

# Céard é an Scéal?

Tuairimí an Phobail  
i leith na Gaeilge

*Anailís Bhliantúil 8*

**2022**

Public Opinions  
on the Irish Language

*Annual Analysis 8*



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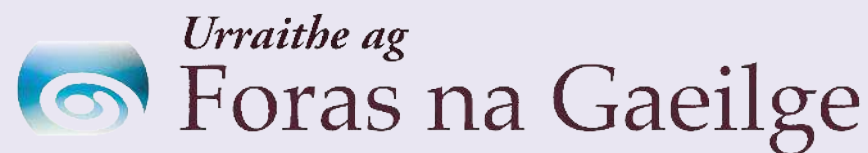
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## 1. Achoimre Fheidhmeach

Rinneadh an taighde seo idir mí Eanáir agus mí Mheán Fómhair 2022 le léargas a fháil ar dhearcthaí an phobail i leith na Gaeilge agus i leith cúrsaí a bhaineann léi. Bhí réimse leathan oibre i gceist leis seo, áit a ndearnadh taighde ar ábhair éagsúla le daoine a bhfuil suim acu sa Ghaeilge, agus leo siúd a bhfuil naisc éagsúla acu le pobal na Gaeilge. Baineadh úsáid as meascán de thaighde cainníochtúil agus 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:

- Seachtain na Gaeilge le Energia
- Seirbhísí Stáit as Gaeilge
- An Réamhscolaíocht trí Ghaeilge
- Seirbhísí Óige trí Ghaeilge
- Polasaí cuimsitheach do mhúineadh na Gaeilge ó dheas
- An Ghaeilge mar chroí-ábhar ó dheas
- Cúrsaí 3ú Leibhéal trí Ghaeilge ó dheas
- Teangacha ag leibhéal TGMO
- Feachtais fheasachta maidir le cearta teanga ó thuaidh

Cur chuige cainníochtúil agus cáilíochtúil a bhí 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 thabhairt 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, grúpaí nach gá go mbeadh ceangal acu leis an teanga.

Léiríonn na staitisticí síos tríd an tuairisc go bhfuil an-éileamh ón mórphobal ar sheirbhísí trí Ghaeilge ón Stát, thuaidh agus theas. Léiríonn siad freisin go bhfuil sciar maith den phobal tar éis páirt a ghlacadh in imeachtaí Sheachtain na Gaeilge. Feictear go bhfuil mórán an phobail ag iarraidh go mbeadh an réamhscolaíocht ar fáil mar bhuncheart. Tá an pobal ag iarraidh go mbeadh an rialtas ag forbairt seirbhísí óige trí Ghaeilge. Tá tacaíocht láidir ar son an rialtais ó dheas polasaí cuimsitheach do mhúineadh na Gaeilge a chruthú ón réamhscoil go dtí an ollscoil. Tá an pobal ag aontú le polasaí an rialtais ó dheas faoi láthair i dtaobh stádas na Gaeilge mar chroí-ábhar sa tsraith shinsearach. Tá formhór an phobail ó dheas ag iarraidh go mbeadh níos mó cúrsaí 3ú leibhéal trí Ghaeilge ar fáil. Ó thuaidh tá sciar maith den phobal ag iarraidh go mbeadh comharthaí dátheangacha i spásanna comhroinnte. Maidir le teangacha sa TGMO, tá formhór an phobail ag iarraidh go mbeadh teangacha ina gcroí-ábhair. Tá sciar maith den phobal ag iarraidh go mbeadh níos mó tograí faoin nGaeilge ann chun an pobal nach bhfuil teagmháil acu leis an nGaeilge a chur ar an eolas faoin teanga. Bhí gach freagra tacúil le cur chun cinn na Gaeilge agus mar sin, ba chóir go mbeadh sé soiléir do na húdaráis thuaidh agus theas nach féidir leo agus nár chóir dóibh neamhaird a dhéanamh ar na ceistanna seo.

Anuas ar na staitisticí agus na figiúirí a bailíodh sa suirbhé, rinneadh plé níos doimhne ar na ceistanna seo i sraith fócasghrúpaí le daoine atá lánpháirteach i saol na Gaeilge, daoine sa Ghaeltacht agus le daoine nach bhfuil Gaeilge ar bith acu, agus le gach duine idir eatarthu. Is ar líne a eagraíodh na fócasghrúpaí chun a chinntiú go mbeadh na rannpháirtithe ionadaíoch ar an bpobal.

## 1. Executive Summary

This research was carried out between January and September 2022 to gain an insight into the views of the public regarding the Irish language and matters relating to it. There was a wide range of work involved, where research was carried out on various topics with people who are interested in the Irish language, as well as those with various ties to the Irish language community. A mix of quantitative and qualitative research has been used in this work, and as a result, we have a deep and comprehensive overview of the views and opinions of the public in respect of the Irish language.

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

- Seachtain na Gaeilge le Energia
- State Services in Irish
- Irish medium Pre-schooling
- Youth Services through Irish
- A comprehensive policy for Irish language teaching in the south
- Irish as a core subject in the south
- 3rd Level Courses through Irish in the south
- Languages at GCSE level
- Awareness-raising campaigns on language rights in the north

This study took a quantitative and qualitative approach. On the quantitative side, more than 2,000 people were involved in the survey north and south. Following an analysis of these results, 5 focus groups were held to discuss some of the results in more detail, in order to better reflect their context. The participants were selected to include relevant interest groups, as well as groups representing wider society which do not necessarily have ties to the language.

The statistics throughout the report demonstrate that on the part of the general public there is huge demand for Irish language services from the State, north and south. They also show that many people have taken part in Seachtain na Gaeilge events. It is evident that a majority of the public are calling for pre-schooling to be made available as a fundamental right. The public is calling for the government to develop youth services through Irish. There is strong support for the government in the south to create a comprehensive policy for the teaching of Irish from pre-school to university. The public are in agreement with the government's current policy in the south in respect of the status of the Irish language as a core subject in senior cycle. A majority of people in the south are calling for a greater availability of 3rd level courses through Irish. In the north many people are calling for bilingual signage in shared spaces. As regards languages in the GCSE, a majority of the public are calling for languages to become core subjects. Many people are calling for further Irish language undertakings to provide information to communities without contact with the Irish language. All responses were supportive of the promotion of the Irish language and thus it should be clear to the authorities north and south that they cannot and should not ignore these issues.

In addition to the statistics and figures collected during the survey, these issues were further discussed in a series of focus groups with people who are fully involved in the Irish language, people in the Gaeltacht and people who do not speak any Irish at all, and everyone in between. The focus groups were organised online to ensure that the participants would be representative of the public.

## 2. Príomhthorthaí ó Shuirbhé Kantar 2022

#	Ráiteas	theas nó thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra
1.	Ar chuala tú trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge le Energia	theas	50%	44%	5%
		thuaidh	14%	81%	4%
2.	Ar ghlac tú páirt in aon imeacht nó feachtas a bhí bainteach le Seachtain na Gaeilge (i gcás daoine a chuala trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge)	theas	40%	58%	2%
		thuaidh	27%	72%	1%
3.	Táim tar éis seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge a iarraidh ón Stát nó ó chomhlacht seirbhísí poiblí	theas	19%	64%	18%
		thuaidh	11%	70%	19%
4.	Ba chóir go mbeadh gach páiste i dteideal freastal ar réamhscoil trí Ghaeilge	theas	61%	15%	24%
		thuaidh	39%	30%	30%
5.	Ar cheart don Rialtas níos mó tacaíochta a thabhairt do ghrúpaí le seirbhísí óige trí Ghaeilge a fhorbairt?	theas	66%	14%	21%
		thuaidh	40%	32%	29%
6.	Ba chóir go mbeadh polasaí cuimsitheach a nascann múineadh na Gaeilge tríd an timthriall oideachais ina iomláine – ón réamhscoil go dtí an bhunscoil go dtí an mheánscoil agus an ollscoil	theas	63%	16%	20%
7.	Ba chóir don Ghaeilge fanacht ina croí-ábhar, i.e. beidh gach dalta ag déanamh staidéir uirthi chomh fada leis an Ardteist	theas	58%	24%	19%
8.	An gceapann tú gur cheart níos mó cúrsaí trí Ghaeilge nó cúrsaí a bhfuil comhpháirt Gaeilge iontu a chur ar fáil do mhic léinn?	theas	54%	26%	19%
9.	An gceapann tú gur cheart méadú a dhéanamh ar líon na gcúrsaí trí Ghaeilge, nó a bhfuil cuid acu trí Ghaeilge, chun a chinntiú go mbeidh teacht ag 5% de mhic léinn orthu? (i gcás daoine a d'aontaigh le ceist 8)	theas	91%	4%	5%
10.	Ba chóir infheictheacht na Gaeilge a mhéadú inár spásanna comhroinnte go léir ar nós lár na cathrach, lár an bhaile, páirceanna agus institiúidí tríú leibhéal	thuaidh	37%	37%	26%
11.	Ba chóir teagacha a chur san áireamh sna croí-ábhair ag GCSE, agus mar thoradh air sin ba chóir do gach dalta staidéar a dhéanamh ar theanga amháin seachas GCSE Béarla	thuaidh	64%	18%	19%
12.	Ba cheart cláir lena n-ardaítear feasacht faoin nGaeilge a chur ar fáil ó thuaidh, go háirithe sna pobail sin nach mbíonn mórán teagmhála acu leis an teanga	thuaidh	40%	30%	28%
13.	Tá mé muiníneach i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha	theas	26%	57%	16%
		thuaidh	12%	79%	8%
14.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom Gaeilge a thuiscint	theas	36%	48%	16%
		thuaidh	13%	78%	9%

## 2. Main Results from Kantar Survey 2022

#	Statement	north or south	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No answer
1.	Have you ever heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge le Energia?	south	50%	44%	5%
		north	14%	81%	4%
2.	Have you ever taken part in any events or initiatives associated with Seachtain na Gaeilge? (For respondents who have heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge)	south	40%	58%	2%
		north	27%	72%	1%
3.	I have requested services through Irish from the State or from a public service body	south	19%	64%	18%
		north	11%	70%	19%
4.	Every child should be entitled to attend a pre-school through Irish	south	61%	15%	24%
		north	39%	30%	30%
5.	The Government should provide more support to groups to develop youth services through the medium of Irish	south	66%	14%	21%
		north	40%	32%	29%
6.	There should be a comprehensive policy that links the teaching of Irish throughout the duration of the education cycle – from pre-school to Primary to Secondary through to University	south	63%	16%	20%
7.	Irish should remain as a core subject, i.e. that all students study it up until Leaving Certificate	south	58%	24%	19%
8.	Courses through Irish or with an Irish component should be made more available to students	south	54%	26%	19%
9.	The number of courses through Irish, or partly through Irish, should increase to ensure that 5% of students have access to them (for respondents in agreement with question 8)	south	91%	4%	5%
10.	There should be increased visibility of the Irish Language in all our shared spaces such as City and Town Centres, parks and third level institutions	north	37%	37%	26%
11.	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	64%	18%	19%
12.	Initiatives which raise awareness on the Irish language should be provided in the north, particularly in communities which have little engagement with the language	north	40%	30%	28%
13.	I am confident in my ability to speak Irish	south	26%	57%	16%
		north	12%	79%	8%
14.	I am confident in my ability to understand Irish	south	36%	48%	16%
		north	13%	78%	9%

### 3. Réamhrá

Is é seo an t-ochtú bliain anois den tsraith taighde Céard é an Scéal?, taighde atá dírithe ar thuiscint níos fearr a fháil ar dhearccháí agus ar thuairimí phobal na hÉireann i leith saincheistanna éagsúla a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge. Bhunaigh Conradh na Gaeilge an tsraith taighde seo in 2015, agus táthar ag tabhairt fúithi ar mhaithe le:

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

Gach bliain díríonn an taighde ar roinnt téamaí, a ndearnadh cinneadh fúthu i gcomhairle le grúpaí eile Gaeilge. Baineann na téamaí a roghnaíodh le hábhair chomhaimseartha agus le feachtais sa todhcháí a thabharfaidh an deis dúinn tógáil ar thaighde roimhe seo leis. I measc théamaí na bliana seo tá:

- Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Seirbhísí Stáit trí Ghaeilge
- Oideachas trí Ghaeilge
- Tacaíochtaí do sheirbhísí óige
- Gaeilge ar chomharthaí i spásanna comhroinnte
- Feasacht faoin nGaeilge a ardú i measc pobal nach mbíonn mórán teagmhála acu leis an nGaeilge
- Agus go leor ábhair eile

Rinneadh an taighde seo in dhá chuid. Sa chéad chuid iarradh ar an gcomhlacht pobalbhreithe Kantar suirbhé a dhéanamh ar 2,000 duine, thuaidh agus theas, chun tuairimí ar na téamaí thuas a mheas. Cuirtear cuid de na ceistanna céanna gach 3 bliana chun comparáid a dhéanamh idir na torthaí.

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

### 3. Introduction

This is now the eighth year of the research series *Céard é an Scéal?*, research aimed at better understanding the views and opinions of the people of Ireland on various issues relating to the Irish language. This research series was established by Conradh na Gaeilge in 2015, and is being undertaken in order to:

- i. Recognise and highlight the ambitions and aims of the Irish speaking community both inside and outside the Gaeltacht.
- ii. Consider the opinions of the general public on a number of issues relating to the Irish language.
- iii. Find out which are the main obstacles, as they are understood by the Irish speaking community, against the growth of the language.
- iv. Use the information collected to assist Irish language organisations, communities and activists in their current and future work.

Each year the research focuses on several themes which were decided in consultation with other Irish language groups. The selected themes relate to contemporary topics and future campaigns that will allow us to build on previous research. This year's themes include:

- Seachtain na Gaeilge le Energia
- Youth Services through Irish
- Irish medium education
- Support for youth services
- Irish on signs in shared spaces
- To raise awareness of the Irish language among communities with little contact with the Irish language
- And many other topics

This research was carried out in two parts. The first part asked the opinion poll company Kantar to carry out a survey of 2,000 people, north and south, in order to assess views on the above themes. Some of the same questions are asked every 3 years to compare the results.

The results and analysis in this work are intended as a tool to assist in lobbying and creating effective campaigns for the Irish language. This can help guide activists and community groups on the ground, as well as provide the necessary evidence and statistics to organisations that petition public and private bodies.



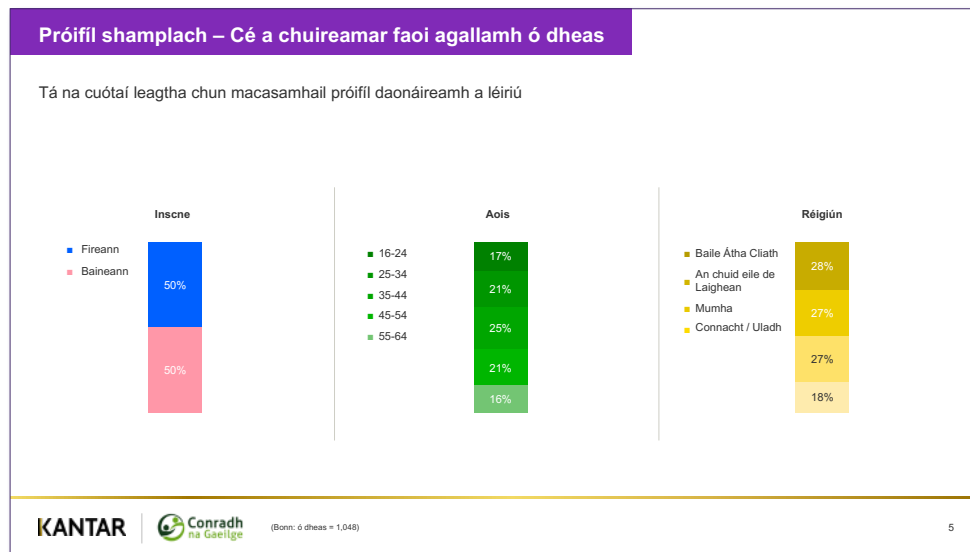
## 4. Modh Oibre

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, is cur chuige cainníochtúil agus cáilíochtúil a bhí ann. Mar chuid den saothar seo rinneadh idir thaighde cáilíochtúil agus thaighde cainníochtúil le tuiscint a fháil ar na dearchtaí 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 fócasghrúpaí ar bun chun díriú ar na téamaí céanna a bhí sa suirbhé.

Cuireadh an dá phíosa taighde seo le chéile, i.e. meascán den dhá mhodh oibre, idir cháilíochtúil agus chainníochtúil, le léargas iomlánaíoch a fháil ar na dearchtaí 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 uirlisí 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 achainní á déanamh le comhlachtaí poiblí nó príobháideacha.



Figióir 1

## 4. Methodology

As this research is highly related to people's thoughts, feelings and opinions, and because it tries to evaluate them at societal level, the approach was both quantitative and qualitative. Part of this undertaking involved both qualitative and quantitative research to interpret the views of the Irish community in respect of the Irish language and its particular issues.

This year's themes were decided on the basis of consultation with the other lead organisations and in response to the main issues facing the Irish language community at present. After having established the themes, the survey questions were compiled in collaboration with an independent research company, Kantar. Kantar put the questions to more than 2,000 people in the country (the results are available in the next section) based on best practice in this sector. The responses revealed in this survey were analysed and a series of focus groups were put in place to concentrate on the same themes as were in the survey.

These two pieces of research were compiled, i.e. a combination of both methodologies, qualitative and quantitative, in order to obtain a full insight into people's views on issues relating to the Irish language. This research was carried out in two different stages. These quantitative results were expanded through qualitative research and the organisation of a series of focus groups in order to gain a deeper and more complete understanding of the results.

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

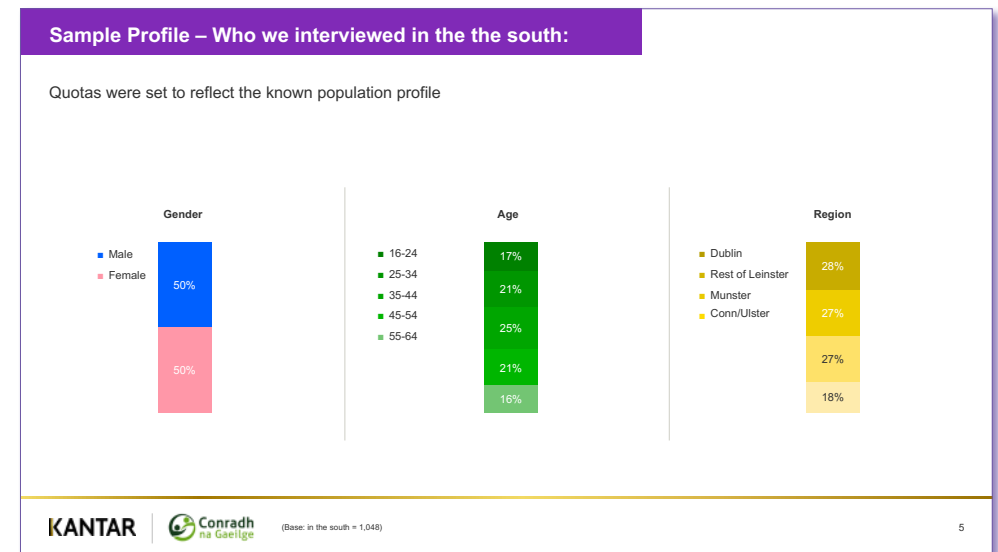
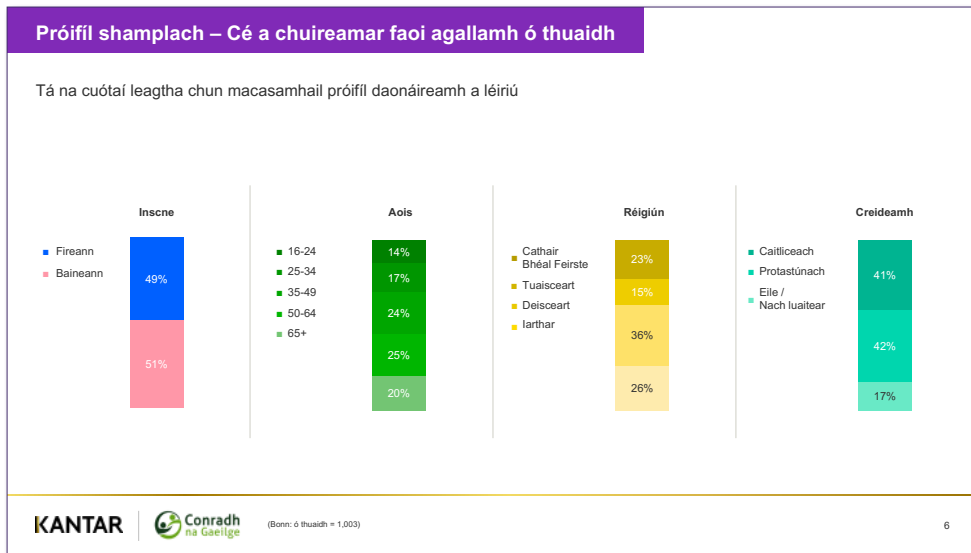


Figure 1



**Figúir 2**

Ar bhonn an léargais 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**

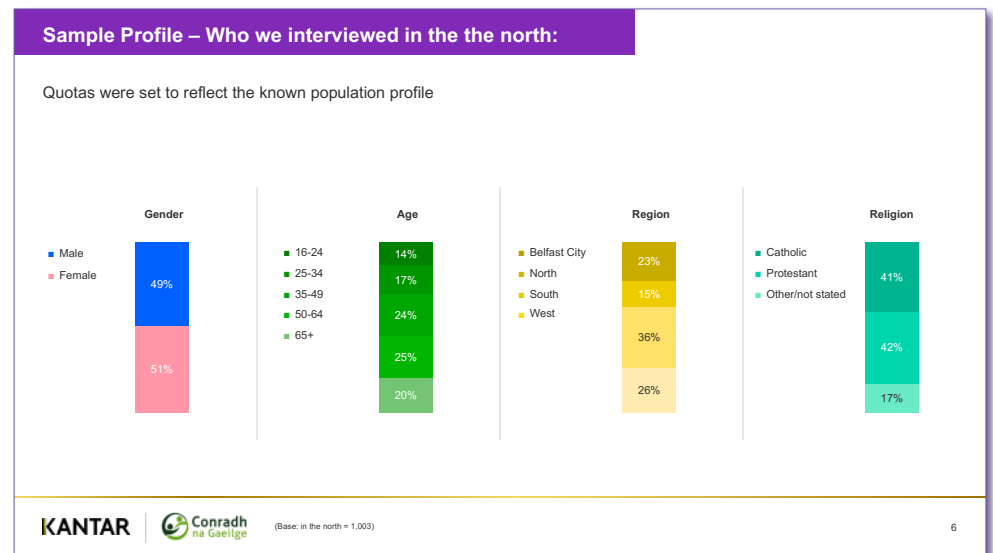
Mar gheall ar na tuairimí éagsúla atá ag daoine difriúla maidir leis an nGaeilge, rinneadh cinneadh na grúpaí a shocrú de réir na dtéamaí éagsúla. Is é an smaoineamh atá taobh thiar de seo go mbeadh dearcthaí éagsúla ag daoine a bhfuil riachtanais éagsúla acu. Rinneadh 5 fhócasghrúpa ar fad:

- 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 ginearálta 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 dhaoine óga taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht
- grúpa amháin de dhaoine óga ina gcónaí sa Ghaeltacht

Agus an dianghlasáil thart bhí an rogha ann na fócasghrúpaí a dhéanamh go fisiciúil nó ar líne. Beartaíodh ar leanúint ar aghaidh le fócasghrúpaí ar líne amháin a úsáid. Fiú amháin agus gan riachtanas sláinte a bheith i gceist, tá fócasghrúpaí ar líne úsáideach mar gur féidir fócasghrúpa a eagrú ar bhonn náisiúnta chun dáileadh níos cothroime rannpháirtithe a aimsiú.



**Figure 2**

Based on this insight into public opinions afforded by the survey results, a series of focus groups were initiated to build on this knowledge and to gather qualitative information on the same topics. As seen in the tables above, this survey was conducted with a representative sample of the whole country, and among these people there is certainly a variety of opinion in respect of the Irish language and the Gaeltacht.

**FOCUS GROUPS**

Due to the differing views of different people in relation to the Irish language, a decision was made to arrange the groups according to the various themes. The idea behind this is that people with different needs tend to have different perspectives. A total of 5 focus groups were formed:

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

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

- one general group in the south and another group in the north representing demographics
- one group of young people in the south and another group in the north outside the Gaeltacht
- one group of young people living in the Gaeltacht

With the end of the lockdown, there has been a choice between conducting the focus groups in person or online. It was decided to continue with online focus groups only. Even when health needs are not an issue, online focus groups are useful because a focus group can be organised on a national scale in order to achieve a more even distribution of participants.



**Na Torthaí**

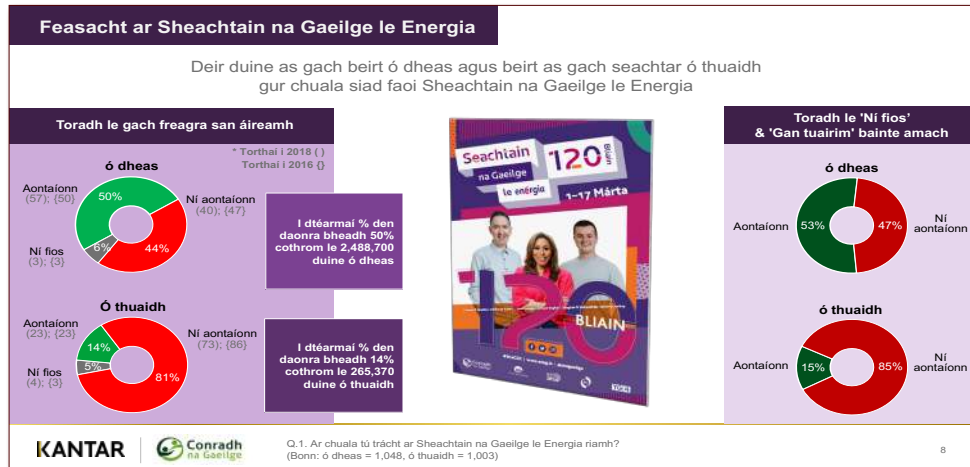
**The Results**

## 5. Seachtain na Gaeilge le Energia

Cuireadh ceist ar na freagróirí ar chuala siad trácht ar Sheachtain na Gaeilge le Energia. Dúirt 50% ó dheas agus 14% ó thuaidh gur chuala siad faoi Sheachtain na Gaeilge le Energia. In 2018 dúirt 57% ó dheas agus 23% ó thuaidh gur chuala, is é sin titim 7% ó dheas agus 9% ó thuaidh.

Cuireadh ceist freisin ar na freagróirí a dúirt gur chuala siad fuithi cé acu a ghlac siad nó nár ghlac siad páirt in imeachtaí. Dúirt 40% ó dheas agus 27% ó thuaidh a chuala fuithi gur ghlac siad páirt in imeachtaí nó i bhfeachtais de chuid Sheachtain na Gaeilge le Energia. In 2018 dúirt 23% ó dheas agus 15% ó thuaidh gur ghlac siad páirt, is é sin fás 17% ó dheas agus 12% ó thuaidh.

### 5.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 3

## 5. Seachtain na Gaeilge le Energia

Respondents were asked whether they had heard of Seachtain na Gaeilge le Energia. 50% in the south and 14% in the north said they had heard of it. In 2018 57% in the south and 23% in the north said that they had heard of it, a 7% decrease in the south and 9% in the north.

Respondents who said they heard about it were also asked whether or not they took part in events. 40% in the south and 27% in the north who had heard about it said they took part in Seachtain na Gaeilge le Energia events or campaigns. In 2018 23% in the south and 15% in the north said that they had taken part in events, a 17% increase in the south and 12% increase in the north.

### 5.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

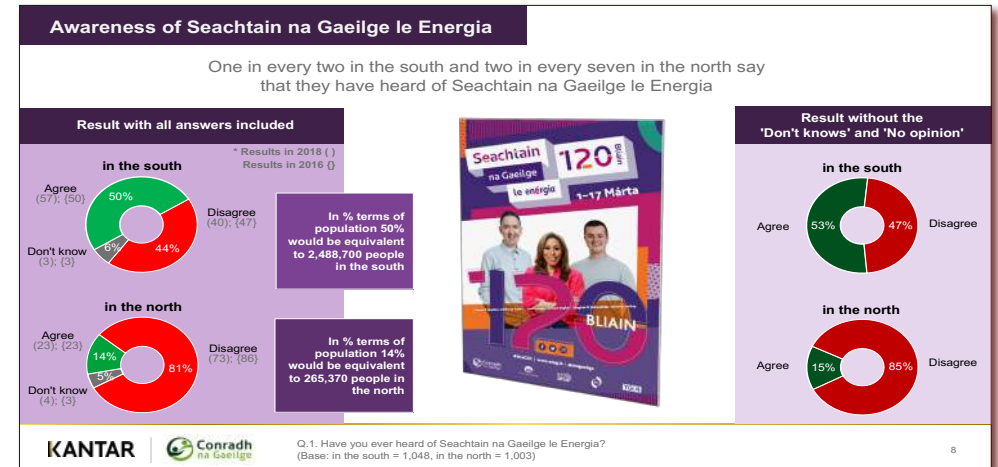


Figure 3



Figiúr 4

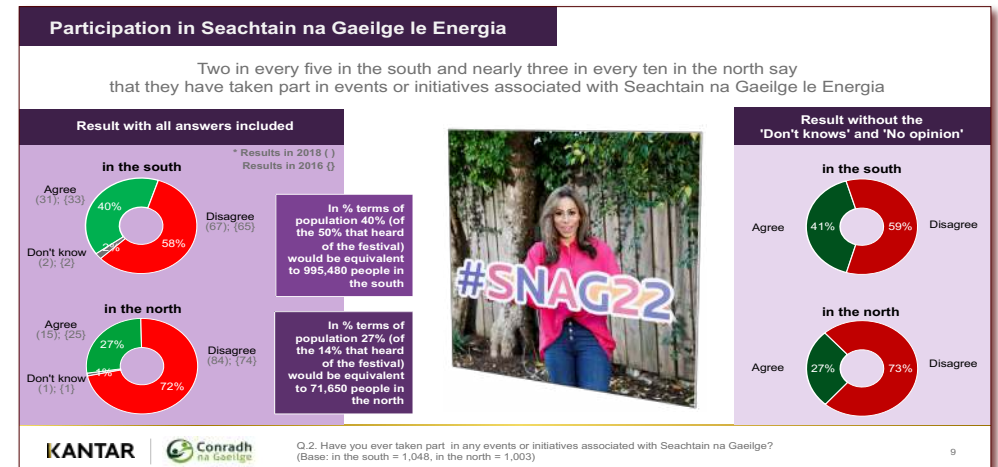


Figure 4

## 5.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Dúradh go raibh imeachtaí Sheachtain na Gaeilge bainteach le himeachtaí cultúrtha ar nós turais. Dúradh san fhócasghrúpa chomh maith gur ón scoil a bhí taithí ag rannpháirtithe áirithe le Seachtain na Gaeilge.

### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Moladh gur chóir físeán ina mbeadh léiriú ar chúlra na Gaeilge á thaispeáint i scoileanna ó thuaidh nach múintear an Ghaeilge iontu. Moladh freisin gur chóir go mbeadh ceolchoirm saor in aisce a eagrú le ceoltóirí le Gaeilge. Dúradh gur chóir insint a thabhairt don phobal ar stair na Gaeilge agus ar an mbealach inar fhorbair an teanga. Moladh gur chóir ainmneacha na n-imreoirí sacair a aistriú go Gaeilge agus go mbeadh ranganna Gaeilge saor in aisce ar fáil i rith na seachtaine agus cúpla frása Gaeilge a mhúineadh. Dúradh gur chóir cuntas TikTok a bheith ann i rith Sheachtain na Gaeilge.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas

Dúradh gur eagraíodh imeachtaí ar scoil i rith na seachtaine. Dúradh freisin agus rinneadh plé faoi mholadh maidir le dioscó trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil mar go mbaianeann na daoine sult as an dioscó is cuma na hamhráin i mBéarla nó i nGaeilge.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó thuaidh

Dúradh go mbíonn teaghlaigh faoi leith ag labhairt Gaeilge sa bhaile i rith Seachtain na Gaeilge. Eagraítear imeachtaí timpeall ar Choláiste Feirste i rith Sheachtain na Gaeilge. Dúradh gur chóir damhsa a bheith ar siúl i rith Sheachtain na Gaeilge. Dúradh freisin gur chóir níos mó imeachtaí a bheith ar siúl i rith na seachtaine. Dúradh gurbh fhiú ceolchoirm mhór a eagrú ina mbeadh ceol Gaelach á sheinm. Dúradh gur chualathas go raibh lascaine ar tháirgí i gcaifé más i nGaeilge a ordaítear iad agus go ndúirt an t-úinéir nár chuala sé an méid sin Gaeilge riamh sa siopa.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga Gaeltachta

Moladh gur chóir imeachtaí a bheith á n-eagrú mórthimpeall daoine óga agus aithne a chur ar na daoine a bhíonn páirteach, agus ina theannta sin go mbeidís ag bualadh le daoine óga ó Ghaeltachtaí eile, agus gur chóir go mbeadh seisiún ceoil as Gaeilge mar chuid de. Dúradh freisin gur chóir níos mó imeachtaí a eagrú i dtimpeallacht na scoile.

## 5.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Níos mó imeachtaí i rith Sheachtain na Gaeilge
- Ceolchoirm mhór le ceol Gaelach a eagrú i rith Sheachtain na Gaeilge
- Imeachtaí a eagrú i dtimpeallacht na scoile
- Níos mó eolais a fhoilsiú faoi Sheachtain na Gaeilge
- Imeachtaí comhrá a eagrú
- Daoine nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu, taithí a thabhairt dóibh leis an nGaeilge de réir a chéile
- Imeachtaí nár bhain leis an nGaeilge go traidisiúnta, iad a eagrú trí Ghaeilge
- Dreasachtaí a eagrú chun seirbhísí nó táirgí a lorg as Gaeilge
- Cúlra agus stair na Gaeilge a mhúineadh don phobal tríd an tseachtain
- Ainmneacha imreoirí sacair a aistriú go Gaeilge don tseachtain
- Ranganna Gaeilge a chur ar fáil saor in aisce
- Cuntas Tik Tok a chruthú i rith na seachtaine
- Dioscó trí Ghaeilge
- Comórtas peile gaelaí, iománaíochta nó camógaíochta trí Ghaeilge a eagrú
- Díriú ar imeachtaí do dhaoine óga
- Ceardlann nó caint le haoi speisialta
- Comórtas a eagrú do dhaoine óga ar scoil as na hiarrachtaí is fearr

## 5.2. RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP

### Representative focus group in the south

Seachtain na Gaeilge was stated to be associated with cultural events such as tours. It was also stated in the focus group that some participants had experience with Seachtain na Gaeilge from school.

### Representative focus group in the north

It was recommended that a video showing the origins of the Irish language should be shown in schools in the north in which Irish is not taught. It was also recommended that there be a free concert with Irish speaking musicians. It was stated that the public should be informed about the history of the Irish language and how it developed. It was recommended that the names of soccer players should be translated into Irish and that free Irish classes should be available throughout the week to teach a few phrases in Irish. It was stated that there should be a TikTok account during Seachtain na Gaeilge.

### Focus group of young people in the south

It was stated that events were organised at school during the week. A recommendation was made and discussed as regards providing an Irish language disco too since people enjoy a disco regardless of whether the songs are in English or in Irish.

### Focus group of young people in the north

It was stated that there were families speaking Irish at home during Seachtain na Gaeilge. Events are organised around Coláiste Feirste during Seachtain na Gaeilge. It was stated that there should be more events in general during Seachtain na Gaeilge. It was stated that it would be worthwhile to organise a large concert in which Irish music would be played. It was stated that there was a discount on products in a café if ordered in Irish and that the owner said that he had never heard so much Irish in the shop.

### Focus group of young people in the Gaeltacht

It was recommended that events be organised around young people so that could get to know the people involved in it, as well as meeting young people from other Gaeltacht areas, and that there should be a music session through Irish as part of it. It was stated that there should be more events organised in the schools.

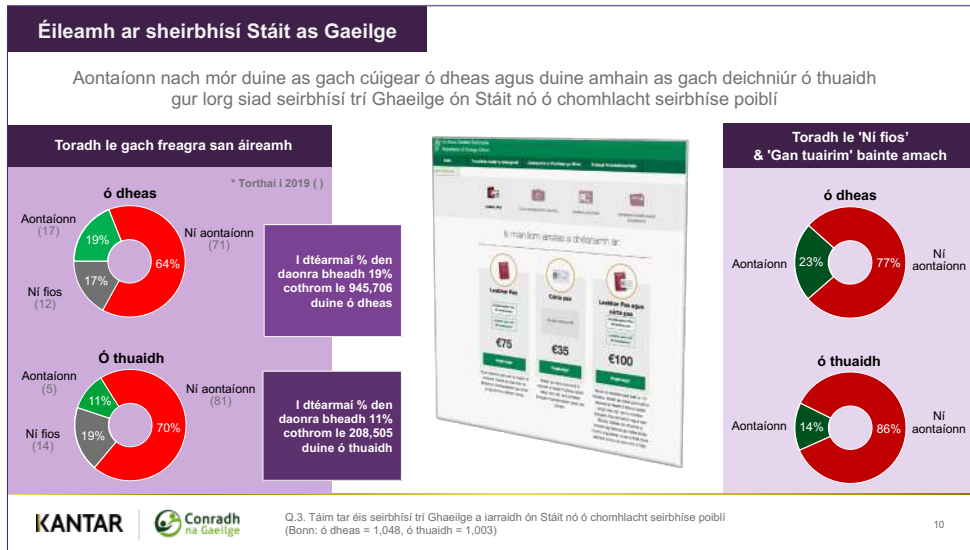
## 5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- More events during Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Organise a big concert with Irish music during Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Organise events in the school environment
- Publish more information about Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Organise conversation events
- Gradually familiarise people who do not speak Irish with the language
- Irish medium organisation of events not traditionally associated with the Irish language
- Organise incentives to search for services or products in Irish
- Teach the public the origins and history of the Irish language throughout the week
- Translate the names of soccer players into Irish for the week
- Provide free Irish classes
- Create a TikTok account during the week
- Irish language disco
- Organise an Irish medium Gaelic football, hurling or camogie competition
- Focus on events for young people
- Workshop or talk with a special guest
- Organise a competition for young people at school for the best efforts to use Irish

## 6. An tÉileamh ar Sheirbhísí Stáit as Gaeilge

Cuireadh ceist ar na freagróirí cé acu a d'iarr siad nó nár iarr siad seirbhísí Gaeilge ón Stát. Dúirt 19% ó dheas gur iarr siad seirbhís as Gaeilge ón Stát nó ó chomhlacht phoiblí agus dúirt 11% ó thuaidh an rud céanna. Is é sin fás 2% ó dheas agus 6% ó thuaidh ó 2019.

### 6.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 5

### 6.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Dúradh nár úsáideadh an Ghaeilge tar éis an scoil an fhágáil, nach raibh cúis leis an nGaeilge a úsáid. Ní raibh mórán deiseanna fostaíochta ann seachas do dhuine a bheadh ag iarraidh obair le TG4. Dúradh freisin gur ghá go mbeadh leibhéal níos fearr Gaeilge ag go leor daoine chun na seirbhísí a lorg. Is gá foirm a bheith dhátheangach ionas go dtuigfí na téarmaí ar an bhfoirm. Dúradh gur chóir go mbeadh gach seirbhís ar fáil as Gaeilge mar gurb í an teanga náisiúnta í. Luadh seirbhísí sláinte agus dlí ach go háirithe. Chonacthas an Ghaeilge ar go leor bileog eolais agus foirmeacha. Dúradh nach raibh an Ghaeilge le feiceáil mórán agus gur ghá é sin a cheartú. Moladh na coimisinéirí ioncaim as a seirbhís as Gaeilge. Maidir leis na seirbhísí a bhfógraítear fáil dhátheangach a bheith orthu, dúradh nach mbíonn siad ar fáil ach cuid den am. Dúradh freisin nach raibh eolas ar shuíomh Fheidhmeannacht na Seirbhísí Sláinte maidir le scagthástáil ceirbheacs as Gaeilge.

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Moladh go mbeadh an Ghaeilge á múineadh i ngach scoil. Tugadh moladh go mbeadh an Ghaeilge ina croi-ábhar le haghaidh blianta 8 go dtí 10, uair a chloig sa tseachtain. Moladh chomh maith gur chóir pá na múinteoirí Gaeilge a dhúbailt. Dúradh go raibh an iomarca

## 6. Demand for State Services in Irish

Respondents were asked whether or not they had requested Irish language services from the State. 19% in the south said they had requested service in Irish from the State or from a public body and 11% in the north said the same. This is an increase of 2% in the south and 6% in the north of 2019.

### 6.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

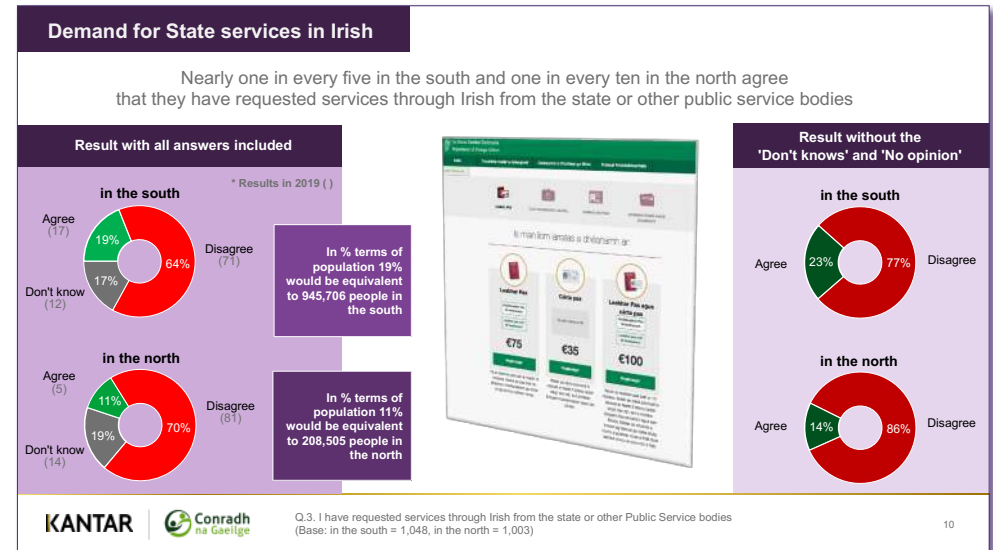


Figure 5

### 6.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

#### Representative focus group in the south

It was stated that the Irish language was not used after leaving school, that there was no reason for using the Irish language. There were few job opportunities other than for a person wishing to work with TG4. It was also stated that many people needed to have a better level of Irish to request the services. A form must be bilingual in order for the terminology on the form to be understood. It was stated that all services should be available in Irish as it is the national language. In particular, health and legal services were mentioned. The Irish language was seen on many information leaflets and forms. It was stated that the Irish language was not very visible and that this had to be remedied. The revenue commissioners were praised for their service in Irish. It was stated that the services advertised as being bilingual are only available on occasion. It was also stated that information on the HSE website in relation to cervical screening was not available.

#### Representative focus group in the north

It was recommended that Irish be taught in all schools. It was recommended that the Irish language be a core subject for ages 8 to 10, one hour per week. It was also recommended that the pay of Irish teachers should be doubled. It was stated that there was too much emphasis

béime ar fhoghlaim na Gaeilge ar scoil agus gur chóir feachtas a bheith ann chun díriú ar dhaoine taobh amuigh den scoil an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim. Dúradh go bhfuil seirbhís ateangaireachta ar fáil i gcás ina n-iarrtar seirbhís dochtúra nó póilín agus gur chóir seirbhís ateangaireachta a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge do na seirbhísí céanna.

#### **Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas**

Luadh gur chóir díriú ar an nGaeilge a fhoghlaim taobh amuigh den scoil. D'aontaigh an ghrúpa gur chóir níos mó deiseanna a bheith ann an Ghaeilge a úsáid taobh amuigh den scoil. Dúradh gurbh fhuath le daoine áirithe an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim ar scoil. Moladh gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó Gaeilge le feiceáil. Dúradh go raibh An Cailín Ciúin an-mhaith agus gur rud é den chineál seo ar chóir níos mó de a bheith ar fáil.

#### **Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó thuaidh**

Dúradh gur chóir go mbeadh dochtúir le Gaeilge ar fáil. Moladh gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó cumann don óige trí Ghaeilge ann, níos mó spóirt a bheith ar fáil trí Ghaeilge, peil Ghaelach ina measc. Dúradh chomh maith gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó Gaeilge ar BBC agus ar TG4. Luadh gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó Gaeilge ar an raidió. Dúradh gur aithníodh go raibh an fhoirm iarratais ar phas agus an fhoirm daonáirimh ar fáil as Gaeilge, ach gur ghá an leagan Béarla freisin chun an fhoirm as Gaeilge a thuiscint.

#### **Fócasghrúpa daoine óga Gaeltachta**

Luadh nach mbíonn Gaeilge ag cuid de na tiománaithe bus i dTír Chonaill. Ach dúirt rannpháirtí eile go bhfuil Gaeilge ag na tiománaithe bus i nGaeltacht Chiarraí. Moladh an méid atá Cumann Caide na Gaeltachta a dhéanamh ar son na Gaeilge agus moladh gur chóir go mbeadh sé mar eiseamláir. Ba chóir cúpla cumann spóirt eile trí Ghaeilge a bhunú, a dúradh chomh maith. Dúradh nach mbíonn Gaeilge á labhairt ag na clubanna sacair i nGaeltacht Thír Chonaill. Dúradh freisin gur chóir go mbeadh seirbhís teilifíse agus raidió don óige trí Ghaeilge ar fáil. Luadh go bhfuil dochtúirí agus altraí le Gaeilge ar fáil i nGaeltacht Chiarraí agus Gaeltacht Dhún na nGall. Maidir le dul isteach i siopaí, dúradh go mbíonn sé deacair a fhios a bheith ag duine an bhfuil Gaeilge ag an té atá ag obair taobh thiar den chuntar.

### **6.3. MOLTAÍ:**

- Dochtúir le Gaeilge
- Níos mó Gaeilge ar an teilifís agus ar an raidió
- Seirbhís teilifíse agus raidió don óige trí Ghaeilge
- Níos mó cumann óige trí Ghaeilge
- Níos mó spóirt a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Níos mó tiománaithe bus le Gaeilge
- Foirmeacha iarratais ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Riachtanas maidir le caighdeán níos fearr den Ghaeilge a bheith acu siúd a chuireann na seirbhísí ar fáil
- Gach seirbhís Stáit a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Seirbhísí a bhfógraítear a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge, iad a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Cúrsa ateangaireachta in Ollscoil na Ríona nó i mBaile Shiurdáin
- Turasóirí a mhealladh i dtreo na Gaeilge
- Gairmeacha trí Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn
- Ranganna Gaeilge a eagrú sa státchóras
- Béim a chur ar Ghaeilge labhartha ar scoil seachas ar dhánta
- Níos mó deiseanna do dhaoine óga an Ghaeilge a labhairt taobh amuigh den scoil
- Níos mó Gaeilge a fheiceáil timpeall na cathrach
- Níos mó scannán trí Ghaeilge sna pictiúrlanna

on learning Irish at school and that there should be a campaign to target people outside of school to learn Irish. It was stated that interpretation services are provided where a medical or police service is requested, and that interpretation service should be available in Irish for the same services.

#### **Focus group of young people in the south**

It was mentioned that the focus should be on learning Irish outside of school. The group agreed that there should be more opportunities to use Irish outside of the school. It was stated that some people hated learning Irish at school. It was recommended that more Irish have more visibility. It was stated that the An Cailín Ciúin was very good and that more of the same should be made available.

#### **Focus group of young people in the north**

It was stated that an Irish speaking doctor should be available. It was recommended that there should be more Irish medium youth clubs, more sports being available through Irish, including Gaelic football. It was also said that there should be more Irish on BBC and TG4. It was recommended that there should be more Irish on the radio. It was stated that recognition was given to the fact that both the passport application form and the census form were available in Irish, but that the English version was also necessary in order to be to understand the form in Irish.

#### **Focus group of young people in the Gaeltacht**

It was stated that some of the bus drivers in Donegal do not speak Irish. But another participant said that the bus drivers in the Kerry Gaeltacht do speak Irish. Cumann Caide na Gaeltachta was praised for its contribution to the Irish language, and it was stated that it should be held as an example. A couple of other Irish speaking sports clubs should be established, it was also said. It was stated that the soccer clubs in the Donegal Gaeltacht do not speak Irish. It was also stated that an Irish language television and radio service for young people should be available. It was stated that Irish speaking doctors and nurses should be available in the Kerry Gaeltacht and the Donegal Gaeltacht. When it comes to going shopping, it was stated that it can be difficult to know whether or not someone working behind the counter speaks Irish.

### **6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

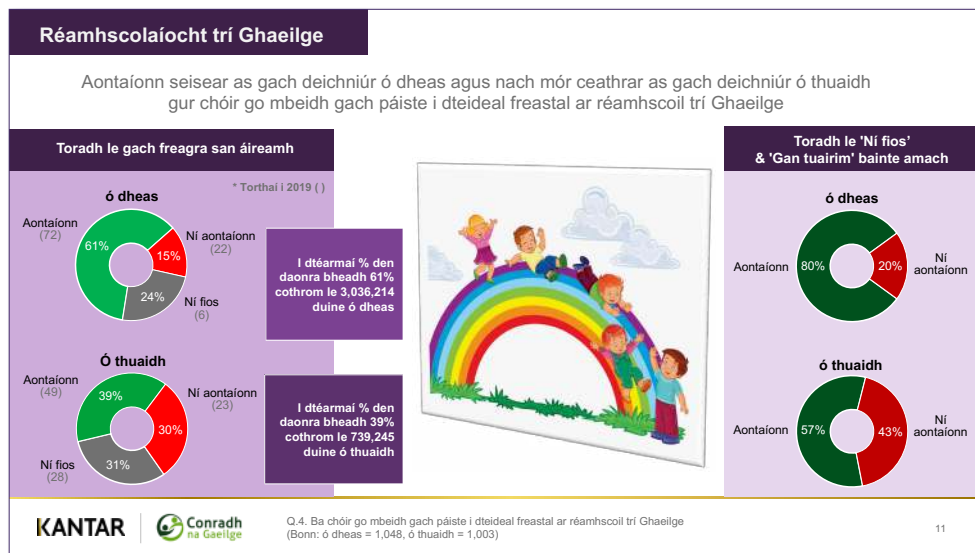
- Irish speaking doctor
- More Irish on TV
- More Irish on the radio
- Irish language television and radio service for young people
- More Irish language youth associations
- More sports available through Irish
- More Irish speaking bus drivers
- Availability of Irish versions of forms
- A requirement for better standards amongst those who provide the services
- Availability of every State service through Irish
- Full availability of services advertised as being available through Irish
- An interpreting course at Queen's University or Jordanstown
- Attracting tourists to the Irish language
- Promoting careers through Irish
- Organisation of Irish language classes on the part of the State
- Emphasis of spoken Irish rather than poetry at school
- More opportunities for young people to speak Irish outside of school
- Greater visibility of Irish around the city
- More Irish language films in cinemas



## 7. An Réamhscolaíocht trí Ghaeilge

Mar is iondúil tá an-éileamh ar an réamhscolaíocht trí Ghaeilge. Dúirt 61% de na freagróirí ó dheas agus 39% ó thuaidh gur chóir go mbeadh sé de cheart ag gach páiste freastal ar naíonraí a fheidhmíonn trí Ghaeilge. Is é sin, titim 11% ó 2019 ó dheas agus 10% ó thuaidh.

### 7.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 6

## 7. Irish medium Pre-schooling

As usual there is a huge demand for Irish medium pre-schooling. 61% of respondents in the south and 39% in the north said that every child should have the right to attend kindergartens operating through Irish. That is, an 11% decrease compared to 2019 in the south and 10% in the north.

### 7.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

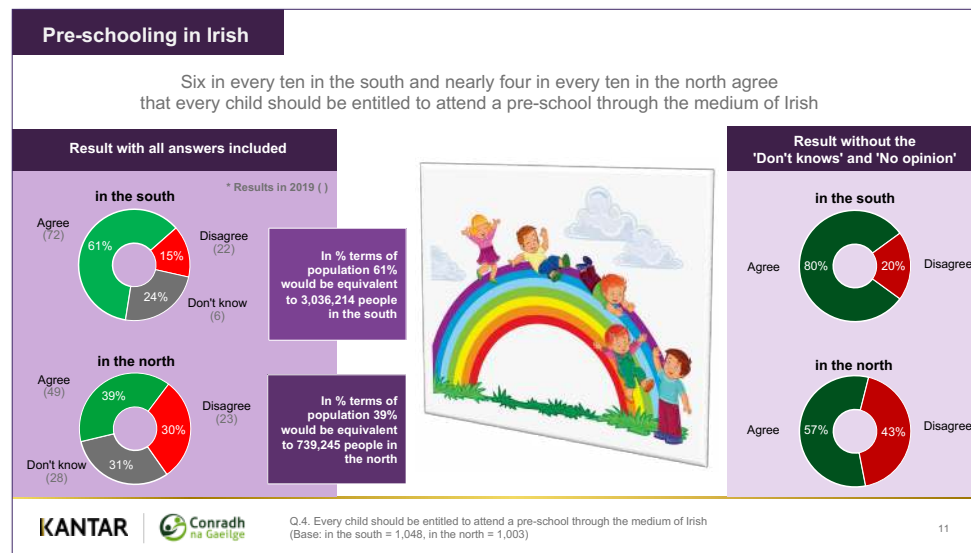


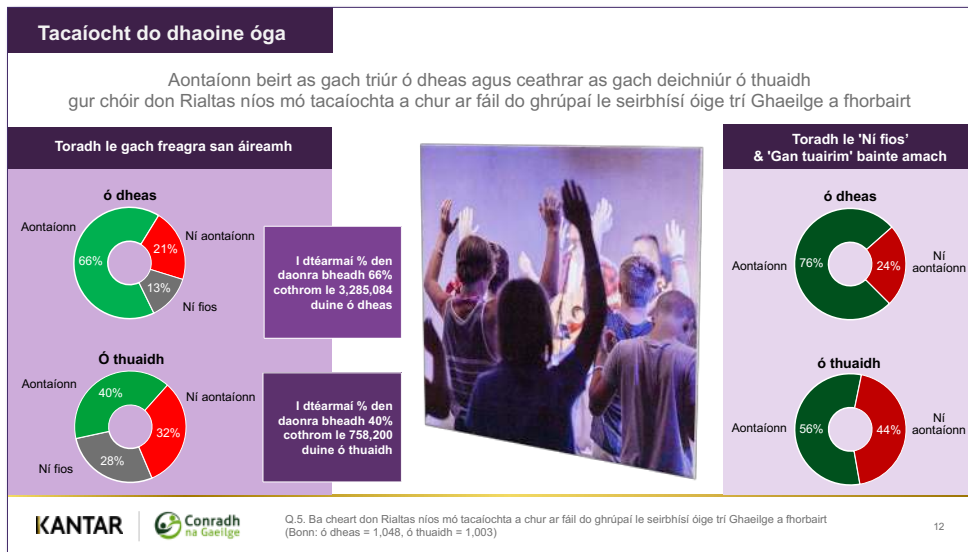
Figure 6



## 8. Seirbhísí Óige trí Ghaeilge

Cuireadh ceist maidir lenar chóir do na rialtais thuaidh agus theas tacaíocht sa bhreis a thabhairt do sheirbhísí óige trí Ghaeilge. Dúirt 66% ó dheas agus 40% ó thuaidh gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó tacaíochta ann do na seirbhísí sin.

### 8.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 7

### 8.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Dúradh nach féidir a bheith cinnte cad iad na seirbhísí a bhíonn ar fáil do dhaoine óga as Gaeilge. Dúradh freisin nach raib aon seirbhís óige ar fáil as Gaeilge go háitiúil. Dúradh go gcuidíonn seirbhísí óige spreagadh a thabhairt do dhaoine óga an Ghaeilge a úsáid taobh amuigh den scoil. Dúradh freisin gur chóir teicneolaíocht a úsáid mar chuid de na seirbhísí óige agus go gcruthaíonn na seirbhísí óige trí Ghaeilge sin cairdeas nua i dteanga nua agus tugann sé sin leanúnachas sa teanga i ndiaidh an scoil a fhágáil. Luadh maidir leo siúd a fhreastalaíonn ar Ghaelscoil agus a théann ar aghaidh chuig scoil a fheidhmíonn trí Bhéarla, go bhfuil sé thar a bheith tábhachtach go bhfreastalaíonn siad ar chlubanna óige chun a Ghaeilge a choimeád. Rinneadh gearán faoin tseirbhís aistriúcháin Gaeilge ar an idirlíon, go raibh sé go dona nó nach raibh sé ann. Luadh freisin go raibh aipeanna áirithe ar fáil as Gaeilge.

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Dúradh gurb é an bealach is fearr leis an nGaeilge a fhoghlaim ná trí fhreastal a dhéanamh ar imeachtaí trí Ghaeilge. Moladh gur chóir go mbeadh níos mó clubanna óige ann trí Ghaeilge. Dúradh go n-éistear le Raidió Fáilte agus gur gá níos mó Gaeilge a chraoladh ar na meáin, ar an teilifís agus ar an raidió.

## 8. Youth Services through Irish

There was a question about whether the governments north and south should provide additional support for youth services through Irish. 66% in the south and 40% in the north said there should be more support for these services.

### 8.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 7

### 8.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

#### Representative focus group in the south

It was stated that there is uncertainty as to which Irish language services are available to young people. It was also stated that there was no Irish language youth service available locally. It was stated that youth services are helpful in encouraging young people to use Irish outside of school. It was also stated that technology should be used as part of the youth services and that Irish language youth services create a new friendship in a new language thus providing continuity with the language after leaving school. In the case of those who attend a Gaelscoil and later go on to a school operating through English, it was mentioned that attendance at youth clubs is very important in order to maintain their Irish. There was a complaint about the Irish language translation service online to the effect that that it was of poor quality or non-existent.

#### Representative focus group in the north

It was stated that the best way to learn Irish is to attend Irish language events. It was recommended that there should be more youth clubs through Irish. It was stated that Raidió Fáilte is listened to and that more Irish must be broadcast on media, television and radio.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas

D'aontaigh an fócasghrúpa gur chóir go mbeadh na bunscoileanna ag feidhmiú trí Ghaeilge. Dúradh maidir leis an tumoideachas sa Ghaeilge go mbaineann sé de na daltaí an fuath agus an eagla a bhíonn ann uaireanta ó thaobh na teanga de. Dúradh nach leor na pointí breise le haghaidh ábhar a ndéantar staidéar orthu trí Ghaeilge.

#### 8.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Níos mó clubanna óige trí Ghaeilge
- Níos mó Gaeilge i gclubanna spóirt
- Stocaireacht a dhéanamh ar chomhlachtaí cluichí ríomhaireachta rogha Gaeilge a chur ar fáil
- Rogha Gaeilge a bheith ar fáil ar na línte cabhrach
- Gach seirbhís óige atá ar fáil i mBéarla, í a bheith ar fáil i nGaeilge chomh maith
- Líne chabhrach chun dul i ngleic le hiarrachtaí ar fhéinmharú a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge
- Cluichí spóirt a chraoladh trí Ghaeilge ar an teilifís
- Níos mó cuntais Tik Tok le tionchairí le Gaeilge agus fotheideal a bheith ar fáil ar na cuntais sin
- Cóitseálaithe agus bainisteoirí spóirt a bheith ann le Gaeilge
- Traenáilaithe le Gaeilge sna hionaid fhóillíochta
- Cláir do dhaoine óga trí Ghaeilge ar na cainéil BBC
- Níos mó cláir trí Ghaeilge ar Netflix
- Suíomh idirlín nó aip le cluichí agus tráth na gceist as Gaeilge
- Cuntais Tik Tok le daoine éagsúla agus iad ag úsáid na Gaeilge
- Gach bunscoil sa tír a bheith ag múineadh trí Ghaeilge
- Níos mó pointí breise a bheith ar fáil chun staidéar a dhéanamh ar ábhair trí Ghaeilge le haghaidh na hArdteiste

### Focus group of young people in the south

The focus group agreed that primary schools should operate through Irish. It was stated that immersion education in Irish frees the pupils of aversion to and fear of the language which is sometimes present. It was stated that the additional points for subjects studied through Irish are not sufficient.

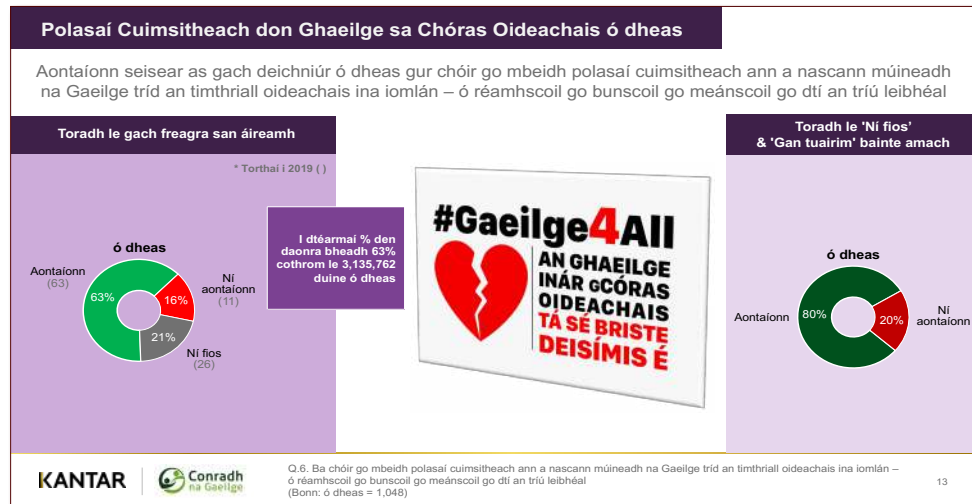
#### 8.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- More Irish language youth clubs
- More Irish in sports clubs
- Lobby computer games companies to provide Irish language options
- Availability of Irish language options on helplines
- Availability in Irish of all services which are available in English
- Availability of an Irish language helpline to deal with cases of attempted suicides
- Irish medium broadcasting of sports games on television
- More TikTok accounts with Irish speaking influencers and the availability of subtitles on these accounts
- The presence of Irish speaking sports coaches and managers
- Irish speaking trainers in leisure centres
- Irish language programming for young people on the BBC channels
- More Irish language series on Netflix
- A website or app with games and quizzes in Irish
- TikTok accounts with a variety of people using Irish
- All primary schools in the country to teach through the medium of Irish
- Award even more extra points to school subjects examined through the medium of Irish at Leaving Certificate

## 9. Polasaí cuimsitheach don Ghaeilge sa chóras oideachais

D'aontaigh 63% i 2022 agus i 2019 gur chóir go mbeadh polasaí cuimsitheach do mhúineadh na Gaeilge ón réamhscoil go dtí an 3ú leibhéal ann ó dheas. D'aontaigh 58% gur chóir go leanfadh an Ghaeilge ina croí-ábhar sa tsraith shinsearach.

### 9.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 8

## 9. A comprehensive policy for Irish in the education system

63% agreed in 2022 and in 2019 that there should be a comprehensive policy for the teaching of Irish from pre-school to third level in the south. 58% agreed that the Irish language should continue to be a core subject in senior cycle.

### 9.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

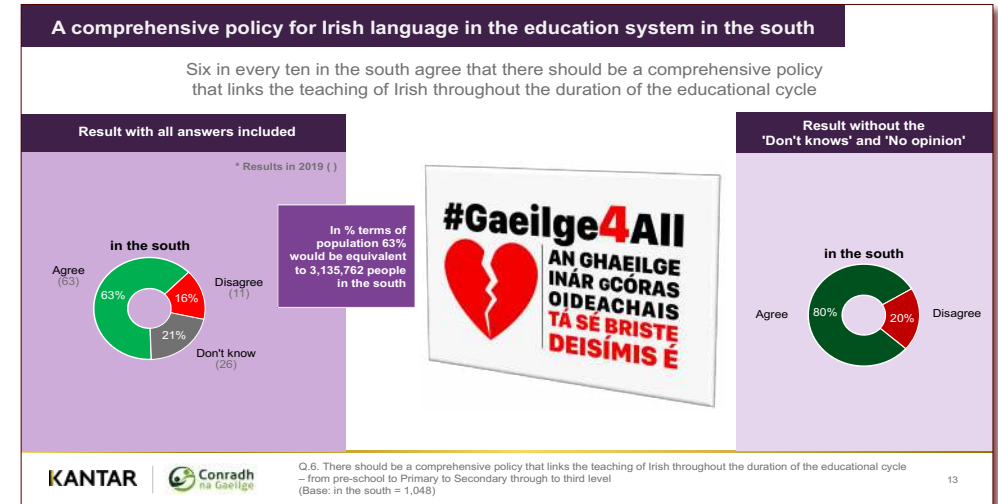
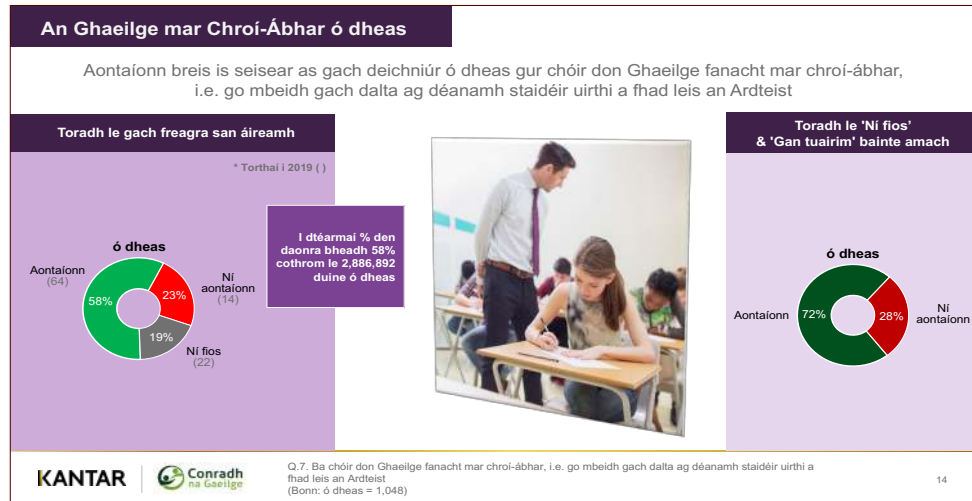


Figure 8



Figiúr 9

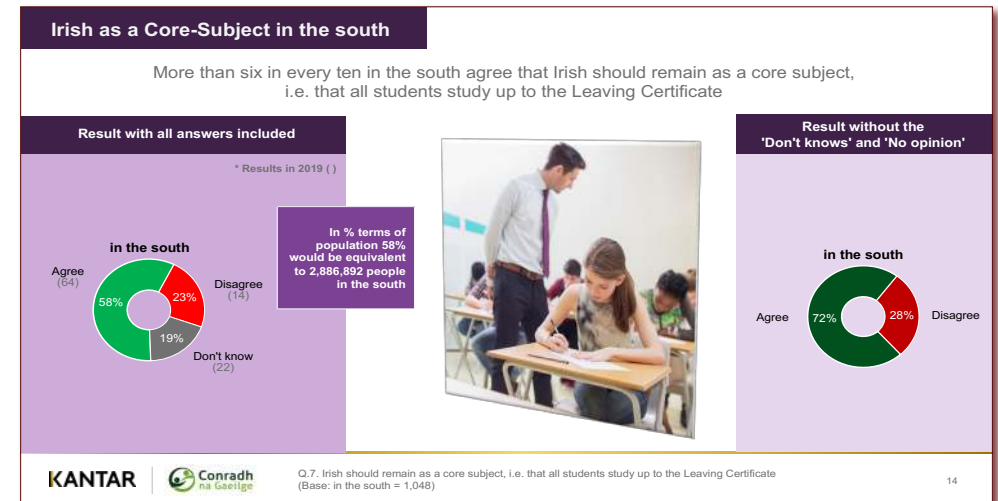


Figure 9

## 9.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Dúradh go raibh an iomarca gramadaí á múineadh sa scoil, seachas an teanga a úsáid ar bhonn spráití. Dúradh gur chóir go mbeadh béim ar an gcomhrá. Measadh go raibh an Ghaeilge níos láidre inniu ná mar a bhí sí leis na blianta. Measadh gur chóir go mbeadh teagmháil ag na daoine óga leis an teanga. Dúradh má dhéantar den Ghaeilge ábhar roghnach san ardteist go mbeidh sí roghnach sa chóras oideachais ina iomláine roimh i bhfad. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil an Ghaeilge tábhachtach dár gcultúr agus dár bhféiniúlacht, gur náireach an rud é nach bhfuil an Ghaeilge ag pobal na tíre. Dúradh dá ndéanfaí ábhar roghnach den Ghaeilge go mbeadh an teanga i mbaol a báis. Dúradh gur gá cuidiú leis an nGaeilge ar gach slí i bhfianaise iarrachtaí na mBriotanach thar na blianta an cultúr a mharú. Luadh go raibh an bhéim ar an ngramadach ag cur eagla ar na daltaí roimh an teanga.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas

Dúradh gur chóir go mbeadh béim ar an nGaeilge labhartha sa scoil. Dúradh go bhfuil an Ghaeilge mar ábhar bunaithe ar an gcuraclam céanna leis an mBéarla, agus moladh gur chóir í a bheith bunaithe ar na teangacha Eorpacha ina ionad sin, ar nós na Fraincise. Dúradh chomh maith nuair a thosaítear sa mheánscoil go bhfuil sé le tuiscint go bhfuil Gaeilge ag an dalta, rud nach bhfuil fíor i bhformhór na gcásanna. De bharr seo múintear dánta agus amhráin do na daltaí gan tuiscint acu ar chiall na ndánta agus na n-amhrán sin. Rinneadh gearán go raibh an córas róshean agus go raibh na dánta ró-leadránach. Luadh freisin go raibh na gearrscannáin róshean freisin ar an gcúrsa. Is léir gur thaitin An Cailín Ciúin leis an bhfócasghrúpa agus moladh go mbeidh staidéar á dhéanamh ar scannáin Gaeilge ar chomhchaitheamh leis. Moladh gur chóir go mbeadh sin ar fáil i ngach scoil, fiú amháin i gclubanna spóirt.

Luadh maidir le hÉireannaigh a théann thar lear go mbíonn sé go hiontach nuair a bhíonn cúpla focal Gaeilge ag daoine eile is féidir a labhairt leo agus go mbíonn caidreamh speisialta ann fiú amháin le strainséir nuair a labhraítear Gaeilge. Tá daoine áirithe ag iarraidh fáil réidh léi, ach tá daoine eile taobh istigh sa Ghaeltacht agus taobh amuigh ag déanamh iarracht í a choinneáil beo. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil sé tábhachtach go mbeadh an dara teanga ag duine. Dúradh freisin go gcaithfí deireadh a chur leis an dioscúrsa úd an “ba bhreá liom go mbeadh Gaeilge agam” trí líofacht sa Ghaeilge a bhaint amach sna céimeanna deireanacha den oideachas. Luadh chomh maith i gcás Gaeilge a bheith ag an tuismitheoir go mbeidh sé níos éasca don pháiste an teanga a fhoghlaim. Dúradh freisin go raibh deiseanna fostaíochta ann sa Ghaeilge de bharr go bhfuil sé mar chroí-ábhar.

## 9.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Daoine óga a spreagadh chun an teanga a úsáid ar bhonn spráití agus le comhrá
- Spreagadh agus idirghníomhaíocht níos mó i leith na Gaeilge sa rang agus taobh amuigh de
- Léiriú a thabhairt gur féidir úsáid a bhaint as an nGaeilge i ndiaidh an scoil a fhágáil
- Dhá ábhar éagsúla a bheith sa Ghaeilge, ceann amháin do chomhrá agus ceann eile do litríocht agus go mbeadh an t-ábhar comhrá mar chroí-ábhar, an t-ábhar liteartha roghnach
- Gach canúint a bheith á múineadh ar Duolingo
- Club Gaeilge a bhunú sa scoil a bheadh spráití
- Gach ábhar scoile a dhéanamh trí mheán na Gaeilge
- An Ghaeilge a mhúineadh trí chluichí a imirt ionas go mbeidh an t-ábhar spráití
- Curaclam na Gaeilge a bheith bunaithe ar churaclam na dteangacha Eorpacha
- Staidéar a dhéanamh ar níos mó leabhar agus scannáin comhaimseartha as Gaeilge
- Caithimh aimsire trí Ghaeilge ar scoil, ar nós damhsa Gaelach agus clubanna spóirt

## 9.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

### Representative focus group in the south

It was stated that too much grammar was being taught in the school, as opposed to language use in a fun way. It was stated that the conversation should be emphasised. The Irish language was deemed to be in a stronger position today than it had been in previous years. It was thought that the young people should have contact with the language. It was stated that if Irish were to become an optional subject in the Leaving Certificate, it would soon after become optional across the entire education system. It was also stated that the Irish language is important to our culture and identity, that it is a shame that the Irish language is not spoken by the people of the country. It was stated that making Irish an optional school subject would make the language at risk of extinction. It was stated that because of British attempts to exterminate the culture over the years there is a need to help the Irish language in every way. It was stated that the emphasis on grammar was making pupils afraid of the language.

### Focus group of young people in the south

It was stated that the conversational Irish should be emphasised. It was stated that Irish as a school subject is based on the same curriculum as English is, and it was recommended that it should rather be based on other European languages instead, such as French. It was also said that once secondary school starts, there is an assumption that the pupil can speak Irish, which in the majority of cases is not true. As a result, pupils are taught poems and songs without being able to understand the meaning of those poems and songs. There was a complaint about the system being too outdated and that the poems were too boring. It was also mentioned that even the short films on the course were too outdated. It is clear that the focus group was impressed by An Cailín Ciúin and it was recommended that Irish language films of similar quality be studied. It was recommended that those films be available in all schools, even in sports clubs.

It was mentioned that for Irish people travelling abroad the fact of knowing a few words which can be used with other people can lead to special relationships with strangers due to speaking Irish. Some people want to get rid of the language, but others both inside the Gaeltacht and outside of it are trying to keep it alive. It was also stated that it is important to be able to speak a second language. It was also stated that by achieving fluency during the latter stages of education it would be possible to finally put an end to the “I would love to speak Irish” narrative. It was also stated that if the parent spoke Irish, it would be easier for the child to learn the language. It was also stated that the Irish language provided employment opportunities because it is a core subject.

## 9.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Encourage young people to use the language in a fun way and emphasise conversation
- Greater motivation for Irish and interaction with it in the classroom and beyond
- Show that Irish can be used after leaving school
- The provision of two different subjects in the Irish language, a core conversational subject and another optional literary subject
- Instruction in all dialects on Duolingo
- Establish a fun Irish language club in school
- Teach all school subjects through the medium of Irish
- Teach Irish by playing games so that the content is fun
- Base the Irish language curriculum on the curricula for other European languages
- Study more contemporary books and films in Irish
- Hobbies through Irish at school, such as Irish dancing, fiddles and sports clubs



## 10. Cúrsaí 3ú Leibhéal trí Ghaeilge ó dheas

Tá Bille an Údaráis um Ard-Oideachas á phlé faoi láthair i dTeach Laighin. Beartaíodh ceist a chur ar chóir go mbeadh cúrsaí 3ú leibhéal nó codanna de chúrsaí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge. Dúirt 54% ó dheas gur chóir go mbeadh cúrsaí 3ú leibhéal nó codanna de chúrsaí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge. I measc na ndaoine a dúirt gur chóir go mbeadh cúrsaí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge, dúirt 91% gur chóir go mbeadh na coláistí ag cur cúrsaí mar sin ar fáil do 5% de mhic léinn.

### 10.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 10

## 10. Third Level Courses through Irish in the south

The Higher Education Authority Bill is currently being discussed in Leinster House. It was decided to have a question as to whether 3rd level courses should be available through Irish or have parts of them available through Irish. 54% in the south said that 3rd level courses should be available through Irish or have parts of them available through Irish. Of those who said that courses should be available through Irish, 91% said the colleges should provide such courses to 5% of students.

### 10.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

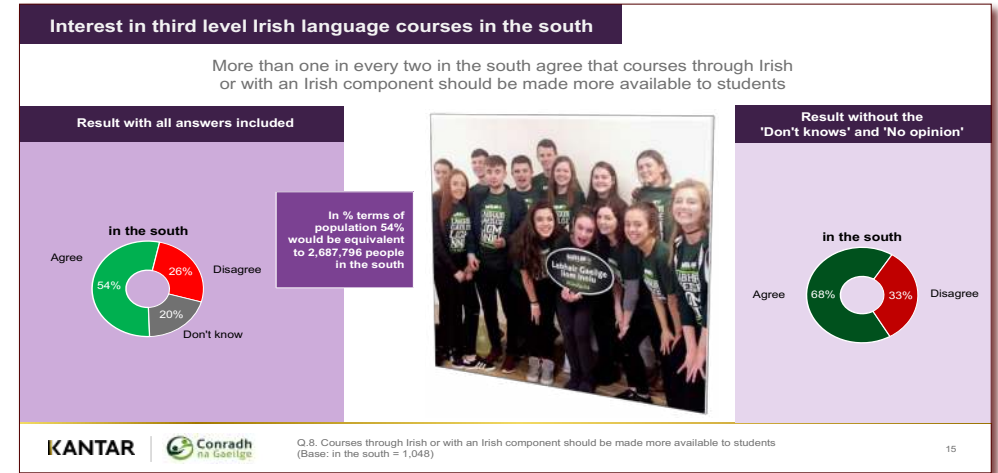


Figure 10



Figiúr 11



Figure 11

## 10.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

### **Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas**

Luadh gur chóir go mbeadh cúrsaí sa tsíciteiripe ar fáil trí Ghaeilge. Dúradh gur chóir go mbeadh cúrsaí dlí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge de bharr go bhfuil Bunreacht na hÉireann i nGaeilge. Moladh gur trí Ghaeilge ba chóir cuid d'oilíúint na nGardaí a dhéanamh.

### **Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas**

Luadh go raibh spásanna teoranta ar an gcúrsa bunmhúinteoireacht trí Ghaeilge agus nárbh fhéidir áiteanna a fháil air. Luadh nár cuireadh mórán eolais ar fáil faoi na cúrsaí 3ú leibhéal trí Ghaeilge. Dúradh nár cuireadh aon bhéim ar chúrsaí 3ú leibhéal trí Ghaeilge agus plé á dhéanamh ar chúrsaí 3ú leibhéal ar scoil. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil éileamh ar chúrsaí gnó agus an Ghaeilge mar chuid díobh. Dúradh freisin go bhfuil éileamh ar chúrsaí staire trí Ghaeilge.

## 10.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Cúrsaí Riaracháin Phoiblí trí Ghaeilge a bhunú
- Cúrsaí Altrachta trí Ghaeilge a bhunú
- Cúrsaí Sláinte Phoiblí trí Ghaeilge a bhunú, le cúrsaí sa sícíteiripe san áireamh
- Níos mó cúrsaí Dlí trí Ghaeilge
- Cúrsaí Polaitíochta trí Ghaeilge a bhunú
- Cúrsaí Margaíochta trí Ghaeilge a bhunú
- An Ghaeilge mar mhodúl i ngach cúrsa 3ú leibhéal
- Níos mó cúrsaí bunmhúinteoireachta trí Ghaeilge a bheith ar fáil

## 10.2. RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP

### **Representative focus group in the south**

It was stated that psychotherapy courses should be through Irish. It was stated that law courses should be available through Irish seeing as the Constitution of Ireland is written in Irish. It was recommended that some of the Garda training be carried out through Irish.

### **A representative focus group in the north**

It was mentioned that there were limited spaces on the primary teaching course through Irish and that it was not possible to secure places on it. It was mentioned that not much information was provided about the 3rd level courses through Irish. It was stated that no emphasis had been placed on 3rd level courses through Irish when 3rd level were being discussed in school. There was also a demand for business courses which integrated the Irish language into them. It was also stated that there is a demand for history courses through the medium of Irish.

## 10.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Establish Public Administration Courses through Irish
- Establish Nursing courses through Irish
- Establish Public Health Courses through Irish, including psychotherapy courses
- More Irish medium law courses
- Establish politics courses through Irish
- Establish marketing courses through Irish
- Irish to be a module in all 3rd level courses
- Access to more primary teaching courses through Irish



## 11. Comharthaíocht Dhátheangach ó thuaidh

Anois go bhfuil an pobal in ann comharthaíocht dhátheangach a iarraidh dá shráid féin ó thuaidh is ábhartha an cheist a chur, ar chóir go mbeadh níos mó Gaeilge le feiceáil in áiteanna atá comhroinnte freisin. Dúirt 37% gur chóir, dúirt 37% eile nár chóir.

### 11.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figúir 12

### 11.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Dúradh san fhócasghrúpa gur chóir go mbeadh na comharthaí gach áit. Dúradh freisin nár chóir iad a bheith i gceantair aontachtacha mar nach mbeifí á n-iarraidh agus go sracfaí síos iad. Dúradh freisin go mbíonn comharthaíocht dhátheangach i mBarcelona gach áit agus nach mbíonn fadhb ann.

#### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó thuaidh

Dúradh go mbeadh sé go maith comharthaí dátheangacha a fheiceáil ar na sráideanna, sa chathair agus sna siopaí móra. Dúradh i gcás comharthaí a bhíonn i gceantair amháin seachas i gceantar eile gur mó a dhéantar an t-ábhar a pholarú, ach ag an am céanna go mbeidh daoine ag gearán má chuirtear iad i ngach áit. Dúradh freisin go mbíonn ar chéatadán áirithe vótáil ar son comharthaí sula nglactar leo.

#### 11.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Comharthaíocht dhátheangach a bheith sna hionaid fhóillíochta
- Comharthaí dátheangacha i ngach foirgneamh poiblí
- Comharthaí dátheangacha a thógáil isteach de réir a chéile
- Comharthaíocht dhátheangach a bheith le feiceáil in áiteanna faoin tuath

## 11. Bilingual Signage in the North

Now that the public are able to request bilingual signage for their own street in the north it is relevant to ask whether there should be more Irish in shared spaces as well. 37% said there should, another 37% said that there should not.

### 11.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 12

### 11.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

#### Representative focus group in the north

It was stated in the focus group that the signs should be everywhere. It was also stated that they should not be in unionist areas because they would not be wanted. It was also said that in Barcelona there is bilingual signage everywhere and that there is no problem.

#### Focus group of young people in the north

It was stated that it would be good to see bilingual signs on the streets, in the city and in the larger shops. As regards the presence of signs in one area rather than in another, it was stated that the matter is being more polarised, but at the same time that people will complain if they are placed everywhere. It was also stated that a certain percentage has to vote in favour of signs before they are accepted.

#### 11.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Have bilingual signage in the leisure centres
- Bilingual signage in all public buildings
- Gradual introduction of bilingual signage
- Visibility of bilingual signage in rural areas

## 12. Teangacha ag leibhéal TGMO

Cuireadh ceist ar fhreagróirí an tsuirbhé ó thuaidh ar chóir go mbeadh teangacha ina gcroí-ábhar i dTeastas Ginearálta an Mheánoideachais (TGMO). Dúirt 64% gur chóir go mbeidís ina gcroí-ábhar. Cuireadh an cheist chéanna in 2017 agus bhí 66% ina fhabhar sin, is é sin titim 2%.

### 12.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 13

## 12. Languages at GCSE level

Respondents to the survey in the north were asked whether languages should be core subjects in the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). 64% said that the languages should be core subjects. The same question was asked in 2017 with 66% in favour, a decrease of 2%.

### 12.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

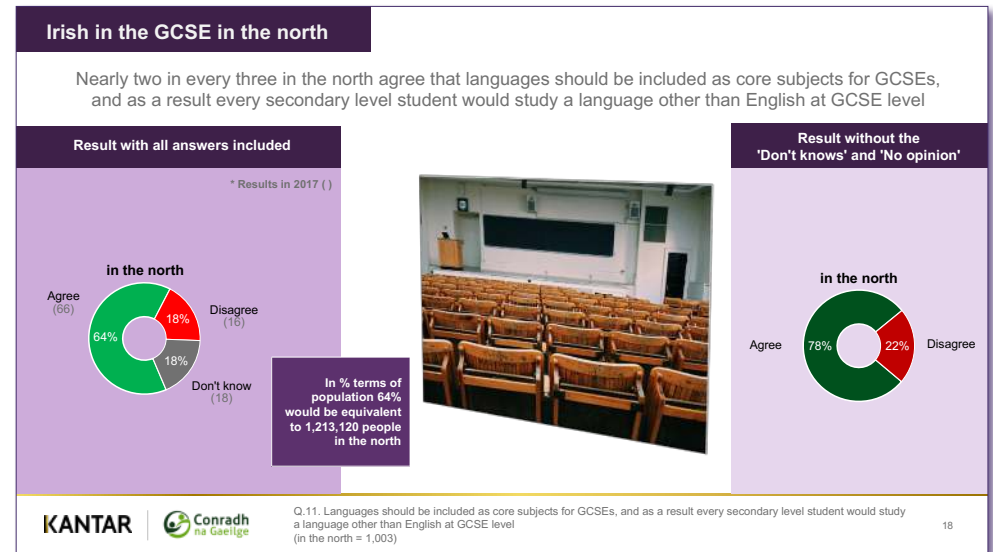


Figure 13

## 13. Ardú feasachta sna pobail nach bhfuil mórán teagmhála acu léi

Agus an Ghaeilge á haithint mar ábhar ar féidir le pobail éagsúla aontú faoi, cuireadh ceist ar chóir go mbeadh tograí ardaithe feasachta ann i leith na Gaeilge do phobail nach bhfuil mórán teagmhála acu leis an teanga. Dúirt 40% gur chóir go mbeadh tograí ardaithe feasachta i leith na Gaeilge do phobail nach bhfuil mórán teagmhála acu leis an teanga.

### 13.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 14

### 13.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Dúradh gur chóir go mbeadh duine mór le rá ón bpobal aontachtach ag cur an nuacht i láthair as Gaeilge don phobal, agus go rachadh an pobal i dtaithí ar na bunfhrásaí as Gaeilge dá bharr sin. Aontaíodh gur chóir ranganna Gaeilge a bheith ina gcuid d'imeachtaí Béarla d'fhonn í a normalú. Dúradh chomh maith nach raibh eolas ar cén áit ina mbeadh ceapaire le fáil as Gaeilge.

#### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó thuaidh

Níos mó póstaer a chur suas, is é sin a dúradh maidir le feasacht a ardú i leith na Gaeilge. Dúradh freisin gur chóir níos mó agóidí a eagrú. Dúradh go bhfuil gá níos mó daoine a chur ar an eolas faoin teanga. Luadh gurbh fhiú na meáin sóisialta a úsáid. Dúradh freisin gurb é an t-ardú feasachta is fearr a d'fhéadfaí a dhéanamh ar son teanga ná í a labhairt. Dúradh chomh maith gurb aisteach an rud aistriú ó theanga go teanga ar mhaithe le go dtuigfeadh Béarlóirí. Moladh gur chóir níos mó ranganna Gaeilge a dhíriú orthu siúd nach

## 13. Raising awareness for communities that have little contact with Irish

Recognising the Irish language as a topic on which various communities can agree, there was a question as to whether there should be awareness-raising projects regarding the Irish language for communities with little contact with the language. 40% said there should be awareness-raising projects regarding the Irish language for communities with little contact with the language.

### 13.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 14

### 13.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

#### Representative focus group in the north

It was stated that a prominent member of the unionist community should be presenting the news in Irish to the public, and that the public would thereby become familiar with basic phrases in Irish. It was also stated that it was not known where a sandwich could be got through Irish.

#### Representative focus group in the north

Putting up more posters was mentioned as regards raising awareness of the Irish language. It was stated that more protests should be organised. It was stated that more people need to be informed about the language. It was mentioned that social media should be used. It was also stated that the best way of raising awareness about the language was to speak it. It was also stated that it was unusual to have to switch from one language to another for the sake of English speakers understanding. It was recommended that more Irish classes should cater to those who do not speak Irish such as parents. It was stated that it was worth talking with

bhfuil Gaeilge acu ar nós tuismitheoirí. Dúradh gurbh fhiú labhairt le haontachtaithe níos mó faoin teanga. An teanga a mhúineadh do dheartháir nó deirfiúr bheag moladh eile, gurbh fhiú buntáistí na teanga a chur ar a súile dóibh, ar nós a thaispeáint dóibh gurb í seo teanga na tíre seo. Dúradh freisin gurbh fhiú a léiriú go bhfuil pobal ann a labhraíonn an Ghaeilge, gur féidir cairde nua a dhéanamh de dhroim na Gaeilge. Dúirt na rannpháirtithe go léir go labhraíonn siad Gaeilge taobh amuigh den scoil agus den chlub óige.

### **13.3. MOLTAÍ:**

- Ranganna a bheith dírithe ar thuismitheoirí nach bhfuil Gaeilge acu
- Labhairt le haontachtaithe níos mó faoin teanga
- An Ghaeilge a mhúineadh do dheartháir nó deirfiúr bheag nár fhoghlaim an Ghaeilge go fóill
- Buntáistí na Gaeilge a léiriú
- Léiriú gur teanga na tíre í
- Taispeáint go bhfuil pobal ann a labhraíonn Gaeilge
- Duine mór le rá ón bpobal aontachtach a chur an nuacht i láthair as Gaeilge
- Clubanna sacair ag cur ranganna Gaeilge ar fáil uair sa tseachtain
- Biachlár ar fáil as Gaeilge i gcaiféanna
- Na meáin sóisialta, scoileanna agus ionaid phobail áitiúla a úsáid chun na seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge a fhógairt
- Rialtas ag déanamh fógraí faoin nGaeilge i rith na bliana, ní amháin i rith Sheachtain na Gaeilge
- Aip a bheith ar fáil chun eolas a thabhairt faoi cad iad na ranganna Gaeilge atá ar siúl agus imeachtaí Gaeilge
- Ba chóir don rialtas an teanga a chur chun cinn níos mó
- Ranganna Gaeilge a chur ar fáil do státseirbhísigh
- Féilte a bheith ar siúl sna ceantair mheasctha
- Pacáistí Gaeltachta a dhíol sna siopaí gníomhairí taistil

unionists more about the language. Teaching the language to a brother or sister was another recommendation, making them aware of the advantages of the language, such as showing them that Irish is the language of this country. It was also stated that it was worth showing that there is a community that speaks Irish, that new friends can be made thanks to the Irish language. All participants said they speak Irish outside the school and the youth club.

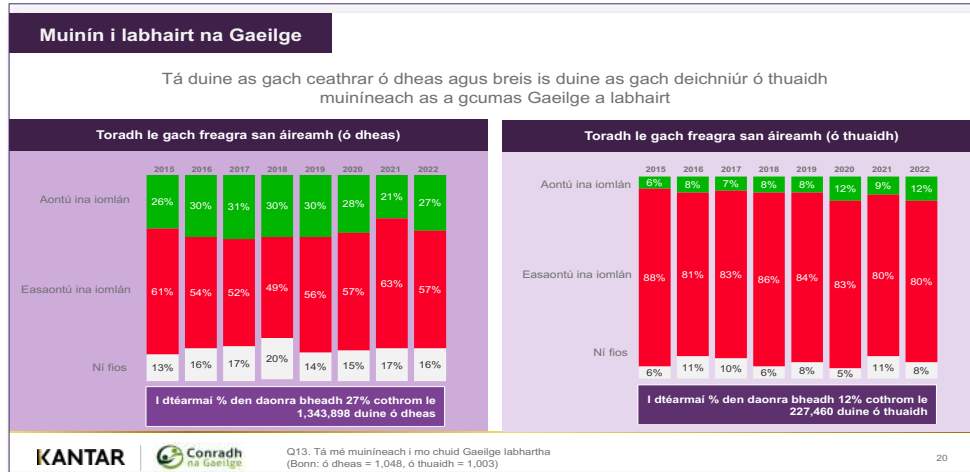
### **13.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Classes catering for parents who do not speak Irish
- Talk more with unionists about the language.
- Teach Irish to a younger brother or sister who has yet to learn Irish
- Demonstrate the advantages of the Irish language
- Show that it is the language of the country
- Show that there is a community that speaks Irish
- Have a prominent member of the unionist community present the news in Irish
- Soccer clubs providing Irish classes once a week
- Menu available in Irish in cafés
- Use social media, schools and local community centres to advertise the services through Irish
- Government making announcements about Irish during the year, not only during Seachtain na Gaeilge
- Have an app available to provide information on which Irish classes and Irish language events are taking place
- The government should promote the language more
- Provide Irish classes to civil servants
- Festivals taking place in mixed areas
- Sale of Gaeltacht packages in travel agent stores

## 14. 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 2021. Dúirt 26% ó dheas go bhfuil muinín acu Gaeilge a labhairt agus dúirt 12% ó thuaidh an rud céanna. Maidir le tuiscint na Gaeilge tá 36% ó dheas ag rá go dtuigeann siad Gaeilge agus 13% ó thuaidh.

### 14.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 15

## 14. Comprehension and speaking ability in Irish

The respondents both north and south were also asked about their ability to speak and understand Irish. These figures were compared to the 2015-2021 surveys. 26% in the south said they are confident in their ability to speak Irish and 12% in the north said the same. With regard to understanding the Irish language 36% say they understand the Irish language with 13% in the north.

### 14.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

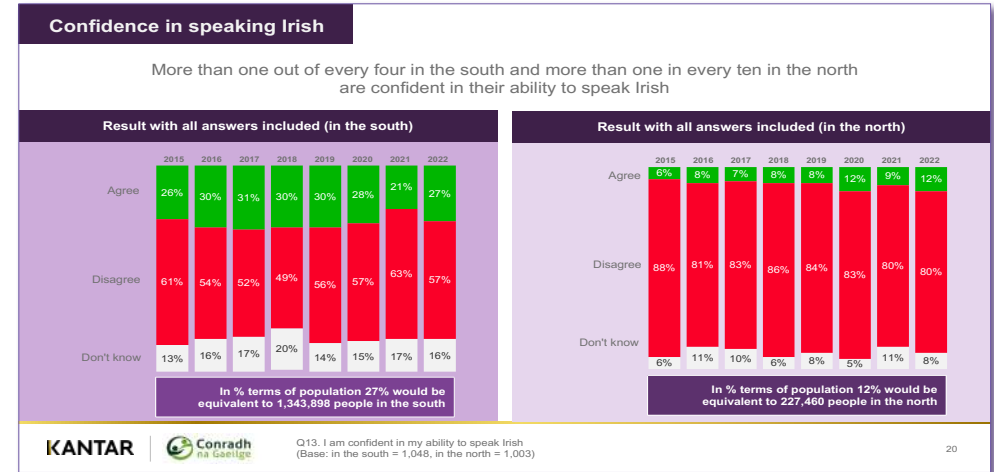
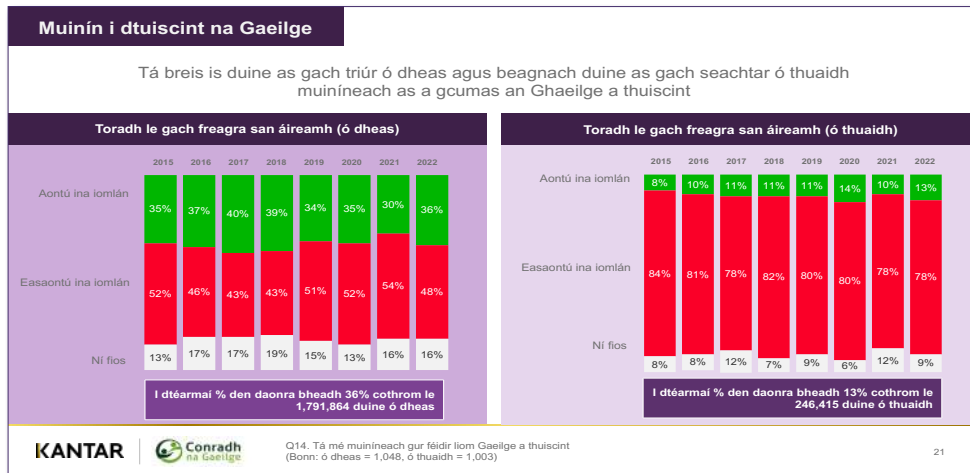


Figure 15



Figióir 16

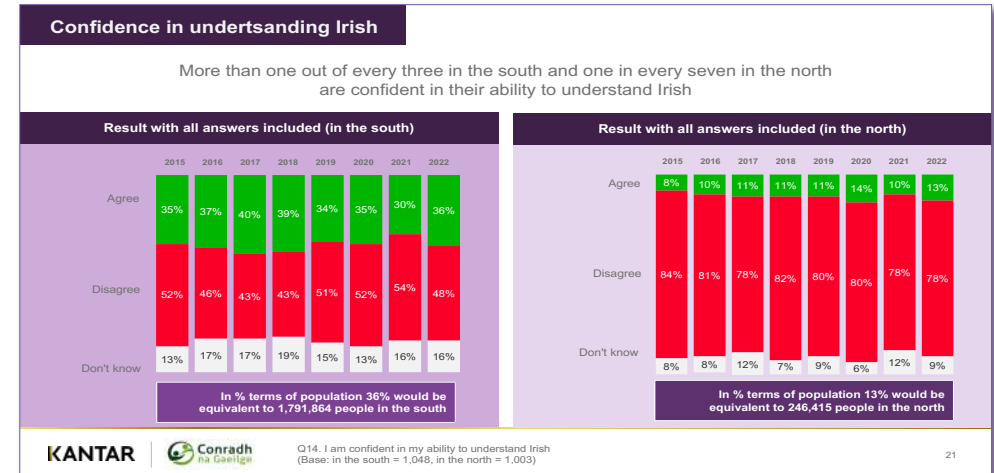


Figure 16

*Aguisíní*

**Appendices**



## Aguisín A - Suirbhé 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 planála 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 bith			
		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	Níl fios	Líon Teagmhála
		theas	7%	3%	2%	4%	53%	1%	46%
thuaidh	2%	1%	1%	1%	82%	1%	17%		

## Appendix A - 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%		

## Aguisín B - 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 dhéanfadh gach dalta staidéar ar theanga amháin seachas Béarla ag leibhéal TGMO	thuaidh	60%	20%	19%
13.	Ba cheart go mbeadh ról Choimisinéir na Gaeilge ó thuaidh neamhspleách & gan a bheith faoi thionchar polaitiúil, is cuma más tionchar dearfach nó diúltach atá i gceist	thuaidh	58%	15%	27%
14.	Chuirfeadh comharthaí logainmneacha dátheangacha (i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge) le feachtas ar oidhreacht chomhroinnte ó thuaidh	thuaidh	46%	30%	25%
15.	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 muinín i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha	theas	28%	57%	15%
		thuaidh	12%	83%	5%
17.	Tá mé muinín gur féidir liom Gaeilge a thuiscint	theas	35%	52%	13%
		thuaidh	15%	81%	6%

## Appendix B - 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 C - Suirbhé Kantar 2019

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

## Appendix C - 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 D - 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 D - 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 E - 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 E - 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 F - Suirbhé Millward Browne 2016

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

## Appendix F - 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 G - 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 G - 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%

**Nótaí:**

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