

Céard é an Scéal?

Tuairimí an Phobail
i leith na Gaeilge

Anailís Bhliantúil 6

2020

Public Opinions
on the Irish Language

Annual Analysis 6



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Clár

1. Achoimre Fheidhmeach
2. Príomhthorthaí ó Shuirbhé Kantar 2020
3. Réamhrá
4. Modh Oibre
5. Feachtais Ghaeilge
6. An Ghaeilge i bpacáistíocht agus sa turasóireacht
7. An Gaeloideachas
8. An réamhscolaíocht trí Ghaeilge
9. Suíomhanna gréasáin stáit trí Ghaeilge
10. Stáisiún raidió don aos óg
11. An Ghaeilge sa pholaitíocht ó dheas
12. Imircigh ag foghlaim Gaeilge ó dheas
13. Teangacha sa TGMO
14. Neamhspleáchas an choimisinéara teanga ó thuaidh
15. Comharthaí dátheangacha do logainmneacha ó thuaidh
16. Feasacht an phobail ar chearta teanga ó thuaidh
17. Tuiscint agus cumas labhartha na Gaeilge
Aguisín A: Suirbhé Kantar Millward Brown 2019
Aguisín B: Suirbhé Millward Brown 2018
Aguisín C: Suirbhé Millward Brown 2017
Aguisín D: Suirbhé Millward Brown 2016
Aguisín E: Suirbhé Millward Brown 2015

Contents

1. Executive Summary	4
2. Main outcomes of the Kantar Survey 2020	5
3. Introduction	6
4. Methodology	7
5. Irish language campaigns	10
6. Irish in packaging and tourism	12
7. Irish-medium education	15
8. Preschool education in Irish	18
9. State websites in Irish	19
10. Radios station for young people	20
11. Irish in politics in the south	22
12. Immigrants learning Irish in the south	24
13. Languages at GCSE	25
14. Independence of the language commissioner in the north	27
15. Bilingual signage for place names in the north	28
16. Community awareness of language rights in the north	30
17. Comprehension and speaking ability in Irish	32
Appendix A: Kantar Millward Brown Survey 2019	34
Appendix B: Millward Brown Survey 2018	35
Appendix C: Millward Brown Survey 2017	36
Appendix D: Millward Brown Survey 2016	37
Appendix E: Millward Brown Survey 2015	38

1. Achoimre Fheidhmeach

Rinneadh an taighde seo idir Mí Eanáir agus Mí Mheán Fómhair 2020 le léargas a fháil ar dhearcthaí an phobail i leith na Gaeilge agus i leith cúrsaí a bhaineann léi. Ba réimse leathan oibre é seo, áit a ndearnadh taighde ar ábhair éagsúla le daoine a raibh suim acu sa Ghaeilge agus a raibh naisc éagsúla acu le pobal na Gaeilge. Baineadh úsáid as meascán de thaighde cainníochtúil agus taighde cáilíochtúil 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:

- Feachtais Ghaeilge
- Pacáistíocht Dháttheangach agus an Ghaeilge mar acmhainn turasóireachta
- Gaeloideachas
- Naíolann trí Ghaeilge
- Suíomhanna Gréasáin an Stáit trí Ghaeilge
- An Ghaeilge sa pholaitíocht
- Stáisiún Raidió don Aos Óg
- Imircigh ag foghlaim Gaeilge
- Teangacha sa TGMO
- Comharthaí dáttheangacha do logainmneacha ó thuaidh
- Tuiscint 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 6 fhócasghrúpa chun plé níos mionsonraithe a dhéanamh ar chuid de na torthaí, d'fhonn léiriú níos fearr a sholáthar ó thaobh comhthéacs de. Roghnaíodh na rannpháirtithe chun grúpaí sainleasmhara ábhartha a chur san áireamh, chomh maith le grúpaí a bhí ionadaíoch ar an tsochaí níos leithne, agus nach gá go mbeadh ceangal acu leis an teanga.

Léiríonn na staitisticí síos tríd an tuairisc go n-aontaíonn an mórpobal gur chóir don rialtas an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn agus tacaíocht cheart a thabhairt di. Ní hamháin sin ach ba chóir go dtógfadh comhlachtaí príobháideacha mianta an phobail i leith na Gaeilge san áireamh agus iad ag cruthú a dtáirgí agus seirbhísí. Feictear freisin go bhfuil sciar suntasach den phobal ag iarraidh a bheith páirteach i bhfeachtais chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn. De réir na fianaise, tá tacaíocht phoiblí ann don Ghaeilge, agus na bearta a bhaineann léi, i bhfad níos forleithne ná pobal na Gaeilge amháin. Tá sé seo uile soiléir ó na torthaí maidir le feachtais Ghaeilge, pacáistíocht dháttheangach, an Ghaeilge mar acmhainn turasóireachta, an Gaeloideachas, naíolanna, suíomh gréasáin, Tithe an Oireachtais, stáisiún raidió don aos óg, imircigh ag foghlaim Gaeilge agus teangacha sa TGMO ó thuaidh. Bhí gach freagra ag tacú le cur chun cinn na Gaeilge agus mar sin, ba chóir go mbeadh sé soiléir do pholaitoírí agus comhlachtaí nach féidir leo ná nár chóir dóibh neamhaird a dhéanamh de 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 lánpháirteach i saol na Gaeilge, sa Ghaeltacht agus le daoine nach bhfuil Gaeilge ar bith acu, agus le gach duine idir eatarthu. Chruthaigh an phaindeim dúshlán do na fócasghrúpaí seo i rith an tsamhraidh ach baineadh úsáid as teicneolaíocht le teacht i dtír orthu.

1. Executive Summary

This research was carried out between January and September 2020 to give an insight into the views of the public regarding the Irish Language and matters related. This was a wide area of work, in which research was carried out in a number of areas and with people who have various interests and links to the Irish Language community. A mix of quantitative and qualitative research was used in this work and accordingly it provides a profound, comprehensive insight on the attitudes and opinions of the public regarding Irish.

The following are some of the main areas which were examined in this work:

- Irish Language campaigns
- Bilingual Packaging and Irish as a Tourism Resource
- Irish-medium Education
- Irish Language Nurseries
- State Websites in Irish
- Irish in politics
- A Radio Station for Young People
- Immigrants Learning Irish
- Languages at GCSE
- Bilingual signage for place names in the north
- Understanding and Spoken Ability in Irish

Both a quantitative and a qualitative approach was taken in this study. From a quantitative viewpoint, a survey was carried out amongst more than 2,000 people, north and south. After analysing these outcomes, 6 focus groups were convened to have more detailed discussions on some of the outcomes in order to provide a better contextual illustration. Participants were selected to include special interest groups in addition to groups which are representative of wider society and who do not necessarily have any connection with the language.

Statistics throughout the report illustrate that the general public agree that the government should promote Irish and give it appropriate support. Not only that, but private companies should take account of the wishes of the public as far as Irish is concerned when they are producing their goods and services. It is also evident that a significant section of the community would like to be involved in campaigns to promote Irish. According to the evidence, there is public backing for the Irish Language and for actions pertaining to it which go much deeper than the Irish-speaking community alone. All this is evident from the outcomes regarding Irish Language campaigns, bilingual packaging, Irish as a tourism resource, Irish-medium education, nurseries, websites, the Houses of the Oireachtas, a radio station for young people, immigrants learning Irish and languages at GCSE in the north. Every response was supportive of the promotion of Irish and it should, therefore, be clear to both politicians and companies that they cannot and should not ignore these issues.

In addition to the statistics and the figures gathered in the survey, a more in-depth discussion took place on these issues in a series of focus groups with people who are fully involved in the Irish Language world, people in the Gaeltacht, with people who do not speak Irish and all points in between. The Pandemic created challenges for these focus groups during the summer though technology was utilised to overcome these.

2. Príomhthorthaí ó Shuirbhé Kantar 2020

#	Ráiteas	theas nó thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra
1.	Bheadh suim agam páirt a ghlacadh i bhfeachtais chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn	theas	34%	41%	26%
		thuaidh	15%	65%	19%
2.	Gach rud san áireamh, cheannóinn táirge le pacáistíocht dhátheangach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla thar tháirge le pacáistíocht i mBéarla	theas	45%	27%	29%
		thuaidh	19%	50%	32%
3.	Is acmhainn uathúil í an Ghaeilge a d'fhéadfadh tionchar dearfach a bheith aici ar fhorbairt na turasóireachta ar an oileán seo	theas	67%	9%	25%
		thuaidh	55%	22%	23%
4.	Ba chóir go mbeadh an deis ag gach páiste a fhaigheann a chuid oideachais bunscóile trí Ghaeilge leanúint lena oideachas iar-bhunscóile trí Ghaeilge	theas	73%	5%	22%
		thuaidh	54%	23%	24%
5.	Roghnóinn scoil a mhúineann trí mheán na Gaeilge dá mbeadh sí ar fáil i mo cheantar	theas	49%	23%	29%
		thuaidh	23%	48%	30%
6.	Roghnóinn naíolann a reáchtáiltear trí Ghaeilge dá mbeadh sé ar fáil i mo cheantar	theas	44%	23%	33%
		thuaidh	20%	47%	33%
7.	Ba chóir go mbeadh an rogha ag saoránaigh suíomh gréasáin trí Ghaeilge atá curtha ar fáil ag ranna rialtais agus comhlachtaí poiblí a úsáid más mian leo	theas	71%	8%	21%
		thuaidh	54%	23%	23%
8.	Ba cheart stáisiún raidió Gaeilge atá dírithe ar dhaoine óga & atá ar fáil ar FM a mhaoiniú trí tháillí an cheadúnais reatha	theas	59%	15%	26%
9.	Ba chóir d'aon Aire sinsearach le freagracht i leith na Gaeilge agus gnóthaí Gaeltachta a bheith líofa sa Ghaeilge ó dheas	theas	75%	8%	17%
10.	Ba chóir tuilleadh díospóireachtaí a reáchtáil i nGaeilge sa Dáil agus sa Seanad	theas	35%	33%	32%
11.	Ba cheart go mbeadh tacaíocht stáit ar fáil d'imircigh atá ina gcónaí in Éirinn chun Gaeilge a fhoghlaim ó dheas	theas	51%	27%	23%
12.	Ba chóir go mbeadh teangacha san áireamh sna croí-ábhair ag leibhéal TGMO, agus mar thoradh air sin dhéanfadh gach dalta staidéar ar theanga amháin seachas Béarla ag leibhéal TGMO	thuaidh	60%	20%	19%
13.	Ba cheart go mbeadh ról Choimisinéir na Gaeilge ó thuaidh neamhspleách & gan a bheith faoi thionchar polaitiúil, is cuma más tionchar dearfach nó diúltach atá i gceist	thuaidh	58%	15%	27%
14.	Chuirfeadh comharthaí logainmneacha dátheangacha (i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge) le feachtas ar oidhreacht chomhroinnte ó thuaidh	thuaidh	46%	30%	25%
15.	Caithfear níos mó oibre a dhéanamh chun tuiscint agus feachtas ar chearta na Gaeilge a mhéadú ó thuaidh	thuaidh	47%	23%	30%
16.	Tá mé muinínach i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha	theas	28%	57%	15%
		thuaidh	12%	83%	5%
17.	Tá mé muinínach gur féidir liom Gaeilge a thuiscint	theas	35%	52%	13%
		thuaidh	15%	81%	6%

2. Main Results from Kantar Survey 2020

#	Statement	north or south	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No answer
1.	I would be interested in taking part in campaigns to promote the Irish Language	south	34%	41%	26%
		north	15%	65%	19%
2.	Taking everything into account I would choose a product with bilingual packaging in Irish and English over a product with English packaging	south	45%	27%	29%
		north	19%	50%	32%
3.	The Irish Language is a unique resource which could have a positive effect on the development of tourism on this island	south	67%	9%	25%
		north	55%	22%	23%
4.	Every child who receives their primary education through the medium of Irish should have the opportunity to continue with their post-primary education through Irish	south	73%	5%	22%
		north	54%	23%	24%
5.	I would choose a school which teaches through the medium of Irish if it were available in my area	south	49%	23%	29%
		north	23%	48%	30%
6.	I would choose a creche run through Irish if it were available in my area	south	44%	23%	33%
		north	20%	47%	33%
7.	Citizens should have the option of using websites in the Irish Language made available by government departments and public bodies if they so wish	south	71%	8%	21%
		north	54%	23%	23%
8.	An Irish Language radio station aimed at young people and available on FM should be funded from the current license fee	south	59%	15%	26%
9.	Any senior minister with specific responsibility for Irish and Gaeltacht affairs should be fluent in Irish in the south	south	75%	8%	17%
10.	More debates in the Dáil and Seanad should be organised in Irish	south	35%	33%	32%
11.	State support should be available for immigrants living in Ireland to learn Irish in the south	south	51%	27%	23%
12.	Languages should be included amongst the core subjects at GCSE level and as a consequence, every pupil should study a language other than English at GCSE level	south	60%	20%	19%
13.	The role of the Irish Language Commissioner in the north should be independent and free from political influence, regardless of whether such influence is positive or negative	north	58%	15%	27%
14.	Bilingual place-name signage (in English and Irish) would enhance awareness of shared heritage in the north	north	46%	30%	25%
15.	More work needs to be done to increase understanding and awareness of Irish Language rights in the north	north	47%	23%	30%
16.	I have confidence in my spoken Irish ability	south	28%	57%	15%
		north	12%	83%	5%
17.	I have confidence in my ability to understand Irish	south	35%	52%	13%
		north	15%	81%	6%

3. Réamhrá

Is é seo an séú bliain anois den tsraith thaighde Céard é an Scéal?, taighde atá dírithe ar thuiscintí níos fearr a fháil ar dhearcadh agus tuairimí phobal na hÉireann i leith saincheistanna éagsúla a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge. Bhunaigh Conradh na Gaeilge an tsraith thaighde seo in 2015, agus táthar ag tabhairt faoi ar mhaithe le:

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

Gach bliain dírithe an taighde ar roinnt téamaí, a ndearnadh cinneadh orthu i gcomhairle le grúpaí eile Gaeilge. Maidir leis na téamaí roghnaithe a cinneadh, bíonn baint acu le hábhair chomhaimseartha agus feachtais sa todhcháí a thabharfaidh an deis dúinn tógáil ar thaighde roimhe seo leis. I measc théamaí na bliana seo tá:

- Feachtais Ghaeilge
- An Ghaeilge i bpacáistíocht agus turasóireacht
- An Gaeloideachas
- Inimircigh
- Stáisiún raidió don aos óg
- Cearta Gaeilge ó Thuaidh

Rinneadh an taighde seo ina dhá chuid. Sa chéad chuid iarradh ar an gcomhlacht pobalbhreithe Kantar 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 torthaí ó 2017 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 a dhéanamh agus feachtas éifeachtach a chruthú don Ghaeilge. Is féidir leis seo 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 now the sixth year of the research series *Céard é an Scéal?*. The research is focussed on greater comprehension of attitudes and opinions amongst the Irish public regarding various issues pertaining to the Irish Language. Conradh na Gaeilge established this research series in 2015 and are embarking on it with the following end in view:

- i. To gain recognition and attention for the wishes and aims of the Irish-speaking community inside and outside of the Gaeltacht.
- ii. To consider the opinions of the general public on a number of issues relating to the Irish Language.
- iii. To ascertain what are the main barriers, in the opinion of the Irish-speaking community, to the growth of the language.
- iv. To use the information gathered to help Irish Language organisations, communities and activists in their current work and their work going forward.

Each year the focus of the research is on a number of themes which are decided in consultation with other Irish Language groups. Regarding deciding on which themes are chosen, these involve contemporary materials, future campaigns and building on previous research. This year's themes include:

- Irish Language campaigns
- The Irish Language in packaging and tourism
- Irish-medium education
- Immigrants
- Radio station for young people
- Irish Language rights in the north

This research consisted of two parts. In the first part the polling company Kantar were asked to carry out a survey of 2,000 people, north and south, to consider opinions on the above themes. Some of the same questions are asked every three years in order to compare the outcomes which means that this year's outcomes are being compared to those of 2017. This was done to identify patterns, to find out if certain projects are successful and to inquire if any demographic change is discernible which could impact on planning or distribution of resources in the future.

It is intended that the outcomes and analysis in this work will be used to assist lobbying and an effective Irish Language campaign. It can be of help to guide activists and community groups on the ground, as well as the evidence and statistics that need to be provided to organisations to submit appeals to public and private bodies.

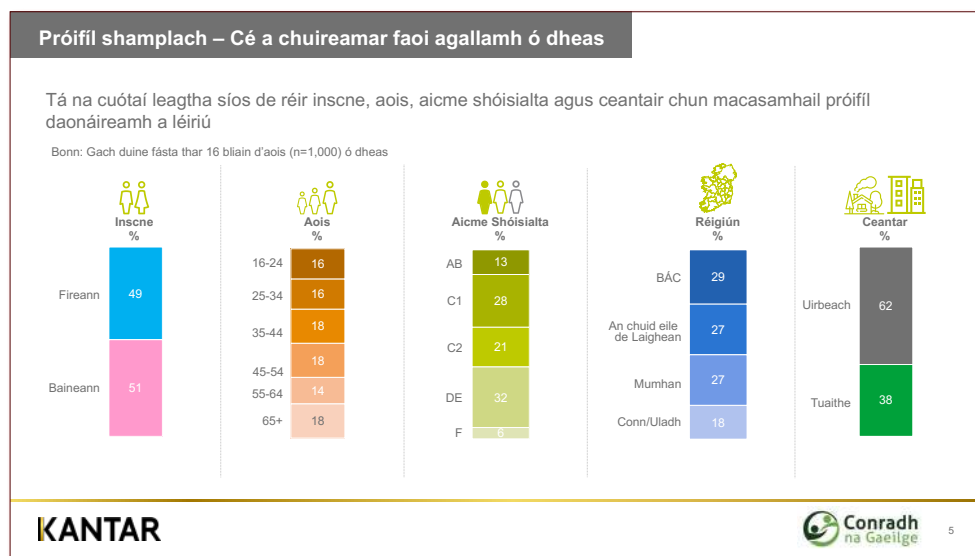
4. Modh Oibre

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 na sochaí, bhí cur chuige cainníochtúil agus cáilíochtúil ann. Mar chuid den saothar seo rinneadh idir thaighde cáilíochtúil agus taighde cainníochtúil le tuiscint a fháil ar na dearccháí 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 dtéamaí a shocrú cuireadh ceisteanna an tsuirbhé le chéile i gcomhar le comhlacht taighde neamhspleách, Kantar. Chuir Kantar 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 phíosa taighde seo le chéile, i.e. meascán den dá mhodh oibre, idir cháilíochtúil agus cainníochtúil, le léargas iomlánaíoch a fháil ar na dearccháí 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 cáilíochtúil a dhéanamh agus sraith fócasghrúpaí a eagrú le tuiscint níos doimhne agus iomláine a fháil ar na torthaí seo.

Tá sé i gceist go mbainfear úsáid 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 comhlachtaí poiblí nó príobháideacha.



Figúir 1

4. Methodology

As this research is inextricably linked to people's ideas, feelings and opinions and attempts to assess these at a societal level, it includes both a quantitative and a qualitative approach. As part of this work, both quantitative and qualitative research were carried out to gain an understanding of the Irish public's attitudes to the Irish Language and issues pertaining to it.

A decision was made regarding this year's themes based on consultation with the other Lead Organisations and resulting from the most profound issues currently facing the Irish speaking community. Having decided on the themes, survey questions were collated in conjunction with the independent research company, Kantar. These questions were put by Kantar to over 2,000 people in the country (outcomes available in the next section) based on best practice in this sector. The responses emerging from the survey were analysed and a series of focus groups were set up based on the same themes as the survey.

These two pieces of research were amalgamated, i.e. a blend of the two methodologies, both quantitative and qualitative, to give a holistic overview of opinions held by people on issues pertaining to the Irish Language. This research was carried out in two specific stages. The quantitative outcomes were broadened by carrying out qualitative research and by organising a series of focus groups to garner a deeper, more complete understanding of these outcomes.

It is intended that these outcomes and this analysis be used as a lobbying instrument for the language. This can guide language activists and community groups, as well as providing the required evidence and statistics when appealing to both public and private bodies.

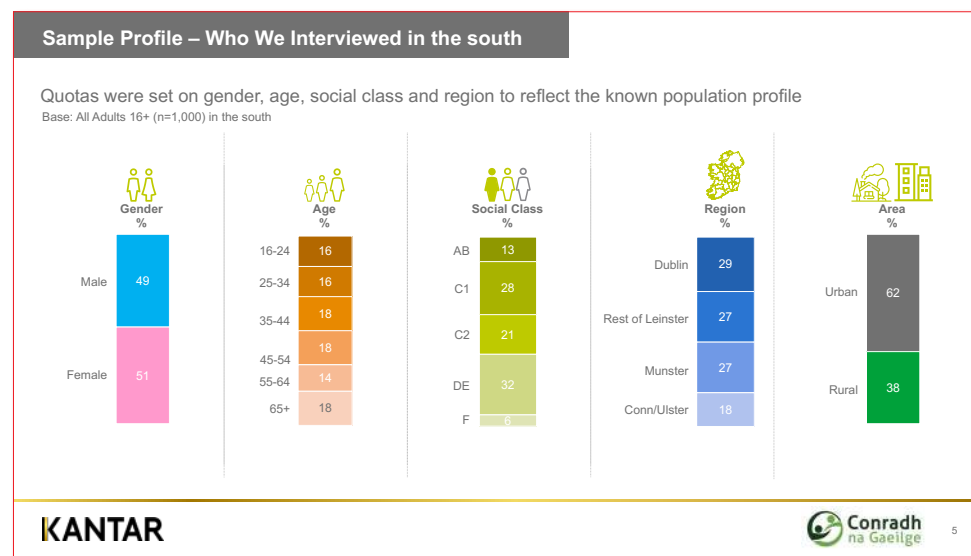
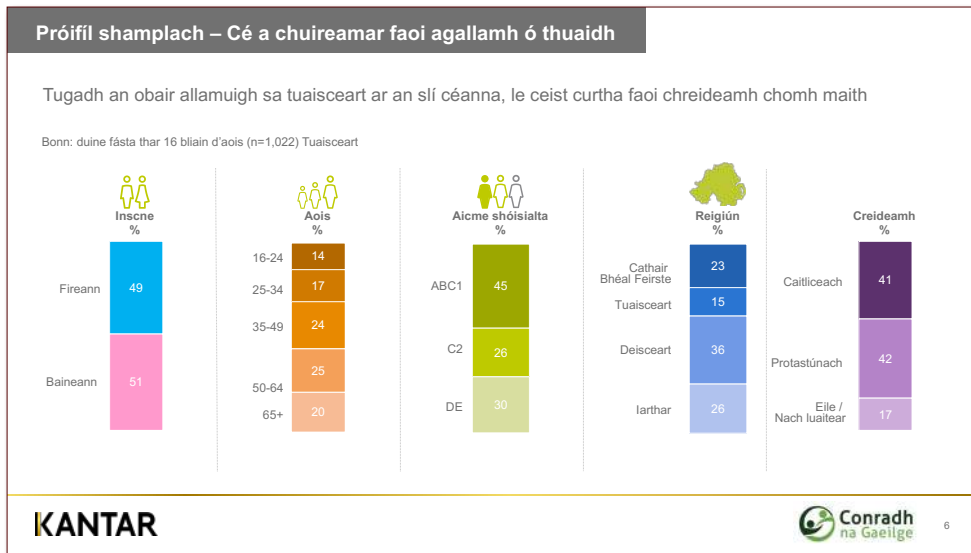


Figure 1



Figúir 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 den 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 dearcthaí éagsúla ag daoine a bhfuil riachtanais éagsúla acu. Rinneadh 6 fhócasghrúpa ar fad:

- dhá ghrúpa ó thuaidh
- ceithre ghrúpa ó dheas

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 ó thaobh na déimeagrafaice de
- grúpa amháin ó dheas agus grúpa eile ó thuaidh a bhí ionadaíoch ó thaobh phobal na Gaeilge de
- grúpa amháin ó phobal na Gaeltachta
- grúpa amháin ón aos óg

Bhí dúshlán sa bhreis ann i mbliana de bharr phaindéim COVID-19 agus ní rabhthas in ann fócasghrúpa a thabhairt le chéile go fisiciúil. Eagraíodh na fócasghrúpaí ar líne le teacht i dtír ar an dúshlán seo.

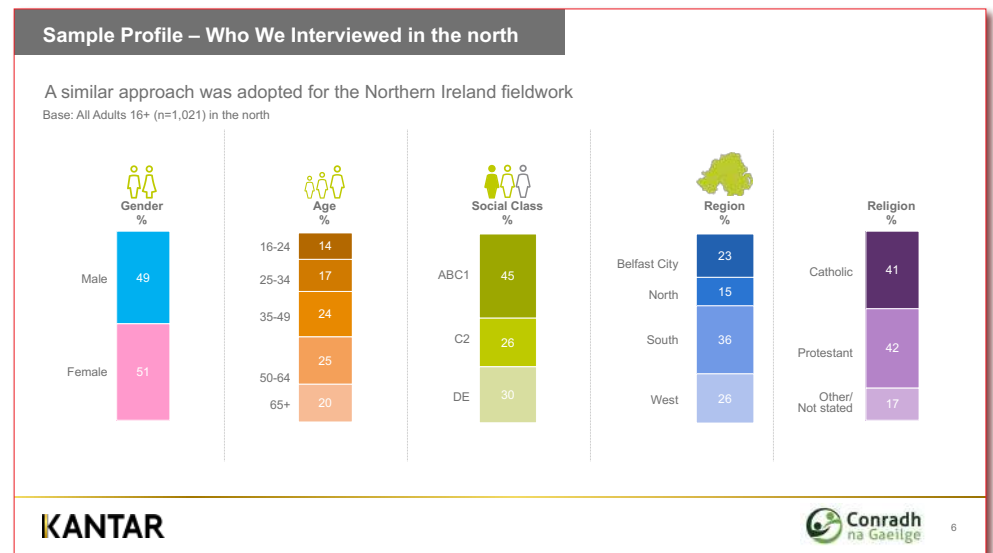


Figure 2

Based on this insight into the views of the public as provided by the outcomes of the survey, work began on setting up a series of focus groups to build on this information and to collect qualitative information on the same areas. As can be seen in the above tables, this research was carried out with a representative sample of the whole country and we can be assured that there will be a variety of views amongst these people on the Irish Language and the Gaeltacht.

FOCUS GROUPS

As a result of the various views held by different people regarding the Irish Language, it was decided that the groups would be arranged according to different themes. The thinking behind this is that groups with different requirements would have different viewpoints. 6 focus groups in total were created:

- two groups in the north
- four groups in the south

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

- one group from the south and another group from the north which were representative of the demographic
- one group from the south and another group from the north which were representative of the Irish speaking community
- one group from the Gaeltacht community
- one group of young people

There was an additional challenge this year due to the COVID-19 pandemic and we were unable to bring the focus groups together physically. The focus groups were organised to cope as best as possible with this challenge.

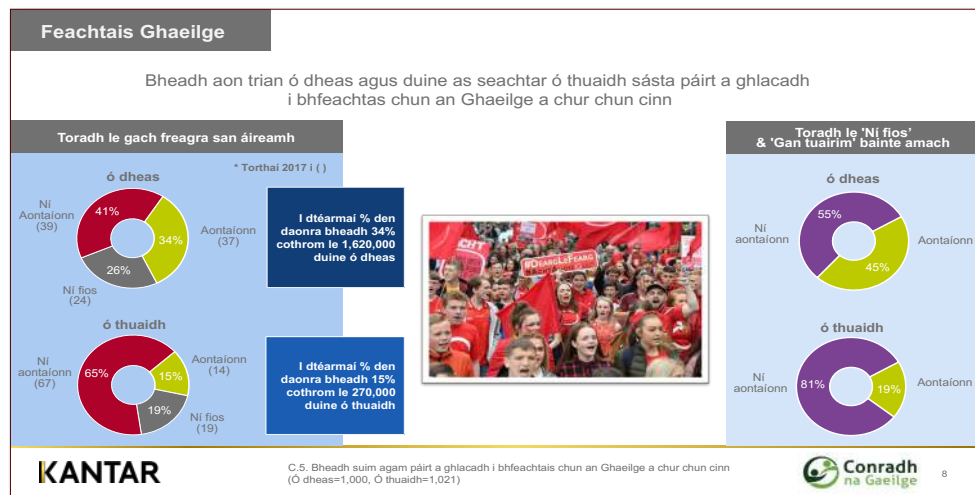
Na Torthaí

The Results

5. Feachtais Ghaeilge

Cuireadh ceist ar na freagróirí an mbeidís sásta páirt a ghlacadh i bhfeachtas leis an nGaeilge a chur chun cinn. Bhí 34% ó dheas agus 15% ó thuaidh sásta páirt a ghlacadh i bhfeachtas mar sin. Cuireadh an cheist sin in 2017, mar sin is féidir comparáid a dhéanamh idir na torthaí in 2017 agus in 2020. In 2017 bhí 37% ó dheas sásta a bheith páirteach i bhfeachtas ar son na Gaeilge, in 2020 is é 34% atá sásta, laghdú 3%. Ó Thuaidh in 2017 bhí 14% sásta a bheith páirteach i bhfeachtas ar son na Gaeilge, in 2020 is é 15% atá sásta, ardú 1%.

5.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 3

5.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Léiríodh sna fócasghrúpaí go raibh spéis láidir ag daoine a bheith páirteach i bhfeachtais Ghaeilge. Luadh samplaí den fheachtas Dream Dearg le #AchtAnois a bhaint amach ó thuaidh, an gá le lárionaid Ghaeilge, mar atá i mBéal Feirste, a chur ar fáil i ngach cathair in Éirinn, agus neart eile.

5.3. MOLTAÍ:

Bhain cuid de na moltaí a rinneadh le conas a eagraítear na feachtais:

- Ba chóir pobal na Gaeilge a chumasú le gníomhú trí sheó bóthair agus ceardlanna ar chearta teanga, cruinnithe eolais a eagrú, srl.
- Ba chóir níos mó eagraíochtaí Gaeilge a bhunú de bharr an méid oibre atá le déanamh
- Ba chóir go mbeadh guth aontaithe sna feachtais
- Ba chóir comhordú a bheith ann idir eagraíochtaí Gaeilge
- Ba chóir díriú ar cheantar atá lag i dtaobh na Gaeilge de
- Tá guth ón nGaeltacht ag teastáil

5. Irish language campaigns

The respondents were asked would they be willing to take part in campaigns to promote the Irish Language. 34% in the south and 15% in the north were willing to take part in such campaigns. This question had also been asked in 2017 and, as such, a comparison can be carried out between the 2017 and 2020 outcomes. In 2017 37% of respondents in the south were willing to take part in campaigns for the Irish Language as opposed to 34% in 2020, a decrease of 3%. In the north in 2017 14% were willing to take part in campaigns for the Irish Language as opposed to 15% in 2020, an increase of 1%

5.1. SURVEY RESULTS:



Figure 3

5.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS:

A lot of interest was shown in participation in Irish Language campaigns. Examples such as the Dream Dearg campaign to achieve #AchtAnois were cited, the need for Irish Language centres, as they have in Belfast, to be made available in every city in Ireland and a lot more.

5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A lot of the recommendations were to do with how the campaigns are organised:

- The Irish Language community should be enabled to act by organising road shows and workshops on language rights, information meetings etc.
- More Irish Language organisations should be set up due to the amount of work to be done
- The campaigns should have a united voice
- There should be coordination between Irish Language organisations
- There should be a focus on areas where the Irish Language is weak
- The voice of the Gaeltacht needs to be heard

Bhain na moltaí eile le feachtais a mbeadh spéis ag na daoine a d'fhreastail ar na fócasghrúpaí a bheith páirteach iontu nó / agus feachtais a cheap siad gur chóir díriú orthu:

- Feachtas a eagrú le cur in iúl nach mbaineann an Ghaeilge le páirtí amháin nó eile
- Feachtas chun Údarás Pleanála Gaeltachta a bhunú
- Gá le breis infheistíochta sa Ghaeltacht
- Go mbeidh feachtas poiblíochta maith ann - le Joe Duffy a úsáid chun cuidiú leis seo
- Feachtas a eagrú leis an mana 'Are you afraid to speak Irish?' chun spreagadh a thabhairt do dhaoine an cúpla focal atá acu a úsáid
- Feachtas chun spreagadh a thabhairt d'oibrithe Gaeilge a labhairt sa láthair oibre
- Níos mó Gaeilge ar na meáin shóisialta agus nuacht rialta faoin nGaeilge
- Níos mó leabhar, scannán, clár teilifíse as Gaeilge
- Go mbeidh ciorcail chomhrá do dhaoine óga nach bhfuil bainteach le Coláistí Samhraidh
- Go mbeidh níos mó ócáidí sóisialta do dhaoine óga - cóisirí, teacht le chéile ar nós Pop-Up Gaeltacht
- Feachtas a eagrú chun níos mó seirbhísí a éileamh san earnáil phríobháideach agus phoiblí
- Níos mó teiripeoirí urlabhra le Gaeilge a éileamh
- Go mbeidh teoraithe le Gaeilge ag na láithreacha poiblí
- Go n-eagrófar eachtraí spráúla chun tábhacht na teanga a léiriú do na daoine óga
- Go mbeidh feachtas snasta ann chun daoine a spreagadh le dul go ranganna Gaeilge
- Go mbeidh Oifigeach Gaeilge lánaimseartha fostaithe i ngach údarás áitiúil
- Tionól Gaeilge a eagrú i ngach contae

The other recommendations were to do with campaigns in which people who attended the focus groups would be interested in participating and/or campaigns on which they felt there should be a focus:

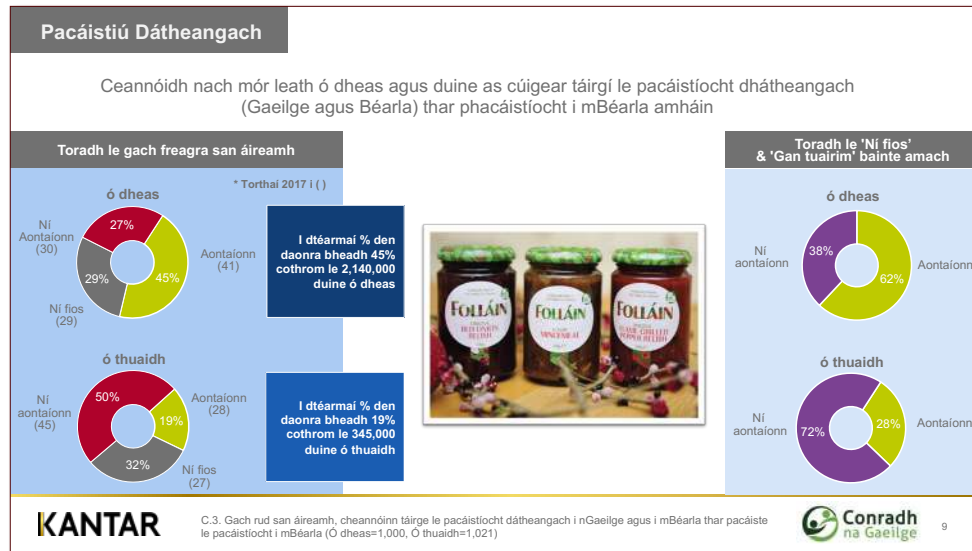
- Organise campaigns to let people know that the Irish Language does not belong to one particular party
- A campaign to set up a Gaeltacht Planning Authority
- The need for more investment in the Gaeltacht
- To have a good publicity campaign - to use Joe Duffy to help with this
- Organise a campaign with the slogan 'Are you afraid to speak Irish?' to encourage people to use the few words that everyone knows
- A campaign to encourage workers to speak Irish in the work place
- More Irish on social media and regular news to do with Irish
- More Irish Language books, films and TV programmes
- Conversation circles in Irish which are not connected with Summer Colleges
- More social events for young people - parties and get together like Pop-Up Gaeltacht
- Organise a campaign to demand more services in both the private and public sector
- Demand more speech therapists who speak Irish
- To have Irish speaking guides at public venues
- To organise fun events to show young people how important the language is
- To have a glossy campaign to encourage people to attend Irish classes
- A full-time Irish Language Officer to be employed in every local authority
- To organise an Irish Language Assembly in every county

6. An Ghaeilge i bpacáistíocht agus sa turasóireacht

Cuireadh ceisteanna maidir le húsáid na Gaeilge san earnáil phríobháideach, iarradh tuairimí ar an bpobal maidir le pacáistíocht dhátheangach (Gaeilge agus Béarla). An cheist a cuireadh ná an gceannófa earraí le pacáistíocht dhátheangach thar phacáistíocht i mBéarla amháin. Dúirt 45% de na freagróirí ó dheas go gceannódh siad ábhar dátheangach thar ábhar aonteangach Béarla agus 19% ó thuaidh. Cuireadh an cheist chéanna in 2018 agus dúirt 41% ó dheas go mbeadh siad sásta ábhar dátheangach a cheannach. Mar sin fás 4% atá ann i mbliana, go dtí 45%. Ó Thuaidh in 2018 bhí sé 28%, 19% a bhí ann in 2020, laghdú de 9%.

Maidir le cúrsaí turasóireachta cuireadh an cheist 'an acmhainn uathúil í an Ghaeilge a d'fhéadfadh tionchar dearfach a bheith aici ar fhorbairt turasóireachta ar an oileán seo?'. D'aontaigh 67% ó dheas leis seo agus 55% ó thuaidh. Cuireadh an cheist chéanna chomh maith in 2017. In 2007 dúirt 61% ó dheas gur acmhainn uathúil í an Ghaeilge, i mbliana is é 67% atá ann, fás 6% (sin an fás is mó as na ceisteanna a cuireadh idir 2017 agus 2020). Níor cuireadh an cheist ó Thuaidh in 2018.

6.1. TORTHÁÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 4

6. Irish in packaging and tourism

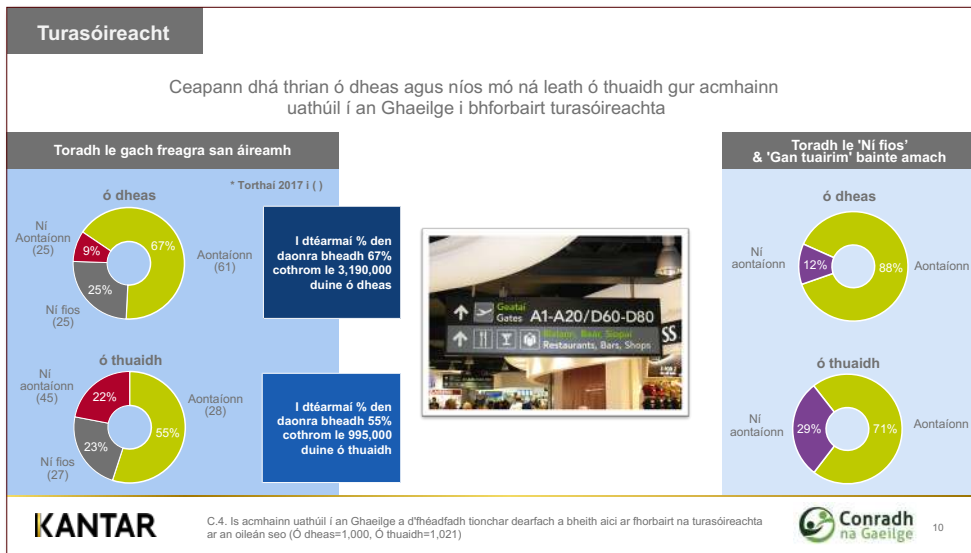
Questions were asked regarding the usage of Irish in the private sector. The public were asked their opinions on bilingual packaging (Irish and English). The question was asked, would you buy goods with bilingual packaging rather than packaging in English only? 45% of respondents in the south stated that they would buy bilingual produce over monolingual produce with English language packaging. 19% was the figure for the north. The same question had been asked in 2017 and 41% in the south said they would be willing to buy bilingual produce. Therefore, this is an increase of 4% to 45% this year. In the north in 2017 it was 28%, and 19% in 2020 a decrease of 9%.

Regarding tourism, the question was asked if the Irish Language is a unique resource which could have a positive effect on tourism development on this island. 67% of respondents in the south agreed and 55% in the north. The same question had been asked in 2017 when 61% in the south stated that the Irish Language is a unique resource compared to 67% this year, a growth of 6% (the highest growth of all questions asked between 2017 and 2020). The question was not asked in the north in 2018.

6.1. SURVEY RESULTS:



Figure 4



Figióir 5

6.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Pobal na Gaeilge

Luadh sa ghrúpa ó dheas go n-ardaíonn pacáistíocht dhátheangach feiceálacht na Gaeilge, agus gur maith an rud é sin. Luadh gur Gné Uathúil Dhíolacháin í an Ghaeilge. Moladh go ndéanfar taighde ar an nGaeilge mar Ghné Uathúil Dhíolacháin. Luadh nach ndéanann sé aon dochar do chomhlachtaí móra pacáistíocht i nGaeilge a chur ar fáil. Luadh sampla eile 'Fiacla' agus gur ceannaíodh an t-earra sin toisc an t-ainm a bheith i nGaeilge. Luadh freisin go gcabhróidh pacáistíocht dhátheangach le pobal na Gaeilge i dtaobh fheiceálacht na teanga.

Dúradh sa ghrúpa ó dheas nach raibh mórán airgid ar fáil ó thurasóireacht as Gaeilge. Dúradh freisin, áfach, go bhfuil daoine ag iarraidh teacht go hÉirinn chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim. Dúradh sa ghrúpa 'ta daoine ó thíortha eile níos fáiltiúla roimh an nGaeilge' agus go mbíonn na cuairteoirí ag lorg Gaeilge agus iad anseo. Feictear amanna go mbíonn comharthaí dátheangacha ann ar na lóistín leaba agus bricfeasta agus go bhfuil tairbhe mhór bainteach leis na comharthaí sin. Luadh go léiríonn an teanga gur tír neamhspleách í agus gurbh fhiú ár bhféiniúlacht a léiriú. Dúradh go bhfuil líonra ann de chainteoírí Gaeilge timpeall an domhain agus ba chóir í a úsáid.

Moladh sa ghrúpa ó thuaidh an leabhar a scríobh Fionnbarra Ó Brolcháin Meon Gaelach, Aigne Nuálaíoch a léamh, a bhfuil treoracha ann conas an Ghaeilge a úsáid mar ábhar margáíochta. Sa leabhar sin luaitear go bhfuil gá le haithint gur gné uathúil dhíolacháin í an Ghaeilge. Luadh sa ghrúpa go bhfuil brabús le déanamh as an nGaeilge. Tugadh Oideas Gael mar dhea-shampla de thurasóireacht chultúrtha a chuireann an Ghaeilge chun cinn agus go bhfuil siad in ann daoine a mhealladh ó thimpeall an domhain. Is é tuairim an grúpa ná go dtógann an turasóireacht chultúrtha airgead isteach go dtí an Ghaeltacht. Dúradh sa ghrúpa

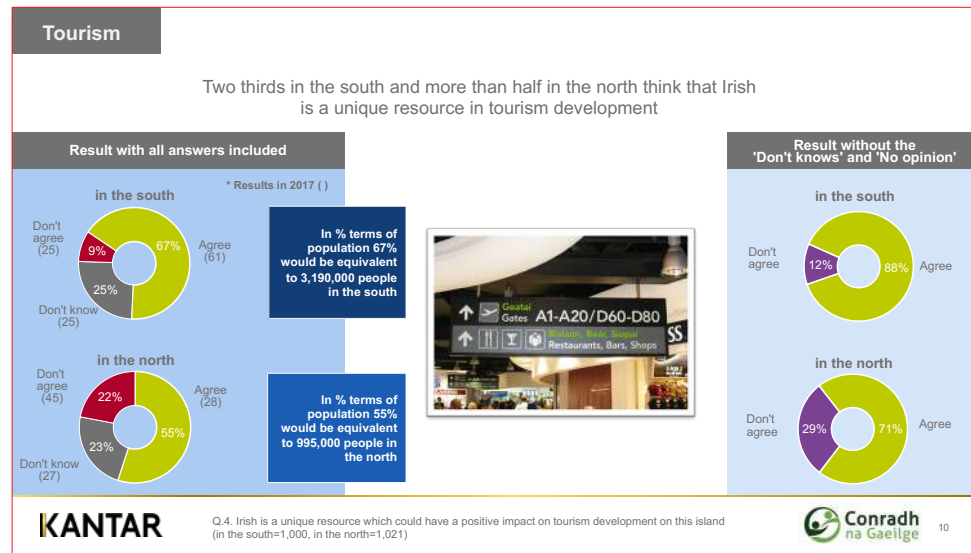


Figure 5

6.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Irish Speaking Community

The group in the south stated that bilingual packaging increases the visibility of Irish and that this is a good thing. It was mentioned that Irish is a Unique Selling Point. It was recommended that research be carried out into Irish as a Unique Selling Point. It was stated that it does large companies no harm to provide packaging in Irish.

The example of 'Fiacla' was also mentioned and that this product was bought because the name was in Irish. Reference was also made to the fact that bilingual packaging would help the Irish Language community in terms of the visibility of the language. The group in the south intimated that the Irish Language tourism does not create much income but it was also stated people were wanting to come to Ireland to learn Irish. The group stated that 'people from other countries are welcoming to the Irish Language and that visitors seek out Irish when they are here. Bilingual signage being sometimes seen on bed and breakfast accommodation was cited and that this signage can be of great benefit. It was mentioned that the language shows we are an independent country and it is worthwhile displaying our identity. It was stated that there is a network of Irish speakers around the world and that it should be utilised.

The group in the north recommended reading the book Meon Gaelach, Aigne Nuálaíoch written by Fionnbarra Ó Brolcháin which has directions on how to use Irish as marketing material. In this book, the need to recognise that Irish is a unique selling point is cited. The group stated that financial gain can be garnered from Irish. Oideas Gael was given as a good example of cultural tourism which promotes Irish and that they are able to attract people from around the world. The group was of the view that cultural tourism brings financial

go gcruthaíonn siopaí áitiúla atmaisféar don turasóir nuair a théann an turasóir ar cuairt ann agus gur féidir leis an nGaeilge cur leis an atmaisféar sin.

Pobal na Gaeltachta

Phlé an fócasghrúpa pacáistíocht dhátheangach, dúirt na rannpháirtithe go bhfuil margadh ann dá leithéid. Dúradh gurbh fhiú an chanúint áitiúil a úsáid chun léiriú gur táirge áitiúil é. Luadh go bhfuil branda Gaeltacht cruthaithe ag Údarás na Gaeltachta. Tugadh an sampla den Cultúrlann i mBéal Feirste mar shampla d'áit ina n-úsáidtear an Ghaeilge mar áis turasoíreachta. Dúradh freisin go mbíonn cuairteoirí ag teacht go Ráth Chairn go rialta chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim agus páirt a ghlacadh sna féilte. Léiríodh inné don turasoíreacht i dTír Chonaill de bharr na paindéime. Freisin feictear go bhfuil cúrsaí Gaeilge ag dul ar líne anois, de bharr na paindéime, nach féidir daoine a mhealladh chun na Gaeltachta na laethanta seo.

Daoine óga

Dúradh sa ghrúpa seo go raibh siad ag iarraidh tacú le gnóthaí trí Ghaeilge amhail an Spailpín Fánach. Sampla maith de phacáistíocht le Gaeilge a luadh is ea an comhlacht Clonakilty a dhéanann 'ispíní'. Aontaíodh ag an bhfócasghrúpa go gceannóidís earraí dátheangacha thar earraí i mBéarla amháin.

Fócasghrúpaí ionadaíocha

Leis an ngrúpa ó thuaidh aithníodh go raibh níos mó aitheantais don Ghaeilge nuair a théann duine thar an teorann de bharr go mbíonn comharthaí dátheangacha (i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla) le feiceáil go forleathan. Léiríodh go bhfuil baint ag logainmneacha le béaloideas mar shampla Fionn Mac Cumhaill agus cósta Aontroma Thuaidh. Rinneadh gearán nach raibh an Ghaeilge le feiceáil mórán ó thuaidh de bharr baic pholaitiúla. Luadh go raibh comharthaí Albainise le feiceáil in Siorrachd Inbhir Àir agus go bhfuil comharthaí Ghaeilge na hAlban ar fud na hAlban. Dúradh go bhfuil na comharthaí do gach duine agus ba chóir gur ghnáthrud é comharthaí dátheangacha a fheiceáil go forleathan. Luadh sampla d'fheachtas maidir le comharthaí dátheangacha in Ollscoil na Banríona mar shampla ar an éileamh ar chomharthaíocht dhátheangach atá ann ó thuaidh. Luadh nach rud scanrúil í an Ghaeilge agus gur buairt neamhréasúnach í buairt a bheith ann faoin dátheangachas ó thuaidh.

6.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Go rachaidh an oifig turasoíreachta i dteagmháil le pobal na Gaeilge chun na comharthaí a aistriú agus an dinnseanchas a léiriú sna comharthaí sin
- Go ndéanfar normalú ar an nGaeilge sa tsochaí - mar shampla go n-úsáidfidh gach duine cúpla focal Gaeilge ina gcomhráite
- 'Hero projects' a thosú - Tograí móra buana a eagrú chun stádas na Gaeilge a láidriú
- Go gcuirfidh an rialtas ó dheas níos mó béime ar thurasóireacht chultúrtha
- Go n-ullmhóidh an rialtas straitéis turasoíreachta cultúrtha
- Go gcuirfeadh fógraí faoin nGaeilge ar na busanna turasoíreachta
- Go ndéanfar foclóir beag do na turasóirí ina mbeidh frásaí coitianta agus go gcuirfeadh foghraíocht na bhfocal isteach ann chomh maith
- Go n-úsáidtear an Ghaeilge ar bhonn spráil le turasóirí - frásaí greannmhara, naisc ghreannmhara, ainmneacha Gaeilge
- Iarsmalann Teanga a bhunú - ar nós mar atá déanta le hIonad an Bhlascaoid Mhóir
- Níos mó áiseanna trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil do na páistí sna Gaelscoileanna
- Líonra na gcainteoirí Gaeilge timpeall an domhain a úsáid chun an turasoíreacht chultúrtha a spreagadh

benefits to the Gaeltacht. It was stated in the group that local shops create an ambience for tourists when they visit these shops and that the Irish Language enhances this ambience.

The Gaeltacht Community

The focus group discussed bilingual packaging and the participants stated that there is a market for this. It was stated that it would be worthwhile using the local dialect to illustrate that it is a local product. The fact that Údarás na Gaeltachta has created the Gaeltacht brand was referred to. The example of the Cultúrlann in Belfast was given as a venue where Irish is used as a tourism resource. It was also stated that visitors come to Ráth Cairn regularly to learn Irish and take part in the festivals. Concern was expressed regarding tourism in Donegal because of the pandemic. It is also the case that Irish Language courses are going on-line now, because of the pandemic, and that is not currently possible to attract people to the Gaeltacht.

Young people

In this group it was stated that they wanted to support businesses which operate in Irish such as an Spailpín Fánach. One good example of packaging in Irish mentioned was from the Clonakilty company which produces 'ispíní'. It was agreed by the focus group that they would buy bilingual products rather than those in English only.

Representative focus groups

It was acknowledged by the group in the north that Irish has greater recognition in the south as bilingual signage (in Irish and English) is ubiquitous. The fact that place-names are connected to folklore was illustrated with the example of Fionn mac Cumhaill and the north Antrim coast. A comment was made that not much Irish was seen in the north due to political obstacles. Reference was made to Scots signage being visible in Siorrachd Inbhir Àir and that Gáidhlig signage was visible throughout Scotland. It was stated that the signs were for everyone and that it should be perfectly normal to see bilingual signage in all parts of the country. An example of a campaign to do with bilingual signs in Queen's University was cited as a bilingual signage campaign in the north. It was stated that Irish was nothing to be afraid of and that it was unreasonable to state that bilingualism is a source of concern in the north.

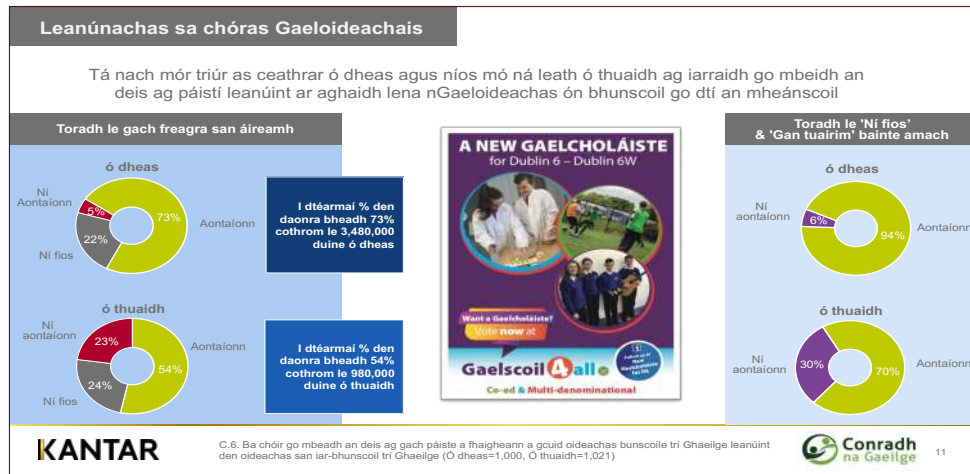
6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The tourism office get in touch with the Irish speaking community to translate the signs and thereby illustrate the history of the place-names
- Irish should be normalised within society - for example, everyone will use a few words in Irish in their conversations
- Start a 'Heroes project' - Major permanent projects to strengthen the status of Irish
- The government in the south to place a greater emphasis on cultural tourism
- The government to prepare a cultural tourism strategy
- Advertisements to be placed on tourist buses regarding Irish
- A small dictionary to be made for tourists containing common phrases as well as a pronunciation guide for the words
- Usage of Irish in an entertaining way with tourists - amusing phrases, funny links, Irish Language names
- Establishment of a Language museum - as has been done in the Great Blasket Centre
- Make more facilities available in Irish for children attending Gaelscoileanna
- Make use of the network of Irish speakers around the world to encourage cultural tourism

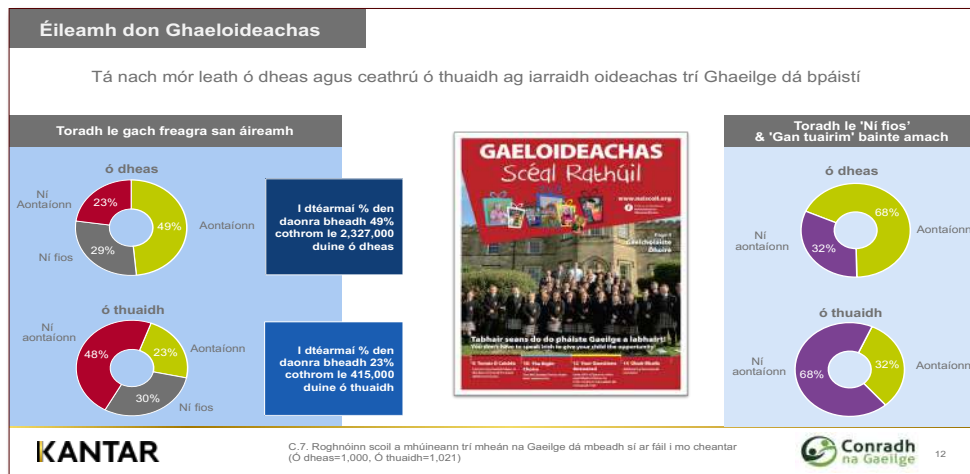
7. An Gaeloideachas

Tá an-éileamh ar an nGaeloideachas i gcoitinne is léir. Roghnódh 49% d'fhreagróirí ó dheas scoil a mhúineann trí mheán na Gaeilge ina cheantar dá mbeadh scoil mar sin ann dá bpáistí agus 23% ó thuaidh. Is léir go bhfuil an-tacaíocht ann go leanfaidh dalta lena Ghaeloideachas ar aghaidh ón gcéad leibhéal go dtí an dara leibhéal. D' aontaigh 75% de na daoine ar cuireadh ceist orthu ó dheas gur chóir go mbeadh an ceart ag dalta leanúint lena Ghaeloideachas ón mbunscoil go dtí an mheánscoil.

7.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 6



Figúir 7

7. Irish-medium education

The great demand in general for Irish-medium education is evident. 49% of respondents would choose a school in their area which teaches through the medium of Irish if available for their children. In the north the figure was 23%. It is clear that there is strong support for pupils continuing with their Irish-medium education from primary level to secondary level. 75% of those asked in the south agreed that pupils should have the right to continue with their Irish-medium education from primary school to secondary school.

7.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

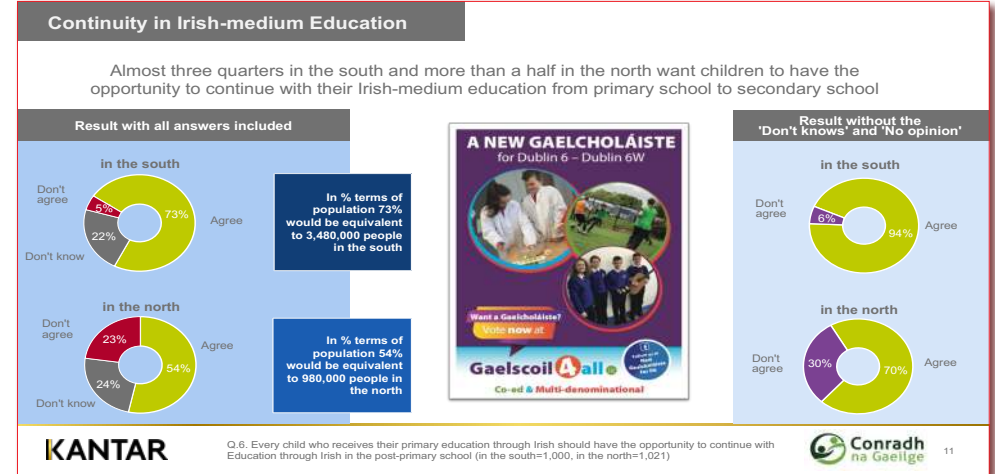


Figure 6

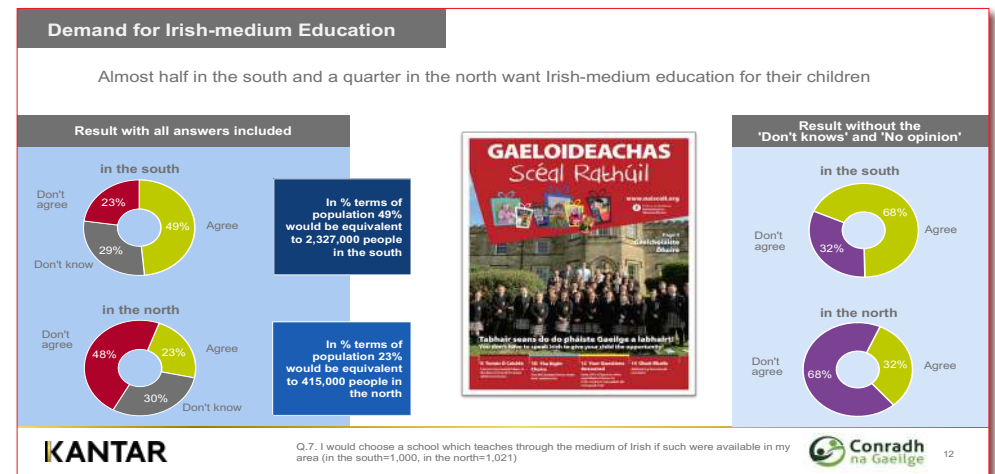


Figure 7

7.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Pobal na Gaeilge

D'aontaigh an grúpa uile ó dheas gur chóir go mbeadh ceart ag gach páiste a fhreastalaíonn ar Ghaelscoil an deis chéanna a bheith acu freastal ar Ghaelcholáiste. Luadh an cheist is mó a bhíonn ag tuismitheoirí ná mura bhfuil Gaeilge acu, an féidir leo cuidiú lena bpáistí, atá ag freastal ar Ghaelscoil, lena n-obair bhaile. Freisin luadh go bhfuil easpa múinteoirí a bhfuil caighdeán maith Gaeilge acu, gur dúshlán mór é seo timpeall na tíre. Dúradh freisin nach bhfuil an t-éileamh á shásamh sa chóras gaeiloideachais agus go mbíonn deacrachtaí ann téacsleabhar Gaeilge a aimsiú do gach ábhar. Luadh nár tugadh aon spreagadh do na daltaí an Ghaeilge a labhairt taobh amuigh den scoil. Léiríodh buairt maidir leis an gcéad ghlúin eile de mhúinteoirí maidir lena gcumas Gaeilge. Freisin dúradh go bhfuil go leor scoileanna ag lorg foirgnimh bhuaana, mar a dúirt rannpháirtí amháin 'Is léir nach bhfuil an infheistíocht á déanamh'.

Luadh san fhócasghrúpa ó thuaidh go bhfuil 'mais chriticiúil' ann de dhaoine óga anois agus mar sin ba chóir go mbeadh go leor Gaelscoileanna ann dóibh agus go bhfuil sé tábhachtach gaelscoileanna nua a bhunú chun pobal na Gaeilge a bhunú agus a chruthú, 'Is fúinne atá sé an pobal a chruthú'. Dúradh gur shampla maith de phobal Gaeilge a cruthaíodh is ea Carn Tóchair. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil sé tábhachtach go mbeidh Gaelscoileanna ann agus go bhfuil sé tábhachtach go mbeidh deis ag daoine óga Gaeilge a labhairt taobh amuigh den scoil. Dúradh gur theip ar go leor Gaelscoileanna nua a bunaíodh le tamall anuas de bharr easpa tacaíochta ón Aire Oideachais. Luadh buairt sa ghrúpa freisin faoin easpa líofachta sa Ghaeilge a bhaineann na daltaí amach sna scoileanna a fheidhmíonn i mBéarla. Dúradh ag an ngrúpa ó thuaidh gur cheart go mbeadh an deis ag gach dalta freastal ar Ghaeloideachas. Dúradh gur féidir dianchúrsa Breatnaise a dhéanamh sa Bhreatain Bheag chun gur féidir le páistí nach bhfuil Breatnais acu freastal ar scoil Bhreatnaise. D'aontaigh an grúpa go bhfuil easpa cleachtaidh sa Ghaeilge ann do pháistí agus sin é an fáth a bhfuil na Gaelscoileanna tábhachtach chun an cleachtadh sin a chur ar fáil.

Maidir le ceart an pháiste leanúint ar aghaidh leis an nGaeiloideachas ón mbunleibhéal go dtí an dara leibhéal, dúradh sa ghrúpa ó thuaidh go bhfuil gá go mbeadh níos mó deiseanna cainte do dhaoine óga ar bhonn sóisialta. Luadh go bhfuil buairt ann faoi chaighdeán na n-ábhar ETIM (STEM) sna Gaelscoileanna. Freisin luadh nach bhfuil mórán foirgneamh scoile, atá á dtógáil do na Gaelscoileanna, ar an dul céanna nach bhfuil mórán acmhainní trí Ghaeilge do na Gaelscoileanna, mar shampla níl go leor de na téacsleabhair ar fáil as Gaeilge. Ní thógtar san áireamh cúraimí sainriachtanais na bpáistí sna scoileanna sin ó thuaidh de bharr easpa acmhainní.

Daoine óga

Chonaic na daoine óga gur deis eile a bheadh ann do dhaoine óga an Ghaeilge a chleachtadh trí leanúint ar aghaidh lena gcuid Gaeiloideachais ón mbunleibhéal go dtí an t-ardleibhéal. Dúirt an grúpa nár chóir an Béarla a bhrú ar dhaoine óga, is é sin le rá gur chóir go mbeadh daoine óga in ann súgradh le cairde trí Ghaeilge agus a saol a chaitheamh trí Ghaeilge.

Fócasghrúpaí ionadaíoch

Cuireadh ceist sa ghrúpa ó dheas cén áit as a dtiocfadh na múinteoirí do Ghaelcholáistí nua, tugadh moladh sa ghrúpa na múinteoirí a aimsiú ón nGaeltacht. Dúradh sa ghrúpa go bhfeictear ar na Gaelscoileanna mar scoileanna meánaicmeacha. Dúradh sa ghrúpa freisin go bhfoghlaimíonn daoine óga an dara teanga go héasca roimh aois a 5.

7.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Irish Language Community

The whole group in the south agreed that all children who attend a Gaelscoil should have the same opportunity to progress to a Gaelcholáiste. The main issue facing parents was mentioned, namely that if they do not have any Irish themselves, they cannot help their children who attend a Gaelscoil with their homework. The issue was also raised that there is a shortage of teachers with a good standard of Irish, and that this is a great challenge throughout the country. It was also said that the demand for the Irish-medium system was not being met and that there are difficulties in finding textbooks in Irish in all subjects. It was suggested that pupils are not given any encouragement to speak Irish outside of school. Concern was expressed regarding the next generation of teachers and their proficiency in Irish. Moreover, it was also said that many schools are seeking permanent accommodation, but as one participant said, 'It is clear that the investment is not there.'

In the focus group in the north it was reported that there is now a 'critical mass' of young people and therefore it was important that there should be sufficient Gaelscoileanna provided for them; that it is important to establish new Gaelscoileanna in order to establish and create an Irish-speaking community. Carn Tóchair was cited as a good example of an Irish-speaking community that had been created. It was also said that it is important to have Gaelscoileanna, and that it is important that young people have the opportunity to speak Irish outside of school. It was stated that many Gaelscoileanna that had been established had failed because of a lack of support from the Minister for Education, Peter Weir. The group was also concerned at the lack of fluency in Irish achieved by pupils in English-medium schools. The group in the north believed that all pupils should be given the opportunity to attend Irish-medium schools. It was stated that an intensive course in Welsh could be taken in Wales by children who do not speak Welsh, so that they could attend a Welsh language school. The group agreed that children do not have sufficient opportunities to practice their Irish and that is why it is important to have Gaelscoileanna to provide that practice.

As for the child's right to continue in Irish-medium education from primary level to secondary level, the group in the north believed that it was essential that there should be more opportunities for young people to converse in Irish socially. It was mentioned that there is concern about the standards in STEM subjects in Gaelscoileanna. It was also mentioned that few school buildings were being built for Gaelscoileanna, in the same way that there is a lack of resources in Irish for Gaelscoileanna, for example there are not enough textbooks available in Irish. Children's special needs in those schools in the north are not being catered for due to lack of resources.

Young people

Young people could see that another opportunity for them to practice their Irish would be to continue with their Irish-medium education from primary level to post-primary level. The group said that it would be wrong to insist that young people speak English, in other words, children should be able to play with friends through Irish and they should be able to live their lives through Irish.

Representative Focus Group

The focus group in the south asked where would the teachers for the new Gaelcholáistí would come from. One recommendation in the group was to source teachers from the Gaeltacht. It was stated in the group that Gaelscoileanna are regarded as being middle class schools. It was also stated that young people can easily learn a second language before the age of 5.

Sa ghrúpa ó dheas dúradh gur chóir go mbeadh na scoileanna ag díriú ar an bhFraincis, Spáinnis agus Sínis, dúradh freisin go raibh an iomarca béime ar an litríocht seachas ar an teanga labhartha. Luadh go raibh an-obair á déanamh ag na Coláistí Samhraidh sa Ghaeltacht. Luadh sa ghrúpa nach féidir le gach páiste Gaeilge a dhéanamh de bharr go mbíonn displéice ag cuid orthu. Dúradh go labhraínn na múinteoirí Béarla le chéile sa seomra foirne sna Gaelscoileanna. Ach luadh chomh maith go bhfuil meon i leith na Gaeilge ag athrú i dtreo meon atá níos dearfaí i gcoitinne.

Luadh go raibh an fás ar Ghaelscoileanna ó Thuaidh le déanaí de bharr go bhfuil an-éileamh ar na scoileanna sin, ach ag an am céanna go bhfuil easpa acmhainní curtha ar fáil don chóras Gaeloideachais. Dúradh go bhfuil an iomarca béime ar ábhair ETIM agus go bhfuil bearna scileanna ann sa mhargadh saothair maidir le conas cumarsáid cheart a dhéanamh. Dúradh go bhfuil an Bheilg agus an Ísiltír ar shamplaí de thíortha atá in ann an t-ilteangachas a láimhseáil agus go bhfuil siad in ann Béarla a úsáid chomh maith mar go bhfeictear ar an mBéarla mar lingua franca anois. Luadh go bhfuil an iomarca béime ar phas a fháil sna scrúduithe.

Luadh nach raibh mórán Gaelcholáistí ó Thuaidh agus dúradh freisin nach bhféadfá oideachas tríú leibhéal trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil. Chonacthas nach raibh aon deacracht ag páistí ag dul ó bhunscoil Ghaeilge go hiar-bhunscoil a fheidhmíonn trí Bhéarla téarmaí a fhoghlaim trí Bhéarla. Ceapadh go mbeadh sé go maith sna A-leibhéil dá mbeadh dhá theanga ag daltaí mar scil bhreise. Dúradh sa ghrúpa má tá siad tar éis an oideachais trí Ghaeilge a dhéanamh ar feadh 8 mbliana cén fáth nach mbeidís ag leanúint ar aghaidh agus dúradh freisin go mbeidh an Ghaeilge á ceilt orthu má théann daltaí go hiar-bhunscoil trí Bhéarla, nach mbeidh an deis chéanna acu an teanga a úsáid.

7.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Go mbeidh níos mó téacsleabhar ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Feachtas a eagrú chun go mbeidh na daltaí ag labhairt Gaeilge taobh amuigh den scoil
- Níos mó foirgneamh buan a thógáil do na Gaelscoileanna
- Dianchúrsa Gaeilge a chur ar fáil do dhaltaí gan Ghaeilge a bheidh ag freastal ar scoil Ghaeltachta sa toadhchá
- Tuilleadh deiseanna a chruthú do dhaoine óga an Ghaeilge a labhairt taobh amuigh den scoil
- Go n-aithnítear an t-éileamh ar an nGaeloideachas agus go sásóidh an Roinn Oideachais an t-éileamh sin tríd a dhóthain scoileanna a oscailt
- Cinntiú go mbeidh gach acmhainn ar fáil don chóras Gaeloideachais
- Taighde leanúnach a dhéanamh ar an oideachas dátheangach timpeall na hEorpa

In the group from the south, it was thought that schools will concentrate on French, Spanish and Chinese, and also that too much emphasis was placed on literature as opposed to the spoken language. It was reported that the Summer Colleges in the Gaeltacht were doing excellent work. The comment was made that not all children can study Irish because some of them have dyslexia. It was claimed that teachers speak English with one another in the staffroom in Gaelscoileanna. However it was also reported that the attitude towards Irish was generally becoming positive.

It was mentioned that there has been a large growth in Gaelscoileanna in the north in recent times because of the high demand for those schools, however that at the same time, there is a shortage in resources provided for the Irish-medium education sector. It was thought that there is an over-emphasis on STEM subjects and that there is a skills gap in the labour market in regard to communicating appropriately. Belgium and Holland were cited as examples of countries that can cope with multilingualism, and that they can also use English because English is now regarded as a lingua franca. It was mentioned that too much emphasis was placed on passing examinations.

It was stated that there are few Gaelcholáistí in the north and also that third level education in Irish could not be provided. It appeared that pupils from a primary Gaelscoil going to a post-primary English-medium school would have no difficulty in learning English terminology. It was felt that it would be a good thing at A-level for pupils to have two languages as an additional skill. The group felt that if pupils had completed eight years of education through Irish, why can they not continue to do so? And it was also felt that they would be denied the opportunity to use Irish if they had go to a post-primary English-medium school.

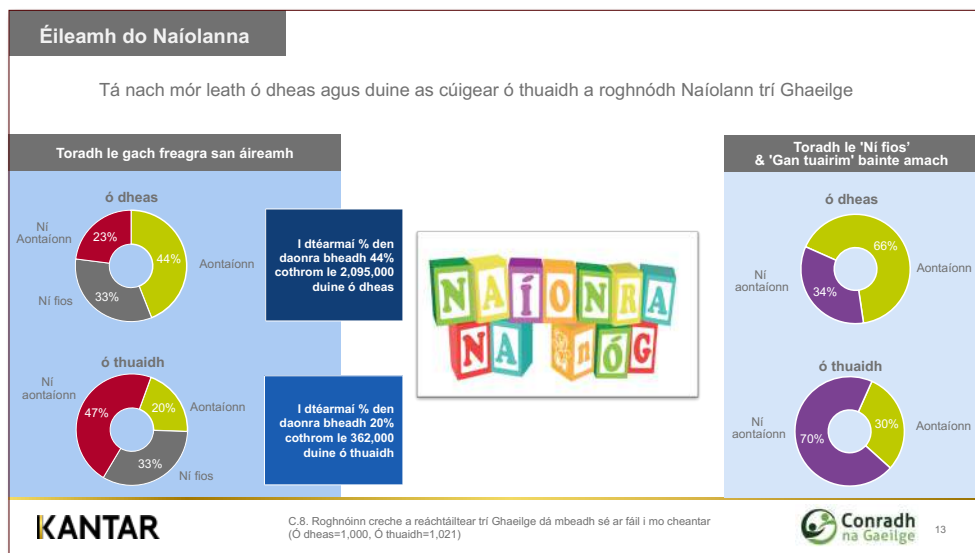
7.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- More textbooks should be provided in Irish
- A campaign should be organised so that pupils can converse in Irish outside of school
- More permanent structures should be built for Gaelscoileanna
- An intensive course in Irish should be made available for non-Irish speaking pupils who will be attending a Gaeltacht school in the future
- More opportunities should be created for young people to speak Irish outside school
- The demand for Irish-medium education should be recognised and the Department of Education should meet that demand by opening sufficient schools
- It should be ensured that all resources are provided for the Irish-medium education system
- On-going research should be conducted into bilingual education across Europe

8. An Réamhscolaíocht trí Ghaeilge

Cuireadh ceist an roghnófaí naíolann trí Ghaeilge do do pháiste i do cheantar áitiúil dá mba rud é go raibh sé ar fáil. Dúirt 44% ó dheas go roghnófaí naíolann trí Ghaeilge agus 20% ó thuaidh.

8.1. TORTHÁÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 8

8.2. TORTHÁÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Dúradh san fhócasghrúpa ó dheas nach mbeidh fadhb ag páiste an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim sa scoil dá mbeadh taithí acu leis an nGaeilge sa naíolann, go ndéanfadh sé é a éascú don pháiste. Mar a dúradh sa ghrúpa 'ba chóir tosú ón tús' agus dúradh freisin 'Nach bhfuil sé de cheart acu' agus maidir leis an gcuraclam sna naíonraí dúradh 'Ba chóir Gaeilge de shaghas éigin a mhúineadh sna naíonraí'.

8.3. MOLTAÍ

- Go múinfeadh an Ghaeilge sna naíonraí a fheidhmíonn trí Bhéarla - le gur féidir cúpla focal a mhúineadh dóibh
- Faigh amach an t-éileamh áitiúil atá ar naíolann
- Dhá shaghas naíolainne ag teastáil sa Ghaeltacht - naíolann do chainteoirí dúchais agus naíolann eile do gach páiste eile ina mbeidh deis acu an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim ann

8. Preschool education in Irish

People were asked would they choose an Irish language creche for their child in their local area if one was available. 44% in the south and 20% in the north said they would choose an Irish language creche.

8.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

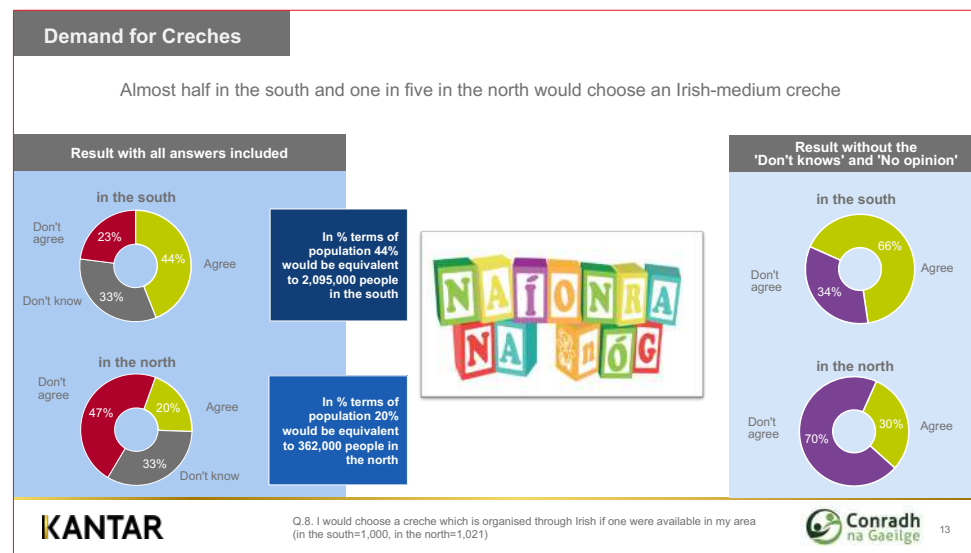


Figure 8

8.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

It was stated in the focus group in the south that a child will not have a problem learning Irish in school if s/he has experienced it in the creche, which would make it easier for the child. As it was remarked in the group, 'we should start from the start', and it was also remarked 'Isn't it their right'. And as for the curriculum in the creche it was stated 'Some form of Irish should be taught in the creche.'

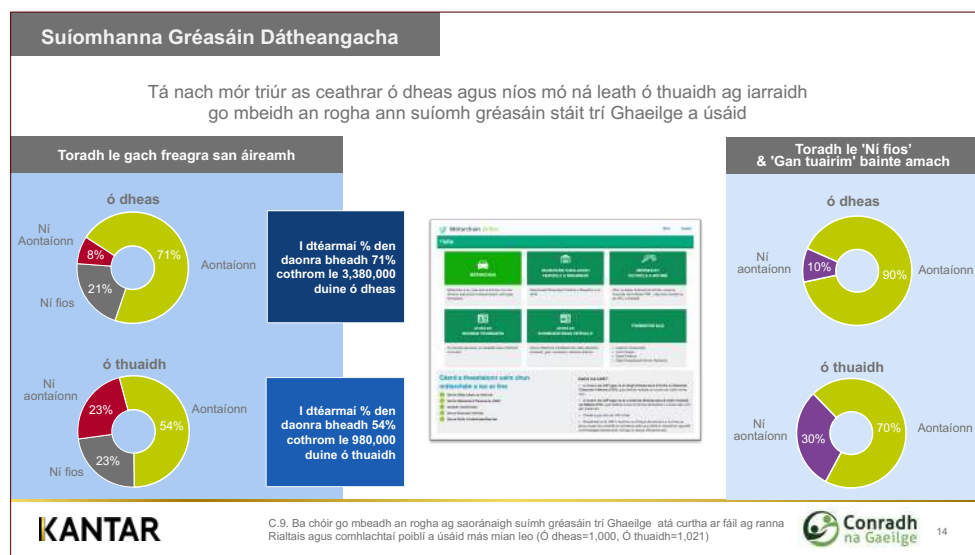
8.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- That Irish should be taught in creches that operate through English - so that the children can be taught a few words
- The local demand for a creche should be confirmed
- There are two types of creche needed in the Gaeltacht - a creche for native speakers and another creche for all other children where they will have the opportunity to learn Irish

9. Suíomhanna gréasáin stáit trí Ghaeilge

9.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

I nDeich mBliana Nua, Cur Chuige Nua 2020 luaitear go mbeidh aistriúchán Gaeilge ar fáil do shuíomhanna gréasáin an stáit mar chuid d'fheidhmeanna na reachtaíochta teanga ó thuaidh. Ó dheas luaitear i go leor Scéimeanna Teanga de chuid na gcomhlachtaí poiblí go gcuirfead leagan Gaeilge den suíomh gréasáin ar fáil, ach go minic ní chuirtear mórán Gaeilge ar na suíomhanna sin. Fiú amháin nuair atá Gaeilge ar an suíomh gréasáin, bíonn an t-eolas sin as dáta. Mar sin cuireadh ceist ar fhreagróirí an tsuirbhé seo ar chóir go mbeadh an rogha ag saoránaigh suíomhanna gréasáin na gcomhlachtaí poiblí a úsáid trí Ghaeilge. Cheap 71% ó dheas gur chóir go mbeadh an rogha ann agus cheap 54% an rud céanna ó thuaidh. Má bhaintear amach na freagróirí nach raibh a fhios acu nó nár fhreagair, feictear go raibh an dara codarsnacht is mó sa suirbhé sa cheist seo, bhí 90% i bhfabhar na rogha i gcomparáid le 10% ina haghaidh.



Figúir 9

9. State websites in Irish

9.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

In *New Decade, New Approach 2020* it is stated that an Irish translation of the state's website will be available as an element of the functions of the language legislation in the north. In the south it is stated in many public body Language Schemes, that an Irish language version of the website will be made available, however there is often very little Irish on those websites. Even when there is Irish on the website, the information is out of date. Because of that, respondents to this survey were asked should citizens have the option of using Irish versions of public bodies' websites. 71% in the south thought they should, and 54% in the north thought the same. If the respondents who did not know, or who did not respond are discarded, we can see that the second largest contrast in the survey was in this question, 90% were in favour of this option compared to 10% against.

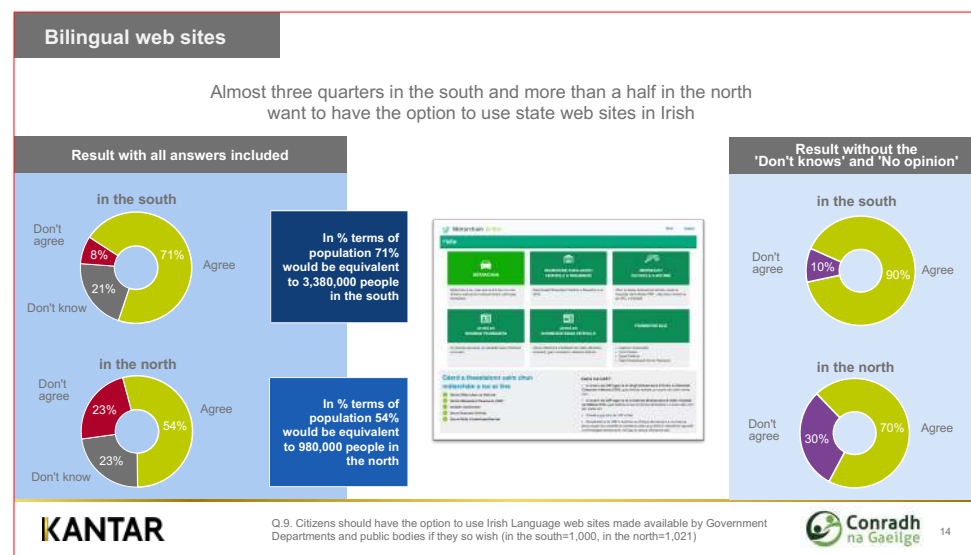
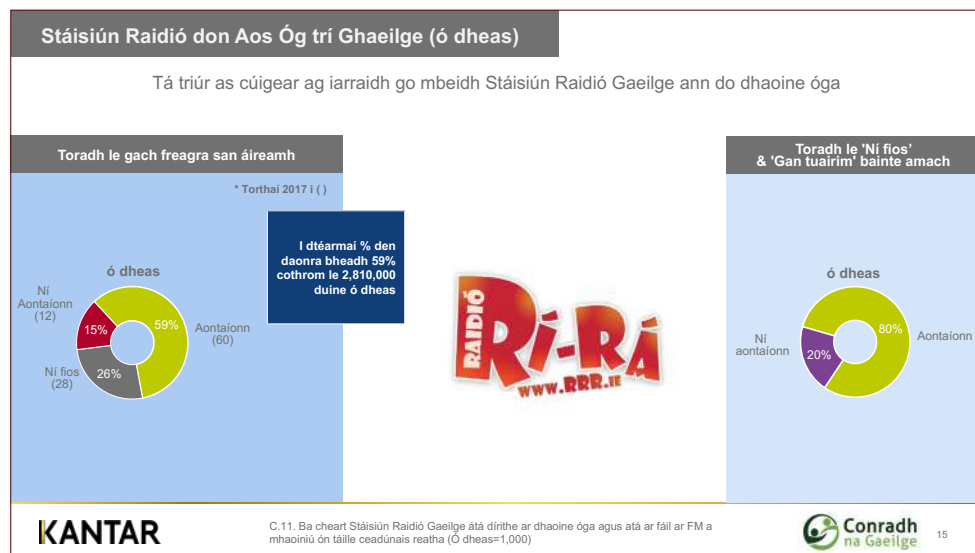


Figure 9

10. Stáisiún raidió don aos óg

Cuireadh an cheist seo ar fhreagróirí ó dheas amháin agus cuireadh an cheist chéanna in 2017. An cheist a cuireadh ná ar chóir go mbeadh stáisiún raidió don aos óg á chraoladh ar FM agus é a bheith maoinithe tríd an gceadúnas teilifíse. In 2017 d'aontaigh 60% leis seo, in 2020 ní raibh mórán athraithe ann: 59%. Mar sin tá tacaíocht láidir sheasmhach don ghníomh seo.

10.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 10

10.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Pobal na Gaeilge

Dúirt an grúpa ó dheas go bhfuil dúil ag na daoine óga sa cheol nua-aimseartha agus gur bealach é chun daoine óga a mhealladh i dtreo na Gaeilge. Chuala an grúpa faoi Raidió Rí-Rá ar Raidió na Gaeltachta ar a 9 san oíche agus go bhfuil níos mó de sin ag teastáil.

Daoine óga

Chuala gach duine san fhócasgrúpa faoi Raidió Rí-Rá agus d'aontaigh siad uile go mbeadh sé ar fheabhas dá mbeadh Stáisiún Raidió don Aos Óg ag craoladh ar mhinicíocht FM. Luadh go bhfuil meas ann do Raidió na Gaeltachta as na cainteoirí dúchais a bhíonn ag craoladh air, dúradh go mbíonn cuid dóibh ag éisteacht le Raidió na Life. Dúradh freisin go mbeadh sé deacair gach amhrán a chraoladh trí Ghaeilge toisc comh teoranta is atá líon na n-amhrán comhaimseartha Gaeilge. Dúradh go mbíonn siad ag éisteacht le Spin FM.

10. Radio station for young people

This question was put to respondents in the south only and the same question was asked in 2017. The question asked was: should a radio station for young people, funded through the television licence, be broadcast on FM. In 2017 60% agreed with this, in 2020 there was not much difference with 59% in favour. There is, therefore, continuing support for this measure.

10.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

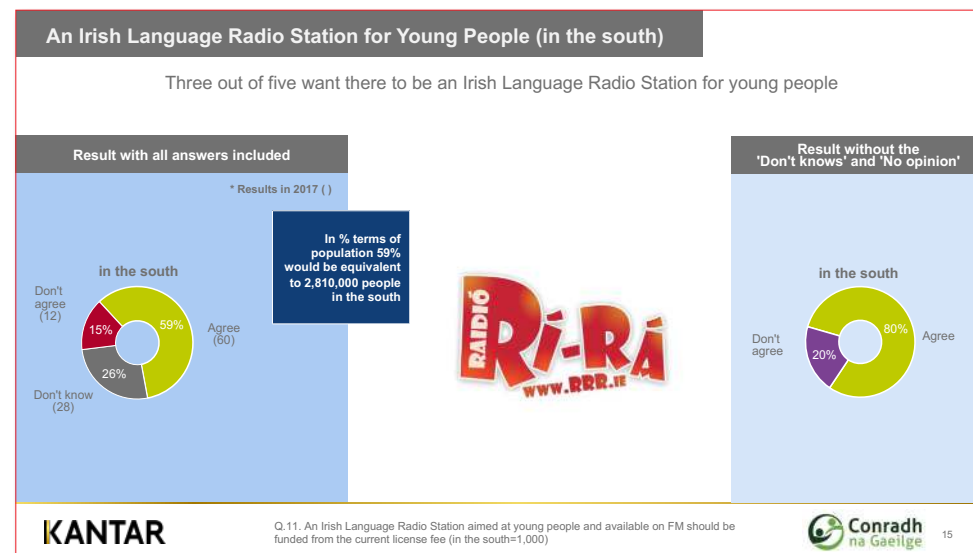


Figure 10

10.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Irish language community

The group in the south said that young people like modern music and that it is a way to attract them to Irish. The group had heard of Raidió Rí-Rá on Raidió na Gaeltachta at 9 o'clock at night and they feel more of the same is needed.

Young people

All of the focus group had heard of Raidió Rí-Rá and they all agreed that it would be excellent if a Radio Station for Young People were to be broadcast on the FM frequency. Respect was expressed for Raidió na Gaeltachta because of the native speakers that broadcast on it. Some of them said they listen to Raidió na Life. It was also said that it would be difficult for all the songs to be broadcast in Irish because the number of contemporary songs in Irish was limited. They said that they listen to Spin FM.

10.3. MOLTAÍ

- Go mbeidh stáisiún raidió don Aos Óg trí Ghaeilge, ag craoladh ar FM, maoinithe ag táillí an cheadúnais reatha
- Níos mó podchraoltaí a chruthú
- Go mbeidh traiceanna Ceol ar Spotify
- Feachtas poiblíochta chun daoine óga a mhealladh chun éisteacht leis an stáisiún raidió seo
- Tuilleadh amhrán popcheol trí Ghaeilge a chruthú
- Cleasa poiblíochta a úsáid, ábhair chonspóideacha a phlé ar an raidió

10.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be a radio station for Young People in Irish broadcasting on FM and funded from the current licence charge
- More podcasts should be created
- There should be Music tracks on Spotify in Irish
- There should be a publicity campaign to encourage young people to listen to this radio station
- More pop music songs should be produced in Irish
- Publicity strategies should be used; contentious subjects should be discussed on the radio

11. An Ghaeilge sa pholaitíocht ó dheas

Is í an cheist maidir le hAire Sinsearach le Gaeilge ceann de na ceistanna a cuireadh in 2017 chomh maith agus mar sin is féidir linn comparáid a dhéanamh idir an dá bhliain, 2017 agus 2020. Ag an am a cuireadh an cheist sa suirbhé i mbliana bhí Aire Sinsearach Gaeltachta gan Ghaeilge sa rialtas ó dheas. Ba í an tAire Gaeltachta sin an tríú hAire Gaeltachta Sinsearach gan Ghaeilge as a chéile. Ó bunaíodh an Rialtas nua i mí an Mheithimh, tá Aire Gaeltachta Sinsearach le Gaeilge ann anois. Cuireadh an cheist seo ar fhreagróirí ó dheas amháin. In 2017 léirigh 81% de na freagróirí gur chóir go mbeadh Gaeilge ag an Aire Sinsearach Gaeltachta. In 2020 léirigh 75% gur chóir go mbeadh Gaeilge ag an Aire Gaeltachta. Is titim de 6% é sin, ach fós is móramh an-mhór é ar léiriú mhian an phobail d’Aire Gaeltachta Sinsearach le Gaeilge.

In alt a scríobh Tuairisc.ie i Mí Eanáir 2018 léirigh siad nár labhair Teachtaí Dála Gaeilge ach 0.5% den am agus iad sa Dáil. Mar sin beartaíodh ceist a chur faoi seo agus ar cheap an pobal go raibh a dhóthain Gaeilge á labhairt i dTithe an Oireachtais. Cheap 35% gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó Gaeilge á labhairt ann.

11.1. TORTHÁI AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 11

11. Irish in politics in the south

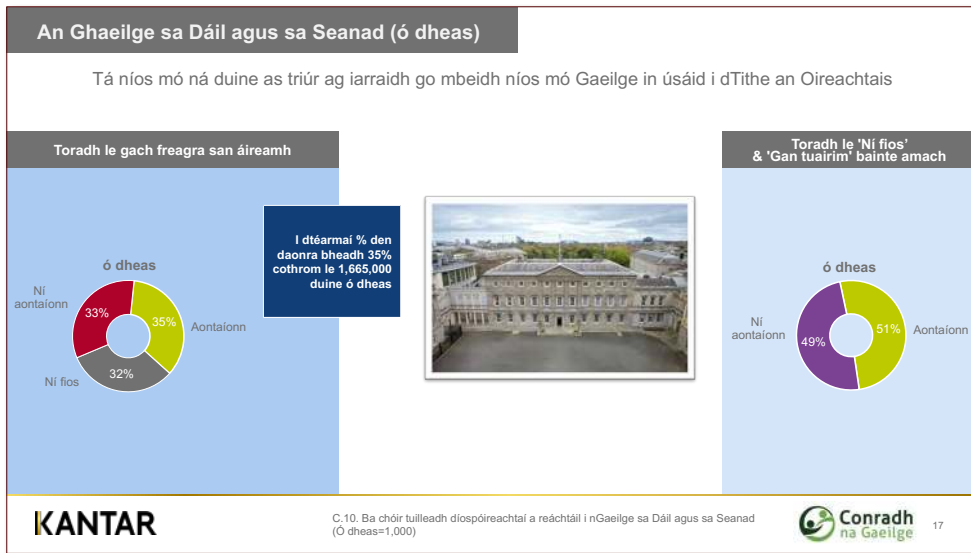
The question regarding a Senior Minister who speaks Irish is one of the questions that was also asked in 2017 and so we can compare the two years 2017 and 2020. At the time the question was asked this year, there was a non-Irish speaking Senior Gaeltacht Minister in the government in the south. This Gaeltacht Minister was the third non-Irish speaking Minister in a row. Since the new Government was established in June, there is now an Irish-speaking Senior Gaeltacht Minister. This question was asked solely of respondents in the south. In 2017, 81% of respondents showed that they felt that the Gaeltacht Minister should be an Irish speaker. In 2020, 75% showed that they felt that the Gaeltacht Minister should be an Irish speaker. This is a drop of 6%, but this very large majority shows that people are in favour of an Irish-speaking Gaeltacht Minister.

In articles written by Tuairisc.ie in January 2018, its research revealed that Deputies spoke in Irish for only 0.5% of their time in the Dáil. Therefore it was decided to ask if people thought that enough Irish was being spoken in the Houses of the Oireachtas. 35% thought that there should be more Irish spoken.

11.1. SURVEY RESULTS:



Figure 11



Figúir 12

11.2. TORTHÁÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Daoine óga

Is é tuairim an ghrúpa nach mbíonn mórán díospóireachtaí trí Ghaeilge i dTithe an Oireachtais.

Pobal na Gaeltachta

Dúirt na rannpháirtithe go bhfuil gá le níos mó Gaeilge a labhairt i dTithe an Oireachtais agus go gcaithfidh na polaiteoirí a mheon a athrú i dtaobh na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta.

11.3. MOLTAÍ

- Go mbeidh suíochán sa Seanad do phobal na Gaeltachta
- Go mbeidh sé mar choinníoll go mbeidh Gaeilge ag an Aire Sinsearach agus Sóisearach Gaeltachta
- Go mbeadh níos mó Gaeilge á labhairt i dTithe an Oireachtais agus go feiceálach sna tuairiscí a déantar ar imeachtaí an Oireachtais

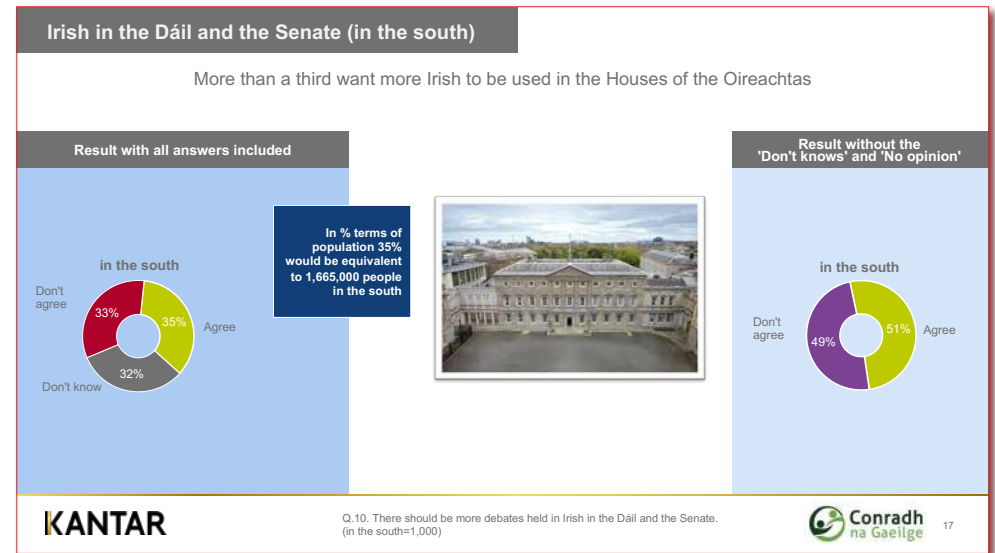


Figure 12

11.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Young people

The group is of the opinion that there are not many debates in Irish in the Houses of the Oireachtas.

Gaeltacht Community

Participants said that there should be more Irish spoken in the Houses of the Oireachtas and that politicians need to change their attitude to Irish and the Gaeltacht.

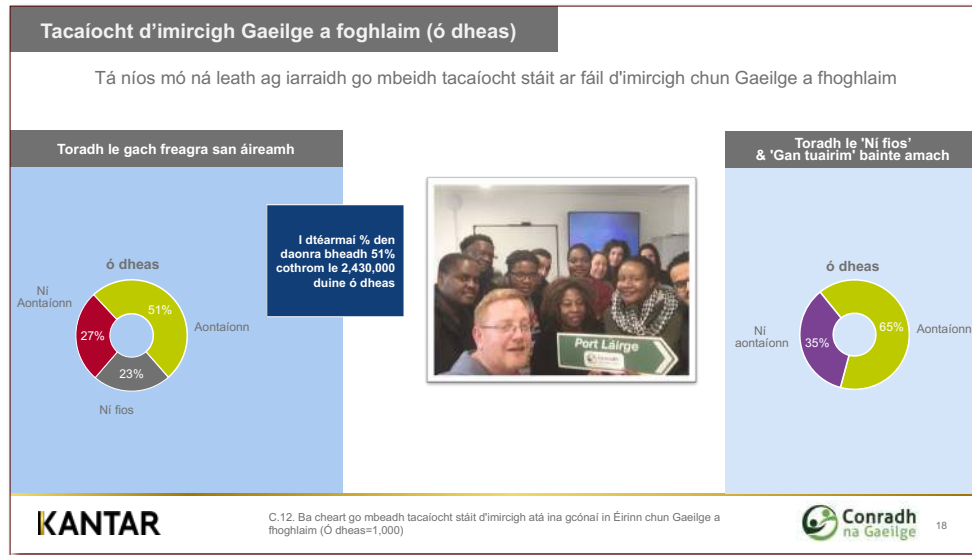
11.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be a seat in the Seanad for the Gaeltacht community
- It should be a condition that Senior and Junior Gaeltacht Ministers are Irish speakers
- That more Irish be spoken in the Houses of the Oireachtas and be prominently included in reports of Oireachtas proceedings

12. Imircigh ag foghlaim Gaeilge ó dheas

Sa lá inniu ann tá níos mó daoine ag teacht go hÉirinn ag lorg oibre nó mar theifigh ag éalú ó chontúirtí ina saol thar lear. Tá go leor de na himircigh seo ag foghlaim Gaeilge ar scoil nó ag úsáid na Gaeilge ina saol sóisialta, go deonach, nó ina gcuid oibre. Cuireann an stát ó dheas tacaíochtaí ar fáil d'imircigh chun Béarla a fhoghlaim ach níl na tacaíochtaí céanna ann sa Ghaeilge, dá bharr sin cuireadh ceist ar chóir go mbeadh tacaíochtaí stáit ann d'imircigh chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim. Cheap 51% de na freagróirí gur chóir go mbeadh na tacaíochtaí stáit sin ar fáil.

12.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 13

12. Immigrants learning Irish in the south

There are more people than ever immigrating currently seeking employment or as refugees escaping danger abroad. Many of these immigrants are learning Irish in school or even using Irish in their social life, voluntarily or in their work. The state in the south provides supports for immigrants to learn English, but the same supports are not available in Irish. For that reason, it was asked whether state supports should be available to immigrants to learn Irish. 51% of respondents thought that those state supports should be available.

12.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

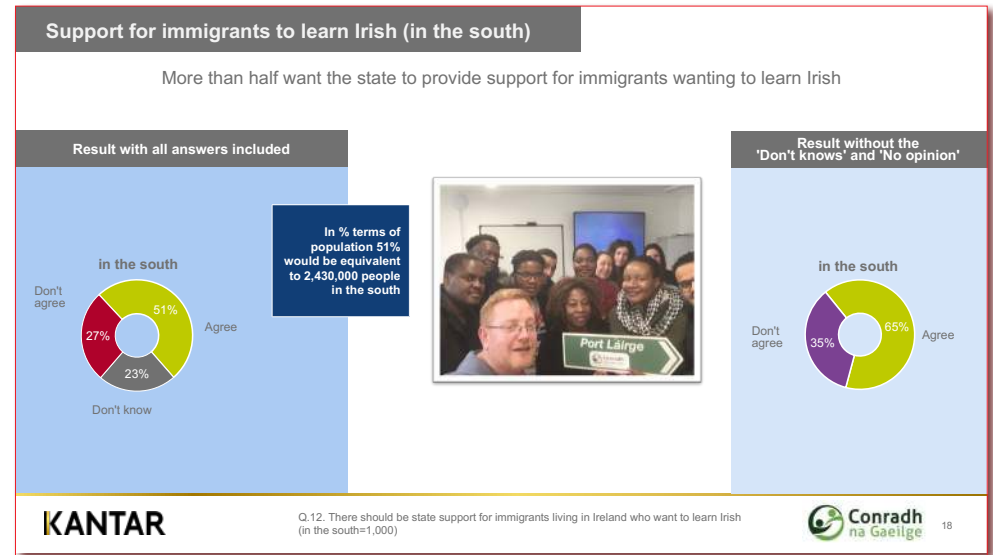


Figure 13

13. Teangacha ag TGMO

Tá teangacha seachas an Béarla ina n-ábhar roghnach ar an TGMO (GCSE) ó 2004, dar ndóigh tá tionchar air seo ar an líon daltaí a fhoghlaimíonn Gaeilge ó thuaidh. Cuireadh ceist orthu siúd a ghlac páirt sa suirbhé ó thuaidh ar chóir go mbeadh teangacha ina gcroí-ábhar ionas go mbeidh gach dalta ag foghlaim teanga nach í an Béarla í. Cheap 60% gur chóir go mbeadh teangacha ina gcroí-ábhar ar an TGMO. Cuireadh an cheist in 2017 nuair a cheap 66% gur chóir go mbeadh teanga seachas an Béarla ina chroí-ábhar ar an TGMO, laghdú de 6% in 2020.

13.1. TORTHÁI AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 14

13.2. TORTHÁI NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Pobal na Gaeilge

Dúirt an fócasghrúpa ó thuaidh gur slí eile le breathnú ar an saol é teanga eile a úsáid. Sampla a luadh is ea Tír na mBascach a bhfuil an cultúr agus an teanga láidir inti. Dúradh go léiríonn teangacha eile go bhfuil an domhan níos leithne, is é sin go mbíonn dearcadh níos oscailte ag daoine nuair atá níos mó ná teanga amháin acu. Bíonn tuiscint níos fearr ag daoine ar an teanga agus cultúr dá bharr agus go bhfeabhsaíonn sé meon daoine óga, go bhfoghlaimíonn siad faoi logainmneacha agus bíonn meas acu ar an gcultúr dá bharr agus go bhfanann an teanga leo. Luadh go bhfuil an iomarca béime ar ábhair ETIM (STEM) sna scoileanna.

13. Languages at GCSE

Languages other than English have been optional at GCSE since 2004, and of course this impacts on the number of pupils who learn Irish in the north. Those in the north who took part in the survey were asked if languages should be a core subject so that all pupils could learn a language other than English. 60% thought that languages should be a core subject at GCSE in 2020. The same question was asked in 2017 when 66% thought that languages other than English should be a core subject at GCSE – a drop of 6% in 2020.

13.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

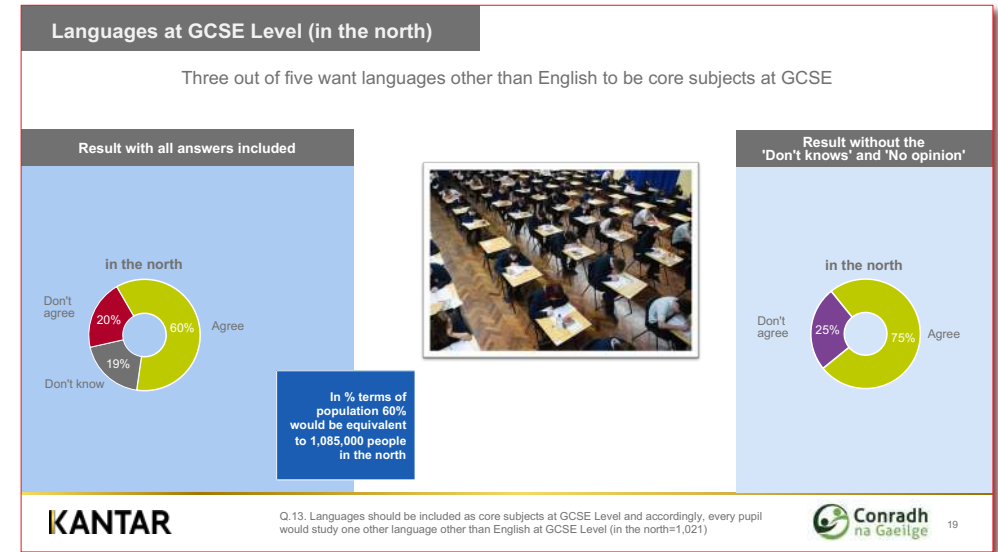


Figure 14

13.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Irish language community

The focus group in the north said that using another language provided another way to look at the world. An example quoted is the Basque Country, whose culture and language are strong. It was said that other languages show that the world is more diverse, that people's attitudes are more open when they have more than one language. People's understanding of language and culture is better as a result and it enriches young people's perspectives. They learn the meaning of place names and consequently they respect culture and they hold on to the language. It was suggested that there is too much emphasis placed on STEM subjects in school.

Daoine óga

Cé gur ó dheas a bhí an fócasghrúpa seo beartaíodh ceist a chur ar na daoine óga maidir le múineadh teangacha Eorpacha ar scoil chun dearcadh daoine óga a fháil air. Ceaptar go bhfuil sé tábhachtach foghlaim faoi chultúir, daoine agus a dtír. Dúradh gur rud deas é a bheith ag múineadh teangacha Eorpacha agus go mbíonn ar daoine trí theanga a bheith acu más mian leo oibriú san Aontas Eorpach: Gaeilge, Béarla agus teanga eile. Mar sin is an-deis é fostaíocht a fháil trí theangacha a fhoghlaim ar scoil. Ba de bharr an dátheangachais a dúradh go mbíonn daoine níos fearr ag an matamaitic chomh maith.

Fócasghrúpaí ionadaíocha

Luadh sa ghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh go bhfoghlaimíonn tú cúpla focal ar scoil agus go mbíonn sé úsáideach thar lear. Dúradh go bhfuil an iomarca béime ar ETIM agus ceapadh gur chailliúint é seo agus go mbainfeadh úsáid níos fearr as teanga seachas ábhar eolaíochta taobh amuigh den scoil. Freisin tá an iomarca béime ar scrúduithe agus ba chóir go mbeadh an teanga á múineadh i slí níos idirghníomhaí. Luadh go bhfuil comórtas ann idir scoileanna ó thuaidh a mhúineann trí Ghaeilge agus scoileanna a mhúineann trí Bhéarla chun torthaí maithe a fháil sa Ghaeilge de bharr shrian na dtorthaí maithe a thugtar amach.

13.3. MOLTAÍ

- Go múinfear Gaeilge i níos mó scoileanna imeasctha ó thuaidh
- Feachtas a thosú ag iarraidh go mbeidh teangacha ina gcroí-ábhar sa TGMO
- Taighde a dhéanamh ar mhúineadh idir mhórtéangacha agus mhiontéangacha i scoileanna timpeall na hEorpa
- Go ndéanfar teangacha a mhúineadh ar bhealach níos idirghníomhaí
- Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar mhodhanna múineadh teangacha

Young people

Although this focus group is in the south, it was decided to ask the young people a question regarding the teaching of European languages in order to establish young people's attitude to it. It was thought that it is important to learn about cultures, peoples and their countries. It was said that it was right to teach European languages and that anyone wanting to work in the European Union had to have three languages - Irish, English and one other. It was a great opportunity, therefore, to secure employment through learning languages at school. It was also thought that bilingualism enhanced people's mathematics skills.

Representative focus group

It was mentioned in the representative focus group that you can learn a few words of a language and that this is useful abroad. It was felt that there is too much emphasis on STEM subjects and that this was a waste and that a language would be more useful than scientific knowledge outside of school. Moreover, there is too much emphasis on examinations and the language should be taught in a more interactive way. It was also mentioned that there is competition between Irish-medium and English-medium schools in the north to achieve good results in Irish because of the ceiling on the level of high grades awarded.

13.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Irish should be taught in more integrated schools in the north
- A campaign should be started to promote languages to be core to GCSE
- Research should be conducted into the teaching of majority and minority languages across Europe
- Teaching of languages should be more interactive
- Language teaching methods should be reviewed

14. Neamhspleáchas an choimisinéara teanga ó thuaidh

De réir *Deich mBliana Nua, Cur Chuige Nua 2020* mar chuid den reachtaíocht teanga beidh Coimisinéir Teanga ann don Ghaeilge agus ceann eile don Ultais. Cuireadh ceist ar na freagróirí sa suirbhé ó thuaidh ar chóir go mbeadh ról an Choimisinéara neamhspleách agus gan a bheith faoi thionchar polaitiúil, is cuma más tionchar dearfach nó diúltach é. Cheap 58% gur chóir go mbeadh an Coimisinéir neamhspleách. Cheap 15% de na freagróirí ó thuaidh nár chóir go mbeadh an Coimisinéir Teanga neamhspleách.

14.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 15

14.2. MOLTAÍ

- Go bhfeicfead ar an gCoimisinéir Teanga mar dhuine neodrach, nach bhfuil claonadh polaitiúil ag baint leis nó léi
- Go dtabharfar aitheantas oifigiúil d'ainmneacha Gaeilge
- Go ndéanfaidh an Coimisinéir breith ar chinntí maidir le comharthaí sráide agus institiúidí poiblí

14. Independence of the language commissioner in the north

According to *New Decade, New Approach 2020*, as part of the language legislation, there will be a Language Commissioner for Irish and another one for Ulster-Scots. A question included in the survey for respondents in the north asking whether the role of the commissioner should be independent and not be politically motivated, irrespective of whether that motivation be positive or negative. 58% of respondents thought that the Commissioner should be independent. 15% of respondents in the north thought that the Language Commissioner should not be independent.

14.1. SURVEY RESULTS:



Figure 15

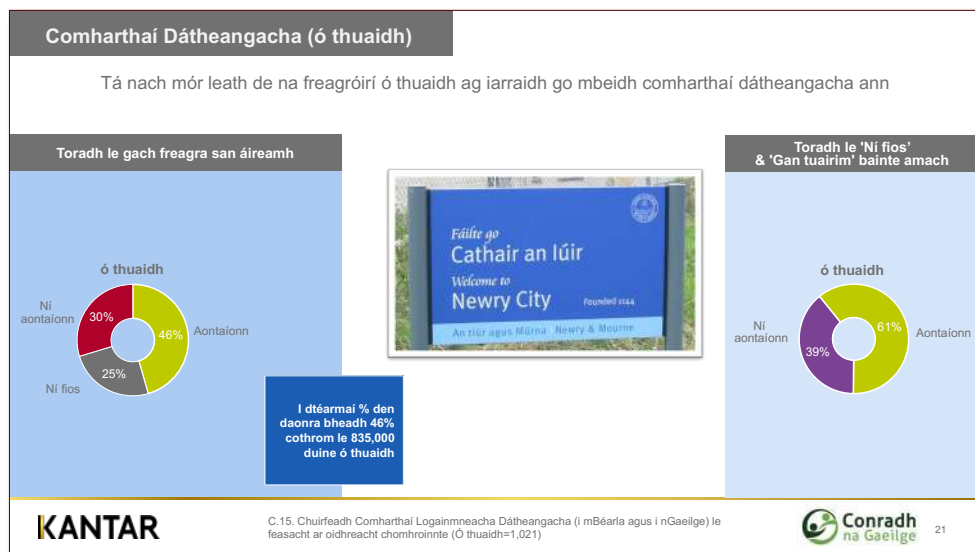
14.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Language Commissioner should be seen as someone neutral, who has no political leaning
- People's Irish names should be officially recognised
- The Language Commissioner should make a determination on decisions regarding street and public institution signage

15. Comharthaí dátheangacha do logainmneacha ó thuaidh

Tá plé ann faoi láthair i go leor de na húdaráis áitiúla ó thuaidh maidir le comharthaí dátheangacha (Gaeilge agus Béarla, Ultais agus Béarla). Cuireadh an cheist ar na freagróirí ó thuaidh an gcuideodh comharthaí i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla le feachtas a ardú i dtaobh ár n-oidhreachtá roinnte. D'aontaigh 46% de na daoine a d'fhreagair an cheist agus d'eaontaigh 30% leis an gceist sin.

15.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 16

15.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Pobal na Gaeilge

D'aontaigh an grúpa ó thuaidh go bhfuil logainmneacha thart orainn agus dúradh sa ghrúpa go dtagann 98% de na logainmneacha sa Tuaisceart ón nGaeilge, is é sin go léiríonn sé 'an domhan Gaelach thart orainn'. Luadh an méid atá ar bun ag Linda Ervine, go bhfuil na logainmneacha ag cuidiú le hobair thrasphobail sa Ghaeilge. Bíonn daoine fiosrach faoi bhrí an logainm sin a spreagann iad chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim. Is minic go luaitear eachtra a tharla sa stair i logainm. Luadh dá gcaillfí na logainmneacha, chaillfí na scéalta sin agus moladh an obair atá déanta ag logainm.ie agus Northern Ireland Placenames, go léiríonn sé an saibhreas atá ann leis na logainmneacha. Tá corr-logainm ann a thagann ón Ultais agus mar sin ceapadh go mbeadh spéis ag an bpobal aontachtach sna logainmneacha chomh maith, ábhar ar féidir leis an bpobal aontachtach agus pobal náisiúnach aontú air. Dúradh go raibh áis chabhrach déanta maidir le logainmneacha i mBéal Feirste ag an East Belfast Mission.

15. Bilingual signage for place names in the north

There is currently a debate going on in many of the local authorities in the north regarding bilingual signage (Irish and English, Ulster-Scots and English). Respondents in the north were asked if signage in Irish and English would help to raise awareness of our shared heritage. 46% of those who answered the question agreed and 30% disagreed.

15.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

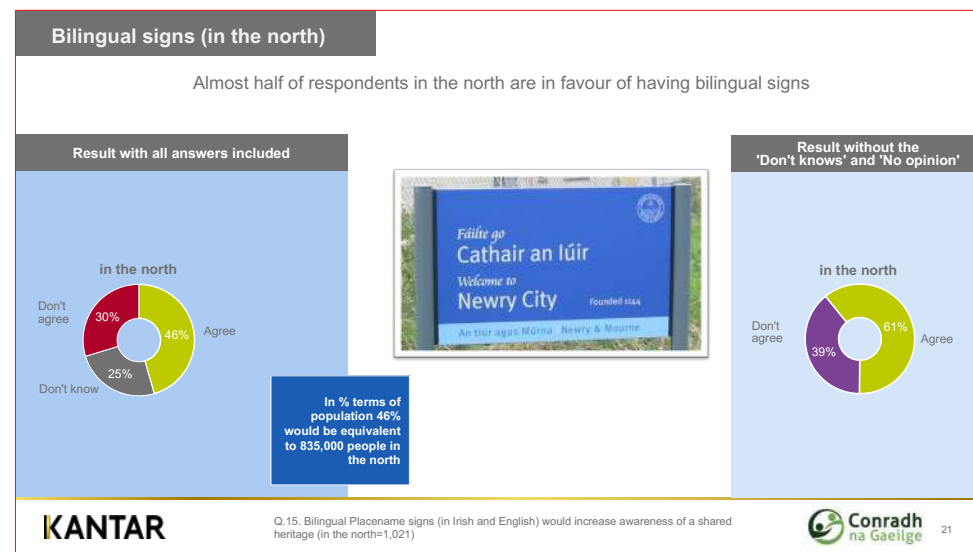


Figure 16

15.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Irish language community

The group in the north agreed that place names are all around us and that 98% of place names in the north of Ireland come from Irish, that is to say that they reveal the 'Irish Language world around us'. Reference was made to the work Linda Ervine is doing, showing that place names help with cross-community work in the Irish language. People are interested in the origins of place names and that motivates them to learn Irish. Historical events are very often mentioned in place names. It was felt that if place names were to be lost, those stories would be lost and the work of logainm.ie and Northern Ireland Place names Project was commended. There are some place names which come from Ulster-Scots and so it was felt that the Unionist community would also be interested in place names, something that the Unionist community and Nationalist community could agree on. It was felt that the East Belfast Mission had developed a helpful resource regarding place names in Belfast.

Fócasghrúpaí ionadaíocha

Dúradh gurb é ceann de na fáthanna a spreagtar daoine chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim ná nuair a fheiceann siad comharthaí logainm. Dúradh go raibh logainmneacha le feiceáil ar chomharthaí na mbóithre na blianta ó shin agus anois is iad uimhreacha atá bainteach leis na bóithre sin agus mar sin tá oidhreacht an bhóthair cailte.

15.3. MOLTAÍ

- Ba chóir go mbeadh aip ann le gur féidir comharthaí a scanadh agus go dtabharfar cúlra an logainm duit.
- Go ritear feachtas chun léiriú gur oidhreacht chomhroinnte iad na logainmneacha – feachtas ‘mythbusters’
- Feachtas poiblíochta a rith faoi mhíniú logainmneacha
- Go mbeidh logainmneacha mar chuid d’fheachtas turasóireachta cultúrtha

Representative focus group

It was said that one of the reasons that people are motivated to learn Irish is when they see place name signage. It was also said that place names were linked to road signage from years ago and now those roads are referred to as numbers and as a result the roads’ heritage is being lost.

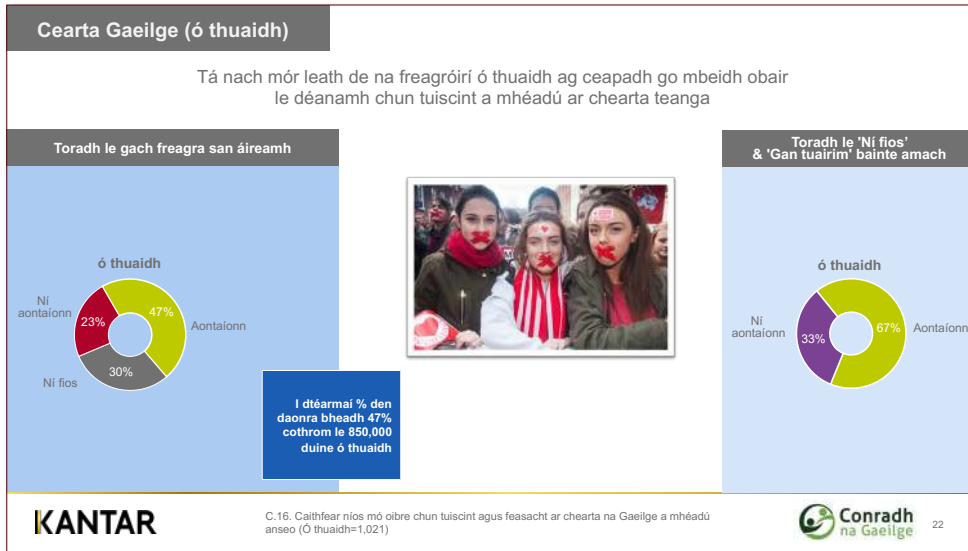
15.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- An app should be created so that signage can be searched to reveal the origins of a place name
- A campaign should be run to show that place names are shared heritage – a ‘mythbuster’ campaign
- There should be a publicity campaign about the meanings of place names
- Place names should be part of a cultural tourism campaign

16. Comharthaí dátheangacha do logainmneacha ó thuaidh

Bhí an-phlé ann le cúpla bliain anuas sa chóras polaitiúil ó thuaidh ar chúrsaí cearta teanga. Dá bharr sin, cuireadh ceist ar na daoine a d'fhreagair an suirbhé ar aontaigh siad leis an ráiteas go bhfuil gá le níos mó oibre a dhéanamh chun aitheantas agus tuiscint ar chearta teanga a mhéadú. D'aontaigh 47% leis an ráiteas sin agus 23% a bhí ina aghaidh.

16.1. TORTHÁI AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 17

16.2. TORTHÁI NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Pobal na Gaeilge

Bhí plé maith ann ar chearta na Gaeilge ó thuaidh, luadh sa ghrúpa go n-úsáidtear ainmneacha i nGaeilge go minic. Dúradh freisin go mbíonn míthuiscint ann go minic nuair a iarrtar an t-ainm i mBéarla, nach mbíonn go leor daoine in ann glacadh leis an ainm i nGaeilge. Ach dúradh freisin go mbíonn daoine fiosrach faoin ainm agus gurb in an fáth a gcuirtear an cheist faoin ainm i mBéarla agus is tríd an gceist sin a ardaítear spéis sa Ghaeilge. Dúradh san fhócasghrúpa 'cén áit a mbeadh muid gan an Ghaeilge?', a léiríonn an tábhacht a bhaineann leis an troid ar son chearta na Gaeilge.

Daoine óga

Arís cé go raibh an fócasghrúpa lonnaithe ó dheas, beartaíodh go raibh sé tábhachtach ceist a chur ar an aos óg faoi chearta teanga. Dúirt go leor de na daoine óga go bhfuil gá le níos mó poiblíocht a dhéanamh ar chiorcail chomhrá agus níos mó deiseanna a fhorbairt chun an Ghaeilge a úsáid. Sampla amháin a chuireann bac ar dhaoine óga Gaeilge a fhoghlaim is ea an costas mór a bhaineann le dul chun na Gaeltachta. Luadh freisin nach bhfuil mórán

16. Community awareness of language rights in the north

There has been a lot of discussion in political circles in the north in recent years about language rights. For that reason, those who responded to the survey were asked if they agreed with the statement that more work is required to raise awareness and understanding of language rights. 47% agreed with that statement and 23% disagreed.

16.1. SURVEY RESULTS:



Figure 17

16.2. FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

Irish language community

There was a useful discussion about language rights in the north. It was stated in the group that names in Irish were used frequently. It was also reported that there was often a misunderstanding when an English version of the name is asked for since there are those who can not relate to the name in Irish. However it was also said that people are inquisitive about names and that is why the question about the English version of the name is asked, and in that way it raises interest in Irish. The focus group also commented - 'without the Irish language, where would we be?', which demonstrates the importance of campaigning for Irish language rights.

Young people

Again, although the focus group was based in the south, it was decided that it was important that young people be asked about language rights. Many of the young people said that there should be more publicity about conversation circles and more opportunities developed for using Irish. One example of an obstacle to young people learning Irish is that it is quite

díospóireachtaí trí Ghaeilge i dTithe an Oireachtais agus dúradh chomh maith (ag an am) nach raibh Aire Sinsearach Gaeltachta le Gaeilge. Dúradh go bhfuil fadhbanna móra ann i dtaobh na Gaeilge nach bhfuil an rialtas ag dul i ngleic orthu.

Fócasghrúpaí ionadaíoch

Dúradh go mbíonn bac ann ar thuiscint cearta teanga de bharr go mbíonn sé nasctha le páirtí polaitiúil. Moladh Conradh na Gaeilge as na físeáin a rinne siad faoi na miotais a bhréagnú. Dúradh go gcreidtear go bréagach 'má thugtar cearta do dhream amháin go mbaintear cearta ó dhream eile.' Luadh gurbh fhearr díriú ar dhaoine óga trí na meáin shóisialta. Dúradh go bhfuil na meáin ag tabhairt íomhá bhréagach faoin nGaeilge ag déanamh nasc formhór an ama le Sinn Féin agus is dá bharr sin go bhfuil an Ghaeilge á polaitiú. Bíonn obair Linda Ervine á polaitiú ag na meáin, cé go bhfuil obair thrasphobail iontach á déanamh aici ar son na Gaeilge.

16.3. MOLTAÍ

- Go dtabharfar cead Gaeilge a úsáid sna cúirteanna ó thuaidh
- Go gcuirfeam amach níos mó teachtaireachtaí ag poiblíú gur le gach duine an Ghaeilge
- Go ndéanfar tuilleadh poiblíochta ar na físeáin maidir leis na miotais i dtaobh Acht na Gaeilge
- Go rachaidh Conradh na Gaeilge isteach sna bunscoileanna le labhairt leis na daltaí faoin nGaeilge

expensive to go to the Gaeltacht. It was also stated that there were few debates in Irish in the Houses of the Oireachtas, and it was also noted that (at that time) the Senior Gaeltacht minister was not an Irish speaker. It was felt that there are significant problems concerning Irish that are not being addressed by the government.

Representative focus group

It was said that there was an obstacle to the understanding of language rights because there was a party political link to the language. Conradh na Gaeilge was commended for the videos they made to dispel the myths. It was said that it was erroneously believed that if one faction was given rights, that rights would be taken away from another faction. It was suggested that young people should be targeted through social media. It was stated that the media are presenting a false image of Irish, most of the time linking it with Sinn Féin and in that way Irish is being politicised. Linda Ervine's work is being politicised by the media, even though she is doing excellent cross-community work on behalf of Irish.

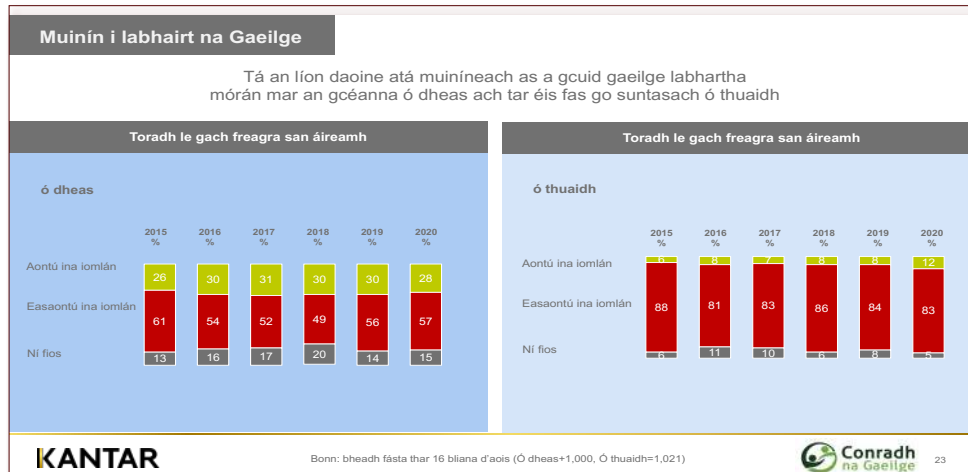
16.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Irish should be permitted in the courts in the north
- The message that Irish belongs to everyone should be promoted more actively
- The videos concerning the myths about an Irish Language Act should be given more publicity
- Conradh na Gaeilge should visit primary schools to speak to pupils about the language

17. Tuiscint agus Cumas Labhartha na Gaeilge

Cuireadh ceisteanna ar na freagróirí thuaidh agus theas chomh maith maidir len a gcumas leis an nGaeilge a labhairt agus len í a thuiscint. Cuireadh na figiúirí seo i gcomparáid leis na suirbhéanna ó 2015 go 2019. Léiríonn na torthaí nach bhfuil mórán dul chun cinn déanta ó dheas ach go bhfuil fás sa líofacht agus sa thuiscint ó thuaidh.

17.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 18

17. Comprehension and speaking ability in Irish

Respondents north and south were also asked about their ability to speak and understand Irish. These figures were compared with the surveys from 2015 to 2019. The results show that little progress has been made in the south but that there has been growth in fluency and understanding of Irish in the north.

17.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

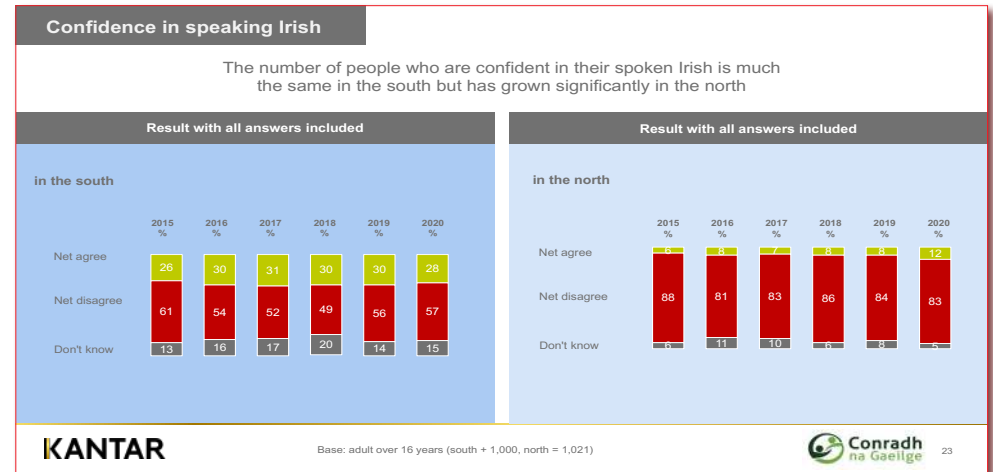
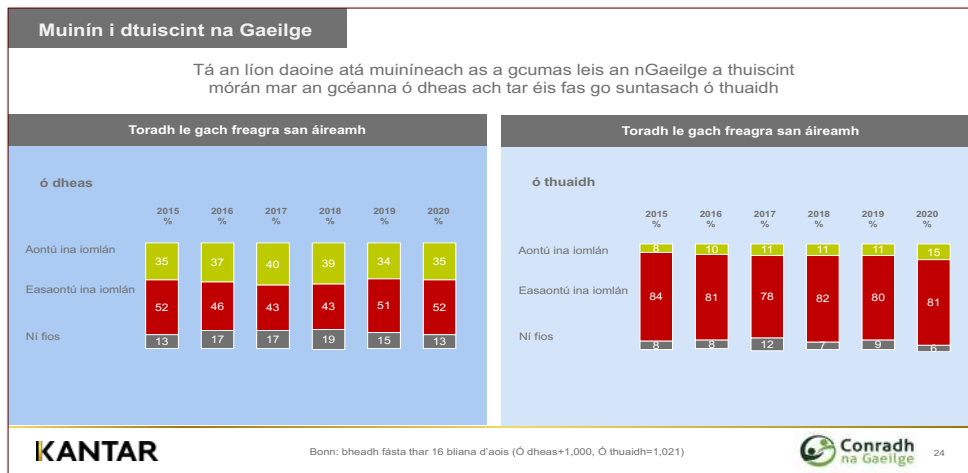


Figure 18



Figúir 19

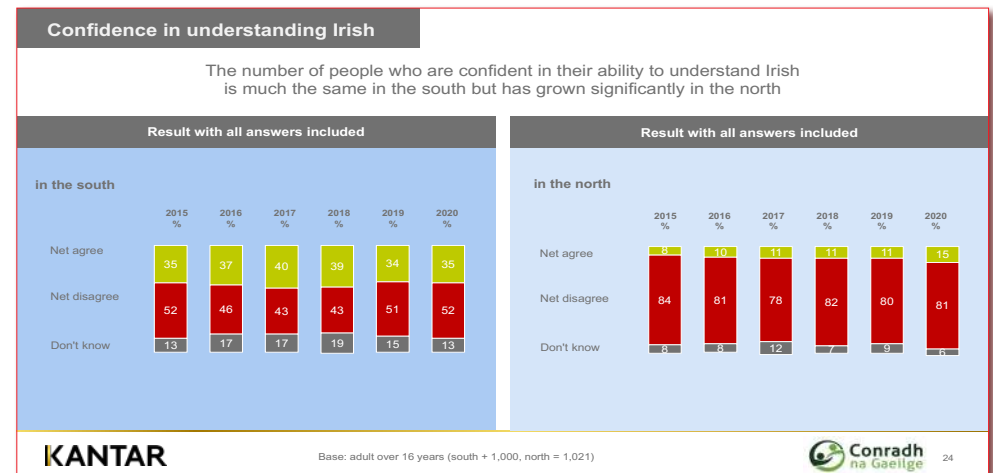


Figure 19

Aguisíní

Appendices

Aguisín A - Suirbhé Kantar 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 comharthaíochta 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%

Appendix A - Kantar Survey 2019

#	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%

Aguisín B - Suirbhé Kantar Millward 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 todhchaí 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 B - 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 C - 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 turasóireachta 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 stáisiúin 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 C - 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 D - 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.	"Motháim go bhfuil nasc láidir idir an Ghaeilge agus m'fhéiniúlacht phearsanta"	Theas	46%	29%	24%			
		thuaidh	26%	54%	20%			
3.	"Motháim 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 D - 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 E - 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 E - 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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