

# Céard é an Scéal?

Tuairimí an Phobail  
i leith na Gaeilge

*Anailís Bhliantúil 9*

**2023**

Public Opinions  
on the Irish Language

*Annual Analysis 9*



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## Clár

1. Achoimre fheidhmeach	
2. Príomhthorthaí ó Shuirbhé <i>Ireland Thinks</i> 2023	
3. Réamhrá	
4. Modh oibre	
5. Coláistí Samhraidh	
6. Seirbhís as Gaeilge	
7. An Ghaeilge ar phacáistíocht agus san earnáil turasóireachta	
8. An Gaeloideachas	
9. Suíomhanna gréasáin stáit as Gaeilge	
10. Stáisiún raidió don aos óg	
11. Imircigh ag foghlaim Gaeilge ó dheas	
12. Caiteachas an stáit i leith na Gaeilge	
13. Neamhspleáchas an Choimisinéara Teanga ó thuaidh	
14. Comharthaí dátheangacha do logainmneacha ó thuaidh	
15. Feasacht an phobail ar chearta teanga ó thuaidh	
16. Tuiscint agus Cumas Labhartha na Gaeilge	
Aguisín A: Suirbhé Kantar 2022	
Aguisín B: Suirbhé Kantar 2021	
Aguisín C: Suirbhé Kantar 2020	
Aguisín D: Suirbhé Kantar 2019	
Aguisín E: Suirbhé Kantar Millward Brown 2018	
Aguisín F: Suirbhé Kantar Millward Brown 2017	
Aguisín G: Suirbhé Millward Brown 2016	
Aguisín H: Suirbhé Millward Brown 2015	

## Contents

1. Executive summary	4
2. Main results of the 2023 <i>Ireland Thinks</i> Survey	5
3. Introduction	6
4. Methodology	7
5. Summer Colleges	10
6. Service Through Irish	12
7. Irish on packaging and in the tourism industry	14
8. Education through the medium of Irish	16
9. State websites available in Irish	19
10. Radio station for young people	20
11. Migrants learning Irish in the south	21
12. State spending on the Irish language	22
13. Independence of the Language Commissioner in the north	23
14. Bilingual signs on placenames in the north	24
15. The community's awareness of language rights in the north	25
16. Understanding of Irish and Ability to Speak Irish	26
Appendix A: Kantar Survey 2022	28
Appendix B: Kantar Survey 2021	29
Appendix C: Kantar Survey 2020	30
Appendix D: Kantar Survey 2019	31
Appendix E: Kantar Millward Brown Survey 2018	32
Appendix F: Millward Brown Survey 2017	33
Appendix G: Millward Brown Survey 2016	34
Appendix H: Millward Brown Survey 2015	35

## Leathanach | Page

## 1. Achoimre Fheidhmeach

Rinneadh an taighde seo idir mí Eanáir agus mí Mheán Fómhair 2023 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:

- Rochtain do dhaltaí ar an nGaeltacht
- Fáil ar sheirbhísí stáit as Gaeilge
- Pacáistíocht dhátheangach agus an Ghaeilge mar acmhainn turasóireachta
- Gaeloideachas
- Suíomhanna gréasáin an stáit as Gaeilge
- Stáisiún raidió don aos óg
- Imircigh ag foghlaim Gaeilge
- Comharthaí dátheangacha do logainmneacha ó thuaidh
- Feasacht an phobail ar chearta 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 4 fhócasghrúpa chun plé níos mionsonraithe a dhéanamh ar chuid de na torthaí, d'fhoillíodh 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 fud fad na tuairisce go bhfuil an-éileamh ann ón mórphobal do sheirbhísí as Gaeilge ón stát, thuaidh agus theas, agus go mbeadh mianta an phobail i leith na Gaeilge san áireamh ag comhlachtaí príobháideacha agus iad ag cruthú a dtáirgí agus seirbhísí. De réir na fianaise, tá tacaíocht forleathan ann don Ghaeilge tacaíocht i bhfad níos forleithne ná pobal na Gaeilge amháin. Tagann sé seo chun solais sna torthaí maidir le pacáistíocht dhátheangach, an Ghaeilge mar acmhainn thurasóireachta, an Gaeloideachas, suíomhanna gréasáin, stáisiún raidió don aos óg, imircigh ag foghlaim Gaeilge agus comharthaí dátheangacha ó thuaidh.

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 Gaeltacht 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 2023 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:

- Student access to the Gaeltacht
- Provision of state services through Irish
- Bilingual packaging and the Irish language as a tourism resource
- Education through the medium of Irish
- State websites available in Irish
- Radio station for young people
- Migrants learning Irish
- Bilingual signs on placenames in the north
- The community's awareness of 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, 4 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, and that the wishes of the public in relation to the Irish language should be considered by private companies in their creation of products and services. It is evident that there is widespread support for the Irish language, support much more comprehensive than that of the Irish-speaking community alone. This is evidenced by the results relating to bilingual packaging, Irish as a tourism resource, Irish-medium education, websites, a radio station for young people, migrants learning Irish, and bilingual signs in the north.

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 Ireland Thinks 2023

#	Ráiteas	theas nó thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra	
1.	Ba chóir go mbeadh deis ag gach dalta scoile freastal ar an nGaeltacht ar a laghad uair amháin i rith a laethanta scoile	theas	77%	7%	16%	
		thuaidh	50%	36%	15%	
2.	Dá gcuirfí in iúl dom go raibh seirbhís ar fáil i nGaeilge, is mó seans go n-úsáidfinn í	theas	24%	44%	32%	
		thuaidh	21%	62%	18%	
3.	Gach rud san áireamh, cheannóinn táirge le pacáistíocht dhátheangach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla thar tháirge le pacáistíocht i mBéarla amháin	theas	44%	30%	26%	
		thuaidh	30%	53%	17%	
4.	Ba chóir go mbeadh an deis ag gach páiste a fhaigheann a c(h)uid oideachais bunskoile trí Ghaeilge leanúint lena (h) oideachas iar-bhunscoile trí Ghaeilge	theas	73%	10%	18%	
		thuaidh	53%	32%	16%	
5.	Roghnóinn scoil a mhúineann trí mheán na Gaeilge do mo pháiste/pháistí dá mbeadh sí ar fáil i mo cheantar	theas	50%	25%	26%	
		thuaidh	30%	54%	17%	
6.	Ba chóir go mbeadh an rogha ag saoránaigh suíomh gréasáin atá curtha ar fáil ag ranna rialtais agus comhlachtaí poiblí a úsáid trí Ghaeilge más mian leo	theas	71%	13%	16%	
		thuaidh	48%	45%	7%	
7.	Is acmhainn uathúil í an Ghaeilge a bhféadfadh tionchar dearfach a bheith aici ar fhorbairt na turasóireachta ar an oileán seo	theas	67%	16%	18%	
		thuaidh	52%	36%	11%	
8.	Ba cheart go mbeadh ról Choimisinéir na Gaeilge ó thuaidh neamhspleách & nach mbeadh sé faoi thionchar polaitiúil, is cuma más tionchar dearfach nó diúltach atá i gceist	thuaidh	76%	13%	11%	
9.	Chuirfeadh comharthaí logainmneacha dátheangacha (i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge) le feachtas ar oidhreacht chomhroinnte ó thuaidh	thuaidh	52%	40%	7%	
10.	Caithefear níos mó oibre a dhéanamh chun tuiscint agus feachtas ar chearta na Gaeilge a mhéadú ó thuaidh	thuaidh	52%	37%	12%	
11.	Ba cheart stáisiún raidió Ghaeilge atá dírithe ar dhaoine óga & atá ar fáil ar FM a mhaoiniú trí tháillí an cheadúnais reatha	theas	60%	20%	20%	
12.	Ba cheart go mbeadh tacaíocht stáit ar fáil d'imircigh atá ina gcónaí in Éirinn chun Gaeilge a fhoghlaim	theas	41%	36%	22%	
13.	Faoi láthair tá thart ar dhaltas gach cúigear déag ag freastal ar scoil lán-Ghaeilge, ba chóir go n-ardódh sé seo go dtí duine as gach cúigear san fhiche bliain atá romhainn	theas	53%	18%	29%	
14.	Caitheann an Stát thart ar 0.17% de chaiteachas iomlán an Stáit go bliantúil ar thionscadail Ghaeilge & Ghaeltachta, an chóir an céatadán:	theas	A Laghdú	A choinneáil mar an gcéanna	A ardú go dtí 0.5%	A ardú go dtí 1%
		8%	28%	27%	37%	
15.	Tá mé muiníneach i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha	theas	20%	75%	6%	
		thuaidh	13%	83%	4%	
16.	Tá mé muiníneach gur féidir liom Gaeilge a thuiscint	theas	35%	61%	4%	
		thuaidh	19%	79%	2%	

## 2. Main Results from Ireland Thinks 2023

#	Statement		north or south	Agree	Disagree	Don't know / No answer
1.	Every school student should have an opportunity to visit the Gaeltacht at least once during their school years		south	77%	7%	16%
			north	50%	36%	15%
2.	If I knew a service was available through Irish, there is a greater chance that I would avail of that service		south	24%	44%	32%
			north	21%	62%	18%
3.	All things considered, I would purchase a product which had bilingual packaging, in Irish and English, before I would buy a product with English-only packaging		south	44%	30%	26%
			north	30%	53%	17%
4.	Every child who receives their primary school education through Irish should have the opportunity to continue with his or her post-primary education through Irish		south	73%	10%	18%
			north	53%	32%	16%
5.	I would choose a school that teaches through the medium of Irish for my child/children if there was such a school in my area		south	50%	25%	26%
			north	30%	54%	17%
6.	Citizens should have the choice to use websites provided by government departments and public bodies through Irish if they wish		south	71%	13%	16%
			north	48%	45%	7%
7.	The Irish Language is a unique resource, and it could have a positive impact on tourism development on this island		south	67%	16%	18%
			north	52%	36%	11%
8.	The role of the Irish Language Commissioner in the north should be independent and not affected by political influence, regardless of whether that influence be positive or negative		north	76%	13%	11%
9.	The use of bilingual placename signs (in English and in Irish) would increase awareness of the shared heritage in the north		north	52%	40%	7%
10.	Further work would be necessary to increase understanding and awareness of Irish language rights in the north		north	52%	37%	12%
11.	An Irish language radio station for young people, available on FM, should be funded through the current licence fees		south	60%	20%	20%
12.	State support should be made available to migrants who are living in Ireland in order to learn Irish		south	41%	36%	22%
13.	At present, approximately one in fifteen students are attending an all-Irish school; this figure should be increased to one in five students in the next twenty years		south	53%	18%	29%
14.	The State spends approximately 0.17% of the States' total expenditure, on an annual basis, on Irish Language and Gaeltacht projects, should this percentage be:	south	Decreased	Remain the same	Increased to 0.5%	Increased to 1%
			8%	28%	27%	37%
15.	I am confident in my ability to speak Irish		south	20%	75%	6%
			north	13%	83%	4%
16.	I am confident that I can understand Irish		south	35%	61%	4%
			north	19%	79%	2%

### 3. Réamhrá

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

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

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

- Coláistí Samhraidh
- Seirbhísí an stáit as Gaeilge
- An Ghaeilge mar uirlis mhargaíochta
- Gaeloideachas
- Na meáin as Gaeilge
- Inimircigh
- Maoiniú an stáit i leith na Gaeilge
- Logainmneacha dátheangacha ó thuaidh

Rinneadh an taighde seo ina dá chuid. Sa chéad chuid iarraidh ar an gcomhlacht pobalbhreithe Ireland Thinks suirbhé a dhéanamh ar 2,000 duine, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, chun tuairimí a mheas ar na téamaí thuas. Cuirtear cuid de na ceistanna céanna gach 3 bliana chun comparáid a dhéanamh idir na torthaí.

Sa dara chuid, tionóladh 4 fhócasghrúpa chun plé níos doimhne a dhéanamh ar chuid de na torthaí, d'fhoillíodh níos fearr a fháil ó thaobh comhthéacs de.

### 3. Introduction

This is now the ninth 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:

- Summer Colleges
- State services through Irish
- Irish as a marketing tool
- Education through the medium of Irish
- The media functioning through Irish
- Migrants
- State funding on the Irish language
- Bilingual placenames in the north

This research was carried out in two parts. The first part asked the opinion poll company Ireland Thinks 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.

In the second part, 4 focus groups were held to discuss some of the results in more depth, in order to get a better interpretation in terms of context.



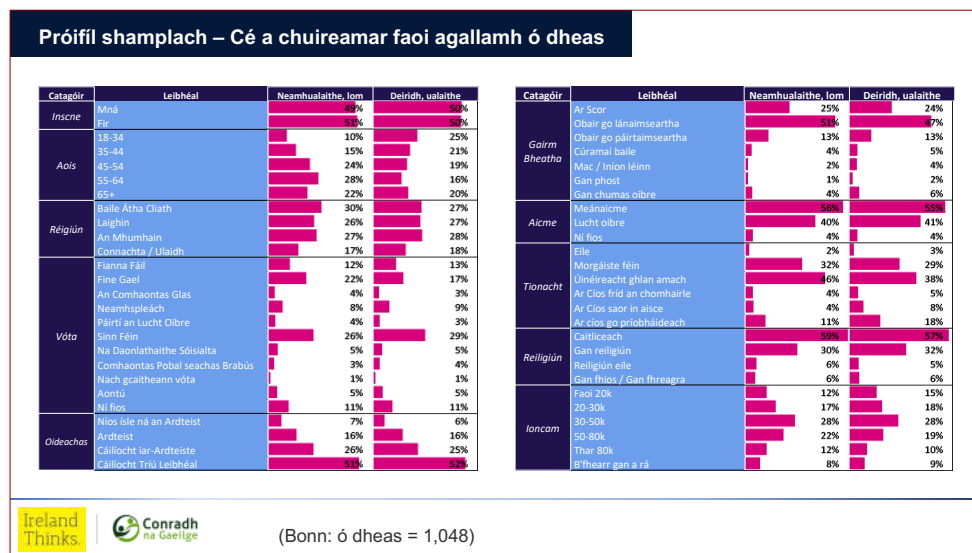
## 4. Modh Oibre

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, rinneadh idir taighde cáilióchtúil agus taighde cainníochtúil le tuiscint a fháil ar na dearthaí atá ag pobal na hÉireann ar an nGaeilge agus ar cheisteanna a bhaineann léi.

Rinneadh cinneadh faoi théamaí na bliana seo bunaithe 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, *Ireland Thinks*. Chuir *Ireland Thinks* 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 fhócasghrúpaí ar bun ar na téamaí céanna a bhí sa suirbhé.

Cuireadh an dá phríosa taighde seo le chéile, i. meascán den dhá mhodh oibre, idir cáilióchtúil agus cainníochtúil, le léargas iomlánaíoch a fháil ar na dearthaí atá ag daoine ar cheisteanna a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge.

Tá sé i gceist go mbainfear úsáid as na torthaí agus as an anailís seo mar uirlis stocaireachta don teanga. Is féidir leis seo gníomhaithe teanga agus grúpaí pobail a threorú, chomh maith le fianaise agus staitisticí riachtanacha a chur ar fáil agus achainí a dhéanamh le comhlachtaí poiblí nó príobháideacha.



Figúir 1

## 4. Methodology

As this research is 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 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, *Ireland Thinks*. *Ireland Thinks* 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.

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.

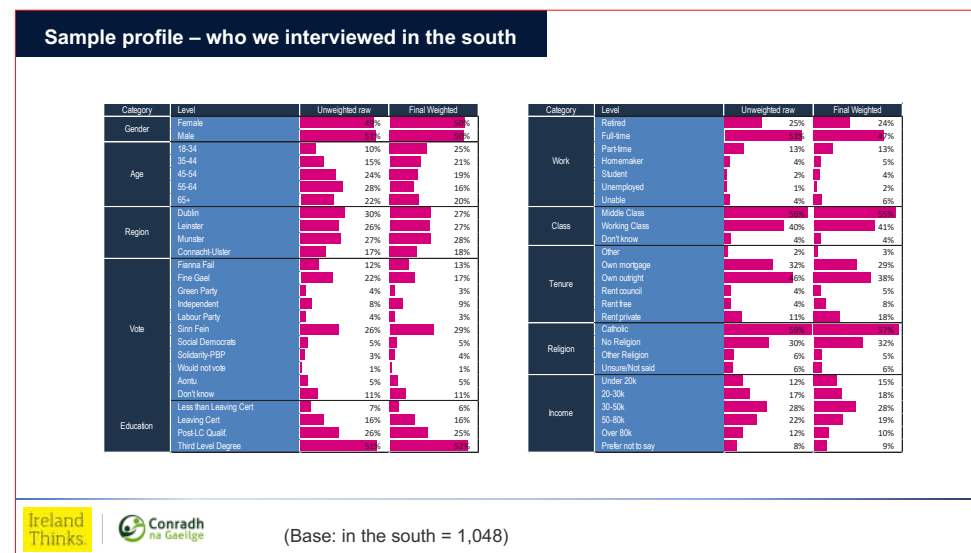


Figure 1

## Próifíl shamplach – Cé a chuireamar faoi agallamh ó thuaidh

Catagóir	Leibhéal	Neamhualaithe, lom	Deiridh, ualaithe
Inscne	Mná	41%	51%
	Fir	59%	49%
Aois	18-24	7%	8%
	25-44	32%	36%
	45-64	39%	34%
	65+	22%	22%
	65+	39%	38%
Grád Sóisialta	ABC1	30%	31%
	C2DE	31%	31%
Réigiún	Beál Feirste	16%	21%
	Óirthear	23%	21%
	Tuaisceart	11%	17%
	Deisceart	34%	24%
	Iarthair	16%	16%
Ioncam	Faoi 20k	17%	19%
	20-30k	24%	24%
	30-50k	31%	33%
	50-80k	12%	10%
	Thar 80k	4%	4%
	Gan freagra	11%	10%

Catagóir	Leibhéal	Neamhualaithe, lom	Deiridh, ualaithe
Vóta toghchán 2019	Páirtí na Comhghuaillíochta	16%	16%
	DUP	23%	22%
	Gan vóta	14%	17%
	Eile	4%	4%
	SDLP	14%	13%
Féiniúlacht	Sinn Féin	15%	14%
	Gan fios	2%	3%
	UIUP	12%	11%
	Neodrach	12%	18%
	Beagáinín Náisiúnach	21%	16%
Oidhreacht	Beagáinín Aontachtach	15%	15%
	Náisiúnach go mór	20%	19%
	Aontachtach go mór	32%	32%
	Caitliceach	43%	38%
	Gan reiligiún	8%	11%
Aicme	Eile	1%	4%
	Protestáin	4%	4%
	Gan fios	4%	5%
	Meánaicme	43%	41%
	B'hearr gan a rá	7%	7%
	Lucht oibre	4%	4%

## Sample profile – who we interviewed in the north

Category	Level	Unweighted raw	Final Weighted
Gender	Female	41%	51%
	Male	59%	49%
Age Group	18-24	7%	8%
	25-44	32%	36%
	45-64	39%	34%
	65+	22%	22%
	65+	39%	38%
Social Grade	ABC1	30%	31%
	C2DE	31%	31%
Region	Other	31%	31%
	Belfast	16%	21%
	East	23%	21%
	North	11%	17%
	South	34%	24%
Income	West	16%	16%
	Under 20k	17%	19%
	20k-30k	24%	24%
	30k-50k	31%	33%
	50k-80k	12%	10%
	Over 80k	4%	4%
	Not said	11%	10%

Category	Level	Unweighted raw	Final Weighted
Election vote 2019	Alliance	16%	16%
	DUP	23%	22%
	Nonvoter	14%	17%
	Other	4%	4%
	SDLP	14%	13%
Identity	Sinn Féin	15%	14%
	Unsure	2%	3%
	UIUP	12%	11%
	Neutrals	12%	18%
	Slightly Nat.	21%	16%
Heritage	Slightly Unionist	15%	15%
	Strongly Nat.	20%	19%
	Strongly Unionist	32%	32%
	Catholic	43%	38%
	No Religion	8%	11%
Class Identity	Other	1%	4%
	Protestant	4%	4%
	Unsure	4%	5%
	Middle Class	3%	11%
	Prefer not to say	7%	7%
	Working Class	4%	4%



(Bonn: ó thuaidh = 1,003)

Figúir 2

Bunaithe ar an léargas seo a thug torthaí an tsuirbhé dúinn ar thuairimí an phobail, cuireadh tús le sraith fhócasghrúpaí le tógáil ar an eolas seo agus le heolas cáilióchtúil a bhailiú ar na hábhair chéanna. Mar a fheictear sna táblaí thuas, rinneadh an suirbhé seo le sampla ionadaíoch ar tír ar fad.

### FÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

Socraíodh na fócasghrúpaí chun léargas a fháil ó phobal éagsúla ar na ceisteanna céanna. Reáchtáilteadh 4 fhócasghrúpa ar fad:

- grúpa amháin ó thuaidh
- trí ghrúpa ó dheas

Seo briseadh síos ar grúpaí éagsúla a tionóladh:

- grúpa ginearálta amháin ó dheas agus grúpa eile ó thuaidh, eagraithe ag comhlacht neamhspleách, a bhí ionadaíoch ó thaobh na déimeagrafaice de
- grúpa amháin de thuismitheoirí Gaeltachta
- grúpa amháin ó dheas de dhaoine óga taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht

Beartaíodh fócasghrúpaí ar líne amháin a úsáid fiú i ndiaidh na paindéime, os rud é gur féidir iad a eagrú ar bhonn náisiúnta chun dáileadh níos cothroma a aimsiú de rannpháirtithe.

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

### FOCUS GROUPS

The focus groups were arranged to gain an understanding from various communities on the same questions. A total of 4 focus groups were formed:

- one group in the north
- three groups in the south

The groups were broken down as follows:

- one general group in the south and another group in the north, organised by an independent company, representing demographics
- one group of parents in the Gaeltacht
- one group of young people living outside of the Gaeltacht

It was decided to run the focus groups online even in the aftermath of the pandemic, as the groups can be organised on a national scale in order to achieve a more even distribution of participants.



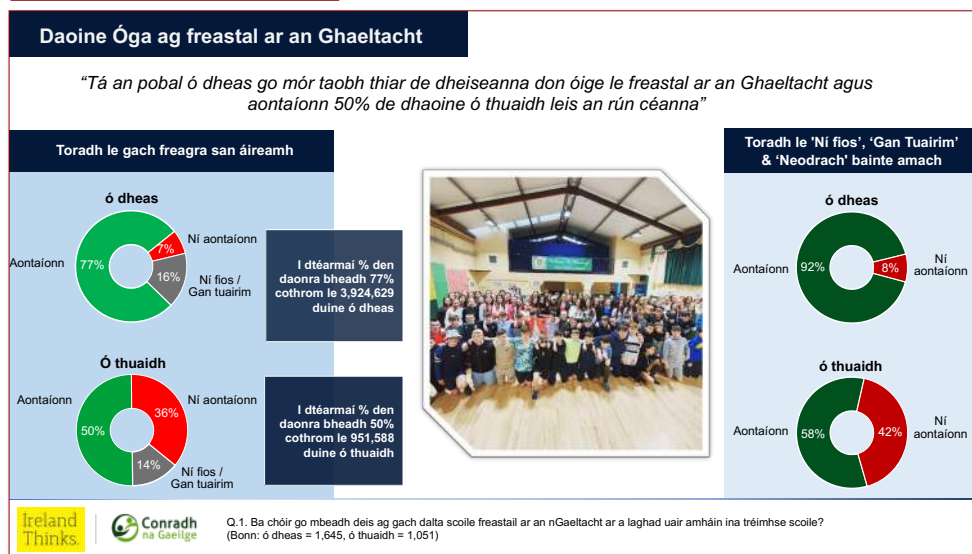
**Na Torthaí**

**The Results**

## 5. Coláistí Samhraidh

In 2023, chuir an Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir, Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus na Meáin, 400 scoláireacht ar fáil do dhaltai iar-bhunscoile ó scoileanna DEIS chun freastal ar chúrsa Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht. Dúirt 77% ó dheas agus 50% ó thuaidh gur chóir go mbeadh deis ag gach dalta scoile freastal ar an nGaeltacht ar a laghad uair amháin i rith a laethanta scoile. Is í seo an cheist is mó ar tacaíodh léi ó dheas sa suirbhé ar fad.

### 5.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 3

### 5.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Aontaíodh gur cheart go mbeadh deis ag gach duine óg freastal ar Choláiste Samhraidh ar a laghad uair amháin i rith a laethanta scoile. Luadh go gcuireann an t-eispéireas sna coláistí samhraidh go mór le normalú na teanga, le dearcadh dearfach i leith na teanga a chothú agus le tuairimí neamhspleacha ón scoil a fhorbairt faoin teanga. Dúradh go spreagann na coláistí samhraidh tuismitheoirí chun a bpáistí a chur go Gaelscoil nó Gaelcholáiste, toisc go mbíonn meon dearfach ag an bpáiste agus ag na tuismitheoirí faoin nGaeilge mar thoradh ar a dtaithí ar na coláistí samhraidh. Aontaíodh freisin go gcbhraíonn na coláistí samhraidh le feabhas a chur ar chumas na ndaltai sa Ghaeilge, agus go n-éiríonn níos fearr leo leis an teanga mar ábhar scoile dá bharr.

## 5. Summer Colleges

In 2023, the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media, provided 400 scholarships to post-primary students from DEIS schools to attend an Irish language course in the Gaeltacht. 77% in the south and 50% in the north stated that every student should have an opportunity to visit the Gaeltacht at least once during their school years. This was the question that received the most support in the south in the entire survey.

### 5.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

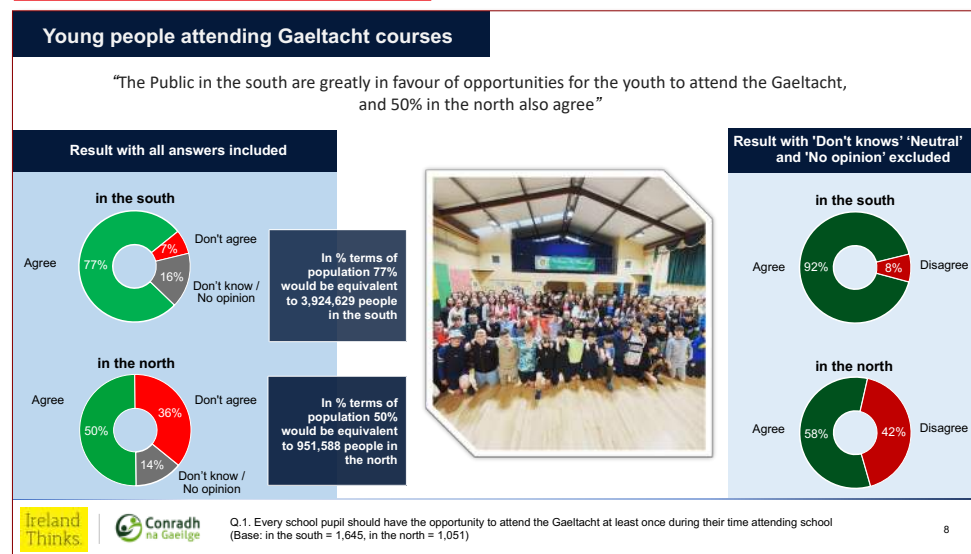


Figure 3

### 5.2. RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP

#### Representative focus group in the south

It was agreed that every young person should have an opportunity to attend a Summer College at least once during their school days. It was noted that the experience in the summer colleges greatly benefits the normalisation of the language, the formation of a positive attitude towards the language, and the development of opinions regarding the language that are independent from school. It was stated that summer colleges encourage parents to send their children to a Gaelscoil or a Gaelcholáiste, because the child and the parents have a positive attitude towards Irish because of his or her experience in the Irish college. It was also agreed that the summer colleges help to improve students' Irish language ability, and that they make more progress in the language as a school subject as a result.

### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Léiríodh tuairimí dearfacha faoi na coláistí samhraidh sa ghrúpa seo. Cé go raibh meascán de rannpháirtithe a raibh deis acu freastal ar choláiste samhraidh agus daoine nach raibh, bhí tuiscint choiteann ann gur dea-eispéireas a bhíonn ann a thugann neamhspleáchas agus deis shóisialta éagsúil do pháistí i gcomhthéacs tumoideachais. Aontaíodh go bhfuil ról ag scoileanna sa phróiseas, agus go nglacann scoileanna áirithe ról gníomhach i ndaltaí a spreagadh le freastal ar choláiste samhraidh agus gur fiú go mór an cur chuige seo.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas

Léiríodh tuairimí an-dearfach faoi na coláistí samhraidh sa ghrúpa seo, agus bhí taithí phearsanta ag formhór an ghrúpa. I measc na gcúiseanna a mbíonn fonn ar dhaoine óga freastal ar choláistí samhraidh, dar leis an ngrúpa seo, tá: a gcuid Gaeilge a fheabhsú don scoil, a chinntiú go mbeidh an cumas acu freastal ar Ghaelcholáiste, deis an Ghaeilge a úsáid lasmuigh den scoil, agus scéalta dearfacha cloiste acu ó chomhscoláirí. Aontaíodh gurb é costas agus acmhainní an bac is mó ar dhaoine freastal ar choláiste samhraidh. Dúradh go mbíonn cinneadh mór le glacadh ag teaghlaigh páiste a chur go coláiste samhraidh, agus nach bhfuil sé d'acmhainn ag an-chuid daoine. Bac eile a aithníodh ná nach bhfuil sé de chumas ag na coláistí samhraidh freastal ar dhaltaí a bhfuil riachtanais foghlama acu.

### Fócasghrúpa de thuismitheoirí Gaeltachta

Moladh sa ghrúpa seo go mbeadh teagmháil agus cumarsáid níos fearr idir an Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir, Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus na Meáin agus na mná/fir tí. Aontaíodh go bhfuil go leor buntáistí ag baint leis na coláistí samhraidh, do na scoláirí agus don phobal Gaeltachta, agus gur gá don Roinn tuilleadh ban/fear tí a mhealladh. Moladh freisin go dtiocfadh an maoiniú ón Roinn ag tús an chúrsa, seachas ag deireadh an chúrsa.

### 5.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Bileoga/acmhainní eolais ón Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir, Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus na Meáin le teoracha do mhná/d'fhir tí maidir le hábhair éagsúla: liostaí siopadóireachta, oidis, srl.
- Feachtas margaíochta idir an Roinn Turasóireachta, Cultúir, Ealaíon, Gaeltachta, Spóirt agus na Meáin agus CONCOS chun mná/fir tí nua a mhealladh
- Suíomh gréasáin a fhorbairt mar lárphointe eolais do na mná/fir tí
- Réamhíocaíocht do na mná/fir tí roimh an gcúrsa
- Níos mó lán-scoláireachtaí a chur ar fáil
- Ról gníomhach á ghlacadh ag scoileanna chun na daltaí a spreagadh le freastal ar choláiste samhraidh

### Representative focus group in the north

This group expressed positive opinions regarding the summer colleges. Even though there was a mixture of participants who had an opportunity to attend a summer college and those who didn't, there was a common understanding that it is a positive experience that supports independence and a different social experience for children in an immersive education context. It was agreed that schools have a role to play in this process, and that some schools have an active role in encouraging students to attend summer college and that this approach is particularly beneficial.

### Focus group of young people in the south

The opinions shared in this group regarding the summer colleges were very positive, and most of the participants in this group had positive personal experiences. Included amongst the reasons as to why young people attend summer colleges, according to this group, were: to improve their Irish for school, the ability to attend a Gaelcholáiste, the opportunity to use Irish outside of the school setting, and positive feedback from other students. It was agreed that cost and resources were the most significant barriers preventing people from attending summer college. It was stated that deciding to send a child to summer college was a big decision, and that many people cannot afford to do so. Another barrier was the fact that summer colleges have not got the ability to cater for children who have learning requirements.

### A focus group of Gaeltacht parents

This group recommended that the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and Media interact and communicate in a more effective manner with the mná and fir an tí. It was agreed that the Summer Colleges create multiple advantages for the students and Gaeltacht community, and that the Department needs to do more to entice more mná and fir an tí. Another recommendation was that the funding from the Department would be made available at the beginning of the course, instead of the end of the course.

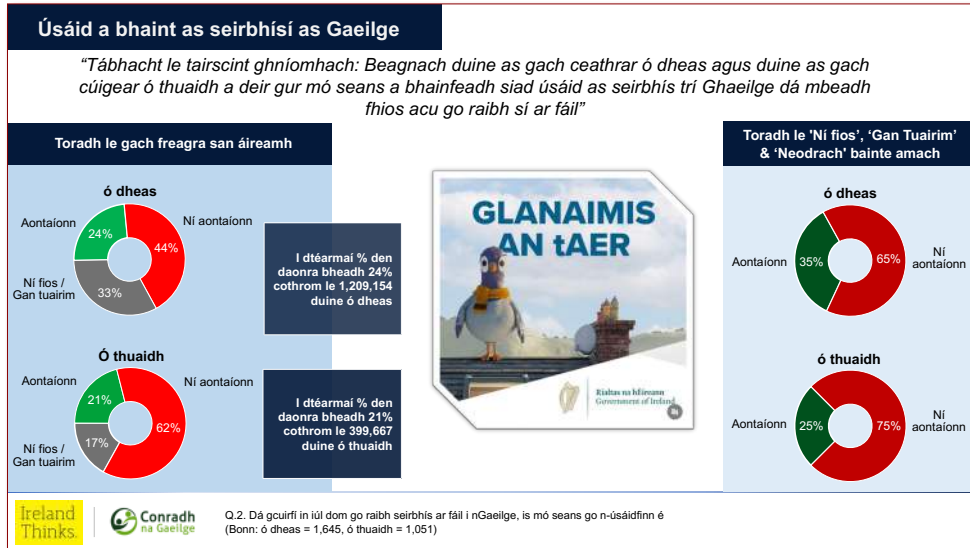
### 5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Information sheets/resources from the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media, including instructions regarding various aspects of the work for the bean and fear an tí: shopping lists, recipes, etc.
- A marketing campaign between the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media and CONCOS in order to encourage other mná and fir tí to cater for students
- Develop a website which would function as a central resource for mná and fir tí
- Prepayment for the bean and fear an tí prior to commencement of the course
- More full scholarships available
- Schools should assume an active role in encouraging students to attend summer colleges

## 6. Seirbhís as Gaeilge

Cuireadh ceist ar na freagróirí an úsáidfidís seirbhís as Gaeilge dá mba rud é go raibh a leithéid de sheirbhís ar fáil. Dúirt nach mór duine as ceathrar ó dheas agus níos mó ná duine as cúigear ó thuaidh dá gcuirfí in iúl dóibh go raibh seirbhís ar fáil i nGaeilge, is mó seans go n-úsáidfidís í.

### 6.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 4

### 6.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Pléadh na seirbhísí éagsúla atá ar fáil as Gaeilge, agus aontaíodh go dtaitníonn sé le daoine nuair atá seirbhís as Gaeilge ar fáil. Pléadh seirbhísí faoi leith a raibh na rannpháirtithe den tuairim gur cheart a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge i gcónaí: i leabharlanna agus teagmháil leis an Roinn Oideachais, mar shampla. Dúradh go mbíonn claonadh ann uaireanta an tseirbhís a long as Béarla toisc go bhfuil baol ann nach mbeadh seirbhís as Gaeilge ar fáil.

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Aontaíodh gur chéim dhearfach í go bhfuil an fhoirm don phas ar fáil as Gaeilge, agus gur cheart go mbeadh seirbhísí Gaeilge ar fáil ón stát. Luadh gur cheart go mbeadh an Ghaeilge fite fuaite i ngach gné den saol, agus go mbeadh sé níos éasca agus níos tarraingtí Gaeilge a fhoghlaim agus a labhairt dá mbeadh sí le feiceáil agus le cloisteáil i ngach áit agus sna seirbhísí éagsúla.

## 6. Service Through Irish

The respondents were asked whether they would use an Irish language service if such a service were available. One out of every four in the south and more than one out of every five in the north stated that if they were informed of the fact that a service through Irish was available that there was more of a chance that they would avail of it.

### 6.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

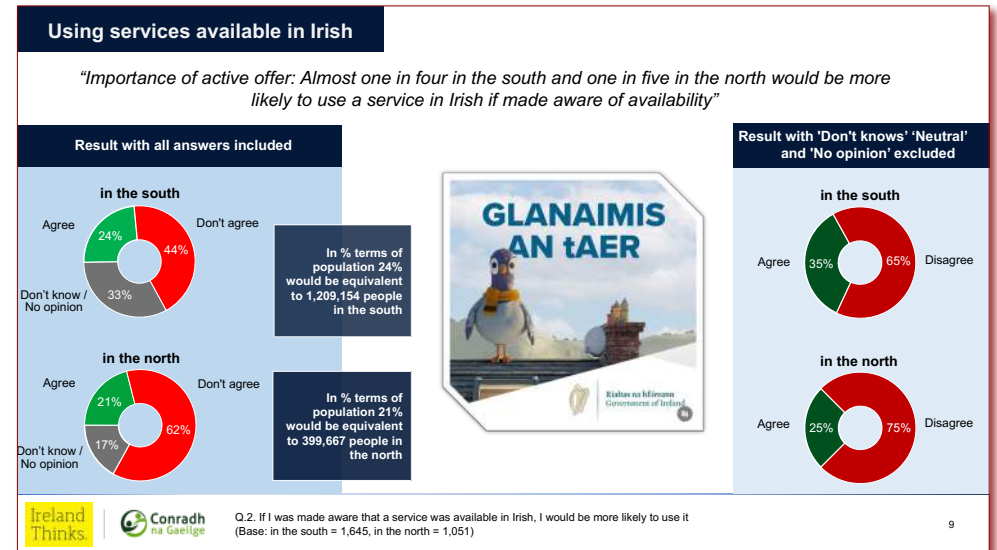


Figure 4

### 6.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

#### Representative focus group in the south

The various services available through Irish were discussed, and it was agreed that people like when a service is available through Irish. Certain services were discussed which the participants felt should always be available through Irish: services in libraries and communication with the Department of Education for example. It was stated that there is a tendency sometimes to seek a service through English because of the risk that a service might not be available through Irish.

#### Representative focus group in the north

It was agreed that the fact that the passport application form is available through Irish is a positive development, and that services through Irish should be available from the state. Another point made was that Irish should be entwined in every aspect of life, and that learning and speaking Irish would be easier and more appealing if it was seen and heard everywhere and in different service.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas

Luadh nach mbíonn an tseirbhís stáit as Gaeilge ar fáil i gcónaí, cé go raibh tuiscint i measc an ghrúpa gur cheart go hoifigiúil go mbeadh an tseirbhís ar fáil as Gaeilge – go mbíonn ort iompú ar an mBéarla, nó filleadh ar lá éagsúil, nó glaoch a chur ar dhuine eile, srl. Pléadh na baic bhreise a bheadh ort ag iarraidh seirbhís as Gaeilge a lorg, agus go bhféadfaí a bheith amhrasach nó neirbhíseach ag lorg seirbhís as Gaeilge. Aontaíodh gur cheart go mbeadh gach seirbhís stáit ar fáil as Gaeilge go hiomlán, toisc gurb í an Ghaeilge máthairtheanga cuid áirithe den phobal, agus go mbíonn daoine eile ag iarraidh a saol a chaitheamh as Gaeilge. Pléadh iarrachtaí an stáit níos mó daoine le Gaeilge a earcú sa tseirbhís phoiblí, ach nach bhfuil an chuma ar an scéal go bhfuil dóthain daoine le Gaeilge ann.

### Fócasghrúpa de thuismitheoirí Gaeltachta

Aontaíodh gur cheart go mbeadh seirbhísí uile an stáit ar fáil as Gaeilge, agus go bhfuil sé le brath nach bhfuil mórán ar bun ag leibhéal an rialtais chun daoine a spreagadh chun a bpáistí a thógáil trí Ghaeilge. Dúradh go bhfuil páistí á dtógáil trí Ghaeilge ag thuismitheoirí in ainneoin an stáit, agus seachas le tacaíocht an stáit, i gcásanna áirithe. Pléadh an deacracht atá ann an chothromaíocht cheart a chinntiú idir tacú leis an bhfoghlaiméir agus leis an gcainteoir dúchais, agus dúradh nach raibh an tacaíocht chuí á tabhairt do na cainteoirí dúchais sa Gaeltacht. Léiríodh frustrachas agus díomá mar gheall ar an easpa tacaíochta agus seirbhísí ón stát do theaghlaigh Gaeltachta.

### 6.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Foirmeacha agus bileoga eolais a bheith ar fáil go dátheangach ó thuaidh
- Go gcaithfeadh oibrithe sa tseirbhís phoiblí an Fáinne/suaithantas le léiriú don phobal go bhfuil Gaeilge acu
- Go mbeidh seirbhís Ghaeilge ar fáil mar thairiscint ghníomhach in Oifig an Phoist, i bhFeidhmeannacht na Seirbhísí Sláinte agus sa Roinn Oideachais.
- Go mbeidh duine amháin ar a laghad i ngach oifig phoiblí a bhfuil Gaeilge aige nó aici

### Focus group of young people in the south

It was mentioned that state services are not always available through Irish, even though the group understood that officially the service should be available through Irish - they must start speaking English or return another day, or ring somebody else etc. The extra restrictions associated with seeking services through Irish was also discussed, and the fact that some people are wary of or nervous about seeking services through Irish. It was agreed that every service should be available through Irish, since Irish is the native language of a certain proportion of the community, and that some people wish to live their lives through Irish. The efforts being made by the state to recruit more people with Irish to provide public services was discussed, but it appears that there is a lack of people with the ability to provide services through Irish.

### A focus group of Gaeltacht parents

It was agreed that all state services should be available through Irish, and that there is a feeling that little is being done at government level to encourage people to raise their children through Irish. It was stated that children are being raised through Irish by their parents despite the state, rather than with the support of the state, in certain cases. The difficulty in benefitting from proper equality between supporting the learner and the native speaker was discussed, and it was stated that the required support was not being provided to native speakers in the Gaeltacht. The frustration and disappointment associated with the lack of support and services from the state for Gaeltacht families was highlighted.

### 6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Provide bilingual forms and information leaflets in the north
- Workers providing public services should wear An Fáinne/a badge to inform members of the public that they can provide services through Irish
- Services through Irish should be actively offered in the Post Office, by the HSE and the Department of Education.
- There should be at least one person who can provide services through Irish working in every public office

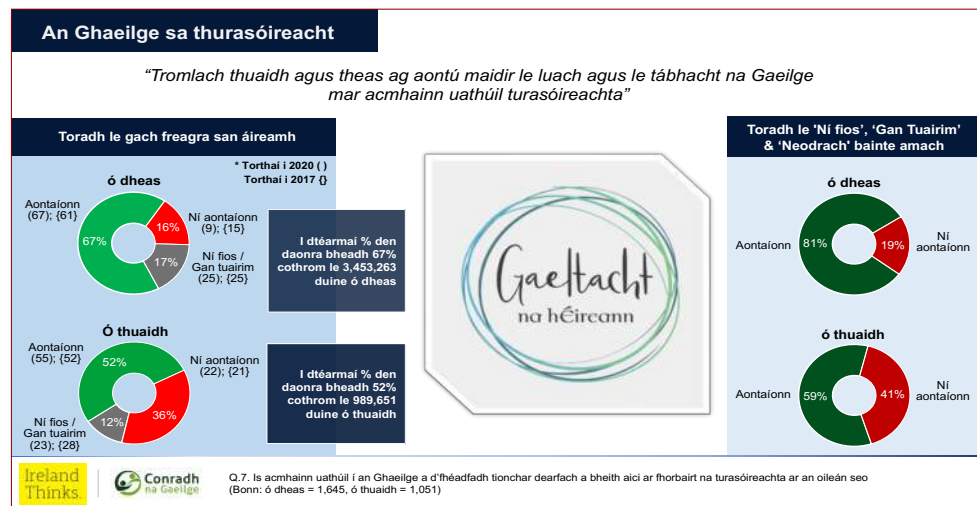
## 7. An Ghaeilge i bpacáistíocht & san earnáil turasóireachta

Dúirt 44% ó dheas agus 30% ó thuaidh go gceannóidís táirge le pacáistíocht dhátheangach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla sula gceannóidís táirge le pacáistíocht i mBéarla. Maidir le turasóireacht, síleann 67% ó dheas agus 52% ó thuaidh gur acmhainn uathúil í an Ghaeilge a bhféadfadh tionchar dearfach a bheith aici ar fhorbairt na turasóireachta ar an oileán seo.

### 7.1. TORTHÁI AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 5



Figiúr 6

## 7. Irish on packaging and in the tourism industry

44% of people in the south and 30% of people in the north stated that they would purchase a product with bilingual packaging instead of a product with packaging information in English only. Regarding tourism, 67% in the south and 52% in the north believe that Irish is a unique resource that could have a positive impact on tourism development on this island.

### 7.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 5

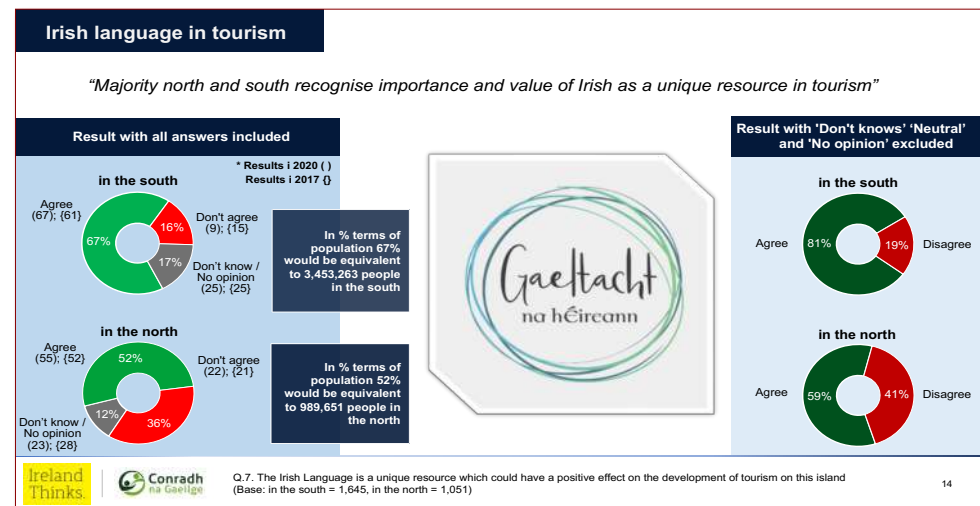


Figure 6



## 7.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Aontaíodh go dtéann feiceálacht na teanga chun tairbhe labhairt na teanga, agus go gcabhródh pacáistíocht leis seo. Moladh go mbeadh Gaeilge shimplí in úsáid ar tháirgí bia, agus go mbeadh na treoracha cócaireachta ar fáil as Gaeilge. Aontaíodh gur cheart go mbeadh pacáistíocht Ghaeilge in úsáid ar tháirgí ime, aráin agus bainne go háirithe. Moladh go mbeadh Gaeilge ar na táirgí is mó a dhéantar a easpórtáil, chun cabhrú le feachtas ar an teanga a ardú timpeall an domhain. Pléadh na siopaí a bhfuil táirgí as Gaeilge á ndíol acu, agus an easpa comharthaíochta Gaeilge sna siopaí.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas

Moladh go gcuirfí níos mó éadaí le Gaeilge orthu ar fáil. Pléadh na táirgí a bhfuil Gaeilge le feiceáil orthu, cupáin mar shampla, agus aontaíodh go bhfuil sé go maith an t-aitheantas sin don teanga a fheiscint. Aontaíodh go mba cheart níos mó comharthaí Gaeilge in úsáid sna siopaí, agus go mbeadh níos mó Gaeilge le feiceáil ar phacáistíocht go ginearálta.

### Fócasghrúpa de thuismitheoirí Gaeltachta

Bhí daoine ar aon intinn faoin tábhacht a bhaineann leis an dátheangachas lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht, ach go bhféadfadh tionchar diúltach a bheith ag an dátheangachas sa Ghaeltacht. Pléadh an feachtas pobail chun comharthaí Gaeilge a chrochadh in ollmhargadh mór sa Ghaeltacht, agus aontaíodh nár cheart go mbeadh gá le feachtas dá leithéid – ba cheart go mbeadh na comharthaí/an tseirbhís srl. ar fad as Gaeilge mar thúsphointe sa Ghaeltacht. Dúradh freisin go dtugann na páistí suntas do na hearraí a bhfuil Gaeilge orthu. Dúradh gur cheart pacáistíocht as Gaeilge amháin a chur chun cinn sa Ghaeltacht.

Maidir le turasóireacht, pléadh na coláistí samhraidh mar thionscadal turasóireachta. Dúradh gur áis don turasóireacht chultúrtha iad na cúrsaí do dhaoine fásta, ach go mbíonn deacrachtaí ag baint lena leithéid a eagrú mar gheall ar easpa lóistín. Pléadh freisin an t-éileamh ar sheirbhísí siamsaíochta/gníomhaíochtaí srl. as Gaeilge ó dhaoine a thagann chun na Gaeltachta ar saoire, agus go bhfuil gá le scéim tacaíochta mhaith do ghnóthaí chun a gcuid seirbhísí a chur ar fáil as Gaeilge.

## 7.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Pacáistíocht as Gaeilge amháin sa Ghaeltacht
- Nasc a dhéanamh idir an teanga agus timpeallacht, ar nós siúlóidí, cúrsaí staire nó béaloidis a eagrú
- Go mbeidh feachtas turasóireachta ann don Ghaeltacht amhail an feachtas ‘Slí an Atlantaigh Fhiáin’
- Go mbeidh comhlachtaí atá ag feidhmiú ar imeall na Gaeltachta ag cur seirbhísí as Gaeilge ar fáil
- Níos mó Gaeilge ar tháirgí bia agus na focail aitheanta as Gaeilge in úsáid orthu
- Gaeilge ar na táirgí bia a ndéantar a easpórtáil
- Go gcuirfidh na hollmhargaí Gaeilge ar a gcuid táirgí féin
- Go mbeidh comharthaí Gaeilge i ngach ollmhargadh in Éirinn
- Níos mó comharthaí slándála as Gaeilge
- Caighdeán, ar nós chaighdeán Bhord Bia, a bhunú don teanga a úsáidtear ar phacáistíocht

## 7.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

### Representative focus group in the south

It was agreed that language visibility benefits the spoken language, and that packaging would also be beneficial in this context. It was recommended that simple Irish be used on food products, and that cooking guidelines be provided in Irish. It was agreed that packaging information on butter, bread and milk appear in Irish. It was recommended that Irish appear on the products most exported, to help raise awareness of the language around the world. The shops selling products which the Irish language appear on were discussed, as well as the lack of Irish language signs in the shops.

### Focus group of young people in the south

It was recommended that more clothes which the Irish language appear on be provided. The products which feature the Irish language were discussed, cups for example, and it was agreed that this recognition for the language was positive. It was agreed that more Irish language signs should be seen in shops, and that more Irish should be seen on packaging in general.

### A focus group of Gaeltacht parents

The importance of bilingualism outside the Gaeltacht was agreed upon, but the potential negative influence of bilingualism in the Gaeltacht was also highlighted. The public campaign to use Irish language signs in a big supermarket in the Gaeltacht was discussed, and it was agreed that such a campaign should not be necessary – that all of the signs/services etc. should be provided in Irish in the Gaeltacht from the outset. It was also stated that children notice items which include information in Irish. It was stated that packaging through Irish only should be promoted in the Gaeltacht.

Regarding tourism, the summer colleges in the context of a tourism project were discussed. It was stated that the courses for adults were a resource for cultural tourism, but that it is difficult to organise them due to a lack of accommodation. Also discussed was the demand for entertainment services/activities etc. through Irish among people who come to the Gaeltacht on holidays, and the fact that a good support scheme is necessary for businesses to allow them to provide services through Irish.

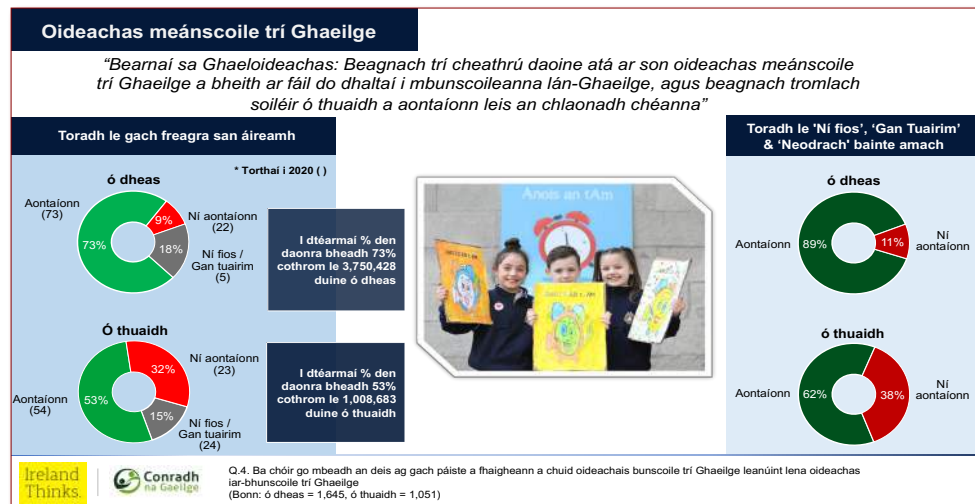
## 7.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Use of Irish language packaging only in the Gaeltacht
- Create a link between the language and the environment, through the organisation of walks, history or folklore courses
- Organise a tourism campaign for the Gaeltacht similar to the ‘Wild Atlantic Way’
- Ensure that companies operating on the Gaeltacht periphery provide services through Irish
- More Irish should be seen on food products and recognised Irish words should be used
- Irish should be used on food products that are exported
- Supermarkets should include Irish on their own brand products
- Irish language signs should be seen in every supermarket in Ireland
- More security signs in Irish
- To set up a standard, like the Bord Bia standard, for language use on packaging

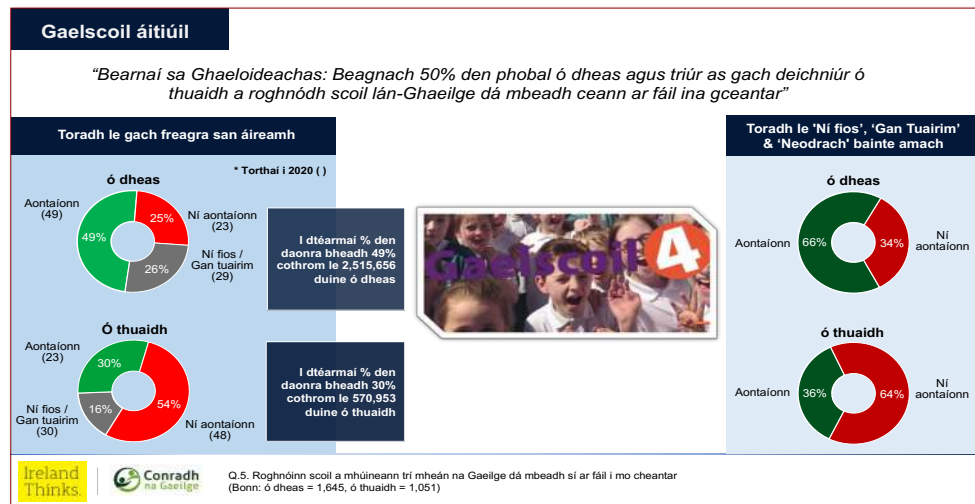
## 8. An Gaeiloideachas

Dúirt 50% ó dheas agus 30% ó thuaidh go roghnóidís scoil a mhúineann trí mheán na Gaeilge dá mbeadh sí ar fáil ina gceantar. Dúirt 73% ó dheas agus 53% ó thuaidh gur chóir go mbeidh an deis seo ag daltaí.

### 8.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHE



Figiúr 7



Figiúr 8

## 8. Education through the medium of Irish

50% in the south and 30% in the north stated that they would choose a school teaching through Irish if such a school was available in their own area. 73% in the south and 53% in the north said that every child should have this opportunity.

### 8.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

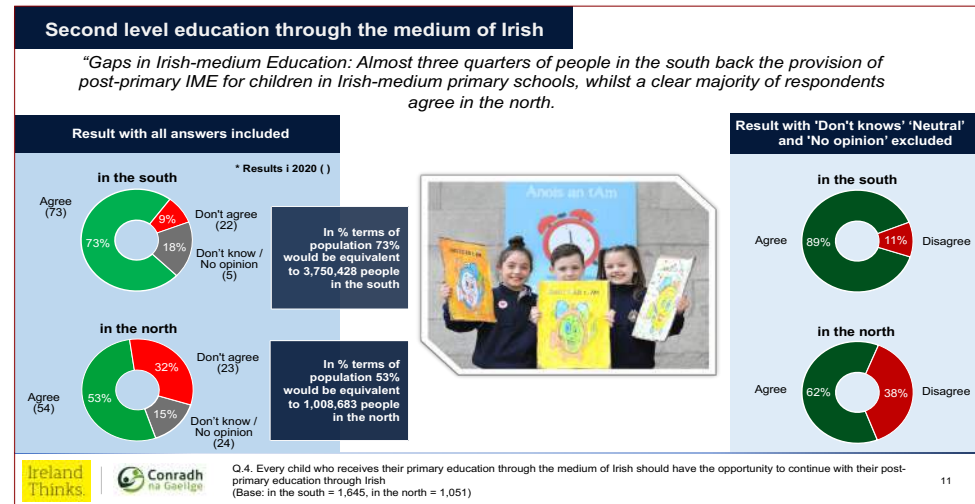


Figure 7

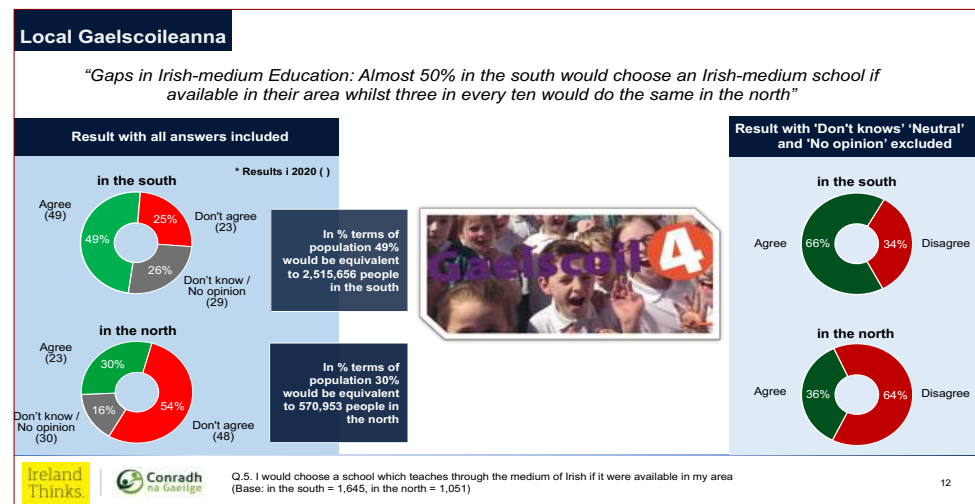


Figure 8

## 8.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Aontaíodh go raibh easpa soláthair agus rogha ann, agus go mbeadh níos mó páistí ag freastal ar an nGaeloideachas dá mba rud é go raibh sé ar fáil dóibh. Luadh go gcuireann an Gaeloideachas le meon agus cumas an teaghlaigh, agus ní hamháin an dalta scoile, toisc gur féidir leis na páistí Gaeilge a labhairt leis na tuismitheoirí. Aontaíodh gur cheart go mbeadh an deis ag gach duine óg a fhreastalaíonn ar Ghaelscoil dul ar aghaidh go Gaelcholáiste. Pléadh na deacrachtaí atá ann teacht ar Ghaelcholáiste atá inrochtana, agus go mbíonn aistear fada le déanamh ag daltaí go minic. Luadh go bhfuil fás tagtha ar líon na nGaelscoileanna, ach de réir cosúlachta nach bhfuil dóthain Gaelcholáistí ar fáil ná á dtógáil – aontaíodh go bhfuil gá le smaointeoireacht chomhleanúnach ar an ábhar seo, agus gur cheart go mbeadh nasc idir aistear tumoideachais na ndaltaí. Pléadh freisin an fás atá ar an líon cúrsaí tríú leibhéal atá ar fáil as Gaeilge, agus arís an gá atá le smaointeoireacht chomhleanúnach, sa chás seo go mbeadh deis ag daoine freastal ar Ghaelcholáiste agus bogadh ar aghaidh go cúrsa tríú leibhéal as Gaeilge.

### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Aontaíodh go bhfuil buntáiste mór ag baint leis an dátheangachas, agus gur tréith dhéarfach den tumoideachas í a thugann tús maith do na páistí sa saol. Pléadh na ceantair ó thuaidh a bhfuil Gaelscoil iontu, ach nach bhfuil aon Ghaelcholáiste iontu. Luadh caighdeán an oideachais sa chóras Gaeloideachais, agus go mbronntar ardmharcanna ar dhaltaí na nGaelscoileanna/na nGaelcholáistí. Bhíothas den tuairim gur cheart don Ghaelscoil iarracht ghníomhach a dhéanamh na daltaí a spreagadh le dul ar aghaidh go Gaelcholáiste.

### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas

Aontaíodh gurb é an dátheangachas an buntáiste is mó a bhaineann leis an nGaeloideachas. Pléadh stádas oifigiúil na Gaeilge san Aontas Eorpach, agus na deiseanna fostaíochta breise atá ann dóibh siúd a bhfuil Gaeilge ar a dtóil acu. Tháinig easpa soláthair chun solais sa ghrúpa seo freisin, ag an dara leibhéal go háirithe. Luadh nach bhfuil Gaelcholáiste ar fáil in an-chuid áiteanna ina bhfuil Gaelscoil. Dúradh nach bhfuil an dara rogha ag formhór na ndaltaí ach freastal ar iar-bhunscoil Bhéarla, agus go mbíonn drochthionchar aige seo ar a gcuid Gaeilge – ní bhíonn Gaelcholáiste ar fáil sa cheantar, nó bíonn ró-éileamh ar an nGaelcholáiste atá ann agus ní féidir áit a fháil inti.

### Fócasghrúpa de tuismitheoirí Gaeltachta

Pléadh an tionchar atá ag an timpeallacht i suíomhanna luath-oideachais agus oideachais ar dhaltaí: teanga labhartha i measc cairde, meon an mhúinteora, meon na dtuismitheoirí eile, srl. Pléadh an difríocht atá idir scoileanna Gaeltachta agus scoileanna lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht, agus an dualgas breise atá ar mhúinteoirí sa Ghaeltacht an Gaeilge a chur chun cinn. Aontaíodh go bhfuil dúshlán breise le sárú sna scoileanna Gaeltachta anois ó tharla go bhfuil páistí ón Úcráin ag freastal orthu, agus meastar nach bhfuil dóthain tacaíochta á cur ar fáil do na scoileanna chun a chinntiú gurb í an Ghaeilge príomhtheanga an tseomra ranga.

## 8.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

### Representative focus group in the south

Everyone agreed regarding the lack of provision and choice, that more children would be receiving Irish-medium education if it were available. Another point related to the positive impact Irish-medium education has on families' attitudes and ability, not only the student, since the children can speak Irish with the parents. Everyone agreed that every young person who attends a Gaelscoil should have the opportunity to attend a Gaelcholáiste. The difficulties finding a Gaelcholáiste that is accessible were mentioned, alongside the fact that students often must travel long distances. The fact that the number of Gaelscoileanna has increased was mentioned, but it appears that there are not enough Gaelcholáistí available or being built – everyone agreed that coherent thinking regarding this subject was necessary, and that it should be linked with the student's immersive education journey. The growth of third level courses through Irish was discussed, and again the necessity of coherent thinking in this context to ensure that people who attend Gaelcholáiste can continue with their studies and complete a third level course through Irish.

### Representative focus group in the north

People agreed with the fact that bilingualism is extremely beneficial, and that it is a positive aspect of immersive education that ensures that children get off to a positive start in life. The areas in the north in which there is a Gaelscoil, but no Gaelcholáiste, were discussed. Reference was made to the standard of education in the Gaeloideachas system, and the fact that the students attending the Gaelscoileanna/Gaelcholáistí receive high marks. People believed the Gaelscoil should make an active attempt to encourage students to attend a Gaelcholáiste.

### Focus group of young people in the south

Everyone agreed that bilingualism is the most significant advantage associated with Gaeloideachas. The official status of Irish in the European Union was discussed, as well as the extra employment opportunities available to those who speak Irish. This group also mentioned the lack of supply, at second level especially. The fact that there is not a Gaelcholáiste in a lot of places where there is a Gaelscoil was highlighted. People explained that most of the community do not have any other option other than attending a post-primary school which is functioning through English, and that this has a negative impact on their Irish – there is no Gaelcholáiste available in the area or there is too much demand for spaces in the Gaelcholáiste and students cannot attend.

### A focus group of Gaeltacht parents

The impact that the environment in early education and education centres has on students was discussed: the language spoken among friends, teachers' attitude, parents' attitude, etc. The difference between Gaeltacht schools and schools outside the Gaeltacht were discussed, and the extra burden that teachers in the Gaeltacht face in relation to promoting Irish. Everyone agreed that Gaeltacht schools are now facing an extra challenge since they are now catering for students from Ukraine, and people are of the opinion that not enough support is being provided to schools to ensure that Irish is the primary language being used in the classroom.

### **8.3. MOLTAÍ:**

- Go mbeidh Gaelscoil agus Gaelcholáiste i ngach ceantar scoile
- Breathnú ar líon na nGaelscoileanna chun meastachán a dhéanamh ar líon na nGaelcholáistí atá ag teastáil
- Labhairt leis na tuismitheoirí chun eolas a bhailiú faoin éileamh atá ar Gaelcholáiste
- Má tá Gaelscoil sa cheantar ba chóir go mbeidh Gaelcholáiste sa cheantar chomh maith
- Ba chóir don Rialtas a bheith tiomanta do Gaelcholáistí nua a bhunú
- Go mbeadh na páistí á mealladh i dtreo an Gaelcholáiste ag na Gaelscoileanna
- Go dtabharfar na hacmhainní cuí le freastal ar na páistí ón Úcráin agus lena chinntiú gurb í an Ghaeilge príomhtheanga an tseomra ranga

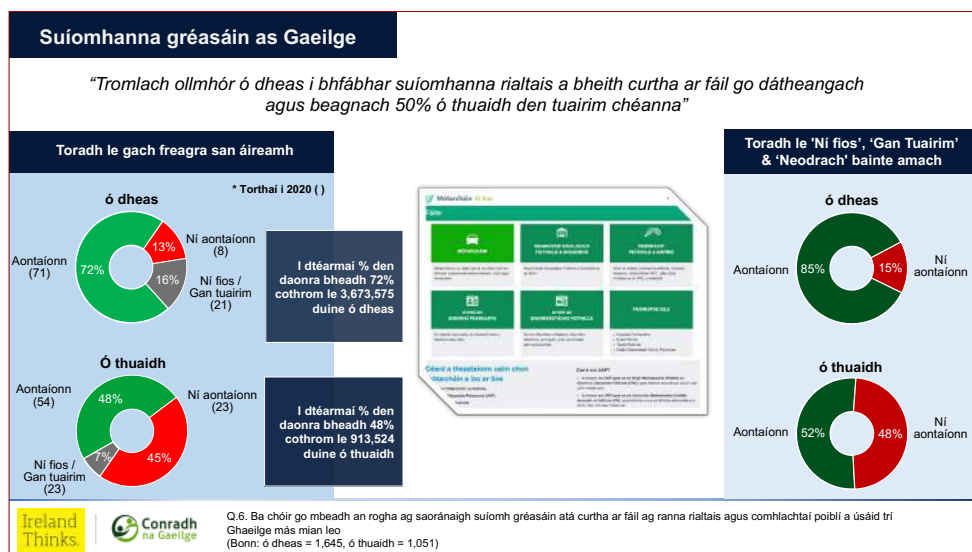
### **8.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- There should be a Gaelscoil and Gaelcholáiste in every school area
- The number of Gaelscoileanna should be examined in order to estimate how many Gaelcholáistí are needed
- Parents should be consulted in order to ascertain the demand for a Gaelcholáiste
- If there is a Gaelscoil in the area, there should also be a Gaelcholáiste in the area
- The Government should be committed to developing new Gaelcholáistí
- The Gaelscoileanna should encourage children to attend a Gaelcholáiste
- Necessary resources should be provided to help children from Ukraine and to ensure that Irish is the primary language in use in the classroom

## 9. Suíomhanna gréasáin stáit trí Ghaeilge

In *Ré Nua, Cur Chuige Nua 2020* luaitear go mbeidh aistriúchán Gaeilge ar fáil do shuíomhanna gréasáin an stáit mar chuid d'fheidhmeanna na reachtaíochta teanga ó thuaidh. Ó dheas luaitear in go leor Scéimeanna Teanga de chuid na gcomhlachtaí poiblí go gcuirfear leagan Gaeilge den suíomh gréasáin ar fáil. Cuireadh ceist ar fhreagróirí an tsuirbhé seo maidir le cibé acu ar chóir nó nár chóir go mbeadh an rogha ag saoránaigh suíomhanna gréasáin na gcomhlachtaí poiblí a úsáid trí Ghaeilge. Cheap 71% ó dheas gur chóir go mbeadh an rogha ann agus cheap 48% ó thuaidh an rud céanna. Níl aon athrú ó dheas, agus tá titim 6% ó thuaidh ó cuireadh an cheist chéanna in 2020.

### 9.1. TORTHÁI AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 9

## 9. State websites in Irish

In *New Decade, New Approach 2020* it is stated that an Irish translation of state websites would be provided as part of the functions of the language legislation in the north. In the south, it is mentioned in numerous Language Schemes developed by public bodies that an Irish version of the website will be made available. Survey respondents were asked whether citizens should have the option of viewing Irish versions of public bodies websites. 71% in the south believed that citizens should have this option and 48% in the north were of the same opinion. No change was recorded in the south, and a 6% decrease has been recorded in the south since the same question was asked in 2020.

### 9.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

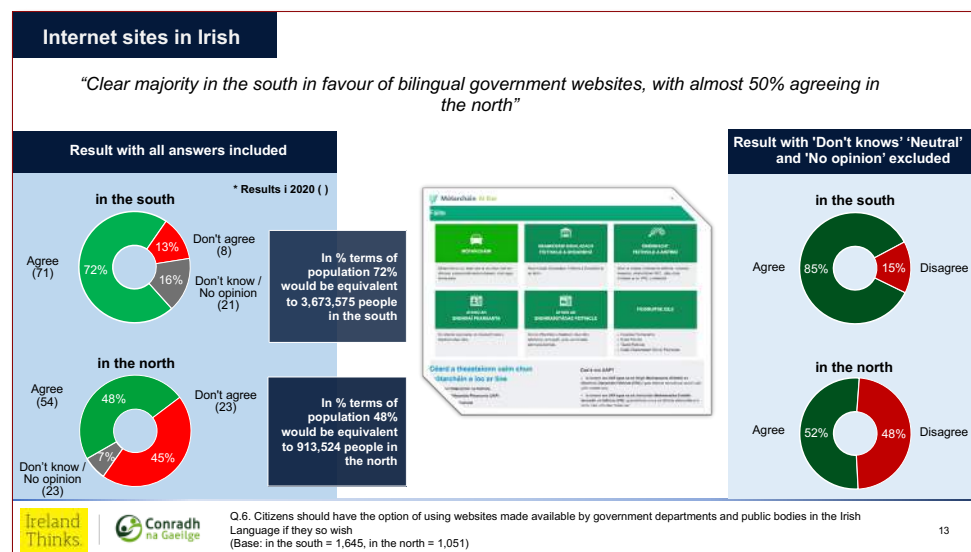
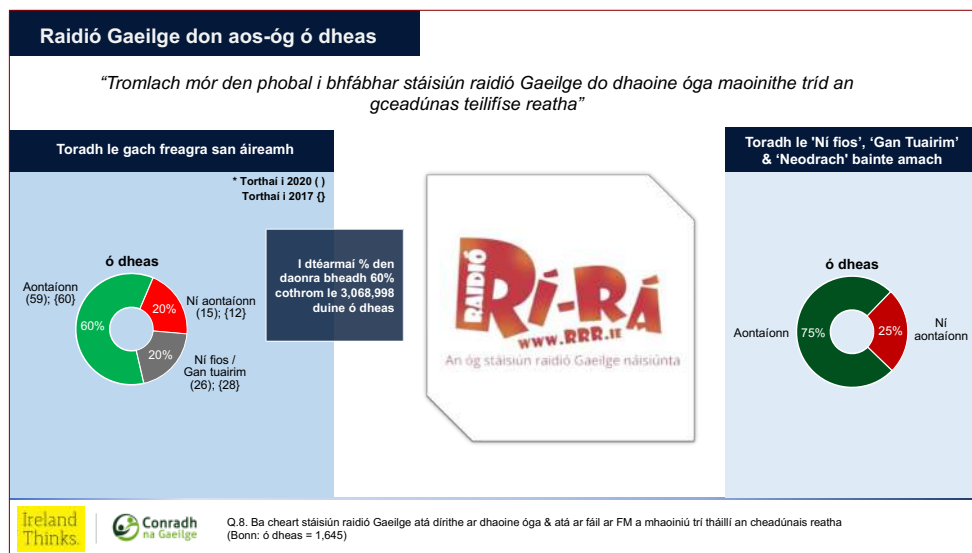


Figure 9

## 10. Stáisiún raidió don aos óg

Bhí 60% den phobal ó dheas den tuairim gur cheart stáisiún raidió Gaeilge atá dírithe ar dhaoine óga & atá ar fáil ar FM a mhaoiniú trí tháillí an cheadúnais reatha. Níl athrú ar an bhfigiúr seo ó bhí 2020 ann.

### 10.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 10

### 10.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó dheas

Léiríodh an tuairim go mbíonn níos mó daoine óga ag féachaint ar an teilifís ná ag éisteacht leis an raidió, ach go mbíonn an raidió ar siúl go minic agus iad sa charr ag taisteal chun na scoile agus chuig imeachtaí éagsúla – mar sin gur cheart stáisiún raidió don aos óg a bheith ar fáil as Gaeilge atá oiriúnach dóibh. Dúradh go n-éireodh thar barr le clár ceoil as Gaeilge do dhaoine óga.

#### Fócasghrúpa daoine óga ó dheas

Léiríodh an tuairim chéanna sa ghrúpa seo. Dúradh go bhfuil na meáin shóisialta agus na seirbhísí srutha an-tábhachtach don aos óg, ach gur cheart go mbeadh rogha Gaeilge ann dóibh ar an raidió freisin.

### 10.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Níos mó podchraoltaí Gaeilge
- Na meáin shóisialta a úsáid chun poiblíocht a dhéanamh ar stáisiún raidió don aos óg
- Níos mó clár ceoil as Gaeilge
- Go mbeidh clár Ghaeilge do dhaoine óga ar na príomhstáisiúin raidió freisin
- Níos mó cainéal YouTube as Gaeilge

## 10. Radio station for young people

60% of the community in the south believed an Irish language radio station for young people, available on FM, should be funded through the current licence fees. This figure has not changed since 2020.

### 10.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

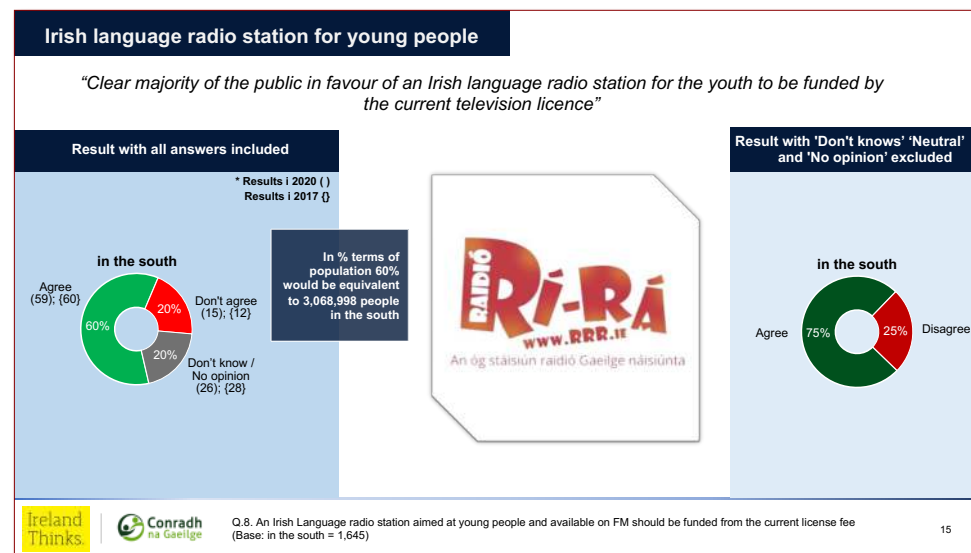


Figure 10

### 10.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

#### Representative focus group in the south

People believed more young people watch television than listen to the radio, but that they usually listen to the radio in the car on the way to school and various events – and that, therefore, a suitable radio station functioning through Irish should be available to them. One point related to how successful Irish language music programmes for young people would be.

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

Members of this group were of a similar opinion. It was stated that social media and streaming services are very important in the context of young people, but there should be an Irish language choice available to them also.

### 10.3. MOLTAÍ:

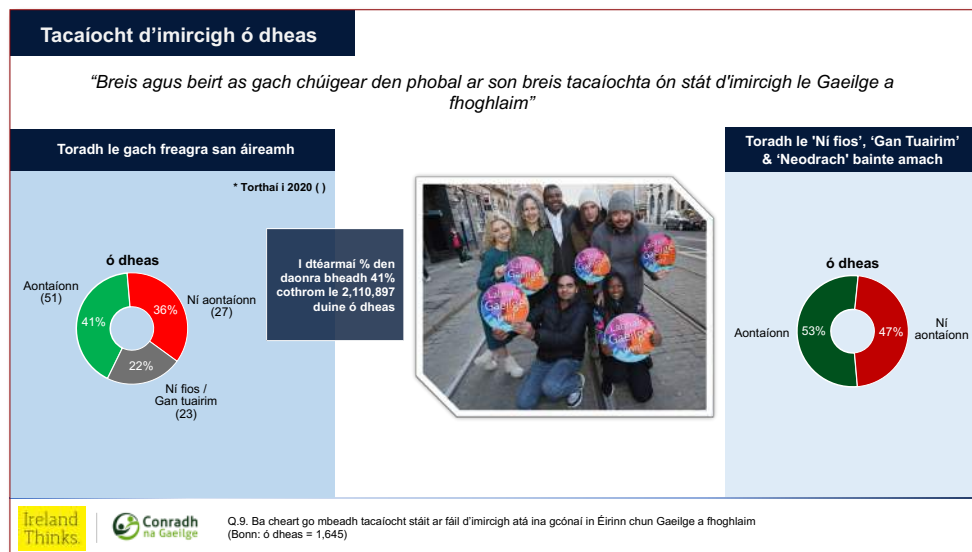
- More Irish language podcasts
- Use social media to publicise a radio station for young people
- More music programmes through Irish
- Irish programmes available to young people on the main radio stations
- More Irish language YouTube channels



## 11. Imircigh ag foghlaim Gaeilge ó dheas

Dúirt 41% de fhreagróirí gur cheart go mbeadh tacaíocht stáit ar fáil d'imircigh atá ina gcónaí in Éirinn chun Gaeilge a fhoghlaim.

### 11.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ

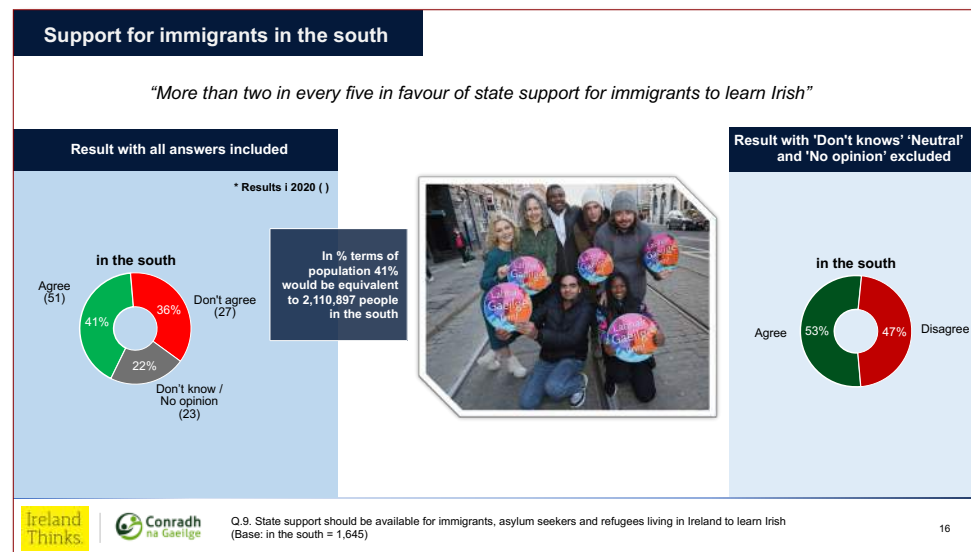


**Figiúr 11**

## 11. Migrants learning Irish in the south

41% of respondents believed state support be made available to migrants living in Ireland to learn Irish.

### 11.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



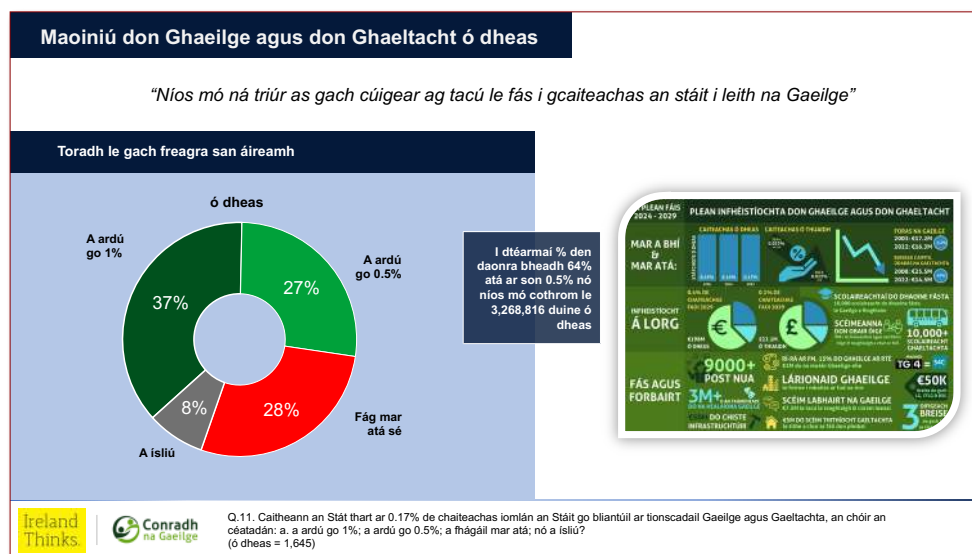
**Figure 11**

## 12. Caiteachas an stáit i leith na Gaeilge

Ó 2008 i leith, níl maoiniú na Gaeilge ná na Gaeltachta cothrom leis na leibhéil a bhí ann roimh an ngéarchéim eacnamaíochta. Ag aithint go bhfuil an Stát ó dheas ag caitheamh 0.17% dá bhuiséad, ar an meán, ar an nGaeilge agus ar an nGaeltacht le blianta beaga anuas, dúirt:

- 37% gur chóir go mbeadh 1% den bhuiséad á chaitheamh ar an nGaeilge agus ar an nGaeltacht
- 28% gur chóir go mbeadh an caiteachas mar an gcéanna leis an gcaiteachas reatha
- 27% gur chóir é a ardú go 0.5%
- 8% gur chóir é a laghdú

### 12.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 12

## 12. State spending on the Irish language

Since 2008, the levels of funding for the Irish language or Gaeltacht have not reached the levels of funding provided before the economic crisis. Considering that the State in the south is spending 0.17% of it's budget, on average, on the Irish language and Gaeltacht in recent years, the following was stated:

- 37% believed that 1% of the budget should be spent on the Irish language and Gaeltacht
- 28% believed that the expenditure should be the same as the current rate of expenditure
- 27% believed it should be increased to 0.5%
- 8% believed it should be decreased

### 12.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

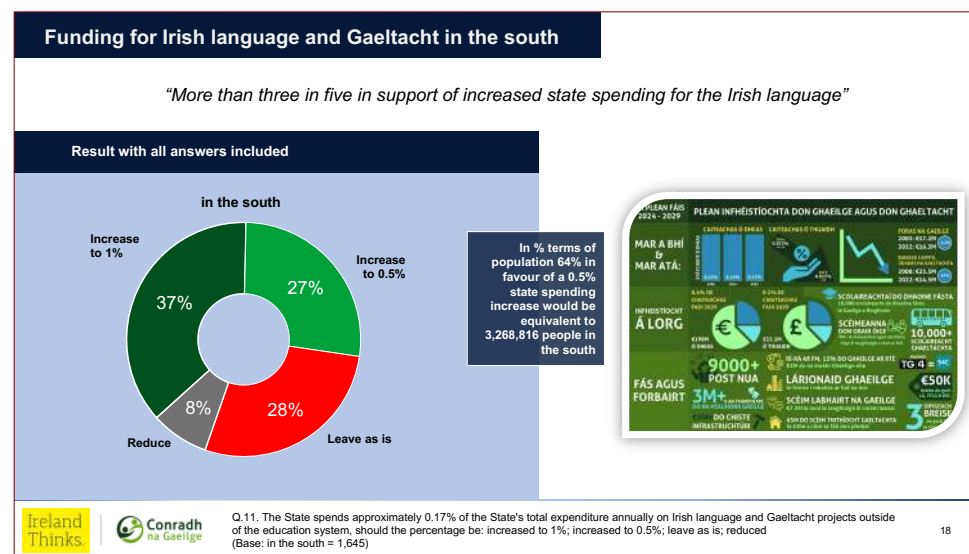


Figure 12

### 13. Neamhspleáchas an Choimisinéara Teanga ó thuaidh

Cuireadh ceist ar fhreagróirí an tsuirbhé ar cheart go mbeadh ról Choimisinéir na Gaeilge ó thuaidh neamhspleách & saor ó thionchar polaitiúil, is cuma más tionchar dearfach nó diúltach atá i gceist. Dúirt 76% gur chóir go mbeadh ról an Choimisinéara neamhspleách & saor ó thionchar polaitiúil. As na ceisteanna ar fad a cuireadh sa suirbhé ó thuaidh, d'aontaigh an méid is mó daoine leis an gceist seo.

#### 13.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 13

### 13. Independence of the Language Commissioner in the north

Survey respondents were asked to comment on whether the role of the Irish Language Commissioner in the north should be independent and not affected by political influence, regardless of whether that influence be positive or negative. 76% believed the role of the Commissioner should be independent and not affected by political influence. Of all the questions asked in the survey conducted in the north, the largest number of people agreed with this question.

#### 13.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

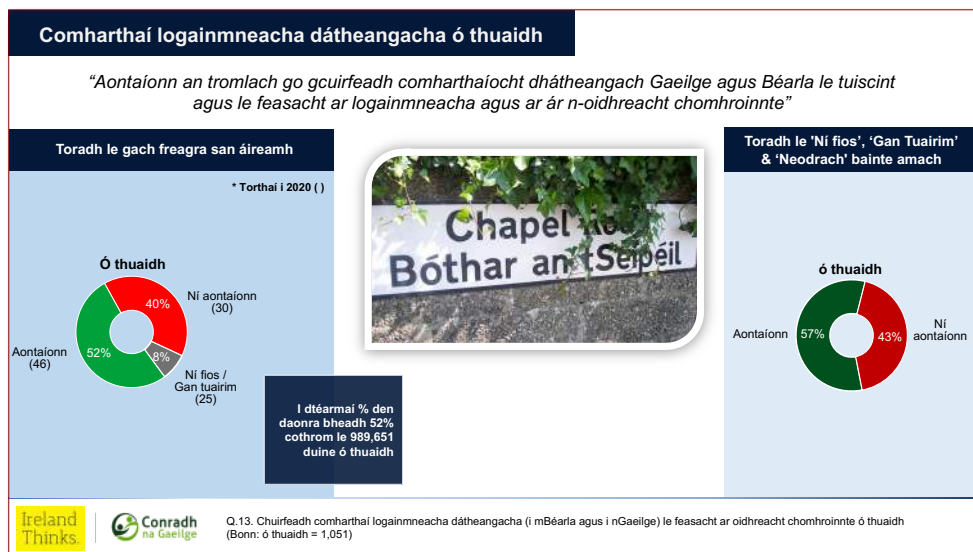


Figure 13

## 14. Comharthaí dátheangacha do logainmneacha ó thuaidh

Tá polasaí maidir le comharthaíocht sráide dhátheangach ag teacht i bhfeidhm i gComhairlí éagsúla ó thuaidh le tamall anuas. Sa suirbhé seo, dúirt 52% go gcuirfeadh comharthaí logainmneacha dátheangacha le feacht ar oidhreacht chomhroinnte ó thuaidh. Is fás 6% é an figiúr sin i gcomparáid le 2020.

### 14.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figiúr 14

### 14.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Aontaíodh go dtugann logainmneacha léargas dúinn ar stair an cheantair, stair nach mbeadh ar fáil i bhfoinse staire eile b'fhéidir. Luadh gur modh foghlama iad na logainmneacha freisin, agus go cuireann siad le feacht teanga chomh maith le feacht staire. Léiríodh spéis sna logainmneacha agus an nasc atá acu leis an dúlra. Aontaíodh gur cheart go mbeadh níos mó comharthaí sráide dátheangacha, Gaeilge agus Béarla, le feiceáil. Luadh samplaí sa Bhreatain Bheag agus i dTír na mBascach, agus an meon dearfach atá acu ann i leith a dteangacha dúchais.

#### 14.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Go mbeidh níos mó comharthaí sráide dátheangacha i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla
- Go mbeidh comharthaí dátheangacha ann d'ainmneacha bailte

## 14. Bilingual signs on placenames in the north

Policies regarding the use of bilingual placenames are being implemented by various Councils in the north in recent times. In this survey, 52% believed bilingual placenames would increase awareness of the shared heritage in the north. This equates to a growth of 6% compared to 2020.

### 14.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

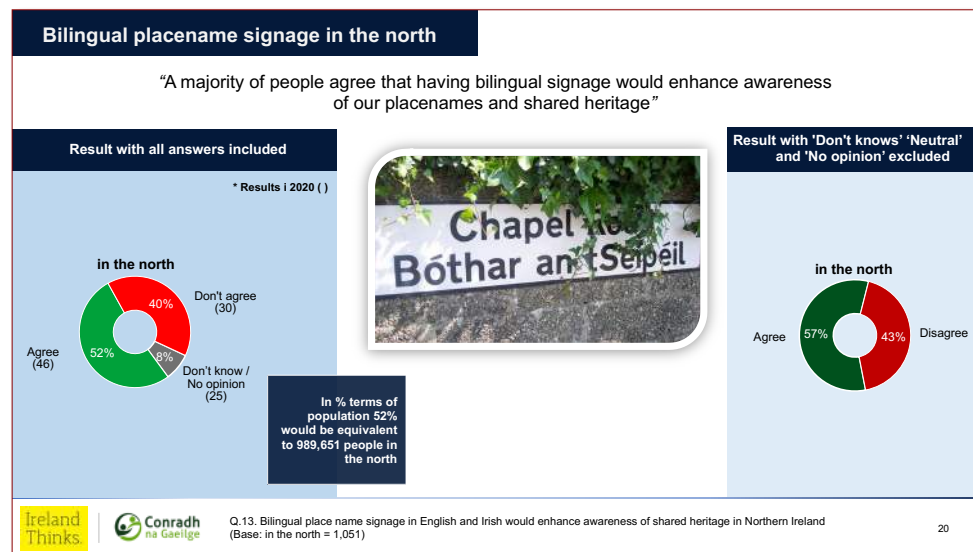


Figure 14

### 14.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

#### Representative focus group in the north

Everyone agreed that placenames provide information relating to the history of an area, historical information that may not be available in other historical sources perhaps. The fact that placenames also encourage learning was emphasised, and that they improve language awareness and historical awareness. People were interested in placenames and their link to the natural world. People agreed that more bilingual, Irish and English, street signs should be seen. Examples in Wales and in the Basque Country were highlighted, alongside the positive attitude that people in those countries have towards their native language

#### 14.3. MOLTAÍ:

- More bilingual, Irish and English, street signs should be seen
- Bilingual signs should be used for town names

## 15. Feasacht an phobail ar chearta teanga ó thuaidh

Cuireadh ceist ar fhreagróirí an bhfuil gá níos mó oibre a dhéanamh chun tuiscint agus feasacht ar chearta na Gaeilge a mhéadú ó thuaidh. Dúirt 52% go bhfuil gá le níos mó oibre. Is ionann é sin agus fás 5% i gcomparáid le 2020.

### 15.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 15

### 15.2. TORTHAÍ NA bhFÓCAS-GHRÚPAÍ

#### Fócasghrúpa ionadaíoch ó thuaidh

Cuireadh in iúl nach bhfuil cothrom na Féinne á thabhairt don Ghaeilge, agus nach bhfuil cearta teanga na ndaoine á gcomhlíonadh. Aontaíodh gur cheart an teanga a chur chun cinn i measc an phobail uile, agus gur gá feasacht ar chearta teanga a ardú. Aontaíodh go mbíonn an teanga in úsáid chun deighilt a chruthú idir pobail éagsúla, ach gur linn ar fad an teanga. Bíonn tuairimí faoi leith ag baint leis an teanga agus na daoine a labhraíonn í, ach ní mór caitheamh léi mar theanga seachas uirlis pholaitiúil.

#### 15.3. MOLTAÍ:

- Go mbeidh an teanga á cur chun cinn i measc gach duine agus gach pobal
- An Ghaeilge a aithint mar theanga, agus ní mar uirlis pholaitiúil

## 15. Community's awareness of language rights in the north

Respondents were questioned regarding the need for more work to increase understanding and awareness of Irish language rights in the north. 52% believed more work needs to be done. This figure indicates an increase of 5% since 2020.

### 15.1. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY



Figure 15

### 15.2. THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUPS

#### Representative focus group in the north

People believed the Irish language was not being treated fairly, and that people's language rights are not being fulfilled. People agreed that the language should be promoted among all communities, and that awareness of language rights should be increased. People agreed that the language is used to create a divide between various communities, but that the language belongs to everyone. It was agreed that people have different opinions regarding the language and the people that speak the language, but they believe that it should be treated as a language and not a political instrument

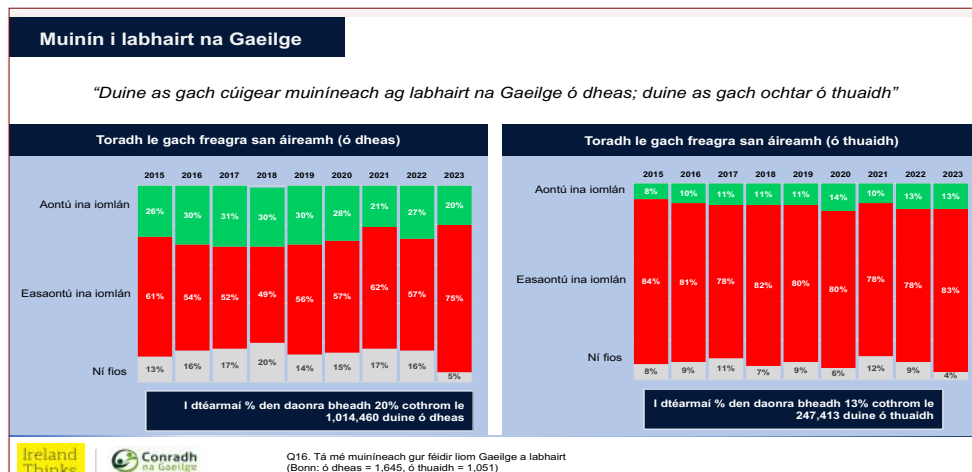
#### 15.3. MOLTAÍ:

- The language should be promoted among all people and communities
- Irish should be recognised as a language, not a political instrument

## 16. Tuiscint agus Cumas Labhartha na Gaeilge

Cuireadh ceisteanna ar na freagróirí, ó thuaidh agus ó dheas, maidir lena gcumas an Ghaeilge a labhairt agus a thuiscint. Cuireadh na figiúirí seo i gcomparáid leis na suirbhéanna a rinneadh idir 2015 agus 2022. Dúirt 20% ó dheas go bhfuil siad sách muiníneach chun Gaeilge a labhairt agus dúirt 13% ó thuaidh an rud céanna. Maidir le tuiscint na Gaeilge, thug 35% ó dheas agus 19% ó thuaidh le fios go dtuigeann siad Gaeilge.

### 16.1. TORTHAÍ AN tSUIRBHÉ



Figióir 16

## 16. Comprehension and speaking ability in Irish

Respondents in the north and south were questioned about their ability to speak and understand Irish. These figures were compared with figures from surveys completed between 2015 and 2022. 20% in the south and 13% in the north stated that they are confident enough to speak. Regarding the ability to understand Irish, 35% in the south stated that they understand Irish and 19% in the north stated that they understand Irish.

### 16.1. SURVEY RESULTS:

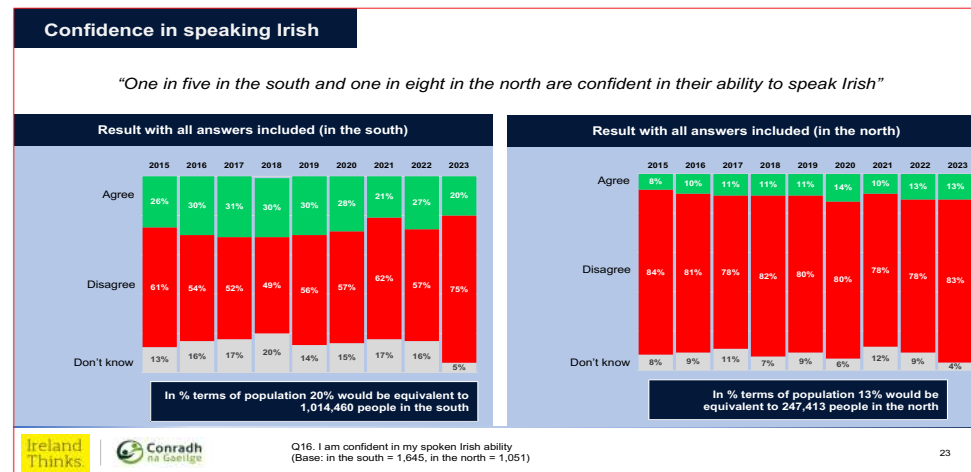
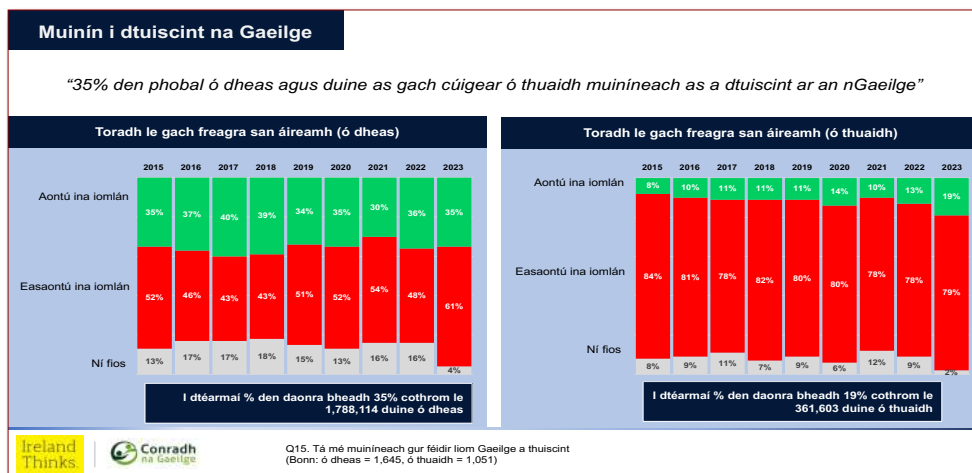


Figure 16



Figióir 17

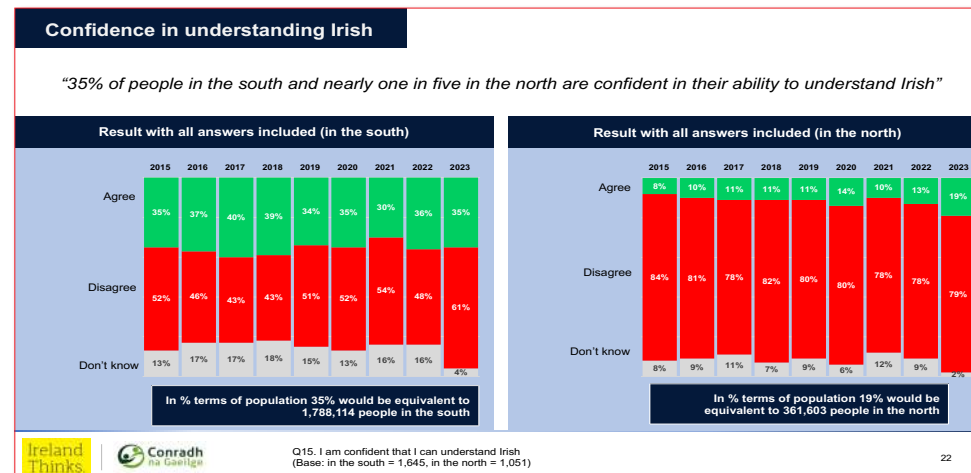


Figure 17



**Aguisíní**

**Appendices**

## Aguisín A - Suirbhé 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 teangacha 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%

## Appendix A - 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%

# Aguisín B - 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 Gaeltacht 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 muiníneach i mo chuid Gaeilge labhartha			theas		21%		63%		17%	
				thuaidh		9%		80%		11%	
14.	Tá mé muiníneach 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	Ní fios	Líon Teagmhála	
			theas	7%	3%	2%	4%	53%	1%	46%	
			thuaidh	2%	1%	1%	1%	82%	1%	17%	

# Appendix B - 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%			
13.	I am confident in my ability to speak Irish			south	21%	63%	17%			
				north	9%	80%	11%			
14.	I am confident in my ability to understand Irish			south	30%	54%	16%			
				north	10%	78%	12%			
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%
			north	2%	1%	1%	1%	82%	1%	17%

## Aguisín C - Suirbhé Kantar 2020

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

## Appendix C - 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 D - 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 bunscoil 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 Ardteist	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 turasóireachta 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	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 D - 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	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 E - 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 seirbhísí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge dóibh siúd ar mhaith leo iad a úsáid.	theas	70%	21%	9%
		thuaidh	55%	28%	17%
10.	Roimhe seo, bhí a fhios agam gur siombail é 'An Fáinne' a léiríonn go bhfuil Gaeilge ag an duine ag an duine atá á chaitheamh.	theas	54%	29%	18%
		thuaidh	23%	64%	13%
11.	Le gach rud eile ar chomhchaighdeán, cheannóinn earra le pacáistiú dátheangach as Gaeilge agus as Béarla thar earra le pacáistiú as Béarla amháin.	theas	41%	29%	30%
		thuaidh	28%	45%	27%
12.	Ba chóir go mbeadh Acht Gaeilge ann le seirbhísí 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 mhífhuntaíste 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 innmharthanacht 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 á 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 E - 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 F - Suirbhé KantarMillward Browne 2017

#	Ráiteas	theas nó thuaidh	Aontaíonn	Ní aontaíonn	Níl a fhios / Gan freagra
1.	Is acmhainn ar léith í an Ghaeilge ar féidir léi cur go dearfach le forbairt turasóireachta an oileáin seo.	theas	61%	15%	25%
		thuaidh	52%	21%	28%
2.	Is acmhainn fíorthabachtach 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 dhéanfaidh achán dalta staidéar ar theanga amháin seachas Béarla ag leibhéal TGMO	thuaidh	66%	16%	18%

## Appendix F - 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 G - Suirbhé Millward Browne 2016

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

## Appendix G - 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 H - 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 H - Millward Browne Survey 2015

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

*Breis eolais: [www.cnag.ie](http://www.cnag.ie) | [peig.ie/taighde-gaeilge](http://peig.ie/taighde-gaeilge) | [taighde@cnag.ie](mailto:taighde@cnag.ie)*