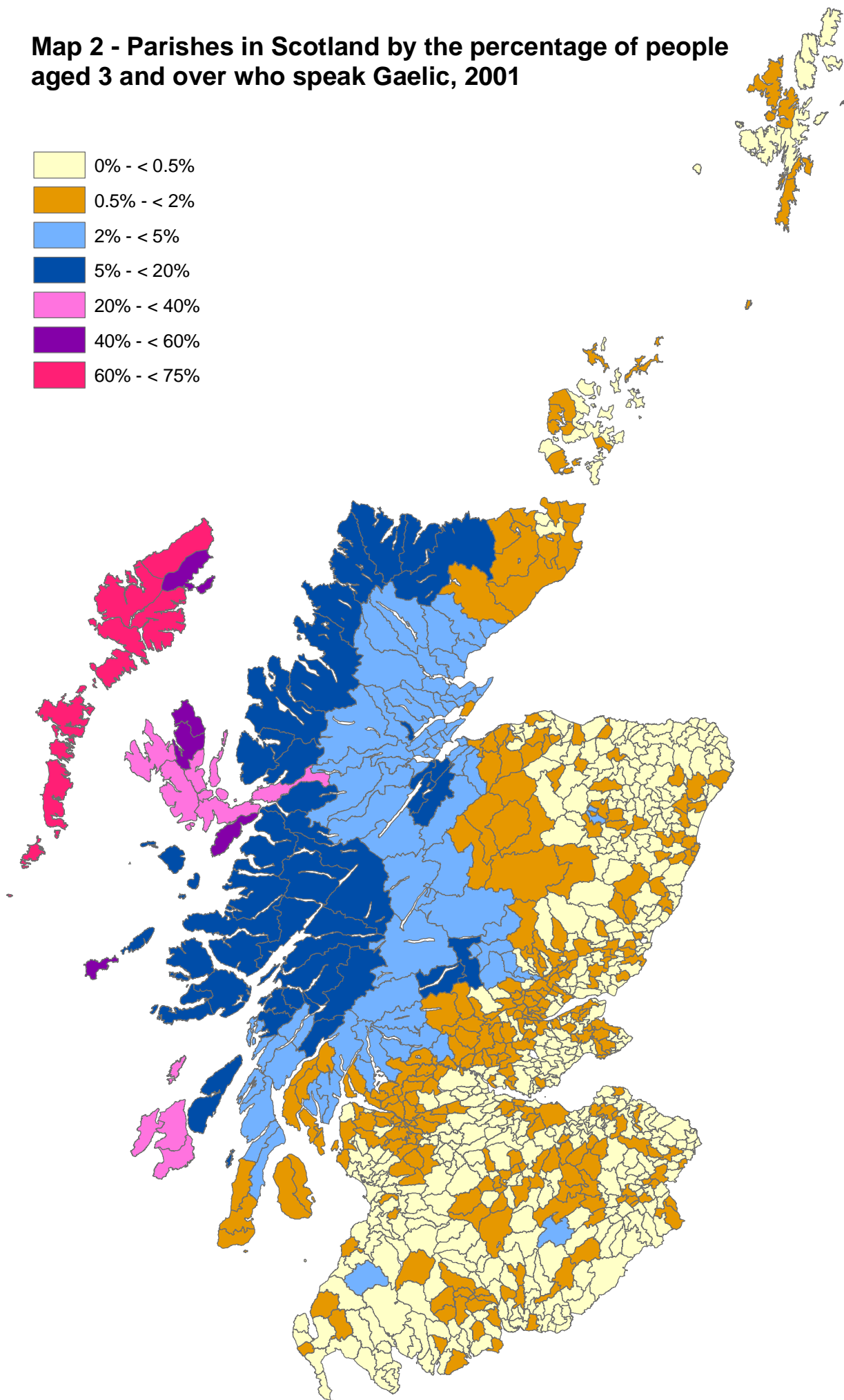
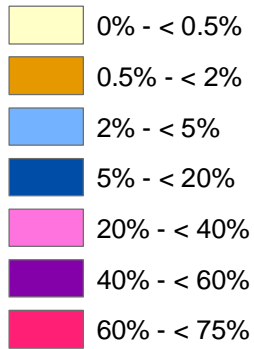
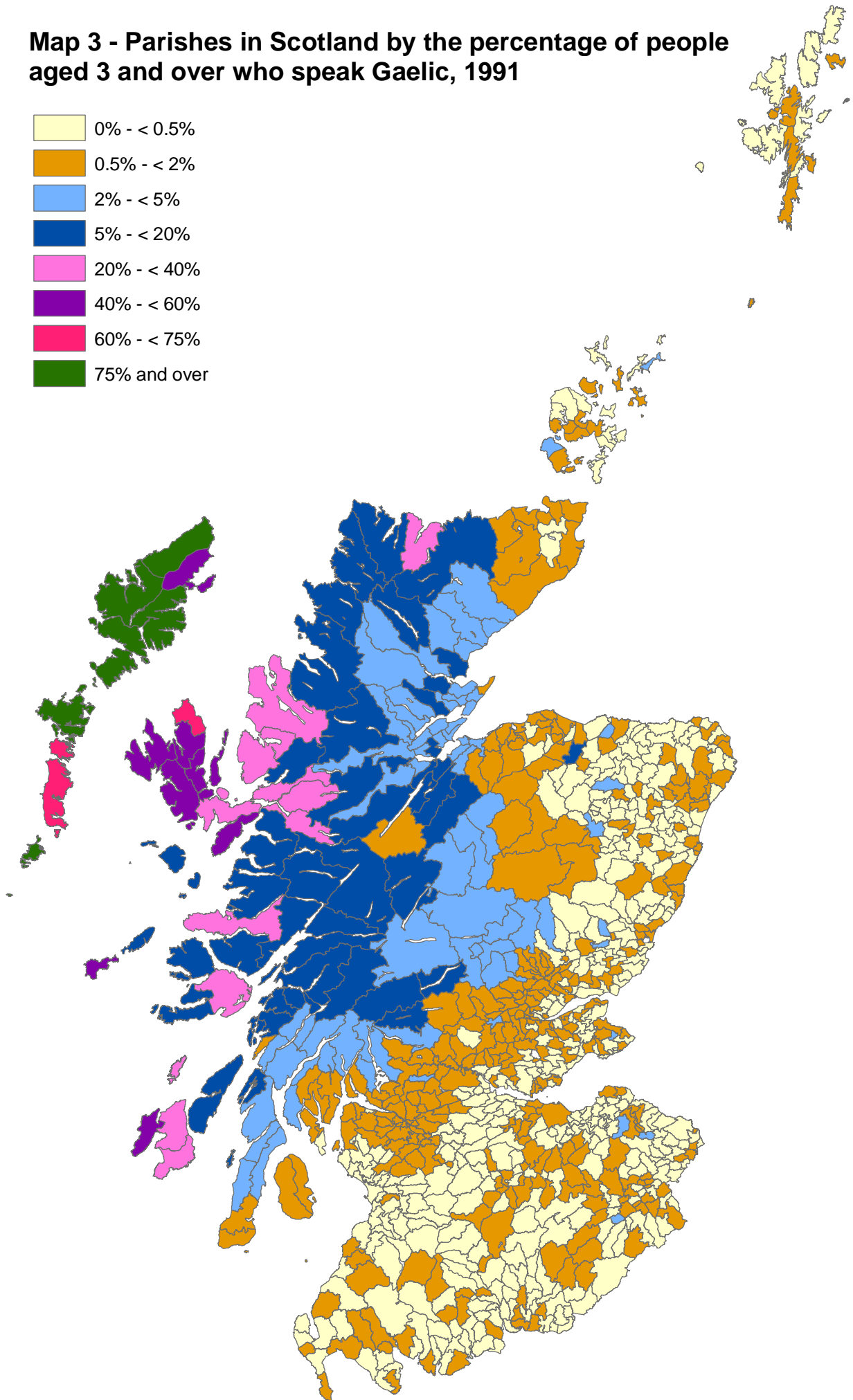
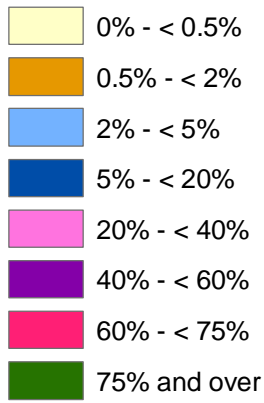


Map 2 - Parishes in Scotland by the percentage of people aged 3 and over who speak Gaelic, 2001



Map 3 - Parishes in Scotland by the percentage of people aged 3 and over who speak Gaelic, 1991



APPENDIX

Previous Census reports

This report follows on from similar publications produced for previous Census years. The two most recent such publications are entitled '*1991 Census, Gaelic Language, Scotland*' (ISBN 0-11-495255-8) and '*Census 1981 Gaelic Report*' (ISBN 0-11-492370-1).

2001 Census Background

The Census itself

The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day – 29th April 2001. Copies of the Census forms used are available on the Census pages of the GROS website (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>).

The Census questions asked of all people covered:

- sex, age (date of birth) and marital status
- relationship to others in the household (where applicable)
- whether schoolchild/student
- whether living at term-time address
- country of birth
- ethnic group
- religion - current and upbringing
- health
- limiting long-term illness
- provision of unpaid care
- address one year ago
- address of place of work or study
- means of travel to work or study
- whether speak, read, write or understand spoken Gaelic

and questions for those aged 16 to 74 also covered:

- qualifications
- economic activity and employment status
- number of employees at place of work
- year since last employed

- occupation and industry of employment
- hours worked

and, in addition, the person filling in the form in each household was asked about:

- type of accommodation and whether self-contained
- number of rooms
- availability of bath/shower and toilet
- lowest floor level
- presence of central heating
- availability of cars or vans
- tenure
- landlord
- whether or not accommodation was rented and/or furnished

Census Coverage Survey

The 1991 Census suffered from a degree of undercount (with some people and households being missed), the extent and nature of which was not identified by the 1991 Census Validation Survey. As a result, the detailed 1991 Census tables were not consistent with the final estimate of 1991 Census Day population. To avoid a similar situation following the 2001 Census, the Census itself was supplemented by the Census Coverage Survey (CCS).

The 2001 CCS was an intensive enumeration of a representative sample of postcodes in Scotland and was designed to be independent of the Census and provide the required data to estimate underenumeration. More detail on the conduct of the Census is available on the Census pages of the GROS website (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>).

Comparisons with the 1991 Census

While the 2001 figures were adjusted to take account of estimated undercoverage in the Census, figures from the 1991 Census were not similarly adjusted, **so the 1991 and 2001 Census figures are not truly comparable.**

The place of residence of students was also changed between Censuses. In 1991, students educated away from home were treated as resident at their home or vacation addresses, whereas, in 2001, they were treated as resident at their term-time address.

Quality of the Results

The use of the methodology means that the results of the 2001 Census cover the entire population of Scotland, and are believed to be the most reliable results obtained by any Census in Scotland. However, there are a number of potential sources of error in the results. These include:

- Incorrect or incomplete information provided on the forms.
- Sampling error related to estimates derived through the One Number Census process.
- Unidentified dependencies between the Census and the Census Coverage Survey.
- Errors introduced during processing and imputation.

Some elements of incorrect information and biases will have been corrected during the editing process. Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks against aggregated administrative information on particular groups such as students and the armed forces. Elements of dependency between the Census and the Census Coverage Survey have been identified and corrected for, by cross-checking with alternative data sources.

Since the adjustments for underenumeration are estimates based on a sample survey, sampling errors can be used as a guide in assessing the accuracy of the adjustments. The sampling error can be used to construct a 95 per cent confidence interval - that is a range in which we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value lies. For the population of Scotland, this confidence interval is ± 0.3 per cent of the estimated population.

Confidentiality

The Registrar General has a legal obligation not to reveal information collected in the Census about individual people and households. Protecting the Census data is of key importance and steps have been taken to safeguard confidentiality and protect against disclosure of personal information provided on the Census form. Further information is given in '*Scotland's Census – A guide to the results and how to obtain them*' – which is available on the Census pages of the GROS website (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

Geography - areas of Scotland used in report

Many of the tables in this report contain breakdowns of Scotland level data by six areas. These areas, which are referred to as Gaelic areas, are defined as follows:

1. Eilean Siar – this is exactly equivalent to the local authority area of the same name.
2. Skye & Lochalsh – this is defined in terms of 10 whole civil parish areas and part of one other civil parish (Glenelg), all of which are within the Highland local authority area. This area is intended to replicate as closely as possible the local authority district of the same name which existed prior to April 1996. The whole civil parishes in this area are:

- Bracadale
- Duirinish
- Glenshiel
- Kilmuir
- Kintail
- Lochalsh
- Portree
- Sleat
- Snizort
- Strath

3. Rest of Highland (excluding Skye & Lochalsh) – this is the remainder of the Highland local authority area.

4. Argyll & Bute – this is exactly equivalent to the current local authority area of the same name.

5. “Other Main Gaelic Areas” – this covers the following areas:

a. The inhabited island groups of Arran and Great Cumbrae within the North Ayrshire local authority area (see published GROS occasional paper on inhabited islands -

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/occpapers/occasional-paper-10.html>)

b. The following civil parishes within the Perth & Kinross local authority area:

- Blair Atholl
- Dull
- Dunkeld and Dowally
- Fortingall
- Kenmore (part)
- Kirkmichael
- Little Dunkeld
- Logierait
- Moulin
- Weem

c. The following civil parishes within the Stirling local authority area:

- Aberfoyle
- Balquhidder

- Buchanan
- Callander
- Kenmore (part)
- Killin

In some tables in this report (e.g. Table 16), areas 3, 4 and 5 have been combined into a single area. In some other tables (e.g. Table 19), all the areas 1-5 have been put together to form a combined area entitled “Main Gaelic Areas”.

6. Rest of Scotland.

Maps 2 & 3 – Gaelic speaking by parish

In both the 2001 and 1991 Censuses, parishes were a “best fit” aggregation of Census output areas. As a result, there were a small number of Census parishes which had no output areas (and therefore no people) in them. In **Maps 2 & 3**, such parishes are treated as having 0 per cent of their population speaking Gaelic.

Populations Covered in this Paper

Different tables in this paper contain different subsets of the population. Some examples of the subsets used are:

- All people.
- All people aged 3 and over.
- All people aged 0-24.
- All people aged 3-24.
- All people aged 16 and over.
- All people aged 16-64.
- All people aged 16-74.
- All people aged 16-74 who are in employment.
- All households.
- All families.
- All people who had moved address in the year before the Census (migrants).
- All migrants who moved between addresses in different Scottish areas in the year before the Census.

People

In the 2001 Census, information was collected only on “usual residents”. A usual resident at an address is generally defined as someone who spends most of their time living at that address. It includes:

- People who usually live at the address but are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census Day.
- A spouse or partner who works away from home for part of the time, or is a member of the Armed Forces.
- Students at their term-time address.
- A baby born before 30th April 2001 even if he or she is still in hospital.
- People present on Census Day, even if temporarily, who have no other usual address.

However, it does not include:

- Anyone present on Census Day who has another usual address.
- Anyone who has been living, or will live, in a special establishment such as a residential home, nursing home or hospital for six months or more.

More Information on Definitions

More detailed information on definitions used in the 2001 Census can be found in the “Census 2001 Definitions” publication, produced by the three UK Census Offices. This publication can be found on the GROS website at <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/scotupd21>.

Contacts

Further information about the Census products, or assistance in finding the appropriate data or requests for additional data not part of the Census products, can be obtained from GROS Customer Services.

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STATISTICAL SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

NATIONAL STATISTICS

This is a National Statistics publication. It has been produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice and Release Practice Protocol.

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/cop/default.asp. These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. Details of pre-release access are provided on the General Register Office for Scotland website under 'Future Publications'.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND

The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) is the department of the devolved Scottish Administration responsible for the registration of births, marriages, deaths, divorces, and adoptions in Scotland. We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce population statistics. We make available important information for family history.

Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meet the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

Our objectives are:-

To produce statistics and analysis relevant to user needs by

- Developing the range of statistics and analysis we produce;
- Where practicable improving timeliness;
- Providing more statistics disaggregated by age, gender and ethnicity;
- Developing more data for small areas through the Neighbourhood Statistics project;
- Contributing to production of comparable statistics across the UK and internationally.

To ensure effective use of our statistics by

- Contributing more directly to policy processes inside and where possible outside government;
- Improving access to and presentation of data and analysis;
- Improving the advice provided on statistics.

To work effectively with users and providers by

- Maintaining arrangements to consult and involve users and providers;
- Involving users and providers in planning developments in outputs and processes.

To develop the quality of statistics by

- Assuring and improving quality as an integral part of data collection and analysis and through regular reviews in line with National Statistics quality strategy;
- Developing statistical methods, systems and classifications;
- Working with the rest of the Government Statistical Service to develop joint approaches/solutions where appropriate.

To assure the integrity of statistics by

- Maintaining and promoting integrity through implementation of the National Statistics Code of Practice and related protocols;
- Safeguarding the confidentiality of data subjects.

To ensure the efficient and effective delivery of statistics products and services by

- Making best use of all sources including administrative sources;
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- Ensuring value for money;
- Making best use of information and communications technology;
- Working with other analysts;
- Ensuring effective communication within the Statistician Group.

To develop our workforce and competences

- Ensuring recruitment of staff with the necessary skills and potential;
- Ensuring development of expertise amongst existing staff;
- Promoting and upholding the standards of the statistics profession.

Enquiries about this publication should be address to: *Customer Services, Dissemination & Census Analysis Branch, General Register Office for Scotland, Ladywell House, Edinburgh, EH12 7TF*

Telephone: (0131) 314 4243, Fax: (0131) 314 4696, E-mail: customer@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Further statistics produced by GROS are available from the Statistics Library on the GROS website (<http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/library/index.html>). Statistics from the 2001 Census are on the website, Scotland's Census Results On-Line (www.scrol.gov.uk). See also the Census section of the main website (<http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/census/index.html>).

Information about future publications is provided on the GROS website (<http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/futurepbhtml>)

If you are not satisfied with our service, please write to *Peter Scrimgeour, Head of Statistics Division, Ladywell House, Ladywell Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7TF*

Telephone: (0131) 314 4290, E-mail: peter.scrimgeour@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

We also welcome any comments or suggestion that would help us to improve our standards or service.

RELATED ORGANISATIONS

<p>The SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE (SE) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SE is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.</p>	<p><i>Ryan Stewart, Office of the Chief Statistician, Scottish Executive, 3rd Floor West Rear, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG</i> Telephone: (0131) 244 0442 Fax: (0131) 244 0335 E-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk Website: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics</p>
<p>The OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also, for England and Wales, registers life events and holds the Census of Population.</p>	<p><i>Customer Contact Centre, Room 1.015, Office for National Statistics, Cardiff Road, Newport, NP10 8XG</i> Telephone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 812399 Fax: 01633 652747 E-mail: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.statistics.gov.uk</p>
<p>The GOVERNMENT ACTUARY'S DEPARTMENT (GAD), among other things, provides the social security projections, demographic analyses, and actuarial advice necessary to underpin ministerial decisionmaking in social security and pensions policy. GAD produces projections of the population of Scotland.</p>	<p><i>Government Actuary's Department, Finlaison House, 15-17 Furnival Street, London, EC4A 1AB</i> Telephone: 0207 211 2622 Fax: 0207 211 2640 E-mail: projections@gad.gov.uk Website: www.gad.gov.uk</p>
<p>The NORTHERN IRELAND STATISTICS AND RESEARCH AGENCY (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The Agency also has responsibility, in Northern Ireland, for the registration of births, marriages, adoptions and deaths and the Census of Population.</p>	<p><i>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, McAuley House, 2-14 Castle Street, Belfast, BT1 1SA</i> Telephone: 028 9034 8100 Fax: 028 9034 8106 Website: www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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