



Gorllewin Sir Gâr

A large, semi-transparent photograph of a community event, likely a festival or fair, serves as the background for the central text. It shows a large crowd of people, including children and adults, gathered outdoors. In the background, there are buildings and trees. A large white tent is visible on the left side of the image. The overall atmosphere is bright and festive.

# AREA PROFILE MARCH 2021

Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr

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# Introduction and aim of the work

Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr has produced an area profile providing a comprehensive picture of the condition of the Welsh language across west Carmarthenshire. The principal work of Menter is to develop and increase of the use of Welsh in the area, amongst children and young people, families, and within the community, businesses, organisations and institutions. This is achieved through the organisation and promotion of activities e.g. story sessions and youth club, language awareness courses, meetings with the county council and with other partners. Our work is wide-ranging and engages with people of all ages and backgrounds across the area.

The aim of Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr for 2019-2022 is to increase the use made of the Welsh language in all aspects of life in the area. Menter intends to work across the Welsh 2050 strategy themes to increase the number of Welsh speakers, increase and expand the opportunities for Welsh speakers to use their language skills, and contribute to the creation of a climate in which everyone wishes to use their Welsh language skills. The activities will vary in scale, level of intervention and approach according to the needs of the different areas and target groups, but they will all aim to achieve specific language outcomes, contributing to the creation of a million Welsh speakers by 2050 and encourage use of the language. These include increasing the use of Welsh in all aspects of life; boosting the confidence of Welsh speakers; increasing the opportunities available to use Welsh; increasing levels of language transfer in the home, increasing the number of adults choosing to learn Welsh and improve their Welsh language skills; increasing the numbers attending Welsh-medium education; increasing the use of Welsh in the private and third sectors; fostering and developing positive attitudes towards the language; and increasing awareness of the language. We will target every sector, working with key partners to achieve this aim. This area profile will collect information from various sources, providing guidance for producing a full work programme for the coming years.

# The impact of Covid-19 on opportunities to use Welsh in the community

Under the work of Welsh Government to establish the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Welsh language, Menter distributed a questionnaire to 110 organisations and groups in the Menter area. This situation might well have changed again since we received the responses to this questionnaire as we embark on a further lockdown period.

One question asks 'Since the beginning of lockdown (end of March 2020), has your group 'met' or organised group activities more often or less often than it used to before lockdown?'. The question was answered by only 6.7%, with 4% noting that they have met less often and 2.7% noting that they have met just as often.

98.7% of these groups existed before lockdown in March and 1.3% are new, illustrating the fact that very few new groups were established during lockdown.

41.7% noted that the group always or nearly always meets through the medium of Welsh, 8.8% noted that the group meets mainly in Welsh, 7% noted that they make equal use of English and Welsh, 1.3% noted English mainly and 41.2% left this question blank.

In a question on organising opportunities to socialise (indoors) since the beginning of lockdown, 5.3% answered the question, and 5.3% noted 'NO'.

For the question 'in your opinion, if the current rules on social distancing were still in force in a year's time, how likely would it be that your group would continue?', 28% answered 'very likely', 22% answered 'quite likely', 14% answered 'don't know', 21% answered 'quite unlikely' and 12% answered 'very unlikely'.

All of Menter's provision is now available digitally and this has resulted in reaching new audiences and audiences beyond Menter's geographical area. We are working with organisations in new and effective ways by offering different sessions digitally. Following questionnaire responses, no organisation/group noted that they require support with technology in order to continue. It must also be remembered that the questionnaire results offer a snapshot rather than a complete picture of the circumstances of organisations across the area. There has not been access to everyone and not all questionnaires were filled, a factor beyond Menter's control, therefore this cannot be used as firm evidence of the situation. Further research is required on the impact of Covid-19 on Welsh-language activities.

The following points must be taken into account:

- We do not know the exact number of community groups in existence.
- This was a self-completion survey.
- It is possible that the responses reflect the opinions of the individuals completing the survey.
- It seems that some types of groups have been more likely than others to respond to the survey. It is also possible that the community groups who responded to the survey are different to those groups

who have failed to respond. Therefore, any findings from the survey should be considered as a sign of what could be happening to the community groups during this period, rather than firm findings.

- The evidence is based on the information respondents chose to present.
- It is impossible to know more about the experiences of those who didn't present any additional information, and there is no way of knowing about the other experiences of those who presented information. That is, the evidence is restricted to what some respondents chose to share regarding particular matters.
- The possibility that certain circumstances caused respondents to present (or not present) additional information should also be considered. For example, some respondents might have felt the desire to share only positive or negative experiences.
- In light of the above considerations, any findings from the survey should be considered as signs of what could be happening to the community groups during the period covered, rather than a complete and clear picture.

# Demographics of the Welsh language

## Geographical Area:

Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr works across west Carmarthenshire. The area extends from the coast at Pendine in the south; up to the Teifi Valley in the north, creating a natural boundary with Ceredigion; and from Carmarthen town and the uplands around Llanllwni and Pencader in the east to the county border with Pembrokeshire in the west. There is geographical variety across Menter's area, which has influenced the culture and industry of the area – the coast at Pendine and Laugharne in the south is renowned for its' beaches, the Taff, Teifi and Tywi rivers run along the outskirts of the area and many of their tributaries run across the area, and Llanllwni mountain stands to the north.

Carmarthen is the main town and a focus for retail and services, not only in the Menter area but also for a substantial area of Carmarthenshire. St Clears, Whitland, Newcastle Emlyn and Llanybyther are the other important towns in the area, providing a variety of services for the rural areas.

## Local Democracy:

Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr's area is divided into 16 electoral wards:-

Abergwili. Cenarth. Cynwyl Elfed. Whitland. Llanboidy. Llanfihangel-ar-Arth. Llangeler. Llangunnor. Llansteffan. Llanybyther. St Clears. Carmarthen Town (South). Carmarthen Town (North). Carmarthen Town (West). Laugharne Town. Trelech.

These are divided into 33 Town and Community Councils:

Abergwili Community Council, Abernant Community Council, Bronwydd Community Council, Cenarth Community Council, Cynwyl Elfed Community Council, Eglwys Gymyn Community Council and Whitland Town Council. Henllan Fallteg Community Council. Llanboidy Community Council. Llanddowror Community Council. Llanfihangel-ar-Arth Community Council. Llangain Community Council. Llangeler Community Council. Llangunnor Community Council. Llangynin Community Council. Llangynog Community Council. Llanllawddog Community Council. Llanllwni Community Council. Llannewydd and Merthyr Community Council. Llanpumsaint Community Council. Llansteffan and Llanybri Community Council. Llanwinio Community Council. Llanybyther Community Council. Meidrim Community Council. Pencarreg Community Council. Pendine Community Council. Trelech and Betws Community Council. Carmarthen Town Council. Newcastle Emlyn Town Council. St Clears Town Council. Laugharne Town Council.

## Demographics:

According to the 2011 Census, the population residing in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area was 45,019, 26% of the population of Carmarthenshire. The population varies between 2,006 in the more rural wards to 5,243 in the more densely-populated wards of Carmarthen Town.

Over the past decade, there has been an increase of 2,462 in the population living in the Menter area. Table 1 indicates the population in Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr's electoral wards in 2001 and 2011. The

largest increase was seen in the Carmarthen Town (West) ward, with an additional 931 people (21.59%), and there was also a substantial increase seen in Menter's rural wards; in Cenarth, Llanybyther, Cynwyl Elfed, Llangeler and Whitland, there was an increase of over 200 people in each of these wards. Conversely, there was a decrease in the population of 4 electoral wards – Carmarthen Town (North), Llansteffan, Laugharne Town and Trelech. There was a substantial decrease in the population of Llansteffan ward, with nearly 10% less residents in 2011 than in 2001.

**Table 1. Population of Electoral Wards, 2001 versus 2011**

Wardiau Etholaethol	Cyfanswm Poblogaeth		Amrywiant %	Wardiau Etholaethol	Cyfanswm Poblogaeth		Amrywiant %
	2001	2011			2001	2011	
Abergwili	2269	2315	2.03%	Llansteffan	2209	2006	-9.19%
Cenarth	1997	2214	10.87%	Llanybydder	2543	2807	10.38%
Cynwyl Elfed	2743	3018	10.03%	Sanclêr	2820	2995	6.21%
Hendygywn	2067	2272	9.92%	Tref Caerfyrddin (De)	3526	3800	7.77%
Llanboidy	1981	2087	5.35%	Tref Caerfyrddin (Gogledd)	5291	5142	-2.82%
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth	2726	2851	4.59%	Tref Caerfyrddin (Gorllewin)	4312	5243	21.59%
Llangeler	3220	3427	6.43%	Tref Talacharn	2942	2851	-3.09%
Llangynnwr	2282	2381	4.34%	Trelech	2091	2072	-0.19%
				<b>CYFANSWM</b>	<b>45019</b>	<b>47481</b>	<b>5.47%</b>

Population density varies across the Menter area, with the highest density seen in Carmarthen's urban wards, with 931 individuals per km<sup>2</sup> in the Carmarthen Town (North) ward, 535 individuals per km<sup>2</sup> in the Carmarthen Town (West) ward, and 541 in the Carmarthen Town (South) ward. The lowest density is seen in the rural areas; 16 individuals per km<sup>2</sup> in Trelech ward, 21 individuals per km<sup>2</sup> in Llanboidy ward and 24 individuals per km<sup>2</sup> in Cynwyl Elfed ward.

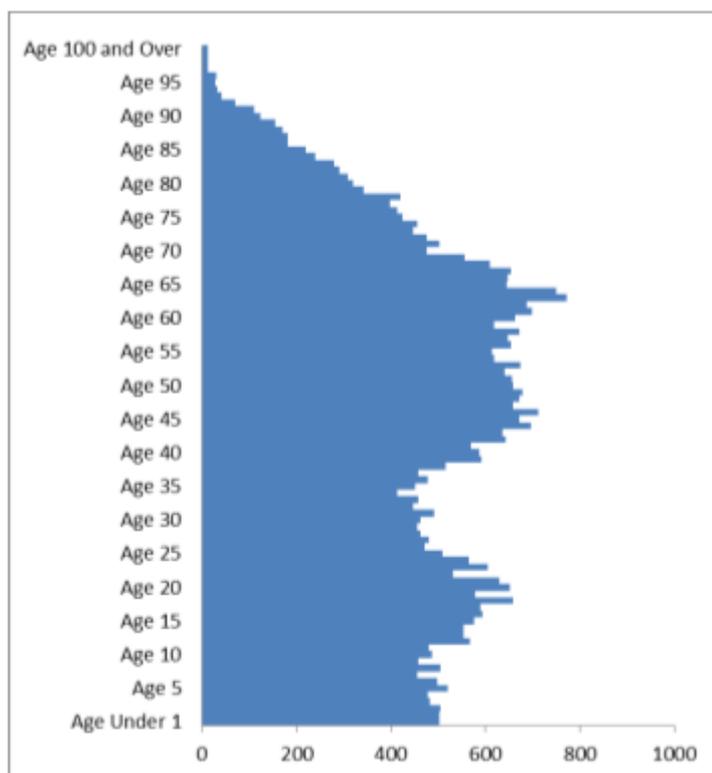
**Table 2. Population Density (2001)**

Wardiau Etholaethol	Dwysedd (person y km <sup>2</sup> )	Wardiau Etholaethol	Dwysedd (person y km <sup>2</sup> )
Abergwili	38	Llansteffan	31
Cenarth	48	Llanybydder	42
Cynwyl Elfed	24	Sanclêr	99
Hendygywn	105	Tref Caerfyrddin (De)	541
Llanboidy	21	Tref Caerfyrddin (Gogledd)	931
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth	32	Tref Caerfyrddin (Gorllewin)	535
Llangeler	56	Tref Talacharn	26
Llangynnwr	102	Trelech	16

### Age Profile:

Figure 1 notes the age profile of the population in the Menter area. At the lowest end of the profile, the number of children below 10 is fairly low, around 500 individuals in every age. According to the age profile, there is a high number of adolescents and this level decreases substantially from the age of 24 and above and becomes a low number once again. This low level continues for a period, with a substantial dip in the numbers of individuals in their twenties and thirties. Following this dip, there is an increase in the numbers aged 40 to 48. The numbers then remain stable and high until 60, where we see a further small increase in the number of individuals in their sixties. From the age of 70, the numbers decrease.

**Figure 1. Population age profile in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area**



The population age profile in the Menter area shows a close correlation with the pattern seen across the County, but when considering individual wards, differences can be seen across the area (see appendix 1).

Across the Menter area, the numbers of young children aged between 0 and 19 are fairly level, and are generally low.

In the rural wards of the north, in Cenarth, Llangeler and Cynwyl Elfed, and in the eastern wards of Abergwili and Llangunnor, and to the west in Laugharne and Llansteffan, we see very low numbers of those aged 20 to 39. In some wards, the number of individuals in this age category is as low as 10. Conversely, St Clears and Carmarthen Town (North) wards display a contrasting pattern to that seen in the rural wards, with higher numbers of those aged 20 to 30. In the Carmarthen Town (North) and Carmarthen Town (South) wards, there is a spike in those aged between 19 and 22 – this profile contrasts with the pattern seen across the area, but here we might best see the effect of the influx of young people pursuing further or higher education – as the campuses of the University of Wales Trinity Saint David and Coleg Sir Gâr are located in the town.

The profile shows that the highest percentage of the population is aged between 40 and 69. In looking at the age profile of individual wards, we can see that this population is unevenly distributed across the area. The rural wards of Cenarth, Llangeler, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Cynwyl Elfed, Abergwili, Llangunmor, Trelech, Llanboidy, Laugharne and Llansteffan include a higher number of people from this age group than the rest of the population.

When considering the population numbers of those aged above 60, we can see which wards contain the highest clusters of this group - Cenarth, Llangeler, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Llangunmor and Llansteffan. The age profile of these wards provides a typical example of an ageing population profile.

### In-migration:

In a decade, the population of Carmarthenshire has increased from 172,842 to 183,777. In the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area during the same period, there was an increase of 2,462 individuals. On the whole, there was an increase in population in the vast majority of wards within the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area, apart from the Carmarthen Town (North), Llansteffan, Laugharne Town and Trelech wards; which have seen a decrease in resident numbers.

In 2001, 70.92% of the population of the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area were born in Wales; the highest percentage was seen in St Clears, Whitland, Carmarthen Town (South) and Carmarthen Town (North). England was the birthplace of the majority (22.65%) of those not born in Wales in 2001.

By 2011, there had been a decrease in the percentage of the population born in Wales, to 69.21%. Although the decrease seems small, with the increase of 5.47% in population seen during the same period, the numbers born in Wales compared with the population as a whole have remained close to the level, with an increase of just 55. With the number of people born here having remained at the same level, but with an increase of over 2,000 in population, we can deduce that the majority of the increase in population was due to in-migration from other areas.

**Table 3. Population and number born in Wales in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area**

	2001	2011	Gwahaniaeth
<b>Poblogaeth</b>	45,019	47,481	2,462
<b>Nifer a anwyd yng Nghymru</b>	32,805	32,860	55

The numbers born in Wales vary across the Menter area; the lowest percentages of the population born in Wales are seen in the rural wards to the North and West - Cenarth (58.13%), Llangeler (59.26%), Trelech (60.47%) and Llanboidy (63.30%). Conversely, Carmarthen Town, Abergwili, Llangunmor and St Clears wards include the highest percentage of people born in Wales, with over 70% of the population having been born in Wales.

The census statistics do not reveal whether residents have always lived in the area, or if they've moved from another part of Wales. The in-migrants from other parts of Wales are also important. According to 2011 county in-migration statistics (Table 4), in 2011, 5,900 moved to Carmarthenshire from other counties in England and Wales; with 3,500 of them moving to Carmarthenshire from other parts of Wales in 2011, 59% of the in-migrants.

**Table 4. In-migration and Out-migration 2011**

<b>Mewnfudo i Sir Gâr yn 2011 o:</b>	<b>Nifer</b>	<b>Allfudo o Sir Gâr yn 2011 i:</b>	<b>Nifer</b>	<b>Amrywiant</b>
<b>Gymru</b>	3,500	<b>Gymru</b>	3,100	+400
<b>Loegr</b>	2,400	<b>Loegr</b>	2,000	+400
<b>Gymru a Lloegr</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>Gymru a Lloegr</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>+800</b>

The highest percentage of in-migrants to Carmarthenshire came from the counties of Swansea, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire, Cardiff and Neath Port Talbot.

In 2011, nearly a third of the population (30.79%) had been born outside Wales, 25.15% were born in England, and except the population born in Wales, this was the highest nationality seen in the Menter area. Over the decade, there was an increase in those born in England residing in the area.

**Table 5. Population and number born in England in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Gwahaniaeth</b>
<b>Poblogaeth</b>	45,019	47,481	2,462
<b>Nifer a anwyd yn Loegr</b>	10,476	11,943	1,467

The highest percentages of people born in England are seen in the following rural wards; Cenarth, Llangeler, Trelech and Llanboidy, where nearly one third of the population came from England originally. Less than 1% of the population were born in other parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland. But there are residents of the Menter area not born in England or Wales, and when considering the difference in population numbers over the decade, by 2011, there was an increase of 0.16% in the numbers born in Wales compared to 2001 and an increase of 1.96% in the numbers born in England. Between 2001 and 2011, there was an increase of 54.08% in the number born outside of England and Wales, living in the menter area.

Over the past decade, there has been an increase in in-migration from other parts of the world, and in the 2011 census, we see pockets of other nationalities residing in the Menter area. Across the Carmarthen town wards, we see that many people were born in Europe, Asia and Africa. In the rural areas, the number of people born outside of the United Kingdom is small, however there are pockets of foreign in-migrants; Llanybyther ward contains the highest percentage of European in-migrants (5.27%), with 4.03% of these originally from Poland. Most of the foreign in-migrants moved to the Llanybyther area between 2004 and 2009, and on the whole, we can see that people were aged between 19 and 59 when they moved to the United Kingdom. A substantial number of children have moved to the United Kingdom aged 0-4. The ages of foreign in-migrants suggest that the vast majority have moved here for work, bringing their young families with them.

## Out-migration:

In 2011, 5,100 people moved from Carmarthenshire and the largest numbers moved to the counties of Swansea, Ceredigion and Cardiff. Outside of Wales, people moved to Bristol, Cornwall, South Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Birmingham.

Those leaving the county in 2011 were mostly aged between 16 and 24 and we see the highest numbers from this age group moving to Swansea, Cardiff and Ceredigion in Wales and to Bristol, Birmingham, Cornwall and South Gloucestershire in England. We see that most of the young people leaving the County move to urban areas which are also linked with universities.

Out-migration is not only seen amongst those aged between 16 and 24 and we see that those aged between 25 and 65 have left the county, with the majority of these moving to Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion, Cornwall and Herefordshire.

# Strategic fit

## Vision for 2050:

*“The year 2050: The Welsh language is thriving, the number of speakers has reached a million, and it is used in every aspect of life. Among those who do not speak Welsh there is goodwill and a sense of ownership towards the language and a recognition by all of its contribution to the culture, society and economy of Wales.”*

Specific targets for 2050:

- Increasing the number of Welsh speakers to a million by 2050.
- The percentage of the population speaking Welsh on a daily basis and able to speak more than a few words of Welsh increasing from 10% (in 2013–15) to 20% by 2050

3 Strategic Themes for 2050:

1. Increasing the number of Welsh speakers
2. Increasing the use of Welsh
3. Creating favourable conditions – infrastructure and context

The majority of the work of the Mentrau falls under Theme 2, with the target “The percentage of the population speaking Welsh on a daily basis and able to speak more than a few words of Welsh increasing from 10% (in 2013–15) to 20% by 2050”, but there are elements of the work of the Mentrau that also fall under themes 1 and 3.

<https://llyw.cymru/sites/default/files/publications/2019-03/cymraeg-2050-strategaeth-y-gymraeg-v1-1.pdf>

## MIC Manifesto:

MIC’s manifesto for the 2021 election

<https://www.mentrauiath.cymru/manifesto/>

## Local Promotional Strategy:

The ‘Carmarthenshire Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2016-21’ notes what is required to remedy the position of the Welsh language in the county by increasing the numbers able to speak Welsh, increasing those situations where people can speak Welsh, raising the status of the language, supporting communities to sustain the language and having a positive effect on population movement. Producing this Strategy is a requirement of the Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011, which incorporates and develops the work undertaken in response to the disappointing results of the 2011 Census, ‘The Welsh Language in Carmarthenshire’ report. The Strategy has been produced by the 19 members of the Welsh Language County Strategic Forum and includes an Action Plan updated every quarter for the meetings of the County Strategic Forum.

[Microsoft Word - Strategaeth-Hybu.docx \(llyw.cymru\)](#)

## Welsh in Education Strategic Plan for Carmarthenshire:

The purpose of the Carmarthenshire Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) is to outline how we intend to achieve the aims and targets set by Welsh Government, outlined in the Welsh-medium Education Strategy (the 'Strategy'). The Strategy outlines the vision of Welsh Government for the education system, responding in a planned manner to the increasing demand for Welsh-medium education. The aim is to secure an increase in the number of people of all ages and backgrounds who are fluent Welsh speakers and able to use the language with their families, in their communities and in the workplace. Our WESP will be the main tool for creating an improved planning system for Welsh-medium education. The WESP will enable Welsh Government to monitor the way we respond and contribute to implementing the aims of the Strategy.

[Welsh \(llyw.cymru\)](#)

## Transferral of the Welsh language and use of the language within families:

Welsh Government has a new strategy for language transfer and the work of the Mentrau is key to this strategy, with the policy focussing on 4 elements:

- Inspiring children and young people to speak Welsh with their children in future.
- Reigniting the Welsh skills of those who might not have spoken Welsh since leaving school, or who lack confidence in their language skills, to speak Welsh with their children.
- Support and encourage the use of Welsh in families which include members unable to speak Welsh.
- Support Welsh-speaking families to speak Welsh with their children

The work of the Mentrau therefore relates to all main steps of this strategy.

<https://llyw.cymru/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/polisi-cenedlaethol-ar-drosglwyddor-gymraeg-ai-defnydd-mewn-teuluoedd.pdf>

# Language transfer in the home

## Language skills:

The Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area contains 21,069 people over the age of 3 who are able to speak Welsh. Over the past decade, the percentage able to speak Welsh in Carmarthenshire has decreased from 50.3% in 2001, to 43.9% in 2011, and the numbers unable to speak Welsh have increased. The changes in terms of Welsh-language skills across the Menter area over the past decade can be compared in the table below.

**Table 6. Number of Welsh Speakers, 2001 versus 2011**

Wardiau Etholaethol	Cyfanswm Nifer o Siaradwyr Cymraeg (dros 3 oed)			% Siaradwyr Cymraeg v Cyfanswm Poblogaeth (dros 3 oed)		
	2001	2011	Amrywiaeth	2001	2011	Amrywiaeth%
Abergwili	1270	1257	-13	58.04%	55.69%	-2.35%
Cenarth	1168	1045	-123	59.96%	48.79%	-11.17%
Cynwyl Elfed	1552	1597	45	58.02%	54.34%	-3.68%
Hendygywyn	909	933	24	45.47%	42.39%	-3.08%
Llanboidy	1055	993	-62	54.69%	48.70%	-5.99%
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth	1758	1588	-170	66.74%	57.45%	-9.29%
Llangeler	1888	1812	-76	60.57%	54.46%	-6.11%
Llangynnwr	1200	1111	-89	54.15%	47.99%	-6.16%
Llansteffan	1055	870	-185	49.18%	44.16%	-5.02%
Llanybydder	1595	1570	-25	64.94%	58.63%	-6.31%
Sanclêr	1537	1463	-74	60.63%	50.27%	-10.36%
Tref Caerfyrddin (De)	1538	1414	-124	44.68%	38.19%	-6.49%
Tref Caerfyrddin (Gogledd)	2100	1853	-247	41.38%	37.43%	-3.95%
Tref Caerfyrddin (Gorllewin)	1824	1856	32	43.50%	37.24%	-6.26%
Tref Talacharn	688	619	-69	24.06%	22.43%	-1.63%
Trelech	1252	1088	-164	61.28%	53.52%	-7.76%
<b>CYFANSWM</b>	<b>22389</b>	<b>21069</b>	<b>-1320</b>	<b>51.52%</b>	<b>45.83%</b>	<b>-5.69%</b>

In 2001, the highest percentages of Welsh speakers were seen in the rural wards of Teifi Valley and the west - Llangeler (60.57%), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (66.74%), Llanybyther (64.94%) and Trelech (61.28%). The lowest percentages of Welsh-speaking residents in 2001 were in the Laugharne Town (24.06%), Carmarthen Town (North) (41.38%) and Carmarthen Town (West) (43.50%) wards.

Over the past decade, there has been a decrease in the numbers of Welsh speakers across the Menter area. The largest decrease in the percentage of Welsh speakers is seen in the rural wards; Cenarth, St Clears, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Trelech and Llanybyther.

The highest number of Welsh speakers lost was seen in the Carmarthen Town (North) ward, where 247 Welsh speakers were lost during the decade, or a decrease of 3.98%. The highest percentage decrease was seen in Cenarth, at 11.8 or 123 speakers.

Conversely, there was an increase in the number of Welsh speakers in the Cynwyl Elfed, Carmarthen Town (West) and Whitland wards, but on the whole, with the increase in population in these wards, there was a decrease in the percentages of Welsh speakers in these areas.

Carmarthen Town is an important focal point for the Welsh language in the Menter area, as it contains the highest number of Welsh speakers; 5,123 speakers across the three wards. Outside of Carmarthen, St Clears is also an important centre for the Welsh language, and includes 1,463 Welsh speakers, and amongst the wards including less than a 1,000 Welsh speakers, we can see Llanboidy 993, Whitland 933, Laugharne 619 and Llansteffan 870.

Despite a reduction in the number of Welsh speakers, the table below shows an increase in the numbers able to understand spoken Welsh.

**Table 7. Number of individuals who Understand Welsh, 2001 versus 2011**

Wardiau Etholaethol	Deall Cymraeg ar lafar 2001 (dros 3 oed)		Deall Cymraeg ar lafar 2011 (dros 3 oed)		Amrywiant	
	Nifer	%	Nifer	%	Nifer	%
Abergwili	185	8.46%	216	9.57%	31	1.12%
Cenarth	136	6.98%	182	8.50%	46	1.52%
Cynwyl Elfed	166	6.21%	237	8.06%	71	1.86%
Hendygywyn	209	10.46%	236	10.72%	27	0.27%
Llanboidy	138	7.15%	162	7.95%	24	0.79%
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth	138	5.24%	188	6.80%	50	1.56%
Llangeler	189	6.06%	273	8.21%	84	2.14%
Llangynnwr	233	10.51%	296	12.79%	63	2.27%
Llansteffan	198	9.23%	211	10.71%	13	1.48%
Llanybydder	166	6.76%	193	7.21%	27	0.45%
Sanclêr	273	10.77%	347	11.92%	74	1.16%
Tref Caerfyrddin (De)	449	13.04%	534	14.42%	85	1.38%
Tref Caerfyrddin (Gogledd)	680	13.40%	697	14.08%	17	0.68%
Tref Caerfyrddin (Gorllewin)	518	12.35%	671	13.46%	153	1.11%
Tref Talacharn	313	10.94%	340	12.32%	27	1.37%
Trelech	129	6.31%	141	6.94%	12	0.62%
<b>CYFANSWM</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>9.48%</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>10.71%</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1.23%</b>

There was an increase in the numbers able to understand spoken Welsh but who cannot speak Welsh in every ward across the Menter area. The highest increase was seen in Carmarthen town (West) and there was also a high increase in Llangeler and Llangunnor wards.

#### *Nationality / Born in Wales and the Language:*

In 2001, 70.9% of all residents in the Menter area had been born in Wales. The Carmarthen Town (North, West and South), Whitland, St Clears and Abergwili wards included the highest percentage of residents born in Wales (over 70% in the seven wards).

Conversely, the Cenarth, Llangeler and Llanboidy wards included the lowest percentage of residents born in Wales. The pattern remains the same in 2011, but the percentage born in Wales has decreased slightly to 69.21%.

**Table 8. Numbers born in Wales, 2001 versus 2011**

Wardiau Etholaethol	Nifer a Anwyd yng Nghymru			% Ganwyd yng Nghymru v Cyfanswm Poblogaeth		
	2001	2011	Amrywiant	2001	2011	Amrywiant
Abergwili	1647	1658	11	72.59%	71.62%	-0.97%
Cenarth	1245	1287	42	62.34%	58.13%	-4.21%
Cynwyl Elfed	1848	1991	143	67.37%	65.97%	-1.40%
Hendygywyn	1583	1585	2	76.58%	69.76%	-6.82%
Llanboidy	1268	1321	53	64.01%	63.30%	-0.71%
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth	1886	1843	-43	69.19%	64.64%	-4.55%
Llangeler	2045	2031	-14	63.51%	59.26%	-4.25%
Llangynnwr	1902	1885	-17	83.35%	79.17%	-4.18%
Llansteffan	1514	1329	-185	68.54%	66.25%	-2.29%
Llanybydder	1725	1848	123	67.83%	65.84%	-1.99%
Sanclêr	2249	2287	38	79.75%	76.36%	-3.39%
Tref Caerfyrddin (De)	2743	2684	-59	77.79%	70.63%	-7.16%
Tref Caerfyrddin (Gogledd)	4268	3963	-305	80.67%	77.07%	-3.60%
Tref Caerfyrddin (Gorllewin)	3447	3973	526	79.94%	75.78%	-4.16%
Tref Talacharn	2053	1922	-131	69.78%	67.41%	-2.37%
Trelech	1382	1253	-129	66.09%	60.47%	-5.52%
<b>CYFANSWM</b>	<b>32,805</b>	<b>32,860</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>72.87%</b>	<b>69.21%</b>	<b>-3.66%</b>

In 2011, Carmarthen Town, Llangunnor, St Clears and Laugharne Town wards included the highest percentage of residents born in Wales, but it does not follow that these wards also include the highest number of Welsh speakers. The Carmarthen Town wards include a low percentage of Welsh speakers, despite the fact that 70% of the population was born in Wales. In considering the numbers moving to Carmarthenshire, nearly 60% of the in-migrants have moved from other parts of Wales. Table 9 shows the numbers of Welsh speakers in the counties from where the vast majority of in-migrants have moved.

**Table 9. Welsh Speakers in Carmarthenshire and neighbouring counties**

	% Siarad Cymraeg (2011)
Sir Gâr	43.9%
Ceredigion	47.3%
Sir Benfro	19.2%
Abertawe	11.4%
Castell Nedd Port Talbot	15.3%
Caerdydd	11.1%
Cymru	19%

Apart from Ceredigion, a substantial number of the in-migrants moved from areas which have traditionally included low numbers of Welsh speakers. We can therefore deduce that the numbers moving to the area are Welsh, but non-Welsh speakers.

In Table 10, when comparing the Welsh skills of those over the age of 3 with the number of people born in Wales, there is a close relationship between the numbers in the Teifi Valley wards, suggesting that those Welsh speakers are the native Welsh population. When considering the number of Welsh speakers and the number of people able to understand Welsh compared with the number of people born in Wales, we can see a very close relationship between the numbers in the Cenarth, Llangeler, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Cynwyl Elfed, Abergwili, Trelech and Llanboidy wards. This suggests a lack of confidence on the part of the population born in Wales, who understand the language, to use the language.

**Table 10. Welsh skills and the numbers born in Wales 2011**

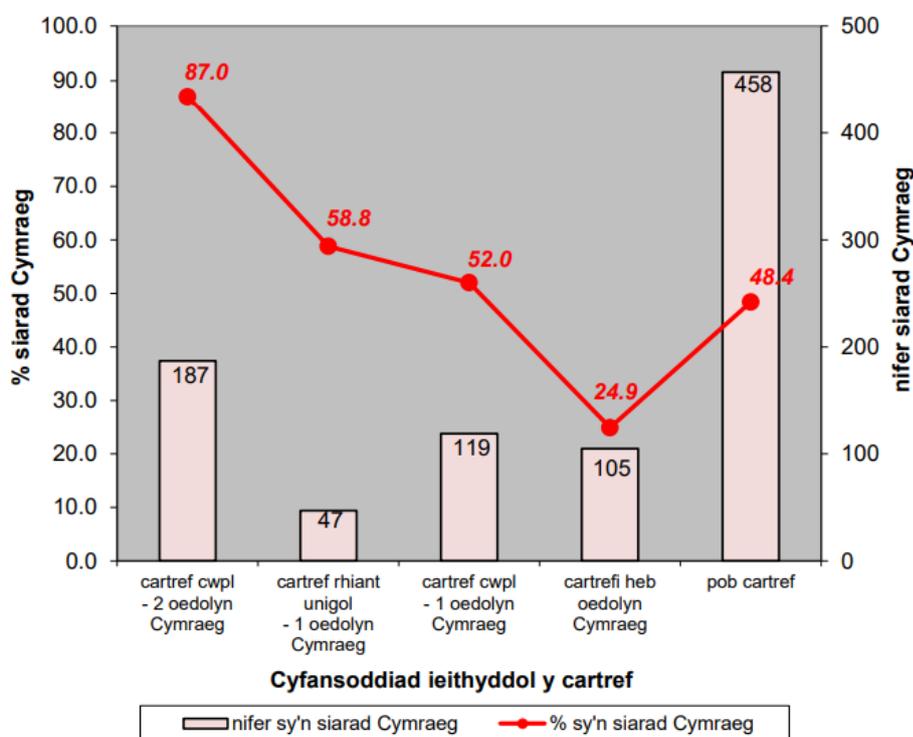
Wardiau Etholaethol	Nifer			% Sgiliau Cymraeg v Poblogaeth dros 3 oed		
	Poblogaeth a anwyd yng Nghymru	Siaradwyr Cymraeg (dros 3 oed)	Deall a Siarad Cymraeg (Dors 3 oed)	Poblogaeth a anwyd yng Nghymru	Siaradwyr Cymraeg (dros 3 oed)	Deall a Siarad Cymraeg (dros 3 oed)
Abergwili	1658	1257	1473	71.62%	55.69%	65.26%
Cenarth	1287	1045	1227	58.13%	48.79%	57.28%
Cynwyl Elfed	1991	1597	1834	65.97%	54.34%	62.40%
Hendygywn	1585	933	1169	69.76%	42.39%	53.11%
Llanboidy	1321	993	1155	63.30%	48.70%	56.65%
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth	1843	1588	1776	64.64%	57.45%	64.25%
Llangeler	2031	1812	2085	59.26%	54.46%	62.67%
Llangynnwr	1885	1111	1407	79.17%	47.99%	60.78%
Llansteffan	1329	870	1081	66.25%	44.16%	54.87%
Llanybydder	1848	1570	1763	65.84%	58.63%	65.83%
Sanclêr	2287	1463	1810	76.36%	50.27%	62.20%
Tref Caerfyrddin (De)	2684	1414	1948	70.63%	38.19%	52.61%
Tref Caerfyrddin (Gogledd)	3963	1853	2550	77.07%	37.43%	51.50%
Tref Caerfyrddin (Gorllewin)	3973	1856	2527	75.78%	37.24%	50.70%
Tref Talacharn	1922	619	959	67.41%	22.43%	34.75%
Trelech	1253	1088	1229	60.47%	53.52%	60.45%
<b>CYFANSWM</b>	<b>32,860</b>	<b>21069</b>	<b>25,993</b>	<b>69.21%</b>	<b>45.83%</b>	<b>56.54%</b>

### Language Transfer:

In terms of language transfer in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area, just under a thousand children aged between 3 and 4 live in the area (946), and 48.4% of those could speak Welsh. This percentage was slightly higher than the county percentage (45.8%), but once again, there are great differences at ward level, with high percentages of 3–4-year-olds in wards such as Abergwili (76.2%), Llanybyther (72.1%) and Trelech (68.6%) able to speak Welsh compared with wards such as Whitland (37.1%) and the three Carmarthen Town wards (average of 29.2%). Of all the 3 and 4 year-olds living in the area,

524 of them (55.4%) live in households including at least one adult who is a Welsh speaker (either couple households where both adults are Welsh-speakers, lone parent households where that individual is a Welsh-speaker, or ‘mixed’ language households – couple households where one adult is Welsh-speaking but the other adult or adults are non-Welsh speaking). As for the rest, 422 (44.6%) 3 and 4 year-olds in the area live in households without any Welsh-speaking adults. These statistics show that just over half the households in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area have the potential to transfer the Welsh language naturally between generations. However, it is apparent that the transfer rate is even lower than the potential. Although 524 3 to 4 year olds live in households which include at least one Welsh-speaking adult, only 353 of those children could speak Welsh (67.4%). The majority (53.0%) of the 3 to 4 year olds able to speak Welsh in this potential group live in couple households where both adults are Welsh-speaking, 13.3% of them live in lone parent households where one adult is Welsh-speaking, and 33.7% live in couple households including only one Welsh-speaking adult. Please note that these household patterns are significantly different to the patterns seen a decade earlier. It seems that a decreasing number of Welsh-speaking 3-4 year olds live in households where both parents are Welsh-speaking (2011 = 53.0%, 2001 = 58.2%), whilst more are being raised in mixed language households which include only one Welsh-speaking parent (2011 = 33.7%, 2001 = 29.8%). Despite the fact that an increasing number of parents in mixed language households choose to raise their children in Welsh, past patterns in Carmarthenshire and other parts of Wales show that the language transfer rate is higher in households where both parents speak Welsh with the children than households including only one Welsh-speaking parent (furthermore, these patterns show that the transfer rate is lower still where the father is the only Welsh-speaking parent).

**Table 11. Language transfer in the home, Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area 2011: Numbers and percentages of 3-4 year olds able to speak Welsh**



According to the 2011 figures for the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area, Welsh was spoken by 87.0% of the 3 and 4 year olds living in couple households where both adults were Welsh-speaking (which was

slightly higher than the county percentage of 85.3%, but a substantial decrease compared to 2001, which was 92.1% – a decrease of -5.1%), Welsh was spoken by 58.8% of the children living in lone parent households where the adult was Welsh-speaking (hardly any change since 2001, 58.9%), and 52.0% of those living in couple households with only one Welsh-speaking adult (a small increase since 2001, 48.4% – an increase of +3.6%). The 2011 figures show that only 55.4% of households in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area included one or more Welsh-speaking adult. Of those households, 22.7% were couple households which included two Welsh-speaking adults, 8.5% were lone parent households including one Welsh-speaking adult, 24.2% of households in the area were ‘mixed’ language households (i.e. including only one Welsh-speaking adult, whilst the other / others were non-Welsh speaking) and 44.6% of households were non-Welsh speaking (i.e. non-Welsh speaking adults, but not necessarily non-Welsh speaking children).

When combining the couple households including two Welsh-speaking adults and the lone parent households with one Welsh-speaking adult – and generally describing these as ‘Welsh-speaking households’ – it is noted that there was only one ward across the whole area where 60% or more of the households were ‘Welsh-speaking households’, which was Llanybyther (63.9%). However, apart from Llanfihangel-ar-arth (50.0%), less than half of the households in all other wards in the area were ‘Welsh-speaking’ households. In considering the distribution of non-Welsh speaking households, it is apparent that the majority of households along the coastal wards are non-Welsh speaking (Llansteffan: 62.9%, and Laugharne: 55.8%), and also Whitland ward (62.9%) and south Carmarthen Town ward (69.2%). A slightly more unexpected finding was that 56.1% of households in the Cenarth ward in the Teifi Valley were also wards without any Welsh-speaking adults.

Very interesting patterns are observed when considering the percentages of 3-4 year olds across the area recorded as Welsh-speaking children, when the linguistic composition of the family is also considered. On average in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area, 79.3% of 3-4 year olds living in what was generally described above as ‘Welsh-speaking households’ could speak Welsh (a decrease from the percentage in 2001, 84.0%). In considering language transfer rates across the area in households including two Welsh-speaking adults, the majority of wards have recorded a transfer rate of 75% or above – and this is fairly consistent across the area, although the rate tends to be slightly lower on average in the Carmarthen Town wards (especially the south ward of the town, where only half the 3-4 year olds in those Welsh-speaking households could speak Welsh). Only one ward in the area recorded a rate of 100% (Trelech) – a substantial change compared to 2001, when 11 wards recorded a rate of 100%. Therefore, despite the fact that nearly 300 3-4 year olds live in households where all the adults are Welsh-speaking, one in five were raised in English.

It is difficult to pinpoint what is responsible for this – whether it is complacency and a lack of realisation amongst these parents that the Welsh language is diminishing and that they have a role in sustaining the language by raising their children in Welsh or whether it is as a result of a conscious and deliberate decision to drop the language and raise their children in English. Of course, we must be alert to the fact that the percentages are based on such small numbers. What is certain, however, is that these percentages, despite being based on small numbers, give us a picture of the trends amongst parents across the area, and it is apparent that it is more difficult for Welsh-speaking parents to raise their children in Welsh when the percentages of Welsh speakers in the surrounding community are very low. Similar patterns can also be observed when considering mixed language households – although the transfer rate is much lower where only one parent is Welsh-speaking. On average, Welsh is spoken by just over half (52.0%) of 3-4 year olds in the area living in couple households where one of the adults are Welsh-speaking. (Please note that this is slightly higher than the average in 2001, 48.4% – an increase of +3.6% – possibly proof of the influence of campaigns such as TWF promoting the benefits of bilingualism amongst new parents. However, when considering the not insubstantial numbers of Welsh-speaking parents opting to raise their children in English, it seems that TWF should

not assume that those parents in mixed language households or non-Welsh speaking parents are the ones that should be targeted in this area – especially in Carmarthen Town itself). We can also see that the transfer rate decreases from eight out of every ten to five out of every ten when only one parent rather than both parents is Welsh-speaking. It seems that language transfer is much less likely to occur in mixed households in urban wards, such as Carmarthen and St Clears, and in wards with a lower percentage of Welsh speakers living in the community, such as the coastal wards, especially Llansteffan – although some rural wards where the Welsh language has a firmer footing also displayed concerning signs of the lack of language transfer in mixed language households, such as Llanfihangel-ar-arth (46.7%) and Trelech (42.9%). It is more difficult to withstand the influence of English in households where only one parent is Welsh-speaking, therefore there is more of a dependency on education to support and reinforce the Welsh-language skills learnt at home.

# Education

## *Primary Schools:*

There are 32 primary schools in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area and most of these are Welsh-medium schools;

Abergwili. Bancyfelin. Bro Brynach. Brynsaron. Cae'r Felin. Carreg Hirfaen. Cynwyl Elfed. Griffith Jones (Two streams and on the language continuum). Llys Hywel (Two streams and on the language continuum). Llangain. Llangunnor (Two streams and on the language continuum). Llanllwni. Llanmiloe (English). Llanpumsaint. Llansteffan. Llanybyther. Meidrim. Model (English). Myrddin. Penboyr. Peniel. Parc Waun-Dew (English). St Mary's (English). Laugharne (English). Johnstown (English). Tremoilet (English). Y Dderwen. Y Ddwylan (Two streams and on the language continuum).

## *Secondary Schools:*

There are four secondary schools in the Menter area;

Ysgol Bro Myrddin. Ysgol Dyffryn Taf (English with substantial use of Welsh). Ysgol Emlyn (English with substantial use of Welsh). Queen Elizabeth High School (English with substantial use of Welsh). Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Bro Myrddin is the only Welsh-medium Secondary school in the Menter area, with over 100% of subjects taught through the medium of Welsh. English is the main language of the three other schools.

## *Further Education:*

The University of Wales Trinity Saint David Carmarthen campus is located in Carmarthen (the other campus is located in Lampeter), providing a variety of higher education courses.

During the 2018/19 academic year, 22% of all students at the University of Wales Trinity Saint David, 11,135, received some of their education through the medium of Welsh. This is the highest percentage amongst all Welsh universities (for 5 credits or more). Over 47% of the provision is offered in the Arts and Humanities

Table 12 below notes the numbers at Coleg Sir Gâr according to the medium of provision, bearing in mind that two Coleg Sir Gâr campuses are located in the Menter area, Pibwrlwyd and Jobs Well. In addition to these two campuses, there are also the Graig, Ammanford and Gelli Aur campuses.

**Table 12: Numbers in Coleg Sir Gâr according to medium of provision:**

Programme language	Coleg Sir Gâr
English only	13,490
Some learning in Welsh, a little Welsh-medium	6,970
A substantial amount of learning in Welsh	670
Bilingual	115
Welsh only	45
Total	21,285

## *Mudiad Meithrin:*

The following settings are members of Mudiad Meithrin and provide Welsh-medium childcare / early years education for pre-school children. Many Cylchoedd Meithrin and Ti a Fi Groups meet across the Menter area;

Abergwili. Alltcafan. Bancyfelin. Llanybyther Family Centre. Drefach Felindre. Eco Tywi (a new cylch established in 2019). Hywel Dda. Llangain. Llangunmor. Llanllawddog. Llanllwni. Llansteffan. Llanybyther. Meidrim. Myrddin. Pencader. St Clears. Teifi. Trelech. Y Cam Cynta’.

There is also cylch Meithrin Bro Teifi, located just over the border in Ceredigion, providing a service to Carmarthenshire residents.

**Table 13. Cylchoedd in the Menter Area, numbers of children on the registers and language spoken by parents**

Cylch 2018-2019	Total number of Children on the Roll during the year	Language of the Mother / Partner 1 - Number	Language of the Mother / Partner 1 (%)	Language of Partner 2/Father - Number	Language of Partner 2/Father (%)	Language spoken in the home – Number	Language spoken in the Home (%)
Alltcafan	24	10	41.7	10	41.7	5	20.8
Drefach Felindre	36	7	19.4	6	16.7	4	11.1
Llanybyther	11	4	36.4	6	54.5	3	27.3
Abergwili	18	3	16.7	5	27.8	2	11.1
Bancyfelin	25	14	56.0	15	60.0	13	52.0
Bro Elfed	11	8	72.7	8	72.7	8	72.7
Bronwydd	33	25	75.8	23	69.7	22	66.7
Myrddin	40	33	82.5	29	72.5	28	70.0
Llanllwni	13	9	69.2	4	30.8	5	38.5
Pencader	28	12	42.9	13	46.4	8	28.6
Llangunmor	52	24	46.2	21	40.4	18	34.6
St Clears	37	15	40.5	12	32.4	7	18.9
Trelech	9	6	66.7	5	55.6	6	66.7

*Cymraeg for kids:*

Cymraeg for Kids is a scheme supporting parents to speak Welsh with their children and choose Welsh-medium childcare and education. The scheme is managed by Mudiad Meithrin who provide Welsh-medium childcare and pre-school education in day nurseries and cylchoedd meithrin.

**Table 14. Location of Cymraeg for Kids sessions, number of groups and attendees**

2019-2020	Tŷ Ni	Plant Dewi Group	Yr Aelwyd, Tregynwr	Xcel Bowling	Carmarthen Park	Johnstown	Carmarthen Library
April G	4	4	2				
April A	28	16	41				
May G	8	1	2	1			
May A	73	8	23	20			3
June G	7	3	4	1			39
June A	54	19	54	14			
July G	6		3	1			2
July A	55		37	19			29
August G							
August A							
September G	2		4	1	1		2
September A	31		73	30	4		35
October G	6		6	1			1
October A	44		44	8			15
November G	8		8	1		1	
November A	57		62	15		13	
December G	4		2	1		1	
December A	26		11	9		7	
January G	6	2	6	1		1	
January A	43	20	51	15		8	
February G	6	2	6	1		1	
February A	38	15	57	17		12	
March G	4	2	4	1		1	
March A	15	23	32	10		7	

G = Number of groups

A = Number of attendees

### Welsh for Adults:

Carmarthenshire Welsh for Adults offer Welsh lessons across Carmarthenshire. The lessons are provided at various times during the day and in the evenings, with the majority of classes currently held virtually. The courses are provided by a network of course providers on behalf of the National Centre for Learning Welsh, responsible for all aspects of the Learning Welsh sector – from the curriculum and resources for tutors to research, marketing, communications and e-learning.

# Health and Well-being

The following tables (tables 1 and 2) indicate the general health and long-term health problems or disability by ability to speak Welsh or not amongst 177,642 residents of Carmarthenshire.

**Table 15: General health by ability to speak Welsh, according to age**

(Office for National Statistics, General Health by Ability to Speak Welsh)

	All categories	Welsh-speaking	Non-Welsh speaking
All categories: General health	177,642	78,048	99,594
Good or very good health	132,289	59,922	73,063
Reasonable health	29,882	12,922	16,960
Poor or very poor health	15,471	5,900	9,571

**Table 16: Long-term health problem or disability by ability to speak Welsh according to age**

(Office for National Statistics, General Health by Ability to Speak Welsh)

	All categories	Welsh-speaking	Non-Welsh speaking
All categories: Long-term disability or health problem	177,642	78,048	99,594
Restrictions when undertaking daily activities (many)	24,853	10,603	14,250
Restrictions when undertaking daily activities (small number)	21,696	9,185	12,511
Restrictions when undertaking daily activities (none)	131,093	58,260	72,833

# The workplace and the economy

## Local Economy:

The public sector is the largest employer in the area, with 8.18% being employed in Public Administration, 9.85% in the Education sector and 15.88% in the Health and Social Care / Services sector.

The Head Offices of the County Council are located in Carmarthen, with a number of the authority's departmental offices located in the town and the surrounding area. Glangwili Hospital is located on the outskirts of Carmarthen town, employing many in the Health and Care sector. The location of these services impacts the local economy profile of wards, with the Carmarthen Town and Surrounding Area wards (Carmarthen Town; North; South; West, Llangunnor and Abergwili) including a high percentage of the population employed in these sectors.

Carmarthen is the main centre for the retail sector in the Menter area. Most of those employed in this sector live in the Carmarthen and surrounding area wards.

The S4C Yr Egin Centre was established in Carmarthen in 2018, with the intention of capitalising fully on the economic and social benefits. The economic impact of Yr Egin will be substantial, annually contributing over £7m to the local economy. (Shaping Your Word website).

Apart from Carmarthen town and the surrounding area, this is a rural area; the main use made of the land is for agricultural purposes. In all wards except Carmarthen and Llangunnor wards, the numbers employed in the Agriculture sector are much higher than the county average. 4.14% of Carmarthenshire's population is employed in the Agriculture sector, but in the rural areas within the Menter area, 21.88% are employed in the Agriculture sector in Trelech, 17.04% in Llanboidy and 13% in the Cynwyl Elfed ward. The importance of agriculture to the area is reflected in the fact that busy animal markets are located in the largest towns and villages; Carmarthen, Newcastle Emlyn, Whitland, St Clears and Llanybyther. There are also several food production and processing factories and companies located across the Menter area, employing a substantial number of people, creating a cluster of people employed in the sector e.g. the milk factory in Newcastle Emlyn and the abattoir in Llanybyther.

**Table 17: Industry by ability to speak Welsh**

(Office for National Statistics, Industry by Ability to Speak Welsh)

Statistics are presented below (table 17) noting the numbers of Welsh speakers and non-Welsh speakers in 7 industries, with the highest number of Welsh speakers seen in the public administration, education and health industries, and the lowest number of Welsh speakers seen in the Transport and communications industries.

	All categories	Welsh speakers	Non-Welsh speakers
All categories	81,402	33,765	47,637
Agriculture, energy and water	4,863	2,761	2,102
Manufacturing	7,067	2,322	4,745
Construction	7,272	3,239	4,033
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	17,837	6,496	11,341
Transport and communications	4,486	1,756	2,730
Financial Activities, Real Estate, Professional and Administration	8,070	2,972	5,098
Public administration, education and health	28,424	12,905	15,519
Other	3,383	1,314	2,069

**Table 18: Occupation by ability to speak Welsh**

(Office for National Statistics, Occupation by Ability to Speak Welsh)

The following table (table 18) notes the numbers of Welsh speakers according to occupation, with a total number of 33,765 Welsh speakers and 46,637 non-Welsh speakers across all categories.

	All categories	Welsh speakers	Non-Welsh speakers
All categories: Occupation	81,402	33,765	47,637
Managers, directors and senior officers	7,439	2,591	4,848
Professional occupations	12,255	5,671	6,584
Related professional and technical occupations	7,878	3,218	4,660
Administrative and secretarial occupations	8,488	3,554	4,935
Skilled craft occupations	13,499	6,409	7,090
Care, leisure and other service occupations	9,005	3,888	5,117
Sales and customer service occupations	7,054	2,571	4,483
Process and machinery operatives	6,594	2,560	4,034
Primary occupations	9,190	3,304	5,886

**Table 19: Highest level of qualification by Welsh Language skills**

(Office for National Statistics, Highest Level of Qualification by Welsh Language Skills)

The level of qualification by Welsh language skills is noted below (table 19) across 8 levels for 150,763 people in Carmarthenshire across a range of skills. 66,125 have no Welsh language skills and the skills of the remaining 84,638 vary.

	All categories: Welsh language skills	No Welsh language skills	Able to understand spoken Welsh only	Able to speak Welsh: All	Able to speak, read and write in Welsh	Able to speak Welsh and another combination of Welsh skills	Other combinations of Welsh skills
All categories: highest level of qualification	150,763	66,125	18,336	62,534	46,357	16,177	3,768
No qualifications	40,334	18,119	4,569	17,055	11,011	6,044	591
Level 1 qualifications	19,683	9,202	2,589	7,361	5,536	1,825	531
Level 2 qualifications	24,748	10,344	3,165	10,436	8,281	2,155	803
Apprenticeship	6,514	2,772	886	2,727	1,881	846	129
Level 3 qualifications	16,832	7,139	2,056	7,161	5,694	1,467	476
Level 4 qualifications	36,036	14,846	4,425	15,631	12,541	3,090	1,134
Other qualifications	6,616	3,703	646	2,163	1,413	750	104

## Table 20: Gross average weekly earnings (median) according to local areas in Carmarthenshire and year (£)

(Stats Cymru, Gross average weekly earnings (median) according to local area in Wales and year (£))

The following data (table 20) notes the average weekly and hourly earnings in pounds in Wales' local authority areas and combinations of these every April during the years shown. The data relates to full time employees at adult rates, with their pay unaffected by absence during the survey period. The area refers to the location of the workplace, not the employee's home address.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wales	451.30	452.50	470.50	473.90	478.60	493.70	498.30	509.00	535.00
Carmarthenshire	414.20	418.40	459.80	462.30	461.90	458.90	510.00	498.00	519.40

## Services:

Carmarthen is the main service hub for the Menter area – with County Council offices, Glangwili Hospital, Health Services, Dyfed Powys Police Headquarters and the Fire Brigade all located here. Carmarthen is also the main retail hub in the area.

There are also services located in certain towns in the area, serving the surrounding population. The towns of Newcastle Emlyn and St Clears include primary schools, police stations, fire brigade stations, health services (GP surgeries, optician, dentist and pharmacy), financial services and shops.

### **Brexit:**

In 2018, Leslie Griffiths MS for the Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs launched a consultation paper on the future of subsidies provided for the agriculture and forestry sector in Wales. Here is a link to the opinion of Gareth Iwan, 'Brexit and our Land and the Welsh language', discussing the possible impact of Brexit on the workplace and the Welsh language and the possible impact on agriculture and the importance of the sector for the Welsh language.

[Brexit\\_a'n\\_Tir\\_a'r\\_Gymraeg\\_Papur\\_safbwynt.pdf \(iaith.cymru\)](#)

### **Deprivation:**

[Dadansoddiad Awdurdod Lleol \(llyw.cymru\)](#)

[Dadansoddiad Awdurdod Lleol \(llyw.cymru\)](#)

Areas of Carmarthen (North 2) (Park Hall area, Belvedere Avenue), Llangeler, Cenarth and Llanybyther have the lowest scores on the Index of Multiple Deprivation across the Menter area, and these areas are in the lowest 30% across Wales. These areas also have the lowest index scores across the area in terms of income, employment, health and education.

Conversely, we see that the Carmarthen Town (North), Abergwili, Cynwyl Elfed, St Clears and Llangunnor areas have the highest index of Multiple Deprivation scores in the area, and are in the highest 30% across Wales. The Carmarthen (North) (Bronwydd Road Area) area is in the highest 10% across Wales. These areas also include the highest index scores for income, employment, health and education.

According to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, a substantial part of the area is classified as deprived in terms of access to services, and is in the lowest 40% across Wales. The areas with the lowest access to services are the rural areas in the Menter area, namely Llanboidy, Cynwyl Elfed and Trelech and are in the lowest 5% across Wales.

# Housing and Households

The following table (table 21) notes average house prices in Wales and Carmarthenshire, with average house prices in Carmarthenshire lower than the Welsh average between 2011 and 2019, with a gap of £5,500 in 2011 and a gap of £20,000 by 2019.

**Table 21: Average house prices in Wales and Carmarthenshire, from the year ending between September 2011 and the year ending September 2019 (£)**

	Year ending September 2011	Year ending September 2012	Year ending September 2013	Year ending September 2014	Year ending September 2015	Year ending September 2016	Year ending September 2017	Year ending September 2018	Year ending September 2019
Wales	130,500	133,000	133,500	138,000	142,750	148,000	150,000	156,000	160,000
Carms	125,000	125,000	120,000	125,000	129,995	134,995	135,000	136,000	140,000

According to the 2011 census, there were 78,829 homes in Carmarthenshire, with 5% of these being second homes or paid empty properties. Of the 78,829, 71% have been purchased and of those 71%, 42% are mortgaged.

Both tables below (tables 22 and 23) look at tenure when considering Welsh-language skills and the ability to speak Welsh amongst the 78,829 residents of Carmarthenshire, looking at one Welsh-language skill or more and no Welsh-language skills.

**Table 22: Tenure by Welsh language skills – Household Reference Persons**

(Office for National Statistics, Tenure by Welsh Language Skills)

	All categories: Welsh skills	One Welsh skill or more	No Welsh skills
All categories: Tenure	78,829	43,829	35,010
Ownership or full shared ownership	56,648	33,170	23,334
Ownership: fully owned	32,648	20,083	12,565
Ownership: owned with a mortgage or loan or joint ownership	23,856	13,087	10,769
Rented or fully rent free	22,325	10,649	11,676
Rented: social rent	11,672	5,939	5,733

Rented: private rent or rent free	10,653	4,710	5,943
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**Table 23: Tenure by ability to speak Welsh - Household Reference Persons  
(Office for National Statistics, Tenure by Welsh Language Skills)**

	All categories: Ability to speak Welsh	Able to speak Welsh	Unable to speak Welsh
All categories: Tenure	78,829	32,043	46,786
Ownership or full shared ownership	56,504	24,785	31,719
Ownership: fully owned	32,648	15,819	16,829
Ownership: owned with a mortgage or loan or joint ownership	23,856	8,966	14,890
Rented or fully rent free	22,325	7,258	15,067
Rented: social rent	11,672	4,046	7,626
Rented: private rent or rent free	10,653	3,212	7,441

### Affordability:

Ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings in Wales = 5.74 compared to 5.15 in Carmarthenshire.

By dividing house prices in a particular area according to earnings, we produce a ratio providing a comparative affordability indicator. A higher ratio denotes that it is less affordable on average for a resident to purchase a house in their local authority area. Conversely, a lower ratio shows a higher affordability in a local authority area. Although many more factors influence affordability, this simple ratio provides an overview of the geographical differences across Wales. When comparing Carmarthenshire (5.15) and Ceredigion (7.46) and Pembrokeshire (7.09), it seems that housing is more affordable for the residents on average.

# Community Activities

The Menter area is very active in terms of community events, with a variety of activities and many of these held through the medium of Welsh. These are held across the Menter area and include; reading clubs, sports clubs, choirs, chapels and churches, carnivals, various festivals, music sessions, gardening clubs, sewing/knitting clubs, poetry school, hoelion wyth, clubs for the elderly, various sessions for learners, lunch clubs and dance schools. Under the work of Welsh Government to establish the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Welsh language, Menter distributed a questionnaire to 110 groups in the area, but we know that more groups meet although Menter has no contact/access to these.

## **Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr:**

During April 2019 – March 2020, over 19,775 attended and benefitted from family activities. 8,910 young people spoke Welsh when attending or participating in Menter's events and activities during the year. Through our community work, over 13,336 residents had an opportunity to attend and speak Welsh in numerous events and activities held in our local communities. We estimate that 30,000 people took advantage of additional opportunities to read Welsh and see news of Welsh-medium events and activities through our work. Over 30 businesses have had an opportunity to increase their use of Welsh by working with our business officer, translating signs, menus or sections of websites. We also discussed and shared information on the value of the language with 52 businesses. Digital sessions were provided to support unemployed individuals in eighteen locations across seven counties. Nearly 1,500 individuals were supported. 274 pupils registered for support from the Profi programme, with 656 attending Language Awareness sessions, 175 attending writing a CV sessions, 127 having a mock interview, 341 benefitting from mentoring sessions and 312 attending work experience. We have ensured that 24 businesses/organisations are able to offer an award to the young people for participating in the scheme. The second Gŵyl Canol Dre was held in 2019 at Myrddin Park, Carmarthen, one of the main Welsh-language events in the Carmarthen area, and was a great success, attracting 4,000 visitors.

During April 2020 – March 2021 as we moved to digital operations as a result of the pandemic, thousands of attendees/individuals have participated in Menter activities. Menter has organised 148 events and activities for children and young people. We have organised 192 events and activities for families and we have provided 251 events and activities for the community.

## **Local Organisations:**

### **Mudiad Meithrin:**

Mudiad Meithrin operates in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area, running many cylchoedd and Ti a Fi sessions. See table 13 in the education section for details of cylchoedd numbers held in the area between 2018 and 2019.

## Cymraeg for kids:

Cymraeg for Kids operates in the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area, with many groups meeting in various centres and villages. The groups work intensively in Carmarthen town. See table 14 in the education section for details on the number of groups and attendees between 2019 and 2020.

## The Urdd:

Most schools in the Menter area participate in activities organised by the Urdd. There are also Adran and Aelwyd groups across the area, including Adran Ffynnon Ddrain, Aelwyd Hafodwenog.

The pandemic has been a difficult period for the Urdd. The Urdd will communicate and work with a large number of partners including the Mentrau Iaith and other organisations in rebuilding services following this period.

These rebuilding schemes will include:

- Rebuilding the national network of community officers responsible for the sports, arts and community provision in all local authority areas.
- Expanding the provision of Apprenticeships during a challenging period for the economy, to offer qualifications and employment through the medium of Welsh.
- Holding a bigger and better digital Eisteddfod T in May 2021, setting the foundations for holding the Centenary Urdd Eisteddfod in 2022.
- Recommence residential visits to renovated camps following capital investment for upgrading works, in line with Covid-19 restrictions.
- Preparing for the Urdd centenary celebrations and many exciting events across Wales broadening the opportunities for children and young people to speak Welsh.

## Young Farmers Clubs:

Carmarthenshire YFC is responsible for around 654 members (pre-Covid-19) across 22 Young Farmers clubs in Carmarthenshire. Although there is no requirement for the federation to operate in Welsh, Carmarthenshire YFC encourages clubs to operate through the medium of Welsh. 80% of these clubs operate solely through the medium of Welsh.

The Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area includes 8 clubs which meet regularly and offer activities throughout the year: Capel Iwan, Cwmann, Cynwyl Elfed, Whitland, Llanllwni, Pen-y-bont, St Clears and St Peters. These clubs are located across the area, mainly in the rural areas. The clubs in the Whitland and Llandovery areas tend to operate in English or bilingually.

## Other Youth Clubs:

Dr Mz's is located in Carmarthen and is a youth centre for the young people of Carmarthen and the surrounding area, meeting and developing individuals and groups through participation in events. The club operates through the medium of English.

## Urdd Club:

The Urdd established a Welsh-medium youth club in Carmarthen town but this has ended as a result of low attendance numbers.

## Family Centres:

There are 4 Family Centres open across the Menter area, in Llanybyther, Pencader and two in Carmarthen (Tŷ Ni and Tŷ Hapus). There is also a statutory Family Centre in Carmarthen (Argel). These centres provide support for the most vulnerable families in our community, offering courses and activities such as Language and Play for families and running regular groups such as Cylch Ti a Fi.

## Merched y Wawr / Gwawr Clubs:

There are 19 Merched y Wawr branches and 5 Gwawr clubs across the Menter area, providing an opportunity for women to socialise and participate in activities through the medium of Welsh.

**Table 24: Membership numbers of Merched y Wawr branches and Gwawr clubs in the area**

Branch / Gwawr Club (CG)	Membership
Abernant	19
Bargod Teifi	17
Bro Alma	21
Bro Elfed	18
Bro Gwili	16
Carmarthen	36
Capel Iwan	15
CG Alltcafau	0
CG Llanllwni	11
CG Merched Hywel	22
CG Myrddin	16
Geler	25
Glannau Piwbr	19
Gronw	17
Whitland	15
Llannau'r Tywi	27
Pencader and District	22
Peniel	33
St Clears	29

Lampeter, Llandysul and District and Bro Tysul are also close to the Menter area therefore some residents of the Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr area attend these branches.

There are also several branches of the Women's Institute, operating in English, across the Menter area:

Newcastle Emlyn, Drefach Felindre, Llangeler, Llandysul, Pencader, Llanybyther, Trelech, Llanboidy, Llanwinio, Meidrim, Bancyfelin, Llangynog, Cynwyl Elfed, Newchurch, Llangunnor, Peniel, Whitland, Llanddowror, St Clears, Laugharne, Llansteffan and Llangain.

### **Yr Atom:**

Yr Atom opened in 2015 under the University of Wales Trinity Saint David. The aim of the centre is to increase the Welsh ethos of Carmarthen town and to provide a hub for Welsh-medium activity in the town. The Centre is home to organisations, groups and regular sessions.

### **Yr Egin:**

Yr Egin is a creative and digital centre based at the University of Wales Trinity Saint David campus in Carmarthen. Yr Egin serves Carmarthenshire and the whole of Wales, providing opportunities in the creative arena and developing new talent. Yr Egin is also home to S4C, the national television channel of Wales

### **Sports Clubs:**

A variety of sports clubs exist across the Menter area including football, rugby, swimming, cycling, running, hockey, bowling, cricket, tennis, badminton, yoga fitness, gymnastics, karate, basketball, athletics, fishing, horse-riding, golf and netball, and the use of the language varies across clubs, with the majority operating in English.

### **Other Sports:**

Carmarthenshire Leisure Centres are located in Carmarthen, Newcastle Emlyn and St Clears, offering a variety of sport and fitness equipment.

### **Papurau Bro:**

There are 4 of these in the Menter area; Y Garthen serving the Bro Teifi area, Clonc serving the Lampeter, Llanllwni and Llanybyther area, Y Cardi Bach serving the St Clears and Whitland area and Cwlwm serving Carmarthen. We also provide information on Menter's activities for a local paper, Clecs Bro Cader and we also contribute information electronically to the Bro 360 website.

# Relevant studies

## SWOT and PEST Tables 25 and 26:

<p><b>Strengths</b> High number of Welsh speakers in the area. High number of Welsh activities in the area. Established Welsh organisations in the area.</p>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b> Lack of employment opportunities. Lack of use of the Welsh language by many companies, organisations and large community sports clubs in the area. A lack of services because of the rural nature of the area.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities</b> More learners with the increase of in-migrants</p>	<p><b>Threats</b> An increase of in-migrants. Ageing population. A decrease in the number of speakers. People leaving the area because of a lack of jobs. Recession in the local economy.</p>
<p><b>Political factors</b> Change in local government and policies e.g. language and education and local development policy</p>	<p><b>Economic factors</b> A lack of increase in funding from local groups. A lack of funding for Menter. The private sector suffers as a result of lockdown despite an increase in internet sales and developing a new way of working and developing businesses.</p>
<p><b>Social factors</b> Many Welsh and English activities. Difficult to compete against English events because of the area's population. Instead, offer support to increase the use of Welsh/raise awareness of Welsh.</p>	<p><b>Technological factors</b> Internet connection and 3G and 4G signal.</p>

# Research

Menter has used the Local Action pack to identify operational and development needs in terms of the Welsh language within the micro neighbourhood in three areas identified as language priority areas in the Menter area. Groups were established to lead and assist the research and operational work in the areas.

Here are the findings from the three areas within the Menter area, Carmarthen, Newcastle Emlyn and Llanfihangel-ar-arth.

## Carmarthen (urban):

In the Llangunnor Ward, the numbers in terms of language ability according to age varies between 2001 and 2011, with the highest decrease seen in the 25-49 age group, a decrease of 81 individuals, 50.9% to 41.5%, and the largest increase was seen in the 65-74 age group, 33 individuals, 57% to 45%. In the Carmarthen south Ward, the largest decrease is seen in the 25-49 age group, a decrease of 98 people, 38.8% to 28%, and the largest increase is seen in the over 75 age group, 33 individuals, 57% to 53.7%. In the Carmarthen north Ward, the largest decrease is in the 3-15 age group, a decrease of 82 children/young people, 43.5% to 40.3%, and the largest increase is in the 50-64 age group, 6 individuals, 43.1% to 36.6%. In the Carmarthen west Ward, the largest decrease is in the 16-24 age group, a decrease of 43 individuals, 39.5% to 35.7%, and the largest increase is in the over 75 age group, 58 individuals, 61% to 53.4%.

When considering the language ability of children in the 3 – 15 age group in Llangunnor ward, in 2011 from a population of 299, 74 have no Welsh skills, 24.7%, therefore the remaining 225 have some language skills such as understanding, speaking, reading and writing or another combination of skills. When considering the language ability of children in the 3 – 15 age group in the Carmarthen south ward, in 2011 from a population of 390, 157 have no Welsh skills, 40.2%, therefore the remaining 233 have some language skills such as understanding, speaking, reading and writing or another combination of skills. When considering the language ability of children in the 3 – 15 age group in Carmarthen north ward, in 2011 from a population of 791, 354 have no Welsh skills, 44.8%, therefore the remaining 437 have some language skills such as understanding, speaking, reading and writing or another combination of skills. When considering the language ability of children in the 3 – 15 age group in Carmarthen west ward, in 2011 from a population of 811, 372 have no Welsh skills, 45.9%, therefore the remaining 439 have some language skills such as understanding, speaking, reading and writing or another combination of skills.

The main challenges in the Llangunnor and Carmarthen wards according to the 2001-2011 census:

- 5,123 residents of the town (Carmarthen wards) are Welsh speakers, 37.6% (a third of the Welsh speakers in the menter area)
- 3 wards in the town under 40% for the first time. (43% in 2001 therefore a decrease of 5.4%)
- Since 1991 Carmarthen Town has lost 484 Welsh speakers. This was the area which saw the biggest decrease in the menter area during this period.
- 39.8% of children in the 3 - 15 age group speak Welsh in the town.
- Language transfer;

Llangunnor - 72.7% of Welsh speaking households, 0% of lone parent households and 60% of mixed households transfer the language.

Carmarthen Town south - 50% of Welsh speaking households, 40% of lone parent households and 16.7% of mixed households transfer the language.

Carmarthen Town north - 56.5% of Welsh speaking households, 22.7% of lone parent households and 54.5% of mixed households transfer the language.

Carmarthen Town west 71.1% of Welsh speaking households, 58.3% of lone parent households and 35.3% of mixed households transfer the language.

- 1,902 residents of the Carmarthen Town wards note that they understand Welsh but cannot speak Welsh.
- The numbers of Welsh speakers in the 3 -15 age group have increased in two wards and decreased in two wards, but the percentage has decreased in two and increased in two. This shows that the town's population has increased and that a great number of the new families do not choose Welsh education for their children.
- The numbers and percentages of Welsh speakers decrease when moving from one age group to the next. Welsh speakers leaving the area is one factor, the lack of use or lack of social opportunities to speak the language is another reason, as well as apathy.

### Newcastle Emlyn (rural):

When considering the Cenarth community (not ward), there has been a change in terms of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011. In 2001 there were 511, 51.3% and in 2011 there were 434, 43.2%, a decrease of 77 and a change of 8.1%. When considering the Newcastle Emlyn community, there has been a change in terms of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011. In 2001 there were 649, 68.2% and in 2011 there were 611, 53.7%, a decrease of 38 and a change of 14.5%.

In the Cenarth ward area, the number of Welsh speakers according to age varies between 2001 and 2011, with the highest decrease seen in the 16-24 age group, a decrease from 78.8% to 49.8%.

When considering the language skills of children in the 3 – 15 age group, in 2011 from a population of 300, 54 had no Welsh skills, 18% of them, therefore the remaining 246 have some language skills such as understanding, speaking, reading and writing or another combination of skills.

In 2011 in households with children in the 3-4 age group in the Cenarth ward, 11 of them, 26.8%, are Welsh speaking households, 7 or 17.1% are mixed households and 23 of them, 56.1% are non-Welsh speaking households. Within the 26.8% which are Welsh-speaking households, 9.1% of children cannot speak Welsh.

The main challenges in the Cenarth ward according to the 2001-2011 census:

- Language transfer: The figures are high in lone parent households, with 100% transferring the language, and lower in mixed households, with 85.7% transferring the language.
- The influence of Welsh-medium education is not apparent in the ward, with 72.7% of those in the 3-15 age group able to speak Welsh, and the percentage decreases when transferring from one age group to the next.
- A decrease in the number of Welsh speakers according to age; in the 3-15 age group there was a decrease of 4 speakers, 6.6% and the largest decrease was in the 16-24 age group, 6 individuals or 29%.
- In-migration; an increase in the percentage of the population born outside of Wales, an increase of 3.9% and an increase in non-Welsh speakers, 11.6%.

### Llanfihangel-ar-arth (very rural):

When considering communities (not wards) including Llanfihangel-ar-arth, there has been a change in the number of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011. In 2001, there were 1,321, 66.9% and in 2011 there were 1,221, 57%, a decrease of 100 and a change of 7.6%. When considering the Llanllwni community, there has been a change in the number of Welsh speakers between 2001 and 2011. In 2001, there were 431, 65.5% and in 2011 there were 367, 58.9%, a decrease of 64 and a change of 14.8%.

In the Llanfihangel-ar-arth ward area, the numbers in terms of Welsh ability according to age varies between 2001 and 2011, with the highest decrease seen in the 25-49 age group, a decrease of 84 individuals, a decrease of 61.6% to 55.3%, and the largest increase seen in the 65-74 age group, 31 individuals, changing from 54.5% to 51.3%.

When considering the language ability of children in the 3-15 age group, in 2011 from a population of 421, 74 had no Welsh skills, 17.6%, therefore the remaining 347 have some language skills such as understanding, speaking, reading and writing or another combination of skills.

In 2011 in households with children in the 3-4 age group in the Llanfihangel-ar-arth ward, 28 of them, 50%, are Welsh speaking households, 15 or 26.8% are mixed households and 13 of them, 23.2% are non-Welsh speaking households. Within the 50% which are Welsh-speaking households, 7.1% of children cannot speak Welsh, 26 out of 28 households.

The main challenges in the Llanfihangel-ar-arth ward according to the 2001-2011 census:

- Language transfer: The figures are lower in lone parent households, with 80% transferring the language, and lower still in mixed households where only 46.7% transfer the language.
- The influence of Welsh education is apparent in the ward, with 76.5% of those in the 3-15 age group able to speak Welsh, with the percentage decreasing when transferring from one age group to the next.
- A decrease in the number of Welsh speakers according to age; in the 3-15 age group, there is a decrease of 60 speakers, 8.6%, and the largest increase is seen in the 25-49 age group, 84 individuals or 6.3%.
- In-migration; an increase in the percentage of the population born outside of Wales, an increase of 4.7% and an increase in non-Welsh speakers, 8.5%.

### The Welsh Language in Carmarthenshire:

The Carmarthenshire Census Working Group produced research in 2014, 'The Welsh Language in Carmarthenshire' following the 2011 census to research the factors which have led to the decline and to make recommendations in order to address the situation.

[Y Gymraeg yn Sir Gâr \(llyw.cymru\)](#)

The information and statistics in this language profile will be used to form a future strategic vision for Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr. It will form the basis of a corporate plan, targets, projects and funding applications for the coming year. The language profile will be periodically updated following the presentation of new national statistics, studies and policies.