

The background consists of overlapping geometric shapes in shades of purple, blue, and teal. On the right side, there are two white speech bubble icons and a large, semi-transparent percentage sign (%).

**AN GHAEILGE:  
CAD É ATÁ DE DHÍTH ORT  
MAR GHAEILGEOIR ÓG?  
MIANTA AGUS RIACHTANAS NA HAOISE  
ÓIGE I DTACA LEIS AN GHAEILGE**

**COMHAIRLIÚCHÁN LE DAOINE ÓGA  
SUIRBHÉ POBAL 2014**

**THE IRISH LANGUAGE:  
WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS AS A  
YOUNG IRISH SPEAKER?  
ASPIRATIONS AND NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE  
IN RELATION TO THE IRISH LANGUAGE**

**A CONSULTATION WITH YOUNG PEOPLE  
POBAL SURVEY 2014**

## Réamhrá

Chuimsigh síorobair abhcóideachta POBAL taighde ar fhíor-riachtanais i rannóga éagsúla de phobal na Gaeilge. Tá teist fhada againn go dtí seo maidir le taighde ceannródaíoch, aimsiú fíricí agus monatóireacht. Is cuid lárnach dár gcuid oibre le 15 bliana a bheith ag caint leis an phobal lena gceisteanna a réiteach, ag éisteacht lena dtuairimí agus ag tarraingt na fianaise céanna le chéile. Chuidigh seo linn polasaithe agus cleachtas an stáit a athrú maidir le cearta, leis na meáin chumarsáide, le hoideachas, leis na healaíona, le seirbhísí agus tacaíocht do riachtanais speisialta agus le cuid mhaith eile. Is é POBAL an t-aon eagraíocht Ghaeilge ar an oileán seo a rinne an oiread sin oibre bunaithe ar fhíricí agus ar thaighde.

Mar shampla, i 2005 agus arís i 2012 reáchtáil muid féin comhairliúcháin le Gaeilgeoirí maidir le hAcht na Gaeilge agus aontaíodh cén saghas dlíthe go díreach a bheadh de dhíth leis an Ghaeilge a chosaint agus a chur chun cinn. Tá na moltaí seo foilsithe againn. Sa bhliain 2012 chomh maith thaistil muid thart ag bailiú tuairimí an phobail ar cad é a chuireofaí i straitéis don Ghaeilge agus thug muid na smaointe sin uilig do pholaiteoirí agus lucht déanta cinntí. Sa bhliain 2013, d'fhiafraigh muid de mhúinteoirí agus de dhaoine eile a bhfuil baint acu le hoideachas ar mheas siad go raibh na gealltanais i dtaca leis an Ghaeilge i gComhaontú Aoine an Chéasta comhlíonta, agus d'iarr muid ar roinnt daoine a dtuairimí pearsanta a scríobh síos ar chomhlíonadh na ngealltanais céanna. Chuaigh sé i gcion orainn an oiread sin daoine a bhí míshásta leis an méid a bhí á dhéanamh don Ghaeilge.

## Introduction

It has always been part of POBAL's advocacy work to find out what the real needs are of different sections of the Irish speaking community. We have a long track record now of ground-breaking research, fact-finding and monitoring. Working out what should be done by talking to people, hearing their views and pulling together evidence has been central to all the work we have done for the last fifteen years. It has helped us change state policy and practice on rights, on the media, on education, on the arts, on special needs services and support and lots more as well. POBAL is the only Irish language organisation anywhere on the island that has carried out so much fact and research-based work.

For instance, in 2005 and again in 2012 we carried out consultations ourselves with Irish speakers about an Irish language Act and have been able to agree what laws to protect and promote Irish should look like exactly. We have published these proposals. In 2012 we also travelled round asking people what should be included in a strategy for the Irish language and we have sent all ideas to politicians and other decision-makers. In 2013, we asked Irish medium teachers and others involved in education if they thought the promises about the Irish language made in the Good Friday Agreement had been kept. We also asked a number of people to write about their personal opinions of whether commitments had been met. What people told us was striking because so many people were dissatisfied with what was being done to support and promote the Irish language.

Ar ndóigh, tá bunús na ndaoine óga ar labhair muid leo dár dtuairisc aimsiú fíricí is déanaí ró-óg le cuimhneamh a bheith acu ar na gealltanais pholaitiúla a tugadh do phobal na Gaeilge sé bliana déag ó shin i 1998. Tugadh na gealltanais seo sular saolaíodh cuid mhaith de na daoine a bhfuil a dtuairimí cuimsithe sa tuairisc. Ach tá tuairimí soiléire acu ar a gcuid riachtanas, ar na gníomhaíochtaí a bhfuil spéis acu iontu agus ar thodhchaí na Gaeilge. Thug páistí agus daoine óga freagraí dearfacha, ag léiriú go bhfuil siad díograiseach agus cinnte faoin todhchaí, bródúil as an teanga agus go bhfuil úinéireacht acu uirthi.

Tá orainn, ar a son, aithint cé chomh foréalta i ndáiríre agus atá na háiseanna agus na gníomhaíochtaí atá ar fáil trí mheán na Gaeilge dár bpáistí agus dár ndaoine óga. Molann muid pobail áitiúla a chuir gníomhaíochtaí ar fáil, ach scéal neamhchinnte atá ann. Níor cheart dúinn cur i gcéill go bhfeiceann ár bpáistí comharthaíocht Ghaeilge go forleathan ina dtimpeallacht áitiúil, nó go gcluineann siad an teanga thart orthu 24/7, nó go bhfuil réimse maith rudaí le déanamh agus áiteanna le dul ina mbeidís in ann Gaeilge a úsáid go nádúrtha agus go compordach. Caithfear beart dáiríre dea-bheartaithe a dhéanamh, agus níor chóir go mbeadh ar na páistí agus daoine óga a thug a gcuid tuairimí sa tuairisc fanacht 16 bliana eile.

Chomh maith leis sin, bunaítear dea-phleanáil agus cur chun cinn teanga ar eolas agus ar shaineolas. Tá gá le cláir thaighde leormhainithe leis an tairbhe is fearr a bhaint as acmhainní.

Of course, the majority of the young people we talked to for this latest fact-finding report are too young to really remember the political promises made to the Irish language community sixteen years ago in 1998. Quite a lot of the people whose views are in this report were not even born when the deals were made. But they still have clear views on their own needs, on the activities they want to take part in and on the future of Irish. Children and young people gave us many positive answers and were enthusiastic and determined about the future. They show pride and ownership of the language.

So we owe it to them to recognise how underdeveloped the facilities and activities that are available through Irish for many of our children and young people actually are. Congratulations to those local communities that have organised activities, but the picture is patchy. We can't keep pretending that our children see widespread Irish language signage in their local environment, or that they hear the language all around them 24/7, or that they have a wide range of things to do and places to go where using Irish is natural and comfortable. Well-planned, serious action has to be taken, and the children and young people who speak so clearly through this report should not have to wait another 16 years.

In addition, good language planning and promotion is grounded in knowledge and expertise. Adequately funded research programmes are a necessity if we are to make best use of resources.

## Modheolaíocht

Thug foireann POBAL cuairt ar bhunscoileanna, ar mheánscoileanna (Gaeilge agus Béarla) agus ar chumann óige Ghaeilge ar fud an tuaiscirt le ceistiúcháin a bhailiú don suirbhé seo. Chomhlánaigh 772 Gaeilgeoir óg an ceistiúchán. De thoradh na hoibre sin léiríonn an suirbhé tuairimí ó dhaoine óga in achan chontae agus d’achan aois idir 10 agus 18, rud a thug léiriú samplach fíormhaith ar an spriocghrúpa. Fuair muid freagraí ó 127 dalta rang 7 i 10 mbunsoil. I gcás na meánscoileanna, bhí meascán againn de scoil amháin lán-Ghaelach (Coláiste Feirste), scoileanna Béarla ina bhfuil sruth nó ionad Gaeilge, agus scoileanna Béarla ina bhfuil moll mór daltaí ag déanamh Gaeilge don GCSE nó A Leibhéal. Cé go reáchtálann na scoileanna féin an chuid is mó de na cumainn óige, mar chuid den suirbhé thug muid cuairt ar 2 chumann óige Gaeilge neamhspleácha, Cumann Óige An Carn i Machaire Rátha agus Ógras Oiriaila i gCrois Mhic Linnáin.

Ceistiúchán dátheangach a bhí ann agus dearadh na ceisteanna le bheith sothuigthe agus sofhreagartha, le go bhfaighfí na torthaí ab fhearr. Tá ceithre shaghas de cheisteanna ann:

- **Ceisteanna ginearálta** - inscne, aois, cineál scoile
- **Úsáid na Gaeilge** - cá háit a n-úsáideann tú an Ghaeilge, cé chomh tábhachtach agus atá an Ghaeilge duit?
- **Deiseanna & áiseanna** - gníomharthaí, teicneolaíocht, comharthaíocht Ghaeilge
- **Ceartha** - cearta teanga, Acht na Gaeilge don tuaisceart

Déantar miondealú de réir aoise, ceantair agus inscne ar roinnt de na ceisteanna le míntiúnadh a dhéanamh ar an anailís.

D’fhág líon beag de na freagróirí cúpla ceist gan freagra agus, in amanna eile nuair a bhí rogha ann, cuireadh tic le níos mó ná freagra amháin. Léirítear, agus mínítear, seo san anailís thíos. Slánaítear céatadán go dtí an chéad ionad deachúlach sna príomhcheisteanna agus go slánuimhreacha sna miondealuithe. Thig leis an léitheoir teagmháil a dhéanamh le POBAL leis na torthaí a phlé nó anailís níos doimhne a dhéanamh orthu.

## Methodology

POBAL staff visited Irish language primary schools, secondary schools (Irish and English) and Irish language youth clubs throughout the north with questionnaires for the survey. 772 young Irish speakers completed the form. As a result of this work the survey generates the views of young people in all 6 counties and of all ages from 10 to 18, giving a good sample representation of the intended target group. We received responses from 127 primary 7 pupils in 10 primary schools. In the case of the secondary schools, there was a mixture of one Irish language school (Coláiste Feirste), English language schools with Irish language streams or units, and English language schools with high numbers of pupils studying Irish at GCSE or A Level. While most Irish language youth clubs are run by the schools themselves, we visited 2 independent Irish language youth clubs as part of the survey, Cumann Óige An Carn in Maghera and Ógras Oiriaila in Crossmaglen.

The questionnaire was bilingual and questions were designed to be clearly understood and easily answered, to produce best results. There are four question categories:

- **General questions** - gender, age, school type
- **Using Irish** - where do you use the Irish language, how important is the Irish language to you?
- **Opportunities & facilities** - activities, technology, Irish language signage
- **Rights** - language rights, an Irish Language Act for the north

With particular questions a breakdown according to age, area and gender has been provided to fine tune the analysis.

A small sample of respondents left certain questions unanswered and sometimes, when a choice was given, some ticked more than one question. This is reflected, and explained, in the analysis below. Percentages have been rounded off to the first decimal place in the main questions and to whole numbers in the breakdowns. Readers can contact POBAL if they would like to discuss or analyse the results in a more detailed manner.

## 1. An gasúr nó cailín tú? Are you a boy or a girl?

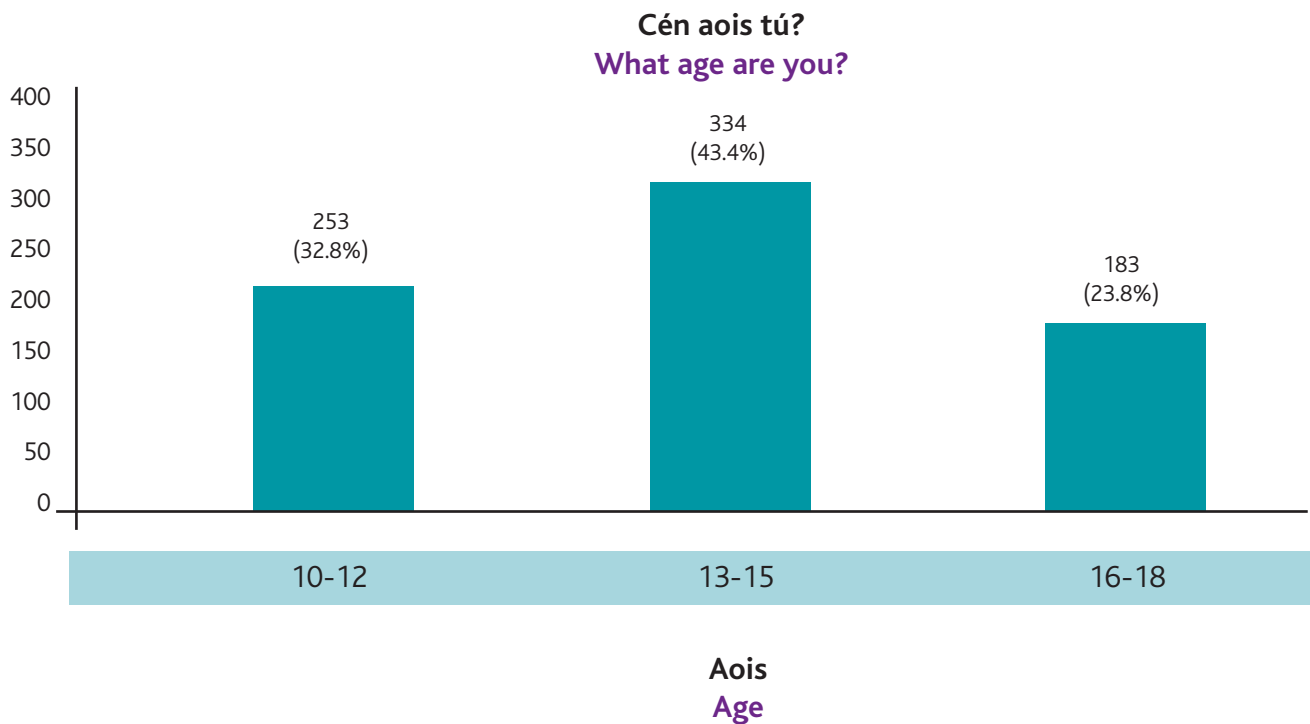
Freagraí / Answers	769	100%
Gasúr / Boy	352	54.2%
Cailín / Girl	417	45.8%

Cé go bhfuil bunús na scoileanna comhoideasach (gasúir agus cailíní), cuimsítear 2 mheánscoil lán-chainíní agus 2 mheánscoil lán-bhuachaillí. Sna bunscoileanna amháin, léirítear go bhfuil 49% de ghasúir agus 51% de chailíní (sampla: 127 dalta) i gceist. Maidir le briseadh síos inscne, tá an figiúr is beaichte ag leibhéal meánscoile faighte i scoil chomhoideasach lánGhaeilge Coláiste Feirste le 45% de ghasúir agus 55% de chailíní (sampla: 384 dalta). Faightear miondealú inscne ar thuairimí na bhfreagróirí maidir le gníomhaíochtaí Gaeilge a ba chóir bheith ar fáil ina gceantair faoi seach le ceist 9. Is fiú a rá go raibh réimse maith aoisghrúpaí páirteach sa taighde, le freagróirí 10-12 bhliain ag 32.8%, freagróirí 13-15 bliain ag 43.4%, agus freagróirí 16-18 bliain ag 23.8%.

Although most of the schools involved are co-educational (boys and girls), 2 all-girl secondary schools and 2 all-boy secondary schools are included in the survey. In primary schools only, the figures are boys at 49% and girls at 51% (sample: 127 pupils). Our most precise figure for gender breakdown at secondary level is found in Irish language co-educational school Coláiste Feirste, with boys at 45% and girls at 55% (sample: 384 pupils). A gender breakdown of the opinions of the respondents on activities that should be available through Irish in their respective areas is found later in question 9. It is worth noting the good spread of age groups taking part in the research, with 32.8% of respondents aged 10-12 years, 43.4% aged 13-15 years, and 23.8% aged 16-18 years.

## 2. Cén aois tú? What age are you?

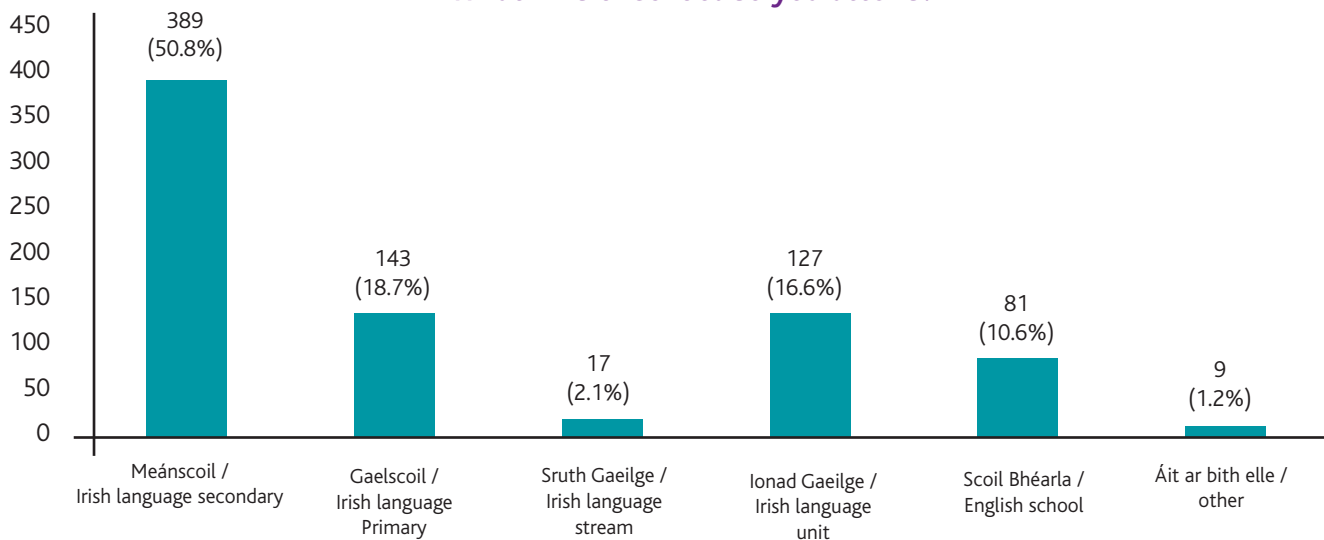
Freagraí / Answers	770	100%
10-12	253	32.8
13-15	334	43.4
16-18	183	23.8



### 3. Cén cineál scoile a bhfreastalaínn tú uirthi? What kind of school do you attend?

Freagraí / Answers	766	100%
Meánscoil / Irish language secondary	389	50.8
Gaelscoil / Irish language primary	143	18.7
Sruth Gaeilge / Irish language stream	17	2.1
Ionad Gaeilge / Irish language unit	127	16.6
Scoil Bhéarla / English school	81	10.6
Áit ar bith eile / Other	9	1.2

#### Cén cineál scoile a bhfreastalaínn tú uirthi? What kind of school do you attend?



Sa cheist seo, rinne muid idirdhealú idir scoil Bhéarla ina bhfuil daltaí ag staidéar Gaeilge do GCSE nó A Leibhéal agus scoil a bhfuil sruth nó ionad Gaeilge inti. Tá cuma ar an scéal chomh maith, go raibh éiginnteacht i measc an dara grúpa daltaí seo cé acu sruth nó ionad a bhfuil siad ann. Ba choir dúinn, b'fhéidir, na figiúirí do na sruthanna Gaeilge (17/2.1%) agus do na hionaid Ghaeilge (127/16.6%) a chur le chéile, is é sin 144 dalta (18.7%).

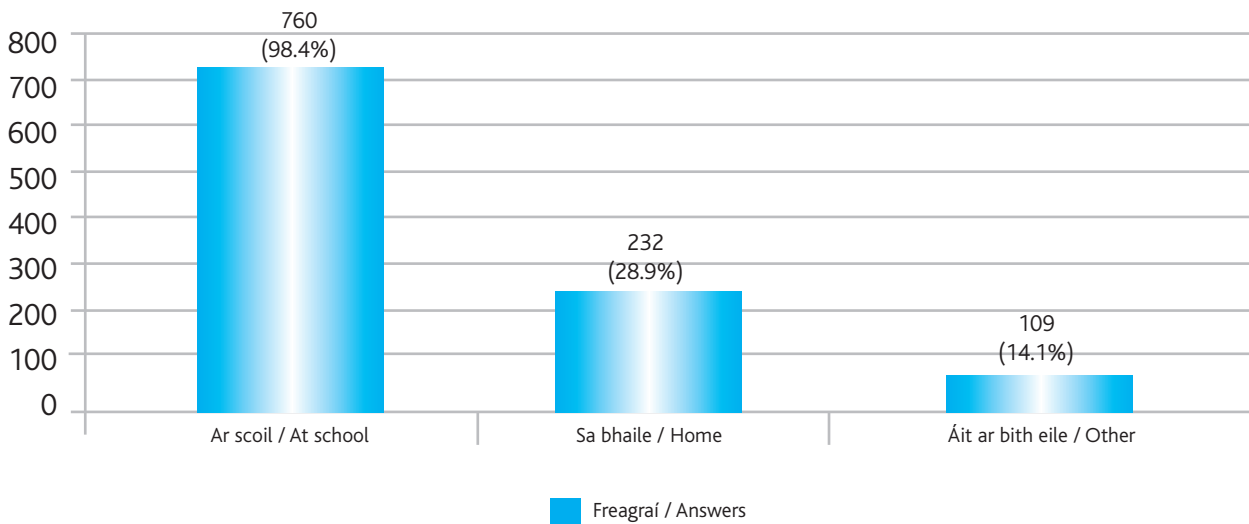
In this question, we differentiated between an English medium school in which pupils were studying Irish for GCSE or A Level and a school with an Irish language stream or unit. It appears also that there was some uncertainty amongst the latter pupils as to whether the school had a stream or a unit. We should, perhaps, combine the figures for an Irish language Stream (17/2.1%) and Unit (127/16.6%), bringing the figure to 144 pupils (18.7%).

## 4. Cá labhraíonn tú Gaeilge? Where do you use Irish?

Freagraí / Answers	1092*	100%
Ar scoil / At school	760	98.4
Sa bhaile / Home	223	28.9
Áit ar bith eile / Other	109	14.1

D'fhreagair 772 dalta ach chuir cuid acu tic le níos mó ná freagra amháin. Mar sin, tá na céatadáin sa cholún ar dheis bunaithe ar 1092 freagra a fuarthas ar an iomlán. / 772 pupils replied but some ticked more than one answer. Therefore percentages in the right hand column are based on 1092 answers received overall.

### Cá labhraíonn tú Gaeilge? Where do you use Irish?



Tá na céatadáin thuas bunaithe ar an mhéid a d'fhreagair an cheist (772), agus fios againn, mar atá luaite thuas, gur chuir cuid acu tic le níos mó ná freagra amháin (1092). Cé gur ar scoil is coitianta a úsáideann na daltaí Gaeilge, is comhartha dearfach é go bhfuil líon maith acu ag úsáid Gaeilge sa bhaile (223/28.9%). Ní labhraíonn ach 14.1% Gaeilge taobh amuigh den scoil agus den bhaile, rud a léiríonn gur gá le straitéis le feabhas a chur ar áiseanna, ar imeachtaí agus ar dheiseanna. Is gá le tuilleadh taighde mionsonraithe ar phatrúin in úsáid teanga i measc aoisghrúpaí difriúla chomh maith.

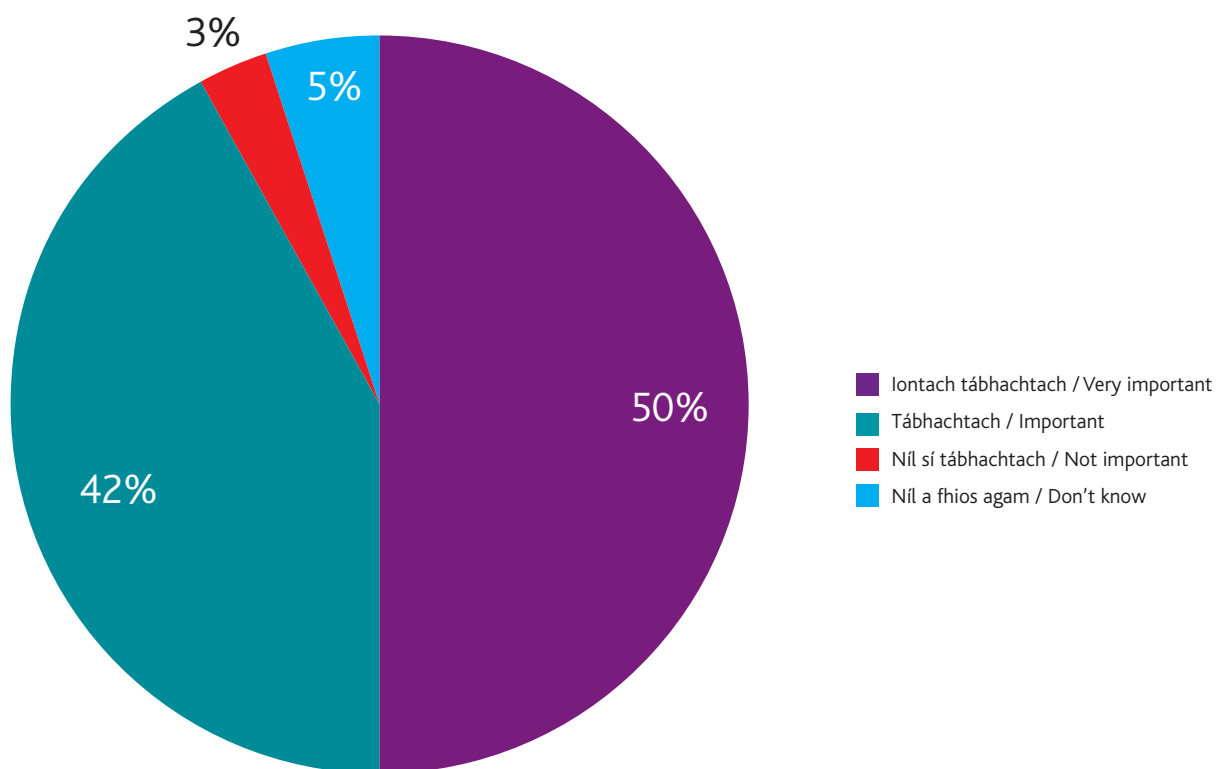
The above percentages are based on the amount of respondents who answered the question (772), knowing, as mentioned above, that many ticked more than one answer (1092). Although school is the most common place for students to use Irish, it is a positive sign that a good number use Irish at home (223/28.9%). Only 14.1% speak Irish outside of school and the home, showing the need for a strategy to improve facilities, activities and opportunities. Further, more detailed research on patterns in language use among different age groups is also required.



## 5. An bhfuil an Ghaeilge tábhachtach duit? / Is the Irish language important to you?

Freagraí / Answers	770	100%
Iontach tábhachtach / Very important	385	50.0
Tábhachtach / Important	325	42.2
Níl sí tábhachtach / Not important	20	2.6
Níl a fhios agam / Don't know	40	5.2

### An bhfuil an Ghaeilge tábhachtach duit? Is the Irish language important to you?



Is léiriú suntasach é seo ar thábhacht na Gaeilge do na daoine óga agus 92% ag rá sa suirbhé go bhfuil an Ghaeilge 'Iontach tábhachtach' nó 'Tábhachtach' dóibh.

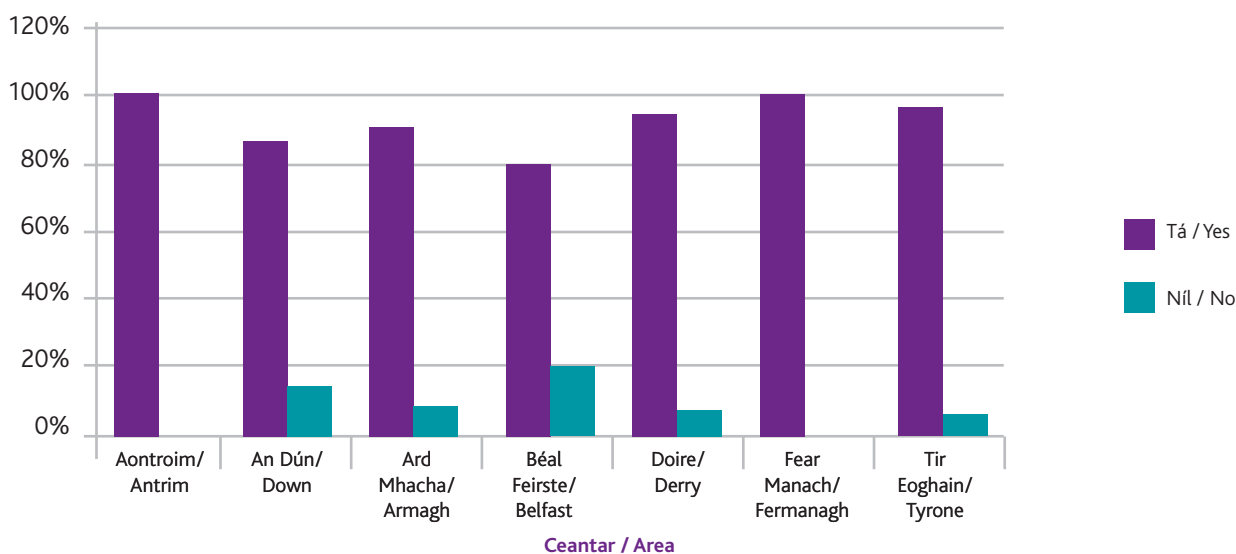
It is a remarkable demonstration of the importance of the Irish language to young people that 92% said that the language was 'Very important' or 'Important' to them.

## 6. An bhfuil rogha mhaith rudaí le déanamh trí mheán an Bhéarla i do cheantar? Is there a good choice of activities through English in your area?

Freagraí / Answers	760	100%
Tá / Yes	629	82.8
Níl / No	131	17.2

Miondealú **ceantair** ar an cheist 'An bhfuil rogha mhaith rudaí le déanamh trí mheán an Bhéarla i do cheantar?'  
**Area** breakdown of the question 'Is there a good choice of activities through English in your area?'

Ceantar / Region	Tá / Yes	Níl / No
Aontroim / Antrim	8 (100%)	0 (0%)
An Dún / Down	22 (85%)	4 (15%)
Ard Mhacha / Armagh	114 (88%)	16 (12%)
Béal Feirste / Belfast	427 (80%)	108 (20%)
Doire / Derry	35 (95%)	2 (5%)
Fear Manach / Fermanagh	5 (100%)	0 (0%)
Tír Eoghain / Tyrone	18 (95%)	1 (5%)



Cé gur léir go measann an chuid is mó de na freagróirí go bhfuil rogha mhaith rudaí le déanamh trí mheán an Bhéarla ina gceantair, is fiú a rá go bhfuil cónaí ar an chuid is mó de na freagróirí a dúirt 'Níl' sna cathracha, áiteanna a bhfuil easpa áiseanna i mbéal an phobail, go háirithe maidir leis an aoisghrúpa seo agus i gceantracha díothacha, áiteanna ina bhfuil na scoileanna Gaeilge uilig lonnaithe faoi láthair.

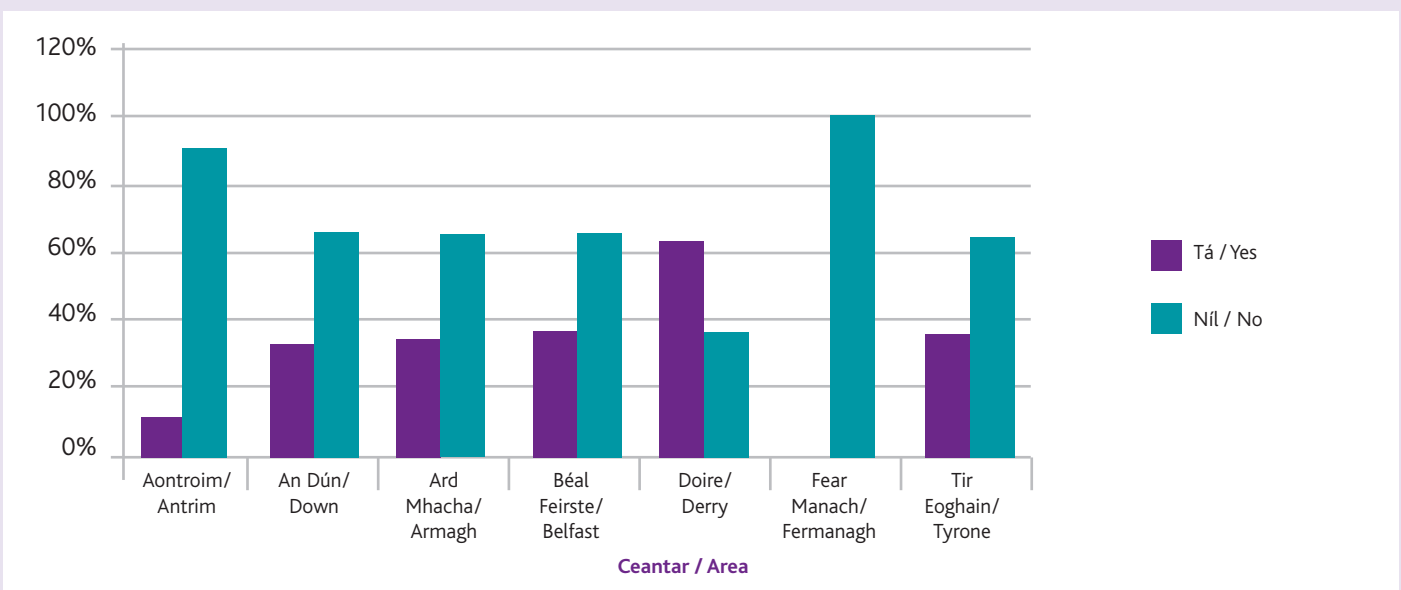
While it is apparent that most respondents say there is a good choice of activities through English in their areas, it should be noted that most of the respondents who said 'No' come from the cities, where a lack of facilities would be a topical issue, particularly for this age group and in deprived areas, where all Irish language medium schools are currently located.

## 7. An bhfuil rogha mhaith rudaí le déanamh trí mheán na Gaeilge i do cheantar? Is there a good choice of activities through Irish in your area?

Freagraí / Answers	766	100%
Tá / Yes	271	35.4
Níl / No	495	64.6

Miondealú **ceantair** ar an cheist 'An bhfuil rogha mhaith rudaí le déanamh trí mheán na Gaeilge i do cheantar?'  
**Area** breakdown of the question 'Is there a good choice of activities through Irish in your area?'

Ceantar / Region	Tá / Yes	Níl / No
Aontroim / Antrim	1 (11%)	8 (89%)
An Dún / Down	9 (35%)	17 (65%)
Ard Mhacha / Armagh	46 (36%)	83 (64%)
Béal Feirste / Belfast	184 (34%)	356 (66%)
Doire / Derry	23 (62%)	14 (38%)
Fear Manach / Fermanagh	0 (0%)	5 (100%)
Tír Eoghain / Tyrone	7 (35%)	13 (65%)



Léiríonn na torthaí seo go bhfuil difríochtaí suntasacha idir soláthar seirbhíse trí Bhéarla i gcomparáid le soláthar seirbhíse trí Ghaeilge, le 82.8% ag freagairt 'Tá', go bhfuil rogha mhaith gníomhaíochtaí trí Bhéarla ina gceantar, i gcomparáid le 35.4% a d'fhreagair go dearfach maidir le gníomhaíochtaí trí Ghaeilge. Mar a gcéanna, cé nár dhúirt ach 17.2% nach bhfuil rogha mhaith trí Bhéarla, dúirt 64.6% nach bhfuil rogha mhaith gníomhaíochtaí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge. Is fiú le rá fosta cé go nglactar leis go bhfuil bonneagar dea-fhorbartha de sheirbhísí Gaeilge ar fáil i gceantracha áirithe, i mBéal Feirste mar shampla, ní aontaíonn daoine óga leis seo sa suirbhé.

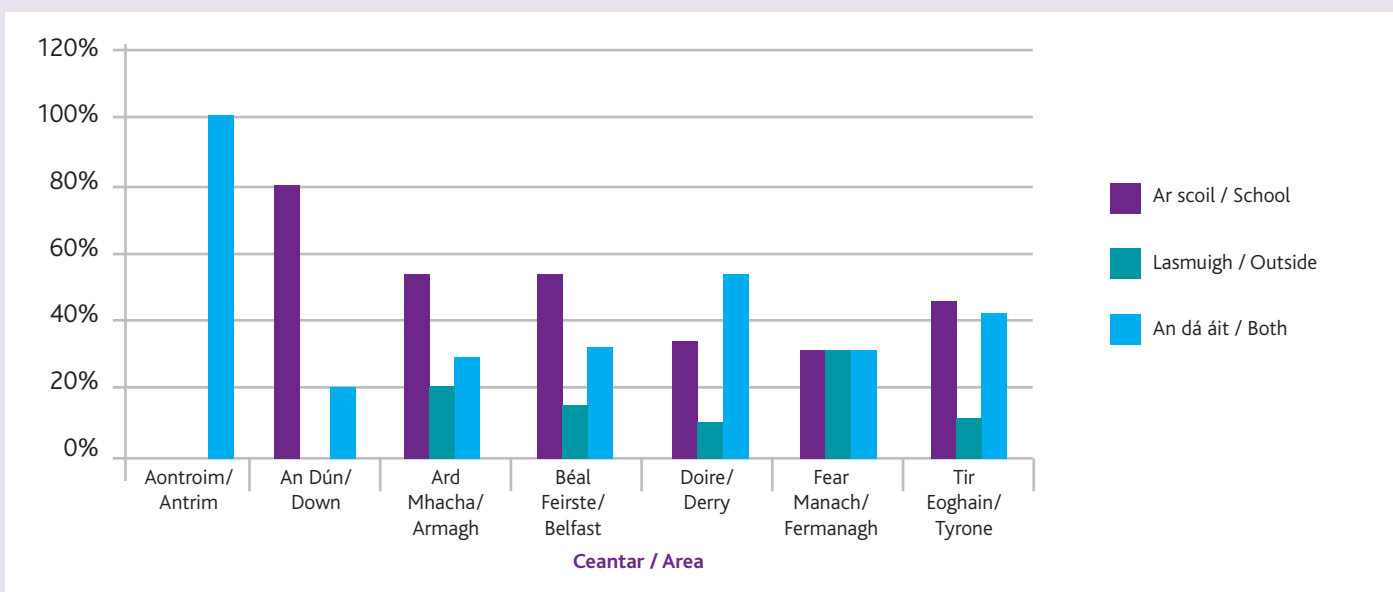
These results show the significant differences in English language provision compared with Irish language provision, with 82.8% of respondents saying 'Yes' that there is a good choice of activities in English in their area, compared with only 35.4% responding positively for Irish language activities. Similarly, whilst only 17.2% say there is not a good range of activities in English, 64.6% report that there is not a good choice in Irish language activities available. It also is interesting that young people in this survey do not seem to agree with the assumption that some areas, Belfast for example, have a better developed infrastructure of services through Irish.

## 8. Cá háit a dtarlaíonn na rudaí le déanamh trí mheán na Gaeilge seo? Where are these Irish language activities happening?

Freagraí / Answers	756	100%
Ar scoil / School	397	52.5
Taobh amuigh de scoil / Outside school	125	16.5
An dá áit / Both	234	31.0

Miondealú **ceantair** ar an cheist 'Cá háit a dtarlaíonn na rudaí le déanamh trí mheán na Gaeilge seo?'  
Area breakdown of the question 'Where are these Irish language activities happening?'

Ceantar / Region	Ar scoil / School	Lasmuigh de scoil / Outside school	An dá áit / Both
Aontroim / Antrim	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (100%)
An Dún / Down	8 (80%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)
Ard Mhacha / Armagh	77 (54%)	29 (20%)	38 (26%)
Béal Feirste / Belfast	286 (55%)	83 (16%)	151 (29%)
Doire / Derry	12 (33%)	5 (14%)	19 (53%)
Fear Manach / Fermanagh	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)
Tír Eoghain / Tyrone	11 (46%)	3 (12%)	10 (42%)



Is suimiúil líon na bhfreagróirí a roghnaigh 'Taobh amuigh den scoil' nó 'An dá áit' mar fhreagra ar an cheist seo mar go léirítear go mbaintear tairbhe mhaith as cumainn óige agus a leithéid, agus iad ar fáil, agus go bhfuil teacht ar an Ghaeilge ag cuid mhaith acu sa bhaile (féach ceist 4). Bheadh taighde breise ar an mhéid Gaeilge a úsáidtear sa bhaile agus faoi mar a úsáidtear í ina chuidiú.

The number of respondents who chose 'Outside school' or 'Both' is interesting as it shows that the Irish language is used in youth clubs and such, when they are available, and that a good proportion of the respondents are being given the opportunity to speak Irish at home (see question 4). Further research on the amount of Irish used in the home and in what circumstances would be useful.

## 9. Cad iad na rudaí Gaeilge ba chóir bheith ar fáil i do cheantar? Which activities should be available through Irish in your area?

Freagraí / Answers	2717*	100%
Spórt / Sport	528	19.4
Dráma / Drama	314	11.6
Club óige / Youth club	517	19.0
Damhsa / Dance	279	10.3
Ceol / Music	365	13.4
Eachtra / Adventure	244	8.1
Ealaín / Art	246	9.1
Ióga / Yoga	133	4.9
Rud eile / Other	91	3.2

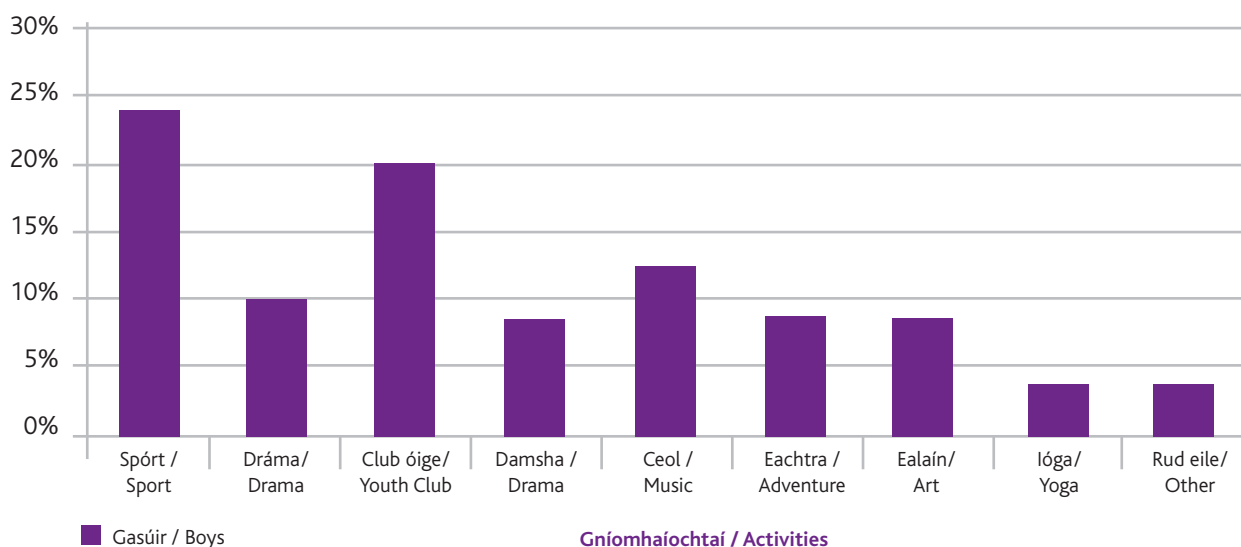
\*D'fhreagair 755 dalta ach chuir cuid acu tic le níos mó ná freagra amháin. Mar sin, tá na céatadáin sa cholún ar dheis bunaithe ar 2717 freagra a fuarthas ar an iomlán. / 755 pupils replied but some ticked more than one answer. Therefore percentages in the right hand column are based on 2717 answers received overall.

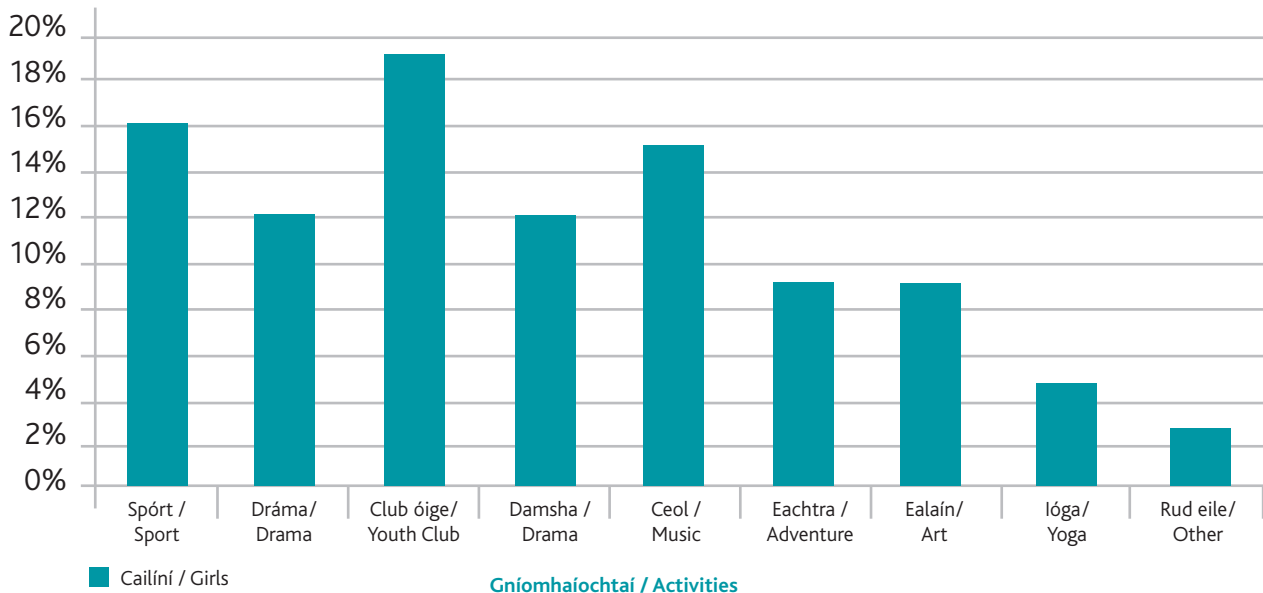
Miondealú **inscne** ar an cheist 'Cad iad na rudaí Gaeilge ba chóir bheith ar fáil i do cheantar?'

**Gender** breakdown of the question 'Which activities should be available through Irish in your area?'

Gníomhaíocht / Activity	Gasúir / Boys
Spórt / Sport	24%
Dráma / Drama	10%
Club óige / Youth club	20%
Damhsa / Dance	8%
Ceol / Music	12%
Eachtra / Adventure	9%
Ealaín / Art	9%
Ióga / Yoga	4%
Rud eile / Other	4%

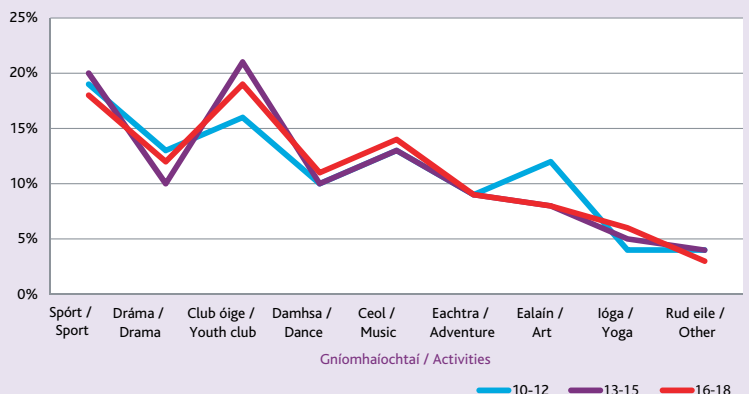
Gníomhaíocht / Activity	Cailíní / Girls
Spórt / Sport	16%
Dráma / Drama	12%
Club óige / Youth club	19%
Damhsa / Dance	12%
Ceol / Music	15%
Eachtra / Adventure	9%
Ealaín / Art	9%
Ióga / Yoga	5%
Rud eile / Other	3%





Miondealú **aoise** ar an cheist 'Cad iad na rudaí Gaeilge ba chóir bheith ar fáil i do cheantar?'  
**Age** breakdown of the question 'Which activities should be available through Irish in your area?'

Gníomhaíocht / Activity	10-12	13-15	16-18
Spórt / Sport	19%	20%	18%
Dráma / Drama	13%	10%	12%
Club óige / Youth club	16%	21%	19%
Damhsa / Dance	10%	10%	11%
Ceol / Music	13%	13%	14%
Eachtra / Adventure	9%	9%	9%
Ealaín / Art	12%	8%	8%
Ióga / Yoga	4%	5%	6%
Rud eile / Other	4%	4%	3%



Léiríonn na torthaí seo an tábhacht a chuireann daoine óga i bpiarshóisialú trí spórt (19.4%) agus cumainn óige (19%), agus cad é mar a chuirfí béim ar spórt, cumainn agus a leithéid maidir le planáil do chur chun cinn na Gaeilge do na haoisghrúpaí seo. I dtaca le hinscne de, níl difear mór idir na gníomhaíochtaí atá gasúir agus cailíní ag lorg, taobh amuigh de sport (8% níos mó gasúr) agus damhsa (4% níos mó cailíní). I dtaca le haoisghrúpaí, roghnaigh siad uilig cumainn óige agus spóirt, agus ba choitianta a roghnaíodh ceol fosta. Ba iad na haoisghrúpaí ní b'óige a roghnaigh ealaín ní ba mhinice.

'Níl rudaí trí mheán na Gaeilge do m'aois' - **Dalta Ghaelscoil Uí Dhochartaigh, An Srath Bán**

(Ba chóir go mbeadh againn...) 'Gach rud atá ar fáil trí mheán an Bhéarla' - **Dalta Choláiste Feirste, Béal Feirste**

These results show the particular importance to young people of socialising with peers through sport (19.4%) and youth clubs (19%), and how sport, clubs and such could be used as a focus when planning Irish language promotion among these age groups. As far as gender is concerned, there isn't much difference between what boys and girls would like, apart from sport (8% more boys) and dance (4% more girls). In terms of age groups, all age groups selected youth clubs and sport, with music also being popular. It was younger age groups that were more likely to select art.

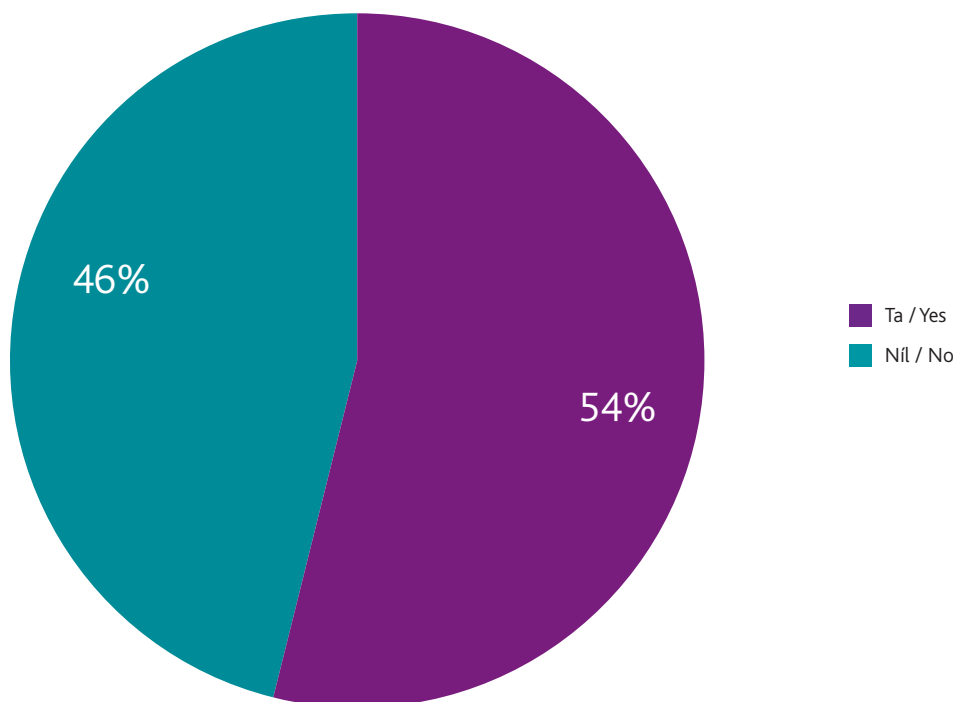
'There's no activities through Irish for my age' - **Pupil from Gaelscoil Uí Dhochartaigh, Strabane**

(We should have..) 'Everything that is available through English' - **Pupil from Coláiste Feirste, Belfast**

## 10. An bhfuil suim agat i gcláracha teilifíse / raidió sa Ghaeilge? Have you an interest in Irish language TV / radio programmes?

Freagraí / Answers	763	100%
Tá / Yes	323	42.3
Níl / No	440	57.7

An bhfuil suim agat i gcláracha teilifíse / raidió sa Ghaeilge?  
Have you an interest in Irish language TV / radio programmes?



Thiocfadh dó go léiríonn na torthaí seo go bhfuil níos mó spéise ag daoine óga sna meáin sóisialta ná i dteilifís nó i raidió i dtaca leis an Ghaeilge (féach ceist 11). TG4 agus RTÉ is mó atá luaite acu sna nótaí; is annamh a luaitear BBC. Tá suim mhaith acu i leithéid de chláracha Gaeilge ar spórt, chláracha do pháistí agus nuacht.

'Cláir atá greannmhar, bainte le déagóirí' - **Dalta Choláiste Feirste, Béal Feirste**

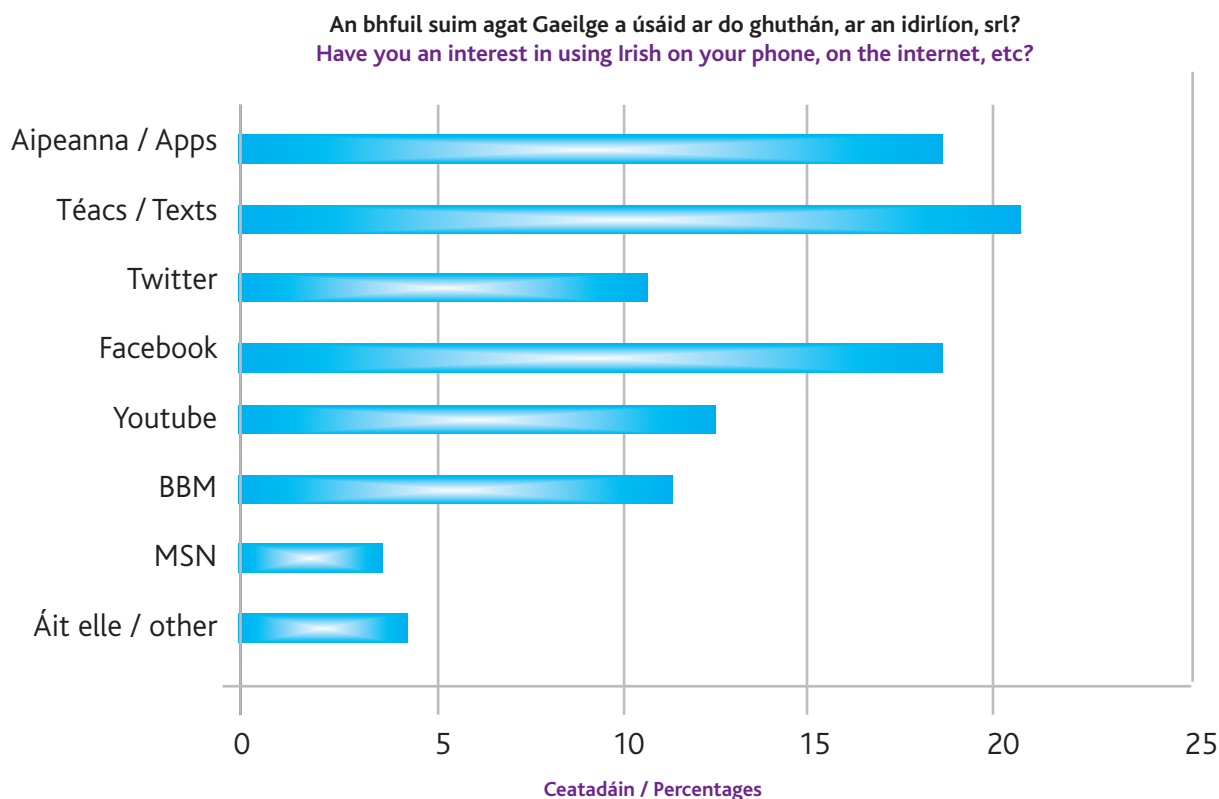
These results may show that young people are more interested in social media than television or radio in respect to Irish (see question 11). In their notes TG4 and RTÉ are mentioned most; BBC is rarely mentioned. They are interested mostly in Irish language programmes such as sport, programmes for children and news.

'Funny programmes, about teenagers' - **Pupil from Coláiste Feirste, Belfast**

## 11. An bhfuil suim agat Gaeilge a úsáid ar do ghuthán, ar an idirlíon, srl? Have you an interest in using Irish on your phone, on the internet, etc?

Freagraí / Answers	1271*	100%
Aipeanna / Apps	235	18.5
Téacs / Texts	260	20.5
Twitter	132	10.4
Facebook	240	18.9
Youtube	157	12.3
BBM	143	11.2
MSN	47	3.7
Áit eile / Other	57	4.5

\*D'fhreagair 525 dalta ach chuir cuid acu tic le níos mó ná freagra amháin. Mar sin, tá na céatadán sa cholún ar dheis bunaithe ar 1271 freagra a fuarthas ar an iomlán. / 525 pupils replied but some ticked more than one answer. Therefore percentages in the right hand column are based on 1271 answers received overall.



Ní ábhar iontais é gur téacs is mó a úsáideann daoine óga le teagmháil a dhéanamh lena chéile mar, de thairbhe an ghutháin soghluaiste, gur é seo an modh cumarsáide is fusa agus is áisiúla atá acu. Is é an foclóir Gaeilge ar líne Focal.ie an suíomh is úsáidí acu, agus luaitear chomh maith an foclóir Wingleacht, Google Translate, r-Leabhair, Skype, TG Lurgan, Snapchat, Facetime agus Whatsapp.

'Rudaí le cuidiú le mo chuid obair baile' - **Dalta Choláiste Chaitríona, Ard Mhacha**

'Tá facebook s'agam i nGaeilge' - **Dalta Scoil Mhuire na mBráithre, Beal Feirste**

It's not surprising that young people stay in contact with each other mostly by text as, because of the mobile phone, this is their easiest and handiest communication method. The online Irish language dictionary Focal.ie is the website they use most, and also mentioned is the dictionary Wingleacht, Google Translate, e-Books, Skype, TG Lurgan, Snapchat, Facetime and Whatsapp.

'Things that help with my homework' - **Pupil from St Catherine's, Armagh**

'My facebook is in Irish' - **Pupil from St Mary's CBS, Belfast**

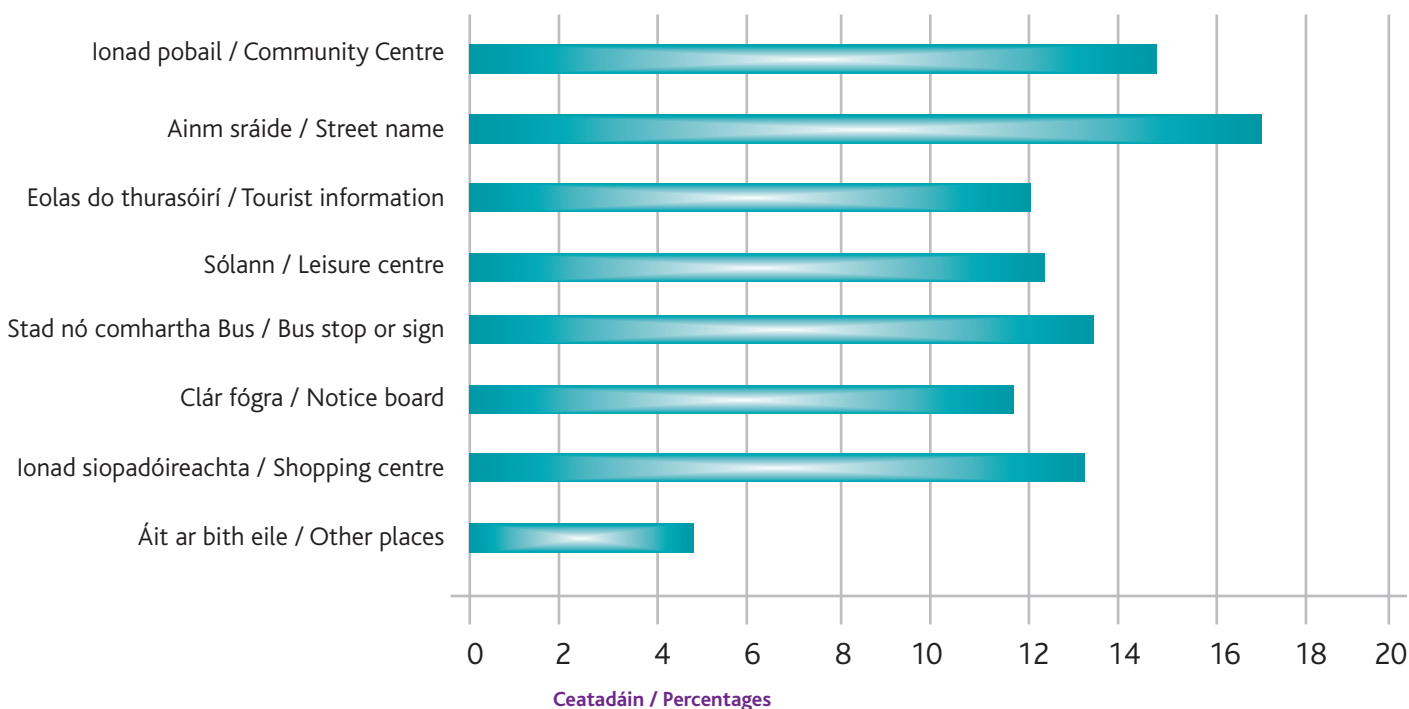


## 12. Taobh amuigh den scoil, cá hait ar mhaith leat comharthaí Gaeilge a fheiceáil i do cheantar? Apart from your school, where would you like to see Irish language signs in your area?

Freagraí / Answers	3435*	100%
Ionad pobail / Community Centre	505	14.7
Ainm sráide / Street name	593	17.3
Eolas do thurasóirí / Tourist information	413	12.0
Sólann / Leisure centre	425	12.4
Stad nó comhartha Bus / Bus stop or sign	466	13.5
Clár fógra / Notice board	405	11.8
Ionad siopadóireachta / Shopping centre	463	13.5
Áit ar bith eile / Other places	165	4.8

\*D'fhreagair 747 dalta ach chuir cuid acu tic le níos mó ná freagra amháin. Mar sin, tá na céatadáin sa cholún ar dheis bunaithe ar 3435 freagra a fuarthas ar an iomlán. / 747 pupils replied but some ticked more than one answer. Therefore percentages in the right hand column are based on 3435 answers received overall.

### Taobh amuigh den scoil, cá hait ar mhaith leat comharthaí Gaeilge a fheiceáil i do cheantar? Apart from your school, where would you like to see Irish language signs in your area?



Is cosúil go bhfuil sé tábhachtach do dhaoine óga go bhfeiceann siad an Ghaeilge in áiteanna a bhfuil úinéireacht de chineál éigin acu orthu, leithéid de shráideanna s'acu agus ina gcumainn óige.

'Achan áit, ach sa Bhéarla freisin, mar thig le daoine í (Gaeilge) a fhoghlaim' - **Dalta Bhunscoil an Iúir, Iúir Cinn Trá**

'Gach áit - is breá liom rudaí a fheiceáil as Gaeilge' - **Dalta Choláiste Naomh Doimínic, Béal Feirste**

It would appear that young people place a great importance on seeing Irish in places where they feel a certain ownership, such as on their own streets and in their youth clubs.

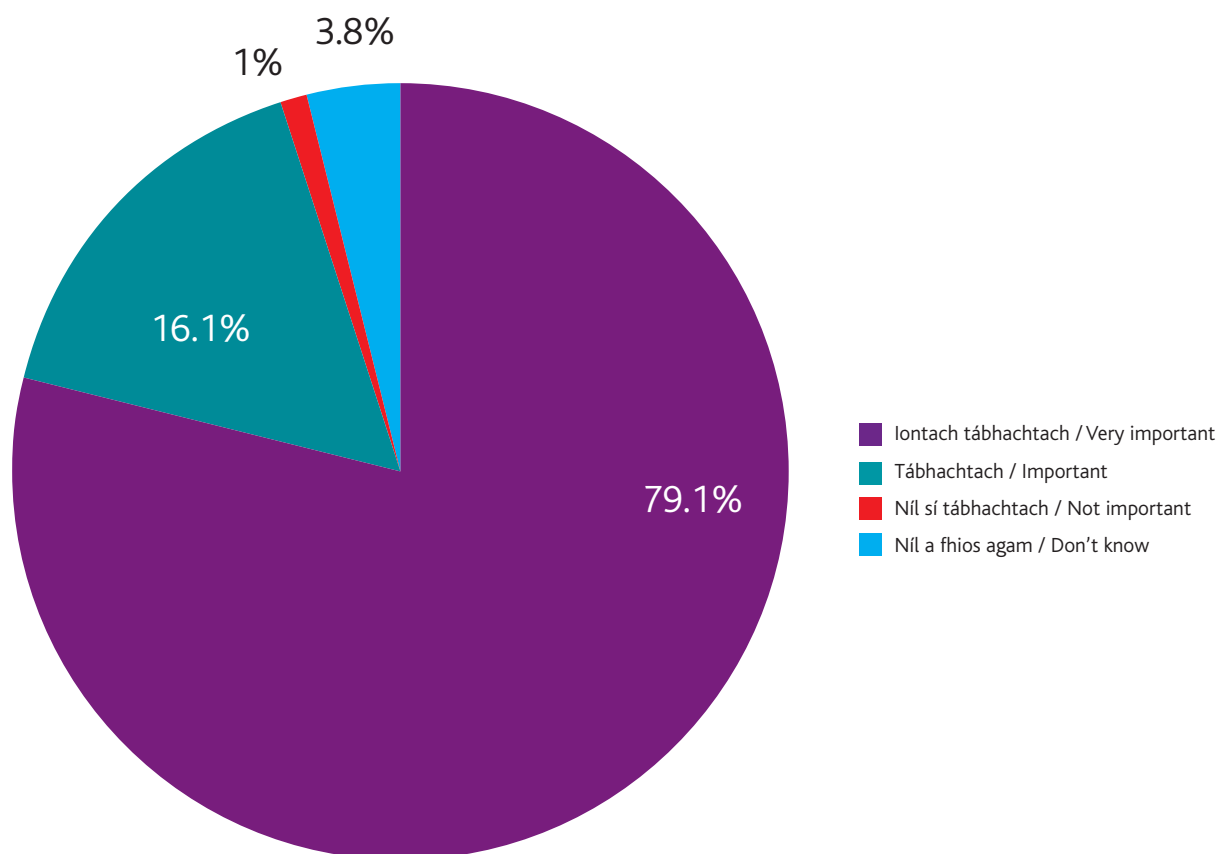
'Everywhere, but in English also, because people can learn it (Irish language)' - **Pupil from Bunscoil an Iúir, Newry**

'Everywhere - I love seeing things in Irish' - **Pupil from St Dominic's College, Belfast**

### 13. An bhfuil sé tábhachtach go bhfuil cearta teanga againn mar Ghaeilgeoirí? Is it important that we have language rights as Irish speakers?

Freagraí / Answers	765	100%
Iontach tábhachtach / Very important	605	79.1
Tábhachtach / Important	123	16.1
Níl sí tábhachtach / Not important	8	1.0
Níl a fhios agam / Don't know	29	3.8

An bhfuil cearta teanga tábhachtach?  
Are language rights important?



Tugann na torthaí seo le fios go soiléir go bhfuil cearta teanga iontach tábhachtach do na daoine óga a ghlac páirt sa suirbhé, le breis is 95% acu ag rá go bhfuil cearta teanga do Ghaeilgeoirí 'Iontach tábhachtach' nó 'Tábhachtach'.

'Tá cearta teanga ag gach duine, cad chuige nach mbeadh siad againne?' - **Gaeilgeoir óg ó Chumann Óige An Carn**

'Sílím go gcaithfidh mé a bheith ábalta Gaeilge a labhairt le duine ó na húdaráis' - **Dalta Bhunscoil an Chaistil, Baile an Chaistil**

The results show clearly that the young people who took part in the survey believe that language rights are extremely important, with over 95% saying that rights for Irish speakers are 'Very important' or 'Important'.

'Everyone has language rights, why can't we have them?' - **Young Irish speaker from Cumann Óige An Carn**

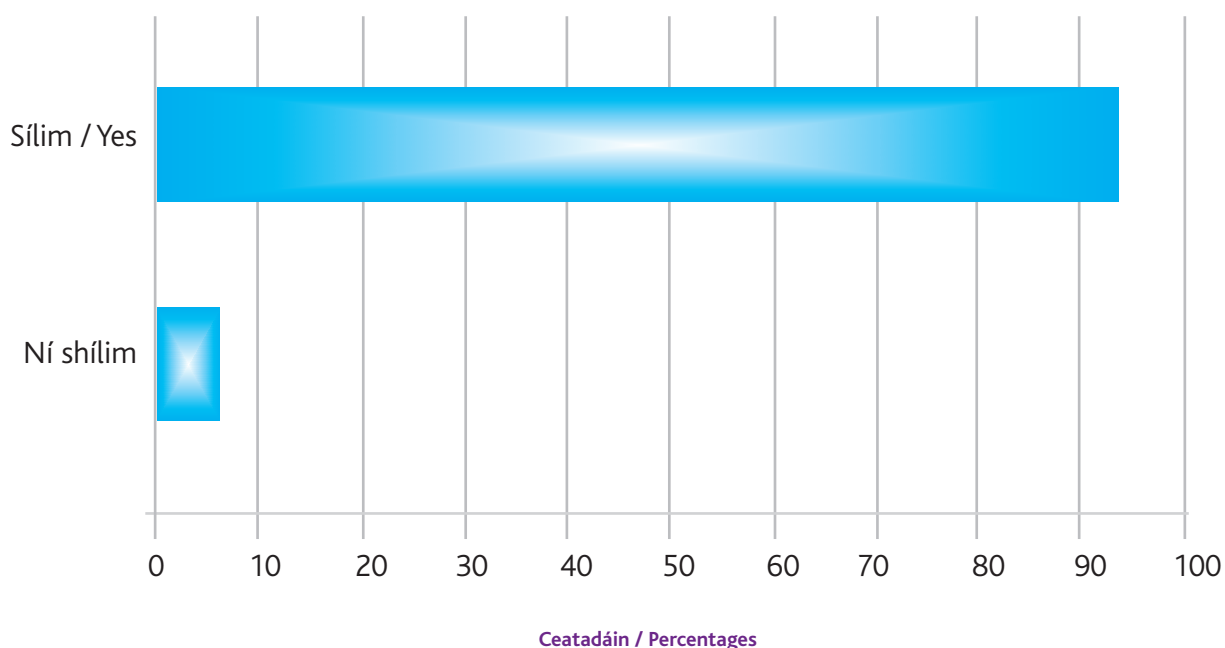
'I think I should be able to speak Irish with people from the authorities' - **Pupil from Bunscoil an Chaistil, Ballycastle**

## 14. Cuidíonn achtanna teanga le cearta a chosaint i dtíortha eile, an síleann tú go bhfuil Acht Gaeilge de dhith orainn?

Language acts help protect rights in other countries, do you think we need an act for the Irish Language?

Freagraí / Answers	737	100%
Sílim / Yes	691	93.8
Ní shílim / No	46	6.2

### An síleann tú go bhfuil Acht Gaeilge de dhith orainn? Do you think we need an Irish Language act?



Is dócha gur ceist teibí í seo do dhaoine óga, go háirithe do dhaltáí bunscoile, ach is léir nuair a thugtar faoi deara cé chomh cosúil agus atá an dá chéatadán i gceist 13 (95% i bhfách le cearta) agus i gceist 14 (94% atá i bhfách le hAcht) go dtuigeann Gaeilgeoirí óga tábhacht na gceart agus na reachtaíochta maidir leis an Ghaeilge. Tá an tuiscint chéanna le feiceáil i roinnt dá gcuid nótaí thíos.

'Tá sé de dhith orainn mar cosnaíonn sé ár dteanga dúchais' -  
**Dalta Ardscoil Naomh Maolmhaoldhóg, An Dúin**

'Thabharfadh sé cearta agus na deiseanna céanna do dhaoine a labhraíonn Gaeilge' - **Dalta Choláiste Feirste, Béal Feirste**

'Leis an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn, a chothú agus a chosaint' -  
**Dalta Choláiste Chaitríona, Ard Mhacha**

Although the question of an Irish language act is a complex one for young people, particularly at primary school age, it is clear when we see how similar the percentages are for question 13 (95% in favour of rights) and for question 14 (94% in favour of an Act) that young Irish speakers understand how important rights and legislation are in respect to the Irish language. This understanding shows in some of their notes below.

'We need it because it protects our native language' -  
**Pupil from St Malachy's High School, Co. Down**

'It would give rights and the same opportunities to people who speak Irish' - **Pupil from Coláiste Feirste, Belfast**

'To improve, support and protect the Irish language' -  
**Pupil from St Catherine's College, Armagh**



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