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Scotland's Census 2011: Gaelic report (part 1)

30 September 2015

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Acknowledgement

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1. Introduction

This report provides data pertaining to the questions about Scottish Gaelic in Scotland's Census 2011, and provides comparisons with data from the 2001 Census. The censuses were held on 27 March 2011 and 29 April 2001, and collected information from people 'usually resident' in Scotland on these dates (please see [background notes](#) for further details).

In the 2011 Census, people were asked whether they could understand, speak, read or write Scottish Gaelic, and, for the first time, the 2011 Census also asked people to report any language(s) (other than English) they use at home.

The 2011 questions were presented as follows:

16 Which of these can you do?

◆ Tick all that apply.

	English	Scottish Gaelic	Scots
Understand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speak	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

or

☐ None of these

18 Do you use a language other than English at home?

◆ Tick all that apply.

☐ No, English only

☐ Yes, British Sign Language

☐ Yes, other - please write in

The questions were within the 'individual questions' section of the census form, and were thus asked of (or on behalf of) all people. The responses 'Scottish Gaelic' and 'Gaelic' are both included as home Scottish Gaelic language use in this report.

The language question asked in the 2001 Census only pertained to skills in Gaelic. The question was as follows:

16 Can you understand, speak, read, or write Scottish Gaelic?

♦ ✓ *all the boxes that apply.*

- ☐ Understand spoken Gaelic
- ☐ Speak Gaelic
- ☐ Read Gaelic
- ☐ Write Gaelic
- ☐ None of these

There is a slight difference between the 2001 and 2011 Census questions on Gaelic skills, relating to understanding, with the 2001 question asking respondents whether they can 'understand spoken Gaelic' and the 2011 question asking respondents if they 'understand Scottish Gaelic.' In both 2001 and 2011, the Gaelic questions were asked of all people. For a short history of the inclusion of questions on Gaelic in the census, please see the [background notes](#).

This report presents the data on Gaelic skills and on Gaelic use at home from the 2011 Census in relation to key variables from the [2011 Census](#), which were identified in collaboration with stakeholders in relation to policy for the language. These variables were: sex, age, marital or civil partnership status, household composition (specifically regarding the linguistic competence of children when adults in a household have Gaelic skills), country of birth, ethnicity, national identity, religion, education, economic activity and health. The relationship between the Gaelic language skills variables and the variable on Gaelic use at home was also identified as being important, and thus these data are also presented.

Tables containing data from additional variables can be commissioned directly from the National Records of Scotland. The tables listed at Appendix 1 present census statistics on Gaelic at Scotland level and at two lower levels of geography: council area and civil parish band, as defined below.

Sections 2 to 4 of the report provide a summary of the results for the variables listed above, mainly at the national level. A detailed commentary on the tables listed at Appendix 1, including breakdowns by council area and civil parish band, will be published later, as a supplementary part 2 to this report.

1. Council area

These are the geographical areas of the 32 council areas established in 1996 by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1994. Their councils form the single tier of local government in Scotland. The geographical areas of these councils are shown in Map 1.

2. Civil parish bands

These are based on classification of the 871 civil parishes in Scotland according to the incidence of Gaelic-speaking skills within them, as measured by the 2011 Census.¹ The parishes are grouped into seven bands, defined as follows:

- A. Civil parishes where 50.0% or more of the population speak Gaelic
- B. Civil parishes where 25% to less than 50% of the population speak Gaelic
- C. Civil parishes where 10% to less than 25% of the population speak Gaelic
- D. Civil parishes where 5% to less than 10% of the population speak Gaelic
- E. Civil parishes where more than 1.095% to less than 5% of the population speak Gaelic
- F. Civil parishes where more than 0% to 1.095% of the population speak Gaelic
- G. Civil parishes where 0% of the population speak Gaelic

The lower threshold of band E (greater than 1.095%) corresponds to civil parishes where the incidence of Gaelic speaking skills across all people resident in the parish is greater than the incidence of Gaelic speaking skills across all people resident in Scotland (1.095%). The thresholds of the other civil parish band categories were determined by a wish to provide a detailed picture of the distribution of Gaelic speakers across a range of Gaelic linguistic communities, and to compare the social and economic characteristics of Gaelic speakers living in such different linguistic contexts. The geographical areas of these civil parish bands in 2011 are shown in Map 2. The number and list of civil parishes in each civil parish band for 2011 are given in Appendix 2.²

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- 1) In both the 2011 and 2001 Censuses, parishes were a “best fit” aggregation of Census output areas. As a result, there were a small number (10 in 2011) of civil parishes which had no output areas (and therefore no people) in them. These civil parishes were excluded from the ‘Civil Parish Band’ classification, and in **Map 2** such parishes are presented in grayscale.
 - 2) Civil parish band was selected as the unit of analysis as census information has been analysed at this level of geography since 1891, and with the present boundaries since 1931, thus offering opportunities for historical comparison. Information about other geographical areas for which census data are available can be found on the [Supporting information page of the Scotland's Census website](#).

2. Gaelic language skills

2.1 Gaelic language skills in 2011 - Scotland

In 2011, 87,100 people aged 3 and over in Scotland (1.7 per cent of the population) had some Gaelic language skills.

Of these 87,100 people:

- 32,400 (37.2 per cent) had full skills in Gaelic, that is could understand, speak, read and write Gaelic;
- 57,600 (66.2 per cent) could speak Gaelic;
- 6,100 (7.0 per cent) were able to read and/or write but not speak Gaelic; and
- 23,400 (26.8 per cent) were able to understand Gaelic but could not speak, read or write it.

2.2 Gaelic language skills in 2011 – by council area

Figure 1 shows the geographical spread of people with Gaelic skills by council area in 2011.

Highland, Eilean Siar and Glasgow City were the council areas with the largest numbers of people with some Gaelic language ability, with these three council areas containing almost half (48.9 per cent) of those with some Gaelic language skills nationally.

The proportion of people aged 3 and over with some Gaelic language skills was highest in Eilean Siar (61.2 per cent), Highland (7.4 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (5.9 per cent). It was 1.7 per cent in Glasgow City, the same as the national average.

Figure 2 shows the breakdown in 2011 of different combinations of Gaelic language skills, as a proportion of all people with some Gaelic language skills, within each council area. At 49.7 per cent, Eilean Siar had the highest proportion (of all people with some Gaelic language skills) of those that can understand, speak, read and write Gaelic. This proportion was lowest in Dundee City, at 22.6 per cent.

Figure 1: Number and percentage of people with Gaelic language skills by council area, 2011 – All people aged 3 and over

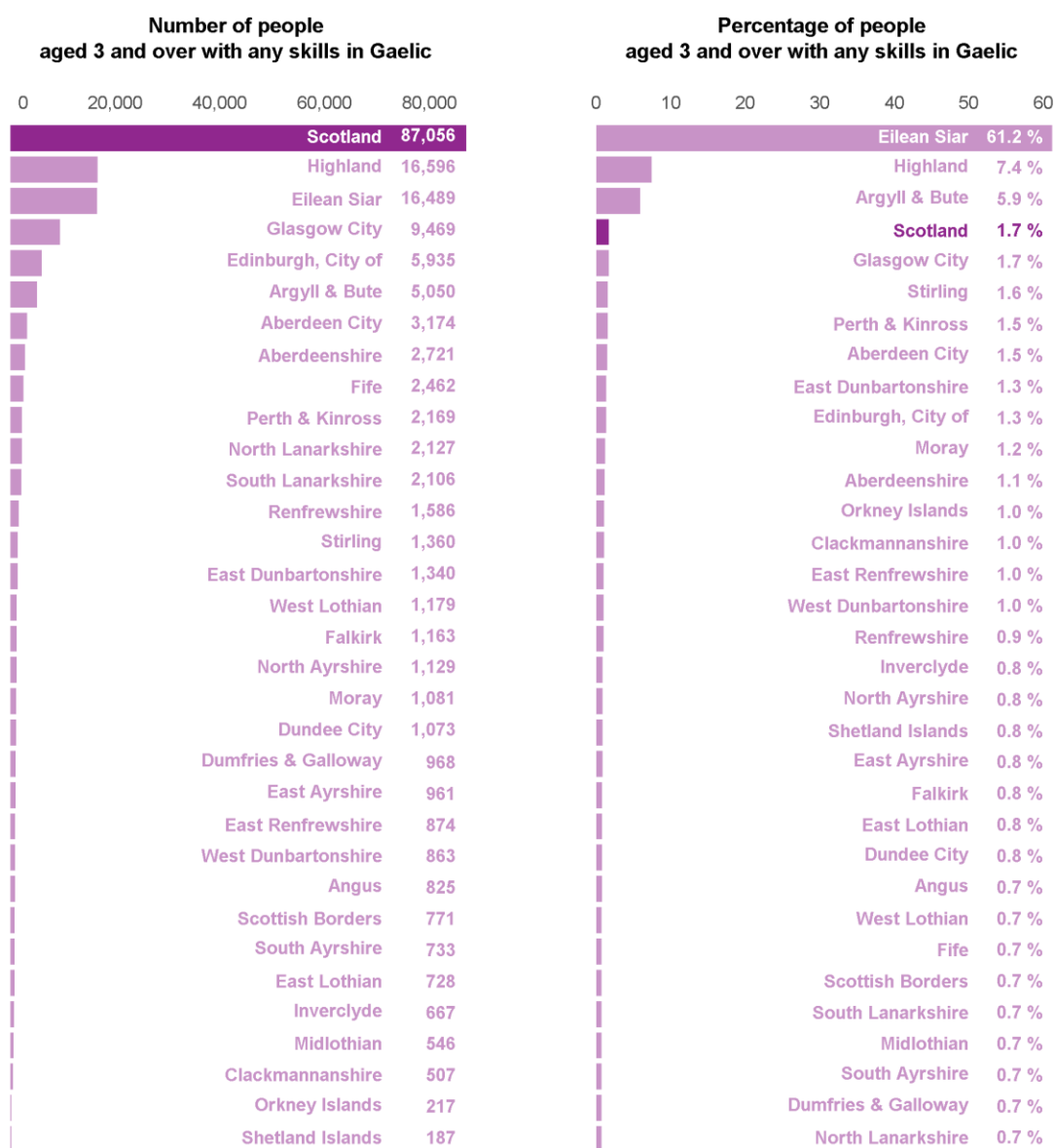
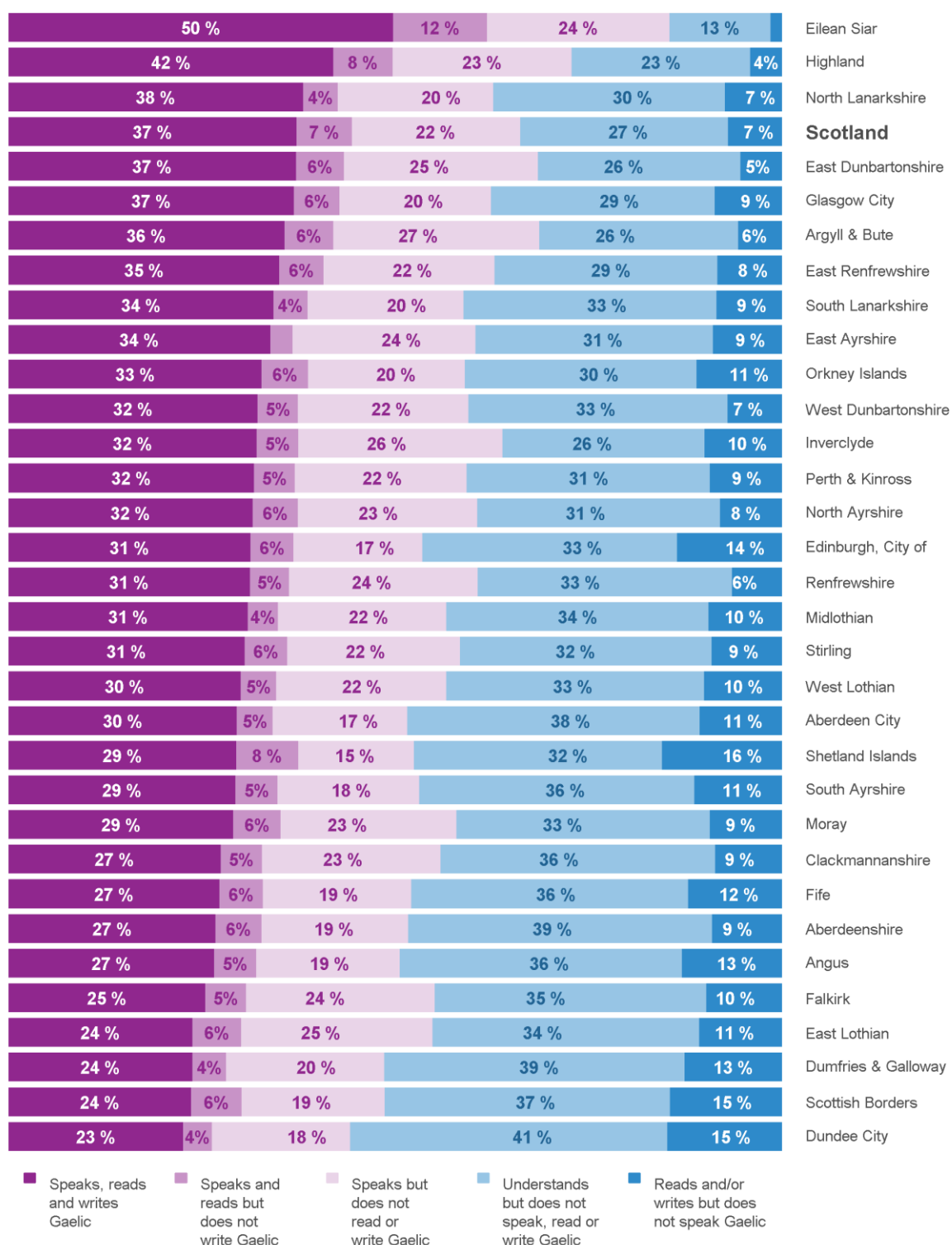


Figure 2: Combination of Gaelic language skills by council area, 2011 – All people aged 3 and over with any Gaelic language skills (chart ordered by speaks, reads and writes Gaelic).



2.3 Gaelic language skills - change between 2001 and 2011

The number of people aged 3 and over with some Gaelic language skills declined by 5.8 per cent between 2001 and 2011, from 92,400 in 2001 to 87,100 in 2011. Consequently, the proportion of the Scottish population with some Gaelic language skills fell slightly, from 1.89 per cent in 2001 to 1.70 per cent in 2011.

The number of people aged 3 and over with all skills in Gaelic (that is, could understand, speak, read and write Gaelic) rose from 31,500 in 2001 to 32,400 in 2011, an increase of 2.8 per cent.

The number of people aged 3 and over able to speak Gaelic declined by 1.8 per cent between 2001 and 2011, from 59,000 in 2001 to 58,000 in 2011. The proportion of population aged 3 and over who can speak Gaelic fell from 1.20 per cent in 2001 to 1.13 per cent in 2011.

The number of people aged 3 and over with literacy skills in Gaelic (reading or writing) but not able to speak Gaelic fell from 7,000 in 2001 to 6,100 in 2011, a decrease of 13.2 per cent. The proportion of the population aged 3 and over with literacy only skills in Gaelic was 0.12 per cent in 2011 compared with 0.14 per cent in 2001.

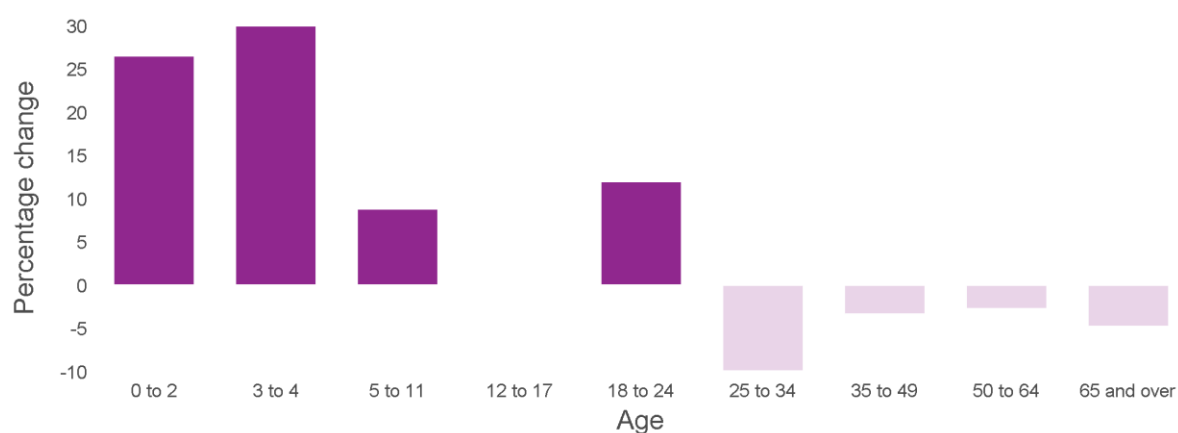
The number of people aged 3 and over able to understand Gaelic (but not speak, read or write it) declined by 12.6 per cent between 2001 and 2011, from 26,700 in 2001 to 23,400 in 2011. As a proportion of the population, this represented a slight fall, from 0.55 per cent in 2001 to 0.46 per cent in 2011.

Figure 3 looks at the percentage change between 2001 and 2011 in the number of people that speak Gaelic by age group.

Between 2001 and 2011, there was an 8.6 per cent increase in the number of Gaelic speakers aged under 25, including increases for the 5-11 (8.8 per cent) and 18-24 (12.0 per cent) age groups; the number of Gaelic speakers aged 12-17 was unchanged.

In contrast, there was a 4.6 per cent decrease between 2001 and 2011 in the number of Gaelic speakers aged 25 and over, with decreases in each of the age groups 25-34 (10.0 per cent), 35-49 (3.4 per cent), 50-64 (2.7 per cent) and 65 and over (4.8 per cent).

Figure 3: Number of Gaelic speakers by age – percentage change between 2001 and 2011



The proportions of people with any Gaelic language skills and of Gaelic speakers by age group, in 2001 and 2011, are shown in Figures 4 and 5 respectively.

Figure 4 shows that, relative to all people in the age group, the proportion of people with any Gaelic language skills increased with age: in 2011, it was 1.4 per cent of all people aged 5 to 11, rising to 2.1 per cent of all people aged 65 and over. A similar pattern was observed in the corresponding proportions for 2001, when 1.3 per cent of all people aged 5 to 11 had some Gaelic skills rising to 2.6 per cent of all people aged 65 and over.

Between 2001 and 2011, there were increases in the proportion of people with some Gaelic language skills in the 5-11 age group and decreases for all other age groups.

Figure 4: Proportion of people with any Gaelic language skills by age, 2001 and 2011

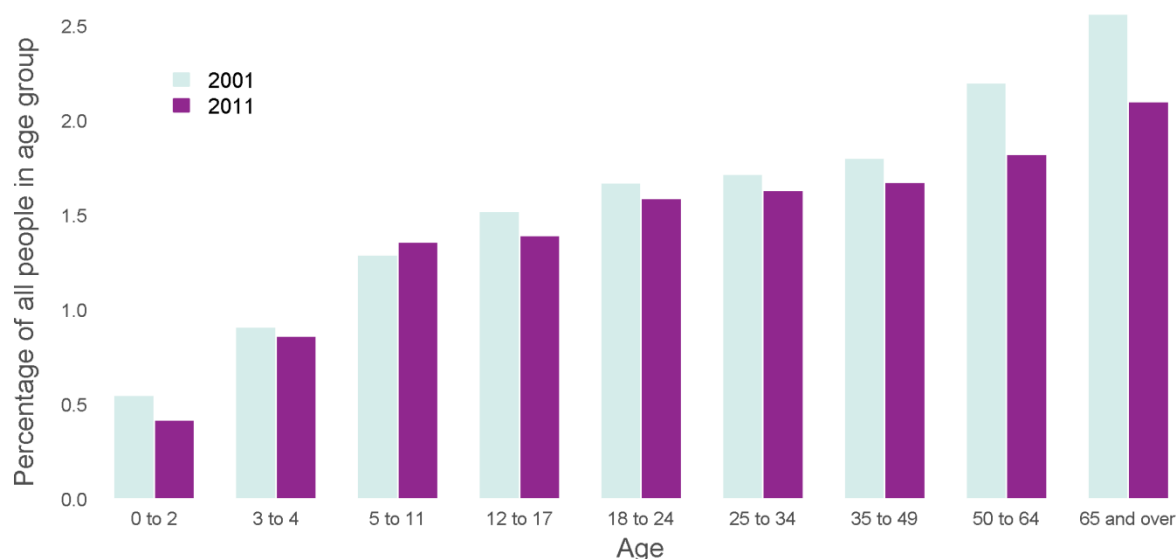
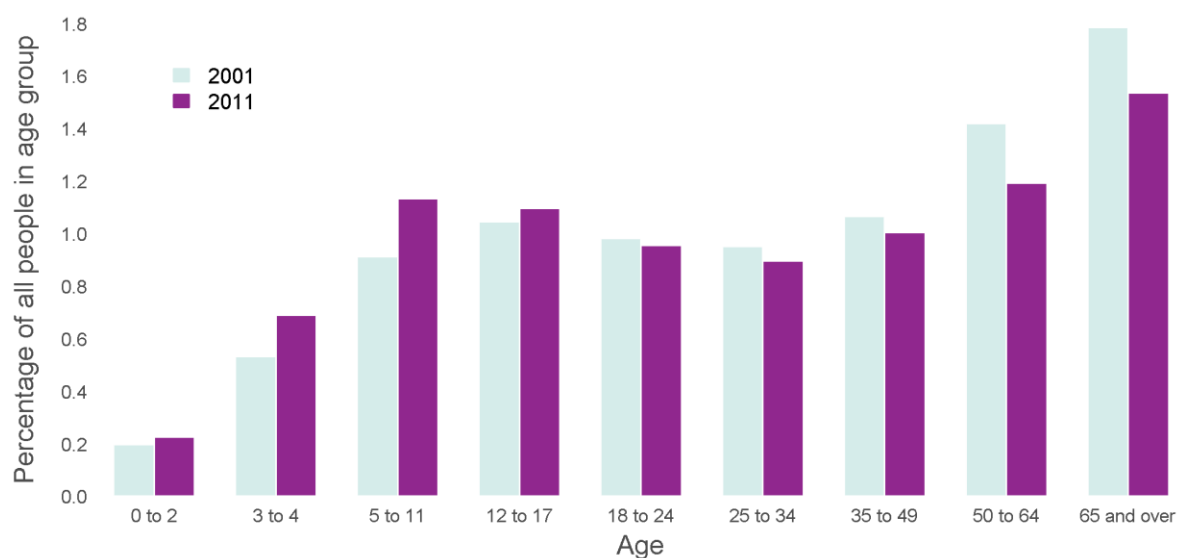


Figure 5 shows that between 2001 and 2011 there were decreases in the proportion of people who could speak Gaelic in all age groups for people aged 18 and over. For example, the proportion of people aged 65 and over who were Gaelic speakers fell from 1.8 per cent in 2001 to 1.5 per cent in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of people who can speak Gaelic increased slightly in younger age groups: from 0.53 per cent to 0.70 per cent for 3-4 year olds; from 0.91 per cent to 1.13 per cent for 5-11 year olds; and from 1.04 per cent to 1.10 per cent for 12-17 year olds. The proportion of people aged 25 and over able to speak Gaelic fell from 1.30 per cent in 2001 to 1.16 per cent in 2011.

Figure 5: Proportion of people who can speak Gaelic by age, 2001 and 2011



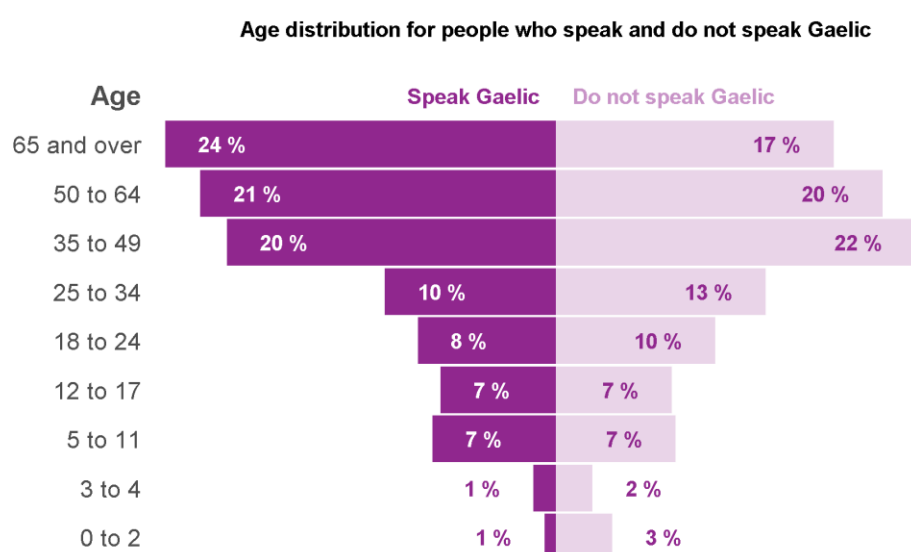
While Figure 3 shows that there was an increase of 12.0 per cent between 2001 and 2011 in the number of 18-24 year olds who were Gaelic speakers between 2001 and 2011, the total number of people in this age group increased to a greater extent, hence the proportion of this age group who were Gaelic speakers fell slightly, from 0.98 per cent in 2001 to 0.96 per cent in 2011.

3. Characteristics of Gaelic speakers in 2011

Age

Figure 6 shows the age distribution of Gaelic speakers to be skewed towards the older age groups, as compared with those who could not speak Gaelic: 64.9 per cent of Gaelic speakers in 2011 were aged 35 and over compared with 58.1 per cent of the population who could not speak Gaelic.

Figure 6: Age distribution of Gaelic speakers, 2011



Highest level of qualifications

Compared with people aged 16-74 who do not speak Gaelic, the Gaelic-speaking population aged 16-74 had a higher proportion of people with university degree level qualifications (35.9 per cent compared with 27.0 per cent), and had a lower proportion of people with no qualifications or Level 1³ qualifications (37.0 per cent compared with 47.3 per cent).

³ Census Level 1 qualifications: 0 Grade, Standard Grade, Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1 or 2, GCSE, CSE, Senior Certification or equivalent; GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ level 1 or 2, SCOTVEC Module, City and Guilds Craft or equivalent; Other school qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).

Employment

Between 2001 and 2011, there was a 5.9 per cent increase in the number of Gaelic speakers aged 16 to 74 in employment (excluding full-time students), from 24,300 in 2001 to 25,700 in 2011.

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

Compared with the non-Gaelic speaking population, a higher proportion of Gaelic speakers aged 3 and over lived in households where the household reference person⁴ is in a professional occupation as defined by the NS-SeC (36.9 per cent compared with 33.7 per cent) and a lower proportion of Gaelic speakers were in semi-routine or routine occupations (25.5 per cent compared with 28.6 per cent).

Religion

Compared with the non-Gaelic speaking population, a higher proportion of Gaelic speakers belonged to the religious categories 'Church of Scotland' (40.1 per cent compared with 33.0 per cent) and 'other Christian' [not Church of Scotland, not Roman Catholic] (14.5 per cent compared with 5.5 per cent). A lower proportion of Gaelic speakers than non-Gaelic speakers reported having no religion (22.0 per cent compared with 36.2 per cent).

Health

A higher proportion of people aged 3 and over who speak Gaelic had at least one long-term (lasting at least 12 months) health condition (33.4 per cent) than of people who cannot speak Gaelic (30.8 per cent). However, among people aged 3-17, the position is reversed: 10.3 per cent of people who could speak Gaelic had a long-term health condition, compared with 11.6 per cent of people who could not speak Gaelic.

Ethnic group

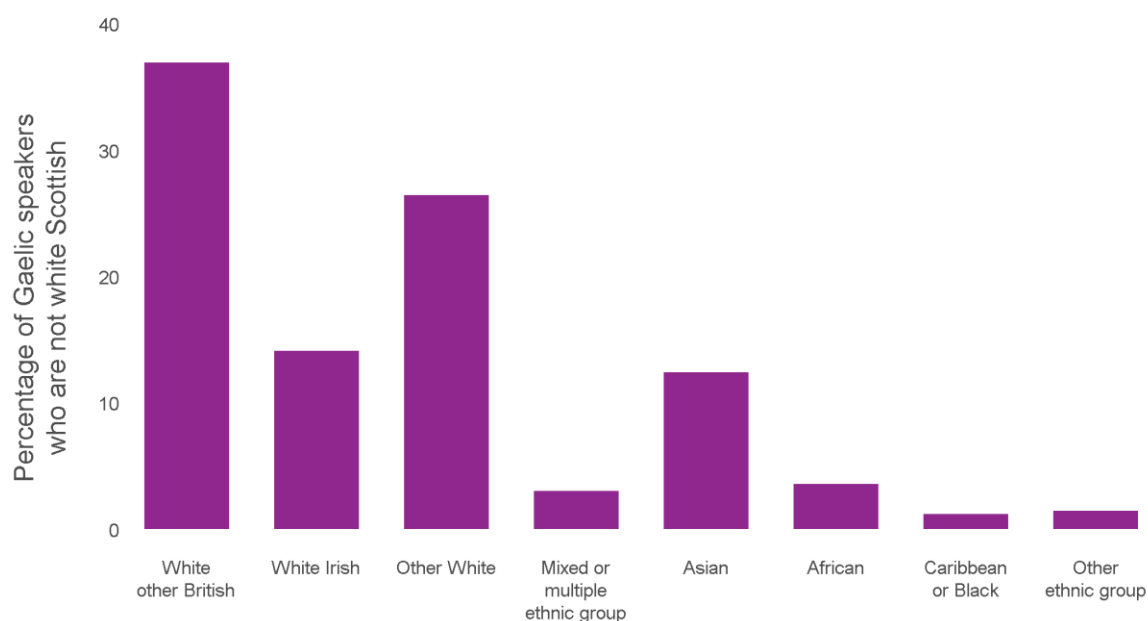
A higher proportion of people aged 3 and over who could speak Gaelic was white than of people who could not speak Gaelic (98.2 per cent compared with 96.1 per cent). The gap was slightly less at ages 3-17 (96.1 per cent compared with 94.8 per cent, a difference of 1.3 percentage points) than at ages 18 and over (98.5 per cent compared with 96.4 per cent, a difference of 2.2 percentage points).

Of all people that can speak Gaelic, 91.7 per cent reported their ethnicity as 'White: Scottish'. Figure 7 shows the breakdown of ethnic groups for all people that can

⁴ The Household Reference Person (HRP) is chosen to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to the characteristics of the chosen reference person.

speak Gaelic, not including 'White: Scottish'. Over three quarters (77.8 per cent) of this latter group of people were in the 'White: Other British', 'Other White' or 'White: Irish' categories. A further 12.5 per cent were in the 'Asian' category and 9.7 per cent in all other ethnic minority groups.

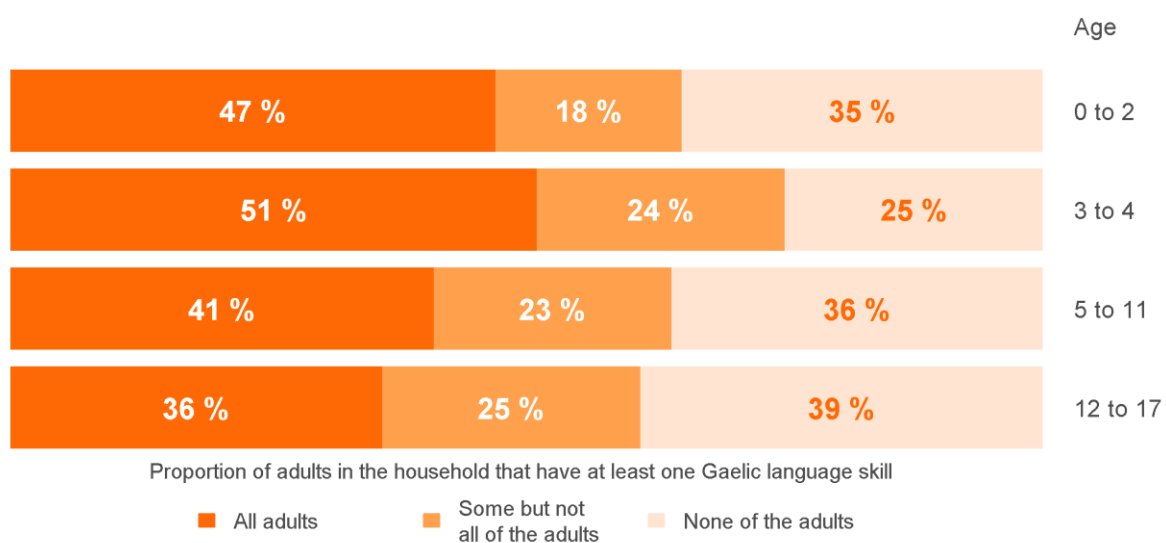
Figure 7: Gaelic speakers by ethnic group, 2011
– All people aged 3 and over in ethnic groups other than White: Scottish



Household linguistic context

Figure 8 shows the household linguistic context of Gaelic-speaking children for the 0-2, 3-4, 5-11 and 12-17 age groups. (The household linguistic context is defined in relation to the proportion of adults in the household with any Gaelic language skills - at least one of understanding, speaking, reading or writing.) Taking the primary school stage as an example, 41.4 per cent of Gaelic-speaking children aged 5 to 11 lived in households where all adults had some Gaelic language skills, 22.5 per cent lived in households where some (but not all) adults had some Gaelic language skills and 36.1 per cent lived in households where no adults had any Gaelic language skills.

Figure 8: Gaelic-speaking children by age by proportion of adults in household with some Gaelic language skills, 2011



4. Gaelic home language use

Nationally, 25,000 people aged 3 and over (0.49 per cent of the population) reported using Gaelic at home.

Of those who reported using Gaelic at home, 63.3 per cent had all skills in Gaelic (understanding, speaking, reading and writing), 10.9 per cent had oracy (understands and speaks) and reading skills, 18.2 per cent had oracy skills only, 3.4 per cent could understand Gaelic only, 0.7 per cent had literacy skills only, and 3.4 per cent had no skills in Gaelic (see Appendix 1, note 5).

Nationally, 40.2 per cent of all Gaelic speakers (including children aged under 3) reported using Gaelic at home. This proportion was 73.7 per cent in Eilean Siar, 41.5 per cent in Highland, 33.4 per cent in Argyll & Bute and 23.6 per cent in the other 29 council areas combined.

Figure 9: Percentage of Gaelic speakers that use Gaelic at home by age group, 2011

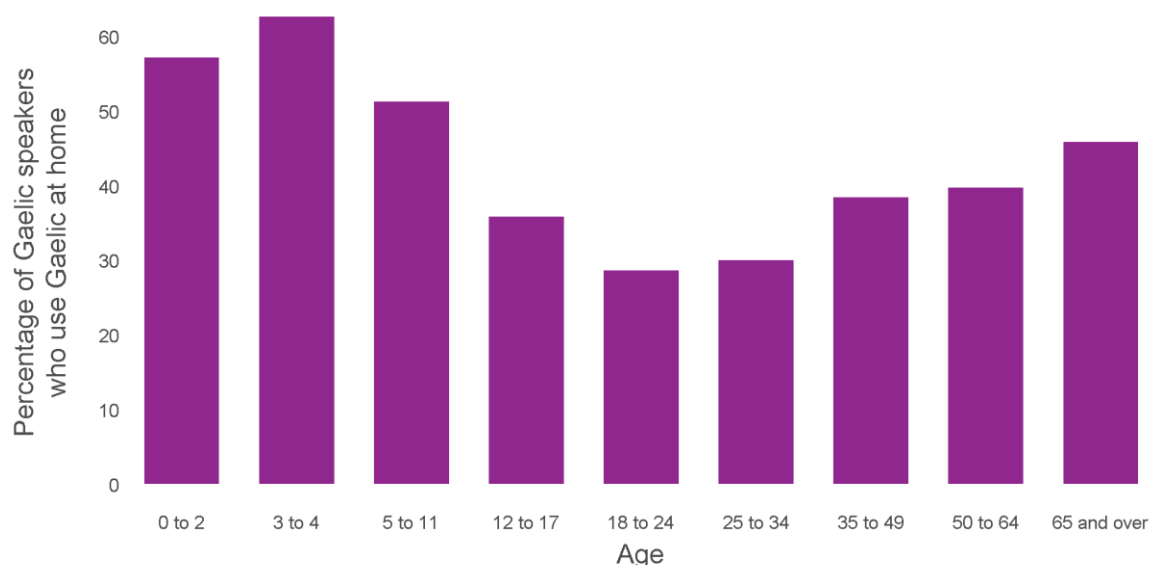


Figure 9 shows the percentage of Gaelic speakers who used Gaelic at home by age group. A little under two thirds (63 per cent) of Gaelic speakers aged 3 to 4 were reported as using Gaelic at home, with 51 per cent of those aged 5 to 11 and 46 per cent of those aged 65 and over were reported to do so. The lowest proportion of Gaelic speakers using Gaelic at home was for 18-24 year olds, at 29 per cent.

In relation to Gaelic language use at home and socio-economic status (as defined by the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of the household reference person), in high-status social groups children had the highest incidence of Gaelic use at home, and in low-status social groups older people (aged 65 and over) had the highest incidence. Middle-status social groups had relatively high incidence of home Gaelic use among both children and also older people (aged 65 and over). For example, for the higher professional group, the peak incidence of using Gaelic at home was at ages 5 to 11 (0.78 per cent). For the routine-occupation group, the peak incidence was at ages 65 and over (0.73 per cent). For the intermediate group, the peak incidence was at ages 5 to 11 (0.53 per cent) and 65 and over (0.51 per cent).

Figure 10: Children using Gaelic at home by age by proportion of adults in household with any Gaelic language skills, 2011

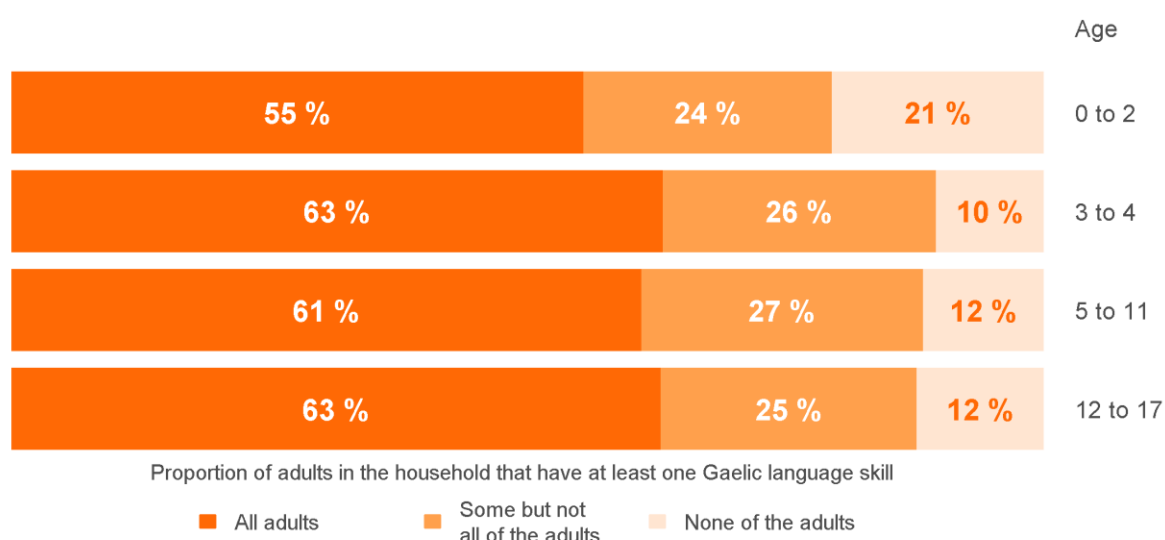


Figure 10 shows the household linguistic contexts of children who reported using Gaelic at home, by age group (0-2, 3-4, 5-11 and 12-17). (As noted previously, the household linguistic context is defined in relation to the proportion of adults in the household with any Gaelic language skills (at least one of understanding, speaking, reading or writing). Again taking the primary school stage as an example, 61.0 per cent of children aged 5 to 11 reported as using Gaelic at home lived in households where all adults had some Gaelic language skills, 27.3 per cent lived in households where some (but not all) adults had Gaelic language skills and 11.7 per cent lived in households where no adults had any Gaelic language skills.

Background Notes

Gaelic

1. Questions on Gaelic have been included in Scottish censuses going back to 1881. In 1881, people were asked to report if they spoke Gaelic ‘habitually’. In censuses from 1891 up to and including 1961, questions were asked about whether people could speak Gaelic only, or could speak both Gaelic and English. The 1971 Census expanded on this by asking, for the first time, whether people could read Gaelic and also whether they could write it. In 1981 and 1991, the reference to speaking ‘Gaelic and English’ was removed, with respondents only being asked to indicate whether they could speak, read or write Gaelic (or any combination of these). In the 2001 Census, people were also asked whether they could understand spoken Gaelic. In the 2011 Census, people were asked whether they could understand, speak, read or write Gaelic, and, for the first time, the 2011 Census also asked people to report their home language(s). In terms of age, questions on Gaelic were asked for people of all ages in 1881 and 1891, but between 1901 and 1991 (inclusive), they were asked for those aged 3 and over. In 2001 and 2011, the questions on Gaelic were again asked for people of all ages.

2. This report follows on from similar publications produced for previous census years. The two most recent such publications are entitled ‘*Scotland’s Census 2001: Gaelic Report*’ (ISBN 1-874451-74-5 and ‘*1991 Census, Gaelic Language, Scotland*’ (ISBN 0-11-495255-8).

General

3. National Records of Scotland⁵ (NRS) is responsible for carrying out the 2011 Census in Scotland. Simultaneous but separate censuses took place in England & Wales and Northern Ireland. These were run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) respectively.

4. The census provides estimates of the characteristics of all people and households in Scotland on census day, 27 March 2011. The term “people” is used in this report, and in other tables and data visualisations covered by this report, to mean usual residents as defined below in background note 5.

⁵ National Records of Scotland (NRS) was created by the amalgamation in April 2011 of the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS).

5. In Scotland, the aim of the 2001 and 2011 Censuses was to achieve a full census return for all people who were usually resident in Scotland for six months or more. In 2011, a full census return was therefore required for people from outside the UK who had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a total of six months or more. Anyone with a permanent UK address who was outside the UK on census day was also to be included in the census questionnaire for their UK address, if they intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. This is defined as the **population base for enumeration**. The **main outputs population base** for the 2011 Census statistics is defined to be usual residents of the UK, that is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months. (NRS made no specific adjustment for the presence of 6-12 months migrants among the persons counted in the census – [link for further details](#).)

6. The coverage of the population in an area is those who are usually resident there. A person's place of usual residence is in most cases the address at which they stay the majority of the time. For many people this will be their permanent or family home. Students are treated as being resident at their term-time address. Members of the armed forces were largely recorded at their permanent or family address rather than their base address; determining where they are considered usually resident is not straightforward.

7. As in 2001, adjustments for census under- and over-enumeration were built into the census process and as such the 2011 Census statistics represent the full population. Similar adjustments were not made in the censuses prior to 2001. Further information on the quality assurance processes for Scotland's Census 2011 are available [here](#).

8. Key terms used in this publication are explained in the [2011 Census glossary](#) and the [Variables](#) page.

Designation as National Statistics

9. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics. This means they are produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are produced free from any political interference.

Protecting personal census information

10. Personal census information is kept confidential by NRS, and is protected by law. Census records are not released for 100 years.
11. The census results are provided in aggregate format; no attributes of individuals can be identified from the information published.
12. Information on the measures taken to protect the confidentiality of personal census information is published on the [Scotland's Census website](#).

Further information

Please contact our Customer Services if you need any further information. Email: statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk

If you have comments or suggestions that would help us improve our outputs or our standards of service, please contact:

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Appendices

Appendix 1: List of supporting tables (available to download from the [Scotland's Census](#) website, in the 'Language' section of the Additional and commissioned tables page)

Table number	Table title	Geography	Population base
AT_001_2001	Gaelic language skills by sex, 2001	Council Areas	All people aged 3 and over
AT_002_2001	Gaelic language skills by sex, 2001	Civil Parish bands	All people
AT_003_2001	Gaelic language skills by age, 2001	Council Areas	All people
AT_004_2001	Gaelic language skills by age, 2001	Civil Parish bands	All people
AT_005_2001	Gaelic language skills by age, 2001	Scotland	All people
AT_006_2001	Gaelic language skills by marital status, 2001	Council Areas	All people aged 16 and over
AT_007_2001	Gaelic language skills by marital status, 2001	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 16 and over
AT_008_2001	Gaelic language skills by country of birth, 2001	Scotland	All people
AT_009_2001	Gaelic language skills by highest level of qualification, 2001	Council Areas	All people aged 16 to 74
AT_010_2001	Gaelic language skills by highest level of qualification, 2001	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 16 to 74
AT_011_2001	Gaelic language skills by industry, 2001	Scotland	All people aged 16 to 74 in employment
AT_012_2001	Gaelic language skills by economic activity, 2001	Scotland	All people aged 16 to 74
AT_234_2011	Gaelic language skills by sex, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 3 and over
AT_235_2011	Gaelic language skills by sex, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people
AT_236_2011	Gaelic language skills by age, 2011	Council Areas	All people
AT_237_2011	Gaelic language skills by age, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people

AT_238_2011	Gaelic language skills by age, 2011	Scotland	All people
AT_239_2011	Gaelic language skills by marital status, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 16 and over
AT_240_2011	Gaelic language skills by marital status, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 16 and over
AT_241_2011	Gaelic language skills of children in households by age by Gaelic language skills of adults in household, 2011	Scotland	All children aged 17 and under in households
AT_242_2011	Gaelic language skills of children in households by age by proportion of adults in household with any Gaelic language skills, 2011	Scotland	All children aged 17 and under in households
AT_243_2011	Gaelic language skills of children in households by age by proportion of adults in household with any Gaelic language skills, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All children aged 17 and under in households
AT_244_2011	Gaelic language skills of children in households by age by Gaelic language skills of adults in household, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All children aged 17 and under in households
AT_245_2011	Gaelic language skills by country of birth, 2011	Scotland	All people aged 3 and over
AT_246_2011	Age and ethnic group by Gaelic language skills, 2011	Scotland	All people aged 3 and over
AT_247_2011	Gaelic language skills by national identity, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 3 and over
AT_248_2011	Gaelic language skills by national identity, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 3 and over
AT_249_2011	Gaelic language skills by national identity, 2011	Scotland	All people aged 3 and over
AT_250_2011	Gaelic language skills by religion, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 3 and over
AT_251_2011	Gaelic language skills by religion, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 3 and over
AT_252_2011	Gaelic language skills by highest level of qualification, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 16 to 74
AT_253_2011	Gaelic language skills by highest level of qualification, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 16 to 74
AT_254_2011	Gaelic language skills by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) of the HRP, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 3 and over in households
AT_255_2011	Gaelic language skills by National Statistics Socio-economic	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 3 and over in

	Classification (NS-SeC) of the HRP, 2011		households
AT_256_2011	Gaelic language skills by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) of the HRP by age, 2011	Scotland	All people in households
AT_257_2011	Gaelic language skills by industry, 2011	Scotland	All people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census
AT_258_2011	Gaelic language skills by economic activity, 2011	Scotland	All people aged 65 and over
AT_259_2011	Gaelic language skills by occupation, 2011	Scotland	All people aged 16 and over in employment the week before the census
AT_260_2011	Age by Gaelic language skills by long-term health conditions, 2011	Scotland	All people aged 3 and over
AT_261a_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by sex, 2011	Council Areas	All people
AT_261b_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by sex, 2011	Council Areas	All people
AT_262_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by sex, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people
AT_263_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by age, 2011	Council Areas	All people
AT_264_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by age, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people
AT_265_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by age, 2011	Scotland	All people
AT_266_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by marital status, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 16 and over
AT_267_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by marital status, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 16 and over

AT_268_2011	Children with Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by age by Gaelic language skills of adults in household, 2011	Scotland	All children aged 17 and under in households
AT_269_2011	Children with Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by age by proportion of adults in household with any Gaelic language skills, 2011	Scotland	All children aged 17 and under in households
AT_270_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by county of birth, 2011	Scotland	All people
AT_271_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by ethnic group, 2011	Scotland	All people
AT_272_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by national identity, 2011	Council Areas	All people
AT_273_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by national identity, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people
AT_274_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by national identity, 2011	Scotland	All people
AT_275_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by religion, 2011	Council Areas	All people
AT_276_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by religion, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people
AT_277_2011	Gaelic language skills by religion by age, 2011	Scotland	All people
AT_278_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by highest level of qualification, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 16 to 74
AT_279_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by highest level of qualification, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 16 to 74
AT_280_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) of the HRP, 2011	Council Areas	All people in households

AT_281_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) of the HRP, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people in households
AT_282_2011	NS-SeC of Household Reference Person and Age by Gaelic language used at home, 2011	Scotland	All children aged 17 and under in households
AT_283_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by industry, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census
AT_284_2011	Gaelic language skills by Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by age, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 3 and over
AT_285_2011	Gaelic language skills by Gaelic as a language other than English used at home, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 3 and over
AT_286_2011	Gaelic language skills by Gaelic as a language other than English used at home, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people

Notes on the data and supporting tables presented in this report

1. Principles underpinning data presentation

The tables associated with this report were created according to three principles:

- (i) Maximal presentation of detail whilst also protecting anonymity of census respondents
- (ii) Presentation of data in a format that would best facilitate the use of the data by stakeholders
- (iii) Comparability with previous census data

These principles informed the decisions to re-classify the Gaelic language skills and age variables, and to define the standard sub-population for the presentation of Gaelic language skills tables as people aged 3 and over at the council area level of geography.

2. Variables

Gaelic Language Skills

The Gaelic language skills variable was re-coded into a '6-category' version, as follows:

1. Speaks, reads and writes Gaelic – 'all skills'.
2. Speaks and reads but does not write Gaelic – 'oracy and reading'
3. Speaks but does not read or write Gaelic – 'oracy only'
4. Understands, but does not speak, read or write Gaelic – 'understands only'
5. Reads and/or writes but does not speak Gaelic – 'literacy only'
6. No skills in Gaelic.

All of the tables relating to skills are based either on this coding or on a summary version of it. These categories maximise the presentation of detail (as there is no longer an 'other combination of skills in Gaelic' category), and were felt, in consultation with stakeholders, to present information on Gaelic skills in a more reader-friendly and useable format.

The categorisation assumes ability in the receptive language skill if the respondent reports ability in the productive language skill. Thus, if the respondent reports that they can speak Gaelic then it is assumed that they can also understand Gaelic (in categories 1–3). Similarly, if a respondent reports that they can write Gaelic it is assumed that they can also read it (category 1).

Age

The standard 'age' classification was 0-2, 3-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, 75+ in the previous (2001 Census) report on Gaelic. The classification used in the present census report aligns the age ranges of the younger age groups with the early childhood and school stages (pre-school, primary school, secondary school) and prioritises greater detail at the middle age range over detail at the older age range. The standard classification used in this report is: 0-2, 3-4, 5-11, 12-17, 18-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-64, 65+ (although data are available for the 65-74 and 75+ age ranges in the tables on Gaelic speaking and home language use which specifically relate to smaller age ranges). This revised age range classification was agreed with stakeholders to be that which would be most useful for language planning for Gaelic at a national and council area level.

Gaelic language skills tables for Council Area geography

In this report, the standard sub-population for the presentation of Gaelic skills tables at the council area level of geography is people aged 3 and over, for purposes of comparability with the 1991 and 2001 census data presented in the 2001 Census Gaelic report. The exceptions to this are the tables on age, and on religion, for which the previous census reports presented data for all ages. The data for the 0-2 age group are otherwise not presented for the council area tables because respondent numbers in individual cells were too small to protect the anonymity of census respondents. However, the standard population for the presentation of Gaelic skills data at national and civil parish band levels is all age bands (including 0-2), in accordance with the principle of the maximum presentation of data. All data on home language use are also presented for all age bands as this was a new question for 2011 and thus did not need to be presented in a way that would be comparable with previous census data.

3. Table design

The table principles outlined in note 2 also informed decisions about the structure of individual tables within a particular theme. For example, in relation to the suite of tables on 'Gaelic language skills by age':

- (i) All age bands (including 0-2) were presented for the Council Area level of geography, but solely for the dichotomous language skills variable 'speaks Gaelic'/'does not speak Gaelic.' This was to enable the presentation of data at all council area levels whilst avoiding the issues of respondent identifiability that would have resulted from using the full language skills classification at this level of geography.
- (ii) The dichotomous language skills variable 'speaks Gaelic'/'does not speak Gaelic' was also presented for individual age groups from 0 to 17, and

then for 18-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-64, 65-74 and 75+ at the national level. Here, detail of age was prioritised in the presentation of the data.

- (iii) Full details on language skills by age (presented according to the Gaelic language skills and age classifications outlined above) were given for the national and civil parish band geographies.

A 2001 version of each of these three tables was created to enable an analysis of change over time. Such a suite of tables is intended to maximise the detail of data on all three dimensions presented (Gaelic language skills, age and geography) across the six tables, in order to best facilitate the use of the data by stakeholders.

4. Background to reading the tables

The titling of each table contain four elements of information, which explain the data shown in it:

1: The year to which the data in the table pertain - 2001 or 2011

2: The variables presented in the table. For further information on variables, please see [glossary](#), and for further information on the question on which the data are based please see the census questionnaires ([2001](#), [2011](#)).

3: The population on which the data in the table are based. Some examples include: 'All people', 'All people aged 3 and over', 'All people aged 0 to 17', 'All people in households', 'All children aged 0 to 17 in households', 'All people in families', 'All people aged 0-2 in families'.

4: The geographical area by which the data are presented: Scotland, Council Area or Civil Parish Band. In some cases, council areas have had to be combined to protect the anonymity of individual census respondents. In such cases either the council areas of Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands are combined, or a four-category classification of council area is used – in which the three council areas with the highest density of Gaelic speakers (Eilean Siar, Highland and Argyll & Bute) are presented individually, and the data for the other 29 council areas are presented together under 'other councils'.

Key terms used within the tables are either explained in a footnote in the table or are defined within the National Records of Scotland's [glossary](#).

5. Discrepancies between data on Gaelic language skills and Gaelic home language use

There are discrepancies between language skills and language used at home in the underlying data (for example those reporting no Gaelic skills but as using Gaelic at

home). These are likely to be due to different interpretations of the questions. For instance, someone who had completed the questionnaire on behalf of their young child may have said their child did not have any Gaelic skills, yet reported that Gaelic is used at home, as this is the language used by the rest of those living in the household in which the child was brought up. Also, people may consider the use of Gaelic media (for example, watching Gaelic TV channels) as using the Gaelic language at home, despite not reporting any Gaelic language skills.

Appendix 2: Civil parish bands

Civil parish band	Percentage of population in speaking Gaelic in parish	Number of parishes
A	50% and over	7
B	25% to less than 50%	7
C	10% to less than 25%	20
D	5% to less than 10%	16
E	More than 1.095% to less than 5%	133
F	More than 0% to 1.095%	590
G	0%	88
Other	No population in parish	10

Alphabetic list of parishes in each civil parish band

Civil Parish Code	Civil Parish Name	Civil Parish Code	Civil Parish Name
Band A		Band B	
075	Barra	108	Bracadale
077	Barvas	460	Kilmuir
379	Harris	700	Portree
566	Lochs	748	Sleat
661	North Uist	751	Snizort
756	South Uist	784	Stornoway
839	Uig	817	Tiree
Band C		Band D	
031	Applecross	036	Ardchattan and Muckairn
039	Ardgour	162	Coll
040	Ardnamurchan	225	Dingwall
043	Arisaig and Moidart	243	Dull
166	Colonsay and Oronsay	269	Durness
242	Duirinish	306	Farr
338	Gairloch	364	Glenorchy and Inishail
361	Glenelg	414	Jura
365	Glenshiel	441	Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon

434 Kilchoman
 437 Kildalton
 442 Killarow and Kilmeny
 462 Kilninian and Kilmore
 491 Kintail
 559 Lochalsh
 561 Lochcarron
 629 Morvern
 791 Strath
 819 Tongue
 820 Torosay

Band E

008 Aberfoyle
 013 Abernethy and Kincardine
 014 Abernyte
 020 Alness
 024 Alvie
 037 Ardclach
 038 Ardersier
 045 Arrochar
 047 Assynt
 049 Auchindoir and Kearn
 058 Auldearn
 059 Avoch
 070 Balquhiddy
 083 Bellie
 092 Blair Atholl
 097 Boleskine and Abertarff
 112 Buchanan
 121 Callander
 124 Cameron
 125 Campbeltown
 129 Caputh
 137 Carnbee
 146 Cawdor
 148 Channelkirk
 157 Clyne
 169 Contin
 176 Craigie
 177 Craginish
 187 Creich (Highland)
 189 Crieff
 191 Cromarty
 192 Cromdale, Inverallan and Advie
 195 Croy and Dalcross

449 Kilmallie
 456 Kilmonivaig
 458 Kilmore and Kilbride
 482 Kingussie and Insh
 556 Lismore and Appin
 560 Lochbroom
 750 Small Isles

 435 Kilchrenan and Dalavich
 438 Kildonan
 439 Kildrummy
 440 Kilfinan
 443 Killeen and Kilchenzie
 445 Killearnan
 446 Killin
 448 Kilmadock
 453 Kilmartin
 455 Kilmodan
 457 Kilmorack
 459 Kilmory
 461 Kilmuir Easter
 463 Kilninver and Kilmelfort
 467 Kiltarlity and Convinth
 468 Kiltearn
 471 Kincardine (Highland)
 473 Kinclaven
 502 Kirkhill
 511 Kirkmichael (Moray)
 513 Kirkmichael (Perth & Kinross)
 524 Knockbain
 527 Laggan
 528 Lairg
 529 Lamington and Wandel
 557 Little Dunkeld
 562 Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich
 568 Logie (Stirling)
 571 Logie Easter
 573 Logie-Coldstone
 575 Logierait
 580 Loth
 582 Lumphanan

203	Cumbrae	585	Luss
221	Daviot and Dunlichity	597	Maxton
229	Dores	622	Monzievaird and Strowan
230	Dornoch	626	Morham
240	Drymen	630	Moulin
257	Dunkeld and Dowally	632	Moy and Dalarossie
263	Dunoon and Kilmun	638	Nairn
271	Duthil and Rothiemurchus	657	Nigg (Highland)
280	Ecclesmachan	675	Orphir
284	Edderton	682	Parton
286	Eddrachillis	692	Petty
288	Edinkillie	697	Port Of Menteith
297	Eskdalemuir	710	Reay
300	Ewes	712	Renfrew
307	Fearn	715	Resolis
309	Fern	721	Rogart
318	Flisk	722	Rosemarkie
319	Fodderty	724	Rosskeen
330	Fortingall	733	Saddell and Skipness
342	Gargunnock	737	Sandwick
346	Gigha and Cara	754	South Knapdale
353	Glassary	786	Stracathro
360	Glendevon	788	Strachur
366	Golspie	802	Tain
368	Govan	804	Tarbat
377	Halkirk	812	Thurso
388	Hoy and Graemsay	824	Tough
400	Inveraray	825	Towie
403	Inverchaolain	843	Urquhart and Glenmoriston
409	Inverness and Bona	844	Urquhart and Logie Wester
424	Kenmore	846	Urray
431	Kilbrandon and Kilchattan	851	Watten
432	Kilbride	852	Weem
433	Kilcalmonell		

Band F

002	Abdie	422	Kemback
003	Abercorn	423	Kemnay
004	Aberdalgie	425	Kennethmont
005	Aberdeen	426	Kennoway
007	Aberdour (Aberdeenshire)	428	Kettle
006	Aberdour (Fife)	429	Kilbarchan
009	Aberlady	430	Kilbirnie
011	Aberlour	436	Kilconquhar
012	Abernethy	444	Killearn
015	Aboyne and Glen Tanar	447	Kilmacolm

016	Airlie	451	Kilmarnock
017	Airth	452	Kilmaronock
018	Alford	454	Kilmaurs
019	Alloa	464	Kilrenny
021	Alva	466	Kilsyth
022	Alvah	469	Kilwinning
023	Alves	470	Kincardine (Stirling)
025	Alyth	472	Kincardine O'Neil
026	Ancrum	474	Kinellar
027	Annan	475	Kinfauns
029	Anstruther Wester	476	King Edward
030	Anwoth	477	Kingarth
033	Arbirlot	478	Kinghorn
034	Arbroath and St Vigean	479	Kinglassie
035	Arbuthnott	481	Kingsbarns
041	Ardoch	484	Kinloss
042	Ardrossan	487	Kinnell
044	Arngask	489	Kinnoull
048	Athelstaneford	490	Kinross
050	Auchinleck	492	Kintore
051	Auchterarder	493	Kippen
052	Auchterderran	495	Kirkcaldy and Dysart
053	Auchtergaven	497	Kirkconnel
054	Auchterhouse	498	Kirkcowan
055	Auchterless	499	Kirkcudbright
056	Auchtermuchty	500	Kirkden
060	Avondale	501	Kirkgunzeon
061	Ayr	503	Kirkhope
062	Ayton	505	Kirkintilloch
063	Baldernock	506	Kirkliston
064	Balfron	507	Kirkmabreck
065	Ballantrae	508	Kirkmahoe
066	Ballingry	509	Kirkmaiden
067	Balmaclellan	510	Kirkmichael (Dumfries & Galloway)
068	Balmaghie	512	Kirkmichael (South Ayrshire)
069	Balmerino	514	Kirknewton
071	Banchory-Devenick	515	Kirkoswald
072	Banchory-Ternan	516	Kirkpatrick Durham
073	Banff	517	Kirkpatrick Irongray
076	Barry	518	Kirkpatrick-Fleming
078	Bathgate	521	Kirkwall and St Ola
079	Beath	522	Kirriemuir
081	Beith	523	Knockando
082	Belhelvie	530	Lanark
085	Benholm	531	Langholm
086	Bervie	532	Langton

087	Biggar	533	Larbert
088	Birnie	534	Largo
089	Birsay and Harray	535	Largs
090	Birse	536	Lasswade
091	Blackford	537	Latheron
093	Blairgowrie	538	Lauder
094	Blantyre	539	Laurencekirk
096	Boharm	541	Leochel-Cushnie
095	Bo'ness and Carriden	542	Lerwick
099	Bonhill	544	Leslie (Aberdeenshire)
100	Borgue	543	Leslie (Fife)
101	Borthwick	545	Lesmahagow
102	Bothwell	546	Leswalt
104	Bourtie	549	Leuchars
105	Bowden	550	Libberton
106	Bower	551	Liff and Benvie
107	Boyndie	553	Linlithgow
109	Brechin	555	Lintrathen
110	Bressay	558	Livingston
113	Buittle	564	Lochmaben
114	Bunkle and Preston	565	Lochrutton
115	Burntisland	567	Lochwinnoch
117	Cadder	569	Logie (Fife)
118	Caddonfoot	570	Logie Buchan
119	Caerlaverock	572	Logie Pert
120	Cairnie	574	Logiealmond
122	Cambuslang	576	Longforgan
123	Cambusnethan	577	Longformacus
126	Campsie	578	Longside
127	Canisbay	579	Lonmay
128	Canonbie	581	Loudoun
130	Cardross	584	Lundie
132	Cargill	588	Mains and Strathmartine
133	Carluke	591	Markinch
134	Carmichael	592	Marnoch
135	Carmunnock	593	Maryculter
136	Carmyllie	594	Marykirk
138	Carnock	595	Maryton
139	Carnwath	596	Mauchline
142	Carstairs	598	Maybole
143	Castleton	599	Mearns
144	Cathcart	600	Meigle
145	Cavers	601	Meldrum
147	Ceres	602	Melrose
149	Chapel of Garioch	603	Menmuir
150	Chirnside	604	Mertoun

151	Clackmannan	605	Methlick
152	Clatt	606	Methven
153	Cleish	607	Mid Calder
154	Closeburn	608	Middlebie
155	Clunie	609	Midmar
156	Cluny	610	Minnigaff
158	Cockburnspath	611	Minto
159	Cockpen	612	Mochrum
160	Coldingham	613	Moffat
161	Coldstream	615	Monifieth
163	Collace	616	Monikie
164	Collessie	617	Monimail
167	Colvend and Southwick	618	Monkton and Prestwick
168	Comrie	619	Monquhitter
170	Cortachy and Clova	620	Montrose
171	Coull	621	Monymusk
172	Coupar Angus	625	Morebattle
173	Covington	627	Mortlach
174	Coylton	628	Morton
175	Craig	633	Muckhart
178	Crail	634	Muiravonside
181	Cranshaws	635	Muirkirk
182	Cranston	636	Murroes
183	Crathie and Braemar	637	Muthill
184	Crawford	639	Neilston
185	Crawfordjohn	640	Nenthorn
186	Creich (Fife)	641	Nesting
190	Crimond	642	New Abbey
193	Cross and Burness	643	New Cumnock
194	Crossmichael	644	New Deer
196	Cruden	645	New Kilpatrick
197	Cullen	647	New Machar
198	Culross	648	New Monkland
199	Culsalmond	649	Newbattle
200	Culter	650	Newburgh
201	Cults	651	Newburn
202	Cumbernauld	652	Newhills
204	Cummertrees	654	Newton
205	Cupar	655	Newtyle
206	Currie	656	Nigg (Aberdeen City)
207	Dailly	658	North Berwick
208	Dairsie	659	North Bute
209	Dalgety	660	North Knapdale
210	Dalkeith	662	Northmaven
211	Dallas	663	Oathlaw
212	Dalmellington	664	Ochiltree

213	Dalmeny	665	Old Cumnock
215	Dalry (North Ayrshire)	666	Old Deer
216	Dalrymple	667	Old Kilpatrick
217	Dalserf	668	Old Luce
219	Dalziel	669	Old Machar
220	Daviot	670	Old Monkland
222	Delting	671	Oldhamstocks
223	Denny	672	Olrig
226	Dirleton	673	Ordiquhill
227	Dollar	674	Ormiston
228	Dolphinton	676	Orwell
231	Dornock	678	Oyne
232	Douglas	679	Paisley
233	Drainie	680	Panbride
234	Dreghorn	683	Peebles
235	Dron	684	Pencaitland
236	Drumblade	685	Penicuik
238	Drumoak	686	Penninghame
239	Dryfesdale	687	Penpont
241	Duffus	688	Perth
244	Dumbarton	689	Peterculter
245	Dumfries	690	Peterhead
246	Dun	691	Pettinain
247	Dunbar	693	Pitsligo
248	Dunbarney	694	Pittenweem
249	Dunblane and Lecropt	696	Port Glasgow
250	Dunbog	698	Portmoak
251	Dundee	699	Portpatrick
253	Dundonald	701	Premnay
254	Dunfermline	702	Prestonkirk
256	Dunipace	703	Prestonpans
258	Dunlop	704	Rafford
259	Dunnet	705	Rathen
260	Dunnichen	706	Ratho
261	Dunning	707	Rathven
262	Dunnottar	708	Rattray
264	Dunrossness	709	Rayne
265	Duns	711	Redgorton
266	Dunscore	713	Rerrick
270	Durris	714	Rescobie
272	Dyce	716	Rhu
273	Dyke and Moy	718	Rhynie
274	Eaglesham	719	Riccarton
275	Earlston	723	Rosneath
277	East Kilbride	725	Roths
278	Eastwood	726	Rothesay

279	Eccles	727	Rothiemay
281	Echt	729	Roxburgh
282	Eckford	730	Rutherglen
285	Eddleston	732	Ruthwell
287	Edinburgh	734	Saline
289	Ednam	738	Sanquhar
291	Edzell	739	Scone
292	Elgin	740	Scoonie
293	Elie	741	Selkirk
294	Ellon	743	Shotts
295	Errol	744	Skene
296	Erskine	745	Skirling
299	Evie and Rendall	746	Slains
301	Eyemouth	747	Slamannan
303	Falkirk	752	Sorbie
304	Falkland	753	Sorn
305	Farnell	755	South Ronaldsay
308	Fenwick	758	Southend
310	Ferry Port on Craig	759	Speymouth
312	Fettercairn	760	Spott
313	Fetteresso	761	Sprouston
314	Findo Gask	762	Spynie
315	Fintray	763	St Andrews and Deerness
316	Fintry	764	St Andrews and St Leonards
317	Firth	765	St Andrews-Lhanbryd
321	Fordoun	766	St Boswells
322	Fordyce	767	St Cyrus
323	Forfar	768	St Fergus
324	Forgan	769	St Madoes
325	Forgandenny	770	St Martins
326	Forglen	771	St Monance
327	Forgue	773	St Ninians
328	Forres	774	Stair
329	Forteviot	775	Stenness
331	Fossoway	776	Stenton
332	Foulden	777	Stevenston
333	Foveran	778	Stewarton
334	Fowlis Easter	780	Stirling
335	Fowlis Wester	782	Stonehouse
336	Fraserburgh	783	Stoneykirk
337	Fyvie	785	Stow
339	Galashiels	787	Strachan
340	Galston	789	Straiton
341	Gamrie	790	Stranraer
343	Gartly	792	Strathblane
344	Garvald and Bara	793	Strathdon

345	Garvock	794	Strathlachlan
347	Girthon	795	Strathmiglo
348	Girvan	796	Strichen
349	Gladsmuir	797	Stromness
350	Glamis	798	Stronsay
351	Glasgow	799	Swinton
354	Glasserton	800	Symington (South Ayrshire)
355	Glassford	801	Symington (South Lanarkshire)
356	Glenbervie	803	Tannadice
358	Glencairn	805	Tarbolton
359	Glencorse	806	Tarland
363	Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn	807	Tarves
367	Gordon	810	Terregles
369	Grange	811	Teviothead
370	Grangemouth	813	Tibbermore
371	Greenlaw	814	Tillicoultry
372	Greenock	815	Tingwall
373	Gretna	816	Tinwald
374	Guthrie	818	Tongland
375	Haddington	821	Torphichen
376	Half Morton	822	Torryburn
378	Hamilton	823	Torthorwald
380	Hawick	826	Tranent
381	Heriot	827	Traquair
382	Hobkirk	829	Troqueer
383	Hoddum	830	Tulliallan
384	Holm	831	Tullynessle and Forbes
385	Holywood	833	Turriff
386	Houston and Killellan	835	Twynholm
389	Humbie	837	Tyrie
391	Huntly	838	Udny
392	Hutton	840	Unst
394	Inch	841	Uphall
395	Inchinnan	842	Urquhart
396	Inchture	845	Urr
397	Innerleithen	847	Walls and Flotta
398	Innerwick	848	Walls and Sandness
399	Insch	850	Wamphray
401	Inverarity	853	Wemyss
402	Inveravon	854	West Calder
404	Inveresk	855	West Kilbride
405	Inverkeilor	856	West Linton
406	Inverkeithing	857	Westerkirk
407	Inverkeithny	858	Westray
408	Inverkip	859	Westruther
410	Inverurie	860	Whitburn

411	Irvine	861	Whitekirk and Tynninghame
412	Jedburgh	862	Whithorn
413	Johnstone	864	Whittingehame
415	Keig	865	Wick
417	Keith	866	Wigtown
418	Keithhall and Kinkell	868	Yarrow
419	Kells	869	Yell
420	Kelso	870	Yester
421	Kelton	871	Yetholm

Band G

001	Abbey St Bathans	494	Kirkbean
010	Aberlemno	496	Kirkcolm
028	Anstruther Easter	504	Kirkinner
032	Applegarth	519	Kirkpatrick-Juxta
046	Ashkirk	520	Kirkurd
057	Auchtertool	525	Lady
074	Barr	526	Ladykirk
080	Bedrule	540	Legerwood
084	Bendochy	548	Lethnot and Navar
098	Bolton	552	Lilliesleaf
103	Botriphnie	554	Linton
111	Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho	563	Lochlee
116	Cabrach	583	Lunan
140	Carrington	587	Madderty
141	Carsphairn	589	Makerstoun
165	Colmonell	590	Manor
179	Crailling	624	Mordington
188	Crichton	631	Mouswald
214	Dalry (Dumfries & Galloway)	646	New Luce
218	Dalton	653	Newlands
224	Deskford	677	Oxnam
255	Dunino	681	Papa Westray
268	Durisdeer	695	Polwarth
276	Eassie and Nevay	717	Rhynd
283	Eday	720	Roberton
290	Edrom	728	Rousay and Egilsay
298	Ettrick	731	Ruthven
302	Fala and Soutra	735	Saltoun
311	Fetlar	736	Sandsting
320	Fogo	742	Shapinsay
352	Glass	749	Smailholm
357	Glenbuchat	757	Southdean
362	Glenisla	772	St Mungo
387	Hownam	779	Stichill
390	Hume	781	Stobo

393	Hutton and Corrie
416	Keir
427	Kettins
450	Kilmany
465	Kilspindie
483	Kinloch
485	Kinnaird
486	Kinneff and Catterline
488	Kinnettles

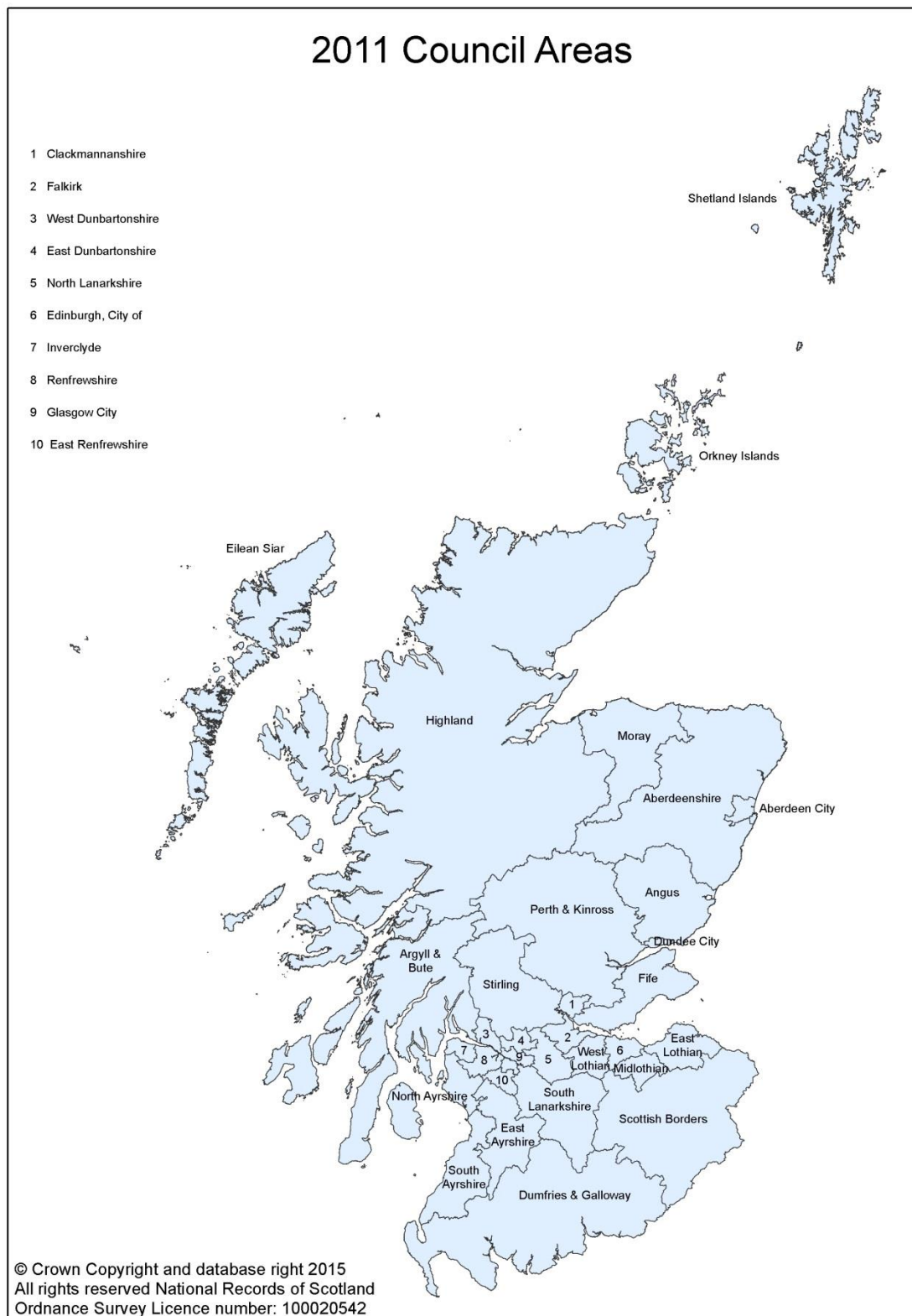
808	Tealing
809	Temple
828	Trinity Gask
832	Tundergarth
834	Tweedsmuir
836	Tynron
849	Walston
863	Whitsome
867	Wiston and Robertson

Band Z

131	Careston
180	Cramond
237	Drumelzier
252	Dundee Combination
267	Dunsyre
480	Kingoldrum
547	Lethendy
586	Lyne
614	Moneydie
623	Moonzie

Appendix 3: Maps

Map 1



Map 2

