# Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd The Highland Council <br> Buidheann Buileachaidh na Gàidhlig - 14 Samhain 2013 <br> Gaelic Implementation Group - 14 November 2013 

| Agenda <br> Item | 7 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Report <br> No | GIG <br> $21 / 13$ |

Gaelic Data from Census 2011
Report by the Director of Education, Culture \& Sport

## Summary

This Report introduces Mr Douglas Ansdell, Head of Gaelic and Scots Unit at the Scottish Government. Mr Ansdell will give a presentation which will include an overview of the Gaelic data extracted from the 2011 Census and also introduce and provide a survey of recent Gaelic priorities for Gaelic in Scotland.

The Report contributes to the delivery of:

- The National Performance Outcomes, 4,11,13
- National Gaelic Language Plan Outcomes
- The Programme of The Highland Council and its cross cutting commitment to 'the principle of equal respect for the Gaelic and English languages, whilst also recognising the diversity of indigenous language and dialects within the Highland area'.
- The Highland Council Gaelic Language Plan


## 1. Background

1.1 The census results which were published by the National Records of Scotland on September $26^{\text {th }} 2013$ showed an increase of young people able to speak Gaelic.

## 2. Current Status

2.1 The data shows only a slight fall (1.2\%) in the number of Gaelic speakers since 2001 , down from 59,000 to 58,000 in 2011, while the number of Gaelic speakers aged 5 to 14 has risen. There were decreases in the proportion of people able to speak Gaelic in all age groups apart from those aged under 20 years which showed a 0.1 percentage point increase.

## 3. Next Steps

3.1 The increase in the next generation of Gaelic speakers is assisted by a $12 \%$ increase across Scotland in pupils entering P1 of GME.
3.2 The Council's plans for Gaelic Primary Schools in Portree and Fort William, the opening of the Gaelic Medium Department in Thurso and the further expansion of Bun-sgoil Ghàidhlig Inbhir Nis will further increase the percentage of pupils entering P1 in GME.
3.3 Figures for Scotland show that the number of young people proficient in Gaelic has increased slightly:
4. Gaelic speakers by age, Scotland, 2001 and 2011
4.1 Percentage of people who speak Gaelic

| Age | 2001 | 2011 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ |
|  |  |  |
| 3 to 4 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 5 to 14 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| 15 to 19 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 20 to 44 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 45 to 64 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 65 to 74 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| 75 and over | 2.0 | 1.7 |

Source: National Records of Scotland
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4.2 There is currently no age breakdown available for Highland, this will be available at the end of November. For further information please see Appendix 1
5. Associated Research
5.1 Recent research by Edinburgh University on behalf of Bòrd na Gàidhlig, shows widespread support for Gaelic education investment among both Gaelic and English speakers.

## 6. Implications

6.1 There are no Resource, Legal, Equality, Climate, or Risk implications associated with this Report at present.
7. $\quad$ Recommendations

Members are invited to comment on the Report and presentation.
7.1

Designation: Director of Education, Culture and Sport
Date: 1 November 2013
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## Gaelic Census Appendix 1



