

Céard é an Scéal?

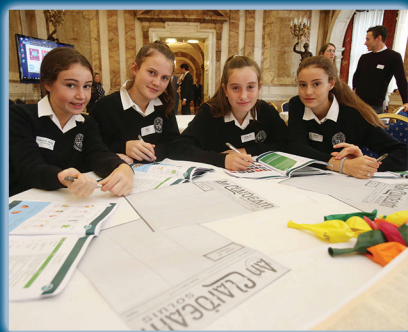
Tuairimí an Phobail
i leith na Gaeilge

Anailís Bhliantúil 4

2018

Public Opinions
on the Irish Language

Annual Analysis 4



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Clár

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1. Achoimre Fheidhmeach

Rinneadh an taighde seo idir Eanáir agus Meán Fómhair 2018 agus is é an aidhm taobh thiar de ná forléargas a fháil ar dhearthaí an phobail i leith na Gaeilge agus ar shaincheisteanna a bhaineann leis an teanga. Ba réimse oibre leathan é seo, agus rinneadh taighde ar théamaí éagsúla agus le rannpháirtithe a bhfuil leibhéal éagsúla taithí acu leis an Ghaeilge. Rinneadh idir taighde cáilíochtúla agus cainníochtúla mar chuid den obair seo, agus forbraíodh forléargas cuimsitheach iomlán ar dhearthaí agus ar thuairimí an phobail i leith na Gaeilge.

Rinneadh taighde ar na téamaí seo a leanas mar chuid den saothar seo:

- Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Bliain na Gaeilge
- Tacaíocht Stáit don Ghaeilge
- An Gaeltacht
- Gaeloideachas
- An Ghaeilge agus Fostaíocht
- Lárionaid Ghaeilge
- Pacáistiú Dátheangach
- An Fáinne
- Foghlaim agus Labhairt na Gaeilge

Rinneadh an taighde seo le measúnú a dhéanamh ar na tuairimí atá ag an phobal i leith na Gaeilge ar pholasaithe a bhaineann leis an Ghaeilge. Le linn an phróisis, léirigh idir an taighde cainníochtúil agus an taighde cáilíochtúil go bhfuil, i dtéarmaí ginearálta, an pobal báúil i leith na Gaeilge, agus nach bhfuil an tuairim seo le haimsíú i measc phobal na Gaeilge amháin. Léiríonn an taighde go bhfuil tacaíocht leathan ann i measc daoine le haoisghrúpaí, inscne, cúlraí eacnamaíochta agus cumas teanga éagsúla ann le soláthar seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge a fheiceáil, agus le cearta Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta a chosaint. Creideann dornán an phobail gur chuid lárnach dár gcultúr í an Ghaeilge agus gur chóir go ndéanfar cosaint chuí ar chearta phobal na Gaeilge agus Gaeltachta. Léiríonn staitisticí sa tuairisc seo go greideann tromlach an phobail gur chóir don rialtas an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn agus tacaíocht a chur ar fáil di. Tá sé soiléir ó na torthaí maidir le soláthar seirbhísí trí mheán na Gaeilge sa Gaeltacht, pacáistiú dátheangach, tacaíocht d'Acht Gaeilge ó thuaidh, agus a thuilleadh. Léirítear tacaíocht don Ghaeilge i ngach téama a rinneadh plé air mar chuid den saothar seo.

Chomh maith leis na staitisticí agus na figiúirí a bailíodh mar chuid den suirbhé, rinneadh plé níos sainithe mar chuid de na fócasghrúpaí a rinneadh le daoine ó chúlraí éagsúla agus le leibhéal taithí éagsúla le pobal na Gaeilge.

Noda a úsáidtear sa cháipéis seo:

AB:	Lucht ard bhainistíochta agus meán bhainistíochta, riaracháin agus proifisiúnta
C1:	Lucht maoirseachta, cléireacha, bainistíochta sóisearaí, agus proifisiúnta
C2:	Lucht saothair oilte
DE:	Lucht saothair breacoilte agus neamhoilte, difhostaithe, agus fostaíocht den ghrád is ísle

1. Executive Summary

This research was undertaken between January and September 2018 with a view to obtaining an overview of public opinions regarding the Irish language and issues surrounding it. There was a broad scope to this work, and research was carried out on various topics and with subjects who had varying levels of experience with the Irish language. Both quantitative and qualitative research was used in this work, and a comprehensive, substantive overview has been developed on the views and opinions the public currently have on the Irish language.

The following titles highlight the areas which were discussed during this research:

- Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Bliain na Gaeilge
- State support for the Irish language
- The Gaeltacht
- Irish-medium Education
- The Irish Language and Employment
- Irish Language Centres
- Bilingual Packaging
- An Fáinne
- Learning and Speaking the Irish Language

This research was undertaken to assess the opinions that the Irish public have regarding the Irish language and Irish language policies. During the process, both the qualitative and quantitative work showed that the public, in general, are very favourable towards Irish, and that this view is also held beyond the Irish-speaking community. Broad support exists amongst all age groups, genders, economic backgrounds and linguistic abilities for the provision of services through Irish, and for the protection of Irish language rights and the Gaeltacht. The majority of the public believe that the Irish language is an integral part of our culture, and accordingly that the rights of the Irish-speaking and Gaeltacht communities should be properly upheld. Statistics throughout the report show that the majority of the community agrees that the government should promote and support Irish. This is clear from the results regarding the provision of Gaeltacht services through the medium of Irish, bilingual labelling, support for an Irish Language Act in the north, and more. Support for the promotion of Irish is evidenced in every theme which was discussed whilst undertaking this work.

In addition to the statistics and the figures collected in the survey, a more detailed discussion took place amongst the focus-groups which were formed of people drawn from different backgrounds with varying experiences of the Irish language.

Abbreviations used in this document:

AB:	Senior and middle management, administration and professional
C1:	Supervisory, clerical, junior management and professional
C2:	Skilled labour
DE:	Semi-skilled and unskilled, unemployed and lowest grade employment

1.1. Príomhthorthaí ó Shuirbhé Kantar Millward Brown 2018

#	Ráiteas	Theas nó Thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra
1.	Ar chuala tú trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge riamh?	Theas	57%	40%	3%
		Thuaidh	23%	73%	4%
2.	Ar ghlac tú páirt riamh in aon imeacht nó feachtas bainteach le Seachtain na Gaeilge?	Theas	31%	2%	67%
		Thuaidh	84%	15%	1%
3.	An raibh a fhios agat gur ainmnigh Rialtas na hÉireann 2018 'Bliain na Gaeilge'?	Theas	21%	77%	2%
		Thuaidh	17%	80%	3%
4.	An mbeadh suim agat go pearsanta páirt a ghlacadh in imeacht mar chuid de Bliain na Gaeilge 2018?	Theas	23%	65%	12%
		Thuaidh	33%	63%	4%
5.	Ba bhreá liom an deis Gaeilge a labhairt níos minice	Theas	42%	32%	26%
		Thuaidh	25%	60%	15%
6.	Ba mhaith liom an deis a bheith agam tuilleadh Gaeilge a fhoghlaim	Theas	43%	32%	26%
		Thuaidh	27%	60%	12%
7.	Ba chóir go mbeadh an ceart ag gach páiste oideachas a bheith acu trí mheán na Gaeilge más sin a rogha atá acu.	Theas	78%	7%	15%
		Thuaidh	67%	7%	13%
8.	Ba chóir don Stát tuilleadh tacaíochta a thabhairt don Ghaeilge.	Theas	66%	12%	23%
		Thuaidh	47%	32%	22%
9.	Ba chóir go gcuirfidh an Stát seirbhís ar fáil trí Ghaeilge dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid.	Theas	70%	21%	9%
		Thuaidh	55%	28%	17%
10.	Roimhe seo, bhí a fhios agam gur siombail é 'An Fáinne' a léiríonn go bhfuil Gaeilge ag an duine ag an duine atá á chaitheamh.	Theas	54%	29%	18%
		Thuaidh	23%	64%	13%
11.	Le gach rud eile ar chomhchaighdeán, cheannóinn earra le pacáistiú dátheangach as Gaeilge agus as Béarla thar earra le pacáistiú as Béarla amháin.	Theas	41%	29%	30%
		Thuaidh	28%	45%	27%
12.	Ba chóir go mbeadh Acht Gaeilge ann le seirbhís a chur ar fáil trí Ghaeilge dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid	Thuaidh	51%	28%	21%
13.	Níor chóir go mbeadh páiste ar bith a fhreastalaíonn ar Ghaelscoil faoi mhíbhuntáiste ó thaobh na hacmhainní nó an tsoláthar a chuirtear ar fáil dóibh.	Thuaidh	68%	17%	16%
14.	Ba cheart ionaid Ghaeilge a bheith ar fáil do phobail i bpríomhbhaile agus cathracha, áit ar féidir le daoine cúrsaí Gaeilge, imeachtaí sóisialta agus eolas a aimsiú	Theas	67%	9%	24%
15.	Ba cheart don stát áiseanna a chur ar fáil le todhchaí agus innharthanacht na Gaeltachta a chinntiú	Theas	72%	8%	20%
16.	Agus gach fachtóir eile ar chomhchaighdeán, is buntáiste breise é an cumas Gaeilge a labhairt agus fostaíocht a lorg	Theas	47%	26%	28%
17.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom Gaeilge a thuiscint	Theas	39%	43%	19%
		Thuaidh	11%	82%	7%
18.	Tá mé muiníneach i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha	Theas	30%	49%	20%
		Thuaidh	8%	86%	6%

1.1. Main Results from 2018 Kantar Millward Brown Survey

#	Statement	North or South	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No answer
1.	Have you ever heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge?	South	57%	40%	3%
		North	23%	73%	4%
2.	Have you ever taken part in any events or initiatives associated with Seachtain na Gaeilge?	South	31%	2%	67%
		North	84%	15%	1%
3.	Did you know that the Government of Ireland has declared 2018 as 'Bliain na Gaeilge'?	South	21%	77%	2%
		North	17%	80%	3%
4.	Would you personally be interested in taking part in an event during Bliain na Gaeilge 2018?	South	23%	65%	12%
		North	33%	63%	4%
5.	I would like to have the opportunity to speak Irish more often	South	42%	32%	26%
		North	25%	60%	15%
6.	I would like to have the opportunity to learn Irish or learn more Irish	South	43%	32%	26%
		North	27%	60%	12%
7.	Every child should be entitled to have their education through the medium of Irish, if that is their preferred choice	South	78%	7%	15%
		North	67%	7%	13%
8.	The State should provide more support for the Irish language	South	66%	12%	23%
		North	47%	32%	22%
9.	Services provided by the State should be made available through Irish for those who wish to use them	South	70%	21%	9%
		North	55%	28%	17%
10.	Before today, I knew that 'An Fáinne' was a symbol that indicates someone could speak some Irish.	South	54%	29%	18%
		North	23%	64%	13%
11.	All other factors being equal, I would buy a product with bilingual packaging in Irish and in English over a product packaged in English only	South	41%	29%	30%
		North	28%	45%	27%
12.	There should be an Irish Language Act to make services available through Irish for those who wish to use them	North	51%	28%	21%
13.	Any child who attends Irish Medium Education should not be at a disadvantage in terms of resources or provision made available to them	North	68%	17%	16%
14.	Communities in our main towns and cities should have centres for the Irish language where people can do courses, socialise or find out more about the language	South	67%	9%	24%
15.	The state should make available the necessary resources to ensure the viability and future of the Gaeltacht	South	72%	8%	20%
16.	All other factors being equal, being competent in the Irish language is an added advantage when seeking employment	South	47%	26%	28%
17.	I am confident in my ability to understand Irish	South	39%	43%	19%
		North	11%	82%	7%
18.	I am confident in my ability to speak Irish	South	30%	49%	20%
		North	8%	86%	6%

2. Intreoir

Is sraith thuairiscí taighde é Céard é an Scéal? Dearcthaí an Phobail i Leith na Gaeilge agus an aidhm ag an tsraith ná tuiscint níos doimhne a fháil ar dhearcadh agus ar thuairimí phobal na hÉireann i leith shaincheisteanna éagsúla a bhaineann leis an Ghaeilge. Bhunaigh Conradh na Gaeilge é seo in 2015, agus táthar ag tabhairt faoi ar mhaithe le:

- i. Aitheantas agus aird a tharraingt ar mhianta agus ar aidhmeanna phobal labhartha na Gaeilge, laistigh agus lasmuigh den Gaeltacht.
- ii. Tuairimí an phobail i gcoitinne ar roinnt saincheisteanna a bhaineann leis an Ghaeilge a mheas.
- iii. Fáil amach cad iad na príomhchonstaicí, mar a shamhlaítear iad do phobal labhartha na Gaeilge, i gcoinne fhás na teanga.
- iv. Úsáid a bhaint as an fhaisnéis a bailíodh chun cabhrú le heagraíochtaí, pobail agus gníomhaithe Gaeilge ina gcuid oibre reatha agus sa todhchaí.

Gach bliain, díreann an taighde ar roinnt téamaí éagsúla, a shocraítear bunaithe ar chomhairle ó ghrúpaí Gaeilge eile, cúrsaí reatha, ar fheachtais don todhchaí agus le tógáil ar thaighde a rinneadh go dtí seo. I measc na dtéamaí i mbliana tá:

- Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Bliain na Gaeilge
- Tacaíocht Stáit don Ghaeilge
- An Gaeltacht
- Gaeloideachas
- An Ghaeilge agus Fostaíocht
- Lárionaid Ghaeilge
- Pacáistiú Dátheangach
- An Fáinne
- Foghlaim agus Labhairt na Gaeilge

Bhí sé i gcónaí mar sprioc ag taighde Céard é an Scéal? na ceisteanna céanna a chur gach 3 bhliain agus is é seo an chéad bhliain a cuireadh ceisteanna ó iar-shuirbhé arís. Rinneadh é seo le patrúin a aithint, le feiceáil an bhfuil ag éirí le tionscadail áirithe agus le fiosrú an féidir aon athrú déimeagrafach a aithint a chuirfidh le planáil nó dáileadh acmhainní sa todhchaí.

Táimid an-bhuíoch d'Ursula Ní Shabhaois, Cinnteacht, chomh maith as an obair a rinne sí ar an taighde seo.

2. Introduction

Céard é an Scéal? Public Opinions on the Irish Language is a series of reports aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of the attitudes and opinions of the Irish public towards various Irish language issues. The series, now in its fourth year, was established by Conradh na Gaeilge in 2015. This research is undertaken in order to:

- i. Recognise and highlight the wishes and aspirations of the Irish speaking community, both inside and outside the Gaeltacht.
- ii. Take stock of the opinions currently held by the general public on a number of Irish language related issues.
- iii. Ascertain what the Irish speaking community see as the main hindrances to the growth of the language.
- iv. Use the information gathered to better equip Irish language organisations, communities and activists, in their current and future work.

Each year the research is centred on a number of different themes, decided upon in consultation with other Irish language groups, contemporary matters, future campaigns and a desire to build on previous research. This year's themes include:

- Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Bliain na Gaeilge
- State support for the Irish language
- The Gaeltacht
- Irish-medium Education
- The Irish Language and Employment
- Irish Language Centres
- Bilingual Packaging
- An Fáinne
- Learning and Speaking the Irish Language

It was always the intention of the 'Céard é an Scéal?' research to ask some of the same questions every 3 years and this year is the first year that questions from a previous survey have been asked. This has been done to ascertain emerging trends, whether or not certain initiatives are succeeding and if demographic changes can be identified in order to improve planning and resource allocation in the future.

We are also very grateful to Ursula Ní Shabhaois, Cinnteacht, for the work she carried out on this research.

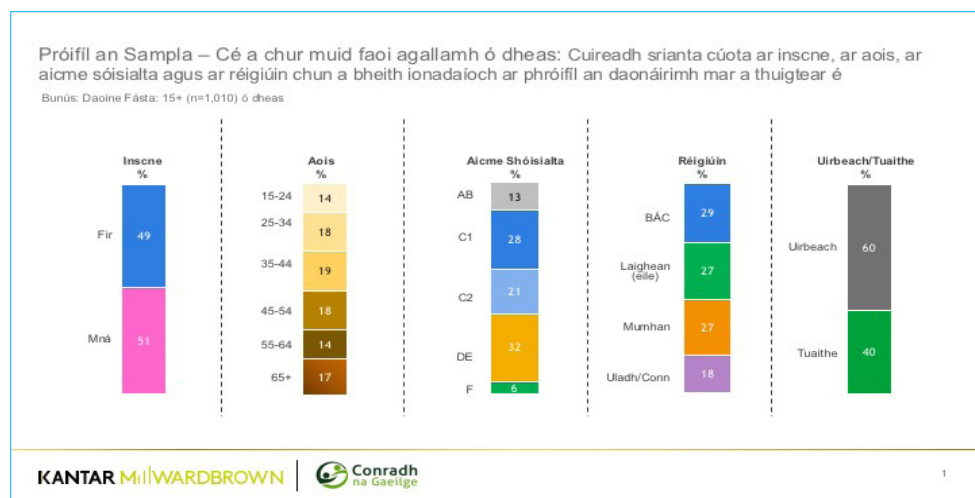
3. Modh Oibre

Rinneadh an taighde seo le dhá chéim ar leith. Mar chuid den chéad chéim, coimisiúnaíodh comhlacht taighde margáíochta Kantar Millward Brown le suirbhé a dhéanamh le 2,000 duine, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, le dearcthaí agus tuairimí ar na téamaí thuasluaite a mheas. Rinneadh leathnú amach ar na torthaí cainníochtúla seo trí thaighde cáilíochtúla a dhéanamh agus sraith fhócasghrúpaí a eagrú le tuiscint níos doimhne agus iomlánaithe a fháil ar na torthaí seo. Tá sé i gceist go mbainfear úsáid as na torthaí agus as an anailís seo mar uirlis stocaireachta don teanga. Is féidir leis seo gníomhaithe teanga agus grúpaí pobail a threorú, chomh maith le fianaise agus staitisticí riachtanacha a chur ar fáil agus achainí a dhéanamh le comhaltachtaí poiblí nó príobháideacha.

SUIRBHÉ

Rinneadh na gnéithe cainníochtúla den taighde seo le pictiúr soiléir a thabhairt ar dhearcthaí mhuintir na hÉireann ar an Ghaeilge agus ar shaincheisteanna a bhaineann leis an teanga. Agus iad i mbun na hoibre seo, d'earcaigh Kantar Millward Brown sampla ionadaíoch de dhaoine le páirt a ghlacadh sa taighde seo bunaithe ar aois, inscne, thírleolas, aicme shóisialta agus, ó thuaidh amháin, ar chreidimh. Tá liosta iomlán de na ceisteanna a cuireadh mar chuid den suirbhé ar fáil in Agusáin A. Léiríonn Figiúr 1 agus Figiúr 2 an t-eolas déimeagrafach mar a bhaineann leo siúd a ghlac páirt sa taighde seo

Figiúr 1: Briseadh síos ar na daoine a cuireadh faoi agallamh ó dheas



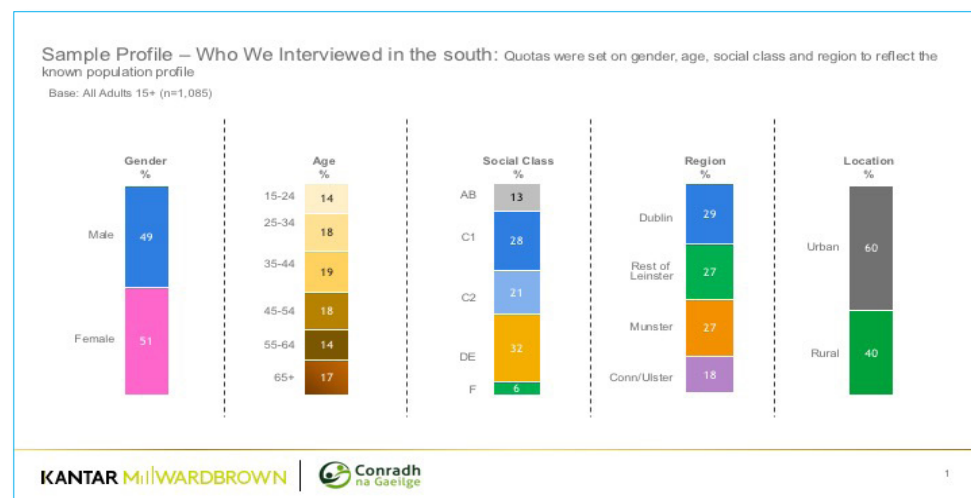
3. Methodology

This research was carried out in two stages. The first stage involved commissioning market research company Kantar Millward Brown to conduct a survey of 2,000 people, north and south, to assess thoughts and opinions on the themes mentioned above. The results from this quantitative research were then expanded through qualitative research with a series of focus groups intended to extract a deeper and more contextualised knowledge of those results. The findings and analysis in this work are intended as a tool to help lobby and campaign effectively on the Irish language. It can help guide activists and community groups on the ground, as well as provide the necessary evidence and statistics to organisations petitioning public and private bodies.

SURVEY

The quantitative element of this research was carried out in order to provide a clear snapshot as to the views of the Irish public on the Irish language and matters relating to it. While conducting the surveys, Kantar Millward Brown recruited a representative sample of people to participate in this research as determined by age, gender, geographical location, social class and, in the north, religious beliefs. A list of the questions which the participants were asked in the survey is available in Appendix A. Figure 1 and Figure 2 below show clearly the demographic information of those involved in this research.

Figure 1: Breakdown of the people interviewed in the south



Figióir 2: Briseadh síos ar na daoine a cuireadh faoi agallamh ó thuaidh

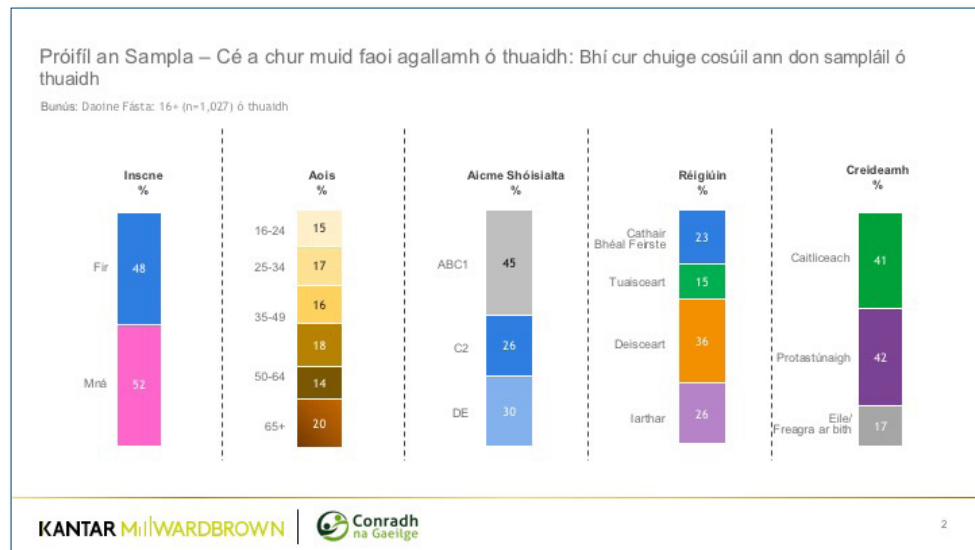
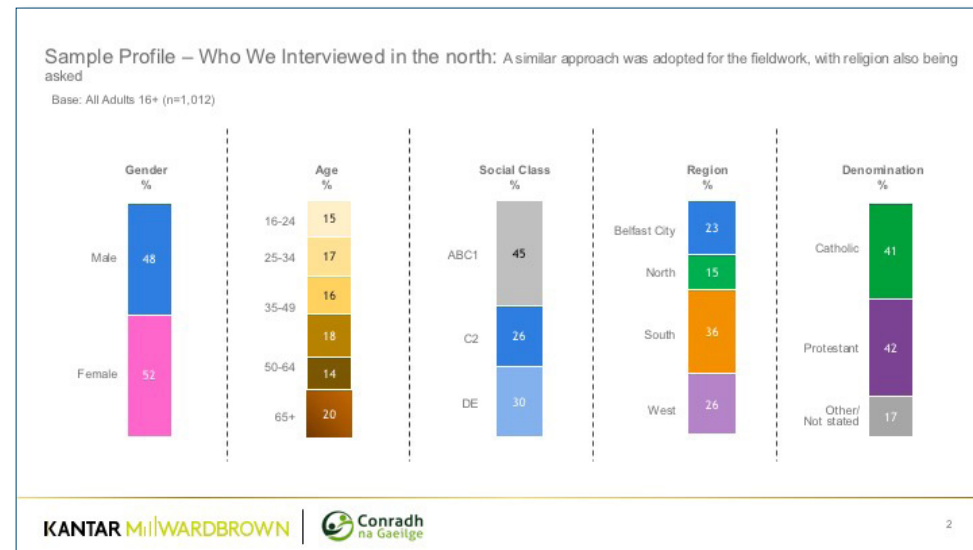


Figure 2: Breakdown of the people interviewed in the north



Cuireadh cuid de na ceistanna ar shuirbhé na bliana seo mar chuid de Shuirbhé Millward Brown 2015 agus, i gcás amháin, mar chuid den suirbhé i 2016. Cuireadh na ceistanna seo san áireamh arís mar chuid den taighde seo le haon athrú a mheas bealach amháin nó eile. Thar tréimhse ama, leanfar leis an chur chuige seo mar chuid den taighde seo agus tiocfaidh pictiúr níos soiléire chun tosaigh maidir le patrúin, leis an dóigh atá ag éirí le tionscadail áirithe agus an féidir aon athrú déimeagrafach a aithint le cur le plánaíl agus dáileadh acmhainní sa todhcháí.

Some of the questions on this year's survey were previously asked in the 2015 Millward Brown Survey and, in one case, the 2016 survey. These questions have been included again as part of this research in order to assess any changes one way or the other. Over time, this pattern will continue as part of this research and a clearer picture will emerge of trends, whether or not certain initiatives are succeeding and if demographic changes can be identified in order to improve planning and resource allocation in the future.

FÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Rinneadh an dara chéim den taighde seo trí shraith fhócasghrúpa a eagrú le tógáil ar na torthaí a aimsíodh mar chuid den suirbhé sa chéad chéim den taighde seo. Eagraíodh na fócasghrúpaí seo le grúpaí éagsúla idir mí Mheithimh agus mí Mheán Fómhair 2018 le pictiúr níos iomláine agus níos cuimsithí a fháil ar dhearccháí an phobail i leith na Gaeilge. Rinne fócasghrúpaí leis na grúpaí seo a leanas:

- Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal ó thuaidh
- Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal ó dheas
- Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge ó thuaidh
- Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge ó dheas
- Daoine gan Ghaeilge ó thuaidh
- Daoine gan Ghaeilge ó dheas

FOCUS GROUPS

The second stage of this research was conducted through a series of focus groups aimed at expanding on the results of the surveys carried out in the first stage of the process. These focus groups were held with a range of different groups between June and September 2018 in order to gain a more holistic and contextualised picture of the public's views in relation to the Irish language. Focus Groups took place with the following groups:

- Third Level students in the north of Ireland
- Third Level students in the south of Ireland
- Employees in the Irish language sector in the north
- Employees in the Irish language sector in the south
- People with little or no Irish language skills in the north
- People with little or no Irish language skills in the south

Roghnaíodh na rannpháirtithe don ghrúpa d'fhostaithe in earnáil na Gaeilge ó earcaíocht a dhéanamh in eagraíochtaí a fheidhmíonn trí mheán na Gaeilge nó a oibríonn leis an Ghaeilge chur chun cinn ar bhealach éigin. Oibríonn cuid de na heagraíochtaí seo ar bhonn

The participants in the groups with employees in the Irish language sector were chosen through recruiting from organisations which either operate through the medium of Irish or to promote the Irish language in some way. Some of these organisations operate on an all Ireland basis and so the north or south dimension was decided upon based on the office in

uile-Éirinn, mar sin rinneadh cinneadh maidir leis na gnéithe thuaidh nó theas bunaithe ar an oifig ina bhfuil an fostaí lonnaithe go príomha. Rinneadh earcaíocht do na grúpaí de scoláirí tríú leibhéal i measc mac léinn atá cláraithe ar chúrsaí tríú leibhéal fud fad na tíre. Mar chuid den earcaíocht do na grúpaí seo, rinneadh iarracht meascán de chúlraí, d'inscne agus d'aoisghrúpaí a fháil i measc na ngrúpaí seo (ach ní cuireadh aoisghrúpa san áireamh mar chuid den earcaíocht don ghrúpa le scoláirí tríú leibhéal). Le cinntiú gur rinneadh an earcaíocht don ghrúpa daoine nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu go cothrom, coimisiúnaíodh comhlacht taighde margáíochta Amárach Research le rannpháirtithe a earcú don dá ghrúpa seo, rud a rinneadh ar bhealach a bhí ionadaíoch ar dhéimeagrafaicí na tíre.

Cé gur rinneadh plé sna fócasghrúpaí, don chuid is mó, ar na téamaí céanna a clúdaíodh sa suirbhé, ardaíodh roinnt téamaí agus dearchtaí eile ó am go chéile, atá clúdaithe fosta sna torthaí seo thíos. Mar chuid de roinnt de na rannóga thíos, déantar an anailís ar na téamaí bunaithe ar na grúpaí féin. Sin ráite, nuair a bhí aontú ginearálta ann ar thorthaí i measc níos mó na grúpa amháin, rinneadh an anailís le chéile.

which the employee is primarily based. The groups of Third Level students were recruited from students who are enrolled on third level Irish language courses across the country. The groups which involved Irish speaking participants were organised through ensuring a mixture of genders, backgrounds and age groups within the groups (although age groups were not a consideration in the groups of Third Level students). In order to ensure that the groups held with members of the public who did not speak Irish were fairly recruited, market research firm Amárach Research was commissioned to recruit participants for those two groups, which was done in a way which reflected the demographic makeup of the general public.

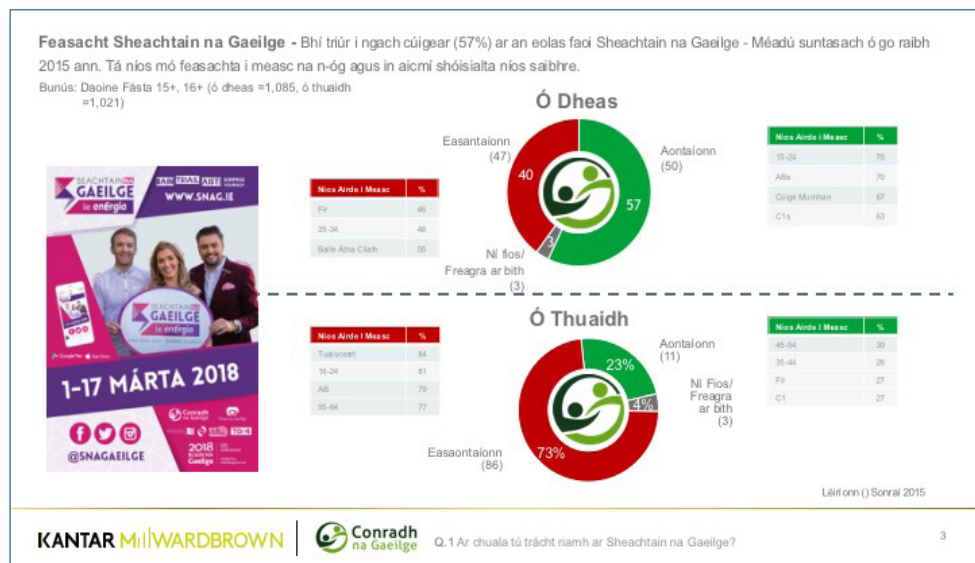
Although, generally speaking, the topics covered in the focus groups covered the same issues as were discussed in the survey, other issues and points of view did arise occasionally, which are covered in these results below. In some sections below the analysis of the various themes has been divided by the thoughts and opinions which different groups held. However, in other instances where general agreement was found across one or more group, the analysis is considered together.

4. Seachtain na Gaeilge

4.1. TORTHÁI AN tSUIRBHÉ

Is féile idirnáisiúnta í Seachtain na Gaeilge a mhaireann ó 1 - 17 Márta gach bliain. Eagraítear imeachtaí ag grúpaí pobail áitiúla, scoileanna, gnóthaí, comhaltachtaí poiblí agus níos mó le haird a tharraingt ar an teanga agus le ceiliúradh a dhéanamh ar an Ghaeilge. Is í an aidhm ag Seachtain na Gaeilge ná daoine a spreagadh le níos mó úsáid a bhaint as a gcuid scileanna teanga agus le daoine a spreagadh le páirt a ghlacadh i bpobal na Gaeilge.

Figiúr 3:



(Léiríonn na figiúirí idir lúbíní na torthaí don cheist seo i Suirbhé Millward Brown 2015.)

Is fiú a lua go bhfuil torthaí shuirbhé Kantar Millward Brown ionadaíoch ar dhaoine atá 15 bliain d'aois agus níos sine ó dheas agus 16 bliain d'aois agus níos sine ó thuaidh, agus mar sin de ní chuirtear san áireamh sna torthaí seo an t-eolas atá acu siúd ag aois scoile.

Tá sé soiléir ó na torthaí thuas go bhfuil feasacht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge níos forleithne ó dheas ná mar atá ó thuaidh. Ó dheas, chuala 70% d'ibh siúd sa ghrúpa 15-24 bliain d'aois trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge, i gcomparáid le 84% d'ibh siúd sa ghrúpa 16-24 ó thuaidh nár chuala faoin fhéile riamh. Tá sé suimiúil go bhfuil taithí chomh éagsúil acu siúd atá, go bunúsach, san aoisghrúpa céanna, agus is dócha gurb amhlaidh seo mar gheall ar fheiceálacht Sheachtain na Gaeilge i scoileanna ó thuaidh agus ó dheas.

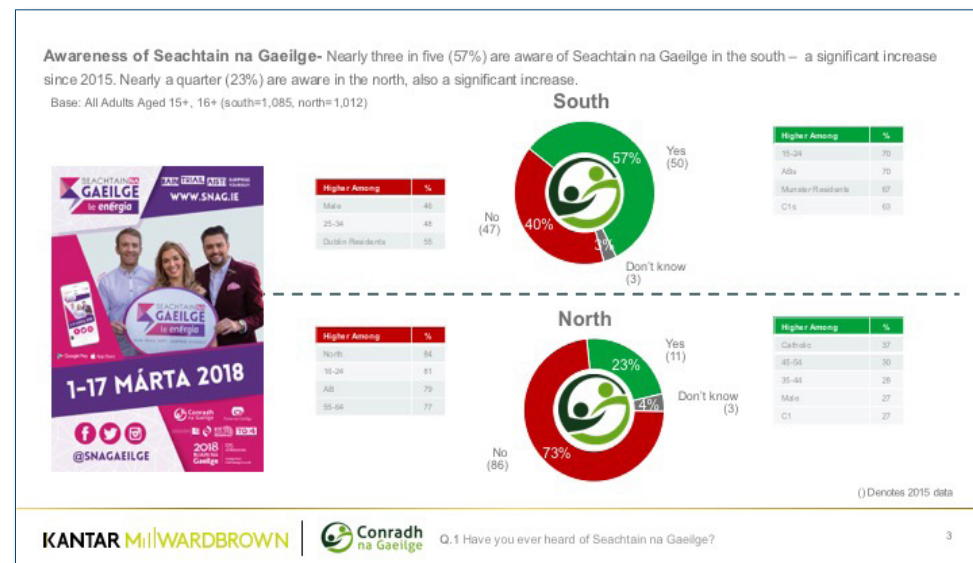
Rud eile atá suntasach ná an méadú, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, ar na daoine a chuala trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge. Ó dheas, tá an figiúr seo i ndiaidh ardú ó 50% i 2015 go 57% d'ibh

4. Seachtain na Gaeilge

4.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

Seachtain na Gaeilge (Irish Language Week) is an international festival which runs from 1 - 17 March each year. Events are held by local community groups, schools, businesses, public bodies and more in order to draw attention to and to celebrate the Irish language. The aim of Seachtain na Gaeilge is to encourage people to make more use of their Irish language skills and to encourage people to get involved in the Irish language community.

Figiúr 3:



(Figures in brackets indicate results from this question when asked in the 2015 Millward Brown Survey.)

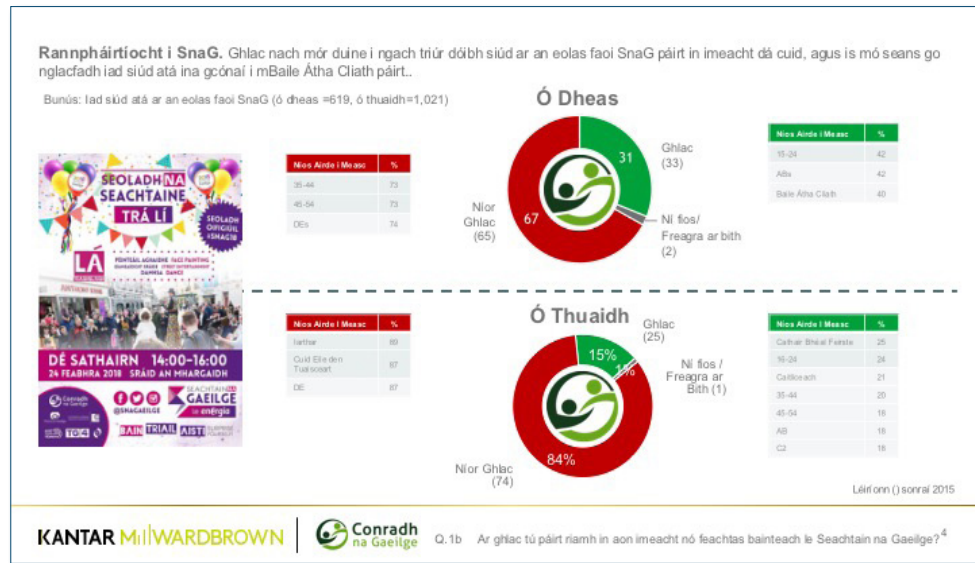
It is worth noting that the Kantar Millward Brown survey includes people from 15 years of age and older in the south and 16 years of age and older in the north and so the results do not reflect the levels of knowledge among those of school age.

It is clear from the results above that awareness of Seachtain na Gaeilge is more widespread in the south than in the north. In the south, 70% of those in the 15 - 24 year old group had heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge, compared to 84% of the 16-24 year old group in the north not having heard of it. It's interesting that groups of broadly similar age groups would have such different experiences of the festival, likely due to the prevalence of Seachtain na Gaeilge in schools north and south.

Also significant is the marked increase, both north and south, in the number of people who are aware of Seachtain na Gaeilge. In the south, this figure has increased from 50% in 2015 to 57% of those surveyed in 2018. In the north, 11% of those surveyed in 2015 were aware of

siúd a rinne suirbhé i 2018. Ó thuaidh, chuala 11% dóibh siúd sa suirbhé trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge, agus figiúr atá níos mó ná dúbailte ó shin agus 23% dóibh siúd sa suirbhé ar an eolas faoin fhéile

Figiúr 4:



Arís, tá sé soiléir go bhfuil níos mó seans ann gur chuala muintir ó dheas trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge agus níos dóchúlú gur ghlac siad páirt in imeachtaí a eagraíodh mar chuid den fhéile. Ghlac beagnach trian dóibh siúd a chuala trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge riamh páirt san fhéile ar bhealach éigin, rud atá fíor do 15% dóibh siúd ó thuaidh a chuala trácht riamh ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge.

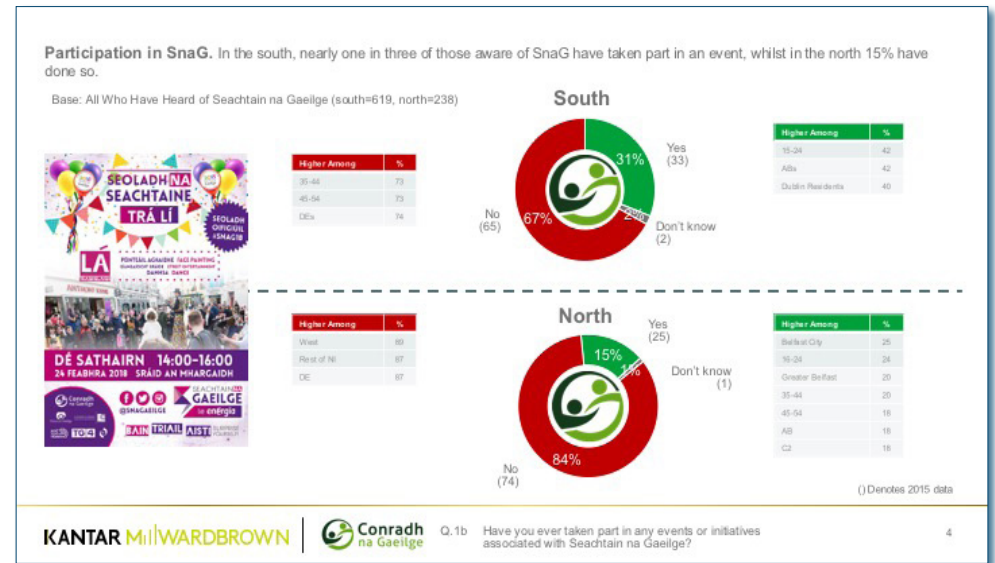
I gcomparáid le suirbhé Millward Brown 2015, tá laghdú beag ó dheas i measc iad siúd a chuala trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge riamh agus a ghlac páirt san fhéile (ó 33% go 31%) agus ó thuaidh tá laghdú níos mó le feiceáil ó 25% i 2015 go 15% i 2018. Is dócha gurb amhlaidh do na hathruithe seo mar gheall gur chuala an oiread sin níos mó daoine trácht ar an fhéile ná mar a chuala i 2015. Léiríonn sé seo nach fíor le rá gurb ionann níos mó daoine bheith ar an eolas faoi Sheachtain na Gaeilge agus tuilleadh daoine ag glacadh páirte san fhéile.

4.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cuireadh ceist ar na fócasghrúpaí ar fad maidir leis an eolas a bhí acu ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge, agus ar na tuairimí atá acu ar choincheap na féile go ginearálta. Más rud nach raibh aon duine in aon ghrúpa ar an eolas faoi Sheachtain na Gaeilge, tugadh cur síos gairid dóibh ar an fhéile agus ar na haidhmeanna atá ag an fhéile.

Seachtain na Gaeilge and this figure has since more than doubled with 23% of those surveyed aware of the festival

Figiúr 4:



Again, it is clear that people in the south have more awareness of Seachtain na Gaeilge and are more likely to have been involved in activities organised as part of it. Almost a third of those who have previously heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge have participated in the festival in some way, while this is only true of 15% of people in the north who have previously heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge.

In comparison to the 2015 Millward Brown survey, there is a slight decrease seen in the south among those who have heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge before and who have taken part in an event as part of the festival (from 33% to 31%) and in the north there is a larger decrease from 25% in 2015 to 15% in 2018. These changes can likely be accounted as more people have now heard of the festival than had done in 2015. This shows that although more people are aware of Seachtain na Gaeilge, it doesn't necessarily translate that more people have become involved in the festival.

4.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS:

All of the focus groups were asked about both their prior knowledge of Seachtain na Gaeilge and their thoughts and opinions of the general concept of the festival. If anyone in the group was unfamiliar with Seachtain na Gaeilge they were given a brief description of the festival and its aims.

Generally speaking, the groups were positive about the concept itself. Participants in the

I dtéarmaí ginearálta, bhí na grúpaí dearfach faoin choincheap féin. Bhí na rannpháirtithe sna fócasghrúpaí a raibh Gaeilge acu ar fad ar an eolas faoi Sheachtain na Gaeilge agus cad é atá i gceist léi, ach ní raibh an oiread sin daoine sna grúpaí le daoine nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu ar eolas faoin fhéile. Mar atá le feiceáil i dtorthaí an tsuirbhé, bhí níos mó eolais ag an ghrúpa le Daoine gan Ghaeilge ó dheas ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge ná mar a bhí ag an ghrúpa de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge ó thuaidh.

Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

D'aithin na grúpaí de mhic léinn sa dhá dhlínse go n-eagraítear imeachtaí le linn Sheachtain na Gaeilge a eagrófar ag amanna eile sa bhliain mura raibh an fhéile ann, mar shampla tiomsaithe airgid nó dinnéir ghléasta na gCumann Gaelach .i. ní mar gheall ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge amháin a eagraítear na himeachtaí seo, ach cruthaíonn an fhéile fócas do ghrúpaí maidir le himeachtaí a eagrú.

Chuir na mic léinn sa dhá ghrúpa ceist an féidir na himeachtaí a tharlaíonn le linn Sheachtain na Gaeilge a leathnú amach thar na bliana in áit an oiread iarrachta sin a dhéanamh ar rudaí a mhaireann le linn na féile amháin. Thug siad faoi deara go ndéanann na meáin iarracht ar leith agus go n-eagraíonn ollscoileanna imeachtaí speisialta mar gheall ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge, ach go mbíonn gach rud ar ais mar an gcéanna gach bliain ag deireadh na féile. Mhothaigh siad go mbeadh sé dearfach dá mbeadh athruithe fadtéarmacha inmharthana le feiceáil.

Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge

I measc na ngrúpaí le fostaithe in earnáil na Gaeilge, bhí mothúcháin an-dearfach ann maidir le Seachtain na Gaeilge agus mhothaigh siad gur rud iontach í an fhéile le feacht a ardú i measc iad siúd nach mbeadh ag freastal ar ócáidí Gaeilge murach an fhéile. Luaigh na grúpaí scoileanna Béarla agus eagraíochtaí nach bhfuil nasc acu leis an Ghaeilge mar ghrúpaí a fhaigheann an buntáiste is mó ón fhéile mar bíonn na himeachtaí a eagraítear mar chuid de atá as an ghnáth dóibh. Mhothaigh na grúpaí go bhfuil sé deacair freastal ar na codanna éagsúla de phobal na Gaeilge mar chuid de chlár Sheachtain na Gaeilge, mar gheall go bhfuil an oiread sin éagsúlachtaí aoise, suimeanna agus cumas teanga le cur san áireamh. Bíonn ganntanas acmhainní ann le rud éigin a chur ar fáil do gach duine.

Bhí cuid de na rannpháirtithe den tuairim gur mhíbhuntáiste níos mó ná buntáiste é fad Sheachtain na Gaeilge (17 lá). In áit an-chuid imeachtaí nó feachtais a eagrú le linn tréimhse ama gairide, éiríonn sé deacair do ghrúpaí pobail ach go háirithe 17 lá a líonadh le himeachtaí nó le acmhainní a roinnt le freastal ar imeachtaí éagsúla le linn na féile. Tá brú ar ghrúpaí, ní hamháin le níos mó imeachtaí a eagrú, ach le freastal ar agus le poiblíocht a dhéanamh ar imeachtaí eile. Sin ráite, bhí na grúpaí an-dearfach maidir le Seachtain na Gaeilge, ach mhothaigh siad go raibh níos mó ama agus acmhainní de dhíth ag an fhéile ná mar atá grúpaí in ann cur ar fáil faoi láthair.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

Bhí na grúpaí nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, den tuairim gur smaoineamh maith é Seachtain na Gaeilge le daoine a spreagadh nach bhfuil mórán eolais acu maidir leis an teanga níos mó eolais a fháil fúithi. Mhothaigh na grúpaí go mbeidh an fhéile fóirsteanach do scoileanna agus do dhaoine óga ach go háirithe, agus gur deis iontach í le hoideachas a chur ar dhaoine óga maidir leis an teanga. Rinneadh comparáidí idir an fhéile agus Lá Idirnáisiúnta na mBan nó Seachtain Feasachta na Meabhairshláinte nuair a dhírítear fócas ar leith ar rud amháin le tréimhse gairid ama.

four Irish speaking groups were all aware of Seachtain na Gaeilge and what it involves, whereas the non-Irish speaking groups weren't as familiar with the festival. As might be expected from the survey results, the non-Irish speaking group from the held in the south was more aware of Seachtain na Gaeilge than the non-Irish speaking group from the north.

Third Level Students

The groups of students in both jurisdictions noted that many of the events which are now organised during Seachtain na Gaeilge are events that would probably take place at other times of the year if it weren't for the festival, such as fundraisers or third level society formals i.e. it is not only because of Seachtain na Gaeilge that these events are organised, but that the festival does create a focus for the groups as to when events could be arranged.

The students in both groups questioned whether there is a way to expand the activities that take place during Seachtain na Gaeilge throughout the year rather than as something which lasts for the duration of the festival. They noted that the media makes a particular effort and that universities host special events because of Seachtain na Gaeilge, but that this seems to revert back to the norm each year once the festival is completed. They felt that it would be positive if there was more long-term, lasting change implemented.

Employees in the Irish Language Sector

Among the groups with employees in the Irish language sectors, feelings on Seachtain na Gaeilge were generally very positive and they felt that the festival was a good way to raise awareness of the language among those who wouldn't otherwise attend Irish language events. English-medium schools and other organisations who don't have a strong association with the Irish language were mentioned as groups who benefit the most from the festival as the events organised as part of it are something out of the ordinary for them. There was a feeling in the group in the north that it can be difficult to cater to all sections of the Irish language community as part of a Seachtain na Gaeilge programme, as there are so many variations of age group, interest and language ability to consider. Resources can be stretched thin in an effort to organise something for everyone.

Some participants felt that the length of Seachtain na Gaeilge (17 days) is more of a disadvantage than an advantage for the festival. Rather than a number of events and campaigns being concentrated into a short space of time, it becomes difficult for community groups in particular to fill the 17 days with events or to stretch their resources to cater for a number of different events through the festival. There is an increased pressure on groups not only to organise more events than usual, but also to attend and promote other events. That said, the groups were very positive about Seachtain na Gaeilge in general, but did feel that it required more time and resources than some groups are able to dedicate.

Non-Irish Speakers

The groups, north and south, who did not speak Irish felt that the idea of Seachtain na Gaeilge was a good idea for involving those with little prior knowledge of the language in it and to encourage people to find out more about it. The groups felt that the idea would have been most suitable for schools and young people and that the festival would be a great opportunity to educate young people about the language. People in these groups likened the idea to International Women's Day or Mental Health Awareness Week where a particular focus is drawn to an issue for a short period of time.

Luaigh na grúpaí seo gan Ghaeilge na naisc idir an teanga agus gnéithe eile de chultúr na hÉireann go minic. Bhí na grúpaí seo den tuairim go dtiocfadh le himeachtaí a tharraingíonn aird ar ghnéithe eile d'oidhreacht na hÉireann ar nós ceoil, damhsa, scéalaíochta nó staire a bheith mar bhealach isteach chuig an teanga do dhaoine nach mbeadh bainteach leis an teanga mura raibh na himeachtaí seo ann.

Mar gheall gur mhothaigh na grúpaí seo go mbeadh an fhéile níos fóirsteanaí do pháistí agus do dhaoine óga, mhothaigh siad go mbeadh buntáistí móra le himeachtaí do pháistí nó do theaghlaigh. Mar a léirítear sa taighde a bhaineann le lárionaid Ghaeilge (thíos), d'aontaigh na grúpaí go mbeadh sé tábhachtach a bheith soiléir le daoine cén leibhéal Gaeilge a bheadh de dhíth ag daoine le freastal ar imeachtaí, mar bheadh drogall ar dhaoine ar bheagán Gaeilge nó gan Ghaeilge ar bith freastal ar imeachtaí ar eagla nach mbeadh a dhóthain Gaeilge acu. Cé go bhfuil sé fíor, go ginearálta, go mbíonn imeachtaí Sheachtain na Gaeilge, go háirithe iad siúd eagraithe do pháistí nó do theaghlaigh, oscailte do gach duine le gach cumas teanga, tá sé tábhachtach go bhfuil an teachtaireacht seo soiléir trí mhargaíocht agus trí fhógraíocht le cur ina luí ar dhaoine nach gá dóibh bheith a buartha faoi seo. Rinneadh moladh fosta, ó thuaidh ach go háirithe, go mbeadh sé go maith na himeachtaí seo a eagrú in áiteanna nach bhfuil nasc láidir acu leis an Ghaeilge (ar nós ionad turasóireachta nó leabharlann áitiúil) agus bheadh sé seo mar spreagadh do dhaoine atá buartha faoin chumas teanga atá acu.

Maidir le Seachtain na Gaeilge in áit oibre nó i spás poiblí eile, mhothaigh an grúpa go mbeadh an iomarca i gceist le himeachtaí nó le tionscnamh a mhaireann 17 do dhaoine, agus go mbeadh lá ar leith don teanga níos inláimhsithe d'eagraíochtaí gan aon nasc eile leis an teanga.

4.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Is dúshlán eile fad na féile d'eagraíochtaí áirithe agus bheadh an rogha le féile níos gaire a eagrú ina buntáistí do ghrúpaí áirithe.
- Ba chóir grúpaí a spreagadh le díriú isteach ar dhéimeagrafach amháin agus iad i mbun imeachtaí a eagrú, nó ar a laghad gan iarracht a dhéanamh freastal ar gach grúpa mar gheall go bhfuil ganntanas acmhainní ann.
- Tá an tacaíocht airgeadais a chuirtear ar fáil do ghrúpaí pobail le himeachtaí a eagrú mar chuid de Sheachtain na Gaeilge tábhachtach agus ba chóir go leanfar leis seo.
- Ba chóir feachtas a ardú i measc eagraíochtaí tríd leibhéal agus roinnt grúpaí pobail maidir leis na tacaíochtaí atá ar fáil ón ardoifig le Seachtain na Gaeilge a eagrú.
- Ba chóir eagraíochtaí gan Ghaeilge a spreagadh le himeachtaí aon-uair simplí a eagrú mar bhlaiseadh ar an teanga in áit imeachtaí móra.
- Ba chóir go ndéanfar fógraíocht shoiléir ar imeachtaí mar imeacht atá fóirsteanach do chainteoirí líofa, d'fhoghlaimoirí nó do chaighdeán ar bith le cinntiú nach mbeadh drogall ar aon duine freastal air.
- Tá ag éirí go han-mhaith le hócáidí teaghlaigh agus imeachtaí do pháistí agus ba chóir go leanfar leis seo mar chuid lárnach den fhéile.

The links that the language has with other elements of Irish culture were frequently mentioned by the groups without Irish speakers. These groups suggested that events which draw attention to other aspects of Irish heritage such as music, dancing, storytelling or history could be an accessible gateway for many people to the language who may not otherwise be willing to get involved in it.

As these groups mostly felt that the festival would be mostly be suited for children and young people, the felt that a focus on activities for children and families would be very beneficial. As was also shown in the research relating to Irish language centres (below) the groups agreed that it would be important to make it clear to people what level of Irish is expected of people who attend events, as people with little or no Irish could be reluctant to attend an event for fear of not having the right standard of Irish. Although it is generally the case that Seachtain na Gaeilge events, particularly events arranged for children and family events, are open to everyone regardless of language ability, it is important to send this message clearly through the marketing and advertising to reassure people that this wouldn't be an issue for them. It was also suggested by the group in the north that organising these events in an area or place which isn't generally regarded as having a strong link to the language (such as a tourist centre or local library) could be more encouraging for people who might be concerned about their lack of knowledge.

In terms of Seachtain na Gaeilge in a workplace or other public place, the group felt that a week of activities or initiatives that lasted for 17 days could be overwhelming for people and that a dedicated day for the language could be more manageable for an organisation with no other connection to the the language.

4.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

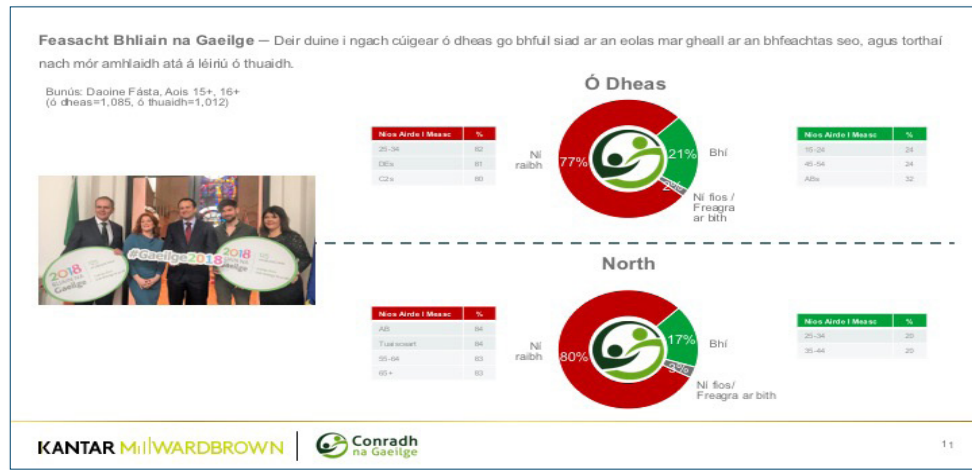
- The length of the festival is a challenge for some organisations and the option to shortened the duration of the festival would be beneficial to some.
- Groups should be encouraged to focus on one demographic when organising events, or at least not to try to cater for all types of groups as resources are too scarce to do so.
- The financial assistance provided to local groups to host events as part of Seachtain na Gaeilge is a significant support to groups and should be continued.
- Third Level organisations and some community groups should be made more aware of the supports available for organising Seachtain na Gaeilge events available from the head office.
- Non-Irish speaking organisations should be encouraged to host one-off, easily organised events as a taster of the language rather than large-scale events.
- Events should be clearly advertised as suitable for fluent speakers, learners, those who have no skills whatsoever or any standard so that no-one is deterred.
- Family events and events for children are particularly popular with all groups and should be continued to be encouraged as a key aspect of the festival.

5. Bliain na Gaeilge

Is feachtas bliana é Bliain na Gaeilge atá á reáchtáil le linn 2018 le haird a tharraingt ar an Ghaeilge. Cosúil le Seachtain na Gaeilge, is í an aidhm atá leis ná daoine a spreagadh le húsáid a bhaint as a gcuid Gaeilge agus leis an teanga a chur chun cinn i measc daoine gan Ghaeilge. Tá mar aidhm eile fosta leis an fhéile aird a tharraingt ar na dúshláin atá roimh phobal na Gaeilge agus le feachtasaíocht a dhéanamh le go gcaithfear níos fearr leis an teanga.

5.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Figióir 5:



5. Bliain na Gaeilge

Bliain na Gaeilge is a year-long campaign being run in 2018 in order to highlight the Irish language. Like Seachtain na Gaeilge, it aims to encourage people to use their Irish more often and to promote the language among non-Irish speakers. However, it also aims to draw attention to challenges faced by the Irish language community and to campaign for better treatment on its behalf.

5.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

Figure 5:

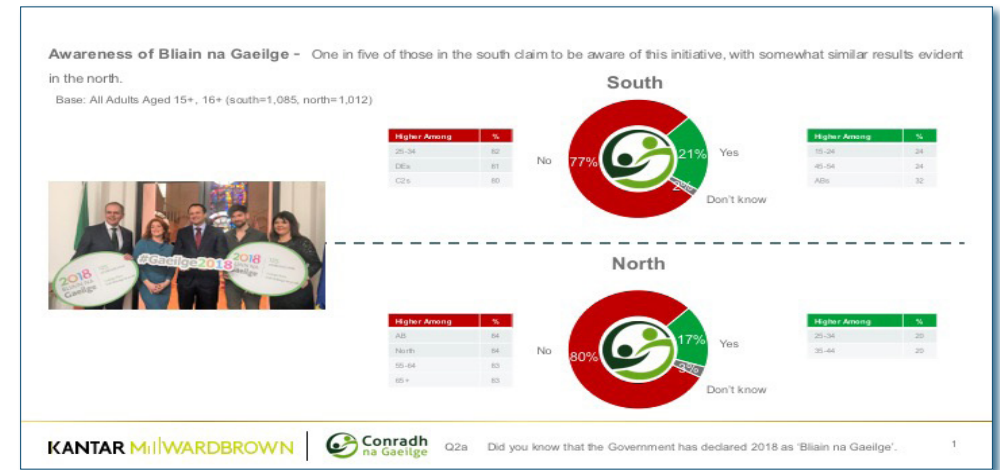
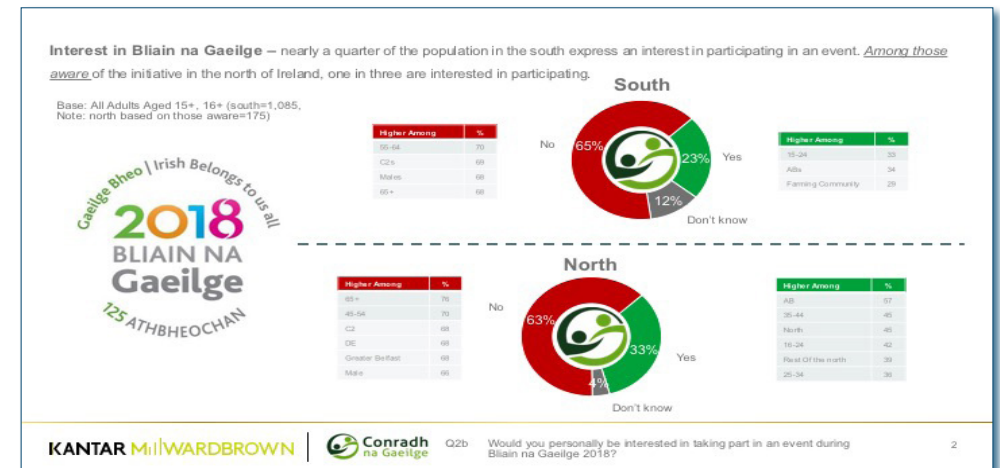
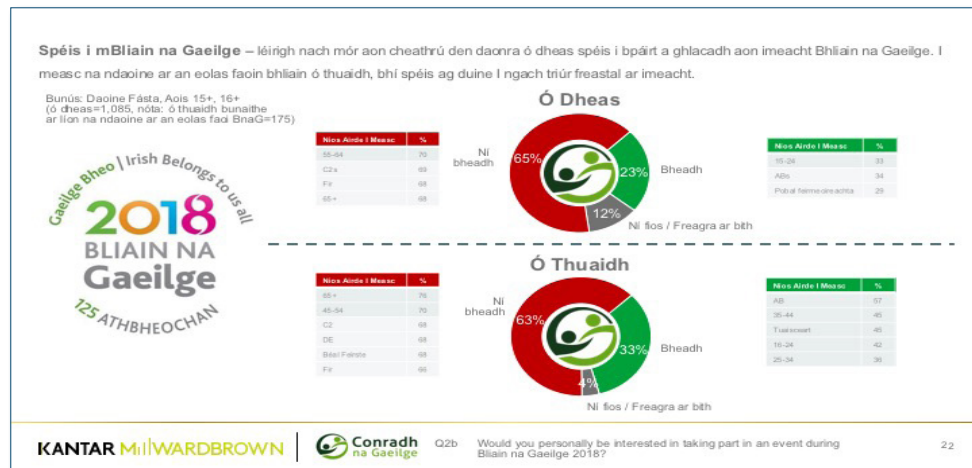


Figure 6:



5.2. TORTHÁÍ NA FÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cuireadh ceist ar na grúpaí ar fad maidir leis an eolas a bhí acu ar Bhliain na Gaeilge. Más rud é nach raibh duine ar bith i ngrúpa ar an eolas faoin fhéile (agus sin mar a bhí do roinnt daoine sna grúpaí de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge) tugadh cur síos gairid dóibh ar an fhéile agus ar na haidhmeanna.

Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

Mhóthaigh na mic léinn gur rud dearfach é Bliain na Gaeilge i bprionsabal agus gur maith an rud é go bhfuil fócas ar an teanga le tréimhse ama sínithe. Mhóthaigh siad go raibh na gnéithe ceiliúrtha de Bhliain na Gaeilge iontach dearfach ach gur trua é go bhfuil gá le taobh feachtasaíochta chomh láidir agus mar atá. D'aontaigh siad ar fad go raibh ardú súntasach tugtha faoi deara acu ar fheiceálacht na Gaeilge agus gur tharraing ócáidí móra ar nós BEO - Gaelach & Bródúil, ócáid mhór i lár chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath ag déanamh ceiliúradh ar an teanga, tuilleadh airde ar an teanga i measc iad siúd nár labhair an Ghaeilge le tamall anuas.

Shíl an dhá ghrúpa de scoláirí tríú leibhéal go raibh an Ghaeilge níos feiceálaí in ollscoileanna le linn 2018, agus go raibh sé seo mar gheall ar Bhliain na Gaeilge. D'aontaigh siad go raibh baill foirne agus Cumainn Ghaelacha níos gníomhaí agus iad ag cur na Gaeilge chun cinn ná mar a bhí i mblianta eile, agus go bhfuil an teanga i bhfad níos feiceálaí mar gheall air seo. Áfach, mhóthaigh siad fosta go mbeadh go leor de na himeachtaí a bhí ag titim amach mar chuid de Bhliain na Gaeilge á reáchtáil ar aon nós, ach go raibh brandáil Bhliain na Gaeilge úsáideach leis na himeachtaí aonarach seo a chur chun cinn.

Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge

I measc na ngrúpaí le cainteoirí Gaeilge, bhí na rannpháirtithe ar fad ar an eolas gurb é 2018 Bliain na Gaeilge, agus go ginearálta, cad atá i gceist leis sin. Mhóthaigh cuid de na daoine sna grúpaí go bhfuil sé tábhachtach comóradh a dhéanamh ar 125 ó bunaíodh Conradh na Gaeilge agus gur bealach maith é seo le comóradh a dhéanamh ar an fheachtas don Ghaeilge ó shin.

Bhí éiginnteacht i measc roinnt de na rannpháirtithe sna grúpaí le Gaeilge ar ról an rialtais i mBliain na Gaeilge agus an tionscnamh rialtais é Bliain na Gaeilge nó feachtas a eagraíodh ag grúpaí Gaeilge. Dúirt cuid de na daoine fosta go raibh sé deacair tuigbheáil cén dóigh a bhí Bliain na Gaeilge ag déanamh ceiliúrtha ar an teanga ach ag dul i ngleic leis na dúshláin atá roimh an phobal ag an am céanna. Cé go raibh daoine den tuairim go raibh sé tábhachtach go raibh ceannach isteach ón rialtas do Bhliain na Gaeilge, tá seans ann gur shíl roinnt rannóga rialtais gur leor sin lena gcuid dualgas i leith na teanga, ach ní hé sin an cás. Níor cuireadh an tuairim seo chun tosaigh mar cháineadh ar Bhliain na Gaeilge, ach dúradh go raibh easpa soiléireachta thart ar na haidhmeanna ar leith bainteach le Bliain na Gaeilge.

Bhí na grúpaí, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, le rannpháirtithe a oibríonn in earnáil na Gaeilge den tuairim go bhfuil easpa soiléireachta seo mar gheall nach bhfuil suíomh idirlín ar leith ann do Bhliain na Gaeilge agus go bhfuil teachtaireachtaí éagsúla ag teacht fríd an mhargaíochta. Cé go bhfuil go leor eolais maidir le Bliain na Gaeilge ar fáil ó shuíomhanna agus ó ardáin mheáin shóisialta éagsúla, cruthaigh easpa suíomh lárnach le heolas ar gach imeacht, deiseanna maoinithe, aithmeanna agus uasdátaithe ar Bhliain na Gaeilge deacrachtaí do dhaoine teacht ar eolas ar bhealach a bhí simplí agus inrochtana. Rinneadh moladh dá mbeadh féile ar bith á reáchtáil ar nós Bhliain na Gaeilge sa todhchaí nach mbeadh sé seo amhlaidh agus go seolfar suíomh ar leith mar chuid lárnach de phlean margáíochta.

5.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

All groups were asked about their awareness of Bliain na Gaeilge. If anyone within a group was unaware of the festival (as was the case in some of the groups of non-Irish speakers) they were given a short description of the festival and its aims.

Third Level Students

The student participants felt that the principle of Bliain na Gaeilge is a positive thing and that it's a good thing that there's a focus on the language for an extended period of time. They felt that the celebratory element of Bliain na Gaeilge is a very positive thing and that it's unfortunate that there is still such a need to have such a strong campaigning element within it. They all agreed that they had seen a marked increase in the visibility of the Irish language and that events such as Beo, a large-scale event in Dublin City Centre celebrating the Irish language, have drawn more attention to the language among people who don't speak it in recent times.

Both groups of Third Level students noted that the Irish language has been more prevalent in universities during 2018, and that this was due to Bliain na Gaeilge. They agreed that both faculty members and Irish language societies were more active in promoting the language this year as opposed to other years and that the language is much more visible because of this. However, they also felt that many of the events that were organised under the heading of Bliain na Gaeilge are events that generally take place every year anyway, but that the branding of Bliain na Gaeilge was useful in promoting these individual events.

Employees in the Irish Language Sector

Among the groups of Irish speakers, all participants were aware that 2018 is designated as Bliain na Gaeilge and, generally speaking, what that entails. Some in the groups strongly agreed that it was important to mark 125 years since the founding of Conradh na Gaeilge at that this was an appropriate way to mark the campaign for the Irish language since then.

Some participants in the Irish language groups were unsure as to the role of the government in Bliain na Gaeilge and whether or not Bliain na Gaeilge is a government initiative or a campaign organised by Irish language groups. Some of the groups also mentioned that it was difficult to understand how Bliain na Gaeilge could be portrayed as both a celebration of the language and also as a campaigning tool against the challenges that the Irish language community faces. Although it was considered important and significant that there had been governmental buy in for Bliain na Gaeilge, this may have given some departments the idea that this would amount to fulfilling their obligations in relation to the language although this isn't the case. This opinion in the groups wasn't shared so much as a negative view of Bliain na Gaeilge, but suggested that there is a lack of clarity around the specific aims of Bliain na Gaeilge.

The groups, north and south, with participants who work in the Irish language sector suggested that this lack of clarity could stem from the lack of a dedicated website for Bliain na Gaeilge and different messages being sent through the marketing. Although much information about Bliain na Gaeilge is available from a variety of websites and social media platforms, the lack of a centralised website detailing all events, funding opportunities, aims and updates about Bliain na Gaeilge would have made it more difficult for people to access information about it in a simple and straightforward manner. A recommendation was made that if another festival such as Bliain na Gaeilge were to be organised in the future that this would not be the case and that a dedicated website would be launched as a central part of the marketing plan.

Shíl na fostaithe in earnáil na Gaeilge go raibh an maoiniú a cuireadh ar fáil do ghrúpaí pobail lena gcuid imeachtaí féin a eagrú mar chuid de Bhliain na Gaeilge ar cheann de bhuaicphointí na bliana mar gheall gur cumasaíodh grúpaí ag gach méid le páirt a ghlacadh i mBliain na Gaeilge ar bhealach a bhí oiriúnach dóibh. Mar gheall air seo, bhí an deis ag grúpaí páirt a ghlacadh i mBliain na Gaeilge gan trácht ar cén imeachtaí lárnacha nó gníomhaíochtaí rialtais a bhí ag titim amach.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

I measc na ngrúpaí le rannpháirtithe nach bhfuil Gaeilge ar bith acu, bhí feasacht áirithe ann gurb é seo Bliain na Gaeilge, ach bhí sé seo i measc an ghrúpa ó dheas don chuid is mó agus iad siúd atá ina dtuismitheoirí. Shroich eolas maidir le Bliain na Gaeilge, mar a tharla le Seachtain na Gaeilge, tuismitheoirí amach trí scoileanna, ach arís mhothaigh tuismitheoirí gur bhain sé seo níos mó le páistí ná leo féin.

Thug cuid de na rannpháirtithe sa ghrúpa ó dheas an feachtas 'Tá Gaeilge Agam' a reáchtáil TG4 mar chuid de Bhliain na Gaeilge agus d'aithin siad cuid mhór daoine ar na meáin shóisialta agus daoine clúiteacha ar chlárí fógraí agus stadanna bus ag cur in iúl do dhaoine go bhfuil Gaeilge acu. Shíl an-chuid de na daoine gur bealach simplí ach éifeachtach é seo le léiriú an oiread sin daoine a labhraíonn Gaeilge agus gur bealach maith é seo le daoine a chur ar an eolas faoi dhaoine eile ina lucht aitheantais a labhraíonn Gaeilge nach raibh siad ar an eolas faoi roimhe.

Mhothaigh an grúpa ó thuaidh dearfach maidir le feiceálacht na Gaeilge agus deiseanna leis an teanga a mhéadú, ach bhí roinnt acu amhrasach go mbeadh frithbheartaíocht ann ó dhaoine eile. Cé nár thug aon duine sa ghrúpa fáth go mbeadh frithbheartaíocht ann, mhothaigh siad go mbeadh mionlach ann a bheadh in aghaidh athruithe mar seo. Mhothaigh siad fosta dá dtabhófar athruithe isteach de réir a chéile go ndéanfar normalú ar an teanga, agus luíodh sampla d'ollmhargaí agus d'áiteanna poiblí eile i mBéal Feirste atá i ndiaidh comharthaíocht dhátheangach a thabhairt isteach. Mhothaigh siad go raibh na hathruithe seo dosheachanta agus go bhfuil dearcthaí i leith na Gaeilge ag athrú sa treo seo.

5.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Níl aidhmeanna Bhliain na Gaeilge iomlán soiléir do chách agus bheadh soiléiríú ina bhuntáiste do ghrúpaí agus d'eagraíochtaí agus iad ag pleanáil imeachtaí nó ócáidí mar chuid den fhéile.
- Macasamhail Sheachtain na Gaeilge, tá an tacaíocht airgeadais do ghrúpaí pobail lena gcuid imeachtaí féin a reáchtáil riachtanach agus ba chóir go leanfar leis seo in aon fhéile sa todhchaí.
- Tá aidhmeanna Bhliain na Gaeilge iontach leathan, agus cé go bhfuil an fócas leathan seo tarraingteach do rannpháirtithe ó chúlraí éagsúla, thioctadh le fócas níos cúinge pleanáil agus cur i bhfeidhm na n-imeachtaí agus na bhfeachtas a shimpliú.

in the Irish language sector felt that the funding that was made available to community groups to organise their own events as part of Bliain na Gaeilge was one of the most significant elements of the year as it enabled groups of all sizes to participate in Bliain na Gaeilge in a way that suited them. This meant that regardless of whatever centralised activities were taking place or actions by government, all groups across the country had the opportunity to participate in Bliain na Gaeilge.

Non-Irish Speaking Groups

Among the groups of participants who did not have any Irish, there was a certain level of awareness that this was Bliain na Gaeilge, although this was mainly among the group held in the south and who were also parents. Information about Bliain na Gaeilge, as with Seachtain na Gaeilge, had reached some parents through schools, but again parents felt that this related more to the children than with themselves.

Some participants in the group based in the south had noticed the 'Tá Gaeilge Agam' campaign run by TG4 as part of Bliain na Gaeilge and had noticed that large amount of people on social media and famous people on billboards, bus shelters and other types of advertising sharing that they spoke Irish. Many people thought that this was a very simple but effective way of showing just how many people do speak Irish and was a good way of people learning about who among their acquaintances speak Irish that they weren't aware of before.

The group in the north generally felt positive about the idea of increasing the visibility of the language and the opportunities, although some were a little apprehensive that moves to do so could be met with resistance from others. Although none of the participants in the group themselves felt any reason why there would be resistance, they felt there could be a minority who would resist such changes. They also felt that the gradual introduction of changes would help to normalise the language, citing examples of supermarkets and other public places in Belfast which already have bilingual signage. They felt that change is inevitable and that this is the direction that attitudes towards the language are moving.

5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

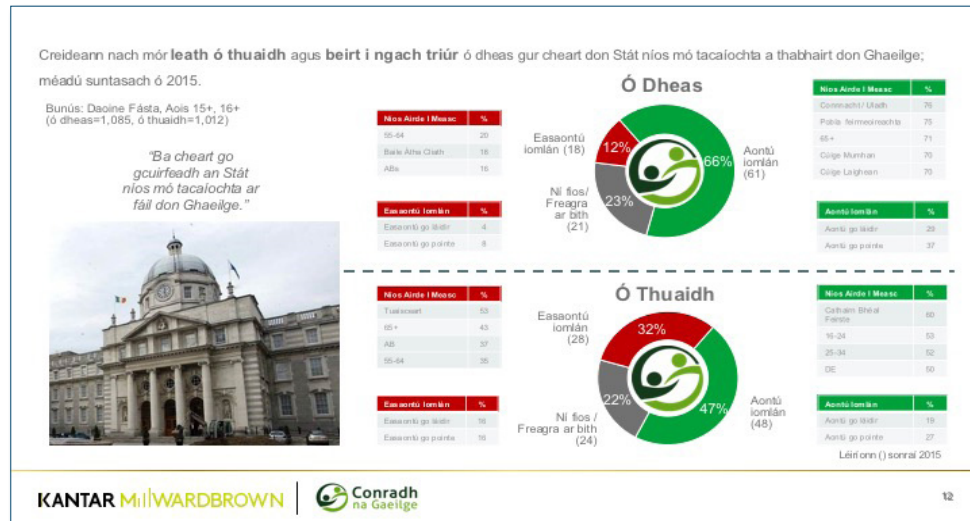
- The aims of Bliain na Gaeilge aren't immediately clear to all and clarity would be beneficial to groups and organisations when planning events or activities as part of the festival.
- As with Seachtain na Gaeilge, the financial assistance provided to local groups to organise their own events is essential and should be retained in any future festival
- The aims of Bliain na Gaeilge are very broad, and although this broad focus attracts participants from all types of backgrounds, a narrower focus could simplify planning and execution of events and campaigns.

6. Tacaíocht Stáit don Ghaeilge

6.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Cuireadh ceisteanna ar na rannpháirtithe ar fad i suirbhé Kantar Millward Brown maidir lena gcuid tuairimí maidir le tacaíocht stáit don Ghaeilge. Mar a léiríonn figiúr 7 thíos, aontaíonn 66% de dhaoine sa suirbhé ó dheas agus 47% de dhaoine sa suirbhé ó thuaidh leis an ráiteas seo, agus easaontaíonn 12% ó dheas agus 32% dóibh siúd ó thuaidh leis seo. I dtéarmaí ginearálta, tá an briseadh síos déimeagrafach measartha cothrom, ach tá sé soiléir go bhfuil níos mó seans ann go n-aontóidh daoine óga ó thuaidh leis an ráiteas seo ná rannpháirtithe níos sine sa suirbhé seo.

Figiúr 7:



Ó a rinneadh suirbhé Millward Brown 2015 tá ardú beag ann (ó 61% go 66%) i measc iad siúd sa suirbhé a chreideann gur chóir go gcuirfeadh an stát tuilleadh tacaíochta ar fáil don Ghaeilge. Tá laghdú an-bheag le feiceáil ó thuaidh (ó 48% go 47%).

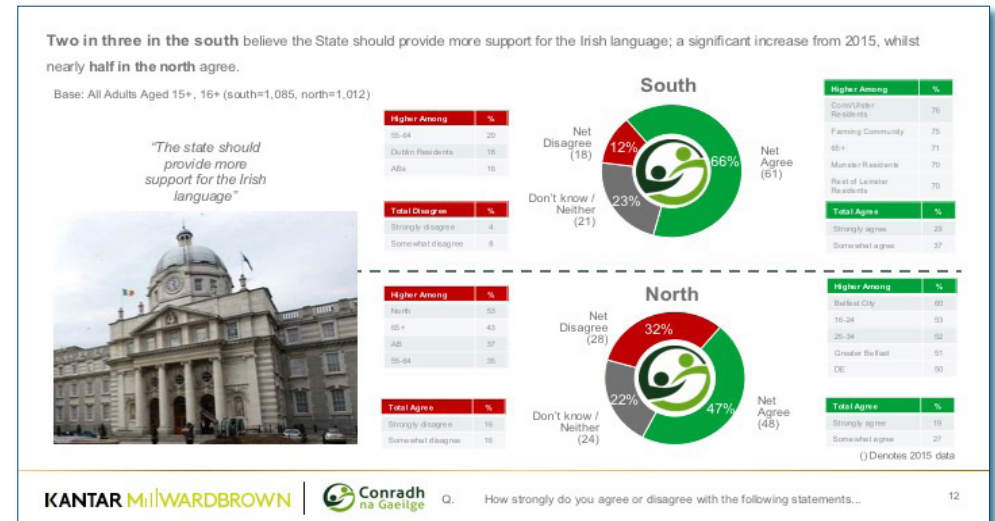
Fosta, cuireadh ceist ar rannpháirtithe an tsuirbhé ó thuaidh maidir le hAcht Gaeilge, go deimhin ar aontaigh siad gur chóir Acht Gaeilge a thabhairt isteach a chuirfeadh seirbhísí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid. D'aontaigh 51% de dhaoine sa suirbhé leis seo agus níor easaontaigh ach 28% leis seo. Seo toradh an-suntasach sa suirbhé seo mar léiríonn sé go gcreideann níos mó na ndaoine ó thuaidh gur chóir go mbeadh reachtaíocht ann maidir leis an Ghaeilge. Mar a léirítear i dtorthaí eile a bhaineann leis an Ghaeilge ó thuaidh, tá daoine óga níos báúla ó thaobh tacaíochta don teanga ná mar atá daoine atá níos sine.

6. State Support for the Irish Language

6.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

All participants in the Kantar Millward Brown survey were asked their opinions in relation to state support for the Irish language. As Figure 7 below shows, 66% of people surveyed in the south and 47% of those in the north agreed with this statement, whereas 12% of people in the south and 32% of those surveyed in the north disagreed with this. Generally speaking the demographic breakdown of these opinions was quite even, although it is clear that young people in the north are more likely to agree with this statement than older participants in the survey.

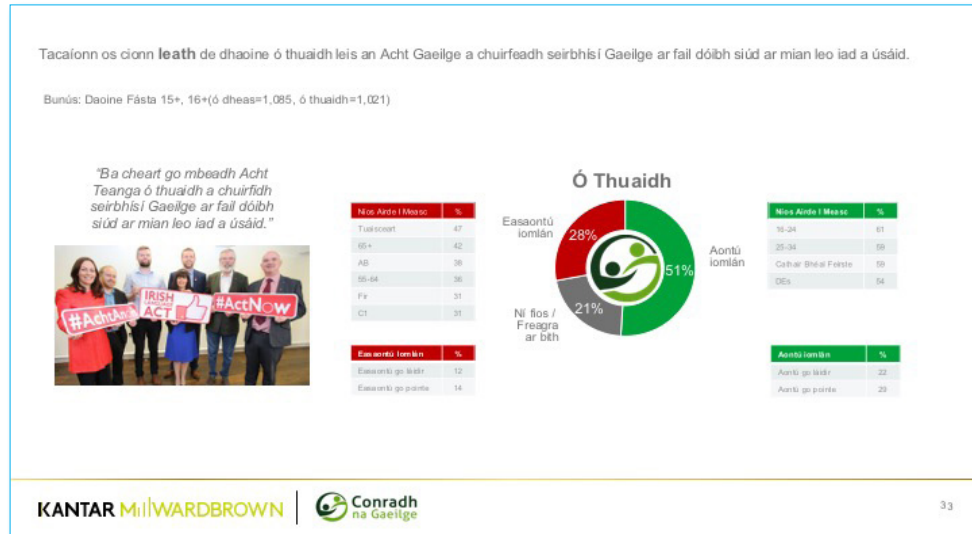
Figure 7:



Since the 2015 Millward Brown survey there has been a slight increase (from 61% to 66%) in those surveyed who believe that the state should provide more assistance to the Irish language. A very slight decrease was seen in the north (from 48% to 47%).

Survey participants in the north were also asked about an Irish Language Act, specifically whether they agreed that an Irish Language Act should be introduced which would provide services through Irish for those who wish to avail of them. 51% of those surveyed agreed with this and only 28% disagreed. This is a significant result in this survey as it shows that over half of those in the north believe that there should be legislation introduced in relation to the Irish language. As is seen in other results relating to the north, young people are more inclined to support provisions for the Irish language whereas older people are less likely to do so.

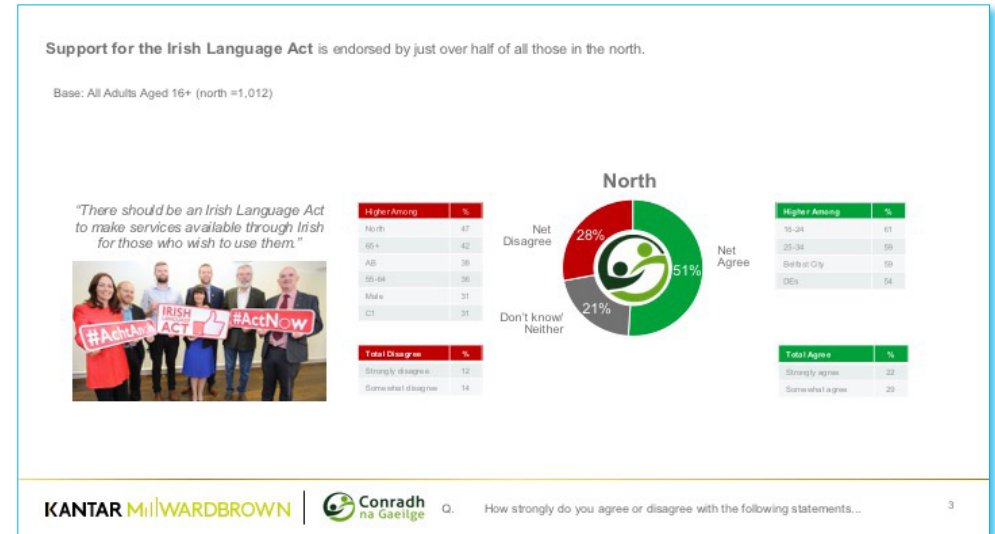
Figúir 8:



I suirbhé Millward Brown 2016 d'aontaigh 40% dóibh siúd sa suirbhé ó thuaidh leis an cheist seo maidir le reachtaíocht a thabhairt isteach don Ghaeilge le 30% ag easaontú leis seo, le 30% ag rá nach raibh a fhios acu nó nár thug freagra. Tá an méadú seo ó 40% go 51% de dhaoine sa suirbhé ag léiriú tacaíochta d'Acht Gaeilge suntasach taobh istigh de dhá bhliain agus léiríonn sé go bhfuil dearchtaí an phobail i leith reachtaíocht teanga ag athrú agus báúlacht ag fás mar gheall air.

Bhí ceist eile ar an suirbhé maidir leis an stát ag cur seirbhísí ar fáil as Gaeilge dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid. D'aontaigh 70% de rannpháirtithe ó dheas agus 55% de rannpháirtithe ó thuaidh leis seo, le 21% de dhaoine ó dheas agus 28% de dhaoine ó thuaidh ag easaontú leis seo. Arís, léirítear dúinn leis an toradh seo go bhfuil tuairim láidir i measc an phobail trí chéile gur chóir go mbeadh an stát ag obair le seirbhísí a sholáthar trí Ghaeilge.

Figure 8:



In the 2016 Millward Brown survey 40% of those surveyed in the north agreed with this question on the introduction of legislation for the Irish language with 30% disagreeing with this and 30% stating that they didn't know or not giving an answer. This increase from 40% to 51% of those surveyed showing support for an Irish Language Act is a significant increase in the space of two years and shows that public opinions on legislation for the Irish language is changing and is growing in favour of it.

The survey also included a question on the state providing services through Irish for those who wish to avail of them. 70% of participants in the south and 55% of people in the north agreed with this, with 21% of people in the south and 28% of people in the north disagreeing with this. Again, this result shows that there is a strong opinion among the general public that the state should be working to provide services through Irish.

Figúir 9:

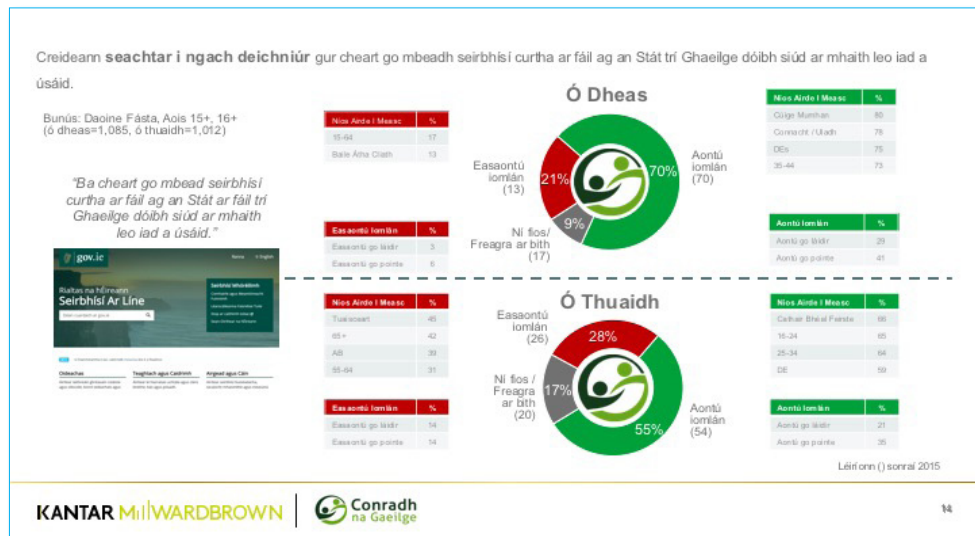
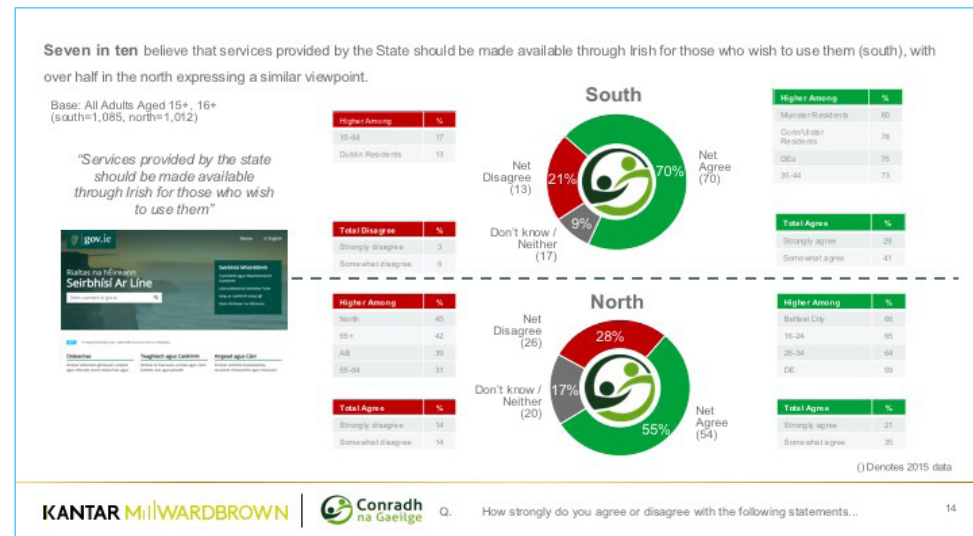


Figure 9:



Tá na figiúirí seo maidir le tacaíocht le seirbhísí stáit a chur ar fáil dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid comhsheasmhach ó shuirbhé Millward Brown 2015. Ní raibh aon athrú sa chéatadán dóibh siúd sa suirbhé ó dheas a d'aontaigh leis seo agus ó thuaidh bhí ardú an-bheag ann ó 54% go 55%. Tá na figiúirí seo comhsheasmhach, go bunúsach, leis na ceisteanna eile ar shuirbhé na bliana seo maidir leis an stát agus an Ghaeilge maidir le tacaíocht stáit a chur ar fáil don Ghaeilge agus le reachtaíocht chosanta don Ghaeilge.

6.2. TORTHÁI NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Le tógáil ar na torthaí seo, cuireadh ceist ar na fócasghrúpaí ar fad maidir le tacaíocht stáit don Ghaeilge, reachtaíocht san áireamh. Bhí na torthaí ó na grúpaí seo ar aon ghuth a bheag nó a mhór gur chóir go ndéanfar níos mó le freastal orthu siúd i bpobal na Gaeilge ar mhaith leo seirbhísí stáit a fháil trí Ghaeilge.

Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

D'aontaigh an dá ghrúpa de mhic léinn go láidir gur chóir go dtabharfar reachtaíocht isteach ó thuaidh agus gur chóir go ndéanfar an reachtaíocht reatha ó dheas a láidriú le freastal ar riachtanais phobal na Gaeilge. Mhóthaigh siad gur léirigh léirithe poiblí, feachtas an Dream Dearg ar na mallaibh agus gníomhaíochtaí ar na meáin shóisialta ag léiriú tacaíochta don Ghaeilge géarghá le dul i ngleic leis na dúshláin atá roimh an phobail, agus gurb é an bealach is fearr leis seo a dhéanamh ná reachtaíocht a thabhairt isteach. Maidir leis an ghrúpa ó dheas, thug an grúpa faoi deara go mbíonn caint ann go minic maidir le tábhacht na Gaeilge ag leibhéal pholaitíochta, ach nach leanann aon ghníomh le cur le stad reatha na teanga. Aithníodh fosta go bhfuil dearcadh i measc an phobail go bhfuil an-chuid caiteachais nó acmhainní dírithe ar an Ghaeilge ach nach bhfuil sé seo fíor.

Dúirt na scoláirí tríú leibhéal ó thuaidh go bhfuil samplaí dea-chleachtais ann i gcomhairlín

These figures relating to the support for state provided services being available for those who wish to avail of them have remained largely consistent since the 2015 Millward Brown survey. There has been no change in the percentage of those surveyed in the south who agreed with this and in the north there is a very slight increase from 54% to 55%. These figures are generally consistent with the other questions on this year's survey relating to the state and the Irish language concerning state support for the language and legislative protection for the language.

6.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

In order to build on these results, all six of the focus groups were asked about about state support for the Irish language, including legislation. The results from all the groups were broadly in agreement that more should be done in order to cater for those in the Irish language community who wish to avail of state services through Irish.

Third Level Students

Both groups of students strongly agreed both that legislation should be introduced in the north and that existing legislation in the south should be strengthened in order to meet the needs of the Irish language community. They felt that the public demonstrations and the recent Dream Dearg campaign and the amount of activity on social media in support of this illustrated an urgent need to address the challenges that the Irish language community faces, and that this would best be done through introducing legislation. In relation to the south, the groups noted that there is frequently talk about the importance of the Irish language at political levels, but that this rarely translates into any action taken to strengthen the position of the language. They also noted that there seems to be a perception among the public that there is a great deal of spending or resources directed at the Irish language but that this is not the case.

áitiúla áirithe, áiteanna ina bhfuil an Ghaeilge feiceálach agus gur féidir seirbhís a iarraidh as Gaeilge go pointe. Dúirt siad gur mhothaigh siad gur rud an-dearfach é seo agus gur mhaith leo níos mó de seo a fheiceáil.

Ní raibh mórán eolais ag na scoláirí tríú leibhéal maidir le aon athrú ar an chóras earcaíochta do stát-seirbhíse le scileanna Gaeilge ó dheas. Mhothaigh siad gur rud dearfach é seo, ach nach bhfuil daoine ar an eolas faoi na seirbhíse gur féidir leo a fháil trí Ghaeilge agus cén uair. Mura bhfuil a fhios ag duine go bhfuil seirbhís ar fáil dóibh ní bhainfidh siad úsáid as. Rinneadh plé air seo fosta mar chuid den trácht ar an Ghaeilge agus fostaíocht níos déanaí sa tuairisc seo.

Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge

Mhothaigh an dhá ghrúpa d'fhostaithe in earnáil na Gaeilge gur chóir don stát, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, níos mó a dhéanamh le tacú leis na Ghaeilge. Thacaigh na grúpaí seo go láidir le reachtaíocht teanga a thabhairt isteach ó thuaidh agus an reachtaíocht reatha ó dheas a láidriú. Chomh maith leis sin, mhothaigh na grúpaí go gcaitheann údaráis an stáit le pobal na Gaeilge mar ghrúpa scartha chuid eile an phobail, in áit mar cháiniócóirí nó mar íocóirí ráta nó mar shaoránaigh le ceartaí sa tsochaí.

Bhí an ghrúpa de dhaoine le Gaeilge ó thuaidh den tuairim gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó a dhéanamh ag an stát le tacú leis an Ghaeilge ná sin atá a dhéanamh faoi láthair. Ní mhothaíonn siad go gcaitear go cothrom leis an Ghaeilge i gcomparáid le earnálacha eile agus gur chóir dul i ngleic leis seo. Tá difríochtaí ó thaobh maoinithe agus acmhainní de le feiceáil in earnálacha ar nós an oideachais nó san obair óige, agus tá earnálacha eile ann ar nós sláinte nuair nach bhfuil ann do sheirbhíse Gaeilge a bheag nó a mhór. Tagann na deacrachtaí seo, a deir an grúpa, ó easpa tuisceana faoin Ghaeilge a chiallaíonn nach bhfuil aitheantas nó, sa deireadh, na hacmhainní cuí á gcur ar fáil le tacú leis an teanga.

Cuirtear an-chuid de na seirbhíse atá ar fáil trí Ghaeilge don phobal ag eagraíochtaí pobail agus ag grúpaí a bhfuil suim acu sa teanga ná ag an stát. Mar shampla, tá an fás suntasach in earnáil na Gaelscolaíochta ó thuaidh le feiceáil mar gheall ar gníomhaíochtaí ag feachtais phobail agus an tiomantas atá acu soláthar a bheith ina gceantar ná mar gheall ar tacaíocht stáit.

D'aontaigh an grúpa ó dheas leis an pointe seo fosta, agus mhothaigh siad go bhfuil easpa tuisceana ann ar cad atá i gceist le tacaíocht stáit don teanga, cén fáth go bhfuil sé de dhíth agus na buntáistí a thagann leis seo. Léiríonn an moill atá ar uasdátú Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla 2003 agus an córas de Scéimeanna Teanga do chomhlachtaí poiblí istigh ann nach dtuigtear an tábhacht a bhaineann le polasaithe oiriúnacha a chur i bhfeidhm agus le cinntiú go bhfreastalaíonn forálacha reachtaíochta ar riachtanais phobal na Gaeilge.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

Ní raibh mórán eolais ag an ghrúpa de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge ar cad a bheadh i gceist le tacaíocht a chur ar fáil don Ghaeilge nó cén dóigh gur féidir seo a chur ar fáil. Sa ghrúpa ó thuaidh, ba léir gur chruthaigh an clúdach sna meáin bainteach leis an Ghaeilge ar na mallaibh éiginnteacht do dhaoine ar cad a bheadh i gceist ar reachtaíocht don Ghaeilge nó cad mar is féidir é sin a chur i bhfeidhm. Níos mó ná aon rud eile, bhí an grúpa fiosrach le tuilleadh eolais a fháil maidir le reachtaíocht féideartha, mar gheall gur mhothaigh siad go raibh teachtaireachtaí an-mheasctha ag teacht ó na meáin maidir le cad a bheadh i gceist leis. Níor mhothaigh aon duine sa ghrúpa go mbeadh a fhios acu cá háit le dul le heolas

The Third Level students in the north noted that there are some examples of good practice in local councils where the Irish language is visible and services can be availed of in Irish up to a point. They said that they found this to be a very positive thing and would like to see more of that.

The Third Level students were generally not aware of any changes to the system of recruiting civil servants with Irish language skills in the south. They felt that this was a positive move but also that people are generally unaware of what services they can avail of in Irish and when. If people don't know that something is available then people won't be able to avail of it. This is also something that was discussed as part of the theme on the Irish language and employment later in this report.

Employees in the Irish Language Sector

Both groups of employees in the Irish language sector felt that the state, both north and south, should be doing more to support the Irish language. The groups also strongly supported the introduction of legislation for the language in the north and the strengthening of legislation in the south. The groups felt that the Irish language community is sometimes seen by state authorities as a group apart, something additional, rather than as tax payers, rate payers or citizens with entitlements in society.

The group of Irish speakers in the north were of the opinion that the state should be doing more than what is currently done to support the Irish language. They don't feel that the treatment of the Irish language by the state is comparable to that of other sectors and that this should be addressed. Disparities in funding and resourcing can be found in sectors such as education and youth work, and there are other sectors such as health where services through Irish are essentially non-existent. These problems stem, the groups suggested, from a lack of understanding about the language which has led to less recognition and ultimately fewer resources being made available in order to support the Irish language.

Many of the services available to the Irish language community are made available by community organisations and groups with an interest in the language rather than provided by the state. For example, the continued growth of the Irish-medium sector in the north can be attributed more to the actions of local community campaigns and their determination to see provision in their areas rather than because of state support.

The group in the south also agreed with this point and felt that there was a severe lack of understanding of what state support for the language would mean, why it is necessary and the benefits that would stem from this. The delay in updating the Official Languages Act 2002 and the system of Language Schemes for public bodies contained within it shows that there isn't an understanding of the importance of implementing suitable policies and ensuring that legislative provisions sufficiently meet the needs of the Irish language community.

Non-Irish Speakers

The groups of non-Irish speakers were mostly unaware of what state support for the Irish language would entail or how it could be provided. In the group in the north, it was clear that recent media coverage of the Irish language had left participants in the group confused as to what legislation for the Irish language would look like or how it would be implemented. More than anything, the group was curious to find out more about potential legislation as they felt that media coverage had sent them very mixed messages as to what would be included. None of the group felt that they would know where to go to find clear and honest

soiléir ionraic a fháil maidir le reachtaíocht teanga agus na himpleachtaí a bheadh ann don tuaisceart. Bhí gach ceann de na rannpháirtithe i bhfabhar seirbhísí a chur ar fáil as Gaeilge dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid, ach bhí roinnt acu inmíoch go mbeadh frithbheartaíocht ó chodanna eile an phobail mar gheall air seo. Bunaíodh na buairimh seo ar rudaí a bhí cloiste acu maidir le reachtaíocht teanga ag cruthú deacrachtaí dá mbeadh an teanga níos feiceálaí, níos mó ná aon chreideamh a bhí acu go ndéanadh reachtaíocht é seo.

D'fhorbair an comhrá seo mar phléigh ginearálta ar an dóigh a chaitear leis an teanga ó thuaidh agus an dearcadh atá ann go bhfuil an teanga bainteach níos mó le cuid amháin den phobal ná le cuid eile. Dúradh nach bhfuil sé seo cuidiúil agus nach bhfuil sé ionadaíoch ar an stair. Mhóthaigh an grúpa go mbeadh tuilleadh oideachais ar chúlra na teanga, an dóigh a baineadh úsáid aisti anseo agus na naisc atá ag an teanga le stair agus logainmneacha anseo iontach úsáideach do dhaoine a mhóthaíonn nach bhfuil suim acu sa teanga. Mhóthaigh siad fosta go mbeadh rud mar sin iontach úsáideach i scoileanna mar gheall go dtiocfadh le suim an pháiste síniú amach chuig na tuistí. Ní raibh an grúpa ar an eolas faoi aon tionscnamh atá á réachtáil ag aon eagraíocht anois nó roimhe seo le daoine a chur ar an eolas faoin teanga.

6.3. MOLTAÍ

- Ba chóir reachtaíocht a thabhairt isteach ó thuaidh le seirbhísí a chur ar fáil trí Ghaeilge dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid.
- Ba chóir go ndéanfar an reachtaíocht ó dheas a láidriú leis na seirbhísí atá ar fáil trí Ghaeilge dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid a fheabhsú.
- Ó thuaidh, níor chóir go gcuirfeadh an dearcadh atá ann go mbeadh an Ghaeilge conspóideach bac ar an stát nó ar eagraíochtaí eile bogadh ar aghaidh le tionscnaimh don Ghaeilge mar gheall ar fhreagra ó mhionlach.
- Ba chóir go gcuirfeadh daoine ar an eolas maidir leis na seirbhísí stáit atá ar fáil trí Ghaeilge agus ba chóir samplaí dea-chleachtais ag comhlachtaí poiblí a roinnt le comhlachtaí poiblí eile.
- Ba chóir tuilleadh infheistíochta a dhéanamh ar thograí agus ar thionscnaimh a dhéanann an Ghaeilge a normalú ó thuaidh, rud a chuideoidh le miotais agus le míthuiscint maidir leis an teanga a chur i gceart trí stair, chultúr agus trí oidhreacht.
- Ba chóir go gcuirfeadh riachtanais eárnáil na Gaelscolaíochta san áireamh le linn aon phleanáil atá a dhéanamh mar chuid lárnach de phleanáil polasaithe in áit mar rud breise ag an deireadh. Ní bheadh gá le feachtais nó le agóid ag pobal na Gaeilge dá mbeadh riachtanais phobal na Gaeilge curtha san áireamh mar is cuí ag an stát.

information about language legislation and what it could mean in the north. Each of the participants was in favour of providing services through Irish for those who wish to avail of them, but some were concerned about whether this would cause backlash from others in the community. These concerns were based mainly on hearing that the language could cause issues if it were to become more visible rather than any belief on their part that it would do so.

This conversation then evolved to a discussion about how the language is regarded more generally in the north and how the perception that the language is somehow associated more with one part of a community than another is unhelpful and not reflective of history. The group felt that more education on the background of the language, how it was used here and its links to history through placenames and more would be very beneficial to people in the north who feel as though they don't have any interest in the language. They also felt that something like this would be very beneficial in schools as young people's interest could extend to their parents. The group was not aware of any such initiatives being run by any organisations now or in the past in order to engage people with the Irish language.

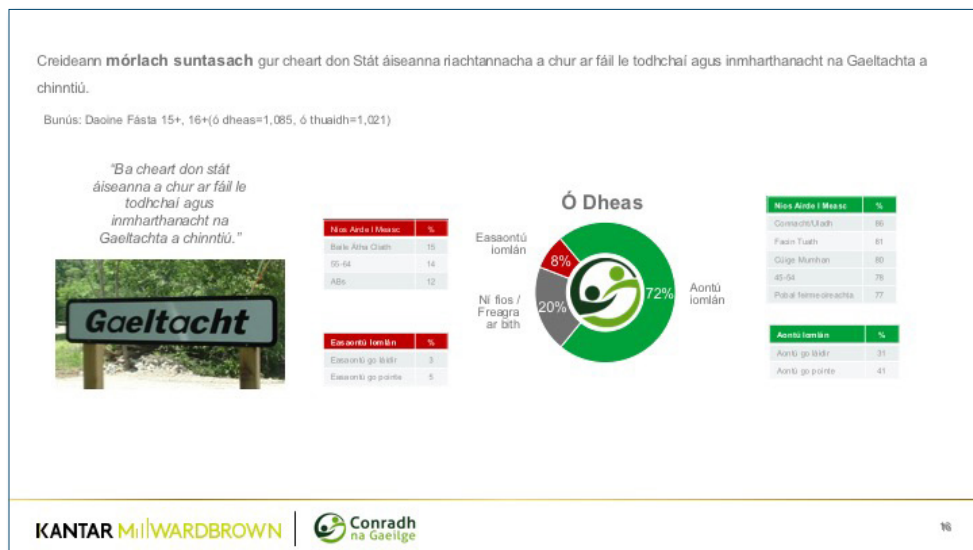
6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Legislation should be introduced in the north in order to provide services through Irish to those who wish to avail of them.
- Legislation should be strengthened in the south in order to improve services through Irish for those who wish to avail of them.
- In the north, the perception that the Irish language may be controversial should not prevent the state or organisations from moving forward with language programmes because of a minority reaction.
- People should be made more aware of state services which are available through Irish and examples of good practice in public bodies should be more widely shared with other public bodies.
- More investment should be made in programmes and initiatives which normalize the Irish language in the north and which dispel myths and misconceptions about the language through history, culture and heritage.
- Planning and consideration of the needs of the Irish-medium education sector and the Irish language community more generally should be considered as a central part of policy planning rather than as an add on. Campaigns and protests by the Irish language community would become unnecessary if the state properly considered and catered for the needs of the community.

7. An Ghaeltacht

7.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Figúir 10:



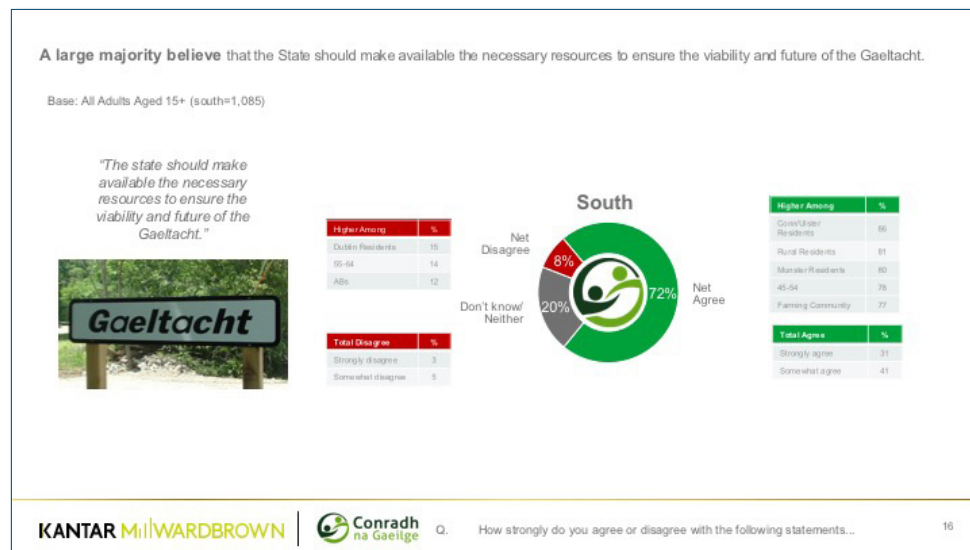
Mar chuid de suirbhé Kantar Millward Brown, cuireadh ceist ar rannpháirtithe ó dheas ar chreid siad gur chóir don stát na hacmhainní cuí a chur ar fáil le todhchaí agus inmharthanacht cheantair Ghaeltachta a chinntiú. D'aontaigh 72% de na rannpháirtithe leis seo agus níor easaontaigh ach 8% leis seo. Níor thug 20% eile freagra bealach amháin nó eile. I suirbhé Millward Brown 2016, d'aontaigh 63% dóibh siúd cuireadh ceist orthu gur chóir go mbeadh gach seirbhís stáit ar fáil trí Ghaeilge do dhaoine atá ina gcónaí i gceantair Ghaeltachta. Go ginearálta, thiofadh leis seo léiriú go bhfuil méadú ann i measc iad siúd a chreideann gur chóir níos mó a dhéanamh le ceantair Ghaeltachta a láidir. Ar a laghad, léiríonn na torthaí seo go bhfuil tuairim láidir ann i measc an phobail gur chóir don stát dul i ngleic leis na dúshláin atá roimh phobail Ghaeltachta faoi láthair.

Tá comhartha láidir ann go gcreideann pobal na hÉireann gur chóir go bhfaighidh ceantair Ghaeltachta tacaíocht stáit le dul i ngleic leis na deacrachtaí agus na dúshláin atá rompu faoi láthair. B'fhiú a lua go n-aontaíonn 81% den phobal tuaithe agus 77% den phobal feirmeoireachta leis seo, rud a léiríonn, is dócha, go bhfuil cosúlachtaí idir na dúshláin at ag pobail Ghaeltachta agus pobail tuaithe eile fud fad na tíre.

7. An Ghaeltacht

7.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

Figure 10:



As part of the Kantar Millward Brown survey, participants in the south were asked whether or not they believe that the state should provide necessary resources to Gaeltacht areas to ensure its future and viability. 72% of respondents agreed with this and only 8% disagreed with this. Another 20% gave no response one way or another. In the 2016 Millward Brown survey, 63% of those asked agreed that all state services should be made available through Irish to those living in Gaeltacht areas. Generally speaking, this could show that there is an increase in those who feel that more should be done in order to strengthen Gaeltacht areas. At the very least, these answers show that there is a very strong public sentiment that the challenges faced by Gaeltacht communities should be addressed by the state.

This is a very strong indicator that the Irish public believes that the Gaeltacht areas should receive state support in order to address the challenges and difficulties that they currently face. Notably, 81% of the rural community in the survey and 77% of the farming community agreed with this, which reflects that many of the challenges faced by Gaeltacht communities are closely related to or are in addition to the challenges faced by other rural communities throughout the country.

7.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cé gur cuireadh ceist maidir leis an Ghaeilge ar rannpháirtithe suirbhé amháin, cuireadh ceist ar na fócas-ghrúpaí ar fad, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, ar na tuairimí atá acu maidir leis an tacaíocht stáit atá ar fáil do cheantair Ghaeltachta.

Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

I measc na mac léinn tríú leibhéal ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, bhí rannpháirtithe ó cheantair Ghaeltachta a mhothaigh go bhfuil easpa tacaíochta ann do phobail Ghaeltachta agus gur gá i bhfad níos mó a dhéanamh le inmharthanacht na Ghaeltachta a chinntiú.

Is minic a chaitheann na scoláirí tríú leibhéal seo tréimhse ag obair nó ag déanamh staidéir sa Ghaeltacht mar chuid dá gcúrsaí tríú leibhéal, agus mothaíonn siad go bhfuil an-bhuntaiste leis seo le dá scileanna teanga agus dá n-eispéireas leis an Ghaeilge trí chéile. Níl aon dul as, áfach, ach go dtabharfaidh siad faoi deara an easpa seirbhísí agus an easpa infreastruchtúr atá ann i gceantair Ghaeltachta, rud a chiallaíonn go bhfuil na cuairteanna seo agus aon deis fhostaíochta sna ceantair seo níos deacra orthu.

Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge

Rinne na grúpaí seo, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, plé ar an tábhacht a bhaineann leis an Ghaeilge mar teanga phobail. Tá an Béarla, a deir siad, chomh coitianta anois inár sochaí, go bhfuil sé ag éirí níos deacra i gcónaí timpeallacht Ghaeilge a chruthú. Go deimhin, i gcás tuismitheoirí atá ag tógáil clainne trí Ghaeilge sa Ghaeltacht, níor chóir go mbeadh an oiread sin deacrachtaí le tacaíocht a aimsiú leis seo a dhéanamh. Tá gá le tuiscint níos leithne ar na dúshlán seo, agus na rudaí atá le déanamh le dul i ngleic leo.

Nuair a cuireadh ceist maidir le cén cineál tacaíochta atá de dhíth i gceantair Ghaeltachta, luaigh na grúpaí roinnt rudaí le hinfreastruchtúr, seirbhísí iompar poiblí, cúram leanaí, banda leathan agus a thuilleadh a chruthaíonn deacrachtaí do dhaoine agus iad ag maireachtáil i bpobail Ghaeltachta. Cruthaíonn na deacrachtaí seo tuilleadh dúshlán le foireann cáilithe a bhfuil taithí acu a earcú agus a choinneáil. Tá sé seo níos ábhartha anois ná riamh anois go bhfuil Pleananna Teanga a cuireadh le chéile faoi Acht na Ghaeltachta 2012 le cur i bhfeidhm i gceantair Ghaeltachta. Tá pobail atá i ndiaidh pleanáil a dhéanamh agus acmhainní a úsáid leis an phobal a fheabhsú anois thíos mar gheall ar easpa infreastruchtúr agus tacaíochta ó stát.

Déanann íomhá aislinge na Ghaeltachta agus an fócas ar thurasóireacht, a deir an grúpa, neamhaird a dhéanamh ar na pobail atá ina gcónaí ann i láthair na huaire agus atá ag fulaingt mar gheall ar easpa seirbhísí agus infheistíochta. Cé go bhfuil turasóireacht ina bhuntaiste do cheantair Ghaeltachta agus gur foinse ioncaim tábhachtach é do go leor daoine atá ina gcónaí ann, níor chóir go mbeadh na ceantair seo ag brath an oiread sin ar earnáil amháin. Is annamh ar fad go bhfuil deiseanna d'ardchaighdeán do dhaoine ina gcónaí i gceantair Ghaeltachta, seachas in eagraíochtaí ar nós TG4 nó Raidió na Ghaeltachta. Is minic nach bhfuil an dara rogha ag daoine ach an Ghaeltacht a fhágáil le dul sa tóir ar fhostaíocht in áiteanna eile.

7.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Although this question relating to the Gaeltacht was only asked of respondents in the south, all focus groups both north and south were asked their opinions on the state support which is available for Gaeltacht areas.

Third Level Students

Among the groups of students attending Third Level in the north and in the south, there were participants from Gaeltacht areas who felt that there was a severe lack of support for Gaeltacht communities and that much more needed to be done in order to ensure the viability of the future of the Gaeltacht.

These students often spend time either working or studying in the Gaeltacht as part of their Third Level courses, and they find this experience very beneficial for their language skills and for their experience of the language in general. They can't, however, help but notice the lack of services and infrastructure which currently exists in Gaeltacht areas which makes these visits and potential employment opportunities in these areas in the future more difficult for them.

Employees in the Irish Language Sector

These groups, both north and south, discussed the importance of the Gaeltacht as a language community. The English language, they said, is now so prevalent in so many parts of our society that it is increasingly difficult to create an Irish language environment. In particular, for parents raising children through Irish in the Gaeltacht there shouldn't be such difficulties to find support in order to do so and there needs to be a broader understanding of these challenges and what is needed in order to challenge them.

When asked what state support is needed for in Gaeltacht areas, a range of issues were mentioned including infrastructure, public transport services, child care, broadband and many more issues which are making it more difficult for people to live their lives in Gaeltacht communities. These difficulties are leading to more challenges in recruiting and retaining qualified and experienced staff members. This issue is particularly relevant now that the Irish Language Plans which are now being developed under the Gaeltacht Act 2012 are beginning to be implemented in Gaeltacht areas. Communities which have planned and allocated resources to improve their community are now hindered by a lack of infrastructure and support from the state.

The romanticization of the Gaeltacht and focus on tourism, the groups says, sometimes disregards that there are communities living there at the moment who are suffering from a lack of services and investment. Although tourism is very beneficial to Gaeltacht areas and is an important source of income for many people living there, these areas should not be left to be so heavily reliant on one industry. Other high quality opportunities for people living in Gaeltacht areas are few and far between, aside from those in organisations such as TG4 or Raidió na Ghaeltachta. Many people are left with little other option but to leave Gaeltacht areas in order to seek employment.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

I measc na ngrúpaí le Daoine gan Ghaeilge, ní raibh mórán eolais ar cheantair Ghaeltachta, cad atá i gceist le bheith ag maireachtáil sa Ghaeltacht nó cén saghas tacaíochta atá ar fáil nó ar féidir bheith ar fáil sna ceantair seo. Bhí tuiscint níos ginearálta ann maidir leis na riachtanais atá ar phobail tuaithe agus d'aontaigh na grúpaí seo gur chóir tacaíocht a chur ar fáil le hinmharthanacht na bpobal seo a chinntiú. Ní dhearna an grúpa seo machnamh riamh ar chóir seirbhísí a chur ar fáil i gceantair Ghaeltachta le hinmharthanacht a chinntiú.

Bhain aon eolas a bhí ag na grúpaí seo maidir leis an Ghaeilge le cúrsaí samhraidh Gaeltachta a d'fhreastail siad nó duine dá lucht aitheantais orthu san am atá caite. Labhair siad ar bhealach dhearfach maidir leis na heispéiris a bhí acu agus ar na tuairiscí atá cloiste acu maidir leis an Ghaeilge, ach ní raibh mórán tuisceana ann maidir leis na pobail atá ina gcónaí ann nó na dúshláin atá rompu.

7.3. MOLTAÍ

- Tá gá le feacht a ardú maidir leis na dúshláin atá roimh phobail Ghaeltachta le go mbeidh tuilleadh tuisceana maidir leis an ghéarghá atá ann le hacmhainní a chur ina dtreo.
- Tá géarghá le dul i ngleic leis na dúshláin atá i gceantair Ghaeltachta ó thaobh infreastruchtúr agus soláthar seirbhísí de.
- Ba chóir oiliúint agus tacaíocht a chur ar fáil dóibh siúd atá bainteach le hullmhú agus le cur i bhfeidhm pleananna teanga i gceantair Ghaeltachta.
- Is foinse ioncaim suntasach agus eispéireas tábhachtach d'fhoghlaimoírí na Gaeilge iad na coláistí Samhraidh Gaeltachta agus ba chóir go gcuirfear tuilleadh maoinithe agus ar fáil do scoláireachtaí agus le tacú leis na coláistí Gaeltachta trí chéile.

Non-Irish Speakers

Among the groups of non-Irish speakers, there was very little awareness of Gaeltacht areas, what it means to live in a Gaeltacht area or the type of state support that currently is or could be provided to these areas. There was a more general understanding of the needs of rural communities and the groups agreed that support should be made available to make these communities viable, but the groups had never considered whether or not services should be made available in Gaeltacht communities in order to ensure their viability.

Any knowledge that these groups did have of the Irish language related to Gaeltacht summer courses which either they or someone they know has attended in the past. They spoke very positively about these experiences or about reports that they have heard from the Gaeltacht, but there was very little understanding of communities living there and challenges that they may face.

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

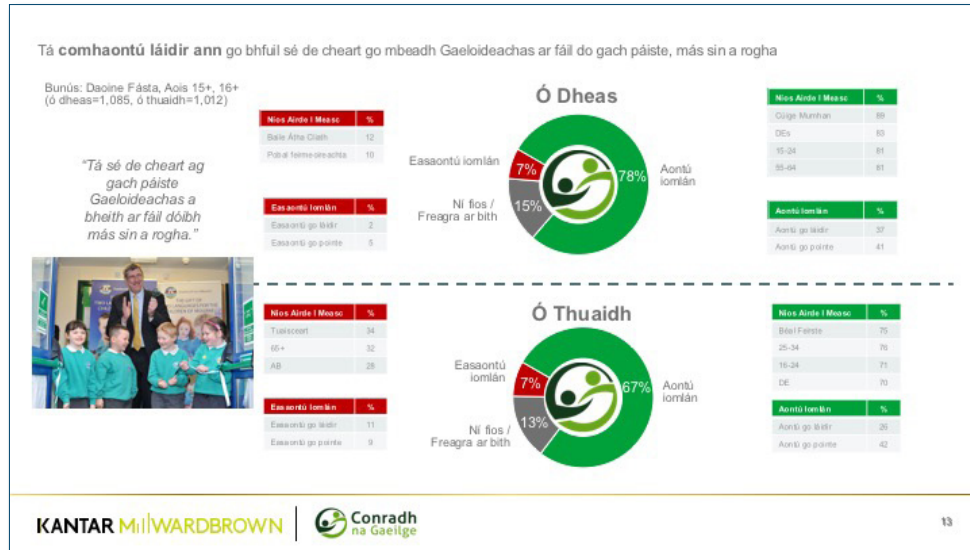
- An increase in awareness on the challenges faced by Gaeltacht communities is necessary so that the urgent need to direct resources is understood and acted upon.
- The issues which exist in Gaeltacht areas in terms of infrastructure and services supply urgently need to be addressed.
- Training and support should be made readily available to those involved in the preparation of and implementation of Language Plans in Gaeltacht areas.
- Summer Gaeltacht colleges are a major source of income for Gaeltacht communities and an important experience for Irish language learners and more funding should be made available for scholarships and to support Gaeltacht colleges in general.

8. Gaeloideachas

8.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Tá Gaelscolaíocht ag éirí níos coitianta le blianta beaga anuas le figiúirí clárúchán ag dul i méid i gcónaí, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas. Cuireadh dhá cheist mar chuid de suirbhé Kantar Millward Brown maidir le Gaeloideachas agus an soláthar stáit atá a dhéanamh do faoi láthair.

Figiúr 11:



I suirbhé Millward Brown 2015, cuireadh na ceisteanna céanna ar rannpháirtithe maidir le Gaeloideachas. Sna torthaí siúd, d'aontaigh 72% dóibh siúd sa suirbhé ó dheas agus 63% dóibh siúd sa suirbhé ó thuaidh leis an ráiteas, agus anois tá méadú le feiceáil sa dhá dhlíne ó 72 go 78% ó dheas agus ó 63 go 67% ó thuaidh. Leanann an t-ardú seo sa dhá dhlíne an patrún maidir leis an Ghaeloideachas ag éirí níos coitianta agus an earnáil ag fás go suntasach ó bhliain go bliain.

8. Irish-Medium Education

8.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

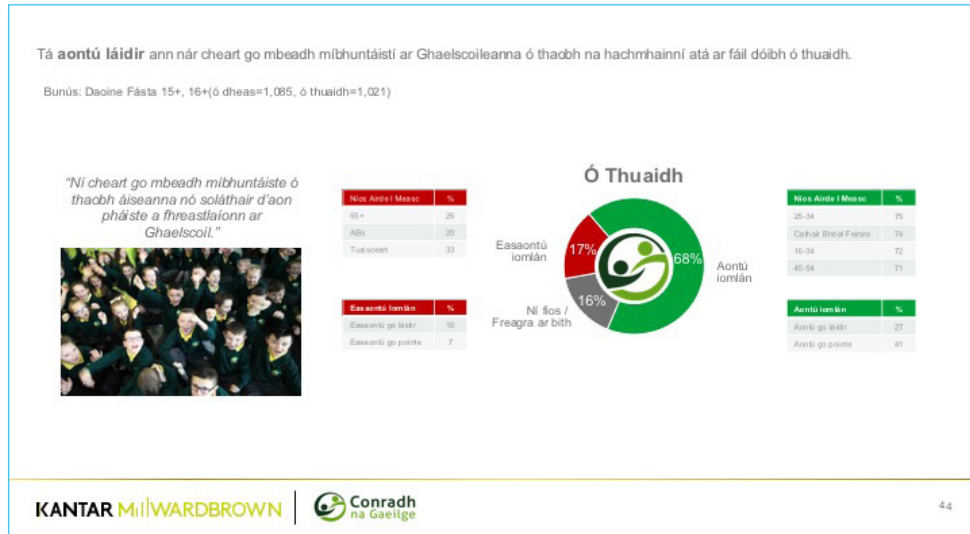
Irish-medium education has become increasingly popular in recent years with enrollment figures experiencing a steady increase, both north and south. Two of the questions on the Kantar Millward Brown survey related to Irish-medium education and the provision that is made for it by the state.

Figure 11:



In the 2015 Millward Brown survey, the same question relating to Irish-medium education was asked of participants. In those results 72% of those surveyed in the south and 63% of those surveyed in the north agreed with this statement, showing an increase in both jurisdictions from 72 to 78% in the south and from 63 to 67% in the north. This increase in both jurisdictions follows trends of Irish-medium education becoming more popular in general and the sector growing considerably from year to year.

Figúir 12:



Léiríonn an dhá sheit fhigiúir seo i bhfigiúir 13 agus i bhfigiúir 14 go bhfuil aontú láidir ann gur chóir go mbeadh Gaeloideachas ar fáil dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo é. Sa tuaisceart tá aontú láidir ann nár chóir go mbeadh iad siúd cláraithe ar Ghaelscoileanna faoi mhíbhuntáiste ó thaobh acmhainní de mar gheall go bhfreastalaíonn siad ar Ghaelscoil.

Baineann an cheist ó thuaidh leis na hacmhainní a chuirtear ar fáil do Ghaelscoileanna leis an easpa infheistíochta ach acmhainní atá ar fáil do scoileanna faoi láthair. Cé go bhfuil dualgas reachtúla ar an Roinn Oideachais ó thuaidh le Gaeloideachas 'a spreagadh agus a chur chun cinn,' tá go fóill easpa soláthair trom ann ó thaobh caiteachais chaipitiúil agus acmhainní seomra ranga de, chomh maith le haitheantas ar go leor saincheistanna ar nó sainriachtanais oideachais.

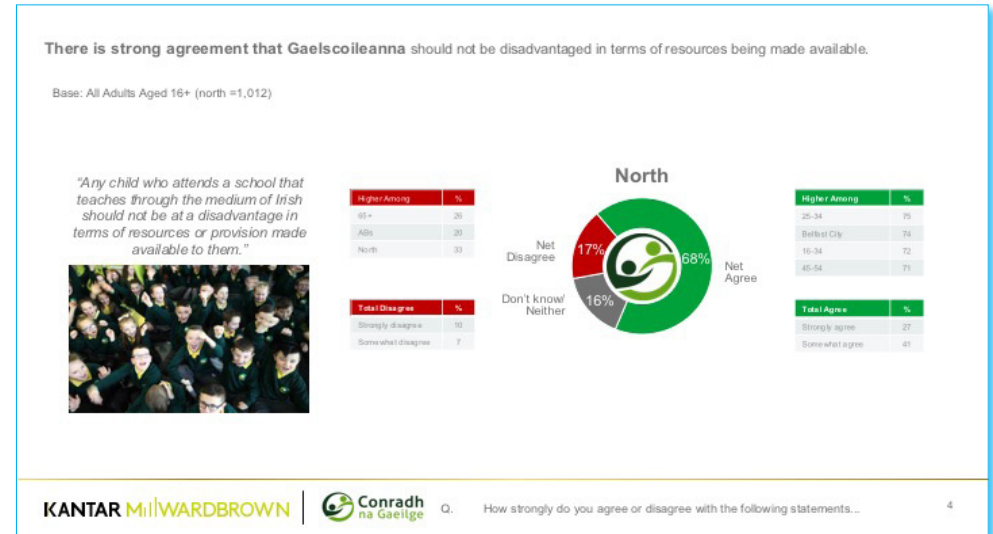
8.2. TORTHÁI NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cuireadh ceistanna maidir leis an téama seo ar cheathrar de na grúpaí seo. Go ginearálta, bhí na grúpaí den tuairim gur chóir go mbeadh an Gaeloideachas ar fáil dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo é.

Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge agus Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

Thug na grúpaí d'fhostaithe in earnáil na Gaeilge, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, faoi deara go bhfuil an-chuid deacrachtaí agus dúshláin ag Ghaelscoileanna nach bhfuil réitithe, cé go bhfuil go leor eolais maidir leis na dúshláin ag an pointe seo. Tugadh samplaí maidir leis an easpa acmhainní oiriúnacha do mhúinteoirí agus an gá do mhúinteoirí a gcuid acmhainní féin a chruthú go minic, an easpa mhúinteoirí dara leibhéal d'ábhar áirithe, an droch-chaighdeán

Figure 12:



Both these sets of results in Figure 13 and Figure 14 show that there is a strong agreement that Irish-medium education should be available for those who wish to avail of it, and in the north there is a strong consensus that those enrolled in Irish-medium schools should not be at a disadvantage in terms of resources because it is an Irish-medium school.

The question in the north relating to the resources made available to Irish-medium schools relates to the lack of investment and resources currently available to schools in the north. Although a statutory exists on the Department of Education in the north to 'encourage and facilitate' Irish-medium education, there remains a severe lack of provision in terms of capital spend, classroom resources and recognition of the needs of the sector across a number of significant areas, such as for special educational needs.

8.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Questions relating to this theme were asked of four of the focus groups. Generally speaking each of the groups were of the opinion that Irish-medium education should be available to those who wish to avail of it.

Employees in the Irish Language Sector and Third Level Students

The groups of employees in the Irish language sector, in both the north and south, noted that Irish-medium schools still face many challenges and difficulties which haven't been addressed even though the challenges are well known at this stage. Examples were given such as the lack of suitable for resources for teachers and the need for teachers to create many of their own resources, the lack of secondary level teachers in certain subjects, the

ar go leor fhoirgnimh Ghaelscoile. Níor mhothaigh na grúpaí go bhfuil sé do-ghlactha go bhfuil scoileanna fós ag dul i ngleic leis na dúshláin seo agus go léiríonn sé seo easpa measa agus easpa aitheantais ar obair na scoileanna seo.

Fosta, mhothaigh na grúpaí seo go bhfuil easpa tuisceana taobh amuigh de phobal na Gaeilge maidir leis na buntáistí a bhaineann le tumoideachas agus na buntáistí a thagann leis an dara theanga a fhoghlaim ag aois óg. Thiocfadh le tuilleadh feachtas maidir leis na buntáistí seo tuilleadh airde agus tuisceana a chruthú ar riachtanais na hearnála.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

Ar nós roinnte téamaí eile, ní raibh mórán eolais ag na grúpaí le rannpháirtithe gan Ghaeilge maidir le Gaeloideachas nó an cineál tacaíochta a bheadh de dhíth air. Sin ráite, roinn cuid den ghrúpa sampla de Ghaelscoileanna ina gceantair féin agus na tuairimí a bhí acu maidir leo. Bhí siad go láidir den tuairim go mbíonn pobal láidir thart ar Ghaelscoileanna agus is léir gur bhuntáiste é seo do na scoileanna seo. D'aithin na grúpaí seo fosta gur léir go ndéanann Gaelscoileanna níos mó tiomsaithe airgid agus feachtasaíochta ná scoileanna eile sa cheantar céanna, agus d'fhiosraigh siad cén fáth go bhfuil sé seo amhlaidh.

Níor mhothaigh aon duine sna grúpaí gur chóir nach mbeadh scoileanna i dteideal acmhainní cuí a bheith acu lena gcuid oibre a dhéanamh, is cuma faoin teanga ina bhfuil siad ag feidhmiú. Mhothaigh na grúpaí, go háirithe an grúpa ó dheas, gur chóir go ndéanfar spreagadh agus éascú ar fhorbairt na nGaelscoileanna a oiread agus is féidir.

8.3. MOLTAÍ

- Caithfidh riachtanais earnáil na Gaelscolaíochta a chur san áireamh ag gach leibhéal pleanála san earnáil oideachais trí chéile.
- Ba chóir dúshláin ar nó easpa soláthar do scoláirí le sainriachtanais oideachais a chur i gceart le nach mbeidh scoláire faoi mhíbhuntáiste.
- Ba chóir go gcuirfear na hacmhainní agus an maoiniú cuí ar fáil do Ghaelscoileanna le cinntiú nach mbeidh siad gann ó thaobh acmhainní de nó ag bráth an iomarca ar thiomsú airgid.
- Bheadh tuilleadh eolais maidir le hearnáil na Gaelscolaíochta agus le foghlaim teangacha go ginearálta ina bhuntáiste don earnáil, do dhéantóirí polasaithe agus don phobal.

poor condition of many Irish-medium school buildings etc. The groups didn't feel that it is acceptable that the schools continue to face these challenges and that this shows a lack of respect and recognition for the work that these schools do.

The groups also felt that there is a lack of understanding outside of the Irish language community of the benefits of immersion education and the benefits which come with learning a second language at an early age. More awareness of these benefits could lead to more attention to and understanding of the needs of the sector.

Non-Irish Speakers

As with some other themes, the groups with non-Irish speaking participants didn't have a great deal of knowledge about Irish-medium education and what sort of support it might require. That said, some of the participants shared examples of Irish-medium schools in their own areas and what they thought. They were strongly of the opinion that Irish-medium schools tend to have strong communities built up around them and that this seems to be a great advantage for those schools. The groups also noticed that Irish-medium schools seem to do more fundraising and campaigning than other schools in the same area do, and they questioned why this is the case.

No one in the groups felt that schools shouldn't be entitled to adequate resources in order to operate properly, regardless of the language through which they operate. The groups, particularly the group in the south, felt that the development of Irish-medium schools should be encouraged and catered for as far as is possible.

8.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The needs of the Irish-medium education sector need to be taken into consideration at every level of planning for the education sector in general.
- Ongoing challenges in the Irish-medium education sector such as a lack of provision for students with Special Educational Needs should be urgently addressed so that students are not disadvantaged.
- Sufficient resources and funding should be made available to Irish-medium schools in recognition of the additional costs which exist for Irish-medium education schools so that they are no longer either under-resourced or heavily dependent on fundraising.
- More awareness of the benefits of Irish-medium education and language learning in general would be beneficial for the sector, for policy makers and for the public in general.

9. An Ghaeilge agus Fostaíocht

9.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Figiúr 13:



Ó dheas, cuireadh ceist ar rannpháirtithe i suirbhé Kantar Millward Brown ar shíl siad go mbeadh an Ghaeilge mar bhuntáiste ag fostaíocht á lorg.

9.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cuireadh ceist ar na grúpaí ar fad maidir leis an téama áirithe seo, agus bhí éagsúlachtaí móra i ngach grúpa. Níl iontas ar bith leis seo agus an oiread sin leibhéal cumais teanga éagsúla i ngach grúpa, chomh maith le stádas fostaíochta éagsúla i measc iad siúd a labhraíonn Gaeilge.

Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

Mhothaigh na grúpaí scoláirí tríú leibhéal go mbeadh an Ghaeilge mar bhuntáiste dóibh agus iad ag lorg fostaíochta sa todhchaí, ach thuairiscigh siad fosta leibhéal éagsúla eolais maidir leis na deiseanna atá ar fáil agus ar cá háit gur féidir teach ar eolas maidir leis na deiseanna seo. Dúirt an-chuid de na rannpháirtithe gur roghnaigh siad staidéar ar an Ghaeilge ag an tríú leibhéal mar gheall ar shuíom nó ar phaisean atá acu don teanga, seachas fonn a bheith orthu conair ghairme ar leith a leanúint. Sin ráite, dúirt siad ar fad go mbeadh suim acu fostaíocht a lorg in earnáil na Gaeilge sa todhchaí.

I dtéarmaí comhairle nó tacaíocht gairmeacha ó ollscoileanna maidir le deiseanna fostaíochta,

9. The Irish Language and Employment

9.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

Figure 13:



In the south, participants in the Kantar Millward Brown survey were asked whether they believe that being able to speak Irish is an advantage when seeking a job.

9.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

All of the groups were asked about this particular theme, and the answers received varied greatly in each group. This is unsurprising considering that there are differing levels of ability in the language to consider, along with differing employment status among those who do speak Irish in each group.

Third Level Students

The groups with Third Level students generally felt that Irish would be an advantage to them when seeking employment in the future, but also reported varying degrees of knowledge as to what opportunities are available and where information about these opportunities could be found. Many of the participants stated that they had chosen to study Irish and third level because of an interest in or a passion for the language, rather than because of a desire to pursue a particular career pathway. That said, the participants stated that they would all like to seek employment in the Irish language sector in the future.

ní raibh aon samplaí ag na scoláirí d'ollscoileanna ag cur eolas ar fáil. Sin ráite, dúirt roinnt scoláirí dara nó tríú bhliain sna grúpaí gur fhreastail siad ar cheardlanna eagraithe ag Conradh na Gaeilge agus na Cumainn Ghaelacha a chur eolas ar fáil dóibh maidir leis na deiseanna atá ann sna meáin, an státseirbhís, an tAontas Eorpach, earnáil an oideachais agus a thuilleadh. Mura raibh sé don eolas seo, a dúirt siad, ní bheidís ar an eolas maidir leis na deiseanna fostaíochta trí Ghaeilge atá ann faoi láthair.

Luaigh na grúpaí Peig.ie mar acmhainn úsáideach do scoláirí le foghlaim faoi na deiseanna atá ar fáil do dhaoine a bhfuil Gaeilge acu. Cé nach raibh gach rannpháirtí ar an eolas faoin suíomh, bhí na rannpháirtithe a bhí ar an eolas faoi an-spreagtha maidir le chomh húsáideach agus atá sé an oiread sin samplaí de phoist do dhaoine a bhfuil Gaeilge acu a fheiceáil in aon áit amháin. Nuair a cuireadh ceist orthu siúd a bhí ar an eolas faoin dóigh ar fhoghlaim siad faoi, dúirt siad go raibh sé mar gheall ar Lá Oiliúna na gCumann Gaelach, eagraithe ag Conradh na Gaeilge, nó mar chuid d'imeacht eile eagraithe ag eagraíocht Ghaeilge.

Dúirt na scoláirí fosta gur mhaith leo tuilleadh deiseanna oiliúna a bheith acu trí Ghaeilge nó a bheadh úsáideach le fostaíocht a lorg trí Ghaeilge sa todhchaí. Mar shampla, ó thuaidh tá cúrsa oiliúna sna meáin ar fáil tríd an Chiste Chraoltóireachta Gaeilge atá iontach úsáideach do dhaoine le scileanna agus eolas praiticiúil a fháil a bheadh úsáideach dóibh sa todhchaí, ar bharr agus comhlántach lena gcuid scileanna teanga. Thiocfadh leis na deiseanna seo bheith mar chúrsaí ann féin ar nós an chúrsa CCG, nó thiocfadh leo bheith mar chuid de staidéar tríú leibhéal. Is iomaí cúrsa ollscoile anois a bhfuil gnéithe praiticiúil timpeallacht oibre mar chuid de le cur le féidearthachtaí fostaíochta sa todhcaí, bíodh sin mar lonnú oibre ar feadh bliana nó fiú le linn seimeastar, agus mhothaigh na scoláirí gur chóir é seo a chur san áireamh ar shiollabas na gcúrsaí Gaeilge fosta.

Mothaigh na scoláirí, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, go bhfuil easpa feasachta maidir leis na deiseanna éagsúla trí Ghaeilge atá ann i measc a bpiaraí, agus go ndéantar díluacháil ar an luach atá ann le staidéar a dhéanamh ar an Ghaeilge ag an tríú leibhéal in amanna. Maidir le comhairle gairme ag an dara leibhéal, an t-aon uair a bhí an Ghaeilge luaite ná maidir le cur isteach ar phoist mhúinteoireachta ó dheas. Fiú i gceantair Ghaeltachta, ní dhéantar plé ar na deiseanna fostaíochta atá ann trí Ghaeilge le scoláirí. Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge

Níl iontas ar bith ann gur mhothaigh na rannpháirtithe sna grúpaí seo go raibh an Ghaeilge mar bhuntáiste dóibh agus iad ar lorg fostaíochta. Oibríonn na rannpháirtithe sna grúpaí seo, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, i róil éagsúla in eagraíochtaí éagsúla.

Dúirt na rannpháirtithe go bhfuil dearcadh ann i measc Daoine gan Ghaeilge gurb í an t-aon ghairm ar fáil do Ghaeilgeoirí ná múinteoireacht, agus nach dtuigeann daoine go bhfuil go leor deiseanna éagsúla ar fáil. D'aontaigh na grúpaí seo go mbeadh tuilleadh faisnéise maidir leis na deiseanna atá ar fáil i measc an phobail ina bhuntáiste mar gheall go mbeadh an Ghaeilge ina buntáiste d'fhostaithe féideartha agus don earnáil araon.

Bhí roinnt plé ann maidir leis na buntáistí a bhaineann leis an dara theanga a bheith agat in

In terms of careers guidance or support from universities in relation to employment opportunities, the students had no examples of the universities making any information available. That said, many second or third year students in the groups stated that they had attended workshops organised by Conradh na Gaeilge and the Irish Language Societies in the universities which provided them with information about the opportunities which exist in the media, civil service, the European Union, the education sector and more. If it were not for this information, they stated, they would still be unaware of many of the Irish language employment opportunities which currently exist.

Peig.ie was mentioned as a very useful resource for students to learn about the type of opportunities that are available for people who speak Irish. Although not all participants were aware of the website, those who were aware of it were very enthusiastic about how useful it can be to see so many examples of jobs which require Irish speakers in one place. When those who had used the website before were asked how they had learnt about it, they said that it was either through the training day which Irish language Third Level societies have with Conradh na Gaeilge, or as part of another Irish language event which specifically mentioned it.

The students also noted that they would like to avail of more training opportunities through Irish or that would be useful for seeking employment in the Irish language sector in the future. For example, in the north a media training course is available through the Irish Language Broadcast Fund which was regarded as a very useful way for people to gain practical knowledge and skills that would be useful in the future, in addition to and complementary to their language skills. These training opportunities could exist, they suggested, as either courses such as the ILBF course, or through a work placement as part of their Third Level study. Many other courses at third level now involve some practical element in a working environment in order to enhance future employment prospects, whether that is as a work placement for a year or even for the duration of a semester and the students felt that Irish language courses should also incorporate this into the syllabus.

The students, both north and south, felt that there is a lack of awareness about the kinds of opportunities that there are through Irish among their peers, and that sometimes the value of studying the Irish language at third level is undervalued because of this. As far as career advice at secondary level went, the only time that the Irish language was mentioned was in relation to applying for teaching jobs in the south. Even in Gaeltacht areas, the employment opportunities which exist through Irish were not discussed with students. Employees in the Irish Language Sector

Unsurprisingly, all participants in these groups felt that the Irish language had been an advantage to them in seeking employment. The participants in the groups both from the north and the south worked in a variety of different roles in different organisations.

Participants all felt that there is a perception among those who don't speak Irish that the only career available to Irish speakers is teaching, and that many people don't realise that there are so many varied opportunities available. The groups generally agreed that more awareness

aon réimse oibre, agus go gcuireann an dara theanga leis na scileanna cumarsáide, scileanna atá ina mbuntáiste d'aon fostaí. Rinne na grúpaí plé fosta ar earnálacha áirithe nuair is buntáiste soiléir í an Ghaeilge, mar shampla sna meáin, eagraíochtaí a oibríonn leis an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn, aisteoireacht agus an státseirbhís ó dheas. Bhí aitheantas ann fosta go bhfuil poist eile líonta ag Gaeilgeoirí anois mar gheall ar an ardú i líon na gcainteoirí Gaeilge sa tsochaí go ginearálta.

Chomh maith le plé a dhéanamh ar na deiseanna fostaíochta atá ann leis an Ghaeilge, rinne na grúpaí plé fosta ar chuid de na dúshláin atá roimh na rannpháirtithe agus iad ag obair san earnáil. Dúirt na fostaithe in earnáil na Gaeilge, mar a dúirt na scoláirí tríú leibhéal, go bhfuil easpa oiliúna ann dóibh siúd atá ag obair san earnáil sna sainscileanna atá de dhíth do na poist atá ar fáil. Cé go mbíonn oiliúint ócáideacha ann i réimsí riachtanacha ar nós chumhdach leanaí, bheadh sé ina bhuntáiste don earnáil agus do na fostaithe istigh ann dá mbeadh tuilleadh oiliúna níos straitéisí agus níos doimhne ann i mbainistiú tionscadail, i mbainistiú daoine agus i réimsí eile a chuideodh le daoine dul chun cinn a dhéanamh ina ngairmeacha sa todhchaí. Bhí tuairim ann sa ghrúpa fosta go bhfuil sé deacair aon chonair ghairme a oibriú amach san earnáil mar gheall ar an dóigh atá go leor eagraíochtaí struchtúrtha agus maoinithe i láthair na huaire.

Dúirt an grúpa go bhfuil an cur chuige reatha de thionscadail a mhaoiniú in áit phoist a mhaoiniú ag cruthú cúinsí ina bhfuil sé deacair d'fhostaithe ó thaobh saineolais nó taithí ar leith a fhorbairt in aon réimse oibre ar leith mar gheall ar chonarthaí gearrthéarmach nó obair aonarach. Thug an grúpa faoi deara go bhfuil go leor poist ann a bhfuil réimse scileanna an-leathan de dhíth orthu agus a thagann le dualgais leithne, a chiallaíonn go mbíonn siad trína chéile, dóite amach agus go gcailltear deiseanna le hamharc siar ar obair atá déanta, agus le pleanáil chun feabhais sa todhchaí.

Mhóthaigh na grúpaí go láidir go n-oibríonn fostaithe in eagraíochtaí Gaeilge go dian agus go mbaintear amach torthaí iontacha leis na hacmhainní atá ar fáil dóibh. Míníodh é seo mar gheall go bhfuil an-chuid fostaithe san earnáil ag obair ann mar gheall ar suim agus ar phaisean don teanga agus nach bhfuil siad ag obair san eagraíocht ar son tuarastail amháin. Dúirt na rannpháirtithe sna grúpaí go mothaíonn siad go bhfuil an t-ádh orthu bheith ag obair in earnáil ina bhfuil suim phearsanta acu san obair, ach luaigh siad fosta go gcruthaíonn an díograis seo cultúr d'uaireanta fada gan a dóthain acmhainní, bíodh sin am, airgead nó saineolas, leis an obair a chur i gcrích chomh maith agus is féidir.

Deacracht mhór a d'aithin na grúpaí ná rátaí arda athraithe foirne in eagraíochtaí áirithe a chiallaíonn nach féidir cuimhneamh institiúideach ar bith a thógáil, agus go gcailltear dea-obair mar gheall nach n-aistríonn teagmhálaí pearsanta nó suim i dtionscadal ar leith ó fhostaí amháin go fostaí eile. Cruthaíonn sé seo dúshláin fosta le fostaithe nua a ionduchtú agus le straitéisí a fhorbairt don todhchaí nuair nach bhfuil a fhios ag eagraíocht cén scileanna a bheidh ar fáil in am ar bith. Mhóthaigh na grúpaí go bhfuil cur chuige níos straitéisí de dhíth maidir le riachtanais eagraíochtúla agus ar cén dóigh gur féidir na riachtanais seo a chomhlíonadh trí dhaoine a earcú le sainscileanna nó trí oiliúint a chur ar fáil do dhaoine ar chonarthaí fadtéarmacha ar thionscadail inmharthanachta le dul i ngleic leis na deacrachtaí seo.

among the public of the opportunities that are available because of the Irish language could be beneficial to potential employees and to the sector in general.

There was some discussion on the benefits of having a second language for any line of work, and that learning a second language improves a person's communication skills which could only be a benefit to any employee. The groups also discussed certain sectors where the Irish language is a clear advantage such as the media, organisations which work to promote the Irish language, acting and the civil service in the south. There was also a recognition that the increase in the number of Irish speakers in society in general has led to more Irish speakers filling posts in other posts generally.

In addition to discussing the employment opportunities which exist with the Irish language, the groups also discussed some of the challenges faced by the participants while working in the sector. The group of employees in the Irish language sector, like the Third Level students, noted that there is a lack of training for those working in the sector in specific skills which may be needed for jobs that are available. Although there is occasional training in necessary areas such as child safeguarding, the sector and the employees within it would benefit from more strategic and in-depth training in project management, managing people and other areas which would enable people to develop their careers in the future. There was also the opinion in the group that it is difficult to determine any clear career pathway in the Irish language sector because of the way many organisations are structured and funded at present. The groups suggested that the approach of funding projects rather than jobs has led to a situation where short term contracts and silo working has made it more difficult for employees to develop expertise or experience in any particular area. Many jobs, the group noted, require that workers have a very broad range of skills and set of responsibilities which can lead to overwhelm, burnout and missed opportunities to reflect on work and to plan and improve for the future.

Both groups strongly felt that employees in Irish language organisations tend to work hard and achieve impressive results for the resources that they have available to them. This was attributed in a large part to the fact that many employees in the sector are there because of an interest in and a passion for the language and not simply working in an organisation for a wage. Participants in the groups stated that they felt fortunate to be employed in a sector where they had a personal interest in the work, but also mentioned that this enthusiasm can lead to a culture of working long hours without sufficient resources, whether that is time, money or expertise, to carry out work as well as it could be done.

A major issue identified by the groups was the high-turnover of some organisations which means no institutional memory can be established and that good work is often lost as personal contacts and interest in specific projects rarely transfers from one job to another or from one employee to another. This issue also creates challenges for onboarding new employees and for developing strategies for the future when it is unknown what skills an organisation may have at any given time. The groups felt that a more strategic approach to what the needs of an organisation are and how those needs can be met through recruiting people with specific skills or by providing training for people on long-term contracts on sustainable projects could rectify many of these issues.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

Bhí faisnéis ag an ghrúpa de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge ar na deiseanna fostaíochta atá ann trí Ghaeilge go pointe. Bhí eolas ag roinnt de na rannpháirtithe maidir leis na deiseanna atá ann sa státseirbhís ó dheas agus ar na deiseanna atá i gcomhairle áitiúla ó thuaidh le blianta beaga anuas. Arís, bhí tuairim láidir ann go mbeadh an Ghaeilge úsáideach le post a fháil mar mhúinteoir ó dheas. I measc cuid de na rannpháirtithe bhí tuairim ann go mbeadh teangacha Eorpacha eile níos úsáidí le fostaíocht a lorg thar lear mar gheall go mbeadh tuilleadh deiseanna ann. Ní raibh na rannpháirtithe seo ar an eolas faoi aon deis bheith ag obair leis an Ghaeilge go hidirnáisiúnta nó faoi nádúr na hoibre in earnáil na Gaeilge in Éirinn.

Réimse amháin ina shíl na rannpháirtithe go mbeadh an Ghaeilge ina buntáiste ó thaobh fostaíochta de na deiseanna turasóireachta. Mhóthaigh na rannpháirtithe go bhfuil an-chuid féidearthachtaí ann an teanga agus gnéithe eile de chultúr na hÉireann a thaispeáint mar chuid de phacáiste turasóireachta a ligeadh do thurasóirí nasc a chruthú leis an teanga agus leis an teanga a fhoghlaim.

9.3. MOLTAÍ

- Ba chóir go mbeadh tuilleadh feasachta ann maidir leis na féidearthachtaí agus na deiseanna a bhaineann le fostaíocht in earnáil na Gaeilge i scoileanna agus in institiúidí tríú leibhéal, go háirithe mar chuid den chomhairle gairmeacha atá ar fáil do scoláirí.
- Ba chóir go mbeadh cláir ardú feasachta maidir leis na deiseanna fostaíochta atá ann trí Ghaeilge leathnaithe amach, ar nós an tSeó Bóthair atá á reáchtáil ag Conradh na Gaeilge. Ní amháin gur chóir go mbeadh eolas maidir le gairmeacha agus an Ghaeilge a roinnt le rannóga Gaeilge sna scoileanna, ach le rannóga gairmeacha in institiúidí dara agus tríú leibhéal.
- Le leanúint leis na torthaí dearfacha atá feicthe go dtí seo, ba chóir tuilleadh feasachta a ardú maidir le Peig.ie le haird a tharraingt ar na deiseanna fostaíochta atá an in earnáil na Gaeilge.
- Ní mór do mhaoinitheoirí agus d'eagraíochtaí a fhaigheann maoiniú cinntiú go bhfuil na haidhmeanna agus spriocanna le haon tionscadal ailínithe leis na hacmhainní atá ar fáil don tionscadal sin. Ní féidir bheith ag dúil le go mbainfidh fostaíthe dea-thorthaí amach ar bhonn leanúnach má tá easpa acmhainní ann, bíodh sin acmhainní daonna nó airgeadais.
- Bheadh measúnú riachtanais oiliúna de dhíth ar an earnáil le pleanáil a dhéanamh ar riachtanais na hearnála sa todhchaí ina bhuntáiste le cinntiú nach mbeidh aon bhearna scileanna ann, anois nó sa todhchaí a chuireann isteach ar aidhmeanna na hearnála.
- Ba chóir athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar nádúr gearrthéarmach, tionscadal-bhunaithe na róil do chuid mhór fostaíthe in earnáil na Gaeilge le cinntiú gur féidir níos mó róil inmharthanachta fadtéarmacha a chruthú a éascaíonn deiseanna forbartha agus fáis. Thiocfadh leis seo rátaí arda athraithe foirne a laghdú agus cur le comhoibriú leanúnach idir eagraíochtaí agus páirtithe leasmhara.
- Ba chóir níos mó a dhéanamh le cur le feiceálacht na Gaeilge mar chuid de phacáistí turasóireachta. Chuirfeadh sé seo an teanga chun cinn, mheallfadh sé tuilleadh turasóirí agus chruthódh sé fostaíocht nua san earnáil.

Non-Irish Speakers

The participants in groups of non-Irish speakers were aware of employment opportunities which exist with the Irish language up to a point. Some of the participants were aware of opportunities which exist in the civil service in the south and the more recent opportunities which have developed in local councils in the north in recent years. Again, there was a strong opinion that learning the Irish language would be most useful for seeking a job in the south as a teacher. Among some of the participants there was an opinion that other European languages may be more useful when seeking employment abroad as there may be more opportunities. These participants were unaware of any international opportunities to work with the Irish language or the nature of the work of the Irish language sector in Ireland.

One area where these participants felt that a knowledge could be beneficial to employment opportunities is in tourism. The participants felt that there is a great deal of potential in showcasing the language and other elements of Irish heritage as part of tourism packages which would enable visitors to engage in the language, to learn and appreciate it.

9.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- More awareness of the possibilities and opportunities which exist for seeking employment in the Irish language sector should occur in schools and in third level institutions, particularly as part of the careers advice which is available to students.
- Programmes which raise awareness of the career opportunities which exist through Irish should be expanded upon, such as the Seó Bóthair run by Conradh na Gaeilge. Information shared with schools about careers and the Irish language should not only be shared with Irish language departments but also with careers departments at both secondary and third level education.
- To continue the positive results which have been seen so far, more awareness should be raised about Peig.ie in order to increase awareness of the employment opportunities which exist in the Irish language sector.
- Funders and funded organisations in the Irish language sector must ensure that the aims and objectives of any project must align with the resources available for that project. Employees cannot be expected to achieve positive results on an ongoing basis if there is a lack of resources, whether human resources or financial.
- A training needs analysis of the sector and planning for the future needs of the sector would be beneficial to ensure that no skills gap, either now or in the future, emerges which is detrimental to the aims of the sector.
- The nature of short-term, project based roles for many employees in the Irish language sector should be reviewed to ensure that more sustainable, long-term roles which create opportunities for growth and development can be created. This could reduce high turnover in organisations and increase ongoing collaboration between organisations and other stakeholders.
- More should be done to increase the role and visibility of the Irish language in tourist packages. This would promote the language, attract additional tourists and create new employment in the sector.

10. Lárionaid Ghaeilge

10.1. TORTHÁI AN tSUIRBHÉ

Mar chuid de shuirbhé Kantar Millward Brown, cuireadh ceist ar rannpháirtithe maidir le lárionaid Ghaeilge, go háirithe ar chóir go mbeadh lárionaid Ghaeilge lonnaithe i mbailte le heolas a chur ar fáil don phobal agus le ranganna agus imeachtaí sóisialta. Cuireadh an cheist seo ar rannpháirtithe ó dheas amháin.

Figióir 14:



Léiríonn na torthaí i bhfigiúr 16 thuas go bhfuil aontú láidir ann gur chóir go mbeadh lárionaid Ghaeilge ann le heolas agus le seirbhísí a chur ar fáil trí Ghaeilge do phobal áitiúla. Dúirt níos mó ná dhá thrian de rannpháirtithe gur chóir go mbeadh, agus níor easaontaigh ach 9% de rannpháirtithe leis an smaoineamh seo.

10.2. TORTHÁI NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cé gur cuireadh an cheist seo maidir le lárionaid Ghaeilge ó dheas amháin, iarradh ar na fócasghrúpaí ar fad ó thuaidh agus ó dheas a gcuid tuairimí agus dearccháir ar an ábhar seo a roinnt.

Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

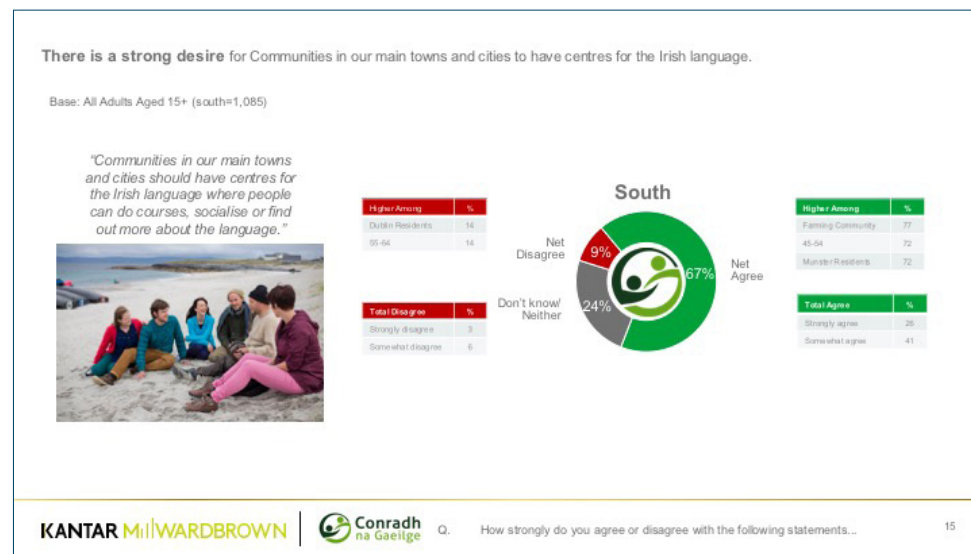
Mhothaigh na scoláirí tríú leibhéal, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, gur smaoineamh an-dearfach é lárionad Gaeilge a bheith ann agus go dtabharfadh sé áit do chainteoirí ina mbeadh an Ghaeilge mar phríomhtheanga labhartha. Chuirfeadh sé seo deiseanna ar fáil do dhaoine bheith ag sóisialú trí Ghaeilge, le bualadh le daoine nua a labhraíonn Gaeilge agus le cur leis na scileanna teanga atá acu i dtimpeallacht fáiltiú compordach. Bheadh lárionaid Ghaeilge, deir siad, foirfe mar áiteanna do lonnú oibre mar chuid de chúrsa tríú leibhéal.

10. Irish Language Centres

10.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

As part of the Kantar Millward Brown survey, participants were asked about Irish language centres, specifically whether or not Irish language centres should be situated in towns in order to provide the public with information on the Irish language, with classes and social events. This question was only asked of participants in the south of Ireland.

Figure 14:



The results shown in Figure 16 above show that there is strong agreement that there should be Irish language centres in order to provide information and services through Irish to local communities. Over two thirds of respondents felt that there should be, while only 9% of respondents disagreed with this idea.

10.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Although the question relating to Irish language centres was asked only in the south, each of the focus groups both north and south were asked about their thoughts and opinions on the topic.

Third Level Students

The Third Level students, both north and south, felt that the idea of Irish language centres is a very positive one and that it would give speakers a place where Irish would be the first language. This would make available opportunities to socialise through Irish, to meet new people who also speak Irish and to improve Irish language skills in a comfortable and welcoming environment. Irish language centres would, they suggested, be ideal places for work placements as part of Third Level courses.

Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge

Mhóthaigh roinnt daoine sna grúpaí seo go dtiocfadh le lárionad Gaeilge bheith mar thearmann don Ghaeilge agus gurb é slánchúis na teanga an gné is tábhachtaí de seo. Mhóthaigh daoine eile go dtiocfadh le fócas bheith ar an Ghaeilge agus ar ghnéithe eile de chultúr nó siamsaíocht le daoine a mhealladh chuig an teanga mar sin. Aontaíodh, áfach, gur chóir go mbeadh lárionad Gaeilge mar spás sóisialta dóibh siúd a bhfuil Gaeilge acu nó atá ag foghlaim na teanga. Ainmníodh lárionaid Ghaeilge ó thuaidh mar dhea-shamplaí ar cad is féidir bheith mar chuid d'ionad ar na buntáistí a thagann leis .i. caife, siopa leabhar, amharclann, spás taispeántais, imeachtaí do pháistí agus daoine óga srl. D'aontaigh an dá ghrúpa go bhfuil an ghné shóisialta de lárionad Gaeilge lánach. Ba chóir go mbeadh áit ag pobal na Gaeilge gur féidir leo dul ina bhfuil an Ghaeilge mar phríomhtheanga ann agus gur féidir le foghlaimoirí na teanga agus daoine a bhfuil suim acu inti dul áit éigin le heolas ar fáil agus ranganna, ceardlaine agus a thuilleadh a fhreastalaíonn ar shuímeanna éagsúla.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

Dúirt an grúpa de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge ó thuaidh a bhí páirteach san fhócas grúpa gurb é seo an chéad uair dóibh bheith sa Chultúrlann agus nár chuala siad trácht ar an áit riamh, nó nach raibh siad cinnte cad é a bhí i gceist leis an Chultúrlann féin. Dúirt an grúpa, áfach, dá mbeidís ar an eolas faoin ionad roimhe sin, go mbeidís tar éis a bheith ann, nó sa toadhcháil go mbeadh suim acu cuairt a thabhairt ar an ionad arís. D'aontaigh an grúpa ar fad go mbeadh sé tábhachtach bheith soiléir go fáilte roimh dhaoine gan Ghaeilge, nó faoin leibhéal Gaeilge atá de dhíth le páirt a ghlacadh in ócáid nó le freastal uirthi. Mhínigh siad nach mbeidís cinnte an mbeidís as áit mura raibh an leibhéal céanna Gaeilge acu le gach duine eile, agus go mbeadh seans i bhfad níos fearr ann go rachadh siad chuig imeacht dá mbeadh a fhios acu nach mbeadh sé seo mar dheacracht dóibh.

Sa dá ghrúpa de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, d'aontaigh na grúpaí go raibh féidearthachtaí ann daoine a nascadh leis an Ghaeilge i lárionaid Ghaeilge trí ghnéithe eile de chultúr agus d'oidhreacht na hÉireann. Rinne an grúpa ó thuaidh fosta plé ar an dlúthnasc idir an teanga, logainmneacha agus stair áitiúil, rud atá suimiúil do chuid mhór daoine cibé leibhéal Gaeilge atá acu agus thiocfadh leis seo cuairteoirí nua a mhealladh.

10.3. MOLTAÍ

- Ba chóir go mbeadh lárionaid Ghaeilge oscailte i bpríomhbhaile agus i gcathracha na tíre le seirbhísí Gaeilge a chur chun cinn agus le ranganna agus eispéiris trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil.
- Cé go bhfuil an Ghaeilge mar phríomhfhócas ag lárionad Gaeilge, ba chóir go bhfreastalaíonn siad ar an phobal ina bhfuil siad lonnaithe le bheith mar bhuntáiste don phobal sin.
- Ba chóir go mbeadh lán fáilte roimh dhaoine nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu i lárionaid Ghaeilge le tuilleadh eolais a fháil faoin teanga nó le freastal ar ranganna Gaeilge. Ba chóir go mbeadh eolas ar fáil go furasta, go mbeidh eolas ag an lárionad maidir le himeachtaí nó le hócáidí áitiúla eile agus go mbeidh an lárionad in ann daoine a chur i dtreo seirbhísí Gaeilge nuair is cuí.

Employees in the Irish Language Sector

Some in these groups felt that an Irish language centre should be a refuge for the Irish language and that the linguistic integrity of the centre is the most important element of this. Others felt that the focus could both be on the Irish language and other elements of culture or entertainment in order to attract people to the language that way. It was generally agreed, however, that an Irish language centre should act as a social space for those who speak Irish or are learning the language. Examples of Irish language centres in the north were cited as good examples of what a centre could be and the benefits that one could bring i.e. a café, bookshop, theatre, art exhibition space, events for children and young people etc. The groups both agreed that the social element of an Irish language centre is a central element to it. That the Irish language community would have somewhere to go where Irish is the main language and that learners of the language and those with an interest in it would have somewhere with information easily available, classes, workshops and more in to cater for all interests.

Non-Irish Speakers

The group of non-Irish speakers from the north all stated that participating in the focus group was their first time in the building, and that they had either never heard of the Cultúrlann before or were unsure of what took place within the Cultúrlann itself. However, the group went on to say that if they had known about the centre previously then they may have previously or perhaps would now in the future be interested in visiting again. The group all agreed that it was important that in an Irish language centre, or for any Irish language event, it should be very clear whether or not non-Irish speakers were welcome or what level of Irish would be needed in order to participate in or to attend an event. They said that this was due to being unsure as to whether or not they would feel out of place if they didn't have the level of Irish that everyone else in the room had, and would be much more likely to go somewhere if they knew that this would not be an issue.

In both groups of non-Irish speakers, north and south, the groups agreed that Irish language centres had great potential to engage people with the Irish language through other elements of Irish culture and heritage. A centre which includes information on Irish history, art, culture and music would open an Irish language centre up to many others who have an interest in the language but who are not proficient in the language. The group in the north also discussed the close link between the language and local place-names and local history, which is something which interests many people whether or not they speak Irish and could be a way of attracting new visitors.

10.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

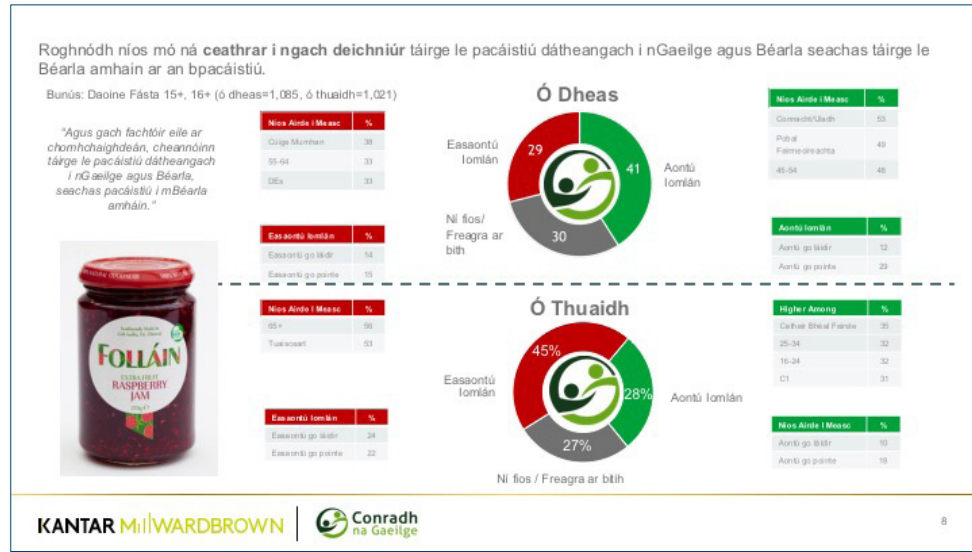
- Irish language centres should be opened in major towns and cities in order to promote access to Irish language services, classes and experiences throughout the country.
- Irish language centres, although their primary focus should remain the language, should cater for the communities in which they are based and to become an asset to that community.
- Irish language centres should have an open door for non-Irish language speakers who wish to find out more about the language or to begin learning. Information should be readily available, the centre should have knowledge of other local activities or events and should be able to signpost visitors to other Irish language services where necessary.

11. Pacáistiú Dátheangach

11.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Mar chuid de shuirbhé Kantar Millward Brown, cuireadh ceist ar rannpháirtithe, mar chustaiméirí, an mbeadh tionchar ag pacáistiú dátheangach (Gaeilge agus Béarla) orthu agus iad ag déanamh cinneadh maidir le hearra a cheannach.

Figúir 15:



Mar a léiríonn figiúr 17 thuas, d'aontaigh 41% dóibh siúd a cuireadh ceist orthu agus esaontaigh 29% ó dheas, agus d'aontaigh 28% dóibh siúd ó thuaidh le 45% ag esaontú leis seo.

I Céard é an Scéal? 2015 d'aontaigh 42% dóibh siúd a rinneadh suirbhé ó dheas agus 37% dóibh siúd a rinne suirbhé ó thuaidh gur mhothaigh siad go mbeadh an Ghaeilge mar Ghné Uathúil Díolacháin d'earraí agus do sheirbhísí. Chomh maith leis seo, i suirbhé Millward Brown 2016 cuireadh ceist ar rannpháirtithe ar chreid siad gur chóir lipéadú dátheangach (Gaeilge agus Béarla) a spreagadh sa tír seo. D'aontaigh 63% de dhaoine sa suirbhé leis seo. Léiríonn sé seo go bhfuil na torthaí maidir le húsáid na Gaeilge i gcúrsaí gnó measartha leanúnach maidir leis an Ghaeilge bheith mar uirlis dhearfach do ghnóthaí.

11.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

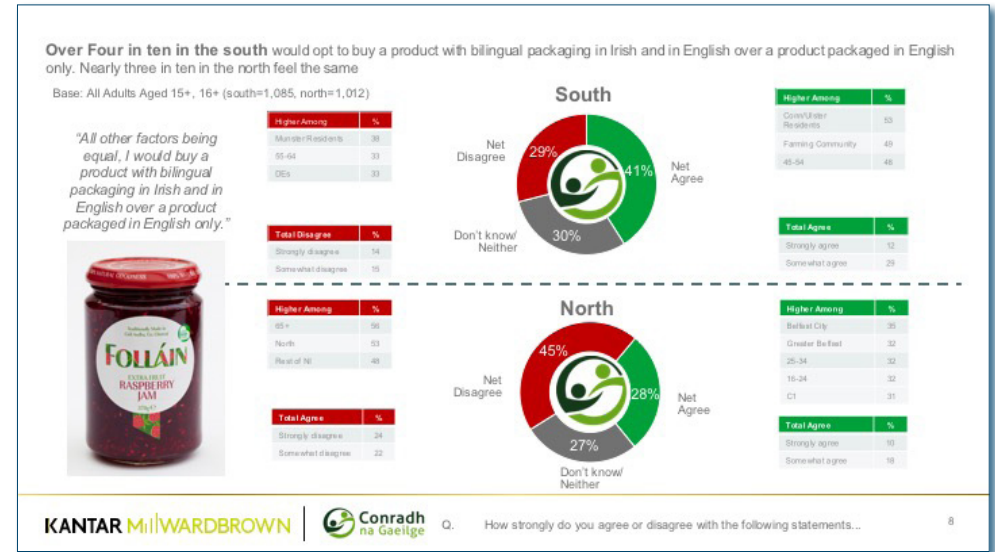
Cuireadh ceist ar gach ceann de na sé fhócasghrúpa maidir le húsáid na Gaeilge ar phacáistiú agus an tionchar a bheadh aici ar a gcinntithe ceannachán. Cuireadh ceist ar na grúpaí an mbeadh tionchar ar úsáid na Gaeilge bealach amháin nó eile dá mbeadh na gnéithe eile mar an gcéanna, mar shampla costas, inrochtaineacht agus caighdeán.

11. Bilingual Packaging

11.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

As part of the Kantar Millward Brown survey, participants were asked whether or not they, as consumers, would be influenced by bilingual packaging (Irish and English) on goods when deciding whether or not to buy something.

Figure 15:



As Figure 17 above shows, 41% of those asked in the south agreed with this statement with 29% disagreeing, and in the north 28% of those asked agreed with this with 45% disagreeing. In the 2015 Céard é an Scéal? 42% of those surveyed in the south and 37% of those surveyed in the north agreed that they felt that the Irish language could provide a unique selling point for goods and services. In addition to this, in the 2016 Millward Brown survey, participants were asked whether they believed that bilingual (Irish and English) labelling should be encouraged in this country. 63% of those surveyed agreed with this. This shows that the results in relation to the use of Irish language in business are broadly consistent in relation to the Irish language acting as a positive tool for businesses.

11.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Each of the six focus groups were asked about the use of the Irish language on packaging and whether or not this would influence their purchasing decision. All of the groups were asked whether or not the use of Irish would influence their decision one way or another if other elements of a product such as cost, accessibility and quality were the same.

One response that was agreed upon in all the groups was that there is a strong link between

Aontaíodh i ngach grúpa go bhfuil nasc láidir idir úsáid na Gaeilge agus earraí áitiúla. Tá go leor poiblíochta na laethanta seo maidir le bheith ag siopadóireacht go háitiúil agus maidir leis na buntáistí a bhaineann le hearraí a cheannach a dhéantar go háitiúil. Is comhartha láidir é úsáid na Gaeilge ar earraí go bhfuil earra déanta go háitiúil nó go bhfuil nasc níos mó ag an chomhlacht ná earraí a dhíol anseo amháin. Bhí sé sin mar thionchar dearfach ar na grúpaí mar chustaiméirí.

Fostaithe in Earnáil na Gaeilge agus Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

D'aontaigh an dá ghrúpa d'fhostaithe in earnáil na Gaeilge go mbeadh tionchar dearfach ar úsáid na Gaeilge ar phacáistíú nó ar mhargaíocht d'earraí agus do sheirbhísí ar chinneadh ceannacháin. Mhothaigh siad, dá mbeadh gach gné eile ar chomhchaighdeán, go ndéanfaidís cinneadh earraí a cheannach a bhaineann úsáid as an Ghaeilge, thar earraí nach bhfuil sí in úsáid orthu. Rud atá suimiúil fosta ná gur mhothaigh siad go mbeidís sásta beagáinín níos mó a íoc, nó go bhfanfaidís tamaillín níos faide ar sheachaid don earra le Gaeilge.

Léirigh na grúpaí suim fosta in earraí a mhairfidh tamaill san oifig nó sa bhaile, ar nós píosaí ealaín, gréithe nó rudaí eile don chistin nó earraí neamh-mheatacha ar nó tae agus caife. Ba rud an-dearfach é dóibh go mbeadh an Ghaeilge níos feiceálaí ina dtithe nó ina n-oifigí mar gheall ar na hearraí seo.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

D'aontaigh na grúpaí de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge go dtiocfadh le húsáid na Gaeilge ar earraí agus ar phacáistíú dea-thionchar a imirt ar dhaoine, fiú i measc iad siúd nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu. D'aontaigh an grúpa seo go mbeadh ar ghnéithe eile d'earraí mar shampla praghas, caighdeán agus inrochtaineacht bheith mar an gcéanna sula mbeadh tionchar ag an Ghaeilge ar chinneadh ceannacháin. Mhothaigh na grúpaí gur bealach simplí a bheadh ann le daoine a chur i dteagmháil leis an teanga.

11.3. MOLTAÍ

- Ba chóir go gcuirfead gnóthaí ar an eolas maidir leis an tionchar dearfach a bhaineann le pacáistíú dátheangach ar earraí ar chinneadh custaiméirí.
- Chomh maith leis na buntáistí a bhaineann le pacáistíú dátheangach, ba chóir go gcuirfead gnóthaí ar an eolas maidir leis an dea-thionchar a bhaineann le húsáid na Gaeilge ar earraí iad féin do chustaiméirí ar mhaithe leo feiceálacht na Gaeilge a ardú ina dtithe.
- Ba chóir go leanfar le scéimeanna tacaíochta ar nós scéim Foras na Gaeilge a thacaíonn le gnóthaí an méid Gaeilge atá in úsáid acu ar a gcuid pacáistíú nó brandála a mhéadú.

the use of the Irish language and local products. There is much publicity these days around shopping local and the benefits of buying locally produced goods, and the use of Irish on product packaging strongly indicates that a product is locally produced or that it has a link to the country above selling goods here. That was a positive influence on the groups as consumers.

Employees in the Irish Language Sector and Third Level Students

Both of the groups held with employees in the Irish language sector agreed that the use of Irish in packaging or marketing for goods and services would positively influence their decision to make a purchase. They felt as though, with all other things being equal, they would always decide to purchase a good with Irish language used rather than other products without this. Interestingly, they also felt that because of their interest in the language and desire to promote it, they would be willing to pay a little extra or to wait a slightly longer period of time for something to be delivered in order to purchase a good which uses Irish over a good without this.

The groups showed an additional interest in products or goods which would last or remain in the home or office for a time, such as prints for walls, crockery or other kitchen items or non-perishable foods such as tea or coffee. The idea that these goods would make the Irish language more visible in their homes or offices was a very positive thing for these participants.

Non-Irish Language Speakers

The groups of non-Irish language speakers also agreed that the use of Irish on products and packaging could influence people to buy a product, even among those who do not speak the language themselves. This group agreed that other elements of a product including price, quality and accessibility would have to be equal before the language would be a deciding factor. The groups felt that this could be a fairly simple way of familiarising people with the language.

11.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

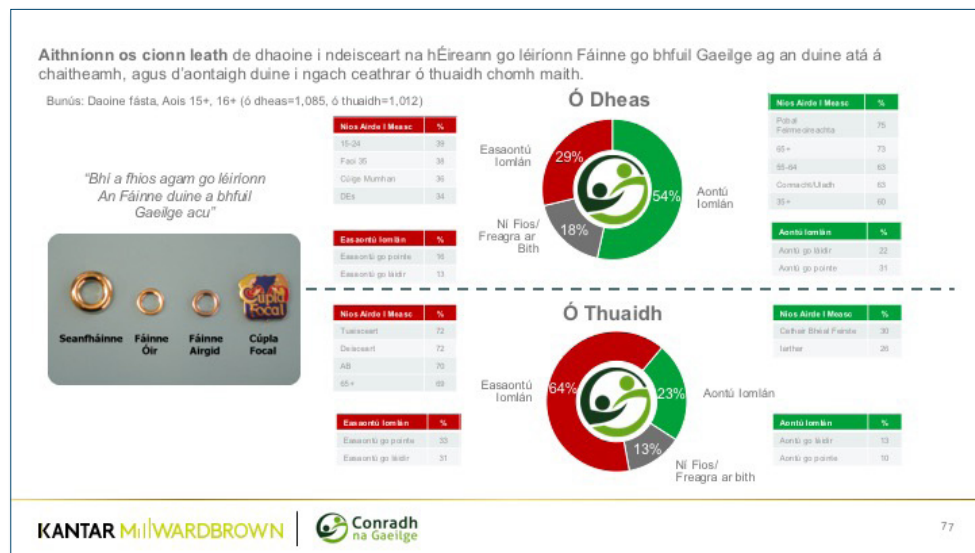
- Businesses should be made aware of the positive impact which the use of bilingual packaging has on consumers' decision making.
- In addition to the advantages of bilingual packaging, businesses should also be made aware of the positive effect that the use of Irish on goods themselves has for consumers wanting to increase the amount of Irish in their homes.
- Supports such as the Foras na Gaeilge scheme which assists businesses to increase their use of the Irish language in packaging and branding should be continued.

12. An Fáinne

12.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Is fáinne beag miala é An Fáinne, caite ar liopa casóga mar shiombail ar líofacht sa Ghaeilge. Tá fáinní éagsúla ar fáil le leibhéil líofachta éagsúla a léiriú: léiríonn fáinne airgid go bhfuil leibhéal áirithe Gaeilge ag an duine ach go bhfuil siad fós ag foghlaim, agus léiríonn fáinne óir go bhfuil líofacht na Gaeilge ag an duine agus go bhfuil an duine sásta comhrá a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge. Cuireadh ceist mar chuid de shuirbhé Kantar Millward Brown ar aithin na rannpháirtithe an Fáinne agus cad a léiríonn sé.

Figióir 16:



Léiríonn figióir 18 go n-aithníonn breis agus leath na ndaoine ó dheas agus ceathrú na ndaoine ó thuaidh sa suirbhé gur siombail é An Fáinne a léiríonn líofacht sa Ghaeilge. Léiríonn na torthaí, ó dheas, go n-aithníonn daoine níos sine an Fáinne níos minice le 63% de dhaoine sa chatagóir 55-64 bliain d'aois agus 73% sa chatagóir 65 bliain d'aois agus níos sine ar an eolas ar faoin Fháinne, i gcomparáid le 39% dóibh siúd 15-24 bliain d'aois agus 38% dóibh siúd 25 bliain d'aois agus níos óige nach raibh a fhios acu cad a bhí ann.

12.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Mar chuid de na fócasghrúpaí, cuireadh ceist ar na rannpháirtithe an raibh a fhios acu cad a bhí i gceist leis an Fháinne, tugadh cur síos gairid dóibh ar cad a léiríonn an siombail agus cuireadh ceist orthu ar cad a shúleann siad den choincheap.

Scoláirí Tríú Leibhéal

I measc an ghrúpa de scoláirí ó dheas, ní raibh na rannpháirtithe ar fad ar an eolas faoin Fháinne,

12. An Fáinne

12.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

The Fáinne is a small metal ring, worn on the lapel of a jacket as a symbol of fluency in the Irish language. Different fáinne are available to demonstrate various levels of fluency: a silver fáinne represents that the wearer has a certain level of ability but is still learning, while a gold fáinne represents that the wearer is fluent in Irish and willing to converse in Irish with others. A question was asked as part of the Kantar Millward Brown survey on whether or not participants recognised the Fáinne and what it represents.

Figure 16:

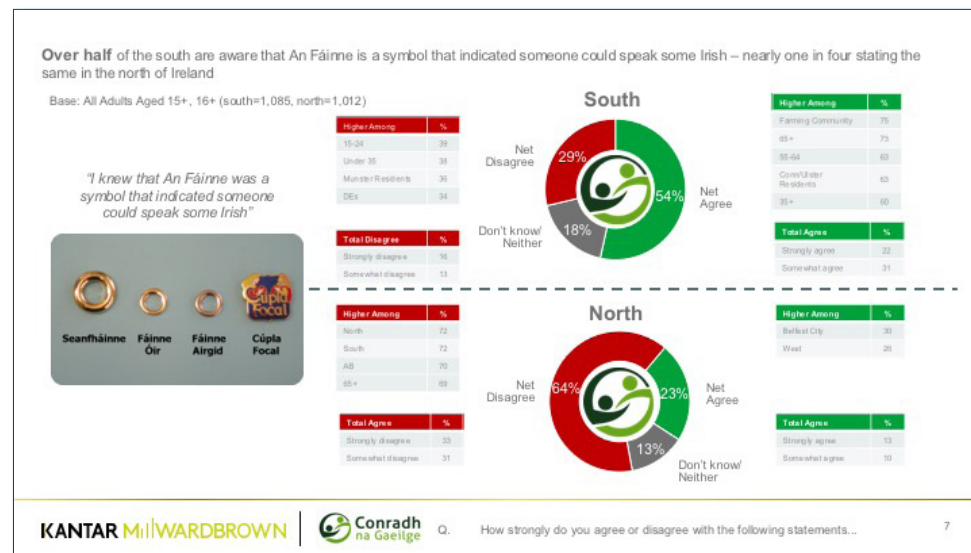


Figure 18 shows that over half of people in the south and almost a quarter of people in the north recognise that the fáinne symbolises fluency in the Irish language. The results show that, in the south, older people are more likely to know what the fáinne represents with 63% of people in the 55-64 years category and 73% of the over 65 years category stating that they knew what the fáinne was, compared to 39% of those in the 15-24 years category and 38% of those in the under 25 years category not knowing what it was.

12.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

As part of the focus groups, participants were first asked whether or not they knew what the fáinne represented, given a short explanation of what the symbol represents and asked what they thought of the concept.

Third Level Students

In the group of students from the south of Ireland, not all participants knew what the fáinne was, including participants from Gaeltacht areas. When they learnt what it was, they felt that it

rannpháirtithe ón Ghaeltacht ina measc. Nuair a míníodh dóibh cad a bhí ann, mhothaigh siad nach mbeadh sé ábhartha i gceantair Ghaeltachta mar gheall go labhraíonn an chuid is mó de dhaoine Gaeilge lena chéile cheana féin. Bhí an dearcadh seo go mbeadh aithne ag Gaeilgeoirí ar a chéile le feiceáil i mBéal Feirste fosta. Mhothaigh siad go bhfuil an pobal Gaeilge iontach mór le chéile ansin agus nach mbeadh an fáinne a chaitheamh ag daoine le líofacht sa Ghaeilge a léiriú, ach go mbeadh sé caite mar chomhartha bróid sa teanga.

I measc iad siúd a bhí ar an eolas faoin Fháinne sa dá ghrúpa scoláirí tríd leibhéal, léiríodh inné maidir leis an dóigh a ndéantar measúnú ar chaighdeán na teanga nuair a thosaíonn duine ag caitheamh fáinne. Luaigh siad mar gheall gur féidir fáinne a cheannach ar líne nó i siopaí nach bhfuil an ghné sin ann go bhfuil rud éigin bainteach amach agus a bheadh ann dá mbronnfar Fáinne ag múinteoir nó i ndiaidh scrúdú nó measúnú de shaghas éigin. Mhothaigh an grúpa gur chóir go léiríonn Fáinne rud a bainteach amach maidir le líofacht sa teanga, agus nár chóir go dtiocfadh le haon duine ceann a cheannach in am ar bith.

Fostaithe in Eanáil na Gaeilge

I measc na ngrúpaí de Ghaeilgeoirí, bhí tuairim láidir ann gur féidir le Fáinne bheith measartha foirmiúil nó proifisiúnta agus é á chaitheamh. Dúirt go leor daoine go mbeadh níos mó seans ann go gcaithfidís siad Fáinne agus iad ag dul chuig agallamh poist nó ag ócáid oibre in áit mar oiriúint laethúil. Dúirt daoine go bhfuil sé seo mar gheall go bhfuil go mhothaíonn siad go bhfuil gnéithe foirmiúla bainte leis an Fháinne, ach do go leor daoine is píos seodra eile é a chaitheann daoine ó am go chéile amháin. Chomh maith leis sin, mar a léiríodh sa taighde, caitear leis an Fháinne mar rud a chaitheann daoine níos sine níos mó na daoine níos óige (seachas do scoláirí).

D'aontaigh na grúpaí seo go bhfuil sé tábhachtach d'fhoghlaimoirí ach go háirithe mothú go bhfuil éacht bainte amach acu nuair a bhronntar Fáinne orthu agus níor chóir go mbeidís in ann ceann a cheannach cibé leibhéal líofachta atá acu. Is sprioc dóibh é Fáinne a thuilleamh, rud a oibríonn foghlaimoirí ina threo agus is céim thábhachtach í bronnadh an Fháinne in aistear foghlama an duine.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

I measc na ngrúpaí de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge bhí feasacht measartha maidir le cad a léiríonn Fáinne. I measc iad siúd a bhí ar an eolas ar cad atá ann, d'amharc siad air mar chomhartha bróid agus féiniúlachta níos mó ná rud a bhí nasctha le cumas sa teanga. Dúirt go leor de na rannpháirtithe sna grúpaí ar fad go raibh Fáinne acu agus iad ar scoil, nó gur chuimhin leo an Fáinne á chaitheamh go minic ar scoil, ach nach bhfaca siad mórán de ó shin.

12.3. MOLTAÍ

- Dhéanfaid cur chuige níos caighdeánaithe ar an leibhéal Gaeilge atá de dhíth le Fáinne a chaitheamh rudaí níos soiléire do dhaoine maidir le cén líofacht sa Ghaeilge a bheadh daoine ag dúil leis.
- Ba chóir go leanfar le bronnadh Fáinne mar chéim cheiliúrtha in aistear an fhoghlaimora atá mar chéim thábhachtach chun líofacht a bhaint amach.
- Ba chóir caitheamh an Fháinne a chur chun cinn in áiteanna nó suímh ar leith le normalú a dhéanamh ar chaitheamh an Fháinne ag amanna áirithe m.s. i siopaí nó in áiteanna oibre.

wasn't something that would really apply to Gaeltacht areas as the vast majority of people would already speak Irish with one another. This notion of Irish speakers generally being acquainted with other Irish speakers in a particular area was also mentioned in the group of Irish speakers from Belfast. They felt that as the Irish language community is quite close-knit there that the fáinne wouldn't serve so much to let others know that they speak the language, but would more likely be worn as an accessory to show pride in the language.

Among those who had heard of the fáinne in both groups of Third Level students, concerns were raised as to how proficiency in the language is assessed when someone begins to wear a fáinne. It was mentioned that because the fáinne can be bought online or in shops that there isn't that element of achievement that there would be if a fáinne were presented by a teacher or after some sort of test or assessment. The status of wearing a fáinne, the groups felt, is something that should reflect an achievement or proficiency in the language, and not simply be something that anyone can purchase at anytime.

Employees in the Irish Language Sector

Among the four groups of Irish speakers, there was a strong opinion that the fáinne can seem quite formal or professional when worn. Many people noted that they'd be most likely to wear the fáinne when going to a job interview or when at a work event rather than as a day to day accessory. People noted that this is both because they feel that there is an element of formality associated with the fáinne, but also that for many people it is essentially another piece of jewellery that they only choose to wear from time to time. In addition to this, as was shown in the research, the fáinne was considered to be something more likely worn by older people than younger people (aside from school students).

These groups agreed that it is important for learners in particular to feel a sense of achievement when a fáinne is presented to them and it shouldn't be something that could be simply purchased regardless of proficiency. The aim of achieving a fáinne is something that learners work towards and the presentation of a fáinne is an important step in a learner's journey.

Non-Irish Speakers

Among the groups of non-Irish speakers there was a mixed awareness as to what the fáinne represents. Among those who were aware of what it was, the fáinne was regarded as a symbol of pride and identity rather than something clearly linked with proficiency in the language. Many of the participants, in all of the groups, mentioned that they would have had a fáinne when they were at school or that they remember the fáinne being commonly worn at school, but haven't seen it as much since then.

12.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- A more standardised approach to the standard of Irish required for wearing a fáinne would make it clearer to people what standard of Irish would be expected.
- The presentation of a fáinne should continue to be a celebrated moment in a learner's journey which marks an important step towards fluency.
- The wearing of the fáinne should be promoted in certain scenarios or situations in order to normalise the wearing of the fáinne in certain situations e.g. in particular shops or workplaces

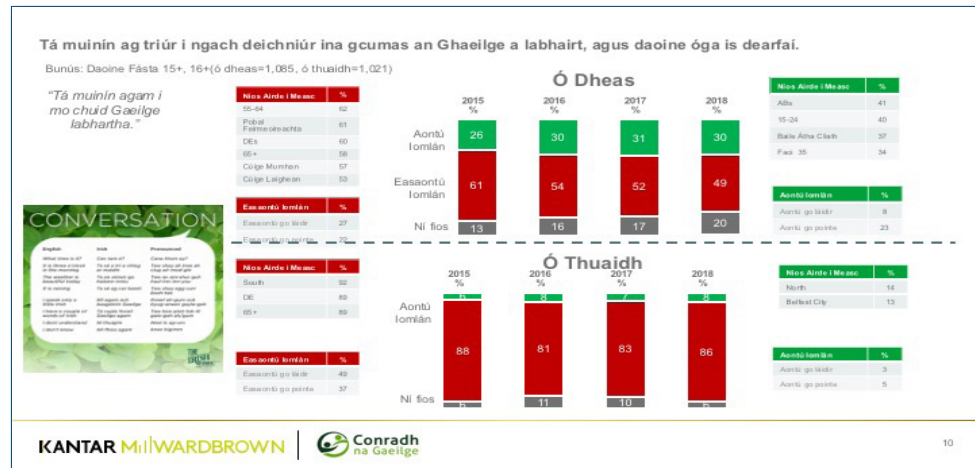
13. Foghlaim agus Labhairt na Gaeilge

Cuireadh roinnt ceisteanna maidir le heolas ar an Ghaeilge agus ar úsáid agus ar fhoghlaim na teanga i measc siúd a ghlac páirt sa suirbhé, agus rinneadh plé air seo sna fócasghrúpaí le pictiúr níos iomláine a fháil ar na dearthaí agus na tuairimí maidir leis seo

13.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Léiríonn Figiúr 11 agus Figiúr 12 thíos na torthaí ó shuirbhéanna Kantar Millward Brown le blianta beaga anuas maidir leis na leibhéil mhuiníne atá ag daoine sa Ghaeilge.

Figióir 17:



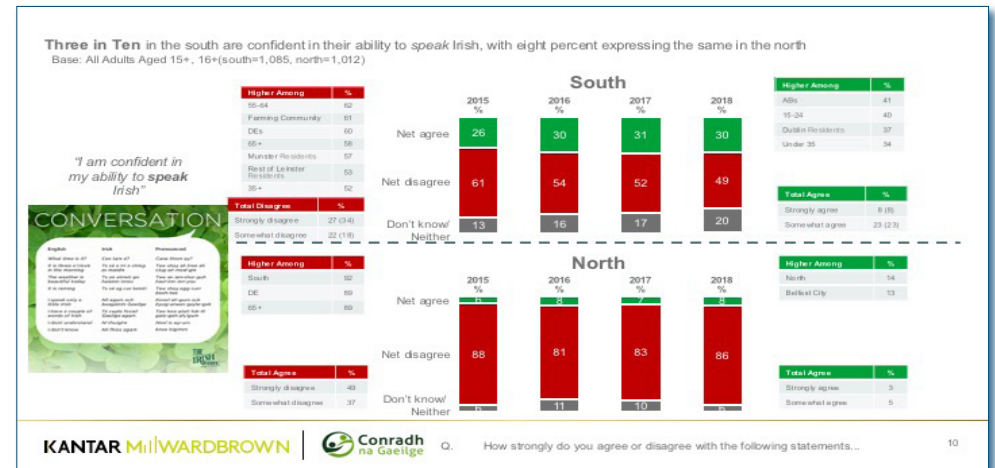
13. Learning and Speaking the Irish Language

A number of questions relating to the knowledge, learning and use of Irish language among those participating in the survey and the focus groups were asked in order to build up a clear picture of thoughts and opinions on this.

13.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

Figure 11 and Figure 12 below display the answers given in Kantar Millward Brown surveys in recent years to the question of whether or not people feel confident in their levels of Irish.

Figure 17:



Figióir 18:

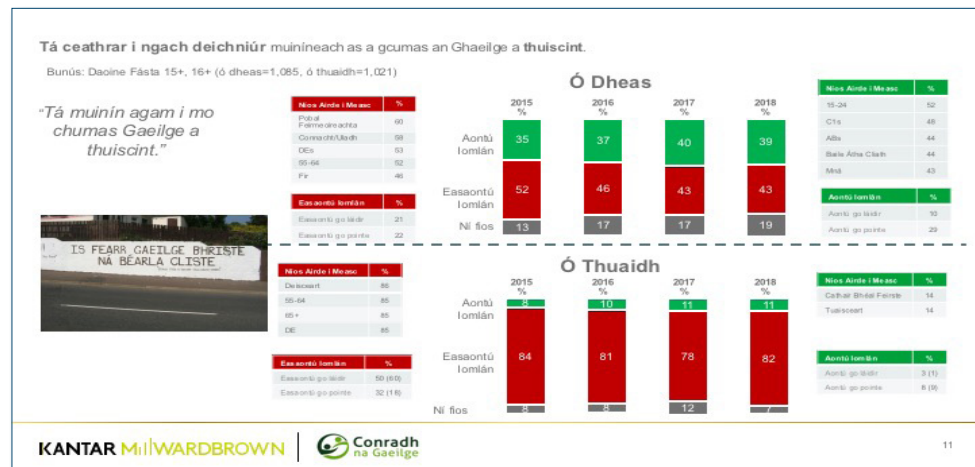
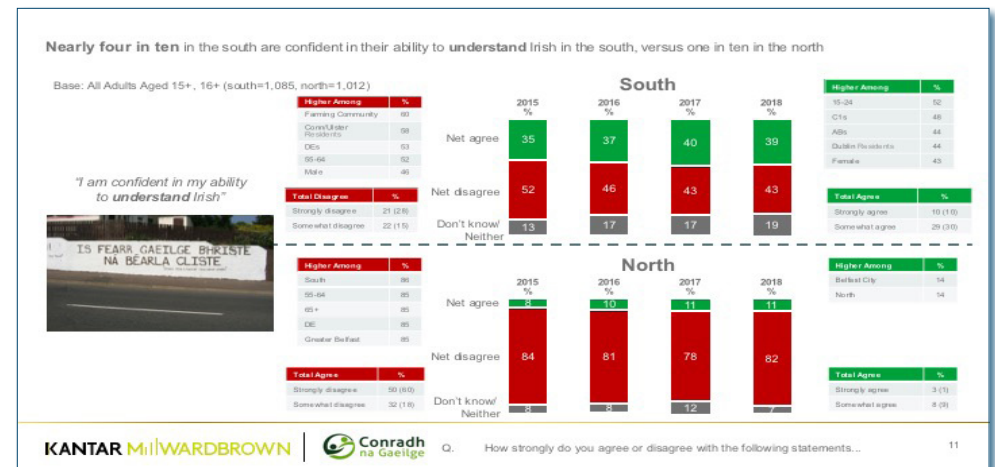


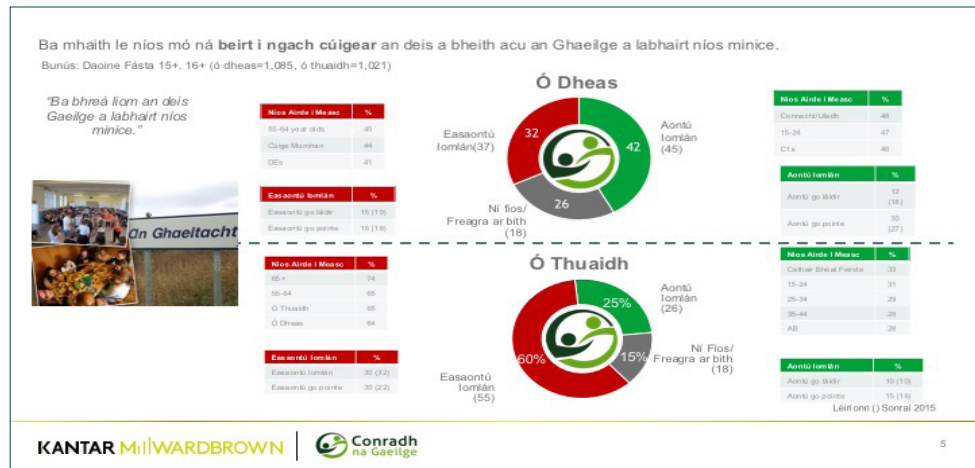
Figure 18:



Léiríonn na torthaí seo go bhfuil leibhéil mhúiníne sa teanga, i dtéarmaí ginearálta, ag méadú de réir a chéile agus gur féidir an patrún seo a fheiceáil ó thuaidh agus ó dheas. Maidir le Gaeilge labhartha, tá ardú ó dheas ann ó 26% de rannpháirtithe go 30%, agus ó thuaidh tá méadú ann fosta ó 6% go 8% dóibh siúd sa suirbhé. Maidir le tuiscint na Gaeilge, le figiúirí atá níos airde de ghnáth ná sin atá ann do Ghaeilge labhartha, tá méadú ó dheas ó 35% go 39% dóibh siúd sa suirbhé agus ó thuaidh tá an figiúr seo ardaithé ó 8% go 11%. Léiríonn na figiúirí seo go bhfuil patrún ag éirí aníos, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, go bhfuil leibhéil mhúiníne sa Ghaeilge ag méadú thar am.

Léiríonn na torthaí seo thíos na leibhéil suime atá ann maidir leis an Ghaeilge a labhairt níos minice nó an teanga a fhoghlaim.

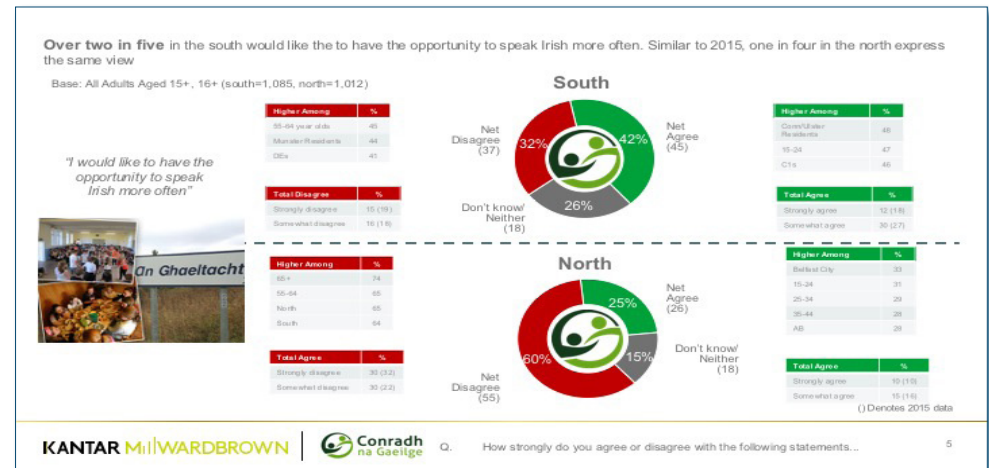
Figiúr 19:



These results show that levels of confidence in the Irish language are, generally speaking, increasing fairly consistently and that this trend can be seen both north and south. In terms of spoken Irish, the south has seen an increase from 26% of respondents to 30%, and in the north this has also increased from 6% to 8% of those surveyed. In relation to understanding of the Irish, which generally has figures higher than those for spoken Irish, there has been an increase in the south from 35% to 39% of those surveyed and in the north this figure has increased from 8% to 11%. These figures show that a trend is emerging, both in the north and south, of confidence levels in the Irish language increasing over time.

See below the levels of interest in speaking Irish more often and learning more of the language.

Figure 19:



Figíúr 20:

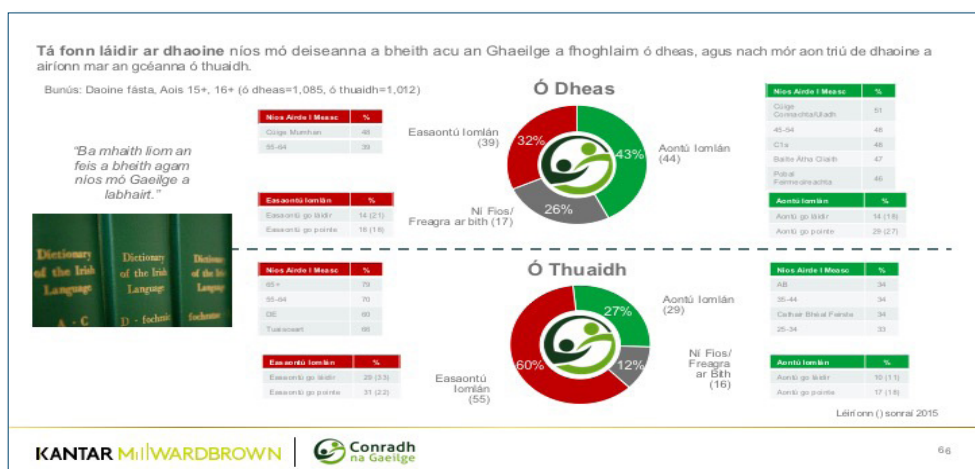
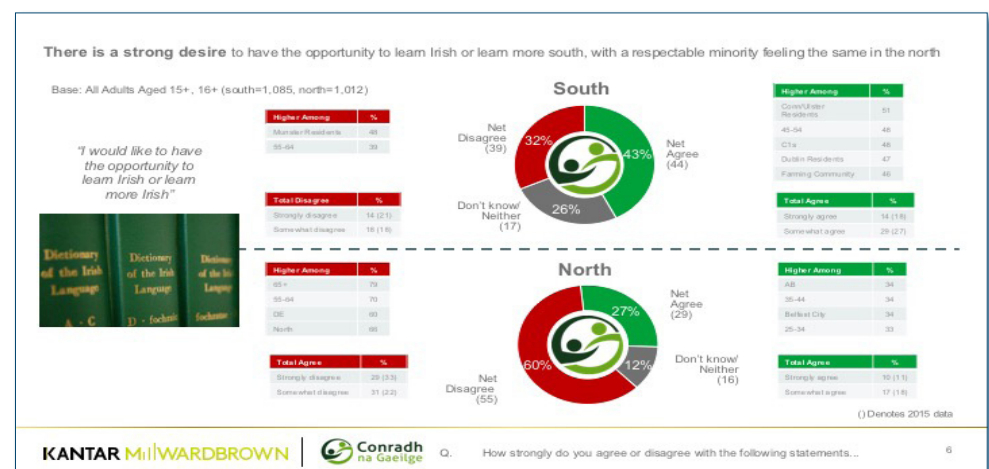


Figure 20:



Léiríonn na torthaí seo go bhfuil laghdú beag ann maidir leis an fhonn atá ar dhaoine tuilleadh Gaeilge a labhairt nó a fhoghlaim. Tá sé suimiúil go bhfuil na torthaí seo ann nuair a léirítear dearfach i leith na Gaeilge agus ardú muiníne sa Ghaeilge fosta. Ba chóir a lua go bhfuil san áireamh sna torthaí seo iad siúd a labhraíonn Gaeilge cheana féin agus atá sásta leis an leibhéal Gaeilge atá acu. Mar sin de, ní ionann easpa suime i bhfoghlaim na Gaeilge agus easpa suime go mbeadh an teanga curtha chun cinn nó á spreagadh. Sin ráite, dúirt 42% dóibh siúd a rinne suirbhé ó dheas agus 25% a rinne suirbhé ó thuaidh gur mhaith leo an Ghaeilge a labhairt níos minice, agus dúirt 43% dóibh siúd ó dheas agus 27% dóibh siúd ó thuaidh gur mhaith leo tuilleadh Gaeilge a fhoghlaim, figiúr atá i bhfad níos airde ná líon na ndaoine a labhraíonn Gaeilge faoi láthair. Léiríonn sé seo fonn láidir i measc iad siúd a rinne suirbhé leis an Ghaeilge a labhairt níos minice agus a fhoghlaim.

13.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Rinneadh plé ar an téama seo leis na grúpaí de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge amháin. Baineann na rannpháirtithe sna grúpaí eile úsáid laethúil as an Ghaeilge cheana féin mar chuid dá gcuid oibre, nó tá siad i mbun foghlaim na teanga ag institiúid thríú leibhéal.

Daoine gan Ghaeilge

Ba é an rud is soiléire i measc na ngrúpaí de dhaoine gan Ghaeilge ná dá mbeidís ag iarraidh an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim nó le níos mó Gaeilge a labhairt, ní bheadh a fhios acu cén dóigh leis sin a dhéanamh. Sin ráite, níor chuardaigh rannpháirtithe na ngrúpaí seo bealach chun é sin a dhéanamh roimhe. Dúirt an-chuid de na rannpháirtithe atá ina dtuismitheoirí nach raibh suim acu féin an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim ach go raibh suil acu go mbeadh an deis ag a bpáistí an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim agus a labhairt. Mhóthaigh siad fosta gur chóir go mbeadh ranganna agus deiseanna labhartha ar fáil dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad. Mhóthaigh na grúpaí fosta gur trua é an easpa faisnéise ar an Ghaeilge nuair a shíleann siad faoi líon na dteangacha atá ag daoine eile agus go bhfuil sé nádúrtha do dhaoine eile bheith ilteangach. Ba mhaith leo go mbeadh úsáid teangacha eile níos nádúrtha sa tsochaí. Mhóthaigh siad fosta gur chóir go mbeadh tuilleadh deiseanna ar fáil do pháistí agus do dhaoine óga le teangacha a fhoghlaim mar ní amháin go bhfuil buntáistí ann lena leithid a dhéanamh, ach is é an t-am is fearr le teangacha a fhoghlaim ná nuair atá duine óg.

Labhair na grúpaí fosta maidir leis na buntáistí a bhaineann le teanga eile a fhoghlaim mar chuid d'fhoghlaim ar feadh an tsaol. Léirítear na buntáistí a bhaineann le daoine fásta ag glacadh páirte in oideachas ag aois ar bith agus mhóthaigh an grúpa seo gurb é foghlaim na Gaeilge bealach amháin gur féidir le daoine é seo a dhéanamh. Tá gnéithe tábhachtach sóisialta le ranganna teanga fosta agus thiocfadh leis seo bheith ina bhuntáiste do chuid mhór daoine fosta.

13.3. MOLTAÍ

- Tá deiseanna sóisialta agus foghlama neamhfhoirmiúil de dhíth ar fhoghlaimoirí na Gaeilge, ní amháin le cur lena gcuid scileanna teanga ach le leas a bhaint as na buntáistí a bhaineann le foghlaim ar feadh an tsaol do dhaoine fásta.
- In áiteanna poiblí, ba chóir go mbeadh tairiscintí gníomhacha ann do dhaoine le Gaeilge a labhairt le go mbeidh a fhios ag cainteoirí go bhfuil fáilte roimh an Ghaeilge in aon áit ar bith.
- Ba chóir na naisc idir an Ghaeilge agus gnéithe eile d'oidhreacht agus de chultúr na hÉireann a chur chun tosaigh le gur féidir leo siúd a bhfuil suim agus eolas acu ar na gnéithe eile doras oscailte a bheith acu leis an teanga a fhoghlaim agus a úsáid.

These results show that there has been an overall slight decrease in the desire that people have to speak or to learn more Irish. It is interesting that these results show occur where positivity towards the Irish and an increase in confidence of the language has also been seen. It should be noted that these results include those who already speak Irish and are satisfied with the level of Irish that they have. Therefore, a lack of interest in learning Irish does not equate to a lack of interest in the language or a lack of desire to see it promoted or encouraged. That said, 42% of those surveyed in the south and 25% of those in the north wishing to speak the Irish language more often and 43% of those in the south and 27% of participants in the south wishing to learn more Irish are significantly higher figures than those who already speak Irish. This shows a strong inclination among those surveyed to both speak and learn more Irish.

13.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

This theme was only thoroughly discussed with the groups of non-Irish speakers. The other groups either already speak Irish every day as part of their work or are already learning the language in higher level education.

Non-Irish Speakers

The clearest picture that was seen among the groups with non-Irish speaking participants was that if anyone did want to learn Irish or to speak Irish more often they would be unsure of how to go about doing so. That said, the participants in these groups had never sought out any information on how to do so. Many of the participants who are parents suggested that although they themselves weren't interested in learning or speaking more of the language, they hoped that their children would have the opportunity to learn and speak it. They also felt that both classes and opportunities to use the language should be available for those who wish to avail of them. The groups also felt that the lack of knowledge of the Irish language is a shame when they thought about how many languages some other people have and how natural it is for some people to be multilingual. They would like to see more languages used more naturally in society. They also felt that more opportunities should be available for children and young people to learn languages as there are not only many benefits in their doing so, but that the best time for anyone to learn a language is when they are a child.

The groups also talked about the benefits of learning another language as part of lifelong learning. The benefits of adults engaging in education at any age have been shown and they felt that learning Irish is another way in which people could do this. There is an important social element to language classes and this could be very beneficial to many people.

13.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Social and informal learning opportunities are necessary for Irish language learners, not only to improve their language skills, but also to capitalize on the benefits of lifelong learning for adults
- In public places, active offers should be consistently made for people to speak Irish so that speakers know that using Irish is welcome in any given place.
- The links between the Irish language and other elements of Irish heritage and culture should be promoted so that those with interests and knowledge of other areas find an open door to also learning or using the language.

Aguisíní

Appendices

Aguisín A - Suirbhé KantarMillward Browne 2017

#	Ráiteas	Theas nó Thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra
1.	Is acmhainn ar léith í an Ghaeilge ar féidir léi cur go dearfach le forbairt turasoireachta an oileáin seo.	Theas	61%	15%	25%
		Thuaidh	52%	21%	28%
2.	Is acmhainn fíorthabhachtach í an Ghaeltacht do dhaoine atá ag foghlaim na Gaeilge	Theas	78%	4%	18%
		Thuaidh	57%	16%	27%
3.	Tá suim phearsanta agam freastal ar imeacht Gaeilge, seachas rang Gaeilge nó ciorcal comhrá, i mo cheantar féin.	Theas	39%	39%	22%
		Thuaidh	24%	56%	19%
4.	Ba chóir tacaíocht airgeadais a chur ar fáil dóibh siúd ar suim leo freastal ar chúrsa sa Ghaeltacht ar mhaithe le Gaeilge a fhoghlaim, agus nach mbeadh ábalta freastal air murach sin.	Theas	73%	17%	10%
		Thuaidh	47%	26%	26%
5.	Bheadh suim agam a bheith páirteach i bhfeachtas leis an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn	Theas	37%	39%	24%
		Thuaidh	14%	67%	19%
6.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom an Ghaeilge a thuigbheáil.	Theas	40%	43%	17%
		Thuaidh	11%	78%	12%
7.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom an Ghaeilge a labhairt	Theas	31%	52%	17%
		Thuaidh	7%	83%	10%
8.	Go ginearálta déantar léiriú diúltach ar an Ghaeilge sna meáin	Theas	36%	31%	32%
		Thuaidh	32%	29%	39%
9.	Ba chóir d'aon aire sinsearach le freagracht i leith na Gaeilge agus gnóthaí Gaeltachta a bheith líofa sa Ghaeilge	Theas	81%	5%	14%
10.	Ba cheart stáisiún raidió Gaeilge díriú ar dhaoine óga agus ar fáil ar FM a mhaoiniú ón táille ceadúnais reatha	Theas	60%	12%	28%
11.	Ba chóir go mbeadh an ceart ann an Ghaeilge a úsáid sna cúirteanna	Thuaidh	37%	33%	30%
12.	Ba chóir go mbeadh teangacha san áireamh sna croíábhair ag leibhéal TGMO, agus mar thoradh air sin dhéanfadh achán dalta staidéar ar theanga amháin seachas Béarla ag leibhéal TGMO	Thuaidh	66%	16%	18%

Appendix A - Kantar Millward Browne Survey 2017

#	Statement	North or South	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No Answer
1.	Irish is a unique resource that can have a positive impact on the development of tourism on this island.	South	61%	15%	25%
		North	52%	21%	28%
2.	The Gaeltacht is a resource of great importance for people who are learning the Irish Language.	South	78%	4%	18%
		North	57%	16%	27%
3.	I am personally interested in attending Irish events in my own area, outside of an Irish class or an Irish conversation circle.	South	39%	39%	22%
		North	24%	56%	19%
4.	Financial Support should be provided to those who want to attend a course in the Gaeltacht in order to learn Irish, and who otherwise wouldn't be able to afford to attend.	South	73%	17%	10%
		North	47%	26%	26%
5.	I would be interested in taking part in campaigns to promote the Irish language.	South	37%	39%	24%
		North	14%	67%	19%
6.	I am confident in my ability to understand Irish.	South	40%	43%	17%
		North	11%	78%	12%
7.	I am confident in my ability to speak Irish.	South	31%	52%	17%
		North	7%	83%	10%
8.	The Irish Language is generally shown in a negative light in the media.	South	36%	31%	32%
		North	32%	29%	39%
9.	Any senior Minister appointed with responsibility for the Irish Language & Gaeltacht Affairs should be fluent in Irish.	South	81%	5%	14%
10.	An Irish language Radio station aimed at young people, available on FM throughout the country, should be funded from the current TV licence.	South	60%	12%	28%
11.	A person should have the right to use Irish in the courts.	North	37%	33%	30%
12.	Languages should be included as core subjects for GCSEs, and as a result every secondary level student would study a language other than English at GCSE level.	North	66%	16%	18%

Aguisín B - Suirbhé Millward Browne 2016

#	Ráiteas	Theas nó Thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra			
1.	"Ba chóir go mbeadh tacaíocht ar fáil do theaghlaigh atá ag tógáil a gclainne trí Ghaeilge"	Theas	61%	9%	30%			
		Thuaidh	26%	54%	20%			
2.	"Mothaím go bhfuil nasc láidir idir an Ghaeilge agus m'fhéiniúlacht phearsanta"	Theas	46%	29%	24%			
		Thuaidh	26%	54%	20%			
3.	"Mothaím go bhfuil nasc láidir idir teanga na Gaeilge agus féiniúlacht na tíre seo"	Theas	59%	20%	21%			
		Thuaidh	44%	37%	19%			
4.	"Níl go leor deiseanna do dhaoine óga a gcuid Gaeilge a úsáid taobh amuigh den chóras oideachais fhoirmiúil"	Theas	62%	10%	28%			
		Thuaidh	41%	23%	26%			
5.	"Creidim gur chóir go spreagfaí lipéadú dátheangach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla sa tír seo"	Theas	63%	10%	27%			
6.	"Tá mé go hiomlán ar an eolas faoi na seirbhísí atá ar fáil dom ón stát / rialtas trí Ghaeilge, ionas gur féidir liom mo chuid gnó a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge más mian liom"	Theas	45%	25%	26%			
		Thuaidh	23%	53%	25%			
7.	"Creidim gur chóir go mbeadh gach seirbhís stáit ar fáil trí Ghaeilge do mhuintir na Gaeltachta"	Theas	63%	10%	27%			
8.	"Ba chóir go gcuirfí Acht Gaeilge i bhfeidhm, ionas gur féidir le daoine seirbhísí a fháil trí Ghaeilge más maith leo iad a úsáid"	Thuaidh	40%	30%	30%			
9.	"Tá mé muiníneach as mo chumas Gaeilge labhartha"	Theas	30%	54%	16%			
		Thuaidh	8%	85%	7%			
10.	"Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom an Ghaeilge a thuigbheáil"	Theas	37%	46%	17%			
		Thuaidh	10%	81%	8%			
11.	"Tá suim agam Gaeilge/tuilleadh Gaeilge a fhoghlaim"	Theas	33%	47%	21%			
		Thuaidh	20%	68%	12%			
12.	"An rogha is fearr liom ar an liosta chun tuilleadh Gaeilge a fhoghlaim"		Grúpa Comhrá	Ranganna Oíche	Cúrsa Ar Líne	Cúrsa Gaeltachta	Eile	Níl a fhios / Freagra ar bith
		Theas	30%	30%	19%	6%	1%	14%
		Thuaidh	49%	71%	37%	26%	5%	2%

Appendix B - Millward Browne Survey 2016

#	Statement	North or South	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No Answer			
1.	"There should be support available for families raising their children through Irish"	South	61%	9%	30%			
		North	26%	54%	20%			
2.	"I feel there is a close link between the Irish language and my personal identity"	South	46%	29%	24%			
		North	26%	54%	20%			
3.	"I feel there is a close link between the Irish language and the identity of this country"	South	59%	20%	21%			
		North	44%	37%	19%			
4.	"There are not enough opportunities for young people to use their Irish outside the formal education system"	South	62%	10%	28%			
		North	41%	23%	26%			
5.	"I believe that bilingual labelling should be encouraged in Irish and in English in this country"	South	63%	10%	27%			
6.	"I am fully aware of the services that are available to me from the state / government in Irish, so that I can conduct my business through Irish if I so wish."	South	45%	25%	26%			
		North	23%	53%	25%			
7.	"I believe that every state service should be available in Irish to the Gaeltacht community"	South	63%	10%	27%			
8.	"An Irish-Language Act should be established, so people can access services through Irish if they wish"	North	40%	30%	30%			
9.	"I am confident of my ability in spoken Irish"	South	30%	54%	16%			
		North	8%	85%	7%			
10.	"I am confident that I can understand Irish"	South	37%	46%	17%			
		North	10%	81%	8%			
11.	"I have an interest to learn more Irish / more Irish"	South	33%	47%	21%			
		North	20%	68%	12%			
12.	"My preferred options on the list to learn more Irish"		Conversation Group	Night Classes	On Line Course	Gaeltacht Course	Other	Don't know / No Answer
		South	30%	30%	19%	6%	1%	14%
		North	49%	71%	37%	26%	5%	2%

Aguisín C - Suirbhé Millward Browne 2015

#	Ráiteas	Theas nó Thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra
1.	"Chuala mé faoi Sheachtain na Gaeilge"	Theas	50%	47%	3%
		Thuaidh	11%	86%	3%
2.	"Ghlac mé páirt in imeacht nó tionscadail a bhí bainteach le Seachtain na Gaeilge" <i>*ó na daoine a chuala fuithi</i>	Theas	33%	65%	2%
		Thuaidh	25%	74%	1%
3.	"Ba mhaith liom deis a bheith agam níos mó Gaeilge a labhairt."	Theas	45%	37%	18%
		Thuaidh	26%	55%	18%
4.	"Ba mhaith liom an deis a bheith agam Gaeilge / níos mó Gaeilge a fhoghlaim."	Theas	44%	39%	17%
		Thuaidh	29%	55%	16%
5.	"Ba chóir go mbeadh an ceart ag gach páiste oideachas a bheith acu trí Ghaeilge, más é sin an rogha atá acu."	Theas	72%	11%	17%
		Thuaidh	63%	21%	16%
6.	"Ba chóir go mbeadh ainmneacha Gaeilge ar eagraíochtaí rialtais / stáit nua ar bith."	Theas	53%	21%	26%
7.	"Ba chóir go mbeadh comharthaíocht dhátheangach curtha in airde ag údaráis agus comhairlí áitiúla, nuair a bhíonn éileamh áitiúil ann."	Thuaidh	50%	27%	23%
8.	"Ba chóir don stát tacaíocht a chur ar fáil do phobail ar mhaith leo straitéis Gaeilge dá gceantar féin a fhorbairt."	Theas	65%	16%	19%
		Thuaidh	55%	25%	20%
9.	"Ba chóir don stát tuilleadh tacaíochta a chur ar fáil don Ghaeilge."	Theas	61%	18%	21%
		Thuaidh	48%	28%	24%
10.	"Ba chóir go mbeadh seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge curtha ar fáil ag an Stát do dhaoine ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid."	Theas	70%	13%	17%
		Thuaidh	54%	26%	20%
11.	"Is acmhainn i léith í an Ghaeilge gur féidir léi cur go dearfach le forbairt eacnamaíochta an oileáin seo."	Theas	53%	22%	25%
		Thuaidh	46%	27%	27%
12.	"Cuireann úsáid na Gaeilge USP ar fáil do ghnóthaí."	Theas	42%	28%	30%
		Thuaidh	37%	32%	31%

Appendix C - Millward Browne Survey 2015

#	Statement	North or South	Agree	Disagree	Unknown / No Answer
1.	"I have heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge"	South	50%	47%	3%
		North	11%	86%	3%
2.	"I have taken part in an events or initiatives associated with Seachtain na Gaeilge" <i>*from those who have heard of it</i>	South	33%	65%	2%
		North	25%	74%	1%
3.	"I would like to have the opportunity to speak Irish more often"	South	45%	37%	18%
		North	26%	55%	18%
4.	"I would like to have the opportunity to learn Irish or learn more Irish"	South	44%	39%	17%
		North	29%	55%	16%
5.	"Every child should be entitled to have their education through the medium of Irish, if that is their preferred choice"	South	72%	11%	17%
		North	63%	21%	16%
6.	"The names of new government agencies and semi-state bodies should always be in Irish"	South	53%	21%	26%
7.	"Bilingual signs should be erected by local authorities and councils, where there is a local demand"	North	50%	27%	23%
8.	"The state should provide support for communities to develop Irish language strategies in their own areas"	South	65%	16%	19%
		North	55%	25%	20%
9.	"The state should provide more support for the Irish language"	South	61%	18%	21%
		North	48%	28%	24%
10.	"Services provided by the state should be made available through Irish for those who wish to use them"	South	70%	13%	17%
		North	54%	26%	20%
11.	"The Irish language is a unique resource which can make a positive contribution to the economic development of this island"	South	53%	22%	25%
		North	46%	27%	27%
12.	"The use of Irish by businesses provides a unique selling point"	South	42%	28%	30%
		North	37%	32%	31%

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