

Céard é an Scéal?

Tuairimí an Phobail
i leith na Gaeilge

Anailís Bhliantúil 7

2021

Public Opinions
on the Irish Language

Annual Analysis 7



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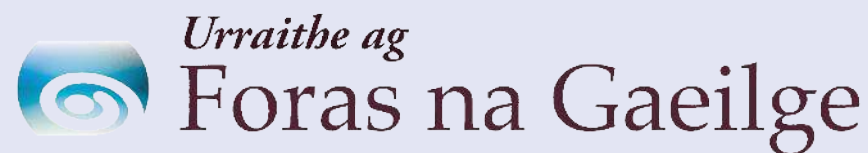
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1. Achoimre Fheidhmeach

Rinneadh an taighde seo idir Mí Eanáir agus Mí Mheán Fómhair 2021 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:

- Teagmháil leis an nGaeilge
- An pobal ag iarraidh an Ghaeilge a labhairt níos minice
- Deiseanna chun Gaeilge a fhoghlaim
- Breis tacaíochta agus seirbhísí ón Stát don Ghaeilge
- An Ghaeilge i rith ré na paindéime
- Reachtaíocht agus an Straitéis don Ghaeilge ó Thuaidh
- Acmhainní do Ghaelscoileanna
- Feiceálacht logainmneacha Gaeilge ar chomharthaí
- Córas Pleanála Tithíochta sa Ghaeltacht
- An Ghaeilge mar bhuntáiste agus post á lorg
- Tacaíocht do na Coláistí Samhraidh

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 5 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 mórphobal gur chóir don rialtas an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn agus tacaíocht cheart a thabhairt di. Tá staitisticí spéisiúla ann maidir le teagmháil an phobail i leith na Gaeilge. De réir na taighde seo, 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 teagmháil leis an nGaeilge, polasaí maidir le pleanáil tithíochta sa Ghaeltacht, na Coláistí Samhraidh, tacaíocht do theaghlaigh ag tógáil a páistí le Gaeilge, seirbhísí stáit trí Ghaeilge, fógraíocht an stáit as Gaeilge, buntáiste an Ghaeilge i leith fostaíochta, an teagmháil leis an nGaeilge i rith na paindéime, dearcadh i leith logainmneacha ó thuaidh, acmhainní do scoileanna ó thuaidh a fheidhmíonn trí Ghaeilge agus an dearcadh i leith reachtaíocht na Gaeilge ó thuaidh. Bhí gach freagra ag tacú le cur chun cinn na Gaeilge agus mar sin, ba chóir go mbeidh sé soiléir do pholaiteoirí agus comhlachtaí nár chóir dóibh neamhaird a dhéanamh ar na ceisteanna seo.

Ar bharr na staitisticí agus na bhfigiúirí a bailíodh sa suirbhé, rinneadh plé níos doimhne ar na ceisteanna seo i sraith d'fhócasghrúpaí le daoine atá lánpháirteach i saol na Gaeilge, sa Ghaeltacht agus le daoine nach bhfuil Gaeilge ar bith acu, agus le gach duine idir eatarthu. De bharr na paindéime beartaíodh na fócasghrúpaí a dhéanamh ar líne, is é seo an dara bhliain as a chéile a rinneadh seo.

1. Executive Summary

This research was carried out between January and September 2021 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:

- Contact with Irish
- The public wish to speak Irish more frequently
- Opportunities to learn Irish
- More support and services from the State for the Irish language
- Irish during the period of the pandemic
- Irish language legislation and strategy for the North
- Resources for Irish language schools
- The visibility of Irish language placenames on signs
- Planning system for housing in the Gaeltacht
- Irish as an advantage when job-seeking
- Support for the Summer Colleges

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, 5 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 clear from the results regarding contact with the Irish language, planning policy for housing in the Gaeltacht, the Summer Colleges, support for families raising their children through Irish, state services through Irish, state advertising in Irish, the advantage of the Irish language for employment, contact with the Irish language during the pandemic, attitude regarding placenames in the north, Irish language resources for schools in the north and attitudes towards Irish language legislation 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 those in between. Due to the pandemic it was decided to have the focus groups online, for the second year.

2. Príomhthorthaí ó Shuirbhé Kantar 2021

#	Ráiteas	theas nó thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra				
1.	Ba bhreá liom deis a fháil Gaeilge a labhairt níos minice	theas	48%	25%	27%				
		thuaidh	27%	51%	23%				
2.	Ba mhaith liom an deis a bheith agam tuilleadh Gaeilge a fhoghlaim	theas	54%	23%	22%				
		thuaidh	28%	48%	23%				
3.	Ba chóir don Stát tuilleadh tacaíochta a thabhairt don Ghaeilge	theas	65%	14%	21%				
		thuaidh	40%	34%	26%				
4.	Ar chóir tacaíocht a thabhairt chun cabhrú le teaghlaigh a gcuid leanaí a thógáil trí Ghaeilge?	theas	48%	26%	26%				
		thuaidh	42%	33%	25%				
5.	I rith na dianghlasála ar úsáid tú Gaeilge nó níos mó Gaeilge ar líne, ar na meáin shóisialta, i rang Gaeilge nó eile?	theas	15%	64%	20%				
		thuaidh	11%	72%	16%				
6.	Ba cheart don Rialtas córas pleanála tithíochta faoi leith a fheidhmiú sa Ghaeltacht chun cabhrú le hinmharthanacht na Gaeilge mar theanga phobail	theas	58%	17%	25%				
7.	Agus gach rud eile san áireamh is buntáiste breise é a bheith in ann Gaeilge a labhairt agus fostaíocht á lorg agam	theas	39%	31%	29%				
8.	Ar chóir don Rialtas pacáiste tacaíochta a chur ar fáil chun a chinntiú go dtagann earnáil na gColáistí Samhraidh Gaeltachta trí ghéarchéim an Covid-19?	theas	67%	14%	19%				
9.	An bhfuil a dhóthain cláir Ghaeilge á gcráladh ar RTÉ1 agus ar RTÉ2?	theas	43%	25%	32%				
10.	Ba cheart don Fheidhmeannas na gealltanais reachtaíochta & an Straitéis don Ghaeilge, mar a gealladh sa cháipéis Ré Nua, Cur Chuige Nua a chur i bhfeidhm gan mhoill.	thuaidh	39%	33%	27%				
11.	Níor cheart d'aon scoláire a fhreastalaíonn ar Ghaelscoil bheith curtha faoi mhíbhuntáiste de bharr na n-acmhainní nó an tsoláthair a fhaigheann a scoil.	thuaidh	54%	13%	30%				
12.	Sa bhreis ar an mBéarla, ba cheart go mbeadh aon logainm a thagann ón Ghaeilge, le feiceáil i nGaeilge go poiblí	thuaidh	45%	28%	27%				
13.	Tá mé muinínach i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha	theas	21%	63%	17%				
		thuaidh	9%	80%	11%				
14.	Tá mé muinínach gur féidir liom Gaeilge a thuiscint	theas	30%	54%	16%				
		thuaidh	10%	78%	12%				
15.	I do thuairim, cén sciar d'fheachtais feasachta fógraíochta a bhíonn eagraithe ag comhlachtaí poiblí ba chóir a bheith i nGaeilge?	theas nó thuaidh	50% as Gaeilge	20% as Gaeilge	Fógra ar bith as Gaeilge	Níl a fhios / Freagra ar			
		theas	33%	41%	14%	12%			
16.	An mbíonn aon teagmháil rialta agat leis an nGaeilge? Má bhíonn, cá dtarlaíonn an teagmháil seo?	theas nó thuaidh	Na meáin traidisiúnta	Sa Bhaile	Sa Phobal	Láthair Oibre	Rang Gaeilge	Meáin Shóisialta	Trí Spóirt
		theas	16%	12%	10%	9%	9%	8%	7%
		thuaidh	5%	5%	4%	1%	3%	3%	2%
		theas nó thuaidh	Imeachtaí	Cúrsaí Gaeilge	Síntiúis	Teagmháil eile	Níl teagmháil	Ní fios	Líon Teagmhála
		theas	7%	3%	2%	4%	53%	1%	46%
thuaidh	2%	1%	1%	1%	82%	1%	17%		

2. Main Results from Kantar Survey 2021

#	Statement	north or south	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No answer				
1.	I would like the opportunity to speak Irish more often.	south	48%	25%	27%				
		north	27%	51%	23%				
2.	I would like the opportunity to learn more Irish	south	54%	23%	22%				
		north	28%	48%	23%				
3.	The State should give additional support to the Irish Language	south	65%	14%	21%				
		north	40%	34%	26%				
4.	There should be support available for families raising their children through Irish	south	48%	26%	26%				
		north	42%	33%	25%				
5.	During the lockdown did you use Irish or more Irish on line, on social media, in an Irish language class or anything else?	south	15%	64%	20%				
		north	11%	72%	16%				
6.	The Government should operate a distinct housing planning system for Gaeltacht areas to support the sustainability of Irish as the community language	south	58%	17%	25%				
7.	All other factors being equal, being able to speak Irish is an added advantage when seeking employment.	south	39%	31%	29%				
8.	The Government should put a support package in place to ensure Gaeltacht Summer Colleges can remain viable once the Covid-19 pandemic ends	south	67%	14%	19%				
9.	RTE TV (RTE 1 AND RTE 2) should broadcast more Irish language programming	south	43%	25%	32%				
10.	The Executive should without delay implement the legislative promises & the Irish language strategy as promised in the New Decade, New Approach document.	north	39%	33%	27%				
11.	No child who attends an Irish-medium school should be placed at a disadvantage owing to the resources provided to their school.	north	54%	13%	30%				
12.	Placenames that are originally derived from the Irish Language should also be displayed in its original Irish name	north	45%	28%	27%				
		south	21%	63%	17%				
13.	I am confident in my ability to speak Irish	north	9%	80%	11%				
		south	30%	54%	16%				
14.	I am confident in my ability to understand Irish	north	10%	78%	12%				
		south	33%	41%	14%				
15.	In your opinion, what proportion of Advertising Awareness Campaigns run by Government Bodies do you think should be in Irish?	north or south	50% in Irish	20% in Irish	No adverts in Irish	Don't know /No answer			
		south	33%	41%	14%	12%			
16.	Do you have any regular contact with the Irish language? If so, where does this contact occur?	north or south	Traditional media	At home	In the community	In the workplace	Irish class	Social media	In sport
		south	16%	12%	10%	9%	9%	8%	7%
		north	5%	5%	4%	1%	3%	3%	2%
		north or south	Events	Irish courses	Subscriptions	Other contact	No contact	Don't know	Contact amount
		south	7%	3%	2%	4%	53%	1%	46%
thuaidh	2%	1%	1%	1%	82%	1%	17%		

3. Réamhrá

Is é seo an seachtú 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 saincheisteanna 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 Ghaeltacht.
- ii. Tuairimí an phobail i gcoitinne ar roinnt saincheisteanna 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 todhchaí.

Gach bliain díritear 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 todhchaí a thabharfaidh an deis dúinn tógáil ar thaighde roimhe seo leis. I measc théamaí na bliana seo tá:

- Tacaíocht an Stáit i leith na Gaeilge
- Tacaíocht do theaghlaigh ag tógáil a bpáistí le Gaeilge
- Pleanáil tithíochta sa Ghaeltacht
- Tacaíocht do Choláistí Samhraidh
- Teagmháil leis an nGaeilge
- Fógraíocht Stáit trí Ghaeilge
- Agus go leor ábhair eile

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 ceisteanna céanna gach 3 bliana chun comparáid a dhéanamh idir na torthaí, mar sin tá comparáid á déanamh ar thorthaí ó 2018 agus 2015 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 pleanáil nó dáileadh acmhainní sa todhchaí.

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 le 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 achainní a chur faoi bhráid chomhlachtaí poiblí agus príobháideacha.

3. Introduction

This is now the seventh 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:

- Support from the State for Irish
- Support for families raising their children with Irish
- Housing Planning in the Gaeltacht
- Support for Summer Colleges
- Contact with Irish
- State Advertising in Irish
- And many other subjects

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 2018 and 2015. 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.

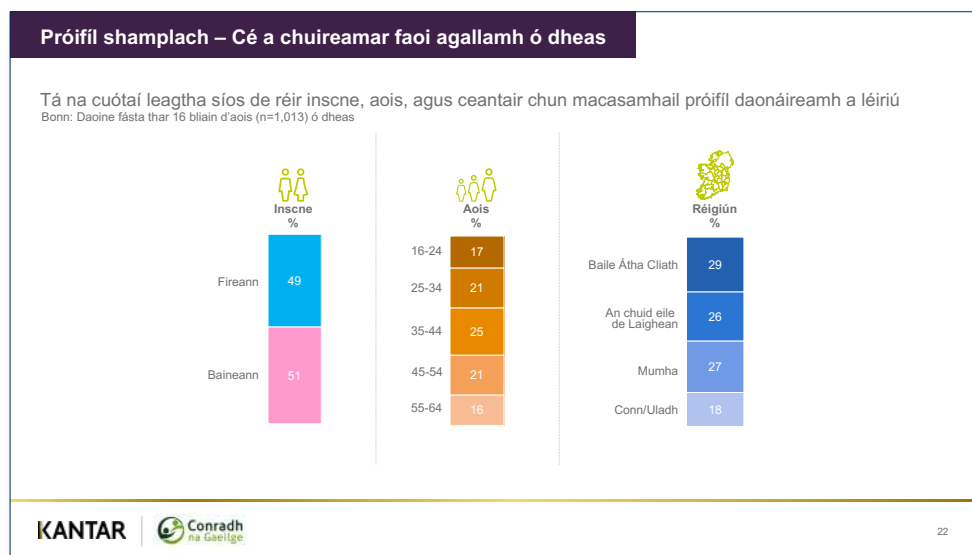
4. Modh Oibre

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 dearcthaí atá ag pobal na hÉireann ar an nGaeilge agus ar cheisteanna a bhaineann léi.

Rinneadh cinneadh faoi théamaí na bliana seo bunaithe ar chomhairliúchán leis na ceannagraíochtaí eile agus mar gheall ar na ceisteanna is mó atá os comhair phobal na Gaeilge faoi láthair. I ndiaidh na 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 chainníochtúil, le léargas iomlánaíoch a fháil ar na dearcthaí atá ag daoine ar cheisteanna a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge. Rinneadh an taighde seo le dhá chéim ar leith. Rinneadh leathnú amach ar na torthaí cainníochtúla seo trí thaighde 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 as na torthaí agus as an anailís seo mar uirlis stocaireachta don teanga. Is féidir leis seo gníomhaithe teanga agus grúpaí pobail a threorú, chomh maith le fianaise agus staitisticí riachtanacha a chur ar fáil agus achainí a dhéanamh le 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.

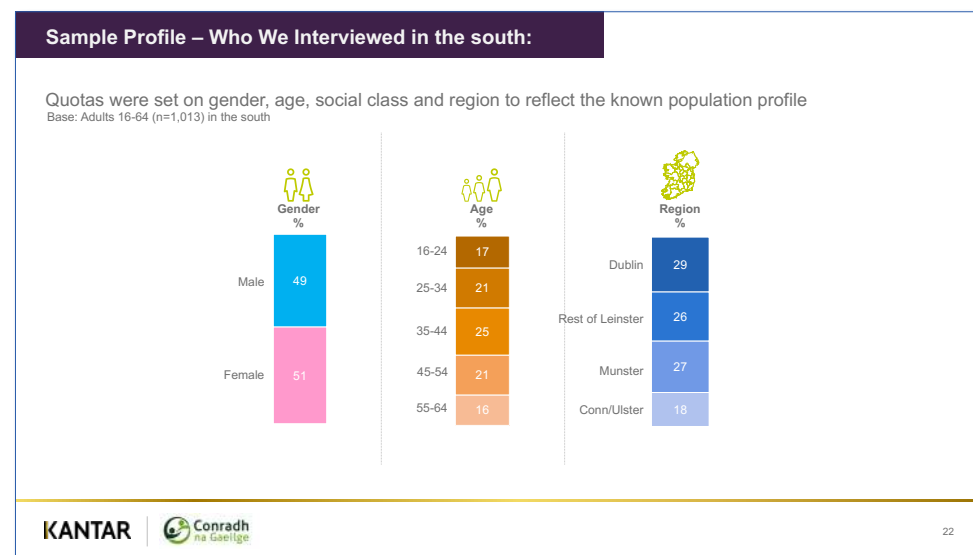
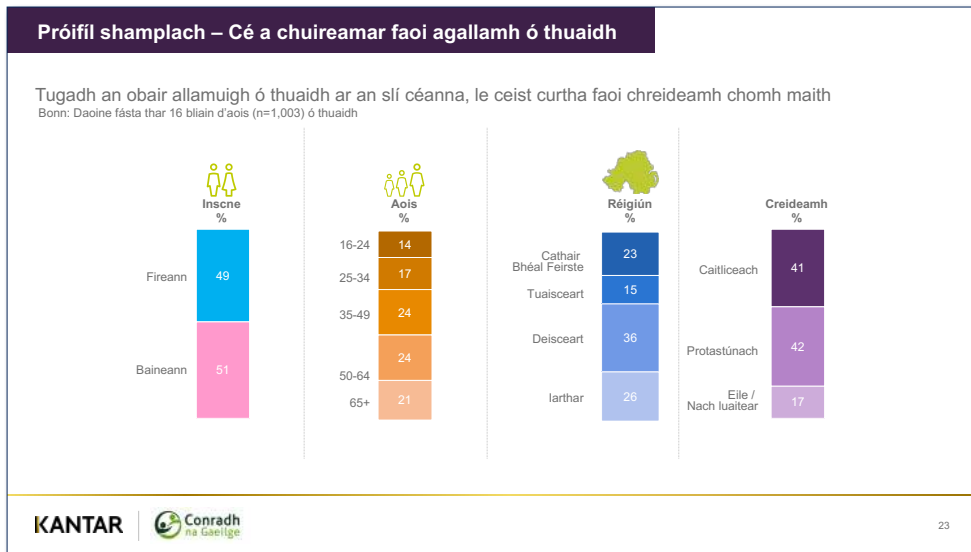


Figure 1



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 dearchtaí éagsúla ag daoine a bhfuil riachtanais éagsúla acu. Rinneadh 5 fhócasghrúpa ar fad:

- dhá ghrúpa ó thuaidh
- trí ghrúpa ó dheas

Bhí idir ceathrar agus duine dhéag 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 de thuismitheoirí ag tógáil a bpáistí le Gaeilge
- grúpa amháin ó phobal na Gaeltachta

Bhí dúshlán sa bhreis ann arís 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.

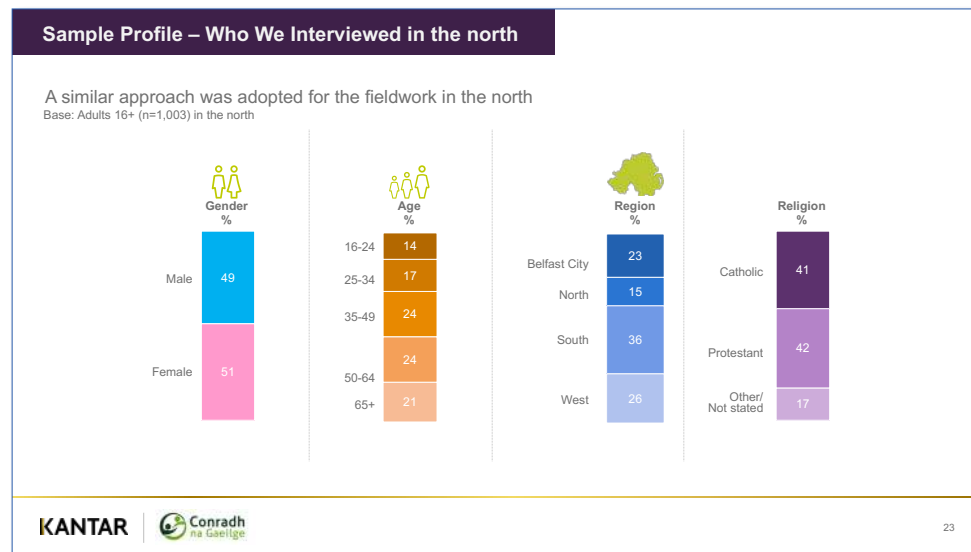


Figure 2

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 among 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. 5 focus groups in total were created:

- two groups in the north
- three groups in the south

Every group had between four and eleven people present broken down as follows:

- one group in the south and another group in the north who were representative from a demographic point of view
- one group south and another group in the north of parents raising their children with Irish
- another group from the Gaeltacht community

There was an extra challenge this year because of the Covid-19 pandemic and no focus group could be brought together physically. The focus groups were organised on line because of this.

Na Torthaí

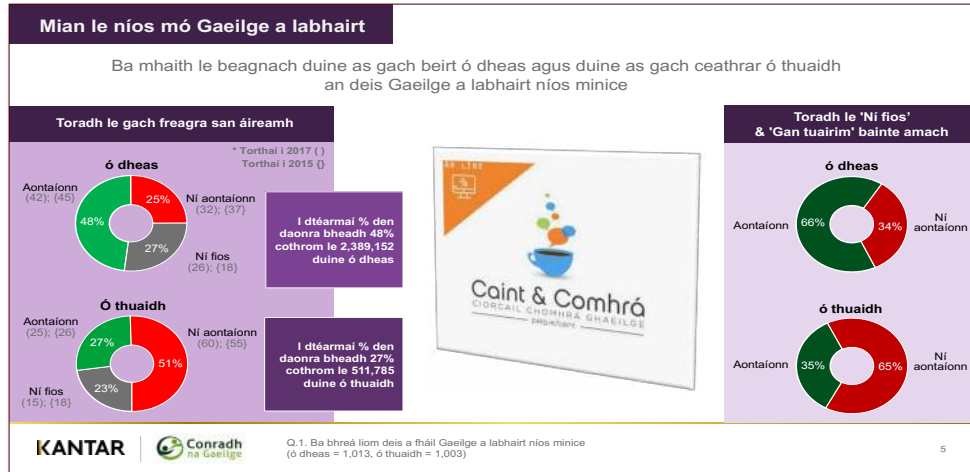
The Results

5. Mian Gaeilge a labhairt agus a fhoghlaim

Cuireadh ceist ar na freagróirí ar mhaith leo deis an Ghaeilge a labhairt níos minice. Dúirt 48% ó dheas agus 27% ó thuaidh go raibh siad ag iarraidh níos mó deiseanna an Ghaeilge a labhairt.

Cuireadh ceist freisin ar na freagróirí ar mhaith leo an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim. Dúirt 54% ó dheas agus 28% ó thuaidh de na freagróirí gur mian leo an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim.

5.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 3

5. A wish to speak and learn Irish

The responders were asked if they wanted to have the opportunity to speak Irish more frequently. 48% in the south and 27% in the north said they wanted more opportunities to speak Irish.

The responders were also asked did they want to learn Irish. 54% of the responders in the south and 28% in the north said they wished to learn Irish.

5.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

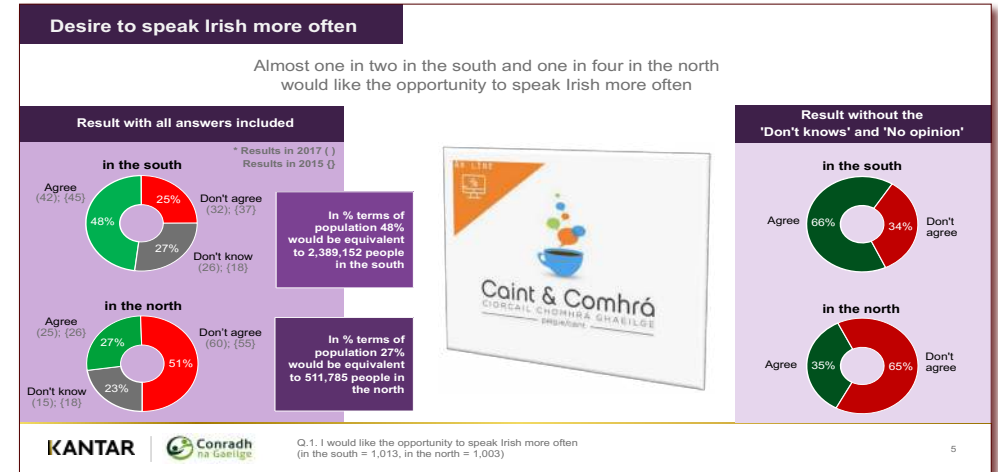
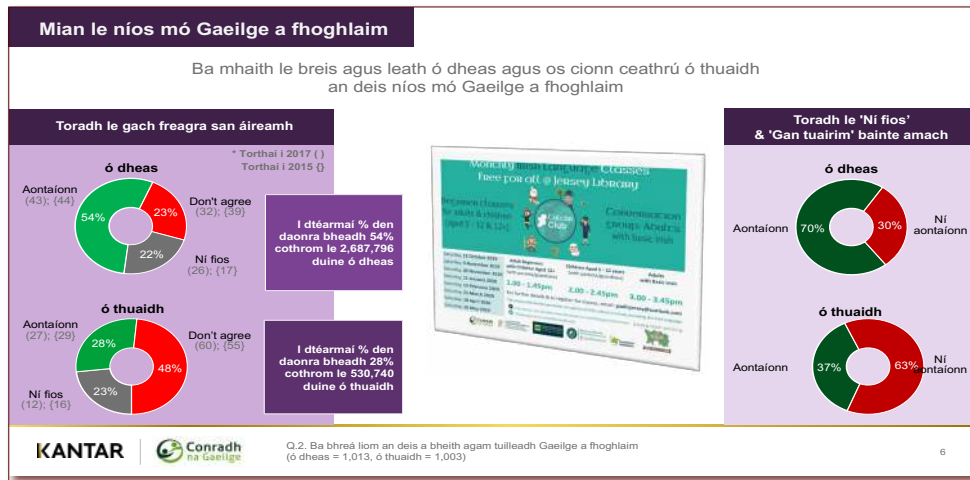


Figure 3



Figúir 4

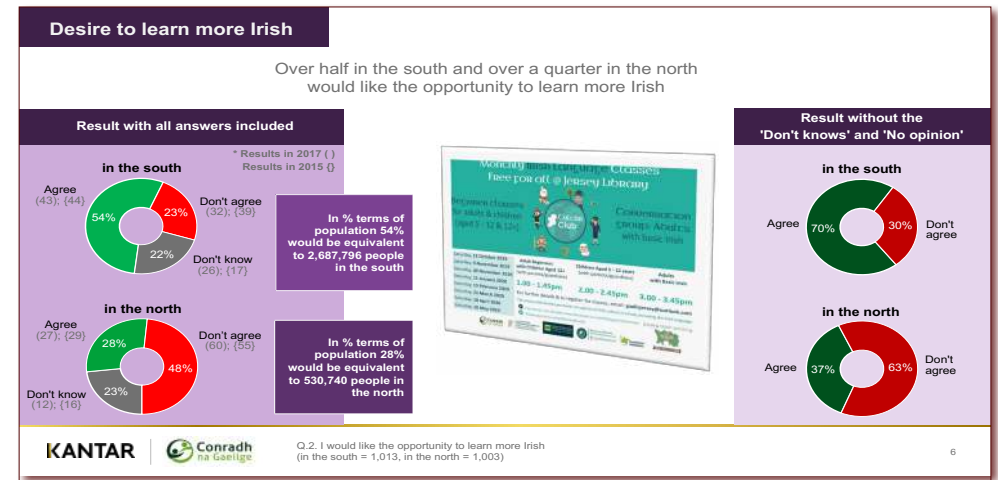
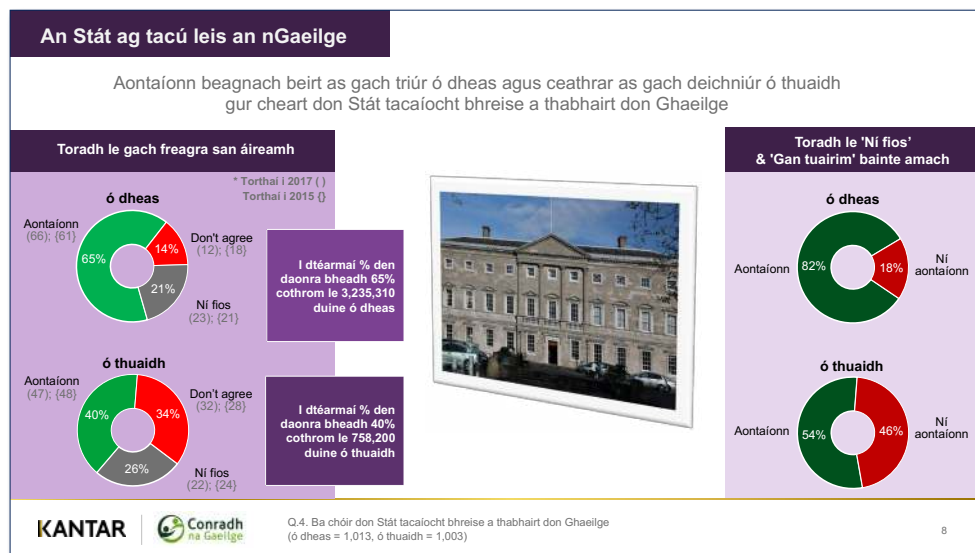


Figure 4

6. Breis tacaíocht ón Stát don Ghaeilge

Cuireadh ceist maidir lenar chóir don Stát tacaíocht sa bhreis a thabhairt don Ghaeilge. Cheap 65% de fhreagróirí ó dheas ba chóir tacaíocht sa bhreis a thabhairt. Ó thuaidh an figiúr i mbliana ná 40%.

6.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 5

6.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Dúradh go bhfuil an iomarca béime ar chúrsaí oideachais i dtaobh an Ghaeilge de, moladh go mbeidh an Ghaeilge á húsáid i ngnéithe eile den tsochaí. Tugadh sampla d'úsáid na Gaeilge ar na busanna mar shampla, ag úsáid logainmneacha Gaeilge, gur foghlaimíodh go leor Gaeilge uaidh.

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Dúradh go bhfuil sé thar a bheith tábhachtach go mbeidh seirbhísí sláinte ar fáil as Gaeilge. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil buairt ann faoi na téarmaí leighis as Gaeilge, nach mbeidh sé intuigthe do Ghaeilgeoirí. Moladh ba chóir go mbeidh níos mó seirbhísí Gaeilge san earnáil phríobháideach. Cheapadh nach bhfuil go leor déanta chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn. Níl go leor scannáin as Gaeilge a cheapadh chomh maith. Luadh go bhfuil an Ghaeilge i gcomórtas leis an mBéarla i dtaobh cláir teilifíse. Luadh go bhfuil an teachtaireacht mhícheart ag na meáin ó thuaidh i dtaobh na Gaeilge de, sin é go n-úsáidtear í mar chnámh spairne, seachas mar rud dearfach.

6. More support from the State for Irish

A question was asked about whether the state should give extra support to the Irish language. 65% of responders in the south thought extra support should be given. In the north the figure this year was 40%.

6.1. RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

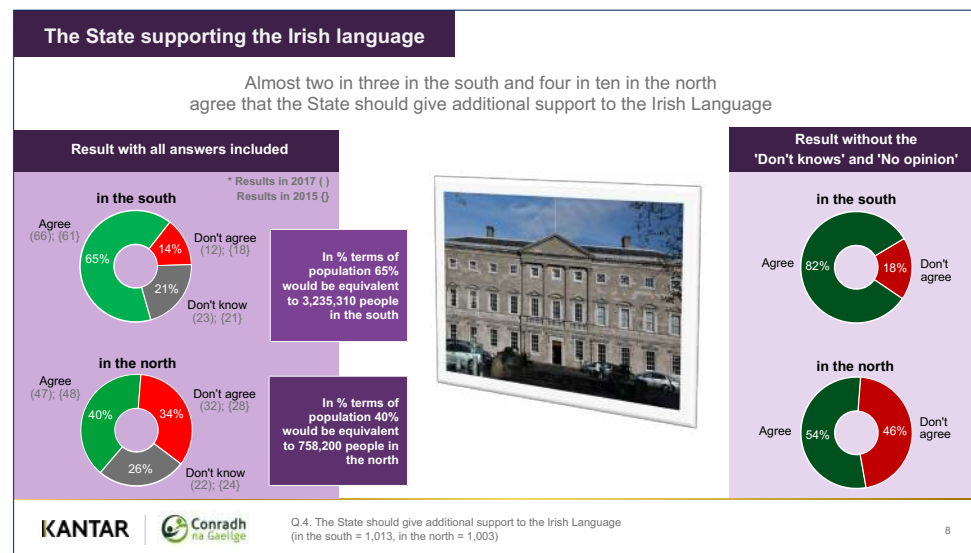


Figure 5

6.2. RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP

Representative focus group in the south

It was said that too much emphasis is placed on educational affairs in regard to Irish, it was suggested that Irish should be used in other aspects of society. The use of Irish on buses and using Irish language placenames, were given as examples of instances that a lot of Irish was learned from them.

A representative focus group in the north

It was said that it is very important that health services are available in Irish. It was also said that there is a worry about the medical terms in Irish, that Irish speakers will not understand them. It was proposed that there should be more services in Irish in the private sector. It was thought that not enough has been done to promote the Irish language. It was also believed that there are not enough films in Irish. It was mentioned that Irish is competing with English regarding television programmes. It was mentioned that the media in the north have the wrong message regarding Irish, in that it is used as a bone of contention, rather than something positive.

6.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Níos mó airgead a chur i dtreo scannáin trí Ghaeilge ag Bord Scannán na hÉireann
- Féile cultúrtha bliantúil cosúil le Oxygen nó Electric Picnic a eagrú go mbeidh an Ghaeilge ann chun foghlaimoírí a mhealladh
- Go n-úsáidtear an Ghaeilge ar bhonn caolchúiseach i ngach gné den tsochaí
- Níos mó maoiniú stáit a thabhairt do Sheachtain na Gaeilge
- Níos mó áiteanna a chur ar fáil sna Gaelscoileanna
- Seirbhísí sláinte le bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Seirbhísí fáilteachais a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge chun comhrá i nGaeilge a spreagadh
- Bearbóirí agus gruagairí cúnata le Gaeilge gur féidir comhrá a bheith agat as Gaeilge
- Liosta de ghnóthaí le Gaeilge a chur ar fáil
- An Ghaeilge á chur chun cinn sna tionscail ealaíona
- Go mbeidh polaiteoirí ag caitheamh suaitheantas cúpla focal
- Feachtas margáiochta don tuaisceart a chruthú do na cláir rugbaí atá á craoladh ar TG4
- Oíche chultúrtha as Gaeilge a thosú chun daoine gan Gaeilge a mhealladh i dtreo na teanga

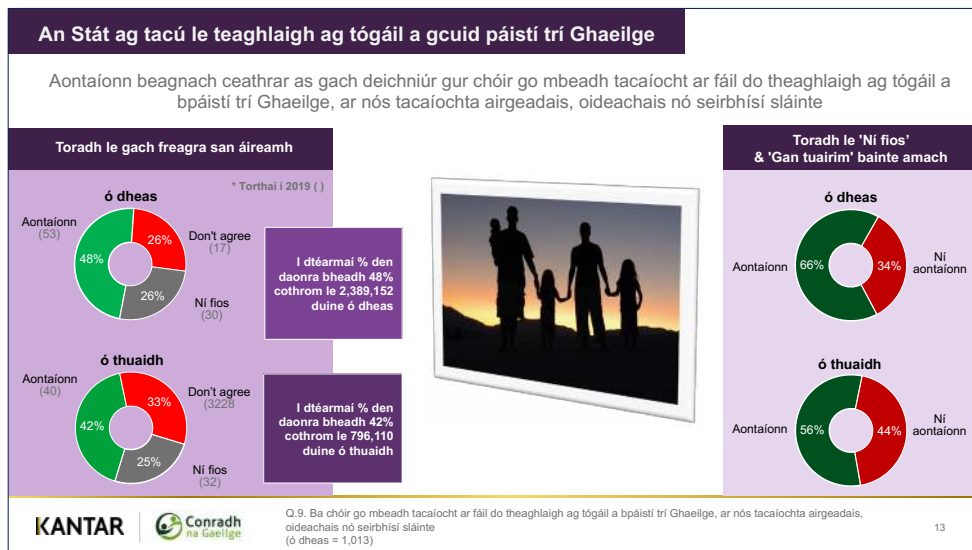
6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- For the Irish Film Board to put more money towards Irish language films
- To organise an annual cultural festival like Oxygen or Electric Picnic in which there is Irish to attract learners
- That Irish be used in a subtle way in every aspect of society
- That more state funding be given to Seachtain na Gaeilge
- To provide more places in Irish language schools
- That health services are available in Irish
- That hospitality services are available in Irish to promote Irish language conversation
- That barbers and assistant hairdressers who has Irish so that one can have a conversation in Irish
- That a list of businesses with Irish be provided
- That Irish be promoted in the arts
- That politicians wear a 'cúpla focal' badge
- That a marketing campaign be created for the north for the rugby matches which are being broadcast on TG4
- That a cultural night in Irish be started to attract those who have no Irish to the language

7. Tacaíocht do theaghlaigh ag tógáil a bpáistí le Gaeilge

Nuair a bhreathnaítear ar dhearcthaí an phobail ar thacaíocht a thabhairt do theaghlaigh ag tógáil a bpáistí le Gaeilge feictear go bhfuil 48% ó dheas ag aontú go mbeidh an tacaíocht sin curtha ar fáil, i 2019 bhí an toradh 53%. Sin tim de 5% le 2 bhliain anuas. Ó thuaidh an figiúr is mbliana ná 42%. I 2019 bhí an figiúr 40%, sin fás de 2%.

7.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 6

7.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Cheap an fócasghrúpa go mbeidh ról ag an stát le maoiniú breise a chur ar fáil do theaghlaigh ag tógáil a bpáistí trí Ghaeilge.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó dheas

Luadh 'ba chóir go mbeadh aon saoránach in Éirinn in ann plé leis an rialtas áitiúil nó an rialtas náisiúnta trí Ghaeilge', ba chóir go mbeidh an bhéim ar an tseirbhís agus ní ar an bpost.

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Luadh ba chóir níos mó tacaíochta a thabhairt do na gaeilscoileanna. Dúradh go raibh éileamh ró-mhór dóibh anois. Luadh freisin go bhfuil buntáiste faoi leith ann leis an dátheangachas. Dúradh nach bhfuil iarrachtaí an stáit le céad bliain anuas ag spreagadh teaghlaigh chun a

7. Support for families raising their children with Irish

When one looks at the views of the public on supporting families raising their children with Irish it is seen that 48% in the south agree that support should be given, in 2019 the result was 53%. That is a drop of 5% in the last 2 years. In the north this year's figure is 42%. In 2019 the figure was 40%, that's a growth of 2%.

7.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 6

7.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the south

The focus group thought the state should have a role in providing extra funding for families raising their children through Irish.

Parents focus groups in the south

It was stated 'any citizen in Ireland should be able to deal with the local government or with the national government through Irish', the emphasis should be on the service rather than on the job.

Representative focus group in the north

It was stated that Irish language schools should be given more support. It was said that the demand for them was now too great. It was also stated that bilingualism has a particular advantage. It was stated that the state's efforts in the last hundred years are not encouraging families to raise their children with Irish. It was stated that it is more difficult to raise children

bpáistí a thógáil le Gaeilge. Luadh go bhfuil sé níos deacra páistí a thógáil trí Ghaeilge de bharr easpa seirbhísí stáit, ar nós seirbhísí teiripe urlabhra.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó dheas

Dúradh ba chóir go mbeidh sé mar bhuncheart freastal ar réamhscoil, Gaelscoil agus Gaelcholáiste. Luadh go bhfuil an Béarla in uachtar sa tsochaí agus go bhfeiceann na páistí é sin. Dúradh freisin go mbíonn sé deacair seirbhísí a fháil ón stát trí Ghaeilge, go háirithe seirbhísí sláinte. Luadh go bhfuil Centreparks agus Fota Island ag cur seirbhísí ar fáil as Gaeilge. Bhí gearán déanta gur beag comhairleoireacht atá ar fáil chun clann a thógáil le Gaeilge. Moltar go mbeidh cothromaíocht ann i dtaobh seirbhísí do pháistí i nGaeilge agus atá i mBéarla.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó thuaidh

Mhothaigh an fócasghrúpa nach bhfuil aon tacaíocht cheart ann nuair a mbeirtear an leanbh. Dúradh is ag braith ar an bpobal atá sí chun acmhainní Gaeilge a chruthú, de bharr nach bhfuil an stát ag cur na hacmhainní sin ar fáil. Dúradh go bhfuil an fheachtasaíocht mar ghníomh orgánach chun na seirbhísí as Gaeilge a fháil. Níl acmhainní ann do na páistí atá riachtanais bhreise ag teastáil dóibh a dúirt duine amháin. Dúradh gur chur an dianghlasáil isteach ar sealbhú teanga na bpáistí.

Fócasghrúpa Phobal na Gaeltachta

Moladh ba chóir go mbeidh gach seirbhís as Gaeilge ar fáil do theaghlaigh. Luadh ba chóir go mbeidh an t-údarás áitiúil ag déanamh níos mó don Ghaeilge. Dúradh go bhfuil gá le níos mó oibríthe a fhóstu ar nós teiripeoirí teanga, síceolaithe agus altraí le Gaeilge. Dúradh nach bhfuil naíonraí cóngarach do go leor teaghlaigh agus a bhfuil na rialacha casta chun naíonra a bhunú. Bíonn sé ag braith ar uimhreacha naíonra nua a bhunú, seachas a aithint go bhfuil gá ann. Dúradh freisin nach bhfuil traenáil Gaeilge ar fáil i gcuid de na clubanna CLG sa Gaeltacht.

7.3. MOLTAÍ

- Go ndéanfaidh an stát anailís airgeadais ar na costais bhreise a bhaineann le páistí a thógáil le Gaeilge
- Maoiniú stát a chur ar fáil chun imeachtaí sóisialta a eagrú do dhaoine óga
- Go mbeidh an Gaeloideachas mar thosaíocht ag an stát
- Deiseanna a chruthú do theaghlaigh bualadh le céile trí Ghaeilge
- Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge a thabhairt ar ais
- Duais don teaghlach a dhéanann an iarracht is fearr an Ghaeilge a úsáid
- Lascaine a chur ar fáil do leabhair as Gaeilge
- Lascaine a chur ar fáil chun dul ar saoire sa Gaeltacht
- Oireachtas na dteaghlach a bhunú sa Gaeltacht
- Líne chabhrach a bhunú chun comhairle a thabhairt do theaghlaigh
- Go mbeidh na himeachtaí poiblí a eagraíonn na húdaráis áitiúla dátheangach
- Go mbeidh an Stát ag cur lascaine ar fáil chun seirbhísí Gaeilge a iarraidh
- Go mbeidh straitéis ann do theaghlaigh ag tógáil a páistí as Gaeilge

with Irish because of the lack of state services, such as speech therapy.

Parents focus group in the south

It was said that it should be a basic right to attend an Irish medium pre-school, a primary school or a secondary school. It was stated that English has the upper hand in society and that children see that. It was also said that it is difficult to obtain services from the state in Irish, especially health services. It was mentioned that Centreparks and Fota Island are providing services in Irish. There was a complaint that there is very little advice found for raising a family in Irish. It was recommended that there should be equality regarding services for children in Irish and in English.

Parents' focus group in the north

The focus group felt that there is no proper support when the child is born. It was said that the creation of Irish language resources depends on the community, because the state is not providing those resources. They said that campaigning is an organic act to get the services in Irish. It was also said that no resources are available for children who have special needs. It was said that the lockdown affected the language acquisition of the children.

The Gaeltacht Community Focus Group

It was recommended that every service in Irish should be available for families. It was stated that the local authority should be doing more for the Irish language. It was said more workers with Irish should be employed such as language therapists, psychologists and nurses. It was said that there are no naíonraí close to many families and that the rules for setting up a nursery are complicated. The setting up of a nursery depends on numbers, rather than recognising the need for it. It was also said that training through Irish is not provided in some of the GAA clubs in the Gaeltacht.

7.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- That the state does a financial analysis of the extra costs associated with raising children through Irish
- That state funding is provided to organise social events for young people
- That Irish medium education be a priority for the state
- That opportunities are created for families to meet through the medium of Irish.
- That the Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge scheme be brought back
- That there be a prize for the family that makes the best effort to speak Irish
- That the price of Irish language books be reduced
- That there be a discount for holidaying in the Gaeltacht
- The setting up of an Oireachtas for families in the Gaeltacht
- The setting up of a helpline to give advice to families
- That public events that local authorities organise are bilingual
- That the state provides a discount for requesting Irish language services
- That a strategy for raising children through Irish be made available
- More support from the GAA for clubs in the Gaeltacht to provide services in Irish

8. Úsáid na Gaeilge i rith ré na paindéime

De bharr na ré ina bhfuilimid beartaíodh go mbeidh ceist curtha faoi thionchar na paindéime ar an nGaeilge. Dúirt 15% ó dheas agus 11% ó thuaidh gur úsáid siad an Ghaeilge ar líne, ar na meáin shóisialta, i rang Gaeilge nó i mbealaí eile i rith an dianghlásála.

7.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 7

8.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Mhóthaigh an fócasghrúpa gur bhraith siad níos cóngaraí don nádúr, mar gheall ar an bpaindéim, agus mar sin bhí nasc níos láidre ann leis an gcultúr Gaelach dá bharr agus bheadh an Ghaeilge bainteach leis sin. Dúradh freisin i rith na chéad dianghlásála go raibh siad ag breathnú ar TG4 níos minice de bharr go raibh go leor chlár de Laochra Gael agus clár eile cosúil leis á chraoladh. Dúradh go n-úsáidfeá Gaeilge níos minice dá mba rud é go raibh spreagadh tugtha. Dúradh nár chuala siad trácht ar aon imeachtaí Gaeilge agus go bhfuil gá go mbeidh níos mó poiblíochta déanta d'imeachtaí Gaeilge.

8.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Níos mó imeachtaí a eagrú ar líne chun an gnáthphobal a mhealladh i dtreo na Gaeilge
- Feachtas poiblíochta a chraobhscaoileadh ar an ngnáthphobal maidir le himeachtaí Gaeilge
- Go mbeidh teaghlach Gaeltachta ar Gogglebox

8. Using Irish during the period of the pandemic

Because of the times we are living in it was decided that the question of the effect of the pandemic on the Irish language should be asked. 15% in the south and 11% in the north said that they used the Irish language more on line, on social media, in an Irish language class or in other ways during the lockdown.

7.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

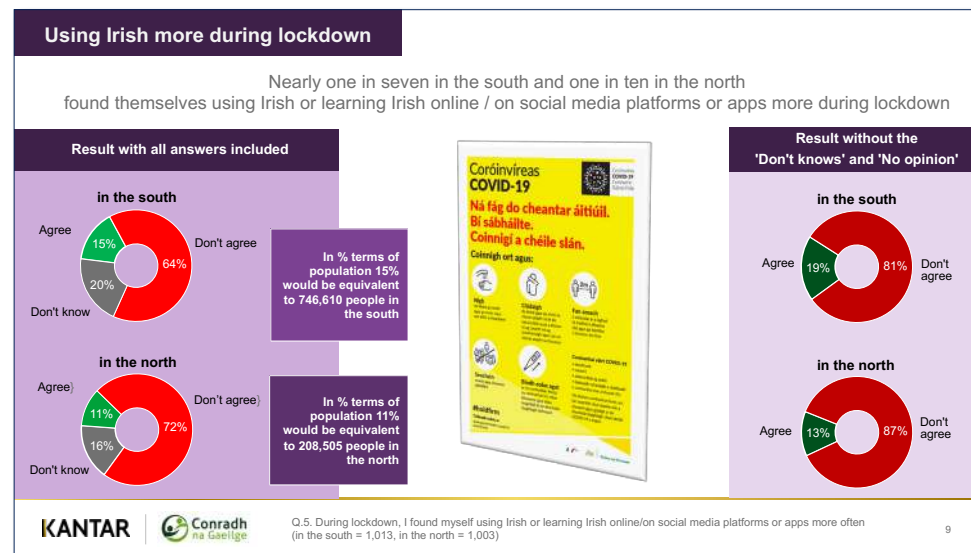


Figure 7

8.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the south

The focus group thought they felt closer to nature, because of the pandemic, and therefore they had a stronger connection with the Irish culture as a result and the Irish language is connected to that. It was also said during the first lockdown that TG4 was watched more often because there were plenty of programmes of 'Laochra Gael' and other such programmes being broadcast. It was said that Irish would be spoken more often if encouragement was given. It was also said that the hadn't heard of any Irish language events and that, therefore, more publicity needs to be done for Irish language events.

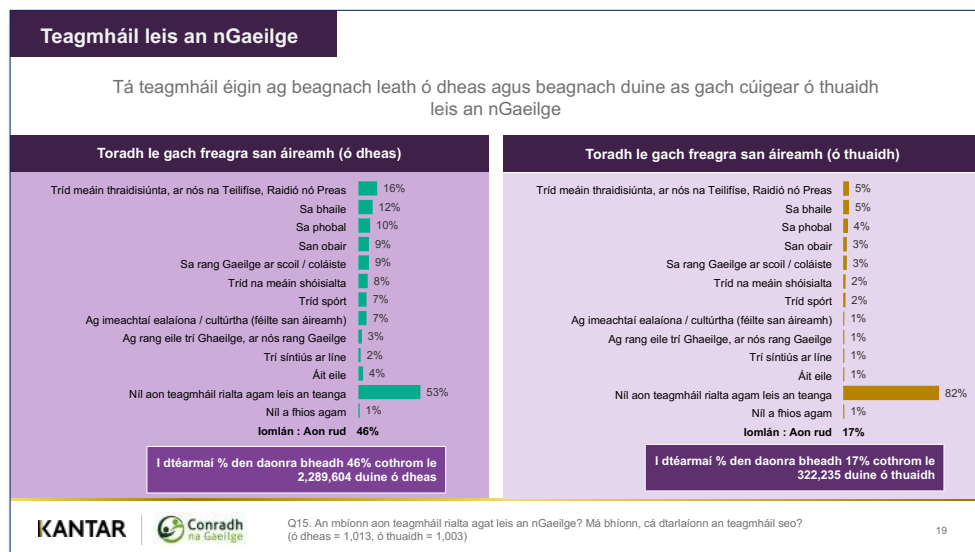
8.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- To organise more events online to attract ordinary people to the Irish language
- To propagate a publicity campaign among the community about Irish language events
- That a family from the Gaeltacht be on Gogglebox

9. Teagmháil leis an nGaeilge

Seo ceist atá tábhachtach ar bhonn sochtheangeolaíochta, sé sin cén teagmháil a bhíonn ag an ngnáthdhuine leis an nGaeilge. Dúirt 46% de na freagróirí ó dheas go raibh teagmháil rialta acu leis an nGaeilge agus 17% ó thuaidh. Cuireadh ceist ansin ar cén saghas teagmháil rialta a bhí ag an 46% agus 17% sin. Tugadh liosta de na teagmhálacha éagsúla ar nós na meáin traidisiúnta, sa bhaile, sa phobal, ar scoil, sa láthair oibre, na meáin shóisialta, spórt, imeachtaí cultúrtha, cúrsaí Gaeilge, síntiúis ar líne, nó teagmháil eile. Is speisiúil comparáid a dhéanamh ar na teagmhálacha sin idir na freagraí thuaidh agus theas. Tá na meáin thraidisiúnta mar an teagmháil is mó ó dheas, 16% agus sa bhaile an teagmháil is mó ó thuaidh ag 5%. Tá teagmháil sa láthair oibre 9% ó dheas agus 1% ó thuaidh rud a léiríonn go bhfuil níos mó Gaeilge i ngairmeacha ó dheas. Dúirt 9% ó dheas go raibh teagmháil acu leis an nGaeilge ar scoil agus 3% ó thuaidh, ag léiriú go bhfuil an Ghaeilge mar chroí-ábhar ag déanamh an teagmháil níos minice do sciar maith den phobal ó dheas. Tá 53% ó dheas agus 82% ó thuaidh nach mbíonn teagmháil rialta acu leis an nGaeilge, an cheist atá ann anois ná conas gur féidir teagmháil rialta leis an nGaeilge a chruthú do na daoine sin sa toadhcháif.

9.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 8

9.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Pléadh an bealach a mbíonn an teagmháil ann sna scoileanna go bhfuil gá é a athrú ionas go mbainfidh na daltaí líofacht amach. Luadh go mbeidh an Ghaeilge á mhúineadh i mbealach idirghníomhach agus go mbeidh níos mó ábhair á mhúineadh trí Ghaeilge sa scoil. Luadh

9. Contact with Irish

What contact an ordinary person has with the Irish language is an important question on a socio-linguistic basis. 46% of the responders in the south said that they had regular contact with the Irish language and 17% in the north. The question was then asked what sort of regular contact did the 46% and the 17% have. A list of the various contacts was given such as the traditional media, at home, in the community, at school, in the work place, social media, sports, cultural events, Irish language courses, subscriptions on line, or other contact. It is interesting to compare those contacts between the northern and southern answers. The traditional media is the greatest contact in the south at 16%. The greatest contact is in the home in the north at 5%. Contact in the workplace is 9% in the south and 1% in the north, which shows that more professions in the south use Irish. 9% in the south said that they had contact with Irish at school and 3% in the north, showing that Irish as a core subject leads to more contact for a good share of the public in the south. 53% in the south and 82% in the north do not have regular contact with Irish, the question is how we can create regular contact with Irish for those people in the future.

9.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

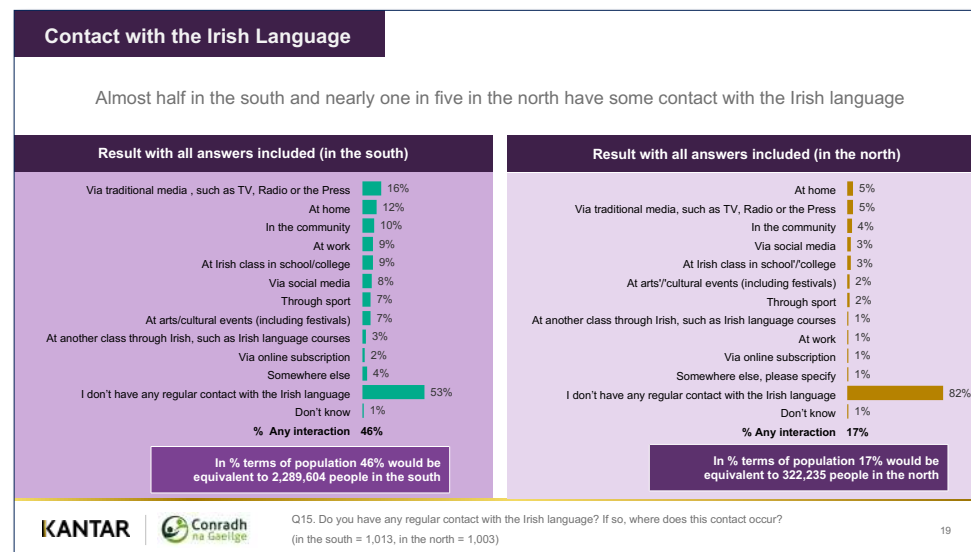


Figure 8

9.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP

Representative focus group in the south

The way there is contact in schools was discussed and it was suggested that it needs to be changed so that children can become fluent. It was said Irish should be taught in an interactive way and that more subjects be taught in Irish at school. It was also stated that the Gaeltacht is

chomh maith go raibh an Ghaeltacht an-tábhachtach chun líofacht a bhaint amach. Dúradh go raibh eagla ag an bpobal Gaeilge a úsáid go poiblí, mar shampla in imeachtaí sóisialta mar go cceapfadh daoine go bhfuil siad ag caint fúthu.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó thuaidh

De réir an fhócasghrúpa go bhfuil mian ann níos mó ná riamh teagmháil a bheith ag an bpobal leis an nGaeilge. Dúradh gur trua é nach mbíonn Gaeilge á mhúineadh sna scoileanna i gcoitinne, ina measc scoileanna phobal aontachtaíthe. Dúradh freisin go mbeidh sé go deas go mbeidh níos mó comharthaí as Gaeilge curtha in airde. Luadh go bhfuil baic ann chun níos mó comharthaí Gaeilge a chur suas. Dúradh go raibh an bealach is fearr le Gaeilge labhartha a fheabhsú ná trí fhreastal ar imeachtaí sóisialta ar nós na Pop Up Gaeltachtaí. Cheapadh go bhfuil gá an Ghaeilge a normalú taobh amuigh den scoil.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó dheas

Dúradh go raibh teagmháil ann leis an nGaeilge san obair. Dúradh freisin go mbíonn teagmháil ann leis an nGaeilge trí dheiseanna deonacha. Bhí sé ráite go mbíonn na himeachtaí teaghlaigh an príomhtheagmháil a bhíonn ag na páistí leis an nGaeilge, nach mbíonn mórán Gaeilge taobh amuigh de na himeachtaí sin. Luadh go raibh caighdeán éagsúil i nGaelscoileanna difriúla, agus go mbíonn go leor Béarla á labhairt i gcuid de na scoileanna sin. Dúradh go mbíonn imeachtaí éagsúla ar fáil trí Ghaeilge i mBÁC nach bhfuil ar fáil i gceantair eile timpeall na tíre, mar shampla na himeachtaí a eagraíonn Na Gaeil Óga. Dúradh go mbíonn teaghlaigh ag dul ar chuart go dtí an Ghaeltacht go rialta. Dúradh chomh maith go raibh go leor Gaeilge thart i gcathair na Gaillimhe. Dúradh i gcoitinne go mbíonn Gaeilge á úsáid go minic i gclubanna CLG.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó thuaidh

Dúradh go raibh Gaeilge á labhairt ag daoine áirithe thart ar 80% den am idir obair agus ag tógáil páistí le Gaeilge. Luadh go bhfuil go leor acmhainní Gaeilge ar fáil i mBéal Feirste, idir scoileanna, cultúrlann, raidió agus go leor rudaí eile.

9.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Ábhar sa bhreis á mhúineadh sa scoil ar nós corpoideachas chun teagmháil níos mó a bheith ag na daltaí leis an Ghaeilge
- An Ghaeilge i dtreoracha d'uirilí teicneolaíochta
- Gaeilge á úsáid ag preas ócáidí, m.sh. cinn spóirt
- Tionchairí na meáin sóisialta ag úsáid Ghaeilge níos minice
- Seó Bóthair a eagrú ag déanamh poiblíochta faoin nGaeilge ag imeachtaí spóirt ar nós cluichí gaelacha agus rugbaí
- Dúshlán ar nós an 'Ice Bucket challenge' a bheith ann don Ghaeilge
- Feachtas margáíochta ollmhargadh chun lascaíní a chur ar fáil do bheannachtaí Gaeilge a rá nó seirbhís Ghaeilge a iarraidh
- Feachtas chun an Ghaeilge a labhairt níos mó sna láithreacha oibre
- Seó ealaíona oideachasúil a chruthú le cúpla focal ionas go mbeidh teacht ag an bpobal i gcoitinne ar an nGaeilge
- Oibríthe i siopa ag úsáid beannachtaí Gaeilge chun atmaisféar a chruthú
- Gur féidir do ghnó a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge sna siopaí

very important to achieve fluency. It was said that the public are afraid to use Irish publicly, for example at social events because people would think they are talking about them.

Parents' focus group in the north

According to the focus group there is a greater wish now than ever in the community to have contact with Irish. It was said that it is a pity that Irish is not being taught in schools in general, including schools of the unionist community. It was also said that it would be nice if more signs in Irish were erected, although it was said that there are obstacles to putting up more signs in Irish. It was said that the best way to improve spoken Irish was through attending social events such as Pop Up Gaeltachts. It was thought that Irish needs to be normalised outside school.

Parents focus group in the south

It was said there was contact with Irish at work. It was also said that there is contact with Irish through voluntary opportunities. It was stated that family events are the main contact that children have with Irish and that there is not much Irish outside those events. It was stated there are differing levels of Irish in different Irish language schools, and that a lot of English is spoken in some of those schools. It was said that there are various events available in Irish in Dublin that are not found in other areas around the country, for example the events organised by Na Gaeil Óga. It was said that families regularly visit the Gaeltacht. It was also said that there is a lot of Irish in Galway City. It was said in that Irish is often used in GAA clubs.

Parents group in the north

It was said that Irish was being spoken by certain people around 80% of the time between work and bringing children up with Irish. It was said that there are plenty of resources in Irish to be found in Belfast, between schools, cultural centres, a radio station and many other things.

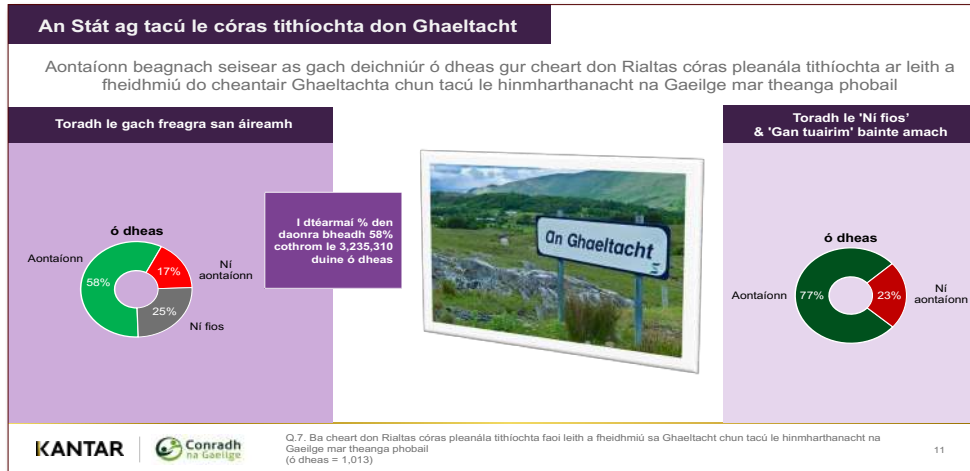
9.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- That another subject be taught in school such as PE so that pupils have more contact with Irish
- Irish to be included in instructions for technology devices
- Using Irish at press conferences, for example, those related to sport
- The influence of social media using Irish more often
- To organise a roadshow publicising the Irish language at sports events such as Gaelic games and rugby
- A challenge such as the 'Ice Bucket challenge' in Irish
- A supermarket marketing campaign to provide discounts for those using Irish language greetings or asking for a service in Irish
- A campaign for speaking Irish more frequently in work places
- Creating an educational arts show with a few words so that the public in general have access to Irish
- Workers in shops using Irish language greetings to create an atmosphere
- That you can conduct your business in Irish in shops

10. Córas Pleanála Tithíochta sa Ghaeltacht & Coláistí Samhraidh

Tá sé feicthe le tamall anois go bhfuil sé deacair do mhuintir na Gaeltachta cead pleanála a fháil chun tithe a thógáil. Mar sin cuireadh an cheist ar chóir córas pleanála tithíochta faoi leith a fheidhmiú sa Ghaeltacht. Dúirt 58% go dtacóidh siad le córas mar sin a chur i bhfeidhm, ní raibh ach 17% ina aghaidh ag léiriú tacaíocht an phobail d'innharthanacht na Gaeltachta. Ní raibh na Coláistí Samhraidh ar siúl le dhá bhliain anuas de bharr phaindéim Covid-19. Mar gheall ar sin cuireadh ceist ar chóir pacáiste tacaíochta ar chur ar fáil do na Coláistí Samhraidh. Dúirt 67% go mbeidís i bhfabhar pacáiste tacaíochta dóibh.

7.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 9

10. Gaeltacht Housing Planning System & Summer Colleges

It has been difficult for the people in the Gaeltacht to get planning permission for building houses. Therefore the question was asked should there be a distinct planning permission system in operation in the Gaeltacht. 58% said they would support the operation of a system such as this, only 17% opposed. This shows a high level of support in the community for the sustainability of the Gaeltacht. There were no Summer Colleges in the last two years because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Because of this it was asked should a support package be provided for the Summer Colleges. 67% said they would be in favour of such a package.

7.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 9



Figiúr 10



Figure 10

10.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Luadh go raibh na coláistí samhraidh beagáinín éilíteach de bharr an chostais. Aithnítear go bhfuil scoláireachtaí ar fáil ach ní mórán iad. Ní théann daoine óga ó gach cúlra aicme shocheacnamaíoch agus mar sin níl rochtain ar fáil ag gach duine óg ar na coláistí samhraidh. Ba chóir go mbeidh gach duine óg in ann freastal ann.

Fócasghrúpa Phobal na Gaeltachta

Dúradh go bhfuil na coláistí samhraidh an-tábhachtach. Cailliúint mór a bhí ann nuair a chuireadh na coláistí samhraidh ar cheal. Bheadh na mílte duine óg tar éis teacht chun na Gaeltachta. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil tionchar mór ag na coláistí samhraidh ar an ngeilleagar áitiúil. Go mbíonn na daoine óga Gaeltachta ag labhairt níos mó Gaeilge nuair a bhíonn na Coláistí Samhraidh ar siúl. Cruthaíonn sé deiseanna fostaíochta sa cheantar chomh maith.

10.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Deontas a chur ar fáil do gach duine óg atá ag iarraidh freastal ar Choláiste Samhraidh
- Deontas a chur ar fáil do champaí samhraidh do dhéagóirí ina cheantar áitiúil
- Imeacht tiomsú airgid a eagrú ar nós ceolchoirm chun deis a thabhairt do níos mó daoine óga freastal ann
- Coláistí samhraidh a bhunú sna cathracha móra
- Deontas ceart a thabhairt do na mná tí chun iad a choinneáil sa tionscadal
- Gach tacaíocht a thabhairt do na coláistí samhraidh

10.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the south

It was stated that the summer colleges were a little elitist because of the cost. It is recognised that there are scholarships available but not many. Young people from every socio-economic background do not go and therefore not every young person has access to the summer colleges. Young people should be able to attend them.

Gaeltacht Community Focus Group

It was said that the summer colleges are very important. It was a terrible loss when the summer colleges were cancelled. Thousands of young people would have usually come to the Gaeltacht. It was also said that the summer colleges have a great influence on the local economy. That the young people of the Gaeltacht speak more Irish when the summer colleges are on. It also creates opportunities for employment in the district.

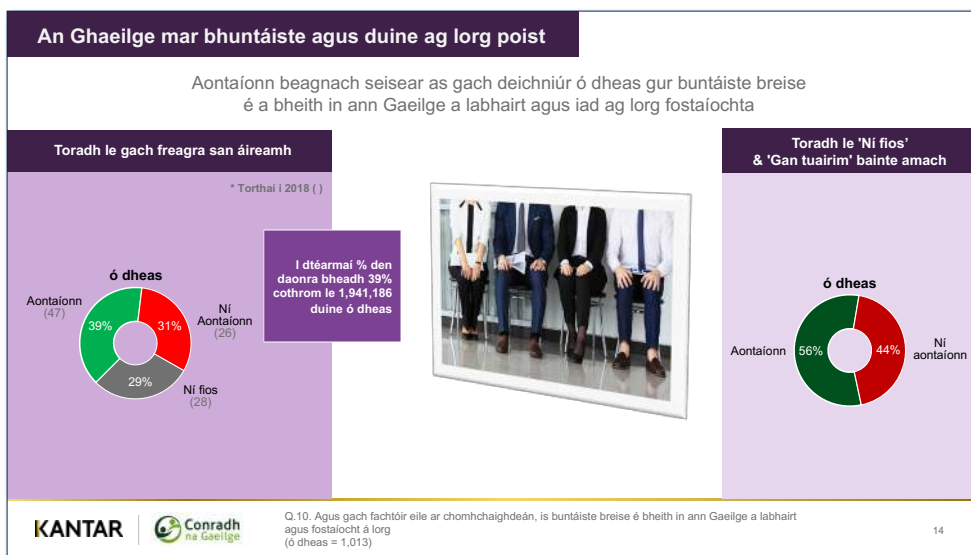
10.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- To provide a grant for every young person who wants to attend a summer college
- To provide a grant for summer camps for teenagers in their local district
- To organise an event for raising money such as a concert to give more young people the opportunity to attend
- To set up summer colleges in the large cities
- To give a proper grant to the mná tí to keep them in the industry
- To give every support to the summer colleges

11. An Ghaeilge mar bhuntáiste agus post á lorg

Tá sé mar chuid de Bhille na dTeangacha Oifigiúla 2019 go mbeidh 20% d'oibrithe nua sa tseirbhís phoiblí ina gcainteoirí Gaeilge sa todhchaí, mar sin cuireadh an cheist an bhfuil buntáiste ann Gaeilge a bheith agat agus post á lorg. Cheap 39% de na freagróirí go bhfuil Gaeilge ina mbuntáiste agus post á lorg.

11.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 11

11.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Moladh ba chóir na poist seo a leanas a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge - poist san earnáil fáilteachais, altraí, dochtúirí agus múinteoirí. Dúradh go bhfuil gá go mbeidh téarmaíocht leighis ar fáil as Gaeilge. Luadh go mbeidh sé thar a bheith tairbheach go mbeidh teiripeoirí ann le Gaeilge do mhuintir na Gaeltachta dá sláinte intinne, go gcuirfidh sé iad ar a gcompond. Freisin moladh go mbeidh láithreoirí teilifíse ann le Gaeilge. Dúradh go mbeidh sé maith go mbeidh Gaeilge ag baincírí freisin.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó dheas

Luadh 'ba chóir go mbeadh aon saoránach in Éirinn in ann plé leis an rialtas áitiúil nó an rialtas náisiúnta trí Ghaeilge', ba chóir go mbeidh an bhéim ar an tseirbhís agus ní ar an bpost.

11. Irish as an advantage when looking for work

It is part of the Official Languages Bill 2019 that 20% of new workers in the public service be Irish speakers in the future, therefore the question was asked is it an advantage to have Irish when looking for work. 39% of the responders thought that Irish is an advantage when looking for work.

11.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 11

11.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the south

It was recommended that the following jobs should be available in Irish - jobs in hospitality, nurses, doctors and teachers. It was said that medical terminology should be available in Irish. It was stated that it would be very beneficial to have therapists with Irish for the people of the Gaeltacht for their mental health, to put them at ease. It was also recommended that there be television presenters with Irish. It was also said that it would be good to have bankers with Irish.

Parents focus group in the south

It was said that 'any citizen in Ireland should be able to deal with the local government or with the national government through Irish', emphasis should be on the service and not on the job.

Fócasghrúpa Phobal na Gaeltachta

Dúradh nach bhfuil Gaeilge ag teastáil anois do phost ar bith. Níl go leor Gaeilge ag teastáil chun a bheith i do mhúinteoir. Dúradh freisin go mbeidh sé go deas go mbeidh Gaeilge i siopaí agus caiféanna. Moladh go bhfuil sé tábhachtach go bhfuil céatadán faoi leith ann do phoist nua le Gaeilge sa bhille teanga nua. Moladh na cúrsaí nua múinteoireachta i gColáiste Mhuire Marino agus Coláiste Mhuire gan Smál atá ag feidhmiú trí Ghaeilge agus go raibh súil ann go mbeidh toradh le baint as na cúrsaí sin.

11.3. MOLTAÍ

- Poist a ba chóir go mbeidh Gaeilge riachtanach – fáilteachas, banaltraí, dochtúirí, múinteoirí, teiripeoirí láithreoirí teilifíse agus baincírí
- Cúrsa nó modúil a chur ar fáil chun staidéar a dhéanamh ar théarmaíocht leighis trí Ghaeilge
- Go bhfuil gá le sheirbhísí meabhairshláinte trí Ghaeilge
- Polasaí earcaíochta ag an stát ag cinntiú go bhfuil a dhóthain poist trí Ghaeilge
- Tréimhse níos faide a bheith ann do na hábhair oidí sa Ghaeltacht
- Go mbeidh leibhéal B2 TEG sa Ghaeilge ag oibríthe atá earcáithe sa státseirbhís

Gaeltacht Community Focus Group

It was said that Irish is no longer needed for any job. Not enough Irish is needed to be a teacher. It was also said that it would be nice if there was Irish in shops and cafes. It was said that it be important that there is a certain percentage of new jobs in Irish in the new language bill. The new courses in Coláiste Mhuire Marino and the College of Mary Immaculate which operate in Irish were recognised and it will be seen that they would have beneficial effects.

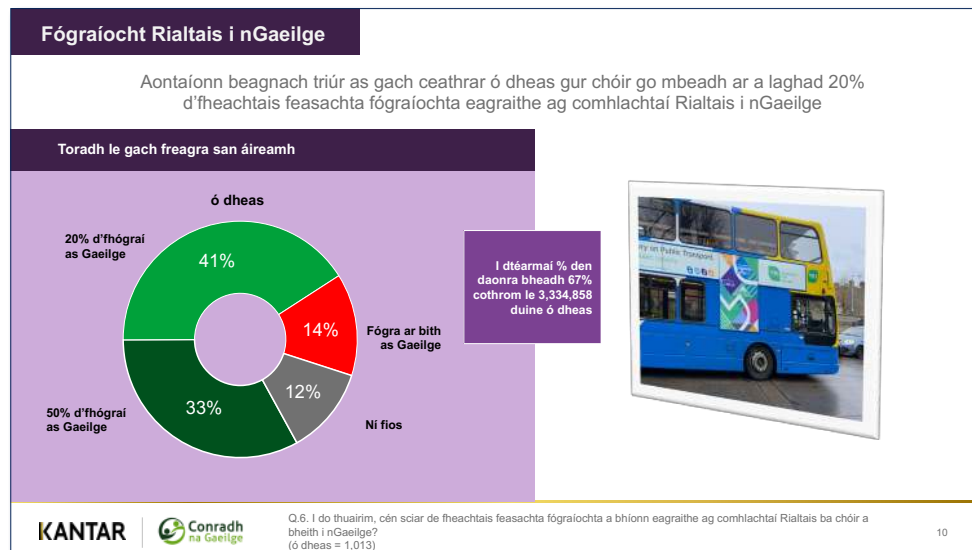
11.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Jobs where Irish is necessary – hospitality, nurses, doctors, teachers, therapists, television presenters and bankers
- The provision of a course or modules to study medical terminology through Irish
- A need for mental health services through Irish
- A recruitment policy by the state making sure that there are plenty of jobs in Irish
- A longer period for student teachers in the Gaeltacht
- That workers recruited into the civil service have level B2 TEG in Irish

12. Fógraíocht an Stáit

Cuireadh ceist chun dearcadh an phobail a fháil ar fhógraíocht stáit trí Ghaeilge. Dúirt an líon is mó de fhreagróirí 41% go mbeidh siad ag iarraidh 20% de na fógraí as Gaeilge. Bhí 33% ag iarraidh go mbeidh 50% de na fógraí as Gaeilge, rud a chiallaíonn go bhfuil 74% ag iarraidh go mbeidh ar a laghad 20% don fhógraíocht ón stát as Gaeilge.

12.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 12

12.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Bhí moladh ann go mbeidh na fógraí teilifíse dátheangach, go mbeidh frásaí Gaeilge ina measc san fhógra. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil ról ag RTE fógraí as Gaeilge a chraoladh.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó dheas

Dúradh go raibh 'an Ghaeilge in áit na leathphingine' i rith na paindéime maidir le fógraí práinneacha. Dúirt an fócasghrúpa chomh maith nach mbíonn mórán fógraí trí Ghaeilge ag na húdarais áitiúla agus de bharr sin go bhfuil an teanga dofheicthe. Dúradh go n-aithníonn na páistí an easpa Gaeilge agus ní ceart go mbeidh ionadh ar pháistí Gaeilge a fheiceáil.

12. State Advertising

A question was asked to find out the public's opinion regarding state advertising in Irish. Most responders, 41% said that they wanted 20% of advertising in Irish. 33% wanted 50% of advertising in Irish, which means 74% want at least 20% of state advertising in Irish.

12.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

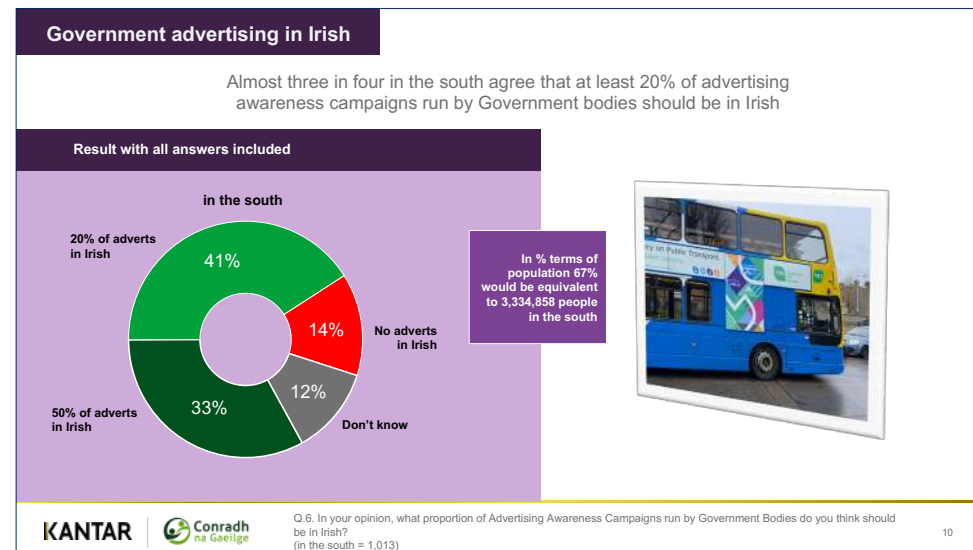


Figure 12

12.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the south

There were recommendation that television advertisements be bilingual, that there be phrases in Irish in the advertisement. It was also said that RTE has a role in broadcasting Irish language advertisements.

Parents' focus group in the south

It was said that Irish was neglected during the pandemic as regards emergency advertisements. It was also said that local authorities do not have many advertisements in Irish and therefore the language is invisible. It was said that children recognise the lack of Irish and that it should not be a surprise for children to see Irish.

Fócasghrúpa Phobal na Gaeltachta

Dúradh go bhfuil imeallú á dhéanamh ar an teanga ag leibhéal an stát, nach bhfuil an stát go hiomlán dáiríre faoin nGaeilge. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil gá don stát ceannaireacht a thabhairt maidir leis an nGaeilge, ba chóir go mbeidh an Ghaeilge in áit lárnach an stáit. Luadh go bhfuil an-obair déanta ag na Breatnaigh chun a dteanga a chur chun cinn. Luadh chomh maith go bhfuil sé mar an gnáthnós anois ná go gcuirtear amach fógraí i mBéarla ar dtús agus cúpla seachtain ina ndiaidh sin cuirtear fógraí i nGaeilge amach.

12.3. MOLTAÍ

- Fógraí dátheangacha teilifíse ina mbeidh 75% den fhógra i mBéarla agus 25% i nGaeilge
- Fotheidil Gaeilge a chur ar fhógraí Béarla agus fotheidil Béarla a chur ar fhógraí Gaeilge
- Níos mó fógraí as Gaeilge a chraoladh
- Pobal na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta a spreagadh chun níos mó fógraí as Gaeilge a éileamh
- Fógraí paindéime a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Fógraí ó na húdaráis áitiúla a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Fógraí Gaeilge (póstaeir) sa Gaeltacht
- Go mbeidh níos mó éileamh ó phobal na Gaeilge agus Gaeltachta ar sheirbhísí as Gaeilge chun níos mó fógraí Gaeilge a spreagadh

The Gaeltacht Community Focus Group

It was said that the language is being marginalised at state level and that the state is not completely serious about Irish. It was also said that the state should give leadership as regards Irish, Irish should have a central place in the state. It was stated that the Welsh have done great work in promoting their language. It was also stated that it is now normal practice that notices are placed first in English and a few weeks later Irish notices are sent out.

12.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bilingual television advertisements where 75% of the advertisement is in English and 25% in Irish
- Irish subtitles on English advertisements and English subtitles on Irish advertisements
- Broadcasting more advertisements in Irish
- To inspire the Irish language and Gaeltacht community to demand more advertising in Irish
- Pandemic advertisements made available in Irish
- Advertisements from the local authorities made available in Irish
- Irish advertisements (posters) in the Gaeltacht
- That the Irish language community demand more services in Irish to encourage more advertising in Irish

13. Craoladh Gaeilge ar an Teilifís

I 2018 rinne an Coimisinéir Teanga imscrúdú ar Raidió Teilifís Éireann chun feiceáil an bhfuil siad ag comhlíonadh a dualgais faoin Acht Craolacháin i dtaobh craolachán Gaeilge. Fuarthas amach nach raibh RTÉ ag craoladh as Gaeilge ach 0.7% den am. Tar éis cruinníú idir an Coimisinéir Teanga agus RTÉ aontaíodh go mbeidh RTÉ ag craoladh 3% den am as Gaeilge chun an tAcht Craolacháin a chomhlíonadh. Beartaíodh ceist a chur ar an bpobal an gceapann siad go bhfuil a dhóthain cláir as Gaeilge á chraoladh as Gaeilge ar RTÉ 1 agus RTÉ 2.

14.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 13

13.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Luadh ba chóir go mbeidh níos mó frásaí as Gaeilge sna cláir Béarla. Dúradh nár chóir go mbeidh deighilt idir cláir Béarla agus cláir Gaeilge ionas go mbeidh sé níos fáilteach don phobal go ginearálta.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó dheas

Bhí an fócasghrúpa ag ceistiú polasaí eagarthóireacht RTÉ News i dtaobh agallamh Gaeilge de. Dúradh go bhfuil sé scannalach nach mbíonn mórán Gaeilge ar an Late Late Toy Show. Dúradh nach gcloistear Gaeilge ar stáisiún teilifís éagsúla ag an am céanna. Luadh go mbíonn na fotheidil Béarla dóite ar na gcláir de ghnáth, agus ba chóir go mbeidh rogha ann na fotheidil a bhaint nó/agus go mbeidh na fotheidil Gaeilge ar fáil freisin.

13. The Broadcasting of Irish on Television

In 2018 the Language Commissioner investigated RTE to see if RTE was fulfilling its duties under the Broadcasting Act regarding broadcasting in Irish. It was revealed that RTE was only broadcasting in Irish 0.7% of the time. After a meeting between the Language Commissioner and RTE it was agreed that RTE would broadcast 3% of the time in Irish to fulfil the Broadcasting Act. It was decided to ask the community if they think there are enough programmes in Irish being broadcast on RTÉ 1 and RTÉ 2.

14.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 13

13.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the south

It was stated that there should be more phrases in Irish in English language programmes. It was said there should be no split between English language programmes and Irish language programmes to make it more welcoming to the public in general.

Parents' focus groups in the south

The focus group questioned the editing policy of RTE News regarding Irish language interviews. It was said that it is scandalous that there is very little Irish in the Late Late Toy Show. It was said that Irish is not heard on various television stations at the same times. It was stated that English subtitles are included in programmes generally, and there should be a choice to remove the subtitles or/and that Irish language subtitles be available also.

Fócasghrúpa Phobal na Gaeltachta

Dúradh go bhfuil TG4 ag déanamh jab iontach agus beidh sé deacair do RTÉ dul i gcomórtas leo ach gur b'fhiú dóibh níos mó Gaeilge a chraoladh. Luadh nach bhfuil a dhóthain maoiniú tugtha do TG4. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil scoth na Gaeilge ag cuid mhaith de láithreoirí RTÉ ach ní úsáideann siad é, mar shampla Maura agus Daithí agus go raibh sé aisteach nach mbeidh siad ag labhairt as Gaeilge, go bhfuil imeallú á dhéanamh ar an nGaeilge dá bharr.

13.3. MOLTAÍ

- Gaeilge á úsáid ar an Late Late Show
- Clár tráth na gceist dhátheangach a chraoladh ar RTÉ
- Frásaí Gaeilge ar Ireland's Fittest Family a úsáid
- Gearrthóga de cheachtanna Gaeilge a chur ar an RTÉ Player
- Iarraidh ar RTÉ samhail Spin FM a úsáid maidir leis an Ghaeilge a sníomh isteach i gclár
- Clanna Gaeltachta a chur ar chlár Gogglebox
- Go mbeidh Seó Bóthair as Gaeilge á n-eagrú ag RTÉ
- Rogha fotheideal a bheith ar fáil don lucht féachana, sé sin iad a bhaint nó a choinneáil agus rogha fotheideal Gaeilge a chur ar fáil chomh maith
- Níos mó daoine móra le rá ag labhairt as Gaeilge ar an teilifís chun daoine óga a spreagadh
- Níos mó fógraí á chraoladh as Gaeilge
- Níos mó cláir trí Ghaeilge do na daoine óga

The Gaeltacht Community Focus Group

It was said that TG4 is doing a great job and it will be hard to compete with them and that it would be worth it to broadcast more in Irish. It was stated that TG4 has not been given enough funding. It was also said that many of the RTÉ presenters have great Irish but they do not use it, for example Maura and Daithí and that it was strange that they do not speak much Irish, and that Irish is being marginalised because of it.

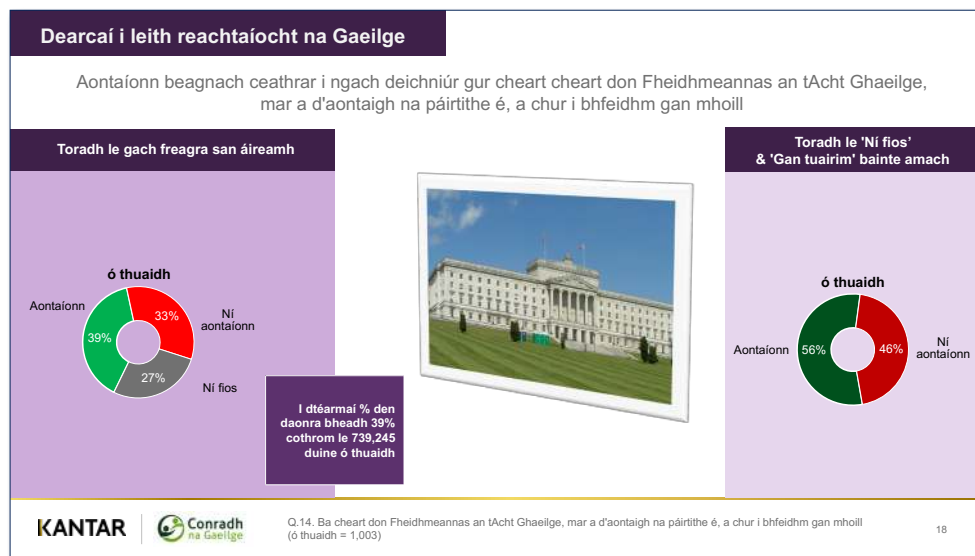
13.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Irish should be used on the Late Late Show
- A bilingual quiz programme broadcast on RTE
- Irish phrases used in Ireland's Fittest Family
- Excerpts of Irish language lessons to be put on RTÉ Player
- Ask RTÉ to use the model of Spin FM to weave Irish into their programmes
- Put Gaeltacht families on a Gogglebox programme
- An Irish language roadshow organised by RTE
- Choice of subtitles to be available for viewers, that is to remove them or keep them and also provide a choice of Irish language subtitles
- More famous people speaking Irish on television to encourage young people to speak Irish
- Broadcast more advertisements in Irish
- More programmes in Irish for young people

14. Reachtaíocht don Ghaeilge ó Thuaidh

Cuireadh ceist ar fhreagróirí ar chóir don Fheidhmeannas an reachtaíocht teanga Ghaeilge a chur i bhfeidhm chomh luath agus gur féidir. Dúirt 39% ba chóir é sin a dhéanamh. Dúirt 33% nár chóir sin a dhéanamh.

14.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 14

14.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Ní raibh fios ag cuid mhaith de na rannpháirtithe ar ábhar na reachtaíochta. Luadh ba chóir go mbeidh sé de cheart síntí fada a úsáid in ainmneacha. Níor thuigeadh conas nach bhféadfá Gaeilge a úsáid sna cúirteanna. Bhí an fócasghrúpa ag fiosrú conas go mbeidh cinnteacht ann go gcuirtear an reachtaíocht a chur i bhfeidhm.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó thuaidh

Bhí fios ag na rannpháirtithe ar an reachtaíocht. Bhí siad ag súil leis an reachtaíocht a achtú, ach ní raibh fios ag an bhfócasghrúpa an mbeidh sé á thabhairt isteach i gCnoc an Anfa nó i Westminster.

14. Legislation for Irish in the North

Responders were asked should the Executive implement as soon as possible the legislation for the Irish language. 39% said this should be done. 33% didn't agree with this.

14.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 14

14.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the north

Many of the participants did not know the content of the legislation. It was stated that you should have the right to use accents in names. The participants did not understand how you could not use Irish in the courts. The focus group was inquisitive as to how there could be certainty that the legislation will be implemented.

Parents' focus group in the north

The participants knew of the legislation. They were hoping for the enactment of the legislation, but the focus group did not know if it would be brought in at Stormont or in Westminster.

14.3. MOLTAÍ

- Go mbeidh sé de cheart síntí fada a úsáid i d'ainm
- Scéim Líofa a fhorbairt agus go mbeidh scoláireachtaí Gaeltachta faoina chúram
- Comharthaí dátheangacha a bheith níos feiceálaí i bhfoirgnimh phoiblí agus ar sráideanna
- Cothrom na féinne a thabhairt do na Gaelscoileanna sa reachtaíocht teanga nua
- Cearta a bheith leagtha síos sa reachtaíocht teanga
- Níos mó Gaeilge a bheith ina úsáid ag na meáin chumarsáide

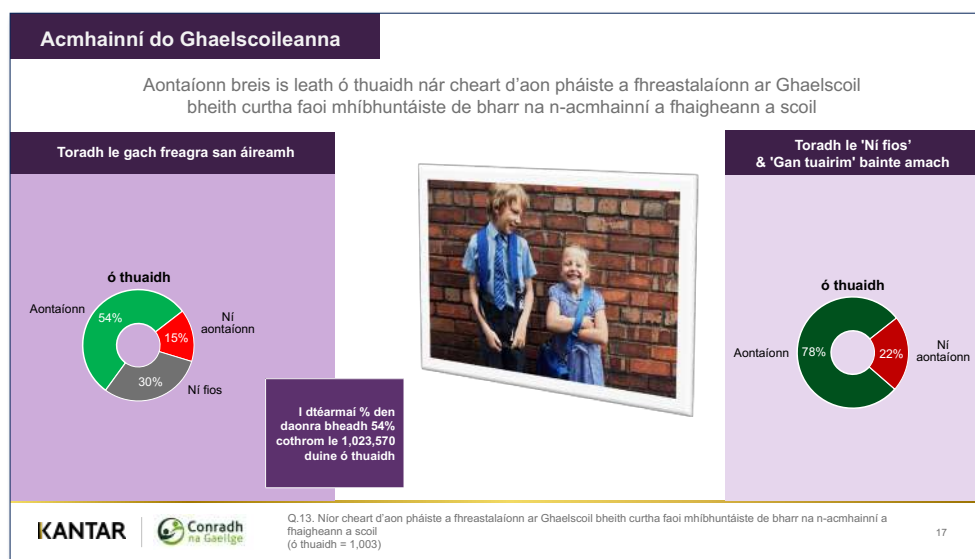
14.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- That it will be a right to use accents in your name
- To develop the Líofa scheme and that Gaeltacht scholarships are under their responsibility
- Bilingual signage to be more visible in public buildings and on streets
- Equality for Irish medium schools in the new language legislation
- Rights set out in the language legislation
- More Irish to be used in the media

15. Acmhainní do Ghaelscoileanna

Aoibhinn beatha an scoláire a deirtear, ach an bhfuil beatha scoláire a fhreastalaíonn sa chóras Gaeloideachais chomh haoibhinn le scoláire a fhreastalaíonn ar scoileanna eile nuair nach mbíonn na hacmhainní céanna ag an scoláire a fhreastalaíonn ar Ghaeloideachas? Cuireadh ceist mar sin ar chóir go mbeidh scoláirí á chur faoi mhíbhuntáiste i dtaobh acmhainní nó a soláthair de bharr go bhfreastalaíonn siad ar Ghaelscoil. Dúirt 54% nár chóir go mbeidh scoláirí faoi mhíbhuntáiste. Ní raibh ach 13% a cheap ba chóir go mbeidh na daltaí sin faoi mhíbhuntáiste.

15.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 15

15.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Dúradh go raibh easpa acmhainní ar fáil as Gaeilge. Nuair a tharla an dianghlasáil ní raibh na hacmhainní ar líne ann as Gaeilge. Luadh go ndíoltar níos mó acmhainní trí Bhéarla ná Gaeilge agus mar sin ní bhíonn mórán éileamh ann d'acmhainní Gaeilge. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil aipeanna iontacha ann trí Bhéarla (Sumdog agus Mathletics) ach níl leagan Gaeilge ann dóibh. Tá ceist na canúna ann maidir le hacmhainní, mar shampla go bhfuil canúint na Mumhan á úsáid i scoileanna sa Tuaisceart. Rinneadh gearán nach raibh mórán Gaeilge ar BBC Bitesize. Luadh aip ar nós teanglann.ie agus an suíomh abair.ie a chuidíonn le foghlaim-eoirí Gaeilge a úsáid. Dúradh go mbíonn ar an bpobal na hacmhainní sin a chruthú seachas an stát.

15. Resources for Irish language schools

It is said the life of the scholar is pleasant, but is the life of the scholar who attends an Irish medium school as pleasant as that of scholars who attend other schools when the pupil who attends the Irish medium school does not have the same resources. Therefore the question was asked should pupils be at a disadvantage as regards resources or their provision because they attend an Irish medium school. 54% said that pupils should not be disadvantaged. Only 13% thought that those pupils should be at a disadvantage.

15.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

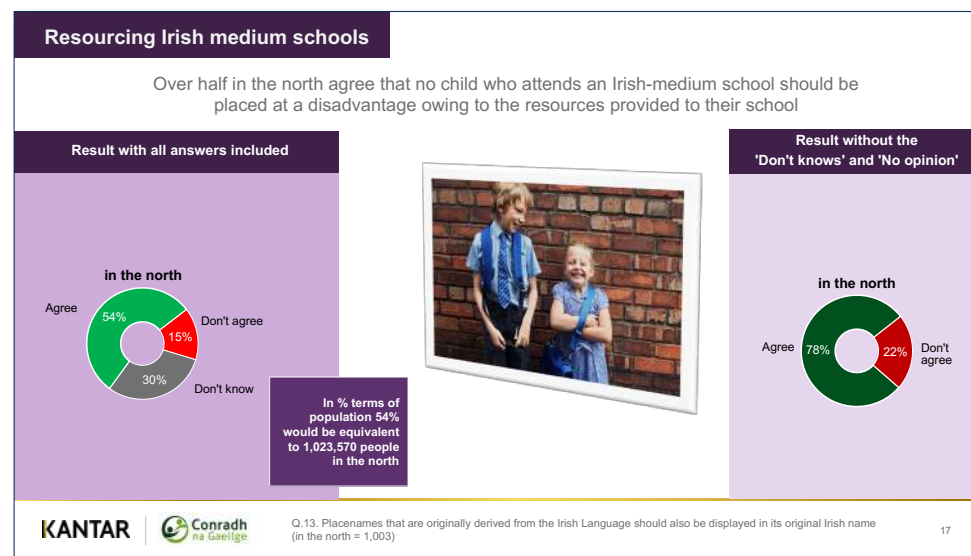


Figure 15

15.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the north

It was said that there was a lack of resources available in Irish. When the lockdown occurred there were no resources online in Irish. It was stated that more resources are sold in English than in Irish and therefore there is not much demand for resources in Irish. It was said also that there are very good apps in English (Sumdog and Mathletics) but there are no Irish version of them. There is the question of dialect as regards resources, for example that the Munster dialect is being used in schools in the North. A complaint was made that there was not much Irish on BBC Bitesize. Apps such as teanglann.ie were mentioned and the site abair.ie which helps learners to use Irish. It was said that the public rather than the state has to create these resources.

15.3. MOLTAÍ

- Maoiniú breise d'acmhainní oideachais as Gaeilge a chur ar fáil
- Níos mó Gaelscoileanna a bhunú
- Aipeanna trí Ghaeilge a fhorbairt
- Aip trí Ghaeilge a fhorbairt leis na hábhair uile ann
- Go mbeidh taithí ag na daltaí ar na canúintí eile
- Níos mó acmhainní a chur ar fáil do na cumainn óige a fheidhmíonn trí Ghaeilge

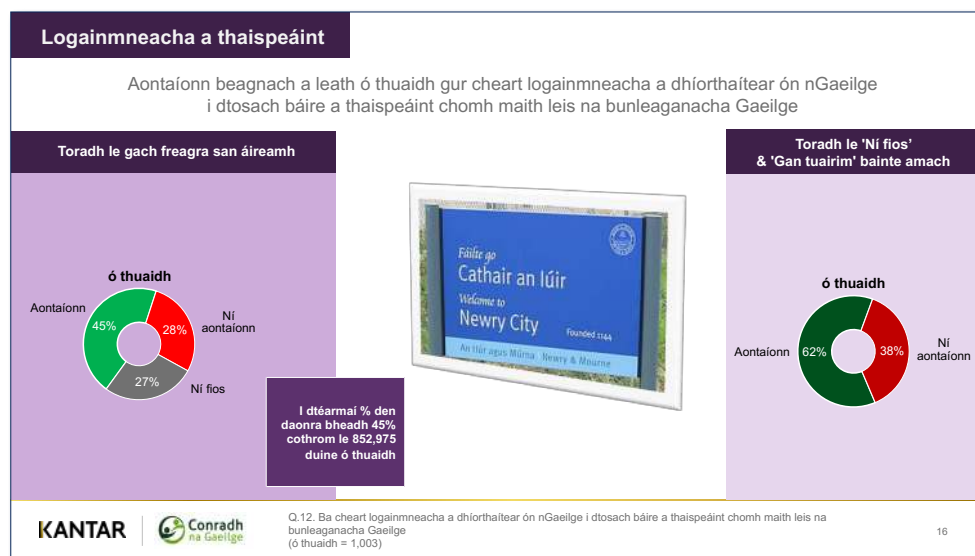
15.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The provision of extra funding for educational resources in Irish
- The setting up of more Irish medium schools
- Developing more Irish language resources
- Developing an app in Irish with all the subjects in it
- That the pupils get experience of the other dialects
- Provision of more resources for youth clubs who operate in Irish

16. Feiceálacht logainmneacha Gaeilge ar chomharthaí

De bharr go bhfuil níos mó údaráis áitiúla ó thuaidh ag cur suas comharthaí dátheangacha agus ag cruthú polasaithe maidir le seo na laethanta seo beartaíodh go gheofar amach dearctha an phobail i leith logainmneacha Gaeilge a fheiceáil go bpoiblí. Dúirt 45% go mbeidh siad breá sásta comharthaí le logainmneacha trí Ghaeilge a fheiceáil. Dúirt 28% nach maith leo go mbeidh comharthaí mar sin le feiceáil go poiblí. Ag baint amach an freagra ní fios tá 62% de na freagróirí ag iarraidh comharthaí ag léiriú na logainmneacha i nGaeilge.

12.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 16

16.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Dúradh go raibh feachtas ann chun comharthaí dátheangacha a bheith ann in Ollscoil na Banríona. Dúradh freisin go spreagann logainmneacha Gaeilge suim i stair cheantair. Luadh ba chóir na comharthaí dátheangacha a chur suas agus normalú a dhéanamh orthu go rachaidh daoine i dtaithe orthu. Dúradh go bhfuil gá na comharthaí dátheangacha a dí-stiogmatú. Luadh freisin go raibh páirtithe polaitiúla ag úsáid na gcomharthaí mar ábhar polaitiúil trína bheith ag crochadh comharthaí dátheangacha féin le lógó orthu.

Fócasghrúpa tuismitheoirí ó thuaidh

Dúradh go bhfuil oidhreacht bainteach leis na logainmneacha Gaeilge agus nach bhfuil aon chiall ann leis na leaganacha galldaithe. Dúradh go mbeidh níos mó aontachaithe meallta i

16. The visibility of Irish language placenames on signs

Since there are more local authorities in the north putting up bilingual signs and creating policies regarding this at present it was decided to get the public's views regarding the visibility of Irish placenames publicly. 45% said that they would be every happy to see signs with placenames in Irish. 28% said they do not want such signs to be seen publicly. Removing the answer 'don't know' 62% of the responders want signs showing the placenames in Irish.

12.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

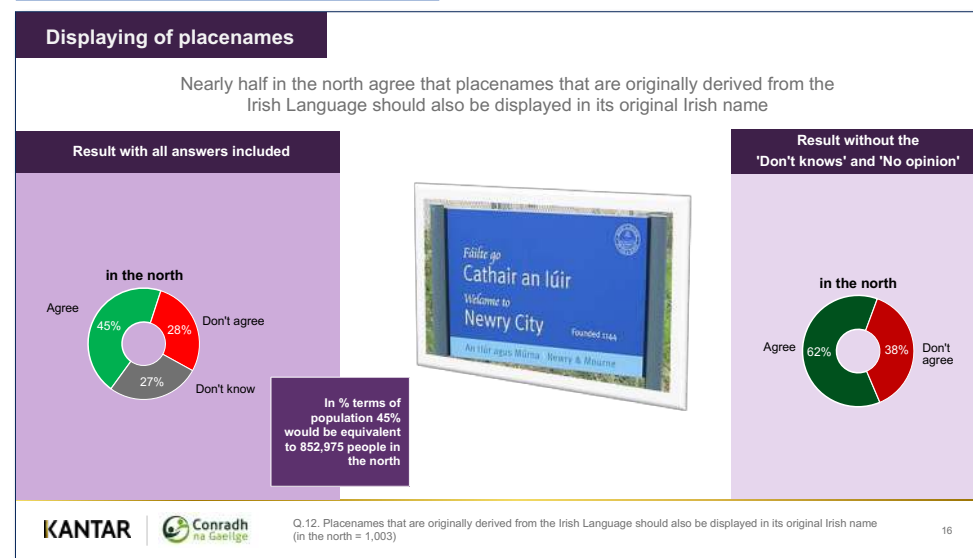


Figure 16

16.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

Representative focus group in the north

It was said that there was a campaign to have bilingual signs in Queen's University. It was also said that Irish language placenames encourage interest in the history of an area. It was stated that bilingual signs should be put up and normalised so that people get used to them. It was said that it is needed to destigmatise the bilingual signs. It was also stated that political parties were using the signs as a political football by putting up their own bilingual signs with a logo on them.

Parents' focus group in the north

It was said that there is heritage in the Irish language placenames and that the anglicised versions do not mean anything. It was said that more unionists will be attracted to the

dtreo na teanga dá mba rud é go raibh a fhios acu gur ón nGaeilge a thagann logainm. Luadh freisin go bhfuil bród ag baint le logainm áitiúil.

16.3. MOLTAÍ

- Ailt a bheith i nuachtán áitiúil gach seachtain faoi logainm difriúil
- Deireadh a chur le conspóid chomharthaí trí chomharthaí a chur suas agus normalú a dhéanamh ar chomharthaí dátheangacha dá bharr
- Feachtas poiblíochta a eagrú chun míniú agus oidhreacht na logainmneacha a thabhairt
- Nach mbeidh páirtí polaitiúla áirithe ag déanamh ábhar polaitiúil de chomharthaí dátheangacha
- Comharthaí a chur suas chun suim an phobail sa Ghaeilge a mhéadú

the language if they knew that the placename comes from Irish. It was also said that there is pride in the local placename.

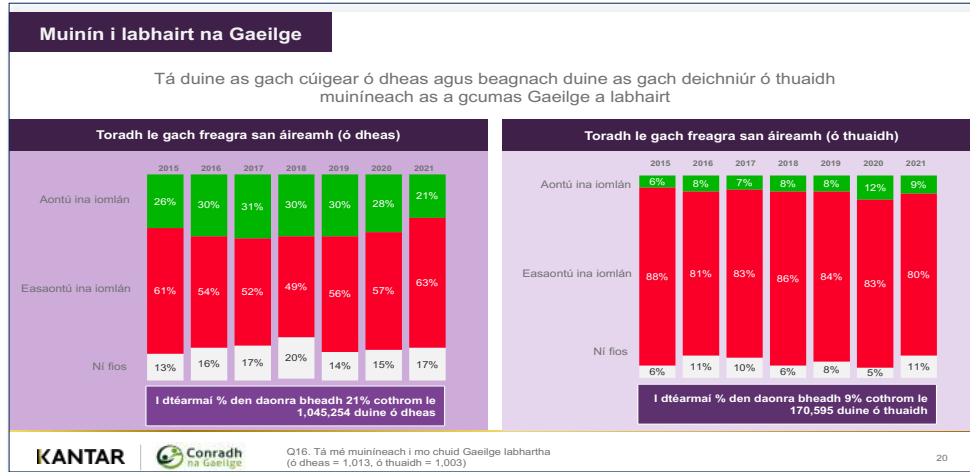
16.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Articles in a local newspaper every week about different placenames
- End disputes about signs by putting up signs and therefore normalising bilingual signage
- Organise a publicity campaign to give an explanation as to the legacy of placenames
- That certain political parties do not mix up politics with bilingual signage
- To put up signs to increase the public's interest in Irish

17. Tuiscint agus Cumas Labhartha na Gaeilge

Cuireadh ceisteanna ar na freagróirí thuaidh agus theas chomh maith maidir lena gcumas leis an nGaeilge a labhairt agus chun í a thuiscint. Cuireadh na figiúirí seo i gcomparáid leis na suirbhéanna ó 2015 go 2020. Dúirt 21% ó dheas go bhfuil muintín acu Gaeilge a labhairt agus dúirt 9% ó thuaidh an rud céanna. Maidir le tuiscint na Gaeilge tá 30% ó dheas ag rá go dtuigeann siad Gaeilge agus 10% ó thuaidh.

17.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 17

17. Comprehension and speaking ability in Irish

Responders north and south were also asked about their ability to speak and understand Irish. These figures were compared to the surveys from 2015 to 2020. 21% in the south said they were confident speaking Irish and 9% in the north said the same. As regards the understanding of Irish 30% in the south say they understand Irish and so do 10% in the north.

17.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

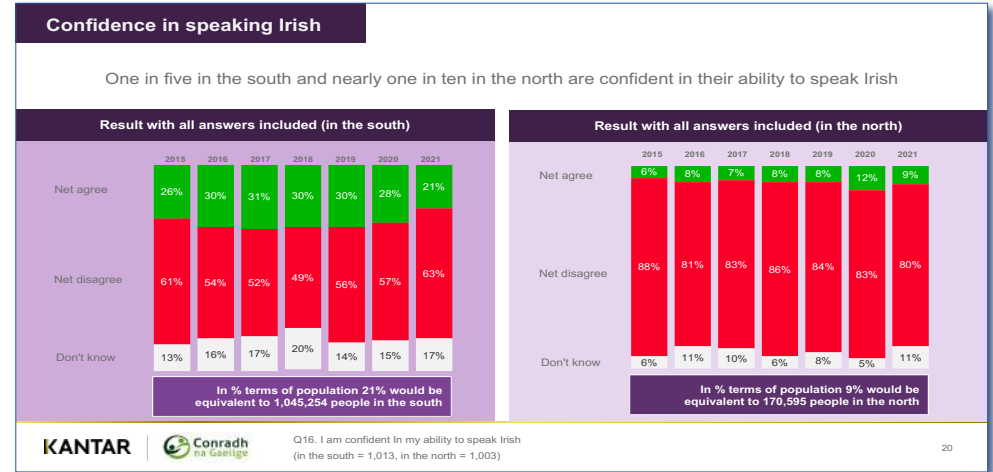
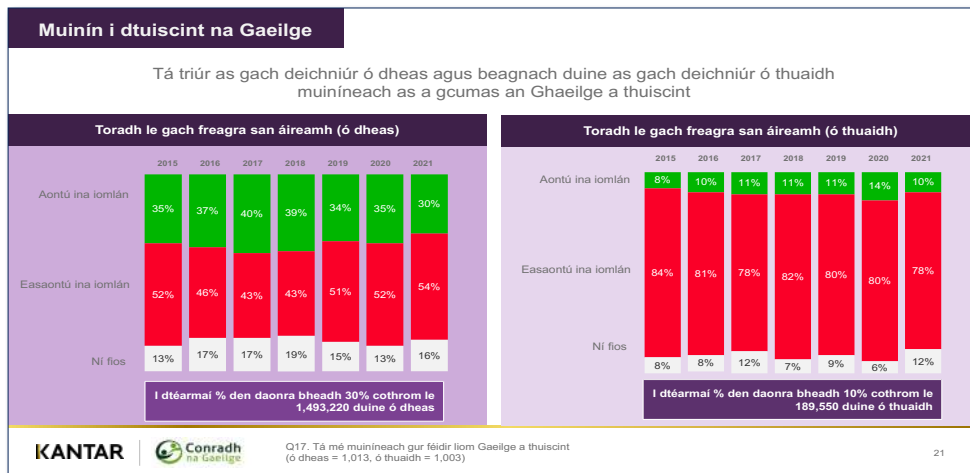


Figure 17



Figióir 18

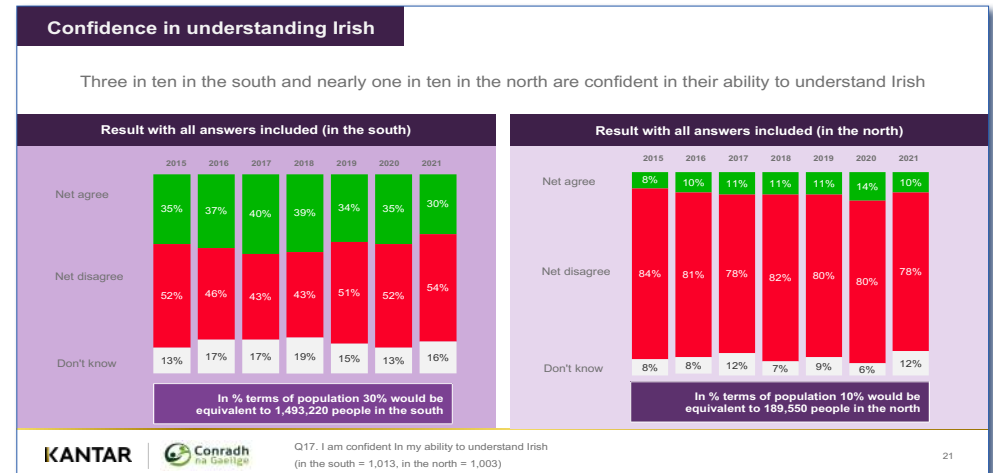


Figure 18

Aguisíní

Appendices

Aguisín A - Suirbhé 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 dhéanadh 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.	Caithfeadh 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%

Appendix A - 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	north	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%

Aguisín B - 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 turasoíreachta 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 B - 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.	I am confident in my ability to understand Irish	south	34%	51%	15%
		north	11%	80%	9%
16.	I am confident in my ability to speak Irish	south	30%	56%	14%
		north	8%	84%	8%

Aguisín C - 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 C - 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 D - Suirbhé KantarMillward Browne 2017

#	Ráiteas	theas nó thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra
1.	Is acmhainn ar léith í an Ghaeilge ar féidir léi cur go dearfach le forbairt turasoireachta an oileáin seo.	theas	61%	15%	25%
		thuaidh	52%	21%	28%
2.	Is acmhainn fíorthabhachtach í an Ghaeltacht do dhaoine atá ag foghlaim na Gaeilge	theas	78%	4%	18%
		thuaidh	57%	16%	27%
3.	Tá suim phearsanta agam freastal ar imeacht Gaeilge, seachas rang Gaeilge nó ciorcal comhrá, i mo cheantar féin.	theas	39%	39%	22%
		thuaidh	24%	56%	19%
4.	Ba chóir tacaíocht airgeadais a chur ar fáil dóibh siúd ar suim leo freastal ar chúrsa sa Ghaeltacht ar mhaithe le Gaeilge a fhoghlaim, agus nach mbeadh ábalta freastal air murach sin.	theas	73%	17%	10%
		thuaidh	47%	26%	26%
5.	Bheadh suim agam a bheith páirteach i bhfeachtas leis an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn	theas	37%	39%	24%
		thuaidh	14%	67%	19%
6.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom an Ghaeilge a thuigbheáil.	theas	40%	43%	17%
		thuaidh	11%	78%	12%
7.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom an Ghaeilge a labhairt	theas	31%	52%	17%
		thuaidh	7%	83%	10%
8.	Go ginearálta déantar léiriú diúltach ar an Ghaeilge sna meáin	theas	36%	31%	32%
		thuaidh	32%	29%	39%
9.	Ba chóir d'aon aire sinsearach le freagracht i leith na Gaeilge agus gnóthaí Gaeltachta a bheith líofa sa Ghaeilge	theas	81%	5%	14%
10.	Ba cheart 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 D - 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 E - 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
			30%	30%	19%	6%	1%	14%
		thuaidh	49%	71%	37%	26%	5%	2%

Appendix E - 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 F - 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 F - 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%

Breis eolais: www.cnag.ie | peig.ie/taighde-gaeilge | taighde@cnag.ie