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Scotland's Census 2011: Gaelic report (part 2)

29 October 2015

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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).

[Part 1](#) of this report, published on 30 September 2015, provided a summary of the results for the key census statistics on Gaelic, mainly at the national level. A list of some of the key points presented in Part 1 is included below.

Gaelic language skills

- 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 per cent) had full skills in Gaelic, that is could understand, speak, read and write Gaelic;
 - 57,600 (66 per cent) could speak Gaelic;
 - 6,100 (7 per cent) were able to read and/or write but not speak Gaelic; and
 - 23,400 (27 per cent) were able to understand Gaelic but could not speak, read or write it.
- 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 (49 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 per cent), Highland (7 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (6 per cent).
- At 50 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.
- 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, for people aged 65 and over the proportion 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.
- Some 41 per cent of Gaelic-speaking children aged 5 to 11 lived in households where all adults had some Gaelic language skills, 23 per cent lived in households where some (but not all) adults had some Gaelic language skills and 36 per cent lived in households where no adults had any Gaelic language skills.

Gaelic as a language used at home

- Nationally, 25,000 people aged 3 and over (0.49 per cent of the population) reported using Gaelic at home in 2011.
- Of people who were Gaelic speakers, 40 per cent reported using Gaelic at home.
- Of children aged 5 to 11 reported as using Gaelic at home, 61 per cent lived in households where all adults had some Gaelic language skills, 27 per cent lived in households where some (but not all) adults had some Gaelic language skills and 12 per cent lived in households where no adults had any Gaelic language skills.

Part 2 now provides a further detailed commentary on the tables listed at Appendix 1, including breakdowns by council area and civil parish band. (The relevant tables are listed at the start of each section of commentary in this report.)

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.

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

The lower threshold of band E (greater than 1.095 per cent) corresponds to civil parishes where the incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability across all people resident in the parish is greater than the incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability across all people resident in Scotland (1.095 per cent). 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

-
- 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

2. Gaelic language skills

2.1 Gaelic language skills and demographic factors

2.1.1 Gaelic language skills by sex

Council areas (Table AT_234_2011)

Any skills:

The most general way of measuring competence in Gaelic is to calculate the proportion of people aged 3 and over who have any skills in the language. For Scotland as a whole, this proportion was 1.7 per cent in 2011. The only council areas with a proportion greater than the national average were Eilean Siar (61.2 per cent), Highland (7.4 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (5.9 per cent). Glasgow (1.65 per cent), Stirling (1.55 per cent) and Perth & Kinross (1.5 per cent) have proportion over 1.5 per cent. The council areas with the lowest proportions – all under 0.7 per cent – were North Lanarkshire, Dumfries & Galloway, South Ayrshire, Midlothian and South Lanarkshire (0.7 per cent).

Looking at this a different way – as the geographical distribution of people with any Gaelic skills – under one half (43.8 per cent) of all those with any Gaelic skills were in the three council areas with the highest incidence of Gaelic: 18.9 per cent were in Eilean Siar, 19.1 per cent in Highland and 5.8 per cent in Argyll & Bute. Map 3 in Appendix 3 illustrates this in a cartogram. Glasgow City was the council area with the third highest proportion of all those with any Gaelic skills (10.9 per cent), with the council areas containing the other three lowland cities together accounted for a further 11.6 per cent: Edinburgh (6.8 per cent), Aberdeen (3.6 per cent) and Dundee (1.2 per cent).

In 25 of the 32 council areas, the incidence of people with any Gaelic skills was higher for males than females, but usually the difference is small - in all but four council areas it was 0.3 percentage points or less. The incidence of any Gaelic skills was higher amongst females than males in each of the three council areas with the highest incidence of any Gaelic skills: Eilean Siar (4.3 percentage points), Highland (1.1 percentage points) and Argyll & Bute (1.2 percentage points).

All skills:

The council area pattern for possessing all skills in Gaelic (that is, can understand, speak, read and write Gaelic) was similar to that for possessing any skills, but at a lower overall level. Nationally, the proportion of people aged 3 and over possessing all skills in Gaelic was 0.6 per cent. The only council areas where this proportion was

census data are available can be found on the [Supporting information page of the Scotland's Census website](#).

above the national average were Eilean Siar (30.4 per cent), Highland (3.1 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (2.1 per cent). These three council areas accounted for just over half (52.3 per cent) of people in Scotland who possessed all Gaelic skills, while the council areas containing the four largest cities together accounted for a further fifth: Glasgow (10.8 per cent), Edinburgh (5.7 per cent), Aberdeen (2.9 per cent) and Dundee (0.7 per cent). At a national level, the incidence of 'all Gaelic skills' was slightly higher amongst females (0.7 per cent) than males (0.6 per cent).

Speaking skills:

The council area pattern for possessing speaking skills in Gaelic was similar to that for 'any skills' and 'all skills'. Again, the only council areas where the proportion of Gaelic speakers in the population aged 3 and over was above the national average of 1.1 per cent were Eilean Siar (52.3 per cent), Highland (5.4 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (4.0 per cent); the proportion in Glasgow City was 1.0 per cent. Just over half (51.5 per cent) of all Gaelic speakers in Scotland lived in Eilean Siar, Highland and Argyll & Bute, while the council areas containing the four largest cities together accounted for a further 19.4 per cent, including 10.3 per cent in Glasgow City. At a national level, the incidence of Gaelic speaking was slightly higher amongst females (1.2 per cent) than males (1.1 per cent). Of those who reported Gaelic-speaking ability nationally, 53.2 per cent were female and 46.8 per cent were male.

Literacy skills:

The council area distribution is somewhat different for people with literacy skills only in Gaelic (that is, able to read and/or write, but not speak, Gaelic). Nationally, 0.1 per cent of people aged 3 and over possessed literacy skills only in Gaelic, with this proportion being very slightly higher for males than females. It was still the case that the highest proportions were in Eilean Siar (0.9 per cent), Highland (0.3 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (0.3 per cent). However, only 20.0 per cent of people with literacy skills only in Gaelic lived in these three council areas compared with 34.9 per cent in the council areas containing the four largest cities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Council areas: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_001_2001)

Speaking skills:

Nationally, the proportion of people aged 3 and over who were Gaelic speakers fell from 1.2 per cent in 2001 to 1.1 per cent in 2011, with similar reductions for both males and females. The largest decreases between 2001 and 2011 were in the three council areas with the highest proportion of Gaelic speakers: Eilean Siar (61.1 per cent to 52.3 per cent), Highland (6.3 per cent to 5.4 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (4.7 per cent to 4.0 per cent). The proportion of all Gaelic speakers who lived in these three areas, from 55.5 per cent in 2001 to 51.5 per cent in 2011. There were slight increases in the proportion of the population who could speak Gaelic in 17 council

areas, with the three highest being in Aberdeenshire (0.2 percentage points), East Ayrshire (0.2 percentage points) and Moray (0.15 percentage points).

Civil parish bands (Table AT_235_2011)

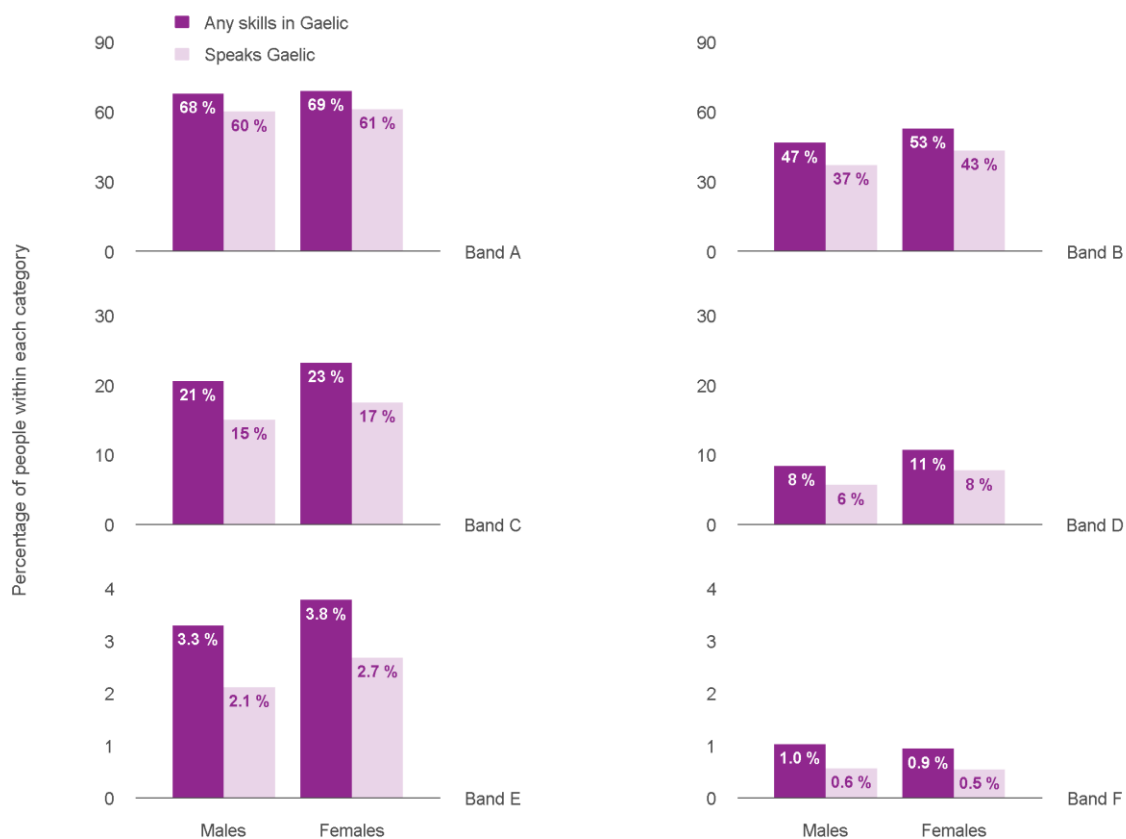
Looking first at the proportion of people aged 5 or over with any skills in Gaelic, there was a steep gradient across the civil parish bands. In band A, a clear majority (68.4 per cent) had Gaelic skills and nearly one half (49.8 per cent) did so in B, with the corresponding proportions for the other bands being: C (21.9 per cent), D (9.6 per cent), E (3.5 per cent), F (1.0 per cent) and G (0.3 per cent). Nevertheless, the data show that people with any Gaelic skills were spread across all five bands A to E, with as many as 16.8 per cent in band E and just over a half (50.9 per cent) in the very low-proportion band F. The distribution of people aged 5 and over with speaking skills was similar: 17.3 per cent were in band E and 43.3 per cent in band F (meaning that 60.6 per cent of Gaelic speakers aged 5 and over lived in civil parishes where less than 5 per cent of the population spoke Gaelic). The proportion of Gaelic speakers aged 5 and over who lived in communities where more than a quarter of people were able to speak Gaelic (bands A and B) was 28.7 per cent.

In each of civil parish bands A to F, the proportion of people who could speak Gaelic increased between ages 0 to 2 and ages 3 to 4: nationally there was an increase of 0.5 percentage points between the two age bands. A more detailed breakdown of the Gaelic language skills data for these two age groups is provided in Section 2.1.2 (Gaelic language skills by age).

Civil parish bands: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_002_2001)

As noted previously, the proportion of people aged 3 and over who were Gaelic speakers fell from 1.2 per cent in 2001 to 1.1 per cent in 2011). The extent of this fall was greater in those areas with higher proportions of Gaelic speakers in the population: it was 9.0 percentage points in civil parish band A, 8.1 in band B, 3.9 in band C, 0.65 in band D and 0.2 in band E. Between 2001 and 2011, the **number** of Gaelic speakers aged 3 and over decreased by 11.8 per cent in civil parish band A, by 10.9 per cent in band B, by 17.7 per cent in band C, by 2.6 per cent in band D and by 1.0 per cent in band E. The number of Gaelic speakers increased by 8.8 per cent in band F. As a result, there was a slight shift between 2001 and 2011 in the distribution of Gaelic speakers in 2011 to civil parishes where the proportion of Gaelic speakers was lower. For example, between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of Gaelic speakers who were in civil parish band A fell from 16.6 per cent to 14.9 per cent, whereas it rose from 39.0 per cent to 43.2 per cent in band F.

Figure 1: Gaelic language skills by sex, civil parish bands, 2011



2.1.2 Gaelic language skills by age

Scotland (Table AT_238_2011)

In 2011, the incidence of people who were able to speak Gaelic was below the national average (1.1 per cent) up to age 7, and then remained above it (except at age 11) until age 15. The incidence of Gaelic speaking was below the national average at ages 16 and 17 and in all the age bands from 18 to 24 up to 45 to 54. It then rises above the national average again for people aged 55 and over. The peak incidence of Gaelic speaking was at ages 75 and over (1.2 per cent), 65 to 74 (1.4 per cent) and at age 8 (1.3 per cent).

Scotland: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_005_2001)

Between 2001 and 2011, there were increases in the proportion of people who were Gaelic speakers at each single year of age up to 17, and decreases at older ages, with the extent of the decrease generally increasing with age. Thus there has been a shift downwards in the age distribution of Gaelic speakers - in 2011, 16.5 per cent of Gaelic speakers were aged 0 to 17, compared with 15.2 per cent in 2001. Moreover, that shift was not because of overall demographic change in the Scottish population: among people who cannot speak Gaelic, there was an increase between 2001 and 2011 in their proportion only of people ages 0 to 2, 18 to 24 and 45 and over.

Council areas (Table AT_236_2011)

In 2011, there were two peaks in relation to the percentage of the population who can speak Gaelic by age group: one at older ages and one in the school-age years. 1.5 per cent of people aged 65 and over and 1.2 per cent of those aged 50 to 64 were able to speak Gaelic, while 1.1 per cent of 5 to 11 year olds and of 12 to 17 year olds were able to do so. These were the only age groups where the proportion of Gaelic speakers was equal to or greater than the overall national average of 1.1 per cent.

These patterns varied by council area. In Eilean Siar and Highland the proportion of the population who were Gaelic speakers for all age groups (apart from 0 to 2) was well over 1.1 per cent. In Highland the highest proportion was for those aged 12 to 17 (7.9 per cent, compared with 7.1 per cent at age 65 and over). In Argyll & Bute, the highest proportion was also for those aged 12 to 17 (6.3 per cent).

These patterns show that the population of people who can speak Gaelic tends to be more concentrated in school age groups and in older age groups than the population of people who cannot speak Gaelic. Nationally, the proportion of Gaelic speakers who were aged 65 and over (23.6 per cent) was higher than the proportion of non-Gaelic speakers who were aged 65 and over (16.7 per cent). This was true in 26 of the 32 council areas.

Another way of looking at this is that 45.0 per cent of the Gaelic-speaking population were aged 50 and over, compared with 36.4 per cent of the population who do not speak Gaelic. The proportions in the school-age groups (5 to 17) were much closer: 14.4 per cent of Gaelic speakers and 14.6 per cent of people who do not speak Gaelic were aged 5 to 17.

Council areas: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_003_2001)

Between 2001 and 2011, there was an increase in the proportion of people who could speak Gaelic at all age bands up to 17, and a decrease in all other age groups. The largest increase was at ages 5 to 11 (from 0.9 per cent to 1.1 per cent), and the largest decrease was at age 65 and over (from 1.8 per cent to 1.5 per cent). In Eilean Siar, the incidence of Gaelic speaking fell between 2001 and 2011 in all age groups except 3 to 4 (where it increased from 26.8 per cent to 29.5 per cent).

However, between 2001 and 2011 the number of Gaelic speakers increased or remained stable in all age groups up to age 24; the highest percentage increases were at the youngest age ranges, including an increase of 30.0 per cent for 3 to 4 year olds, but there were also increases at ages 18 to 24 (12.0 per cent) and 5 to 11 (8.8 per cent). Decreases were seen in the number of Gaelic speakers in all age groups of people aged 25 and over, with the largest percentage decrease at ages 25 to 34 (10.0 per cent).

Civil parish bands (Table AT_237_2011)

Any skills:

For Scotland as a whole, in 2011 the proportion of people with any skills in Gaelic (that is, reporting at least one of understanding, speaking, reading or writing Gaelic) increased with age: it was under the national average of 1.7 per cent for all age groups up to and including 25 to 34, and above it thereafter. But this pattern was not the same in each civil parish band. In band A, there was a fairly flat gradient after age group 3 to 4, with around two thirds of people aged 5 and over reporting themselves to have at least one of the four skills in Gaelic, until age 65 and over where it rises to 79.0 per cent. Band B had a similar pattern to A, but with the proportion of people with Gaelic skills being around 40-50 per cent between the ages of 5 and 64, and 65.8 per cent at 65 and over. In civil parish bands C and D, the pattern was quite different. Here the high points were in the secondary school years and in the older age group: for example, in both civil parish bands, the highest proportion of any skills in Gaelic was at ages 12 to 17, being 35.1 per cent in band C and 14.9 per cent in band D. The second highest proportion in both these civil parish bands was in the 65 and over age group, at 27.7 per cent in band C and 12.7 per cent in band D. In civil parish bands E, F, and G the pattern was again similar to that in bands A and B, but at much lower levels (with a plateau at ages 5 to 64 of 3-4 per cent in band E, of 0.5-1.2 per cent in band F, and of 0.1- 0.5 per cent in band G).

All skills:

For people aged 3 and over who had all Gaelic skills (that is, can understand, speak, read and write Gaelic), the highest proportion overall was at ages 12 to 17 (0.9 per cent) and ages 65 and over (0.8 per cent). These two peaks were reflected in civil parish bands A and B. The peak age for 'all Gaelic skills' was 12 to 17 in civil parish

bands C, D and E. Civil parish band F had a similar proportion for all Gaelic skills in all age groups for people aged 5 and over.

Oracy only:

Combining the skills categories 'Speaks but does not read or write Gaelic' and 'Understands but does not speak, read or write Gaelic' gives an idea of oral language skills. There was a rise in incidence of these exclusively oral skills before children reach school age (0.4 per cent at ages 0 to 2 and 0.8 per cent at ages 3 to 4), and then a fall at the school ages (0.5 per cent at ages 5 to 11 and 0.4 per cent at ages 12 to 17). In contrast, the proportion of people with all Gaelic skills increased from 0.7 per cent for 5 to 11 year olds to 0.9 per cent for 12 to 17 year olds. The incidence of those with oracy only skills in Gaelic is above the national average for all age bands for people aged 25 and over.

Speaking skills :

There are peaks in speaking ability in the school-age groups in each of the civil parish bands: it was at ages 5 to 11 in band A (54.9 per cent) and band F (0.5 per cent); and at ages 12 to 17 in bands B (41.3 per cent), C (30.3 per cent), D (13.1 per cent) and E (2.8 per cent). In bands C and D, these school-age peaks were higher than the peak at older ages. Correspondingly – looking at this as the percentage distribution of people who can speak Gaelic – the proportion of Gaelic speakers who are in age group 5 to 11 is higher than the corresponding proportion of people who cannot speak Gaelic, both nationally and in civil parish bands C, D, E and F. The same is true for age group 12 to 17 in civil parish bands B, C, D and E.

Literacy only:

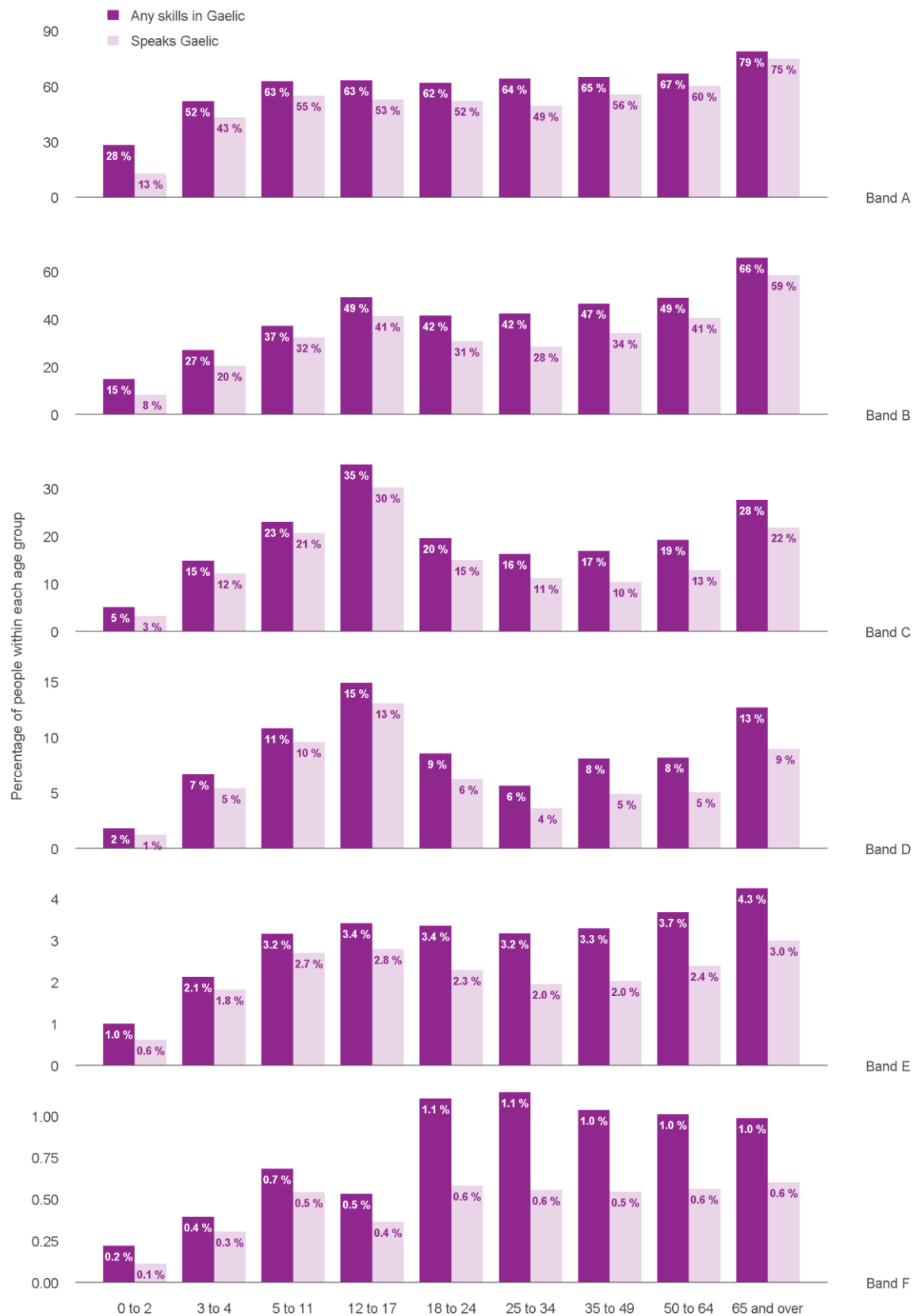
The proportion of literacy only skills peaks nationally at ages 18 to 24 and 25 to 34. Such peaks are seen in civil parish bands E and F. However, peaks for this linguistic skill set in civil parish bands A and B were at ages 12 to 17 and ages 18 to 24, respectively; at ages 35 to 49 in bands D and G; and at ages 50 to 64 in band C.

Civil parish bands: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_004_2001)

In civil parish band A, the proportion of Gaelic speakers fell between 2001 and 2011 in all age groups except ages 3 to 4. The same was true in band B, though the exception here was 0 to 2 rather than 3 to 4. In the other civil parish bands, there was generally an increase between 2001 and 2011 in proportion of Gaelic speakers in younger age groups. In band C there was an increase in all age groups up to 34 except at ages 12 to 17; in band D an increase up to age 24; in band E an increase up to age 17; and in band F an increase up to age 49 except at ages 18 to 24. These changes suggest a process by which the extension of Gaelic-speaking skills is mainly taking places outside the areas where Gaelic is spoken by over a quarter of those in the community. Indeed, in numerical terms, only civil parish band F (parishes in which between 0.01 per cent and 1.09 per cent of the population speaks

Gaelic) showed an increase in the number of Gaelic speakers between 2001 and 2011, with an increase of 9.1 per cent.

Figure 2: Gaelic language skills by age, civil parish bands, 2011

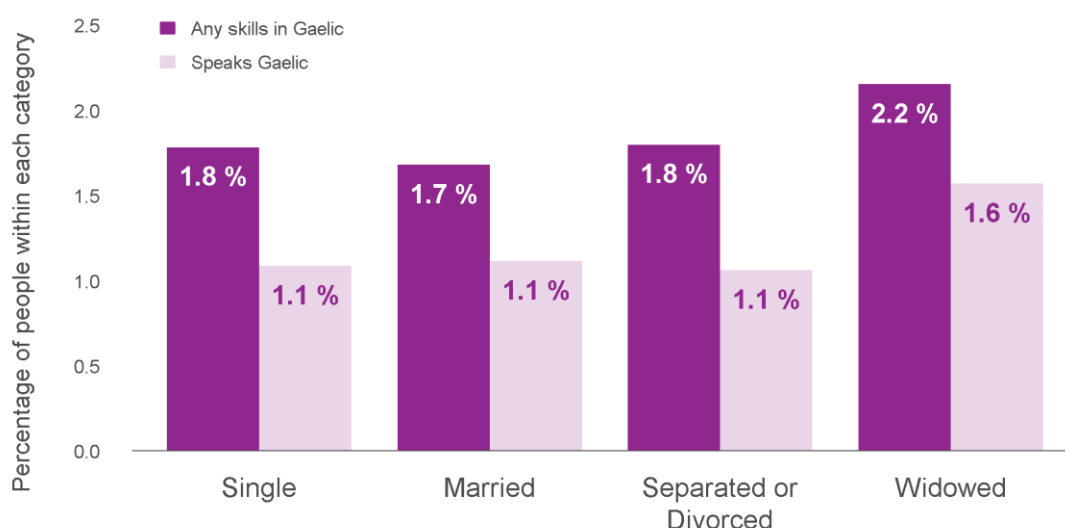


2.1.3 Gaelic language skills by marital or civil partnership status

Scotland

A comparison of the marital or civil partnership status of Gaelic speakers and of people who do not speak Gaelic shows a higher proportion of Gaelic speakers to be 'widowed or a surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership' (10.8 per cent, compared with 7.7 per cent). The proportions of Gaelic speakers and non-Gaelic speakers in the other marital or civil partnership status categories are similar: single (33.9 per cent, 35.4 per cent), married or in a same-sex civil partnership (44.6 per cent, 45.4 per cent) and separated or divorced (10.7 per cent, 11.4 per cent).

Figure 3: Gaelic language skills by marital or civil partnership status, Scotland, 2011



Single comprises people who have never been married or been in a registered same-sex civil partnership

Married comprises people who are married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership

Separated or Divorced comprises people who are separated (but still legally married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership), or who are divorced or formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved

Widowed comprises people who are widowed or a surviving partner from a registered same-sex civil partnership

Council areas and civil parish bands

Although there was variation in the proportion of people in each marital or civil partnership status category between council areas (table AT_239_2011) and between civil parish bands (table AT_240_2011), there was typically a similar proportion of Gaelic speakers and non-Gaelic speakers in each marital status group within a geographical area. For example, in Highland 29.7 per cent of Gaelic speakers and 30.7 per cent of non-Gaelic speakers were single, and 48.6 per cent of Gaelic speakers and 49.8 per cent of non-Gaelic speakers were married or in a same-sex civil partnership. In contrast, in Glasgow City, 55.5 per cent of Gaelic speakers and 49.1 per cent of non-Gaelic speakers were single, and 26.6 per cent of Gaelic speakers and 31.1 per cent non-Gaelic speakers were married or in a same-sex civil partnership.

Council areas and civil parish bands: change 2001-2011

Although the incidence of Gaelic speakers in each marital status category decreased from 2001 to 2011 (except separated or divorced which stayed the same), a decrease in the number of Gaelic speakers between 2001 and 2011 was seen in only two of these categories: married or same-sex civil partnership (10.1 per cent decrease) and widowed or surviving partner of a same-sex civil partnership (18.4 per cent decrease). A numerical increase was seen in the single category (9.0 per cent increase). Patterns of change over time in Gaelic language skills by marital or civil partnership status varied by council area and by civil parish band (as shown in tables AT_006_2001 and AT_007_2001 compared with AT_239_2011 and AT_240_2011).

2.1.4 Gaelic language skills of children by prevalence of Gaelic language skills in the household

There are two formats for investigating the Gaelic language skills of children by prevalence of Gaelic language skills in the household. The first presents the Gaelic language skills of children (of different age groups) by the proportion of adults with any Gaelic language skills in the household. The second format for investigating the Gaelic language skills of children by prevalence of Gaelic language skills in the household presents the Gaelic language skills of children (of different age groups) by the sex of adults with any Gaelic language skills in the household.

a) Children's Gaelic skills by the proportion of adults with any Gaelic skills in the household

Scotland (Table AT_242_2011)

At ages 0 to 2 and 3 to 4, there was an increasing incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability as the proportion of adults in the household with Gaelic skills rises: from 0.1 per cent where no adults in the household had any Gaelic skills to 14.6 per cent where all adults in the household had some Gaelic skills for the 0 to 2 age range, and from 0.2 per cent to 37.8 per cent for the 3 to 4 age range.

Where all adults in the household had some Gaelic skills, the incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability among children was 14.6 per cent amongst children aged 0 to 2, 37.8 per cent amongst children aged 3 to 4, 48.6 per cent at ages 5 to 11 and 46.3 per cent at ages 12 to 17. Similar patterns of increase – but at lower levels of proportion - were seen across the child age ranges for the other household language types.

However, looking at this another way, as the distribution of Gaelic-speaking children across households with different proportions of adults with Gaelic language competence, it can be seen that a high proportion of Gaelic-speaking children lived in households in which no adults had Gaelic language skills. The proportions were 34.8 per cent for the 0 to 2 age group, 24.7 per cent for 3 to 4, 36.1 per cent for 5 to 11 and 39.3 per cent for 12 to 17. At the other end of the scale, the proportions of Gaelic-speaking children who lived in households where all adults had Gaelic language skills were 46.8 per cent for the 0 to 2 age group, 51.4 per cent for 3 to 4, 41.4 per cent for 5 to 11 and 35.9 per cent for 12 to 17.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_243_2011)

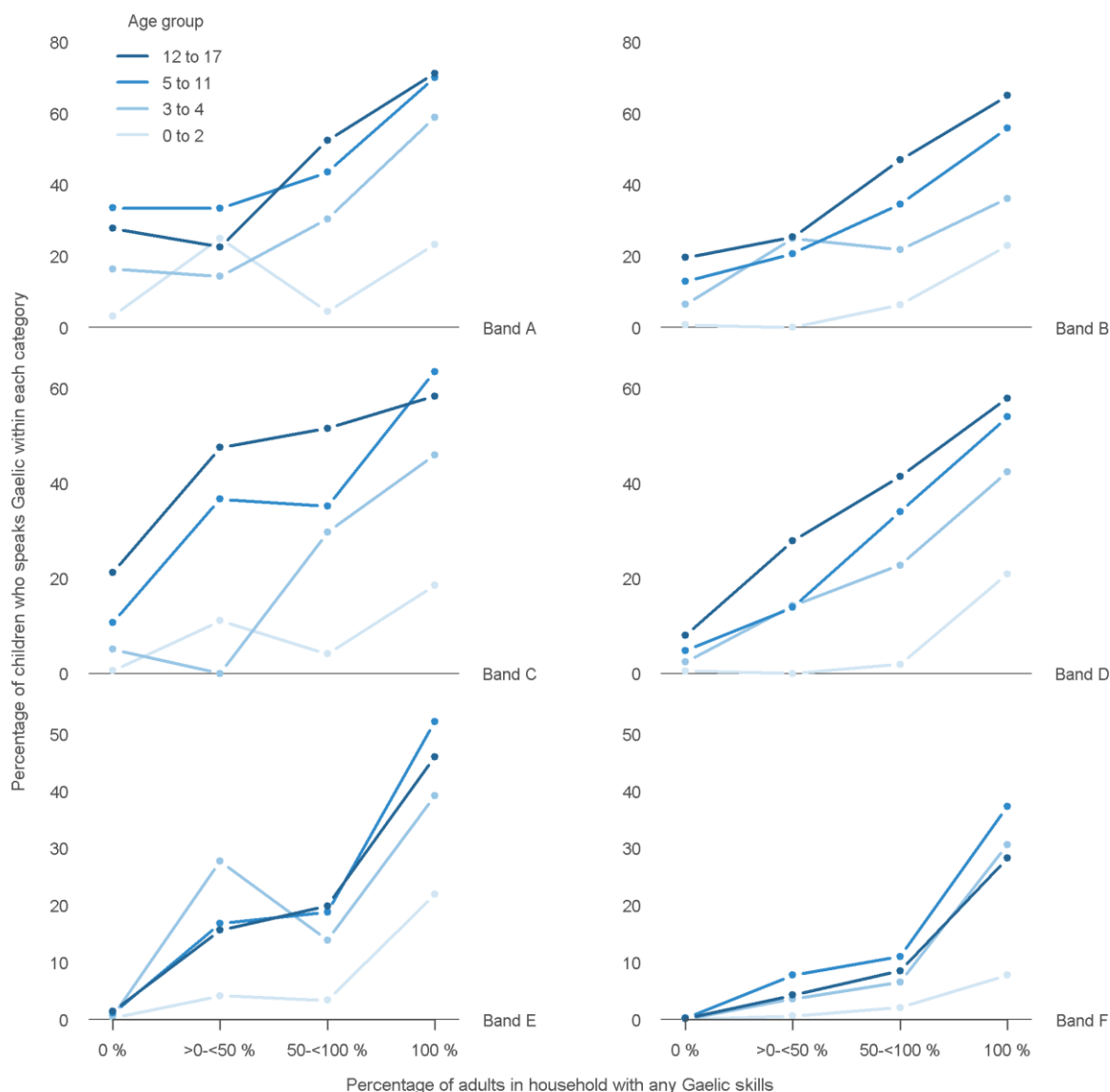
Almost without exception, in all civil parish bands, and in all age groups, the highest incidence of Gaelic-speaking skills of children was in households where all adults had some Gaelic skills. The only exception was band A, for age group 0 to 2, where the highest proportion was where >0%-<50 per cent of adults had some Gaelic skills (25.0 per cent), but this was only slightly higher than the incidence where all adults had some Gaelic skills (23.3 per cent).

In households where all adults had some Gaelic skills, and for the age groups 3 to 4 and 5 to 11, the highest incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability of children was in civil parish band A, and there is a downward gradient of the incidence of speaking skills across bands C to E (though band B had lower incidence than band C). For age group 12 to 17 (and where all adults could speak Gaelic) the downward gradient was across all bands A to E. For households where half or more of the adults could

speak Gaelic, and for age groups 3 to 4, 5 to 11 and 12 to 17, the highest incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability amongst children was in band A. There was a downward gradient of incidence from band C to band E, but B had a lower incidence than C.

The percentage of Gaelic-speaking children who lived in households where no adult had any Gaelic skills had a peak in band D for age groups 3 to 4 and 12 to 17, and came close to having a peak in band D for age group 5 to 11. For example, for age 12 to 17, 52.2 per cent of Gaelic speakers in band D were in households where no adult had any Gaelic skills; the corresponding percentages for this age group in other civil parish bands were 15.5 per cent in A, 18.4 per cent in B, 49.9 per cent in C, 48.8 per cent in E and 46.1 per cent in F. The percentage of Gaelic-speaking children in households where all adults had some Gaelic skills was at its lowest in band D for the three age groups 3 to 4, 5 to 11 and 12 to 17.

Figure 4: Gaelic-speaking ability of children by age by proportion of adults in household with any Gaelic language skills, civil, parish bands, 2011



b) Children’s Gaelic skills by the sex and Gaelic skills of adults in the household

Scotland (Table AT_241_2011)

Amongst children of ages 0 to 2 and 3 to 4, the highest incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability was in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills. For example, 17.1 per cent of 0 to 2 year olds and 47.7 per cent of 3 to 4 year olds living in such households were reported to speak Gaelic, compared with national averages of 0.2 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively for these age groups. In households where all the adults who had some Gaelic skills were female, the

incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability amongst the children was two-to-three times higher than that of households where all the adults who had some Gaelic skills were male, for these lower age bands: at age 0 to 2, the proportion was 4.3 per cent compared with 2.0 per cent; at age 3 to 4, the figures are 17.9 per cent compared with 5.3 per cent.

Similar patterns of incidence hold for ages 5 to 11 and 12 to 17, but at much higher levels. Where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills, 61.1 per cent of 5 to 11 year olds could speak Gaelic, 46.2 per cent had all Gaelic skills, and 70.3 per cent had some Gaelic skills. The corresponding proportions for ages 12 to 17 were 58.2 per cent, 48.0 per cent and 70.2 per cent.

At ages 0 to 2 and 3 to 4, whilst the largest incidence of Gaelic-speaking children was in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills (38.8 per cent of 0 to 2 year old Gaelic speakers, and 42.3 per cent of 3 to 4 year olds), a large proportion of such children were in households where no adults had any Gaelic language skills (34.8 per cent of 0 to 2 year olds, and 24.7 per cent of 3 to 4 year olds). The remainder of Gaelic-speaking children were in households where either female adults or male adults had some Gaelic skills. For both the 0 to 2 and 3 to 4 age groups, a higher proportion of Gaelic-speaking children were in households where all adults who had Gaelic skills were female than where all adults who had Gaelic skills were male: in the 0 to 2 age group, 19.8 per cent compared with 6.8 per cent; in the 3 to 4 age group, 27.2 per cent compared with 5.8 per cent.

At both the primary school stage (5 to 11 years) and the secondary school stage (12 to 17 years), the largest group of Gaelic speakers lived in households where no adult had any Gaelic skills (36.1 per cent at ages 5 to 11, and 39.3 per cent at ages 12 to 17). Just under one in three Gaelic-speaking children aged 5 to 11 or 12 to 17 lived in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills (30.9 per cent for age 5 to 11, 27.4 per cent for age 12 to 17). As with the younger age groups, a higher proportion of Gaelic-speaking children were in households where all adults with Gaelic skills were female than from households where all adults with Gaelic skills were male: in the 5 to 11 age group, 25.9 per cent compared with 7.1 per cent; in the 12 to 17 age group, 23.3 per cent compared with 10.1 per cent.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_244_2011)

Table AT_241_2011 has already shown that having both female and male adults with Gaelic is associated with relatively high levels of Gaelic skills among children. Moreover, having only female adults with any Gaelic skills is associated with more children being able to speak Gaelic than having only male adults with any Gaelic skills.

In civil parish band A, the high incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability amongst children where both male and female adults in the household had Gaelic skills was sustained to age 17: it was 63.4 per cent at ages 3 to 4, 70.9 per cent at ages 5 to 11 and 72.9 per cent at ages 12 to 17. In band B, this rising gradient was steeper, and the incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability in such households reached 68.5 per cent amongst children aged 12 to 17. Band C was similar to B, with high values (of 67.6 per cent at ages 5 to 11 and 57.8 per cent at 12 to 17) when male and female adults had Gaelic skills. In bands D and E, the proportions of children aged 5 to 11 and 12 to 17 who could speak Gaelic was still over half in households where both male and female adults had Gaelic skills. In the combined civil parish bands F and G, that was still true for children aged 5 to 11 (56.5 per cent) and aged 12 to 17 (41.6 per cent).

Where all adults who had at least one Gaelic skill were female, the proportion of children aged 5 to 11 able to speak Gaelic was over 40 per cent in civil parish bands A to D: A (57.1 per cent), B (44.1 per cent), C (46.6 per cent) and D (43.8 per cent). The same was true for children aged 12 to 17: the proportion of children able to speak Gaelic in households where all adults who had some Gaelic skills were female was 56.2 per cent in band A, 48.4 per cent in band B, 53.7 per cent in band C and 44.5 per cent in band D. In civil parish band E, this proportion was 24.5 per cent and in the combined civil parish bands F and G it was 13.1 per cent.

Where all adults in the household who had at least one Gaelic skill were male, the proportion of children aged 5 to 11 able to speak Gaelic was 35.7 per cent in civil parish band A, 25.7 per cent in band B, 27.0 per cent in band C, 16.2 per cent in band D, 10 per cent in band E and 6.5 per cent in the combined F & G band.

Looking at the distribution of Gaelic-speaking children across the categories of adult Gaelic language skills in the household, it can be seen that, at the Scotland level, only a minority of children who could speak Gaelic were in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills: 38.8 per cent at ages 0 to 2, 42.3 per cent at ages 3 to 4, 30.9 per cent at ages 5 to 11 and 27.4 per cent at ages 12 to 17. Indeed, for the latter two age groups the largest proportion of Gaelic-speaking children was in households where no adults had any Gaelic skills (36.1 per cent at ages 5 to 11 and 39.3 per cent at ages 12 to 17). In civil parish bands A and B, the largest proportions of children who could speak Gaelic were in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills. In band C, the pattern was similar to the national pattern, where at ages 5 to 11 and 12 to 17 the largest proportion was where no adults had any Gaelic skills. In band D, that latter pattern held also for ages 3 to 4, and in band E it held for all ages. In the combined F & G band, it also held except for ages 3 to 4, where the largest group was again those where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills.

2.1.5 Gaelic language skills by country of birth

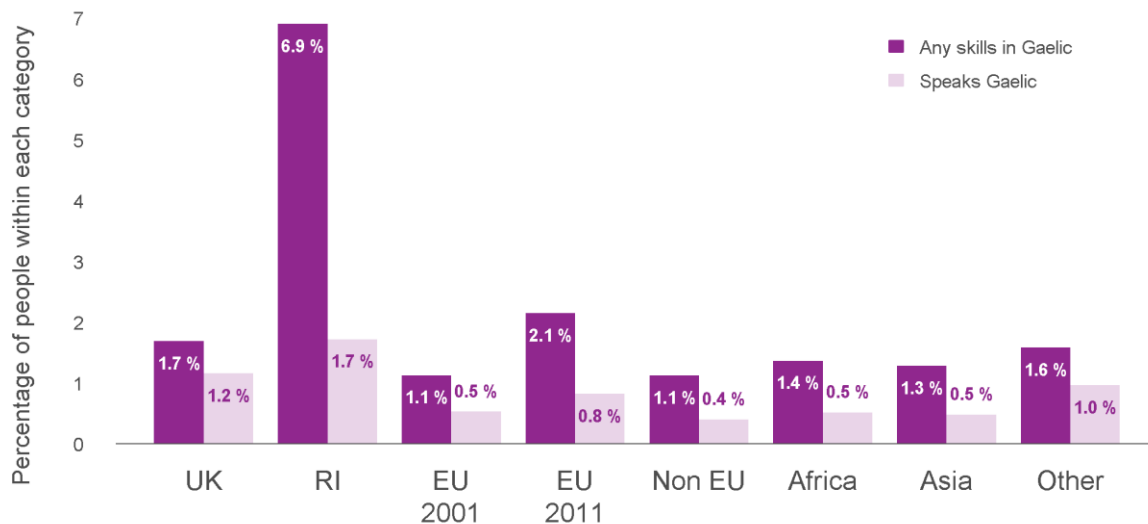
Scotland (Table AT_245_2011)

The highest incidence in every category of Gaelic skills was for people whose country of birth was the Republic of Ireland. For example, it was 6.9 per cent for any Gaelic skills, followed by people born in the EU Accession countries (2.1 per cent), North America (1.7 per cent) and then the UK (1.7 per cent).

For all Gaelic skills, the next highest country of birth category after the Republic of Ireland (0.9 per cent) was North America and the UK (both with 0.7 per cent). For Gaelic-speaking ability, the next highest country of birth category after Republic of Ireland (1.7 per cent) was the UK (1.2 per cent) and then North America (1.1 per cent).

For Gaelic literacy only skills, the next highest country of birth category after the Republic of Ireland (2.3 per cent) was North America (0.3 per cent) followed by non-European Union countries within Europe (0.2 per cent).

Figure 5: Gaelic language skills by country of birth, Scotland, 2011



UK – United Kingdom

RI - Republic of Ireland

EU 2001 - Member countries in March 2001 (Including Channel Islands)

EU 2011 - Accession countries April 2001 - March 2011

Non EU - Non EU European countries

Africa

Asia - Middle East and Asia

Other - The Americas, Caribbean and Oceania

Amongst all those who reported themselves to be Gaelic speakers in the 2011 Census, 95.6 per cent were born in the UK, 1.1 per cent in EU Accession countries (those countries that joined the EU between April 2001 and March 2011), 0.9 per cent in the Middle East or Asia and 0.7 per cent in the Republic of Ireland.

Scotland: change 2001-2011 (AT_008_2001)

The most notable change between 2001 and 2011 was in the growing share of Gaelic speakers who were born in the countries that joined the EU after 2001: in 2001, their share of Gaelic speakers was just 0.03 per cent, whereas in 2011 it was 1.1 per cent. The share from Africa also rose, from 0.2 per cent to 0.4 per cent, while the share from the Republic of Ireland fell from 1.7 per cent to 0.7 per cent.

2.1.6 Gaelic language skills by ethnic group

Scotland (Table AT_246_2011)

The highest incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability was in the 'White: Irish' (1.3 per cent) and 'White: Scottish' (1.2 per cent) ethnic groups; these were the only groups with a proportion above the national average of 1.1 per cent. The proportion of Gaelic speakers was lower within the other ethnic group categories: 'Caribbean or Black' (1.0 per cent), 'Mixed or multiple ethnic group' (0.9 per cent), 'White: other white [not Scottish, Irish or British]' (0.8 per cent), 'African' (0.6 per cent), 'Asian' (0.5 per cent) and 'White: other British' (0.4 per cent).

However, the pattern of proportion was different for children aged 3-17. The highest proportion of Gaelic speakers was in the 'White: other white [not Scottish, Irish or British]' ethnic group (1.4 per cent), while other ethnic groups with proportion above the national average (1.1 per cent) for this age group were: 'Caribbean or Black' (1.2 per cent), 'African' (1.2 per cent) and 'Mixed or multiple ethnic group' (1.1 per cent). In contrast with older ages, the proportion of Gaelic speakers among 'White: Irish' in this age group was low (0.7 per cent) compared with 1.3 per cent for those aged 18 and over.

Such differences in the ethnicity profiles of Gaelic speakers by age can be seen in a comparison of the 3 to 17 and 18 and over age groups. Amongst the 3 to 17 age groups, 96.1 per cent of Gaelic speakers were in a white ethnic and 3.9 per cent were from other ethnic groups. Amongst the 18 and over age group, the corresponding figures were 98.5 per cent and 1.5 per cent.

The proportion of Gaelic speakers who were white (98.5 per cent) was higher than that of people who were non-Gaelic speakers (96.4 per cent). The gap was slightly

less at ages 3-17 (96.1 per cent compared with 94.8 per cent) than for those aged 18 and over (98.5 per cent compared with 96.4 per cent).

2.2 Gaelic language skills by national identity

Scotland (Table AT_249_2011)

Looking at Gaelic skills by national identity across Scotland allows more detailed combinations of skills to be analysed. For any Gaelic skills, there is a peak in the category of 'Scottish and any other identities' category (2.3 per cent), followed by 'Other identity only' (2.1 per cent) and 'Scottish identity only' (1.9 per cent). In terms of the distribution of national identity categories among Gaelic speakers and among non-Gaelic speakers, the largest category by far for both of these groups was 'Scottish identity only', 73.0 per cent and 62.1 per cent respectively. Having a non-UK identity (Scottish and other identity, other identity only, or other identity and at least one UK identity) was slightly less common among Gaelic speakers (5.1 per cent) than among non-Gaelic speakers (6.6 per cent). Indeed, of those people with any Gaelic skills, the proportion reporting only understanding or only literacy competencies was higher for those reporting a non-UK identity (59.3 per cent) than for those reporting compared with a UK national identity only ('Scottish identity only', 'British identity only', 'Scottish and British identities only', 'English identity only', 'Any other combination of UK identities') (31.4 per cent).

Council areas (Table AT_247_2011)

Across Scotland, the highest proportions of being able to speak Gaelic were for people with Scottish identity only (1.3 per cent), Scottish and British identities only (1.0 per cent) or Scottish combined with other identities (1.3 per cent).

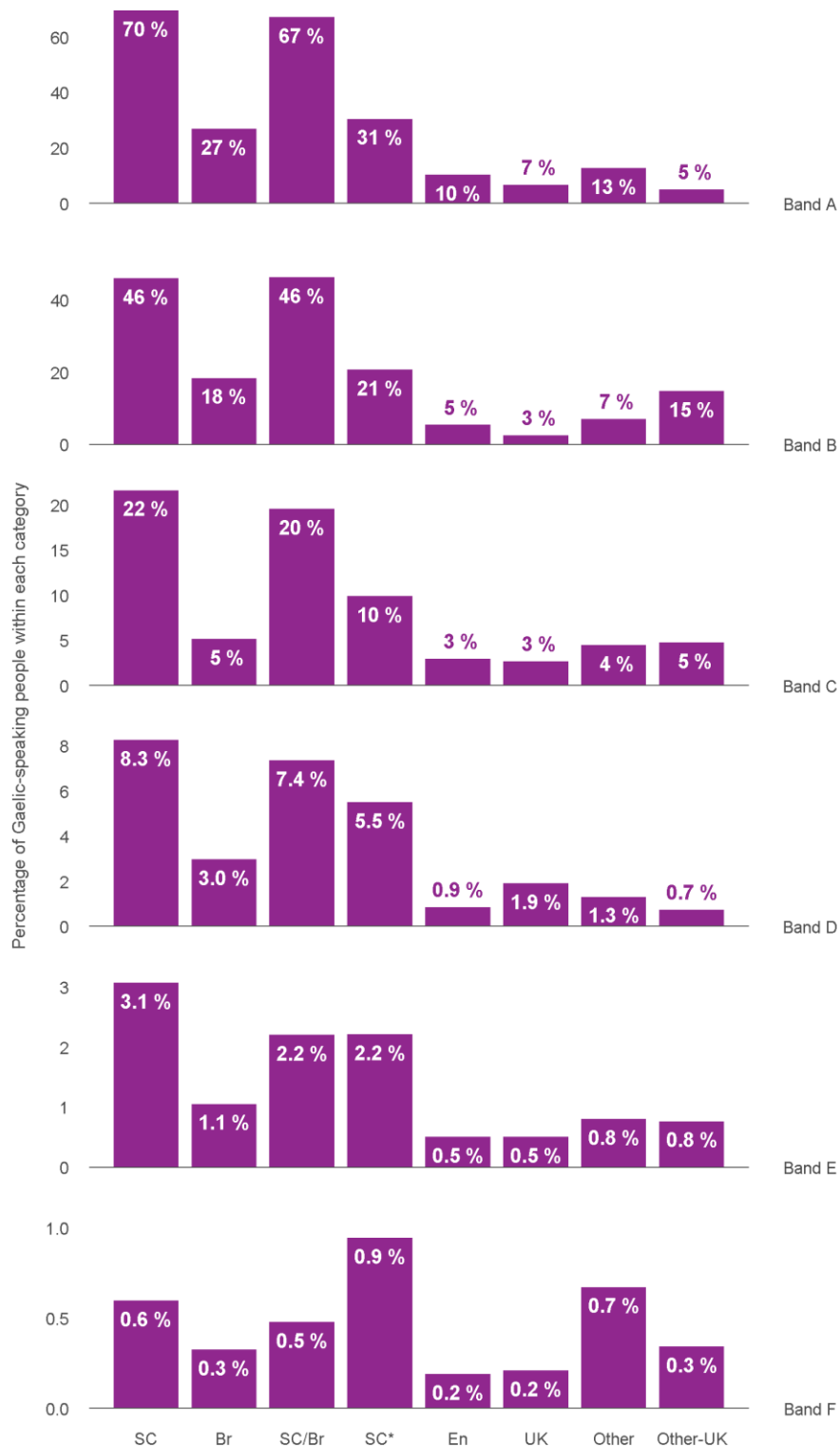
A higher proportion of people who can speak Gaelic was in the 'Scottish identity only' category than of people who were non-Gaelic speakers (73.0 per cent compared with 62.1 per cent). This was the case in every council area. In total, 91.2 per cent of people who could speak Gaelic had a Scottish identity (either as their only identity or in combination with other identities), as compared with 82.4 per cent of non-Gaelic speakers. Just 5.1 per cent of Gaelic speakers reported having a non-UK national identity (Scottish and other identity, other identity only, or other identity and at least one UK identity), as compared with 6.6 per cent of non-Gaelic speakers. This varied by council area, being much more prevalent amongst Gaelic speakers in the cities – Aberdeen City (15.3 per cent), Edinburgh (14.5 per cent), Glasgow (9.6 per cent) and Dundee (7.2 per cent) - than in council areas in the traditional Gaelic-speaking areas of Eilean Siar (1.0 per cent), Highland (2.7 per cent) and Argyll & Bute (2.7 per cent).

Civil parish bands (Table AT_248_2011)

Civil parish bands A, B, C and D show clear peaks in the proportion of Gaelic speakers for the two categories 'Scottish identity only' and 'Scottish and British identities only'; in each case the proportion was quite similar for these two categories. Thus where the capacity to speak Gaelic was most common in the community, it was as common among people who combine Scottish and British identities as among people who had a Scottish identity only. In band E, the proportion in the 'Scottish identity only' category was clearly the highest, and in band F the highest proportion was in the category of 'Scottish and any other identities' category.

Looking at national identity amongst Gaelic speakers provides an alternative way to analyse the patterns. Although in every civil parish band, a greater proportion of people who could speak Gaelic was in the 'Scottish identity only' category than of people who could not speak Gaelic, the proportion of Gaelic speakers reporting a non-UK identity increases as the proportion of Gaelic speakers in the community decreases: people with such an identity as one of their identities constituted 1.1 per cent of Gaelic speakers in civil parish band A, 1.2 per cent in band B, 2.5 per cent in band C, 2.8 per cent in band D, 4.5 per cent in band E and 8.6 per cent in band F.

Figure 6: Gaelic language skills by national identity, civil parish bands, 2011



SC - Scottish identity only; **Br** - British identity only; **SC/Br** - Scottish and British identities only; **SC*** - Scottish and any other identities; **En** - English identity only; **UK** - Any other combination of UK identities (UK only); **Other** - Other identity only; **Other-UK** - Other identity and at least one UK identity

2.3 Gaelic language skills by religion

Council areas (Table AT_250_2011)

Nationally, the highest proportion of Gaelic speakers is among 'Other Christian' (Christians who are not Catholic or Church of Scotland) (2.9 per cent), followed by 'Church of Scotland' (1.4 per cent). The category of 'No religion' had the lowest proportion of Gaelic speakers (0.7 per cent).

This varied by council area. In Eilean Siar, the highest proportion of Gaelic speakers was for the 'Other Christian' (66.6 per cent) and 'Roman Catholic' (65.9 per cent) categories. In Argyll & Bute, it was highest for 'Church of Scotland' (5.4 per cent), followed by 'Roman Catholic' (3.9 per cent). In Highland, the highest proportion is 'Other Christian' (10.2 per cent), followed by 'Roman Catholic' (6.6 per cent) and 'Church of Scotland' (6.0 per cent).

The category of 'Other religion' has the highest proportion of Gaelic speakers in 20 council areas: Aberdeenshire, Angus, Clackmannanshire, Dumfries & Galloway, East Ayrshire, East Lothian, Falkirk, Fife, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Moray, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Orkney Islands, Perth & Kinross, Renfrewshire, Scottish Borders, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire and West Lothian.

Two fifths (40.1 per cent) of Gaelic speakers were in the 'Church of Scotland' category, 22.0 per cent in 'No religion' and 14.5 per cent in each of 'Roman Catholic' and 'Other Christian.' A further 2.2 per cent of Gaelic speakers were in the 'Other religion' category while 6.6 per cent did not state a religion. Compared with the national distribution of non-Gaelic speakers by religion, Gaelic speakers had higher proportions in the categories of 'Church of Scotland' (40.1 per cent compared with 33.0 per cent) and 'Other Christian' (14.5 per cent compared with 5.5 per cent); and a lower proportion in 'No religion' (22.0 per cent compared with 36.2 per cent). The proportions for 'Roman Catholic', 'Other religion' and 'Religion not stated' were similar across Gaelic speakers and non-Gaelic speakers. Such findings on 'Other religion' may seem surprising given that this category had the highest proportion of Gaelic speakers in 20 of the 32 council areas in Scotland. However, these areas constitute only 24 per cent of Gaelic speakers nationally, and within each council area the total numbers within the 'Other religion' category were the smallest of all of the religious categories.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_251_2011)

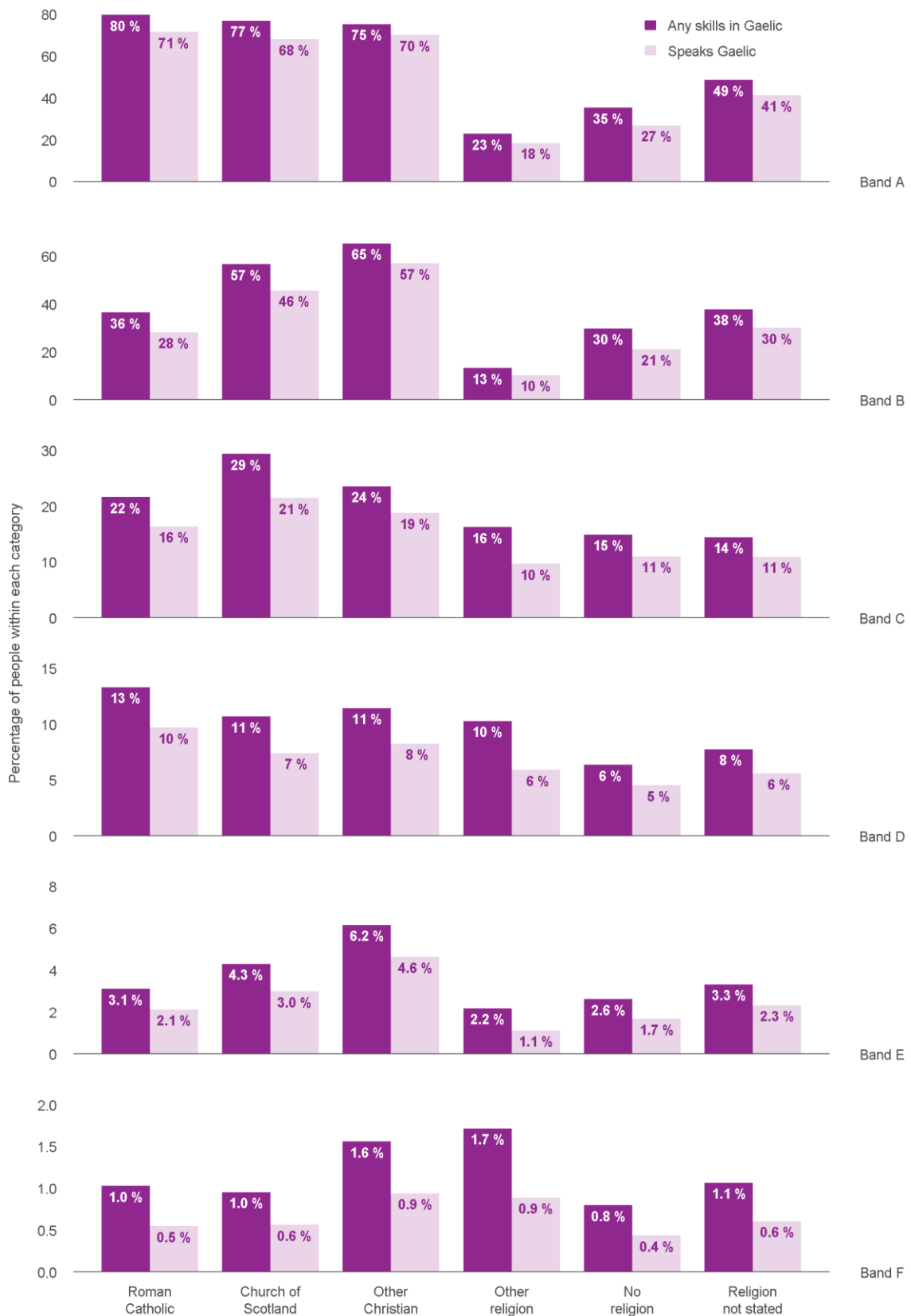
The incidence of people with any Gaelic skills among religious categories varied according to the proportion of Gaelic speaking in the local population. In civil parish band A, the category with highest proportion was 'Roman Catholic' (79.7 per cent),

followed by 'Church of Scotland' (76.9 per cent) and 'Other Christian' (75.3 per cent). In band B, the highest was 'Other Christian' (65.3 per cent), then 'Church of Scotland' (56.6 per cent). That pattern was similar, at much lower levels, in band E (6.2 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively). In band C, 'Church of Scotland' was highest (29.3 per cent); in band D 'Roman Catholic' was highest (13.3 per cent); and in band F the highest was for 'Other religion' (1.7 per cent).

The proportion of the Gaelic-speaking population who were Christian (Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, and Other Christian) decreased with the density of Gaelic speakers in the civil parish band. The proportion was 88.1 per cent in band A, with the corresponding proportions for bands B to F being: 81.4 per cent, 70.6 per cent, 71.3 per cent, 65.8 per cent and 59.7 per cent. The proportions of 'No religion' and of 'Other religion' increased in the opposite direction: whilst 7.5 per cent of Gaelic speakers in civil parish band A were of no religion, the figure was 29.0 per cent in band F. The figures for 'Other religion' were 0.2 per cent in band A and 3.8 per cent in band F. Non-Gaelic speakers in these civil parish bands do not exhibit such trends – with proportions of the population reporting a Christian religion being between 52 per cent and 59 per cent in each instance, proportions of no religion being between 30 per cent and 36 per cent, and proportions of 'other religion' being between 1 per cent and 5 per cent.

The religious diversity of the Gaelic-speaking population in civil parish band F (which has between 0.01 per cent and 1.1 per cent of the population speaking Gaelic) is shown by the fact that, in this band, the category 'Other religion' had a higher proportion of Gaelic speakers than of people who could not speak Gaelic. That was not the case in any other civil parish band.

Figure 7: Gaelic language skills by religion, civil parish bands, 2011



2.4 Gaelic language skills by highest educational qualification

Council areas (Table AT_252_2011)

Nationally, there was a tendency for people with higher levels of educational qualifications to have higher incidence of Gaelic skills. This was true in relation to people with any Gaelic skills, all skills, speaking ability and literacy skills only. For example, the proportion of people with any skills in Gaelic amongst those with a Level 4 qualification (university degree level) was 2.4 per cent compared with 1.3 per cent among people with no qualifications. The corresponding figures for people with all skills in Gaelic were 0.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent; for those with speaking ability they were 1.4 per cent and 0.9 per cent; and for those with literacy skills only they were 0.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent. But it was also true that the proportion in the category 'No qualifications' was slightly higher than the Level 1 qualifications category (basic school qualifications) for people with any skills and with all skills, but not for those with literacy skills only.

Looking at the distribution of qualifications within the Gaelic-speaking population in Scotland (aged 16 to 74), a U-shaped curve is evident. Whilst the highest proportion of Gaelic speakers had a Level 4 qualification (35.9 per cent), the next highest proportions were at the lower end of the qualifications scale, with 19.7 per cent in the 'No qualifications' category and 17.2 per in the 'Level 1' category (a total of 37.0 per cent with no, or basic, qualifications). Compared with people who do not speak Gaelic, the Gaelic-speaking population had a higher proportion of people with Level 4 qualifications (35.9 per cent compared with 27.0 per cent), and has a lower proportion of people with no or just Level 1 qualifications (37.0 per cent compared with 47.3 per cent). Similar proportions of Gaelic speakers and non-Gaelic speakers had their highest level of qualification as Level 2 and Level 3.

In all council areas except Eilean Siar, the proportion of Gaelic speakers with a Level 4 qualification is higher than the corresponding proportion for non-Gaelic speakers, and in all council areas except Eilean Siar and Argyll & Bute the proportion of Gaelic speakers with no qualifications is lower than the corresponding proportion amongst the non-Gaelic speaking population. The proportions of the population within each qualifications band differs by council area, but in 21 council areas the proportion of the Gaelic-speaking population who hold Level 4 qualifications was higher than the national figure for Gaelic speakers (35.9 per cent), reflecting the high levels of qualifications amongst Gaelic speakers in these areas. The proportion ranged from 54.7 per cent in City of Edinburgh down to 36.2 per cent in Midlothian.

The opposite pattern was exhibited in Eilean Siar. Here, a higher proportion of Gaelic speakers than non-Gaelic speakers had no qualifications (30.5 per cent compared

with 18.2 per cent), and a lower proportion of Gaelic speakers than non-Gaelic speakers had Level 4 qualifications (24.4 per cent compared with 30.7 per cent). In Argyll & Bute, a higher proportion of Gaelic speakers than non-Gaelic speakers had no qualifications (24.1 per cent compared with 20.7 per cent), but the proportion of Gaelic speakers at Level 4 followed the pattern elsewhere of being higher than for non-Gaelic speakers (33.8 per cent compared with 29.1 per cent).

Council areas: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_009_2001)

The tendency for the incidence of Gaelic-speaking skills to be higher among people with high qualifications was found in 2001 as well as in 2011, and the small amount of variation in that pattern across council areas was similar in 2001 and 2011 (with all council areas except Eilean Siar and Argyll & Bute having the highest proportion of Gaelic speakers amongst the Level 4 qualifications group).

In terms of change between 2001 and 2011 in the number of Gaelic speakers in different qualification categories, the largest decrease was seen in the 'No qualifications' category (37.2 per cent); and the biggest increases were seen in the Level 3 category (45.4 per cent) and in the Level 4 category (26.8 per cent). These changes to some extent reflect changes in the education level of the population generally, among whom there was a drop of 26.8 per cent in the number of people with no qualifications, and increases of 58.9 per cent and 48.1 per cent respectively in the numbers at Levels 3 and 4. Nevertheless, it is notable that there was a lower proportionate rise in the number of Gaelic speakers at these high levels of education than there was in the population as a whole. Overall, the number of Gaelic speakers aged 16 to 74 decreased by 2.5 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

With regard to council areas, the biggest percentage changes between 2001 and 2011 in the number of Gaelic speakers with different levels of educational qualifications occurred in Eilean Siar, Highland, Glasgow City and Argyll & Bute. In Eilean Siar, the number of Gaelic speakers with no qualifications decreased by 39.1 per cent, and the numbers with Level 3 and 4 qualifications increased by 63.0 per cent and 35.9 per cent respectively. The number of Gaelic speakers in the 'No qualifications' category also decreased in Highland, Argyll & Bute and Glasgow City (by 46.5 per cent, 47.8 per cent and 44.4 per cent respectively), while there were increases in the number of people with Level 4 qualifications in Highland (24.6 per cent), Argyll & Bute (42.7 per cent) and Glasgow City (42.2 per cent). Such trends indicate the emergence of a more highly qualified Gaelic-speaking population over time.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_253_2011)

The association between Gaelic skills and education level varied according to the local incidence of Gaelic speaking. In civil parish bands A and B, Level 4

qualifications had the lowest incidence of any Gaelic skills, and people with no qualifications had the highest incidence. That is to say, out of all the people with no qualifications in civil parish band A, 76.9 per cent had skills in Gaelic, compared with 57.3 per cent of those who had Level 4 qualifications. The corresponding figures for civil parish band B were 55.2 per cent and 45.7 per cent). In band C, it was also true that the highest incidence of any Gaelic skills was in the category with no qualifications, but there was not a clear gradient across the other educational categories. In band D, Levels 2, 3 and 4 qualification categories had similar incidence of any skills, and Level 1 had the lowest. In bands E and F, the incidence of any skills had a rising gradient across all five categories of highest level of qualification.

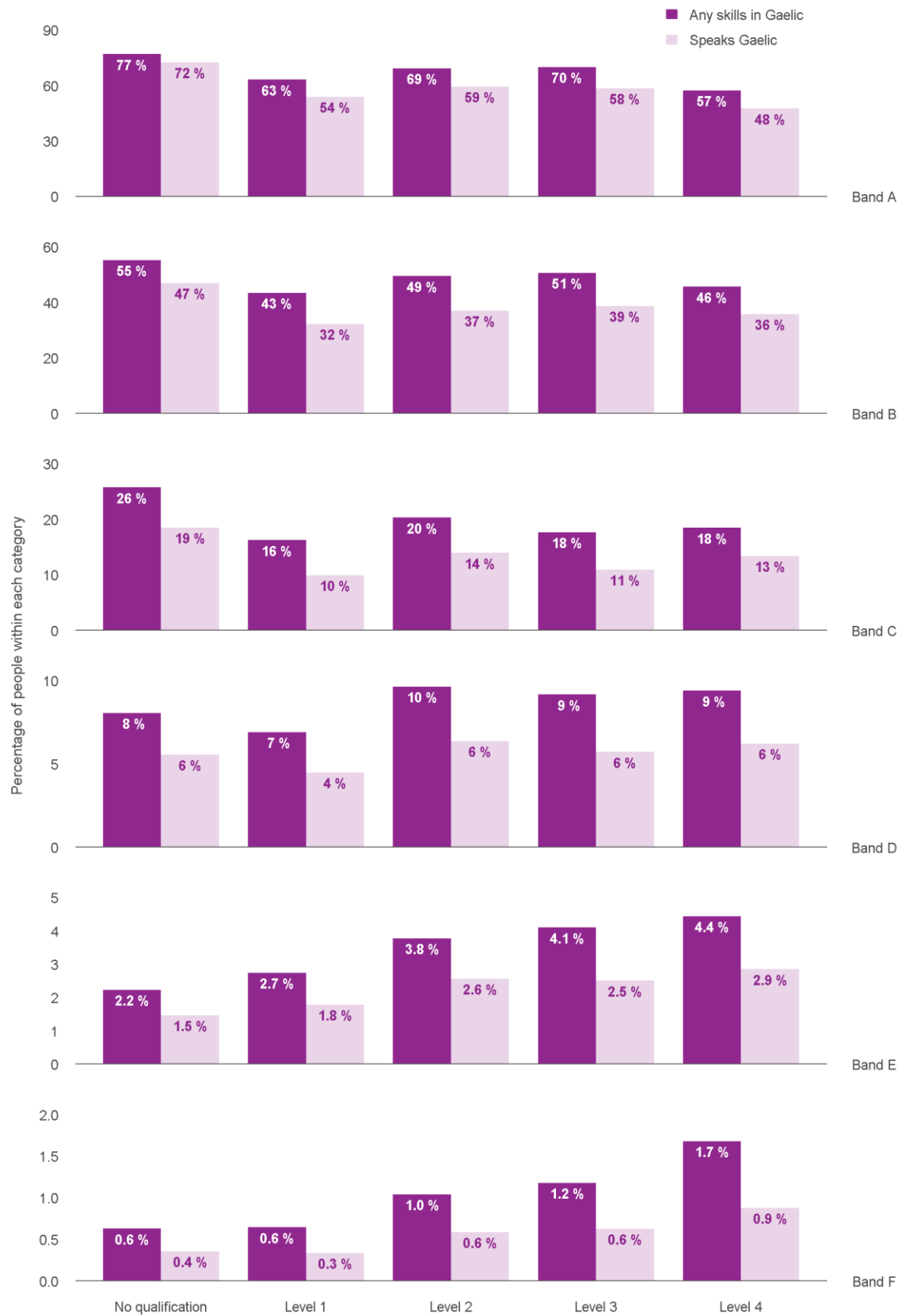
For Gaelic-speaking ability, the highest incidence in bands A, B and C was in the 'No qualifications' category. There was no clear pattern in band D, but Level 4 was second highest; in bands E and band F the highest incidence was in Level 4.

Civil parish band A had a higher proportion of Gaelic speakers in the 'No qualifications' category than in the Level 4 category (32.9 per cent compared with 22.5 per cent). Civil parish band B had similar proportions in each of these two qualifications categories (26.5 per cent no qualifications, 27.0 per cent Level 4), and bands C to F showed increasingly greater proportions in the Level 4 category (C: 30.4 per cent; D: 30.0 per cent; E: 40.5 per cent; F: 42.2 per cent). Such a pattern shows Gaelic speaking to be spread more evenly across a range of educational qualification levels in the more strongly Gaelic-speaking civil parishes, but to be more strongly associated with degree-level qualifications in less strongly Gaelic-speaking areas.

Civil parish bands: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_010_2001)

The patterns with respect to education were similar in 2001 and 2011, but fall in incidence of Gaelic skills tended to be higher in the 'No qualifications' category than in higher qualification categories: in civil parish bands B, C, D and E, the fall was highest in that category, and in A it was the second highest. In band F, by contrast, the highest fall was in the Level 4 category.

Figure 8: Gaelic language skills by highest level of qualification



2.5 Gaelic language skills by economic activity

2.5.1 Gaelic language skills by National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SeC) of the Household Reference Person³ (HRP)

Scotland (Table AT_256_2011)

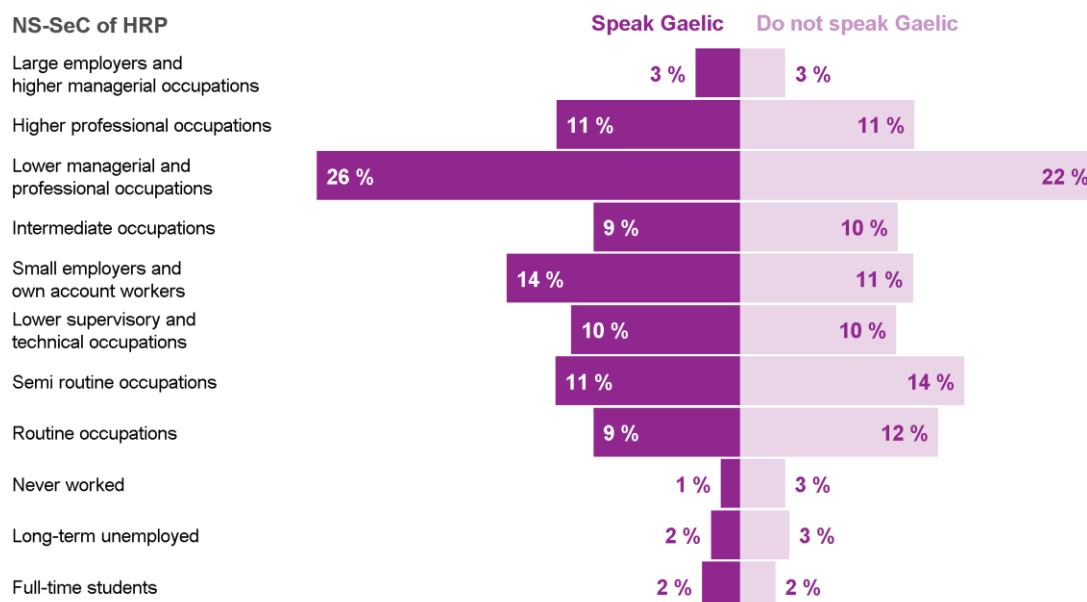
It has been noted in connection with Table AT_236_2011 that the incidence of Gaelic skills tends to have two peak ages – around school ages and ages of 50 and over. That was true of Gaelic-speaking ability for all NS-SeC categories of the household reference person (HRP), from ‘Higher managerial and professional occupations to lower supervisory, and also for ‘Full-time students’, where the incidence in the 5 to 11 and the 50 and over age groups was higher than for all other ages within that the same category of NS-SeC. However, for people in households where the HRP was in the NS-SeC categories of ‘Semi-routine occupations’, ‘Routine occupations’, ‘Never worked’ and ‘Long-term unemployed’, the incidence of Gaelic speakers in the 5 to 11 age group was lower than the incidence for all people within that NS-SeC group, despite the incidence at the older age groups remaining higher. Thus Gaelic skills were more prevalent amongst the young from higher-status social classes. Indeed, of all Gaelic speakers aged 5 to 11, 40.3 per cent were in the highest three socio-economic-status groups (large employers and higher managerial occupations, higher professional occupations, lower managerial and professional occupations), compared with 35.8 per cent of non-Gaelic speakers.

Table 1: Percentage of Gaelic and non-Gaelic speakers by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of household reference person, 2011

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of Household Reference Person	% of people aged 5 to 11 who speak Gaelic	% of people aged 5 to 11 who do not speak Gaelic
Large employers and higher managerial occupations	2.8	2.8
Higher professional occupations	11.3	10.8
Lower managerial and professional occupations	26.2	22.2
Intermediate occupations	9.1	9.7
Small employers and own account workers	14.4	10.7
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	10.4	9.6
Semi-routine occupations	11.4	13.9
Routine occupations	9.1	12.2
Never worked	1.2	2.8
Long-term unemployed	1.8	3.0
Full-time students	2.4	2.4

³ 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.

Figure 9: NS-SeC of household reference person distribution by Gaelic-speaking ability of children aged 5 to 11, Scotland, 2011



Council areas (Table AT_254_2011)

Across Scotland, the highest incidence of people with any Gaelic skills was for people in households where the household reference person (HRP) was in the NS-SeC category ‘full-time students’: 2.2 per cent, compared with a national figure of 1.7 per cent. Across the other categories of NS-SeC, the incidence of Gaelic was highest in the category ‘small employers and own account workers’ (2.0 per cent any skills; 1.4 per cent speaking skills) and in the category of ‘lower managerial and professional occupations’ (2.0 per cent any skills; 1.3 per cent speaking). The incidence among the ‘full-time students’ category was third highest in relation to speaking ability (1.2 per cent).

Table 2: Gaelic language skills by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of household reference person, 2011

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of household reference person	% of population able to speak Gaelic	% of population with any Gaelic skills
Scotland	1.1	1.7
Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	1.0	1.7
Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	1.3	2.0
Intermediate occupations	1.0	1.4
Small employers and own account workers	1.4	2.0
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.1	1.6
Semi-routine and routine occupations	1.0	1.5
Never worked or long-term unemployed	0.8	1.4
Full-time students	1.2	2.2

In Eilean Siar, however, the incidence of any Gaelic skills and of Gaelic-speaking ability in the 'full-time students' category was lowest (any skills 43.9 per cent compared with an overall council area figure of 61.3 per cent; speaking 37.4 per cent compared with an overall council area figure of 52.3 per cent). In Highland, the pattern was similar to the national pattern for any skills and for speaking ability. In Argyll & Bute, for 'speaking skills' and 'any skills' the highest incidence was among 'small employers and own account workers', 'lower professionals' and 'semi-routine and routine occupations'.

The distribution across the categories of NS-SeC was similar for people who can and cannot speak Gaelic. The largest categories were 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' and 'Semi-routine and routine occupations', which together made up more than half of Gaelic speakers and of people who cannot speak Gaelic.

Table 3: Percentage of Gaelic and non-Gaelic speakers by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of household reference person, 2011

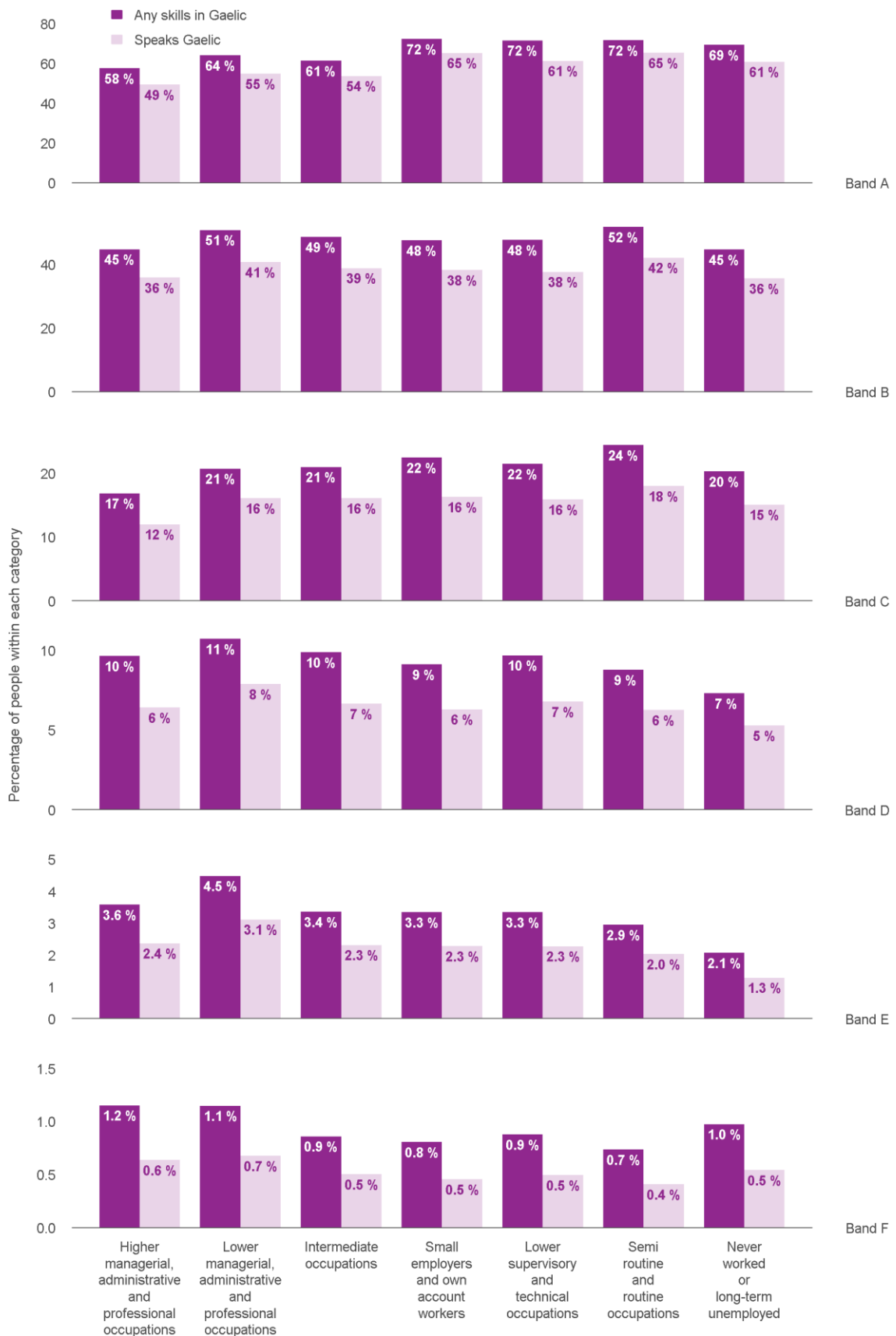
National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of Household Reference Person	NS-SeC distribution (%)	
	Gaelic speakers	Non-Gaelic speakers
Total	100.0	100.0
Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	10.8	11.7
Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	26.1	22.0
Intermediate occupations	9.3	10.9
Small employers and own account workers	12.7	10.2
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	10.1	10.4
Semi-routine and routine occupations	25.5	28.6
Never worked or long-term unemployed	2.8	3.7
Full-time students	2.7	2.5

Civil parish bands (Table AT_255_2011)

The pattern across the categories of NS-SeC (of the household reference person) varied according to the local incidence of Gaelic speaking. In civil parish band A, the incidence of any skills and of speaking ability decreases with higher status. For example, for 'any skills' it was 71.7 per cent in 'Semi-routine and routine occupations' but 57.5 per cent in 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations'. In civil parish bands B, C and D, in contrast, there was little variation in incidence of any skills or of speaking ability across the NS-SeC categories. In bands E and F, there was a clearer tendency for incidence of any skills and of speaking ability to decline with lower status. In band E, the incidence of any skills was 3.6 per cent in the 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' category, 4.5 per cent in the 'Lower managerial and professional occupations' category and 3.3 per cent in the 'Semi-routine and routine occupations' category. In band F, the incidence was 1.2 per cent in both professional categories, and 0.9 per cent in the 'Semi-routine and routine occupations' category.

In each civil parish band, the distribution across the categories of NS-SeC was similar for people who could and could not speak Gaelic. The 'lower supervisory' category was largest in band C (24 per cent), and was higher in bands A, B and D than it was in bands E and F. That is, lower supervisory occupations were more common in places where 5 per cent or more of the population can speak Gaelic than they were elsewhere.

Figure 10: Gaelic language skills by NS-SeC of household reference person, civil parish bands, 2011



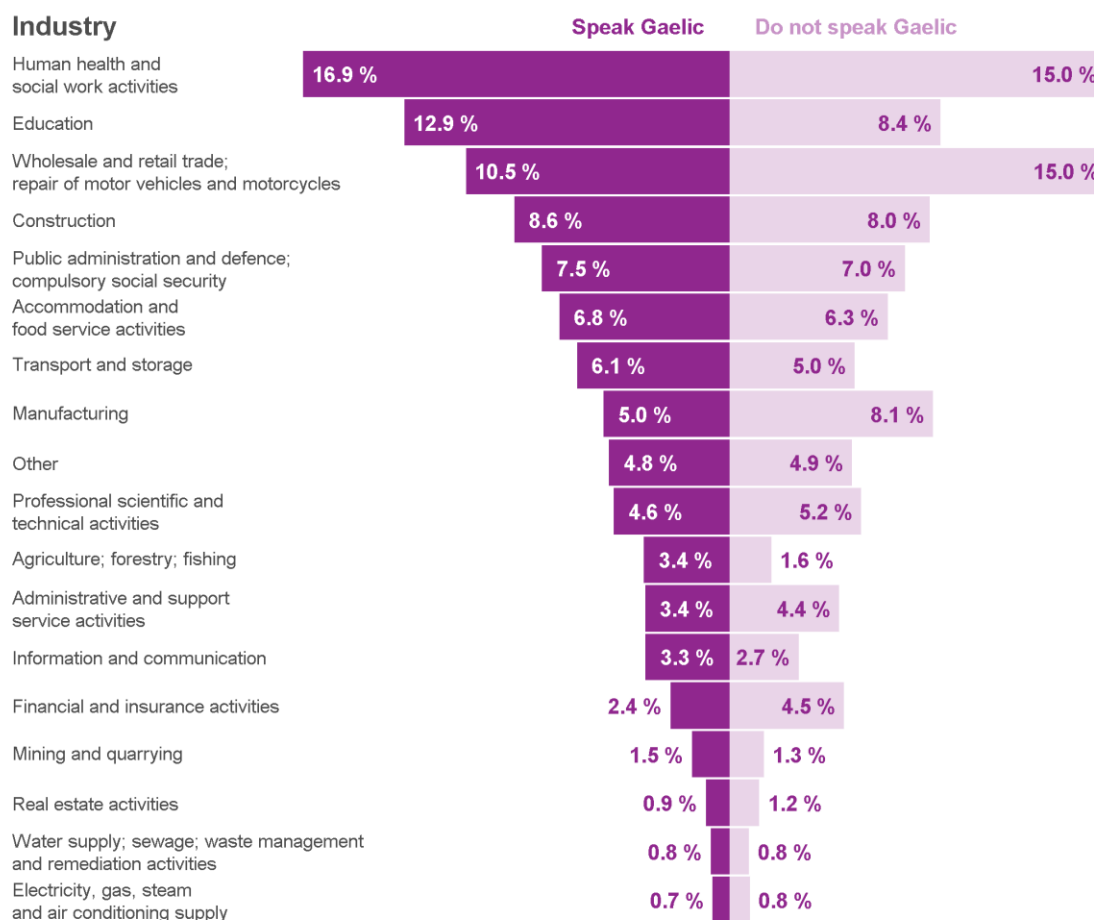
2.5.2 Gaelic language skills by industry

Scotland (Table AT_257_2011)

For people aged 16 to 74 in employment, the incidence of people with any skills in Gaelic was higher than the overall average of 1.7 per cent in the categories 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (3.2 per cent), 'Education' (2.4 per cent), 'Information and communication' (2.2 per cent), 'Mining and quarrying' (2.0 per cent), 'Transport and storage' (2.0 per cent), 'Accommodation and food service activities' (1.9 per cent), 'Human health and social work' (1.9 per cent) and 'Public administration and defence' (1.9 per cent). The peaks for 'Education', 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' and 'Information and communication' were especially notable for all skills (1.1 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively, compared with an overall average of 0.6 per cent).

For Gaelic-speaking ability, the incidence was higher than the overall average of 1.1 per cent in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (2.2 per cent), 'Education' (1.6 per cent), 'Transport and storage' (1.3 per cent), 'Information and communication' (1.3 per cent), 'Human health and social work' (1.2 per cent), 'Mining and quarrying' (1.2 per cent), 'Construction' (1.15 per cent), 'Accommodation and food service activities' (1.15 per cent) and 'Public administration etc' (1.1 per cent).

Figure 11: Industry distribution by Gaelic-speaking ability, Scotland, 2011



Industries where Gaelic speakers were proportionately more prevalent than people who do not speak Gaelic were ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’, ‘Mining and quarrying’, ‘Construction’, ‘Transport and storage’, ‘Accommodation and food services’, ‘Information and communication’, ‘Public administration, etc’, ‘Education’ and ‘Human health and social work’, together containing 67.0 per cent of Gaelic speakers but only 55.2 per cent of non-Gaelic speakers.

Table 4: Gaelic language skills by industry, 2011

Industry	% of people aged 16 to 74 in employment		
	Any skills in Gaelic	Speaks Gaelic	All skills in Gaelic
All people aged 16 to 74 in employment	1.7	1.1	0.6
Agriculture; forestry; fishing	3.2	2.2	1.1
Energy and water	1.8	1.1	0.5
Mining and quarrying	2.0	1.2	0.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.5	0.9	0.4
Water supply; sewage; waste management and remediation activities	1.8	1.1	0.5
Manufacturing	1.2	0.7	0.3
Construction	1.7	1.1	0.6
Services	1.7	1.1	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.2	0.7	0.4
Transport and storage	2.0	1.3	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1.9	1.1	0.6
Information and communication	2.2	1.3	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	1.0	0.6	0.3
Real estate activities	1.6	0.9	0.5
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.7	0.9	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	1.4	0.8	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.9	1.1	0.6
Education	2.4	1.6	1.1
Human health and social work activities	1.9	1.2	0.6
Other	1.8	1.1	0.6

Scotland: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_011_2011)

Comparison of industry sectors between 2001 and 2011 is valid only at the highest level (Table 5), but the main conclusion is that the distributions were broadly similar in each year. For both Gaelic speakers and non-Gaelic speakers there were increases between 2001 and 2011 in the proportion of people working in the services sector, and decreases in the proportion working in manufacturing. The proportion of Gaelic speakers who worked in agriculture, forestry and fishing was around double the corresponding proportion of non-Gaelic speakers. Gaelic speakers were less likely to work in the manufacturing sector than non-Gaelic speakers, In 2011, 80.1 per cent of Gaelic speakers worked in the services sector, compared with 79.4 per cent of non-Gaelic speakers.

Table 5: Percentage of Gaelic and non-Gaelic speakers by industry, 2001 and 2011

Industry sector	2001		2011	
	Speaks Gaelic	Does not speak Gaelic	Speaks Gaelic	Does not speak Gaelic
Agriculture; forestry; fishing	4.6	2.4	3.4	1.6
Energy and water	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.9
Manufacturing	7.7	13.3	5.0	8.1
Construction	8.1	7.5	8.6	8.0
Services	77.5	74.6	80.1	79.4

2.5.3 Gaelic skills by economic activity

Scotland (Table AT_258_2011)

Amongst all people aged 16 to 74, the overall incidence of any Gaelic skills was 1.7 per cent. The highest incidence was for self-employed people with no employees (2.3 per cent), and for full-time self-employed people with employees (2.0 per cent). There was also relatively high incidence (close to 1.8 per cent) amongst retired people and among students (both economically active or inactive).

A similar pattern was evident in relation to Gaelic-speaking ability, where the overall incidence was 1.1 per cent but the incidence amongst the self-employed with no employees was 1.4 per cent, while amongst the retired it was 1.3 per cent.

Scotland: change 2001-2011 (Table AT_012_2001)

Among people aged 16 to 74, the largest falls between 2001 and 2011 in the incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability was among the self-employed, the unemployed and students.

2.5.4 Gaelic skills by occupation

Scotland (Table AT_259_2011)

The table shows there to be 113 occupation categories where the incidence of Gaelic speakers was greater than the overall incidence for people aged 16 and over in employment of 1.1 per cent. The occupations with greater than 2 per cent proportion of Gaelic speakers are listed in Table 6.

Table 6: Percentage Gaelic speakers by occupation, 2011

SOC 2010 code	Occupation	% Gaelic speakers
5411	Weavers and knitters	14.2
8232	Marine and waterways transport operatives	8.0
3513	Ship and hovercraft officers	5.7
5119	Other skilled agriculture and related trades	5.4
1116	Elected officers and representatives	5.1
3416	Arts officers, producers and directors	4.8
9119	Fishing and other elementary agriculture occupations n.e.c.	3.8
3415	Musicians	3.6
2444	Clergy	3.5
2452	Archivists and curators	3.2
2471	Journalists, newspaper and periodical editors	3.1
5236	Boat and ship builders and repairers	2.8
6219	Leisure and travel service occupations n.e.c.	2.7
3412	Authors, writers and translators	2.7
2318	Education advisers and school inspectors	2.6
3413	Actors, entertainers and presenters	2.5
2319	Teaching and other educational professionals n.e.c.	2.4
1221	Hotel and accommodation managers and proprietors	2.4
8126	Water and sewerage plant operatives	2.3
2315	Primary and nursery education teaching professionals	2.2
8229	Mobile machine drivers and operatives n.e.c.	2.1
5214	Metal plate workers and riveters	2.1
6125	Teaching assistants	2.1
1211	Managers and proprietors in agriculture and horticulture	2.1
2232	Midwives	2.0

n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified

Just over a fifth (21.8 per cent) of employed people aged 16 and over who were Gaelic speakers were in a professional occupation, compared with 16.7 per cent in the population as a whole. The corresponding proportions for education professionals were 7.6 per cent and 4.2 per cent. In contrast, the proportions in elementary occupations were 9.8 per cent and 11.6 per cent.

2.6 Gaelic language skills by long-term health conditions

Scotland (Table AT_260_2011)

The incidence of Gaelic-speaking ability was above the national average of 1.1 per cent among people who were blind or had partial sight loss (1.6 per cent), people who were deaf or had partial hearing loss (1.4 per cent), people who had a physical

disability (1.4 per cent), and people who had other long-term health conditions (1.2 per cent).

For young people (aged 3 to 17), the only long-term health condition categories with a higher incidence of Gaelic speaking than the overall average for this age group (1.1 per cent) were those who were blind or had partial sight loss (1.4 per cent) or who were deaf or had partial hearing loss (1.2 per cent).

The proportion of Gaelic speakers who had at least one long-term health condition (33.4 per cent) was higher than the corresponding proportion of non-Gaelic speakers (30.8 per cent). However, among people aged 3 to 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.

3 Gaelic home language use

3.1 Gaelic use at home and demographic factors

3.1.1 Gaelic use at home by sex

Council areas (Tables AT_261a_2011, AT_261b_2011)

In most council areas, the incidence of Gaelic reported to be used at home was slightly higher for women than for men. The exceptions were Clackmannan, Dumfries & Galloway, Dundee City, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Fife, Scottish Borders and Shetland.

In 2011, 70.3 per cent of people who used Gaelic at home lived in the three council areas where (as was seen in Table AT_234_2011) the incidence of Gaelic skills was highest – Eilean Siar, Highland and Argyll & Bute.

In the 0 to 2 age range, the highest incidence of home Gaelic use was reported for Eilean Siar (22.0 per cent), followed by Highland (2.2 per cent) and Argyll and Bute (1.1 per cent). The other council areas are merged into one ‘rest of Scotland’ category for reasons of anonymity. Within each geographic grouping, there was no evidence of differences in patterns in Gaelic language use at home by sex.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_262_2011)

The male-female difference in incidence of Gaelic as a language used at home was similar in each civil parish band, with Gaelic use at home always slightly more prevalent for women than for men.

Just under half (49.4 per cent) of people who used Gaelic at home lived in civil parish bands A and B (where at least one in four people spoke Gaelic, but which contain just 0.7 per cent of the national population). Just over a quarter (25.7 per cent) of those who used Gaelic at home lived in bands C, D and E, where between 1.09 per cent (the national average of incidence of Gaelic speakers) and 24.99 per cent of the population speak Gaelic, and where there was 9.4 per cent of the national population. A further quarter (24.9 per cent) of people who used Gaelic at home lived in civil parish band F (which has proportion of speaking skills between 0 per cent and the national average, and which contains 89.9 per cent of the population). Thus Gaelic use at home was fairly evenly spread across the linguistic community contexts in Scotland.

3.1.2 Gaelic use at home by age

Scotland (Table AT_265_2011)

The peak incidence noted at younger ages in Tables AT_263_2011 and AT_264_2011 may be seen in this more finely differentiated table to be concentrated into the early-primary years: ages 5, 6, 7 and 8 each had a higher incidence of Gaelic use at home than any ages under 65. Incidence at or above the national average (0.48 per cent) was found also at ages 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Council areas (Table AT_263_2011)

Nationally, there were two peaks in the incidence of Gaelic use at home: one at older ages (0.7 per cent at ages 65 and over) and the other is at primary school age (0.6 per cent at ages 5 to 11). The national average across all age ranges was 0.5 per cent.

The peak at ages 5 to 11 was clear in Argyll & Bute (2.5 per cent compared with an average of 1.5 per cent), and Highland (3.8 per cent compared with an average of 2.4 per cent), with the 5 to 11 figures being higher than the incidence for the 65 and over age group in these council areas (2.0 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively). In Eilean Siar, the 5 to 11 peak was 32.0 per cent, but the incidence for the 65 and over age group was more pronounced, at 61.2 per cent. The peak at nursery and primary school ages 3-11 was quite clear in 'all other council areas' category.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_264_2011)

Civil parish band A had similar patterns to Eilean Siar in Table AT_164_2011. It is also notable that the incidence at age group 3 to 4 (45.6 per cent) in band A was above that for all ages below 50. Band B has similar patterns to A, at lower levels and without the peak at 3 to 4. Bands C, D, E and F were similar, but ages 3 to 4 and 5 to 11 had a higher incidence than the 65 and over age group.

In the more strongly Gaelic-speaking civil parishes (bands A and B), there was still a higher incidence of Gaelic use at home amongst older people than amongst all childhood ages, but in the less strongly Gaelic civil parish bands the incidence of Gaelic use at home amongst children was as high or higher than Gaelic language use amongst older people.

3.1.3 Gaelic use at home by marital or civil partnership status

Council areas (Table AT_266_2011)

The incidence of Gaelic use at home was highest (0.73 per cent) for people in the widowed category, followed by those who were married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership (0.53 per cent). These patterns were similar for Argyll & Bute, Eilean Siar, and Highland. This pattern of home language use was different from that found for Gaelic language skills, where the incidence for people who were married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership tended to be lowest.

Amongst those who used Gaelic at home, 50.3 per cent were married or in a civil partnership, 29.9 per cent were single, 12.0 per cent were widowed and 7.9 per cent were separated. People who were married or in a same-sex civil partnership also formed the largest category of people who used Gaelic at home across Scotland and in all but three council areas. In the exceptions – covering the three large cities of Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow - the largest category was ‘single’; in Edinburgh, the ‘single’ category is nearly the largest.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_267_2011)

In civil parish bands A, B and E, the incidence of Gaelic being used at home in the category of married or civil partnership was second highest (after widowed); it had the highest incidence in band F. In band C, the categories single and married or same-sex civil partnership had very similar incidence (6.7 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent). In band D, the category married or in a same-sex civil partnership and the category separated, divorced or formerly in a civil partnership likewise had very similar incidence of Gaelic used at home (2.2 per cent and 2.0 per cent).

3.1.4 Gaelic use at home by prevalence of Gaelic language skills in the household

The tables display this information in two ways. The first presents the Gaelic language home use of children (of different age groups) by the proportion of adults with any Gaelic language skills in the household. The second presents the Gaelic home language use of children (of different age groups) by the sex of adults with any Gaelic language skills in the household.

a) Children's Gaelic use at home by the proportion of adults with any Gaelic skills in the household

Scotland (*Table AT_269_2011*)

At each age, the incidence of children using Gaelic at home increased with the proportion of adults who had Gaelic skills. Its maximum was 39.9 per cent for 5 to 11 year-olds in households where all adults had some Gaelic skills. The proportions in such homes for other age groups were: 0 to 2, 24.4 per cent; 3 to 4, 36.0 per cent; 12 to 17, 31.2 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of children who used Gaelic at home within other home linguistic contexts was 9.4 per cent when half or more (but not all) of the adults had some Gaelic skills, 3.3 per cent when less than half (but at least one) of the adults had such skills, and 0.06 per cent when no adults in the household had any Gaelic skills.

Around three out of five children in each age group who used Gaelic at home were in households where all the adults had Gaelic skills (55.4 per cent at 0 to 2; 63.1 per cent at 3 to 4; 61.0 per cent at 5 to 11; and 62.9 per cent at 12 to 17). More than one in ten children who used Gaelic at home were in households where no adult had any Gaelic skills: 0 to 2, 20.5 per cent; 3 to 4, 10.5 per cent; 5 to 11, 11.7 per cent; 12 to 17, 12.3 per cent.

Council areas (*AT_289_2011*)

Nationally, even in households where all adults reported having some Gaelic skills, only a minority (37.1 per cent) of people reported using Gaelic at home. Argyll & Bute and Highland show much the same pattern as nationally. Eilean Siar was the only area where over half (68.6 per cent) of those in households in which all adults had at least one skill in Gaelic reported using Gaelic at home.

Some areas had very low incidence of Gaelic used as a language at home even where all adults had some Gaelic skills: for example, City of Edinburgh (19.8 per cent), Aberdeen City (15.0 per cent) and Dundee City (4.3 per cent).

In all areas except Orkney and Shetland, the largest group of people who used Gaelic at home was in households where every adult had some Gaelic skills, and, indeed, in all council areas except East Lothian, Orkney and Shetland over half of those who reported using Gaelic at home were in such households. Nevertheless, quite large minorities used Gaelic at home even where not every adult had Gaelic skills – for example, 18.4 per cent of those who reported using Gaelic at home were in households where half or more (but not all) of the adults had some Gaelic skills, 2.3 per cent were in households where at least one but less than half of adults had Gaelic skills, and 4.4 per cent were in households where no adults had any Gaelic language skills.

Civil parish bands (AT_290_2011)

Comparing with the quite low proportions shown in Table AT_289_2011 who used Gaelic at home, this table shows that it was the very local context that matters more than the council area. In civil parish band A, where Gaelic was spoken by at least half of the population, 75.8 per cent reported using Gaelic at home in households in which all adults had some Gaelic skills, and 26.8 per cent reported using Gaelic at home when half or more (but not all) of adults in the household had some Gaelic skills. In band B, still a majority (57.6 per cent) used Gaelic as a home language where all adults had Gaelic skills.

For each of the categories of adult Gaelic language skills, the percentage of people reporting home use of Gaelic decreased with the proportion of Gaelic speakers in the local linguistic context, from civil parish band A to band G. The only exception was households in which all adults had some Gaelic language skills in band E, where a third (33.8 per cent) of people reported using Gaelic at home, compared with 31.4 per cent in similar households within band D.

b) Children's Gaelic use at home by the sex and Gaelic skills of adults in the household

Scotland (Table AT_268_2011)

At all ages, the highest incidence of Gaelic used at home by children was in households where both male and female adults had Gaelic skills: nationally, the incidence was 44.7 per cent in such households, compared with 13.7 per cent where only female adults had Gaelic skills, 5.0 per cent where only male adults had Gaelic skills and 0.06 per cent where no adults had any Gaelic skills. The incidence of Gaelic home use amongst children where only female adults had Gaelic skills was consistently higher across the child age groups than where only male adults had Gaelic skills.

Correspondingly, around one half of children who used Gaelic at home were in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills. A higher proportion was in households where only female adults had Gaelic skills than where only male adults had Gaelic skills. Indeed, at each age group, a higher proportion of children who used Gaelic at home was in households where no adults had any Gaelic skills than in homes where only male adults had some Gaelic skills. Nationally, 12.7 per cent of children who used Gaelic at home were in households where no adults had any Gaelic skills, and 7.7 per cent are in households where only male adults had some Gaelic skills.

Council areas (Table AT_287_2011)

Nationally, the incidence of people who used Gaelic at home was much higher in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills than in other households. Nevertheless, under one half (47.8 per cent) of people living in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills reported using Gaelic at home. Households where only men had Gaelic skills had a higher incidence of home Gaelic language use than those where only women had Gaelic skills (12.0 per cent compared with 7.2 per cent).

This pattern holds in nearly all council areas: the only exceptions are Dumfries & Galloway, Dundee and Shetland, where the incidence was higher where only women had Gaelic skills (as compared with when only men had Gaelic skills). Households where both male and female adults had Gaelic skills showed varying levels of home Gaelic use, which is not only due to community linguistic context – for example, 43.5 per cent in East Renfrewshire, 34.3 per cent in Edinburgh, and 19.7 per cent Aberdeen, areas with similarly lower levels of overall incidence of Gaelic use in the council area (0.22 per cent, 0.18 per cent and 0.18 per cent respectively).

Most people who used Gaelic at home were in households where both male and female adults had some Gaelic skills (53.1 per cent). Of those people who were in households where adults of only one gender spoke Gaelic, a higher proportion of people used Gaelic at home where only male adults had Gaelic skills than in households where only female adults had Gaelic skills (27.3 per cent compared with 15.1 per cent). However, 4.4 per cent of people who used Gaelic at home, some 1,110 people, lived in households where no adults had any Gaelic language skills.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_288_2011)

In civil parish bands A and B, the proportional difference between having both male and female adults with Gaelic skills and having only one adult with such skills was smaller than nationally. In civil parish band A as many as 75.1 per cent of people in households where both male and female adults had at least one Gaelic language skill used Gaelic at home, with this figure reducing to 49.6 per cent where, of the adults, only males in the household had Gaelic skills, and to 47.0 per cent when females were the only adults in the household with Gaelic skills. The corresponding figures for civil parish band B were 57.6 per cent, 30.2 per cent and 22.2 per cent.

In bands C, D and E, Gaelic use at home remained around 40 per cent where both male and female adults in the household had Gaelic skills, but there was much lower use for other categories of household. In band F, there was much lower use of

Gaelic at home even where both male and female adults in the household had some Gaelic skills (27.7 per cent). The incidence of Gaelic language use at home in households where both male and female adults had at least one skill in Gaelic generally decreases with the decrease in the proportion of Gaelic speakers in the civil parish community.

3.1.5 Gaelic use at home by country birth

Scotland (Table AT_270_2011)

The highest incidence of Gaelic use at home was for people born in North America (0.6 per cent), followed by those born in the Republic of Ireland (0.5 per cent) and in the UK (0.5 per cent).

3.1.6. Gaelic use at home by ethnic group

Scotland (Table AT_271_2011)

As with Gaelic skills, the incidence of using Gaelic at home was highest in the 'White: Scottish' and the 'White: Irish' ethnic groups (0.6 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively). The incidence of using Gaelic at home was much lower for other ethnic groups.

Nearly all (99.5 per cent) of people who used Gaelic at home were white, compared with 96.0 per cent of people who did not use Gaelic at home.

3.2 Gaelic use at home by national identity

Council areas (Table AT_272_2011) and **Scotland** (Table AT_274_2011)

The highest incidence of Gaelic used at home was for those who reported 'Scottish identity only' (0.6 per cent), followed by those who reported 'Scottish and British identities only' (0.4 per cent) or 'Scottish and any other identities' (0.4 per cent). There was a similar pattern in Argyll & Bute and Highland. In Eilean Siar, the pattern was also similar, except that the incidence of Gaelic use at home in the category of 'British identity only' (18.7 per cent) was higher than that of 'Scottish and other identity' (15.2 per cent).

The largest group of people who used Gaelic at home reported their national identity as 'Scottish identity only' (77.1 per cent); the next largest was the combination of 'Scottish and British identities only'. The pattern was similar for people who did not use Gaelic at home, but with a lower level for 'Scottish identity only' (62.4 per cent). That comparison was also generally reflected in each council area presented in the data.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_273_2011)

Civil parish band A had a pattern very similar to that for Eilean Siar in Table AT_272_2011. Band B was similar to band A, but the incidence of Gaelic use at home for 'British identity only' was marginally lower than for 'Scottish and any other identities'. Bands C, D and E had similar patterns to the national pattern (as described in connection with Table 19CA). In band F, the incidence of Gaelic use at home for 'Scottish and any other identities' (0.20 per cent) was marginally higher than for 'Scottish identity only' (0.15 per cent).

3.3 Gaelic use at home by religion

Scotland (Table AT_277_2011)

In all the categories of religion except 'Other Christian', the peak ages for incidence of Gaelic use at home were either the 3 to 4 or 5 to 11 age groups (though in the case of 'Other religion' this was equalled among 25-34 year olds). Among people in the 'Other Christian' category, the peak age was for people aged 65 and over.

Council areas (Table AT_275_2011)

The highest incidence of Gaelic use at home was for 'Other Christian' (1.9 per cent) compared with the national average of 0.5 per cent. In Eilean Siar, the highest incidence was for 'Other Christian' (56.7 per cent), followed by 'Roman Catholic' (54.7 per cent). In Argyll & Bute, the highest incidence was for 'Church of Scotland' (2.0 per cent) followed by 'Roman Catholic' (1.6 per cent). In Highland, the highest incidence of Gaelic use at home was for 'Other Christian' (5.8 per cent), followed by 'Roman Catholic' (3.3 per cent) and 'Church of Scotland' (2.7 per cent).

All these patterns on Gaelic use at home were broadly similar to those reported for Gaelic language skills. However, for the former there were many fewer areas where the incidence for the 'Other religion' category was high: Moray, North Ayrshire, Scottish Borders, South Lanarkshire. Even more strongly than with Gaelic skills, those who used Gaelic at home had a higher concentration in the 'Church of Scotland' and 'Other Christian' categories than those who did not (62.0 per cent compared with 37.8 per cent).

Civil parish bands (Table AT_276_2011)

The incidence of Gaelic use at home across the categories of religion in civil parish band A was similar to that in Eilean Siar. In band B, the incidence for 'Other

Christian' (45.3 per cent) was much higher than for other categories of religion, with the next highest being 'Church of Scotland' at 28.5 per cent. In band C, proportion is similar for 'Church of Scotland' (10.2 per cent), 'other Christian' (9.18 per cent) and 'Roman Catholic' (8.8 per cent). In band D, Roman Catholics had the highest incidence of Gaelic use at home (4.2 per cent), as with Gaelic skills in Table AT_251_2011.

As with Gaelic language skills, the concentration of people who used Gaelic at home in the 'Church of Scotland' and 'other Christian' categories was evident in all the civil parish bands.

3.4 Gaelic use at home by highest educational qualification

Council areas (Table AT_278_2011)

Nationally, the peak incidence of Gaelic use at home was for people with a highest qualification at Level 4 (0.6 per cent), and the lowest was for those at Level 1 (0.3 per cent). In Argyll & Bute and Eilean Siar the highest incidence was for those with no qualifications. The pattern in Highland was similar to the national pattern.

The distribution of those who reported using Gaelic at home across the categories of highest level of educational qualifications was approximately U-shaped, with higher points at Level 4 (34.7 per cent) and at no qualifications (22.7 per cent). But the incidence of Gaelic use at home for those with no qualifications was higher than the incidence amongst those with Level 1 qualifications only in 14 areas: Argyll & Bute, Clackmannan, Eilean Siar, Dumfries & Galloway, Dundee City, East Lothian, Falkirk, Fife, Highland, Midlothian, Orkney, Perth & Kinross, Renfrewshire and Stirling.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_279_2011)

The pattern for civil parish bands A, B and C resembled that for Eilean Siar and Argyll & Bute described above. Band D had a peak incidence at Level 4 but also with the incidence for those with no qualifications higher than for those at Levels 1 to 3. In bands E and F, the gradient for incidence of Gaelic use at home rises with increasing level of highest educational qualification.

The U-shaped distribution across the highest level of education categories of those who used Gaelic at home by highest level of educational qualification was also evident in civil parish bands A to D. In bands E and F, there was a general tendency for the incidence to rise across the qualification categories, but with Level 3 lower than Level 2.

3.5 Gaelic use at home by economic activity

3.5.1 Gaelic use at home by National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification of the Household Reference Person

Scotland (Table AT_282_2011)

There were three patterns in the age distribution of the incidence of Gaelic use at home in the different categories of NS-SeC (of the household reference person).

(1) The peak incidence was in the primary-school age group in three NS-SEC categories:

Employers in large organisations; higher managerial and administrative: 0.72 per cent

Higher professional: 0.78 per cent

Full-time students: 0.44 per cent.

(2) The peak incidence was in both the primary-age or pre-school group and in the oldest group in four NS-SEC categories:

Lower professional: peaks at 5 to 11 (0.83 per cent) and at 65 and over (0.87 per cent).

Intermediate occupations: peaks at ages 5 to 11 (0.53 per cent) and 65 and over (0.51 per cent)

Own account and small employers: peaks at ages 3 to 4 (1.0 per cent), 5 to 11 (0.92 per cent) and 65 and over (1.09 per cent)

Lower technical and supervisory: there are peaks at 5 to 11 (0.68 per cent) and 65+ (0.61 per cent).

(3) The clearest peak incidence was in the oldest age group, 65 and over, in four NS-SEC categories:

Semi-routine occupations: 0.80 per cent.

Routine occupations: 0.73 per cent

Never worked: 0.90 per cent

Long-term unemployed: 0.69 per cent.

In short, children had the highest incidence of Gaelic use at home in high-status social groups, and older people (aged 65 and over) had the highest incidence in low-status social groups. Social groups in the middle had relatively high incidence of Gaelic use at home among both children and also older people (65+).

Looking at this another way – considering for each age group which NS-SEC category has the highest incidence of Gaelic use at home – it can be seen that for young ages the peak incidence was generally in the ‘lower professional’ and ‘small employers’ categories. At ages 0 to 2 and 12 to 17, the highest incidence was in the ‘lower professional’ category (0.51 per cent and 0.55 per cent respectively), followed by the ‘small employers’ category (0.44 per cent and 0.52 per cent). At ages 3 to 4

and 5 to 11, the highest incidence was in the 'small employers' category (1.00 per cent and 0.92 per cent), followed by the 'lower professional' category (0.73 per cent and 0.83 per cent).

The proportion of Gaelic home language users who were in the primary school age group (5 to 11) broadly declined with social status: for example, it was 15.3 per cent in the 'employers in large organizations, higher managerial and administrative' category and 14.8 per cent in the 'higher professional' category, but 6.7 per cent in the 'semi-routine occupations' category and 5.9 per cent in the 'routine occupations' category.

Council areas (Table AT_280_2011)

The incidence of Gaelic use at home had peaks at 'lower managerial' (0.6 per cent) and at 'Small employers' (0.7 per cent), which were the only two categories that were above the national incidence of 0.5 per cent. For the category of other council areas, the peaks were at 'higher managerial' as well as 'lower managerial'.

Highland and Argyll & Bute were similar to the national pattern, though Argyll & Bute also had further peaks at semi-routine and routine occupations. In Eilean Siar, there was generally a higher incidence of Gaelic use at home in the lowest status categories except for long-term unemployed, where the incidence was 24.1 per cent (compared with an average for the council area of 39.8 per cent).

The distribution across categories of NS-SeC of people who used Gaelic at home was quite similar to the distribution of people who did not, although outside the three council areas with highest incidence of Gaelic there was a concentration of people who used Gaelic at home in the higher status categories: it was 52.1 per cent in the top three categories (large employers and higher managerial occupations, higher professional occupations, lower managerial and professional occupations), compared with 33.8 per cent of people who did not use Gaelic at home.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_281_2011)

Civil parish band A had the same kind of reverse gradient as shown in the data for Eilean Siar, where incidence of Gaelic being used at home increased as socio-economic status decreases. Bands D, E and F had a rising gradient with rising social status, with the exception of the two highest classes (as seen in band E) or the highest class (as seen in bands D and F). Bands B and C seem to be a combination of both patterns: there was a dip of incidence in the middle, but with higher levels in both the lower and higher classes.

In civil parish bands E and F, there was a similar concentration of people who used Gaelic at home in the three highest-status classes as there was outside the three main Gaelic council areas shown in Table AT_280_2011: in band E, 47.6 per cent were in these classes among people who used Gaelic at home, compared with 35.2 per cent among people who did not. The corresponding proportions in band F were 52.1 per cent and 33.7 per cent.

3.5.2 Gaelic use at home by industry

Civil parish bands (Table AT_283_2011)

The top five industry categories for the incidence of Gaelic use at home were: 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (1.19 per cent), 'education' (0.80 per cent), 'information and communication' (0.69 per cent), 'transport and storage' (0.61 per cent) and 'construction' (0.53 per cent). The five highest categories varied by civil parish band, as shown in Table 7 (using abbreviated occupational titles from the table):

Higher proportions of people who used Gaelic at home than of people who did not do so were in 'education' (15.0 per cent compared with 8.39 per cent), 'health' (17.5 per cent; 15.0 per cent), 'information and communication' (4.22 per cent; 2.74 per cent), 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (4.41 per cent; 1.65 per cent), 'construction' (9.50 per cent, 7.95 per cent), 'transport and storage' (6.78 per cent, 4.96 per cent), and 'mining and quarrying' (1.52 per cent, 1.35 per cent). This was true of the 'education' and of 'information and communication' categories in all civil parish bands.

Table 7: Highest incidence of Gaelic use at home by industry, civil parish bands, 2011

Civil parish band	Industry	% people who use Gaelic at home
A	Mining and quarrying	63.6
	Electricity supply	61.0
	Information and communication	59.2
	Transport	56.8
	Construction	56.1
B	Education	36.2
	Manufacturing	33.3
	Information and communication	29.7
	Electricity supply	28.1
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.1
C	Education	14.2
	Information and communication	10.3
	Mining and quarrying	8.2
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.1
	Manufacturing	6.1
D	Education	4.8
	Transport	2.9
	Health and social work	2.4
	Information and communication	2.2
	Public administration	2.2
E	Information and communication	2.0
	Education	1.6
	Mining and quarrying	1.6
	Health and social work	1.1
	Transport	1.0
F	Information and communication	0.3
	Education	0.2
	Public administration	0.2
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2
	Health and social work	0.1

4. Gaelic language skills by Gaelic use at home

Scotland (Table AT_284_2011)

For each combination of Gaelic language skills, this table allows us to ask what percentage report using Gaelic at home.

For all ages combined, just under half (48.8 per cent) of people who could speak, read and write Gaelic reported Gaelic used at home. The corresponding proportion was 43.8 per cent for respondents who could speak, understand and read Gaelic but cannot write it, and 24.0 per cent for people who had oracy skills only in Gaelic. The proportion of people reporting they used Gaelic at home was 3.6 per cent for those who could understand Gaelic only and 2.9 per cent for those who had only literacy skills in Gaelic. Overall, amongst those who were able to speak Gaelic, the proportion reporting they used Gaelic at home was 40.1 per cent.

With all Gaelic skills, the incidence of Gaelic use in the home was higher than average for ages 3 to 4 (50.7 per cent) and 5 to 11 (64.7 per cent). The incidence was also high at older ages (49.0 per cent at ages 35 to 49, 50.3 per cent at ages 50 to 64 and 54.5 per cent at ages 65 and over).

There was also very high reported incidence of Gaelic language use at home for 3 to 4 year-olds with any oral skills: it was 62.9 per cent for children that could speak Gaelic and 32.6 per cent for children that were reported to be able to understand but not speak Gaelic.

This table also allows us to see what proportion of people who report using Gaelic at home have the various Gaelic skills. Approaching two thirds (63.3 per cent) of those who reported using Gaelic at home had all four Gaelic language skills, that is could understand, speak, read and write Gaelic. A further 18.2 per cent had oracy skills only, 10.9 per cent had oracy and reading skills, 3.4 per cent could understand Gaelic only and 0.7 per cent had literacy only skills.

Council areas (Table AT_285_2011)

Across Scotland as a whole, where people reported Gaelic was used at home, then 90 per cent or more of those at ages 5 and over were able to speak Gaelic, and 80.8 per cent of those aged 3 to 4 could do so. Only very small proportions of people can speak Gaelic where Gaelic was not reported to be a language used at home (0.7 per cent on average).

The pattern in Highland and in Argyll & Bute was similar to the national pattern for households where Gaelic was used at home, though in Argyll & Bute it was lower at ages age 3 to 4 (66.7 per cent compared with 82.6 per cent in Highland). But also, in

each of these areas, a non-negligible proportion of people could speak Gaelic were in households where Gaelic was not reported to be used, especially in school-age years. At ages 5 to 11, the proportion who could speak Gaelic in such households was 2.5 per cent in Highland and 3.4 per cent in Argyll & Bute. At ages 12 to 17, the corresponding proportions were 5.5 per cent in Highland and 4.8 per cent in Argyll & Bute.

Eilean Siar was very close to the national pattern for households where Gaelic was used at home. This council area was marked out by having a quarter or more of people in most age groups who were able to speak Gaelic but were in households where Gaelic was not reported to be used at home. For example, this proportion was 27.0 per cent for those aged 12 to 17.

For the other 29 council areas combined, the pattern was similar to the national pattern. It is also noteworthy that 7,600 out of all the 25,500 people who reported using Gaelic at home lived in these council areas: that is, 29.7 per cent of people who used Gaelic at home did not live in Argyll & Bute, Eilean Siar or Highland. A higher proportion of people who used Gaelic at home were aged 50-64 or 65 and over than of people who do not do so (20.6 per cent compared with 19.7 per cent at 50-64; 26.1 per cent and 16.8 per cent at 65+). That was also true of the 3 to 4 and 5 to 11 age groups.

Nationally, 40.2 per cent of people who were able to speak Gaelic reported using Gaelic at home. Thus, the majority of Gaelic speakers (59.8 per cent) did not report using Gaelic at home. Nationally, Gaelic language home use was most prevalent amongst the young (0-11 years old) and the old (aged 65 and over): 62.9 per cent of Gaelic speakers aged 3 to 4 were reported as using Gaelic at home, compared with 51.4 per cent of Gaelic speakers aged 5 to 11 and 36.1 per cent of Gaelic speakers aged 12 to 17. The corresponding proportion for Gaelic speakers aged 65 and over was 46.1 per cent.

Civil parish bands (Table AT_286_2011)

Amongst people who reported using Gaelic at home within civil parish band A even higher percentages than nationally could speak it – around 95 per cent.

Where Gaelic was used at home, the national pattern in relation to Gaelic-speaking ability was sustained across all civil parish bands, with only a slight weakening in bands D and F. The similarity across these community linguistic contexts illustrates how important home language use is for developing or sustaining Gaelic-speaking competence.

As noted above, nationally 40.2 per cent of Gaelic speakers were reported to use Gaelic at home. The incidence of Gaelic speakers using Gaelic at home decreased with the proportion of community language Gaelic use. Thus, whilst 79.7 per cent of Gaelic speakers used Gaelic at home in civil parish band A (in which 50 per cent or more of the population spoke Gaelic), the proportions for the other bands were: B: 62.9 per cent, C: 40.6 per cent, D: 32.0 per cent, E: 35.8 per cent and F: 22.1 per cent.

Nationally, 51.4 per cent of Gaelic speakers aged 5 to 11 were reported to use Gaelic at home, but this proportion varied by civil parish band. Whilst in civil parish bands A and B the majority of 5 to 11 year old Gaelic speakers used Gaelic at home (A: 72.0 per cent; B: 70.3 per cent), the proportions were lower in the civil parish bands with lower incidence of Gaelic speaking in the population (C: 50.0 per cent; D: 42.2 per cent, E: 53.0 per cent, F: 41.7 per cent). There was a similar pattern for 12 to 17 year old Gaelic speakers, but at lower levels of incidence. The national average is 36.1 per cent of 12 to 17-year-olds using Gaelic at home; the proportions in the civil parish bands were: A: 58.7 per cent; B: 50.3 per cent; C: 25.3 per cent; D: 24.8 per cent; E: 29.6 per cent; and F: 30.9 per cent. Thus the majority of Gaelic-speaking school-aged children did not use Gaelic at home in areas in which 25 per cent or less of the local civil parish population spoke Gaelic.

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 Scotland⁴ (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.

⁴ 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:

Kirsty Maclachlan
Senior Statistician
National Records of Scotland
Room 1/2/3
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
Edinburgh
EH12 7TF

Phone: 0131 314 4242

Email: Kirsty.maclachlan@nrscotland.gov.uk

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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_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	Gaelic language skills by ethnic group by age, 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 of the Household Reference Person, 2011	Council Areas	All people aged 3 and over in households
AT_255_2011	Gaelic language skills by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 3 and over in households

	the Household Reference Person, 2011		
AT_256_2011	Gaelic language skills by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of the Household Reference Person 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 16 to 74
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	Gaelic language skills by long-term health conditions by age, 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 by age, 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	Civil Parish bands	All people aged 16 to 74

	qualification, 2011		
AT_280_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of the Household Reference Person, 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 of the Household Reference Person, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people in households
AT_282_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification of the Household Reference Person, 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
AT_287_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by Gaelic language skills of adults in household, 2011	Council Areas	All people in households
AT_288_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by Gaelic language skills of adults in household, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people in households
AT_289_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by proportion of adults in household with any Gaelic language skills, 2011	Council Areas	All people in households
AT_290_2011	Gaelic as a language other than English used at home by proportion of adults in household with any Gaelic language skills, 2011	Civil Parish bands	All people in households

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 to 2, 3 to 4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20 to 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 to 2, 3 to 4, 5 to 11, 12 to 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 to 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 to 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 to 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 to 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 per cent and over	7
B	25 per cent to less than 50 per cent	7
C	10 per cent to less than 25 per cent	20
D	5 per cent to less than 10 per cent	16
E	More than 1.095 per cent to less than 5 per cent	133
F	More than 0 per cent to 1.095 per cent	590
G	0 per cent	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	449	Kilmallie
437	Kildalton	456	Kilmonivaig
442	Killarow and Kilmeny	458	Kilmore and Kilbride
462	Kilninian and Kilmore	482	Kingussie and Insh
491	Kintail	556	Lismore and Appin
559	Lochalsh	560	Lochbroom
561	Lochcarron	750	Small Isles
629	Morvern		
791	Strath		
819	Tongue		
820	Torosay		
Band E			
008	Aberfoyle	435	Kilchrenan and Dalavich
013	Abernethy and Kincardine	438	Kildonan
014	Abernyte	439	Kildrummy
020	Alness	440	Kilfinan
024	Alvie	443	Killean and Kilchenzie
037	Ardclach	445	Killearnan
038	Ardersier	446	Killin
045	Arrochar	448	Kilmadock
047	Assynt	453	Kilmartin
049	Auchindoir and Kearn	455	Kilmodan
058	Auldearn	457	Kilmorack
059	Avoch	459	Kilmory
070	Balquhiddier	461	Kilmuir Easter
083	Bellie	463	Kilninver and Kilmelfort
092	Blair Atholl	467	Kiltarlity and Convinth
097	Boleskine and Abertarff	468	Kiltearn
112	Buchanan	471	Kincardine (Highland)
121	Callander	473	Kinclaven
124	Cameron	502	Kirkhill
125	Campbeltown	511	Kirkmichael (Moray)
129	Caputh	513	Kirkmichael (Perth & Kinross)
137	Carnbee	524	Knockbain
146	Cawdor	527	Laggan
148	Channelkirk	528	Lairg
157	Clyne	529	Lamington and Wandel
169	Contin	557	Little Dunkeld
176	Craigie	562	Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich
177	Craignish	568	Logie (Stirling)
187	Creich (Highland)	571	Logie Easter
189	Crieff	573	Logie-Coldstone
191	Cromarty	575	Logierait

192	Cromdale, Inverallan and Advie	580	Loth
195	Croy and Dalcross	582	Lumphanan
203	Cumbrae	585	Luss
221	Daviot and Dunlichity	597	Maxton
229	Dores	622	Monzievairst 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	Gargunnoch	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	Kilmarnock
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 Vigeans	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	Longforan
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	Carlisle	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	Rothes
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	Forgar	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

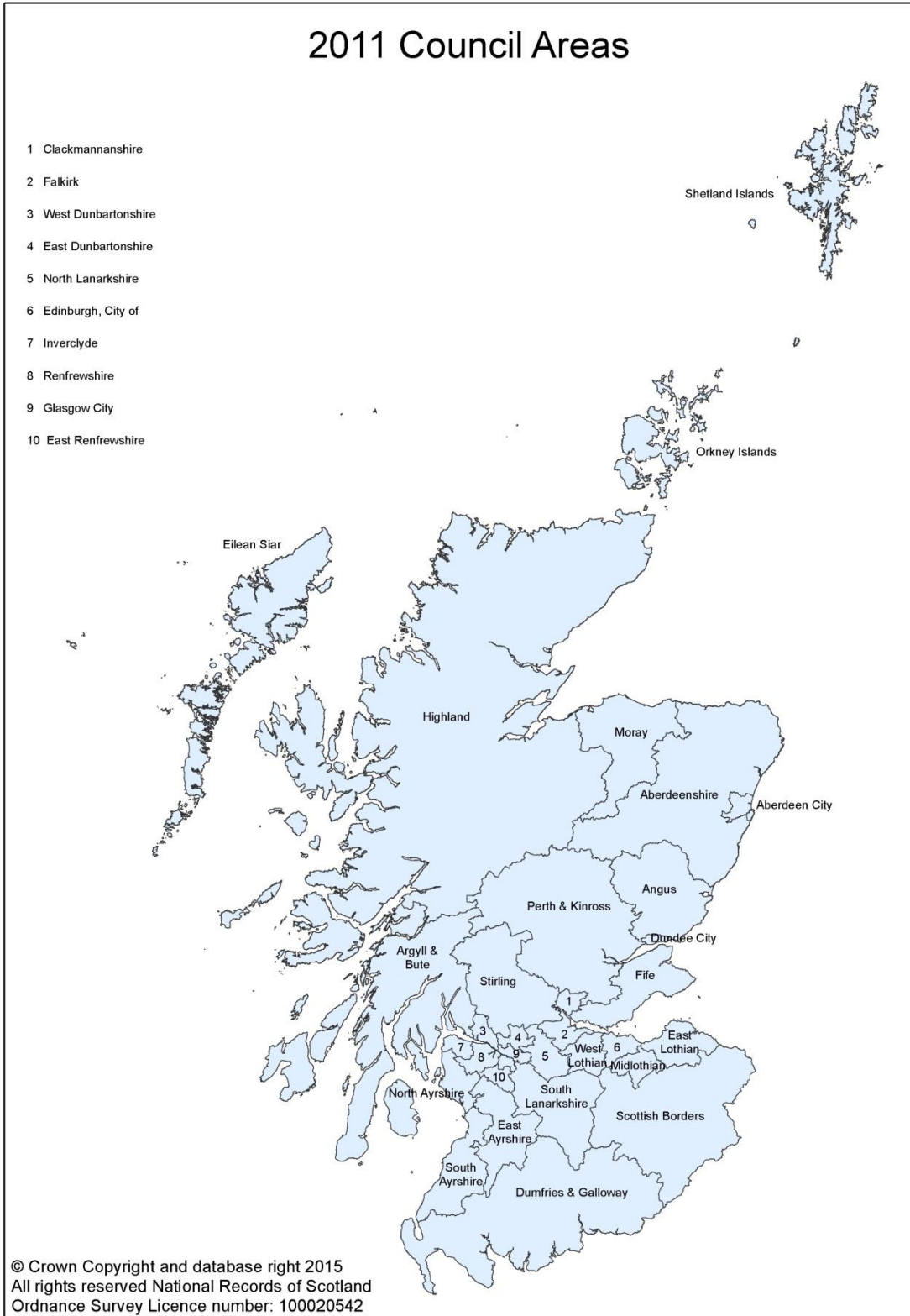
387	Hownam	779	Stichill
390	Hume	781	Stobo
393	Hutton and Corrie	808	Tealing
416	Keir	809	Temple
427	Kettins	828	Trinity Gask
450	Kilmany	832	Tundergarth
465	Kilspindie	834	Tweedsmuir
483	Kinloch	836	Tynron
485	Kinnaird	849	Walston
486	Kinneff and Catterline	863	Whitsome
488	Kinnettles	867	Wiston and Robertson

Band Z

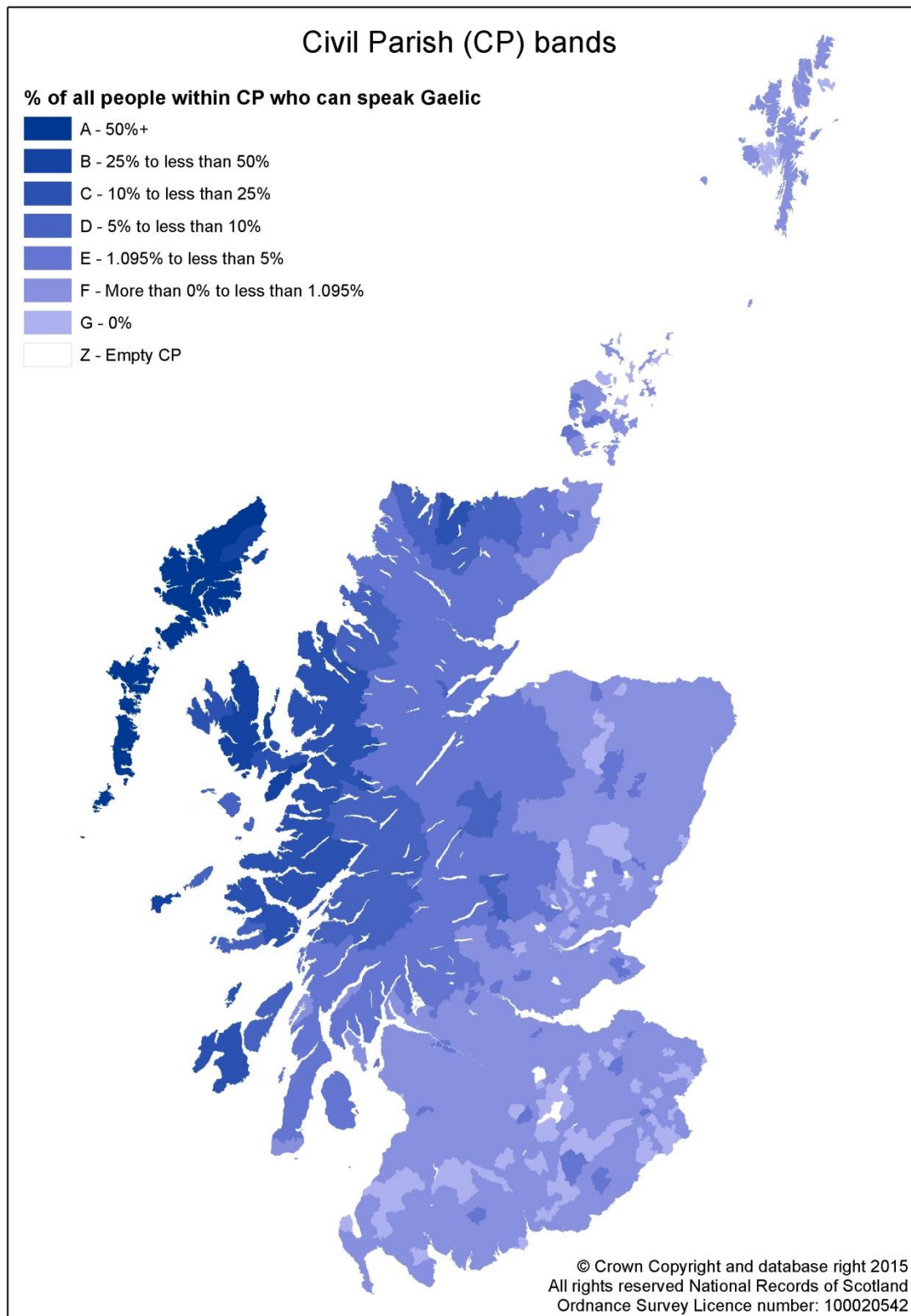
131	Careston
180	Cramond
237	Drumelzier
252	Dundee Combination
267	Dunsyre
480	Kingoldrum
547	Lethendy
586	Lyne
614	Moneydie
623	Moonzie

Appendix 3: Maps

Map 1



Map 2



Map 3

Gaelic speakers by Scottish Parliamentary Constituency

No. of Gaelic speakers

