



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

STATISTICS

Welsh language use in the workplace (Welsh Language Use Survey): July 2019 to March 2020

This analysis reports on the use of and attitudes towards the Welsh language in the workplace.

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Contents

Introduction

Main points

Welsh language use in the workplace

Welsh language technologies in the workplace

Welsh language training opportunities in the workplace

Attitudes towards the Welsh language in the workplace

Quality and methodology information

Contact details

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Introduction

This analysis reports on the use of the Welsh language and attitudes towards the language in the workplace. It also reports on peoples' perceptions of the availability of technologies and training opportunities to assist with the use of the Welsh language at work.

The findings in this statistical bulletin are based on data from the **Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20**. The survey ended earlier than planned in March 2020 due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It is therefore not known from this survey how changes to working arrangements during the pandemic and the more widespread adoption of hybrid working arrangements post-pandemic may have impacted people's use of the Welsh language in the workplace. More information on the survey methodology, and the consequent limitations of the data, is available in the section on **quality and methodology information**.

We have previously published **initial findings** and topic summaries on the use of **Welsh in the home and in education** and **Social use of the Welsh language**. We intend to publish the remaining results on the use of the Welsh language when accessing services in a separate statistical bulletin, combining data from the National Survey for Wales 2019-20 where relevant.

Although 3- to 15-year-olds were asked some questions in the Welsh Language Use Survey, only adults aged 16 years or older who were in work were asked questions about their use of the Welsh language in the workplace.

Unless otherwise stated, all data in this statistical bulletin are from the Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20.

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Main points

Welsh language use in the workplace

- Over half of Welsh speakers aged 16 years or older in work report speaking Welsh with their colleagues at least some of the time. Just under 1 in 5 always speak Welsh with colleagues.
- Among Welsh-speaking adults in work, 58% report reading in Welsh at work at least some of the time (with 13% doing so all the time).
- Among Welsh-speaking adults in work, 48% report writing in Welsh at work at least some of the time (with 12% doing so all the time).
- Fluent Welsh speakers are only somewhat less likely to use their writing skills than their reading skills in the workplace, with 76% reading in Welsh at least some of the time and 72% writing in Welsh at least some of the time. There is a bigger difference in the usage of both skills for non-fluent speakers, with 42% reading in Welsh at least some of the time and 27% writing in Welsh at least some of the time.

Welsh language technologies in the workplace

- Of all Welsh speakers aged 16 years or older who are in work, 28% report having access to a Welsh spelling / grammar check, 33% have Welsh translation tools available, and 18% report having access to a Welsh language interface in their workplace.
- Those working in the public sector are more than twice as likely to have access to each of the three prompted technologies than their counterparts in the private sector.

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Welsh language training opportunities in the workplace

- A third (33%) of Welsh-speaking adults in work report that their employer offers training or support to improve their Welsh whilst 38% report that this is not the case in their workplace (30% said that they did not know).
- A quarter (25%) of Welsh-speaking adults in work report that their employer offers training or support to develop special skills in Welsh, such as answering the phone or translation whilst 42% report that this is not the case in their workplace (33% said that they did not know).

Attitudes towards the Welsh language in the workplace

- Over two-thirds (69%) of Welsh-speakers aged 16 years or older who are in work but are not self-employed perceive their employer to be supportive of the use of Welsh in both formal and informal aspects of the business. A further 13% perceive their employer to be supportive of the use of Welsh in informal but not in formal aspects of the business, while 8% perceive their employer not to be supportive of the use of Welsh in any context.
- Of those who expressed a view, just under half (46%) of Welsh speakers perceive all or almost all their co-workers to be supportive of the Welsh language, and more than three-quarters (76%) regard most or all their co-workers to be supportive.
- Of those who expressed a view, while 84% of self-identified fluent Welsh-speakers regard most or all their colleagues to be supportive of the Welsh language, fewer than two-thirds of non-fluent Welsh speakers think the same (66%).

Welsh language use in the workplace

Speaking Welsh in the workplace

Survey respondents were asked how often they spoke Welsh with colleagues, regardless of how many of their colleagues can speak Welsh.

Over half of Welsh speakers in work report speaking Welsh with their colleagues at least some of the time. Just under one in five always speak Welsh with colleagues.

For the first time, the Welsh Language Use Survey asked respondents about their use of Welsh with colleagues when talking about work-related matters (iaith gwaith) and when talking about issues not related to work (iaith yn y gwaith) separately. In both contexts, the pattern is broadly similar.

When it comes to work-related matters:

- 19% of Welsh speakers always speak Welsh with colleagues
- 11% of Welsh speakers speak Welsh with colleagues usually, but not always
- 21% of Welsh speakers speak Welsh with colleagues sometimes
- 45% of Welsh speakers don't speak Welsh with colleagues (this includes those who may not have any colleagues who are able to speak Welsh)

In informal conversations about issues not related to work:

- 18% of Welsh speakers always speak Welsh with colleagues
- 13% of Welsh speakers speak Welsh with colleagues usually, but not all of the time
- 23% of Welsh speakers speak Welsh with colleagues sometimes
- 42% of Welsh speakers don't speak Welsh with colleagues (this includes those who may not have any colleagues who are able to speak Welsh)

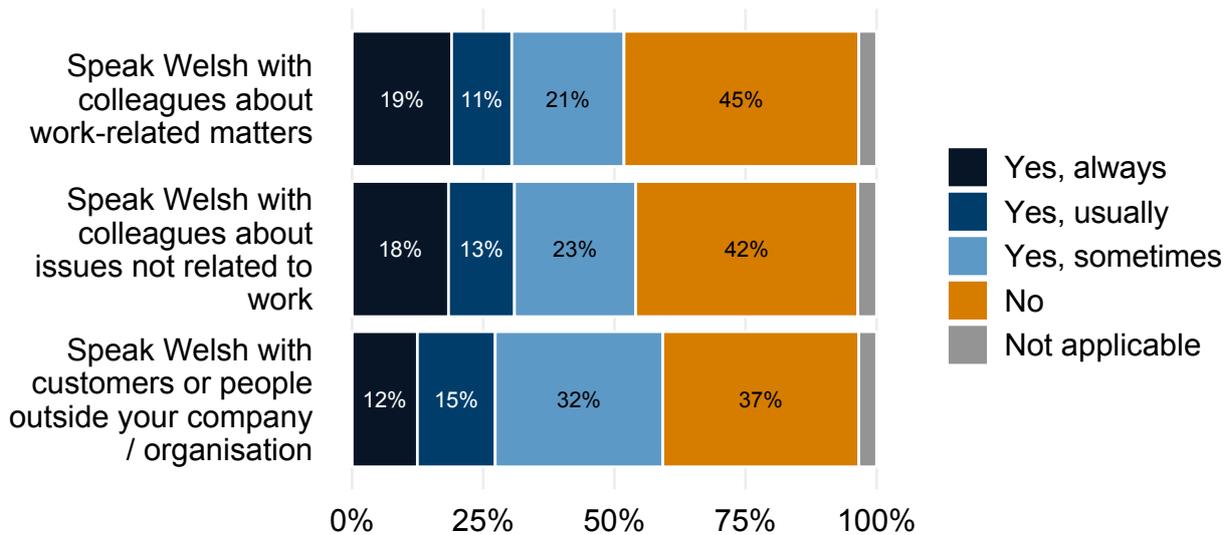
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A small share of survey respondents noted that this question was not applicable to them, which likely includes solo self-employed individuals.

Figure 1: Percentage of Welsh speakers who speak Welsh at work, July 2019 to March 2020



Description of Figure 1: This stacked bar chart shows that more than half of Welsh speakers speak Welsh at least some of the time in their workplace.

Welsh speakers are more likely to speak Welsh with customers or people outside their company or organisation (59%) than with colleagues. However, those who do speak Welsh with colleagues are more likely to always do so. Whilst just under a fifth of Welsh speakers always speak Welsh with colleagues, 12% always speak Welsh with customers or people outside their company or organisation.

Welsh speakers are considerably less likely to speak Welsh with customers or people outside their organisation if they report that their employer is not

supportive of the use of Welsh. Among those who are not self-employed and perceive their employer to be supportive of the use of Welsh in formal and informal aspects of the business, 74% use Welsh at least some of the time when conversing with customers or people outside their organisation. In workplaces where Welsh speakers perceive their employer as not supportive of the use of Welsh in formal or informal aspects of the business, just over two in five (40%) use any Welsh when speaking with customers or people outside their organisation.

It is likely that whether Welsh speakers use the language with Welsh-speaking colleagues at all depends on the proportion of Welsh-speaking colleagues in the workplace.

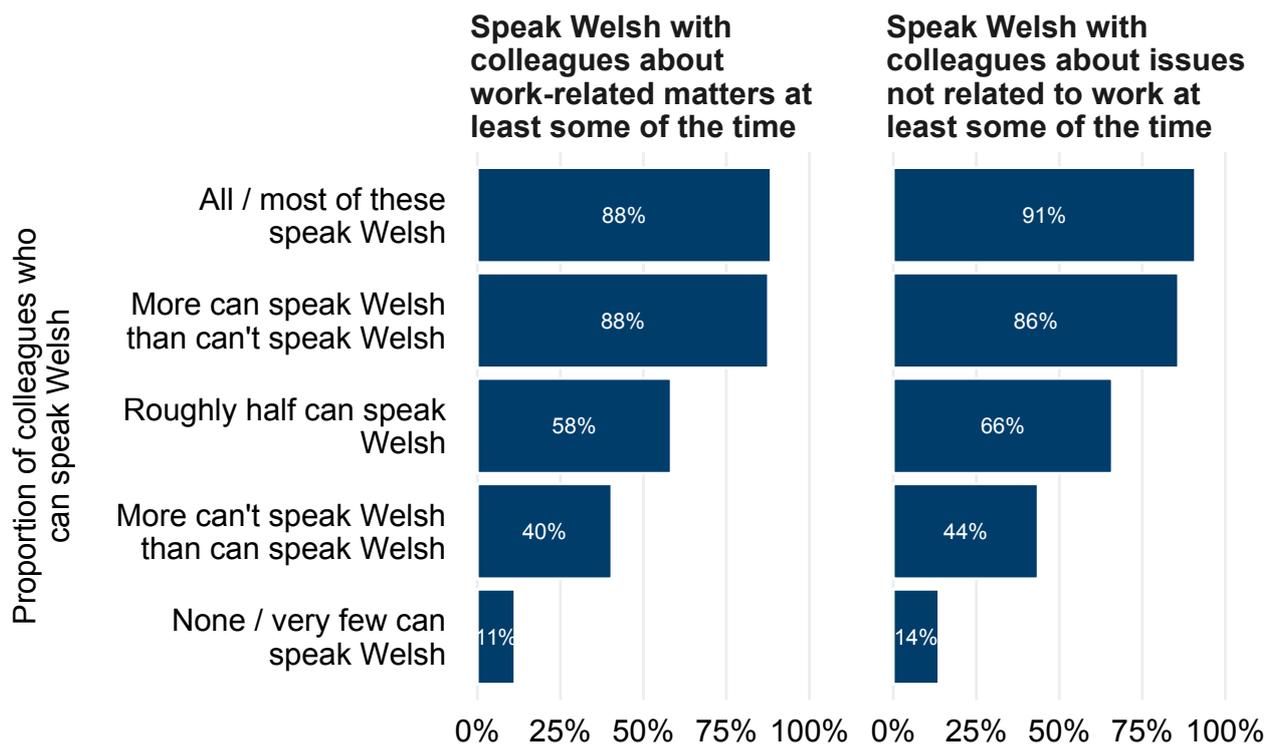
In workplaces where more colleagues can speak Welsh than cannot speak Welsh, 88% report speaking the language when conversing with Welsh-speaking colleagues about work-related matters at least some of the time. In workplaces where more colleagues cannot speak Welsh than can speak Welsh, 40% report speaking the language when conversing with Welsh-speaking colleagues about work-related matters at least some of the time.

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Figure 2: Percentage of Welsh speakers who speak Welsh at work at least some of the time according to how many of their colleagues can speak Welsh, July 2019 to March 2020



Description of Figure 2: This pair of bar charts shows that Welsh speakers who work in workplaces where proportionally fewer colleagues can speak Welsh are less likely to speak the language (even with Welsh-speaking colleagues) than those who work in workplaces where proportionally more colleagues can speak Welsh.

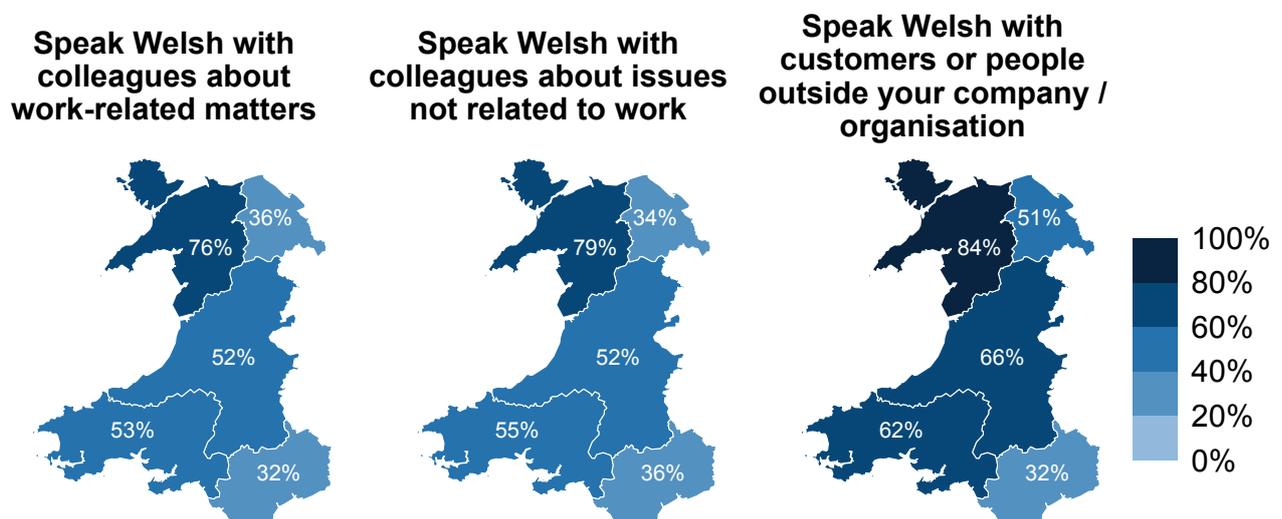
There is also considerable regional variation in the use of Welsh at work. Since the survey ended earlier than planned due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the

sample is not always sufficiently large to provide a breakdown of results by local authority, as has been the case in previous surveys. Therefore, results are available by region in this statistical bulletin. Further detail about the geographic regions used in this report and their constituent local authorities can be found in the section on [quality and methodology information](#).

Across all three prompted scenarios (speaking Welsh with colleagues about work-related matters, non-work-related matters and conversing with customers), – Welsh speakers in north west Wales were the most likely to speak Welsh at least some of the time (76%, 79% and 84% respectively).

Welsh-speaking adults in south east Wales were the least likely to speak Welsh at least some of the time across the three scenarios (32%, 36% and 32% respectively).

Figure 3: Percentage of Welsh speakers who speak Welsh at work at least some of the time by region, July 2019 to March 2020



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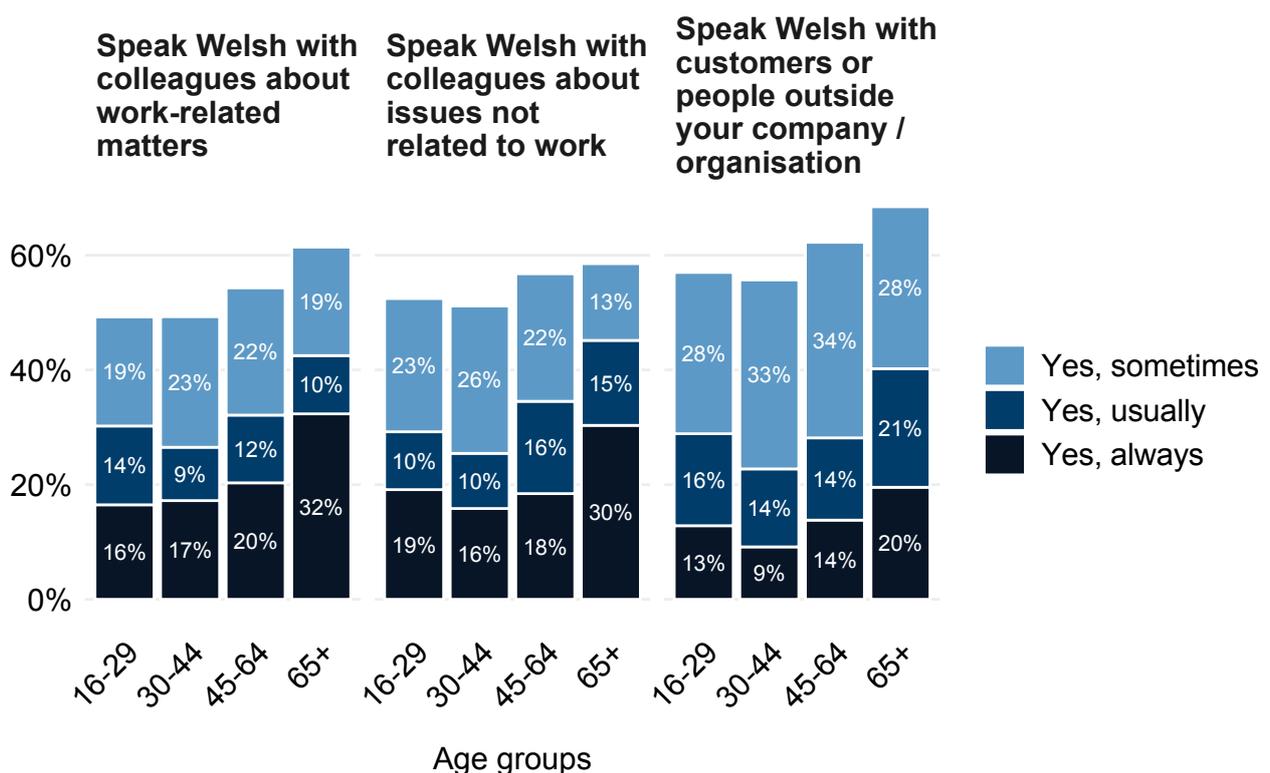
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Description of Figure 3: These maps show that Welsh is more widely spoken in the workplace in the north west, followed by the south west then mid Wales.

Older Welsh-speaking adults are more likely to use Welsh in their workplace than younger Welsh speakers. Among the 16 to 29 year old population in work, just under half (49%) use Welsh at least some of the time when speaking with colleagues about work-related matters and 16% use Welsh all of the time.

By contrast, among the Welsh-speaking population aged 65 years or older in work, 61% speak Welsh with colleagues at least some of the time and 32% use Welsh all of the time.

Figure 4: Percentage of Welsh speakers who speak Welsh at work by age group, July 2019 to March 2020

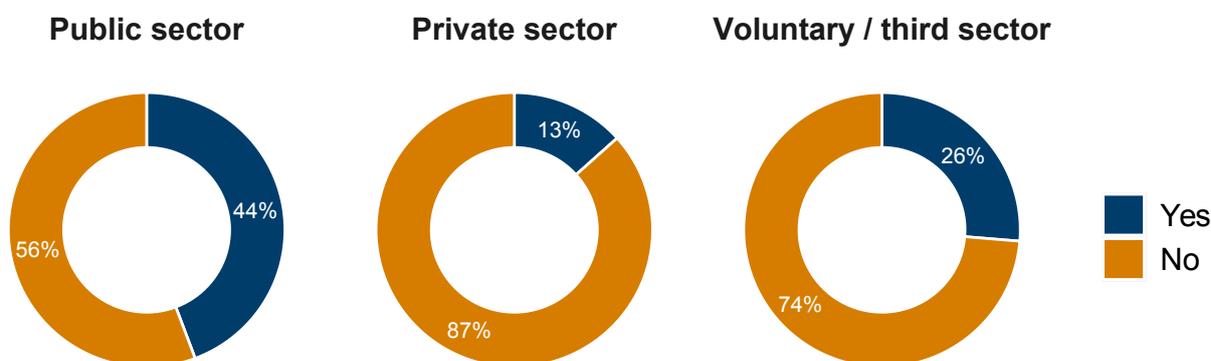


Description of Figure 4: This set of stacked bar charts shows that older Welsh-speaking adults are more likely to speak Welsh at least some of the time in their workplace. This is particularly true when it comes to speaking with colleagues about work-related matters and speaking with customers or people outside their organisation.

When asked whether they had been offered something like a badge by their employer to indicate that they could speak Welsh, 29% responded that they had while 71% said they had not. The percentage increases to 36% among fluent Welsh speakers (compared with 22% for non-fluent speakers).

Welsh speakers working for public sector employers are considerably more likely to have been offered something to wear to show they can speak Welsh than those in the private sector.

Figure 5: Percentage of Welsh speakers whose employer has offered them something to wear to show they can speak Welsh, July 2019 to March 2020



Description of Figure 5: This set of three doughnut charts show that 44% of Welsh-speaking public sector workers have been offered something to wear to

show they can speak Welsh. This is a higher proportion than that in the private (13%) and voluntary / third sector (26%).

Reading and writing in Welsh in the workplace

When Welsh-speaking adults aged 16 years or older were asked whether they read anything in Welsh at work:

- 13% reported they always read in Welsh
- 10% reported they usually, but not always, read in Welsh
- 36% reported they read in Welsh some of the time
- 39% reported that they never read in Welsh (a further 2% noted that the question was not applicable).

Welsh writing skills are less commonly used in the workplace than Welsh reading skills, although Welsh speakers who do write in Welsh tend to do so more regularly than Welsh speakers who read in Welsh. When asked whether they write anything in Welsh at work:

- 12% reported they always write in Welsh
- 9% reported they usually, but not always, write in Welsh
- 28% reported they write in Welsh some of the time
- 50% reported that they never write in Welsh (a further 2% noted that the question was not applicable).

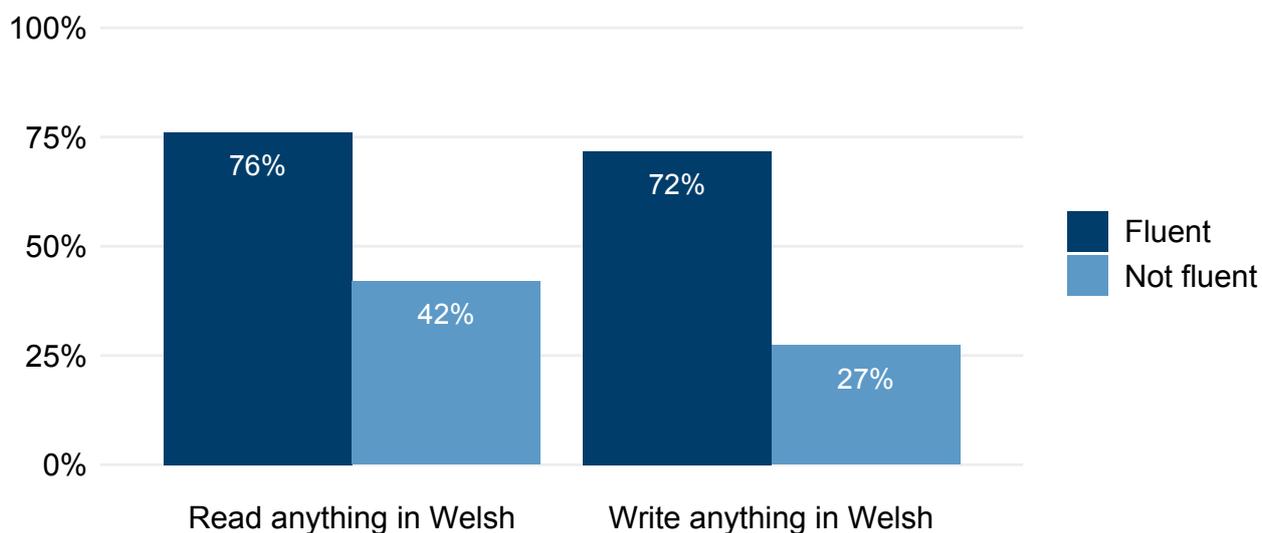
Fluent Welsh speakers are only somewhat less likely to use their writing skills than their reading skills in the workplace, with 76% reading in Welsh at least some of the time and 72% writing in Welsh at least some of the time. There is a bigger difference in the usage of both skills for non-fluent speakers, with 42% reading in Welsh at least some of the time and 27% writing in Welsh at least some of the time.

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Figure 6: Percentage of Welsh speakers who read and write in Welsh in their workplace at least some of the time by fluency, July 2019 to March 2020



Description of Figure 6: This grouped bar chart shows that while both fluent and non-fluent Welsh speakers are less likely to write in Welsh than to read in Welsh in the workplace, non-fluent Welsh speakers are particularly less likely to use their writing skills compared with their reading skills.

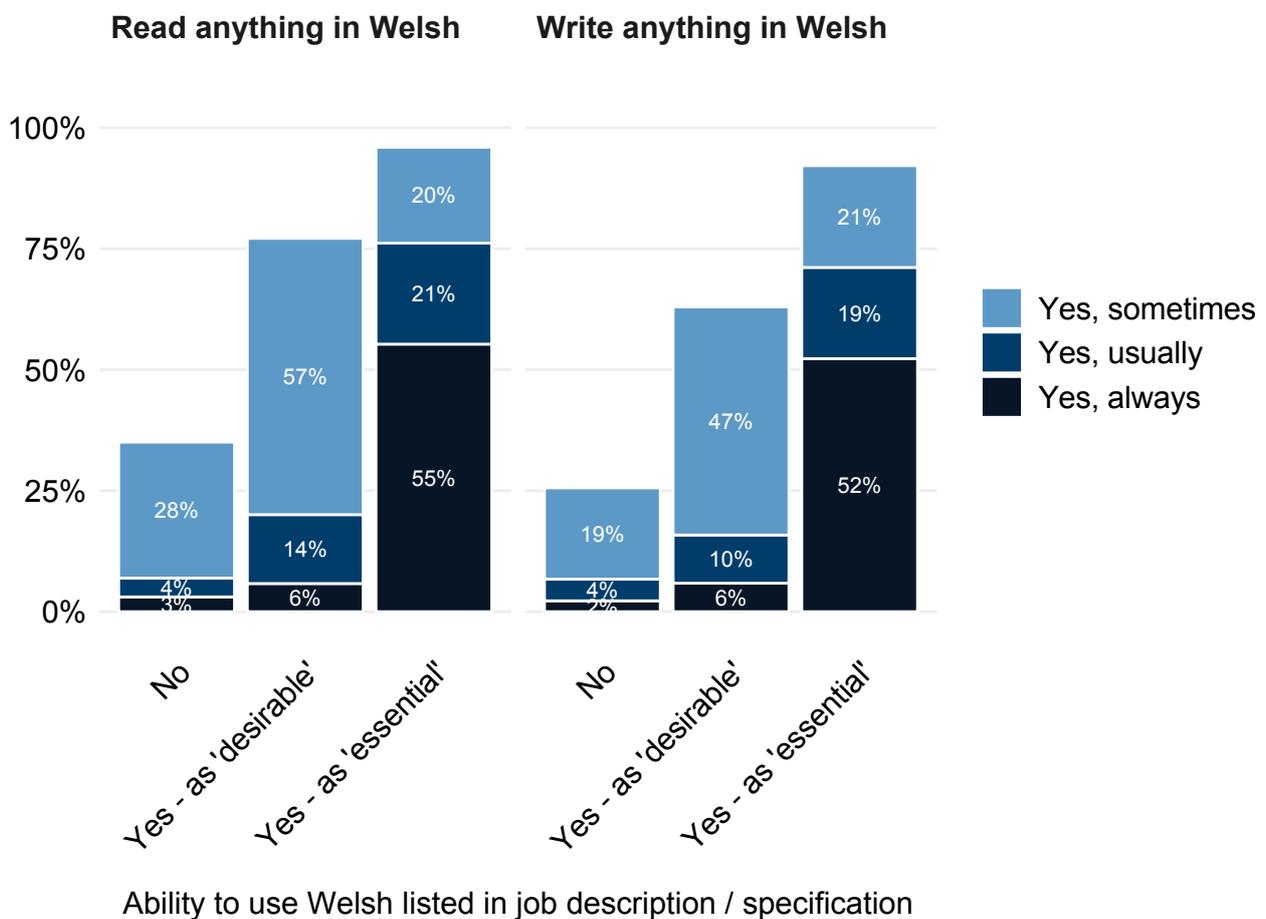
Among Welsh speakers whose job description or specification lists Welsh as an essential skill, the percentage who read and write in Welsh at work is 96% and 92% respectively. Over half report that they always read and write in Welsh at work.

For those whose job description lists Welsh as a desirable skill, the percentages who use their Welsh reading and writing skills at work are 77% and 63% respectively.

Welsh speakers are considerably less likely to do any reading or writing in

Welsh in jobs where Welsh skills are not listed as essential or desirable. However, even among this group, 35% still read and 26% still write in Welsh at work at least some of the time.

Figure 7: Percentage of Welsh speakers who read and write in Welsh in their workplace by whether the ability to use Welsh is listed in their job description or specification, July 2019 to March 2020



Description of Figure 7: This pair of stacked bar charts shows that Welsh reading and writing skills are more frequently used in jobs where Welsh is listed as essential. These skills are also more commonly used in these jobs, however,

over a third of Welsh speakers in jobs where Welsh is not listed as desirable or essential read some Welsh at work, and more than a quarter write in Welsh at least some of the time.

Welsh language technologies in the workplace

The **Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20** asked respondents about the availability of technologies to assist with the Welsh language in the workplace, including whether workers had access to a Welsh spelling / grammar check, Welsh translation tools and a Welsh interface (for example, Microsoft Office and Windows menus in Welsh).

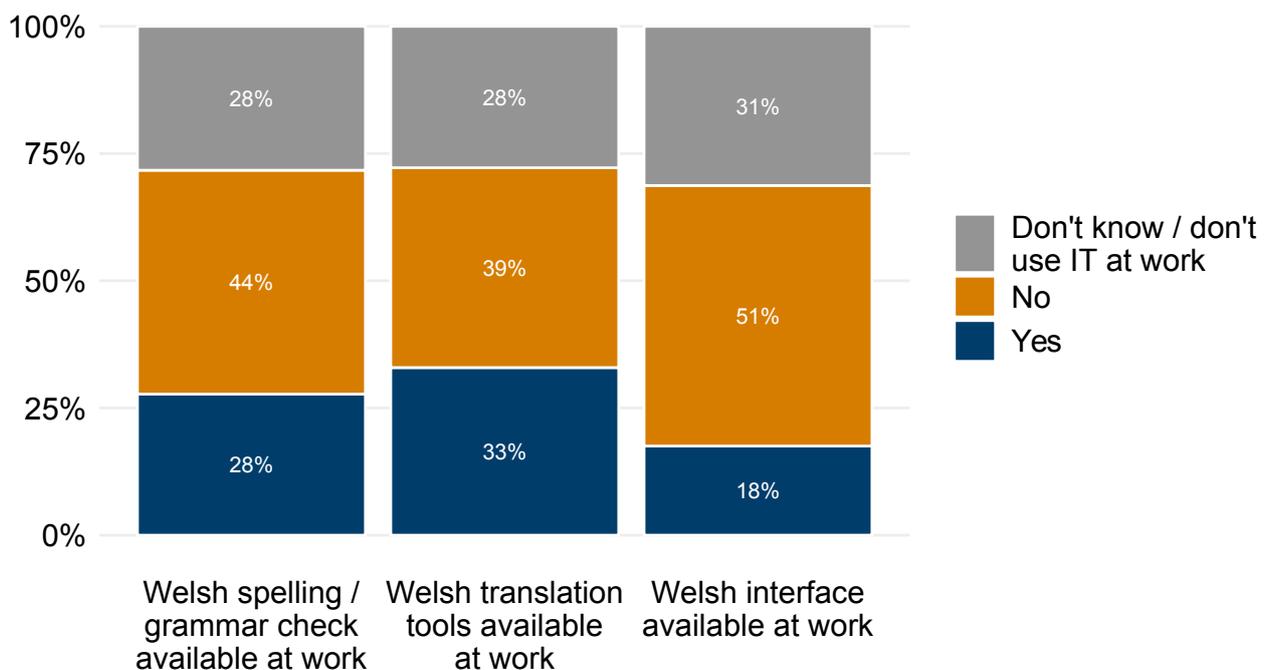
A significant share of respondents noted they did not know whether these technologies were available or did not have access to IT at work. These observations have been retained in the data reported in this section.

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Figure 8: Percentage of Welsh speakers who said that they have access to language technologies in their workplace, July 2019 to March 2020



Description of Figure 8: This stacked column chart shows that, of the three prompted technologies, Welsh translation tools are the technology most perceived to be available by Welsh speakers in their workplace.

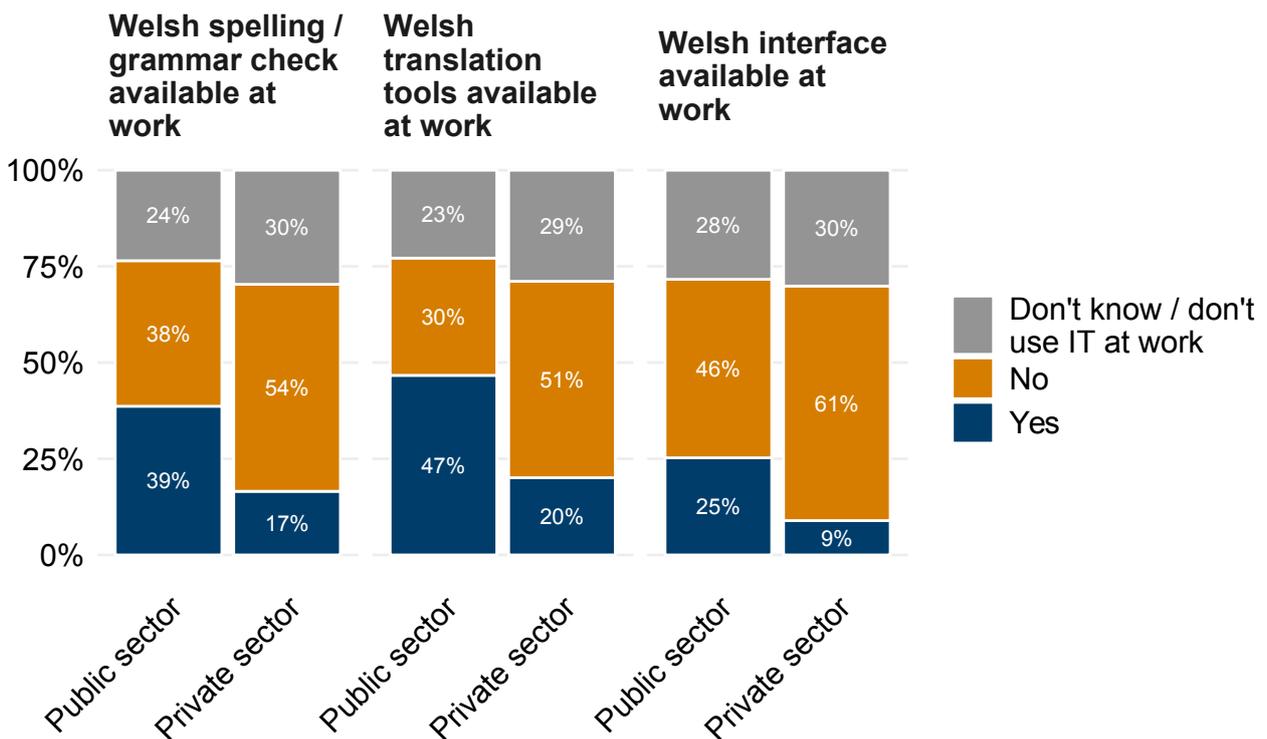
Of all Welsh-speaking adults aged 16 years or older who are in work:

- 28% said that they have a Welsh spelling / grammar check available to them at work (44% said that they do not have access to this technology)
- 33% said that they have Welsh translation tools available to them at work (39% said that they do not have access to this technology)
- 18% said that they have access to a Welsh language interface at work (51%

said that they do not have access to this technology)

According to the respondents, each of these technologies are more widely available to Welsh speakers working in the public sector than in the private sector. Nearly half (47%) of Welsh speakers working in the public sector report having access to Welsh translation tools at work, compared with 20% in the private sector.

Figure 9: Percentage of Welsh speakers in work who have access to language technologies in their workplace by sector (public and private), July 2019 to March 2020 [Note 1]



Description of Figure 9: This set of three grouped column chart shows that Welsh speakers working in the public sector are more than twice as likely to report having access to each of the three prompted technologies than their counterparts in the private sector.

[Note 1] Results for the voluntary / third sector are not shown in this chart as the number of observations is low.

Welsh language training opportunities in the workplace

The [Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20](#) also asked Welsh-speaking adults in work whether their employer had provided support or training to improve their Welsh and / or to develop specific skills in Welsh (such as answering the phone or translating).

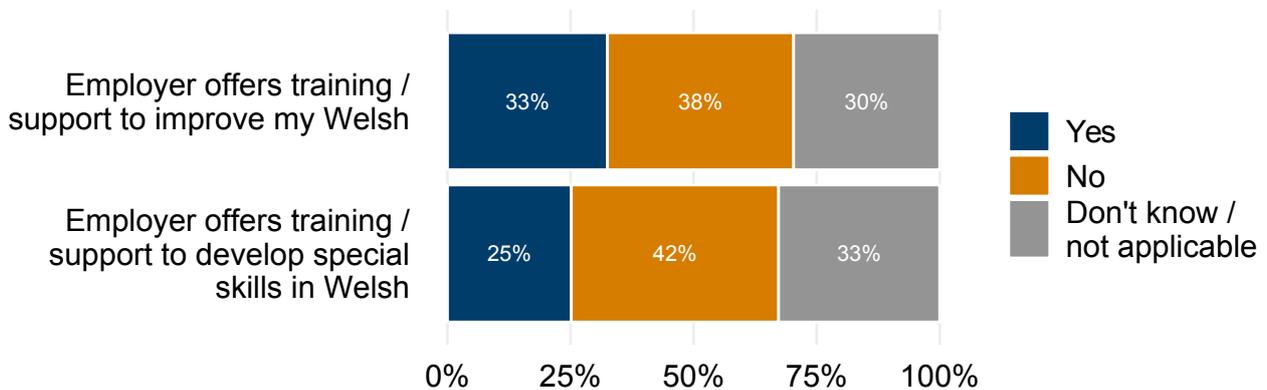
Once again, a significant share of respondents noted they did not know whether such support was available or that the question was not relevant. This might include self-employed workers, for instance. These observations have been retained in the data reported in this section.

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Figure 10: Percentage of Welsh-speaking adults in work who report that their employer offers Welsh language training or support, July 2019 to March 2020



Description of Figure 10: This stacked bar chart shows that a third (33%) of Welsh-speaking adults in work report that their employer offers training or support to improve their Welsh. A quarter report that their employer offers training or support to develop special skills in Welsh (25%).

For both questions, respondents were less likely to report that their employer offered Welsh language training or support than not.

The reported availability of such support or training offers varies depending on the size of the organisation. In organisations with 250 or more workers, 46% of Welsh-speaking staff report that training or support is offered to improve their Welsh skills, and 39% report that training is offered to develop special skills in Welsh (such as answering the phone or translating). In organisations with ten or fewer workers, these figures are 16% and 12% respectively.

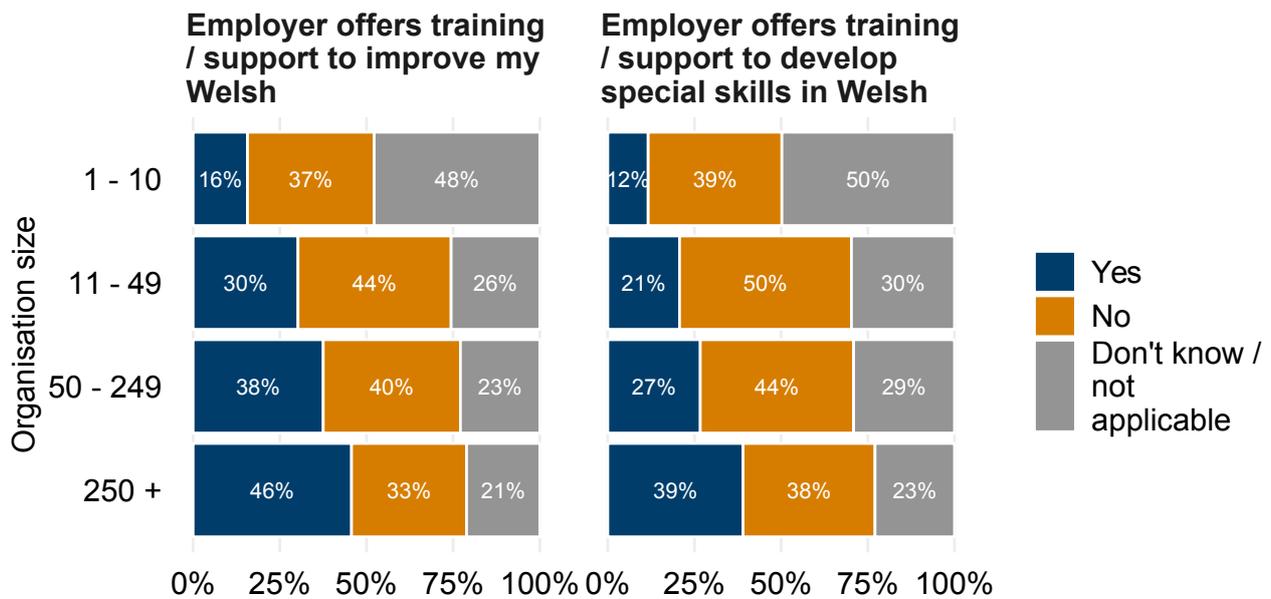
Figure 11: Percentage of Welsh-speaking adults in work

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who report that their employer offers Welsh language training or support by the size of the organisation, July 2019 to March 2020



Description of Figure 11: This stacked bar chart shows that Welsh speakers working for larger organisations are more likely to report having a Welsh language training or support offer available in their workplace than those working for smaller organisations.

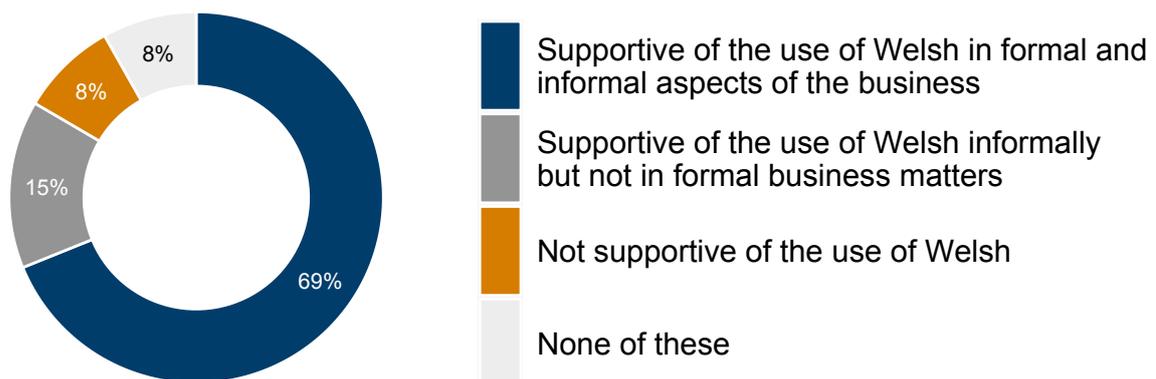
Attitudes towards the Welsh language in the workplace

Employers' attitude towards the Welsh language

The [Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20](#) also gauged attitudes towards the Welsh language in the workplace, including the perceived attitude of employers. The results are based on workers' subjective assessment of their employer's attitude towards the language. Respondents were reminded that their answers would be treated in the strictest confidence when completing the questionnaire. However, such assessments may vary from person to person, even among those working for the same employer.

The percentages reported in this section exclude respondents who declined to answer because they were self-employed.

Figure 12: Perception of employer's attitude towards the use of the Welsh language, July 2019 to March 2020 [Note 1]



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Description of Figure 12: This doughnut chart shows that over two-thirds of Welsh-speakers in work who are not self-employed perceive their employer to be supportive of the use of Welsh in both formal and informal aspects of the business.

[Note 1] Excludes respondents who declined to answer because they were self-employed.

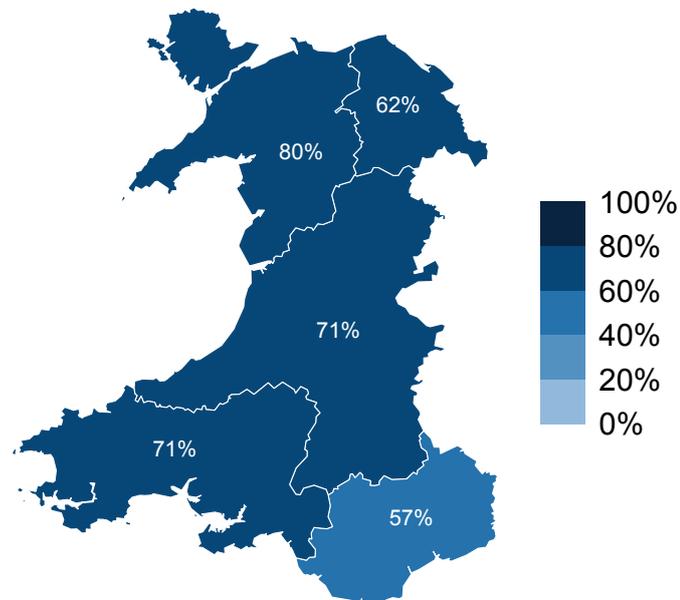
Of all Welsh-speaking adults aged 16 years or older who are in work and are not self-employed:

- 69% perceive their employer to be supportive of the use of Welsh in both formal and informal aspects of the business
- 15% perceive their employer to be supportive of the use of Welsh informally but not in formal business matters
- 8% perceive their employer not to be supportive of the use of Welsh, neither informally nor in formal business matters

A further 8% of respondents selected none of these statements.

Employers' perceived support for the use of Welsh varies across Wales. Of those living in the north west who are not self-employed, 80% of Welsh speakers perceive their employer to be supportive of the use of Welsh in both formal and informal business matters. This percentage falls to 57% in the south east.

Figure 13: Percentage of Welsh speakers who perceive their employer to be supportive of the use of Welsh in formal and informal business matters by region, July 2019 to March 2020 [Note 1]



Description of Figure 13: This map shows that employers' perceived support for Welsh language use is highest in the north west and lowest in the south east and north east.

[Note 1] Excludes respondents who declined to answer because they were self-employed.

Co-workers' attitudes towards the Welsh language

When asked about their co-workers' perceived attitude towards the Welsh language, over three-quarters of Welsh speakers who expressed a view noted that most or all of them are supportive of the use of the Welsh language in the

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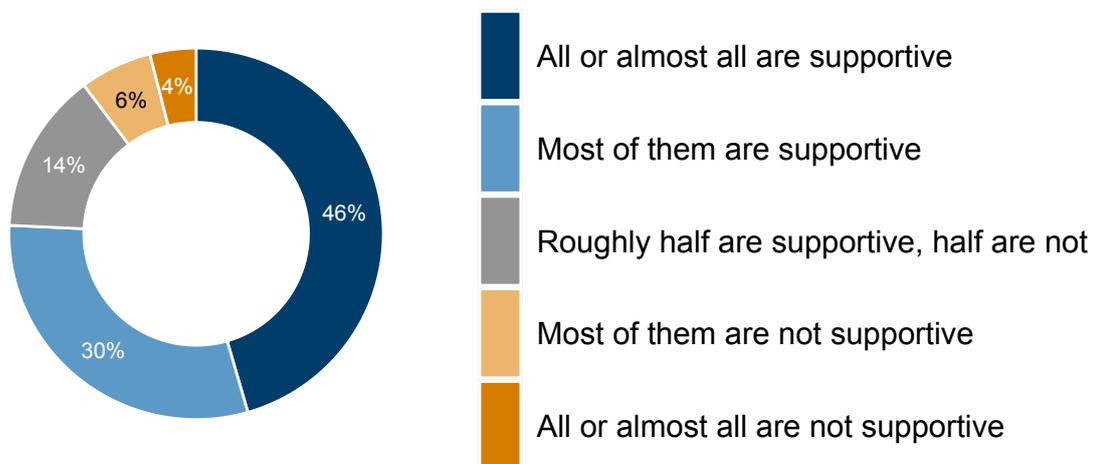
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workplace.

The percentages reported in this section exclude people who answered "Don't know / Not applicable".

Figure 14: Welsh-speakers' assessment of their co-workers' attitude towards the use of the Welsh language in the workplace, July 2019 to March 2020 [Note 1]



Description of Figure 14: This doughnut chart shows that, of those who expressed a view, just under half of Welsh speakers perceive all or almost all their co-workers to be supportive of the use of the Welsh language in the workplace, and over three-quarters regard most or all their co-workers as supportive.

[Note 1] Excludes respondents who answered "Don't know / Not applicable"

On the other hand, nearly a quarter of Welsh-speakers who expressed a view perceive half or fewer than half of their co-workers to be supportive of the use of the Welsh language in the workplace. This includes 4% who note that all or

almost all their co-workers are not supportive.

Welsh speakers are considerably more likely to report that most or all their colleagues support the use of the Welsh language if the majority of their colleagues are also able to speak Welsh.

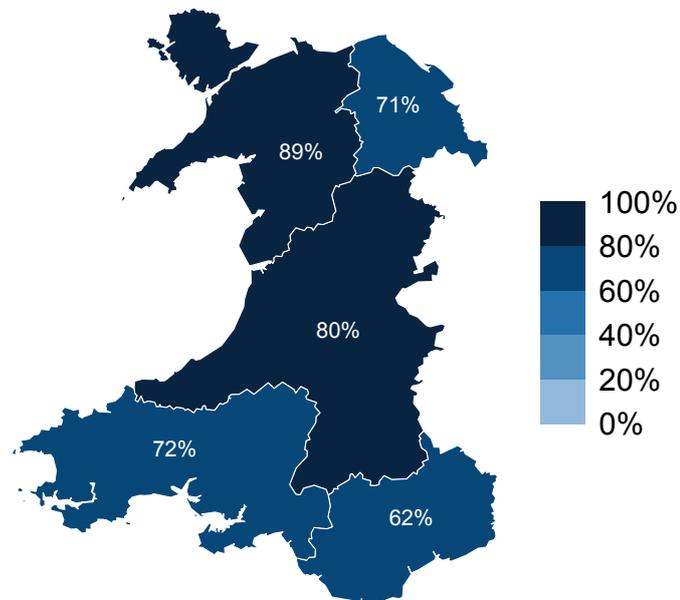
Among Welsh speakers who noted that more of their co-workers can speak Welsh than not, 87% of those who expressed a view noted that most of or all their co-workers are supportive of the use of the Welsh language in the workplace.

Among Welsh speakers who noted that more of their co-workers cannot speak Welsh than can speak Welsh, 64% of those who expressed a view noted that most of or all their co-workers are supportive of the use of the Welsh language in the workplace.

The subjective nature of the question is brought to the fore when looking at how responses by fluent and non-fluent Welsh speakers differ. Excluding "Don't know / Not applicable" responses, while 84% of self-identified fluent Welsh-speakers regard most or all their colleagues to be supportive of the use of the language in the workplace, fewer than two-thirds of non-fluent Welsh speakers think the same (66%).

As is the case with employers' perceived attitude towards the Welsh language, assessments of co-worker's attitude towards the use of the language in the workplace also vary by region.

Figure 15: Percentage of Welsh speakers who report that most or all of their co-workers are supportive of the use of the Welsh language in the workplace by region, July 2019 to March 2020 [Note 1]



Description of Figure 15: This map shows that, of those who expressed a view, the percentage of Welsh speakers who report that most or all their co-workers are supportive of the use of the Welsh language in the workplace is highest in the north west (89%) and lowest in the south east (62%).

[Note 1] Excludes respondents who answered "Don't know / Not applicable"

The pattern broadly mirrors the geographic distribution of Welsh speakers, with perceived support for the language highest in areas where the highest proportion of the population are able to speak Welsh.

Quality and methodology information

The purpose of the Welsh Language Use Survey is to know how often, where, when and with whom Welsh speakers use Welsh, and to know more about their skills in the language. We consider that the census remains the main source of information about the Welsh language ability of the population aged three years or older in Wales, but this survey provides us with information about the use of the language by Welsh speakers.

The Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20 is a continuation of research undertaken jointly by the [Welsh Language Commissioner and the Welsh Government in 2013-15](#). There was also a [Language Use Survey in 2004 to 2006 \(UK Data Service Provider\)](#), carried out by the Welsh Language Board.

The Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20 was carried out as part of the [National Survey for Wales](#), in similar fashion to the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15. The original intention was to conduct the follow-up language use survey between July 2019 and March 2021, namely the Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-21. However, due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the survey ended earlier than planned, therefore the fieldwork took place between 1 July 2019 and 14 March 2020, also resulting in a smaller sample than planned. To allow the detailed analyses with the smaller sample available for 2019-20, we have included totals between 5 and 30 in our analyses. The lower quality is identified where appropriate.

The questionnaires used for the 2019-20 survey were developed by the Welsh Government following consultation with users of statistics about the Welsh language. Most of the questions had not changed since the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15. However, some new questions were introduced, for example, about the views of Welsh speakers about the language, and the confidence of Welsh speakers in speaking the language.

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There were two types of questionnaires, one for adults (aged 16 years or older) and one for children and young people (aged 3 to 15 years old). The questionnaire for children and young people was completed by the parent or guardian, or by the young person if they wished to complete the questionnaire. The questionnaires could be completed in English or Welsh. Copies of both questionnaires can be found on the [survey materials](#) webpage.

The survey response rate was 47%; of all Welsh speakers identified in the National Survey for Wales, 47% of people had completed and returned the questionnaire. This is slightly higher than the 44% response rate in the Welsh Language Use Survey 2013-15.

Technical and quality information from the Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20 (including further information on the survey acceptance, return and response rates) can be found in the [National Survey for Wales 2019-20 technical report](#).

Welsh regions

To be able to report at a consistent geographical level throughout this report, we present data at a regional level. These regions are consistent with those used in the National Survey for Wales's analyses of the Welsh language.

The regions used in this report and their constituent local authorities are listed below.

North west Wales

- Isle of Anglesey
- Gwynedd
- Conwy

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North east Wales

- Denbighshire
- Flintshire
- Wrexham

Mid Wales

- Powys
- Ceredigion

South west Wales

- Pembrokeshire
- Carmarthenshire
- Swansea
- Neath Port Talbot

South east Wales

- Bridgend
- Vale of Glamorgan
- Cardiff
- Rhondda Cynon Taf
- Merthyr Tydfil
- Caerphilly
- Blaenau Gwent
- Torfaen
- Monmouthshire

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- Newport

The impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the survey ended earlier than planned and what is presented here, therefore, is the results of the first nine months of the survey, the Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20.

Further detail on the impact on the analyses can be found in the quality and methodology section in the [initial findings of the survey](#).

The Welsh Government has published [a report on the findings of a survey about the effects of COVID-19 on Welsh language community groups](#) since the start of the pandemic. Known groups were asked to complete the survey, which gathered evidence on how the groups had operated before the pandemic, whether they had been able to operate since the start of the first lockdown in March 2020 and what their expectations were for the future.

Future plans

This is the fourth in a series of statistical bulletins by theme following the publication of the initial findings of the Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20 in September 2021. There will be one bulletin to follow on the use of Welsh language when accessing services. We will combine data from the National Survey for Wales 2019-20 where applicable.

National Statistics status

The [United Kingdom Statistics Authority](#) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act

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2007 and signifying compliance with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality, and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

A [full assessment](#) of these statistics was carried out against the Code of Practice in 2016.

Since the last review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to conform to the Code of Practice for Statistics, and we have made improvements, such as consulting further with our users on their needs concerning the use of the Welsh Language.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of Wales. The Act puts in place seven wellbeing goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier, and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities

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and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the wellbeing goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before Senedd Cymru. Under section 10(8) of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, where the Welsh Ministers revise the national indicators, they must as soon as reasonably practicable (a) publish the indicators as revised and (b) lay a copy of them before the Senedd. These national indicators were laid before the Senedd in 2021. The indicators laid on 14 December 2021 replace the set laid on 16 March 2016.

No national indicator has been included in this statement but the national indicator for the use of the Welsh language, which uses the same data source, the Welsh Language Use Survey 2019-20, has been updated in our initial results on [Welsh language use in Wales](#).

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the wellbeing goals and associated technical information is available in the [Wellbeing of Wales report](#).

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local wellbeing assessments and local wellbeing plans.

Contact details

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