

Céard é an Scéal?

Tuairimí an Phobail
i leith na Gaeilge

Anailís Bhliantúil 5

2019

Public Opinions
on the Irish Language

Annual Analysis 5



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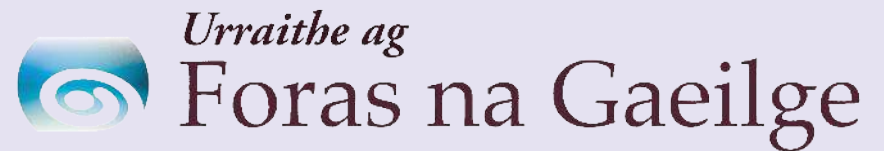
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Clár

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1. Achoimre Fheidhmeach

Rinneadh an taighde seo idir Mhí Eanáir agus Mí Mheán Fómhair 2019 le léargas a fháil ar dhearcthaí an phobail i leith na Gaeilge agus i leith cúrsaí a bhaineann léi. Ba réimse oibre leathan é seo, áit a ndearnadh taighde ar ábhair éagsúla agus le daoine le suimeanna agus le naisc éagsúla le pobal na Gaeilge. Baineadh úsáid as meascán de thaighde chainníochtúil agus cháilíochtúil san obair seo, agus tá léargas domhain cuimsitheach ar fáil ar na dearcthaí agus na tuairimí atá ag an bpobal faoin nGaeilge dá bharr.

Seo a leanas cuid de na príomhréimsí a ndearnadh scrúdú orthu san obair seo:

- Bliain na Gaeilge
- Tacaíochtaí do chlann atá á thógáil le Gaeilge
- Deiseanna do dhaoine óga an Ghaeilge a úsáid taobh amuigh den scoil
- An Réamhscolaíocht trí Ghaeilge
- Scoláireachtaí Gaeltachta
- Seirbhísí as Gaeilge
- Polasaí cuimsitheach do mhúineadh na Gaeilge ó dheas
- Comharthaíocht dátheangach ó thuaidh
- Tacaíochtaí do riachtanais speisialta sa chóras Ghaeloideachais ó thuaidh
- Tuscint agus Cumas Labhartha na Gaeilge

Bhí cur chuige cainníochtúil agus cáilíochtúil i gceist leis an staidéar seo. Ar an taobh cainníochtúil, rinneadh suirbhé ar níos mó ná 2,000 duine ó thuaidh agus ó dheas. Tar éis anailís a dhéanamh ar na torthaí seo, tionóladh fócasghrúpaí chun plé níos mionsonraithe a dhéanamh ar chuid de na torthaí, d'fhonn léiriú níos fearr ó thaobh comhthéacs de a sholáthar. Roghnaíodh na rannpháirtithe chun grúpaí sainleasmhara ábhartha a chur san áireamh, chomh maith le grúpaí a bhí ionadaíoch don tsochaí níos leithne, agus ní gá go mbeadh ceangal acu leis an teanga.

Léiríonn na staitisticí síos tríd an tuairisc go n-aontaíonn an mórphobal gur chóir don rialtas an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn agus tacaíocht cheart a thabhairt di. De réir na fianaise, tá tacaíocht phoiblí ann don Ghaeilge, agus bearta a bhaineann léi, i bhfad níos doimhne ná pobal na Gaeilge amháin. Tá sé seo soiléir ó na torthaí maidir le Bliain na Gaeilge, tacaíochtaí do chlann atá á thógáil trí Ghaeilge, deiseanna do dhaoine óga, naíonraí le Gaeilge, scoláireachtaí Gaeltachta, seirbhísí as Gaeilge, an Ghaeilge san Ardeist, comharthaí dátheangacha agus tacaíochtaí do riachtanais speisialta sa chóras Ghaeloideachais. Bhí gach freagra ag tacú le cur chun cinn na Gaeilge agus mar sin, ba chóir go mbeidh sé soiléir do pholaiteoirí nach féidir leo ná nár chóir dóibh neamhaird a dhéanamh ar na ceisteanna seo.

Ar bharr na staitisticí agus na bhfigiúirí a bailíodh sa suirbhé, rinneadh plé níos doimhne ar na ceisteanna seo i sraith d'fhócasghrúpaí le daoine atá lán-pháirteach i saol na Gaeilge, agus le daoine nach bhfuil Gaeilge ar bith acu, agus le gach duine idir eatarthu..

1. Executive Summary

This research was carried out between January and September 2019 to gain an insight into the attitudes of the public towards the Irish language and matters relating to it. This was a wide-ranging exercise, where research was carried out on various topics and with people with different interests and links with the Irish language community. A combination of quantitative and qualitative research was used in this work and provides a comprehensive in-depth view of the views and opinions of the public about the Irish language.

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

- Bliain na Gaeilge
- Supports for families being raised through Irish
- Opportunities for young people to use Irish outside school
- Pre-school through Irish
- Gaeltacht scholarships
- Services in Irish
- Comprehensive policy for the teaching of Irish in the south
- Bilingual signage in the north
- Special needs supports in the Irish-medium system in the north
- Understanding and speaking Irish

This study involved a quantitative and qualitative approach. On the quantitative side, more than 2,000 people were surveyed north and south. Following analysis of these results, focus groups were formed to discuss some of the findings in more detail, in order to provide a better contextual representation. Participants were selected to include relevant interest groups, as well as groups representative of the wider society, and not necessarily associated with the language.

The statistics show throughout the report that the general public agree that the government should promote the Irish language and provide proper support for it. Evidence suggests that there is public support for the Irish language, and related measures, far deeper than the Irish-speaking community alone. This is evident from the results in relation to Bliain na Gaeilge, supports for families being raised through Irish, opportunities for young people, Irish language pre-schools, Gaeltacht scholarships, services in Irish, Leaving Certificate Irish, bilingual signage and supports for special needs in the Irish-medium system. All responses supported the promotion of the Irish language and therefore it should be clear to politicians that they cannot and should not ignore these questions.

As well as the statistics and figures collected in the survey, these issues were discussed in more detail in a series of focus groups with people who are fully involved in the Irish language, and with people who have no Irish.

2. Príomhthorthaí ó Shuirbhé Kantar Millward Brown 2019

#	Ráiteas	theas nó thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra
1.a.	An raibh fhios agat go raibh 2018 mar 'Bhliain na Gaeilge'	theas	29%	69%	2%
		thuaidh	14%	84%	3%
1.b.	Ar ghlac tú páirt in aon imeacht nó ar úsáid tú níos mó Gaeilge i rith Bhliain na Gaeilge	theas	11%	87%	2%
		thuaidh	5%	94%	1%
2.	Ba chóir go mbeidh tacaíocht ar fáil do theaghlach atá ag tógáil a gcuid páistí trí Ghaeilge, ar nós tacaíochtaí airgeadais, oideachasúil nó sláinte	theas	53%	17%	30%
		thuaidh	40%	28%	32%
3.	Níl a dhóthain deiseanna ann do dhaoine óga an Ghaeilge a úsáid taobh amuigh den chóras oideachais	theas	68%	7%	25%
		thuaidh	35%	22%	43%
4.	Tá suim agam níos mó Gaeilge a fhoghlaim	theas	34%	47%	19%
		thuaidh	19%	65%	16%
5.	Ba chóir go mbeidh gach páiste i dteideal freastal ar réamhscoil trí Ghaeilge, más í sin an rogha atá tógtha	theas	72%	6%	22%
		thuaidh	49%	23%	28%
6.	Ba chóir scoláireachtaí Gaeltachta do dhaoine fásta a chur ar fáil.	theas	54%	12%	34%
		thuaidh	36%	28%	36%
7.	Táim tar éis seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge a iarraidh ón Stáit nó ó chomhlacht seirbhíse poiblí	theas	17%	71%	12%
		thuaidh	5%	81%	14%
8.	Ba chóir go mbeidh polasaí cuimsitheach a nascann múineadh na Gaeilge tríd an timthriall oideachais ina iomlán - ó réamhscoil go bunscóil go meánscoil go hollscoil	theas	63%	11%	26%
9.	Ba chóir don Ghaeilge fanacht mar chroí-ábhar, i.e. Go mbeidh gach dalta ag déanamh staidéir uirthi a fhad leis an Ardeist	theas	64%	14%	22%
10.	Tá gá an córas oideachais a athchóiriú chun cinntiú go mbeidh leibhéal cumasach de Ghaeilge labhartha ag gach dalta nuair a chríochnaíonn siad a oideachas	theas	65%	9%	26%
11.	Ba chóir go mbeadh gach seirbhís stáit ar fáil as Gaeilge do phobal na Gaeltachta	theas	64%	11%	25%
12.	Cuideoidh feiceálacht mhéadaithe den Ghaeilge trí chomharthaí bóithre dátheangacha srl. leis an teanga a normalú anseo	thuaidh	37%	33%	30%
13.	Ba chóir go mbeadh an leibhéal céanna tacaíochta ann do dhaltaí le riachtanais foghlamtha curtha ar fáil i scoileanna Gaeilge agus atá ar fáil san earnáil Bhéarla	thuaidh	49%	23%	28%
14.	Ba chóir do na nithe turasoireachta is mó díol ar nós Chlochán an Aifir agus Iarsmalann Titanic, turais, seirbhísí agus comharthaíocht a chur ar fáil as Gaeilge chun freastal a dhéanamh ar thurasóirí agus ar thurais ó Ghaelscoileanna	theas	35%	34%	31%
		thuaidh	35%	34%	31%
15.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom Gaeilge a thuiscint	theas	34%	51%	15%
		thuaidh	11%	80%	9%
16.	Tá mé muiníneach i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha	theas	30%	56%	14%
		thuaidh	8%	84%	8%

2. Main Results from 2019 Kantar Millward Brown Survey

#	Statement	north or south	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No answer
1.a.	Did you know that 2018 was 'Bliain na Gaeilge'	south	29%	69%	2%
		north	14%	84%	3%
1.b.	Did you take part in an event or did you use more Irish during Bliain na Gaeilge 2018	south	11%	87%	2%
		north	5%	94%	1%
2.	There should be support available for families raising their children through Irish, such as financial, educational or health services support	south	53%	17%	30%
		north	40%	28%	32%
3.	There are not enough opportunities for young people to use their Irish outside the formal education system	south	68%	7%	25%
		north	35%	22%	43%
4.	I have an interest to learn Irish/ more Irish	south	34%	47%	19%
		north	19%	65%	16%
5.	Every child should be entitled to attend a pre-school through the medium of Irish	south	72%	6%	22%
		north	49%	23%	28%
6.	Gaeltacht scholarships for adults should be made available	south	54%	12%	34%
		north	36%	28%	36%
7.	I have requested services through Irish from the state or other Public Service bodies	south	17%	71%	12%
		north	5%	81%	14%
8.	There should be a comprehensive policy that links the teaching of Irish throughout the duration of the educational cycle - from pre-school to Primary to Secondary through to University	south	63%	11%	26%
9.	Irish should remain as a core subject, i.e. that all students study up to the Leaving Certificate	south	64%	14%	22%
10.	Reform in the Irish educational system to ensure that all students finish their education with a competent level of spoken Irish	south	65%	9%	26%
11.	All State Services should be available in Irish to the Gaeltacht	south	64%	11%	25%
12.	Increased visibility of the Irish Language through bilingual road signage etc would help to normalise the language here	north	37%	33%	30%
13.	Students with additional learning needs in Irish medium schools should be afforded the same provision of support as those in the English Medium Sector	north	49%	23%	28%
14.	Attractions such as the Giant's Causeway and the Titanic Museum should provide tours, services and signage in Irish to cater for visitors and Irish Medium school trips	south	35%	34%	31%
		north	35%	34%	31%
15.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom Gaeilge a thuiscint	south	34%	51%	15%
		north	11%	80%	9%
16.	Tá mé muiníneach i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha	south	30%	56%	14%
		north	8%	84%	8%

3. Réamhrá

Is é seo an cúigiú bliain anois den tsraith taighde *Céard é an Scéal?*, taighde atá dírithe ar thuisicintí níos fearr a fháil ar dhearcadh agus ar thuairimí phobal na hÉireann i leith saincheistanna éagsúla a bhaineann leis an Ghaeilge. Bhunaigh Conradh na Gaeilge é seo i 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 Ghaeltacht.
- ii. Tuairimí an phobail i gcoitinne ar roinnt saincheistanna a bhaineann leis an Ghaeilge a mheas.
- iii. A fháil 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 bhfáiscéis a bailíodh chun cabhrú le heagraíochtaí, pobail agus gníomhaithe Gaeilge ina gcuid oibre reatha agus sa todhcháí.

Gach bliain bíonn an taighde dírithe ar roinnt téamaí, ar cinneadh orthu i gcomhairle le grúpaí eile Gaeilge. Maidir leis na téamaí roghnaithe a chinneadh, bíonn baint ag ábhair chomhaimseartha, feachtais sa todhcháí agus a bheith ag iarraidh tógáil ar thaighde roimhe seo leis. I measc théamaí na bliana seo tá:

- Bliain na Gaeilge
- An Ghaeilge sa chóras oideachais
- Seirbhísí as Gaeilge
- Tacaíochtaí do chlanna atá á dtógáil le Gaeilge
- Comharthaíocht dhátheangach

Rinneadh an taighde seo ina dhá chuid. Sa chéad chuid iarradh ar an gcomhlacht vótaíochta Kantar Millward Brown suirbhé a dhéanamh ar 2,000 duine, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, chun tuairimí a mheas ar na téamaí thuas. Cuirtear cuid de na ceistanna céanna gach 3 bliana chun comparáid a dhéanamh idir na torthaí, mar sin tá comparáid á déanamh ar thorthaí ó 2016 i mbliana. Rinneadh é seo chun 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 todhcháí.

Tá na torthaí agus an anailís san obair seo beartaithe mar uirlis chun cuidiú le stocaireacht agus feachtas éifeachtach a dhéanamh ar an nGaeilge. Is féidir leis cuidiú le gníomhaithe agus grúpaí pobail a threorú ar an talamh, chomh maith leis an bhfianaise agus na staitisticí is gá a sholáthar d'eagraíochtaí a dhéanann achainí a chur faoi bhráid comhlachtaí poiblí agus príobháideacha.

3. Introduction

This is the fifth year of *Céard é an Scéal?*, research to ascertain public opinions on the Irish Language and gain a deeper understanding of the attitudes and opinions of the Irish public towards various Irish language issues. The series 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:

- Bliain na Gaeilge
- Irish in the education system
- Services in Irish
- Supports for Irish-speaking families
- Bilingual signage

This research was carried out in two parts. In the first part the market research group Kantar Millward Brown was asked to survey 2,000 people, north and south, to consider comments on the above themes. Some of the same questions are asked every 3 years to compare the results, so results from 2016 are compared this year. This was done to identify patterns, to see if certain projects are progressing and to explore whether any demographic change can be identified that will contribute to future planning or resource allocation.

The results and analysis in this work are intended as a tool to help lobby and campaign effectively in Irish. It can help guide activists and community groups on the ground, as well as providing the necessary evidence and statistics to organizations that make submissions to public and private bodies.

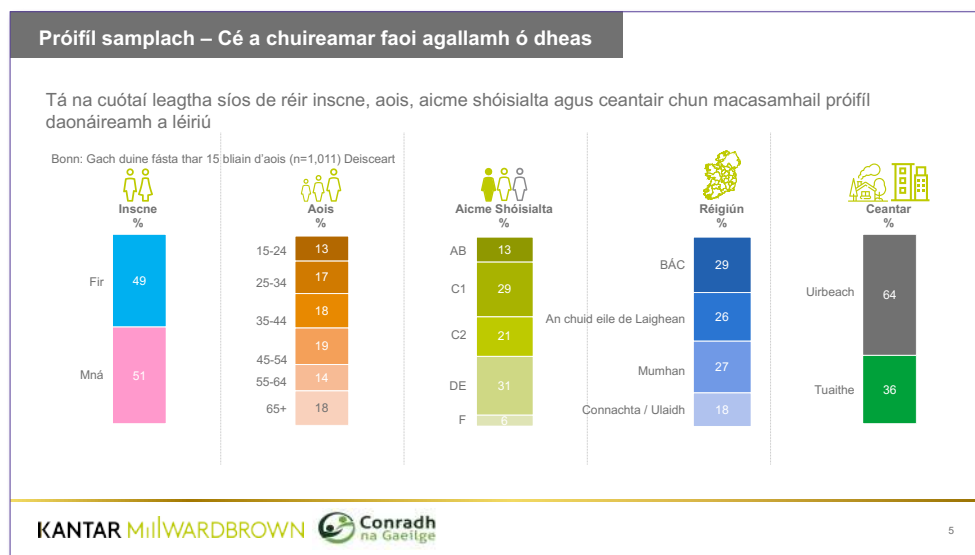
4. Modh Oibre

Ós rud é go mbaineann an taighde seo go mór le smaointe, mothúcháin agus tuairimí daoine, agus go ndéanann sé iarracht iad sin a mheas ag leibhéal sochaí, tá cur chuige cainníochtúil agus cáilíochtúil ann. Mar chuid den tsaothar seo rinneadh idir thaighde cáilíochtúil agus thaighde cainníochtúil le tuiscint a fháil ar na dearcthaí atá ag pobal na hÉireann ar an nGaeilge agus ar cheisteanna a bhaineann léi.

Rinneadh cinneadh faoi théamaí na bliana seo bunaithe ar chomhairliúchán leis na ceannagraíochtaí eile agus mar gheall ar na ceisteanna is mó atá os comhair phobal na Gaeilge faoi láthair. I ndiaidh na téamaí a shocrú cuireadh ceisteanna suirbhé le chéile i gcomhar le comhlacht taighde neamhspleách, Kantar Millward Brown. Chuir Kantar Millward Brown na ceisteanna seo ar bhreis agus 2,000 duine sa tír (torthaí ar fáil sa chéad rannóg eile) bunaithe ar an gcleachtas is fearr san earnáil seo. Rinneadh anailís ar na freagraí a tháinig chun solais sa suirbhé seo agus cuireadh sraith d'fhócasghrúpaí ar bun ar na téamaí céanna a bhí sa suirbhé.

Cuireadh an dá pháirt taighde seo le chéile, i.e. meascán den dhá modh oibre, idir cháilíochtúil agus chainníochtúil, le léargas iomlánaíoch a fháil ar na dearcthaí atá ag daoine ar cheisteanna a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge. Rinneadh an taighde seo le dhá chéim ar leith. 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 comhalachtaí poiblí nó príobháideacha.



Figúir 1

4. Methodology

Since this research is very much about people's thoughts, feelings and opinions, and it seeks to assess these at a societal level, a quantitative and qualitative approach is used. As part of this work, both qualitative and quantitative research was carried out to understand the views of the Irish public on the Irish language and its issues.

This year's themes were decided based on consultation with the other leading organizations and the main issues facing the Irish language community at present. Following the setting of the themes survey questions were developed in conjunction with an independent research company, Kantar Millward Brown. Kantar Millward Brown asked these questions to over 2,000 people in the country (results in the next section) based on best practice in this sector. The responses to this survey were analyzed and a series of focus groups were set up on the same themes as contained the survey.

These two pieces of research were compiled, i.e. a combination of the two qualitative and quantitative methods of working to gain a holistic view of attitudes to Irish language issues. This research was conducted in two distinct phases. These quantitative results were expanded through qualitative research and the organization of a series of focus groups to gain a deeper and more integrated understanding of these results.

It is intended that the results and analysis will be used as a lobbying tool for the language. This can guide language activists and community groups, as well as providing necessary evidence and statistics and petitioning public or private bodies.

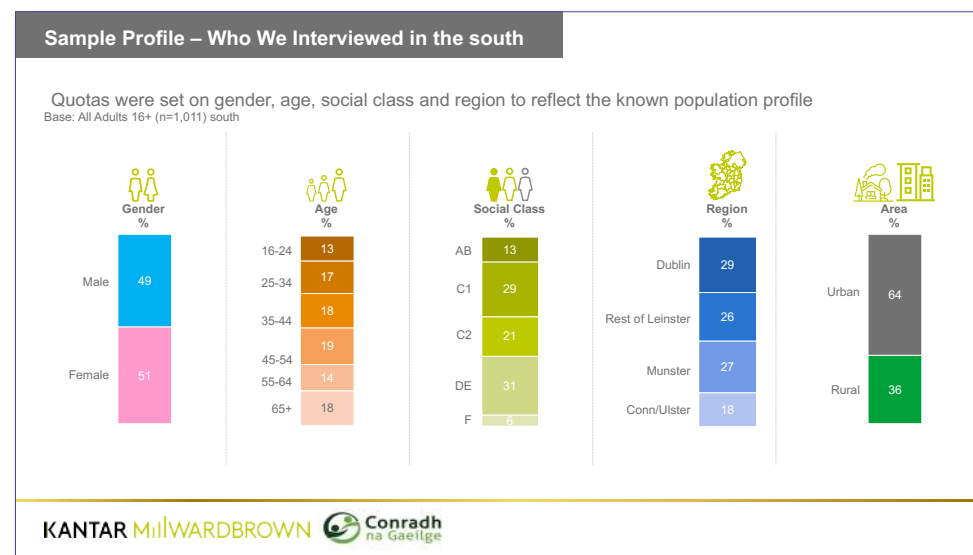
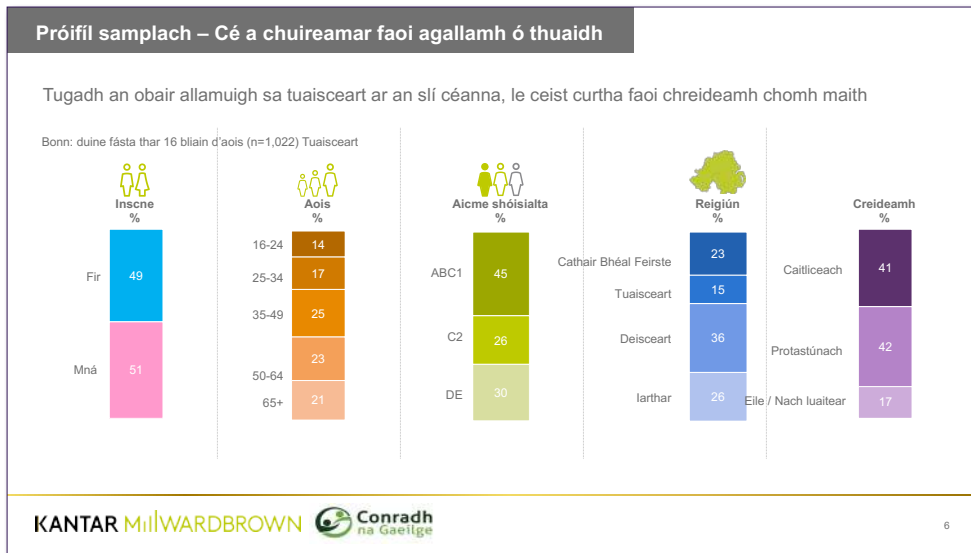


Figure 1



Figióir 2

Bunaithe ar an léargas seo a thug torthaí an tsuirbhé dúinn ar thuairimí an phobail, cuireadh tús le sraith fócasghrúpaí le tógáil ar an eolas seo agus le heolas cáilíochtúil a bhailiú ar na hábhair chéanna. Mar a fheictear sna táblaí thuas, rinneadh an suirbhé seo le sampla ionadaíoch ar an tír ar fad, agus i measc na ndaoine seo is cinnte go bhfuil meascán de thuairimí maidir leis an nGaeilge agus leis an nGaeltacht.

FÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Mar gheall ar na tuairimí éagsúla atá ag daoine difriúla maidir leis an nGaeilge, rinneadh cinneadh na grúpaí a shocrú de réir na dtéamaí éagsúla. An smaoineamh atá taobh thiar de seo ná go mbeadh dearchtaí éagsúla ag daoine a bhfuil riachtanais éagsúla acu. Rinneadh sé fhócasghrúpa ar fad:

- trí ghrúpa i mBaile Átha Cliath,
- trí ghrúpa i mBéal Feirste

Bhí idir triúr agus deichniúr i láthair ag gach grúpa leis an mbriseadh síos a leanas:

- grúpa amháin ó dheas agus grúpa eile ó thuaidh a bhí ionadaíoch ar an déimeagrafach
- grúpa daoine óga ó dheas agus grúpa eile daoine óga ó thuaidh
- grúpa tuismitheoirí atá ag tógáil a gcuid páistí trí Ghaeilge ó dheas agus ó thuaidh

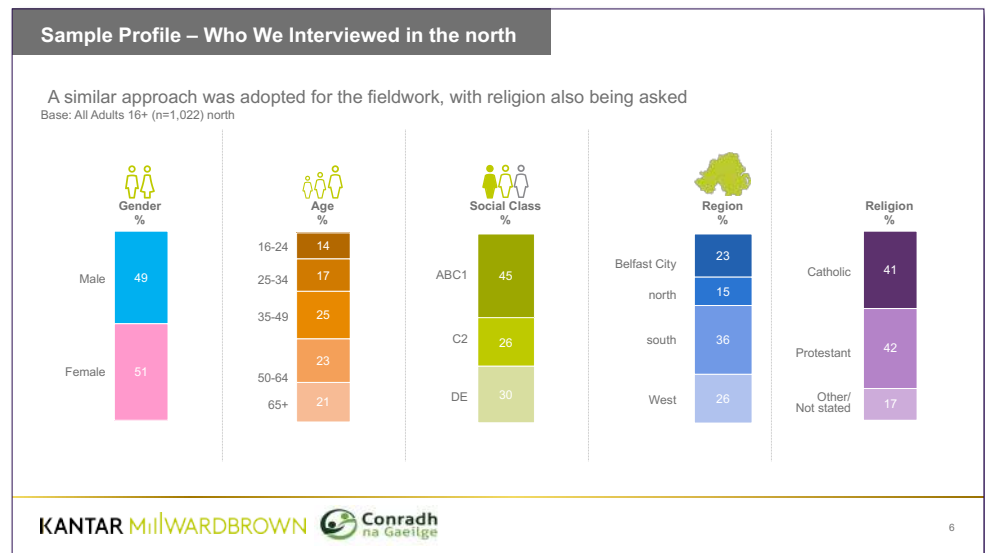


Figure 2

Based on this insight into the views of the public, the survey findings initiated a series of focus groups to build on this knowledge and to gather qualitative information on the same topics. As can be seen in the tables above, this survey was carried out with a representative sample of the country as a whole, and among these people there is certainly a mix of views about the Irish language and the Gaeltacht.

FOCUS GROUPS

Because of the different views of different people regarding the Irish language, it was decided to set the groups according to the different themes. The idea behind this is that people with different needs will have different views. A total of six focus groups were organised:

- three groups in Dublin,
- three groups in Belfast

Each group had three to ten attendees with the following breakdown:

- one group in the south and another in the north representing the demographics
- a group of young people in the south and another group of young people in the north
- a group of parents who are raising their children through Irish in the south and north

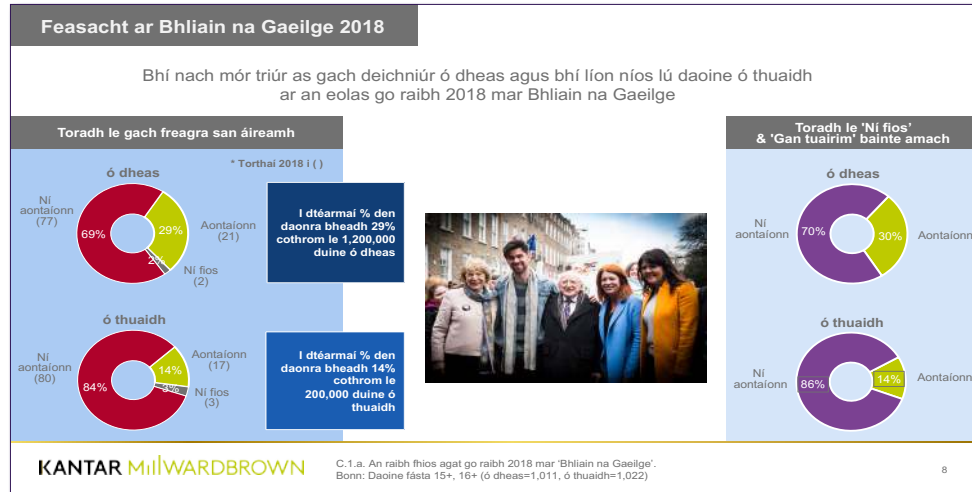
Na Torthaí

The Results

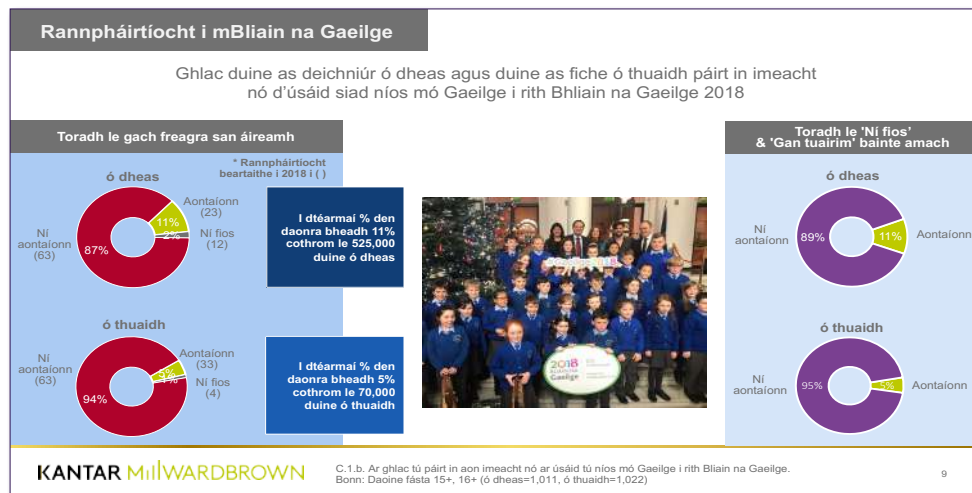
5. Bliain na Gaeilge

Bhí Bliain na Gaeilge ar siúl i 2018 le haird a tharraingt ar an nGaeilge agus le spreagadh a thabhairt di. Bhí sé mar sprioc chomh maith ag an bhféile aird a tharraingt ar na dúshláin atá roimh phobal na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta. D'fhreastail na céadta míle duine ar imeachtaí de chuid Bhliain na Gaeilge. Chomh maith leis sin, d'éirigh leis an bhféile dul i bhfeidhm go mór ar na meáin shóisialta, le sroicheadh 10 milliún duine den haischlib oifigiúil #Gaeilge2018 agus 90 milliúin imrisean.

5.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 3 thuas agus Figúir 4 thíos



5. Bliain na Gaeilge

Bliain na Gaeilge was held in 2018 to draw attention to the Irish language and to promote it. The festival also aimed to highlight the challenges facing the Irish language community and the Gaeltacht. Hundreds of thousands of people attended Bliain na Gaeilge events. The festival also had a huge impact on social media, reaching 10 million people from the official #Gaeilge2018 hashtag and had 90 million impressions.

5.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

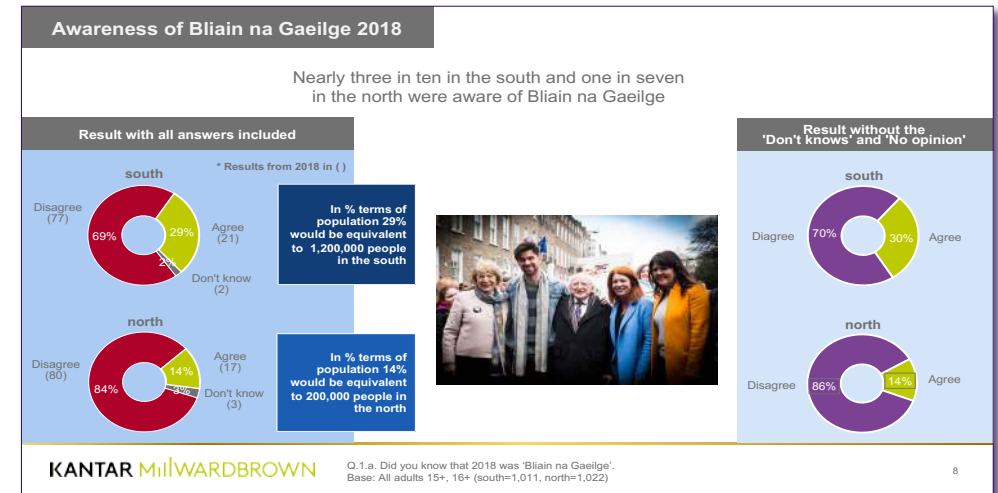
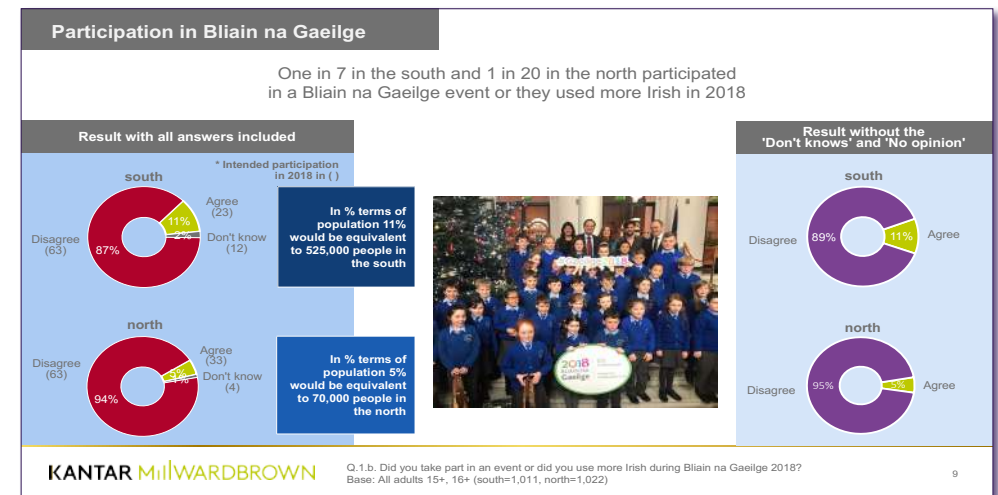


Figure 3 above and Figure 4 below



5.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cuireadh ceisteanna ar na grúpaí ar fad maidir leis an eolas a bhí acu ar Bhliain na Gaeilge. Sa chás nach raibh grúpa eolach ar Bhliain na Gaeilge (agus is amhlaidh a bhí seo i gceist sna grúpaí daoine nach raibh Gaeilge acu) tugadh cur síos gairid dóibh ar an bhféile agus ar na haidhmeanna a bhain léi.

Daoine óga

Chuala na daoine óga ó dheas faoi Bhliain na Gaeilge. D'fhreastail cuid acu ar an bhféile *BEO – Gaelach agus Bródúil* cé gur cheap siad gur agóid a bhí ann seachas ceiliúradh. Níor chuala na daoine óga sa ghrúpaí faoi Bhliain na Gaeilge. Bhí an Stát ó dheas ag tacú le Bhliain na Gaeilge ach ní raibh an Stát ó thuaidh, agus is léir go raibh tionchar aige sin ar an méid eolais a bhí ag daoine óga faoi Bhliain na Gaeilge.

Tuismitheoirí ag tógáil clainne trí Ghaeilge

Léiríodh sna grúpaí fócas seo go raibh tionchar éigin ag an bhfeachtas margadóchta, fiú amháin más ar phobal na Gaeilge a bhí sé dírithe. Ar nós na dtuismitheoirí ó dheas chuala na tuismitheoirí uile ó thuaidh faoi Bhliain na Gaeilge. Bhí na tuismitheoirí ó thuaidh den tuairim go raibh bearna sa chlúdach a rinneadh ar Bhliain na Gaeilge ó thuaidh agus gurbh fhéarr a bhí sé ó dheas. Mhol na tuismitheoirí ó thuaidh gur chóir don Stát ó thuaidh a bheith bainteach le Bliain na Gaeilge agus gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó tacaíochta ann, ar nós maoiniú sa bhreis a chur ar fáil.

Ghlac na tuismitheoirí uile páirt i mBliain na Gaeilge. Bhí siad páirteach in imeachtaí teaghlaigh, ceann amháin de na himeachtaí sin bhí sé eagraithe ag Comhairle Cathrach Átha Cliath agus ghlac siad páirt i *Beo – Bródúil agus Gaelach* freisin.

Grúpaí fócas ionadaíoch

Níor chuala formhór den dá ghrúpa faoi ach chuala cúpla duine ó dheas agus duine amháin ó thuaidh faoi. Bhí níos mó eolais ag muintir an Tuaiscirt ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge ná Bliain na Gaeilge.

5.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Níos mó inimirceach a tharraingt isteach i saol na Gaeilge
- An pobal a spreagadh chun 'cúpla focal' a úsáid go minic i siopaí
- Níos mó fógraíochta a dhéanamh ar Bhliain na Gaeilge
- Níos mó imeachtaí teaghlaigh a eagrú
- Béim a chur ar imeachtaí áitiúla, teagmháil a dhéanamh le clubanna CLG agus clubanna óige faoi seo
- Bileoga eolais a dháileadh ar na scoileanna
- Iarraidh ar chomhlachtaí móra imeachtaí a eagrú
- Pop-Up a bhunú i rith na bliana a mhairfidh mí nó an bhliain ina hiomláine gur féidir le daoine buaileadh isteach ann. D'fhéadfadh sé seo normalú a dhéanamh ar an teanga
- Fógraí a chur ar na busanna
- Fógraí a bheith ar aipeanna agus sna meáin shóisialta
- Fógraí teilifíse a bheith ar siúl le linn uaireanta gnóthacha
- Páirtíocht a dhéanamh le heagraíochtaí ar nós *The Great Dublin Ride*
- Daoine mór-le-rá ar nós réalta spóirt a fháil chun Bliain na Gaeilge a chur chun tosaigh
- Oíche ar nós an *Oíche Chultúir* a eagrú chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn
- Clár teilifíse a chraoladh ar nós an chlár *Labhair Gaeilge Linn*
- Níos mó teagmhála a dhéanamh le heagraíochtaí Béarla i rith na bliana

5.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS:

All groups were asked questions about their knowledge of Bliain na Gaeilge. Where a group was not familiar with Bliain na Gaeilge (and this was the case in the non-Irish speaking groups) they were given a brief description of the festival and its aims.

Young People

Young people from the south heard about Bliain na Gaeilge. Some of them attended the *BEO – Gaelach agus Bródúil* festival even though they thought it was a demonstration rather than a celebration. The young people in the group in the north had not heard about Bliain na Gaeilge. The State in the south was supported Bliain na Gaeilge but the State in the north did not, and it was obvious that this had an impact on the amount of information young people had about Bliain na Gaeilge.

Parents raising their children with Irish

These focus groups showed that the marketing campaign had some impact, even if it was aimed at the Irish language community. Like the parents in the south all parents in the north had heard about Bliain na Gaeilge. The parents in the north were of the opinion that there was a gap in the coverage of Bliain na Gaeilge in the north and that it was better in the south. The parents in the north suggested that the State in the north should be involved with Bliain na Gaeilge and that there should be more support available, such as providing additional funding.

All parents took part in Bliain na Gaeilge. They were involved in family events, one of which was organized by Dublin City Council and took part in *Beo – Gaelach agus Bródúil*.

Representative focus groups

Most of the two groups had not heard about it but a few people from the south and one from the north had. Those in the north had more of a knowledge of Seachtain na Gaeilge than Bliain na Gaeilge.

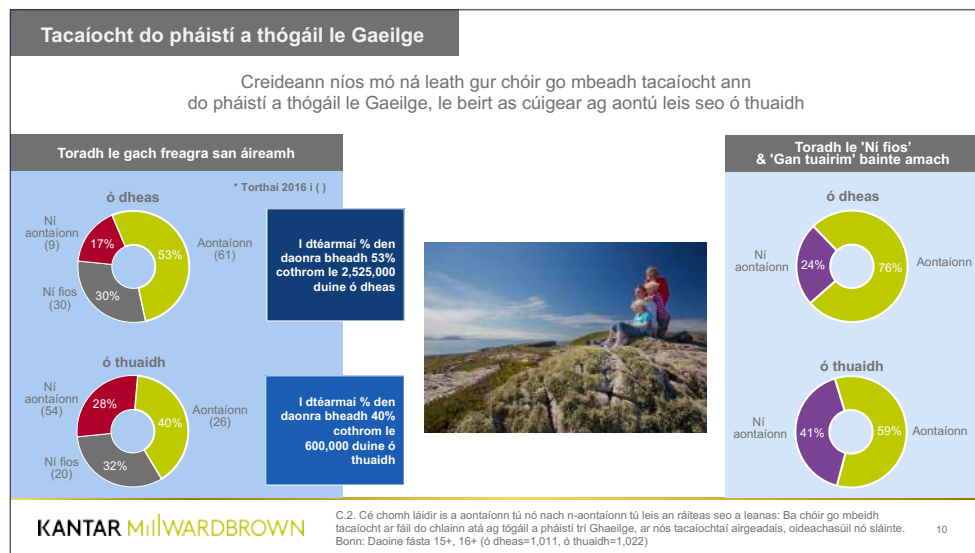
5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Attract more immigrants into the Irish language community
- Encourage the public to use 'cúpla focal' often in shops
- Increase the advertising of Bliain na Gaeilge
- Organize more family events
- Highlight local events, contact GAA clubs and youth clubs about this
- Distribute information leaflets to schools
- Ask large companies to organize events
- Establish a month-long or full-year Pop-Up that can be accessed by people. This could normalize the language
- Advertisements on buses
- Advertisements on apps and social media
- Television advertisements during busy hours
- Engage with organizations such as *The Great Dublin Ride*
- Get well known people like sports stars to promote Bliain na Gaeilge
- Organize a night such as *Culture Night* to promote the Irish language
- Broadcast a television program such as the *Labhair Gaeilge Linn*
- Increased contact with English language organizations during the year

6. Tacaíochtaí do chlanna atá á dtógáil le Gaeilge

De réir mar a ardaíonn líon na gcainteoirí Gaeilge agus líon na ndalta a fhreastalaíonn ar Ghaelscoileanna fud fad na tíre, tá ardú súntasach ar líon na dteaghlach atá ag tógáil clainne trí mheán na Gaeilge. Déantar infheistíocht i seirbhísí a chur ar fáil do thuistí ó thaobh tógáil clainne de maidir le cúrsaí sláinte, oideachais, cumarsáide agus eile. Agus tuismitheoir ag tógáil clainne trí mheán na Gaeilge, tá tacaíocht bhreise agus difriúil de dhíth le cuidiú le teaghlach é seo a dhéanamh.

6.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 5

6.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Tuistí ó dheas

Dúradh go bhfuil pobal ann agus go leor imeachtaí eagraithe do dhaoine ag tógáil a bpáistí trí Ghaeilge. Tá gréasán ann a chuidíonn agus a chuireann imeachtaí agus tacaíochtaí éagsúla ar fáil. Luadh imeachtaí eile a bhíonn eagraithe ag grúpaí agus údarais, ar nós na leabharlanna, mar shampla tá réimse maith de leabhair Ghaeilge agus seirbhís as Gaeilge i leabharlanna Bhaile Átha Cliath. Moladh na cláracha ar fáil ar TG4 chomh.

Léirigh inné nach raibh grúpaí i mbun seirbhísí leighis a sheachadadh don phobal ag tógáil a gcuid cúraimí i dtaobh sheirbhísí Gaeilge go dáiríre. Pléadh na fadhbanna leis an easpa spáis i naíonraí agus gur gá do dhaoine taisteal achar fada le teacht orthu uaireanta. Bhí tuismitheoirí amháin nach raibh in ann a pháiste a chur go naíonra trí Ghaeilge ach go raibh stíl ag an tuismitheoir go mbeidh an páiste i naíonra le Gaeilge an bhliain seo chugainn. Bhí cuid de na tuismitheoirí atá ag tógáil a gcuid páistí le Gaeilge mar fhoghlaiméirí iad féin agus léirigh siad go raibh dúshlán faoi leith ag baint leis seo agus tacaíochtaí breise de dhíth.

6. Support for families raising their children with Irish

As the number of Irish speakers and the number of pupils attending Gaelscoileanna throughout the country increases, there has been a significant increase in the number of families raising children through the medium of Irish. Investment should be made in the provision of services to parents in relation to health, education, communication and other matters. With a parent raising a family through the medium of Irish, extra and different support is needed to help families to do this.

6.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

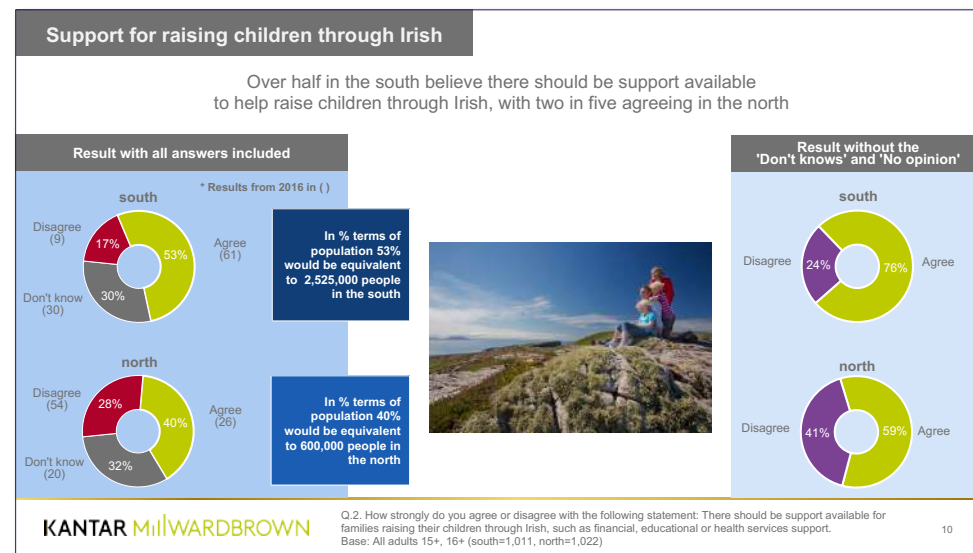


Figure 5

6.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Parents in the south

It was Stated that there is a community and many events are organized for people raising their children through Irish. There is a network that helps and provides a variety of events and supports. Other events organized by groups and authorities, such as the libraries, included a good range of Irish language books and a service in Irish in Dublin libraries. The programs offered on TG4 were also commended.

Concern was expressed that groups were not delivering medical services to the public taking their responsibilities in relation to Irish language services seriously. The problems with the lack of space in naíonraí were discussed and that people sometimes have to travel long distances to find them. One parent was unable to send their child to a naíonra through Irish but the parent hoped that the child will be in a naíonra with Irish next year. Some of the parents who were raising their children with Irish were themselves learners and indicated that this was particularly challenging and that additional supports were needed.

Tuistí ó thuaidh

Léirigh na tuismitheoirí seo an fhadhb a bhíonn an nuair a bhaineann na páistí úsáid as an mBéarla agus na tuismitheoirí ag iarraidh iad a thógáil le Gaeilge. Aithníodh an gá le tearmainn teanga chun tacaíocht breise a thabhairt do thuismitheoirí leis an bhfadhb seo agus aithníodh an dúshlán leis an teanga a normalú i suíomh clainne. Bhí na tuismitheoirí uile ag cur a gcuid páistí go hionad cúraim lae trí Bhéarla agus, cé go raibh ionad cúraim lae ar fáil trí Ghaeilge, dúirt na tuismitheoirí go raibh an t-ionad cúraim lae níos daoire ná an t-ionad cúraim lae trí Bhéarla. Luadh go mbíonn deacrachtaí ann nuair atá tuismitheoir amháin le Gaeilge sa theaghlach agus nuair a bhíonn sé in am an obair bhaile a dhéanamh as Gaeilge leis an bpáiste.

Tugtar 'bounty packs' do gach máthair mar thacaíocht agus iad ag tosú ag tógáil a bpáistí, ach níl leagan Gaeilge den phacáiste ann agus níl aon rud luaite faoi sheirbhísí trí Ghaeilge don teaghlach sa phaca. Tá 'Sure Start' ar fáil as Gaeilge, ach luadh nach raibh sé fógartha go maith, mar sin ní raibh fhios ag an tuismitheoir faoi. Aontaíodh gur chóir go mbeadh foireann leighis le Gaeilge ag an NHS le plé leis na páistí á dtógáil trí Ghaeilge. Aithníodh an tábhachtacht le gréasán do na tuismitheoirí chun caidreamh a thógáil agus cairdeas a chruthú trí Ghaeilge idir na páistí. Mhóthaigh na tuismitheoirí go bhfuil níos mó teaghlaigh ag tógáil a gcuid páistí le Gaeilge ná mar bhí le 40 bliain anuas.

6.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Níos mó imeachtaí áitiúla a eagrú do na teaghlaigh
- Ba chóir do chlubanna CLG imeachtaí a eagrú do pháistí le Gaeilge
- Níos mó infheistíochta ón Stát ó dheas agus ó thuaidh chun tacaíocht a thabhairt do na teaghlaigh atá ag tógáil clainne le Gaeilge
- Na clár a bhíodh ann ar TG4 do dhaoine óga a chraoladh arís
- Níos mó scannáin a bheith ann trí Ghaeilge
- Níos mó tacaíochta a chur ar fáil do na Gaelscoileanna
- Coiste rialtas ó dheas a bhunú le cinntiú gur féidir le gach saoránach a shaol a chaitheamh trí Ghaeilge dá mba mhian leo sin
- Feachtas earcaíochta a thosú chun níos mó dochtúirí le Gaeilge a earcú
- Coinníoll iontrála a bheith ag na naíonraí go mbeidh tosaíocht ann do pháistí atá á dtógáil le Gaeilge
- Níos mó naíonraí trí Ghaeilge a bhunú
- Tacaíocht a chur ar fáil do thuismitheoirí atá mar fhoghlaimeoirí ag tógáil a gcuid páistí le Gaeilge – cúrsa a bhunú a phléann go háirithe, le téarmaíocht a bhaineann le teaghlaigh
- Deontas ón Stát a chur ar fáil do na teaghlaigh atá ag tógáil a gcuid páistí le Gaeilge
- Deontas a chur ar fáil chun cothromaíocht a dhéanamh idir an na costais do chúram leanaí i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge
- 'Bounty Packs' a chur ar fáil as Gaeilge agus liosta de na seirbhísí as Gaeilge a bheith iontu
- Fógraíocht níos fearr a dhéanamh de sheirbhísí Ghaeilge 'Sure Start' agus seirbhís faoi leith uathu as Gaeilge
- Seirbhísí leighis a chur ar fáil as Gaeilge, go háirithe chun gur féidir tástálacha éisteachta agus tuisceana cruinne a dhéanamh ar na páistí.

Parents in the north

These parents demonstrated the problem when the children use English and the parents want to raise them with Irish. The need for language sanctuary to provide additional support to parents was identified as well as the challenge of normalizing the language in a family setting. All parents were sending their children to a day care centre in English and, although a day care centre was available through Irish, the parents stated that it was more expensive than the English one. It was noted that there are difficulties when one parent has Irish in the family when it is time to do homework in Irish with the child.

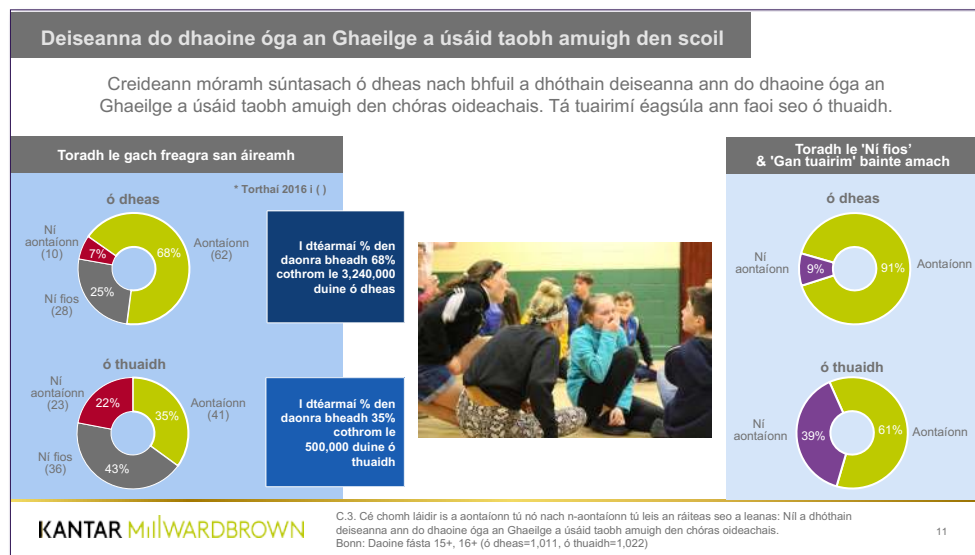
Each mother is given a 'Bounty Pack' as a support when starting to raise their children, but there is no Irish version of the pack and there is no mention of services in Irish for the family in the pack. 'Sure Start' is available in Irish, but it was noted that it was not well advertised, so the parent did not know about it. It was agreed that the NHS should have medical staff with Irish to deal with the children being raised through Irish. The importance of having a network for parents to build relationships and to create friendships through Irish between the children was recognized. The parents felt that more families are raising their children through Irish than in the last 40 years.

6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Organize more local events for families
- GAA clubs should organize events for children with Irish
- More investment from both States to support families who are raising their children through Irish
- Repeat the programs on TG4 for young people
- More Irish language films
- Provide more support for Gaelscoileanna
- Establish a committee within the Government in the south to ensure that all citizens can live their lives through Irish if they so wish
- Initiate a recruitment campaign to recruit more Irish speaking doctors
- That the naíonraí have a condition of admission that priority will be given to children being raised through Irish
- Establish more Irish-medium pre-schools
- Provide support for parents who are learners raising their children through Irish - establishing a course that deals specifically with family-related terminology.
- Provide a State grant for families raising their children through Irish
- Provide a grant to balance the costs of childcare in English and Irish
- Provide a Bounty Packs in Irish and include a list of services in Irish
- Better advertising of Irish language services 'Sure Start' and a specific service in Irish
- Provide medical services in Irish, in particular to enable the children to have accurate listening and comprehension tests

7. Deiseanna do dhaoine óga an Ghaeilge a úsáid taobh amuigh den scoil

7.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 6

7.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Eagraíodh dhá fhócasghrúpa de dhaoine óga, thuaidh agus theas. Is daltaí Gaelcholáistí a bhí sa dá fhócasghrúpa. Bhí taithí níos fearr acu ar deiseanna, mar sin, atá ar fáil as Gaeilge do dhaoine óga.

Na daoine óga ó dheas

Is Béarla a bhíonn á labhairt ag an gcuid is mó de dhaoine óga taobh amuigh den scoil ach labhraíonn siad Gaeilge nuair atá siad thar lear. Is breá leo nuair a labhraíonn duine Gaeilge leo taobh amuigh den scoil. I gclubanna spóirt airithe úsáidtear roinnt Gaeilge iontu ach ní minic a tharlaíonn seo. Aontaíodh gur chóir go mbeadh i bhfad níos mó deiseanna ann do dhaoine óga le Gaeilge a úsáid, go háirithe sna meáin shóisialta. Aithníodh nach scríobhann siad mórán as Gaeilge ar na meáin shóisialta toisc nach dtuigfeadh a gcairde ar fad an méid a bhíonn le rá acu.

Na daoine óga ó thuaidh

Dúirt na daoine óga ó thuaidh gur chuala siad faoi imeachtaí as Gaeilge do dhaoine óga ach nár ghlac siad páirt iontu. Ghlac cuid acu páirt, áfach, i gclubanna óige a fheidhmíonn trí Bhéarla, cé go raibh siad ag freastal ar chlubanna óige trí Ghaeilge nuair a bhí siad ar an mbunscoil. Luadh chomh maith de bharr nach bhfuil Gaeilge ag go leor de na cairde agus na

7. Opportunites for Young People to use Irish outside school

7.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

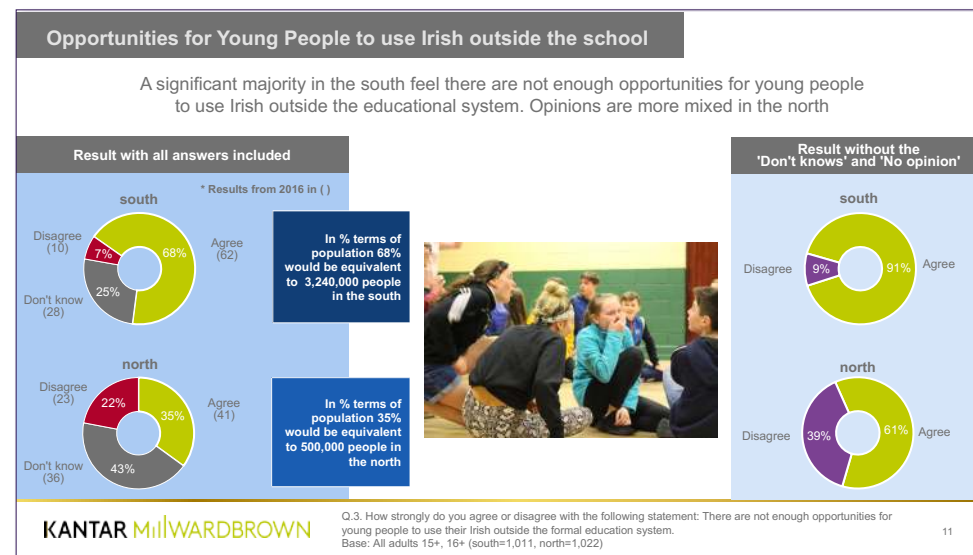


Figure 6

7.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Two focus groups of young people, north and south, were organized. Both focus groups were Gaelcholáistí. They therefore had better experience of opportunities available in Irish for young people.

Young People in the south

Most of the young people outside school speak English but speak Irish when they are abroad. They love when someone speaks Irish outside school. In certain sports clubs some Irish is used but this is not often the case. It was agreed that there should be far more opportunities for young people to use Irish, particularly in social media. It was recognized that they do not write much in Irish on social media as not all their friends would understand what they have to say.

Young People in the north

The young people in the north said they had heard about Irish language activities for young people but had not participated in them. However, some of them took part in youth clubs that operate through the medium of English, although they attended youth clubs through Irish when they were in primary school. It was also mentioned that many of their friends and parents do not have Irish to speak English. However, they would like to be able to use

tuismitheoirí go bhfuil orthu Béarla a labhairt. Ba bhreá leo, áfach, go mbeidís in ann Gaeilge a úsáid sna siopaí, ar an mbus, leis an dochtúir, srl. Ba bhreá leo go mbeadh seirbhís tacsáí ar fáil as Gaeilge. Bhí siad den tuairim nach fiú an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim ar scoil mura bhfuil siad chun í a úsáid taobh amuigh den scoil. D'aithin siad nach raibh a dhóthain roghanna de chúrsaí trí Ghaeilge ar an tríd leibhéal. Ní bhreathnaíonn siad ar chlár theilifíse as Gaeilge mar gur cheap siad nach raibh an caighdeán rómhaith. Éistean siad le Raidió Fáilte mar go gcráoltar ina gcanúint féin é.

7.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Seirbhís Ghaeilge a bheith ar fáil sna siopaí, ar bhusanna, i leabharlanna, ag dochtúirí agus i dtacsaithe
- Tá gá le níos mó margaíocht ar dhaltáí iar-bhunscoile len iad a mhealladh go clubanna óige Gaeilge
- Ba chóir níos mó cúrsaí 3ú leibhéal a chur ar fáil as Gaeilge thuaidh agus theas
- Ba chóir breathnú ar chúrsaí canúna maidir le clár TG4 do dhaoine óga ionas go mbeidh tuiscint níos fearr ag daoine óga ar na canuintí éagsúla
- An Fáinne a bheith ar díol i níos mó áiteanna
- Ba chóir fáilte a chur roimh scoileanna Béarla páirt a ghlacadh i gcomórtais Ghaeilge ar nós Scléip agus Beo
- Feachtas a chur ar bun leis na daoine óga a spreagadh chun scríobh as Gaeilge ar na meáin shóisialta

Irish in the shops, on the bus, with the doctor, etc. They would like to have a taxi service available in Irish. They were of the opinion that it is not worth learning Irish in school if they are not to use it outside of school. They recognized that there was not enough choice of courses through Irish at third level. They do not look at television programs in Irish because they thought the standard was not good. They listen to Raidió Fáilte as it is broadcast in its own dialect.

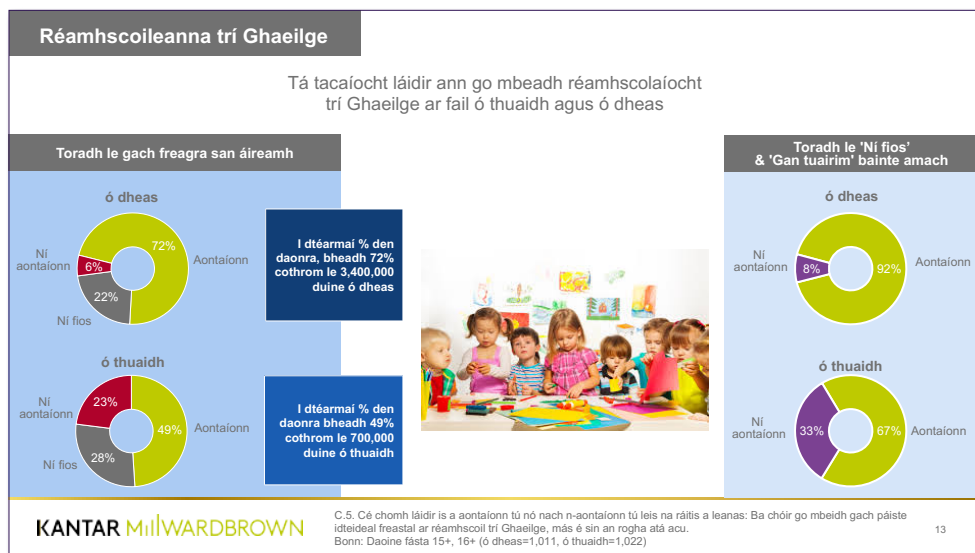
7.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Irish language service available in shops, buses, libraries, doctors and taxis
- There is a need for more marketing of post-primary pupils to attract them to Irish language youth clubs
- More 3rd level courses should be provided in Irish north and south
- Matters to do with dialects in relation to TG4's programs for young people should be considered so that young people have a better understanding of the different dialects.
- The Fáinne should be on sale in more places
- English-medium schools should be invited to take part in Irish language competitions such as Scléip and Beo
- Establish a campaign to encourage young people to write in Irish on social media

8. An Réamhscolaíocht trí Ghaeilge

Tá 160 réamhscoil ag feidhmiú trí Ghaeilge ó dheas taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht, tá 59 réamhscoil ag feidhmiú trí Ghaeilge sa Ghaeltacht freisin agus 51 réamhscoil ó thuaidh ag feidhmiú trí Ghaeilge.

8.1. TORTHÁÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 7

8.2. TORTHÁÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Sa chás seo is iad tuairimí na dtuismitheoirí a bhí ag teastáil maidir le cúrsaí réamhscolaíochta. Bhí dhá fhócasghrúpa de thuismitheoirí ann, ceann ó thuaidh agus ceann ó dheas.

Tuismitheoirí ó dheas

Chuir formhór na dtuismitheoirí a gcuid páistí go réamhscoil Ghaeilge. Cé gur léiríodh go raibh na tuismitheoirí an-bhuíoch don aire a tugadh dá bpáistí, aithníodh gurbh é seo an chéad teagmháil leis an mBéarla do roinnt dá bpáistí. Aithníodh an easnamh atá ann i soláthar réamhscolaíocht trí Ghaeilge agus go mbíonn liostaí feithimh móra ann go minic.

Tuismitheoirí ó thuaidh

Chuir na tuismitheoirí uile sa ghrúpa seo a gcuid páistí go réamhscoil lán-Ghaeilge. Is de bharr go bhfuil na páistí á dtógáil le Gaeilge gur chuir siad na páistí go réamhscoil Ghaeilge. Aithníodh, áfach, go raibh na tuismitheoirí ag cur a gcuid páistí go hionad cúraim leanaí Béarla, cé go bhfuil ionaid chúraim leanaí Ghaeilge sa chathair. Is í an chúis a bhí leis seo ná an difrí sa phraghas idir na hionaid Ghaeilge agus na hionaid Bhéarla.

8. Pre-School through Irish

There are 160 pre-schools operating through Irish in the south outside the Gaeltacht, 59 pre-schools are also operating through Irish in the Gaeltacht and 51 preschools in the north operate through Irish.

8.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

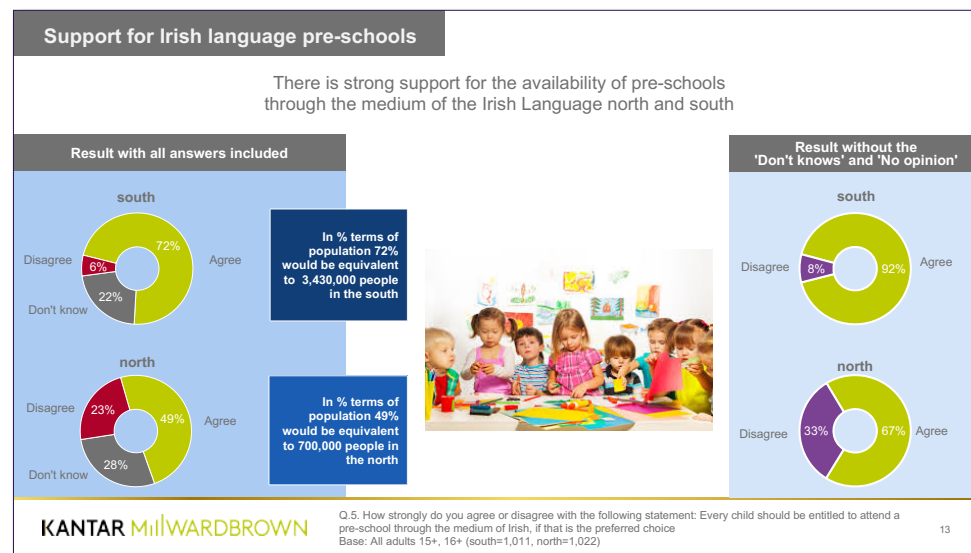


Figure 7:

8.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

In this case the views of parents were required in relation to pre-school courses. There were two focus groups of parents, one north and one south.

Parents in the south

Most parents sent their children to an Irish-medium pre-school. While it was shown that the parents were very grateful to the attention given to their children, it was recognized that this was the first contact with English for some of their children. The deficiency in the provision of Irish-medium pre-school provision has been identified and there are frequent waiting lists.

Parents in the north

All parents in this group sent their children to Irish-medium pre-school. It is because the children are being raised with Irish that they put the children to an Irish-medium pre-school. However, it was recognized that the parents were sending their children to an English language childcare center, although there are Irish language childcare centers in the city. The reason for this was the difference in price between the Irish and English-medium centers.

8.3. MOLTAÍ

- Deontas a chur ar fáil chun an difear idir na costais do na hionaid chúraim lae a chlúdach
- Níos mó naíonraí a bhun
- Ba chóir coinníoll iontrála a leagadh síos sna réamhscoileanna Gaeilge chun tús áite a thabhairt do pháistí atá á dtógáil le Gaeilge

8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provide a grant to cover the difference between costs for day care centers
- Establish more naíonraí
- An entry condition for Irish-medium pre-schools to give priority to children who are being raised through Irish.

9. Scoláireachtaí Gaeltachta

9.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Ba é an t-eispéireas Gaeilge is fearr a bhí ag go leor de na daoine páirteach sna fócasghrúpaí ná an t-am a chaith siad sa Ghaeltacht. Is í seo an áit ar bhain go leor díobh líofacht amach sa teanga. Chomh maith leis sin, cuidíonn na scoláireachtaí agus an t-airgead a chaitear ansin breis infheistíochta a chur isteach sa Ghaeltacht. Cuidíonn sé seo go mór leis an ngeilleagar áitiúil agus i gcásanna áirithe tá na cúrsaí do dhaoine fásta mar an phríomhthionscadal sa cheantair áitiúil.



Figiúr 8

9.2. MOLTAÍ

- Ba chóir scoláireachtaí Gaeltachta a bheith ann do dhaoine fásta
- Ba chóir comórtais a eagrú le scoláireachtaí a bhronnadh
- Ba chóir go mbeadh scoláireachtaí ar fáil i ngaelscoileanna le tuismitheoirí a mhealladh leis an nGaeilge a fhoghlaim agus a úsáid sa bhaile
- Ba chóir scéim scoláireachtaí a bheith ann don earnáil gnó agus go mbeadh deis ag cuideachtaí éagsúla cur isteach orthu dá bhfoireann. Ba chóir coinníoll a bheith ann go mbeadh ar na cuideachtaí líon áirithe airgid a chur ar fáil leis an líon scoláireachtaí ar fáil a mhéadú. Ba chóir coinníoll iontrála a leagadh síos sna réamhscoileanna Gaeilge chun tús áite a thabhairt do pháistí atá á dtógáil le Gaeilge

9. Gaeltacht Scholarships

9.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

The experience of many of the participants in the focus groups was that the best Irish language experience they had was in the Gaeltacht. This is where many gained fluency in the language. In addition, the scholarships and the money subsequently spent is beneficial to the Gaeltacht areas. This greatly helps the local economy and in some cases the adult courses are the main industries in the local area.



Figure 8

9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Gaeltacht scholarships should be available for adults
- Competitions should be organised to award scholarships
- Scholarships should be available in Irish-medium schools to encourage parents to learn and use Irish at home
- There should be a scholarship scheme for the business sector and for companies to apply for their staff. There should be a requirement for companies to provide a certain amount of money to increase the number of scholarships available

10. Seirbhísí as Gaeilge

Cuireadh dhá cheist maidir le seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge ón Stát. Bhain ceist amháin leis an éileamh i dtaobh seirbhísí as Gaeilge ón Stát agus bhain an cheist eile leis na seirbhísí stáit gan a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge do mhuintir na Gaeltachta. Dúirt 17% de na freagróirí ó dheas gur éiligh siad seirbhís trí Ghaeilge ón stát. Léiríonn an figiúr seo go bhfuil an moladh atá i mBille na dTeangacha Oifigiúla go mbeadh 20% d'earcaigh nua sa tseirbhís phoiblí in ann seirbhísí a sholáthar as Gaeilge ag teacht le héileamh an phobail. Figiúr spéisiúil eile ná gur iarr 5% de fhreagróirí an tsuirbhé ó thuaidh seirbhís ón stát. Cé nach bhfuil an Ghaeilge mar theanga oifigiúil sa tuaisceart agus nach bhfuil dualgas ag an stát seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil, léiríonn sé seo go bhfuil éileamh ag an bpobal ó thuaidh do sheirbhísí as Gaeilge. Tá nach mór dhá thrian de na freagróirí ó dheas ag iarraidh go mbeidh gach seirbhís ar fáil as Gaeilge do phobal na Gaeltachta.

10.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 9

10. Services in Irish

Two questions were asked regarding services through Irish from the State. One issue related to the demand for services in Irish from the State and the other issue concerned the State services not being available in Irish for the people of the Gaeltacht. 17% of respondents in the south said that they claimed a service through Irish from the State. This figure indicates that the recommendation in the Official Languages Bill that 20% of new recruits in the public service should be able to provide services in Irish is in line with public demand. Another interesting figure is that 5% of the survey respondents in the north asked for service from the State. While the Irish language is not an official language in the north and the State is not obliged to provide services through Irish, this indicates that there is a demand from the community in the north for services in Irish. Almost two-thirds of the respondents in the south want all services to be available in Irish to the Gaeltacht community.

10.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

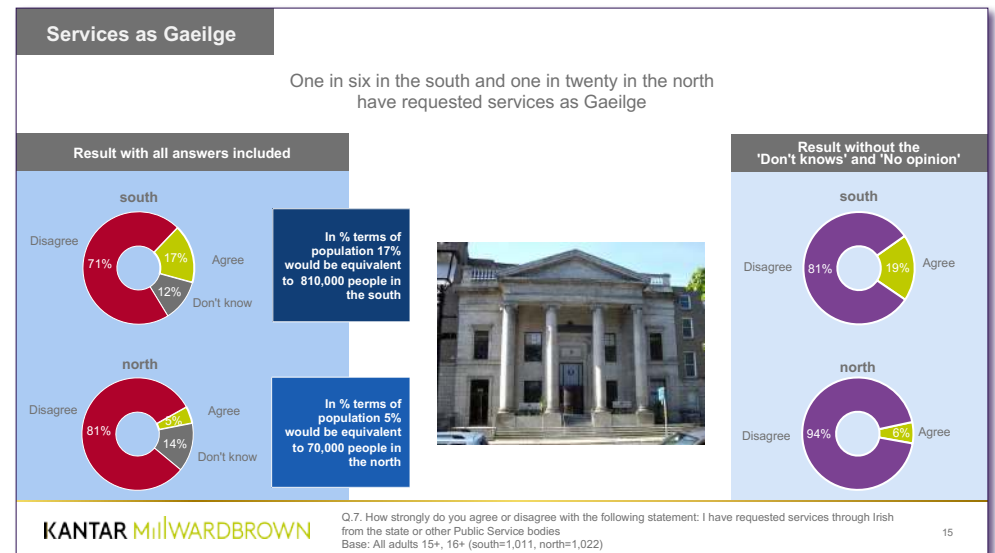


Figure 9



Figúir 10

10.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cuireadh ceist ar gach fócasghrúpa i dtaobh seirbhísí Gaeilge ón dá Stát. Fiafraíodh ar dtús an t-eolas a bhí ag freagróirí maidir leis na seirbhísí atá ar fáil as Gaeilge. Cuireadh ceist ina dhiaidh sin ar iarr siad aon seirbhísí as Gaeilge iad féin. Ina dhiaidh sin iarradh orthu maidir leis na seirbhísí atá ag teastáil ach nach bhfuil ar fáil.

Tuistí ag tógáil a clainne trí Ghaeilge

Tá seirbhísí fisiteiripe agus teiripe chainte ar fáil as Gaeilge de réir na dtuismitheoirí ó dheas ach deacair teacht orthu. Luaigh na tuismitheoirí ó dheas go raibh deacracht teacht ar fhoirmeacha as Gaeilge. Bíonn daoine ag soláthar seirbhísí stáit éagsúla ag dul isteach go dtí na gaelscoileanna ó am go chéile, ar nós altraí, gardaí agus comhraiceoirí dóiteán chun labhairt leis na páistí, ach ní bhíonn Gaeilge acu don chuid is mó.

Bhí sé soiléir ón ngrúpaíochais ó thuaidh go raibh i bhfad níos lú seirbhísí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge mar gheall nach bhfuil aon reachtaíocht ann ag cur dualgais ar an Stáit gníomhú air seo. Bhí scéal ann, áfach, ann go bhfuil seirbhísí áirithe ar fáil ó údaráis áitiúil ar nós Chomhairle Cathrach Bhéal Feirste.

Na daoine óga

Chuir na daoine óga in iúl nach raibh mórán seirbhísí a d'úsáid siad trí Ghaeilge agus nach raibh siad ar an eolas maidir le mórán díobh. Bhí sampla nó dhó acu de sheirbhísí ar nós na hinneall le ticéid Luas nó Bus Éireann a cheannach.

Grúpaí fócas ionadaíoch

Luaigh an grúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas go raibh a fhios acu go raibh seirbhísí Ghaeilge ar fáil ó na leabharlanna, do bhíllí a iarraidh as Gaeilge, cás cúirte a iarraidh as Gaeilge, gur féidir



Figure 10

10.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Each focus group was asked about Irish language services from both States. Firstly, respondents were asked about the information available in relation to the services available in Irish. A question was subsequently asked whether they had requested any services in Irish themselves. They were then asked about the services required but that were not available.

Parents raising their children with Irish

Physiotherapy and speech therapy services are available in Irish by parents in the south but difficult to access. The parents in the south Stated that they found it difficult to find forms in Irish. Occasionally people providing various State services go in to Irish-medium schools, such as nurses, guards and firefighters, to speak to the children, but they do not speak Irish for the most part.

It was clear from the group in the north that there were far fewer services available through Irish as there is no legislation requiring the State to act on this. However, there was a case that certain services are available from local authorities such as Belfast City Council.

Young People

The young people indicated that there were few services that they used through Irish and that they were not aware of many of them that were available. There were one or two examples of services such as the vending machine to buy Luas or Bus Éireann tickets.

Representative Focus Group

The representative group in the south Stated that they knew that an Irish language service was available from the libraries, requesting your bills in Irish, requesting a court case in Irish, that Gardaí could be spoken to in Irish, that planning permission could be obtained

labhairt le Gardaí as Gaeilge, gur féidir cead pleanála a fháil as Gaeilge agus go mbíonn rogha as Gaeilge ar na gléasanna freagartha. Dúirt an grúpa nach mbíonn mórán eolais ag daoine sa phobal faoi na seirbhísí atá ar fáil as Gaeilge.

Dúirt an fócasghrúpa ó thuaidh gur tríd na scoileanna amháin a bhíonn deis ag daltaí teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an Stát trí Ghaeilge. Luaigh siad go mbeadh eagla ar dhaoine seirbhísí as Gaeilge a iarraidh mura bhfuil a fhios acu an bhfuil Gaeilge acu. Cuireadh in iúl nach bhfuil an Ghaeilge mar ábhar ar fáil ach i líon beag scoileanna. Má bhíonn scoil ag múineadh Gaeilge, áfach, ní bhíonn sí ar fáil do gach bliain agus bíonn sí i gcomórtas le hábhair eile.

10.3. MOLTAÍ

- Acht Gaeilge a thabhairt isteach ó thuaidh chun seirbhísí Stáit trí Ghaeilge a chinntiú
- Níos mó leabhar Gaeilge do dhaoine óga a bheith ar fáil sna leabharlanna
- An Ghaeilge a bheith ar fáil mar ábhar sna scoileanna ó thuaidh agus deis a bheith ag gach dalta staidéar a dhéanamh ar an ábhar dá mba mhian leo
- Seirbhísí leighis a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Na seirbhísí Stáit a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge ar an gcaighdeán céanna leis na seirbhísí as Béarla
- Foirmeacha a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge i gcónaí
- Feachtas bolscaireachta a chur ar bun maidir leis na seirbhísí Ghaeilge atá an Stát ó dheas agus ó thuaidh ag cur ar fáil
- Go mbeadh córas ag na húdarais áitiúil agus ag na húdarais stáit eile le taifead a dhéanamh ar na daoine a éilíonn seirbhísí as Gaeilge agus nach mbeadh orthu na seirbhísí céanna a éileamh as Gaeilge an chéad uair eile ach go mbeadh siad ar fáil go huathoibríoch

in Irish and that answering devices have a choice in Irish. The group said that people in the community have little knowledge of the services available in Irish.

The focus group in the north said that it is only through schools that pupils have the opportunity to contact the State through Irish. They Stated that they would be afraid to ask for services in Irish unless they know they are available. It was indicated that Irish is only available as a subject in a small number of schools. However, if a school teaches Irish, it is not available for every year and is competition with other subjects.

10.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Introduce an Irish language Act in the north to ensure State services through Irish
- More Irish language books for young people available in libraries
- The availability of Irish as a subject in the schools in the north and an opportunity for each student to study the subject if they wish to do so.
- Medical services available in Irish
- The availability of State services in Irish to the same standard as those in English
- Forms are always available in Irish
- Establish a promotional campaign in relation to the Irish language services provided by the State in the south and north
- That local authorities and other State authorities should have a system in place to record those who request services in Irish and that they would not have to request the same services in Irish the next time that they look for the same service

11. Polasaí cuimsitheach do mhúineadh na Gaeilge ó dheas

Bíonn caint ann sna meáin go rialta maidir leis an nGaeilge a bhaint mar chroí-ábhar a dhéanann gach dalta staidéar uirthi don ardeist. Is léir go bhfuil gá le hathbheithniú a dhéanamh ar an nGaeilge sa chóras oideachais agus gur gá polasaí cuimsitheach a chur le chéile. Cuireadh trí cheist sa suirbhé bainteach leis an ábhar seo, ceann amháin ná an chóir don Ghaeilge fanacht mar chroí ábhar a dhéanann gach dalta staidéar uirthi san ardeist. An dara ceist a bhí ann ná an chóir an Ghaeilge sa chóras oideachais a athchóiriú agus an cheist dheireanach ná an chóir go mbeadh polasaí cuimsitheach a nascann múineadh na Gaeilge tríd an timthriall oideachais ina hiomláine – ó réamhscoil go bunscóil go meánscoil go hollscoil. Léiríodh tacaíocht láidir sa suirbhé seo go gcoinneofar an Ghaeilge mar chroí-ábhar (64%) agus go ndéanfar athchóiriú ar an gcóras oideachais (65%) agus go gcuirfear polasaí cuimsitheach don Ghaeilge sa chóras le chéile (63%).

11.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 11

11. Comprehensive policy for the teaching of Irish in the south

There is regular discussion in the media regarding the removal of Irish as a core subject for the Leaving Certificate. It is clear that there is a need to review Irish in the education system and that a comprehensive policy needs to be developed. Three questions were asked in the survey relating to this subject, one is whether Irish should remain as the core of a subject studied by all students in the Leaving Certificate. The second question was whether Irish should be reformed in the education system and the final question was whether there should be a comprehensive policy linking the teaching of Irish throughout the education cycle - from pre-school to primary school to secondary school to university. Strong support was expressed in this survey that Irish should be maintained as a core subject (64%) and that the education system (65%) will be reformed and that a comprehensive policy for Irish be put in place (63%).

11.1. SURVEY RESULTS:



Figure 11



Figúir 12

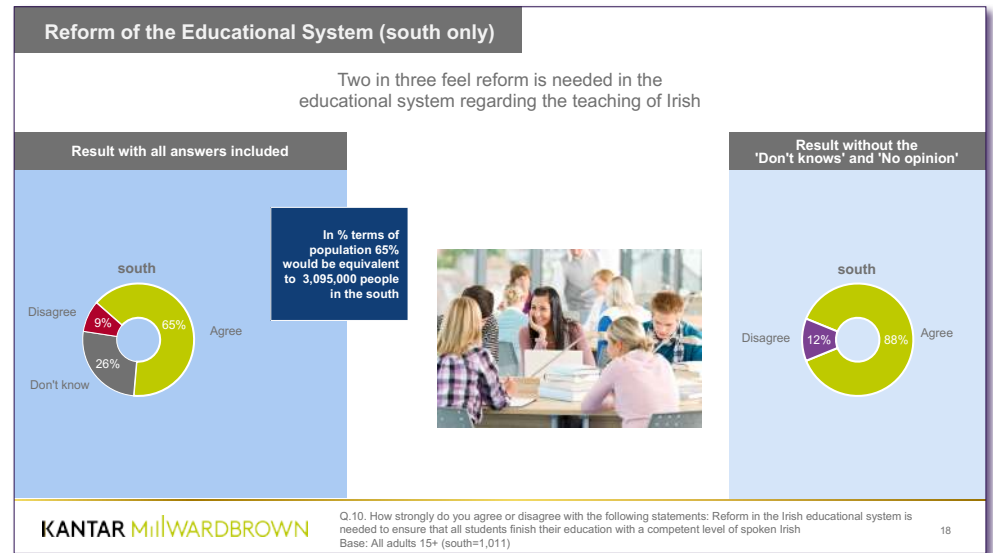


Figure 12



Figúir 13

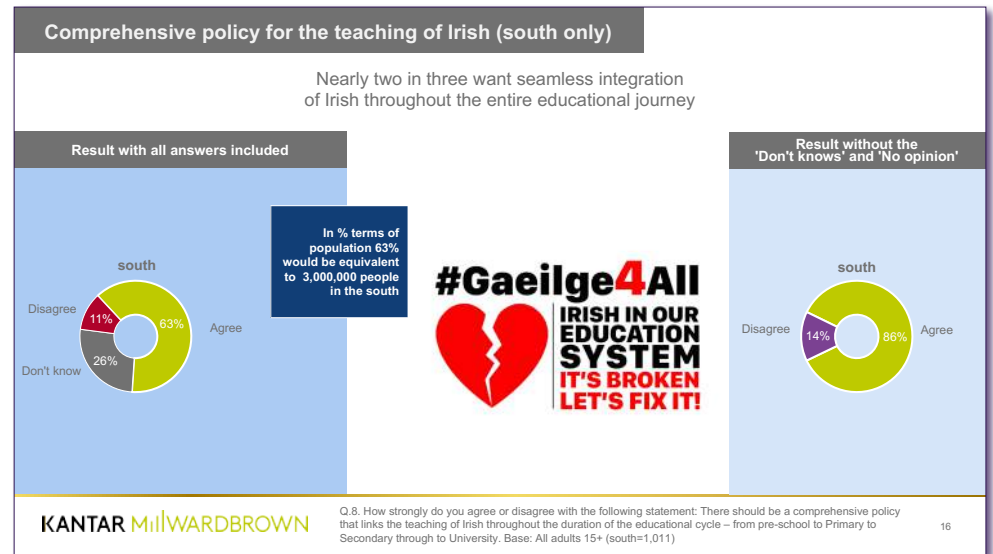


Figure 13

11.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Daoine óga

Cheap siad gur chóir an Ghaeilge a choinneáil mar chroí-ábhar san ardteist. Luaigh siad cé gur fhreastail siad ar scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ón réamhscoil go bunscoil go hiarbhunscoil go bhfuil sé deacair leanúint ar aghaidh leis an oideachas trí Ghaeilge sa tríú leibhéal mar nach bhfuil an méid sin cúrsaí ann trí Ghaeilge. Léirigh siad inní faoin easpa téacsleabhair agus rdianranganna ar fáil trí mheán na Gaeilge. D'aithin an grúpa go dtagann feabhas ar chumas Gaeilge daltaí a thagann ó bhunscoil a fheidhmíonn trí mheán an Bhéarla tar éis 6 mhí a bheith tumtha sa Ghaeilge sa ghaelcholáiste. D'aithin siad chomh maith go mbíonn spreagadh ann do na tuismitheoirí an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim agus a labhairt lena gcuid páistí nuair a chuireann siad go Gaelscoil iad.

Tuistí ag tógáil clainne trí Ghaeilge

Aithníodh go bhfuil gá leis na bunscoileanna labhartha a bheith ag na daltaí agus iad ag fágáil na scoile. Aithníodh go bhfuil gá go mbeadh spriocanna cinntithe ag scoileanna i dtaobh múineadh na Gaeilge de.

Grúpaí fócas ionadaíoch

Aithníodh an easpa tumadh sa teanga sa bunscoileanna a fheidhmíonn trí mheán an Bhéarla agus gur chóir í a thabhairt isteach i slí tumtha éigin do na scoileanna sin. D'aithin siad mian na tuismitheoirí a bheith in ann cabhrú lena bpáistí leis an obair bhaile Gaeilge nó trí Ghaeilge. D'aithin siad na fadhbanna a bhaineann leis an gcóras díolúintí agus an gá na fadhbanna a shárú in ionad iad a sheachaint. Bhí droch-taithí ag cuid nó cloiste acu faoi na heaspa spásanna sna gaelscoileanna agus go bhfuil gá le tuilleadh gaelscoileanna a bheith ar fáil, go háirithe le freastail ar an dara leibhéal chomh maith.

11.3. MOLTAÍ

- An Ghaeilge a choinneáil mar chroí-ábhar a dhéanann gach dalta staidéar uirthi don ardteist
- Níos mó cúrsaí 3ú leibhéal a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Diancheachtanna a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Tá gá go mbeidh na háiseanna oideachas uile ar nós téacsleabhar ar fáil as Gaeilge chun go mbeidh cothromaíocht ann
- Ba chóir breathnú ar an nGaeilge ar bhonn uilíoch, sé sin úsáid na Gaeilge sa sochaí chomh maith
- Ba chóir níos mó Gaelcholáistí a bhunú
- Béim a chur ar scileanna labhartha a fhoghlaim
- Gach réamhscoil a bheith ag feidhmiú trí Ghaeilge
- Níos mó uaireanta chloig a sholáthar chun Gaeilge a mhúineadh sna scoileanna a fheidhmíonn trí Bhéarla
- Polasaí cuimsitheach a bheith ann don Ghaeilge sa chóras oideachais ón réamhscoil go dtí an tríú leibhéal curtha le chéile ag an Roinn Oideachais agus go mbeidh na háiseanna cuí curtha ar fáil chun é a chur i bhfeidhm
- Cúrsa bonnléibhéal a chur ar fáil agus béim a chur ar scileanna labhartha agus éisteacha amháin

11.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Young People

They felt that Irish should be maintained as a core subject in the Leaving Certificate. They Stated that while they attended Irish-medium schools from pre-school to primary to post-primary, it is difficult to continue education through Irish to third level as there are not so many courses through Irish. They expressed concern about the lack of textbooks and tuition available through the medium of Irish. The group recognised that after 6 months of Irish-medium immersion that pupils who come from an English-medium primary school improve significantly. They also recognized that parents are encouraged to learn and speak Irish with their children when they send them to a Gaelscoil.

Parents raising children through Irish

It was recognized that the pupils need to have the basic speaking skills when they leave school. It was recognized that schools need to have targets in relation to the teaching of Irish.

Representative Focus Groups

The lack of immersion in the language was recognized in English-medium primary schools and should be introduced in some way to those schools. They recognized the parents' desire to be able to help their children with Irish homework. They identified the problems associated with the system of exemptions and the need to overcome the problems rather than avoid them. Some had a poor experience of the lack of spaces in Irish-medium schools and the need for more Irish-medium schools to be available, particularly for the secondary level sector.

11.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Maintain Irish as a core subject studied by all students for the Leaving Certificate
- More 3rd level courses available in Irish
- Intensive lessons available in Irish
- All educational facilities such as textbooks should be available in Irish to ensure a level playing field
- Irish should be viewed on a universal basis, also the use of Irish in society
- More second level Irish medium schools should be provided
- Emphasise the acquisition of oral skills
- All pre-schools should operate through Irish
- Provide more hours to teach Irish in English-medium schools
- Establish a comprehensive policy for Irish in the education system from pre-school to third level compiled by the Department of Education and that the appropriate resources will be provided to implement it.
- Provide a foundation level course and emphasise oral and listening skills only

12. Comharthaíocht dhátheangach ó thuaidh

Faoi láthair tá comharthaí dátheangacha mar ábhar conspóideach ó thuaidh. Mar sin bhí sé thar a bheith tábhachtach a fháil amach an dearcadh atá ag an bpobal i leith an ábhair seo. Mar atá luaite cheana rinneadh an suirbhé ar dhaoine ó chúlraí éagsúla agus creideamh san áireamh. Rinneadh an suirbhé ar Chaitlicigh, Protastúnaigh agus daoine ó chreideamh eile nó nár luaigh a gcreideamh.

Mar sin bhí an suirbhé in ann fiosrú a dhéanamh ar an ábhar seo ag tógáil tuairimí polaitiúla éagsúla san áireamh. Bhí freagra measctha ann ó na freagróirí. Cuireadh dhá cheist i dtaobh comharthaí dátheangacha ó thuaidh, ceann amháin an gcuideodh comharthaí bóithre dátheangacha le feiceálacht na Gaeilge a mhéadú agus an dara ceist ar chóir do na nithe turasoíreachta is mó díol spéise ar nós Chlochán an Aifir agus Iarsmalann an Titanic, turais, seirbhísí agus comharthaíocht a chur ar fáil as Gaeilge chun freastal a dhéanamh ar thurasóirí agus ar thurais ó Ghaelscoileanna.

12.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 14

12. Bilingual Signage in the north

Bilingual signage is currently a controversial issue in the north. It was therefore very important to establish the public's view of this matter. As previously mentioned the survey was conducted with people from different backgrounds and faiths. The survey was carried out on Catholics, Protestants and people of other faiths and those did not state their faith. The survey was therefore able to investigate this issue whilst taking into account various political opinions.

There was a mixed response from respondents. Two questions were asked regarding bilingual signage in the north, one of which concerning be the use of bilingual road signs to increase the visibility of the Irish language and the second question of whether the main tourist attractions such as Giant's Causeway and the Titanic Museum, tours, services should provide signage in Irish to cater for tourists and trips from Irish medium schools.

12.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

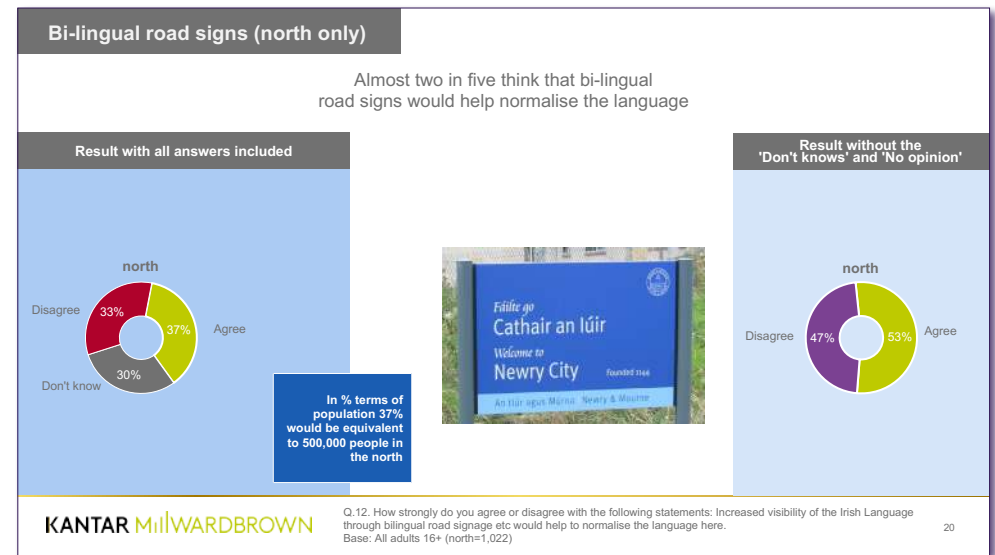


Figure 14



Figúir 15

12.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Tuistí ag tógáil a clainne trí Ghaeilge

Bhí tuairim ann gur chóir go mbeadh comharthaí dátheangacha ann gan troid len iad a bhaint amach. Bhí tuairim eile ann gur chóir go mbeidh an Ghaeilge feicthe chomh nádúrtha leis an mBéarla. Bhí tuairim eile ann, áfach, mura bhfuil ceantar faoi leith á n-iarraidh nár chóir go mbeidh siad ann. Ag smaoineamh faoi fhoghlaimoirí dúradh gur áis iad comharthaí dátheangacha d'fhoghlaimoirí agus bhfuil siad mar chuid d'oidhreacht na háite. Is gléas iad chun daoine a mhealladh i dtreo na teanga. Maidir leis na háiteanna turasóireachta dúradh gur chóir go mbeidh comharthaí ann sna nithe turasóireachta is mó spéise chun na daoine óga a spreagadh i dtreo na teanga.

Grúpaí fócas ionadaíoch

Bhí tuairim amháin ann nár thuig cén fáth go raibh an méid sin raic ann faoi chomharthaí dátheangacha sna sólanna ar Bhóthar na bhFál, nuair atá comharthaí dátheangacha in Tesco go háitiúil. D'aontaigh siad le comharthaí ar bhusanna, traenacha, ar na sráideanna agus foirgnimh rialtais. Bhí tuairim eile ann nach iad an rud is tábhachtaí leis an nGaeilge a chur chun cinn, go bhfuil siad conspóideach faoi láthair, agus b'fhéidir go bhféadfaí iad a phlé i gceann 5 nó 10 mbliana. Léiríodh spéis leis na comharthaí dátheangacha a fheiceáil. Bhí tuairim amháin ann ón phobal aontachtach má tá an pobal ag iarraidh iad nár chóir don Rialtas é a dhiúlú. Léiríodh tuairim eile chomh maith, cé nach bhfuil an pobal Aontachtach ag aontú le comharthaí dátheangacha anois, b'fhéidir amach sa toadhcháig go mbeidh siad ina bhfabhar.



Figure 15

12.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Parents raising children with Irish

There was a view that there should be bilingual signage without having to fighting to achieve this. There was another view that Irish should be seen as naturally as English. There was, however, another view that if a particular area does not want signage then signs should not be erected in said areas. In reference to learners of the language it was stated that bilingual signs for learners are a resource and are part of the heritage of the area. They are a means of attracting people towards the language. In terms of the tourist areas it was stated that there should be signs in the main tourist attractions to encourage the young people towards the language.

Representative focus group

One opinion expressed that there was no reason why there should be so much controversy about bilingual signs in the Leisure Centers on the Falls Road, when the local Tesco has bilingual signs. They agreed with signs on buses, trains, streets and government buildings. There was another view that signage was not the most important aspect of promoting the Irish language as the issue is so controversial currently, and perhaps they could be discussed in 5 or 10 years time. An interest was shown in the erection of bilingual signage. There was one view from the Unionist community if the public wanted them that the Government should not reject it. Another view was also expressed that while the Unionist community does not agree with bilingual signs now, perhaps in the future they will be in favor.

12.3. MOLTAÍ

- Comharthaí dátheangacha a bheith sna ceantair neodracha ar nós bailte agus mótarbhealaí
- Comharthaí a bheith ar ar gach foirgneamh stáit
- An próiseas a éascú le comharthaí dátheangacha a iarraidh – go mbeadh na comharthaí dátheangacha curtha suas i gceantair a vótálann ar mhóramh simplí, ní ar 2/3 dóibh siúd atá ar chlár vótála, mar atá sé faoi láthair
- Comharthaí dátheangacha a bheith ar bhusanna agus traenacha
- Níos mó plé a bheith ann leis an bpobal aontachtach maidir lena ndearcadh faoi chomharthaí dátheangacha agus deireadh a chur lena buarthaí atá acu faoi chomharthaíocht dhátheangach
- Comharthaí dátheangacha a bheith sna nithe turasóireachta is mó spéise ar nós an Iarsmalann Titanic, Clochán an Aifir agus W5

12.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bilingual signage in neutral areas such as towns and motorways
- Signage on all state buildings
- Facilitate the process of requesting bilingual signage - that bilingual signs be erected on a simple majority vote, not 2/3 of those on a current register.
- Bilingual signage on buses and trains
- Have more discussion with the unionist community about their attitude to bilingual signage and address their concerns about bilingual signage
- Bilingual signage in the most popular tourist attractions such as the Titanic Museum, Giant's Causeway and W5.

13. Tacaíochtaí do riachtanais speisialta sa chóras Ghaeloideachais ó thuaidh

Tá aitheantas ann an lá atá inniu ann do riachtanais speisialta na ndaoine óga a shásamh sa chóras oideachais ionas nach mbeidh siad faoi mhíbhuntáiste agus iad ag foghlaim. Tá go leor áiseanna agus tacaíochta ann do dhaoine óga sa chóras scolaíochta a fheidhmíonn trí Bhéarla, ach níl an leibhéal céanna tacaíochta ann i dtaobh an Ghaeloideachais de. Cuireadh ceist sa suirbhé ar chóir go mbeidh an leibhéal céanna tacaíochta ann do dhaltai le riachtanais foghlamtha curtha ar fáil i scoileanna Gaeilge agus atá ar fáil san earnáil Bhéarla. Bhí an cheist seo dírithe ar fhreagróirí ó thuaidh. Cheap leath de na freagróirí gur chóir. Is ar an Stát a thiteann sé an fhreagracht a ghlacadh chun cinntiú go mbeidh na háiseanna agus tacaíocht ar fáil do na daltaí a bhfuil riachtanais speisialta acu.

13.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 16

13. Special Needs Support in the Irish-Medium system in the north

It is recognized currently that the special needs of young people in the education system are met so that they are not disadvantaged in their learning. There are many facilities and support for young people in the school system who operate through the medium of English, but there is not the same level of support for Irish-medium education. The survey asked whether there should be the same level of support for pupils with learning needs provided in Irish-medium schools as is available in the English-medium sector. This question was aimed at respondents in the north. Half of the respondents thought that it should. It is the State's responsibility to ensure that the facilities and support are available to pupils with special needs.

13.1. SURVEY RESULTS:



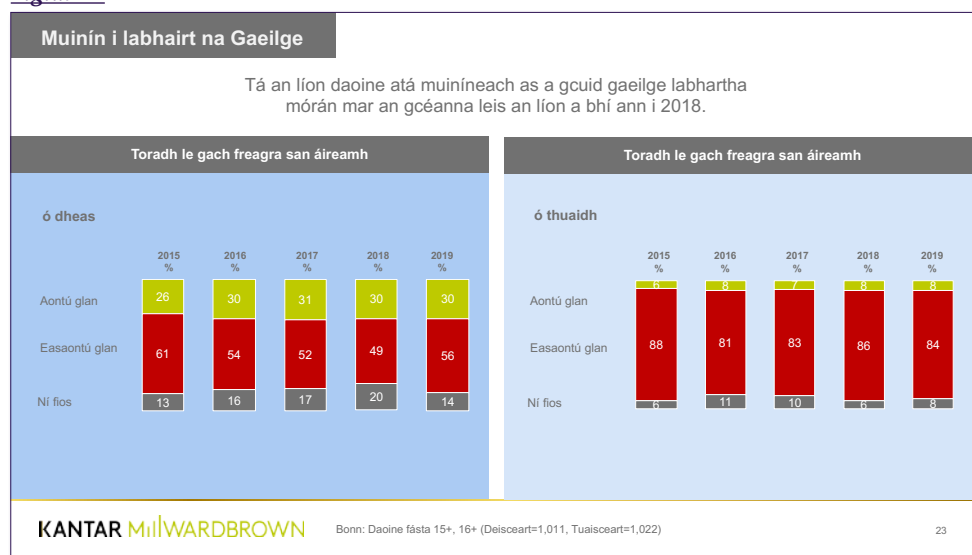
Figure 16

14. Tuiscint agus Cumas Labhartha na Gaeilge

Cuireadh an cheist ar na freagróirí ó thuaidh agus ó dheas faoi thuiscint na Gaeilge agus chomh maith leis an gcumas labhartha a bhí acu sa Ghaeilge. Thit an céatadán ó dheas a bhfuil tuiscint acu ón bhfigiúr is airde de 40% i 2017 go 34% i mbliana, an figiúr is ísle ó tosaíodh ar an suirbhé i 2015. Tá gá mar sin go mbeidh an Stát ó dheas ag tabhairt níos mó tacaíochta don Ghaeilge chun an tuiscint seo a ardú. Ó thuaidh níor athraigh an céatadán ó 2017, sin 11% a bhfuil tuiscint acu ar an nGaeilge. Maidir le cumas labhartha na Gaeilge, níor athraigh an céatadán ó dheas de na freagróirí ó anuraidh maidir le cumas labhartha na Gaeilge, sin 30%. Léiríonn sé seo an tábhacht le polasaí cuimsitheach de mhúineadh na Gaeilge chun líon na gcainteoirí a mhéadú. Níor athraigh an céatadán ó thuaidh ó anuraidh, sin 8% maidir le cumas labhartha na Gaeilge. Léiríonn sé seo go bhfuil ar an Stát ó thuaidh a bheith níos gníomhaí i dtaobh an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn tríd Acht Gaeilge a thabhairt isteach agus níos mó Gaelscoileanna a oscailt, go háirithe ag an dara leibhéal.

14.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

Figiúr 17



14. Understanding and Speaking Irish

The question was asked of the respondents both north and south regarding their understanding of Irish their ability to speak Irish. The figure of 40% in 2017 in the south fell to 34% this year, the lowest since the survey started in 2015. It is therefore necessary for the State to provide more support for Irish increase peoples' ability to understand Irish. In the north, the figure of 11% has not changed since 2017 regarding understanding the language. In relation to the ability to speak Irish, the percentage of respondents from last year did not change in terms of their ability to speak Irish, which is 30%. This reflects the importance of a comprehensive policy of teaching Irish to increase the number of speakers. The percentage has not changed in the north since last year, which is 8% in terms of ability to speak Irish. This indicates that the state in the north needs to be more active in promoting the Irish language by introducing an Irish Language Act and opening up more Gaelscoileanna, especially at secondary level.

14.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

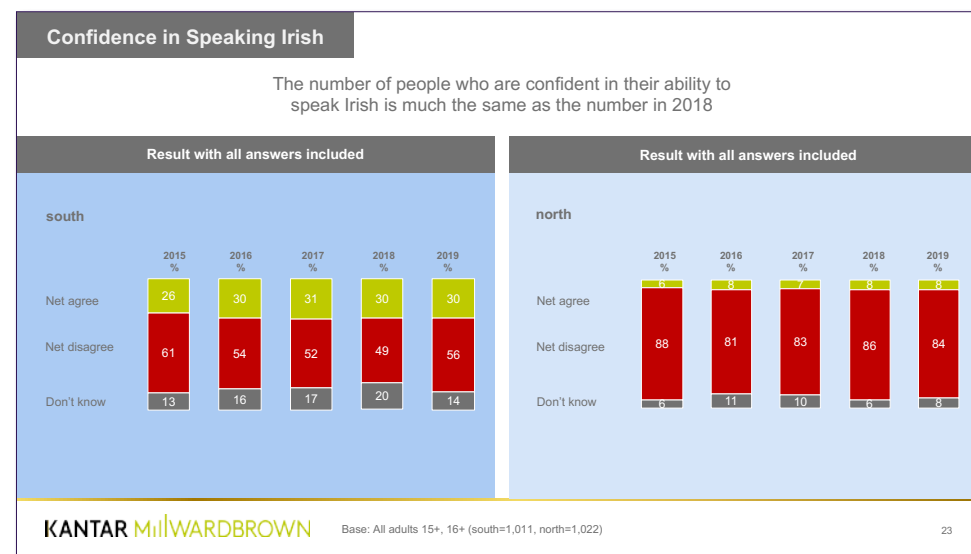
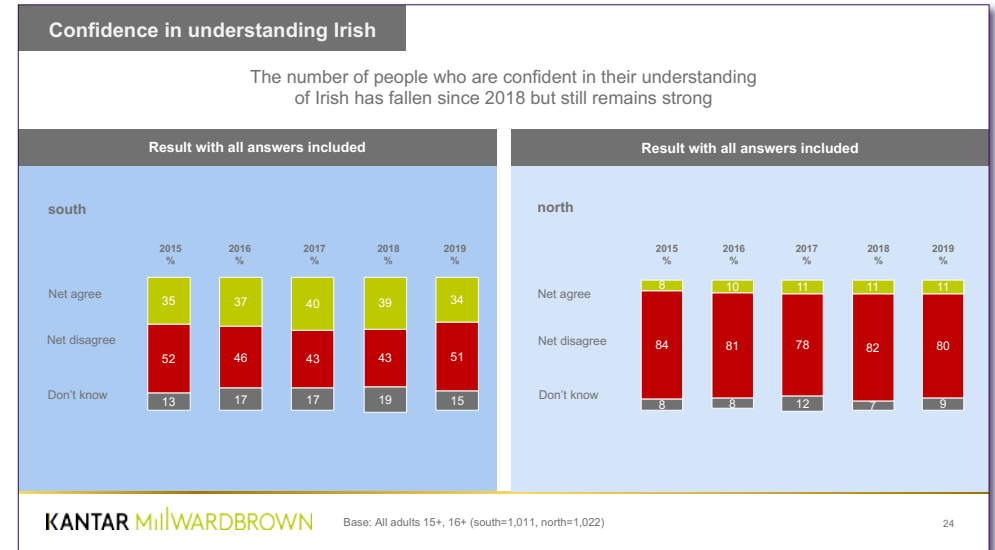
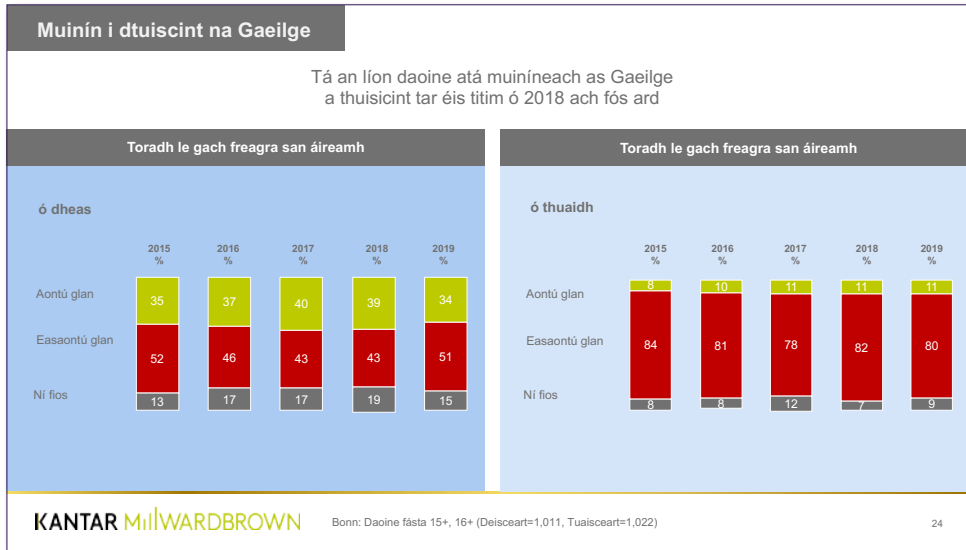


Figure 17



Figúir 18

14.2. TORTHÁÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Cuireadh an cheist ‘Cén fáth ar fhoghlaim tú Gaeilge / a bhfuil an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim agat nó céard a thabharfadh spreagadh duit chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim?’ ar na grúpaí fócas ionadaíocha ó thuaidh agus theas mar go ndearnadh an suirbhé sa dá dhlinse.

Grúpa fócas ionadaíoch ó dheas

Ní raibh a fhios ag mórán den ghrúpa faoi na cúrsaí Gaeilge atá ar fáil ach bhí tuairim ann go raibh na cúrsaí róchostasach. Luadh go bhfuil na tuismitheoirí ag úsáid Google Translate le cuidiú le páistí ag déanamh obair bhaile in ionad ranganna a dhéanamh. Bhí tuairim ann go raibh deiseanna foghlama ar fáil ó chlubanna den CLG, ar Duolingo agus eile.

Grúpa fócas ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Léiríodh spéis an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim ach bhí buairteanna ann maidir le cé chomh deacair is atá sé Gaeilge a fhoghlaim, nach mbeadh a fhoghraíocht i gceart, nach mbeadh daoine líofa sa Ghaeilge sásta labhairt leo mar go mbeadh an duine líofa ag féachaint orthu mar fhoghlaiméoirí i gcónaí. Luadh go bhfuil éagsúlacht ann i dtaobh costas na ranganna Gaeilge, tá ranganna áirithe saor in aisce, nó saor go leor agus tá ranganna eile a bhfuil costas mór leo. Moladh an obair atá Skainos agus Turas á dhéanamh chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn i measc an phobal aontachtach. Luadh freisin go bhfuil gá go mbeidh an teachtaireacht ag dul amach go bhfuil an teanga do gach éinne.

Tá an scéal difriúil ó thuaidh maidir leis an nGaeilge sa chóras oideachais. Níl an Ghaeilge mar chroí-ábhar. Níl amháin sin, ach níl an Ghaeilge á múineadh i ngach scoil, fiú amháin

Figure 18

14.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

The question was asked of the Focus Groups ‘Why did you learn Irish / are you learning Irish or what would encourage you to learn Irish?’ The groups were representative of both north and south as the survey was conducted in both jurisdictions.

Representative Group in the south

Many of the group were unaware of the Irish courses available but some held the view that the courses were too expensive. It was mentioned that the parents are using Google Translate to help children do homework instead of attending classes. People were aware that opportunities to learn the language were available from GAA clubs, Duolingo and others.

Representative Group in the north

Interest in learning Irish was shown but there were concerns about how difficult it is to learn Irish, that they might not be phonetically correct, that people who are fluent in Irish would not be willing to speak to them in Irish as the fluent person would look at them as learners of Irish. It was noted that the cost of Irish classes varies, some classes are free, or quite cheap and there are other classes that are very costly. The work of Skainos and Turas to promote the Irish language in the Unionist community was praised. It was also mentioned that the message is going out that the language is for everyone.

The story is different in the north as regards the Irish language in the education system. Irish is not a core subject. Not only that, but Irish is not taught in every school and even when it is being taught in a school, it is not available in every year and is in competition with other subjects. This reduces the opportunity for all pupils to learn Irish if they wish. It was the view

nuair atá sé á múineadh i scoil, ní bhíonn sé ar fáil i ngach bliain agus bíonn sé i gcomórtas le hábhair eile. Laghdaíonn sé seo an deis do gach dalta go mbeidh siad in ann an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim da mba mhian leo. Léiríodh tuairim ón bpobal aontachtach go mbraitheann sé ar an scoil protestúnach an mbeadh fáilte don Ghaeilge mar ábhar scoile ach ní bheadh siad ag iarraidh go mbeadh an Ghaeilge mar chroí ábhar mar go cheapadh daoine go mbeadh an teanga a bhrú síos a scórnach.

14.3. MOLTAÍ

- Tá gá le taighde a dhéanamh ar na rátaí líofachta atá á bhaint amach ó na ranganna Gaeilge agus na modhanna foghlamtha chun éifeachtach na cúrsaí a mheas
- Tá feachtas ag teastáil chun gach duine a spreagadh chun cibé Gaeilge atá acu a úsáid agus an buairt a shuamhniú faoi chumas fhoghraíochta an teanga
- Tá gá don Roinn Oideachais ó thuaidh taighde a dhéanamh faoi stad na Gaeilge sa chóras oideachais agus stráitéis a chur le chéile chun cinntiú go bhfuil deis ag gach dalta an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim
- Go mbeadh níos mó ceardlann Gaeilge ann – go tugtar blas den teanga don phobal i gcoitinne
- Feachtas tras-phobal a bheith ann faoin nGaeilge
- B'fhiú 'córas buddy' a chruthú chun níos mó nasc a bheith ann idir fhoghlaimoirí agus cainteoirí líofa
- Go mbeadh an rialtas ag tabhairt deontas dóibh siúd atá ag freastal ar chúrsaí Gaeilge, ionas nach mbeidh costas mar bhac d'fhoghlaimoirí
- Tá gá go mbeadh an Ghaeilge á úsáid níos forleathnaithe sa sochaí ionas go mbeidh sé mar áis foghlamtha – tá ról lárnach ag an stáit len é seo a chinntiú
- Go mbeadh ar gach scoil ranganna Gaeilge a chur ar fáil do thuistí ionas go mbeidh siad in ann cuidiú lena p(h)áistí a obair bhaile Gaeilge a dhéanamh

of the Unionist community that it would depend on the particular Protestant school whether Irish would be welcome as a school subject but they would not want Irish to be a core subject as people thought that the language would “rammed down their throats”.

14.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is a need to research the fluency rates being achieved from the Irish classes and the methods of learning to assess the effectiveness of the courses.
- A campaign is needed to encourage everyone to use whatever Irish they have and ease concerns regarding their pronunciation of the language
- The Department of Education in the north needs to research the state of Irish in the education system and develop a strategy to ensure that every pupil has an opportunity to learn Irish
- There should be more Irish language workshops - that the general public be given a taste of the language
- A cross-community campaign on the Irish language
- The creation of a 'buddy system' to create more links between learners and fluent speakers.
- That the government would give grants to those attending Irish language courses, so that cost would not be a barrier to learners.
- There is a need for Irish to be used more extensively in society so that it is a learning aid - the state has a key role to play in ensuring this.
- That every school would have to provide Irish classes for parents so that they can help their children to do their homework in Irish.

Aguisíní

Appendices

Aguisín A - Suirbhé KantarMillward Browne 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 Bhliain 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, cheannóim 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 todhcháif agus inmharthanacht 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%

Appendix A - Kantar Millward Browne Survey 2018

#	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%

Aguisín B - 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 dírithe 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 B - 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 C - 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 C - Millward Browne Survey 2016

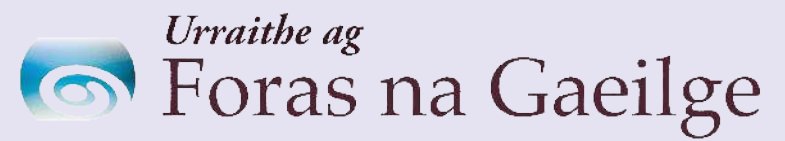
#	Statement	north or south	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No Answer			
1.	"There should be support available for families raising their children through Irish"	south	61%	9%	30%			
		north	26%	54%	20%			
2.	"I feel there is a close link between the Irish language and my personal identity"	south	46%	29%	24%			
		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 D - 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 D - 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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