

Appendix A4: Secondary school survey additional data

Table A4.1 presents key data relating to parental origin, parental ability and pupil's Gaelic usage, by grouped areas.

Key Data Summary	All rural areas (areas other than Stornoway)	Lewis (north & west)	Lewis (east)	Harris	North Uist & Benbecula	South Uist, Barra & Vatersay	Stornoway
% Mother from the islands	58.8	58.4	61.5	54.0	55.5	60.7	72.0
% Father from the islands	64.8	58.4	65.8	55.5	83.4	72.4	53.4
% Mother and father fluent in Gaelic	29.7	40.8	17.5	42.9	27.8	30.0	5.5
% Fluent or good ability in Gaelic of pupils	37.0	48.0	35.1	35.1	31.7	30.0	20.5
% Always or mostly speak Gaelic to their parents	6.6	12.6	5.1	8.4	5.3	0.0	1.3
% Always or mostly speak Gaelic to their friends	1.4	4.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
% Always or mostly speak Gaelic to their neighbours	10.6	12.5	13.1	5.6	5.3	10.7	2.6
Totals	215	49	80	37	19	30	78

Table A4.1 Key data relating to parental origin, parental ability and pupil's Gaelic usage, by grouped areas

A.4.1 Ability to discuss topics in Gaelic and English

Figure A4.1 and Table A4.2 provide a comparison of pupils' abilities to discuss topics in English

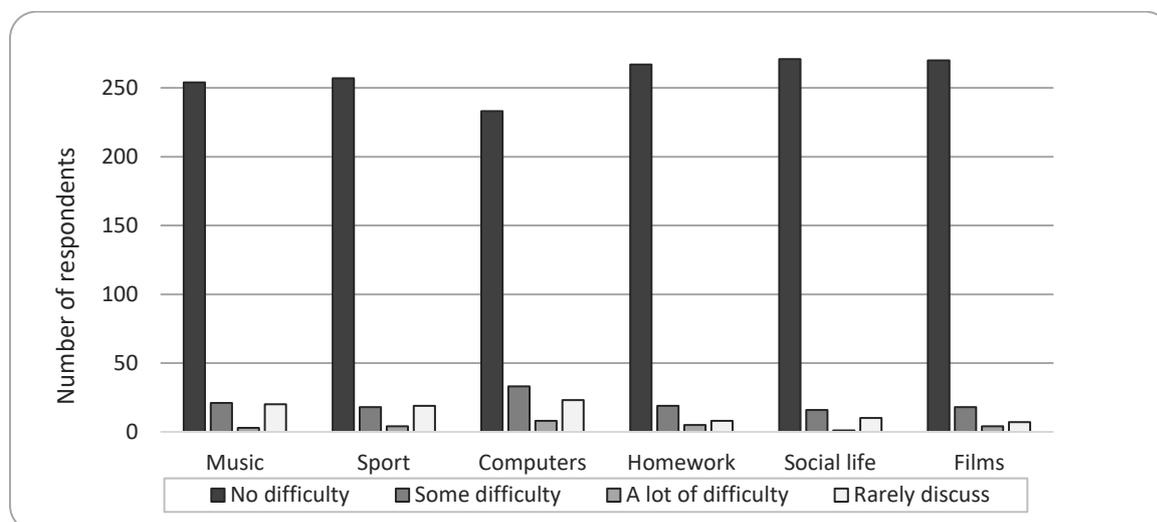


Figure A4.1 Pupils' abilities to discuss topics in English (Ns = 298, 298, 297, 299, 298, 299)

This demonstrates that a high proportion of pupils has *No difficulty* discussing all the topics in English. Very few *Rarely discuss* any of the topics in English, whereas the same topics in Gaelic (see Section 4.5.6, Figure 4.18) are rarely discussed by the majority. This shows that discussion on these topics is common and held largely in English, as pupils' ability in English is much better than their ability in Gaelic in all these domains.

Discussing topics in English	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Rarely discuss
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Music	254 (85.2)	21 (7.1%)	3 (1.0)	20 (6.7)
Sport	257 (86.2)	18 (6.0)	4 (1.3)	19 (6.4)
Computers	233 (78.5)	33 (11.1)	8 (2.7)	23 (7.7)
Homework	267 (89.3)	19 (6.4)	5 (1.7)	8 (2.7)
Social life	271 (90.9)	16 (5.4)	1 (0.3)	10 (3.4)
Films	270 (90.3)	18 (6.0)	4 (1.3)	7 (2.3)

Table A4.2 Pupils' abilities to discuss topics in English

Eight pupils (2.7%) have *A lot of difficulty* discussing *Computers* in English, followed by *Homework* (five pupils, 1.7%), *Sport* (four, 1.3%), *Films* (four, 1.3%), *Music* (three pupils, 1%) and *Social life* (one pupil, 0.3%).

Figure A4.2 and Table A4.3 provide a percentage breakdown of those who have *No difficulty* with discussions of various topics in Gaelic and in English.

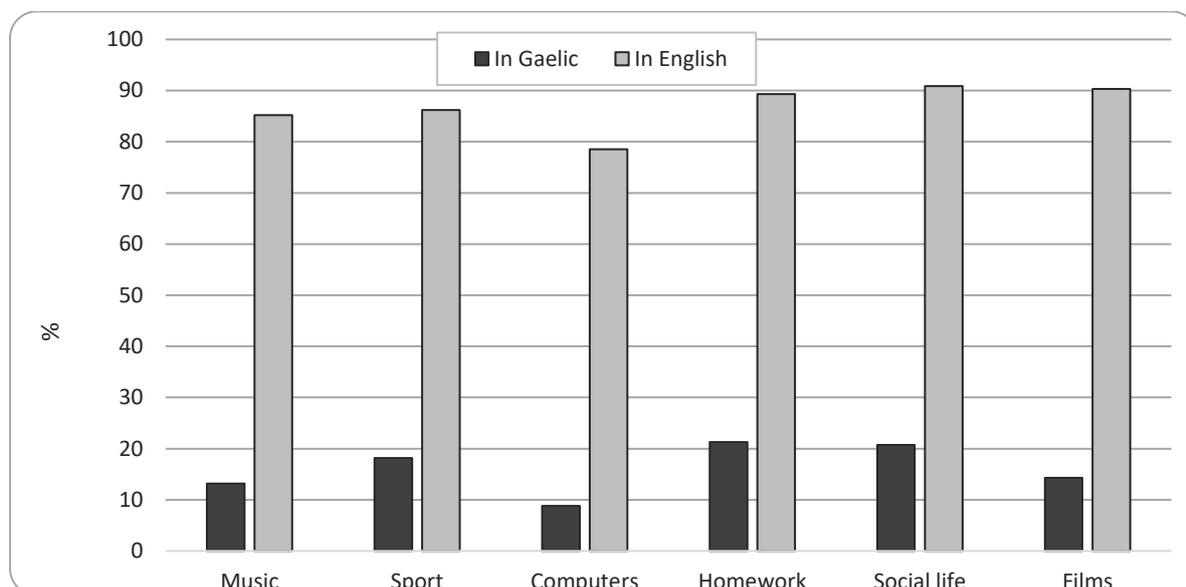


Figure A4.2 Respondents who can discuss topics in Gaelic and English with no difficulty (Gaelic Ns = 295, 291, 295, 296, 295, 293. English Ns = 298, 298, 297, 299, 298, 299)

This illustrates the gap in linguistic ability of pupils in terms of Gaelic and English skills. Discussing the topics in English presents *No difficulty* for the majority (an average of 86.7% for all topics) whereas only a small minority (an average of 16.1% for all topics) has *No difficulty* discussing the topics in Gaelic.

Ability to discuss topics with no difficulty	In Gaelic N (%)	In English N (%)
Music	39 (13.2)	254 (85.2)
Sport	53 (18.2)	257 (86.2)
Computers	26 (8.8)	233 (78.5)
Homework	63 (21.3)	267 (89.3)
Social life	61 (20.7)	271 (90.9)
Films	42 (14.3)	270 (90.3)

Table A4.3 Pupils' ability to discuss topics in Gaelic and English with no difficulty

In Gaelic, *Homework* (63 pupils, 21.3%) and *Social life* (61 pupils, 20.7%) present the least difficulty for discussion. *Music* (39 pupils, 13.2%) and *Computers* (26 pupils, 8.8%) present the most difficulty.

In English, discussing *Social life* (271 pupils, 90.9%) and *Films* (270 pupils, 90.3%) present the least difficulty for discussion. *Computers* (233 pupils, 78.5%) and *Music* (254 pupils, 85.2%) present the most difficulty for discussion.

A4.2 Expressing emotions in Gaelic and English

The pupils were asked about their ability to express a range of emotions in Gaelic. These emotions were *Anger*, *Love*, *Happiness*, *Sadness*, *Anxiety*, *Frustration*, *Impatience* and *Jealousy*. The responses to the question are shown in Figure A4.3 and in Table A4.4.

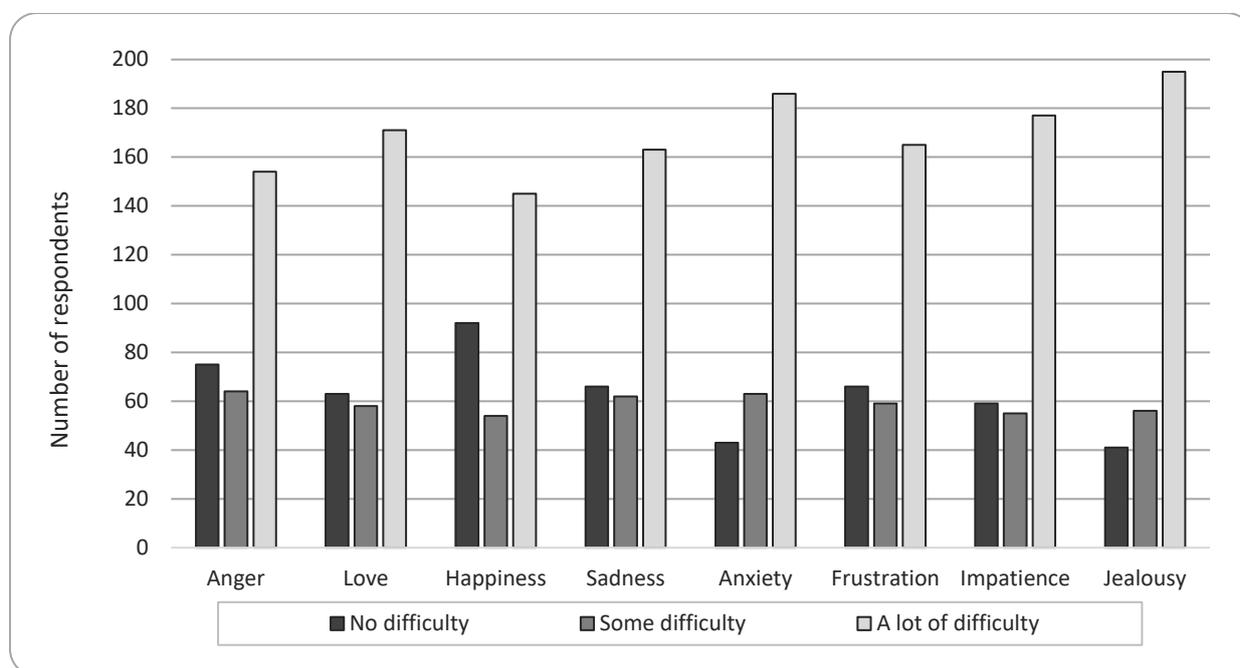


Figure A4.3 Pupils' ability to express emotions in Gaelic (Ns= 293, 292, 291, 291, 292, 290, 291, 292)

This portrays a situation where a high proportion of pupils (an average of 58.2% across the categorised emotions) has *A lot of difficulty* expressing all these emotions in Gaelic.

Of those who have *A lot of difficulty* expressing emotions in Gaelic, *Jealousy* (195 pupils, 66.8%), *Anxiety* (186, 63.7%) and *Impatience* (177, 60.8%) are the emotions the highest proportion have difficulty expressing, followed by *Love* (171, 58.6%), *Frustration* (165, 56.9%), *Sadness* (163, 56%), *Anger* (154, 52.6%) and *Happiness* (145, 49.8%).

Expressing emotions in Gaelic	No difficulty N (%)	Some difficulty N (%)	A lot of difficulty N (%)
Anger	75 (25.6)	64 (21.8)	154 (52.6)
Love	63 (21.6)	58 (19.9)	171 (58.6)
Happiness	92 (31.6)	54 (18.6)	145 (49.8)
Sadness	66 (22.7)	62 (21.3)	163 (56.0)
Anxiety	43 (14.7)	63 (21.6)	186 (63.7)
Frustration	66 (22.8)	59 (20.3)	165 (56.9)
Impatience	59 (20.3)	55 (18.9)	177 (60.8)
Jealousy	41 (14.0)	56 (19.2)	195 (66.8)

Table A4.4 Pupils' ability to express emotions in Gaelic

Of those who have *No difficulty* expressing emotions in Gaelic, *Happiness* (92 pupils, 31.6%), *Anger* (75 pupils, 25.6%), *Frustration* (66, 22.8%) and *Sadness* (66, 22.7%) are the emotions presenting least difficulty of expression, followed in prevalence by *Love* (63, 21.6%), *Impatience* (59, 20.3%), *Anxiety* (43, 14.7%) and *Jealousy* (41, 14%).

Figure A4.4 and Table A4.5 show the number of pupils who have *No difficulty*, *Some difficulty* or *A lot of difficulty* in expressing their emotions in English.

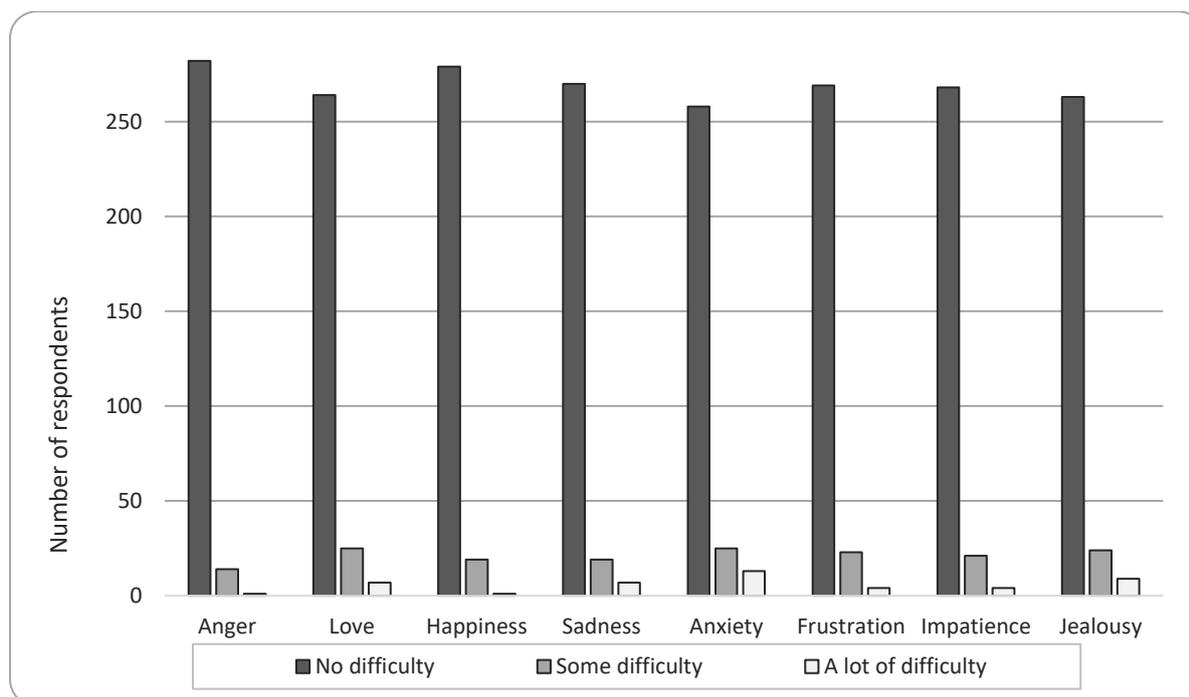


Figure A4.4 Pupils' ability to express emotions in English (Ns= 297, 296, 299, 296, 296, 296, 292, 292)

A large majority (ranging from 87.2% to 94.9%) of pupils responded that they have *No difficulty* expressing these emotions in English. A very small minority (ranging from 0.3% to 4.4%) has *A lot of difficulty* expressing these emotions in English. When compared with results for expressing emotions in Gaelic, it is clear that general linguistic ability in this area in English among secondary school pupils is much more developed than it is in Gaelic.

Expressing emotions in English	No difficulty N (%)	Some difficulty N (%)	A lot of difficulty N (%)
Anger	282 (94.9)	14 (4.7)	1 (0.3)
Love	264 (89.2)	25 (8.4)	7 (2.4)
Happiness	279 (93.3)	19 (6.4)	1 (0.3)
Sadness	270 (91.2)	19 (6.4)	7 (2.4)
Anxiety	258 (87.2)	25 (8.4)	13 (4.4)
Frustration	269 (90.9)	23 (7.8)	4 (1.4)
Impatience	268 (91.8)	21 (7.2)	4 (1.4)
Jealousy	263 (90.1)	24 (8.2)	9 (3.1)

Table A4.5 Pupils' ability to express emotions in English

13 pupils (4.4%) have *A lot of difficulty* expressing *Anxiety* in English, followed in prevalence by *Jealousy* (nine, 3.1%) *Sadness* (seven, 2.4%), *Love* (seven, 2.4%), *Frustration* (four, 1.4%), *Impatience* (four, 1.4%) *Anger* (one, 0.3%) and *Happiness* (one, 0.3%).

A4.3 Gaelic and English use

Pupils were asked about the language spoken between them and their parents, between pupils and their siblings, and between their parents and their parents' friends, family and relatives. The results are shown in Table A4.6.

Category statement	Analysis
Language parents speak together	13 responses indicate parents (4.5%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> together, 14 show parents (4.8%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> together, 34 parents (11.8%) speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> , 38 parents (13.1%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> together and 183 parents (63.3%) speak <i>Always English</i> together. Seven parents (2.4%) speak <i>Another language</i> together.
Language mothers and children speak	Responses show five mothers (1.7%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to their children and 11 mothers (3.8%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> to their children. 33 mothers (11.5%) speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> , 53 (18.4%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> , 180 (62.5%) speak <i>Always English</i> to their children. Six mothers (2.1%) speak <i>Another language</i> to their children.
Language fathers and children speak	Responses reveal seven fathers (2.4%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to their children. Eight fathers (2.8%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> to their children. 32 fathers (11.2%) speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> and 40 (14%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> . 191 fathers (66.8%) speak <i>Always English</i> to their children and eight fathers (2.8%) speak <i>Another language</i> to their children.
Language children speak together	Two children (0.7%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> together. Eight children (2.8%) speak together in <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> . 11 children (3.9%) speak in <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> and 48 (16.9%) speak to each other in <i>Mainly English</i> . 211 (74.3%) <i>Always in English</i> to each other. Four (1.4%) speak <i>Another language</i> together.
Language parents speak to their family and relatives	15 responses indicate parents (5.2%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to their family and relatives. 38 (13.2%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> and 60 (20.8%) speak in <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 33 responses show parents (11.5%) speak in <i>Mainly English</i> to their family and relatives, 135 (46.9%) speak <i>Always English</i> and seven responses evince parents (2.4%) speak <i>Another language</i> to their family and relatives.

Category statement	Analysis
Language parents speak to their friends	Seven responses indicate parents (2.4%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to their friends and 14 (4.9%) responses that parents speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> to their friends. 66 responses (22.9%) show parents speak in <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> to their friends, 41 (14.2%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> to their friends and 155 (53.8%) speak <i>Always English</i> to their friends. Five responses show parents (1.7%) speak <i>Another language</i> to their friends.

Table A4.6 Comparison of language used between people

A comparison of the language used by parents together and language used by parents to their families/relatives is shown in Table A4.7.

Category Statement	Analysis
Language parents speak together	13 responses show parents (4.5%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> together, 14 indicate parents (4.8%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> together, 34 evince parents (11.8%) speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> , 38 show parents (13.2%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> together and 183 depict parents (63.3%) speak <i>Always English</i> together. Seven show parents (2.4%) speak another language together.
Language parents speak to their family and relatives	15 responses evince parents (5.2%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to their family and relatives. 38 (13.2%) show parents speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> and 60 (20.8%) indicate parents speak in <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 33 show parents (11.5%) speak <i>Mainly in English</i> to their family and relatives, 135 responses (46.9%) suggest parents speak <i>Always in English</i> while seven responses (2.4%) indicate parents speak <i>Another language</i> to their family and relatives.

Table A4.7 Comparison of language used by parents together and language used by parents to their families/relatives

A4.4 Regularity of access to, and usage of, Gaelic media and social media

A media-related question sought to establish how often secondary pupils in the target group engage with Gaelic media, books in Gaelic and Gaelic social media such as Facebook and Twitter. The results are shown in Figure A4.5 and Table A4.8.

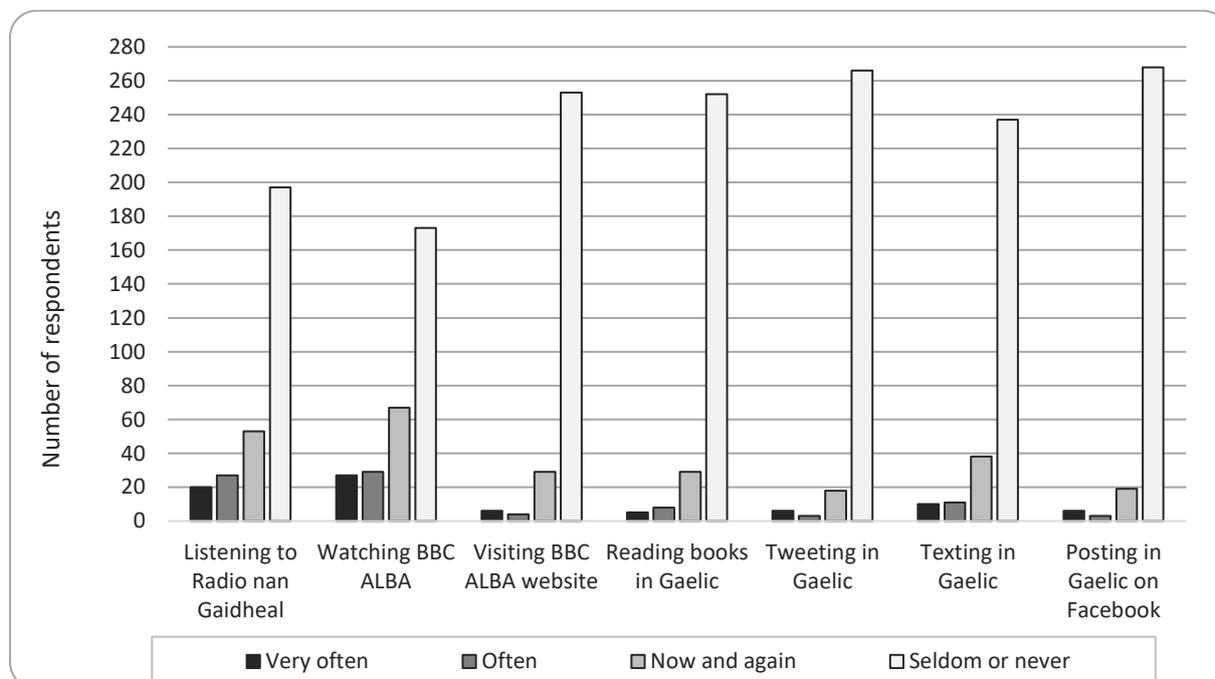


Figure A4.5 Pupils' regularity of access and usage of Gaelic media and social media (Ns = 297, 296, 292, 294, 293, 296, 296)

The highest number of pupils (an average of 79.8% of pupils) *Seldom or never* engage with Gaelic radio or TV, read Gaelic books or engage with social media through Gaelic. Those who do engage with Gaelic media or social media do so largely in a passive rather than active manner, i.e. watch and listen more than tweet or post.

Access and use of Gaelic media and social media	Very often N (%)	Often N (%)	Now and again N (%)	Seldom or never N (%)
Listening to Radio nan Gàidheal	20 (6.7)	27 (9.1)	53 (17.8)	197 (66.3)
Watching BBC ALBA	27 (9.1)	29 (9.8)	67 (22.6)	173 (58.4)
Visiting BBC ALBA website	6 (2.1)	4 (1.4)	29 (9.9)	253 (86.6)
Reading books in Gaelic	5 (1.7)	8 (2.7)	29 (9.9)	252 (85.7)
Tweeting in Gaelic	6 (2.0)	3 (1.0)	18 (6.1)	266 (90.8)
Texting in Gaelic	10 (3.4)	11 (3.7)	38 (12.8)	237 (80.1)
Posting in Gaelic on Facebook	6 (2.0)	3 (1.0)	19 (6.4)	268 (90.5)

Table A4.8 Pupils' regularity of access and usage of Gaelic media and social media

Watching BBC Alba (56 pupils or 18.9% watch *Often* or *Very often*) and listening to Radio nan Gàidheal (47 pupils or 15.8% listen *Often* or *Very often*) are the most popular media for engagement with Gaelic.

This is followed by texting in Gaelic (21 pupils or 7.1% text *Often* or *Very often*), reading Gaelic books (13 pupils, 4.4%), visiting the BBC Alba website *Often* or *Very often* (10 pupils, 3.5%) and tweeting or posting in Gaelic *Often* or *Very often* on Facebook (each with nine pupils, 3%).

A4.5 Opinions on the use of Gaelic in secondary schools

The pupils were asked their opinions on a variety of statements regarding the position of Gaelic in their secondary schools, including their views on Gaelic and English textbooks and the support schools provide for Gaelic.

The results are shown in Figure A4.6 and in Table A4.9.

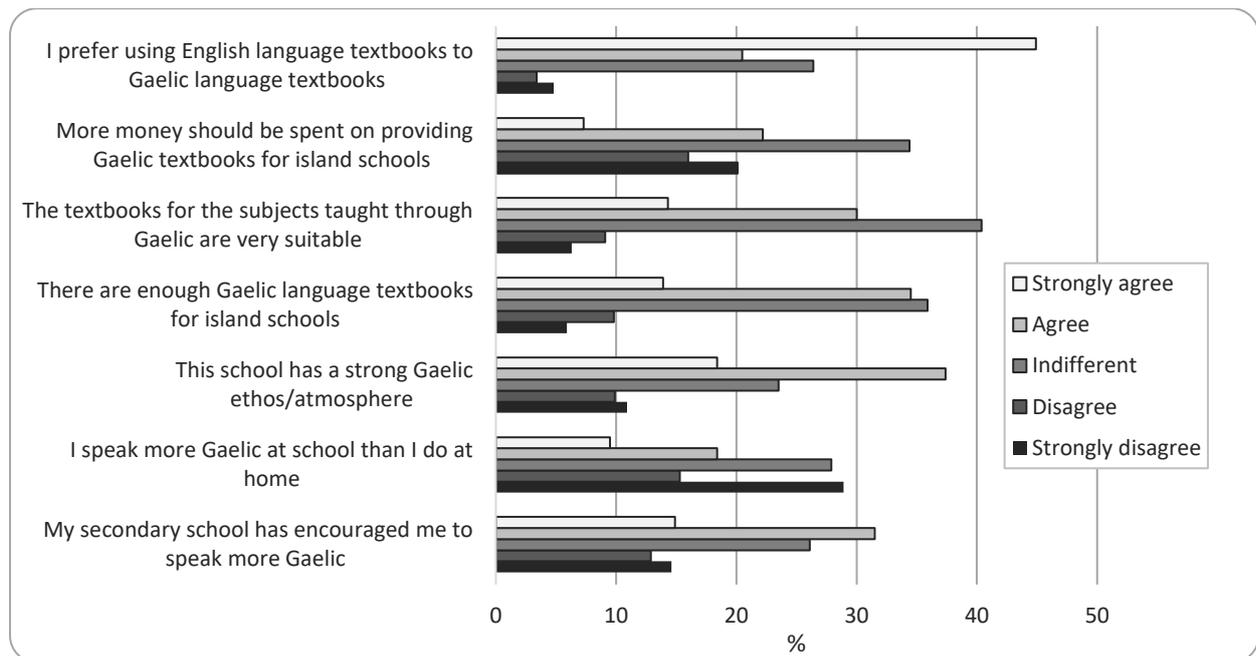


Figure A4.6 Level of agreement or disagreement with statements on Gaelic use in secondary school (Ns = 292, 288, 287, 287, 294, 294, 295)

This reveals that indifference to the statements (an average of 30.7%) or preference for English rather than Gaelic textbooks in education (65.4% agreeing or strongly agreeing) are the most prevalent responses. The schools are generally held to encourage Gaelic (46.4% agreeing or strongly agreeing) and to have a strong Gaelic ethos (55.8% agreeing or strongly agreeing), though pupils don't feel they speak more Gaelic in school than at home (130 pupils or 44.2% of responses).

A high level of satisfaction is evinced with the amount and the quality (48.4% and 44.3% respectively) of available Gaelic language textbooks, though the majority of pupils (54.3%, see Table 4.11) have no Gaelic or a little Gaelic and so their judgements on quality should be treated with caution.

Statements regarding Gaelic in secondary school	Strongly agree N (%)	Agree N (%)	Indifferent N (%)	Disagree N (%)	Strongly disagree N (%)
I prefer using English-language textbooks	131 (44.9)	60 (20.5)	77 (26.4)	10 (3.4)	14 (4.8)
More money should be spent on Gaelic textbooks	21 (7.3)	64 (22.2)	99 (34.4)	46 (16.0)	58 (20.1)
The Gaelic textbooks are suitable for the courses	41 (14.3)	86 (30.0)	116 (40.4)	26 (9.1)	18 (6.3)
There are enough Gaelic-language textbooks for island schools	40 (13.9)	99 (34.5)	103 (35.9)	28 (9.8)	17 (5.9)
The school has a strong Gaelic ethos/ atmosphere	54 (18.4)	110 (37.4)	69 (23.5)	29 (9.9)	32 (10.9)
I speak more Gaelic at school than I do at home	28 (9.5)	54 (18.4)	82 (27.9)	45 (15.3)	85 (28.9)
My secondary school has encouraged me to speak more Gaelic	44 (14.9)	93 (31.5)	77 (26.1)	38 (12.9)	43 (14.6)

Table A4.9 Pupils' agreement or disagreement with statements on Gaelic use in secondary school

Strongest agreement is for the statement expressing preference for English language textbooks (191 pupils or 65.4% agreeing or strongly agreeing), followed by *The school has a strong Gaelic ethos* (164, 55.8%). The least agreement is with the statement *I speak more Gaelic in school than at home* (130 pupils or 44.2% disagreeing or strongly disagreeing).

A4.6 Use of Gaelic and English in school

Pupils were asked what language they used in a variety of school situations. Results are shown in Table A4.10

Category Statement	Analysis
Language to teachers in class	14 pupils (4.7%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to teachers in class while 13 (4.4%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> . 31 (10.4%) speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 42 (14.1%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> and 195 (65.4%) speak <i>Always English</i> to teachers in class. Three (1%) speak <i>Another language</i> .
Language to teachers outside of class	Six pupils (2%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to teachers outside class while 18 (6%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> . 31 (10.4%) speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 36 (12.1%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> while 205 (68.8%) speak <i>Always English</i> . Two (0.7%) speak <i>Another language</i> .
Language to friends in class	Two pupils (0.7%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to their friends in class while six (2%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> . 19 (6.4%) speak in <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 42 (14.1%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> and 226 (76.1%) speak <i>Always English</i> . Two (0.7%) speak <i>Another language</i> .
Language to friends outside class if teacher there	One pupil (0.3%) speaks <i>Always Gaelic</i> to their friends outside class if a teacher is there, while five (1.7%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> . 20 (6.7%) speak <i>a mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 43 (14.5%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> and 226 (76.1%) speak <i>Always English</i> . Two (0.7%) speak <i>Another language</i> .
Language to friends outside class if no teacher there	No pupils (0%) speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to their friends outside class if a teacher is not present, while six (2%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> . Nine (3%) speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 44 (14.9%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> and 235 (79.4%) speak <i>Always English</i> . Two (0.7%) speak <i>Another language</i> .
Language to friends at school events after school, e.g. at school clubs, etc.	One respondent (0.3%) speaks <i>Always Gaelic</i> at school clubs, etc., while three (1%) speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> . Nine (3%) speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 44 (14.8%) speak <i>Mainly English</i> and 237 (79.8%) speak <i>Always English</i> . Three (1%) speak <i>Another language</i> .

Table A4.10 Comparison of language used by pupils in school situations

A4.7 Use of Gaelic and English by pupils' neighbours

Pupils were asked about the language used by their neighbours to each other, to pupils' families and to pupils themselves. The results are shown in Table A4.11.

Category Statement	Analysis
Neighbours' language with each other	15 pupils (5.1%) indicate their neighbours speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to each other and 46 (15.6%) pupils' neighbours speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> to each other. 70 (23.8%) pupils' neighbours speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> . 35 (11.9%) pupils reveal their neighbours speak <i>Mainly English</i> to each other and 123 (41.8%) pupils suggest their neighbours speak <i>Always English</i> to each other. Five (1.7%) pupils imply their neighbours speak <i>Another language</i> .
Neighbours' language with pupils' family	14 pupils (4.8%) indicate their neighbours speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to the pupil's family and 28 (9.5%) pupils suggest their neighbours speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> to the pupil's families. 51 (17.3%) pupils reveal their neighbours speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> to pupils' families. 42 (14.3%) pupils signal their neighbours speak <i>Mainly English</i> with pupils' families and 156 (53.1%) indicate their neighbours speak <i>Always English</i> . Three pupils (1%) reveal their neighbours speak <i>Another language</i> to the pupils' families.
Neighbours' language with pupils	10 pupils (3.4%) indicate their neighbours speak <i>Always Gaelic</i> to them and 18 (6.1%) suggest their neighbours speak <i>Mainly Gaelic</i> to them. 39 (13.2%) imply their neighbours speak <i>A mix of Gaelic and English</i> to them. 55 (18.6%) indicate their neighbours speak <i>Mainly English</i> to them and 171 (58%) reveal their neighbours speak <i>Always English</i> to them. Two pupils (0.7%) indicate their neighbours speak <i>Another language</i> to them.

Table A4.11 Comparison of language used by neighbours to each other, to pupils' families and to pupils

A4.8 Availability of local services through the medium of Gaelic

Pupils were asked about the language used in service provision in their local area, and whether these services were available at all in their neighbourhood. The results are summarised in Figure A4.7 and Table A4.12.

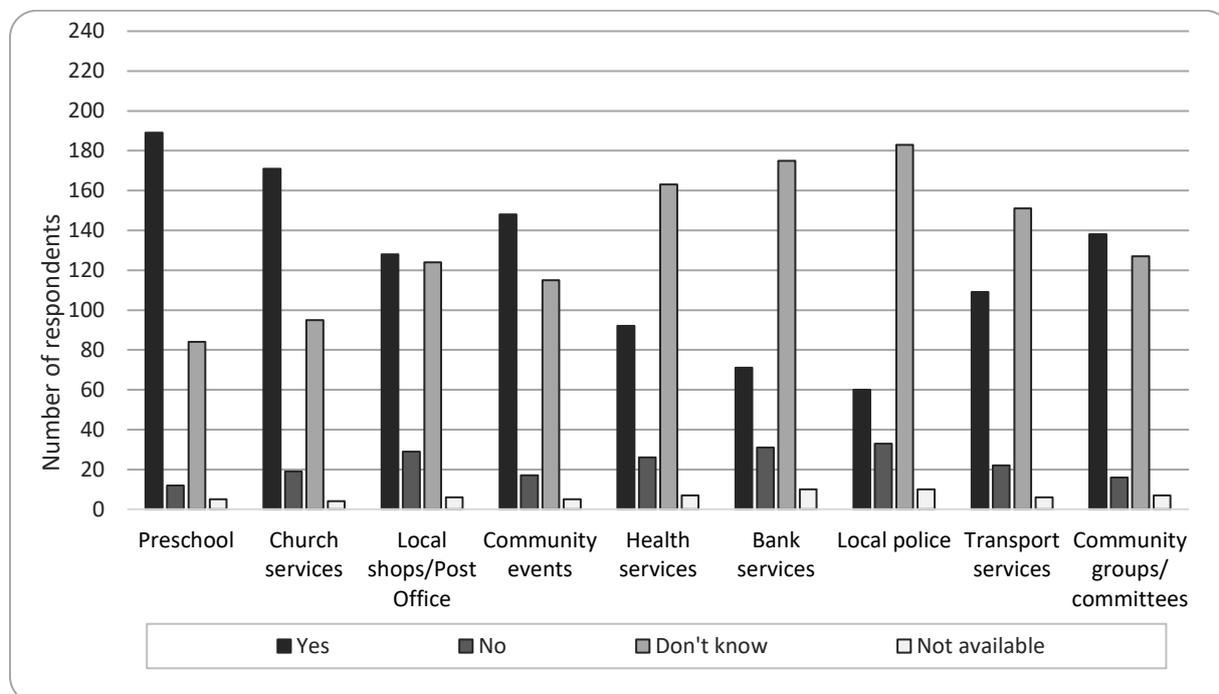


Figure A4.7 Language of provision, and availability, of local service (Ns = 290, 289, 287, 285, 288, 287, 286, 288, 288)

Preschool is the most common Gaelic-medium local service, followed by *Church services* and *Community events*. The least common Gaelic-medium local service provision relates to *Local police*, *Bank services* and *Health services*.

Availability of local services through Gaelic	Yes N (%)	No N (%)	Don't know N (%)	Not available N (%)
Preschool	189 (65.2)	12 (4.1)	84 (29.0)	5 (1.7)
Church services	171 (59.2)	19 (6.6)	95 (32.9)	4 (1.4)
Local shops/ Post Office	128 (44.6)	29 (10.1)	124 (43.2)	6 (2.1)
Community events	148 (51.9)	17 (6.0)	115 (40.4)	5 (1.8)
Health services	92 (31.9)	26 (9.0)	163 (56.6)	7 (2.4)
Bank services	71 (24.7)	31 (10.8)	175 (61.0)	10 (3.5)
Local police	60 (21.0)	33 (11.5)	183 (64.0)	10 (3.5)
Transport services	109 (37.8)	22 (7.6)	151 (52.4)	6 (2.1)
Community groups/ committees	138 (47.9)	16 (5.6)	127 (44.1)	7 (2.4)

Table A4.12 Availability of local services in Gaelic

A4.9 Preferences for local service provision

The pupils were asked if they would prefer a range of services to be available through Gaelic or English in their local areas. The results are summarised in Figure A4.8 and Table A4.13.

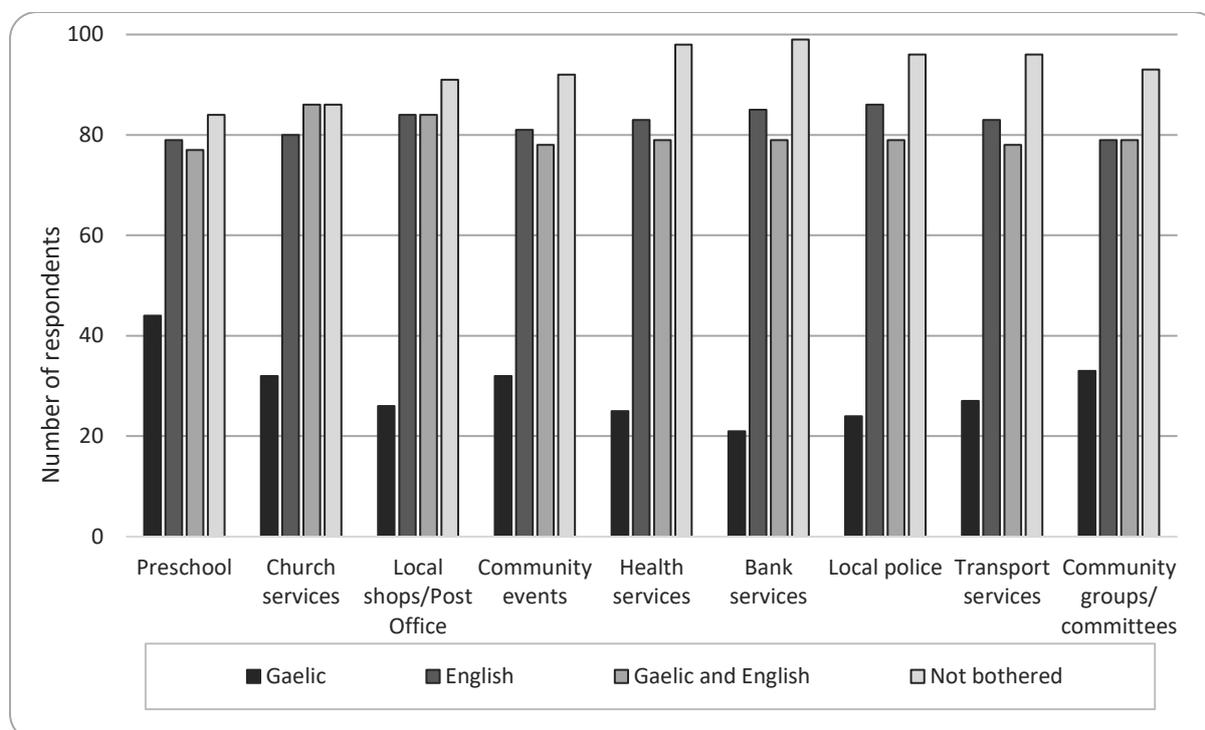


Figure A4.8 Pupils' language preferences for local service provision (Ns = 284, 284, 285, 283, 285, 284, 285, 284, 284)

English-only local service provision is preferred over Gaelic-only in all categories. *Gaelic and English* provision is preferred for *Church services*, but not for other categories. *Gaelic and English* is equal to English-only preference for *Local shops/Post Office* and *Community groups/committees*. *Not bothered* is the most common response.

Language preference, local services	Gaelic N (%)	English N (%)	Gaelic and English N (%)	Not bothered N (%)
Preschool	44 (15.5)	79 (27.8)	77 (27.1)	84 (29.6)
Church services	32 (11.3)	80 (28.2)	86 (30.3)	86 (30.3)
Local shops/ Post Office	26 (9.1)	84 (29.5)	84 (29.5)	91 (31.9)
Community events	32 (11.3)	81 (28.6)	78 (27.6)	92 (32.5)
Health services	25 (8.8)	83 (29.1)	79 (27.7)	98 (34.4)
Bank services	21 (7.4)	85 (29.9)	79 (27.8)	99 (34.9)
Local police	24 (8.4)	86 (30.2)	79 (27.7)	96 (33.7)
Transport services	27 (9.5)	83 (29.2)	78 (27.5)	96 (33.8)
Community groups	33 (11.6)	79 (27.8)	79 (27.8)	93 (32.7)

Table A4.13 Pupils' language preference for local services

A4.10 Language heard at local services

Pupils were asked about the language they heard at various local services. Results are shown in Table A4.14.

Category Item	Analysis
Preschool	75 pupils (25.6%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> used in <i>Preschools</i> in their local area, while 124 (42.3%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 87 (29.7%) do not know what language they hear and seven (2.4%) indicate preschools are unavailable in their local area.
Church services	93 (31.8%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> used at <i>Church services</i> in their local area, while 113 (38.7%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 84 (28.8%) do not know and two (0.7%) indicate such services are unavailable in their local area.
Shops/Post Offices	58 pupils (19.9%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> used in <i>Local shops/ Post Offices</i> in their local area, while 157 (54%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 72 (24.7%) do not know and four (1.4%) indicate these services are unavailable in their local area.
Community events	68 pupils (23.2%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> used at <i>Community events</i> in their local area, while 148 (50.5%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 74 (25.3%) do not know and three (1%) indicate these events are unavailable in their local area.
Health services	28 pupils (9.6%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> used in <i>Health services</i> in their local area, while 175 (59.9%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 83 (28.4%) do not know and six (2.1%) indicate such services are unavailable in their local area.
Bank services	19 pupils (6.5%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> used in <i>Bank services</i> in their local area, while 182 (62.1%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 81 (27.6%) do not know and 11 (3.8%) indicate these services are unavailable in their local area.
Police services	16 pupils (5.5%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> being used with <i>Local Police</i> in their area, while 179 (61.3%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 86 (29.5%) do not know and 11 (3.8%) indicate these services are unavailable in their local area.
Transport services	53 pupils (18%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> being used in <i>Transport services</i> in their local area, while 162 (55.1%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 76 (25.9%) do not know and three (1%) indicate such services are unavailable in their local area.
Community groups/Local committees	74 pupils (25.5%) mostly hear <i>Gaelic</i> being used at <i>Community groups and local committees</i> , while 134 (46.2%) mostly hear <i>English</i> . 78 (26.9%) do not know and four (1.4%) indicate these groups are unavailable in their local area.

Table A4.14 Comparison of language heard by pupils at local services

A4.11 Language used at local services

Pupils were asked about the language they used at various local services. Results are given in Table A4.15.

Category Item	Analysis
Preschool	38 pupils (13.7%) claim that they mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> at <i>Preschool</i> , while 181 (65.3%) claim to mostly use <i>English</i> . 58 (20.9%) do not use this service.
Church services	27 pupils (9.7%) mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> at <i>Church services</i> , while 202 (72.4%) mostly use <i>English</i> . 50 (17.9%) do not use these services.
Shops/Post Offices	15 pupils (5.4%) mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> at <i>Local shops/ Post Offices</i> locally, while 246 (88.8%) mostly use <i>English</i> . 16 (5.8%) do not use such services.
Community events	19 pupils (6.8%) mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> at <i>Community events</i> and 231 (82.8%) mostly use <i>English</i> . 29 (10.4%) do not attend events in the community.
Health services	Eight pupils (2.9%) mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> at local <i>Health Services</i> , while 249 (88.9%) mostly use <i>English</i> . 23 (8.2%) do not use these services.
Bank services	Five pupils (1.8%) mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> in <i>Bank services</i> while 242 (86.7%) mostly use <i>English</i> . 32 (11.5%) do not use such services.
Police services	Two pupils (0.7%) mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> when dealing with <i>Local police</i> services while 226 (81%) mostly use <i>English</i> . 51 (18.3%) do not use the police services.
Transport services	12 pupils (4.3%) mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> on <i>Transport services</i> while 248 (89.5%) mostly use <i>English</i> . 17 (6.1%) do not use local transport.
Community groups/Local committees	16 pupils (5.8%) mainly use <i>Gaelic</i> at <i>Community groups/ committees</i> . 233 (83.8%) mostly use <i>English</i> . 29 (10.4%) said they do not attend or use community groups or committees.

Table A4.15 Comparison of language used by pupils at local services

A4.12 Comparison of Gaelic ability and being in favour of Gaelic

A comparison was made between pupils' ability to converse in Gaelic and being in favour of the language. Results are shown in Table A4.16.

Category Statement	Analysis
Strongly in favour of Gaelic	Of those <i>Strongly in favour</i> of Gaelic, 28 (37.3%) can speak Gaelic <i>Comfortably</i> and 26 (34.7%) can speak Gaelic <i>Relatively well</i> , with eight (10.6%) speaking Gaelic <i>Reasonably</i> and 12 (16%) having <i>A few words</i> . One respondent (1.3%) with <i>No ability</i> in Gaelic is <i>Strongly in favour</i> of the language.
In favour of Gaelic	Of those <i>In favour of Gaelic</i> , five (6.9%) can speak Gaelic <i>Comfortably</i> and 12 (16.7%) can speak Gaelic <i>Relatively well</i> , with 25 (34.7%) speaking Gaelic <i>Reasonably</i> and 21 (29.2%) having <i>A few words</i> . Nine pupils (12.5%) with <i>No ability</i> in Gaelic are <i>In favour</i> of the language.
Indifferent	Of those indifferent towards Gaelic, one (1.2%) can speak Gaelic <i>Comfortably</i> and four (4.8%) can speak Gaelic <i>Relatively well</i> , with 17 (20.5%) speaking Gaelic <i>Reasonably</i> and 26 (31.3%) having <i>A few words</i> . 35 pupils (42.2%) with <i>No ability</i> in Gaelic are indifferent to the language.
A little against Gaelic	Of those who are a <i>Little against</i> Gaelic, none (0%) can speak Gaelic <i>Comfortably</i> or <i>Relatively well</i> . Three (15.8%) can speak Gaelic <i>Reasonably</i> and eight (42.1%) have <i>A few words</i> . Eight (42.1%) pupils with <i>No ability</i> in Gaelic are a <i>Little against</i> the language.
Strongly against Gaelic	Of those who are <i>Strongly against</i> Gaelic, one (2.5%) can speak Gaelic <i>Comfortably</i> . None (0%) can speak Gaelic <i>Relatively well</i> . Two (5%) can speak Gaelic <i>Reasonably</i> , 10 (25%) have <i>A few words</i> and 27 (67.5%) have <i>No ability</i> in Gaelic.

Table A4.16 Comparison between pupils' ability to converse and being in favour of the language

A4.13 Reasons for being in favour of Gaelic

Pupils who had favourable views towards Gaelic were asked for their reasons. Results are given in Table A4.17.

Category Statement	Analysis
Bilingual advantages	126 pupils (64.6%) indicate <i>There are advantages in being bilingual.</i>
Employment opportunities	109 (55.9%) suggest <i>Having Gaelic improves my employment opportunities.</i>
Scottish identity	101 pupils (51.8%) think <i>The Gaelic language is very important to Scottish identity.</i>
Economy	96 (49.2%) feel <i>Gaelic is important to the economy of the Western Isles.</i>
Highland identity	86 (44.1%) believe <i>The Gaelic language is very important to Highland identity.</i>
Family linguistic heritage	75 pupils (38.5%) feel <i>I am committed to my families' linguistic heritage.</i>
Community linguistic heritage	68 (34.9%) indicate <i>I am committed to my communities' linguistic tradition.</i>
Personal importance	53 (27.2%) feel <i>The Gaelic language is very important to me personally.</i>
Maintaining Gaelic	47 pupils (24.1%) feel <i>I want to play a role in strengthening the Western Isles as a Gaelic-speaking area.</i>
Other	Seven (3.6%) have <i>Other</i> (unspecified) reasons for being in favour of Gaelic.

Table A4.17 Comparison of pupils' reasons for being in favour of Gaelic

A4.14 Reasons for not being in favour of Gaelic

Pupils who did not have favourable views towards Gaelic were asked for their reasons. Results are given in Table A4.18.

Category Statement	Analysis
Everyday use	102 pupils (72.9%) feel <i>I don't use Gaelic in my everyday life.</i>
Preference for education in English	83 (59.3%) claim <i>I would prefer my education in English.</i>
Dislike for studying Gaelic	66 (47.1%) report <i>I don't like studying Gaelic at school.</i>
Lack of importance	58 pupils (41.4%) feel <i>I don't think Gaelic is important.</i>
Not feeling part of community	57 (40.7%) indicate <i>I don't feel part of the Gaelic language community in this area.</i>
Too much emphasis on Gaelic	54 (38.6%) suggest <i>There is too much emphasis on the Gaelic language in this area.</i>
Difficulty of Gaelic	40 pupils (28.6%) believe <i>The Gaelic language is too difficult.</i>
Inability to explain	28 (20.0%) feel <i>I don't know how to explain it.</i>
Other	19 (13.6%) have <i>Other (unspecified) reasons for being against Gaelic.</i>

Table A4.18 Comparison of pupils' reasons for not being in favour of Gaelic

A4.15 Pupils' feelings if Gaelic in Western Isles/Gaelic broadcasting/ Gaelic education were to cease

Pupils were asked how they would feel if no children were brought up with Gaelic in the Western Isles, if English was the only language spoken in the Western Isles and if currently existing Gaelic media and educational provision were to cease. The results are shown in Figure A4.9 and Table A4.19.

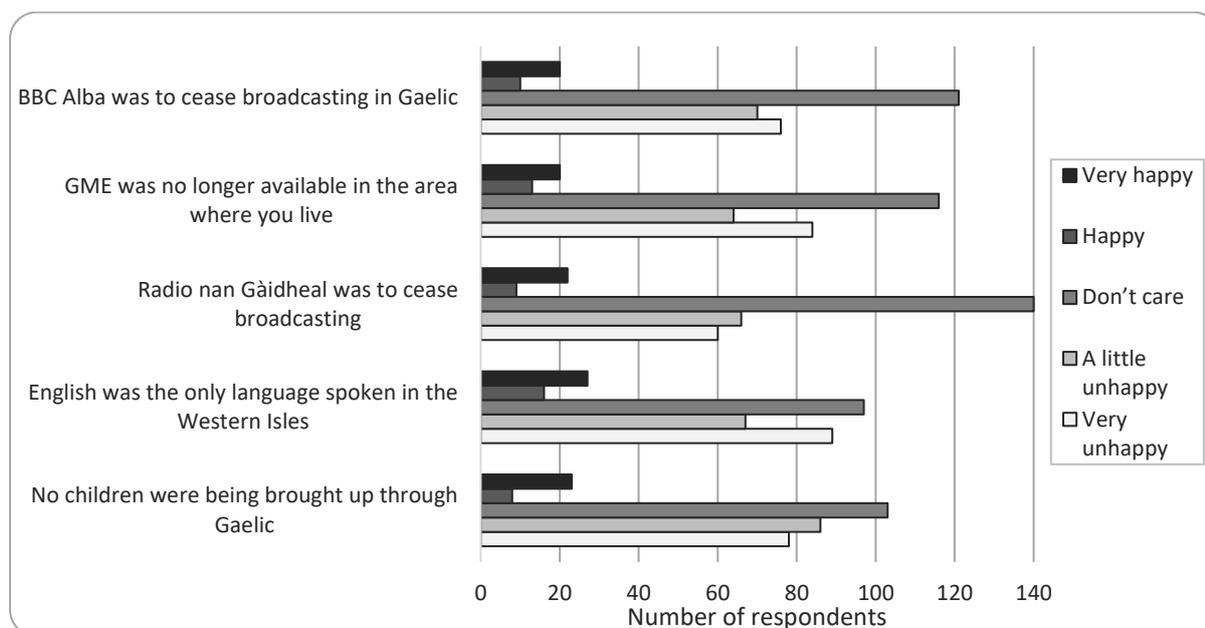


Figure A4.9 Pupils' feelings if certain events were to occur. (Ns = 297, 297, 297, 296, 298)

The most common response to all the category statements is *Don't care*. Highest unhappiness levels are expressed for the statement if *English was the only language spoken in the Western Isles* (89 pupils or 30.1% *Very unhappy*), followed by if *GME was no longer available* (84 pupils or 28.3% *Very unhappy*) and if *No children were being brought up through Gaelic* (78 pupils or 28.2% *Very unhappy*).

Pupils' feelings if events were to occur	Very happy N (%)	Happy N (%)	Don't care N (%)	A little unhappy N (%)	Very unhappy N (%)
If BBC ALBA was to cease	20 (6.7)	10 (3.4)	121 (40.7)	70 (23.6)	76 (25.6)
If GME no longer available	20 (6.7)	13 (4.4)	116 (39.1)	64 (21.5)	84 (28.3)
If Radio nan Gàidheal was to cease	22 (7.4)	9 (3.0)	140 (47.1)	66 (22.2)	60 (20.2)
If English was only language spoken in Western Isles	27 (9.1)	16 (5.4)	97 (32.8)	67 (22.6)	89 (30.1)
If no children brought up through Gaelic	23 (7.7)	8 (2.7)	103 (34.6)	86 (28.9)	78 (26.2)

Table A4.19 Pupils' feelings if certain events were to occur

A4.16 Views on statements regarding Gaelic and its use

Table A4.20 shows the level of agreement by pupils to a range of statements in relation to Gaelic.

Category Statement	Analysis
If I have children, I will bring them up speaking Gaelic, even if my partner is not a Gaelic-speaker	51 pupils (17.8%) <i>Strongly agree</i> with this statement and 50 (17.4%) <i>Agree</i> . 110 (38.3%) are indifferent. 33 (11.5%) <i>Disagree</i> and 43 (15%) <i>Strongly disagree</i> .
If two parents are fluent speakers they should raise their children with Gaelic	56 pupils (19.3%) <i>Strongly agree</i> with this statement and 65 (22.4%) <i>Agree</i> . 116 (40%) are indifferent. 30 (10.3%) <i>Disagree</i> and 23 (7.9%) <i>Strongly disagree</i> .
I am happy to participate in groups for young people which support the Gaelic language in my area	40 pupils (13.8%) <i>Strongly agree</i> with this statement and 59 (20.3%) <i>Agree</i> . 130 (44.8%) are indifferent. 40 (13.8%) <i>Disagree</i> and 21 (7.2%) <i>Strongly disagree</i> .
Gaelic classes should be provided for anyone without Gaelic who lives in the Western Isles	50 pupils (17.4%) <i>Strongly agree</i> with this statement and 84 (29.2%) <i>Agree</i> . 115 (39.9%) are indifferent. 16 (5.6%) <i>Disagree</i> and 23 (8%) <i>Strongly disagree</i> .
I like Gaelic	59 pupils (20.3%) <i>Strongly agree</i> with this statement and 75 (25.8%) <i>Agree</i> . 102 (35.1%) are indifferent. 25 (8.6%) <i>Disagree</i> and 30 (10.3%) <i>Strongly disagree</i> .
Young people shouldn't bother learning Gaelic	27 pupils (9.4%) <i>Strongly agree</i> with this statement and 18 (6.3%) <i>Agree</i> . 95 (33.2%) are indifferent. 74 (25.9%) <i>Disagree</i> and 72 (25.2%) <i>Strongly disagree</i> .
Gaelic is of no use	48 pupils (16.6%) <i>Strongly agree</i> with this statement and 29 (10%) <i>Agree</i> . 77 (26.6%) are indifferent. 69 (23.8%) <i>Disagree</i> and 67 (23.1%) <i>Strongly disagree</i> .

Table A4.20 Comparison of level of agreement by pupils to a range of statements in relation to Gaelic

Table A4.21 shows the level of agreement by pupils in relation to the use of Gaelic.

Category Statement	Analysis
After I leave school Gaelic will be the language I speak mostly	<i>Strongly agree</i> 14 (4.7%), <i>Agree</i> 26 (8.8%), <i>Don't care</i> 97 (32.9%), <i>Disagree</i> 57 (19.3%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 101 (34.2%).
I would love if young people in the Western Isles had more opportunity to speak Gaelic to one another	<i>Strongly agree</i> 30 (10.1%), <i>Agree</i> 62 (20.9%), <i>Don't care</i> 143 (48.3%), <i>Disagree</i> 25 (8.4%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 36 (12.2%).
Youth clubs and other events for young people in the Western Isles should be run through Gaelic only	<i>Strongly agree</i> 9 (3.1%), <i>Agree</i> 19 (6.5%), <i>Don't care</i> 104 (35.6%), <i>Disagree</i> 69 (23.6%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 91 (31.2%).
All signs (road signs, etc.) in the Western Isles should be in Gaelic only	<i>Strongly agree</i> 12 (4.1%), <i>Agree</i> 20 (6.8%), <i>Don't care</i> 103 (35.3%), <i>Disagree</i> 61 (20.9%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 96 (32.9%).
Every secondary school teacher in the Western Isles should be teaching through Gaelic only	<i>Strongly agree</i> 15 (5.1%), <i>Agree</i> 17 (5.8%), <i>Don't care</i> 101 (34.4%), <i>Disagree</i> 74 (25.2%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 87 (29.6%).
Every primary school teacher in the Western Isles should be teaching through Gaelic only	<i>Strongly agree</i> 15(5.1%), <i>Agree</i> 25 (8.5%), <i>Don't care</i> 104 (35.5%), <i>Disagree</i> 69 (23.5%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 80 (27.3%).
Everyone living in the Western Isles should have good Gaelic	<i>Strongly agree</i> 12 (4.1%), <i>Agree</i> 32 (10.9%), <i>Don't care</i> 124 (42.2%), <i>Disagree</i> 65 (22.1%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 61 (20.7%).
Every police officer working in the Western Isles should have Gaelic	<i>Strongly agree</i> 20 (6.8%), <i>Agree</i> 47 (15.9%), <i>Don't care</i> 124 (41.9%), <i>Disagree</i> 56 (18.9%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 49 (16.6%).
All programmes broadcast on BBC Alba should be in Gaelic	<i>Strongly agree</i> 33 (11.3%), <i>Agree</i> 54 (18.4%), <i>Don't care</i> 136 (46.4%), <i>Disagree</i> 43 (14.7%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 27 (9.2%).
I speak Gaelic at every opportunity	<i>Strongly agree</i> 17 (5.8%), <i>Agree</i> 30 (10.2%), <i>Don't care</i> 109 (37.2%), <i>Disagree</i> 65 (22.2%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 72 (24.6%).
It would be good if more young people spoke Gaelic among themselves in this area	<i>Strongly agree</i> 42 (14.2%), <i>Agree</i> 72 (24.4%), <i>Don't care</i> 146 (49.5%), <i>Disagree</i> 15 (5.1%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 20 (6.8%).
I am not going to speak any Gaelic after leaving school	<i>Strongly agree</i> 45 (15.3%), <i>Agree</i> 49 (16.6%), <i>Don't care</i> 106 (35.9%), <i>Disagree</i> 57 (19.3%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 38 (12.9%).
Schools in this area should teach through Gaelic only	<i>Strongly agree</i> 35 (11.8%), <i>Agree</i> 26 (8.8%), <i>Don't care</i> 90 (30.4%), <i>Disagree</i> 71 (24%), <i>Strongly disagree</i> 74 (25%).

Table A4.21 Comparison of level of agreement by pupils in relation to the use of Gaelic

A4.17 Identity and ability in Gaelic

Table A4.22 cross-references Gaelic identity of pupils with their ability in Gaelic.

Category Item	Analysis
Gaels	59 pupils (64.9%) of the total of 91 who self-identify as Gaels have a <i>Good</i> level of Gaelic. 16 (17.6%) pupils have <i>Reasonable</i> ability in Gaelic and self-identify as Gaels. 16 (17.6%) pupils with <i>Poor</i> ability in Gaelic self-identify as Gaels.
Not Gaels	Six pupils (3.9%) of the total of 154 pupils who self-identify as non-Gaels have <i>Good</i> Gaelic. 29 (18.8%) have <i>Reasonable</i> ability in Gaelic and do not self-identify as Gaels. 119 pupils (77.3%) have <i>Poor</i> ability in Gaelic and do not self-identify as Gaels.

Table A4.22 Cross-reference of Gaelic identity of pupils and ability in Gaelic

A4.18 Mann-Whitney test on Gaelic use and fluency

To assess any differences in both Gaelic use and Gaelic ability from the mean values from key demographic and societal groups, the non-parametric Mann-Whitney test (Field, 2005) was applied. Both the Gaelic user score and the Gaelic fluency score were tested with paired groupings of: gender, level of supportiveness for Gaelic, identity as a Gael or not, place of upbringing, parental origin and parental Gaelic.

All of the following *paired means* had significant differences, as is evident in the data presented at Table A4.23.

Mann-Whitney Test on Gaelic Use and Fluency with Societal Variables				
Societal Variable	Category 1	Category 2	Gaelic User Score	Gaelic Fluency Score
Engagement	Supportive	Indifferent	Z = -9.228; p<0.01.	Z = -10.246; p<0.01.
Identity	Gael	No, or prefer not to say	Z = -9.481; p<0.01.	Z = -10.102; p<0.01.
Upbringing	Western Isles	Outwith the islands	Z = -3.636; p<0.01.	Z = -5.222; p<0.01.
Parents origin	At least one parent from Isles	No parents from Isles	Z = -4.401; p<0.01.	Z = -4.655; p<0.01.
Parents Gaelic	At least one fluent	Neither fluent	Z = -8.470; p<0.01.	Z = -7.285; p<0.01.
Gender	Female	Male	Z = -2.388; p<0.05.	Z = -4.017; p<0.01.

Table A4.23 Mann-Whitney Test on Gaelic use and fluency with societal variables