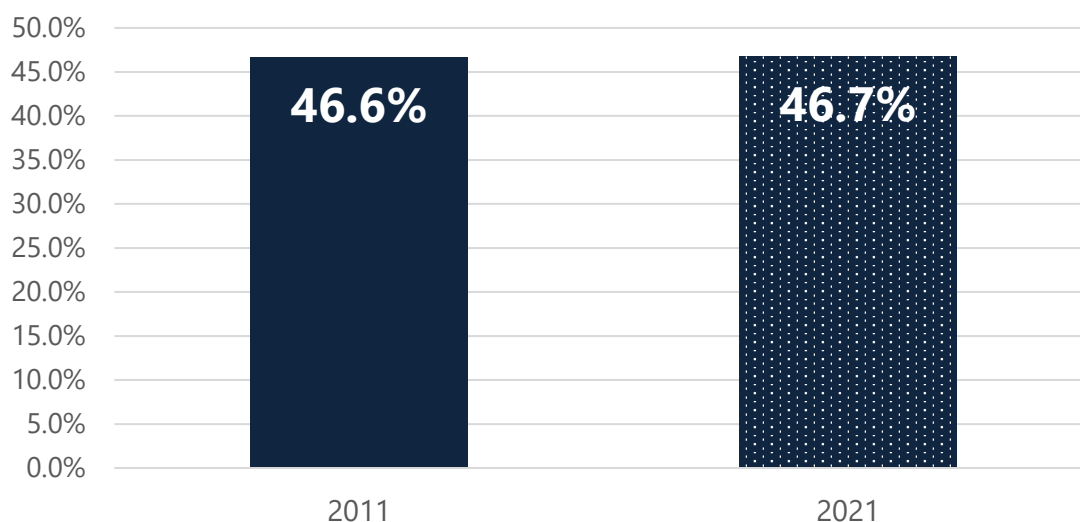
¹⁸ ONS – Census 2021 – Table TS012 Country of birth (detailed). Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - TS012 - Country of birth \(detailed\)](#)

It is believed that a number of our younger, Welsh speaking residents move from Ceredigion to Cardiff to seek further education, employment and social opportunities. According to HESA, approximately 260-300 students from Ceredigion move to study at Cardiff University or Cardiff Metropolitan University each year.¹⁹ It is likely that this cohort has some level of Welsh speaking ability. Although, many will stay in the city, it is understood that some return to Ceredigion to seek a less urban life and/or may want to start a family. In the future, migration flows between Cardiff and Ceredigion may change as remote working has become more common, which means that residents can now live in Ceredigion and work elsewhere.

2.4 National identity

In terms of national identity, in 2021 46.6% (33,360) of Ceredigion's population described themselves as 'Welsh only', which is similar to the 2011 Census 'Welsh only' remained the largest national identity in Ceredigion, followed by 'British only' (21.7%/15,500) and 'English only' 14.6% (10,430). It appears, that residents of Ceredigion feel a stronger connection to Welsh identity than to the broader British identity.

Figure 4: Percentage of Ceredigion residents identifying as "Welsh only" in the 2011 Census and 2021 Census.



Source: ONS, 2011 Census – Table: QS214EW²⁰; 2021 Census – Table: TS028²¹

¹⁹ HESA (2018-2021). UK domiciled HE students by HE provider and domicile – Academic years 2014/15 to 2020/21. [Online]. Available at: [Where do HE students come from? | HESA](#)

²⁰ ONS (2011). 2011 Census – Table: QS214EW – National identity (detailed). [Online]. Available at: QS214EW (National Identity (detailed)) - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

²¹ ONS – Census 2021 – Table TS028 National Identity (detailed). Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - TS028 - National identity \(detailed\)](#)

2.5 Language and employment

Ceredigion workforce relies heavily on the public sector, with education, healthcare, tourism and hospitality playing a key role. Moreover, agriculture, construction, and retail are significant sources of employment across the county.

Table 8: Employment percentages in 2021- areas of work

Area of employment	Ceredigion	Wales
Health	14.8%	17.1%
Education	14.8%	8.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	13.0%	8.7%

Source: ONS (2024) Annual Population Survey²²

Ceredigion has a distinctive demographic profile, with a high proportion of full-time students and older residents. Despite this, Ceredigion experienced its highest ever economic activity rate (78.8%), surpassing the Welsh average (75.5%) for the first time since 2005.²³

Ceredigion continues to have a high proportion of self-employed, which is nearly double the national average (refer to table 9), reflecting the county's reliance on sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and small businesses.

Table 9: Labour supply – Ceredigion and Wales (year ending December 2024)

Economic activity	Ceredigion	Wales
Economically active	78.8%	75.5%
Economically active: In employment	77.0%	73.0%
Economically active: In employment: Employees	62.1%	64.7
Economically active: In employment: Self-employed	14.7%	7.9%
Economically active: Unemployed*	2.5%	3.2%
Economically inactive	21.2%	24.5%

Source: ONS (2024) Annual Population Survey²⁴

Any language strategy to support the Welsh language must recognise the central role of the economy and employment in sustaining Welsh speaking communities. There are two aspects to that relationship:

²² ONS (2025). Labour Market Profile – Ceredigion. Available at: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics](#)

²³ ONS (2025). Labour Market Profile – Ceredigion. Available at: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics](#)

²⁴ ONS (2025). Labour Market Profile – Ceredigion. Available at: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics](#)

1. The need to ensure diverse and widespread employment to maintain and strengthen the county's Welsh-speaking communities.
2. The value placed on Welsh language skills within the workplace, trade and industry.

According to the 2021 Census, 49.6% of Ceredigion's workforce aged 16 and over (30,119) were able to speak Welsh. Significant patterns emerge across occupations. Welsh speakers are more likely to be employed in skilled trades (59.7%), administrative and secretarial occupations (54.2%), and associate professional and technical occupations (51.9%). Whilst lower proportions of Welsh speakers were seen working in occupations sales and customer service (38.8%) and elementary occupations (41.8%).

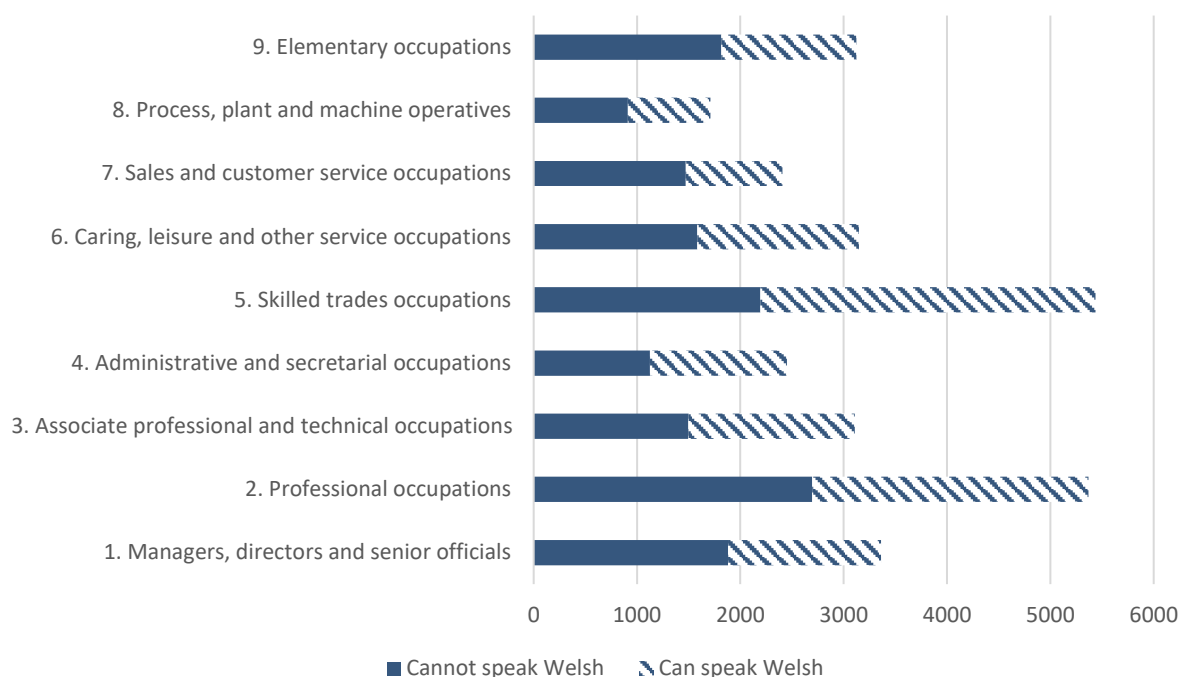
Table 10: Ability to speak Welsh within the workforce over 16 + by occupation, 2021.

	Can Speak Welsh	Cannot Speak Welsh	Total	% of Welsh speakers
Managers, directors and senior officers	1,481	1,882	3,363	44%
Professional occupations	2,673	2,695	5,368	49.8%
Associate professional and technical occupations	1,612	1,496	3,108	51.9%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	1,328	1,124	2,452	54.2%
Skilled trades occupations	3,244	2,193	5,437	59.7%
Caring, leisure and other services occupations	1,565	1,582	3,147	49.7%
Occupations sales and customer service	935	1,473	2,408	38.8%
Operation of processes, equipment and machines	801	911	1,712	46.8%
Elementary occupations	1,307	1,817	3,124	41.8%
	14,946	15,173	30,119	49.6%

Source: Census 2021²⁵

²⁵ ONS – Census 2021 - Table RM 152. Ability to speak Welsh by occupation. Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - RM152 - Ability to speak Welsh by occupation](#)

Figure 5: Ability to speak Welsh within the workforce over 16 + by occupation, 2021



Source: Census 2021²⁶

The Arfor Programme has been a success in Ceredigion particularly in supporting local businesses and job creation in the county. The program aims to strengthen the Welsh language and economy by supporting businesses that utilise and promote the language. 154 businesses have been supported across the region. Although the programme comes to an end at the end of the 2024/25 year, it has played a significant role in enhancing the local economy and creating opportunities for businesses to develop and expand.

The programme, funded by the Welsh Government, has operated in the traditional strongholds of the Welsh language in Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire, Gwynedd and Anglesey, providing entrepreneurship and economic development support to sustain and enable the Welsh language to thrive through economic interventions.

3.0 Early Years

Ensuring early language acquisition and that Welsh speakers pass on the language from one generation to another, is essential to the survival of the Welsh language. Additionally, creating opportunities for children to socialise through the medium of

²⁶ ONS – Census 2021 - Table RM 152. Ability to speak Welsh by occupation. Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - RM152 - Ability to speak Welsh by occupation](#)

Welsh within their local community is essential to the continuity of the Welsh language, like all other languages.

3.1 Language transfer

Considerable emphasis has been placed on early years language acquisition in recent years. In 2016, Cymraeg i Blant was introduced, which aims to increase the number of children in Welsh medium education and offer support to parents/guardians and other family members on transmitting Welsh to children.²⁷ The activities of Mudiad Meithrin and the provision of Welsh Language Foundation Phase education in the county's schools are also key here.

While calculating language transfer rates within households is challenging without detailed research, Census data offers a rough indication through the reported Welsh language ability of 3–4-year-olds. Although there are no direct statistics measuring the scale of language use within families, the 2021 Census provides figures showing the proportion of children who speak Welsh, based on the linguistic profile of their household. This provides a useful, if limited, insight into how Welsh is being passed on to the next generation. In some cases, the number of 3-4-year-olds that speak Welsh may have decreased while the percentage increased between the two Censuses. This is likely due to demographic factors, such as an overall population decline in Ceredigion.

Table 11: 3–4-year-olds in Ceredigion able to speak Welsh by family type 2021 and 2011.

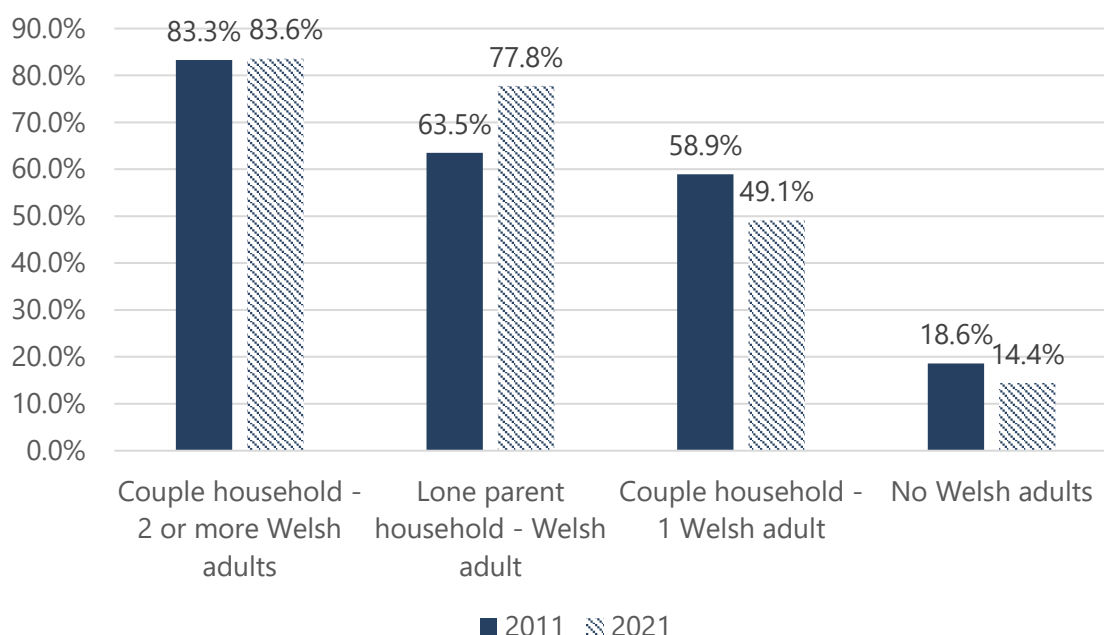
		Family *WW	Family *W/-	*W/E Family	A family without a Welsh speaking adult	All Welsh speakers 3-4 years old
2011	Percentage	83.3%	63.5%	58.9%	18.6%	59.2%
	Number of children	348	73	195	141	757
2021	Percentage	83.6%	77.8%	49.1%	14.4%	52.6%
	Number of children	280	70	130	80	555

²⁷ Welsh Government (2021) National policy on Welsh language transmission and use in families. Available at: [WG36969](#)

Source: Census 2011 & 2021²⁸

*WW = 2 Welsh speaking parents, W/- = single Welsh speaking parent, W/E = Welsh speaking parent and non-Welsh speaking parent.

Figure 6: Percentage of 3–4-year-olds in Ceredigion by linguistic nature of the family 2011 and 2021.



Source: Census 2011 & 2021²⁹

The percentage of 3–4-year-olds that spoke Welsh in Ceredigion reduced significantly by 6.6 percentage points between 2011 (59.2%) and 2021 (52.6%). The number of 3–4-year-olds able to speak Welsh also reduced during this period, from 757 in 2011 to 555 in 2021. This is in line with the national trends and may reflect a decrease in the transmission rate among families of mixed-language couples (i.e. Welsh/English) and families where no adult was able to speak Welsh. However, transmission rates among Welsh-speaking couples have increased slightly in Ceredigion, from 83.3% in 2011 to 83.6% in 2021. Families of single Welsh parents saw the largest increase (14.3 percentage points), where transmission rates increased from 63.5% in 2011 to 77.8% in 2021. This differs to the national trend, which has seen a 1.1 percentage point decrease during the same period.

One possible explanation for the overall decline in the percentage of 3–4-year-olds speaking Welsh is that more parents today are second-language Welsh speakers from English-speaking homes, who may continue to use English as their household language. However, further research is required to fully understand these trends.

²⁸ Welsh Government (2024) Welsh language transmission rates by local authority: Census 2001, 2011, 2021. Available at: [Welsh language transmission rates by local authority: Census 2001, 2011, 2021 | GOV.WALES](https://gov.wales/welsh-language-transmission-rates-by-local-authority-census-2001-2011-2021)

²⁹ Welsh Government (2024) Welsh language transmission rates by local authority: Census 2001, 2011, 2021. Available at: [Welsh language transmission rates by local authority: Census 2001, 2011, 2021 | GOV.WALES](https://gov.wales/welsh-language-transmission-rates-by-local-authority-census-2001-2011-2021)

Nevertheless, it appears that maintaining the Welsh language as a medium of education in the Foundation Phase remains key to supporting early language socialisation and development among young children.

3.2 Mudiad Meithrin

Mudiad Meithrin was established in 1971, with the aim of encouraging Welsh-medium play and learning amongst children from birth to school age.³⁰ Welsh-medium groups for early years children in Ceredigion are mainly provided by Mudiad Meithrin.

The organisation supplies groups and classes from the beginning of parenthood, which includes online information sessions for prospective and new parents and 'Cymraeg i Blant' which is aimed at new parents. In addition, they offer groups such as Baby massage, Baby yoga and 'Stori a Chân'. Moving on from birth, the organisation has 15 'Cylchoedd Ti a Fi' in Ceredigion.³¹ These 'cylchoedd' give young children the opportunity to play through the medium of Welsh and also gives parents the chance to socialise. There are also 26 Cylchoedd Meithrin in the county,³² which offer activities to children to ensure a smoother journey to Welsh medium education.

Cylchoedd Ti a Fi in Ceredigion (15)³³

- Nawmor (Cenarth)
- Bro Teifi (Llandysul)
- Y Llewod Bach
- Cledlyn
- Talgarreg
- Wiwerod Bach
- Llanddewi Brefi
- Llanon
- Pontrhydfendigaid
- Llangwryfon
- Ffrindiau Bach yr Eos
- Camau Bach
- Tal y Bont (Ceredigion)
- Llanilar
- Dyffryn Aeron

Cylchoedd Meithrin in Ceredigion (26)³⁴

- Ffrindiau Bach yr Enfys Aberteifi

³⁰ Mudiad Meithrin (2025) Available at: [Homepage - Mudiad Meithrin - Welsh-medium playgroups](#)

³¹ Mudiad Meithrin (2025) Cylch Ti a Fi. Available at: [Cylch Ti a Fi - Meithrin](#)

³² Mudiad Meithrin (2025) Cylch Meithrin. Available at: [Cylchoedd Meithrin - Meithrin](#)

³³ Mudiad Meithrin (2025) Cylch Ti a Fi. Available at: [Cylch Ti a Fi - Meithrin](#)

³⁴ Mudiad Meithrin (2025) Cylch Meithrin. Available at: [Cylchoedd Meithrin - Meithrin](#)

- Llechryd
- Penparc
- Y Llewod Bach
- Cregyn Aeron
- Talgarreg
- Llanarth
- Nawmor (Cenarth)
- Ffrindiau Bach Tegryn (Aberporth)
- Bro Teifi (Llandysul)
- Rhydypennau
- Llanilar
- Trefeurig
- Cei Newydd
- Pont Pedr
- Dyffryn Aeron, Felinfach
- Talybont
- Aberystwyth
- Penllwyn
- Deri Bach
- Tregaron
- Llangeitho
- Glan y Mor
- Pontrhydfendigiad
- Llanfarian
- Ffrindiau Bach yr Eos

3.3 Childcare services

There are 6 Day nurseries in Ceredigion, with 83.3% (5 nurseries) being either Welsh medium or bilingual.³⁵

Day nurseries in Ceredigion (6) ³⁶

- Gogerddan Childcare Ltd
- Little Angels Nursery
- Meithrinfa Camau Bach (Mudiad Meithrin)
- Meithrinfa Playdays
- Meithrinfa Seren Day Nursery
- Meithrinfa'r Enfys

³⁵ Family Information Service (2025) Ceredigion Family Information Service. Available at: [Gwybodaeth Gofal Plant Cymru - Child Care Information Wales](#)

³⁶ Ibid.

There are 42 registered childminders in Ceredigion, and over half (61.9%/26), provide their services through the medium of Welsh or both English and Welsh.³⁷

Additionally, there are 6 registered After School Clubs in the county, all of which offer their services through the medium of Welsh or bilingually. Of the 3 Holiday Clubs in the county 2 (66.6%) offered a Welsh, or bilingual setting.³⁸

According to the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment for Ceredigion (2022-2027), there were 6 settings offering full day care with 83% offering a Welsh or bilingual setting. Of the 29 settings that offered sessional care, 89% offered a Welsh or bilingual setting.³⁹

In addition to the above, there are 6 Family Centres and 1 Children's Centre in the county – in Llandysul, Lampeter, Tregaron, Borth, Penparcau, Aberaeron and Cardigan.⁴⁰ The pattern of language use in those centres is unknown.

4.0 Welsh-medium education

4.1 Overview

The education system is fundamental to the introduction of the Welsh language to children in early years, equally, it is important to the development and retention of those skills among children and young adults.

Ceredigion County Council is committed to helping pupils develop the skills to speak both Welsh and English fluently and confidently. The Council believes that this will empower them to fully participate in our bilingual society of which they are part and foster pride in the languages, heritage and culture of Ceredigion and Wales.

The county's education system has received praise over the years for progress made in many aspects of provision. The Ceredigion's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-32, aims for all pupils in the local authority's schools to attend Welsh-medium education until the age of seven and increase the pupils' opportunity to follow a fully bilingual path throughout their school career.

Over the past forty years, at least three-quarters of children aged 5 to 14 in Ceredigion have been able to speak Welsh. Between 1991 and 2011, the percentage of those aged

³⁷ Family Information Service (2025) Ceredigion Family Information Service. Available at: [Gwybodaeth Gofal Plant Cymru - Child Care Information Wales](#)

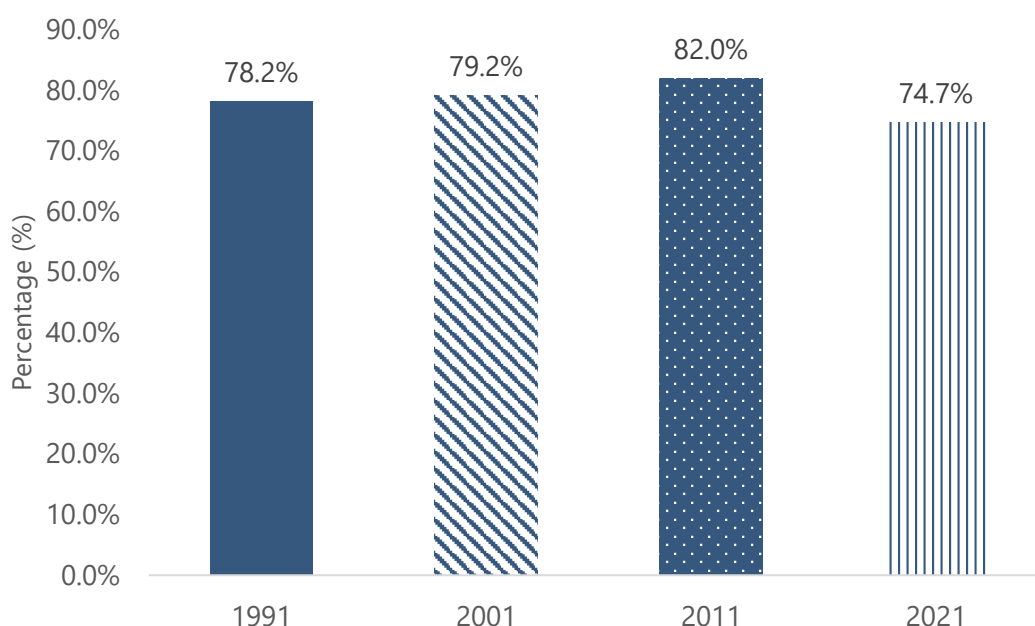
³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ceredigion County Council (2022) Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2022-2027. Available at: [Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2022-2027](#)

⁴⁰ Ceredigion County Council (2025) Family Centres. Available at: [Family Centres - Ceredigion County Council](#)

5 to 14 who could speak Welsh showed a steady upward trend, rising from 78.2% in 1991 to a peak of 82.0% in 2011. This increase could be attributed to the positive impact of the increased provision of Welsh-medium education across Ceredigion. However, the 2021 Census revealed a decline to 74.7%, marking the lowest point in three decades (Figure 7). A similar trend occurred across Wales, with the national average dropping 6 percentage points to 34.3%.

Figure 7: Percentage of children and young people aged 5-14 who can speak Welsh in Ceredigion 1991-2021



Source: NOMIS (2023)⁴¹

The recent decline in the ability of school aged children being able to speak Welsh may be attributed to a combination of factors, such as demographic factors, reduced intergenerational transmission, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the use of Welsh and how individuals perceived their language ability. A study funded by the Welsh Government⁴² found that the prolonged periods of isolation away from Welsh-speaking teachers and peers is likely to have negatively impacted children's linguistic confidence and fluency. This lack of exposure may have affected both pupils' and non-Welsh speaking parents' perceptions of the child's ability, especially if parents completed the census form on their behalf.

⁴¹ NOMIS (2023). Welsh language skills (speaking) by single year of age. Available at: [Nomis - Query Tool - TS076 - Welsh language skills \(speaking\) by single year of age](#).

⁴² Welsh Government (2022). Accessing Welsh during the Covid-19 pandemic: challenges and support for non-Welsh speaking households. [Online]. Available at: [covid-rs3-final-en.pdf \(gov.wales\)](#)

4.2 Primary Schools

There are 36 primary schools in Ceredigion – 31 are Welsh-medium schools and 5 are Category 2 Transitioning Schools which means that the provision up to 7 years of age/ end of year 2 old will be Welsh medium by September 2027. The change, following the democratic process was introduced on a rolling programme in September 2024. From years 3 to 6 a significant proportion of Welsh-medium teaching and a continuation of Welsh Language skills will ensure these Schools will reach a minimum of category 2 status.

Welsh-medium schools⁴³:

- Aberaeron Primary School
- Aberporth Primary School
- Ysgol Bro Siôn Cwilt
- Ysgol Bro Teifi
- Cardigan Primary School
- Cenarth Primary School
- Craig Yr Wylfa Primary School
- Ysgol Dyffryn Aeron
- Dyffryn Cledlyn Primary School
- Henry Richard School
- Llanarth Primary School
- Llanfarian Primary School
- Llanfihangel-Y-Creuddyn Primary School
- Llangwryfon Primary School
- Llanilar Primary School
- Llannon Primary School
- Llechryd Primary School
- Myfenydd Primary School
- Mynach Primary School
- Penllwyn Primary School
- Penparc Primary School
- Penrhyncoch Primary School
- Pontrhydfendigaid Primary School
- Rhos Helyg Primary School
- Rhydypennau Primary School
- Syr John Rhys Primary School
- Ysgol T.Llew Jones Primary School
- Talgarreg Primary School
- Tal-y-bont Primary School
- Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg

⁴³ Ceredigion County Council (2025) Ceredigion Schools. Available at: [Ceredigion Schools - Ceredigion County Council](#)

- Ysgol-Y-Dderi Primary School

Category 2 Transitioning Schools⁴⁴:

- Commins Coch Primary School
- Llwyn Yr Eos Primary School
- New Quay Primary School
- Plascrug Primary School
- St Padarn's Roman Catholic Primary School

The table below shows the medium of Welsh learning of Primary School children in the county in Year 2 and Year 6.

Table 12: Medium of Welsh learning for primary school pupils – January 2025.

	Medium of Teaching number	Medium of Teaching %
Year 2 Pupils	516	81%
Year 9 Pupils	445	71%

Source: Ceredigion County Council, 2025

There are three Language Centres in Ceredigion, including:

- Canolfan y Castell - Cardigan and Llandysul area
- Canolfan y Felin - Lampeter, Tregaron and Aberaeron area
- Canolfan Penweddig - Aberystwyth area

4.3 Secondary schools

There are 7 secondary schools in Ceredigion. They are categorized in accordance with the non-statutory document "Guidance on School Categories According to Welsh-medium Provision", published by the Welsh Government in December 2021.

This non-statutory guidance sets out a new framework for categorising schools in Wales based on the amount of Welsh-medium education they provide. It supports the goals of Cymraeg 2050 and the Curriculum for Wales, aiming to help learners become bilingual citizens.

The guidance simplifies the previous system into three main categories for both primary and secondary schools:

Category 1: English-medium

⁴⁴ Ceredigion County Council (2025) Ceredigion Schools. Available at: [Ceredigion Schools - Ceredigion County Council](#)

Category 2: Dual language

Category 3: Welsh-medium

Category 3P is a sub-category where 100% of pupils undertake 90% or more of their school activities (curricular and extra-curricular) in Welsh.

Category 3 / 3P

- *Ysgol Gyfun Penweddig, Aberystwyth 3*
- *Ysgol Bro Teifi 3P*
- *Ysgol Henry Richard 3*

Transitional – Category 3

- *Ysgol Bro Pedr, Llanbedr Pont Steffan*
- *Ysgol Gyfun Aberaeron*
- *Ysgol Uwchradd Aberteifi*

Category 1

- *Penglais Comprehensive School, Aberystwyth*

Table 13: Secondary school pupils taught Welsh First Language – January 2025

	Medium of Teaching Number	Medium of Teaching %
Year 9	439	61%
Year 11	435	68%

Source: Ceredigion County Council, 2025

4.4 Further education

4.4.1 Coleg Ceredigion

Coleg Ceredigion has two sites in the county – in Aberystwyth and Cardigan.

There are 610 full-time students at Coleg Ceredigion.⁴⁵ 169 (27.7%) of the students are fluent Welsh speakers, with a further 179 (29.3%) being non-fluent Welsh speakers.

It is the policy of the college to offer all courses provided in the student's preferred language.

4.4.2 Lifelong Learning and Skills

⁴⁵ Coleg Ceredigion (2025) Nifer y cofrestrïadau.

The Lifelong Learning and Skills service encompasses three key service areas: Hyfforddiant Ceredigion Training (HCT), Dysgu Bro, and the Employability Support Team.

Hyfforddiant Ceredigion Training HCT provides vocational training opportunities for learners of all ages. Programmes are designed to develop practical, work-related skills and include:

- The Alternative Curriculum
- School-based programmes
- Jobs Growth Wales+
- Apprenticeships

These courses support progression into employment, further education, or training.

Dysgu Bro delivers community-based learning across Ceredigion, enabling individuals to:

- Discover new interests
- Achieve recognised qualifications
- Enhance workplace skills

Courses are accessible through various formats, including online, face-to-face, and e-learning platforms, ensuring flexibility and inclusivity.

The Employability Support Team leads the Communities for Work+ programme, which is designed to enhance individuals' employability through:

- Developing essential skills
- Supporting access to meaningful employment opportunities
- Facilitating progression into higher-paid roles

This targeted support enables participants to overcome barriers to employment and achieve sustainable, long-term career outcomes

Welsh Language Commitment in Lifelong Learning and Skills:

Approximately 75% of staff within the Lifelong Learning and Skills service are bilingual, enabling opportunities to support learners in their preferred language of choice. The service is committed to promoting the Welsh language and Culture across all areas of delivery and aim to offer all courses bilingually wherever possible.

There are three staff members who are currently undertaking Welsh language training provided by the local authority, which is enhancing capacity to deliver services bilingually.

The Service also conducts an annual Learner Voice survey that includes targeted

questions on Welsh language and culture. In the most recent survey, 95% of respondents confirmed they were able to use their preferred language of choice. This valuable feedback directly informs the Quality Development Plan, supporting continuous improvements in linguistic inclusivity and cultural relevance across our provision.

Key priorities for the current year include:

- Revising and expanding Welsh language resources, with a particular emphasis on digital tools and interactive content to enhance learner engagement.
- Designing inclusive learning activities that reflect the cultural, linguistic, and ethnic diversity of Wales, ensuring relevance and accessibility for all learners.
- Establishing a Welsh Language Working Group to support the development of learners’ Welsh language skills through structured activities, promotional campaigns, and targeted marketing initiatives.

Apprenticeship Programme:

In the 2024–2025 academic year, a total of 24 learners successfully completed their apprenticeship programmes. All learners engaged in learning activities that included elements of Welsh-medium instruction, classified under category B3 (small amount of Welsh-medium learning).

Additionally, 62% of learners held a Welsh First Language qualification at the start of the programme.

Jobs Growth Wales Programme:

In the 2024–2025 academic year, a total of 53 learners successfully completed the Jobs Growth Wales programme.

- 7% of learners participated in learning activities delivered through a significant amount of Welsh-medium instruction (Category B2).
- 93% of learners engaged in activities that included a small amount of Welsh-medium instruction (Category B3).
- 17% of learners held a Welsh First Language qualification at the start of the programme.

Summary Table:

The following table summarizes the key metrics across both programmes:

Programme	Total Completed Learners	B2 Significant Welsh-	- B3 - Small Welsh-medium Learning (%)	Welsh First Language at Start (%)

		medium Learning (%)		
Apprenticeships	24	0	100	62
Jobs Growth Wales	53	7	93	17

Dysgu Bro and Employment Support Team

Dysgu Bro continues to lead the Ceredigion Adult Community Learning Partnership, which has recently expanded its membership to include Urdd Gobaith Cymru and Ceredigion's Welsh Language Officer (also representing Cered). This development is expected to strengthen connections with Welsh-speaking community groups and help inform both the nature and location of future provision. In addition, the broader remit of Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol and Sgiliaith presents opportunities to organise Continuing Professional Development (CPD) sessions for Adult Community Learning (ACL) staff.

During Adult Learners' Week 2024, Dysgu Bro hosted a series of taster sessions where participants were invited to share their views on preferred course offerings through the medium of Welsh. Notably, attendees at the Tregaron session an area with a strong Welsh-speaking population expressed a clear preference for Welsh-medium provision. However, a recent online safety session delivered in Welsh in Tregaron received no bookings, highlighting the need for further engagement and understanding of local demand.

As part of the Multiply project, Dysgu Bro collaborated with Cered to deliver a Welsh-medium crafting course for an established community group. Another Multiply course was offered to a local CFfI/YFC branch, aligning with their Eisteddfod preparations and further promoting Welsh-language learning. A weekly IT course has commenced in Llandysul, delivered through the medium of Welsh. This initiative stemmed from an initial taster session held for Merched y Wawr and has been promoted in collaboration with the Carmarthenshire ACL Partnership, given the proximity to the county border.

Dysgu Bro also continues its partnership with the Council's Refugee Support Team, offering a weekly 'Survival Welsh' course. Learners have worked towards accreditation, and the tutor's fluency in Russian, English, and Welsh has been particularly beneficial for Ukrainian refugees, some of whom have progressed to accredited ICDL courses.

The Employment Support Team has actively engaged with local businesses to deliver sector-specific workshops in areas such as hospitality and tourism, cleaning services, construction, and barista training. These workshops have been made available through the medium of Welsh, supporting bilingual workforce development.

To date, 1,246 learners and participants have enrolled in a range of courses and workshops, with 31% identified as fluent Welsh speakers. This highlights the ongoing significance of Welsh-medium provision in adult learning, skills development, and employment pathways.

5.0 Child and Youth Activities

5.1 Young Farmers Ceredigion

Young Farmers Clubs (Y.F.C) in Ceredigion were established in October 1941. The Y.F.C operates almost entirely in Welsh and provides a range of activities for its members.⁴⁶

There are sixteen clubs in Ceredigion, which are in the following places⁴⁷:

Bro'r Dderi	Lledrod
Caerwedros	Mydroilyn
Felinfach	Penparc
Llanddeiniol	Pontsian
Llanddewi Brefi	Talybont
Llangeitho	Trisant
Llangwryfon	Troedyraur
Llanwenog	Tregaron

It is thought that the clubs have over 700 members from Penparc in the south of Ceredigion to Talybont in the north of Ceredigion.⁴⁸

5.2 Urdd Gobaith Cymru

The National Voluntary Youth Organisation, Urdd Gobaith Cymru, has over 55,000 members between 8 – 25 years old across Wales. The Organisation provides opportunities through the medium of Welsh to children and young people and

⁴⁶ C.F.F.I Ceredigion Y.F.C (2025) About us. Available at: [About Us | CFfl Ceredigion YFC](#)

⁴⁷ Ceredigion County Council (2025) "What organisations, clubs, events and activities are available in Ceredigion through the medium of Welsh?"

⁴⁸ C.F.F.I Ceredigion Y.F.C (2025) About us. Available at: [About Us | CFfl Ceredigion YFC](#)

enables them to make positive contributions to communities.⁴⁹ Urdd has a strong historical connection with Ceredigion; the organisation's head office was in Aberystwyth for many decades and Gwersyll Llangrannog was the Urdd's first permanent centre.⁵⁰

In 2025 the Urdd has 7 'Adrannau'r Urdd' situated across Ceredigion.

- Talgarreg
- Lampeter
- Bro Silian
- Bro llar
- Dyffryn Aeron
- Aberystwyth
- Seithenyn

There were also 5 'Aelwydydd Urdd' in Ceredigion:

- Pantycelyn
- Aelwyd Hŷn Aberystwyth
- Aelwyd Hŷn Llambod
- Trefechan
- Dynamik

Additionally, in Ceredigion there were further branches of the Urdd in:

- 37 primary schools
- 4 secondary schools
- 3 through age schools
- 2 further education colleges
- 1 specialist music school
- 1 University

As of March 2025, the Urdd had 3,414 members in Ceredigion.

5.3 Cered: Menter Iaith Ceredigion

Refer to section 7.1 for information on Cered: Menter Iaith Ceredigion.

5.4 Theatr Felinfach

Refer to section 7.2 for information on Theatr Felinfach.

⁴⁹ Urdd Gobaith Cymru (2025) About us. Available at: [About Us | Urdd Gobaith Cymru](#)

⁵⁰ Urdd Gobaith Cymru (2025) Llangrannog. Available at: [History | Urdd Gobaith Cymru](#)

5.4 Sports clubs

There are a large number of sports clubs in the County that provide opportunities for children and young people, with many using Welsh extensively and/or as their default language. According to the School Sports Survey (2022), almost half (46%) of those who speak Welsh in Ceredigion participated in organised sports outside of the curriculum three or more times a week, this is compared to 33% of those who don't speak Welsh. Additionally, approximately 25% of those who do speak Welsh receive coaching in Welsh outside of school.⁵¹

There are a number of leisure centres, swimming pools and well-being centres situated across the county (Aberystwyth, Tregaron, Lampeter, Aberaeron, Llandysul and Cardigan). There isn't data on Welsh language provision within these centres, but Ceredigion Actif ensures that all facilities are run bilingually.

6.0 Welsh for Adults

Adults can learn Welsh in Ceredigion through Aberystwyth University's Learn Welsh program, which is run on behalf of the National Centre for Learning Welsh. This program offers a variety of courses at different levels, from entry to proficiency. There are also opportunities for adults to complete a Welsh at home course, which gives parents / carers the opportunity to learn Welsh that's appropriate for family life. Welsh in the Workplace is another course offered by the Learn Welsh establishment, where workforces are able to attend classes during working hours, online or in-person.⁵²

Around 697 individuals from Ceredigion had registered with the centre in 2024/25 academic year for the mainstream courses.

Table 14 below indicates that most learners learn face-to-face, but since the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been an increase in the number of courses available online and the number of people making use of online courses.

Table 14: Number of learners by learning method

Method of Learning	Number of registered learners
Face-to-face	415
Online Class (Zoom)	269
Combined Online	13
Total	697

Source: Learn Welsh Ceredigion, 2025

⁵¹ SportWales (2022) School Sport Survey. Available at: [Appendix B.pdf](#)

⁵² Aberystwyth University (2025) Learn Welsh. Available at: [Learn Welsh : Aberystwyth University](#)

Table 15 indicates that the majority of learners in Ceredigion are on Entry level courses, but it is hopeful to see that 105 learners are on advanced courses, which is the highest level.

Table 15: Number of registered learners by level of course.

Level of Course	Registered Learners
Entry	280
Foundation	192
Intermediate	89
Advanced	105
Proficient	31

Source: Learn Welsh Ceredigion, 2025

Below, table 16 shows that a large number (254 people) make use of the intensive summer course in Aberystwyth, which is often a popular way to learn and enables learning over a shorter period of time.

Table 16: Number of registered learners by level of course and location.

	Entry	Foundation	Intermediate	Advanced	Proficient	Registered
Cardigan	32	49	0	5	0	86
Aberystwyth	102	54	0	0	0	156
Aberystwyth (Intensive Summer Course)	51	50	40	96	17	254
Caerwedros	18	0	0	0	0	18
Lampeter	32	30	12	0	0	74
Llandysul	11	0	0	0	0	11
Pontarfynach	21	0	0	0	13	34
Pontagrreg	10	0	0	0	0	10
Ystrad Meurig	0	0	0	10	0	10

Source: Learn Welsh Ceredigion, 2025

In September 2022, the Welsh Government announced that all people aged 18 to 25 years old would be eligible to enrol for free on Welsh courses, through the National Centre for Learning Welsh. In addition, free Welsh lessons were also made available to all teachers, head teachers and teaching assistants.⁵³ This was part of Welsh Governments initiative to increase the number of Welsh speakers to 1 million by 2050.

⁵³ Welsh Government (2022) Free Welsh lessons now available for 18 to 25s and teaching staff. Available at: [Free Welsh lessons now available for 18 to 25s and teaching staff | GOV.WALES](https://gov.wales/free-welsh-lessons-now-available-for-18-to-25s-and-teaching-staff)

It is through that over 3,200 people benefited from these free Welsh courses, across Wales between 2023 and 2024.⁵⁴

7.0 Welsh Community Activities

7.1 Cered: Menter Iaith Ceredigion

Cered: Menter Iaith Ceredigion is the county's Welsh Language development initiative and it is both part of Ceredigion County Council's Schools and Culture Service as well as the national Mentrau Iaith network.

The very first Menter Iaith was founded in 1991 in Carmarthenshire and similar initiatives were founded across Wales with Cered being established in 2000. There are currently 22 Mentrau Iaith in Wales covering every single county of the country.

Cered's main aim is to support and to develop the use of Cymraeg as a vibrant community language in Ceredigion. This is achieved by providing activities, information, support, advice and leadership. Cered's officers run and support a wide range of projects, events and activities across Ceredigion for various ages, interests and language abilities.

Activities include:

- Sach Stori – story, song and play sessions for children aged 0-3
- Clwb Lego – Lego clubs and school holiday workshops for children aged 7-11
- Young Sports Reporters Scheme – for young people aged 11-25
- Gigs Cymraeg Ceredigion – regular Welsh Language gigs across the county
- Ar Gered – monthly guided walks in the Elenydd hills
- Iwcadwli – Welsh Language ukulele group
- Hel Atgofion – music and activities for care home residents
- Siop Siarad – a number of informal chat groups for Welsh learners
- St David's Day Parades – organising and supporting Parades across Ceredigion

7.2 Theatr Felinfach

Theatr Felinfach is a key part of the Welsh language cultural landscape in Ceredigion. The Theatre has a strong tradition of children's work and youth work. As well as providing an advisory service to schools and community groups, the following activities are specifically organised:

⁵⁴ Welsh Government (2024) Learn a new skill this September – free Welsh lessons for young people and teachers. Available at: [Learn a new skill this September - free Welsh lessons for young people and teachers | GOV.WALES](#)

- Tic Toc – story, dance and singing sessions for children aged 0-3
- Symud a Sŵn – drama club for 4-6 years olds
- Dramatic – creative sessions for 7–11-year-olds
- Ysgol Berfformio – performing school for 7–11-year-olds and 11–18-year-olds
- Fel Un - A Welsh drama group for everyone 18+
- Hwyl a Hamdden - social sessions for the over 50's every Wednesday afternoon (Term Time) ⁵⁵

In addition, young people are encouraged to take part in productions such as the famous annual pantomime and the Theatr Felinfach Actors' Company.

7.3 Merched y Wawr

There are 35 Merched y Wawr branches in Ceredigion and 7 Clwb Gwawr. The branches meet at the following places:

Merched y Wawr:

Aberporth	Cylch Emlyn	Llanbedr Pont Steffan
Aberystwyth	Cylch Teifi	Llandysul a'r cylch
Beulah	Cylch Wyre	Llanfarian a'r cylch
Bro Cranogwen	Cylch y Mwnt	Llanon
Bro llar	Felinfach a'r Cylch	Llanybydder
Bronant	Genau'r Glyn	Llwynpiod
Cylch Aeron	Llanafan	Ffair-rhos a'r cylch
Melindwr	Rhyd-y-pennau	Y Bryniau
Mynach a'r cylch	Talgarreg	Y Dderi
Penrhyn-coch	Talybont a'r cylch	Llangwryfon
Y Garreg Wen	Yr Hafod	
Tregaron		

Clybiau Gwawr:

- Clwb Gwawr Angylion Aber
- Clwb Gwawr Bro Tysul
- Clwb Gwawr Cwmann
- Clwb Gwawr Cylch Cennin
- Clwb Gwawr Glannau Teifi
- Clwb Gwawr y Gwenoliaid
- Clwb Gwawr y Pennau

7.4 Yr Hoelion Wyth

The Hoelion Wyth is a Welsh cultural society for men. It gives men the opportunity to

⁵⁵ Theatr Felinfach (2025). Ar gael: [Cyfranogi](#)

come together and socialise through the medium of Welsh There are three branches in Ceredigion:

- Siôn Cwilt
- Cors Caron
- Aber-porth

7.5 Cylchoedd Cinio (Lunch Circles)

A number of 'Cylchoedd Cinio' meet in Welsh in the county including the Aberystwyth, Lampeter, Llandysul including Merched Glannau Teifi and Cardigan Cylch Cinio.

7.6 Papurau Bro (Community Papers)

There are 10 Papurau Bro (Community Papers) publishing in Ceredigion, these are:

- Y Garthen
- Y Gambo
- Y Ddolen
- Y Tincer
- Clonc
- Y Barcud
- Llais Aeron
- Papur Pawb
- Yr Angor
- Y Dwrgi

7.7 Local Eisteddfodau

There are 21 local eisteddfodau held in and around Ceredigion. The venues for those eisteddfodau are below:

Bryngwenith	Llanarth
Capel Dewi	Llanbedr Pont Steffan (Pantymedwen)
Capel y Groes, Llanwnnen	Dihewyd
Castellnewydd Emlyn a'r Cylch	Penrhyn-coch
Capel M.C. Cenarth	Pontrhydfendigaid (Pantymedwen)
Cwm Ystwyth	Rhydlewys
Y Ddolen, Llanrhystud	Swyddffynnon
Felinfach	Talgarreg
Gŵyl Fawr Aberteifi	Tregaron
Cymdeithas Ceredigion, Tanygroes	And Morlan, Aberystwyth

7.8 Talwrn y Beirdd Teams

Poetry competitions remain popular in Ceredigion, with a number of Talwrn y Beirdd teams in the county, including:

- Crannog- Llandysul/Llanbed
- Glannau Teifi- Aberteifi
- Tafarn Y Vale- Dyffryn Aeron
- Talybont – Aberystwyth
- Y Cŵps – Aberystwyth
- Y Glêr- Aberystwyth
- Y Derwyddon- Ceredigion a Sir Gar
- Tîm O Bob Cwr – some members in Aberystwyth.

7.9 Local Festivals

A number of Welsh-language specific musical and cultural festivals are held across the county, including:

- Gŵyl Fawr Aberteifi
- Tregaroc (Tregaron)
- Gŵyl y Castell (Aberystwyth)
- Gwobrau Seler

7.10 The Welsh Drama

Theatr Felin-fach and its activities are the focal point of Welsh language drama in and around the county. Cwmni Theatr Arad Goch is a local, national and international company who create innovative and high-standard theatre for and with children and young people. Troed-y-rhiw Co-operative Theatre Company also provides a variety of creative productions that aims to create a partnership between the company and Welsh-speaking neighbourhoods across Wales.

7.11 The Welsh media

The media industry also has a presence in the county with companies such as Wes Gleï based in the county.

Recordiau Fflach now known as Recordiau Fflach Cymunedol has been established in Cardigan for over twenty years and the Y Selar magazine awards evening is held annually in Aberystwyth.

8.0 Welsh Organisations

The headquarters and major offices of a number of prominent Welsh language organisations and businesses are located in Ceredigion. Their presence ensures that the public profile of the Welsh language is maintained in the county, that Welsh language employment is available to a large number of the county's residents and that Welsh-medium networks are strengthened. Maintaining and increasing the presence of such organisations is important to the viability of the Welsh language in the county. Some of the key organisations are listed below:

Public Sector:

- National Library, Aberystwyth
- Ceredigion County Council, Aberystwyth and Aberaeron
- Welsh Government, Aberystwyth
- Hywel Dda University Health Board

Welsh Third Sector

Enterprise and Business:

- Gwersyll yr Urdd Llangrannog
- Merched y Wawr, Aberystwyth
- Mudiad Meithrin, Aberystwyth
- YFC Ceredigion, Felinfach
- Mentera

Education:

- Aberystwyth University
- Coleg Ceredigion, Aberystwyth and Cardigan

Arts, Publishing and Media:

- Welsh Books Council, Aberystwyth
- Gwasg Gomer, Llandysul
- Y Lolfa, Talybont
- Golwg a Golwg 360, Lampeter
- Theatr Felinfach
- Theatr Arad Goch, Aberystwyth
- Atebol

9.0 Conclusion

The Ceredigion Language Profile 2025 gives an overview of the Welsh language in Ceredigion in 2025 by providing details of the use, transmission and support of the Welsh language in the County.

The situation of the Welsh language is constantly changing and a number of things need to be considered when analysing this profile including the innovative developments of the Ceredigion Welsh Education Strategic Plan, the Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2024-2029 and the role of the Bilingual Futures Forum in the implementation and monitoring of this Strategy. Locally for us in Ceredigion it is important to take into account the activity of organisations and bodies that promote and facilitate the Welsh language in the community including the community activities of the Menter Iaith: CERED. The WESP's (Welsh in Education Strategic Plan) contribution is also likely to have a positive impact on the profile over the next few years.

Cymraeg 2050 sets a clear goal for the development of the use of the language, namely, to see one million people able to enjoy speaking and using Welsh by 2050.

The Ceredigion Language Profile 2025 will be a means of providing support to inform local planning and investment in promoting the language in our county.

9.1 SWOT 2025 Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ceredigion is one of the strongholds of the Welsh language• The Ceredigion Language Promotion Strategy 2024-2029 promotes and facilitate the Welsh language in Ceredigion.• Bilingual Future Language Forum led by Ceredigion County Council ensures collaboration between partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• House prices and affordability for local people• Decrease in number of Welsh speakers following 2021 Census results• The impact of recession on Welsh communities• Average wage level low• Rural and urban poverty and changes in forms of poverty i.e. average living wage

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WESP 2022-2032 - a statutory scheme by Ceredigion County Council to promote and increase the use of the Welsh language in education • Various activities led by Cered • Welsh Government's vision to reach 1 million Welsh speakers by 2050 • Welsh Language Bill 2011 – normalising the use of the Welsh language • Well-being of Future Generations Act • Ceredigion Economy Strategy • The success of the ARFOR programme to support local businesses and create jobs in Ceredigion • Local desire to use and take pride in the Welsh language • A range of Welsh language activities available for all ages in Ceredigion • Volunteering opportunities • Technology use across an age span • Social networks • Resources available to borrow • Headquarters and head offices of a number of prominent Welsh-language organisations and businesses located in Ceredigion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty about funding and fund programmes • High number of older people • Shortage of community leaders and lack of succession • Shortage of volunteers • The IT infrastructure within the area varies • Dispersed nature of the population • Lack of co-planning, duplication and competition between organisations • Challenges of supporting newcomers into Welsh communities • Language transmission problems • Lack of confidence in using Welsh • Tendency by young people not to use Welsh • Lack of Welsh-language digital opportunities for young people.
<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side effects of austerity, on the economy and local services • House prices and affordability for local people 	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislating for second homes • Focus on next Senedd Cymru election

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on next Senedd Cymru election • Outcome of next Senedd Cymru elections, one party leading or coalition • Population of Wales / ageing area • The impact of older people's immigration and youth emigration • Some negative attitudes towards the Welsh language • Economic sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission for Welsh-speaking Communities report - It includes research and recommendations on communities with a higher density of Welsh speakers. • Potential for political consensus for the Welsh language • Opportunities to feed into regional economic programs and the underlying economy. • Opportunities to create and develop economic and social enterprises • Opportunity to develop new technology-based initiatives • Using technology to reduce costs • The Carreg Las National Eisteddfod 2026 is an opportunity to promote and facilitate the Welsh language in our communities. • UNESCO City of Literature designation, an opportunity to highlight literature and literary activity in Welsh
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Appendix 1

Ceredigion Welsh Language Skills by Ward – numbers.

	All	Can speak Welsh	Can speak, read and write Welsh	Can understand spoken Welsh only	No skills in Welsh
Aberaeron and Aberarth	1,731	974	792	156	554
Aberporth and Y Ferwig	3,244	1,589	1,292	278	1,304
Aberystwyth Morfa a Glais	5,505	1,623	1,373	307	3,434
Aberystwyth Penparcau	2,857	922	681	424	1,417
Aberystwyth Rheidol	2,149	592	483	187	1,301
Beulah and Llangoedmor	2,837	1,373	1,134	231	1,176
Borth	1,916	804	665	182	885
Ceulan a Maesmawr	1,835	961	813	170	658
Ciliau Aeron	1,876	978	843	183	692
Faenor	3,430	951	771	183	2,199
Lampeter	2,441	1,192	932	198	992
Llanbadarn Fawr	2,439	824	656	205	1,310
Llandyfriog	1,723	860	687	159	674
Llandysilio and Llangrannog	1,705	813	696	140	726
Llandysul North and Troedyrour	2,068	1,030	869	126	869
Llandysul South	1,774	942	777	136	640
Llanfarian	1,485	790	649	177	471
Llanfihangel Ystrad	1,995	1,053	870	136	763
Llangeitho	1,335	633	528	99	555
Llangybi	1,368	599	474	89	641
Llannarth	1,523	732	626	133	634

Llanrhystyd	1,508	791	675	110	552
Llansanffraid (Ceredigion)	1,790	853	711	148	747
Llanwenog	1,702	893	764	118	642
Lledrod	1,456	722	643	106	603
Melindwr	1,959	964	811	165	783
Mwldan	1,820	997	762	191	569
New Quay and Llanllwchaearn	1,695	693	559	148	809
Penbryn	1,252	572	490	103	554
Teifi	2,285	1,014	776	286	912
Tirymynach	1,727	899	720	155	627
Trefeurig	1,717	906	740	194	557
Tregaron and Ystrad Fflur	1,823	1,022	868	149	606
Ystwyth	1,956	1,118	976	182	619

Appendix 2

Ceredigion Welsh Language Skills by Ward – percentage.

	Can speak Welsh (%)	Can speak, read and write Welsh (%)	Can understand spoken Welsh only (%)	No skills in Welsh (%)
Aberaeron and Aberarth	56.3	45.8	9.0	32.0
Aberporth and Y Ferwig	49.0	39.8	8.6	40.2
Aberystwyth Morfa a Glais	29.5	24.9	5.6	62.4
Aberystwyth Penparcau	32.3	23.8	14.8	49.6
Aberystwyth Rheidol	27.6	22.5	8.7	60.5
Beulah and Llangoedmor	48.4	40.0	8.1	41.5
Borth	42.0	34.7	9.5	46.2
Ceulan a Maesmawr	52.3	44.3	9.3	35.9
Ciliau Aeron	52.1	44.9	9.8	36.9
Faenor	27.7	22.5	5.3	64.1
Lampeter	48.8	38.2	8.1	40.6
Llanbadarn Fawr	33.8	26.9	8.4	53.7
Llandyfriog	50.0	39.9	9.2	39.1
Llandysilio and Llangrannog	47.7	40.8	8.2	42.6
Llandysul North and Troedysaur	49.9	42.0	6.1	42.0
Llandysul South	53.1	43.8	7.7	36.1
Llanfarian	53.2	43.7	11.9	31.7
Llanfihangel Ystrad	52.8	43.6	6.8	38.2
Llangeitho	47.4	39.6	7.4	41.6
Llangybi	43.9	34.6	6.5	46.9

Llannarth	48.1	41.1	8.7	41.6
Llanrhystyd	52.5	44.8	7.3	36.6
Llansanffraid (Ceredigion)	47.7	39.7	8.3	41.7
Llanwenog	52.7	44.9	6.9	37.7
Lledrod	49.5	44.2	7.3	41.4
Melindwr	49.2	41.4	8.4	40.0
Mwldan	54.8	41.9	10.5	31.3
New Quay and Llanllwchaearn	40.9	33.0	8.7	47.7
Penbryn	45.7	39.1	8.2	44.2
Teifi	44.4	34.0	12.5	39.9
Tirymynach	52.1	41.7	9.0	36.3
Trefeurig	52.8	43.1	11.3	32.4
Tregaron and Ystrad Fflur	56.1	47.6	8.2	33.2
Ystwyth	57.2	49.9	9.3	31.6