

Buntáistí geilleagracha na Gaeilge a fheictear i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe /

The economic benefits associated with the Irish language which accrue to Galway City and to the Galway Gaeltacht

SAMHAIN 2009  
NOVEMBER 2009



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## **Tasc Taighde**

Buntáistí geilleagracha na Gaeilge  
a fheictear i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus  
i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe

Le haghaidh: Gaillimh le Gaeilge  
Le: Bane Mullarkey Teo. i gcomhpháirtíocht le  
Jerome Casey & a Chomh. Teo

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## **Research Assignment**

The economic benefits associated with the  
Irish language which accrue to Galway City  
and to the Galway Gaeltacht

For: Gaillimh le Gaeilge  
By: Bane Mullarkey Ltd. in partnership with  
Jerome Casey & Co. Ltd



# Réamhrá / Foreword

In 2008 rinne Gaillimh le Gaeilge coimisiúnú ar an gcomhairleacht gnó agus margaíochta Bane Mullarkey atá lonnaithe i nGaillimh, i gcomhpháirt le Jerome Casey & a Chomh. Teo., chun taighde a dhéanamh ar na tionchair eacnamaíochta a bhfuil baint acu le húsáid na Gaeilge i nGaillimh. Tá sé os cionn scór bliain ó rinneadh an staidéar deiridh: Na Tionchair Shoceacnamaíochta Áitiúla a bhaineann le Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe [M.S. Ó Cinnéide agus M.J. Keane].

Is é cuspóir an taighde seo ná staidéar a dhéanamh ar na buntáistí eacnamaíochta atá ar fáil do Chathair agus do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe de thoradh stádas Gaeltachta a bheith ag an gceantar. Tá go leor athruithe tagtha ar chúrsaí eacnamaíochta an domhain ó cuireadh tús leis an gcéim taighde den staidéar seo. In Éirinn, tá impleachtaí a bhaineann le tuarascáil Mhic Cárthaigh, 'Uimhreacha na Seirbhíse Poiblí agus Cláir Chaiteachais' fós le sonrú. Moladh ciorruithe suntasacha i gcaiteachas an Rialtais sa tuarascáil sin agus táthar ag ceapadh go mbeidh athruithe ollmhóra ar Phlean 20 Bliain an Rialtais don Ghaeilge.

In ainneoin sin, tugann na ráitis is déanaí ón Taoiseach, Brian Cowen, le fios dúinn go bhfuil sé beartaithe aige leanúint ar aghaidh ag tabhairt tacaíochta don Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta sa todhchaí. Taispeánann torthaí agus moltaí an taighde seo chomh maith tábhacht na Gaeilge agus na buntáistí eacnamaíochta atá ag dul léi, go háirithe do shaol eacnamaíochta Chathair na Gaillimhe agus Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe.

In 2008 Gaillimh le Gaeilge commissioned the Galway-based business and marketing consultancy, Bane Mullarkey in partnership with Jerome Casey & Co. Ltd., to carry out an assessment of the economic impacts associated with the use of the Irish language in Galway. It is over 20 years since the last study was completed; Local Socioeconomic Impacts Associated with the Galway Gaeltacht, [M.S. Ó Cinnéide and M.J. Keane, Social Science Research Centre, University College Galway].

The purpose of this study is to establish the current economic benefits accruing to Galway City and the Galway Gaeltacht as a result of the Gaeltacht status of the area. A lot of changes have occurred in the world economy since the research phase for the current study commenced. In Ireland, the implications associated with the McCarthy Report, 'Public Service Numbers and Expenditure Programmes', remain to be seen. Significant cuts in Government expenditure were suggested in that report and it is expected that there will be substantial changes in the Government's 20 year plan for the Irish language.

Notwithstanding this, recent comments by the Taoiseach, Brian Cowen, would indicate the intention to give continuing support to the Department of Community Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs into the future. The findings and recommendations of this study also demonstrate the importance of the Irish language and the economic benefits associated with it, in particular to the economy of Galway City and the Galway Gaeltacht.

Cibé athruithe a dhéanfar, tá an Stát tiomnaithe chun tacú le pobail Ghaeltachta agus leis an nGaeilge, agus tacaíocht aige de bharr aitheantas bunreachtúil na Gaeilge mar chéad teanga an Stáit. Tá sé de chumas ag Cathair na Gaillimhe go háirithe agus ag Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe leanúint de bheith ag baint leasa as an tacaíocht sin. Ní foláir iarracht chomhordaithe a fháil ó na comhlachtaí uile atá i gceist, áfach, chun go dtuigfear na buntáistí acmhainneacha go hiomlán, agus go gcinnteofar luach na Gaeilge do Chathair na Gaillimhe.

Ba phróiseas cuimsitheach a bhí i gceist leis an tasc taighde seo. Chuathas i gcomhairle le sliosamharc samplach de chomhlachtaí, de ghnáthmhuintir an phobail agus de pháirtithe leasmhara na Cathrach agus an Chontae agus ba mhaith liom an deis seo a ghlacadh chun buíochas a ghabháil le gach duine a ghlac páirt ann. Ba mhaith liom buíochas speisialta a ghabháil leis an Aire Éamon Ó Cuív, Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, an Bainisteoir Cathrach, Joe Mac Grath, agus leis an mbainisteoir Contae, Martina Moloney as ucht a gcomhoibrithe fhéil sa phróiseas.

Gach rath



Iognáid G. Ó Muircheartaigh, MA PhD DSc LLD  
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Whatever changes are likely to occur, the State is committed to supporting Gaeltacht communities and the Irish language, backed by the constitutional recognition of the Irish language as the first language of the State. Galway City in particular and the Galway Gaeltacht are well positioned to continue to benefit from this support. To fully realise the potential benefits however, and to secure the value of the Irish language for Galway City, a co-ordinated effort by all concerned bodies will be required.

The research for this report was an inclusive process in which members of the public and key stakeholders in the City and County were consulted and I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who participated in the study. I would like to give special thanks to Minister Éamon Ó Cuív, Department of Community Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, to the Galway City Manager, Joe Mac Grath, and to the Galway County Manager, Martina Moloney, for their co-operation and time.



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Táimid go mór faoi chomaoin acu siúd i gcúrsaí tionsclaíochta a d'fhreagair ár gceistiúcháin mar aon leis na mná tí a chuir mionsonraí a bpatrún caiteachais teachlaigh ar fáil dúinn.

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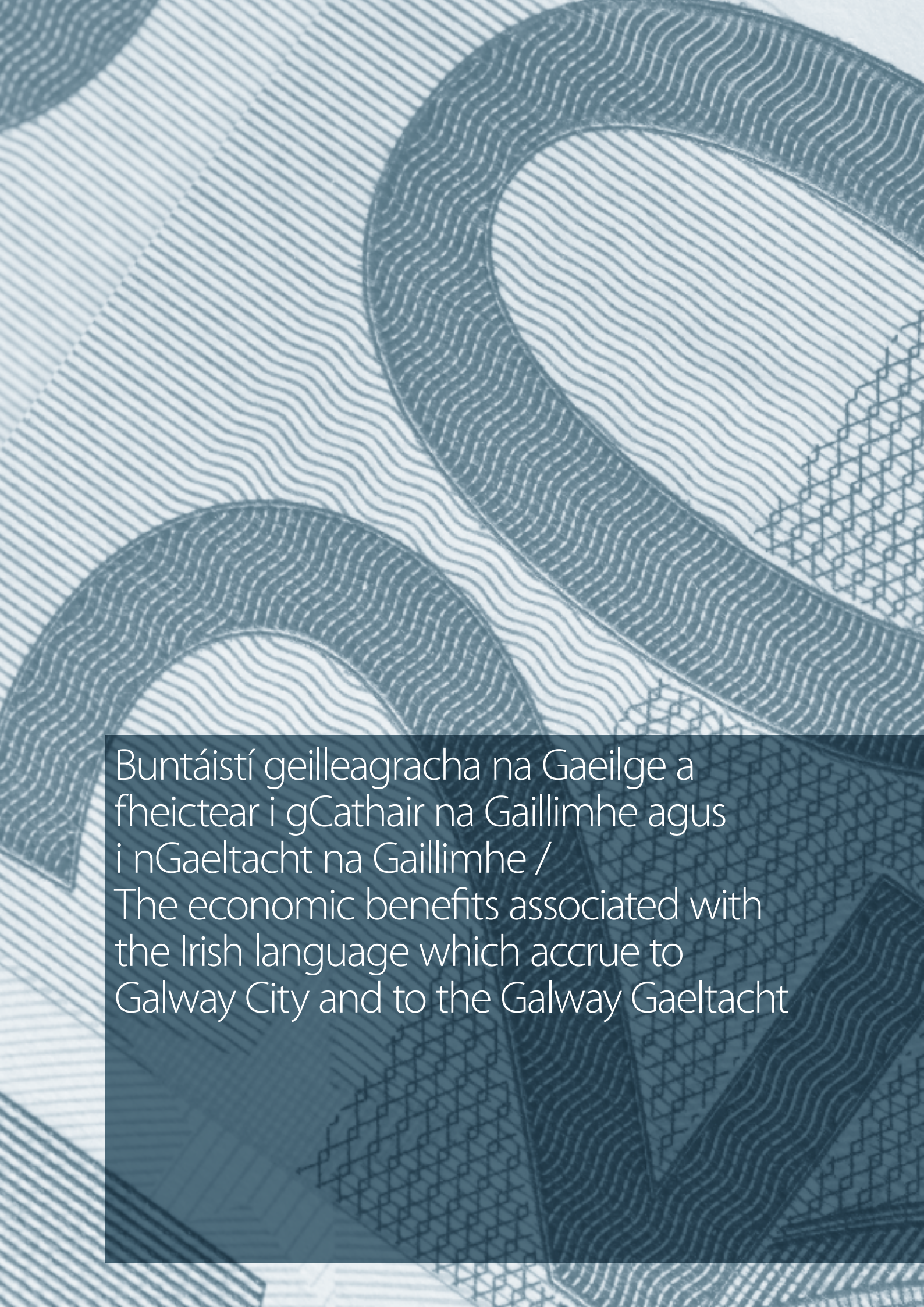
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# Achoimre Feidhmiúcháin/ Executive Summary

## 1.1 RÉAMHRÁ

Rinne Gaillimh le Gaeilge an staidéar seo a choimisiúnú chun aird na bpáirtithe leasmhara agus na dtairbhíthe i gCathair na Gaillimhe go háirithe agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe, a dhírú ar na buntáistí geilleagracha a bhaineann le húsáid na Gaeilge sa cheantar agus le cintíú go bhfanann na buntáistí geilleagracha sin go háitiúil.

Tá go leor athruithe tagtha ar staid na Gaeilge go náisiúnta agus go háitiúil ó críochnaíodh an chéad staidéar<sup>1</sup> 21 bliain ó shin. D'fhás daonra Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe dhá oiread chomh tapa le daonra an Stáit. Tá líon na gcainteoirí Gaeilge méadaithe ó 20,877 go 29,235. Tá líon na gcainteoirí Gaeilge mar chéatadán de dhaonra Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe laghdaithe áfach ó 75% go 67.7%<sup>2</sup>.

D'fhorbair pobal spleodrach de chainteoirí Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe, é bunaithe den chuid is mó ar na Gaelscoileanna, ar na hinstiúidí tríú leibhéal agus ar na heagraíochtaí deonacha a thacaíonn le tionscnaimh Ghaeilge. Tá tacaíocht ard d'athbheochan na teanga ar fud na tíre agus i nGaillimh, agus don dátheangachas Béarla/Gaeilge, go háirithe i measc daoine óga oilte atá ina gcónaí i gceantair uirbeacha. Is dea-scéala é seo do chathair ar nós Chathair na Gaillimhe ina bhfuil pobal óg cruthaitheach; tá an-fhéidearthacht ann dea-thoil an phobail seo i leith na Gaeilge a ghríosú, agus leas a bhaint as a buntáistí geilleagracha agus cultúrtha.

Tá an-nasc idir Gaillimh agus an Ghaeilge, nasc a fheiceann gach duine a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo, idir mhuintir na Cathrach agus mhuintir an Chontae. Tá ceangal láidir idir Cathair agus Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe, mar gheall ar chomh gar is atá siad dá chéile agus mar gheall ar na nasc stairiúla agus chultúrtha atá ag an dá cheantar. Is í an t-aon Ghaeltacht í a bhfuil ceantar mór uirbeach in aice léi, a chruthaíonn idir bhuntáistí agus dúshláin. Agus tá cuid de Ghaeltacht shainithe na Gaillimhe laistigh de theorainneacha na Cathrach.

- 1 Ó Cinnéide, M.S., Keane, M. J. Ó Cinnéide, M.S., Keane, M. J. (1988), Na Tionchair Shocheacnamaíochta a bhaineann le Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe, an tIonad Taighde sna hEolaíochtaí Sóisialta, Coláiste na hOllscoile Gaeilge, Tuarascáil Taighde 3. Ní féidir comparáid dhíreach a dhéanamh idir an dá shuirbhé. Tá sé de bhuntáiste ag an staidéar seo go bhfuil sampla 100% d'fhostaíocht i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe aige (tríd an CSO); rinneadh an obair ar staidéar 1988 ar shonraí nach raibh chomh cruinn sin. Mar sin féin, leanann an staidéar reatha sampla na staidéar a chuaigh roimhe ó thaobh suirbhé a dhéanamh ar chaiteachas tís agus ar chaiteachas cuideachta.
- 2 An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh: Daonáirimh 1986 agus 2006

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Gaillimh le Gaeilge commissioned this study to focus the attention of stakeholders and beneficiaries in Galway City in particular and in the Galway Gaeltacht, on the economic benefits associated with the use of the Irish language and to ensure that the economic advantages remained in the area.

In the 21 years since the first study<sup>1</sup> was completed, much has changed both nationally and locally for the Irish language. The population of the Galway Gaeltacht has grown twice as fast as that of the State overall. In absolute terms, the number of Irish speakers has increased from 20,877 to 29,235; however, the number of Irish speakers as a percentage of the Galway Gaeltacht population has declined from 75% to 67.7%<sup>2</sup>.

In Galway City, a vibrant community of Irish speakers has developed, largely based around Gaelscoileanna, the third level institutions and voluntary organisations supporting Irish language initiatives. Support for revival of the language is high nationally and in Galway, as is support for English/Irish bilingualism, particularly amongst young, educated urban people. This is positive for a City like Galway that boasts a creative, young population amongst whom there is significant potential to harness goodwill towards the Irish language and to capitalise on its economic and cultural benefits.

Galway has a strong association with the Irish language, a view shared by consultees from both the City and County. The Galway Gaeltacht and City are inextricably linked, both in terms of their physical proximity to each other and in terms of their historical and cultural connections. It is the only Gaeltacht to have a large urban area beside it, a fact that brings advantages and challenges. Parts of the designated Galway Gaeltacht also lie within the City limits.

- 1 Ó Cinnéide, M.S., Keane, M. J. (1988), Local Socioeconomic Impacts Associated with the Galway Gaeltacht, Social Science Research Centre, University College Galway, Research Report no. 3. The two surveys are not directly comparable. The present study had the benefit of a 100% sample of employment in Galway Gaeltacht (via the CSO); the 1988 study had to work on less complete data. However, the current study followed the example of its predecessors in surveying household expenditure and company expenditure.
- 2 CSO Census of Population 1986 and 2006



Tá tionchar leanúnach ag an nGaeltacht ar Chathair na Gaillimhe, ar a féiniúlacht chultúrtha agus theangeolaíoch, agus deirtear go minic gur tairseach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe í an Chathair. Baineann Cathair na Gaillimhe tairbhe freisin as an infheistíocht shuntasach bhreise a fhaigheann an Ghaeltacht ón Stát chun an teanga agus an pobal dúchasach a chaomhnú agus chun tacú leo.

Thaispeáin an staidéar i 1988 gur i gCathair na Gaillimhe ar deireadh a bhíonn cuid mhór den bhuntáiste geilleagrach a thagann ón infheistíocht bhreise Stáit sa Ghaeilge, go háirithe mar gheall ar chaiteachas miondíola a dhéantar sa Chathair. Taispeánann an staidéar reatha gur amhlaidh atá an scéal go fóill. Breathnaíonn sé arís eile ar na buntáistí geilleagracha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Cuirtear béim faoi leith ar an tionchar geilleagrach atá ag an nGaeilge ar Chathair na Gaillimhe, agus ar an gcaoi a bhféadfaí tacú leis an teanga chun a chinntiú go gcaomhnaítear agus go láidritear an Ghaeilge féin, agus na buntáistí a bhaintear aisti sa cheantar. Díritear aird na tuarascála ar na moltaí a bhaineann le todhchaí na Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe a bhaint amach; is lú an bhéim atá ar na moltaí do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe. D'fhéadfadh Bord Forbartha Cathrach na Gaillimhe áis a chur ar fáil le go bhféadfaí na moltaí a phlé, a aontú, a chur in ord tosaíochta agus a chur i bhfeidhm le comhoibriú agus tiomantas na bpríomhpháirtithe leasmhara agus na n-eagraíochtaí ábhartha.

I gcás na tacaíochta speisialta Stáit don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht, glacadh leis an mbliain 2007 mar bhonnlíne d'fhormhór na sonraí airgeadais. Rinneadh seo mar go bhfuil cuntais iomlána Ghníomhaireachtaí éagsúla Stáit le fáil don bhliain 2007, ach nach raibh cuntais 2008 críochnaithe ar fad nuair a tosaíodh ar na sonraí airgeadais a bhailiú. Bunaíodh sonraí i dtaobh an daonra agus an lucht a oibre ar thorthaí an Daonáirimh is déanaí, "Daonáireamh 2006".

For Galway City, the Gaeltacht has had an ongoing effect on its cultural and linguistic identity and the City is often seen as the gateway to the Galway Gaeltacht. However, Galway City also benefits from the fact that the Gaeltacht receives considerable additional State investment to preserve and support the Irish language and its indigenous community.

The 1988 study showed that a substantial portion of the economic benefit from additional State investment in the Irish language ends up in Galway City, particularly through retail expenditure. The current study shows that this is still the case. It examines again the economic benefits associated with the Irish language in Galway City and the Galway Gaeltacht. Particular emphasis is placed on how the Irish language impacts economically on Galway City and how the language can be supported to ensure that both Irish itself and the benefit derived from it are maintained and strengthened in the area. The emphasis in the report is placed on delivering recommendations for the future of the Irish language in Galway City with less of a focus on recommendations for the Galway Gaeltacht. The Galway City Development Board (G.C.D.B.) could provide a vehicle through which the recommendations are debated, agreed, prioritised and implemented with the co-operation and commitment of relevant organisations and key stakeholders.

In terms of special State supports for the Irish language and the Gaeltacht the year 2007 was taken as the baseline year for most financial data. This is because, in most cases, complete sets of accounts from various State Agencies are available for 2007 whereas only a few had completed 2008 accounts when the data gathering phase commenced. Population and labour force data were based on results from the most recent Census of Population, "Census 2006".

# Achoimre Feidhmiúcháin/ Executive Summary

## 1.2 PRÍOMHTHORTAÍ

Léirigh an staidéar seo:

- Gur fiú breis agus €136 milliún<sup>3</sup> an Ghaeilge do Chathair agus do Chontae na Gaillimhe gach bliain, agus go dtéann thart ar €59 milliún de seo go Cathair na Gaillimhe.
- Ón €136 milliún sin, bhí tionchar geilleagrach €41 milliún ag turasóireacht a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i gCathair agus i gContae na Gaillimhe in 2008. Bhain €32 milliún de seo le Cathair na Gaillimhe, agus €9 milliún le Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe.
- Dúirt breis agus 91% de ghnólachtaí chathair na Gaillimhe a ghlac páirt i suirbhé don staidéar seo go raibh an Ghaeilge ‘tábhachtach’ nó ‘an-tábhachtach’ d’fhéiniúlacht chultúrtha Chathair na Gaillimhe, gur sócmhainn turasóireachta í agus gné uathúil tharraingteach d’íomhá na Gaillimhe.
- Chaith teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta, iad siúd atá sa chuid sin den Ghaeltacht atá sa Chathair ina measc, €400 milliún ar mhiondíolachán. Chaith gnólachtaí Gaeltachta €305 milliún sa Chathair ar cheannach earraí agus seirbhísí in 2006. €705 milliún mar sin a chaith idir theaghlaigh agus ghnólachtaí na Gaeltachta i gCathair na Gaillimhe in 2006<sup>4</sup>.
- Chothaigh na fiontair a fhaigheann tacaíocht ón Rialtas, agus na seirbhísí Stáit teangabhunaithe atá cruinnithe ar Chathair agus ar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, thart ar 3,300 post lánaimseartha agus 2,000 post páirtaimseartha sa bhliain 2007.
- Tá an earnáil closamhairc Ghaeilge ar cheann de na hearnálacha is tábhachtaí laistigh de gheilleagar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Chuir an earnáil seo €24.3 milliún breise leis an Olltáirgeacht Náisiúnta (GNP) in 2007. [Cé gur deacair tionchar sonrath geilleagrach na hearnála closamhairc Ghaeilge ar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe nó ar Chathair na Gaillimhe a mheas, fanann formhór an bhuntáiste gheilleagraigh sa cheantar mar gheall ar phá agus ar thuarastail, agus mar gheall ar cheannach áitiúil. Tá TG4, Raidió na Gaeltachta agus cuideachtaí éagsúla léiriúcháin lonnaithe i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe.]

3 Feic Tábla 1 ar leathanach 13: Achoimre ar Thionchar Geilleagrach na Gaeilge 2007/2008 agus caibidil 3 agus 4 do mhionchuntais.

4 Torthaí ó shuirbhéanna teaghlaigh agus gnólachta a rinneadh mar chuid den staidéar seo chun pátrúin díolacháin i gCathair agus i gContae na Gaillimhe agus in áiteanna eile a chinneadh.

## 1.2 KEY FINDINGS

This study found that;

- The Irish language is worth in excess of €136<sup>3</sup> million annually to the economy of Galway City and County of which approximately €59 million accrues to Galway City.
- Of the total of €136 million, tourism associated with the Irish language in Galway City and County showed an economic impact of €41 million in 2008, with €32 million of this going to Galway City and €9 million to the Galway Gaeltacht.
- More than 91% of Galway City businesses surveyed as part of this study, felt that the Irish language was ‘important’ or ‘very important’ to Galway City’s cultural identity, that it is a tourism asset and that it is a unique selling point in terms of Galway’s image.
- Gaeltacht households, including those in the City part of the Gaeltacht, spent almost €400 million on retail sales and Gaeltacht companies spent €305 million in the City on purchases of goods and services in 2006 generating a total spend of €705 million in Galway City<sup>4</sup>.
- The cluster of Irish language-based State services and Government supported enterprises in the Galway Gaeltacht and City sustained in the region of 3,300 full-time jobs and around 2,000 part-time jobs in 2007.
- One of the most important sectors within the Galway Gaeltacht economy is the Irish language audiovisual sector which, in 2007, contributed €24.3 million in added value to GNP (Gross National Product). [While it is difficult to determine the specific economic effect of the Irish language audiovisual sector on the Galway Gaeltacht or Galway City, the majority of the benefit is retained in the area through wages, salaries and local purchases. TG4, Raidió na Gaeltachta and a number of production companies are located in the Galway Gaeltacht.]

3 See Table 1 on page 13; Summary of the Economic Impacts Associated with the Irish Language 2007/2008 and chapters 3 and 4 for detailed breakdowns.

4 Findings from household and company surveys undertaken as part of this study to determine spending patterns in Galway City, County and Elsewhere.

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- Laistigh d'earnáil na turasóireachta, is cuid thábhachtach den ghníomhaíocht gheilleagrach iad na Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Shaothraigh siad €14 milliún don cheantar in 2007. [Tá €1.2 milliún a bhaineann le turasóireacht ghaolmhar san áireamh sa tsuim seo, chomh maith le hioncam ó tháillí scoláirí agus airgead póca scoláirí. Tá deontais a d'íoc an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta le teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta ina bhfanann scoláirí san áireamh leis seo, chomh maith le deontais chaipitíochta na Roinne Oideachais agus Eolaíochta. Chuir an €14 milliún a saothraíodh ó earnáil Coláistí Samhraidh Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe €11.8 milliún go díreach agus go hindíreach leis an GNP.]

Déanann na míreanna a leanann seo, plé níos sainiúla ar na hábhair seo a leanas:

1. na héifeachtaí a bhíonn ag breischaiteachas spriocdhírthe an Stáit ar an nGaeilge;
2. imspeáchas geilleagrach Chathair na Gaillimhe agus Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe; agus
3. tionchar geilleagrach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe ina iomlán

Ansin pléitear deiseanna don todhchaí sa chomhthéacs seo.

- 
- Within the tourism sector, the Galway Gaeltacht Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh represent an important economic activity and they generated €14 million in revenue for the local area in 2007. [This figure includes €1.2million in directly associated tourism revenue as well as revenue generated by student fees and student pocket money. It also includes grants paid by the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs to Gaeltacht households that accomodate students, as well as capitation grants paid by the Department of Education and Science. This total revenue of €14 million from the Galway Gaeltacht summer colleges sector added €11.8 million directly and indirectly to GNP].

The sections that follow elaborate on:

1. the effects of targeted additional State expenditure on the Irish language;
2. the economic interdependence of Galway City and the Galway Gaeltacht; and
3. the economic impact of the Galway Gaeltacht in total

Future oportunities are then discussed in this context.



# Achoimre Feidhmiúcháin/ Executive Summary

## 1.2.1 Tionchar chaiteachas breise spriocdhírthe an Stáit ar an nGaeilge

Chaith an Stát os cionn €116 milliún in 2007<sup>5</sup> ar thacaíocht bhreise don Ghaeilge i nGaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe.

- Chuir an tacaíocht Stáit, arbh fhiú €116 milliún í, €95.4 milliún leis an GNP. Baineann an difríocht sa dá shuim le sceitheadh geilleagrach a tharlaíonn de bharr allmhairí, cúrsaí cánach agus coigiltis. Meastar go bhfuil an sceitheadh seo íseal mar go gcaitear caiteachas iomlán an Rialtais beagnach ar thacaíocht bhreise na Gaeilge ar phá agus ar thuarastal a fhanann i ngeilleagar an réigiúin áitiúil de ghnáth.<sup>6</sup>
- As an €95 milliún seo a cuireadh leis an GNP, b'ionann nach mór riar an dá eagraíocht agus na hearnála is mó a chuir leis an GNP<sup>7</sup> - Údarás na Gaeltachta (€27 milliún), an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta (€26 milliún) agus an Earnáil Closamhairc (€24 milliún).
- Chuir Oideachas agus Clár Shóisialta suimeanna a bhí níos lú, ach suntasach mar sin féin, leis an GNP freisin (€13 mhilliún, agus €5 mhilliún faoi seach).
- Ón €95 milliún seo a cuireadh leis an GNP, chuaigh €27 milliún go díreach nó go hindíreach go Cathair na Gaillimhe. Bhí caiteachas teaghlach agus cuideachtaí san áireamh leis seo.

Spreagann gníomhaíochtaí eagraíochtaí éagsúla Cathrach/Contae/Stáit tionchar caiteachais ar gheilleagar na Cathrach ar fiú €27 milliún é. Eagraíochtaí iad seo atá páirteach i gcur chun cinn na Gaeilge, a thacaíonn léi, agus a ghlacann páirt i bhforbairt agus in bhuanaitheacht Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus a pobal. Bíonn go leor de na heagraíochtaí seo ag obair as lámha a chéile, ag comhoibriú ar thionscadail agus ar thionscnaimh, le roinnt eagraíochtaí deonacha nó pobalbhunaithe a pháirtmhaoiníonn gníomhaireachtaí Stáit chun seirbhísí a sholáthar ar son na n-eagraíochtaí sin.

5 Feic Caibidil 3 do chaiteachas measta an Rialtais a bhaineann le seirbhísí breise a mhaoineadh an Stáit i gCathair agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe le linn 2007

6 A fhad agus atá iolraitheoirí náisiúnta ag coinneáil cuntais ar sceitheadh ag leibhéal náisiúnta, níl méid an sceite idir-réigiúnach ag leibhéal Contae ar eolas ná tomhaiste. Dá réir sin, ní féidir ach buille faoi thuairim a thabhairt ar an méid tionchair atá ag cineál áirithe caiteachais ar ghníomhaíochtaí geilleagracha.

7 Feic cuid 3.5 do bhreisluach measta chaiteachas an Rialtais a bhaineann le seirbhísí breise a mhaoineadh an Stáit

## 1.2.1 The effects of targeted additional State expenditure on the Irish language

In 2007, the State spent over €116 million<sup>5</sup> in additional supports for the Irish language in the Gaeltacht and City of Galway.

- The €116 million of State-led support resulted in an identifiable contribution to GNP of €95.4 million. The difference relates to leakages of economic activity that arise due to imports, taxation and savings. This level of leakage is considered to be low as Government expenditure on additional support for the Irish language is virtually all on wages and salaries most of which typically remain in the economy of the local region.<sup>6</sup>
- Of this €95 million contribution to GNP, there were almost equal shares from the three major contributors<sup>7</sup> – Údarás na Gaeltachta (€27 million), the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (€26 million) and the Audiovisual Sector (€24 million). Smaller, but still significant contributions were made by Education (€13 million) and Social Programmes (€5 million).
- Of this €95 million contribution to GNP, €27 million went directly or indirectly into Galway City. This included spending by households and companies.

The identifiable spending effect on the City economy of €27 million was driven by the activities of State/County/City organisations involved in the promotion and support of the Irish language in Galway City and the development and sustainability of the Galway Gaeltacht and its community. Many of these organisations work closely together, co-operating on projects and initiatives, with some voluntary or community-based organisations part-funded by State agencies to deliver services on behalf of those organisations.

5 See Chapter 3 for estimates of Government expenditure associated with additional state sponsored services in the Galway Gaeltacht and City during 2007

6 While national multipliers take account of leakages at national level, the extent of inter-regional leakages is not known nor measured at County level. Accordingly, calculations of the impact on economic activity of a particular tranche of spending can only be best estimates.

7 See section 3.5 for estimates of added value of Government expenditure associated with additional State sponsored services

**TÁBLA 1 ACHOIMRE AR AN TIONCHAR GEILLEAGRACH A BHAIN LEIS AN NGAELGE 2007/2008**

Gníomhaíocht gheilleagrach a bhain leis an nGaeilge	€ a cuireadh le Cathair agus le Contae na Gaillimhe
Caiteachas Tacaíochta Stáit ar an nGaeilge <sup>1</sup>	€95 milliún
Caiteachas Turasóireachta – Éifeacht Iolraitheora <sup>2</sup>	€41 milliún
<b>Luach measta in éindí</b>	<b>€136 milliún</b>

Earnálacha sonracha de ghníomhaíocht gheilleagrach	€ a cuireadh leis an GNP
Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh	€12 milliún
An Earnáil Ciosamhairc	€24 milliún

Níor cheart na figiúirí seo uile (.i. €136 milliún + €12 milliún + €24 milliún) a shuimiú le chéile mar gheall ar fhorlú caiteachas Stáit m.sh. tacaíonn cuid den chaiteachas Stáit, nach mbaineann go sonrach leis an nGaeilge, leis an earnáil ciosamhairc, agus tacaíonn an Rialtas le forbairt agus le cur chun cinn na turasóireachta trí ghníomhaíochtaí Fáilte Ireland agus Tourism Ireland. Féadfaimid a dhéanamh amach áfach, agus na buntáistí geilleagracha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge á meas, go bhfuil níos mó i gceist ná an €136 milliún atá intomhaiste go díreach.

1 Feic Tábla 3.3 / Ich. 93 chun sonraí a fháil

2 Feic Tábla 4.1 / Ich. 99 chun sonraí a fháil

**TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IRISH LANGUAGE 2007/2008**

Economic activity associated with Irish language	Contribution to Galway City and County
Irish language State Support Spend <sup>1</sup>	€95 million
Tourism Spend - Multiplier Effect <sup>2</sup>	€41 million
<b>Estimated combined value</b>	<b>€136 million</b>

Specific sectors of economic activity	Contribution to GNP
Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh	€12 million
Audiovisual Industry	€24 million

It is not appropriate to add all of the figures above (i.e. €136 million + €12 million + €24 million) due to overlapping of State spend e.g. an element of State spend, not directly associated with the Irish language, supports the audiovisual sector while tourism development and promotion is Government supported through the activities of Fáilte Ireland and Tourism Ireland. However, in estimating the economic benefits associated with the Irish language we can deduce that it is in excess of the directly measurable €136 million.

1 See Table 3.3 / page 93 for multiplier details

2 See Table 4.1 / page 99 for multiplier details

# Achoimre Feidhmiúcháin/ Executive Summary

## 1.2.2 Imspleáchas geilleagrach Chathair na Gaillimhe agus Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe

Feileann an téarma ‘fite fuaite’ go foirfe don chaoi a mbíonn Cathair na Gaillimhe agus Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe ag brath ar a chéile. Admhaíonn teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta go hoscailte go bhfuil siad ag brath ar earraí agus ar sheirbhísí na Cathrach, cé nach n-aithníonn soláthraithe earraí agus seirbhísí na Cathrach a mhéid agus a bhraitheann siadsan ar theaghlaigh Ghaeltachta. Léirigh an staidéar seo gur:

- Chaith teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta, iad siúd atá sa chuid sin den Ghaeltacht atá sa Chathair ina measc,<sup>8</sup> €400 milliún nach mór ar sheirbhísí agus earraí miondíola i gCathair na Gaillimhe in 2006. Chaith teaghlaigh thuaithe Ghaeltachta €187 milliún de seo. Tríd is tríd, bhí teaghlaigh thuaithe agus uirbeacha Ghaeltachta freagrach as an gcúigiú cuid de chaiteachas iomlán teaghlaigh na Cathrach. Chomh maith le caiteachas teaghlaigh sa Chathair, chaith cuideachtaí Ghaeltachta €305 milliún sa Chathair ar cheannach earraí agus seirbhísí in 2006.

8 Bhí 4,942 teaghlach i nGaeltacht Chathair na Gaillimhe in 2006. Bhí duine amháin ar a laghad a bhí in ann Gaeilge a labhairt i 64.8% de na teaghlaigh seo.

## 1.2.2 The economic interdependence of Galway City and the Galway Gaeltacht

The interdependence of Galway City and Galway Gaeltacht is best described by the cultural term ‘fite fuaite’. Gaeltacht households readily acknowledge their dependence on City based goods and services, whereas City based suppliers of goods and services may not fully recognise the extent to which they depend on Gaeltacht households. This study found that:

- Gaeltacht households, including those in the City part of the Gaeltacht<sup>8</sup>, spent almost €400 million on retail goods and services in Galway City in 2006. Within this, €187 million was spent by rural Gaeltacht households. Overall, urban Gaeltacht and rural Gaeltacht households were responsible for almost one-fifth of all City household spending. In addition to household expenditure in the City, Gaeltacht companies spent €305 million in the City on purchases of goods and services in 2006.

8 Of the 4,942 households in the Galway City Gaeltacht in 2006, 64.8% had at least one person with the ability to speak Irish.



### 1.2.3 Tionchar geilleagrach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe ina iomlán

Bhí lucht oibre Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe dírithe ar earnálacha geilleagracha a bhfuil aschuir sách ard acu in 2006. Bhí 22,000 duine beagnach i gceist leis seo. Mar thoradh ar sin:

- B'ionann an tsuim a chuir Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis an GNP in 2006 go díreach agus go hindíreach (agus an tsuim a spreagadh ann dá bharr) agus €2.9 milliún, nó 1.9% téagartha den iomlán náisiúnta. Bhí 1.07% den fhostaíocht iomlán i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2006 – atá cothrom beagnach lena chuir sí leis an GNP go díreach: 1.13%. Spreagann an toradh seo idir mhíneach agus iontas mar gur ceantar tuaithe den chuid is mó í, agus nach mbíonn ceantair tuaithe chomh forbartha leis an meán náisiúnta de ghnáth.
- Fostaíodh 8.3 duine go díreach do gach €1 mhilliún d'aschur tionsclaíoch nó láimhdeachas i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2005. Bhí sé seo 41% níos airde ná an meán náisiúnta: 5.9 fostaíthe go díreach do gach €1 mhilliún de láimhdeachas. Go contrártha, bhí láimhdeachas Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in aghaidh an fostaí níos ísle ná an meán náisiúnta mar go bhfuil comhchruinníú íseal ag Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe sna hearnálacha comhaimseartha i dtionscadal na déantúsaíochta le hais an mheáin náisiúnta .i. Ríomhairí agus Ceimiceáin. B'ionann an fhostaíocht iomlán dhíreach, indíreach agus spreagtha in aghaidh an €1 mhilliún láimhdeachas in 2005 agus 11.6 post.

Cé gur athbheithníú ar thréimhse faoi leith í an tuarascáil seo, níl fairsinge na hinfheistíochta i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe le fiche bliain anuas, nó ó bunaíodh an Ghaeltacht, le feiceáil ann. Le fiche nó tríocha bliain anuas, bhí tionchar ag infheistíocht an Stáit a thacaigh leis an teanga, agus leis an bpobal dúchasach Gaeilge a chothú, ar bhonneagar, ar thionscadal agus ar chreatlach sóisialta agus cultúrtha an cheantair. Mar thoradh air sin, bhí tionchar aige ar fhás daonra agus ar fhorbairt gheilleagrach ina iomlán.

Trí infheistiú a dhéanamh i bpobail na Gaeilge, chabhraigh an Stát lena chothú. Cé go bhféadfaí a mhaíomh go mbeadh feabhas ar gach ceantar sa tír mar gheall ar an mborradh i rath agus i bhforbairt gheilleagrach na tíre, Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe san áireamh, is féidir glacadh leis go raibh tionchar forleathan ag an infheistíocht leanúnach Stáit a chuir caiteachas breise ar fáil sa cheantar. Is féidir a áitiú freisin go raibh tionchar ag infheistíocht bhreise theangabhunaithe an Stáit sa cheantar ar chuir an Ghaeltacht leis an bhfostaíocht agus leis an GNP náisiúnta.

Cé go bhfuil cathú ann breathnú ar iolraitheoirí eacnamaíocha chun a rá gur cinneadh geilleagrach í an infheistíocht a dhéantar sa Ghaeilge, tá comhthéacs níos leithne ag an gcinneadh tacú le gníomhaíochtaí Gaeilge chun gné thábhachtach de chultúr na hÉireann a chothú. Tá an sceitheadh airgid a bhaineann le tacaíocht Stáit íseal, agus fanann tromlach an chaiteachais sa cheantar ag tacú le 5,000 post. Cruthaíonn an tacaíocht seo gníomhaíochtaí in earnálacha na turasóireachta agus an chlosamhairc i measc rudaí eile, ioncam atá sa bhreis ar an ghníomhaíocht gheilleagrach ar fiú €136 milliún í nuair a thomhaistear go díreach í.

### 1.2.3 The economic impact of the Galway Gaeltacht in total

In 2006, the Galway Gaeltacht's labour force of almost 22,000 was concentrated in relatively high-output economic sectors. As a result:

- Galway Gaeltacht's direct + indirect + induced contribution to Irish GNP in 2006 was €2.9 billion, or a substantial 1.9% of the national total. Galway Gaeltacht's share of total employment in 2006 was 1.07% - almost equalling its direct economic contribution to GNP of 1.13%; from a relatively rural area, this result was both surprising and encouraging as, typically, rural areas tend to be less developed than the national average.
- Galway Gaeltacht directly employed 8.3 persons per €1 million of industrial output or turnover in 2005. This was 41% above the national average of 5.9 directly employed per €1 million of turnover. Conversely, Galway Gaeltacht's turnover per employee was lower than the national average because Galway Gaeltacht has a relatively low concentration of the modern sectors of the manufacturing industry – Computers and Chemicals. The total direct, indirect and induced employment per €1 million of output in 2005 was 11.6 jobs.

While this report reviews a point in time, it does not capture the extent of investment in the Galway Gaeltacht over the past 20 years or since the Gaeltacht was established. In recent decades investment by the State to support the language and sustain the indigenous Irish-speaking community has influenced infrastructure, industry and the social and cultural fabric of the area. As a result, this has had an impact on overall economic development and population growth.

By investing in the Irish-speaking communities the State has helped to sustain them. While it could be argued that the 'rising tide' of national economic development and prosperity would have lifted all boats, including that of the Galway Gaeltacht, it is reasonable to assume that the sustained State investment, providing additional expenditure into the area has had a widespread effect. It is also reasonable to suggest that the high level of economic contribution by the Gaeltacht to national GNP and employment has been influenced by the State's additional Irish language-based investment in the area.

While it is tempting to look at economic multipliers to make a case for investment in Irish language spend as an economic investment decision, the decision to support Irish language activities has a broader context in sustaining an important cultural facet of Ireland. The leakages associated with State support are low and the majority of spend stays in the area supporting in the order of 5,000 jobs. The support also generates activities in the tourism/audio-visual sectors amongst others beyond the €136 million of directly measurable economic activity.

# Achoimre Feidhmiúcháin/ Executive Summary

## 1.3 DEISEANNA AMACH ANSEO

Tá athrú suntasach tagtha ar pholasaithe agus reachtaíocht na Gaeilge le blianta beaga anuas. Tharla go leor athruithe dearfacha a thacaíonn leis an nGaeilge, sa Ghaeltacht agus ar fud an Stáit. Aithnítear go forleathan áfach go dteastaíonn gníomh práinneach chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar inbhuanaitheacht na Gaeltachta. Caithfear moltaí a fhreastalóidh ar riachtanais éagsúla na bpobal, bunaithe ar chumas éagsúil teanga na ndaoine, a chur i bhfeidhm, agus caithfear na hacmhainní cuí a chur ar fáil dóibh chun na straitéisí a theastaíonn a chur i bhfeidhm. Tá gníomh ag teastáil freisin chun tacú leis an nGaeilge i gceantair uirbeacha ar nós Chathair na Gaillimhe.

Ach teastóidh iarracht chomhordaithe ó na comhlachtaí uile chun na buntáistí féideartha uile a bhaint amach, agus chun luach na Gaeilge do Chathair na Gaillimhe a dhaingniú. Áireofar anseo tacaíocht ó Chomhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe, ó Chumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe, ó Chumann Gnó Chathair na Gaillimhe, ó Earnáil an Oideachais, ó na Gníomhaireachtaí Stáit, ón Earnáil Ghnó, ó Thionscal na Turasóireachta, ó Eagraíochtaí Spóirt, ó Eagraíochtaí Reiligiúnacha, ó phobal na n-ealaíon, ó bhratghrúpaí éagsúla agus ó eagraíochtaí Gaeilge agus Cultúrtha.

Beidh ar mhuintir na Gaeltachta agus ar chainteoirí eile Gaeilge seirbhísí as Gaeilge a éileamh agus a úsáid, agus muintir na Cathrach a spreagadh trí chabhrú lena n-iarrachtaí, chun úsáid na Gaeilge i nGaillimh a mhéadú.

Moltar gníomhartha praiticiúla, de bharr thionchar tábhachtach geilleagrach na Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe, chun a chinntiú go gcothaítear an Ghaeilge féin, agus na buntáistí a bhaintear aisti, go fadtéarmach. Áirítear orthu sin:

1. Polasaí iomlán do Chathair na Gaillimhe d'úsáid na Gaeilge
2. Clár comhtháite gníomhartha do na príomhghníomhaireachtaí
3. Tiomantas agus tacaíocht na bpáirtithe leasmhara, agus na gceannairí a threoraíonn tuairimí an phobail, sa Chathair

## 1.3 FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

There has been substantial change in Irish language legislation and policy in recent years. Many positive changes have taken place to support the Irish language, both in the Gaeltacht and throughout the State. However, many recognise that urgent action is required to address the issue of Gaeltacht sustainability. Proposals to cater for the different needs of communities, based on their different linguistic capabilities, need to be implemented and the communities sufficiently resourced to implement the required strategies. Action is also required to support the Irish language in urban areas like Galway City.

To fully realise the potential benefits however, and to secure the value of the Irish language for Galway City, a co-ordinated effort by all concerned bodies will be required. This will include support from Galway City Council, Galway Chamber, Galway City Business Association, the education sector, the State agencies, the business sector, the tourism industry, sporting organisations, religious organisations, the arts community, various umbrella groups, and Irish language and Cultural organisations.

The people of the Gaeltacht and other Irish speakers will also need to request and use services “as Gaeilge” and to encourage the City dwellers, by helping them in their efforts to increase the use of the Irish language in Galway.

Given the economic impact of the Irish language in Galway City and the Galway Gaeltacht, a number of practical actions are recommended to ensure that both the Irish language itself, and the benefit derived from it are maintained over the long-term. These include:

1. An overall Galway City policy for the use of the Irish language
2. An integrated programme of actions for key agencies
3. The commitment and buy-in of important stakeholders and opinion leaders in the City





# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

## 1.1 CÚLRA AN STAIDÉIR

Rinne Gaillimh le Gaeilge coimisiúnú ar Ionad Taighde na nEolaíochtaí Sóisialta i gColáiste na hOllscoile Gaillimhe (Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh anois) i 1987<sup>9</sup> chun taighde a dhéanamh ar bhuntáistí geilleagracha na Gaeilge do Chathair na Gaillimhe. Thuairiscigh an staidéar, dar teideal *'Na Tionchair Áitiúla Shocheacnamaíocha a bhaineann le Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe'*, gur saothraíodh thart ar £17 milliún ollioncam i gceantar na Gaillimhe mar gheall ar an gcaiteachas breise Stáit a bhain leis an nGaeilge. Thart ar £13 mhilliún a ghnóthaigh gnólachtaí Chathair na Gaillimhe ón ioncam sin. Mar gheall ar an staidéar sin, chinn Gaillimh le Gaeilge a n-iarraichtaí a dhírú ar oibriú leis an bpobal gnó sa Chathair, agus go háirithe ar infheictheacht na Gaeilge a mhéadú.

21 bliain níos déanaí, shocraigh Gaillimh le Gaeilge staidéar a dhéanamh an athuair ar na buntáistí geilleagracha do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus do Chathair na Gaillimhe, a bhaineann le húsáid na Gaeilge agus a chinntiú go bhfanann na buntáistí geilleagracha sin go háitiúil. Tá go leor athruithe agus malairt intinne tarlaithé ó foilsíodh an chéad tuarascáil. Tá athrú suntasacha tagtha ar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe le fiche bliain anuas, agus tá díospóireacht ar bun faoi na hathruithe a moladh do theorainneacha na Gaeltachta, faoin gcaoi ar cheart don Stát tacú leis na ceantair Ghaeltachta, agus athrú ar an mbéim a chuireadh gníomhaireachtaí Gaeltachta ar fhorbairt bonneagair agus gheilleagrach go béim ar chaomhnú agus ar phleanáil teanga. Tá athrú tagtha ar chúrsaí teanga i gCathair na Gaillimhe freisin; fiche bliain ó shin leagadh béim ar thacaíocht agus ar sheirbhísí na gcainteoirí Gaeilge Gaeltachta a bhí ag dul i mbun gnó sa Chathair, ach tá pobal uirbeach de chainteoirí Gaeilge ann anois. Tá baint acu le Gaelscoileanna, le heagraíochtaí cultúrtha agus le hinstiúidí acadúla i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Is as Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe cuid díobh seo atá ina gcónaí sa Chathair; cuid eile níl nasc ar bith acu leis an nGaeltacht, ach tacaíonn siad leis an nGaeilge agus labhraíonn siad í. Tá dea-thoil suntasach i leith na Gaeilge sa Chathair, agus aithnítear go forleathan an tábhacht a bhain léi, agus a bhaineann léi fós, i bhféiniúlacht agus íomhá chultúrtha Chathair na Gaillimhe a fhorbairt.

9 Foilsíodh an tuarascáil i 1988.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

In 1987<sup>9</sup> the Social Sciences Research Centre of University College Galway (now the National University of Ireland Galway) was commissioned by Gaillimh le Gaeilge to carry out research into the economic benefits of the Irish language for Galway City. That study, entitled *'Local Socioeconomic Impacts Associated with the Galway Gaeltacht'* found that around £17 million gross income was generated in the Galway area arising from additional State expenditure associated with the Irish language. The total gain to Galway City businesses arising from that income was around £13m. As a result of the study, Gaillimh le Gaeilge decided to concentrate its efforts on working with the business community in the City, increasing the visibility of the Irish language in particular.

21 years on, Gaillimh le Gaeilge decided to again examine the economic benefits accruing to Galway City and to the Galway Gaeltacht associated with the use of the Irish language and to ensure that the economic advantages remained in the area. Many changes and shifts in thinking have taken place since the first report was published. Considerable change has occurred in the Galway Gaeltacht in the past 20 years and there has been debate on recommended changes in boundaries, about the way Gaeltacht areas should be supported by the State and a shift in emphasis by Gaeltacht agencies from economic and infrastructural development to language planning and preservation. Things have changed too in Galway City in terms of the language; where 20 years ago the focus was on support of and service for Gaeltacht Irish speakers doing business in the City, there is now also a community of urban-based Irish speakers. They are involved in Gaelscoileanna, cultural organisations and academic institutes in Galway City. Some have moved in from the Galway Gaeltacht and now live in the City, while others have no connections at all to the Gaeltacht, but are supporters of and speakers of the Irish language. There is considerable goodwill towards the Irish language and there is general recognition of the part it has played and continues to play in shaping the cultural image and identity of Galway City.

9 The report was published in 1988.

Tá an-nasc idir Gaillimh agus an Ghaeilge, nasc a fheiceann gach duine a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo, idir mhuintir na Cathrach agus mhuintir an Chontae. Tá ceangal láidir idir Cathair agus Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe, mar gheall ar chomh gar is atá siad dá chéile agus mar gheall ar na naisc stairiúla agus chultúrtha atá ag an dá cheantar. Is í an t-aon Ghaeltacht í a bhfuil ceantar mór uirbeach in aice léi, a chruthaíonn idir bhuntáistí agus dúshláin. Agus tá cuid de Ghaeltacht shainithe na Gaillimhe laistigh de theorainneacha na Cathrach. Tá tionchar leanúnach ag an nGaeltacht ar Chathair na Gaillimhe, ar a féiniúlacht chultúrtha agus theangeolaíoch, agus deirtear go minic gur tairseach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe í an Chathair. Baineann Cathair na Gaillimhe tairbhe freisin as an infheistíocht shuntasach bhreise a fhaigheann an Ghaeltacht ón Stát chun an teanga agus an pobal dúchasach a chaomhnú agus chun tacú leo.

Thaispeáin an staidéar i 1988 gur i gCathair na Gaillimhe ar deireadh a bhíonn cuid mhór den bhuntáiste geilleagrach a thagann ón infheistíocht bhreise Stáit don Ghaeilge, go háirithe mar gheall ar chaiteachas miondíola a dhéantar sa Chathair. Léiríonn an staidéar reatha gur fíor sin fós. Déanann sé iniúchadh arís ar na buntáistí geilleagracha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i gCathair agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Cuirtear béim faoi leith ar an tionchar geilleagrach atá ag an nGaeilge ar Chathair na Gaillimhe, agus ar an gcaoi a bhféadfaí tacú leis an teanga chun a chinntiú go gcaomhnaítear agus go láidritear an Ghaeilge féin, agus na buntáistí a bhaintear aisti. Díritear aird na tuarascála ar na moltaí a bhaineann le todhchaí na Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe a bhaint amach; is lú an bhéim atá ar na moltaí do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe. D'fhéadfadh Bord Forbartha Cathrach na Gaillimhe áis a chur ar fáil le go bhféadfaí na moltaí a phlé, a aontú, a chur in ord tosaíochta agus a chur i bhfeidhm le comhoibriú agus tiomantas na bpríomhpháirtithe leasmhara agus na n-eagraíochtaí ábhartha.

Galway has a strong association with the Irish language, a view shared by consultees from both the City and County. The Galway Gaeltacht and City are inextricably linked, both in terms of their physical proximity to each other and in terms of their historical and cultural connections. It is the only Gaeltacht to have a large urban area beside it, a fact that brings advantages and challenges. Parts of the designated Galway Gaeltacht also lie within the City limits. For Galway City, the Gaeltacht has had an ongoing effect on its cultural and linguistic identity and the City is often seen as the gateway to the Galway Gaeltacht. However, Galway City also benefits from the fact that the Gaeltacht receives considerable additional State investment to preserve and support the Irish language and its indigenous community.

The 1988 study showed that a substantial portion of the economic benefit from additional State investment in the Irish language ends up in Galway City, particularly through retail expenditure. The current study shows that this is still the case. It examines again the economic benefits associated with the Irish language in Galway City and in the Galway Gaeltacht. Particular emphasis is placed on how the Irish language impacts economically on Galway City and how the language can be supported to ensure that both Irish itself and the benefit derived from it are maintained and strengthened in the area. The emphasis in the report is placed on delivering recommendations for the future of the Irish language in Galway City with less of a focus on recommendations for the Galway Gaeltacht. The Galway City Development Board (G.C.D.B.) could provide a vehicle through which the recommendations are debated, agreed, prioritised and implemented with the co-operation and commitment of relevant organisations and key stakeholders.

# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

## 1.2 MODHEOLAÍOCHT AN STAIDÉIR

Bane Mullarkey, gnólacht agus comhairleoir margaióchta atá lonnaithe i nGaillimh, i gcomhpháirt leis an eacnamaí Jerome Casey a chuaigh i mbun an staidéir seo. I measc na hoibre a rinneadh do thaighde an staidéir bhí comhairliúcháin fhorleathana, taighde deisce agus allamuigh a chuimsigh suirbhéanna ar ghnólachtaí agus ar theaghlaigh, agus agallaimh dhoimhne.

Ba iad aidhmeanna an staidéir:

1. An tionchar geilleagrach a bhíonn ag úsáid na Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe a mheas, chun tábhacht na teanga do gheilleagar na gceantair seo, agus do Chathair na Gaillimhe go háirithe, a mheas i dtéarmaí airgeadaíochta.

Rinneadh é seo trí

- (a) scrúdú a dhéanamh ar an tacaíocht Stáit atá ar fáil don Ghaeilge agus do phobal na Gaeltachta; tacaíocht atá ann chun infheistíocht a dhéanamh i gcaomhnú agus i gcothú na Gaeilge mar theanga teaghlaigh agus pobail sa Ghaeltacht, agus ar bhonn níos lú, chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn agus a fhorbairt i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus
  - (b) scrúdú a dhéanamh ar a gcuireann lucht oibre Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis an Olltáirgeacht Náisiúnta (GNP), agus meastachán a dhéanamh ar luach a aschuir gheilleagraigh i gceantar an staidéir
2. Anailís a dhéanamh ar na tionchair eile gheilleagracha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge trí staidéar a dhéanamh ar dhá earnáil a bhfuil dlúthbhaint acu leis an nGaeilge i nGaillimh – an tionscal closamhairc agus gníomhaíocht gheilleagrach a bhaineann leis an turasóireacht go háirithe – agus meastachán a dhéanamh ar a luach geilleagrach sa cheantar
  3. Moltaí a dhéanamh i leith bhuntáiste geilleagrach na Gaeilge a choinneáil i gCathair na Gaillimhe go háirithe agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe, agus aird á díriú ar thionscnaimh nach mbeadh aon chostas, nó costas íseal, ag baint leo chun an teanga a chur chun cinn sa cheantar, agus na moltaí a rinne Ó Cinnéide agus Keane ina staidéar i 1988 a leasú chun dáta.

## 1.2 STUDY METHODOLOGY

This study was undertaken by Bane Mullarkey, a Galway-based business and marketing consultancy, in partnership with economist Jerome Casey. The research for the study included extensive consultations, desk and field research in the form of business and household surveys and in-depth interviews.

The aims of this study were to:

1. Quantify the economic impacts in Galway City and in the Galway Gaeltacht associated with the use of the Irish language, in order to quantify in monetary terms, the importance of that language to the economy of these geographic areas and in particular to Galway City.

This was done by:

- (a) examining State supports for the Irish language and the Gaeltacht community; supports designed to provide investment towards the preservation and maintenance of Irish as the language of households and communities in the Gaeltacht and to a lesser extent, to promote and develop Irish in Galway City
  - (b) examining the contribution of the Galway Gaeltacht labour force to GNP and estimating the value of their economic output to the study area
2. Analyse other economic impacts associated with the Irish language by examining two sectors which are closely associated with Irish in Galway – the audiovisual industry and tourism related economic activity in particular – and estimate their economic value to the area
  3. Make recommendations in relation to retaining the economic benefit of the Irish language for Galway City in particular and the Galway Gaeltacht, focusing on low-cost or cost-neutral initiatives to promote the language in the area and update the recommendations made by Ó Cinnéide and Keane in their 1988 study.

Cé nach bhfuil an dá bhliain féin caite ó bhonnline na bliana 2007, tá athrú suntasach tagtha ar an ngeilleagar. Tá an meathlu geilleagrach is measa ó na 1930idí i bhformhór an domhain fhorbartha, agus is measa meath geilleagrach na hÉireann ná aon tír eile i gceantar na hEagraíochta um Chomhar agus Fhorbairt Eacnamaíochta (OECD). Tá laghdú mór tagtha ar mhaoiniú na gníomhaireachtaí agus ranna Stáit uile beagnach in 2009 mar gheall ar easnamh mór sa Státchiste.

Cé go n-aithníonn agus go luann an tuarascáil seo an t-athrú atá tagtha ar an ngeilleagar, tá sé deacair tairngreacht nó anailís a dhéanamh ar an éifeacht a d'fhéadfaí a bheith ag na laghduithe seo ar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus ar thacaíocht don Ghaeilge, anois ná sa todhchaí. Is fearr a chreidiúint áfach nach mbeidh an leibhéal tacaíochta atá ar fáil in 2009 faoi láthair á mhéadú sna blianta beaga atá amach romhainn. Dá bhrí sin, sna moltaí deiridh ar na gníomhartha agus ar an gcur chuige do thacaíocht na Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe amach anseo, tugadh tús áite dóibh siúd nach bhfuil costas mór ag baint leo, nó do thionscnaimh chomhpháirtíochta nach dteastaíonn buiséid mhóra uathu.

Dhírigh an staidéar ar na scéimeanna agus ar na heagraíochtaí a chuireann tacaíocht 'bhreise' ar fáil don Ghaeilge. D'fhéadfaí a mhaíomh go mbeadh tacaíocht áirithe ar fáil sa cheantar fiú mura mbeadh stádas speisialta Gaeltachta aige; is dócha mar shampla go mbeadh an tacaíocht thionsclaíoch a fhaightear ó Údarás na Gaeltachta ar fáil ón Údarás Forbartha Tionscail (IDA), ó Enterprise Ireland, ó Choimisiún Forbartha an Iarthair nó ón mBord Fiontar Contae agus Cathrach na Gaillimhe.

Ar an taobh eile, is infheistíocht 'bhreise' iad cuid acu seo sa cheantar mar gur Gaeltacht é; mar gurb í an Ghaeilge príomhtheanga an phobail. Dá dtéipfeadh ar an stádas agus ar an bpobal teanga sin ní bheadh aon údar leis an tacaíocht bhreise sin. Tá go leor gníomhaireachtaí agus tionscnaimh Stáit, nó a mhaoiníonn an Stát, ag obair i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe mar a dhéanann siad ar fud na tíre. Díríonn an staidéar seo aird ar phríomhsholáthraithe an chúinimh bhreise Stáit; na gníomhaireachtaí sin a bhfuil tionchar suntasach geilleagrach acu ar an bpobal nó a bhfuil sainchúram i leith na Gaeilge agus i leith thacaíocht na Gaeltachta orthu.

Cuirtear níos mó béime ar na moltaí a bhaineann le todhchaí na Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe a thabhairt chun críche, agus ar mhodh molta gníomhaíochta a chur ar fáil do Ghaillimh le Gaeilge agus a gcomhpháirtithe; tá sé d'aidhm acu siúd an teanga a chur chun cinn sa Chathair chun a chinntiú go leanann an ceantar ar aghaidh ag baint tairbhe gheilleagrach as an nGaeilge. Tá níos lú béime ar na moltaí do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, mar gheall ar an líon taighde agus anailíse a rinneadh ar cheantair Ghaeltachta le blianta beaga anuas, agus mar gheall ar thuiscint na gcomhairleoirí go bhfuil moltaí soiléire sa taighde údarásach sin faoin méid a theastaíonn chun an teanga a chaomhnú agus a láidriú ina croíthailte.

Although less than two years has passed since the 2007 baseline, considerable change has occurred in the economic environment. The worst economic depression since the 1930's now prevails in most of the developed world and Ireland's economic contraction is the worst in the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development) area. A large exchequer deficit has resulted in major reductions in funding for almost all State agencies and departments in 2009.

While this report acknowledges and makes reference to changed economic circumstances, it is difficult to predict or analyse what effects these funding reductions might have on the Galway Gaeltacht and Irish language supports, either now or in the future. It is however, prudent to assume that the current 2009 levels of support will not be exceeded in the near future. Therefore, in the final recommendations of actions and approaches for the future support of the Irish language in Galway City, emphasis has been placed on those which are low cost, or partnership initiatives that do not require large budgets.

The study has focused on schemes and organisations which provide 'additional' support for the Irish language. It could be argued that certain supports would still be available in the area without the special designation as a Gaeltacht; for example industrial supports by Údarás na Gaeltachta would likely be available through the IDA, Enterprise Ireland, the Western Development Commission or the Galway County and City Enterprise Board.

On the other hand, a portion of these supports are 'additional' to the area because of its Gaeltacht designation; because Irish is the primary language of the community. Were that designation and linguistic community to disappear tomorrow there would no longer be a justification for those additional supports. Many State and State-funded agencies and initiatives operate in the Galway Gaeltacht as they do throughout the country. This study focuses attention on the primary providers of additional State assistance; those agencies with a significant economic impact on the community or with a clear remit for the Irish language and Gaeltacht support.

More emphasis is placed, on delivering recommendations for the future of the Irish language in Galway City, providing a suggested path of action for Gaillimh le Gaeilge and its partners, with the objective of promoting the language in the City to ensure the area continues to benefit economically from Irish. There is less focus on recommendations for the Galway Gaeltacht, bearing in mind the significant amount of research and analysis of the Gaeltacht areas in recent years and recognition on the consultants' part that much of that authoritative research clearly recommends what needs to be done to preserve and strengthen the language in its heartlands.



# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

## 1.3 ATHRUITHE A RINNEADH LE DÉANAÍ AR REACHTAÍOCHT AGUS AR PHOLASAÍ STÁIT MAIDIR LEIS AN NGAELIGE AGUS LEIS AN NGAELTACHT

Is í an Ghaeilge chéad teanga oifigiúil Phoblacht na hÉireann, agus is é an Béarla an dara teanga oifigiúil mar a luaitear in Airteagal 8 de Bhunreacht na hÉireann. Tá polasaí agus gníomhaíocht an Stáit i leith na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta bunaithe ar an stádas bunreachtúil seo. Bunaíodh coincheap Ghaeltacht na hÉireann, ina n-aithnítear an Ghaeilge mar theanga labhartha thromlach an phobail, sa bhliain 1925. Níor bunaíodh teorainneacha na nGaeltachtaí go dtí 1956 áfach, agus níl mórán athruithe tagtha ar na réigiúin ón am sin i leith. Tá 154 Toghroinn sna Gaeltachtaí, idir Thoghtranna iomlána agus chuid de Thoghtranna. Tá 35 Toghroinn i gContae na Gaillimhe, agus cúig Toghroinn laistigh den Chathair.

Bhunaigh Éamon Ó Cuív T.D., a bhí ina Aire Stáit sa Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreacht, Gaeltachta agus Oileán ag an am, Coimisiún na Gaeltachta sa bhliain 2000. Leag an Coimisiún béim ar “[an easnamh] cur chuige straitéiseach ón Stát i soláthar seirbhísí uile na Gaeltachta trí Ghaeilge”<sup>10</sup> agus shonraigh sé 19 moladh mar chreatlach do chur chuige nua do chaomhnú na teanga agus na Gaeltachta, athruithe ar theorainneacha na Gaeltachta ina measc.

Mhol an Coimisiún tréimhse seacht mbliana ina dtacófaí le pobail Ghaeltachta “le deis a thabhairt do gach uile phobal Gaeltachta cur le húsáid na Gaeilge ina limistéar féin”<sup>11</sup> 50% den daonra a bheadh ina sprioc do chainteoirí laethúla Gaeilge, agus mura mbainfí an sprioc sin amach, mar a mheasadh Bord Coimisinéirí Neamhspleácha é, chaillfeadh an ceantar a stádas Gaeltachta. Laghdú suntasach é an sprioc 50% seo le hais an 80% a úsáideadh chun na ceantair Ghaeltachta a mheas i 1926, agus tá sé níos lú ná ‘dlús na gcainteoirí’ a dearbhaíodh sa Staidéar Teangeolaíoch<sup>12</sup> a foilsíodh in 2007. Cé gur baineadh cuid de mholtaí an Choimisiúin amach i mbealach amháin nó i mbealach eile, ar nós stádas oifigiúil a bhaint amach don Ghaeilge mar theanga oibre san Aontas Eorpach in 2007, níor athraíodh teorainneacha na Gaeltachta.

10 Coimisiún na Gaeltachta (2002), Tuarascáil Choimisiún na Gaeltachta arna réiteach don Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta lth.4

11 Coimisiún na Gaeltachta (2002), Tuarascáil Choimisiún na Gaeltachta arna réiteach don Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta lth.4

12 Ó Giollagáin, C.: Mac Donnacha, S. et al. (2007), Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaíoch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht

## 1.3 RECENT CHANGES TO LEGISLATION AND STATE POLICY ON THE IRISH LANGUAGE AND GAELTACHT

The Irish language is the first official language of the Republic of Ireland, with English the second official language as stated in Article 8 of the Constitution of Ireland. The State policy and activity in relation to the Irish language and Irish speaking areas (the Gaeltacht) is based on this constitutional status. The Gaeltacht of Ireland, in which Irish is recognised as the spoken language of the majority of the community was first introduced as a concept in 1925. It was not until 1956 however, that defined boundaries were established for Gaeltacht areas and the regions have remained largely unchanged since that time. In total, the Gaeltacht comprises 154 Electoral Divisions (EDs) or parts thereof. 35 of these EDs are in County Galway while 5 EDs fall within the City limits.

In the year 2000, Éamon Ó Cuív T.D., who was then Minister of State at the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands established Coimisiún na Gaeltachta. The Commission highlighted “the absence of a strategic approach by the State in regard to the provision of all services in the Gaeltacht through the medium of Irish”<sup>10</sup> and outlined 19 recommendations as a framework for a new approach to preservation of the language and the Gaeltacht, including changes to Gaeltacht boundaries.

The Commission suggested a seven-year time frame during which Gaeltacht communities should be supported to “afford all Gaeltacht communities the opportunity to increase the usage of Irish in their areas”<sup>11</sup>. The target for daily Irish speakers would be 50% of the population and if that objective were not achieved, as assessed by a Board of Independent Commissioners, the area would lose Gaeltacht status. This target of 50% was a considerable drop from the 80% used to establish the Gaeltacht areas in 1926, and lower than the ‘sustainability threshold’ asserted in the subsequent 2007 Linguistic Study<sup>12</sup>. While some of the Commission’s recommendations have since been achieved in one way or another, such as the securing of official status for Irish as a working language of the EU in 2007, the Gaeltacht boundaries have not been changed.

10 Coimisiún na Gaeltachta (2002), Coimisiún na Gaeltachta Report prepared for the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs p.4

11 As above p.10

12 Ó Giollagáin, C.: Mac Donnacha, S. et al. (2007), Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Use of Irish in the Gaeltacht

Luaigh an Coimisiún freisin go dteastaíonn córas cuimsitheach oideachais sa Ghaeltacht ina mbeadh béim ar an nGaeilge mar an chéad teanga. Bhí foráil speisialta san Acht Oideachais, 1998, do bhunú na Comhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta a bheadh freagrach as seirbhísí tacaíochta agus pleanála do scoileanna a mhúineann trí mheán na Gaeilge laistigh den Ghaeltacht agus lasmuigh di. Leag sé freagracht freisin orthu siúd atá sa chóras oideachais an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn i scoileanna, agus an teanga a chosaint sna Gaeltachtaí.

Tá an tAcht um Pleanáil agus Forbairt, 2000, i measc reachtaíocht eile a luaigh an Ghaeltacht go sonrach. Leag sé ceanglais shonracha ar Údarás Áitiúla agus ar Ghníomhaireachtaí Pleanála chun riachtanais theangeolaíocha na bpobal Gaeltachta a chur san áireamh, agus soláthar a dhéanamh dóibh, i bpleanáil fhisiciúil, ceist a d'ardaigh an Coimisiún freisin. De bharr sin, tá Plean Forbartha do Cheantar Gaeltachta foilsithe ag na hÚdarásí ábhartha Áitiúla uile, Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe san áireamh a thug clásal teanga isteach i ndáil le forbairtí tithíochta sa Ghaeltacht.

Forbairt thar a bheith suntasach do phobail Gaeltachta agus do chainteoirí Gaeilge ab ea achtú Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla in 2003, trí fhoráil reachtaíochta a bhunú chun fáil agus soláthar seirbhísí Gaeilge a chinntiú i ngníomhaireachtaí agus i ranna Stáit. Bhí an fhorbairt seo ar na bacáin ar feadh i bhfad; leag Coimisiún na Gaeltachta béim air in 2000, agus léirigh Ó Cinnéide agus Keane go raibh sé ar cheann de phríomheasnamh an Stáit i leith na Gaeilge i 1988.

Thuairiscigh na húdair ag an am gur cuireadh moltaí go Coiste Idir-Rannach faoi mbealach le haghaidh a thabhairt ar na heasnamh, ach bheadh 16 bliana eile ann sula ndéanfaí aon reachtaíocht a achtú. Bhunaigh an tAcht oifig an Choimisinéara Teanga freisin chun maoirsiú a dhéanamh ar chomhlachtaí ainmnithe Stáit agus iad ag comhlíonadh an Achta.

The Commission also commented on the need for a comprehensive education system in the Gaeltacht with the emphasis on Irish as the first language. The 1998 Education Act had made special provision for the establishment of An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta (COGG) with responsibility for planning and support services for Irish language medium schools both within and outside of the Gaeltacht. It also placed responsibility on those in the education system for the promotion of the Irish language in schools and the protection of the language in Gaeltacht areas.

Other legislation with particular reference to the Gaeltacht included the 2000 Planning and Development Act. It laid down specific requirements for Local Authorities and Planning Agencies to take account of and make provision for the linguistic needs of Gaeltacht communities in physical planning, an issue also raised by the Commission. This has since led to the production of specific Gaeltacht Area Development Plans by all relevant Local Authorities, including Galway County Council which has introduced a language clause in relation to housing developments in the Gaeltacht.

A very significant development for Gaeltacht communities and Irish language speakers was the enactment of the Official Languages Act in 2003, making statutory provision to ensure the availability and delivery of Irish language services by agencies and departments of the State. Highlighted by Coimisiún na Gaeltachta in 2000, this development was a long time coming, having been identified as one of the primary deficiencies of the State in terms of the Irish language by Ó Cinnéide and Keane in 1988. At that time, the authors reported that proposals to address the deficit had been sent to an Inter-Departmental Committee, though it was a further 16 years before legislation was enacted. The Act also established the office of An Coimisinéir Teanga to oversee its implementation by nominated State bodies.

Forám na Gaeilge, established by the Minister in 2004 to advise on strategic plans and short term priorities for the Irish language identified the need for a Government statement on the language as an immediate priority. In 2006, the Government published a 'Statement on the Irish Language' setting out a vision and objectives for the development of the language. It stated "The Government affirms its support for the development and preservation of the Irish language and the Gaeltacht by this statement. The Government believes that the Irish language is of particular importance for the people, society and culture of Ireland.

# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

Bhunaigh an tAire Fóram na Gaeilge in 2004 chun comhairle a thabhairt faoi phleananna straitéiseacha agus faoi thosaíochtaí gearrthréimhseacha na Gaeilge. Thuairiscigh an Fóram go raibh ráiteas Rialtais ar an teanga ina thosaíocht láithreach. D'fhoilsigh an Rialtas 'Ráiteas i leith na Gaeilge' in 2006, inar sonraíodh fíis agus cuspóirí d'fhorbairt na teanga. Mhaígh an Ráiteas "Dearbhaíonn an Rialtas a thacaíocht d'fhorbairt agus do chaomhnú na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta tríd an ráiteas seo. Creideann an Rialtas go bhfuil tábhacht faoi leith ag baint leis an nGaeilge do phobal, do shochaí agus do chultúr na hÉireann. Baineann an Ghaeilge leis an tír seo amháin mar theanga labhartha pobail agus tá buntábhacht ag baint léi mar sin d'fhéiniúlacht phobal na hÉireann agus d'oidhreacht dhomhanda."<sup>13</sup>

Ba láidir a leag an ráiteas tiomantas an Stáit don Ghaeilge i gcomhthéacs stádas bunreachtúil na teanga, agus mhaígh sé go raibh sé d'aidhm ag an Stát a chinntiú go mbeadh a mhéid saoránach agus ab fhéidir líofa i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge. Sonraítear go soiléir tacaíocht leanúnach don Ghaeltacht, agus a rún tacú leis an bpobal Gaeilge lasmuigh de cheantair Gaeltachta. Gheall an cháipéis go bhforbrófaí straitéis 20 bliain don Ghaeilge chun na haidhmeanna seo a bhaint amach.

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13 Rialtas na hÉireann(2006) 'Ráiteas i leith na Gaeilge' lth. 4.

As a spoken community language, Irish is unique to this country and is, therefore, of crucial importance to the identity of the Irish people and to world heritage"<sup>13</sup>

The statement firmly placed the State's commitment to the Irish language in the context of the language's constitutional status and stated the aim to ensure that as many citizens as possible would be bilingual in both English and Irish. Continued support for the Gaeltacht is clearly stated and so too is the intention to support the Irish language community outside Gaeltacht areas. Finally, the document promised that a 20-year strategy for the Irish language would be developed to deliver on these aims.

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13 Government of Ireland (2006), Statement on the Irish Language 2006, p.4

### 1.3.1 STRAITÉIS FICHE BLIAIN DON GHAELGE

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Thosaigh an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta próiseas taighde agus comhairliúcháin in 2008 chun straitéis fiche bliain a chur amach. Ba é sprioc na straitéise 250,000 cainteoir rialta Gaeilge a bheith in Éirinn faoin mbliain 2028. Dhéanfaí an sprioc seo a bhaint amach trí bhearta do cheantair uirbeacha, tuaithe agus Gaeltachta. Reáchtáladh próiseas forleathan comhairliúcháin le páirtithe leasmhara agus leis an bpobal. Bhí suirbhé cuimsitheach ar líne san áireamh, ar a raibh ceisteanna a bhain leis an nGaeilge sa chóras oideachais, sa phobal, sna meáin, i measc na n-óg, sna healaíona, agus i gcúrsaí gnó agus teicneolaíochta, agus ceisteanna ginearálta faoi stádas na Gaeilge.

Ag bronnadh dhuaiseanna Ghradam Sheosaimh Uí Ógartaigh ar 26 Feabhra 2009, thug an tAire Éamon Ó Cuív T.D. le fios go raibh an-seans ann go mbeadh stádas speisialta teanga do cheantair uirbeacha ina bhfuil leibhéal láidir Gaeilge iontu mar chuid den straitéis. Is dócha go mbeadh Cathair na Gaillimhe ar cheann de na ceantair speisialta uirbeacha seo. Tugann sé seo deis do Ghaillimh aitheantas nó stádas oifigiúil a bhaint amach d'úsáid na Gaeilge sa Chathair. Is dócha go mbronnfar an stádas speisialta seo ar Chathracha agus ar bhailte eile áfach. Is faoi Chathair na Gaillimhe é mar sin idirdhealú a dhéanamh idir an Chathair agus ceantair uirbeacha eile maidir lena caidreamh leis an nGaeilge agus lena tacaíocht di.

### 1.3.1 A TWENTY YEAR STRATEGY FOR THE IRISH LANGUAGE

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In 2008, the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs began a process of research and consultation towards the production of the 20 year strategy. The target for the strategy would be to have 250,000 regular Irish speakers in Ireland by 2028 and the strategy would facilitate achievement of this target through measures for urban, rural and Gaeltacht areas. A widespread consultation process with stakeholders and the public was conducted. It included a comprehensive online survey with questions relating to the Irish language in the education system, the community, the media, youth, the arts, business and technology and general questions on the status of Irish.

At the presentation of the Gradam Sheosaimh Uí Ógartaigh awards on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2009, Minister Éamon Ó Cuív T.D. indicated that the strategy is likely to include the designation of special language status for some urban areas where there is a current strong level of the Irish language. It seems likely that Galway City will be one of the specially designated urban areas. This prospect affords Galway an opportunity to achieve official status or recognition for the use of Irish in the City. However, it is likely that other towns and cities will also be granted such special status. It will be for Galway City therefore to mark itself out as different from other urban centres in terms of its relationship to and support of the Irish language.



# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

## 1.3.2 AN STAIDÉAR CUIMSITHEACH TEANGEOLAÍOCH AR ÚSÁID NA GAELIGE SA GHAELTACHT

Sna blianta ó foilsíodh ráiteas an Rialtais in 2006, tá foilsíú an 'Staidéir Chuimsithigh Theangeolaíoch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht' le hÓ Giollagáin, Mac Donncha et al. ina fhorbairt thar a bheith suntasach. Réitíodh don Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta é in 2007 ar bhonn mholadh Choimisiún na Gaeltachta. Úsáideadh faisnéis ó Dhaonáireamh 2002, Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge 2003/2004 agus taighde príomhúil sna pobail Ghaeltachta chun próifíl ar úsáid na Gaeilge i ngach Toghróinn sa Ghaeltacht a ríomh don staidéar teangeolaíoch. Déantar rangú ar na Toghranna i dtí chatagóir – A, B agus C – de réir a bpróifíle sochtheangeolaíche. Bunaithe go ginearálta ar chéatadán na gcainteoirí laethúla Gaeilge agus ar líon na dteaghlach a fhaigheann an íocaíocht is airde i Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge atá siad seo.

Ní bhronntar stádas Chatagóir A, a léiríonn an comhchruinniú is airde de chainteoirí laethúla Gaeilge, ach ar 24 Toghróinn, a chuimsíonn 20,944 duine atá os cionn trí bliana d'aois. Tá 14 de na Toghranna i gCatagóir A i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. I gCatagóir B, níl ach Toghróinn amháin i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Tá 20 Toghróinn i gContae na Gaillimhe i gCatagóir C, a áiríonn na cúig Toghróinn uile atá i gceantar Gaeltachta Chathair na Gaillimhe. Léiríonn Daonáireamh 2006 nach labhraíonn ach 16% de na cainteoirí Gaeilge sna cúig Toghróinn Gaeltachta i gCathair na Gaillimhe Gaeilge go laethúil, ach gur cainteoirí laethúla os cionn 50% de chainteoirí Gaeilge Thoghranna Chontae na Gaillimhe.

Molann an Staidéar Teangeolaíoch go dteastóidh réitigh agus pleananna éagsúla chun na aghaidh a thabhairt ar na saincheisteanna sna trí chatagóir. "Is é an cuspóir is cóir a bheith leis an bpleanáil teanga i limistéir Chatagóir A ná dlús na gcainteoirí Gaeilge a chosaint iontu agus tacaíocht a chur ar fáil a dhéanfaidh buanú ar úsáid na Gaeilge mar theanga theaghlaigh agus phobail iontu. Beidh cuspóirí eile i gceist leis an bpleanáil teanga i limistéir Chatagóirí B agus C, .i. na gréasáin aitheantais agus institiúideacha Gaeilge iontu a bhuanú agus a neartú. Agus an obair seo á déanamh, is é an príomhchuspóir a bheidh leis i ndeireadh an lae an chéad ghlúin eile agus na glúine tuismitheoirí óga Gaeltachta ina dhiaidh sin a spreagadh agus a chumasú lena gclann a thógáil le Gaeilge."<sup>14</sup>

Sonraíonn an tuarascáil seo cúpla moladh chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshláin a bheidh ag pleanáil teanga sa Ghaeltacht. Moladh 'Bailte Seirbhíse Gaeltachta' a thabhairt ar Chathracha agus ar bhailte móra atá gar do cheantair Gaeltachta agus a chuireann seirbhísí ar fáil do phobail Ghaeltachta. Moltar Cathair na Gaillimhe mar 'Bhaile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta' do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, agus moltar

14 Ó Giollagáin, C.: Mac Donncha, S. et al. (2007), Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaíoch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht lth. 25

## 1.3.2 THE COMPREHENSIVE LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE USE OF IRISH IN THE GAELTACHT

In the years since the Government statement of 2006, one very significant development has been the publication of the 'Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Use of Irish in the Gaeltacht' by Ó Giollagáin, Mac Donncha et al. Prepared for the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs in 2007, and on foot of the recommendation of Coimisiún na Gaeltachta, the linguistic study draws on data from the 2002 Census, Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge 2003/2004 and primary research in Gaeltacht communities to formulate a profile of current levels of Irish use in each Electoral Division in the Gaeltacht. Electoral Divisions are classified into three categories A, B and C, according to the sociolinguistic profile of each, broadly based on the percentage of daily Irish speakers and the number of families achieving the maximum award in the Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge.

Category A status, which indicates the highest concentration of daily Irish-speakers, is awarded to only 24 Electoral Divisions, comprising a total population of 20,944 persons over 3 years of age. 14 of the Category A EDs are in the Galway Gaeltacht. In Category B, only 1 Electoral Division in the Galway Gaeltacht is included while Category C has 20 County Galway EDs, including all five EDs in the Galway City Gaeltacht area. According to the 2006 Census shows, only 16% of Irish speakers in the five Galway City Gaeltacht ED's speak Irish daily, while over 50% of Irish speakers in the County Galway Gaeltacht EDs are daily speakers.

The Linguistic Study suggests that different solutions and plans will be needed to address issues in each of the three categories. "The main objective in Category A districts should be to maintain and increase the proportion of Irish speakers above the sustainability threshold of 67% in the community and to support Irish as a family and community language. Specific language planning objectives for Category B and Category C districts, respectively, should be developed to establish and strengthen Irish-speaking social networks and Irish-medium institutions in these areas. ...Within this framework, the key strategic focus of language policy in the Gaeltacht should be on supporting and empowering future generations of young Gaeltacht parents to raise their children through Irish."<sup>14</sup>

The report outlines several recommendations to address the challenges for language planning in the Gaeltacht including a proposal to designate 'Bailte Seirbhíse Gaeltachta', towns and cities close to Gaeltacht areas which provide services to Gaeltacht communities. Galway City is suggested as a 'Baile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta' for the Galway Gaeltacht and the recommendation is that each designated town or City would formulate a seven year language plan to provide services 'as Gaeilge' to the Gaeltacht population. It is possible that this

14 Ó Giollagáin, C.: Mac Donncha, S. et al. (2007), Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Use of Irish in the Gaeltacht p.25

go ndéanfadh gach Cathair nó baile mór a nglaofaí 'Baile Seirbhíse Gaeltachta' orthu plean teanga seacht mbliana a chur i dtoll a chéile chun seirbhísí as Gaeilge a chur ar fáil do mhuintir na Gaeltachta. D'fhéadfadh an moladh seo a bheith faoi scáth Plean 2028 agus an moladh go dtabharfaí stádas speisialta do cheantair uirbeacha. Díríonn an Staidéar Teangeolaíoch ar 'Bhailte' faoi leith a bhfuil sé de dhualgas orthu soláthar a dhéanamh ar riachtanais mhuintir na Gaeltachta, seachas ar aitheantas do cheantair uirbeacha mar gheall ar an nGaeilge nó ar a gcainteoirí Gaeilge.

Bunaíodh Coiste speisialta Rialtais, faoi chathaoirleacht an Taoisigh, Brian Cowen T.D., chun torthaí agus moltaí an Staidéir Theangeolaíoch a iniúchadh. Níl tuairisc tugtha ag an gCoiste fós faoina thorthaí ná faoina chinntí, agus ní léir an ndéanfaidh Plean 2028 tagairt nó foráil do mholtaí an Staidéir Theangeolaíoch.

Gan dabht ar bith, tá ceist na teorainneacha Gaeltachta, agus an chaoi ar cheart tacú leis na pobail Ghaeltachta agus iad a chaomhnú, ina cuid lárnach de dhíospóireacht cheist na Gaeilge in Éirinn. Níl sé faoi chuimsiú na tuarascála seo ráiteas a dhéanamh faoi teorainneacha na Gaeltachta, ach leag go leor díobh siúd a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo don staidéar béim ar an ngá atá le gníomh cinnte do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Thug siad le fios go láidir go bhfuil na pobail agus na ceantair arbh í an Ghaeilge a bpríomhtheanga laethúil fós go mór faoi bhrú ag ceantair atá níos laige; go príomha na ceantair ina mbaintear "... leas an-teoranta as an nGaeilge mar theanga phobail nó institiúideach".<sup>15</sup>

Tá na ceantair laige seo i dteideal an mhéid chéanna infheistíochta breise Stáit agus a fhaigheann na ceantair ina bhfuil an Ghaeilge in úsáid mar phríomhtheanga laethúil ag formhór an phobail. Cé go bhfuil níos mó de thacaíochtaí breise an Stáit sna pobail ina bhfuil an teanga níos láidre i ndáiríre, baineann na ceantair atá níos laige ó thaobh na teanga de buntáistí as a stádas Gaeltachta.

Caithfidh an Stát cinneadh a dhéanamh faoin mbealach a dtacófar leis na ceantair laga seo chun úsáid na Gaeilge a chaomhnú mar atá, gan baint de na hacmhainní a theastaíonn chun na ceantair eile a chaomhnú agus a láidriú - na ceantair, dar leis na saineolaithe, ina bhfuil an seans is fearr ag an nGaeilge maireachtáil mar theanga labhartha laethúil.

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15 Ó Giollagáin, C.: Mac Donnacha, S. et al. (2007), Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaíoch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht lth.13

recommendation will be covered under the Plean 2028 and the suggestion of special status for urban centres. However, the Linguistic Study focuses on designated 'Bailte' in terms of their responsibility to provide for the needs of Gaeltacht people, rather than recognition of urban areas for their own sake in terms of Irish or the urban-based Irish speakers.

A special Government committee, chaired by Taoiseach Brian Cowen T.D. was established to examine the results and recommendations of the Linguistic Study. That Committee has not yet reported on its findings or decisions and it is not clear whether the Plean 2028 will make any reference to, or provision for the recommendations of the Linguistic Study.

Without a doubt, the issue of Gaeltacht boundaries and how Gaeltacht communities should be supported and maintained is a central issue of the Irish language debate in Ireland. It is outside the scope of this report to comment on the matter of Gaeltacht boundaries, but many of those consulted for the study highlighted the need for decisive action in terms of the Galway Gaeltacht. They strongly suggest that those communities and areas where Irish is still the predominant daily language are severely undermined by weaker areas; specifically those areas where "...Irish is used to a very limited extent as a community or institutional language...".<sup>15</sup>

These weaker areas are entitled to the same level of additional State investment as those where Irish is the daily language of the majority. While in practice, most of the State's additional supports are more heavily concentrated in communities where the language is stronger, these linguistically weaker areas do derive some benefit from their status as a Gaeltacht.

The State will need to make decisions in terms of how these weaker areas can be supported to maintain their current level of Irish, without undermining or draining the resources required to sustain and strengthen the areas where Irish has, according to experts, the best chance of survival as a daily spoken language.

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15 Ó Giollagáin, C.: Mac Donnacha, S. et al. (2007), Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Use of Irish in the Gaeltacht p.13

# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

## 1.4 MEOIN I LEITH NA GAELIGE ATÁ AG ATRÚ

Tá athrú suntasach tagtha ar mheoin i leith na Gaeilge i nGaillimh agus ar fud na hÉireann le fiche bliain anuas. Cé gur teanga na mbocht a glaoth ar an nGaeilge fadó, teanga gan mheas ná feidhm, tá a hiomhá athraithe go mór. Breathnaítear anois uirthi mar chuid lárnach dár n-iomhá agus dár bhféiniúlacht chultúrtha, aitreabúid uathúil nach bhfuil ag aon tír eile, agus modh cumarsáide agus urlabhra nach mbaineann ach le hÉirinn. Sa chomhthéacs sin, aithnítear go gcruthaíonn an Ghaeilge buntáiste in idirdhealú táirge agus margáíochta, i dtíortha iasachta agus anseo sa bhaile.

Ar leibhéal náisiúnta, i measc na dtionchar dearfacha ar an teanga le blianta beaga anuas tá TG4 (mar gheall ar na cláir agus na láithreoirí oilte dátheangacha a bhfuil taithí na mblianta acu), iomadú na nGaelscoileanna, muinín méadaithe na nÉireannach ina bhféiniúlacht agus ina gcultúr, fás ar dhomhandú na cruinne a fhágann gá do chomharthaí agus d'ídirdealú féiniúlachta cultúrtha, aithint na Gaeilge mar theanga oifigiúil oibre de chuid na hEorpa, agus achtú agus forfheidhmiú Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla, 2003.

Rinneadh imscrúdú cuimsitheach ar mheoin na nÉireannach (lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht) i leith na Gaeilge i dtuarascáil le Micheál Mac Gréil S.J. agus Fergal Rhatigan a foilsíodh le déanaí. Léirigh sé go bhfuil 93.2% i bhfabhar na teanga, agus go bhfuil 6.7% ann a chaithfeadh i dtraipisí í. Astu siúd atá i bhfabhar na teanga, “theastaigh ó 40.2% go n-athbheofaí an Ghaeilge agus theastaigh ó 52.9% go gcaomhnófaí í”<sup>16</sup>

Léirigh suirbhé a rinne na taighdeoirí céanna fiche bliain ó shin leibhéal dea-thola a bhí mórán mar an gcéanna. Mar sin féin is é an dearcadh ina measc siúd a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo don staidéar seo go bhfuil feabhas ollmhór tagtha ar mheoin i leith na Gaeilge, agus a hiomhá poiblí go háirithe, sa tréimhse sin.

As an 40% a dúirt gur mhaith leo go ndéanfaí an Ghaeilge a athbheochan sa tsochaí, dúirt 80% díobh siúd gur dátheangachas agus an Béarla mar phríomhtheanga a theastaigh uathu.<sup>17</sup> Tá sé spéisiúil freisin go léiríonn an staidéar go bhfuil tacaíocht d'athbheochan na Gaeilge níos láidre i measc daoine a bhí níos óige, níos oilte agus níos uirbí, agus ina measc siúd a bhfuil gairmeacha ar stádas níos airde acu.<sup>18</sup>

16 Mac Gréil S.J., M. agus Rhatigan, F. (2009), An Ghaeilge agus Muintir na hÉireann (Achoimre), lth. 13

17 Mac Gréil S.J., M. agus Rhatigan, F. (2009), The Irish Language and the Irish People, lth. 7

18 Mar atá thuas, lth. 35

## 1.4 CHANGING ATTITUDES TO THE IRISH LANGUAGE

Attitudes to the Irish language in Galway and throughout Ireland have changed significantly in the past 20 years. Whereas Irish was seen by many in the past as the language of poverty, a language with little value or application, its image has changed considerably. It is now seen as a central part of our cultural identity and image, a unique attribute which no other country can boast and a method of communication and expression which is individual to Ireland. In that context, it is recognised that Irish can provide an advantage in marketing and product differentiation, both domestically and overseas.

At national level, positive influences on the language in recent years have included TG4 (both in terms of programme content and trained, experienced bilingual presenters), the proliferation of Gaelscoileanna, the increased confidence of Irish people in their identity and culture, the increasing globalisation of the world resulting in a stronger need for markers and differentiation in cultural identity, the recognition of Irish as an official working language of Europe and the passing and implementation of the Official Languages Act 2003.

In a recent report by Micheál Mac Gréil S.J. and Fergal Rhatigan, the attitudes of Irish people (outside the Gaeltacht) to the Irish language were examined in detail. It showed that 93.2% are in favour of the language and 6.7% are prepared to discard Irish. Of ‘those in favour’, 40.2% wished the language to be revived and 52.9% wanted it to be preserved’<sup>16</sup>

A similar survey carried out by the same researchers 20 years ago shows an almost equal level of goodwill, however the view amongst all that were consulted for this study is that attitudes to Irish, and particularly its public image, have improved dramatically in that period.

Of the 40% who wish to see Irish revived in society “Bilingualism with English as the principal language is the preference of four-fifths”<sup>17</sup>. What is interesting too is that the study shows that “The trend towards support for the revival of Irish was strongest among the younger, more educated, more urbanised and those with more highly stasured occupations”<sup>18</sup>

16 Mac Gréil S.J., M. and Rhatigan, F. (2009), The Irish Language and the Irish People, p. 120

17 As above, p.7

18 As above, p.35

Bhreachnaigh an staidéar ar leibhéal úsáide Gaeilge freisin. “Tá sé tábhachtach go bhfuil úsáid na Gaeilge go tráthrialta ag 22.6% ach is ábhar díomá é ag an am céanna. Tugann na torthaí chun léire dúinn nach mbíonn a leath díobh sin a bhfuil cumas cuíosach acu ag úsáid Gaeilge go tráthrialta”. Mar a deir an tuairisc, “ardaíonn sé seo ceist lárnach faoi thodhchaí na Gaeilge mar chuid riachtanach de chultúr na ndaoine, is é sin an chaoi le cumas a aistriú go húsáid”.<sup>19</sup> Ceist lárnach í seo do Ghaillimh freisin, agus go leor daoine a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo ag rá gurb éard atá ag teastáil ná níos mó deiseanna chun an Ghaeilge a úsáid agus a chleachtadh sa Chathair, i dtimpeallacht neamhfhoirmeálta, thacúil go háirithe.

Agus muid i mbun comhairliúcháin don staidéar seo, dúirt roinnt daoine go bhfuil inbhuanaitheacht na Gaeilge ag brath go mór ar dhea-thoil agus ar mheoin cainteoirí Béarla, laistigh den Ghaeltacht agus lasmuigh di. Is cosúil ó staidéar Mhíchíl Mhic Gréil, agus ó chomhairliúcháin an staidéir seo go deimhin, nach bhfuil amhras ar bith faoi dhea-thoil i leith na Gaeilge i measc na gcainteoirí Béarla lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht. Ní chaomhnóidh ná ní athbheofaidh dea-thoil gan úsáid na teanga, agus caithfear gach iarracht a dhéanamh daoine a spreagadh agus a éascú chun pé cumas Gaeilge atá acu a úsáid ina saol laethúil.

Sa Ghaeltacht, caithfear a chur ina luí orthu siúd a labhraíonn Béarla amháin nó nach labhraíonn Gaeilge go minic an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim agus a úsáid níos minice, agus iad a spreagadh chun a ngnó agus a gcuid siamsaíochta a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge sa cheantar agus a bpáirt a imirt i gcaomhnú na Gaeilge mar theanga an phobail. Caithfidh siad a thuiscint go gcaithfear gach iarracht a dhéanamh tacú le húsáid na Gaeilge má tá pobal na Gaeltachta le maireachtáil mar ghrúpa uathúil teangeolaíoch, go gcaithfear a chinntiú go bhfeictear, go gcloistear agus go n-úsáidtear an teanga i ngach gné de shaol an phobail, agus é de chuspóir aige seo ar fad an teanga a chaomhnú agus líon na gcainteoirí laethúla a mhéadú. Beidh orthu a thuiscint freisin go bhfuil tionchar mór ag tiomantas an Stáit do chaomhnú teangeolaíoch ar an infheistíocht agus ar an bhforbairt sa Ghaeltacht, agus má imíonn an Ghaeilge imeoidh cuid mhaith de chaiteachas an Stáit freisin.

I staidéar Uí Chinnéide agus Keane i 1988, moladh gur cheart seirbhísí Gaeilge a chur ar fáil i gCathair na Gaillimhe chun muinín a spreagadh i gcustaiméirí Gaeltachta ina dteanga féin. Is cosúil nach cnámh spairne do mhuintir na Gaeltachta níos mó é muinín i labhairt agus in úsáid na Gaeilge, agus go bhfuil meoin i leith na Gaeilge sa phobal i gcoitinne dearfach go leor chun an Ghaeilge a spreagadh seachas í a dhíspreagadh. Ach moladh le linn an staidéir seo go gcaithfear feabhas a chur ar leibhéal úsáide Gaeilge cainteoirí dúchasacha, i ngnó laethúil lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe go háirithe.

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19 Mac Gréil S.J., M. agus Rhatigan, F. (2009), *The Irish Language and the Irish People*, lth. 114

The study also looked at levels of use of Irish. “The ‘regular use’ of the Irish language is significant at 22.6% but is at the same time disappointing. This result indicates that slightly less than half of those with ‘reasonable competence’ use Irish on a regular basis”. As the report puts it “This raises a central issue with regard to the future of the Irish language as a vital part of the culture of the people, namely, how to translate competence into use”.<sup>19</sup> This is a core issue in relation to Galway too with many consultees suggesting that what is needed are more opportunities to use and practice Irish in the City, particularly in an informal, supportive environment.

In the course of consultations for this study, several people made the point that the survival of Irish is largely dependent on the goodwill and attitudes of English speakers, both in and outside of the Gaeltacht. It appears from Mícheál Mac Gréil’s study and indeed from this study’s consultations that the goodwill towards Irish is not in doubt amongst English speakers outside the Gaeltacht. Goodwill without usage however is not likely to preserve and revive the language, and every effort must be made to encourage and facilitate people to use whatever level of Irish they have in their daily lives.

In the Gaeltacht, those people who are English speakers only or who speak Irish only occasionally must be persuaded and encouraged to learn and use Irish more, to conduct their business and socialising in Irish in the area and therefore to play their part in preserving Irish as the language of the community. They must understand, that for the Gaeltacht community to survive as a unique linguistic grouping, every effort must be made to support the use of the language, making sure it is seen, heard and used in all aspects of community life, with the objective of preserving the language and increasing the number of daily speakers.

They will also need to realise that the level of investment and development in the Gaeltacht area is heavily influenced by the State’s commitment to linguistic preservation and that if Irish disappears, so too will a considerable level of State expenditure.

In Ó Cinnéide and Keane’s study of 1988, one of the motivations suggested for providing Irish services in Galway City was the matter of giving a sense of confidence to Gaeltacht customers about their own language. It appears that confidence in speaking and using Irish is no longer an issue for Gaeltacht people, and attitudes towards Irish in the general population are sufficiently positive so as to encourage rather than discourage Irish. However the level of use of Irish by native speakers, in day to day business outside the Gaeltacht and particularly in Galway City was suggested as an area needing improvement in the course of the study.

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19 Mac Gréil S.J., M. and Rhatigan, F. (2009), *The Irish Language and the Irish People*, p.114

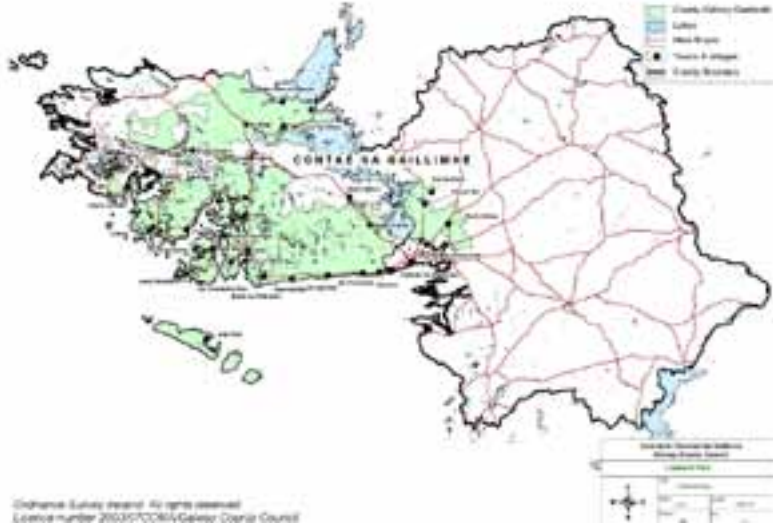


# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

## 1.5 GAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE – PRÓIFÍL DAONRA 2006

Mar a luadh cheana, tá 154 Toghroinn sa Ghaeltacht, nó cuid díobh. Tá 35 díobh seo i gContae na Gaillimhe, agus cúig cinn i gCathair na Gaillimhe.

### FÍOR 1 LÉARSCÁIL DE GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE

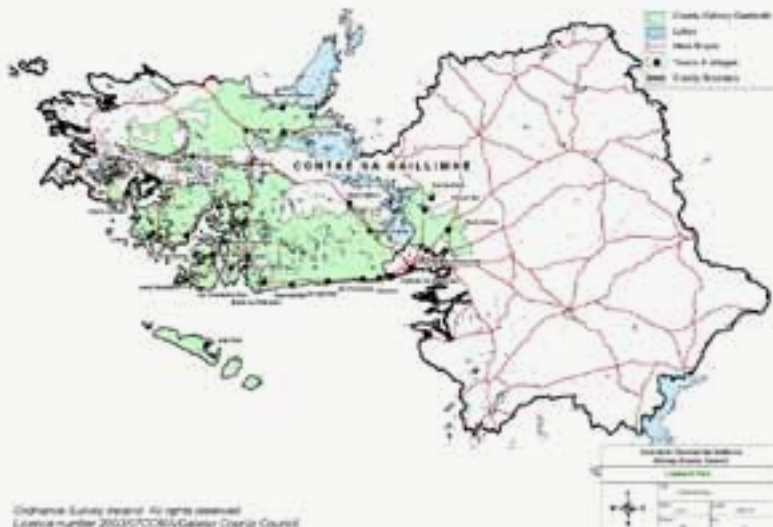


Tá 91,862 duine os cionn trí bliana d'aois ina gcónaí i gceantair Ghaeltachta an Stáit de réir Dhaonáireamh 2006. Tar éis coigeartú do leanáí atá 0 - 2 bliana d'aois, is ionann daonra na Gaeltachta agus thart ar 2.2% de dhaonra iomlán an Stáit. Is í Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe an Ghaeltacht is mó, ina raibh os cionn 43,184 duine a bhí trí bliana d'aois nó os a chionn ina gcónaí ann in 2006.

## 1.5 GAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE – POPULATION PROFILE 2006

As mentioned earlier, the Gaeltacht comprises 154 Electoral Divisions (EDs), or parts thereof, of which 35 EDs are in County Galway and 5 EDs fall within the Galway City limits.

### FIGURE 1 MAP OF THE GALWAY GAELTACHT



According to the 2006 Census, 91,862 people aged 3 or over currently live in Gaeltacht areas of the State. After making an adjustment for children aged 0 – 2 years, the Gaeltacht population accounts for c. 2.2% of the total population of the State. The largest individual Gaeltacht is the Galway Gaeltacht, which in 2006 had a population aged 3 or over of 43,184.

**TÁBLA 1.1 FÁS DAONRA I NGAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE AGUS SA STÁT**

Bliain	Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe		An Stát	
	3 bliana d'aois nó os a chionn	% an mhéadaithe bhliantúil le hais na tréimhse roimhe	Daonra: gach aois 000anna	% an mhéadaithe bhliantúil le hais na tréimhse roimhe
1961	25,042		2,818.3	
1986	27,836	0.42%	3,540.6	0.9%
2006	43,184	2.2%	4,239.8	0.9%

**Foinse:** Bunachar sonraí daonra na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh

Sna 25 bliain roimh 1986, d'fhás daonra Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe ag leath an ráta fáis de dhaonra iomlán an Stáit. Ach san fhiche bliain go 2006, d'fhás daonra Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe dhá oiread chomh sciobtha le ráta fáis an Stáit.

Cé go bhfuil méadú ar an daonra san iomlán, léiríonn 'Plean Ceantair Áitiúil na Gaeltachta 2008-2013' Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe go bhfuil formhór an mhéadaithe seo sna Toghranna atá laistigh de 35km de Chathair na Gaillimhe, agus go bhfuil laghdú thart ar 3% sna Toghranna is faide siar sa Ghaeltacht.

**TABLE 1.1 POPULATION GROWTH IN GALWAY GAELTACHT AND IN THE STATE**

Year	Galway Gaeltacht		State	
	Population aged 3 or over	% annual increase on previous period	Population: all ages (000's)	% annual increase on previous period
1961	25,042		2,818.3	
1986	27,836	0.42%	3,540.6	0.9%
2006	43,184	2.2%	4,239.8	0.9%

**Source:** CSO Population database

For the 25 years prior to 1986, the population residing in the Galway Gaeltacht grew at half the rate of growth of the total population of the State. However, during the 20 years to 2006, population growth in the Galway Gaeltacht accelerated to more than twice the rate of growth in the State.

While there has been an increase in population overall, Galway County Council's 'Gaeltacht Local Area Plan 2008-2013' points out that most of this increase relates to Electoral Districts (EDs) within a 35km distance of Galway City, when there have in fact been population declines of around 3% in the more westerly EDs of the Gaeltacht.

# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

**TÁBLA 1.2 CAINTEOIRÍ GAEILGE MAR % DEN DAONRA OS CIONN TRÍ BLIANA D’AOIS I NGAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE, SA GHAELTACHT AR FAD AGUS I GCÚIGE CHONNACHT.**

Bliain	Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe	An Ghaeltacht ar fad	Cúige Chonnacht
1961	92.5	86.6	37.6
1971	88.4	82.9	37.2
1981	80.0	77.4	38.8
1986	75.0	74.0	38.7
1991	70.0	71.0	40.2
1996*	82.8	76.3	48.2
2002	70.6	72.6	48.5
2006*	67.7	70.8	46.5

\* Ceist nua faoi chumas iad siúd atá trí bliana d’aois agus os a chionn Gaeilge a labhairt  
**Foinse:** Daonáireamh na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh, blianta éagsúla

Taispeánann Tábla 1.2 coibhneas na ndaoine atá trí bliana d’aois nó os a chionn atá in ann Gaeilge a labhairt ó thosaigh Éire ag fás agus ag forbairt faoin gCéad Chlár d’Fhorbairt Gheilleagrach. Ó Dhaonáireamh 1961 ar aghaidh, tá an Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh ag déanamh a seacht ndícheall a léiriú go bhfuil an tomhais seo míchruinn, le hais thorthaí an Daonáirimh do líon breitheanna, básanna srl.<sup>20</sup> Mar réiteach ar an bhfadhb seo, chuir an Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh ceist nua faoi chumas labhartha na Gaeilge ar Dhaonáireamh 1996, agus rinneadh idirdhealú i nDaonáireamh 2006 faoi úsáid laethúil na Gaeilge laistigh den scoil agus lasmuigh di. Is dóigh gur mhéadaigh an cheist nua seo i 1996 rátaí freagartha don cheist idir thart ar 5 agus 13%.

20 Ba é Daonáireamh 1961 na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh an chéad daonáireamh i ndiaidh Ordú Limistéar Gaeltachta 1956. D’fhógair sé “braitheann na freagraí ar an gceist faoi Chumas Gaeilge a labhairt go mór ar bhreith an té atá ag comhlánú na foirme. Níl modh cumtha fós, atá simplí go leor don Daonáireamh, a chuirfidh caighdeán do-athraitheach ar fáil chun daoine a rangú i ngrúpa díobh siúd atá in ann Gaeilge a labhairt agus díobh siúd nach bhfuil.”

**TABLE 1.2 IRISH SPEAKERS AS % OF POPULATION OVER 3 YEARS OF AGE IN THE GALWAY GAELTACHT, ALL GAELTACHT AREAS AND IN CONNACHT**

Year	Galway Gaeltacht	All Gaeltacht	Connacht
1961	92.5	86.6	37.6
1971	88.4	82.9	37.2
1981	80.0	77.4	38.8
1986	75.0	74.0	38.7
1991	70.0	71.0	40.2
1996*	82.8	76.3	48.2
2002	70.6	72.6	48.5
2006*	67.7	70.8	46.5

\* New question on ability of those aged 3 years and over to speak Irish  
**Source:** CSO Census of Population, various years

Table 1.2 sets out the proportion of persons aged 3 years or over who can speak Irish since modern Ireland began to take off under the First Programme for Economic Development. From the 1961 Census of Population, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has been at pains to stress the relatively imprecise nature of this measure, compared to other Census results such as the number of births, deaths etc.<sup>20</sup> To counter this, the CSO introduced a new question on the ability to speak Irish in the 1996 Census and in the 2006 Census distinguished between the daily use of Irish within and outside school. In 1996, this new question probably inflated response rates to this question by c. 5 – 13%.

20 The CSO’s 1961 Census was the first Census to be taken after the Gaeltacht Area Order of 1956. It warned that “the replies to the question on Ability to speak the Irish language depend to a large extent on the judgement of the person completing the form. It has not been found possible to devise a method, simple enough for Census purposes, to provide an invariable standard for classifying people into those who can speak Irish and those who cannot.”

I gcodarsnacht leis sin, tá seans ann gur laghdaigh an t-athrú i nDaonáireamh 2006 céatadán labhartha na Gaeilge faoin líon a bhí ann roimhe. Mhéadaigh na figiúirí a bhain leo siúd a labhraíonn Gaeilge freisin mar gheall ar mhéadú na Limistéar Gaeltachta a sonraíodh i 1956, i 1967, 1974 agus 1982: creidtear go bhfuil an éifeacht seo beag.

Glacadh le laigí na bhfigiúr, agus ríomhadh comparáidí idir Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe le 45 bliain anuas, agus an Ghaeltacht iomlán agus Cúige Chonnacht.

- Má bhreathnaítear ar Chúige Chonnacht ar dtús, mhéadaigh líon na ndaoine atá trí bliana d'aois nó os chionn agus atá in ann Gaeilge a labhairt thart ar 8 - 10 bpointe céatadán le 45 bliain anuas. Mhéadaigh sé an oiread sin go raibh 48.5%, nó leath an daonra beagnach, in ann Gaeilge a labhairt in 2002. Ba é seo an coibhneas is airde de chainteoirí Gaeilge i gCúige Chonnacht ó tosaíodh ar na daonáirimh sa bhliain 1861. Cé gur staitistic spéisiúil é sin, is é an fhírinne go bhfuil úsáid laethúil na Gaeilge in aghaidh an duine i bhfad níos ísle i dtús an 21<sup>ú</sup> haois ná mar a bhí i ndara leath an 19<sup>ú</sup> haois.
- Don chéad leath den tréimhse, bhí coibhneas na ndaoine a labhair Gaeilge i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe níos airde ná coibhneas na Gaeltachta iomláine. Níl ag éirí go maith le Gaillimh ó shin. Labhair beagán os cionn dhá thrían de mhuintir Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe Gaeilge in 2006: tá sé seo ar imeall na tairisí inbhuanaitheachta do chothabháil na teanga. Caithfear coibhneas na gcainteoirí gníomhacha comhtháite a chothú ag os cionn 67% má tá úsáid na Gaeilge i bpobal le maireachtáil. Léiríonn an fhianaise staitistice go soiléir go ngéilleann pobail Ghaeilge do bhrú iompaithe teanga nuair a thiteann dlús na gcainteoirí gníomhacha i bpobal faoin tairseach seo.<sup>21</sup>

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21 Ó Giollagáin, C.: Mac Donnacha, S. et al. (2007), op. cit. p.10.

In contrast, the change in the 2006 Census may have reduced the percentage speaking Irish slightly below the equivalent response to a pre-2006 question. A second source of upward bias to the figures for those speaking Irish is contributed by the extension of the original 1956 Gaeltacht Area in 1967, 1974 and 1982: it is considered that this effect is small.

Accepting the shortcomings of the figures, comparisons were drawn between the experience of the Galway Gaeltacht over the past 45 years and that of the whole Gaeltacht and of the province of Connacht.

- Taking Connacht first, the number of persons aged 3 or over and capable of speaking Irish rose by c. 8 - 10 percentage points over the past 45 years. So much so that in 2002 48.5%, or almost half the population, could speak Irish. This was the highest proportion of Irish speakers in the province of Connacht since population censuses began in 1861. While an interesting statistic, the reality is that the daily use of Irish per person in Connacht is much less intense in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century than it was during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- For the first half of the period, the proportions speaking Irish in the Galway Gaeltacht were higher than those for the Gaeltacht as a whole. Since then Galway has underperformed. In 2006 just over two-thirds of persons in the Galway Gaeltacht spoke Irish: this is on the cusp of the sustainability threshold for maintenance of the language. "The proportion of active, integrated Irish speakers needs to be maintained above 67% for the use of Irish in a community to be sustainable. The statistical evidence clearly indicates that Irish-speaking communities yield to the pressure of language shift when the proportion of active speakers in a community falls below this threshold".<sup>21</sup>

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21 Ó Giollagáin, C.: Mac Donnacha, S. et al. (2007), op. cit. p.10.

# 1 Cúlra an Staidéir agus an mhodheolaíocht/ Background and methodology

**TÁBLA 1.3 FOSTAÍOCHT DE RÉIR NA GRÚPÁLA MÓRTHIONSCAL, 2006 (%)**

Daoine atá 15 bliana d'aois nó níos sine sa Lucht Oibre

Limistéar	Talmhaíocht Foraoiseacht lascaireacht		Tógáil agus Foirgníocht	Seirbhísí Príobháid- eacha	Seirbhísí Poiblí	IOMLÁN
Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe	3.9	12.0	10.3	35.2	38.7	100
· Chathair	0.6	10.5	6.9	41.4	40.7	100
· Contae	5.6	12.7	12.0	32.0	37.7	100
An Ghaeltacht ar fad	7.1	13.0	11.7	30.6	37.6	100
An Stát	4.2	11.8	8.8	43.4	31.6	100

N.B.: Ní hionann na figiúirí agus na hiomláin i gcónaí de bharr shlánú na n-uimhreacha  
Foinsí: Asphrionta speisialta na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh, Daonáireamh 2006

Próifiliú fostaíochta i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis na ceantair Ghaeltachta ar fad agus leis an Stát:

- Bhí próifíl fostaíochta Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2006 an-chosúil le próifíl na Gaeltachta go ginearálta. Bhí riar níos lú de lucht oibre na Gaillimhe páirteach i mbunearnáil na Talmhaíochta, na Foraoiseachta agus na hlascaireachta (3.9%) ná mar a bhí sa Ghaeltacht ina iomlán (7.1%). Tá baint aige seo is dócha leis na cúig Thoghroinn Cathrach atá i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe, agus mar go mbraitheann ceantair eile Ghaeltachta níos mó ar iascaireacht pheiligeach ná mar a bhraitheann Gaillimh.
- Tá coibhneas mhuintir Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe atá fostaithe in earnáil na Talmhaíochta srl. agus in earnáil na Déantúsaíochta cosúil go maith le coibhneas an Stáit. Tá coibhneas níos lú ag Gaillimh i Seirbhísí Príobháideacha, tá sé níos mó i dtógáil agus i bhFoirgníocht, agus tá sé níos airde ná an meán i gcás na Seirbhísí Poiblí (m.sh. ceanncheathrú Údarás na Gaeltachta, na Roinne Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta srl.). Níl próifíl fostaíochta Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe ag barr a réime. Beidh méid na tógála in 2009 níos lú ná leath leibhéal 2006, agus laghdóidh an ghéarchéim reatha san airgeadas reatha an caiteachas ar Sheirbhísí Poiblí go mór go meántréimhseach.

**TABLE 1.3 EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPING, 2006 (%)**

Persons aged 15 and over in the Labour Force

Area	Agriculture, For- estry & Fisheries	Manufacturing	Building and Construction	Private Services	Public Services	TOTAL
Galway Gaeltacht	3.9	12.0	10.3	35.2	38.7	100
· City	0.6	10.5	6.9	41.4	40.7	100
· County	5.6	12.7	12.0	32.0	37.7	100
All Gaeltacht	7.1	13.0	11.7	30.6	37.6	100
State	4.2	11.8	8.8	43.4	31.6	100

Note: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding  
Sources: CSO special printout, 2006 Census of Population

Profiling employment in the Galway Gaeltacht with all Gaeltacht areas and with the State:

- The employment profile for the Galway Gaeltacht in 2006 is very similar to that of the Gaeltacht as a whole. However Galway has a smaller share of its labour force involved in the primary sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (3.9%), compared to the 7.1% employed in this sector in the Gaeltacht as a whole. This is probably, in part because of the inclusion of the 5 City ED's in the Galway Gaeltacht area and, in part because of the greater relative dependence of Gaeltacht areas outside Galway on pelagic fishing.
- Compared to the State, Galway Gaeltacht employs a similar proportion of its workforce in Agriculture etc. and Manufacturing. Galway is underweight in Private Services, somewhat overweight in Building and Construction and has an above average weighting in Public Services (e.g. headquarters of Údarás na Gaeltachta, the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs etc.). Galway Gaeltacht's employment profile is not optimal. Building volumes in 2009 will be less than one-half their 2006 level, while the current crisis in the public finances will significantly reduce spending on Public Services in the medium-term.





## 2 Tionchar geilleagrach na Gaeilge i gCathair agus i nGaeltacht Economic impact of the Irish Language in Galway City and t

### 2.1 LUCHT OIBRE GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE:

Bhí 21,958 duine a bhí 15 bliana agus os a chionn sa lucht oibre i nGaeltacht Chontae agus Chathair na Gaillimhe in 2006.<sup>22</sup> Astu seo, bhí 13,559 nó 62.2% in ann Gaeilge a labhairt. Ní nach ionadh, bhí sé seo beagán faoin 67.7% de dhaonra Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe a bhí trí bliana d'aois nó os a chionn a bhí in ann Gaeilge a labhairt (v. Tábla 1.2).

Laistigh de lucht oibre iomlán Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, bhí an coibhneas seo a leanas ag 15 ghrúpa idirmheánacha gairme a d'fhostaigh 500 duine nó níos mó, i gcumas labhairt na Gaeilge viz.

22 An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh (2009), Special analysis of Galway Gaeltacht. 38,433 a bhí i lucht oibre iomlán na Gaeltachta in 2006. Dá bhrí sin, b'ionann lucht oibre Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus 57% de lucht oibre iomlán na Gaeltachta.

### 2.1 GALWAY GAELTACHT LABOUR FORCE:

In 2006 the labour force within the Galway County and City Gaeltacht, comprised of persons aged 15 years and over, amounted to 21,958.<sup>22</sup> Of these, 13,559 or 62.2% had an ability to speak Irish. Not surprisingly, this was slightly less than the 67.7% of the Galway Gaeltacht population aged 3 or over who had an ability to speak Irish (v. Table 1.2).

Within the total labour force of the Galway Gaeltacht, 15 intermediate occupational groups employing 500 persons or more, had the following proportionate ability to speak Irish viz.

22 C.S.O. (2009), Special analysis of Galway Gaeltacht. In the Gaeltacht as a whole, the total labour force amounted to 38,433 in 2006. So Galway Gaeltacht's labour force accounted for 57% of the total Gaeltacht labour force.

**TÁBLA 2.1 LUCHT OIBRE GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE: CUMAS LABHAIRT NA GAEILGE**

Grúpa Gairme	Cainteoirí Gaeilge mar % den iomlán
Múinteoirí	85.7
Oibrithe feirmeoireachta, iascaireachta agus foraoiseachta	84.6
Oibrithe rialtas láir agus áitiúil	72.8
Gairmeacha gnó agus tráchtála	67.9
Oibrithe cléireachais agus oifige	66.5
Oibrithe gairmiúla eile	65.9
Oibrithe sláinte agus gairmeacha gaolmhara	64.3
Oibrithe tógála agus foirgníochta	63.9
Bainisteoirí agus feidhmeannaigh	61.7
Gairmeacha eolaíochta agus teicniúla	57.0
Oibrithe cumarsáide, trádstórais agus iompair	56.8
Oibrithe innealtóireachta agus ceird ghaolmhara	56.3
Oibrithe déantúsaíochta eile	55.8
Gairmeacha díolacháin	53.5
Seirbhís phearsanta agus oibrithe cúraim leanaí	47.6

**Foinse:** Asphrionta speisialta na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh, Daonáireamh 2006 & Jerome Casey

Ba iad múinteoirí, feirmeoirí agus Státseirbhísigh na trí ghrúpa ab fhearr ag labhairt Gaeilge. Grúpaí eile a raibh cumas ard labhairt na Gaeilge acu, ach a bhí róbheag le cur san áireamh thuas, ná Gardai (87.9%) agus Reiligiúnaigh (72.7%).

Laistigh den lucht oibre, bhí cumas labhairt na Gaeilge i bhfad níos ísle i gceantar Cathrach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe (43.3%) ná mar a bhí sa Chontae (71.9%).

**TABLE 2.1 GALWAY GAELTACHT LABOUR FORCE: ABILITY TO SPEAK IRISH**

Occupational Group	Irish speakers as % of total
Teachers	85.7
Farming, fishing and forestry workers	84.6
Central and local government workers	72.8
Business and commerce occupations	67.9
Clerical and office workers	66.5
Other professional workers	65.9
Health and related workers	64.3
Building and Construction workers	63.9
Managers and executives	61.7
Scientific and technical occupations	57.0
Communication, warehouse and transport workers	56.8
Engineering and allied trade workers	56.3
Other manufacturing workers	55.8
Sales occupations	53.5
Personal service and childcare workers	47.6

**Source:** CSO Special Printout, 2006 Census of Population & Jerome Casey

Teachers, farmers and civil servants were the three groups most adept at speaking Irish. Other groups with a high ability to speak Irish, but which were too small to be included above, were Gardai (87.9%) and Religious (72.7%).

Within the labour force, the ability to speak Irish was much lower in the City area of the Galway Gaeltacht (43.3%) than in the County area (71.9%).

## 2 Tionchar geilleagrach na Gaeilge i gCathair agus i nGaeltacht Economic impact of the Irish Language in Galway City and t

### 2.2 GAELTACHT CHATHAIR AGUS CHONTAE NA GAILLIMHE

Tá lucht oibre Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, a bhfuil 21,958 duine ann, scartha go díreach beagnach: tá trian sa Chathair (7,389) agus dhá thrian sa Chontae (14,569). D'fhéadfaí a mheas go bhfuil an-difríocht idir na gairmeacha i nGaeltacht na Cathrach agus i nGaeltacht an Chontae, ach tá i bhfad níos mó cosúlachtaí ná difríochtaí le feiceáil i gcomparáid ar ghairmeacha an dá cheantar.

**TÁBLA 2.2 LUCHT OIBRE GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE 2006**

Grúpa Gairme	Gaeltacht na Cathrach		Gaeltacht an Chontae	
	Líon	% Iomlán	Líon	% Iomlán
Feirmeoireacht, iascaireacht srl.	41	0.6	806	5.5
Foirgníocht	500	6.8	1,718	11.8
Déantúsaíocht	761	10.3	1,826	12.5
Bainisteoirí	421	5.7	752	5.2
Cumarsáid, iompar, cléireachas & díolachán	1,766	23.9	2,784	19.1
Sláinte, sóisialta, eile	1,600	21.6	2,504	17.2
Múinteoirí	388	5.3	931	6.4
Seirbhísí eile poiblí	265	3.6	401	2.8
Gach rud eile	1,647	22.3	2,847	19.5
<b>Lucht oibre iomlán</b>	<b>7,389</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,569</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**NB:** Ní hionann na figiúirí agus na hiomláin i gcónaí de bharr shlánú na n-uimreacha.

**Foinse:** Asphrionta speisialta na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh, Daonáireamh 2006 & Jerome Casey

### 2.2 GALWAY CITY AND COUNTY GAELTACHT

The Galway Gaeltacht labour force of 21,958 is almost exactly split between one-third to the City (7,389) and two-thirds to the County (14,569). It might be considered that occupations in the City Gaeltacht would be substantially different from occupations in the County Gaeltacht, but in reality there is substantially greater similarity than difference in the composition of occupations in both.

**TABLE 2.2 GALWAY GAELTACHT LABOUR FORCE 2006**

Occupational Group	City Gaeltacht		County Gaeltacht	
	No.	% total	No.	% total
Farming, fishing etc.	41	0.6	806	5.5
Construction	500	6.8	1,718	11.8
Manufacturing	761	10.3	1,826	12.5
Managers	421	5.7	752	5.2
Comms., transport, clerical and sales	1,766	23.9	2,784	19.1
Health, social, other	1,600	21.6	2,504	17.2
Teachers	388	5.3	931	6.4
Other public service	265	3.6	401	2.8
All other	1,647	22.3	2,847	19.5
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>7,389</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,569</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**NB:** Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** CSO Special Printout, 2006 Census of Population & Jerome Casey

# t na Gaillimhe/ the Galway Gaeltacht

Ní haon ionadh é go bhfuil coibhneas níos airde sa ghníomhaíocht gheilleagrach ag feirmeoireacht agus ag foirgníocht i nGaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe ná i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Ach tá sé spéisiúil go bhfuil coibhneas oibrithe Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe atá fostaíthe i bpríomhearnálacha na déantúsaíochta, na seirbhísí príobháideacha agus na seirbhísí poiblí laistigh de réimse +21% go -23% Ghaeltacht Chathair na Gaillimhe.

Dá bhrí sin, socraíodh iolraitheoirí fostaíochta agus GNP do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe ina iomlán, seachas é a roinnt idir an Chathair agus an Contae.<sup>23</sup>

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23 Ina theannta sin, bhí méid na gceall do roinnt catagóirí oibrí cathrach agus Contae róbhéag.

It is not surprising that farming and construction should account for a higher proportion of economic activity in Galway County Gaeltacht than in Galway City. What is interesting is that the proportion of Galway Gaeltacht workers employed in the main sectors of manufacturing, private services and public services lie within a range of +21% to – 23% of Galway City Gaeltacht's share.

Accordingly, it was decided to devise employment and GNP multipliers for the Galway Gaeltacht as a whole, rather than for its City and County parts.<sup>23</sup>

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23 In addition, cell sizes for some City and County categories of worker, were too small.



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### 2.3 MEASÚNÚ A DHÉANAMH AR THIONCHAR GEILLEAGRACH GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT NA GAELTACHTA

Tá méadú suntasach tagtha ar gheilleagar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe ón uair a foilsíodh an staidéar deiridh i 1988.<sup>24</sup> Tá a dhaonra tar éis fás ó bheagnach 30,000 go beagnach 45,000, méadú 50%. Mhéadaigh lucht oibre Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe níos mó ná a dhá oiread ó 9,208 i 1981 go 21,958 in 2006, méadú 138%. Chuir taighdeoirí staidéar 1988 an-dua orthu féin éifeachtaí iolraitheora gníomhaíocht na Gaeltachta a mheas ab initio, go háirithe le húsáid tháblaí ionchuir-aschuir na Gaillimhe-Mhaigh Eo. I gcás an staidéir reatha: \_\_\_\_\_

- Ar an gcéad dul síos, baineadh an-tairbhe as foilseachán prapúil na dtáblaí náisiúnta Ionchuir-Aschuir (I/O).<sup>25</sup>
- Ar an dara dul síos, tá an córas reatha boilsicthe i bhfad níos ísle ná córas na 1980idí, dá bhrí sin ní chuirtear isteach an oiread céanna ar an ngeilleagair, a léiríonn na táblaí náisiúnta I/O.
- Ar deireadh, de bhrí chomh maith is a d'éirigh leis an ngeilleagar ann le blianta anuas, bhí ioncam indiúscartha in aghaidh an duine i gCathair agus i gContae na Gaillimhe faoi 2006 cothrom beagnach le meánleibheál ioncain indiúscartha in aghaidh an duine sa Stát.<sup>26</sup>

Dá bhrí sin, creideadh gurbh é an bealach is fearr leis an méid a chuireann gníomhaíocht gheilleagrach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis an GNP a mheas ná na noirm náisiúnta ó na táblaí I/O a chur i bhfeidhm ar earnálacha gníomhaíochta faoi leith a bhíonn i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe.

24 Ó Cinnéide, M.S., Keane, M. J. (1988), Na Tionchair Shocheacnamaíochta a bhaineann le Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe, an tIonad Taighde sna hEolaíochtaí Sóisialta, Coláiste na hOllscoile Gaeilge, Tuarascáil Taighde 3

25 CSO (2009), Supply and Use and Input Output Tables for Ireland 2005, foilsíodh i mí an Mhárta 2009 iad. Ba mhaith leis na taighdeoirí buíochas a ghabháil leis an Dr Patrick Quill agus le Tara Davis CSO, dá gcúnamh. Is iad na taighdeoirí atá ciontach as aon bhotún srl.

26 CSO (2009), County Incomes and Regional GDP2006. In 2006, bhí ioncam indiúscartha na Gaillimhe in aghaidh an duine ag 96.4% den mheán náisiúnta. Cuireann sé seo lenár ndearcadh go bhféadfaí tuilleamh Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe a bhunú ar thuilleamh náisiúnta de réir na hearnála. Tá tuilleamh poiblí mar an gcéanna ar fud na tíre (seachas i roinnt liúntais bheaga Gaeltachta, a mheasfar ar ball), ach bíonn cineál sriain ar thuilleamh príomháideach i dtreo an mheáin de bharr iomaíochta.

### 2.3 ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GAELTACHT ACTIVITY

Since the 1988 study,<sup>24</sup> the economy of the Galway Gaeltacht has expanded substantially. Its population has risen from almost 30,000 to almost 45,000, a 50% increase. In turn the labour force in Galway Gaeltacht more than doubled from 9,208 in 1981 to 21,958 in 2006, a 138% increase. The 1988 study went to considerable lengths to estimate the multiplier effects of Gaeltacht activity ab initio, in particular by the use of the Galway/Mayo input-output tables. The current study:

- Firstly, benefited from the more timely publication of national Input-Output (I/O) tables.<sup>25</sup>
- Secondly, the current inflation regime is much lower than that of the 1980's and hence is less distortionary of the structural picture of the economy which the national I/O tables convey.
- Thirdly, due to its economic outperformance in recent decades, disposable income per person in Galway City and County had by 2006 almost equalled the average level of disposable income per person in the State.<sup>26</sup>

Accordingly, it was considered that the contribution of Galway Gaeltacht's economic activity could be best estimated by applying national norms from the I/O tables to the particular sectors of activity in which Galway Gaeltacht engaged.

24 Ó Cinnéide, M.S., Keane, M. J. (1988), Local Socioeconomic impacts associated with the Galway Gaeltacht, Social Science Research Centre, University College Galway, Research Report no. 3

25 C.S.O. (2009), Supply and Use and Input Output Tables for Ireland 2005 was published in March 2009. The researchers would like to thank Dr. Patrick Quill and Tara Davis CSO, for their assistance. Any errors etc. rest with the researchers.

26 CSO (2009), County Incomes and Regional GDP2006. In 2006 Galway's disposable income per person stood at 96.4% of the national average. This provides comfort to our assumption that Galway Gaeltacht earnings could be proxied by national earnings by sector. Public earnings are uniform across the country (excepting some small Gaeltacht allowances, to be considered later), while private earnings by sector are constrained somewhat by competition.

In anailís gheilleagrach, tá Táblaí Ionchuir-Aschuir na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh ar cheann de na huirlisí is áisiúla chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar impleáchas gníomhaíochta geilleagraí agus ar impleáchas eárnálacha geilleagracha. Taispeánann na táblaí seo an chaoi a gcothaíonn aschur 53 eárnáil difriúil sa gheilleagar aschur in eárnálacha eile, agus an chaoi a gcothaítear iad le hionchur ó eárnálacha eile.

Toisc go n-athraíonn struchtúr an gheilleagair go mall, mar a fheictear sna Táblaí I/O, d'fhéadfaí torthaí 2005, nó comhéifeachtaí/iolraitheoirí a díorthaíodh uathu, a chur i bhfeidhm ar lucht oibre Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2006 chun an méid a chur Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis an bhfostaíocht agus leis an GNP náisiúnta a mheas.

Déantar tionchar geilleagrach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe a mheas ar thrí leibhéal: díreach, indíreach agus spreagtha.

- Tomhaiseann an éifeacht dhíreach fostaíocht agus breisluach na bhfiontar agus na ndaoine atá gníomhach sa gheilleagar sa Ghaeltacht.
- Ríomhann an éifeacht indíreach an chaoi a mbíonn tionchar ag ceannach earraí agus seirbhísí na bhfiontar Gaeltachta ar an ngeilleagar, a chothaíonn tuilleadh fostaíochta agus breisluacha go hindíreach arís.
- Ar deireadh, beidh éifeacht spreagtha nó deiridh ag na hioncain a ghintear le linn na gcéimeanna díreacha agus indíreacha ar fhostaíocht agus ar bhreisluach nuair a aistrítear go caiteachas tomhaltóra iad.

Tugann Tábla 2.3 achoimre ar na hiolraitheoirí Fostaíochta agus GNP do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2005. Díorthaítear iad trí ualaí eárnála fostaíochta do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2006 a chur i bhfeidhm ar iolraitheoirí I/O 2005.

In economic analysis, one of the most useful tools for exploring the interdependence both of economic activity by region and also of economic sectors with one another is the CSO's Input-Output Tables. These tables demonstrate how the output of 53 separate sectors of the economy both sustain the output of other sectors, and, in turn are sustained by inputs from other sectors.

Since the structure of the economy, as revealed in the I/O Tables, changes slowly, the 2005 results, or co-efficients/multipliers derived from them, could be applied to the 2006 Galway Gaeltacht labour force to assess Galway Gaeltacht's contribution to national GNP and to employment.

Galway Gaeltacht's economic impact is assessed at three levels viz. direct, indirect and induced.

- The direct effect measures the employment and value added of economically-active individuals and enterprises in the Gaeltacht.
- The indirect effect calculates how the purchase of goods and services by Gaeltacht enterprises has a ripple effect through the economy, which in turn indirectly sustains more employment and value added.
- Finally, the incomes generated during the direct and indirect phases, when translated into consumer spending, will have an induced, or final round effect on employment and value added.

Table 2.3. summarises the GNP and employment multipliers for the Galway Gaeltacht in 2005. They are derived by applying sectoral employment weights for the Galway Gaeltacht in 2006 to sectoral national I/O multipliers for 2005.

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**TÁBLA 2.3 IOLRAITHEOIRÍ FOSTAÍOCHTA AGUS GNP, GAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE 2005**

Éifeacht	GNP	Fostaíocht*
Díreach	0.5377	8.3
Indíreach	0.2300	1.7
Spreagtha	0.1515	1.6
<b>Iolraitheoir iomlán</b>	<b>0.9192</b>	<b>11.6</b>

\*líon fostaithe in aghaidh an €1 mhilliún caiteachais in 2005

Foinse: CSO & Jerome Casey

Ó thaobh an bhreisluacha, nó GNP, cuireann gach €1 mhilliún a chaitear ar aschur geilleagrach i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe €538,000 go díreach leis an GNP. Cuireann ionchur a d'úsáid gníomhaíocht gheilleagrach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe €230,000 eile leis an GNP. Ar deireadh, spreag tuarastail agus pá a saothraíodh go díreach agus go hindíreach trí ghníomhaíocht gheilleagrach na Gaeltachta (tar éis coigeartú do choigilteas agus do cháin) €152,000 eile sa GNP in aghaidh an aschuir gheilleagraigh arbh fhiú €1 mhilliún é. Mar achoimre, d'fhéadfaí a rá gur breisluach é 54% d'aschur Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe sa chéim dhíreach, ach faoin am a n-áirítear éifeachtaí indíreacha agus spreagtha, cuireadh 92% beagnach de bhun-aschur Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis an GNP. Iolraitheoirí arda GNP iad seo. Úsáideann táblaí I/O 2005 53 catagóir táirge. Má úsáidtear an t-iolraitheoir díreach GNP mar threoir, bhí an t-iolraitheoir ilchodach a díorthaíodh do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe ar an 15ú ceann is airde den 53 viz.

**TABLE 2.3 GNP AND EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIERS, GALWAY GAELTACHT 2005**

Effect	GNP	Employment*
Direct	0.5377	8.3
Indirect	0.2300	1.7
Induced	0.1515	1.6
<b>Total multiplier</b>	<b>0.9192</b>	<b>11.6</b>

\*numbers employed per €1m. of expenditure in 2005

Source: CSO & Jerome Casey

In terms of value added, or GNP, each €1 million of economic output in the Galway Gaeltacht added directly €538,000 to GNP. Inputs consumed by Galway Gaeltacht economic activity indirectly added a further €230,000 to GNP. Finally, the consumption of wages and salaries directly and indirectly earned by Gaeltacht economic activity (after correcting for savings and taxes) induced a further €152,000 addition to GNP per €1 million of economic output. Summarising, one could say that while at the direct stage 54% of Galway Gaeltacht's output comprised of value added, by the time indirect and induced effects were counted, almost 92% of Galway Gaeltacht's original output was added in value to GNP.

These are comparatively high GNP multipliers. The 2005 I/O tables used 53 product categories. Using the direct GNP multiplier as a guide, the composite multiplier derived for Galway Gaeltacht was fifteenth highest of the 53 viz.

**TÁBLA 2.4 IOLRAITHEOIRÍ DÍREACHA GNP 2005 IN ORD**

Cód NACE	Earnáil	Iolraitheoir díreach
95	Seirbhís teaghlaigh	1.0000
51	Mórdhíol	0.8454
80	Oideachas	0.7510
70	Eastát réadach	0.7324
52	Trádáil miondíola agus deisiú earraí tí	0.6828
50	Breosla gluaisteáin agus deisiú agus trádáil feithiclí	0.6639
16	Tobac	0.6425
92	Caitheamh aimsire	0.6334
85	Seirbhísí sláinte agus oibre sóisialta	0.6166
71	Seirbhísí cíosa innealra agus trealaimh	0.6077
60	Iompar ar tír	0.5748
75	Cosaint agus riarachán poiblí	0.5716
65	Seirbhísí idirghabhála airgeadais	0.5526
67	Seirbhísí cúnta d'idirghabháil airgeadais	0.5428
	Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe	0.5377
	An Stát	0.4321

**N.B.:** Is cinnte beagnach go bhfuil an spealadh reatha tar éis na hIolraitheoirí do NACE 70 (eastát réadach) agus do NACE 50 (gluaisteáin) a laghdú go tobann. Níor cuireadh isteach ar earnálacha eile an méid sin.

**Foinse:** Táblaí Ionchuir/Aischiúir do Sholáthar agus d'Úsáid in Éirinn na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh & Jerome Casey

**TABLE 2.4 DIRECT GNP MULTIPLIERS 2005 BY RANK**

NACE code	Sector	Direct multiplier
95	Domestic service	1.0000
51	Wholesale trade	0.8454
80	Education	0.7510
70	Real estate	0.7324
52	Retail trade and repair of household goods	0.6828
50	Motor fuel and vehicle trade and repair	0.6639
16	Tobacco	0.6425
92	Recreation	0.6334
85	Health and social work services	0.6166
71	Renting services of machinery and equipment	0.6077
60	Land transport	0.5748
75	Public administration and defence	0.5716
65	Financial intermediation services	0.5526
67	Services auxiliary to financial intermediation	0.5428
	Galway Gaeltacht	0.5377
	State	0.4321

**Note:** The current depression almost certainly has sharply reduced the multipliers for NACE 70 (real estate) and for NACE 50 (motor cars). Other sectors have suffered less relative impairment.

**Source:** CSO Supply and Use Input Output Tables for Ireland 2005 & Jerome Casey

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Ba é 0.54 iolraitheoir díreach GNP Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2005, atá go mór chun cinn ar mheán an Stáit – 0.43. Níl iolraitheoir ard GNP Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe gan choinne, mar gheall ar an teaghlaim earnálacha ina bhfuil sí gníomhach.<sup>27</sup> Tá meánspleáchas ag Gaeltacht na Gaillimh ar thionscal na déantúsaíochta – a bhfuil iolraitheoirí ísle ag formhór a earnálacha de bharr a n-ábhar ard iompórtála. Agus cé go bhfuil coibhneas níos lú aici i seirbhísí príobháideacha (ina bhfuil roinnt mhaith earnálacha a bhfuil iolraitheoirí arda acu), tá go leor seirbhísí poiblí, a bhfuil iolraitheoirí arda ag na príomhearnálacha, i nGaeltacht na Gaillimh.

Ó thaobh na fostaíochta de, léiríonn Tábla 2.3 gur fostaíodh 8.3 duine go díreach do gach €1 mhilliún de láimhdeachas dó d'aschur tionsclaíoch i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2005. Bhí sé seo 41% níos airde ná an meán náisiúnta: 5.9 fostaíthe go díreach do gach €1 mhilliún de láimhdeachas. Go contrártha, bhí láimhdeachas Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in aghaidh an fhostaí níos ísle ná an meán náisiúnta mar nach bhfuil Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe ag brath mórán ar earnálacha Comhaimseartha thionscadal na déantúsaíochta - Ríomhairí agus Ceimiceáin – a bhfuil tionchar ag an bpraghsáil aistrithe ar a bhfigiúir láimhdeachais/fostaithe atá thar a bheith ard.<sup>28</sup> 1.7 an fhostaíocht indíreach do gach €1 mhilliún láimhdeachais i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2005, agus 1.6 an fhostaíocht spreagtha: b'ionann an fhostaíocht iomlán dhíreach, indíreach agus spreagtha in aghaidh an €1 mhilliún láimhdeachas in 2005 agus 11.6 post.

Tríd is tríd, d'fhéadfaí a dhéanamh amach go bhfuil an méid a chuireann Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis an GNP agus le cúrsaí fostaíochta níos fearr ná an meán náisiúnta. Seans áfach go laghdaíonn a spleáchas atá níos ísle ná an meán ar onnmhairí inbhuanaitheacht fheidhmíocht gheilleagrach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe go fadtréimhseach.

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27 Mar a luadh cheana go ginearálta i gcuid 1.5

28 In 2006, léirigh Census of Industrial Production na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh gurb ionann an láimhdeachas in aghaidh an duine atá páirteach i nDéantúsaíocht Ríomhaireachta agus €1.4 milliún, agus i gCeimiceáin agus €1.2 milliún. Sin i gcomparáid le láimhdeachas in aghaidh an duine i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe arbh fhiú €€152,500 in 2006.

Galway Gaeltacht's direct GNP multiplier in 2005 was 0.54, well ahead of the average for the State of 0.43. Galway Gaeltacht's high GNP multiplier is not unexpected, given the particular combination of sectors in which it is active.<sup>27</sup> Galway Gaeltacht has an average dependency on manufacturing industry – most of whose sectors have low multipliers due to their high import content. And while underweight in private services (which has a number of sectors with high multipliers), Galway Gaeltacht is substantially overweight in public services, where the major sectors have high multipliers.

In terms of employment, Table 2.3 shows that Galway Gaeltacht directly employed 8.3 persons per €1 million of industrial output or turnover in 2005. This was 41% above the national average of 5.9 directly employed per €1 million of turnover. Conversely, Galway Gaeltacht's turnover per employee was lower than the national average because Galway Gaeltacht has a very low dependence on the modern sector of manufacturing industry – Computers and Chemicals – whose very high turnover/employee figures are probably affected by transfer pricing<sup>28</sup>. Indirect employment in the Galway Gaeltacht per €1 million of turnover in 2005 was 1.7, with induced employment of 1.6: the total direct, indirect and induced employment per €1 million of output in 2005 was 11.6 jobs.

Overall, one could conclude that the contribution of the Galway Gaeltacht to both GNP and to employment is ahead of the national average. However, it's lower than average dependence on exports probably reduces the sustainability of Galway Gaeltacht's economic performance in the longer term.

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27 As already noted in broad terms in sec. 1.5

28 In 2006, the CSO'S Census of Industrial Production indicates a turnover/person engaged in Computer Manufacturing of €1.4 million and in Chemicals of €1.2 million. This compares with an output per person engaged in the Galway Gaeltacht of €152,500 in 2006.



## 2.4 FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS ÉIFEACHT BHREIS-LUACH GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE 2006

Mar a dúradh cheana, is é 2006 an bhliain is déanaí a bhfuil sonraí cuimsitheacha faoin lucht oibre ar fáil do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe.<sup>29</sup> Measadh Tábla 2.5 trí iolraitheoirí na Gaeltachta do 2005 (coigeartaithe do bhoilsciú 4.5% ó 2005-2006)<sup>30</sup> a chur i bhfeidhm ar lucht oibre 2006.

**TÁBLA 2.5 FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS ÉIFEACHT BHREISLUACHA GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMH 2006**

Iolraitheoir	Olltáirgeacht €m.	Fostaíocht mharthanach	Luach a cuireadh leis an GNP €m
Díreach	3,348	21,958	1,723
Indíreach	-	4,450	737
Spreagtha	-	4,230	485
<b>Iomlán</b>	-	<b>30,638</b>	<b>2,945</b>

Foinse: Jerome Casey

29 Tugann figiúir seo an Daonáirimh an lucht oibre ar oíche an Daonáirimh, Dé Domhnaigh 23 Aibreán 2006. Ghlacamar leis na figiúirí seo don lucht oibre agus dá chomhdhéanamh don bhliain ar fad.

30 Measadh ráta boilsithe na Gaeltachta – 4.5% in 2006 – trí ualái lucht oibre na Gaeltachta a chur i bhfeidhm ar bhoilscéoirí náisiúnta eamálacha. i. athruithe praghais do Thalmhaíocht, do Thionscal, d'Fhoirgníocht srl. Níl in 4.5% ach garbhfhigiúir mar gheall ar chóras ualaithe slabhra an Aontais Eorpaigh a úsáideann an Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh (v. An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh [2008], National Income and Expenditure 2007 lgh xviii – xix, 39 – 42). Ach is beag a bheadh aon éagsúlacht leis an bhfíorfhigiúir, mar gurbh ionann díbhóilscéoir GNP don Stát in 2006 agus 4.5% freisin.

## 2.4 EMPLOYMENT AND VALUE ADDED EFFECT OF THE GALWAY GAELTACHT 2006

As noted previously, the latest year for which comprehensive labour force data were available for the Galway Gaeltacht was 2006.<sup>29</sup> Table 2.5 was derived by applying the Gaeltacht multipliers for 2005 (adjusted for 4.5% inflation from 2005 to 2006<sup>30</sup>) to the 2006 labour force.

**TABLE 2.5 EMPLOYMENT AND VALUE ADDED EFFECT OF GALWAY GAELTACHT 2006**

Multiplier	Gross output €m.	Employment sustained	Value added to GNP €m.
Direct	3,348	21,958	1,723
Indirect	-	4,450	737
Induced	-	4,230	485
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>30,638</b>	<b>2,945</b>

Source: Jerome Casey

29 These Census of Population figures give the labour force on Census night, Sunday the 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2006. We have accepted these numbers as representative of the labour force and its composition for the whole year.

30 The Gaeltacht inflation rate of 4.5% in 2006 was derived by applying Gaeltacht labour force weights to national sectoral inflators i.e. price changes for Agriculture, Industry, Construction etc. The figure of 4.5% can only be approximate because of the EU system of chain weighting deployed by the CSO (v. CSO [2008], National Income and Expenditure 2007 pp. xviii – xix, 39 – 42). However, any variance from the true figure is likely to be small, since the GNP deflator for the State in 2006 was also 4.5%.

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Is mór an méid a chuir Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe le geilleagar an Stáit in 2006, is é sin

- Tháinig a lucht oibre díreach (21,958) oll-aschur €3.3 billiún. Níor cuireadh oll-aschur ag leibhéil indíreacha ná spreagtha san áireamh mar gheall ar áireamh dúbailte.
- Anuas ar fhostaíocht dhíreach, bhí 4,450 ag Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe i bhfostaíocht indíreach agus 4,230 eile i bhfostaíocht spreagtha. B'ionann an éifeacht iomlán fostaíochta díri + indíri + spreagtha i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2006 agus 30,638.
- €152.5 billiún GNP an Stáit in 2006. Chuir breisluach díreach Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe €1.7 billiún leis sin, nó 1.1% den iomlán. Ar deireadh, b'ionann an tsuim a chuir Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis an GNP in 2006 go díreach agus go hindíreach (agus an tsuim a spreagadh ann dá bharr) agus €2.9 milliún, nó 1.9% den iomlán náisiúnta.<sup>31</sup>

Mar fhocal scoir, caithfear a bheith cúramach faoi éileamh rómhór a dhéanamh faoi thionchar indíreach nó spreagtha aon earnáil faoi leith. Bíonn staidéir ar thionchar earnálacha thíos leis má chreidtear nach dtiocfaidh aon cheo in áit a n-aschuir gheilleagraigh má chuirtear deireadh le hearnáil faoi leith. Tá staidéir ar earnálacha úsáideacha chun measúnú a dhéanamh ar chomparáid idir an earnáil sin agus earnálacha eile, agus ar imspeáchas na n-earnálacha. Is ar imspeáchas Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus Chathair na Gaillimhe a bhreathnóimid anois.

31 Tugtar luach fhigiúir Oll-Bhreisluch an CSO sna Táblaí Ionchuir/Aschuir ag a "bunphraghsanna" go teicniúil. i. tá cúpla cóigeartú beag i gceist, níl siad díreach cosúil le luachanna an GNP.

The economic contribution of the Galway Gaeltacht to the State in 2006 was not inconsiderable viz.

- Its direct labour force of 21,958 produced gross output of €3.3 billion. Because of double counting, gross output sustained at the indirect and induced levels has not been considered.
- In addition to direct employment, Galway Gaeltacht sustained 4,450 in indirect employment and a further 4,230 in induced employment. The total direct + indirect + induced employment effect of the Galway Gaeltacht amounted to 30,638 in 2006.
- In 2006, GNP in the State was €152.5 billion. Galway Gaeltacht's direct added value contributed €1.7 billion to that, or 1.1% of total. Finally, Galway Gaeltacht's direct + indirect + induced contribution to Irish GNP in 2006 was €2.9 billion, or 1.9% of the national total.<sup>31</sup>

In conclusion, one must caution against over claiming in relation to the indirect and induced economic impacts of any particular sector. Sectoral impact studies suffer from the limiting assumption that, in the absence of a particular sector, its economic output would not be replaced. Sectoral studies are most useful when assessing the particular sector's comparative contribution and its interdependence with other sectors. It is to the interdependence of the Galway Gaeltacht with Galway City that we now turn.

31 Technically, the CSO's Gross Value Added figures in the I/O Tables are valued at "basic prices" i.e. a few small adjustments shy of final GNP values.

## 2.5 GAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE: IMSPLEÁCHAS NA CATHRACH AGUS AN CHONTAE

Mar a rinneadh i staidéar 1988, reáchtáladh dhá shuirbhé chun imspeáchas geilleagrach Ghaeltacht agus Chathair na Gaillimhe a mheas. Bhreathnaigh an chéad suirbhé ar phátrúin caiteachais teaghlaigh i nGaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe. Bhreathnaigh an dara suirbhé ar a mhéid a mbíonn cuideachtaí i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe ag brath ar Chathair na Gaillimhe dá n-ionchur.

Ba mhacasamhail staidéar 1988 an suirbhé teaghlaigh. Roghnaíodh ocht dToghroinn i nGaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe, agus roghnaíodh 100 teaghlach astu siúd go randamach. Bhí líon na bhfreagróirí in aghaidh na Toghroinne i gcoibhneas le daonra 2006. Fuarthas 95 freagra. Iarradh ar theaghlaigh cuntas a choinneáil ar cheannaigh siad ar feadh seacht lá, agus nóta a dhéanamh faoin áit a rinneadh an ceannach – go háitiúil, i gCathair na Gaillimhe, nó in áit eile. Úsáideann 50 teaghlach a chomhlánaigh an suirbhé, an Ghaeilge mar a teanga laethúil agus úsáideann 31 teaghlach an Ghaeilge agus Béarla.

**TÁBLA 2.6 CAITEACHAS TEAGHLAIGH IN AGHAIDH AN CHEANTAIR**

Toghroinn	Líon na bhFreagróirí	Áitiúil* % Iomlán	Cathair na Gaillimhe %	Áit ar bith eile** % Iomlán
An Spidéal	13	51	42	6
Baile Chláir	17	29	49	22
Garmna	12	51	31	18
Camas	4	51	13	36
An Cnoc Buí	9	40	47	13
Conga	6	32	25	43
An Cromptán	21	48	32	20
Maigh Cuilinn	13	37	45	18
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>

\* Áitiúil – laistigh de Ghaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe; \*\*Áit ar bith eile – lasmuigh de Ghaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe nó de Chathair na Gaillimhe

Foinse: Bane Mullarkey & Jerome Casey, Suirbhé ar Theaghlaigh Ghaeltachta

## 2.5 GALWAY GAELTACHT; INTERDEPENDENCE OF COUNTY AND CITY

As in the 1988 study, two surveys were undertaken to ascertain the degree of economic interdependence between Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City. The first of these surveyed household spending patterns in the County part of the Galway Gaeltacht. The second looked at the extent to which companies in Galway Gaeltacht sourced their inputs from Galway City.

The household survey mirrored that of the 1988 study. Eight Electoral Districts (ED's) in the County section of the Gaeltacht were selected and from them 100 households were selected at random, with the number of respondents per ED proportionate to their 2006 population. 95 responses were received. Households were asked to keep a small journal of their purchases for seven days, noting whether each purchase was made locally, in Galway City, or elsewhere. 50 of the households that returned the survey use Irish as their daily language, while 31 households use both Irish and English.

**TABLE 2.6 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING BY AREA**

Electoral District	No. of respondents	Local* % total	Galway City % total	Elsewhere** % total
An Spidéal	13	51	42	6
Baile Chláir	17	29	49	22
Gorumna	12	51	31	18
Camas	4	51	13	36
Knockboy	9	40	47	13
Cong	6	32	25	43
Crumpaun	21	48	32	20
Maigh Cuilinn	13	37	45	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>

\* Local – within the Galway County Gaeltacht; \*\* Elsewhere – outside Galway County Gaeltacht or Galway City

Source: Bane Mullarkey & Jerome Casey, Gaeltacht Household Survey

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Tá an pátrún réigiúnach caiteachais cosúil go maith leis an bpátrún a léiríodh i staidéar 1988, nuair a bailíodh sonraí i 1987. Chaith Toghanna eachtartha (Conga, Camas) níos lú i nGaillimh ná Toghanna atá in aice na Cathrach (Maigh Cuilinn, Baile Chláir). Má chuirtear i gcomparáid le 1987 é, léiríonn an pátrún iomlán siopadóireachta:

- laghdúithe in 2009 i siopadóireacht áitiúil (ó 60% go 43%)
- méadú suntasach i siopadóireacht i gCathair na Gaillimhe (ó 23% go 35%), agus
- méadú measartha i siopadóireacht in áiteanna eile (ó 17% go 22%).

**TÁBLA 2.7 CAITEACHAS TEAGHLAIGH DE RÉIR AN CHINEÁIL AGUS AN CHEANTAIR**

Caiteachas Teaghlaigh de réir an Chineáil agus an Cheantair	Áitiúil % Iomlán	Cathair na Gaillimhe % Iomlán	Áit ar bith eile % Iomlán
Éadach agus Bróga	2	84	14
Buinearraí Teaghlaigh	1	88	11
Bia	63	33	4
Deoch agus Tobac	76	24	0
Fuinneamh	23	3	74
Tithíocht	10	50	40
Earraí Teaghlaigh neamh-mharthanacha	50	36	14
Iompar	62	21	17
Seirbhísí agus siamsaíocht	48	27	25
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>

Foinse: Bane Mullarkey & Jerome Casey, Suirbhé ar Theaghlaigh Ghaeltachta

The regional pattern of expenditure is broadly similar to that displayed in the 1988 study when data was collected in 1987, with outlying ED's (Cong, Camus) spending proportionately less in Galway than ED's adjacent to the City (Moycullen, Baile Chláir). Compared to 1987, the total shopping pattern shows:

- declines in 2009 in local shopping (from 60% to 43%)
- a substantial increase in Galway City shopping (from 23% to 35%), and
- a modest increase in shopping elsewhere (up from 17% to 22%).

**TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING BY TYPE AND AREA**

Household Spending by Type and Area	Local % total	Galway City % total	Elsewhere % total
Clothing and Footwear	2	84	14
Household Durables	1	88	12
Food	64	33	4
Drink and Tobacco	75	24	0
Energy	23	3	74
Housing	11	50	40
Household non-durables	50	36	14
Transport	62	21	17
Services and entertainment	48	27	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: Bane Mullarkey & Jerome Casey, Gaeltacht Household Survey

Tá athruithe suntasacha ar an gcaiteachas de réir an cheantair le tríocha bliain anuas. Ceannaítear earraí móra in éadaí, bróga agus buanearraí teaghlaigh sa Chathair ar fad beagnach. Tá ceannach áitiúil na n-earraí seo imithe ar fad nach mór de bharr bharrainneacht mórsála agus réimse na Cathrach nuair atá na hearraí seo á ndíol. Níl aon athrú ar choibhneas an bhia, dí agus tobac a cheannaítear go háitiúil, sa Chathair ná in áit eile sa tréimhse chéanna. Fuinneamh an laghdú is mó in aon chatagóir sa chaiteachas áitiúil: laghdaigh caiteachas áitiúil ar fhuinneamh ó 69% den iomlán i 1987 go 23% den iomlán in 2009. Is dócha gur mar gheall ar thitim mhór i mbaint mhóna, a mheasann roinnt teaghlach comhaimseartha atá gann ar am a bheith ródheacair ó thaobh an ama agus na hoibre de. Tá sciar an chaiteachais áitiúil ar sheirbhísí agus ar shiamsaíocht laghdaithe freisin, ó 89% in 1988 go 48%. Mhéadaigh sciar na Cathrach ó 23% i 1988 go 27%, agus tá áiteanna eile méadaithe ó 17% go 25%.

Bhí loncam Indiúscartha Teaghlaigh arbh fhiú €4,299 milliún é ag 78,661 teaghlach i gContae agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe in 2006, an bhliain dheireanach a bhfuil sonraí ar fáil ina leith.<sup>32</sup> Ón loncam Indiúscartha Teaghlaigh baintear 4.5% do Choigilteas Pearsanta<sup>33</sup> chun €4,106 milliún a ríomh do Thomhaltas Teaghlaigh i gContae agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe in 2006. Seo €52,200 mar mheánchaiteachas in aghaidh an teaghlaigh. Is féidir an méid a chuir caiteachas teaghlach Gaeltachta le miondíolachán na Cathrach a mheas anois. Tá a fhios againn go gcaitear 35% de chaiteachas theaghlaigh Chontae na Gaeltachta sa Chathair. Féadfaimid a mheas freisin go ndéanann teaghlaigh Cathrach na Gaeltachta 80% dá gcaiteachas sa Chathair agus 20% in áiteanna eile. Tá achoimre i dTábla 2.8.

**TÁBLA 2.8 CAITEACHAS THEAGHLAIGH GHAELTACHTA SA CHATHAIR IN 2006**

Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe	Líon Teaghlach	Meánchaiteachas sa Chathair in aghaidh an teaghlaigh <sup>3</sup> €	Caiteachas iomlán €m
Chathair	4,942	41,760	206.4
Contae	10,247	18,270	187.2
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>15,189</b>	<b>60,030</b>	<b>394</b>

Foinse: Jerome Casey

<sup>3</sup> Do theaghlaigh Chontae na Gaeltachta €52,200 x 0.35. Do theaghlaigh Cathrach na Gaeltachta €52,200 x 0.8.

<sup>32</sup> An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh, (2009), County Incomes and Regional GDP agus (2007) Daonáireamh 2006.

<sup>33</sup> An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh (2008), National Income and Expenditure 2007, lth. 11

There have been significant changes over the past three decades in the composition of spending by location. Large-ticket items of clothing, footwear and household durables are now almost entirely bought in the City. The City's economies of scale and scope in selling such goods mean that the previously modest local purchases of these goods have now virtually disappeared. Over the period, there has been no change in the proportions of food, drink and tobacco bought locally, in the City and elsewhere. The largest decline in any category of local spending has been in energy: local spending on energy fell from 69% of total in 1987 to 23% of total in 2009. This is probably due to the collapse in turf harvesting, which time-constrained modern households may consider too labour-intensive. The share of local spending on services and entertainment has also fallen from 89% in 1988 to 48%, while the City's share has increased from 23% in 1988 to 27% and areas elsewhere have grown from 17% to 25%.

In 2006, the latest year for which data are available, the 78,661 households in Galway City and County had a Disposable Household Income of €4,299 million.<sup>32</sup> From Disposable Household Income we deduct 4.5% for Personal Savings<sup>33</sup> to give a Household Consumption figure of €4,106 million for Galway City and County for 2006. This is an average of €52,200 per household in spending. The contribution of Gaeltacht household spending to City retail sales can now be estimated. We know that 35% of County Gaeltacht households' spending is spent in the City. We further assume that City Gaeltacht households undertake 80% of their spending in the City and 20% elsewhere. Table 2.8 summarises.

**TABLE 2.8 GAELTACHT HOUSEHOLDS' SPENDING IN THE CITY 2006**

Galway Gaeltacht	Households No.	Average spending in City per household <sup>3</sup> €	Total spending €m
City	4,942	41,760	206.4
County	10,247	18,270	187.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,189</b>	<b>60,030</b>	<b>394</b>

Source: Jerome Casey

<sup>3</sup> For Gaeltacht county households €52,200 x 0.35. For Gaeltacht City households €52,200 x 0.8

<sup>32</sup> CSO, (2009), County Incomes and Regional GDP and (2007) Census of Population 2006.

<sup>33</sup> CSO (2008), National Income and Expenditure 2007, p. 11



## 2 Tionchar geilleagrach na Gaeilge i gCathair agus i nGaeltacht Economic impact of the Irish Language in Galway City and t

Dá bhrí sin, chaith teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta €400 milliún beagnach ar mhiondíolachán i gCathair na Gaillimhe, agus bhí an caiteachas sin roinnte go cothrom beagnach idir Gaeltacht Chathair na Gaillimhe (€206 milliún) agus Gaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe (€187 milliún).

- Chaith teaghlaigh i nGaeltacht na Cathrach os cionn €206 milliún ar mhiondíolachán
- Chaith teaghlaigh i nGaeltacht an Chontae os cionn €187 milliún ar mhiondíolachán

Is mór an méid é sin.

Más cosúil suimeanna agus pátrúin caiteachais na dteaghlach Gaeltachta agus neamh-Ghaeltachta sa Chathair, agus is dócha gur cosúil, tá caiteachas na dteaghlach Gaeltachta cothrom lena sciar de na dteaghlaigh uile. B'ionann 19.3% agus líon na dteaghlach Gaeltachta in 2006,<sup>34</sup> nó an cúigiú cuid beagnach de na teaghlaigh ar fad i gContae agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe.

As an 4,942 teaghlach i nGaeltacht Chathair na Gaillimhe, bhí duine amháin ar a laghad a bhí in ann Gaeilge a labhairt i 64.8% de na teaghlaigh seo. As an 10,247 teaghlach i nGaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe, bhí duine amháin ar a laghad a bhí in ann Gaeilge a labhairt in 85.7% de na teaghlaigh seo.

Reáchtáladh suirbhé ar 117 cuideachta Gaeltachta freisin chun foinsí a n-ionchuir a dhéanamh amach. Tháinig an suirbhé seo salach ar dhá shuirbhé eile ó chomhlachtaí deontais, agus cé gur meabhraíodh an suirbhé go minic do na cuideachtaí, bhí an leibhéal freagartha níos ísle ná mar a bhíodas ag súil leis. Fuarthas 26 freagra comhlánaithe ar deireadh, nó beagán le cois an chúigiú cuid den iomlán. Go hábhartha, ónar bpictiúr ilchodach de gheilleagar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, atá bunaithe ar tháblaí I/O 2005, féadfaimid coibhneas dhíolacháin na gcuideachtaí Gaeltacht a chaitear ar ionchur earraí agus seirbhís a mheas – iad siúd a tháirgtear in Éirinn agus iad siúd a iompórtáiltear. Féadfaidh torthaí suirbhé na gcuideachtaí treoir cháilithe a thabhairt faoi fhoinsí ionchuir a fuarthas intíre .i. an ón nGaeltacht, ó Chathair na Gaillimhe nó ó áit eile sa Stát a tháinig siad.

34 { 15,189 as 78,661 ina iomlán.

Thus, Gaeltacht households spent almost €400 million in retail sales in Galway City in 2006 with such spending being almost equally divided between Galway City (€206 million) and Galway County (€187 million) Gaeltacht.

- Households in the City part of the Gaeltacht spent over €206 million in retail sales
- Households in the County part of the Gaeltacht spent over €187 million in retail sales

This is a not inconsiderable amount. If, as seems likely, spending patterns and amounts in the City are similar for Gaeltacht and non-Gaeltacht households, then spending by Gaeltacht households is equal to their share of all households. In 2006 Gaeltacht households amounted to 19.3%,<sup>34</sup> or almost one-fifth of all households in Galway City and County.

Of the 4,942 households in the Galway City Gaeltacht, 64.8% had at least one person with the ability to speak Irish. In the 10,247 households in the Galway County Gaeltacht, 85.7% had at least one person with the ability to speak Irish.

A survey of 117 Gaeltacht companies was also undertaken to determine whence they sourced their inputs. Unfortunately this survey clashed with two other surveys from grant-aiding bodies and in spite of frequent reminders, the level of response was lower than anticipated. In the end 26 completed responses were received or just over one-fifth of total. Fortunately, from our composite picture of the Galway Gaeltacht economy derived from the 2005 I/O tables, we can derive the proportion of Gaeltacht company sales which is taken up with inputs of goods and services – both domestically-produced and imported. Results from the survey of companies can provide a qualified guide as to whether domestically-sourced inputs were sourced locally in the Gaeltacht, from Galway City or from elsewhere in the State.

34 15,189 out of a total of 78,661.

**TÁBLA 2.9 IONCHUR EARRAÍ AGUS SEIRBHÍSÍ, GAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE 2006**

Gné	% den Oll-Aschur iomlán	€m.
Ionchur earraí agus seirbhísí		
· Iompórtáilte	16.8	562
· Faighte intíre	29.4	984
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>1,546</b>

Foinse: Jerome Casey

Is cosúil gur chaith frontair agus daoine aonair laistigh de Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe thart ar €984 milliún ar ionchur earraí agus seirbhísí laistigh d'Éirinn in 2006. Tugann na freagraí ar shuirbhé na gcuideachtaí le fios go raibh sciar an ionchuir intíre cothrom go maith idir na trí cheantar in 2006 viz.

- 40% a caitheadh sa Ghaeltacht féin .i. €394 milliún
- 31% a caitheadh i gCathair na Gaillimhe .i. €305 milliún agus
- 29% a caitheadh in áiteanna eile sa Stát .i. €285 milliún

Cé nach bhfuil an fhianaise chéanna ann, tá torthaí an tsuirbhé ar cheannach cuideachtaí Gaeltachta cosúil leis an suirbhé ar chaiteachas teaghlaigh Gaeltachta. Sa dá chás, tá an-tionchar acu ar gheilleagar Chathair na Gaillimhe.

**TABLE 2.9 INPUTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES, GALWAY GAELTACHT 2006**

Element	% of total Gross Output	€m.
Inputs of goods and services		
· Imported	16.8	562
· Domestically sourced	29.4	984
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>1,546</b>

Source: Jerome Casey

It appears that in 2006, enterprises and individuals within the Galway Gaeltacht purchased c. €984 million inputs of goods and services within Ireland. The returns to the survey of companies indicate a fairly even spread of purchased domestic inputs in 2006 viz.

- 40% spent in the Gaeltacht itself i.e. €394 million.
- 31% spent in Galway City i.e. €305 million and
- 29% spent elsewhere in the State i.e. €285 million.

Although somewhat less well underpinned, the conclusion to the survey of Gaeltacht company purchases is similar to that of the survey of Gaeltacht household expenditure. In both cases their impact on the economy of Galway City is very substantial.

## 2 Tionchar geilleagrach na Gaeilge i gCathair agus i nGaeltacht Economic impact of the Irish Language in Galway City and t

Mar achoimre, déanann an chaibidil seo na conclúidí seo a leanas:

Bhí lucht oibre Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe dírithe ar earnálacha geilleagracha a bhfuil aschur sách ard acu in 2006. Bhí 22,000 duine beagnach i gceist leis seo. Mar thoradh ar sin:

- B'ionann an tsuim a chuir Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe leis an GNP in 2006 go díreach agus go hindíreach (agus an tsuim a spreagadh ann dá bharr) agus €2.9 billiún, nó 1.9% téagartha den iomlán náisiúnta. Bhí 1.07% den fhostaíocht iomlán i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2006 – atá cothrom beagnach lenár chuir sí leis an GNP go díreach: 1.13%. Spreagann an toradh seo idir mhisneach agus iontas mar gur ceantar tuaithe den chuid is mó í, agus nach mbíonn ceantair tuaithe chomh forbartha leis an meán náisiúnta de ghnáth
- Fostaíodh 8.3 duine go díreach do gach €1 mhilliún d'aschur tionsclaíoch nó láimhdeachas i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2005. Bhí sé seo 41% níos airde ná an meán náisiúnta: 5.9 fostaithe go díreach do gach €1 mhilliún de láimhdeachas. Go contrártha, bhí láimhdeachas Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in aghaidh an fhostaí níos ísle ná an meán náisiúnta mar nach bhfuil Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe ag brath mórán ar earnálacha comhaimseartha thionscadal na déantúsaíochta - Ríomhairí agus Ceimiceáin. B'ionann an fhostaíocht iomlán dhíreach, indíreach agus spreagtha in aghaidh an €1 mhilliún láimhdeachas in 2005 agus 11.6 post.
- Chaith teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta, iad siúd atá sa chuid sin den Ghaeltacht atá sa Chathair ina measc, €400 milliún nach mór ar sheirbhísí agus earraí miondíola i gCathair na Gaillimhe in 2006. Chaith teaghlaigh thuaithe Ghaeltachta €187 milliún de seo. Tríd is tríd, bhí teaghlaigh thuaithe agus uirbeacha Ghaeltachta freagrach as an gcúigiú cuid de chaiteachas iomlán teaghlaigh na Cathrach
- Chomh maith le caiteachas teaghlaigh sa Chathair, chaith cuideachtaí Gaeltachta €305 milliún sa Chathair ar cheannach earraí agus seirbhísí in 2006

Ar deireadh, taobh amuigh den anailís gheilleagrach, is é an sean-nath cainte "fite fuaite" is fearr a dhéanann cur síos ar imspealachas Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus a príomhchathair.

In summary, this chapter presents the following conclusions:

In 2006, Galway Gaeltacht's labour force of almost 22,000 was concentrated in relatively high-output economic sectors. As a result:

- Galway Gaeltacht's direct + indirect + induced contribution to Irish GNP in 2006 was €2.9 billion, or a substantial 1.9% of the national total. Galway Gaeltacht's share of total employment in 2006 was 1.07% - almost equalling its direct economic contribution to GNP of 1.13%; from a relatively rural area, this result was both surprising and encouraging as, typically, rural areas tend to be less developed than the national average.
- Galway Gaeltacht directly employed 8.3 persons per €1 million of industrial output or turnover in 2005. This was 41% above the national average of 5.9 directly employed per €1 million of turnover. Conversely, Galway Gaeltacht's turnover per employee was lower than the national average because Galway Gaeltacht has a very low dependence on the modern sectors of the manufacturing industry – Computers and Chemicals. The total direct, indirect and induced employment per €1 million of output in 2005 was 11.6 jobs.
- Gaeltacht households, including those in the City part of the Gaeltacht, spent almost €400 million on retail goods and services in Galway City in 2006. Within this, €187 million was spent by rural Gaeltacht households. Overall, urban and rural Gaeltacht households were responsible for almost one-fifth of all City household spending.
- In addition to household expenditure in the City, Gaeltacht companies spent €305 million in the City on purchases of goods and services in 2006.

Finally, beyond economic analysis, one of the best descriptors of the interdependence of Galway Gaeltacht and its capital City is the old cultural term "fite fuaite".



t na Gaillimhe/  
the Galway Gaeltacht

# 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeilge

## Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Irish language

### 3.1 FORBHREATHNÚ

Riarann 15 roinn éagsúla Rialtais agus an iliomad gníomhaireachtaí agus comhlachtaí éagsúla Stáit seirbhísí an Stáit. Caitear leis an nGaeltacht mar a chaitear leis an gcuid eile den tír de ghnáth, ó thaobh theidlíocht, fháil agus sholáthar sheirbhísí an Stáit.

Cuireann an Stát soláthairtí breise ar fáil do cheantair Ghaeltachta áfach, agus tá scéimeanna agus tacaíocht ar fáil don Ghaeilge lasmuigh de cheantair Ghaeltachta. Tá gníomhaireachtaí agus cláir ghníomhaíochta san áireamh anseo a mbaineann a bpríomhshainchúram leis an nGaeilge agus leis an nGaeltacht, agus roinnt scéimeanna a riarann gníomhaireachtaí a bhfuil ról acu i bhforbairt na Gaeltachta, ach a bhíonn ag feidhmiú go príomha ar fud an Stáit nó na tíre. Tá tacaíocht an Stáit don Ghaeltacht bunaithe ar an gcuspóir atá aige tacú le cothú na Gaeilge mar phríomhtheanga an cheantair, agus le forbairt agus coinneáil an phobail dúchais Ghaeilge.

Faoi fhorálacha Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla, 2003, caithfidh go leor gníomhaireachtaí agus ranna Stáit seirbhísí phoiblí a chur ar fáil trí Ghaeilge. Tá úsáid comharthaíocht Ghaeilge agus dhátheangach, agus soláthar foilseachán agus seirbhísí i nGaeilge má iarrtar lena n-aghaidh san áireamh leis seo.

Ach níl mórán athruithe tagtha ar thacaíocht Stáit don Ghaeltacht le fiche bliain anuas. Tá cúpla athrú tagtha ar ainm, ar shainchúram agus ar shinsearacht Roinn na Gaeltachta; cuireadh réimsí dualgais léi, agus baineadh arís iad, le hathrú na Rialtas. Tá an Ghaeltacht agus an Ghaeilge faoi choimirce na Roinne Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, a bunaíodh in 2002. Is é Údarás na Gaeltachta an phríomhghníomhaireacht Stáit i gcónaí a bhfuil dualgas air forbairt a dhéanamh ar cheantair Ghaeltachta ó bunaíodh é i 1979. Tá ról suntasach ag uirlisí agus ag ranna eile Stáit i saol na Gaeltachta, Raidió na Gaeltachta, an Roinn Oideachais agus TG4, a bunaíodh mar Theilifís na Gaeilge i 1996, ina measc.

Déanann an chaibidil seo cur síos ar an gcaiteachas breise Stáit ar an nGaeilge, i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe go háirithe. Sonraítear tacaíochtaí eile ag leibhéal an Chontae, a chuireann institiúidí agus gníomhaireachtaí Contae atá Státmhaoinithe ar fáil. Tugtar léargas ginearálta freisin ar na príomheagraíochtaí sóisialta agus cultúrtha a thacaíonn leis an teanga agus leis an bpobal Gaeilge i gceantar an staidéir.

### 3.1 OVERVIEW

The services of the State are administered by 15 different Government departments and numerous different agencies and State bodies. For the most part, the Gaeltacht is not treated any differently in terms of entitlement, access to or delivery of State services.

Some additional provisions are made by the State for Gaeltacht areas however, and there are also schemes and supports for the Irish language outside Gaeltacht areas. These include agencies and programmes of activity whose primary remit concerns the Irish language and the Gaeltacht and some schemes administered by agencies which have a role in Gaeltacht development, but which primarily carry out functions throughout the State or County. The State's support of the Gaeltacht is founded in the objective supporting the maintenance of Irish as the primary language of the area and the development and retention of the native Irish-speaking population.

Under the provisions of the Official Languages Act 2003, many State agencies and departments are obliged to provide a level of public service through the Irish language. This includes the use of Irish and bilingual signage and the provision of publications and services in Irish on request.

However, State support of the Gaeltacht has been largely unchanged over the past 20 years. The Department of the Gaeltacht has undergone several changes in name, remit and seniority, with areas of responsibility added and removed as Governments came and went. Gaeltacht and the Irish language are now under the aegis of the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs established in 2002. Údarás na Gaeltachta has continued to be the primary State agency with responsibility for developing Gaeltacht areas since it was established in 1979. A number of other State departments and instruments have a significant role in Gaeltacht life, including Raidió na Gaeltachta, the Department of Education and TG4, which was established as Teilifís na Gaeilge in 1996.

This chapter sets out the additional State expenditure for the Irish language, specifically in the Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City. It also details additional County-level supports, provided by State-funded, County agencies and institutions, together with an overview of the main social and cultural organisations which support the language and the Irish-speaking community in the study area.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

Tá sé tábhachtach a thabhairt faoi deara go mbaianeann an staidéar go príomha le caiteachas na ngníomhaireachtaí agus na ranna seo i mbliain faoi leith (2007). Tá formhór na gcomhlachtaí seo, agus na gclár a fheidhmíonn siad, leanúnach ó bhliain go bliain; féadfaidh an caiteachas athrú ag brath ar an mbuiséad atá ar fáil agus ar na tosaíochtaí bliantúla. Is fíor é seo go háirithe i gcás infheistíochta caipitil agus tionscadal bonneagair, mar a bhféadfaí tionscadal maoiniú a fháil ar feadh bliana nó níos mó, ach go mbeadh tionchar agus buntáiste na hinfeistíochta sin le brath sa phobal ar feadh tréimhse i bhfad níos faide. Ba chóir a thabhairt faoi deara freisin go dtugann go leor de na gníomhaireachtaí agus de na cláir, tacaíocht fhadtréimhseach dholáimhsithe do phobail Ghaeltachta. Cuireann siad cúnamh agus comhairle ar fáil d'fhorbairt, treoraíonn siad tacaíocht agus pleanáil teanga i measc na bpobal, agus forbraíonn siad agus tacaíonn siad le cumas daoine aonair agus grúpaí le hinfeistíocht, le hoiliúint, le gréasáin chomhoibríthe agus teagmháil leanúnach. Tá sé deacair go minic an tacaíocht dholáimhsithe seo a mheas i dtéarmaí caiteachas riaracháin agus tionscadail, ach bíonn an-tionchar acu ar phobal. Déanann an tuarascáil seo cur síos ar na cineálacha tionscadal agus tacaíochtaí a chuireann na gníomhaireachtaí seo ar fáil, agus ar mhéid na dtionscadal agus na dtacaíochtaí sin.

Agus faisnéis á bailiú don staidéar seo, agus ag cloí leis an gcúram a leagadh síos don staidéar, tá na comhairleoirí tar éis díriú ar an tacaíocht 'bhreise' atá ar fáil don Ghaeilge agus do phobal na Gaeltachta; is é sin:

- scéimeanna, cláir agus infheistíocht atá ar fáil go ginearálta mar thacaíocht faoi leith chun an Ghaeilge a chothú mar phríomhtheanga an phobail Ghaeltachta
- nó chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar riachtanais shonracha an phobail Ghaeilge agus chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn agus a láidriú i gCathair na Gaillimhe.

Bhí sé deacair sonraí a fháil i roinnt cásanna, mar nach ndéanann go leor eagraíochtaí, iad siúd a oibríonn ag leibhéal an Chontae go háirithe, aon idirdhealú idir na seirbhísí a chuirtear ar fáil sa Ghaeltacht agus iad siúd atá ar fáil lasmuigh di. Níl sonraí imdhealaithe ar fáil go minic faoi sholáthar seirbhísí Gaeilge nó Gaeltachta na gclár. Meastacháin is fearr atá sa staidéar seo mar sin, atá bunaithe ar fhigiúir mhionsonraithe a chuir gníomhaireachtaí ar fáil don tuarascáil seo, agus bunaithe ar fhigiúir agus ar shonraí foilsithe ó fhoinsí eile.

It is important to note that the study deals primarily with the expenditure of these agencies and departments, in a given year (2007). The majority of these bodies and the programmes they operate are ongoing from year to year, and depending on available budget and annual priorities, the levels of expenditure can fluctuate. This is especially the case for capital investment and infrastructural projects, where a project may receive funding in one or more years, but the impact and benefit of that investment is felt in the community for a considerably longer period. It should also be noted that many of the agencies and programmes provide long-term, intangible supports for Gaeltacht communities, giving advice and assistance on development, leading communities in language planning and support and building the capacity of individuals and groups through investment, training, co-operative networks and ongoing contact. It is often difficult to quantify these intangible supports in terms of project and administrative expenditure, but their impacts can be significant in a community. This report aims to give some sense of the nature and scale of projects and supports provided by these agencies.

In gathering data for this study, and in line with the brief provided, the consultants have focused on 'additional' supports for the Irish language and the Gaeltacht community; that is:

- schemes, programmes and investment which are generally available as specific supports to maintain Irish as the primary language of the Gaeltacht community
- or to address the particular needs of the Irish-speaking community and promote and strengthen Irish in Galway City.

Data has been difficult to obtain in some cases, as many organisations, particularly those at County level, do not distinguish between services provided in or outside of the Gaeltacht. Disaggregated data is often not available for the provision of the Irish or Gaeltacht 'element' of programmes. Therefore, the study contains best estimates, based on detailed figures specifically provided for the purpose of this report by agencies and based on published data and figures from others.



# 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeilge

## Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Irish language

### 3.2 TACAÍOCHT STÁIT DO GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE AGUS DON GHAELIGE I GCATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

#### 3.2.1 AN ROINN GNÓTHAÍ POBAIL, TUAITHE AGUS GAELTACHTA

Is í an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta an príomhroinn rialtais atá freagrach as tacaíocht agus forbairt na Gaeilge agus na nGaeltachtaí. Mar is léir ó ainm na Roinne, tá freagracht uirthi do réimse leathan gníomhaíochtaí agus réimsí eile polasaí. Ina measc siúd tá forbairt pobail, forbairt tuaithe, straitéis frithdhrugaí, rialachán carthanais, uiscebhealaí agus siamsaíocht mhara, forbairt oileán agus míbhuntáiste sóisialta.

Riarann an Roinn raon leathan tacaíochta agus scéimeanna deontas d'fhorbairt agus do chothabháil na Gaeltachta, do thacaíocht agus cur chun cinn na Gaeilge, agus is máthair-roinn gníomhaireachtaí éagsúla í, Údarás na Gaeltachta, Foras na Gaeilge agus an Coimisinéir Teanga ina measc.

Tá dhá aidhm shonracha ag an Roinn don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht.

- Forbairt na Gaeltachta agus na nOileán – Tacú leis an nGaeilge agus í a láidriú mar phríomhtheanga an teaghlaigh agus an phobail sa Ghaeltacht agus forbairt na n-oileán a chur chun cinn.
- An Ghaeilge a chothú agus a chur chun cinn – Úsáid na Gaeilge a mhéadú ar fud na tíre.

Bhí buiséad iomlán de €505.4 milliún ag an Roinn in 2007, a bhain lena cláir, lena foghníomhaireachtaí agus lena costais riaracháin. Dáileadh €39.3 milliún ar Údarás na Gaeltachta, €16.1 milliún ar an bhForas Teanga agus €694,000 ar an gCoimisinéir Teanga.

### 3.2 STATE SUPPORTS FOR THE GALWAY GAELTACHT AND THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN GALWAY CITY

#### 3.2.1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY, RURAL AND GAELTACHT AFFAIRS

The Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs is the principal government department with responsibility for support and development of the Irish language and Gaeltacht areas. As is clear from the Department's name, it also holds responsibility for a wide range of other policy areas and activities. These include community development, rural development, drugs strategy, charity regulation, marine leisure and waterways, islands development and social disadvantage.

The Department administers a range of support and grant schemes for the development and maintenance of the Gaeltacht, for the support and promotion of the Irish language and is the parent department for agencies including Údarás na Gaeltachta, Foras na Gaeilge and An Coimisinéir Teanga.

The Department has two specific goals related to the Irish language and the Gaeltacht.

- Gaeltacht and Island Development – To promote the maintenance and strengthening of Irish as the principal language of both household and community in the Gaeltacht and to promote the development of the islands
- Maintenance and promotion of the Irish language – To increase the use of the Irish language countrywide

In 2007, the Department had an overall budget of €505.4 million across all of its programmes, subsidiary agencies and administrative costs. €39.3 million was allocated to Údarás na Gaeltachta, €16.1 million to An Foras Teanga and €694,000 to An Coimisinéir Teanga.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

Tacaíonn scéimeanna Gaeltachta leis an bpobal áitiúil a labhraíonn Gaeilge lena riachtanais chultúrtha, shóisialta agus bonneagair; is é a bpríomhaidhm tacú le cothabháil na Gaeilge mar phríomhtheanga an réigiúin. I measc na bpríomhscéimeanna tá:

- Deontais Tithíochta – do thógáil agus d’athchóiriú áitreabh (scéim a cuireadh ar fionraí i gCáinainéis Mhí Aibreáin 2009)
- Scéimeanna Feabhsúcháin – aghaidh a thabhairt ar uasghrádú agus ar easnaimh bonneagair: áiseanna pobail agus fóillíochta a chur ar fáil, hallaí pobail, céanna, bóithre Gaeltachta áitiúla agus straitéiseacha srl. ina measc; Scéim na gCampáí Samhraidh a thugann tacaíocht d’eagraíochtaí áitiúla a chuireann campaí gníomhaíochtaí ar fáil do pháistí Gaeltachta; agus Scéim Cúrsaí Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht do Dhaoine Fásta a thugann tacaíocht d’eagraíochtaí a réachtálann cúrsaí Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht d’fhoghlaimoirí fásta
- Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge – tacaíocht do theaghlaigh a labhraíonn Gaeilge ina bhfuil páistí a théann ar scoil
- Scéim na bhFoghlaimoirí Gaeilge – tacaíocht do chúrsaí Gaeilge do dhaoine fásta agus do pháistí trí fhóirdheontais a thabhairt do na teaghlaigh a bhfanann na scoláirí leo sa Ghaeltacht

Riarann an Roinn scéimeanna tacaíochta don Ghaeilge lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht trí na scéimeanna agus na cláir seo a leanas:

- Ciste na Gaeilge – ciste a thacaíonn le heagraíochtaí éagsúla Gaeilge agus ina bhfuil dhá fhochiste do ghnó Gaeilge (an Ciste Gnó, a mhaoiníonn Gaillimh le Gaeilge) agus d’institiúidí tríú leibhéal thar lear
- An Foras Teanga – comhlacht trasteorann a bunaíodh faoi Chomhaontú na Breataine-na hÉireann, agus a chuimsíonn Foras na Gaeilge agus Tha Boord o Ulstèr-Scotch. Tá sé d’aídhm ag Foras na Gaeilge an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn, agus tacú léi, ar fud oileán na hÉireann. Cuireann sé maoiniú deontais agus tacaíocht ar fáil do réimse leathan comhlachtaí agus tionscnamh sóisialta agus cultúrtha, lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht den chuid is mó
- An Brainse Logainmneacha – taighde agus ceartfhoirmeacha logainmneacha in Éirinn a chur ar fáil
- Iomairt Cholm Cille – tionscnamh idir Éire agus Albain a neartaíonn naisc chultúrtha agus teanga idir an dá thír

Gaeltacht schemes are designed to support the local Irish-speaking population in terms of infrastructural, social and cultural needs, with the primary aim of supporting the maintenance of Irish as the primary language of the region. Key schemes include:

- Housing Grants – for construction and refurbishment of dwellings (a scheme suspended in the April 2009 Budget)
- Improvement Schemes – to address infrastructural deficits and upgrades, to provide community and recreational facilities including strategic and local Gaeltacht roads, piers, community halls etc., Scéim na gCampáí Samhraidh which supports local organisations to provide activity camps for Gaeltacht children and Scéim Cúrsaí Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht do Dhaoine Fásta which supports organisations running Irish course in the Gaeltacht for adult learners
- Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge – support for Irish-speaking families with school-going children
- Scéim na bhFoghlaimoirí Gaeilge – support for Irish language courses for adults and children through subvention for host families in the Gaeltacht

Outside of Gaeltacht areas, the Department administers Irish language support schemes through the following programmes and agencies:

- Ciste na Gaeilge – a fund which supports various Irish language organisations and which includes two sub-funds for Irish language business (the Ciste Gnó under which Gaillimh le Gaeilge is funded) and third-level institutions overseas
- An Foras Teanga – a cross border body established under the British-Irish Agreement and comprising Foras na Gaeilge and Tha Boord o Ulstèr-Scotch. Foras na Gaeilge aims to promote and support the Irish language throughout the island of Ireland and it provides grant funding and support to a wide range of social and cultural bodies and initiatives, primarily outside the Gaeltacht
- The Placenames Branch – provides research and authoritative forms of placenames in Ireland
- Iomairt Cholm Cille – an initiative between Ireland and Scotland to strengthen cultural and language links between the two countries

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

**TÁBLA 3.1 CAITEACHAS NA ROINNE GNÓTHAÍ POBAIL, TUAITHE AGUS GAELTACHTA I NGAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE AGUS I GCATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE IN 2007**

Ceannteideal Caiteachais	Caiteachas i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe	Caiteachas i gCathair na Gaillimhe
Caiteachas Measta Riaracháin, Oibríochtaí agus Tacaíochta	€4,795,238	
An Coimisinéir Teanga	€694,000	
Ciste na Gaeilge	€85,000	€709,000
Deontais Tithíochta	€3,144,271	
Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge	€323,830	
Scéim na bhFoghlaimoirí Gaeilge	€2,578,834	
Scéimeanna Feabhsúcháin sa Ghaeltacht	€26,545,079	
<b>Iomlán:</b>	<b>€38,166,252</b>	<b>€709,000</b>
<b>An Foriomlán:</b>	<b>€38,875,252</b>	

Foinse: An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta

**TABLE 3.1 EXPENDITURE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY, RURAL AND GAELTACHT AFFAIRS IN THE GALWAY GAELTACHT AND GALWAY CITY IN 2007**

Expenditure Heading	Expenditure in Galway Gaeltacht	Expenditure in Galway City
Estimated Administration, Operations and Support Expenditure	€4,795,238	
An Coimisinéir Teanga	€694,000	
Ciste na Gaeilge	€85,000	€709,000
Housing Grants	€3,144,271	
Scéim Labhairt na Gaeilge	€323,830	
Scéim na bhFoghlaimoirí Gaeilge	€2,578,834	
Improvement Schemes in the Gaeltacht	€26,545,079	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>€38,166,252</b>	<b>€709,000</b>
<b>Overall Total:</b>	<b>€38,875,252</b>	

Source: Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

Maidir le Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe, tá tábhacht faoi leith ag baint leis an Roinn, ós rud é go bhfuil ceanncheathrú na rannóige a bhíonn ag plé leis an nGaeilge agus leis an nGaeltacht sna Forbacha. Tá 50 duine lonnaithe in oifigí na Roinne sna Forbacha. Tá tuairim is 13 in oifigí i réigiúin eile Gaeltachta agus tá siad seo ar fad ag obair ar chúrsaí Gaeltachta agus Gaeilge.

Tá caiteachas iomlán na Roinne ar chúrsaí teanga i nGaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe i dTábla 3.1, costais tuarastail agus riaracháin oifigí na Roinne san áireamh. B'ionann an caiteachas iomlán i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007 agus €39 milliún beagnach, agus caitheadh os cionn €700,000 ar thacaíochtaí Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe.

Tá struchtúr thacaíochta na Roinne don Ghaeilge mórán mar a bhí le fiche bliain anuas, agus rinneadh infheistíocht shuntasach i gcúrsaí bonneagair agus tithíochta, a thug aghaidh maítear ar an easnamh leanúnach stairiúil sa chineál seo infheistíochta sa cheantar. Le blianta beaga anuas, tá béim á cur ar thacaíochtaí straitéiseacha a bhaineann leis an teanga. Cuireadh tús le scéimeanna a dhírigh níos sonraí ar thacaíochtaí cultúrtha agus sóisialta don teanga, agus cuireadh béim faoi leith ar thionscnaimh do pháistí agus do dhaoine óga.

Léiríonn scéimeanna mar sin an bhéim nua seo ar láidriú agus ar sheachadadh na teanga do ghlúine níos óige – scéimeanna a chuireann Cúntóirí Teanga ar fáil do pháistí nach labhraíonn Gaeilge i scoileanna Gaeltachta, Scéim na Scileanna Peile a éascaíonn foghlaim agus cleachtadh spóirt thraidisiúnta i nGaeilge, agus Campaí Samhraidh Gaeilge do pháistí Gaeltachta ina gceantair dúchais.

Cuireadh na hathruithe seo i bhfeidhm mar gheall ar athruithe sóisialta agus déimeagrafacha sa Ghaeltacht, mar gheall ar dhaoine ón nGaeltacht a bheith ag filleadh ar an gceantar le clann nach labhraíonn Gaeilge, agus mar gheall ar an líon suntasach teaghlach nach labhraíonn Gaeilge a bhíonn ag bogadh chuig an nGaeltacht agus chuig scoileanna Gaeltachta. Tá ceannas leanúnach agus uileláithreach na meán Béarla (an teilifís, irisí, an t-idirlíon srl.) agus ionaid shóisialta Béarla do dhaoine óga ar an tionchar is mó. Aithníonn an Roinn an brú seo, thar aon bhrú eile, agus an géarghá atá le haghaidh a thabhairt ar chlaonadh dhaoine óg na Gaeltachta bheith i mbun siamsaíochta le chéile trí mheán an Bhéarla, thar a bheith tábhachtach. Rinneadh infheistíocht in acmhainní fisiciúla agus i mbonneagar – saoráidí fóillíochta – chun spás a chur ar fáil do phobail Ghaeltachta dul i mbun siamsaíochta agus imeachtaí le chéile.

In relation to the Galway Gaeltacht, the Department is of particular significance, given that the section dealing with Irish language and the Gaeltacht is headquartered at Na Forbacha. 50 people are based at the Department offices in Na Forbacha, with around 13 at offices in other Gaeltacht regions and all of these are working directly on Gaeltacht and Irish language matters.

All of the language-related expenditure by the Department in the Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City is included in Table 3.1, including salary and administration costs for the Department's offices. The total expenditure in the Galway Gaeltacht in 2007 was almost €39 million, with over €700,000 spent on Irish language supports in Galway City.

The structure of the Department's support for the Gaeltacht has remained largely the same over the past 20 years, with significant investment in infrastructure and housing, arguably addressing a chronic historical deficit of this kind of investment in the area. In recent years, there has been a shift in focus to more strategic, language-related supports. Schemes have been introduced which focus more specifically on cultural and social supports for the language, with particular emphasis on initiatives for children and young people.

Examples of schemes like those to provide Cúntóirí Teanga (Language Assistants) for non-Irish speaking children in Gaeltacht schools, Scéim na Scileanna Peile (Football skills) which facilitates learning and practice of traditional games through Irish, and Irish language Campaí Samhraidh for Gaeltacht children in their own areas demonstrate this focus on strengthening and transfer of the language to younger generations.

These changes have come about in recognition of the changed social and demographic environment of the Gaeltacht, including Gaeltacht natives returning home to live with non-Irish speaking children and a significant influx of non-Irish speaking families to Gaeltacht areas and schools. Most influential of all has been the continuing, and almost omnipresent dominance of English language media (television, magazines, internet etc.) and social outlets for young people. This pressure more than any, and the urgent need to address the trend of young Gaeltacht people socialising with each other in English, is recognised by the Department as of paramount importance. Physical resources and infrastructure in the form of recreational facilities have received investment too, to provide space for Gaeltacht communities to interact and socialise with each other.

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

Tá athruithe eile tarlaithe le blianta beaga anuas, agus an Roinn ag glacadh ról lárnach i bhforbairt earnáil na gColáistí Gaeilge Samhraidh. Cuireann Scéim na bhFoghlaimoirí Gaeilge íocaíocht laethúil in aghaidh an scoláire ar fáil do theaghlaigh Ghaeltachta a chuireann lóistín ar fáil d'fhoghlaimoirí Gaeilge. Déantar cigireacht ar na tithe chun a chinntiú go bhfuil lóistín oiriúnach ar fáil, ach dearbhú gurb í an Ghaeilge teanga labhartha an tí an príomhriachtanas.

Tá infheistíocht déanta ag an Roinn in uasghrádú saoráidí teaghlaigh, ina measc soláthraití sláinte agus slándála, oiliúint agus forbairt na mban tí, bearta cosanta leanaí ina measc, garchabhair srl. agus earnáil ghairmiúil í anois de bharr na mbearta sin. Tá níos mó sonraí faoi na Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh ar fáil i gCaibidil 4.

Tá an-infheistíocht déanta ag an Roinn freisin san oideachas agus i gcúrsaí oiliúna sa Ghaeltacht. Is dócha gurb í a hinfeistíocht in Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge an sampla is suntasaí de seo. Cuireadh thart ar €2 mhilliún ar fáil d'Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge in 2007. Breathnaítear ar an infheistíocht seo mar phríomh-idirghabháil straitéiseach chun breisoiliúint a chur ar bhunús oideachais mhuintir na Gaeltachta agus é a fhorbairt, agus chun oideachas Gaeilge tríú leibhéal a chur ar fáil sna ceantair áitiúla, ag díriú ar riachtanais fhadthréimhseacha phobail na Gaeltachta.

Tá an Roinn ag comhoibriú go dlúth le hÚdarás na Gaeltachta ar thacaíochtaí agus ar thionscnaimh pleanála teanga i gcuid mhór pobail Ghaeltachta. Spreagtar agus tacaítear le grúpaí Pleananna Teanga a chur i dtoll a chéile ina sonraítear a gcuspóirí agus a ngníomhartha chun an Ghaeilge a chaomhnú agus a fhorbairt laistigh den phobal. Is dóigh go leanfar leis an gcur chuige seo, agus go bhforleathnófar é faoi aon straitéis nua Rialtais don Ghaeilge. Tá seans ann go mbogfaidh infheistíocht ó thacaíocht bonneagair go tionscnaimh theanga-bhunaithe dá bharr. Tá argóintí ar son an chur chuige seo, agus ina aghaidh. Maíonn roinnt daoine go bhfuil an cur chuige traidisiúnta ceart – go bhfuil fostaíocht agus bonneagar maith ina gcuid lárnach d'ínbhuanaitheacht mhuintir na Gaeltachta – agus maíonn daoine eile go gcaithfear an phleanáil teanga a bheith ar an gcloch is mó ar an bpaidrín i bhforbairt agus i gcaomhnú na bpobal Gaeilge sa todhchaí.

Other changes have taken place in more recent years, with the Department adopting a lead role in the development of the Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh sector. The scheme for Foghlaimoirí Gaeilge provides a daily payment per student to Gaeltacht households which accommodate Irish language learners. Homes are inspected to ensure appropriate accommodation is available but verification that Irish is the spoken language of the house is the key requirement. The Department has invested in upgrading household facilities, including health and safety provisions, training and development of the mná tí, including child protection measures, first aid etc. and these measures have professionalised the sector. More details in relation to Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh are provided in Chapter 4.

The Department has also invested heavily in education and training in Gaeltacht areas, probably the most significant example of which has been its investment in Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge. Around €2 million in assistance was provided to Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge in 2007. This investment is seen as a key strategic intervention to upskill and develop the educational base of the Gaeltacht population and to provide Irish language third level education in the local areas, focusing on the long-term needs of Gaeltacht communities.

The Department has worked closely with Údarás na Gaeltachta on language planning initiatives and supports in many Gaeltacht communities, with groups encouraged and supported to prepare Language Plans that set out their objectives and actions to preserve and strengthen Irish within the community. It is likely this approach will continue and be expanded under any new Government strategy for Irish and it may mean that investment moves further away from infrastructural supports to more language-based initiatives. There are arguments for and against this approach, with many suggesting the traditional view that good infrastructure and employment are the key factors in sustaining a Gaeltacht population, and others believing that language planning must instead be the cornerstone of development and future preservation of the Irish-speaking communities.

## 3.2.1 A AN COIMISINÉIR TEANGA

Cheap Uachtarán na hÉireann, Máire Mhic Ghiolla Íosa, Seán Ó Cuirreáin mar an Coimisinéir Teanga faoi théarmaí Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla i mí Feabhra na bliana 2004. Tá sé de dhualgas ar an gCoimisinéir a chinntiú go gcomhlíonann comhlachtaí poiblí a ndualgais agus a bhfreagrachtaí faoin Acht agus seirbhísí Gaeilge á gcur ar fáil don phobal. Tá oifig an Choimisinéara Teanga faoi choimirce na Roinne Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, agus ainmníonn an Roinn seo na comhlachtaí poiblí atá le rialú ag an Acht. Tá dualgais áirithe reachtúla ar chomhlachtaí poiblí a ainmnítear faoin Acht agus caithfidh siad Scéim Teanga a réiteach freisin a aontófar leis an Roinn, ina sonraítear an tseirbhís a bheidh ar fáil i nGaeilge agus na bearta a chuirfear i bhfeidhm chun soláthar seirbhísí Gaeilge a mhéadú.

Cuireann an Coimisinéir Teanga comhairle ar fáil do na comhlachtaí éagsúla, agus déanann sé imscrúdú ar an gcaoi a bhfuil forálacha an Achta á gcomhlíonadh.

Bhí buiséad leithdháilte €694,000 ag an gCoimisinéir Teanga in 2007. D'ardaigh sé sin go €1 mhilliún beagnach in 2009, agus tá costais iomlána foirne, riaracháin agus oibriúcháin san áireamh leis sin. Tá ochtar foirne lánaimseartha lonnaithe in oifigí an Choimisinéara sa Spidéal.

Tá Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla tar éis aghaidh a thabhairt ar chearta teanga cainteoirí Gaeilge sa Stát agus in úsáid seirbhísí Stáit den chéad uair riamh. Dúirt an Coimisinéir, agus é ag fógairt fhoilsiú Thuarascáil Bhliantúil 2008 "Is buanchearta iad cearta teanga; ní lamhátais ná pribhléidí iad a thugtar le linn aimsir na flúirse. Níl luach níos lú leis an gcoincheap a bhaineann le cearta agus le comhionannas nuair is i gcomhthéacs teanga é".<sup>35</sup> De réir Thuarascáil Bhliantúil 2008 an Choimisinéara Teanga, aontaíodh 85 Scéim Teanga faoi dheireadh na bliana 2008, a chuimsigh 155 comhlacht poiblí. Is comhlachtaí poiblí cuid díobh seo atá lonnaithe i nGaillimh, nó a bhfuil oifigí acu i nGaillimh. Bhí 30 comhlacht eile tar éis tús a chur le réiteach scéime faoi dheireadh na bliana, agus bhí 22 comhlacht ag críochnú a ndara scéim trí bliana.

Ós rud é nach bhfuil an tAcht i bhfeidhm ach le sé bliana anuas, tá sé róluath seans a éifeacht agus a thionchar ar sholáthar seirbhísí Gaeilge a mheas. Is é mian an Stáit go mbeadh Acht na dTeangacha agus a bhearta bunaithe ar phrionsabal cearta teanga do chainteoirí Gaeilge, seachas ar chuspóir nó ar ardmhian go méadófaí úsáid na Gaeilge. Mar sin féin, cé go bhfuil stádas Bunreachtúil agus reachtaíocht cearta teanga doshéanta i dtéarmaí dhualgais an Stáit, mura ndéanann cainteoirí Gaeilge éileamh ar na seirbhísí, d'fhéadfadh cur i bhfeidhm an Achta tuilleadh cinicis a chruthú faoina fhiúntas.

35 An Coimisinéir Teanga, 11 Bealtaine 2009, Preiseisiúint 'Thuarascáil Bhliantúil 2008'

## 3.2.1 A AN COIMISINÉIR TEANGA

Under the terms of the Official Languages Act, Seán Ó Cuirreáin, An Coimisinéir Teanga was appointed by the President, Mary McAleese, in February 2004. The duties of An Coimisinéir are to ensure that public bodies comply with their obligations and responsibilities under the Act in terms of providing Irish language services to the public. The office of An Coimisinéir Teanga comes under the aegis of the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and this Department nominates the public bodies to be covered under the Act. Public bodies named under the Act have certain duties and statutory obligations and they must also prepare a Language Scheme to be agreed with the Department, stating what level of service they will provide in Irish and what measures will be put in place to increase the availability of services in Irish. An Coimisinéir Teanga provides advice to the various bodies and conducts investigations into compliance.

An Coimisinéir Teanga had an allocated budget of €694,000 in 2007 which has risen to just under €1 million in 2009, and includes all staff, administration and operational costs. The body has 8 full-time staff based at offices in An Spidéal.

For the first time, the Official Languages Act has addressed the language rights of Irish speakers in the State and in State services. In announcing the publication of the 2008 Report, the Commissioner stated "Language rights are permanent rights; they are not concessions or privileges granted during affluent times. The concept of rights and equality is not of less value where it arises in the context of language"<sup>35</sup>.

According to the 2008 Annual Report of An Choimisinéir Teanga, 85 Language Schemes were agreed to the end of 2008, covering a total of 155 public bodies. Several of these are public bodies based in, or with offices in Galway. A further 30 bodies had started to prepare schemes by the end of the year and 22 were completing their second three-year scheme.

Given that the Act has only been in place for six years, it is perhaps too early to clearly judge its effect and impact in terms of Irish language service provision. It is important to State that the Languages Act and its measures are based on the principle of language rights for Irish speakers, rather than on an objective or aspiration to increase the use of Irish. That said, while Constitutional status and language rights legislation are indisputable in terms of the obligations on the State apparatus, if the demand for services is not asserted by Irish speakers, it is possible that implementation of the Act could cause further cynicism about its benefit.

35 An Coimisinéir Teanga, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2009, Press Release 'Annual Report 2008'



# 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht

## Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

### 3.2.2 ÚDARÁS NA GAELTACHTA

Bhunaigh an Rialtas Údarás na Gaeltachta i 1979 chun feidhmiú mar údarás forbartha réigiúin sna ceantair Ghaeltachta ar fud na hÉireann. Is é príomhspríoc an Údaráis ná an Ghaeilge a chothú mar phríomhtheanga na Gaeltachta. Cuirtear an spríoc seo chun cinn trí fhorbairt gheilleagrach, shóisialta agus chultúrtha a chur chun cinn. Toghann muintir na Gaeltachta 17 mball ar Bhord an Údaráis. Tá foireann de 113 ag an ngníomhaireacht - tá thart ar 83 lonnaithe ina Cheanncheathrú sna Forbacha i nGaillimh, agus tá an chuid eile lonnaithe in oifigí réigiúnacha ar fud na nGaeltachtaí.

Cuireann Údarás na Gaeltachta réimse dreasachtaí agus tacaíochtaí ar fáil d'fhiontair sa Ghaeltacht, idir chuideachtaí atá ann cheana agus ghnólachtaí nua. Díríonn sé ar úsáid acmhainní nádúrtha, scileanna áitiúla agus teicneolaíochtaí nua, agus forbraítear nuálaíocht trí infheistíocht in oiliúint agus in oideachas, trí thionscnaimh taighde agus forbartha agus trí dhreasachtaí airgid d'fhiontair.

Maoiníonn sé freisin, agus tacaíonn le réimse leathan tionscadal cultúrtha agus teanga, a spreagann úsáid na Gaeilge i ngach cuid den phobal, agus a chuireann chun cinn í. Tá baint ag an Údarás freisin le soláthar seirbhísí sóisialta do phobail Ghaeltachta, trí chomhoibriú le grúpaí pobail agus gníomhaireachtaí eile, agus le tacaíocht uathu.

€65 milliún ioncam iomlán Údarás na Gaeltachta in 2007. Leithdháileadh Rialtais tríd an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta €39.36 milliún de seo, agus tháinig an chuid eile ó chistí de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh, scéimeanna fostaíochta pobail FÁS, Scéimeanna Sóisialta Tuaithe, cíós, toradh ar infheistíocht srl. Chaith Údarás na Gaeltachta €23.392 milliún i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007, deontais d'fhiontair, scéimeanna teanga agus cultúrtha agus tuarastal agus riarachán san áireamh.

Ón uair a bunaíodh é, mar a tharla i gcás a réamhtheachtaí Gaeltarra Éireann, b'ar fhorbairt gheilleagrach na nGaeltachtaí a dhírigh Údarás na Gaeltachta. Díríodh acmhainní agus infheistíocht ar fhorbairt thionsclaíoch agus ar chruthú post, agus cuireann roinnt scéimeanna agus tacaíochtaí breise ar fáil do thionscnaimh shóisialta agus chultúrtha i bpobail Gaeltachta.

### 3.2.2 ÚDARÁS NA GAELTACHTA

Údarás na Gaeltachta was established by Government in 1979 to act as the regional development authority for the Gaeltacht areas throughout Ireland. The overall objective of Údarás is the maintenance of Irish as the primary language of the Gaeltacht region, and this objective is advanced through the promotion of economic, social and cultural development. 17 members of the Údarás Board are directly elected by the people of the Gaeltacht. The agency has a staff of 113, of which around 83 are based at the Headquarters in Na Forbacha, Galway and the remainder at regional offices throughout the rest of the Gaeltacht.

Údarás na Gaeltachta provides a range of incentives and supports to enterprises in the Gaeltacht, both to existing companies and new start-up businesses. It focuses on the use of natural resources, local skills and new technologies and develops innovation through education and training investments, research and development initiatives and financial incentives for enterprise. It also funds and supports a wide range of cultural and language projects, encouraging the use and promotion of the Irish language at all levels of the community. Údarás is also involved in the provision of social services in Gaeltacht communities, through collaboration with and the support of community groups and other agencies.

In 2007, Údarás na Gaeltachta had a total income of just over €65 million, of which €39.36 million was a Government allocation through the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and the remainder came from EU funds, FÁS community employment schemes, Rural Social Schemes, rents, investment returns etc. Údarás na Gaeltachta spent €23.392 million in the Galway Gaeltacht in 2007, including grants to enterprises, language and cultural schemes and salaries and administration.

From its inception, and indeed like its predecessor Gaeltarra Éireann, Údarás na Gaeltachta's primary focus was the economic development of Gaeltacht areas. Resources and investment were concentrated in industrial development and job creation, with some additional schemes and supports for social and cultural initiatives in Gaeltacht communities.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

De réir Straitéis Forbartha 2004-2009 an Údaráis, d'ainneoin a phríomhaidhm an Ghaeilge a chaomhnú, "ní raibh feidhm shoiléir reachtúil ag baint lena bhforbairt ná ciste sonracha ná scéimeanna faofa ag an eagraíocht a d'oir don chuspóir sin".<sup>36</sup> Chumasaigh athrú i bhforáil Státhchiste forleathnú ar chúram Údarás na Gaeltachta. Cheadaigh sé soláthar tiomnaithe sa bhuiséad reatha "don réimse cultúir agus teanga, do chomharchumainn agus cúrsaí forbartha pobail, agus tá sciar áirithe (20%) den soláthar caipitil sonraithe do thionscadail teangabhunaithe."<sup>37</sup> B'athrú tábhachtach é seo don Údarás, cé go raibh an eagraíocht ag feidhmiú agus ag forbairt tionscnamh sna réimsí seo cheana i ndáiríre.

Fiú i réimse tacaíochta frontair, tá go leor athruithe déanta ag an Údarás le fiche bliain anuas ó foilsíodh an chéad staidéar. Tá an bhéim athraithe ó chuid mhór de na tionscadail thraidisiúnta Ghaeltachta go béim ar fhorbairt agus ar spreagadh tionscadail nua in earnálacha ar nós na teicneolaíochta, an léiriúcháin cíosamhairc agus na timpeallachta. Leag sé níos mó béime le deich nó 15 bliana anuas ar fhiontair a bhaineann go sonracha leis an nGaeilge, cuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin, na healaíona, turasóireacht chultúrtha agus aistriúcháin ina measc.

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36 Údarás na Gaeltachta (2005), Straitéis Forbartha 2004 – 2009, lth.2

37 Mar atá thuas, Lth. 2

According to the Údarás Development Strategy 2004-2009, in spite of its primary aim to preserve Irish, "the organisation had no clear statutory function for social or cultural development or any discrete funding mechanism for that purpose".<sup>36</sup> In 2002, a change in Exchequer provision enabled an extension of Údarás na Gaeltachta's remit, in that it provided for a dedicated provision of current budget "for cultural and linguistic initiatives, for co-operatives and community development, and 20% of the capital provision is specified for language-based projects".<sup>37</sup> This was an important change for Údarás, although in practice, the organisation was already operating and developing initiatives in these areas.

Even in the area of enterprise support, Údarás has made changes in the 20 years since the original study, changing focus from many of the traditional Gaeltacht industries to develop and stimulate new industries in sectors like technology, audiovisual production and the environment. Critically, it has also placed more emphasis in the past 10 or 15 years on enterprises specifically linked to the Irish language, including independent production companies, the arts, cultural tourism and translation.

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36 Údarás na Gaeltachta (2005), Development Strategy 2004-2009, p.2

37 As above, p.2

# 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht

## Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

### 3.2.2 A GNÍOMHAÍOCHTAÍ GEILLEAGRACHA ÚDARÁS NA GAELTACHTA

Is ionann na seirbhísí a chuireann gníomhaireachtaí forbartha uile Stát na hÉireann ar fáil do chliaint tráchtála, a bheag nó a mhór. Tá foireann tacaíochta ar fáil chun cabhrú le cuideachtaí nua-thionscanta agus cuideachtaí atá i mbun forbartha, foireann a chuireann cúnaimh teicniúil agus comhairle shaineolach ar fáil, a nglaoitear ‘bogthacaíocht’ orthu go minic. Tá deontais ar fáil faoi réimse leathan ceanteideal, lena n-áirítear caiteachas caipitiúil, deontais fostaíochta, oiliúint, taighde & forbairt srl. Tá difríocht réigiúnach sa leibhéal deontais atá ar fáil – tá Réigiún na Teorann, Lár na Tíre agus an Iarthair (BMW) i dteideal leibhéal tacaíochta níos airde (30%) ná ceantair eile sa tír a fhaigheann maoiniú ó 0% go 10%. Tá Gaeltacht agus Cathair na Gaillimhe sa réigiún BMW.

Tá na leibhéil deontais a chuireann Údarás na Gaeltachta ar fáil do chuideachtaí nua-thionscanta agus seanbhunaithe ar comhchéim leis na deontais a chuireann comhlachtaí forbartha eile an Stáit ar fáil, ach tá na leibhéil fóirdheontais do chíos agus do léasú i gcuid d’ionaid tráchtála an Údarás i bhfad níos airde ná iad siúd atá i gceantair nach bhfuil sa Ghaeltacht. Féadfaidh cuideachtaí spás gnó de chuid an Údarás a fháil ar cíos nó é a léasú ar rátaí níos ísle ná mar a bhíonn i saoráidí Stáit nach bhfuil sa Ghaeltacht. Méadaítear na fóirdheontais de ghnáth i gceantair imeallacha a bhfuil daonra níos lú iontu.

Anuas air sin, difríocht thar a bheith tábhachtach go bhfuil Údarás na Gaeltachta in ann áitribh a fheistiú chun bheith in oiriúint do riachtanais shonracha frontar faoi leith agus gur féidir costas an trealamh agus an fheistithe seo a aisíoc ag ráta íseal úis mar chostas cíosa.

I gcontrártha le gníomhaireachtaí forbartha eile Stáit ar nós Enterprise Ireland agus an IDA, níl srian ar an Údarás tacú le cineálacha áirithe tionscal agus féadfaidh sé oibriú le haon frontar a bhfuil sé de fhéidearthacht aige fostaíocht a chur ar fáil sa Ghaeltacht. Difríocht shuntasach i sainchúram na n-eagraíochtaí é seo, agus tá an tÚdarás in ann tacú le réimse i bhfad níos leithne tionscal agus earnálacha dá bharr ná a leithéidí Enterprise Ireland a bhfuil srian air tacú le cuideachtaí déantúsaíochta agus cuideachtaí seirbhíse a thrádáiltear go hidirnáisiúnta. Sampla maith den difríocht seo an chaoi a bhfuil Údarás na Gaeltachta tar éis an-tacaíocht a thabhairt d’fhorbairt an tionscail chlosamhairc sa Ghaeltacht. Ós rud é go ndíoltar táirge na gcuideachtaí seo le craoltóirí Éireannacha den chuid is mó (agus ní le craoltóirí Gaeilge amháin), d’úsáid in Éirinn seachas le hiad a easpórtáil, ní bheadh go leor de na cuideachtaí i dteideal tacaíochta ó Enterprise Ireland. Tá dlúthghaol ag an Údarás le gníomhaireachtaí forbartha eile an Stáit, agus bíonn tarchur idir na gníomhaireachtaí éagsúla ag brath ar riachtanais áirithe agus ar an ngá a bhíonn ar chuideachtaí cliant agus ar chuideachtaí a d’fhéadfaí a bheith ina gcliaint. De ghnáth, moltar do chuideachtaí atá ag feidhmiú nó ag lonnú sa Ghaeltacht den chéad uair dul chuig an Údarás ar dtús ag lorg tacaíochta.

### 3.2.2 A ÚDARÁS NA GAELTACHTA ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The services offered to commercial clients by all Irish State development agencies are, broadly speaking, the same. Support staff are available to assist start-up and developing companies, with technical assistance and expert advice, often described as ‘soft supports’. Grants are available under a range of different headings including capital expenditure, employment grants, training, R&D etc. There is a regional difference in the level of funding available, with the Border Midlands and Western (BMW) region entitled to a higher level of support (30%) than other areas of the country which receive from 0% to 10% funding. The Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City falls within the BMW region.

The grant levels provided by Údarás na Gaeltachta to start-up and established companies are no different to the levels provided by other State development bodies, however, the level of subsidy for rents and leasing on some of the Údarás commercial spaces would be significantly higher than those in non-Gaeltacht areas. Companies can rent and lease Údarás business space for lower rates than are available in non-Gaeltacht State facilities. The rate of subsidy generally increases in less-populated, more peripheral Gaeltacht areas. In addition, a very important difference is the fact that Údarás na Gaeltachta can fit-out a premises specifically to meet the needs of a particular enterprise, and the costs of this equipment and fit-out can be paid back at a low rate of interest as a rental cost.

In contrast to other State development agencies like Enterprise Ireland and the IDA, Údarás is not restricted to supporting certain types of industry and can work with any enterprise which could potentially provide employment in the Gaeltacht. This is a significant difference in remit and means that it supports a much wider range of industries and sectors than the likes of Enterprise Ireland which is limited to supporting manufacturing and internationally traded service companies. A good example of this difference is the fact that Údarás na Gaeltachta has heavily supported the development of the audiovisual industry in the Gaeltacht. Since the product of these companies is largely sold to Irish broadcasters (and not just Irish language broadcasters), for domestic consumption rather than for export, many of the companies would have been ineligible for support from Enterprise Ireland. Údarás has close relationships with all of the other State development agencies and there is cross-referral between the agencies depending on the specific needs and requirements of client and prospective client companies.

Typically, companies operating or setting-up in the Gaeltacht are encouraged to approach Údarás first for support.

# Ilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

I gcás na gceantair Gaeltachta atá i gCathair na Gaeltachta, níl aon spás gnó ag an Údarás i nGaeltacht na Cathrach. Le dhá bhliain anuas, agus ar lorg a Straitéis Forbartha 2007-2009, tá an tÚdarás tar éis cuid dá spás tráchtála a dhíol chun caipiteal a fhorchúiteamh i réimsí eile clár.

Rinne an tÚdarás infheistíocht i 129 cuideachta i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007. Thacaigh sé seo le 2,804 post lánaimseartha agus 1,853 post páirtaimseartha agus séasúrach. Íocadh deontais arbh fhiú €11.38 milliún iad leis na cuideachtaí seo agus le tionscadail eile i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe sa bhliain chéanna. Bhí tacaíocht do thionscadail shóisialta agus chultúrtha, do thionscnaimh turasóireachta, do naíonraí, agus do chomharchumainn srl. san áireamh sa tsuim seo. Ní raibh infheistíocht in oideachas ná sna healaíona san áireamh; thacaigh an tÚdarás leo ach tá siad sonraithe faoi eagraíochtaí eile níos faide anonn sa tuarascáil seo.

## 3.2.2 B INFHEISTÍOCHT EILE ÓN ÚDARÁS SA GHAELTACHT

Ó bhlianta tosaigh an Údaráis, tá béim faoi leith leagtha ag an eagraíocht ar oiliúint mhuintir na Gaeltachta, agus ar bhreisoiiliúint a chur orthu, do thionscadail nua agus éiritheacha. Leanann sé lena thacaíocht don oideachas trí mhaoiniú a chur ar fáil d'fhorbairt saoraidí tríú leibhéal sa Ghaeltacht. Deir straitéis na heagraíochta 'is é príomhaidhm straitéiseach an Údaráis sa réimse seo ná: go ndéanfar forbairt ar raon cuimsitheach de sheirbhísí agus de chúrsaí ollscoile sna hionaid oideachais Ghaeltachta. Áirítear ar na seirbhísí eile seachas cúrsaí atá i gceist: seirbhísí taighde, seirbhísí comhairleoireachta, agus seirbhísí tacaíochta d'fhiontraithe agus don lucht gnó'.<sup>38</sup> Eascaíonn an aidhm seo ó thuairim láidir an Údaráis nach bhfuil soláthar oideachas tríú leibhéal in Éirinn dírithe ar riachtanais reatha na bpobal Gaeltachta agus nach bhfilléann go leor de na mic léinn Ghaeltachta a fhreastalaíonn ar ionaid tríú leibhéal lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht ar a gceantar dúchais tar éis dóibh a gcuid staidéir a chríochnú.

Forbraíodh comhpháirtíochtaí le hinstiúidí éagsúla tríú leibhéal, Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh agus Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo [GMIT] i nGaillimh ina measc, i bhforbairt agus soláthar cúrsaí atá dírithe go sonrach ar fhreastal ar riachtanais mhuintir na Gaeltachta. Deartar cúrsaí le soláthar in ionaid Ghaeltachta, agus é d'aidhm acu céimithe a réiteach do ghairmeacha sa Ghaeltacht agus i dtionscail Ghaeilge-bhunaithe. Áirítear léiriúchán closamhairc, aistriúchán, pleanáil teanga, teicneolaíocht agus na healaíona agus an cultúr i measc na gcúrsaí.

38 Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 2007 Údarás na Gaeltachta

In terms of the Gaeltacht areas of Galway City, Údarás does not own any business space in the City Gaeltacht. In fact, in the past two years, and following their Development Strategy 2007-2009, Údarás has sold some of its commercial space in order to recoup capital for use in other programme areas.

In 2007, 129 companies in the Galway Gaeltacht received Údarás investment, supporting 2,804 full-time jobs and 1,853 part-time and seasonal jobs. €11.38 million was paid out in grants to these companies and to other projects in the Galway Gaeltacht in that year. This amount includes support for social and cultural projects, tourism initiatives, naíonraí, co-operatives etc. It does not include educational or arts investment, which Údarás supported but which are detailed under other organisations further on in this report.

## 3.2.2 B OTHER ÚDARÁS INVESTMENT IN THE GAELTACHT

Since its early years, the organisation has placed considerable emphasis on training and upskilling the Gaeltacht population for new and emerging industries and it continues its support for education through funding for the development of third-level facilities in the Gaeltacht. The organisation's strategy states, 'it is a primary strategic aim of an tÚdarás that a comprehensive range of services (e.g. research, consultancy services and support for entrepreneurs and business people) and third level courses be developed through Irish in third level education centres in the Gaeltacht'.<sup>38</sup> This aim arises out of the Údarás belief that third level provision in Ireland is not geared to meet the current needs of Gaeltacht communities and that many Gaeltacht students who attend third level centres outside the Gaeltacht often do not return to their native areas on completion of their studies.

Partnerships have been developed with various third level institutes, including NUI Galway and GMIT in Galway in the development and delivery of courses aimed specifically at serving the needs of the Gaeltacht population. Courses are designed to be delivered in Gaeltacht centres, and are intended to prepare graduates for careers in the Gaeltacht and Irish language-based industries. Courses include audiovisual production, translation, language planning, technology and arts and culture.

38 Údarás na Gaeltachta Annual Report 2007

# 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht

## Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

### 3.2.2 C COMHARCHUMAINN POBAIL NA GAELTACHTA

Bunaíodh comharchumainn na Gaeltachta ar dtús chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar an easpa bonneagair bunúsach a bhí sa phobal agus chun ceist na difhostaíochta áitiúla a réiteach. Díríodh den chuid is mó, mar a shonraítear i dtuarascáil 1988 Uí Chinnéide agus Keane, ar cheisteanna ar nós soláthar scéimeanna uisce, soláthar saoráidí sóisialta agus fóillíochta, agus cruthú fostaíochta mionscála i dtionscadal a bhí bunaithe ar acmhainní nádúrtha dúchasacha. D'éirigh go maith leis na Comharchumainn ar dtús; fuarthas deontais d'fheabhsúcháin bonneagair, cruthaíodh fostaíocht áitiúil agus spreagadh pobail áitiúla. Mhéadaigh éifeachtaí a n-iarachtaí na caighdeáin mhaireachtála, chuir siad le méaduithe i dturasóireachta, mhéadaigh siad forbairt frontair agus chabhraigh siad le fás scoileanna Gaeilge nó Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh. Bunaíodh comharchumainn i bhformhór na gceantair Gaeltachta, agus cé gur chlis ar go leor díobh de bharr deacrachtaí feidhme agus airgeadais san 1970idí agus sna 1980idí, tháinig struchtúir nua ina n-áit go minic.

Tá fás tagtha ar na Comharchumainn le blianta beaga anuas, agus tá an bhéim athraithe i gcuid mhaith ceantair Ghaeltachta ó sholáthar bonneagair go tionscnaimh shóisialta agus chultúrtha, pleanáil teanga ina measc. Tá na Comharchumainn i bhfeighil réimse leathan tionscnamh; tá roinnt páirteach i ngníomhaíocht tráchtála ar nós turasóireachta, Coláistí Gaeilge, miondíola agus tionscail, agus tá cinn eile ag cur seirbhísí sóisialta ar fáil ar nós cúram leanaí, cúram aosach srl. Tá ról lárnach ag na heagraíochtaí uile i bpleanáil teanga don phobal, agus cuireann cuid mhór acu cúrsaí, seirbhísí tacaíochta teanga srl. ar fáil.

Chuaigh Údarás na Gaeltachta i bhfeighil ar bhainistíocht dheontais riaracháin na gComharchumann i 1997, a bhí faoi chúram Roinn na Gaeltachta roimhe sin (an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta anois). Cuirtear an deontas riaracháin ar fáil do chur i bhfeidhm phlean forbartha na gComharchumann. Caithfear an Plean a aontú roimh ré leis an Údarás, agus tá thart ar 20 eagraíocht faoi scáth na scéime seo go náisiúnta. Chuir Údarás na Gaeltachta sonraí ar fáil faoi dheich gcomharchumann i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Fostaíonn siad thart ar 80 duine go láinimseartha, 40 duine go páirtaimseartha, agus tá láimhdeachas iomlán ar fiú €5.7 milliún acu. £1.8 milliún an láimhdeachas measta a bhí acu i 1987.

Cosúil leis an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, tá Údarás na Gaeltachta ag leagan béime le blianta beaga anuas ar phleanáil teanga agus ar thionscnaimh a thacaíonn le creatlach sóisialta agus cultúrtha na Gaeltachta. Bunaíodh ionaid foghlama teanga in go leor ceantar i gcomhpháirtíocht leis an Roinn agus tacaítear le pobail áitiúla agus le grúpaí Gaeltachta atá i mbun pleanála dá gceantar féin.

### 3.2.2 C GAELTACHT COMMUNITY COOPERATIVES (COMHARCHUMAINN)

Historically, the Gaeltacht co-operatives were established to address the lack of basic infrastructure in their communities and to tackle the issue of local unemployment. Much of their early focus, as outlined in Ó Cinnéide and Keane's 1988 report, was on issues such as provision of water schemes, provision of social and recreational facilities and the creation of small-scale employment in projects based on indigenous natural resources. The Comharchumainn were initially quite successful, securing grants for infrastructural improvements, creating local employment and motivating local communities. The effects of their efforts increased living standards, contributed to increases in tourism, increased enterprise development and helped in the growth of language schools, or Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh. Co-operatives were established in most Gaeltacht areas, and while many fell victim to operational and financial difficulties in the 1970's and 1980's, these were often replaced by new structures.

The Comharchumainn have experienced growth in recent years and the emphasis has changed in many Gaeltacht areas from infrastructure provision to social and cultural initiatives, including language planning. The Comharchumainn operate a wide range of initiatives, with some involved in commercial activity such as tourism, Irish colleges, retail, industry and others providing social services like childcare, care of the elderly etc. All of the organisations play a significant role in language planning for the community, with many providing access to courses, language support services etc.

In 1997, Údarás na Gaeltachta took over the management of the Comharchumainn administration grants, previously the responsibility of Roinn na Gaeltachta (now the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs). The administration grant is provided towards the implementation of the Co-Ops development plan. The Plan must be agreed in advance with Údarás, and around 30 organisations nationally are recognised under the scheme. Údarás na Gaeltachta provided details of 10 co-operatives in the Galway Gaeltacht. They employ approximately 80 people full-time, 40 people part-time and have a total turnover of €5.7 million. This compares with an approximate turnover of £1.8 million in 1987.

Like the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Údarás na Gaeltachta has concentrated much of its efforts in recent years on language planning and initiatives which support the social and cultural fabric of the Gaeltacht. Language learning centres have been established in many areas in partnership with the Department and local communities and Gaeltacht groups are supported in planning for their own areas.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

## 3.2.3 AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

Tá an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta freagrach as bainistiú oideachais ag gach leibhéal in Éirinn. Ó bunaíodh an Stát, tá ról faoi leith ag an gcóras oideachais i dtaobh na teanga, ós ábhar éigeantach í an Ghaeilge dóibh siúd a fhreastalaíonn ar bhunscoileanna agus ar iar-bhunscoileanna. Maidir leis an nGaeilge, leag an tAcht Oideachais, 1998, dualgas orthu siúd atá sa chóras oideachais tacú leis an teanga, í a chothú agus í a chur chun cinn ina gcuid oibre. Bunaíodh an Chomhairle um Oideachais Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta (COGG) faoi fhorálacha an Achta in 2002 chun tacaíocht a thabhairt do Ghaelscoileanna agus do scoileanna Gaeltachta. Tá ról freisin aige i dtacú le teagasc na Gaeilge i mbunscoileanna agus in iar-bhunscoileanna uile na tíre.

Tá scéimeanna agus cláir á reáchtáil ag an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta a bhaineann go sonrach le scoileanna Gaeltachta, agus le teagasc agus tacaíocht na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge nach bhfuil sa Ghaeltacht. Áirítear orthu sin:

- Liúntais bhreise do mhúinteoirí i scoileanna Gaeltachta, agus dóibh siúd a mhúineann trí mheán na Gaeilge i scoileanna eile .i. i nGaelscoileanna
- Múinteoir breise (lasmuigh den chuóta) d'iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta
- Deontais chaipitíochta níos airde d'iar-bhunscoileanna deonacha ina ndéantar cuid nó iomlán an teagaisc as Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht, agus d'iar-bhunscoileanna deonacha a mhúineann as Gaeilge in áiteanna eile, Gaelscoileanna Chathair na Gaillimhe sa chás seo
- Scoláireachtaí do mhic léinn Gaeltachta atá ag freastal ar chúrsaí tríú leibhéal, agus do chúrsaí saineúla Gaeilge tríú leibhéal
- Cúrsaí Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht do mhúinteoirí – d'ábhar oidí agus cúrsaí athnuachana do mhúinteoirí cáilithe a eagraíonn an tIonad Oideachais i gConamara

Chomh maith leo sin, d'íoc an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta deontas caipitíochta in aghaidh an scoláire dóibh siúd a d'fhreastail ar chúrsaí Gaeilge i gColáistí Samhraidh Gaeltachta, go dtí gur cuireadh deireadh leis an deontas i gcáinainéis mhí Dheireadh Fómhair 2008. Ina iomlán, is fiú €2,361,363 na scéimeanna seo do Ghaeltacht agus do Chathair na Gaillimhe. Is ionann seo agus €2,180,700 do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus €180,663 do Chathair na Gaillimhe. Níl liúntais teagaisc do mhúinteoirí i scoileanna an Choiste Gairmoideachais san áireamh leis seo. Áirítear iad sin faoi Choiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe agus faoi Choiste Gairmoideachais Chathair na Gaillimhe.

## 3.2.3 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

The Department of Education and Science is responsible for the management of all levels of education in Ireland. Since the foundation of the State, the education system has played a particular role in regard to the language, with Irish a compulsory subject for all attending primary and post primary school. In relation to the Irish language, the 1998 Education Act placed a responsibility on all those involved in the education system to support, maintain and promote the language in their work. Under the provisions of the Act, the Comhairle um Oideachais Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta (COGG) was established in 2002 to support Gaelscoileanna (scoileanna lán Ghaeilge) and Gaeltacht schools, and it also has a role in supporting the teaching of Irish in all primary and post primary schools.

The Department of Education and Science operates a number of schemes and programmes specific to Gaeltacht schools and the teaching and support of non-Gaeltacht Irish-language medium schools. These include:

- Additional allowances for teachers in Gaeltacht schools and for those who teach through Irish in other schools (Gaelscoileanna)
- An extra teacher (ex-quota) for Gaeltacht post-primary schools
- Higher capitation grants for voluntary post-primary schools where all or part of the instruction is 'as Gaeilge' in the Gaeltacht and for voluntary post-primary schools teaching 'as Gaeilge' elsewhere, in this case in Galway City (Gaelscoileanna)
- Scholarships for Gaeltacht students attending third level and for specific Irish language third level courses
- Irish language courses in the Gaeltacht for teachers – trainee teachers and refresher courses for qualified teachers arranged by the Education Centre in Connemara

In addition to these, the Department of Education and Science paid a capitation grant per student for those attending Irish language courses in Gaeltacht summer colleges, up until it was abolished in the October 2008 budget. In total, the value of these schemes to the Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City is €2,361,363. This breaks down as approximately €2,180,700 to Galway Gaeltacht and €180,663 to Galway City. These figures do not include teaching allowances for teachers in VEC schools, which are included under the County Galway VEC and the City of Galway VEC.



### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

I dteannta na scéimeanna thuas, cuireann an tÚdarás um Ard-Oideachas ciste speisialta ar fáil chun líon na gcéimithe a bhfuil scileanna faoi leith acu i nGaeilge a mhéadú. Tá an scéim seo i bhfeidhm ón mbliain 2006, agus caithfidh institiúidí tríú leibhéal iarratas a dhéanamh ar mhaoiniú chun cúrsaí a fhorbairt agus a chur ar fáil i réimsí áirithe léinn trí Ghaeilge. Tá maoiniú faighte ag OÉ Gaillimh agus ag Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo sa scéim seo. Ach cuireann an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta maoiniú ar fáil sa chéad chás, agus áirítear sin faoi fhigiúir na Roinne sin dá bharr.

Bíonn tionchar ag go leor tionscnamh agus clár de chuid na Roinne Oideachais agus Eolaíochta ar scoileanna Gaeltachta agus ar Ghaelscoileanna; baineann na cinn thuas le tacaíocht bhreise don teanga agus don Ghaeltacht áfach, agus is féidir a luach do Ghaillimh a mheas.

Gan dabht ar bith, tá an Roinn seo agus an córas oideachais in Éirinn ar cheann de na struchtúir Stáit is mó tionchar i dtaobh na Gaeilge. Cé gur tharla athruithe le fiche bliain anuas, na ceangail a bhaineann leis an Acht Oideachais 1998 agus bunú na Comhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta & Gaelscolaíochta (COGG) ina measc, airíonn go leor daoine go bhfuil dúshlán mhóra le sárú fós chun teagasc na Gaeilge i scoileanna a fheabhsú. Táthar inníoch faoi chaighdeán agus faoi na modhanna teagaisc i scoileanna Gaeltachta agus faoi mhúineadh na Gaeilge i scoileanna a mhúineann trí mheán an Bhéarla. Tá fás ollmhór tagtha ar Ghaelscoileanna le blianta beaga anuas – scoileanna a chuireann an tumoideachas trí Ghaeilge ar fáil lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht – ach bíonn fadhbanna acu teacht ar ábhar Gaeilge agus ar thacaíocht curaclaim ón Roinn. Táthar den tuairim freisin go gcruthaíonn Gaelscoileanna meon eisiach agus scothroghnach i leith na teanga mar gur scoileanna príobháideacha formhór na scoileanna, ina roghnaítear na daltaí.

Tá amhras ar dhaoine eile faoina dtionchar fadtréimhseach ar chaighdeán agus ar choinneáil theanga na ndaltaí tar éis dóibh an scoil a fhágáil. Ach tríd is tríd aithnítear go bhfuil na Gaelscoileanna ar cheann de na forbairtí is dearfaí agus is mó tionchar ar an nGaeilge sa Stát le blianta beaga anuas; cruthaíodh pobail Ghaeilge i gceantair uirbeacha agus i gceantair eile ina raibh an Ghaeilge ar an imeall go dtí seo. I gceantair eile, ar nós Chathair na Gaillimhe, chuir siad leis na pobail Ghaeilge a bhí ann cheana, á bhforbairt agus á méadú, agus chuir na pobail sheanbhunaithe le pobail na nGaelscoileanna.

Níl sé faoi chuimsiú an staidéir seo réimse na Gaeilge san oideachas a iniúchadh, ach fad agus a bhíonn páistí in ainm cumas Gaeilge a fhoghlaim nó a fheabhsú sa chóras scoile, beidh sé ar an uirlis Stáit is tábhachtaí do chothú agus do choinneáil na Gaeilge, go háirithe lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht. Nílimidne ach ag déanamh athrá ar an méid a dúirt go leor romhainn, agus a dúirt formhór mór na gcomhairleoirí sa staidéar seo, go bhfuil géarghá ann aghaidh a thabhairt ar an gcaoi a múintear an Ghaeilge sa chóras scoile agus a dtacaítear léi. Caithfear meas agus tuiscint don teanga a fhoghlaim ag aois óg, laistigh den Ghaeltacht agus lasmuigh di, má tá sí le bheith linn sa todhchaí.

In addition to the schemes listed above, the Higher Education Authority provides a special fund to increase the supply of graduates with special skills in the Irish language. The scheme is in place since 2006 and requires third level institutes to apply for funding to develop and provide courses in particular areas of study through the medium of Irish. Both NUI Galway and GMIT have accessed funds through the scheme. However the funding is provided by the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs in the first instance and therefore it has been taken into account in the figures for that Department.

Many other Department of Education and Science initiatives and programmes have an impact on Gaeltacht and Irish-language medium schools; however those listed above are the ones that relate to additional supports for the language and the Gaeltacht, and which are quantifiable for Galway.

Without a doubt, this Department and the education system in Ireland is one of the most influential structures of the State in terms of the Irish language. While changes have been made in the past 20 years, including the obligations laid down in the 1998 Education Act and the establishment of An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta & Gaelscolaíochta (COGG) many people feel that significant challenges remain to improve the teaching of Irish in schools. Concerns relate both to the standard and methods of teaching in Gaeltacht schools and the teaching of Irish in English-medium schools. Gaelscoileanna, providing immersion education through Irish outside the Gaeltacht, have witnessed a tremendous level of growth in recent years, but they experience problems in sourcing Irish language materials and curriculum support from the Department. There are also some criticisms that the Gaelscoileanna in some cases lead to an exclusionary and elitist attitude to the language as the majority are private, with selected acceptance of students.

Others call into question their long-term impact on the standards and retention of the language among students after they leave school. However, in the main the Gaelscoileanna are seen as one of the most positive and influential developments for Irish in the State in recent years, creating Irish language communities in urban and other areas where Irish was previously on the margins at best. In other areas, like Galway City, they have added to and drawn on an existing base of Irish language communities and enhanced and expanded its numbers.

It is outside the scope of this study to delve into the area of Irish in education, however as long as the school system continues to be the place where children are expected to acquire or improve their Irish language skills, it will be the most important State instrument in the preservation and retention of Irish, particularly outside Gaeltacht areas. We simply echo the words and sentiment of many before us, and the vast majority of consultees in this study, in highlighting the urgent need to address the way that Irish is taught and supported in the school system. Respect and appreciation for the language must be learned from a young age, both in and outside the Gaeltacht if it is to survive into the future.

## 3.2.4 RTÉ RAIDIÓ NA GAELTACHTA

Bhunaigh RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta i mí Aibreáin 1972 chun seirbhís craoltóireachta Gaeilge a chur ar fáil do phobail Ghaeltachta agus do chainteoirí Gaeilge ar fud fad na tíre. Bhíodh an stáisiún ag craoladh ar feadh cúpla uair an chloig in aghaidh an lae óna cheanncheathrú i gCasla Chonamara; méadaíodh sin go craolachán 24 uair in 2001. Cuireann sé raon leathan de chlár nuachta, cúrsaí reatha agus irise i láthair. Tá béim faoi leith aige ar fhreastal ar phobal na réigiún uile Gaeltachta, ag cur nuacht áitiúil ar fáil ar feadh an lae agus lear mór uaireanta de cheol traidisiúnta. Tá stiúideonna réigiúnacha aige i nGaeltacht Chorcaí, Chiarraí agus Dhún na nGall agus i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i gCaisleán an Bharraigh i gCo. Mhaigh Eo.

Sheol Raidió na Gaeltachta Anocht FM in 2005. Bíonn Anocht FM ag craoladh ón 9i.n. go 1r.n. agus díríonn sé ar éisteoirí níos óige. Seinneann clár ceol comhaimseartha, Gaelach, domhanda agus ceol tíre. Maolaíodh polasaí RnaG a chuir cosc ar cheol a raibh liricí Béarla aige nuair a seoladh an sruth nua óige seo.

Cuirtear seirbhísí Raidió na Gaeltachta ar fáil trí Ghaeilge agus is iad muintir na Gaeltachta a phríomhlucht éisteachta. Aithnítear mar sin féin agus daonra na Gaeltachta ag dul in aois agus i laghad, go gcaithfear éisteoirí níos óige agus lucht éisteachta eile lasmuigh den cheantar a mhealladh. Léiríonn na hathruithe a rinneadh ar na sceidil le blianta beaga anuas go n-aithníonn an stáisiún é seo, agus go bhfuiltear ag iarraidh lucht éisteachta nua a mhealladh.

De réir Thuarascáil Bhliantúil 2007 RTÉ, b'ionann riar Raidió na Gaeltachta agus 0.5% de lucht éisteachta náisiúnta raidió na tíre – 1.7% a bhí ag Lyric FM, stáisiún raidió eile RTÉ nach mbaineann leis an bpríomhshruith. Baineann Raidió na Gaeltachta le hearnáil na craoltóireachta seirbhíse poiblí, agus ní bhíonn aon fhógraíocht tráchtála ar chor ar bith ar an stáisiún. Léirigh suirbhé de chuid Raidió na Gaeltachta ar a lucht éisteachta in 2006 gur thart ar 41% é riar an stáisiúin laistigh den Ghaeltacht, agus aimsiú lucht féachana 60% aige, a thaispeánann go n-éistean 60% de mhuintir na Gaeltachta leis an stáisiún ag am éigin i gcaitheamh an lae.

€10.2 milliún a bhain le Raidió na Gaeltachta in 2007, nó 7.1% de chaiteachas RTÉ. Fostaíonn sé thart ar 69 duine lánaimseartha ag a cheanncheathrú i gCasla, agus tá daoine eile fostaithe i stiúideonna eile Gaeltachta agus i mBaile Átha Cliath. I dteannta na gcostas foirne a bhaineann le Casla, íocann an stáisiún daoine a chuireann le clár, ó shaineolaithe a bhíonn ar chlár go minic go hiadsan a bhíonn ar chlár uair amháin. Cé go gceannaíonn RTÉ go leor seirbhísí agus soláthairtí é féin, ceannaítear cuid eile i nGaillimh, ó sholáthraithe Gaeltachta nó Cathrach. Meastar go gcaitheann Raidió na Gaeltachta thart ar €6.63 milliún i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Tá tuarastail agus costais a bhaineann le pá san áireamh leis seo don fhoireann, do riarachán agus d'fhorchostais, agus do roinnt coimisiúnaithe cláir.

## 3.2.4 RTÉ RAIDIÓ NA GAELTACHTA

Raidió na Gaeltachta was established by RTÉ in April 1972 to provide an Irish language broadcasting service to the Gaeltacht communities and Irish speakers throughout the country. From its headquarters in Casla, Connemara, the station initially broadcast for a limited number of hours each day, increasing to 24 hour broadcasting in 2001. It presents a range of news, current affairs and magazine programmes. It has a particular emphasis on serving each of the regional Gaeltacht populations, delivering local news throughout the day and a large amount of traditional music. There are regional studios in the Cork, Kerry and Donegal Gaeltacht and in Dublin and Castlebar, Co Mayo.

In 2005, Raidió na Gaeltachta launched Anocht FM, broadcasting from 9pm to 1am and targeting younger listeners. Programmes play a selection of contemporary, Irish, folk and world music and RnaG's previous policy banning music with English lyrics was relaxed to coincide with the launch of the new youth stream.

Raidió na Gaeltachta's services are delivered through Irish and the primary target audience is the population in Gaeltacht areas. However, it is recognised that as the Gaeltacht population ages and decreases, younger listeners and other audiences outside the area need to be attracted. Schedule changes in recent years reflect the station's recognition of this fact and their efforts to attract these new audiences.

According to the RTÉ Annual Report 2007, Raidió na Gaeltachta accounted for 0.5% of national radio listenership which compares with 1.7% for Lyric FM, RTÉ's other non-mainstream radio station. Raidió na Gaeltachta falls entirely within the category of public service broadcasting in that there is no commercial advertising on the station. In 2006, a Raidió na Gaeltachta listenership survey showed that the stations market share within the Gaeltacht was around 41% with a reach of 60%, indicating that 60% of people in the Gaeltacht listen to the station at some time during the day.

In 2007, Raidió na Gaeltachta accounted for €10.2 million, or 7.1% of RTÉ expenditure. It employs approximately 69 people full-time at its headquarters in Casla, with others employed in other Gaeltacht studios and in Dublin. In addition to staff costs incurred at Casla, the station makes payments to programme contributors, from experts who comment and contribute regularly, to those who contribute on a once-off basis. While many services and supplies are purchased centrally by RTÉ, others are purchased in Galway, either from Gaeltacht or City suppliers. It is estimated that around €6.63 million is spent by Raidió na Gaeltachta in the Galway Gaeltacht. This includes salaries and pay-related costs for staff, administration and overheads and some programme commissioning.

## 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht

### Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

#### 3.2.5 TG4

Bunaíodh TG4 mar Theilifís na Gaeilge i 1996. D'fheidhmigh sé ar dtús mar fhochuideachta faoi úinéireacht iomlán RTÉ, ach bunaíodh TG4 mar chorparáid neamhspleách reachtúil an 1 Aibreán 2007. Cuireann TG4 thart ar chúig uair an chloig de chlár Ghaeilge ar fáil in aghaidh an lae, agus cuirtear leis seo le clár Bhéarla a cheannaítear ó líonraí agus ó stáisiúin eile. Chomh maith leis an ábhar a dhéanann TG4 a choimisiúnú, cuireann RTÉ 365 uair an chloig de chlár Ghaeilge ar fáil don stáisiún gach bliain, Nuacht TG4 a bhíonn ar siúl gach lá san áireamh, riachtanas a leagadh amach san Acht Craolacháin, 2001.

Aithnítear a chlár nuálaíoch, a stíl chomhaimseartha agus a lucht óg oibre go forleathan, agus tá riar 3% den lucht féachana náisiúnta teilifíse ag TG4.

D'fhostaigh sé thart ar 85 foireann lánaimseartha ag a cheanncheathrú i mBaile na hAbhann i gConamara in 2007, agus deir a shuíomh gréasáin go dtacaíonn sé le thart ar 350 post eile i gcuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin ar fud na Gaeltachta agus an Stáit. Rinne líon suntasach díobh siúd a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo don tuarascáil seo trácht ar rath TG4 agus ar an tionchar suntasach a bhí aige ar mheoin i leith na Gaeilge sa Stát. Tugtar níos mó sonraí faoi ról TG4 i bhforbairt na hearnála closamhairc in Éirinn agus sa Ghaeltacht i gCaibidil 4.

Measaimid go raibh caiteachas thart ar €23 milliún ag TG4 i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007. Tá meastacháin do phá agus d'fhorchostais ag ceanncheathrú an stáisiúin i mBaile na hAbhann san áireamh leis seo, agus costais coimisiúnaithe clár ó chuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin i nGaillimh. Sna naoi mí ó mhí Aibreáin go mí na Nollag 2007 amháin, chaith TG4 beagnach €18 milliún ar chaiteachas díreach clár. Bhí 440 uair an chloig de chlár choimisiúnaithe agus 170 uair an chloig de chlár a dubáladh go Gaeilge ón eárnáil neamhspleách léiriúcháin mar thoradh air seo.

#### 3.2.5 TG4

TG4 was established as Teilifís na Gaeilge in 1996. Originally operated as a wholly owned subsidiary of RTÉ, TG4 was established as an independent statutory corporation on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007. TG4 provides around five hours per day of core Irish language programming and this is supplemented by English programmes purchased from other networks and stations. In addition to the content commissioned directly by TG4, RTÉ continues to supply 365 hours of Irish language programming to the station annually, including the daily Nuacht TG4, a requirement set out in the 2001 Broadcasting Act.

Widely recognised for its innovative programming, modern style and young workforce, TG4 accounts for a 3% share of the national television audience. It employed around 85 full-time staff at its Baile na hAbhann headquarters in Connemara in 2007 and, according to its website supports about 350 other jobs in independent production companies throughout the Gaeltacht and the State. A substantial number of those consulted for this report commented on the success of TG4 and the significant impact it has had on attitudes to Irish in the State. More details about TG4's role in the development of the audiovisual sector in Ireland and the Gaeltacht are given in Chapter 4.

In 2007, we estimate that TG4 had approximately €23 million of expenditure in the Galway Gaeltacht. This includes estimates for pay and overheads at the stations Headquarters at Baile na hAbhann and costs of programming commissioning from independent production companies based in Galway. During the nine months from April to December 2007 alone, TG4 spent nearly €18 million on direct programme expenditure, resulting in 440 hours of commissioned programmes and 170 hours of Irish dubbed programmes from the independent production sector.

## 3.2.6 EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ CULTÚRTHA AGUS GAEILGE

Eagraíonn roinnt eagraíochtaí cultúrtha agus Gaeilge imeachtaí nó cláir tacaíochta i nGaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Cuirtear tromlach an mhaoinithe do na heagraíochtaí seo ar fáil trí dheontais Stáit ón Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta.

**Ealaín na Gaeltachta:** Comhthionscnamh í seo idir Údarás na Gaeltachta agus an Chomhairle Ealaíon chun tacú le healaíona traidisiúnta agus comhaimseartha agus iad a chur chun cinn sa Ghaeltacht. Is fochuideachta de chuid an Údaráis í an eagraíocht, agus tá an ceathrar foirne lonnaithe in oifig an Údaráis sna ceantair Ghaeltachta, áisitheoir lánaimseartha amháin i nGaillimh san áireamh. €354,148 caiteachas díreach Ealaín na Gaeltachta i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007.

**Foras na Gaeilge:** Bhí caiteachas €71,618 i nGaillimh in 2007 ag an gcomhlacht uile-oileáin do chur chun cinn na Gaeilge in Éirinn. Bhí deontais do Chonradh na Gaeilge, agus do champaí Samhraidh agus d'eagraíochtaí pobail lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht i gceist leis seo freisin.

**Gael Linn agus Glór na nGael:** Eagraíochtaí náisiúnta iad seo a chuireann réimse leathan d'imeachtaí agus comórtais Gaeilge ar siúl gach bliain. Eagraíonn siad imeachtaí sa Ghaeltacht agus lasmuigh di. Caitheadh díreach faoi bhun €10,000 i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe in 2007.

**Conradh na Gaeilge:** Is in Áras na nGael sa Chathair atá craobh na Gaillimhe lonnaithe, agus cuireann sé tacaíocht agus imeachtaí ar fáil chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn. Áirítear orthu seo ranganna Gaeilge ag gach leibhéal, imeachtaí oíche ceoil agus damhsa, imeachtaí sóisialta, campaí samhraidh i gceantair lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht, agus tacaíocht ghinearálta d'eagraíochtaí agus do ghrúpaí eile sa phobal. Is leis an gConradh Club Áras na nGael, agus bíonn sé á rith aige. Eagraítear imeachtaí sóisialta ann, agus eagraítear Seachtain na Gaeilge gach bliain i gcomhpháirtíocht le grúpaí agus le pobail eile sa Chathair agus sa Chontae. Tá triúr fostaithe ag Conradh na Gaeilge go lánaimseartha i nGaillimh, agus 19 nduine eile go páirtaimseartha. Bhí caiteachas €445,412 ag Conradh na Gaeilge in 2007, a raibh costais foirne, forchostais agus seirbhísí agus na tionscadail teanga san áireamh ann. Cé go maoiníonn deontais Stáit ó Foras na Gaeilge agus ó FÁS cuid den chaiteachas seo, is trí ghníomhaíochtaí tráchtála Chlub Áras na nGael a cruinníodh riar suntasach de.

**Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe:** Tá amharclann náisiúnta na Gaeilge lonnaithe i nGaillimh ó bunaíodh i 1928 í. Cuirtear tacaíocht Stáit ar fáil don Taibhdhearc trí Chiste na Gaeilge de chuid na Roinne Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta. Tugadh €480,000 di in 2007, a áirítear faoi chaiteachas na Roinne.

## 3.2.6 IRISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

Several Irish language and cultural organisations arrange activities or support programmes in the Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City. The majority of the funding for these organisations is provided through State grants from the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

**Ealaín na Gaeltachta** is a joint initiative between Údarás na Gaeltachta and the Arts Council to promote and support traditional and contemporary arts in the Gaeltacht. The organisation is a subsidiary company of Údarás and the four staff members are based at Údarás offices in the regional Gaeltacht areas, including one full-time facilitator in Galway. Ealaín na Gaeltachta's direct expenditure in the Galway Gaeltacht in 2007 was €354,148.

**Foras na Gaeilge**, the all-island body for the promotion of Irish in Ireland had expenditure of €71,618 in Galway in 2007. This included grants to Conradh na Gaeilge, and various summer camps and community organisations outside of the Gaeltacht.

**Gael Linn and Glór na nGael** are national organisations providing a range of Irish language activities and competitions each year, with activities both in and outside of the Gaeltacht. Just under €10,000 was spent in the Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City in 2007.

**Conradh na Gaeilge** in Galway is based at Áras na nGael in the City and provides a number of supports and activities to promote Irish including Irish classes at all levels, traditional music and dance evenings, social events, summer camps in non-Gaeltacht areas and general support for other organisations and groups in the community. Conradh owns and operates Club Áras na nGael where social events are hosted and each year it organises and hosts Seachtain na Gaeilge, coordinating with other groups and communities in the City and County. 3 people are employed by Conradh na Gaeilge full-time in Galway, with a further 19 part-time employees. In 2007, Conradh na Gaeilge had expenditure of €445,412 which included staff costs, overheads and services and all language projects. While some of this expenditure is funded by State grants from Foras na Gaeilge and FÁS, a significant proportion is raised through commercial activities of Club Áras na nGael.

**Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe**, the national Irish language theatre has been located in Galway since it was established in 1928. An Taibhdhearc receives State support through the Ciste na Gaeilge of The Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. In 2007, it received support of €480,000, a figure which is accounted for in the expenditure for the Department.

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeilge Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Irish language

**Gaillimh le Gaeilge:** Tacaíonn an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta le Gaillimh le Gaeilge freisin, trí fhochoiste gnó (Ciste Gnó) Chiste na Gaeilge. Tugadh deontas €168,000 do Ghaillimh le Gaeilge in 2007 ón gCiste, agus áirítear seo i gcaiteachas na Roinne freisin.

Tá tuilleadh sonraí faoi ghníomhaíocht Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe i gCaibidil 5.

**Gaillimh le Gaeilge** too is supported by the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs through the business sub-fund, Ciste Gnó of Ciste na Gaeilge. In 2007, Gaillimh le Gaeilge received a grant of €168,000 from the Ciste, and this figure is also accounted for in the Department's expenditure above.

More details about Irish language activity in Galway City are included in Chapter 5.

## 3.2.7 LIÚNTAIS BHREISE GAELTACHTA D'FHOSTAITHE AN STÁIT

Iócann an Garda Síochána agus an HSE araon liúntais bhreise le baill foirne atá lonnaithe i gceantar Gaeltachta, nó a dhéanann cuid shuntasach dá n-obair i gceantar Gaeltachta. Tá ráta an liúntais – 7.5% den bhunphá – mar an gcéanna sa dá eagraíocht. Thart ar €900,000 ina iomlán a caitheadh ar na liúntais seo in 2007.

I gcás na nGardaí, íoctar an liúntas le Gardaí atá lonnaithe i stáisiúin Ghaeltachta, nó a bhfuil cuid de dhlinse a stáisiúin sa Ghaeltacht. I gcás an HSE, cheadaigh an rialachán íocaíocht 'luach saothair breise' do dhaoine a bhíonn ag obair den chuid is mó sa Ghaeltacht. Caithfear scrúdú béil a dhéanamh sa dá chás.

Tá polasaí ag an nGarda Síochána a chinntítear go gcuirtear Gardaí a labhraíonn Gaeilge chuig stáisiúin Ghaeltachta. Cuireann an fórsa seirbhísí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge don phobal chun cearta bunreachtúla na saoránach a ngnó a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge a chomhlíonadh. Bíonn ar nGardaí scrúdú i nGaeilge a ghnóthú mar chuid dá n-oiliúint.

D'fhorbair an HSE cláir bhreise tacaíochtaí do sholáthar seirbhísí Gaeilge le blianta beaga anuas. I measc na scéimeanna bhí ranganna Gaeilge agus teagasc duine le duine do ghairmithe sláinte agus baill foirne a bhíonn ag plé leis an bpobal, agus scoláireachtaí (i gcomhar le hÚdarás na Gaeltachta) chun mic léinn Ghaeltachta a labhraíonn Gaeilge a chur faoi oiliúint i bpríomhghairmeacha ar nós Cothaithe Sláinte agus Teiripe Urlabhra. Teastaíonn ón údarás sláinte a chinntiú go bhfuil cainteoirí Gaeilge eolach faoi sheirbhísí trí Ghaeilge agus in ann iad a úsáid i ngach cuid dá gcúram sláinte. Moltar do dhochtúirí ginearálta i gceantair Ghaeltachta cainteoirí Gaeilge a shainaithe ar pháipéarachas agus ar atreuithe chun a chinntiú gur féidir leis an bhfoireann seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil nuair is féidir.

I dteannta na dtionscnamh sin, d'fhoilsigh HSE an lathair Scéim Teanga faoi Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla ina n-áirítear polasaithe ar earcú cainteoirí Gaeilge do phoist Ghaeltachta srl. agus tá Oifigeach Forbartha Gaeilge lánaimseartha ag an Údarás chun cabhrú le comhlíonadh na dtacaíochtaí breise. Déantar go leor de na tionscnaimh seo agus de chomhlíonadh fhorálacha na Scéime Teanga mar chuid de ghnáthfheidhmeanna HSE an lathair, agus cé gur tacaíochtaí breise do phobal na Gaeltachta cuid mhór de na scéimeanna, ní dhéantar an caiteachas a thairgeadh ann féin agus dá bhrí sin tá sé deacair na costais shonracha a ríomh.

## 3.2.7 ADDITIONAL GAELTACHT ALLOWANCES FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

An Garda Síochána and the HSE both pay additional allowances to staff based in, or carrying out a significant part of their work in a Gaeltacht area. The rate of the allowance, at 7.5% of basic pay, is the same in both organisations. The total amount of expenditure on these allowances in 2007 was around €900,000.

In the case of the Gardaí, the payment applies to Gardaí who are based in Gaeltacht stations or for whom part of their station's jurisdiction is in the Gaeltacht. For the HSE, the regulation allowed for the payment of 'additional remuneration' to people whose duties are primarily in the Gaeltacht. In both cases, an oral examination must be taken.

An Garda Síochána has a policy in place to ensure that Irish speaking members are posted to Gaeltacht stations. The force provides a level of service through Irish for the public to fulfil the constitutional right of citizens to conduct their business through Irish and its members must pass an exam in Irish as part of their training.

The HSE has developed a number of additional support programmes for provision of Irish language services in recent years. Schemes have included Irish language classes and one-to-one instruction for health professionals and particularly front-line staff and scholarships (in association with Údarás na Gaeltachta) to train Irish-speaking, Gaeltacht students in key professions like Health Promotion and Speech Therapy. The health authority wants to ensure that Irish-speakers are aware of and can avail of services through Irish throughout the 'patient pathway', that is at every stage of their medical care.

GPs in Gaeltacht areas are encouraged to identify Irish-language speakers in paperwork and referrals to ensure that staff can provide services in Irish wherever possible.

In addition to these initiatives, HSE West has published a Language Scheme under the Official Languages Act which includes policies on recruitment of Irish-speakers to Gaeltacht posts etc. and the authority has a full-time Irish Language Development Officer to assist in implementing the additional supports. All of these initiatives and the implementation of the Language Scheme provisions are carried out as part of the ordinary functions of HSE West, and while many of the schemes amount to 'additional supports' for the Gaeltacht community, expenditure is not recorded separately and it is difficult to determine specific costs.



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### 3.2.8 TACAÍOCHT EILE D'EARNÁIL NA MEÁN

Tá scéim dar teideal 'Fuaim agus Fís' ag Coimisiún Craolacháin na hÉireann (BCI) a thacaíonn le léiriúchán "cláir nua teilifíse agus raidió i réimsí cultúir, oidhreachta agus taithí mhuintir na hÉireann, agus i réimse an litearthachta do dhaoine fásta. Is mar thoradh ar an Acht Craolacháin, 2003, a bunaíodh an scéim agus déantar maoiniú uirthi le 5% den táille ceadúnais teilifíse". Féadfaidh cláir a mhaoineáir faoin Scéim a bheith i mBéarla, i nGaeilge nó dátheangach; de réir rialacha an Aontais Eorpaigh caithfidh 25% de na cláir a bheith i nGaeilge nó dátheangach. Bhí 34% de na cláir teilifíse agus 13.7% de na cláir raidió a maoiníodh in 2007 i nGaeilge nó dátheangach.

Is ball é an BCI de Choiste Forbartha na Gaeilge, in éindí le hionadaithe ó Foras na Gaeilge, ó Chomhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge agus le craoltóirí neamhspleácha. Molann an Coiste tionscnaimh don Choimisiún Craolacháin, a chinneann ansin ar cheart tacú leo le hurraíocht agus le buiséid tacaíochta an BCI.

Samplaí de na tionscnaimh seo iad an comórtas Réalt DJ a reáchtáladh le hocht stáisiún réigiúnacha ar feadh cúpla bliain, ceardlanna craolacháin do dhéagóirí le linn Sheachtain na Gaeilge, tionscnaimh scoile le Gael Linn, agus an suíomh gréasáin Cogar atá faoi bhainistíocht na Comhdhála.

Tá ráiteas beartais thar a bheith leathan faoin Acht Craolacháin, 2001, ar sholáthar ábhar agus tiomantas don Ghaeilge agus don chultúr Gaelach. Cuirtear na beartais seo i bhfeidhm trí thiomantas craoltóirí ina Ráitis Beartais ar Chláir. Sonraíonn craoltóirí céard a bheidh i gceist lena dtiomantas don Ghaeilge i dtéarmaí ábhar cláir, agus má theastaíonn uatha na tiomantais nó an t-ábhar seo a athrú, caithfidh siad na hathruithe molta a chur faoi bhráid an BCI agus cead a fháil uaidh. Tá Ráitis Beartais ar Chláir ag baint leis na craoltóirí ceadúnaithe ar fad. Tugadh thart ar €1,729,798 do dhéantóirí clár i nGhaeltacht na Gaillimhe faoin scéim Fuaime & Físe in 2007, agus tugadh €220,000 eile do dhéantóirí clár i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Tá cláir teilifíse agus roinnt cláir raidió san áireamh leis seo, agus bhí gach ceann acu i nGaeilge nó dátheangach.

Tá cúpla scéim ag Bord Scannán na hÉireann chun tacú le léiriúchán scannán agus teilifíse, agus tá na scéimeanna ar fad ar fáil do léiriúcháin Bhéarla, Ghaeilge agus dhátheangacha. Forbraítear formhór na léiriúchán maoinithe don teilifís seachas d'eisiúint scannáin, agus déantar go leor díobh i gcomhpháirtíocht le TG4. Tugadh deontais arbh fhiú €414,000 iad do léiriúcháin Ghaeilge a rinne cuideachtaí i nGaillimh in 2007.

### 3.2.8 OTHER MEDIA INDUSTRY SUPPORTS

The Broadcasting Commission of Ireland (BCI) operates a scheme called 'Sound and Vision' which supports the production "of new television and radio programmes in the areas of Irish culture, heritage and experience and adult literacy. The Scheme is the result of the Broadcasting (Funding) Act, 2003 and is funded by 5% of the television licence fee". Programmes funded under the Scheme can be in English, Irish or bilingual, however under EU rules, there must be at least 25% Irish or bilingual programming. In 2007, 34% of the television programmes and 13.7% of the radio programmes funded were in Irish or bilingual.

The BCI is a member together with representatives from Foras na Gaeilge, Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge and independent broadcasters of the Irish Language Development Committee. The Committee proposes initiatives to the Broadcasting Commission which then decides if they should be supported from within the sponsorship and support budgets of the BCI. Some examples of initiatives have been the Réalt DJ competition held with 8 regional stations over a couple of years, broadcast workshops for teenagers during Seachtain na Gaeilge, schools initiatives with Gael Linn and the Cogar website, managed by Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge.

Under the 2001 Broadcasting Act there is a very broad policy statement on the provision of content and commitment to the Irish language and culture. Implementation of this policy is brought about through commitments by broadcasters in their Programme Policy Statements. Broadcasters state what their commitment to the Irish language will be in terms of programme content and should they wish to change those commitments or content, they must submit the proposed changes and get permission from the BCI. Programme Policy Statements apply to all licensed broadcasters. Under the 2007 Sound & Vision scheme, an estimated €1,729,798 was granted to programme makers in the Galway Gaeltacht and a further €220,000 to programme makers in Galway City. This includes television and some radio programmes, all of which were either in Irish or bilingual.

The Irish Film Board has several schemes to support film and television productions and all schemes are open to English, Irish or bilingual productions. Most of the funded productions are developed for television rather than film release and many are in cooperation with TG4. In 2007, a total of €414,000 was granted for Irish language productions by Galway companies.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

Faoin Acht um Údarás Craolacháin, 2003, tá sé de dhualgas ar RTÉ íosmhéid áirithe dá bhuiséad clár a chaitheamh ar léiriúcháin neamhspleácha gach bliain. Riarann Léiriúcháin Neamhspleácha RTÉ an ciste speisialta, agus déanann tuairisc ar a ghníomhaíocht gach bliain. Mheas RTÉ gur caitheadh €800,000 ar chlár Ghaeilge in 2007, a rinneadh a choimisiúnú ó chuideachtaí léiriúcháin neamhspleácha a bhí bunaithe i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe nó a bhí ag déanamh clár ann.

Clár tacaíochta a mhaoiníonn an tAontas Eorpach don tionscal closamhairc san Eoraip é MEDIA 2007. Tá oifig réigiúnach ag an gclár, MEDIA Antenna na Gaillimhe a chuireann comhairle agus cúnamh ar fáil faoin gclár, agus faoi bheartais ghinearálta de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh don tionscal. Is comhpháirtíocht de chuid an Choimisiúin Eorpaigh, Údarás na Gaeltachta, TG4, Bhord Scannán na hÉireann agus The Galway Film Centre é MEDIA Antenna. Bhí caiteachas €294,731 ag clár MEDIA i nGaillimh in 2007. Cé nach gcuirtear an maoiniú ar fáil go sonrach ná go háirithe do chlár Ghaeilge, tá critéir Gaeilge ag an scéim agus tá go leor cuideachtaí bunaithe i gceantair Ghaeltachta nó ag forbairt cláir Ghaeilge.

Under the Broadcasting Authority Act 2003, RTE is obliged to spend a minimum amount of its programme budget on independent productions each year. RTE Independent Productions manages the special fund and reports on its activity each year. In 2007, RTE estimated a spend of €800,000 on Irish language programmes commissioned from independent production companies based in or making programmes in the Galway Gaeltacht.

Finally, MEDIA 2007 is an EU funded support programme for the audiovisual industry in Europe. The programme has a regional office, MEDIA Antenna Galway which provides advice and assistance in relation to the programme and on general EU policy for the industry. MEDIA Antenna is a partnership of the European Commission, Údarás na Gaeltachta, TG4, The Irish Film Board and the Galway Film Centre. In 2007, the MEDIA programme had expenditure of €294,731 in Galway and while funding is not provided specifically or especially for Irish language programming, there is an Irish language criteria in place in the scheme and many companies are based in Gaeltacht areas or are developing Irish language programmes.

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### 3.3 TACAÍOCHTAÍ CONTAE & CATHRACH DO GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE AGUS DON GHAELIGE I GCATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

#### 3.3.1 COMHAIRLE CONTAE NA GAILLIMHE

Is í Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe an t-údarás áitiúil atá freagrach as pleanáil agus as soláthar seirbhísí do mhuintir Chontae na Gaillimhe. Áirítear ar a sainchúraim soláthar bonneagair, tithíocht agus seirbhísí pobail, caomhnú na timpeallachta, tacaíocht agus forbairt shaol geilleagrach, sóisialta agus cultúrtha an Chontae. Tá sé thar a bheith deacair tacaíochtaí breise don Ghaeilge nó don Ghaeltacht laistigh d'obair na Comhairle a mheas, mar go gcaitear leis an nGaeltacht (atá i dToghroinn Chonamara) ar an mbealach céanna le ceantair eile an Chontae, go háirithe i dtéarmaí bonneagair, seirbhísí srl. Rinne an Chomhairle infheistíocht shuntasach sa Chontae le fiche bliain anuas, agus bhí tionchar carnach geilleagrach ag príomhfhorbairtí bonneagair, ar nós soláthar leathanbhanda, uasghrádú bóithre, tithíocht srl., ar an gceantar.

Sonraíonn an Chomhairle Contae, i dTuarascáil Bhliantúil 2007, go bhfuil sé d'aidhm aici "Contae a fhorbairt ina gcothaítear an Ghaeilge agus cultúr na Gaeilge agus ina ndéantar éagsúlacht chultúir a chomórath agus ina spreagtar rannpháirtíocht sna healaíona".<sup>39</sup> I Straitéis 2009-2012 Bhorrd Forbartha Chontae na Gaillimhe, sonraíodh cúig ghníomhaíocht shonracha don Ghaeltacht agus don Ghaeilge faoi na Tosaíochtaí Straitéiseacha. Is iad sin:

- Deiseanna nua fostaíochta agus fiontair a fhorbairt sa Ghaeltacht agus sna hOileáin, trí chomhoibriú le gníomhaireachtaí Tacaíochta Geilleagair.
- Gaillimh a shocrú mar áit cheannródaíochta, uathúil Gaeilge agus Chultúrtha, agus naisc 'Yeats' leis an gContae a athnuachan.
- Réimsí seirbhísí tacaíochta a chur ar fáil do phobail Ghaeltachta ina dteanga féin, seirbhísí tacaíochta teaghlaigh, seirbhísí óige, agus tacaíochtaí do na healaíona ina measc
- Freastal ar riachtanais churaclaim na n-iar-bhunscoileanna beaga ar na hOileáin agus sa Ghaeltacht
- Fóram a bhunú chun gníomhaíochtaí a fhorbairt chun iarracht a dhéanamh deireadh a chur le bánú na tuaithe i gceantair iargúlta Gaeltachta agus sna hOileáin

Mar chuid de struchtúr an Bhoird Forbartha Contae, éascaíonn an Chomhairle Contae 'Grúpa Cur i bhFeidhm na Gaeltachta & na

39 Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe (2008), Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 2007, lth. 10

### 3.3 COUNTY & CITY SUPPORTS FOR THE GALWAY GAELTACHT AND THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN GALWAY CITY

#### 3.3.1 GALWAY COUNTY COUNCIL

Galway County Council is the local authority responsible for planning and delivering services to the population of County Galway. Its remit includes the provision of infrastructure, housing and public services, the conservation of the environment, support and development of the economic, social and cultural life of the County. It is very difficult to establish additional supports for the Irish language or the Gaeltacht within the work of the Council, as the Gaeltacht (which falls within the Connemara Electoral Area) is for the most part treated like any other area of the County, particularly in terms of infrastructure, services etc. Investment in the County over the past 20 years by the Council has been considerable, and key infrastructure developments such as broadband provision, road upgrades, housing etc. all have a cumulative economic impact on the area.

In the 2007 Annual Report, the County Council outlines its aim to "develop a County where the Irish language and culture are cherished and where cultural diversity is celebrated and participation in the arts is encouraged"<sup>39</sup>. In the recent Galway County Development Board Strategy 2009-2012, five specific actions relating to Gaeltacht and the Irish language have been outlined under the Strategic Priorities. These are:

- Develop new enterprise and employment opportunities in the Gaeltacht and Islands through co-operation between Economic Support agencies
- Position Galway as leading and unique Irish Language and Cultural Destination and renew linkages to 'Yeats' in the County
- Have a range of support services available for the Gaeltacht communities in their own language including family support services, youth services, supports for the arts
- Satisfy the curriculum needs of small second level schools on the islands and the Gaeltacht
- Establish a forum to develop activities to try put an end to depopulation in isolated Gaeltacht areas and on the islands

39 Galway County Council (2008), Annual Report 2007, p.10

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nOileán' ina bhfuil príomhpháirtithe leasmhara ón Stát agus ón gContae a bhfuil ról acu i bhforbairt na Gaeltachta agus i dtacaíocht don teanga. Tugann an grúpa, atá faoi chathaoirleacht Údarás na Gaeltachta, na príomheagraíochtaí seo le chéile, agus aontaítear clár Gníomhaíochtaí Tosaíochta chun comhar agus comhoibriú a spreagadh do na príomhthionscnaimh seo. D'aontaigh an Grúpa ar 11 phríomhghníomhaíocht do 2006-2008, gníomhaíochtaí a bhaineann le pleanáil, le cúram leanaí agus le seirbhísí óige, le bonneagar agus le conláistí san áireamh. Aontófar ar ghníomhaíochtaí nua tosaíochta don dá go trí bliana atá le teacht, ar aon dul le gníomhaíochtaí straitéiseacha Straitéis Forbartha an Chontae. Buntáiste mór amháin atá ag an nGrúpa é an fóram a thugann sé d'eagraíochtaí chun comhordú a dhéanamh ar a ngníomhaíochtaí éagsúla, agus tacaíocht a thabhairt dóibh, i leith na Gaeltachta. Soláthraíodh roinnt tionscadal trí iarrachtaí comhordaithe na n-eagraíochtaí agus na bpobal, agus le tacaíocht ón gComhairle Feidhmiúcháin fuarthas maoiniú ó fhoinsí éagsúla chun tionscadail bheaga pobail a chur ar fáil, tionscadal nach bhfaigheadh tacaíocht dá uireasa seans.

Gníomhaíocht amháin a shainnithin an grúpa mar Thosaíocht faoi bplean a foilsíodh cheana ná réiteach Pleananna sonracha Forbartha don Ghaeltacht, agus do cheantair shonraithe laistigh de Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Tá 'Plean Ceantair Áitiúil na Gaeltachta 2008-2013' foilsithe ag an gComhairle Contae ó shin, ina shonraítear anailís agus cuspóirí sonraithe do na sé shaincheantar pleanála atá sa Ghaeltacht. Tá Plean Bailte ann don Cheathrú Rua agus don Spidéal, agus tá pleananna bailte ar leith ann do Bhaile Chláir, do Bhearna agus do Mhaigh Cuilinn. Rinneadh soláthar san Acht um Pleanáil agus Forbairt, 2000, go mbeadh cuspóir i bpleananna forbartha Gaeltachta chun oidhreacht theangeolaíoch agus chultúrtha na Gaeltachta a chosaint, cur chun cinn na Gaeilge mar theanga pobail san áireamh. Is é an cuspóir seo bunús plean Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, a shocraíonn straitéisí agus cuspóirí thar réimse leathan ó bhonneagar, go forbairt gheilleagrach, go pobal agus cultúr. Ag croí an phlean, tá beartais mhionsonraithe a bhaineann le cumas teanga iad siúd atá ag iarraidh cur fúthu i gceantar Gaeltachta, agus soláthar seirbhísí, saoráidí agus tacaíochta do mhuintir an cheantair.

Tá Oifigeach Gaeilge ag Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe atá freagrach as tacaíocht agus as cur chun cinn na Gaeilge ar fud an Chontae, agus laistigh den Chomhairle féin. Eagraíonn sé ranganna teanga don fhoireann, agus tacaíonn sé le tionscnaimh Ghaeilge i measc an phobail agus i measc grúpaí eile sa Chontae.

Lasmuigh de na bearta sin, caitear le caiteachas i nGaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe mar a dhéantar i gceantair eile an Chontae. Bíonn an caiteachas bonneagar i gcomhréir leis na ceantair de ghnáth, agus riartar caiteachas eile cláir go cothrom ar na Toghlímistéir Áitiúla ar fad. Cuireann an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta maoiniú faoi leith ar fáil do thionscadail straitéiseacha bonneagar sna ceantair Ghaeltachta áfach, scéimeanna uisce, céanna, bóithre áitiúla agus bóithre straitéiseacha ina measc. I ngach

As part of the County Development Board structure, the County Council facilitates a 'Gaeltacht and the Islands Implementation Group' consisting of the key State and County stakeholders who have a role in the development of the Gaeltacht and support of the language. The group, which is chaired by Údarás na Gaeltachta brings together these key organisations and agrees a programme of Priority Actions to encourage cooperation and collaboration on key initiatives. Eleven key actions were agreed by the Group for 2006-2008, including actions related to planning, child care and youth services, infrastructure and amenities. New priority actions will be agreed for the coming 2-3 years in line with the strategic actions of the County Development Strategy. One of the key advantages of the Group is the forum it gives for organisations to coordinate and support each others' activities in respect of the Gaeltacht. Several projects have been delivered through coordinated efforts by organisations and communities and with support from the Council Executive, funding has been leveraged from different sources to deliver smaller, community projects which might otherwise have failed to secure support.

One action identified by the group as a Priority under the previous plan was the preparation of specific Development Plans for the Gaeltacht, and for defined areas within the Galway Gaeltacht. The County Council has since published the 'Gaeltacht Local Area Plan 2008-2013' which sets out detailed analysis and objectives for each of six defined planning districts within the Gaeltacht. It contains Village Plans for An Cheathrú Rua and An Spidéal, with separate town plans for Baile Chláir, Bearna and Maigh Cuilinn. Provision was made in the Planning and Development Act 2000 for Gaeltacht development plans to include the objective to protect the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht, including the promotion of Irish as a community language. This objective is the foundation of the Galway Gaeltacht plan which sets out strategies and objectives across a range of areas from infrastructure, to economic development to community and culture. At the heart of the plan are detailed policies concerning the language capability of those wishing to settle in the Gaeltacht area and the provision of services, facilities and support for the people of the area.

Galway County Council has an Oifigeach Gaeilge who has responsibility for the promotion and support of the Irish language throughout the County and internally within the Council. He arranges language classes for staff and supports Irish language initiatives through community and other groups in the County.

Outside of these measures, expenditure in the Gaeltacht part of County Galway is dealt with in the same way as other parts of the County. Infrastructural spend is generally proportional and other programme expenditure is evenly distributed across all Local Electoral Areas. However, the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs provides specific funding for strategic infrastructural projects in Gaeltacht areas, including strategic roads, local roads, piers and water schemes. In almost all cases, this support is paid to the Local

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cás beagnach, íoctar an tacaíocht seo leis an Údarás Áitiúil, agus bíonn leibhéal éagsúla ag an gcistiú meaitseála a theastaíonn ar roinnt tionscadal. Déanann an tÚdarás Áitiúil an obair ansin. Meastar gur chaith Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe €514,861 in 2007 ar thacaíochtaí breise do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeilge, lena n-áirítear obair choiste an Bhoird Forbartha Contae, tuarastal agus buiséad cláir an Oifigigh Ghaeilge, agus cistiú meaitseála do thionscadail straitéiseacha. Is fiú a rá arís nach mbaineann an caiteachas seo ach le 'caiteachas breise' ó Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht. Ní hionann é ar chor ar bith agus an infheistíocht agus an caiteachas iomlán a dhéanann an Chomhairle sa cheantar, infheistíocht a dhéantar sa Ghaeltacht mar a dhéantar i gceantair eile an Chontae.

Authority, with varying levels of match-funding required on some projects. The Local Authority then carries out the work. In 2007, Galway County Council spent an estimated €514,861 on additional supports for the Galway Gaeltacht and Irish language including the work of the CDB committee, the salary and programme budget of the Oifigeach Gaeilge and match-funding for strategic projects. It is worth pointing out again that this expenditure relates only to 'additional funding' from Galway County Council for the Irish language and the Gaeltacht. It greatly underestimates the level of actual investment and expenditure by the Council in the area, investment which is carried out in the Gaeltacht on the same basis as investment in other parts of the County.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

## 3.3.2 COMHAIRLE CATHRACH NA GAILLIMHE

Is í Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe an t-údarás bardasach atá freagrach as bonneagar agus seirbhísí a sholáthar i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Cuireann an Chomhairle seirbhísí bóithre, uisce, dramháiola agus pleanála ar fáil, chomh maith le tacú le forbairt gheilleagrach, shóisialta agus chultúrtha na Cathrach.

Chuir Bord Forbartha Cathrach na Gaillimhe straitéis deich mbliana i dtoll a chéile in 2002 dar teideal ‘Gaillimh Beo agus Bríomhar – Straitéis d’Fhorbairt Eacnamaíoch, Shóisialta agus Chultúrtha 2002-2012’. Leagann an straitéis sprioc do Ghailimh bheith ina Cathair spleodrach chairdiúil, ar lárionad an chultúir Ghaelaigh agus Cheiltigh í agus a fháiltíonn roimh chultúir eile ag an am céanna.<sup>40</sup> Sonraítear ceithre chuspóir ar leith chun an sprioc seo a bhaint amach:

- Íomhá na Gaillimhe mar lárionad domhanda an chultúir Ghaelaigh agus Cheiltigh a chothú, lena n-áirítear spórt, ceol, damhsa, béaloideas, ceardaíocht, cultúr agus teanga
- Deiseanna úsáide agus infheictheacht na Gaeilge sa Chathair a mhéadú
- Tacú le traidisiúin Ghaelacha sa Chathair, agus iad a chothú
- Forbairt a dhéanamh ar chumas gach eagraíocht seirbhíse poiblí seirbhísí trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil

Aithníonn Plean Forbartha 2005-2011 Chomhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe freisin an ról atá ag an nGaeilge agus ag an nGaeltacht i saol na Cathrach. Deir sé “go gcuireann tionchar na Gaeltachta go mór le mianach uathúil Chathair na Gaillimhe, agus gur áit níos saibhre í le cónaí ann agus le dul ar cuairt chuici dá bharr.”<sup>41</sup>

40 Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe (2005), Gaillimh Beo & Bríomhar Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development 2002-2012, lth.27

41 Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe (2005) Galway City Council Development Plan 2005-2011, lth.78

## 3.3.2 GALWAY CITY COUNCIL

Galway City Council is the municipal authority with responsibility for delivering services and infrastructure to Galway City. The Council provides road, water, waste and planning services as well as supporting the economic, social and cultural development of the City.

The Galway City Development Board produced a 10 year strategy in 2002 entitled ‘Gaillimh Beo agus Bríomhar – Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development 2002-2012’. The strategy sets out the goal for Galway to “Be a vibrant friendly City which is a stronghold of Gaelic and Celtic culture while embracing other cultures”<sup>40</sup>. Four specific objectives are identified to deliver on this goal as follows:

- Foster the identification of Galway as a world centre of Gaelic and Celtic culture including sport, music, dance, folklore, craft, culture and language
- Increase Irish language opportunities and visibility in the City
- Support and foster Gaelic traditions in the City
- Develop the capacity of every public service organisation to provide services through Irish

Galway City Council’s Development Plan 2005-2011 also recognises the role that Irish and the Gaeltacht plays in the life of the City stating that the Gaeltacht influence “makes an important contribution to the distinctive character of Galway City and makes it a more enriched place to live and visit.”<sup>41</sup>

40 Galway City Council (2005), Gaillimh Beo & Bríomhar Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development 2002-2012, p.27

41 Galway City Council (2005) Galway City Council Development Plan 2005-2011, p.78

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeilge Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeilge

Deir sé freisin gur cuid lárnach d'fhéiniúlacht chultúrtha na Cathrach í an Ghaeilge. Tá an-fhéidearthacht ann féiniúlacht chultúrtha dhátheangach na Cathrach a fhorbairt, agus an cháil atá uirthi do ghníomhaíocht nuálaíoch chultúrtha freisin.<sup>42</sup> Agus a polasaí i leith na Gaeilge á shonrú, deir an Chomhairle go bhfuil sé i gceist aici:

- Oidhreacht uathúil chultúrtha agus theangeolaíoch Ghaeltachta na Cathrach a chosaint agus a chur chun cinn
- Úsáid comharthaí Gaeilge/dátheangacha i réimsí tráchtála agus réimsí poiblí a spreagadh
- Úsáid na Gaeilge in ainmniú gach forbairt nua cónaithe agus bóithre poiblí a chur chun cinn
- Forbairt bonneagair a éascú más oiriúnach a thacaíonn le cur chun cinn oidhreacht chultúrtha agus theangeolaíoch na Cathrach.

Tá tacaíocht i bPlean Straitéise Fhóram Pobail Chathair na Gaillimhe 2009-2011, faoin Tosaíocht 'Oidhreacht agus Féiniúlacht Uathúil Chultúrtha', do staidéar taiscéalaíoch ar an dátheangachas i nGaillimh agus d'fhéile bhliantúil dhátheangach faoin ngníomhaíocht chun Gaillimh a chur chun cinn mar Chathair Dhátheangach. Cuireann Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe maoiniú bliantúil ar fáil do Ghaillimh le Gaeilge, agus is mór an tacaíocht atá tugtha aici don eagraíocht ar feadh na mblianta fada. Bhunaigh Gaillimh le Gaeilge agus an Chomhairle an Coiste Logainmneacha le chéile, a éascaíonn aidhm na Comhairle úsáid ainmneacha Gaeilge ar fhorbairt agus ar eastáit nua tithíochta sa Chathair a chur chun cinn.

Meastar gur chaith Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe €69,000 in 2007 ar thacaíochtaí breise don Ghaeilge sa Chathair; áirítear ina measc tacaíocht do Ghaillimh le Gaeilge, ranganna teanga don fhoireann, tionscnaimh pobail agus óige chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn i gcomhpháirtíocht le grúpaí áitiúla agus drámaíocht óige. Fostaíonn an Chomhairle Oifigeach Cumarsáide/Gaeilge freisin a riarann na tacaíochtaí breise, a eagraíonn ranganna teanga don fhoireann, agus a réitíonn agus a mhaoirsíonn cur i bhfeidhm scéim teanga na Comhairle. Tá dhá ghné sa phost áfach, agus tá freagrachtaí suntasacha cumarsáide laistigh den Chomhairle ar an Oifigeach, chomh maith leis an obair a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge. Arís, ní hionann an leibhéal caiteachais seo ar chor ar bith agus an fhíor-infheistíocht a dhéanann an Chomhairle sa Ghaeilge agus sa Ghaeltacht. Feidhmíonn tionscnaimh ar nós an Choiste Logainmneacha ó lá go lá, le tacaíocht ó Ghaillimh le Gaeilge, agus ní chruthaíonn siad costais bhreise. Ní chaitear leis an gcuid sin den Chathair atá sa Ghaeltacht ar bhealach difriúil le haon chuid eile den Chathair.

42 Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe (2005) Galway City Council Development Plan 2005-2011, lth.77

It also states that "The Irish language forms an integral part of the cultural identity of the City. There is great potential to further develop the bilingual cultural identity of the City and its reputation for innovative cultural activity"<sup>42</sup>. In setting out its policy with regard to the Gaeltacht, the Council states its intention to:

- Protect and promote the distinctive Gaeltacht cultural and linguistic heritage of the City
- Encourage the use of Irish/ bi-lingual signs in the commercial and public realm
- Promote the use of the Irish language in the naming of all new residential developments and public roads
- Facilitate the development of infrastructure where appropriate which supports the promotion of the cultural and linguistic heritage of the City.

In the Galway City Community Forum Strategic Plan 2009 – 2011, under the Priority 'Unique Cultural Identity and Heritage', the action to advance Galway as a Bilingual City includes support for the implementation of the 'Exploratory Study into Bilingualism in Galway' and for an annual bilingual festival. Galway City Council provides annual funding to Gaillimh le Gaeilge and has been a strong supporter of the organisation for many years. Gaillimh le Gaeilge and the Council jointly formed An Coiste Logainmneacha which facilitates the aim of the Council to promote the use of Irish names on new housing estates and developments in the City.

In 2007, Galway City Council spent an estimated €69,000 on additional supports for the Irish language in the City including support for Gaillimh le Gaeilge, language classes for staff, community and youth initiatives to promote Irish in partnership with local groups and youth drama. The Council also employs an Oifigeach Cumarsáide/Gaeilge who administers the additional supports, arranges language classes for staff, and prepares and oversees the implementation of the Council's language scheme. The role is split however, and the Officer has significant communications responsibilities within the Council in addition to her role in relation to the Irish language.

Again this level of expenditure underestimates the true investment of the Council in Irish language and the Gaeltacht. Initiatives like An Coiste Logainmneacha are carried out as part of the day-to-day workings of the Council, with support from Gaillimh le Gaeilge and do not incur separate costs. That part of the City which is designated a Gaeltacht is not treated or funded any differently to any other part of the City.

42 Galway City Council (2005) Galway City Council Development Plan 2005-2011, p.77



### 3.3.3 OLLSCOIL NA HÉIREANN GAILLIMH & ACADAMH NA HOLLSCOLAÍOCHTA GAEILGE

Tá áit speisialta ag Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh i saol Chathair na Gaillimhe, de bharr shuíomh na hOllscoile i gcroí na Cathrach, agus de bharr a tionchair shóisialta agus chultúrtha. Tá thart ar 15,000 mac léinn san Ollscoil agus 2,000 ball foirne. Bunaíodh i gCathair na Gaillimhe í sa bhliain 1845.

Rinne an Ollscoil foráil speisialta do theagasc trí Ghaeilge i gcónaí, chomh fada siar leis an gcomhaontú leis an Rialtas i 1926 (agus an tAcht reachtúil a tháinig ar a lorg i 1929). Tá réimse cúrsaí agus modúl ar fáil as Gaeilge, thar roinnt araíonachta, agus tá an Ghaeilge le feiceáil go soiléir ar an gcampas. D'fhreastail os cionn 520 mac léinn ar chúrsaí lánaimseartha nó ar mhodúil trí Ghaeilge ar an gcampas sa bhliain acadúil 2007/2008. Is é Áras na Gaeilge, an lárionad Gaeilge, ceanncheathrú Scoil na Gaeilge agus Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge, agus tá caifé ann a fheidhmíonn mar Ghaeltacht do phobal na hOllscoile. Tá sé d'aidhm ag an Ollscoil campas dátheangach a chruthú, agus tá go leor seirbhísí ar fáil trí Ghaeilge. Tá Scéim Teanga OÉ Gaillimh tiomanta do sholáthar seirbhísí Gaeilge a mhéadú tuilleadh. Tá Bord na Gaeilge san Ollscoil freagrach as an nGaeilge a chur chun cinn ar fud an champais.

Bhunaigh OÉ Gaillimh Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge in 2004 chun tacú le cumas taighde agus cúrsaí Gaeilge san Ollscoil, agus chun iad a fhorbairt. Tá trí champas for-rochtana ag an Acadamh i gCarna, sa Cheathrú Rua agus i nGaoth Dobhair. Cuirtear cúrsaí lánaimseartha céime agus iarchéime ar fáil i léann na meán agus an chlosamhairc, sa teicneolaíocht, sa phleanáil teanga, san aistriúchán, sa ghnó, agus sna taibh-ealaíona. Cuireann sé réimse leathan cúrsaí Gaeilge ar fáil freisin ar nós an Dioplóma sna Dána (Gaeilge), sna hionaid Ghaeltachta, ar champas na hOllscoile agus i réimse leathan ionad ar fud na tíre. Bhí os cionn 200 mac léinn ag an Acadamh ar chúrsaí páirtaimseartha i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2008, agus 120 mac léinn eile ar chúrsaí lánaimseartha sna ceantair sin, le níos mó mic léinn lánaimseartha agus pháirtaimseartha ar champas na hOllscoile. Chinntigh infheistíocht shuntasach ón Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, ó Údarás na Gaeltachta agus ón Ollscoil fás agus forbairt leanúnach Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge. Rinneadh infheistíocht ar chostais chaipitil agus réachtála, agus tacaíonn Údarás na Gaeltachta leis na mic léinn trí dheontais chothabhála agus liúntais a thabhairt dóibh.

Bhí tionchar suntasach ag an Acadamh gan dabht ar bith ar sholáthar oideachais do phobail Ghaeltachta agus laistigh den Ghaeltacht. Cuirtear formhór a chúrsaí lánaimseartha ar fáil sna hionaid for-rochtana. Bunaíodh an tAcadamh chun oideachas tríú leibhéal trí mheán na Gaeilge a chur ar fáil, agus le cúrsaí agus oiliúint a chur ar fáil a bheadh ábhartha do riachtanais reatha mhuintir na Gaeltachta, ó thaobh pleanála teanga, teicneolaíochtaí nua, frontair éiritheacha srl. Bíonn an Ollscoil ag obair go dlúth le hÚdarás na Gaeltachta agus leis an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta chun cúrsaí a fhorbairt a fheileann do riachtanais

### 3.3.3 OLLSCOIL NA HÉIREANN GAILLIMH & ACADAMH NA HOLLSCOLAÍOCHTA GAEILGE

The National University of Ireland Galway has a special place in the life of Galway City, both in its physical location at the heart of the City and in its social and cultural influence. The University has approximately 15,000 students with 2,000 staff and was established in Galway City in 1845.

The University has always made special provision for instruction in the Irish language, going back as far as an agreement with Government in 1926 (followed by a statutory Act in 1929). A range of courses and course modules are provided 'as Gaeilge', across several disciplines and the University has a very visible presence of the Irish language on campus. Over 520 students attended full-time courses or modules on campus through the medium of Irish in the 2007/2008 academic year. Áras na Gaeilge, the dedicated Irish language centre, provides the headquarters for both Scoil na Gaeilge and Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge together with café facilities which act as a campus 'Gaeltacht' for the university community. The university aims to create a bilingual campus with many services available through Irish and, under the NUI Galway Language Scheme commits to increase the Irish language service provision further. Bord na Gaeilge in the university is responsible for promoting the Irish language throughout the campus.

Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge was established by NUI Galway in 2004 to support and develop Irish language courses and research capacity at the University. The Acadamh has three out-reach campuses at Carna, An Cheathrú Rua and Gaoth Dobhair and offers full-time graduate and post-graduate courses in media and audiovisual studies, technology, language planning, translation, business, and art performance. It also offers a wide range of Irish language courses such as the Dioplóma sna Dána (Gaeilge), both at the Gaeltacht centres, on the University campus and at a wide range of centres throughout the country. In 2008, the Acadamh had over 200 students on part-time courses in the Galway Gaeltacht and a further 120 on full-time courses at these centres, with more full and part-time Acadamh students on the University campus.

Significant investment from the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Údarás na Gaeltachta and the University have ensured the continued growth and development of Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge. There has been investment in capital and running costs and students are also supported by Údarás na Gaeltachta through maintenance grants and allowances.

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

phobail agus fhostóirí na Gaeltachta. Tá tionchar socheacnamaíoch ag na hionaid ar na ceantair Ghaeltachta ina bhfuil siad freisin; tagann baill foirne agus mic léinn nua chun cónaí agus chun oibriú sa cheantar, agus cinntítear oideachas tríú leibhéal i gceantair a bhí faoi mhíbhuntáiste sóisialta go traidisiúnta. Tá béim faoi leith leagtha ag an Acadamh freisin ar thaighde teanga, agus ba é an príomhpháirtí é sa Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaíoch ar an nGaeilge in 2006.

Sonraíonn Plean Straitéiseach 2009 na hOllscoile go bhfuil sé i gceist aici leanúint lena ról ceannródaíochta, ag tacú le réimse iomlán riachtanas “phobal labhartha na Gaeilge mar phobal beo, sa Ghaeltacht agus sa tír trí chéile”.<sup>43</sup> Sonraíonn sé ceithre ghné shonracha chun an polasaí seo a bhaint amach, agus Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge mar an príomh-mheán chun an polasaí sin a chur i ngníomh.

Meastar gur chaith Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh €12.8 milliún in 2007 ar thacaíochtaí speisialta Gaeilge agus ar sholáthar oideachais. Tá caiteachas iomlán €12.5 milliún ar Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge san áireamh leis seo; chuir an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta maoiniú arbh fhiú thart ar €2 mhilliún ar fáil in 2007, agus chuir Údarás na Gaeltachta €3.7 milliún ar fáil. Chuir OÉ Gaillimh an chuid eile den chaiteachas ar fáil. Caitheadh thart ar €302,583 ar sholáthar ranganna agus modúl Gaeilge ar champas na hOllscoile, ar scoláireachtaí mac léinn agus ar an gcaifé in Áras na Gaeilge. Caitheadh thart ar €5 mhilliún ar ghníomhaíochtaí iomlána an Acadaimh ar an gcampas.

Meastar gur caitheadh €6 mhilliún ar an dá ionad i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe, sa Cheathrú Rua agus i gCarna, costais foirne, riarachán, for-chostais agus costas cúrsaí san áireamh. Tá thart ar 150 ball foirne ag an Acadamh, idir fhoireann lánaimseartha agus fhoireann pháirtaimseartha, agus tá thart ar 89 díobh siúd lonnaithe sna hionaid i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe.

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43 OÉ Gaillimh (2009 Neamhfhoilsithe), Dréacht-Phlean Straitéiseach 2009

The Acadamh has undoubtedly had a considerable impact on the provision of education to Gaeltacht communities and within the Gaeltacht, with the majority of its full-time courses delivered at the out-reach centres. The Acadamh was set-up to provide not only Irish-medium third level education, but to provide courses and training which would be relevant to the current needs of Gaeltacht populations, in terms of language planning, new technologies, emerging industries etc. The University work closely with Údarás na Gaeltachta and the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs to develop courses which fit the needs of Gaeltacht communities and employers. The centres also have a socio-economic impact on the Gaeltacht areas where they are situated, bringing new students and staff to live and work in the area and ensuring the availability of third level education in traditionally socially disadvantaged areas. The Acadamh has also placed considerable emphasis on language research and was the lead partner in delivering the Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Irish Language in 2006.

The new 2009 Strategic Plan for the University sets out its intention to continue in a leadership role, supporting the full range of needs “of the Irish-speaking community as a living community, in the Gaeltacht and in the country at large”.<sup>43</sup> It sets out four specific elements to achieve that policy, with Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge as the principal vehicle for delivering on the policy.

In 2007, the National University of Ireland Galway had an estimated spend of €12.8 million on special Irish language supports and education provision. This includes total expenditure of €12.5 million on Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge, of which the Department of Community Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs provided funding of around €2 million in 2007 and Údarás na Gaeltachta provided €3.7 million, with the remainder from NUI Galway. Around €302,583 was spent on the provision of Irish language classes and modules on the University campus, on student scholarships and on the café at Áras na Gaeilge, with around €5 million on all activities of the Acadamh on campus. An estimated €6 million was spent on the two Galway Gaeltacht centres at An Cheathrú Rua and Carna, including staff costs, administration, overheads and course costs. The Acadamh has approximately 150 staff, between full-time and part-time, and around 89 of these are based in the Galway Gaeltacht centres.

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43 NUI Galway (2009 Unpublished), Draft Strategic Plan 2009

## 3.3.4 INSTITIÚID TEICNEOLAÍOCHTA NA GAILLIMHE-MAIGH EO

Tá ceanncheathrú Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo [GMIT] ar Bhóthar Bhaile Átha Cliath i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Tá ceithre láthair eile i Leitir Fraic, sa Chreagán, i gCluain Mhuire agus i gCaisleán an Bharraigh i gCo. Mhaigh Eo. Mar chuid dá ráiteas straitéiseach 2004-2009, deir Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo go bhfuil sé i gceist aici 'Forbairt na Gaeilge a chur chun cinn agus a spreagadh (ar a n-áirítear cur i ngníomh Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla 2003) mar aon le cláir oidhreachta agus chultúir sa réigiún'.<sup>44</sup>

Cuireann an coláiste roinnt cúrsaí agus modúl ar fáil trí Ghaeilge, cúrsaí gnó, aistriúcháin, oidhreachta agus meán san áireamh. Féadfaidh mic léinn an Ghaeilge a roghnú i scoileanna an Ghnó agus na nDaonnachtaí, mar a bhíonn le teangacha eile Eorpacha. Tá naisc láidre idir na cúrsaí Scannánaíochta agus Teilifíse a chuirtear ar fáil ar champas Chluain Mhuire agus cuideachtaí ciosamhairc agus meán i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe; téann go leor mac léinn ar thairbh oibre i gcuideachtaí áitiúla léiriúcháin.

D'fhorbair Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo mar a rinne OÉ Gaillimh, naisc láidre le hÚdarás na Gaeltachta do sholáthar oideachas Gaeilge, ar an gcampas agus in ionaid eile. Ag tosú i dtús na 1990idí, d'fhorbair agus sholáthair an Institiúid cúrsaí Ardteastais do phobail Ghaeltachta in araíonacht éagsúil, m.sh. Forbairt Fiontar, Forbairt Maoirseachta, Margaíocht d'Fhiontair Turasóireachta, Léinn Oidhreachta agus Feidhmiúcháin Ríomhaire. Cuireadh formhór na gcúrsaí ar fáil i nGaeilge nó go dátheangach.

I réimse an oideachais Gaeilge go sonrach, cuireann an Institiúid BA bunchéime i nGnó agus Cumarsáid ar fáil, a fhaigheann maoiniú ón Údarás um Ard-Oideachas (HEA) mar a fhaigheann gach cúrsa BA eile. Tá Údarás na Gaeltachta ag cur scoláireachtaí ar fáil do chuid de mhic léinn an chúrsa seo ó 2003 i leith, agus ioctar na scoláireachtaí go díreach leis na mic léinn.

D'fhorbair GMIT dioplóma iarchéime in aistriúchán Gaeilge, Ard-Dioplóma i nGaeilge Fheidhmeach agus Aistriúchán, i gcomhar leis an gcuideachta aistriúcháin Europus Teo. Forbraíodh an cúrsa seo ar dtús in 2001, agus rinneadh athbhreithniú ar an gcúrsa in 2005 chun Ard-Dioplóma a dhéanamh de, agus Máistreacht ar fáil ina dhiaidh. Fhaigheann an cúrsa, a réachtáiltear i gCarna, maoiniú tacaíochta ó Údarás na Gaeltachta, agus tugtar deontas seachtainiúil do na mic léinn. Fhaigheann cuideachta áitiúil aistriúcháin tacaíocht ón Údarás freisin toisc gurb é comhordaitheor an chúrsa é agus an gníomhaire soláthair.

44 Plean Straitéiseach 2004-2009 Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo (GMIT)

## 3.3.4 GALWAY-MAYO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology has its headquarters on the Dublin Road, Galway City with four other sites in Letterfrack, Mountbellew, Cluain Mhuire and Castlebar, Co Mayo. As part of its strategic statement 2004-2009, GMIT states its intention to 'Promote and encourage the development of the Irish language (including implementation of Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla 2003) and heritage and culture programmes in the region'.<sup>44</sup>

The college offers a number of courses and modules through the Irish language, including courses in business, translation, heritage and media. Irish is offered as a language option to students in the schools of Business and Humanities, in the same way as other European languages. There are strong links between the Film and Television courses offered at the Cluain Mhuire campus and several audiovisual and media companies in the Galway Gaeltacht, with many students availing of work experience in local production companies.

GMIT, like NUI Galway has developed strong links with Údarás na Gaeltachta for the provision of Irish language education, both on and off campus. Beginning in the early 1990's, the Institute developed and delivered several Higher Certificate courses for Gaeltacht communities in a range of disciplines including Enterprise Development, Supervisory Development, Marketing for Tourism Enterprises, Heritage Studies and Computer Applications. Most of these courses were delivered in Irish or bilingually.

Specifically in the area of Irish language education, the Institute delivers an undergraduate BA i nGnó agus Cumarsáid which receives Higher Education Authority (HEA) funding in the same way as any other BA course. Since 2003, Údarás na Gaeltachta has provided scholarships for some students of this course with scholarships paid directly to students. GMIT also developed a graduate diploma in Irish translation, Árd-Dioplóma i nGaeilge Fheidhmeach agus Aistriúchán in conjunction with translation company Europus Teo. Originally developed in 2001, the programme was revised in 2005 to become a Higher Diploma, with a follow-on Masters available. This course, which is run in Carna, receives support funding from Údarás na Gaeltachta, with students receiving a weekly grant. A local translation company, as the course coordinator and delivery agent also receives support from Údarás.

44 GMIT Strategic Plan 2004-2009

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

D'fhorbair agus sholáthair GMIT Gradaim Shainchuspóireacha, i gcomhar le comhpháirtithe agus/nó ar iarratas an Aire Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta. Ina measc siúd, bhí gradaim do riarthóirí (atá dírithe ar dhaoine a d'fhág an scoil), gradaim shonracha do léiriúcháin mheán a forbraíodh leis an ngréasán oiliúna tionscal, Gréasán na Meán, agus gradaim d'aistritheoirí dlíthiúla a reáchtálfar le linn Shamhradh na bliana 2009. Sna cásanna sin, áisitheoir agus comhlacht dámhachtain í GMIT agus ní bhaineann an coláiste aon tairbhe ábhartha as.

Meastar gur chaith GMIT €300,000 ar thacaíochtaí speisialta do chúrsaí Gaeilge in 2007, agus tháinig cuid mhór den mhaoiniú seo ó dheontais ó ghníomhaireachtaí seachtracha ar nós Údarás na Gaeltachta agus an HEA. Ríomh na comhairleoirí an tsuim seo, bunaithe ar eolas ón Institiúid, toisc nach gcuireann GMIT figiúir faoi leith ar fáil faoina caiteachas ar thacaíochtaí agus ar chúrsaí Gaeilge.

GMIT has also developed and delivered some Special Purpose Awards, in conjunction with partners and/or at the request of the Minister for Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. These have included awards for administrators (aimed at school leavers), specific media production awards developed with the industry training network, Gréasán na Meán, and awards for legal translators which will run in summer 2009. In these cases, GMIT acts as facilitator and awarding body with no material benefit accruing to the college.

It is estimated that GMIT had expenditure of €300,000 on special supports for Irish language courses in 2007, and much of this funding was received as grants from external agencies such as Údarás na Gaeltachta and the HEA. This figure has been estimated by the consultants based on information from the Institute, as GMIT does not produce separate figures for its expenditure on Irish language courses and supports.

## 3.3.5 COISTE GAIRMOIDEACHAIS CHONTAE NA GAILLIMHE

Cuireann Coiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe réimse leathan tacaíochta agus seirbhísí oideachais ar fáil. Ba mar sholáthraithe ar oideachas teicniúil in iar-bhunscoileanna a breathnaíodh ar na Coistí Gairmoideachais (VECanna) fadó; tá forbairt tagtha ar a gcuid seirbhísí anois, agus cuirtear réimse leathan de thacaíochtaí d'fhoghlaim ar feadh an tsaoil ar fáil. Chomh maith leis na scoileanna, cuireann an Coiste Gairmoideachais Ionaid Oideachais Aosach agus Pobail, scéimeanna litearthachta, Oideachas Allamuigh, seirbhísí tacaíochta foghlaim, agus oideachas don lucht siúil ar fáil, agus réachtálann sé clár ar nós Scéim Deiseanna Oiliúna Gairmoideachas (V.T.O.S.) agus an Tionscnaimh um Fhilleadh ar an Oideachas.

Tá VEC Chontae na Gaillimhe freagrach as 12 iar-bhunscoil sa Chontae. Tá sé cinn acu siúd sa Ghaeltacht, agus trí cinn ar Oileáin Árann. Tá tionscnaimh eile forbartha ag an VEC ar fud an Chontae chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn, tacaíocht do shuíomhanna gréasáin scoileanna agus clár chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn in Oirthear na Gaillimhe ina measc.

Tá Timire Gaeilge ag VEC Chontae na Gaillimhe a thacaíonn leis an nGaeilge, agus a chuireann chun cinn í i measc múinteoirí, an phobail agus fhoireann an VEC. Forbraíodh an post seo, nach bhfuil a leithéid ar fáil aon áit eile in Éirinn, i gcomhar le VEC Chathair na Gaillimhe, agus cuireann an Timire Gaeilge seirbhísí ar fáil do VEC Chathair na Gaillimhe freisin.

Meastar gur chaith VEC Chontae na Gaillimhe €1,582,005 in 2007 ar thacaíochtaí breise don Ghaeilge agus do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Ina measc, bhí liúntais do mhúinteoirí i scoileanna Gaeltachta, scoláireachtaí do Choláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh do scoláirí iar-bhunscoile, soláthar saoráidí oideachais dara leibhéal ar Inis Meáin, cúrsaí speisialta d'iascairí óga na Gaeltachta, cúrsaí i lámhcheird, agus soláthar seirbhísí breise teagaisc do dhaoine a bhfuil deacrachtaí foghlama acu nó atá faoi mhíchumas sa Ghaeltacht.

Bhí tuarastal agus buiséad clár an Timire Gaeilge san áireamh freisin, agus maoiniú do Bhreacadh, eagraíocht a fhorbraíonn agus a fhoilsíonn ábhar liteartha Gaeilge do dhaoine fásta le dáileadh ar fud na tíre. Níl gnáthchaiteachas ar scoileanna Gaeltachta srl. san áireamh, agus ní bhaineann sé ach leis na tacaíochtaí breise don Ghaeltacht agus don Ghaeilge.

## 3.3.5 COISTE GAIRMOIDEACHAIS CHONTAE NA GAILLIMHE

The County Galway Vocational Education Committee provides a wide range of educational services and support. Traditionally, the VECs were seen as providers of technical education at post-primary level; however their services have evolved to provide a wide range of life-long learning supports. In addition to schools, the Committee provides Adult and Community Education Centres, Literacy schemes, Outdoor education, learner support services, Traveller education and it operates programmes including Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (V.T.O.S.) and the Back to Education Initiative.

The County Galway VEC is responsible for 12 post-primary schools in the County, six of which are in the Gaeltacht with three on the Aran Islands. A number of other initiatives have been developed by the VEC throughout the County to promote the Irish language, including support for schools websites and a programme to promote Irish in East Galway.

County Galway VEC has a Timire Gaeilge who supports and promotes the Irish language to teachers, the community and VEC staff. The position, which is the only one of its kind in Ireland, was developed as a partnership with the City of Galway VEC and the Timire Gaeilge also delivers services to the City of Galway VEC.

In 2007, County Galway VEC had an estimated spend of €1,582,005 on additional supports for the Irish language and Galway Gaeltacht. This included allowances for teachers in Gaeltacht schools, scholarships to Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh for second-level students, the provision of second-level education facilities in Inis Meáin, special courses for young Gaeltacht fishermen, courses in traditional handcrafts and the provision of additional teaching services for people with learning difficulties and disabilities in the Gaeltacht.

It also included the Timire Gaeilge's salary and programme budget and funding for Breacadh, an organisation which develops and publishes Irish language adult literacy material for national distribution. This does not include regular spending on Gaeltacht schools etc. and relates only to what are considered additional supports for Gaeltacht and the Irish language.

## 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the

### 3.3.6 COISTE GAIRMOIDEACHAIS CHATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

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Mar aon le VEC an Chontae, cuireann VEC Chathair na Gaillimhe réimse seirbhísí ar fáil d'fhoghlaimoirí dara leibhéal agus d'fhoghlaimoirí fásta. Cuireann sé roinnt oiliúna trú leibhéal agus iar-Ardteistiméireachta ar fáil in ionaid sa Chathair. Cosúil le VEC an Chontae, cuireann sé clár tacaíochta foghlaimora ar fáil, riarann sé roinnt deontas trú leibhéal, agus cuireann sé seirbhísí ar nós Ógtheagmhála agus VTOS ar fáil.

Tá dhá iar-bhunscoil faoi chúram VEC Chathair na Gaillimhe, agus is scoil lán-Ghaeilge ceann acu siúd, Coláiste na Coiribe. Is é Coláiste na Coiribe an t-aon Ghaelscoil iar-bhunscoile i gCathair na Gaillimhe (tá sruth Gaeilge ag Coláiste lognáid) agus tá thart ar 330 dalta agus thart ar 20 múinteoir ann.

Meastar gur chaith VEC Chathair na Gaillimhe €36,700 ar thacaíochtaí breise don Ghaeilge sa Chathair in 2007. Tá liúntais do mhúinteoirí sa scoil Ghaeilge agus scoláireachtaí do scoláirí a d'fhreastail ar Choláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh san áireamh leis seo.

### 3.3.6 COISTE GAIRMOIDEACHAIS CHATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

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As with the County VEC, the City of Galway VEC provides a range of services to second-level and adult learners. It also provides some Post Leaving Certificate and third-level training at centres in the City. Like the County VEC, it too provides learner support programmes, administers some third-level grants and provides services like Youthreach and VTOS.

The City VEC operates two post-primary schools, one of which, Coláiste na Coiribe is an Irish-language medium school. Coláiste na Coiribe is the only full post-primary Gaelscoil in Galway City (Coláiste lognáid has an Irish language stream) with about 330 students and approximately 20 teachers.

In 2007, the City of Galway VEC had an estimated spend of €36,700 on additional supports for the Irish language in the City. This included allowances for teachers in the Irish-medium school and scholarships for students attending Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh.

## 3.3.7 MEITHEAL FORBARTHA NA GAELTACHTA

Bunaíodh Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta (MFG) chun clár LEADER a sholáthar i bpobail Ghaeltachta ar fud na hÉireann. Tá a cheanncheathrú i gCiarraí, agus fo-oifigí aige i gceantair eile Ghaeltachta. Cuireann MFG réimse clár forbartha geilleagair agus sóisialta ar fáil, lena n-áirítear an Scéim Sóisialta Tuaithe (RSS), an Clár Forbartha Áitiúla um Chuimsiú Sóisialta (LDSIP) agus Ceantair Laga Ard-Riachtanais (CLÁR). Tíocfaidh an Clár Náisiúnta um Fhorbairt Tuaithe 2007-2013 in áit clár LEADER, agus dá bharr beidh MFG agus Grúpaí Áitiúla Gníomhaíochta ag tacú le tionscadail i réimse leathan tionscnaimh tuaithe, lena n-áirítear fiontar, oiliúint, forbairt pobail agus agrathurasóireacht.

Meastar gur chaith MFG thart ar €95,809 ar thionscadail i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007. Toisc gur bliain eatramhach ba ea an bhliain 2007, inar tháinig deireadh le clár forbartha tuaithe amháin agus inar thosaigh ceann eile, tá caiteachas MFG i bhfad níos ísle an bhliain sin ná mar a bhí i mblianta eile. Thar thréimhse iomlán chlár LEADER 2001-2006, caitheadh €668,066 ar thionscadail i nGaeltachtaí na Gaillimhe, na Mí agus Mhaigh Eo, a bhí á riaradh ag oifig na Gaillimhe. Bhí ball foirne amháin lánaimseartha i nGaillimh in 2007.

Cé go bhfuil clár LEADER agus go leor de na tionscnaimh eile a sholáthraíonn MFG ar fáil i gceantair thuaithe ar fud na tíre, is gníomhaire suntasach é i bhforbairt na Gaeltachta, agus tá sé sa staidéar seo dá bharr. Cé nach bhfuil obair MFG bunaithe go hiomlán ar thacaíochtaí breise don teanga agus don Ghaeltacht, tá nasc faoi leith aige le cothabháil mhuintir na Gaeltachta agus na Gaeilge, agus déantar obair na heagraíochta trí Ghaeilge.

Rinneadh eagraíocht amháin de MFG agus de Chumas Teo. (feic 3.3.8) in 2008 mar chuid den phróiseas comhtháite chun cuideachtaí comhpháirtíochta agus forbartha tuaithe a chomhnascadh ar fud na tíre.

## 3.3.7 MEITHEAL FORBARTHA NA GAELTACHTA

Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta (MFG) was established to deliver the LEADER programme in Gaeltacht communities throughout Ireland. Headquartered in Kerry and with sub-offices in other Gaeltacht areas, MFG delivers a range of social and economic development programmes including the Rural Social Scheme (RSS), the Local Development Social Inclusion Programme (LDSIP) and Ceantair Laga Ard-Riachtanais (CLÁR). The National Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 replaces the LEADER programme and will see MFG and similar Local Action Groups supporting projects in a wide range of rural initiatives including enterprise, training, community development and agri-tourism.

In 2007, it is estimated that in the Galway Gaeltacht, MFG spent in the region of €95,809 on projects. As 2007 was an interim year, falling between the end of one rural development programme and the beginning of the next, expenditure by MFG is considerably less in that year than others. Over the full period of the previous LEADER programme 2001-2006, a total of €668,066 was spent on projects in Galway, Meath and Mayo Gaeltachtaí which were administered by the Galway office. In 2007, there was 1 full-time staff member in Galway. While the LEADER programmes and many of the other initiatives delivered by MFG are available in rural areas throughout the country, it is a significant agent of development in the Gaeltacht and is therefore included in the study. The work of MFG, while not based solely on additional supports for the language and the Gaeltacht, is intrinsically linked to the maintenance of the Gaeltacht population and the Irish language and the work of the organisation is carried out through Irish.

MFG was joined with Cumas Teo. (see 3.3.8) in 2008 as part of the cohesion process to amalgamate rural development and partnership companies throughout the country.



## 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

### 3.3.8 CUMAS TEO. (PÁIRTÍOCHT CHONAMARA AGUS ÁRANN)

Bunaíodh Cumas Teo. mar Comhpháirtíocht Bunaithe ar Cheantair chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar mhíbhuntáistí i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus in Oileáin Árann. Tá sé lonnaithe i Ros Muc, agus tá cláir éagsúla reáchtáilte ag an gcuideachta ó bunaíodh é, an Clár Forbartha Áitiúla um Chuimsiú Sóisialta (LDSIP) agus Tionscnamh Post FÁS. D'fhorbair sé nó sholáthair sé scéimeanna éagsúla le comhpháirtithe amhail an HSE, Lárionad Eolais na Saoránach, an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta agus Fuinneamh Inmharthana Éireann (SEI). Dhírigh a sheirbhísí ar an bpobal áitiúil a fhorbairt agus ar thacú leis, le béim faoi leith ar ghrúpaí faoi mhíbhuntáiste ar nós na n-aosach, daoine óga, tuismitheoirí aonair srl.

Toisc go bhfuil gníomhaíochtaí uile Chumas Teo. lonnaithe sa Ghaeltacht, agus go ndéantar a ghnó ar fad trí Ghaeilge, tá sé san áireamh sa staidéar seo. Tá go leor de na cláir a chuireann sé ar fáil ar fáil i gceantair eile sa tír ar an mbonn céanna áfach, agus ní chuirtear ar fáil go sonrach nó sa bhreis iad mar gheall ar an teanga. Riarann sé roinnt scéimeanna atá bunaithe go sonrach ar an teanga ar son na Roinne Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, Scéim na gCúntóirí Teanga agus Scéim na Scileanna Peile ina measc. Meastar go raibh caiteachas €963,001 ag Cumas Teo in 2007. Níl tionscnaimh a mhaoinigh FÁS agus an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta san áireamh anseo – áirítear iad siúd i gcuntais na n-eagraíochtaí sin. Tá foireann lánaimseartha de 13 ag Cumas Teo.

Rinneadh eagraíocht amháin de MFG agus de Chumas Teo. in 2008 mar chuid de phróiseas comhtháite chun cuideachtaí comhpháirtíochta agus forbartha tuaithe a chomhnascadh ar fud na tíre.

### 3.3.8 CUMAS TEO. (PAIRTÍOCHT CHONAMARA AGUS ÁRANN)

Cumas Teo. was established as an Area Based Partnership to tackle disadvantage in the Galway Gaeltacht including the Aran Islands. Based in Rosmuc, the company has run a number of programmes since its establishment including the Local Development Social Inclusion Programme (LDSIP) and the FÁS Jobs Initiative. It also developed or delivered a number of schemes with partners including the HSE, the Citizens Information Bureau, the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Sustainable Energy Ireland. Its services have focused on developing and supporting the local community, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged groups like the elderly, young people, lone parents etc.

As all of Cumas Teo.'s activities are based in the Gaeltacht and all business is conducted through the medium of Irish, we have included it in the study. However many of the programmes it delivers are available in other parts of the country on the same basis and are not provided specifically or additionally for language reasons. It does administer some schemes which are specifically language based on behalf of the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs including Scéim na gCúntóirí Teanga (Language Assistants) and Scéim na Scileanna Peile (Football Skills). Cumas Teo. had estimated expenditure of €963,001 in 2007. This figure does not include initiatives funded by FÁS and the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs which are accounted for in figures for those organisations. Cumas Teo. has a full-time staff of 13.

Cumas Teo. was joined with MFG in 2008 as part of the cohesion process to amalgamate rural development and partnership companies throughout the country.

## 3.3.9 SCÉIMEANNA FOSTAÍOCHTA POBAIL FÁS

Tá tairbhe bainte ag go leor pobail Ghaeltachta as Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail FÁS, mar bhealach chun feabhsúcháin áitiúla a dhéanamh agus chun seirbhísí a chur ar fáil. Faoi na Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail, féadfaidh rannpháirtithe deiseanna suntasacha oiliúna a thapú; sócmhainn thábhachtach é seo chun breisoiúint a chur ar phobail Ghaeltachta agus iad á réiteach d'fhostaíocht sa todhchaí.

Déanann Údarás na Gaeltachta na scéimeanna FÁS seo a bhainistiú agus a riaradh de ghnáth, le saoi áitiúla agus ionchur sna pleananna oibre ó na Comharchumainn. Dar le Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 2007 an Údaráis 'Ag deireadh na bliana, bhí 347 rannpháirtí agus 18 saoi fostaíthe ar scéimeanna. Is fiú €5 mhiliún na Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail d'eacnamaíocht na Gaeltachta'.<sup>45</sup> Caitheadh os cionn €3.76 milliún i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007 de bharr Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail, Tionscnaimh Post agus Tionscnaimh Áitiúla Oiliúna FÁS.

Ní chuirtear na scéimeanna ar fáil mar thacaíochtaí breise don Ghaeilge ná do phobail na Gaeltachta, agus tá siad ar fáil in go leor ceantar nach bhfuil sa Ghaeltacht. Ach tá dlúthnasc acu le hobair na gComharchumann Gaeltachta, agus go minic is iad a chuireann an meán ar fáil chun gníomhaíochtaí sóisialta agus cultúrtha a chur ar fáil chun tacú leis an bpobal Gaeilge. Cuireadh san áireamh sa staidéar seo iad dá bharr. Tá pobail, pobail tuaithe agus Ghaeltachta go háirithe, tar éis an-tairbhe a bhaint as scéimeanna fostaíochta den chineál seo; rinneadh obair shuntasach feabhsúcháin go háitiúil, agus cuireadh seirbhísí pobail agus sóisialta ar fáil nach mbeadh ar fáil is dóigh gan na scéimeanna seo. Le blianta beaga anuas, bhí deacrachtaí ann cuid de na scéimeanna a líonadh go hiomlán mar go raibh an ráta fostaíochta chomh hard sin. Tá éileamh ar na scéimeanna ag méadú áfach de bharr na ndálaí reatha geilleagracha agus mar gheall ar chliseadh na foirgníochta go háirithe a chuireann isteach ar cheantair tuaithe go mór.

## 3.3.9 FÁS COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

Many Gaeltacht communities have benefited from FÁS Community Employment Schemes, as a means of carrying out local improvements and providing services. Under the Community Employment Schemes, participants can avail of significant training opportunities, an important asset in upskilling Gaeltacht communities and preparing them for future employment.

These FÁS schemes are usually managed and administered by Údarás na Gaeltachta, with local supervisors and input into work plans from the Comharchumainn. According to the 2007 Údarás Annual Report 'By year end, there were 347 participants and 18 supervisors employed on schemes. The Community Employment Schemes are worth €5 million to the Gaeltacht economy'.<sup>45</sup> In 2007, FÁS Community Employment Schemes, Jobs Initiatives and Local Training Initiatives had a total spend of over €3.76 million in the Galway Gaeltacht.

The schemes are not provided as additional supports for the Irish language or for Gaeltacht communities, and are available in many non-Gaeltacht areas. However they are intrinsically linked to the work of Gaeltacht Comharchumainn and often provide the delivery mechanism for social and cultural activities to support the Irish-speaking community. Therefore they have been included in this study. Communities, in particular rural and Gaeltacht communities have benefited hugely from these types of employment schemes, with significant improvement works carried out locally and a range of community and social services delivered which would likely be absent without the schemes. In the past few years, it has been difficult to fill places on some schemes, as employment has been so high, however with current economic conditions and in particular the collapse of construction which heavily affects rural areas, demand for places on the schemes is on the increase.

# 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeilge

## Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Irish language

### 3.4 IARMHAIRTÍ IOMLÁNA TACAÍOCHT BHREISE STÁIT AGUS CONTAE

Tugann Tábla 3.2 achoimre ar chaiteachas na ngníomhaireachtaí agus na gcomhlachtaí Stát-tionscanta i leith na dtacaíochtaí breise don Ghaeilge sa cheantar a bhain leis an staidéar. Baineann an caiteachas seo le tionscadail agus le cláir a thacaíonn le pobail Ghaeltachta, agus le cothú na Gaeilge mar theanga labhartha na dteaghlach agus na bpobal i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Sonraíonn sé caiteachas ar thacaíochtaí breise do thionscnaimh Ghaeilge atá bunaithe i gCathair na Gaillimhe freisin, agus tá caiteachas trí eagraíocht (Scéimeanna FÁS, Cumas Teo. agus MFG) san áireamh freisin. Cé nach infheistíocht ar son na Gaeltachta ná ar son na Gaeilge go sonrach iad, tá dlúthbhaint acu le cúrsaí forbartha sa Ghaeltacht, agus éascaíonn siad gníomhaíochtaí sóisialta, cultúrtha agus teangabhunaithe a thacaíonn go mór leis an bpobal Gaeilge.

### 3.4 OVERALL IMPACTS OF ADDITIONAL STATE AND COUNTY SUPPORTS

Table 3.2 summarises the expenditure of the agencies and Government sponsored bodies in relation to additional supports for the Irish language in the study area. The expenditure detailed relates to projects and programmes to support Gaeltacht communities and the maintenance of Irish as the spoken language of households and communities within the Galway Gaeltacht.

It also details expenditure on additional supports for Irish language initiatives based in Galway City and includes expenditure of three organisations (FÁS Schemes, Cumas Teo. and MFG) which though not investing exclusively for Gaeltacht or Irish language reasons, are intrinsically linked to development in the Gaeltacht and provide the delivery mechanisms for social, cultural and language-based activities which support the Irish speaking community to a significant extent.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

**TÁBLA 3:2 MEASTACHÁN AR CHAITEACHAS AN RIALTAIS A BHAINNEANN LE SEIRBHÍSÍ BREISE STÁT-TIONSCANTA I NGAELTACHT AGUS I GCATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE I RITH NA BLIANA 2007**

Seirbhís Stáit	Caiteachas Iomlán i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe (€)	Caiteachas Iomlán i gCathair na Gaillimhe (€)	Iomlán (€)
An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta	€36.2m	€0.7m	€36.9*m
Údarás na Gaeltachta	€23.3m		€23.3m
TG4	€23m		€23m
Raidió na Gaeltachta	€6.6m		€6.6m
Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh & Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge	€6m	€5.3m	€110.3m
Tacaíocht Eile d'Earnáil na Meán	€3.2m	€0.3m	€3.5m
An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta	€2.2m	€0.2m	€20.4m
Coiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe	€1.6m		€1.6m
Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe – Maigh Eo		€0.3m	€0.3m
Liúntais Ghaeltachta	€0.9m		€0.9m
Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe	€0.5m		€0.5m
Eagraíochtaí Cultúrtha & Gaeilge	€0.4m	€0.5m	€0.9m
Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe		€0.07m	€0.07m
Coiste Gairmoideachais Chathair na Gaillimhe		€0.04m	€0.04
Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail FÁS	€3.8m		€3.8m
Cumas Teo.	€0.96m		€0.96m
Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta	€0.09m		€0.09m
<b>Iomlán:</b>	<b>€108.7m</b>	<b>€7.4m</b>	<b>€116.2m</b>

\*Níl tacaíocht €2 mhilliún d'Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge in OÉ Gaillimh san áireamh anseo - faoin eagraíocht sin a áirítear é  
**Foinse:** Eagraíochtaí Éagsúla

**TABLE 3:2 ESTIMATES OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ASSOCIATED WITH ADDITIONAL STATE SPONSORED SERVICES IN GALWAY GAELTACHT AND CITY DURING 2007**

State Service	Total Expenditure in Galway Gaeltacht (€)	Total Expenditure in Galway City (€)	Overall Total (€)
Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs	€36.2m	€0.7m	€36.9*m
Údarás na Gaeltachta	€23.3m		€23.3m
TG4	€23m		€23m
Raidió na Gaeltachta	€6.6m		€6.6m
NUI Galway & Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge	€0.6m	€5.3m	€11.3m
Other Media Industry Supports	€3.2m	€0.3m	€3.5m
Department of Education & Science	€2.2m	€0.2m	€2.4m
County Galway VEC	€1.6m		€1.6m
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology		€0.3m	€0.3m
Gaeltacht allowances	€0.9m		€0.9m
Galway County Council	€0.5m		€0.5m
Irish Language & Cultural Organisations	€0.4m	€0.5m	€0.9m
Galway City Council		€0.07m	€0.07m
City of Galway VEC		€0.04m	€0.04m
FÁS Community Employment Schemes	€3.8m		€3.8m
Cumas Teo.	€0.96m		€0.96m
Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta	€0.09m		€0.09m
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>€108.7m</b>	<b>€7.4m</b>	<b>€116.2m</b>

\*Does not include €2 million support for NUI Galway Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge which is counted under that organisation  
**Source:** Various Organisations

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghairne Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaillimhe

€116.2 milliún an caiteachas iomlán Stáit ar thacaíochtaí breise Gaeilge-bhunaithe i nGaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Tá gníomhaíochtaí breis agus 25 eagraíocht Stáit/Contae/Cathrach i gceist leis an tsuim seo, eagraíochtaí atá páirteach i gcur chun cinn agus i dtacaíocht na teanga, agus i bhforbairt agus in bhuanaitheacht Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus a pobail. Bíonn go leor de na gníomhaireachtaí seo ag obair as lámha a chéile, ag comhoibriú ar thionscadail agus ar thionscnaimh, le roinnt eagraíochtaí deonacha nó pobalbhunaithe a pháirtmhaoiníonn gníomhaireachtaí Stáit chun seirbhísí a sholáthar ar son na n-eagraíochtaí sin.

Chothaigh na frontair theangabhunaithe a fhaigheann tacaíocht ón Rialtas agus na seirbhísí Stáit teangabhunaithe atá cruinnithe ar Chathair agus ar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe thart ar 3,300 post lánaimseartha agus 2,000 post páirtaimseartha sa bhliain 2007.

The total State expenditure on Irish language-based additional supports in the Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City is €116.2 million.

This figure covers the activities of over 25 State/County/City organisations involved in the promotion and support of the Irish language and the development and sustainability of the Galway Gaeltacht and its community. Many of these agencies work closely together, co-operating on projects and initiatives, with some voluntary or community-based organisations part-funded by State agencies to deliver services on behalf of those organisations. The cluster of language-based State services and Government supported enterprises in the Galway Gaeltacht and City sustained in the region of 3,300 full-time jobs and around 2,000 part-time jobs in 2007.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

## 3.5 TIONCHAR GEILLEAGRACH NA DTACAÍOCHTAÍ BREISE STÁIT & CONTAE DON GHAELIGE I NGAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE AGUS I GCATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

Ó tá leibhéal an chaiteachais bhreise Stáit ar an nGaeilge i nGaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe ríofa anois, is féidir luach geilleagrach na dtacaíochtaí breise seo a mheas.

Cuireadh caiteachas gníomhaireachtaí in earnálacha cosúla le chéile chun cúig chatagóir éagsúla a dhéanamh: i gcás gach ceann díobh seo, roghnaíodh iolraitheoirí oiriúnacha ó tháblaí Ionchuir/Aschuir na Príomh-Oifige Staidrimh (i ndiaidh coigeartú a dhéanamh don bhoilsciú ó 2005-2007) agus cuireadh i bhfeidhm ar chaiteachas na gcatagóirí iad.

**TÁBLA 3:3 BREISLUACH CHAITEACHAS AN RIALTAIS A BHAINNEANN LE SEIRBHÍSÍ BREISE STÁT-TIONSCANTA I NGAELTACHT AGUS I GCATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE I RITH NA BLIANA 2007**

Catagóir na Tacaíochta Stáit	Caiteachas i milliúin	Breisluch (tionchair dhíreacha agus indíreacha)
An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe & Gaeltachta	€36.9 m	€25.8 m
Údarás na Gaeltachta	€50.0 m	€26.7 m
Oideachas (lena n-áirítear an Roinn Oideachais & Eolaíochta, OÉ Gaillimh, GMT, Coiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe agus Coiste Gairmoideachais Chathair na Gaillimhe)	€15.6 m	€13.2 m
Closamharc, Teilifís & Raidió (lena n-áirítear TG4, Raidió na Gaeltachta agus Tacaíocht Eile do Mheáin)	€33.1 m	€24.3 m
Tionscadail Shóisialta, Liúntais Speisialta & Eile (lena n-áirítear an Garda Síochána, HSE: an tIarlthar, Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe, Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe, Eagraíochtaí Gaeilge & Cultúrtha, FÁS, Cumas Teo. agus MFG)	€7.2 m	€5.4 m
<b>Iomlán:</b>	<b>€142.8 m</b>	<b>€95.4 m</b>

Foinse: Jerome Casey

## 3.5 THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ADDITIONAL STATE & COUNTY SUPPORTS FOR IRISH IN THE GALWAY GAELTACHT AND GALWAY CITY

Having determined the level of additional State investment for the Irish language in the Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City, we now look at estimating the economic value of those additional supports.

The expenditure of agencies in similar sectors has been grouped together to give us five separate categories: for each of these, appropriate multipliers were selected from the CSO Input/Output tables (after adjusting for inflation from 2005-2007) and applied to that category's expenditure.

**TABLE 3:3 ADDED VALUE OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ASSOCIATED WITH ADDITIONAL STATE SPONSORED SERVICES IN GALWAY GAELTACHT AND CITY DURING 2007**

Category of State Support	Expenditure in millions	Value Added (Direct + Indirect effects)
The Department of Community, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs	€36.9m	€25.8m
Údarás na Gaeltachta	€50.0m	€26.7m
Education (including Department of Education and Science, NUI Galway, GMT, County Galway VEC and City of Galway VEC)	€15.6m	€13.2m
Audiovisual, TV & Radio (including TG4, Raidió na Gaeltachta and Other Media Supports)	€33.1m	€24.3m
Social Projects, Special Allowances & Other (including An Garda Síochána, HSE West, Galway County Council, Galway City Council, Irish Language & Cultural Organisations, FÁS, Cumas Teo. and MFG)	€7.2m	€5.4m
<b>Total:</b>	<b>€142.8m</b>	<b>€95.4m</b>

Source: Jerome Casey

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the Gaeltacht

Tá suim na Roinne Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta bunaithe ar thrí chatagóir Iolraitheora – Riarachán Poiblí, Tógáil & Foirgníocht agus Oideachas, mar gheall ar réimse leathan gníomhaíochta na Roinne. Caitear le deontais tithíochta mar chaiteachas ar bhonn luach deontais, seachas ar bhonn luach tí mar nach é an deontas (€5,100 ar a mhéid) an phríomhchúis a thógtar teach níos mó, mar gur cuid bheag bhídeach de chostas an tí é. Tugann caiteachas na Roinne i nGaillimh arbh fiú €36.9 milliún é €25.8 milliún mar Chaiteachas Breisluach sa gheilleagar.

Úsáidtear an Iolraitheoir do Riarachán Poiblí i gcás Údarás na Gaeltachta chomh maith le figiúr ilchodach chun luach na ndeontas i gcás tionscadail agus gnólachtaí a mheas. Cé gur €11.4 milliún nach mór a caitheadh ar dheontais do thionscadail Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007, meastar gur €50 milliún an t-ollchaiteachas iomlán a bhaineann leis na tionscadail seo agus le caiteachas ar riarachán agus ar thuarastail. Bunaítear an tsuim seo ar an tuiscint gurb ionann na deontais agus 30% de chostais iomlána tionscadail. Cuireann caiteachas Údarás na Gaeltachta i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe €26.7 milliún i gcaiteachas breisluach sa gheilleagar.

B'ionann caiteachas oideachais, caiteachas na n-institiúidí tríú leibhéal, liúntais mhúinteoireachta agus thionscadail speisialta an Choiste Gairmoideachais ina measc, agus €15.6 milliún. Nuair a chuirtear an Iolraitheoir Oideachais i bhfeidhm air seo, is ionann an tionchar breisluach a cuireadh leis an ngeilleagar ó chaiteachas breise Stáit i nGaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus €13.2 milliún.

Tá an Audiovisual Federation de chuid IBEC tar éis iolraitheoir GNP díreach + indíreach 0.7354 a úsáid le blianta beaga anuas don earnáil Ciosamhairc, Teilifíse agus Raidió;<sup>46</sup> dá gcuirfí an t-iolraitheoir seo i bhfeidhm ar an gcaiteachas Stáit ar fiú €33.1 milliún é, chuirfí €24.3 milliún leis an GNP. Tugann Táblaí Ionchuir/Aschuir 2005 iolraitheoir GNP díreach + indíreach 0.3060 don 'Ábhar clóite agus meáin thaifeadta' (NACE 22), nó níos lú ná leath an iolraitheora atá in úsáid faoi láthair. Ach tá iolraitheoir íseal NACE 22 mar go ndéantar cuid mhór (thart ar 68%) de mheáin chlóite agus chlosamhairc na hÉireann a iompórtáil. Thug an Audiovisual Federation le fios go raibh iompórtáil ábhair léiriúcháin intíre Ciosamhairc, Teilifíse agus Raidió íseal go maith (20% nó níos lú). Dá bhrí sin, leanamar linn ag úsáid meastachán Henry a ríomhadh níos túisce.

The Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs figure is based on three categories of Multiplier – Public Administration, Building & Construction and Education, taking account of the Department's broad range of activities. Grants for housing are considered as expenditure on the basis of grant value, rather than house value as the level of grant (maximum of €5,100) is no longer the primary determinant to build, being only a tiny portion of the house cost. €36.9 million in expenditure by the Department in Galway yields a total of €25.8 million in Value Added to the economy.

For Údarás na Gaeltachta, the Multiplier for Public Administration is used together with a composite figure to determine the value of grants to projects and companies. While the actual amount of grant aid to Galway Gaeltacht projects in 2007 was almost €11.4 million, the total grossed up expenditure associated with these projects plus expenditure on salaries and administration is estimated at €50 million. This is based on the assumption that grants equate to an average of 30% of total project costs. In total, Údarás na Gaeltachta's expenditure in the Galway Gaeltacht contributes an additional €26.7 million in added value to the economy.

Education expenditure, including that of third level institutes, VEC special projects and teaching allowances, amounted to a total of €15.6 million. When the Education Multiplier is applied, the effect in terms of value added to the economy from additional State expenditure in Galway Gaeltacht and City is €13.2 million.

In recent years the Audiovisual Federation of IBEC has used a direct + indirect GNP multiplier of 0.7354 for the Audiovisual, TV and Radio sector;<sup>46</sup> applying this multiplier to State expenditure of €33.1 million would yield a contribution to GNP of €24.3 million. The more recent 2005 Input-Output Tables shows a direct + indirect GNP multiplier for 'Printed matter and recorded media' (NACE 22) of 0.3060, or less than half the multiplier currently in use. However, NACE 22's low multiplier is caused by the very high import content (c. 68%) of Irish consumption of printed, audio and visual media. Direct enquiry from the Audiovisual Federation indicated that the import content of the domestic production of Audiovisual, TV and Radio was relatively low (20% or less). Accordingly, we have continued to use Henry's earlier estimate.



# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

Tá an tacaíocht bhreise eile ón Stát don Ghaeltacht agus don Ghaeilge faoin gcatagóir Tionscadail Shóisialta, Liúntais agus Eile. €7.2 milliún an caiteachas iomlán don chatagóir seo in 2007. Úsáideadh iolraitheoirí do ‘Sheirbhísí Sóisialta agus Sláinte’ agus ‘Seirbhísí Eagraíochta Ballraíochta’, chun breisluach €5.4 milliún a fháil.

B’fhiú €142.8 milliún an caiteachas breise Stáit ar an nGaeilge i nGaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe in 2007. Bhí an t-ollchaiteachas a bhaineann le tacaíocht deontais an Údaráis sa cheantar san áireamh leis seo. Cuireann an caiteachas seo os cionn €95 milliún leis an GNP.

Tá spéis ag baint le raon an chaiteachais bhreise Stáit (v. Tábla 3.2) ar an nGaeilge sa cheantar. Go háirithe,

- An sa Chathair nó sa Chontae a chaitear an t-airgead ar dtús agus
- Cén sciar den chaiteachas breise a fheictear i gCathair na Gaillimhe ar deireadh?

Tugann Tábla 3.2 le fios go gcaitear €7.4 milliún nó thart ar 7% den chaiteachas breise Stáit ar an nGaeilge sa Chathair ar dtús. Má dhéantar athaicmiú ar chaiteachas breise comhlachtaí Stáit ar an nGaeilge agus ar a bhreisluach dá bharr, faightear na torthaí seo a leanas:

**TÁBLA 3.4 BREISLUACH DO CHAITEACHAS BREISE STÁIT I NGAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE (€M)**

Cúis Caiteachais	Contae agus Áiteanna eile	Cathair	Iomlán
Tráchtáil den chuid is mó	61.6	0.6	<b>62.2</b>
Pearsanta den chuid is mó	27.8	5.4	<b>33.2</b>
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>

Foinse: Jerome Casey

All other additional State supports for the Gaeltacht and the Irish language are grouped together under the title Social Projects, Allowances and Other. The total expenditure for this category in 2007 was €7.2 million. Using a combination of the multipliers for ‘Health and Social Services’ and ‘Membership Organisation Services’, the contribution in added value is €5.4 million.

In total, the State’s additional expenditure on the Irish language in the Galway Gaeltacht and Galway City in 2007 is valued at €142.8 million, which includes a gross expenditure associated with Údarás grant support in the area. This expenditure yields an identifiable contribution to GNP of over €95 million.

Of interest is the spread of additional State spending (v. Table 3.2) on the Irish language in the study area. Specifically,

- Whether the initial spend occurs in the City or County and
- What share of additional spending eventually accrues to Galway City?

Table 3.2 indicates that initially, €7.4 million or c. 7% of additional State expenditure on the Irish language is spent in the City. Re-classifying additional expenditure by State bodies on the Irish language and its resultant value added yields the following results:

**TABLE 3.4 ADDED VALUE FOR ADDITIONAL STATE EXPENDITURE IN THE GALWAY GAELTACHT (€M)**

Spending Purpose	County and Elsewhere	City	Total
Mainly Commercial	61.6	0.6	62.2
Mainly Personal	27.8	5.4	33.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>

Source: Jerome Casey

### 3 Tacaíocht Stáit do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus don Ghaeltacht Additional State support of the Galway Gaeltacht and the City

Baineann Pearsanta den chuid is mó le caiteachas Stáit ar oideachas, ar oiliúint agus ar roinnt riaracháin go príomha. Baineann Tráchtáil den chuid is mó le deontais d'fhiontair agus gníomhaíochtaí chlár neamhphearsanta na gcomhlachtaí Stáit.

- Ón mbreisluach iomlán arbh fhiú €95.4 milliún é a bhaineann le caiteachas breise Stáit ar an nGaeilge i nGaeltacht agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe, bhain €6 mhiliún de le Cathair na Gaillimhe go díreach.
- Ach feicfead níos mó sa Chathair nuair a chaitheann cuideachtaí agus teaghlaigh breisluach an Chontae sa Chathair. Thart ar €10.4 milliún ó chuideachtaí agus €10.7 milliún eile ó theaghlaigh a bheidh anseo, má úsáidtear torthaí Chaibidil 2. Dá bhrí sin, d'fhéadfadh thart ar €27 milliún a bheith ina éifeacht shainaitheanta caiteachais i ngeilleagar na Cathrach mar thoradh ar an gcaiteachas breise ar an nGaeilge i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe arbh fhiú €116 milliún é.
- Léiríonn Tábla 3.4 gur cuireadh €89.4 milliún i mbreisluach ó chaiteachas breise Stáit i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe le Gaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe agus le h-áiteanna eile (.i. lasmuigh de Ghaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe agus de Chathair na Gaillimhe). In éagmais taighde breise, nach bhfuil faoi chuimsiú an staidéir seo, ní féidir a ríomh cén méid den €89.4 milliún seo a fhanann i nGaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe. Ach tugann comharthaí i gcaiteachas tomhaltóirí (Tábla 2.7) agus i gcaiteachas tráchtála (Tábla 2.9) le fios go gcaitear formhór den €89.4 milliún breisluacha i nGaeltacht Chontae na Gaillimhe, seachas lasmuigh den chontae.

Cé gur athbhreithniú ar thréimhse faoi leith é an tuarascáil seo, níl fairsinge na hinfheistíochta i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe le fiche bliain anuas, nó ó bunaíodh an Ghaeltacht, le feiceáil ann. Le fiche nó tríocha bliain anuas, bhí tionchar ag infheistíocht an Stáit a thacaigh leis an teanga, agus leis an bpobal dúchasach Gaeilge a chothú, ar bhonneagar, ar thionscadal agus ar chreatlach sóisialta agus cultúrtha an cheantair. Mar thoradh air sin, bhí tionchar aige ar fhás daonra agus ar fhorbairt gheilleagrach ina iomlán.

Trí infheistiú a dhéanamh i bpobail na Gaeilge, chabhraigh an Stát lena chothú. Cé go bhféadfaí a mhaíomh go mbeadh feabhas ar gach ceantar sa tír mar gheall ar an mborradh i rath agus i bhforbairt gheilleagrach na tíre, Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe san áireamh, is féidir glacadh leis go raibh tionchar forleathan ag an infheistíocht leanúnach Stáit a chuir caiteachas breise ar fáil sa cheantar. Is féidir a áitiú freisin go raibh tionchar ag infheistíocht bhreise theangabhunaithe an Stáit sa cheantar ar chuir an Ghaeltacht leis an bhfostaíocht agus leis an GNP náisiúnta.

Mainly Personal covers mainly State spending on education, training and some administration. Mainly Commercial covers grants to enterprises and non-personal programme activities of State bodies.

- Of the total value added of €95.4 million associated with additional State expenditure on the language in Galway Gaeltacht and City, €6 million in value added accrued directly to Galway City.
- However a further amount will accrue to the City when the value added arising in the County is spent by companies and by households. Based on earlier results in Chapter 2, this should amount to c.€10.4 million by companies and an extra €10.7 million by households. Thus identifiable spending effects on the City economy from an additional expenditure of €116 million on the Irish language in the Galway Gaeltacht may amount to c. €27 million.
- Table 3.4 indicates that €89.4 million in value added from additional State spending in the Galway Gaeltacht accrued to Galway County Gaeltacht and to elsewhere (i.e. outside Galway County Gaeltacht and Galway City). Without additional research, beyond the scope of this study, it is not possible to determine how much of this €89.4 million actually remains in the Galway County Gaeltacht. However indications in relation to both consumer spending (Table 2.7) and commercial spending (Table 2.9) would suggest that a greater proportion of the €89.4 million in value added would be spent in Galway County Gaeltacht, rather than outside the County.

While this report reviews a point in time, it does not capture the extent of investment in the Galway Gaeltacht over the past 20 years or since the Gaeltacht was established. In recent decades investment by the State to support the language and sustain the indigenous Irish-speaking community has influenced infrastructure, industry and the social and cultural fabric of the area. As a result this has had an impact on overall economic development and population growth.

By investing in the Irish-speaking communities the State has helped to sustain them. While it could be argued that the 'rising tide' of national economic development and prosperity would have lifted all boats, including that of the Galway Gaeltacht, it is reasonable to assume that the sustained State investment, providing additional expenditure into the area has had a widespread effect. It is also reasonable to suggest, that the high level of economic contribution by the Gaeltacht to national GNP and employment has been influenced by the State's additional Irish language-based investment in the area.

# Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ Irish Language in Galway City

Is cinnte go bhfuil Cathair na Gaillimhe ag baint tairbhe as infheistíocht an Stáit sa Ghaeltacht agus sa teanga – chaith teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta €400 milliún ar mhiondíolachán agus chaith cuideachtaí Gaeltachta €305 milliún ar cheannach in 2006, agus caitheadh thart ar €27 milliún ar cheannach Gaeltachta in 2007 mar gheall ar thacaíocht bhreise an Stáit don Ghaeilge sa cheantar in 2007.

Anuas ar an €95.4 milliún a cuireadh leis an GNP, measann an staidéar seo go raibh tionchar arbh fhiú €41 milliún é ag turasóireacht a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i gCathair agus i gContae na Gaillimhe in 2008, a mhéadaíonn gnáthluach bliantúil na Gaeilge go níos mó ná €136 milliún. Déanann Caibidil 4 cur síos ar luach na Gaeilge mar tháirge turasóireachta.

Certainly Galway City is benefitting from the State investment in the Gaeltacht and the language, with €400 million in retail sales from Gaeltacht households, €305 million in purchases from Gaeltacht companies in 2006 and around €27 million in Gaeltacht spending in the City as a result of the State's additional support for the Irish language in the area in 2007.

In addition to the €95.4 million contribution to GNP, this study estimates that tourism associated with the Irish language in Galway City and County showed an economic impact of €41 million in 2008 bringing the typical annual value of the Irish language to more than €136 million. Chapter 4 details the value of the Irish language as a tourism product.

## 4 Earnálacha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i nGaillimh – Cás-Sta

### Associated with the Irish Language in Galway – Case Studies

Tá tionchar mór ag an nGaeilge i nGaillimh ar earnálacha na turasóireachta agus an chlosamhairc. I gcás na turasóireachta, is tionchar suntasach í an Ghaeilge i múnú íomhá agus fhéiniúlacht chultúrtha na Gaeilge. I gcás na hearnála closamhairc, tá an-nasc idir Gaillimh agus forbairt an chraolacháin Gaeilge agus ag an earnáil neamhspleách léiriúcháin a bhaineann leis, agus tá TG4, Raidió na Gaeltachta agus go leor cuideachtaí léiriúcháin lonnaithe i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe.

#### 4.1 TURASÓIREACHT A BHAINNEANN LEIS AN NGAEILGE I NGAILLIMH

Agus na cúiseanna a thángthas ar cuairt ag an réigiún á n-íniúchadh, deir Plean Forbartha 2008-2010 Fáilte Ireland go gcreideann turasóirí gur gné uathúil casadh le fíorchainteoirí Gaeilge, agus bheith i dteagmháil leo, a chuireann leis an turasóireacht.<sup>47</sup> Le linn comhairliúcháin don staidéar seo, leag ionadaithe Fáilte Ireland béim ar an tábhacht a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge a chur chun cinn mar chuid de tháirge cultúrtha turasóireachta na hÉireann agus an Iarthair. Dúirt freagróir amháin ‘Cuid dár DNA í an Ghaeilge; tá sí thar a bheith tábhachtach faoina ndéanann Éireannach muid, faoina ndéanann difriúil muid. B’fhéidir nach dteastaíonn ó dhaoine teacht (go hIarthar na hÉireann) agus Gaeilge a labhairt, ach teastaíonn uathu teacht go háit atá difriúil ... tá an Ghaeilge ina cuid dhúchasach dár dtírdhreach cultúrtha’.

Is cinnte go meallann an Ghaeilge labhartha turasóirí go Conamara agus go hOileáin Árann. Ach tá a fhios againn gur cuairteoirí lae go leor de thurasóirí na Gaeltachta, a thagann ar bhus nó i gcarr go dtí an ceantar ach atá ag fanacht i mbailte móra in aice láimhe. Cruthaíonn sé seo buntáistí do na ceantair uirbeacha atá in aice láimhe, agus is cinnte go mbaineann Cathair na Gaillimhe tairbhe as Conamara, as Oileáin Árann agus as an nGaeltacht a bheith thar tairseach amach.

47 Fáilte Ireland (2008) Fáilte Ireland West Regional Tourism Development Plan 2008-2010, lth.12

The tourism and audiovisual sectors are heavily influenced by the presence of the Irish language in Galway. For tourism, the Irish language is a significant influence in shaping Galway's cultural identity and image. In the audiovisual sector, the development of Irish language broadcasting and the associated independent production sector are very closely linked to Galway, with TG4, Raidió na Gaeltachta and many production companies located in the Galway Gaeltacht.

#### 4.1 TOURISM ASSOCIATED WITH THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN GALWAY

In examining ‘reasons to visit the region’, the Fáilte Ireland West 2008-2010 Development Plan states that ‘The experience of meeting real Irish speakers and engaging with them adds a unique dimension to the tourism offer’.<sup>47</sup> During consultations for this study, Fáilte Ireland representatives highlighted the importance of promoting the Irish language as part of Ireland's and the West's overall cultural tourism product. As one consultee stated ‘The Irish language is part of our DNA; it's hugely important on a broad level of what makes us Irish, what makes us different. People may not want to come (to the West of Ireland) and speak Irish, but they want to come to a place that is different ... it's (Irish language) an inherent part of our cultural landscape’.

Hearing Irish spoken is without doubt a draw for tourists to Connemara and the Aran Islands. However we know that many tourists to the Gaeltacht are day-visitors, taking coach or car trips to the area while staying in nearby towns. This trend benefits the nearby urban areas, and it is certain that Galway City benefits from having Connemara, the Aran Islands and the Gaeltacht on its doorstep.

47 Fáilte Ireland (2008) Fáilte Ireland West Regional Tourism Development Plan 2008-2010, p.12

# Féidir ar an Turasóireacht agus ar an Earnáil Closamhairc / Sectors of Tourism and the Audiovisual Sector

## 4.1.1 TIONCHAR GEILLEAGRACH NA TURASÓIREACHTA GAEILGE I NGAILLIMH

Trí staitisticí Fáilte Ireland ó 2008 agus na torthaí ó staidéar ar Thurasóireacht Chultúrtha i nGaillimh a rinne Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo (GMIT) agus Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimh i 1998,<sup>48</sup> is féidir luach na turasóireachta Gaeilge i nGaillimh a mheas.

€41 milliún an t-ioncam turasóireachta a bhain leis an nGaeilge do Chontae na Gaillimhe in 2008.

**TÁBLA 4.1 IONCAM TURASÓIREACHTA A BHAINNEAN LEIS AN NGAEILGE I GCONTAE NA GAILLIMHE**

	Líon na dturasóirí go gCo. na Gaillimhe	Ioncam turasóireachta i gCo. na Gaillimhe	Ioncam turasóireachta a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i gCo. na Gaillimhe	45% a roghnaigh Éire dá laethanta saoire dá bharr
Thar lear	1.1m	€340m	€35m	€15.8m
Tuaisceart Éireann	36,000	€14m	€1.8m	€0.81m
Intíre	876,000	€185m	€24m	€10.8m
<b>Iomlán</b>	<b>2m</b>	<b>€539m</b>	<b>€60.8m</b>	<b>€27.4m</b>
Iolraitheoir turasóireachta (Cruthaíonn gach € turasóireachta 50c breise sa ghníomhaíocht gheilleagrach)				1.5
Tionchar Geilleagrach na Turasóireachta Gaeilge i nGaillimh				€41m

**Foinse:** Ríomh Bane Mullarkey ag úsáid sonraí ó Fáilte Ireland

48 Aonad Taighde agus Comhairleoireachta GMIT ar son Chumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe (1998) Importance of Cultural Tourism for Galway City based upon the Galway Tourism Research Report 1997

## 4.1.1 THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM ASSOCIATED WITH THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN GALWAY

By using Fáilte Ireland 2008 statistics and the results from a 1998<sup>48</sup> GMIT / Galway Chamber study into Cultural Tourism in Galway it is possible to estimate the value of Irish language tourism in Galway;

In 2008, tourism revenue associated with the Irish language was €41m for County Galway.

**TABLE 4.1 TOURISM REVENUE ASSOCIATED WITH THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN COUNTY GALWAY**

	Number of tourists to Co. Galway	Tourism revenue to Co. Galway	Tourism revenue associated with Irish language to Co. Galway	45% Led to choice of Galway as holiday destination
Overseas	1.1m	€340m	€35m	€15.8m
Northern Ireland	36,000	€14m	€1.8m	€0.81m
Domestic	876,000	€185m	€24m	€10.8m
<b>Total</b>	<b>2m</b>	<b>€539m</b>	<b>€60.8m</b>	<b>€27.4m</b>
Tourism multiplier (Every tourism € creates a further 50c in economic activity)				1.5
Economic impact of tourism associated with the Irish language to County Galway				€41m

**Source:** Bane Mullarkey calculations using data from Fáilte Ireland

48 GMIT Research and Consultancy Unit on behalf of Galway Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1998) Importance of Cultural Tourism for Galway City based upon the Galway Tourism Research Report 1997

## 4 Earnálacha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i nGaillimh – Cás-Sta

### Associated with the Irish Language in Galway – Case Studies

Déanann an Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh suirbhé ar chuairoteoirí chun na hÉireann ó thíortha thar lear gach bliain, agus foilsíonn Fáilte Éireann na torthaí barrlíne ar bhonn náisiúnta, réigiúnach agus Contae. Tháinig 1.1 milliún turasóir ó thíortha thar lear chuig Contae na Gaillimhe in 2008. Chruthaigh sé seo €340 milliún in ioncam turasóireachta.

Níl sonraí faoi líon na gcuairoteoirí intíre ná líon na gcuairoteoirí ó Thuaisceart Éireann ag leibhéal an Chontae ar fáil. Téann 72% de na cuairteoirí ó thíortha thar lear a thagann go Réigiún Iarthar na hÉireann go Contae na Gaillimhe, agus tá 63% de lóistín cláraithe an réigiúin i gContae na Gaillimhe. Má chuirtear na céatadán sin i bhfeidhm ar líon na gcuairoteoirí intíre agus ó Thuaisceart Éireann a thug cuairt ar an réigiún, is féidir a mheas gur tháinig 36,000 turasóir ó Thuaisceart Éireann agus 876,000 turasóir intíre go Contae na Gaillimhe in 2008.

Dar le Fáilte Ireland, luann 51% de chuairoteoirí spéis chultúrtha nó stairiúil mar an chúis a roghnaigh siad teacht go hÉirinn ar laethanta saoire. Rinne staidéar GMIT "Importance of Cultural Tourism for Galway City based upon the Galway Tourism Research Report" ó 1998 suirbhé ar 1,245 cuairteoir ar Ghailimh, agus léirigh sé go raibh spéis ag 20% de na cuairteoirí a tháinig ó thíortha thar lear sa Ghaeilge.

Léiríonn Suirbhé Fáilte Ireland 2008 ar Thaistealaithe ó Thíortha Thar Lear gurb é seo a leanas coibhneas na gcuairoteoirí ó thíortha thar lear a ghlacann páirt in imeachtaí cultúrtha/stairiúla, agus a roghnaigh teacht go hÉirinn ar laethanta saoire mar gheall ar an imeacht seo:

Imeacht a glacadh páirt ann <sup>4</sup>	% a roghnaigh Éire do na laethanta saoire dá bharr
Cuairteanna ar láithreacha cultúrtha atá spéisiúil de bharr a staire	45%
Cuairteanna ar ghairdíní	20%
Freastal ar imeacht/féile chultúrtha	23%
Fiosrú stair na muintire/ginealais	30%

4 Níl aon cheisteanna a bhaineann go sonrach leis an nGaeilge i Suirbhé na dTaistealaithe

Each year, overseas visitors to Ireland are surveyed by the Central Statistics Office and Fáilte Ireland publishes top line results on a national, regional and county basis. In 2008, County Galway had 1.1 million overseas tourists, generating €340 million in tourism revenue.

Data for the number of domestic and Northern Irish visitors at a County level is not available. 72% of all overseas visitors to the Ireland West Region go to County Galway and 63% of the region's registered accommodation is in County Galway. Applying these percentages to total Northern Irish and domestic visitors to the region, it is possible to estimate that 36,000 tourists from Northern Ireland and 876,000 domestic tourists visited County Galway in 2008.

According to Fáilte Ireland, 51% of visitors cite a cultural or historical interest as their reason for choosing Ireland for a holiday. The 1998 GMIT study surveyed 1,245 visitors to Galway and it found that 20% of overseas visitors were interested in the Irish language.

The Fáilte Ireland 2008 Survey of Overseas Travellers (SOT) shows the "proportion of overseas visitors engaging in cultural/historical pursuits for whom the cultural/historical pursuit led to their choice of Ireland as the holiday destination".

Pursuit engaged in <sup>4</sup>	% Led to choice of Ireland as holiday destination
Visits to cultural sites of historical interest	45%
Visits to gardens	20%
Attended cultural event/festival	23%
Tracing roots/genealogy	30%

4 No questions that specifically relate to the Irish language are included in the Survey of Travellers

# Aidéir ar an Turasóireacht agus ar an Earnáil Ciosamhairc / Sectors of Tourism and the Audiovisual Sector

Mar go bhfuil suirbhé 1998 Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo {GMIT} 'Importance of Cultural Tourism for Galway City based upon the Galway Tourism Research Report' thar a bheith sonrathach faoin nGaeilge, is féidir a mhaíomh go bhfuil céatadán na dturasóirí a roghnaigh teacht go Gaillimh ar laethanta saoire de bharr na Gaeilge ard seachas íseal .i. 45%.

D'fhoilsigh Fáilte Ireland an lathair an staidéar is déanaí ar thionchar geilleagrach na turasóireachta ar lathair na hÉireann in 2005: 'Understanding the Economic Contribution of Tourism to Economic Development – The Case of Ireland West'. Scríobh an tOllamh Jim Deegan ón National Centre for Tourism Policy Studies, Ollscoil Luimnigh agus an Dr Richard Moloney, UCC, an tuarascáil a léirigh go gcruthaíonn gach €1 a chaitheann turasóirí sa réigiún 50 cent eile i ngníomhaíocht gheilleagrach. Má chuirtear an t-íolraitheoir seo i bhfeidhm ar staitisticí Fáilte Ireland agus ar thorthaí staidéar GMIT, b'fhiú €41 milliún turasóireacht Ghaeilge i gContae na Gaillimhe in 2008.

Chun dáileadh an €41 milliún seo laistigh de Chontae na Gaillimhe a ríomh, d'úsáideamar figiúir ón Suirbhé ar Thaistealaithe ó Thíortha Thar Lear a rinne Fáilte Ireland agus an Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh. In 2006,<sup>49</sup> tháinig 79% de chuid na dturasóirí na Gaillimhe chuig an gCathair, agus thug 21% díobh cuairt ar an gcuid eile den chontae, Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe san áireamh. Baineann an t-ioncam turasóireachta Gaeilge arbh fhiú €41 milliún é le Contae na Gaillimhe ar fad, ach is féidir a mhaíomh go mbaineann an sciar 'Contae' de seo leis an nGaeltacht, seachas leis an gcuid eile den Chontae. Is í an Ghaeilge an díleas is uathúla atá ag Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe; tugann sí sócmhainn chultúrtha di atá difriúil ón gcuid eile den Chontae, agus is gné uathúil mhealltach do chuid na dturasóirí í dá bhrí sin.

Cé nach bhfuil an nasc idir an Chathair agus an teanga chomh láidir le nasc na Gaeltachta leis an teanga, cruthaíonn chomh cóngarach is atá sí don nGaeltacht ioncam turasóireachta ar fiú €32 milliún é mar go bhfanann go leor turasóirí sa Chathair agus go dtéann siad chuig an nGaeltacht chun a cultúr uathúil a fheiceáil mar chuid na dturasóirí lae.

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49 Figiúir chruinne is déanaí ó Fháilte Ireland

Because the 1998 GMIT survey was so specific about the Irish Language it is reasonable to assume, that the percentage of tourists for whom an interest in the Irish Language led to their choice of Galway as their holiday destination is on the higher rather than lower end of this range i.e. 45%.

The most recent study of the economic impact of tourism in the West of Ireland was published by Fáilte Ireland West in 2005 entitled 'Understanding the Economic Contribution of Tourism to Economic Development – The Case of Ireland West'. Written by Professor Jim Deegan of the National Centre for Tourism Policy Studies, UL and Dr. Richard Moloney, UCC, the report showed that every €1 spent by tourists in the region generates a further 50 cents in economic activity. Applying this multiplier to the Fáilte Ireland statistics and the findings from the GMIT study, values tourism associated with the Irish language in County Galway at €41 million in 2008.

In order to determine the distribution of this €41 million within County Galway, we can use figures from the Fáilte Ireland/CSO Survey of Overseas Travellers (SOT). In 2006<sup>49</sup>, 79% of visitors to Galway visited the City and 21% visited the rest of the County including the Galway Gaeltacht. The €41 million in tourism revenue associated with the Irish Language covers all of County Galway, but it can reasonably be assumed that the 'County' share of this applies to the Gaeltacht rather than the rest of the County. The Irish language is the most unique attribute of the Galway Gaeltacht, giving it a cultural asset that is different to the rest of the County and therefore a unique selling point to attract visitors.

Although the City is less closely associated with the language than the Galway Gaeltacht, its proximity to the Gaeltacht brings it tourism revenue of €32 million as many tourists base themselves in the City and visit the Gaeltacht to experience its unique culture as day-visitors.

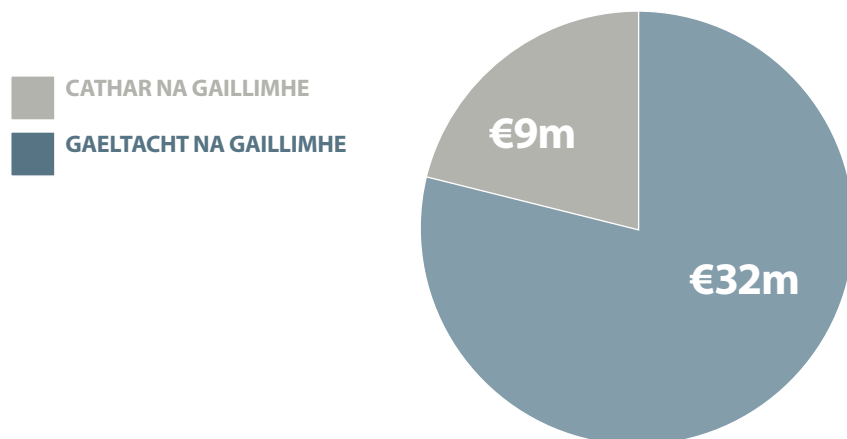
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49 Latest accurate figures from Fáilte Ireland



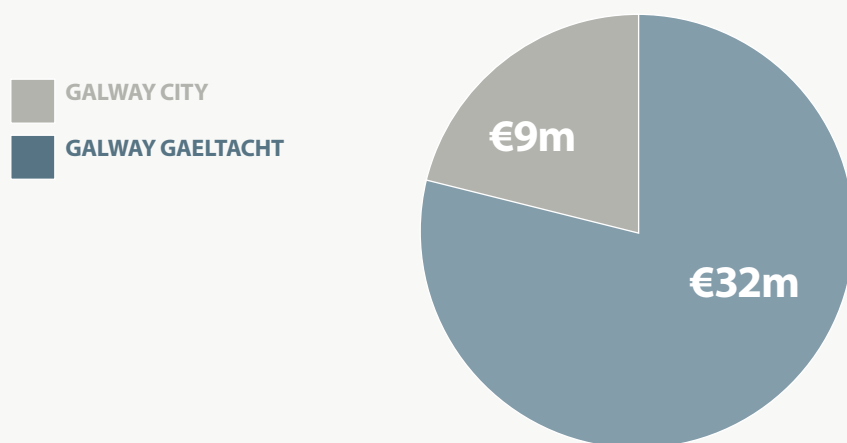
## 4 Earnálacha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i nGaillimh – Cás-Staí Associated with the Irish Language in Galway – Case Studies

### TIONCHAR GEILLEAGRACH NA TURASÓIREACHTA GAEILGE



Foinse: Ríomh Bane Mullarkey ag úsáid sonraí ó Fáilte Ireland agus ó staidéar 1998 Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo, Importance of Cultural Tourism for Galway City based upon the Galway Tourism Research Report

FIGURE 2 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM ASSOCIATED WITH THE IRISH LANGUAGE



Source: Bane Mullarkey calculations using data from Fáilte Ireland and the 1998 GMIT study

# Féidir ar an Turasóireacht agus ar an Earnáil Closamhairc / Sectors of Tourism and the Audiovisual Sector

Meastar gur féidir €9 milliún a chur i leith turasóireachta a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Ach is dóigh go bhfuil sceitheadh ioncaim go bailte móra agus bailte eile i gConamara – atá gar don Ghaeltacht ach nach cuid den Ghaeltacht iad – i gceist freisin, mar nach mbeidh teorainneacha na Gaeltachta ar eolas ag cuairteoirí agus go bhféadfaí a cheapadh gur Gaeilge a labhraítear ar fud Chonamara.

Ní haon ionadh é go mbaineann an Chathair tairbhe níos mó as an nGaeilge ná mar a dhéanann Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Cosúil leis an nós idirnáisiúnta dul ar thurais lae chuig ceantair thuaithe ó bhunáit uirbeach, téann go leor de chuairoteoirí Chathair na Gaillimhe ar thurais lae chuig Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus chuig Oileáin Árann, ach fanann siad i lóistín Cathrach. Níl soláthar mór lóistín turasóireachta ar fáil sa Ghaeltacht. Cruthaíonn sé seo dúshlán don Ghaeltacht, mar gur gníomhaíocht gheilleagrach í an turasóireacht a chruthaíonn go leor buntáistí do cheantair thuaithe mar go bhfanann cuid mhór den chaiteachas turasóireachta sa gheilleagar áitiúil. Ós rud é go bhfuil earnálacha ar nós na talmhaíochta, na déantúsaíochta agus na foirgníochta ag meath, is gníomhaíocht mhalartach gheilleagrach í an turasóireacht atá tábhachtach i gceantair thuaithe go minic.

Mar a dúradh sa chaibidil roimhe seo, meastar gur fiú breis agus €136 milliún comhluach na turasóireachta Gaeilge agus an tsuim shainaitheanta a chuirtear leis an GNP de bharr chaiteachas breise an Stáit ar an nGaeilge.

An estimated €9 million can be attributed to tourism associated with the Irish language in the Galway Gaeltacht. However, there is likely to be some leakage of this revenue to nearby towns and villages in Connemara which are close to but outside of the Gaeltacht, as visitors may not be aware of the Gaeltacht boundaries and may assume that Irish is the spoken language in all of Connemara.

It is not surprising that the City benefits more from the Irish language than the Galway Gaeltacht does. Reflecting the international trend of taking day-trips to rural areas from an urban base, many visitors to Galway City take day-trips to the Galway Gaeltacht and the Aran Islands but base themselves in accommodation in the City. There is also a relatively low supply base of tourist accommodation in the Gaeltacht. This trend presents challenges for the Gaeltacht as tourism is an economic activity with many benefits for rural areas, with much of the tourism expenditure staying in the local economy. Given declines in sectors like agriculture, manufacturing and construction, tourism can often be an important alternative economic activity in rural areas.

As noted in the previous chapter, the combined value of tourism associated with the Irish language plus the identifiable contribution to GNP that results from the State's additional expenditure on the Irish language, is estimated to be in excess of €136 million.

## 4 Earnálacha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i nGaillimh – Cás-Sta Associated with the Irish Language in Galway – Case Studies

### 4.1.2 TURASÓIREACHT STAIDÉAR GAEILGE – SAMPLA NA GCOLÁISTÍ GAEILGE SAMHRAIDH

Réimse amháin den turasóireacht Gaeilge a bhfuil fás tagtha air, agus a bhfuil tábhacht ollmhór ag baint leis i gceantair Ghaeltachta, é réimse na gColáistí Gaeilge Samhraidh. Tá fás suntasach tagtha ar an earnáil le deich mbliana anuas go háirithe, agus d'fhreastail 25,000 scoláire ar chúrsaí in 2008. Cé go gcuirfeadh go leor daoine béim ar fheidhm oideachais na gColáistí, is féidir breathnú orthu mar tháirge turasóireachta freisin mar a bhreathnaítear ar staidéar Béarla mar tháirge turasóireachta, agus cruthaítear turasóireacht bhreise de bharr tuismitheoirí agus cuairteoirí eile.

Fuair 16 choláiste nó scoil aitheanta do scoláirí Gaeilge i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe deontais chaipitíochta in 2007. Thart ar 11,200 scoláire a bhí i gceist, agus ráta €50.50 in aghaidh an scoláire in aghaidh an chúrsa a íocadh. D'íoc an Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta an deontas caipitíochta. Cuireadh deireadh leis an deontas i gcáinainéis mhí Dheireadh Fómhair 2008; b'fhiú thart ar €1.25 milliún ar fad é do na Coláistí Samhraidh Gaeltachta go léir.

Tá an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta ag íoc liúntas laethúil le teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta a bhfanann scoláirí na gColáistí Gaeilge Samhraidh leo le blianta fada anuas. Faoi Scéim na bhFoghlaimeoirí Gaeilge, íoctar an liúntas go díreach leis na teaghlaigh - €10.50 in aghaidh an scoláire in aghaidh an lae an ráta in 2007, agus déanann an Roinn cigireacht ar na teaghlaigh. D'íoc an Roinn €2,578,834 le teaghlaigh i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007.

Braitheann táillí do chúrsaí sna Coláistí Gaeilge ar an gcoláiste féin. Léirigh ár dtaighde in 2007 gurb é €700 in aghaidh an scoláire an meántáille do chúrsa trí seachtaine. I measc fhorchostais na gColáistí tá tuarastail na múinteoirí, tuarastail/liúntais na gCinnirí agus na nArd-Chinnirí, trealamh, busanna, cíos agus fruiliú ionaid i roinnt cásanna, árachas agus an táille in aghaidh an scoláire a íocann na Coláistí leis na Mná Tí. Ní bhíonn táillí na mBan Tí níos lú ná €1.20 do gach €1 a íocann an Roinn, de réir comhaontú a socraíodh in 2003. Íocann formhór na gColáistí rátaí níos airde ná seo.

Caitheann scoláirí Coláistí Gaeilge trí seachtaine ar an meán sa Ghaeltacht ar chúrsaí teanga. Le linn na tréimhse seo, tá cead ag na tuismitheoirí teacht ar cuairt ag an deireadh seachtaine, agus déanann go leor díobh amhlaidh. Béarfaidh cuid mhór acu na páistí leo ar thuais lae sa cheantar, ag ithe i mbialann agus i gcaiféanna áitiúla, agus ag ceannach éadaí agus soláthairtí do na scoláirí ó am go ham. Cé go n-úsáideann roinnt scoláirí traenacha nó busanna chun teacht ag na Coláistí Gaeilge, tiomáinfidh go leor tuismitheoirí a bpáistí chuig an gcoláiste agus abhaile arís. Tugann fianaise starógach ó na Coláistí le fios go bhfanann cuid mhór de na tuismitheoirí thar oíche nuair atá na páistí á dtabhairt ag na Coláistí nó á mbailiú. Cé go bhfanann cuid acu i dtithe lóistín sna

### 4.1.2 IRISH LANGUAGE STUDY TOURISM – THE COLÁISTÍ GAEILGE SAMHRAIDH EXAMPLE

One area of Irish language tourism which has experienced growth and which is of huge importance to Gaeltacht areas is the Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh, or Irish language colleges. Particularly in the last 10 years, the sector has experienced considerable growth with an estimated 25,000 students on courses in 2008. While many would stress the educational function of the Coláistí, they can also be viewed as a tourism product; in the same way as English language study is considered a tourism product and considering the associated tourism generated through visiting parents and families.

In 2007, 16 recognised colleges or schools for Irish language students in the Galway Gaeltacht area (around 11,200 students) received capitation grants, based on a rate of €50.50 per qualifying student in each qualifying course. The capitation grant was paid by the Department of Education and Science. This grant, which was approximately €1.25 million in total for all Gaeltacht summer colleges, was abolished under the October 2008 budget.

For many years, the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs has paid a daily allowance to Gaeltacht households who host and accommodate students of the Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh. Under Scéim na bhFoghlaimeoirí Gaeilge, the allowance is paid directly to households at a rate of €10.50 per student per day (2007 rate) and households are subject to inspection by the Department. In 2007, the Department paid out a total of €2,578,834 to households in the Galway Gaeltacht.

Fees for courses in Irish language colleges vary. In 2007 our research indicates that the average cost was €700 per student for a three-week course. College overheads include the cost of wages for teaching staff, wages/allowances of Cinnirí and Ard-Chinnirí (student supervisors), equipment, buses, rent and venue hire in some cases, insurance, and the fee per student paid by the colleges to the Mná Tí who accommodate the students. The fee for Mná Tí is not less than €1.20 for every €1 paid by the Department, according to a 2003 agreement. Most colleges pay higher rates than this.

Irish college students spend on average three weeks in the Gaeltacht on language courses. During this time, parents are free to and often invited to visit at weekends. Many will take children out for day trips in the area, eating in local restaurants and cafes and occasionally shopping for clothes and supplies for the students. While some students use trains or buses to travel to Irish colleges, many parents will still drop-off and collect children from the courses. Anecdotal evidence from Coláistí suggests that a sizeable number of parents will stay

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ceantair áitiúla, fanann a bhformhór i mbailte móra nó i gCathracha atá gar don Ghaeltacht, áiteanna ar nós an Chlocháin nó Bhaile an Róba. Fanann go leor tuismitheoirí i gCathair na Gaillimhe nuair atá siad ar cuairt ar na páistí, agus d'fhéadfaidís dul chuig an gCathair do bhéilí nó do ghníomhaíochtaí nuair atá na páistí leo ar chuartheanna deireadh seachtaine.

Tá sé an-deacair méid na turasóireachta a bhaineann leis na Coláistí Gaeilge a mheas. Ach tugtar meastachán coimeádach don staidéar seo. Bunaithe ar phlé le daoine atá ag obair san earnáil, ceapann na comhairleoirí go gcruthaíonn 70% de na tuismitheoirí a bheith ag fanacht oíche amháin le linn an chúrsa trí seachtaine sa Ghaeltacht os cionn €1.2 milliún in ioncam breise turasóireachta idir Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus an Chathair. Is dóigh go bhfuil an tuisim seo róbheag, mar go ndeir roinnt Coláistí go dtagann tuismitheoirí ar cuairt faoi dhó le linn cúrsa trí seachtaine. Ní chuireann an meastachán seo caiteachas eile an tuismitheora agus cuairt á tabhairt ar an scoláire (béilí, éadaí, soláthairtí srl.) san áireamh ach an oiread. Áirítear meastachán ar chaiteachas scoláirí na gColáistí Gaeilge ar tháillí bus agus traenach go Gaillimh, mar a chuir Iarnród Éireann agus Bus Éireann ar fáil iad.

**TÁBLA 4.2 MEASTACHÁIN AR IONCAM A GHIN CÚRSAÍ GAEILGE DO SCOLÁIRÍ SCOILE I NGAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE IN 2007**

Foinse Ioncaim	Suim 2007
Táillí Scoláirí	€7.8m
Airgead Póca Scoláirí	€1.8m
Turasóireacht agus Iompar Gaolmhar	€1.2m
Deontais na Roinne Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta do Theaghlaigh Ghaeltachta a choinníonn scoláirí	€2.6m
Deontais chaipitíochta na Roinne Oideachais agus Eolaíochta	€0.6m
<b>Iomlán:</b>	<b>€14m</b>

**Foinse:** An Roinn Oideachais & Eolaíochta, an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, Bane Mullarkey (bunaithe ar chomhairliúcháin)

overnight when visiting or dropping off/collecting children from the colleges. While some stay in B&Bs in local areas, many others stay in larger towns and cities adjacent to the Gaeltacht, including places like Clifden and Ballinrobe. Many parents are known to stay in Galway City when visiting children and may visit the City for meals and activities when taking children out on weekend visits.

It is very difficult to estimate the scale of tourism associated with the Irish language colleges. However a conservative estimate has been made for the purposes of this study. Based on discussions with people working in the sector, the consultants suggest that 70% of parents staying one night during the duration of a three week course in the Gaeltacht is likely to generate over €1.2 million in additional tourism revenue between the City and the Galway Gaeltacht. This is likely to be an underestimated figure, as some colleges suggest that parents visit twice during a three week course. Also, the estimate does not take into account other expenditure by the parent while visiting the student (meals out, clothes, supplies etc.) The figure includes an estimate of expenditure by Irish language college students on bus and train fares to Galway as supplied by Irish Rail and Bus Éireann.

**TABLE 4.2 ESTIMATES OF REVENUE GENERATED FROM IRISH LANGUAGE COURSES FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE GALWAY GAELTACHT IN 2007**

Source of Revenue	Amount 2007
Student Fees	€7.8m
Student Pocket Money	€1.8m
Associated Tourism and Transport	€1.2m
The Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs grants to Gaeltacht Households keeping students	€2.6m
Department of Education and Science capitation grants	€0.6m
<b>Total:</b>	<b>€14m</b>

**Source:** Department of Education & Science, the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Bane Mullarkey (based on consultations)

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Nuair a chuirtear an tIolraitheoir Oideachais i bhfeidhm, agus nuair a dhéantar coigeartú d'athruithe i bpraghsanna ó 2005 go 2007, meastar gur chuir an caiteachas iomlán arbh fhiú €14 milliún é ar earnáil scoileanna samhraidh Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, €11.8 milliún go díreach agus go hindíreach leis an GNP.

Chomh maith leis an ioncam measta a ghineann scoláirí reatha agus a dtuismitheoirí, filleann go leor iarscoláirí de chuid na gColáistí Gaeilge Samhraidh ar an nGaeltacht mar dhaoine fásta; filleann roinnt ar laethanta saoire, agus tagann iarscoláirí eile ar ais chun tuilleadh staidéar a dhéanamh ar an nGaeilge mar gheall ar oideachas tríú leibhéal, ar fhostaíocht agus ar shuim phearsanta. Tá sé thar a bheith deacair tionchar na turasóireachta Gaeilge seo ar an gCathair a mheas. Cé go dtarlaíonn formhór na ngníomhaíochtaí i mbailte agus i bpobail Ghaeltachta, ceannaíonn miondíoltóirí agus soláthraithe áitiúla go leor dá n-earraí ó mhórdhíoltóirí i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Deir fianaise starógach go ndéanann teaghlaigh Ghaeltachta cuid shuntasach dá gceannach sa Chathair, áit a bhfuil tóir ar il-ollmhargaí móra don bhulc-cheannach a theastaíonn chun deichniúr nó dháréag scoláirí a bheathú.

Gan dabht ar bith, tá tionchar Choláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh na gceantar Gaeltachta suntasach. Meastar go bhfostaítear 150 múinteoir (líon na scoláirí roinnte ar 25) i gColáistí Gaeilge Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe ó thús mhí an Mheithimh go deireadh mhí Lúnasa, agus go bhfostaítear thart ar an líon céanna Cinnirí.

Tá riarthóirí lánaimseartha ag go leor de na Coláistí ar feadh na bliana, agus bíonn tionchar acu ar fhostaíocht ghaolmhar trí sholáthraithe, sheirbhísí áitiúla agus asraonta miondíola, sholáthraithe áitiúla turasóireachta, oibreoirí iompair srl.

Léirigh figiúir 2008 méadú 6% i líon na scoláirí a d'fhreastail ar chúrsaí, agus tá an-éileamh ar na cúrsaí in 2009 d'ainneoin na ndálaí gilleagracha. Mar sin féin, d'fhéadfaí é seo a mhéadú tuilleadh, de bharr líon na bpáistí atá ag foghlaim Gaeilge agus fás ar chúrsaí sa Léann Éireannach thar lear. Leag staidéar a rinneadh d'Fháilte Ireland, do Choimisiún Forbartha an Iarthair agus d'Údarás na Gaeltachta le déanaí béim ar an fhéidearthacht mhór atá ann do léinn Éireannach agus an chultúir do mhic léinn in ollscoileanna Mheiriceá Thuaidh, áit a bhfuil an-tóir ar an léann Éireannach agus ar an nGaeilge le blianta beaga anuas. Tá cúrsaí in ollscoileanna Eorpacha freisin. Ó thaobh na hÉireann de freisin, cruthaíonn fás ar ranganna Gaeilge do dhaoine fásta, agus dea-thoil go leor d'iarscoláirí na gColáistí Gaeilge, deiseanna eile do chúrsaí athnuachana agus do chúrsaí gearra Gaeilge.

When the Education Multiplier is applied and after adjusting for price changes from 2005 - 2007, it is estimated that the total spending of €14 million on the Galway Gaeltacht summer schools sector added €11.8 million directly and indirectly to GNP.

In addition to the estimated revenue generated by current students and their parents, many former students of the Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh return to the Gaeltacht as adults; some on holiday breaks and some for further Irish language study through third level education, employment and personal interest. The impact of this Irish language tourism on the City is exceedingly difficult to measure. While the majority of activity takes place in Gaeltacht villages and communities, local retailers and suppliers make many of their purchases from wholesalers in Galway City. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that the Gaeltacht households do a considerable amount of their purchasing in the City, where large supermarket multiples are popular for the bulk buying necessary to feed up to 10 or 12 students.

Without a doubt, the impact of the Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh on Gaeltacht areas is significant. An estimated 150 teachers (number of students divided by 25) are employed in Galway Gaeltacht Irish language colleges between the beginning of June and the end of August and around the same number of Cinnirí are employed. Many colleges have full-time administrators throughout the year and they influence associated employment through suppliers, local services and retail outlets, local tourism providers, transport operators etc.

2008 figures showed an increase of over 6% in student numbers on courses and in 2009 demand for places is still high, in spite of the economic conditions. Even so, there is potential for further expansion, given the number of children studying Irish and the growth of Irish Studies courses abroad. A recent study for Fáilte Ireland, the Western Development Commission and Údarás na Gaeltachta highlighted potential for Irish language and culture studies for students of North American universities, where Irish studies and the Irish language have grown in popularity in the past few years. There are also courses in some European universities. In domestic terms too, the growth of Irish classes for adults and the goodwill of many past students of Irish language colleges offers further opportunity for refresher and short Irish language courses.

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## 4.1.3 DEISEANNA AMACH ANSEO

Is cinnte go bhfuil deiseanna ag Gaillimh níos mó tairbhe a bhaint as a hoidhreacht uathúil chultúrtha. Cé go bhfuil roinnt táirgí turasóireachta chultúrtha i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus sa Ghaeltacht faoi láthair, d'fhéadfaí níos mó a fhorbairt. Is fíor é seo go háirithe faoi tháirgí nó faoi eispéreas a ligfeadh do chuariteoirí blas a fháil den Ghaeilge, i gcomhar le gnéithe eile den táirge turasóireachta chultúrtha.

Mar atá ag tarlú go náisiúnta, agus go hidirnáisiúnta go minic, tá go leor cuairteoirí ag cinneadh fanacht i lárionaid uirbeacha, agus dul ar cuairt ar cheantair máguaird agus ar shuíomhanna turasóireachta ar thurais lae seachas fanacht i gceantar tuaithe. Léiríonn na staitisticí, agus tá sé ar eolas go forleathan go háitiúil, go bhfuil líon na dturasóirí a fhanann thar oíche sa Ghaeltacht i bhfad níos ísle ná líon iomlán na gcuairteoirí ar an nGaeltacht, cuid mhór díobh a thagann ar thurais lae.

Cé gur míbhuntáiste é seo don Ghaeltacht, go háirithe do sholáthraithe lóistín, tá go leor buntáistí ag baint leis don Chathair. Fanann cuairteoirí sa Chathair, ach teastaíonn uatha na láithreáin agus cultúr na bpobal máguaird a fheiceáil chomh maith lena bhfuil ar fáil sa Chathair.

Má tá Cathair na Gaillimhe le tairbhe leanúnach a bhaint as an turasóireacht chultúrtha, agus as an teanga agus as an gcultúr traidisiúnta go háirithe, caithfear an-iarracht a dhéanamh bheith ag comhoibriú leis an earnáil turasóireachta agus leis na pobail sa Ghaeltacht chun naisc a chruthú, agus chun táirgí feiliúnacha a chruthú do chuariteoirí, sa Chathair agus lasmuigh di.

Deir Deegan & Moloney go gcaithfidh an cur chuige d'infheistíocht táirge a aithint go mbíonn margadh na turasóireachta ag athrú de shíor, agus gur ag na soláthraithe nuálaíocha a bheidh an ceann is fearr. Tá gá freisin le measúnú a dhéanamh ar an táirge atá ar fáil faoi láthair, agus tá gá thairis sin le béim ar an gcaoi a bhféadfadh oibríteoirí aonair margadóchta bheith ag comhoibriú le chéile chun an tairiscint iomlán a fheabhsú.<sup>50</sup>

Tá géarghá sa Ghaeltacht líon na gcuairteoirí a thagann ó thíortha thar lear agus a fhanann sa cheantar a mhéadú. Má tá turasóir ginearálta ó thíortha thar lear ag lorg blas den Ghaeilge mar chuid d'eispéreas iomlán chultúrtha na Gaillimhe, is féidir é sin a chur ar fáil sa Chathair nó sa Ghaeltacht. Ach caithfear freastal ar an sainturasóir trí thairiscintí sonracha, nideoga a dhéanamh i réimsí na ngníomhaíochtaí traidisiúnta chultúrtha agus i staidéar na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht. Caithfear deiseanna a aithint agus a chur chun cinn chun sainturasóirí a mhealladh go Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe, agus tá féidearthachtaí i réimse an staidéir Ghaeilge go háirithe.

50 Deegan, J. agus Moloney, R (2005), Understanding the Economic Contribution of Tourism to Economic Development. The Case of Ireland West, lth.39

## 4.1.3 FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Galway undoubtedly has opportunities to further capitalise on its unique cultural heritage. While a number of cultural tourism products currently exist in Galway City and in the Gaeltacht, there is scope for more. This is particularly the case for products or experiences which would allow visitors to get a taste of the Irish language, combined with other elements of the cultural tourism product.

Following a national and in many cases, worldwide trend, many visitors are choosing to stay in urban centres and to visit attractions and outlying areas on day trips rather than basing themselves in the rural area. Statistics show, and this is widely known at local level, that the number of tourists staying overnight in the Gaeltacht is significantly lower than the total number of visitors to the Gaeltacht, many of whom are day trippers.

While this trend has negative effects for the Gaeltacht area, particularly accommodation providers, it has considerable benefits for the City. Visitors stay in the City but want to experience the sites and culture of the outlying communities as well as what's available in the City. If Galway City is to continue to benefit from cultural tourism and in particular traditional culture and language, every effort should be made to work with the tourism industry and communities in the Gaeltacht to create linkages and provide suitable products for visitors, both in and outside the City.

According to Deegan & Moloney "The approach in relation to product investment must recognise that the tourism market is subject to great change and innovation and that success in the market will only come to those suppliers who are innovative ... there is also a need to evaluate the current product on offer and moreover there is also a need for a focus on how the individual market operators could co-operate to improve the overall offering".<sup>50</sup>

For the Gaeltacht, there is a more pressing need to increase the number of overseas visitors staying overnight in the area. If the general overseas tourist is looking for a taste of Irish as part of an overall cultural experience of Galway, that taste can be offered in the City or in the Gaeltacht. However, the more specialist tourist can be catered for through specific, niche offerings in the area of traditional cultural activities and Irish language study in the Gaeltacht. Opportunities must be identified and promoted to attract more specialist tourists to the Galway Gaeltacht and the area of Irish language study in particular offers possibilities.

50 Deegan, J. and Moloney, R (2005), Understanding the Economic Contribution of Tourism to Economic Development. The Case of Ireland West, p.39

# 4 Earnálacha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i nGaillimh – Cás-Sta

## Associated with the Irish Language in Galway – Case Studies

### 4.2 EARNÁIL AN CHLOSAMHAIRC GHAeilGE I nGAILLIMH

Tá bunú agus forbairt TG4, Teilifís na Gaeilge mar a bhíodh air, ar cheann de na forbairtí is suntasaí don Ghaeilge le fiche bliain anuas. De bharr fhorbairt an stáisiúin, tá earnáil neamhspleách léiriúcháin, a chuimsíonn daoine aonair agus cuideachtaí atá bunaithe sa Ghaeltacht den chuid is mó, tagtha chun cinn. Tá gaol siombóiseach ag an bpéire, mar go bhfuil an earnáil neamhspleách léiriúcháin ag brath go mór ar TG4 chun ábhar Gaeilge a cheannach, agus TG4 ag brath ar léiritheoirí neamhspleácha ábhar úr, nua, nuálaíoch a chur ar fáil a thiocfaidh lena fhís ‘súil nua’ a chur ar fáil d’Éirinn agus don domhan mór. Ina dteannta sin, tá Raidió na Gaeltachta, rannóg de chuid craoltóir an Stáit RTÉ, lonnaithe i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe.

Tháinig Teilifís na Gaeilge ar an aer den chéad uair i mí na Samhna 1996, i ndiaidh feachtas fada a bhí ar bun ag daoine Gaeltachta agus daoine a thacaigh leis an nGaeilge. Chreid siad ní amháin go raibh stáisiún teilifíse Gaeilge riachtanach do chothú na teanga, ach gur bhuncheart é do phobail Gaeltachta a bhí ag tógáil a gclann le Gaeilge, agus bhraith siad nach raibh craoltóir an Stáit, RTÉ, ag freastal i gceart ar a riachtanais ag an am.

Cúpla bliain sular tháinig Teilifís na Gaeilge ar an bhfód, bhí Údarás na Gaeltachta ag réiteach do sheirbhís dá leithéid. Reáchtáladh an chéad chúrsa oiliúna don earnáil ciosamhairc Ghaeilge i 1987 i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe. Reáchtáladh cúrsaí gach bliain go dtí an bhliain 2000, agus rinne an tÚdarás infheistiú ar an oiliúint seo, ag cur táillí agus trealamh ar fáil agus ag íoc liúntas leis na daoine a bhí faoi oiliúint. Nuair a cuireadh tús le TG4 ar deireadh, d’éirigh le go leor de na daoine sin fostaíocht a fháil sa stáisiún, agus d’fhostaigh ceannródaíthe na hearnála neamhspleáiche léiriúcháin daoine eile.

Cé go bhfuil formhór na gcuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin a chuireann cláir agus seirbhísí ar fáil do TG4 lonnaithe sa Ghaeltacht, is seirbhís náisiúnta í an stáisiún agus sin a bhí i gceist riamh. Bunaíodh an cainéal mar Theilifís na Gaeilge, seachas mar Theilifís na Gaeltachta, agus san Acht faoinar bunaíodh é, leagadh béim ar an ngá a bhí le léiriú ar chultúr an oileáin ar fad sa stáisiún, agus chun freastal orthu siúd a raibh spéis acu sa Ghaeilge.

### 4.2 THE IRISH LANGUAGE AUDIOVISUAL SECTOR IN GALWAY

One of the most significant developments in terms of the Irish language in the past 20 years has been the establishment and development of TG4, formerly Teilifís na Gaeilge. In tandem with the development of the station, an independent production sector, largely composed of Gaeltacht-based companies and individuals, has also emerged. The two have a symbiotic relationship, with the independent production sector largely dependent on TG4 to buy Irish language content and TG4 depending on independent producers to deliver fresh, new, innovative content to fit in with their vision of providing a ‘súil eile’ on Ireland and the world. In addition to these, Raidió na Gaeltachta, a division of State broadcaster RTÉ is based in the Galway Gaeltacht.

Teilifís na Gaeilge came on air for the first time in November 1996, following a lengthy campaign by Gaeltacht and Irish language supporters. They believed that an Irish language television station was not only necessary for the maintenance of the language but was a basic right for Gaeltacht communities raising their families through Irish and they felt they were not adequately provided for by the State broadcaster, RTÉ’s, then schedule.

Several years before Teilifís na Gaeilge became a reality, Údarás na Gaeltachta had begun preparations for the possibility of such a service. In 1987, the first training course for the Irish language audiovisual industry was held in the Galway Gaeltacht. Courses were run every year until 2000, and Údarás invested in the early training, providing for course fees and equipment and paying an allowance to trainees. When TG4 finally began, many of the trainees found employment at the station while others were taken on by the pioneers of the independent production sector.

While most of the independent production companies providing programmes and services to TG4 are based in the Gaeltacht, the station is and was always intended as a national service. The channel was established as Teilifís na Gaeilge, rather than Teilifís na Gaeltachta, and in the Act under which it was established, the need for the station to reflect the culture of the whole island and to cater for those with an interest in Irish was emphasised.



# Aidéir ar an Turasóireacht agus ar an Earnáil Closamhairc / Sectors of Tourism and the Audiovisual Sector

Ag ócáid deichiú breithlá TG4, dúirt duine díobh siúd a bhí i mbun feachtasaíochta ag an tús, Íte Ní Chionnaith sa leabhar 'TG4@10 Deich mBliana de TG4', "Spreag TG4 cruthaitheacht úr, nua, fhorásach i mbeagnach gach gné de chúrsaí teilifíse agus de shaol ealaíne na Gaeilge, cruthaitheacht nach raibh cos isteach ná ardán ceart ar fáil di roimhe sin. Thug TG4 ardú meanma agus íomhá úr, óg, ghnéasúil, fhuinniúil don Ghaeilge i measc phobal na hÉireann trí chéile agus, ar ndóigh, i measc phobal na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta féin. Bhí sé tarraingteach agus cool, fiú, ag an nglúin óg go háirithe".<sup>51</sup>

Léiríonn an ráiteas sin go leor den mhéid a dúradh faoi TG4 agus muid i mbun comhairliúcháin don tuarascáil seo. Agus na gnéithe a mhéadaigh spéis agus dea-thoil don Ghaeilge le fiche bliain anuas á bplé, luaitear TG4 i gcónaí beagnach. Tá an-suntas ag baint lena thionchar i gcruthú agus i gcothú íomhá úr óg spleodrach ghnéasach don teanga.

Gné thábhachtach eile dá rath agus dá thionchar ar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe na cuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin a forbraíodh sa cheantar. Bhí sé seo tábhachtach mar gheall ar oiliúint agus breisoiliúint leanúnach na foirne, a bhí níos éasca mar go raibh na cuideachtaí gar dá chéile. D'fheil sé freisin do nádúr an tionscail atá bunaithe ar chonarthaí gearrthréimhseacha, agus a d'éascaigh malartú foirne agus saineolais.

Ar an láimh eile, déantar TG4 a cháineadh fós mar gheall ar pholasaí a chlár - mar gheall ar an méid mór ábhar Béarla a dhéantar a iompórtáil atá sa sceideal, agus mar go gcuirtear fotheidil Bhéarla ar gach clár Gaeilge a dhéantar a réamhthairfead.

Deirtear go bhfuil gá leis an ábhar Béarla mar gheall ar na costais arda a bhaineann le coimisiúnú a dhéanamh ar chlár nua Ghaeilge, agus baineann na fotheidil le tús ré an stáisiúin agus is polasaí é a coinníodh chun cláir an stáisiúin a chur ar fáil do dhaoine nach labhraíonn Gaeilge agus dóibh siúd nach bhfuil líofa, chomh maith le cainteoirí dúchais agus cainteoirí líofa.

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51 Ní Chionnaith, Íte 'Fíorú Aislinge: Cuimhní Cinn agus Smaointe Feachtasóra' (2008) in TG4@10 Deich mBliana de TG4, lth.38

On the occasion of TG4's tenth birthday, one of the early campaigners for the channel, Íte Ní Chionnaith said in the book 'TG4@10 Deich mBliana de TG4', "Spreag TG4 cruthaitheacht úr, nua, fhorásach i mbeagnach gach gné de chúrsaí teilifíse agus de shaol ealaíne na Gaeilge, cruthaitheacht nach raibh cos isteach ná ardán ceart ar fáil di roimhe sin. Thug TG4 ardú meanma agus íomha úr, óg, ghnéasúil, fhuinniúil don Ghaeilge i measc phobal na hÉireann trí chéile agus, ar ndóigh, i measc phobal na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltachta féin. Bhí sé tarraingteach agus cool, fiú, ag an nglúin óg go háirithe".<sup>51</sup>

"TG4 encouraged fresh, progressive, new creativity, in every aspect of television and the arts in Irish, creativity which did not have a leg in or a stage available before that. TG4 increased morale and gave a new, young, sexy energetic image to Irish in the entire Irish public and in particular in the Irish and Gaeltacht communities. It was attractive and cool, particularly for the younger generation"

This statement captures a lot of the common views about TG4 gathered during consultations for this report. In discussing the factors that have increased the interest in and goodwill towards Irish in the last 20 years, TG4 is almost always mentioned. Its influence in creating and maintaining a fresh, young, vibrant, sexy image for the language has been very significant.

Another important element of its success and its impact on the Galway Gaeltacht is the fact that a cluster of independent production companies developed in the area. This was particularly important in relation to training and ongoing upskilling of staff which could be more easily done with companies in close proximity. It also suited the very nature of the industry which is based on short-term contracts, and facilitated the exchange of staff and expertise.

On the other hand, TG4 still faces criticism of its programming policy, both in terms of the large amount of English-language imported content in the schedule and in relation to its ongoing policy of applying English subtitles to all pre-recorded Irish language content.

The first is explained as a necessity born out of the much higher costs of commissioning original Irish language programmes, while the second goes back to the birth of the station and is a policy that has been maintained to make the station accessible to non-Irish speakers and those who are not fluent, as well as to native and fluent speakers.

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51 Ní Chionnaith, Íte 'Fíorú Aislinge: Cuimhní Cinn agus Smaointe Feachtasóra' (2008) in TG4@10 Deich mBliana de TG4, p.38

## 4 Earnálacha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i nGaillimh – Cás-Sta Associated with the Irish Language in Galway – Case Studies

### 4.2.1 TIONCHAR GEILLEAGRACH NA HEARNÁLA CLOSAMHAIRC GHAeilGE

Thacaigh Údarás na Gaeltachta le 20 fiontar closamhairc i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe in 2007. 41 atá sna ceantair Ghaeltachta ar fad. D'fhostaigh siad seo 204 duine lánaimseartha, 171 páirtaimseartha agus 17 séasúrach. Meastar gurbh fhiú €12.4 milliún díolachán léiriúchán agus seirbhísí na bhfiche cuideachta seo, agus gur do TG4 agus do RTÉ a bhformhór.

Sna naoi mí ó mhí Aibreáin go mí na Nollag 2007 amháin, chaith TG4 beagnach €18 milliún ar chaiteachas díreach cláir. Bhí 440 uair an chloig de chláir choimisiúnaithe agus 170 uair an chloig de chláir a dubáladh go Gaeilge ón earnáil neamhspleách léiriúcháin mar thoradh ar seo. Léirigh Audiovisual Federation Review IBEC in 2007 gurb TG4 ba chúis le 7% de mhaoiniú iomlán na hearnála closamhairc in Éirinn, le hais 25% ar laghad a tháinig ó RTÉ. Measadh freisin gur chruthaigh caiteachas TG4 comard 301 post lánaimseartha de in 2007.

In anailís a rinneadh níos túisce ar thionchar geilleagrach na seirbhísí breise Stát-tionscanta i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe, b'fhiú €33.1 milliún caiteachas TG4 ar ghníomhaíocht i nGaeltacht na Gaillimh i gcomhar le caiteachas na n-eagraíochtaí eile tacaíochta meán (Coimisiún Craolacháin na hÉireann, Bord Scannán na hÉireann, Léiriúcháin Neamhspleácha RTÉ agus clár MEDIA) agus Raidió na Gaeltachta, agus cuireadh €24.3 milliún leis an GNP mar bhreisluach. Baineann na figiúirí seo le caiteachas ar choimisiúnú cláir, ar thuarastail agus ar fhorchostais. Caitear caiteachas na hearnála closamhairc ar chuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin nó ar thuarastail nó ar fhorchostais na gcraoltóirí den chuid is mó. Cé gur deacair tionchar sonracha geilleagrach na hearnála closamhairc Ghaeilge ar Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe a mheas, fanann formhór an bhuntáiste gheilleagraigh sa cheantar mar gheall ar chúrsaí pá agus tuarastail, agus mar gheall ar cheannach áitiúil. Is dóigh go gcaitear suim shuntasach eile i gCathair na Gaillimhe, mar go bhfuil cuid d'fhoireann na gcuideachtaí ina gcónaí sa Chathair agus mar gheall ar mhiondíolachán agus ar cheannach mórdhíola.

### 4.2.1 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE IRISH AUDIOVISUAL INDUSTRY

In 2007, Údarás na Gaeltachta supported 20 audiovisual enterprises in the Galway Gaeltacht, from a total of 41 in all Gaeltacht areas. These had a combined employment of 204 people full-time, 171 part-time and 17 seasonal staff. Sales of productions and services were estimated at a total of €12.4 million for these 20 companies, the majority of which would be to TG4 and RTÉ.

During the nine months from April to December 2007 alone, TG4 spent nearly €18 million on direct programme expenditure, resulting in 440 hours of commissioned programmes and 170 hours of Irish language dubbed programmes from the independent production sector. In 2007, the IBEC Audiovisual Federation Review showed that TG4 contributed an estimated 7% of the total funding to the audiovisual sector in Ireland, compared with at least 25% by RTÉ. It also estimated that TG4's expenditure resulted in the full-time equivalent of 301 jobs in 2007.

In earlier analysis of the economic impact of additional State-sponsored services in the Galway Gaeltacht, TG4's expenditure on activity in the Galway Gaeltacht, combined with the expenditure by other media support organisations (the Broadcasting Commission of Ireland, the Irish Film Board, RTÉ Independent Productions and the MEDIA programme) and Raidió na Gaeltachta was €33.1 million, with a contribution of €24.3 million in added value to GNP. These figures relate to expenditure on programme commissioning, salaries and overheads. Expenditure in the audiovisual sector is primarily routed through private production companies or on salaries and overheads of the broadcasters. While it is difficult to determine the specific economic effect of the Irish language audiovisual sector on the Galway Gaeltacht or Galway City, the majority of the benefit is retained in the Galway Gaeltacht area through wages, salaries and local purchases. A further significant amount is probable for Galway City, with staff of some companies living in the City and through retail and wholesale purchases.

# Idéir ar an Turasóireacht agus ar an Earnáil Ciosamhairc / Sectors of Tourism and the Audiovisual Sector

## 4.2.1 A TODHCHAÍ EARNÁIL CLOSAMHAIRC GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE

Tá an cheist a bhaineann leis an bpraghas a íocann TG4 do chlár a gcoimisiúnaítear ó léiritheoirí neamhspleácha ann go fóill, agus deir go leor go mbeidh deacrachtaí ag cuideachtaí Gaeltachta mura n-ardaíonn an stáisiún a rátaí agus táille níos airde a íoc do chlár a choimisiúnaítear. Bíonn tionchar ag ioncain ísle na gcuideachtaí seo ar choinneáil foirne, ar fhorbairt smaointe do chlár, agus ar inbhuanaitheacht na gcuideachtaí go fadtéarmach.

I dtuarascáil do Screen Producers Ireland in 2004, rinneadh iarratas ar níos mó maoinithe ón Státchiste do TG4 le go bhféadfaí praghsanna níos airde a íoc le cuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin. Rinneadh moltaí eile freisin, iarratas ar chiste speisialta a bhunú chun tacú le léiritheoirí Gaeilge agus buntáiste cánach mar bhealach le maoiniú a dhaingniú ina measc. Bunaíodh scéim Fuaim & Físe BCI ó shin a chuireann maoiniú ar fáil do chlár dhátheangacha agus do chlár Ghaeilge ó tháillí ceadúnais, agus tá Alt 481 i bhfeidhm a chuireann scéim cánach ar fáil d'infheistíocht ciosamhairc. Tá TG4 féin neamhspleách anois, agus cé nár ardaíodh a bhuiséad a mhéid agus a moladh sa tuarascáil, tá méadú tagtha air. In ainneoin sin tá laghdú €2.77 milliún i maoiniú an Státchiste os a chomhair in 2009, a laghdóidh a riar ó €38.01 milliún go €35.23 milliún mar gheall ar chiorruithe maoinithe.

Tá TG4 ag obair le hÚdarás na Gaeltachta le blianta beaga anuas chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar chuid de dhúshláin na hearnála, forbraíodh scéim mar shampla chun Oifigigh Forbartha Léiriúcháin a chur faoi oiliúint agus a chur i naoi gcuideachta léiriúcháin Ghaeltachta. Is é aidhm na scéime deis a thabhairt do chuideachtaí am a chaitheamh ar fhorbairt léiriúcháin trí bhall foirne faoi leith a fhostú agus a chur faoi oiliúint, agus na hacmhainní a thabhairt dó/di an post a dhéanamh. Cuireann scéim eile, Síol, leis an Údarás, an BCI agus Gréasán na Meán Skillnet oiliúint ar scríbhneoirí agus ar stiúrthóirí chun gearrscannáin a fhorbairt agus a léiriú le craoladh ar TG4.

Tá dúshláin mhóra roimh TG4 agus roimh an earnáil neamhspleách léiriúcháin sa Ghaeltacht i láthair na huaire agus sa todhchaí. Tá fás easpóntantúil an ábhair teilifíse agus ciosamhairc de bharr córais dhigiteacha agus satailíte, agus de bharr cainéil ar líne ag cruthú idir dheiseanna agus dúshláin. Tá TG4 in iomaíocht le níos mó stáisiún ná mar a bhí riamh do lucht féachana na hÉireann. Tá ábhar pearsanta digiteach ar fáil do dhaoine de bharr gléasra teilifíse, ríomhaireachta agus soghluaiste, agus tá na mílte roghanna agus teaglamaí ann chun breathnú orthu.

Cruthaíonn ardáin dhigiteacha deiseanna freisin áfach; is féidir le TG4 a lucht féachana a mhéadú trí chraolacháin agus ábhar ar líne, agus is féidir le cuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin clár a fhorbairt do réimse leathan lucht féachana agus cliant, gan a bheith ag brath go huile is go hiomlán ar an gcraultóir Stáit do choimisiúnú. Sampla maith de na deiseanna seo a thapú an comhoibriú idir EO Teilifís sa Spidéal agus Féile Ealaíon na Gaillimhe chun GAF TV a léiriú do chraolachán digiteach ar líne. Déanfar ábhar clár a thairgeadh agus a chur i láthair, i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge, agus craolfar ar fud na cruinne é gan craoltóir ná cainéal eile.

## 4.2.1 A THE FUTURE OF THE GALWAY GAELTACHT AUDIOVISUAL SECTOR

The issue of the price TG4 pays for programmes commissioned from independent producers is still ongoing and many suggest that Gaeltacht companies will continue to struggle if the station does not increase its rates and pay a higher fee for commissions. Low incomes for these companies impact on staff retention, programme idea development and sustainability of the companies in the long term.

In a 2004 report for Screen Producers Ireland, a call was made for more Exchequer funding for TG4 to enable it to pay higher prices to independent production companies. Several other recommendations were made including a call to set up a special fund to support Irish language producers and the provision of a tax break as a means of securing funding. Since then the BCI Sound & Vision scheme has been established which provides funding for bilingual and Irish language programmes from a portion of the licence fee and Section 481 providing a tax scheme for audiovisual investment is in place. TG4 is now an independent entity and while its budget has not been increased to the levels suggested in the report, it has gone up. Notwithstanding that it faces a reduction of €2.77 million in Exchequer funding in 2009, reducing its allocation from €38.01 million to €35.23 million as a result of funding cutbacks.

TG4 has worked with Údarás na Gaeltachta in recent years in an effort to address some of the industry issues, including the development of a scheme to place and train Production Development Officers in 9 Gaeltacht production companies. The aim of the scheme is to facilitate companies to spend time on production development by resourcing and training a specially appointed staff member. Another scheme, Síol, with Údarás, the BCI and Gréasán na Meán Skillnet trains writers and directors to develop and produce short films for broadcast on TG4.

Both TG4 and the independent production sector in the Gaeltacht face significant challenges in the present climate and the future. The exponential growth of television and audiovisual content through digital and satellite systems and online channels has created both opportunities and challenges. TG4 now competes with more stations than ever for the attention of Irish viewers. Personalised digital content is now available to people through television, desktop and mobile devices and there are thousands of possible choices and combinations to fill viewing time.

Digital platforms also provide opportunities however; both for TG4 to increase its reach and viewership through web broadcasts and content, and for independent production companies who can develop programmes for a range of audiences and clients, without absolute reliance on the State broadcaster for commissions. A good example of these opportunities harnessed is a collaboration between EO Teilifís in An Spidéal and the Galway Arts Festival to produce GAF TV for digital, online broadcast. Programme content will be recorded and presented, in both English and Irish, and beamed around the world without any third party broadcaster or channel.

## 4 Earnálacha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge i nGaillimh – Cás-Sta Associated with the Irish Language in Galway – Case Studies

Tugann an tionscadal seo sampla beag freisin de na naisc fhéideartha agus reatha atá idir earnáil ciosamhairc na Gaeltachta agus Chathair na Gaillimhe. Ba bhuntáiste cinnte í an Chathair nuair a bhí cuideachtaí á spreagadh le lonnú i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe, agus ní hionadh ar bith é go bhfuil an comhchruinniú is mó de chuideachtaí neamhspleácha léiriúcháin lasmuigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath lonnaithe gar do Chathair na Gaillimhe.<sup>52</sup> Cuireann an Chathair naisc riachtanacha bonneagair, bunáit do bhaill foirne a roghnaíonn saoráidí agus seirbhísí ceantair uirbigh, agus fáil ar sholáthraithe. Cuireann sé deiseanna ar fáil freisin do chomhoibriú le grúpaí ealaíon agus le daoine cruthaitheacha, atá riachtanach i bhforbairt cláir, agus tá fáil ar acmhainní oideachais agus oiliúna mar gheall ar na hinstitiúidí tríú leibhéal.

Bhí tionchar freisin ag TG4 agus ag earnáil ciosamhairc na Gaeltachta ar an gCathair, ag cur le híomhá chomhaimseartha agus fhaiseanta na Gaillimhe, ina bhfuil lucht oibre óg atá sáraithe ina chónaí agus i mbun gnó. Tá go leor de láithreoirí agus de dhaoine cáiliúla na meán Gaeilge le feiceáil i gCathair na Gaillimhe; cuireann siad imeachtaí ar bun agus cruthaíonn siad tionchar dátheangach sa Chathair. Reáchtáladh comhdhála agus imeachtaí de chuid na hearnála ciosamhairc sa Chathair freisin, cruinniú de chraoltóirí mionteangacha in 2006 ina measc. Bunaíodh coimisiún scáileáin, Screen West, le déanaí chun Gaillimh agus an tIarthar a chur chun cinn mar ionad do léiritheoirí teilifíse agus scannán. Comhoibriú idir cuideachtaí éagsúla léiriúcháin ciosamhairc, ó Chathair agus ó Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, agus gníomhaireachtaí Stáit agus Contae atá ann, The Galway Film Centre a dhéanann riarachán ar an tionscadal.

Dúshlán mór atá roimh chuideachtaí ciosamhairc atá lonnaithe i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe ná an tallann chruthaitheach a chothú agus a fhorbairt, tallann a bhfuil géarghá ag baint léi chun ábhar clár agus smaointe nua a chruthú. Buntáiste cinnte a bheadh i gCathair na Gaillimhe, agus aon spreagadh a thabharfaí chun an Ghaeilge agus meas don teanga a mhéadú, agus an tallann chruthaitheach sin á mealladh agus á cothú.

Léirigh Richard Florida<sup>53</sup> ina obair ar Chathracha cruthaitheacha a fhorbairt, go meallann Cathracha agus Réigiúin a chuireann údaracht chun cinn, agus a léiríonn meas don údaracht, an 'aicme chruthaitheach'; daoine oilte a bhíonn i mbun fadhbanna a réiteach i réimse leathan earnálacha agus tionscadal ar nós na n-ealaíon, an chultúir, na meán, na heolaíochta, na teicneolaíochta agus an airgeadais. Tá an aicme chruthaitheach tábhachtach d'fhorbairt Cathracha comhaimseartha dinimiciúla dar le Florida, agus tá meas acu ar an uathúlacht, ar an údaracht agus ar an éagsúlacht. Féadfaidh Cathair na Gaillimhe, a aithnítear mar áit tharraingteach chun cónaí nó obair ann ina bhfuil caighdeán maith maireachtála, cur lena tarraingteacht trína húdaracht a chothú agus a cheiliúradh, agus is cinnte gur gné údarachta den mhéid atá le tairiscint ag Gaillimh í an Ghaeilge.

52 v. Bord Scannán na hÉireann (2008), Irish Audiovisual Content Production Sector Review, sleamhnán 22

53 Florida, Richard (2002), *The Rise of the Creative Class*, Basic Books

This project also gives a small example of the potential and existing linkages between the Gaeltacht audiovisual sector and Galway City. The City has undoubtedly been an advantage in encouraging companies to locate in the Galway Gaeltacht and it is no surprise that the largest cluster of independent production companies outside Dublin is based within a short distance of Galway City.<sup>52</sup> The City provides vital infrastructure links, a base for many staff that choose the facilities and services of an urban area, and access to suppliers. It also provides opportunities for collaboration with arts groups and creative individuals, essential in programme development and it gives access to education and training resources through the third level institutes.

TG4 and the Gaeltacht audiovisual sector have also influenced the City, adding to the image of Galway as modern and cool, with a highly skilled young work force living in and doing business in the City. Many of the presenters and personalities of Irish language media are visible in Galway City, hosting events and bringing a bilingual influence to the public arena. The City has also been the location for conferences and events of the audiovisual industry, including a gathering of minority language broadcasters in 2006. A new screen commission, Screen West has just recently been established to promote Galway and the West as a location for television and film producers. The initiative is a collaboration of several audiovisual production companies, both from Galway City and Galway Gaeltacht and State and County agencies, including Galway Film Centre who administers the project.

A major challenge for audiovisual companies based in the Galway Gaeltacht is sustaining and developing the creative talent which is so essential in generating new ideas and programme content. The proximity of Galway City and any encouragement it can give in terms of valuing and increasing the use of Irish can be a definite advantage in attracting and nurturing that creative talent.

Richard Florida<sup>53</sup> in his work on developing creative cities has shown that cities and regions which promote and value authenticity are attractive to the 'creative class' educated, problem solving people in a range of sectors and industries such as arts and culture, the media, science, technology and finance. The creative class are important for the development of modern, dynamic cities, according to Florida and they value uniqueness, authenticity, and diversity. Galway City, recognised as an attractive place to live and work with a good quality of life, can further enhance its appeal by preserving and celebrating its authenticity, and the Irish language is certainly an authentic element of Galway's offering.

52 v. Irish Film Board (2008), Irish Audiovisual Content Production Sector Review, slide 22

53 Florida, Richard (2002), *The Rise of the Creative Class*, Basic Books

# idéir ar an Turasóireacht agus ar an Earnáil Ciosamhairc / Sectors of Tourism and the Audiovisual Sector

**TÁBLA 4.3 ACHOIMRE AR AN TIONCHAR GEILLEAGRACH A BHAIN LEIS AN NGAEILGE 2007/2008**

Gníomhaíocht gheilleagrach a bhain leis an nGaeilge	€ a cuireadh le Cathair agus le Contae na Gaillimhe
Caiteachas Tacaíochta Stáit don Ghaeilge – Éifeacht GNP	€95 milliún
Caiteachas Turasóireachta – Éifeacht Iolraitheora	€41 milliún
<b>Luach measta in éindí</b>	<b>€136 milliún</b>

Earnálacha sonracha de ghníomhaíocht gheilleagrach	€ a cuireadh leis an GNP
Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh	€12 milliún
An Earnáil Ciosamhairc	€24 milliún

Foinse: Bane Mullarkey agus Jerome Casey

Níor cheart na figiúirí seo uile (i.e. €136 milliún + €12 milliún + €24 milliún) a shuimiú le chéile mar gheall ar fhorluí caiteachas Stáit m.sh. tacaíonn cuid den chaiteachas Stáit, nach mbaineann go sonracha leis an nGaeilge, leis an earnáil ciosamhairc, agus tacaíonn an Rialtas le forbairt agus le cur chun cinn na turasóireachta trí ghníomhaíochtaí Fáilte Ireland agus Tourism Ireland. Féadfaimid a dhéanamh amach áfach, agus na buntáistí geilleagracha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge á meas, go bhfuil níos mó i gceist ná an €136 milliún atá intomhaiste go díreach.

Cé go bhfuil cathú ann breathnú ar iolraitheoirí eacnamaíocha chun a rá gur cinneadh geilleagrach í an infheistíocht a dhéantar sa Ghaeilge, tá comhthéacs níos leithne ag an gcinneadh tacú le gníomhaíochtaí Gaeilge chun gné thábhachtach de chultúr na hÉireann a chothú. Tá an sceitheadh airgid a bhaineann le tacaíocht Stáit íseal, agus fanann tromlach an chaiteachais sa cheantar ag tacú le 5,000 post. Cruthaíonn an tacaíocht seo gníomhaíochtaí in earnálacha na turasóireachta agus an chlosamhairc i measc rudaí eile, ioncam atá sa bhreis ar an €136 milliún de ghníomhaíocht gheilleagrach a thomhaistear go díreach.

**TABLE 4.3 SUMMARY OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IRISH LANGUAGE 2007/2008**

Economic activity associated with Irish language	Contribution to Galway City and County
Irish language State Support Spend – GNP Effect	€95m
Tourism Spend - Multiplier Effect	€41m
Estimated combined value	€136m

Specific sectors of economic activity	Contribution to GNP
Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh	€12m
Audiovisual Industry	€24m

Source: Bane Mullarkey and Jerome Casey

It is not appropriate to add all of the figures above (i.e. €136 million + €12 million + €24 million) due to overlapping of State spend e.g. an element of State spend, not directly associated with the Irish language, supports the audiovisual sector while tourism development and promotion is also Government supported through the activities of Fáilte Ireland and Tourism Ireland. However, in estimating the economic benefits associated with the Irish language we can deduce that it is in excess of the directly measurable €136 million.

While it is tempting to look at economic multipliers to make a case for investment in Irish language spend as an economic investment decision, the decision to support Irish language activities has a broader context in sustaining an important cultural facet of Ireland. The leakages associated with State support are low and the majority of spend stays in the area supporting in the order of 5,000 jobs. The support also generates activities in the tourism/audio-visual sectors amongst others beyond the €136 million of directly measurable economic activity.

# 5 An Ghaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ The Irish Language in Galway City

## 5.1 RÉAMHRÁ

Ba é aidhm an staidéir i 1988 “aird na dtairbhíthe ar fad a dhíriú ar na buntáistí geilleagracha a bhain le stádas oifigiúil agus le caomhnú cheantar Iarthar na Gaillimhe mar Ghaeltacht. Ba iad muintir na Gaeltachta féin, agus pobal gnó Chathair na Gaillimhe, na príomhthairbhíthe a dúradh ag an am”.<sup>54</sup> Léiríonn torthaí na hanailíse geilleagraí go mbaineann an dá phobal an-tairbhe fós as stádas Gaeltachta an cheantair.

Moladh sa chéad staidéar “go nglacfadh an pobal gnó i gCathair na Gaillimhe páirt i gcur chun cinn na Gaeilge mar phríomh-mhodh cumarsáide in idirbhearta le pobal na Gaeltachta mar chomhartha praiticiúil a léireodh meas ar theanga a gcustaiméirí Gaeltachta.”<sup>55</sup> Moladh bearta praiticiúla chun tacú leis an moladh seo, agus tá gníomhartha molta sa staidéar seo freisin chun úsáid na Gaeilge a mhéadú. Ach ba é an príomhchúis a moladh seo ag an am ná gur dúradh gur laghdaigh an easpa soláthair de sheirbhísí tráchtála do mhuintir na Gaeltachta i nGaeilge an luach a bhí acu féin ar a n-oidhreacht theangeolaíoch.

Tá athrú suntasach tagtha ar mheoin i leith na Gaeilge le 21 bliain anuas, agus tá meas ar luach na teanga i bhfad níos airde, sa Ghaeltacht agus lasmuigh di. Cé go gcuirtear an-fháilte roimh na meoin agus an leibhéal ard dea-thola seo, tá cúiseanna tábhachtacha fós ann gur cheart tacú leis an nGaeilge sa Chathair. Áirítear orthu sin:

- Seirbhís Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil le go bhféadfaidh custaiméirí Gaeltachta a ngnó a dhéanamh ina dteanga dhúchais - an bunsmaoineamh faoi chúirtéis teanga mar chuid den tseirbhís iomlán do chustaiméirí
- Seirbhís Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil mar chomhartha go bhfuiltear éagsúil ó na hiomaitheoirí, agus mar spreagadh agus mar bhuntáiste breise chun custaiméirí nua ón nGaeltacht a mhealladh, agus chun dílseacht i measc na gcustaiméirí reatha ón nGaeltacht a dhaingniú
- Gaeilge a chur ar fáil mar chúirtéis teanga agus/nó mar chomhartha éagsúlachta do chainteoirí Gaeilge atá ina gcónaí sa Chathair
- Seirbhís Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil mar chuid de ‘bhrandáil’ iomlán íomhá chultúrtha Chathair na Gaillimhe, ag cur leis an íomhá agus leis an atmaisféar uathúil agus éagsúlachta do chuairteoirí intíre agus do chuairteoirí ó thíortha thar lear
- Seirbhís Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil mar chuid den ‘mhórtas cine is ceantair’, tréith a dhéanann idirdhealú idir Cathair na Gaillimhe agus Cathracha agus bailte móra eile, cuid dár n-íomhá agus dár bhféiniúlacht

54 Ó Cinnéide, M.S., Keane, M. J. (1987), Na Tionchair Shocheacnamaíochta a bhaineann le Gaeltacht na Gaillimhe, an tIonad Taighde sna hEolaíochtaí Sóisialta, Coláiste na hOllscoile Gaeilge, Tuarascáil Taighde 3, lth.36

55 Mar atá thuas, lth.38

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The stated purpose of the 1988 study was “to focus the attention of all the beneficiaries on the economic gains that arise from the official designation and preservation of the West Galway area as a Gaeltacht. The principal beneficiaries are the people of the Gaeltacht themselves and the business community of Galway City”<sup>54</sup>. The results of the economic analysis show that both communities still derive significant benefit from the Gaeltacht status of the area.

At the time of the first study, it was recommended that “as a practical gesture of language courtesy to their Gaeltacht customers the business community in Galway City adopt a role in the promotion of Irish as the principal means of communication in their business transactions with the Gaeltacht community”<sup>55</sup>. A range of practical measures were suggested to support this recommendation and similarly this study includes suggested actions for increasing the use of Irish. However, the principal reason given for this recommendation at the time was that “failure to provide commercial services through Irish to the people of the Gaeltacht can undermine the value they place on their linguistic heritage”.

Much has changed in terms of attitudes to the Irish language in the past 21 years and regard for the value of the language is at a much higher level, both outside of and within the Gaeltacht. While these attitudes and the high levels of goodwill towards Irish are very welcome, there are still some very sound and no less important reasons to support Irish within the City. These include:

- Providing Irish service to allow Gaeltacht customers to conduct their business in their native language – the original idea of language courtesy as part of the overall customer service offering
- Providing Irish service as a point of differentiation from competitors and as an encouragement and added benefit to entice new Gaeltacht customers and build loyalty amongst existing Gaeltacht customers
- Providing Irish service as a language courtesy and/or a point of differentiation for Irish speakers living within the City
- Providing Irish service as part of the overall cultural ‘brand’ image of Galway City, contributing to an image and atmosphere of uniqueness and difference for both domestic and overseas visitors
- Providing Irish service as part of the overall sense of ‘pride of place’, a characteristic of what makes Galway City different to other towns and cities, a part of our image and identity

54 Ó Cinnéide, M.S., Keane, M. J. (1987), Local Socioeconomic impacts associated with the Galway Gaeltacht, Social Science Research Centre, University College Galway, Research Report no. 3, p.36

55 As above, p.38



## 5.2 AN GHAEILGE I NGAILLIMH

De réir Dhaonáireamh 2006, cainteoirí Gaeilge iad 45.9% de dhaonra Chathair na Gaillimhe, sin 31,153 duine ina iomlán. Tá 6,878 duine i gcuid Ghaeltachta Chathair na Gaillimhe, agus labhraíonn 5,694 duine Gaeilge sa chóras oideachais amháin. Sa chuid eile de Chathair na Gaillimhe, labhraíonn 1,984 duine Gaeilge do laethúil; labhraíonn 2,750 duine Gaeilge go seachtainiúil, agus labhraíonn 13,214 duine í níos lú ná sin.

Dúirt gach duine beagnach a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo don staidéar seo go raibh meoin i leith na Gaeilge athraithe le fiche bliain anuas, agus go bhfuil an-dea-thoil i leith na teanga go náisiúnta agus i nGaillimh. Tá an tacaíocht don Ghaeilge, ó ghníomhaireachtaí Contae agus náisiúnta Stát-tionscanta agus ó eagraíochtaí deonacha méadaithe go mór i gCathair na Gaillimhe, agus tá líon mór tacaíochtaí breise ag an teanga, atá faoi chaibidil i gCaibidil 3. Baineann formhór na dtacaíochtaí seo le gníomhaíochtaí Gaeilge agus le cur chun cinn na Gaeilge lasmuigh de Ghaeltacht na Cathrach, agus tá siad ann chun úsáid na Gaeilge a spreagadh in earnálacha éagsúla, lena n-áirítear oideachas, gnó, ócáidí sóisialta, ócáidí cultúrtha srl. Ina theannta sin, cinntíonn Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla, 2003, go bhfuil sé de dhualgas ar go leor gníomhaireachtaí Stáit na seirbhísí a chuirtear ar fáil ó lá go lá a chur ar fáil i nGaeilge.

D'fhorbair gréasán de Ghaelscoileanna bunscóile i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Tá thart ar 1,420 dalta i gceithre scoil: Gaelscoil Dara, Gaelscoil Mhic Amhlaigh, Scoil Fhursa agus Scoil Iognáid. Chomh maith leis sin, tá Gaelscoil de hÍde díreach lasmuigh de theorainneacha na Cathrach i gContae na Gaillimhe, agus thart ar 180 dalta ann. Tá thart ar 85 múinteoir sna cúig scoil. Tá dhá bhunscoil Gaeltachta (SN Eoin Baiste & Scoil Naomh Iosef) laistigh de theorainneacha na Cathrach, agus thart ar 175 dalta iontu. Tá iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge amháin i gCathair na Gaillimhe, Coláiste na Coiribe, faoi fheidhmiú an Choiste Gairmoideachais, agus tá sruth Gaeilge ag Coláiste Iognáid.

Tá thart ar 350 dalta acu seo le chéile. Tá Gaelscoil Mhic Amhlaigh i gCnoc na Cathrach laistigh de Ghaeltacht na Cathrach, agus tá súil ag Coláiste na Coiribe, atá ar Bhóthar Thuama faoi láthair, bogadh go láthair atá laistigh de theorainneacha na Gaeltachta amach anseo.

Tá sé Naíonra sa Chathair freisin, a chuireann réamhoideachas ar fáil do pháistí atá idir trí bliana agus cúig bliana d'aois. Tá nasc idir cuid mhaith de na Naíonraí agus Gaelscoileanna. Tá tiomantas suntasach ag OÉ Gaillimh mar a dúradh cheana oideachas Gaeilge a sholáthar, agus campas dátheangach a chruthú dá mic léinn agus dá foireann. Cuireann GMIT cúrsaí ar fáil freisin i nGhaeltacht na Gaillimhe agus i nGaeilge ar champas na Cathrach.

## 5.2 THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN GALWAY

According to the Census 2006, Irish speakers make up 45.9% of the population of Galway City, a total number of 31,153 people. 6,878 of these are in the Gaeltacht part of Galway City and 5,694 speak Irish in the education system only. In the rest of Galway City, 1,984 people speak Irish daily; 2,750 speak the language weekly while 13,214 speak it less often.

Almost without exception, all of those consulted for this study expressed the view that attitudes to Irish have changed in the past 20 years and that there is a tremendous goodwill towards the language, both nationally and in Galway. In Galway City, the support for Irish, both from State-funded national and County agencies and voluntary organisations has increased substantially and the City now boasts a number of additional supports for the language which are detailed in Chapter 3. These supports mostly relate to Irish language activities and promotion outside the Gaeltacht part of the City and are in place to encourage the use of Irish in sectors including education, business, at social and cultural occasions etc. In addition, the Official Languages Act 2003 ensures that many State agencies have obligations to provide their day-to-day services in Irish.

A network of primary level Gaelscoileanna has developed in Galway City, with four schools, Gaelscoil Dara, Gaelscoil Mhic Amhlaigh, Scoil Fhursa, and Scoil Iognáid having approximately 1,420 pupils in total. In addition, just outside the City limits, in County Galway, Gaelscoil de hÍde in Oranmore has around 180 pupils. The five schools together have approximately 85 teachers. There are also two Gaeltacht primary schools (St John the Apostle NS & Scoil Naomh Iosef) within the City limits with around 175 pupils. Galway City has one secondary level all-Irish school, Coláiste na Coiribe which is operated by the VEC and Coláiste Iognáid has an Irish language stream. Together, they have in the region of 350 pupils. Gaelscoil Mhic Amhlaigh in Knocknacarra is situated within the Gaeltacht area of the City and Coláiste na Coiribe, currently on the Tuam Road is expected to move to a site inside the Gaeltacht boundaries in the near future.

The City also has about six Irish language pre-schools or Naíonraí, providing early education for children from 3 to 5 years of age, with many Naíonraí linked to Gaelscoileanna. NUI Galway, as outlined earlier in the report has a significant stated commitment to the provision of Irish language education and to creating a bilingual campus for students and staff, while GMIT also provides courses in the Galway Gaeltacht and through the medium of Irish on the City campus.



## 5 An Ghaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ The Irish Language in Galway City

Tá ceithre leibhéal oideachais trí Ghaeilge, ón naíonra go dtí an tríú leibhéal, ar fáil i gCathair na Gaillimhe mar sin. Tá pobal suntasach tuismitheoirí, múinteoirí, scoláirí, foirne tacaíochta agus teaghlach bainteach leis an nGaeilge mar gheall ar na hinstiúidí oideachais seo. Agus cé go bhfuil go leor díobh seo, teaghlach agus tuismitheoirí go háirithe, nach bhfuil líofa nó nach bhfuil cumas ar bith sa Ghaeilge acu fú, léiríonn fás na hearnála seo go cinnte go bhfuil spéis agus dea-thoil ann d'úsáid na Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Cruthaíonn sé deiseanna suntasacha freisin chun an spéis in oideachas Gaeilge a thapú agus é a úsáid in earnálacha eile freisin.

Lasmuigh den oideachas, tá cúpla eagraíocht dheonach Gaeilge agus chultúrtha i gCathair na Gaillimhe, Conradh na Gaeilge, Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe agus Gaillimh le Gaeilge ina measc. Trína ngníomhaíochtaí siúd, spreagann siad úsáid agus cur chun cinn na Gaeilge in imeachtaí sóisialta agus cultúrtha, i ranganna Gaeilge, i ndrámáíocht agus i ngnó.

Tá meoin i leith na teanga sa Chathair dearfach go cinnte, mar a léiríodh agus muid i mbun comhairliúcháin don staidéar seo. Glacann na céadta daoine agus roinnt eagraíochtaí páirt i scéimeanna, i gcláir agus i ranganna gach bliain; a léiríonn arís an spéis atá in imeachtaí Gaeilge sa Chathair. Déanann eagraíochtaí eile freisin iarracht an Ghaeilge a úsáid i gcuid dá n-obair, agus iad ag iarraidh tacú leis an teanga, agus aird a dhíriú ar bhuntáiste seo na Gaillimhe. Mar shampla, d'úsáid Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe Gaeilge ina athbhrandáil in 2006, chun idirdhealú a dhéanamh idir Gaillimh agus Cumainn Tráchtála eile, agus chun aitheantas a thabhairt don áit speisialta atá ag an nGaeilge in íomhá na Cathrach.

Tá dea-thoil suntasach i leith na Gaeilge sa Chathair, agus aithnítear go forleathan an tábhacht a bhain léi, agus a bhaineann léi fós, i bhféiniúlacht agus íomhá chultúrtha Chathair na Gaillimhe a fhorbairt. Bhraith roinnt díobh siúd ar cuireadh agallamh orthu go raibh an fhéidearthacht ann buntáiste níos mó a bhaint as an íomhá seo, agus chun Gaillimh a chur chun cinn níos éifeachtaí mar Chathair uathúil, ina bhfuil cultúr uathúil faoi scáth na Gaeilge.

Four levels of Irish language medium education, from pre-school through to third level can therefore be accessed in Galway City. A considerable community of parents, teachers, students, support staff and families are interacting with the Irish language through these educational institutions. While many of these, particularly families and parents may not be fluent or even competent in Irish, the growth of this sector indicates a definite level of interest and goodwill towards the use of Irish in Galway City. It also provides significant opportunities to harness the interest in Irish language education and to transfer it into other sectors.

Outside of education, several voluntary Irish language and cultural organisations operate in Galway City, including Conradh na Gaeilge, Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe and Gaillimh le Gaeilge. Through their activities, they encourage the use and promotion of the Irish language in social and cultural events, Irish classes, drama, and business.

Attitudes to the language in the City are strongly positive, as indicated through consultations for this study. Hundreds of individuals and some organisations take part in schemes, programmes and classes each year; again reinforcing the level of interest in Irish activities in the City. Other organisations too, make efforts to introduce an element of Irish into their work, in an effort to support the language and to highlight this advantage that Galway has. For example Galway Chamber used an Irish tagline in its 2006 rebranding, in an effort to distinguish Galway from other Chambers and to acknowledge the special place that Irish has in the City's image.

There is considerable goodwill towards Irish and there is general recognition of the part it has played and continues to play in shaping the cultural image and identity of Galway City. Several of those interviewed felt that there was potential to exploit this image further and to promote Galway more effectively as a unique City, with a unique culture, influenced by the Irish language.

### 5.3 AN NASC IDIR CATHAIR AGUS GAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE

Tá dlúthnasc idir Gaeltacht agus Cathair na Gaillimhe in go leor bealaí. Bhí buntáistí agus míbhuntáistí ag baint le chomh gar is atá an Chathair leis an bpobal Gaeilge ar feadh na mblianta. Buntáiste don Ghaeltacht é ceantar uirbeach a bheith in aice léi, mar go gcuirtear seirbhísí, siopadóireacht, fostaíocht agus deiseanna sóisialta ar fáil. Baineann gnó agus frontar atá ag lonnú sa Ghaeltacht tairbhe as freisin mar gheall ar an mbonneagar, ar lucht oibre oilte a bheith ann, ar shaineolas tríú leibhéal agus ar thacaíochtaí eile. Ar an lámh eile, baineann Cathair na Gaillimhe tairbhe as an nGaeltacht de bharr a tionchair ar íomhá agus ar fhéiniúlacht chultúrtha, stádas agus suíomh na Cathrach mar thairseach Chonamara agus na Gaeltachta do chuairteoirí, agus de bharr an líon gnó miondíola agus tráchtála a ghineann muintir na Gaeltachta.

Ar an drochuair, is cinnte go bhfuil an Ghaeilge níos laige i gceantair ar nós Bhearna, an Spidéal, Mhaigh Cuillinn agus na bhForbacha mar gheall ar fhás agus fhorbairt na Cathrach sna ceantair sin. Dúshlán suntasach é caomhnú na Gaeilge mar theanga pobail agus teaghlaigh de bharr na gcainteoirí Béarla atá bogtha chuig na ceantair seo mar gheall ar fhorbairt tithíochta agus seirbhísí miondíola. Cé go bhfáiltíonn go leor daoine roimh na coinníollacha teanga atá san Acht Pleanála, 2000, agus atá i bhfeidhm i bPlean Forbartha Contae na Gaillimhe don Ghaeltacht, aithnítear freisin nach féidir leo tionchar na himirce móire chuig an nGaeltacht a iompú, agus go gcaithfeadh teacht ar bhealaí chun na cainteoirí Béarla seo a spreagadh chun an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim agus a úsáid.

Sna blianta atá thart, ceapadh nach raibh meas ag muintir na Cathrach ar chainteoirí Gaeilge, agus tá scéalta ag go leor daoine Gaeltachta faoi dhaoine a bheith ag scigmhagadh fúthu i siopaí, agus faoi naimhdeas a bhrath sna siopaí, agus ón bpobal go ginearálta agus iad i mbun gnó. Cé go n-ontaítear nach dtarlaíonn a leithéid níos mó, braitheann go leor cainteoirí Gaeilge agus daoine atá ina gcónaí sa Ghaeltacht nach dtuigeann an Chathair fós riachtanais na gcustaiméirí Gaeilge agus nach bhfuil a dhóthain á déanamh chun freastal ar na riachtanais sin.

Tá aghaidh tugtha ag Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla, 2003, ar cheist na Gaeilge sa tseirbhís phoiblí a bheag nó a mhór, cé go bhfuil ceisteanna ann fós faoi chomh héifeachtach agus atá sé, agus faoi chur i bhfeidhm an Achta. Ach tá an-fhéidearthacht ann fós úsáid na Gaeilge a mhéadú san earnáil phríobháideach.

Tá líon suntasach, ach do-áirithe, daoine ón nGaeltacht ag obair i gCathair na Gaillimhe, agus taistealaíonn go leor díobh chuig an gCathair gach lá. Tá go leor eile ag cur fúthu sa Chathair, agus tugann fianaise starógach le fios go gcuireann líon mór daoine Gaeltachta agus cainteoirí Gaeilge fúthu i gceantair Ghaeltachta na Cathrach, ar nós Chnoc na Cathrach agus Mhionlach. Cé go bhféadfadh sé seo a bheith fíor, léiríonn an Staidéar Teangeolaíoch go bhfuil Gaeltacht Chathair na Gaillimhe thar a bheith lag ó thaobh úsáid laethúil na teanga. D'fhéadfadh sé seo a thabhairt le fios mar sin nach dtugann daoine ón nGaeltacht agus cainteoirí

### 5.3 THE LINK BETWEEN GALWAY CITY AND THE GALWAY GAELTACHT

The Gaeltacht and City of Galway are inextricably linked in many ways. The proximity of the City to the Irish language community has had both positive and negative influences over the years. The Gaeltacht benefits in having an urban centre nearby, providing services, shopping, employment and socialising opportunities. Business and enterprise setting up in the Gaeltacht benefit from the proximity of the City too, in terms of infrastructure, skilled labour, third level expertise and other supports. On the other hand, Galway City benefits from the Gaeltacht through its influence on cultural identity and image, its status and position as gateway to Connemara and the Gaeltacht for visitors and from the amount of retail and commercial business generated by the Gaeltacht population.

On the negative side, the expansion and growth of the City into areas like Bearna, An Spideál, Maigh Cuillinn and Na Forbacha has had a definite weakening effect on the Irish language there. The influx of English speakers, drawn by the development of housing and retail services has made maintenance of Irish as a community and household language a significant challenge. While language conditions introduced in the 2000 Planning Act and given effect in the Galway County Development Plan for the Gaeltacht have been welcomed by many, it is acknowledged that they cannot reverse the effects of massive in-migration and also that ways must be found to encourage these English speakers to acquire and use the Irish language.

In previous years, there was a perceived lack of respect for Irish speakers in the City and many Gaeltacht people recount stories of suffering derision and hostility from shops and from the community in general when about their business. While it is acknowledged that this attitude has disappeared, there is a sense among many Irish speakers and Gaeltacht residents that the City still does not fully appreciate the needs of Irish speaking customers and is not doing enough to meet these needs. The Official Languages Act 2003, in spite of questions over its effectiveness and implementation, has to some degree addressed the issue of Irish in the public service. However there is still considerable potential to increase Irish use in the private sector.

There are a significant, though unquantified number of people from the Gaeltacht working in Galway City, many of whom commute into the City daily. Many others have settled in the City and anecdotal evidence suggests that a sizeable number of Gaeltacht people and Irish speakers settle in the Gaeltacht areas of the City, such as Knocknacarra and Menlo. While this may be true, the Linguistic Study shows that the Galway City Gaeltacht is extremely weak in terms of the daily use of Irish. Therefore this might imply that Gaeltacht People and Irish speakers settling in the City are not bringing strong language habits with them.

## 5 An Ghaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ The Irish Language in Galway City

Gaeilge a chuireann fúthu sa Chathair níos ana láidre teanga leo. Thiocfadh sé seo leis na dearcaí a bhí ag roinnt gnólachtaí agus eagraíochtaí Cathracha, nach n-iarrann daoine ón nGaeltacht ná cainteoirí Gaeilge ar sheirbhísí Gaeilge, ná nach ndéanann siad an-iarracht a ngnó a dhéanamh i nGaeilge.

Tá dea-thoil i leith na Gaeilge sa Chathair thar a bheith ard, agus cruthaíonn sé seo deis greim a bhreith ar an meon sin, agus béim láidir a chur ar na buntáistí agus tairbhí a bhaineann le cur chun cinn agus le húsáid na Gaeilge sa Chathair. Bíonn gnólachtaí agus eagraíochtaí sásta na deiseanna seo a thapú fad agus a thugtar tacaíocht dóibh, agus a spreagtar iad, seachas brú millteanach a chur orthu an teanga a úsáid. Caithfidh údarás na Cathrach agus eagraíochtaí Gaeilge a dtoilteanas a chothú agus tacú leis cinnte, ach caithfidh custaiméirí Gaeltachta agus cainteoirí eile Gaeilge é a spreagadh freisin. Mura bhfeiceann gnólachtaí agus eagraíochtaí sa Chathair aon éileamh ar úsáid na Gaeilge, ná tairbhe dá bharr, ar bhonn rialta agus leanúnach, ní bheidh an fonn céanna orthu leanúint lena n-iarrachtaí, agus is beag seans go méadófar leibhéal na Gaeilge sa ghnó.

This would concur with views expressed by some City businesses and organisations, that Gaeltacht residents and Irish speakers do not request Irish services, or even do not attempt to conduct their business through Irish.

Goodwill towards Irish in the City is extremely high and this presents an opportunity to harness that attitude and press home the benefits and advantages of promoting and using Irish in the City. Businesses and organisations are open to these opportunities as long as they are supported and encouraged in their efforts rather than forced or berated into using the language. Their willingness must be nurtured and supported by City authorities and Irish language organisations certainly, but it must also be encouraged by Gaeltacht customers and other Irish language speakers. If businesses and organisations in the City do not see the demand for and returned benefit of using Irish on a regular and sustained basis, they will be less inclined to maintain their efforts, and in particular they will be unlikely to increase the level of Irish in their business.

## 5.4 SUIRBHÉ GNÓ CHATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

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Reáchtáladh suirbhé ar líne i lár mhí an Mhárta 2009 mar chuid den staidéar seo. Reáchtáladh é le gnóilachtaí agus le heagraíochtaí i gCathair na Gaillimhe chun meoin i leith na Gaeilge sa Chathair a fhiosrú. Scaipeadh an suirbhé le cúnamh ó chomhlachtaí gnó agus ionadaíochta sa Chathair, ar a n-áirítear Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe, The Galway City Business Association, Network Galway, Galway BPW, craobh na Gaillimhe den Vintners' Association of Ireland, craobh na Gaillimhe den Irish Hotels Federation, craobh na Gaillimhe den Restaurant Association agus Cairde Ghaillimh le Gaeilge.

Fuarthas 123 suirbhé comhlánaithe ó chuideachtaí agus ó eagraíochtaí. D'fhostaigh na freagróirí 21,200 foireann lánaimseartha agus 14,000 foireann pháirtaimseartha. Ba iad 'Seirbhísí príobháideacha – airgeadas, ceantáil, gairmiúil' agus 'Bia agus lóistín' na hearnálacha is mó a d'fhreagair. Is earnálacha iad seo a bhíonn ag plé leis an bpobal d'fhormhór a ngnó, agus ina bhféadfaí an Ghaeilge a úsáid agus a chur chun cinn go héasca agus go héifeachtach.

### 5.4.1 AN GHAELIGE IN ÍOMHÁ CHULTÚRTHA CHATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

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Dúirt níos mó ná 91% de fhreagróirí go raibh an Ghaeilge 'tábhachtach' nó 'an-tábhachtach' d'íomhá chultúrtha Chathair na Gaillimhe. Dúirt freagróirí go bhfuil an Ghaeilge le cloisteáil agus le feiceáil sa Chathair, gur cuid d'fhéiniúlacht chultúrtha na Cathrach í, gur sócmhainn turasóireachta í, gurb í an Chathair tairseach na Gaeltachta, agus go háirithe gur gné uathúil í chun íomhá na Gaillimhe a spreagadh. Dar le duine amháin "Is cuid d'fhéiniúlacht chultúrtha na Cathrach í an teanga ar bhealach an-nádúrtha mar go bhfuil Gaillimh gar don Ghaeltacht. Ní amháin go bhfuil tionchar dearfach aige seo ó thaobh na féiniúlachta náisiúnta de, ach cuireann sé le tarraingteacht na Gaillimhe mar cheann scríbe uathúil cultúrtha".

### 5.4.2 BUNTÁISTE NA GAELTACHTA DO CHATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

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Dúirt 87.5% de na daoine a d'fhreagair an suirbhé go mbaineann an Chathair tairbhe as bheith gar do Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe, nó bheith ina chuid di. Dúirt freagróirí go raibh gnó Cathrach ó chustaiméirí Gaeltachta ar cheann de na buntáistí, chomh maith leis an mbuntáiste uathúil cultúrtha nach bhfuil ag aon Chathair eile, an chaoi a mbíonn muintir na Gaeltachta ag obair agus i mbun gnó sa Chathair, agus go labhraíonn siad Gaeilge ar na sráideanna a mheallann scoláirí Gaeilge srl. Dúirt líon suntasach go raibh tairbhe le baint as agus turasóirí á mealladh chun an cheantair, mar gur tairseach na Gaeltachta í Cathair na Gaillimhe agus bunionad chun cuairt a thabhairt ar Chonamara. Ní dúirt ach 5% de na daoine nach raibh tairbhe ar bith le baint as an nGaeltacht a bheith gar don Chathair.

## 5.4 GALWAY CITY BUSINESS SURVEY

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In mid March 2009, as part of this study an online survey was conducted with businesses and organisations in Galway City to investigate attitudes to the Irish language in the City. The survey was distributed with the assistance of business and representative bodies in the City including Galway Chamber, the Galway City Business Association, Network Galway, Galway BPW, the Galway branch of the Vintners' Federation of Ireland, the Galway branch of the Irish Hotels Federation, the Galway branch of the Restaurant Association and Cairde Ghaillimh le Gaeilge.

123 completed surveys were returned from companies and organisations, and respondents had a combined employment of over 21,200 full-time and 14,000 part time staff. The sectors most highly represented were 'Private services – financial, auctioneering, professional' and 'Food and accommodation'. Both of these are sectors which deal with members of the public for the majority of their business, and in which the Irish language can easily and effectively be used and promoted.

### 5.4.1 IRISH IN THE CULTURAL IMAGE OF GALWAY CITY

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More than 91% of respondents felt that the Irish language was 'important' or 'very important' to Galway City's cultural image. Respondents commented that Irish is to be heard and seen in the City, that it is part of the cultural identity of Galway, that it is a tourism asset, that the City is the gateway to the Gaeltacht and in particular, that it is a unique selling point in terms of Galway's image. According to one "Galway's proximity to the Gaeltacht means that the language makes up part of the cultural identity of the City in a very natural way. This not only has a positive effect in terms of national identity but also adds to the attractiveness of Galway as a unique cultural destination".

### 5.4.2 THE BENEFIT OF THE GAELTACHT FOR GALWAY CITY

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87.5% of people who responded to the survey said that the City benefits from being close to, or part of the Galway Gaeltacht. Respondents felt that benefits included the business to the City from Gaeltacht customers, the unique cultural benefit that no other City has, the fact that Gaeltacht people work and do business in the City and speak Irish in the streets which attracts students of the language etc. A significant number felt that it was a benefit in attracting tourists to the area, both with Galway City as a gateway to the Gaeltacht and as a base for visiting Connemara. Only 5% of people felt there was no benefit to having the Gaeltacht close to the City.

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## 5.4.3 BUNTÁISTE AN STÁDAIS DHÁT HEANGAIGH

Dúirt os cionn 81% de na freagróirí gur ‘buntáiste’ nó ‘buntáiste suntasach’ a bheadh i Stádas Dát heangach do Chathair na Gaillimhe. Chreid an céatadán céanna go bhfuil íomhá níos dát heangaí ag Gaillimh ná ag Cathracha eile na hÉireann. I measc na gcúiseanna a tugadh bhí an chaoi a bhfeictear an Ghaeilge ar chomharthaíocht siopaí agus sráide, go gcloistear an teanga á labhairt sa Chathair, mar go bhfuil an Ghaeltacht gar don Chathair agus go bhfuil daoine ón nGaeltacht ina gcónaí agus ag obair sa Chathair, agus mar gheall ar obair Gaillimh le Gaeilge.

Dúirt beagán le cois 13% nach raibh íomhá níos dát heangaí ag Gaillimh ná Cathracha eile, agus dúirt roinnt go gcaithfear níos mó a dhéanamh chun infheictheacht agus inchloisteacht na Gaeilge a mhéadú, agus dúirt daoine eile go ndéantar gach rud trí Bhéarla.

Nuair a iarradh cé a bhí freagrach dar leo as íomhá dhát heangach na Cathrach, tugadh réimse leathan freagraí. Bhí comhlachtaí poiblí san áireamh ar nós na Comhairle Cathrach, OÉ Gaillimh agus TG4; eagraíochtaí Gaeilge ar nós Gaillimh le Gaeilge, agus na daoine agus gnólachtaí sa Ghaeltacht agus sa Chathair a úsáideann agus a chuireann an Ghaeilge chun cinn.

## 5.4.4 ÚSÁID NA GAEILGE I GCÚRSAÍ GNÓ

Dúirt 72% de na cuideachtaí a ndearnadh suirbhé orthu go bhféadfaidís ‘tairbhe shuntasach’ nó ‘roinnt tairbhe’ a bhaint as an nGaeilge/go dtarlaíonn sé cheana. I measc na gcúiseanna a tugadh bhí go dtaitníonn sé le custaiméirí an Ghaeilge a fheiceáil agus a chloisteáil, go méadaíonn sé próifíl na cuideachta, go léiríonn sé meas ar chliaint a úsáideann Gaeilge, go léiríonn sé mórtas agus féiniúlacht, go bhforbraíonn sé margaí nua, go bhfuil sé áisiúil chun plé le custaiméirí agus cuideachtaí sa Ghaeltacht, agus go ndéanann sé idirdhealú idir cuideachtaí san earnáil chéanna.

Creideann 15% de na freagróirí nach bhfuil mórán tairbhe le baint as an nGaeilge, agus dúirt beagán le cois 3% nach bhfuil ‘tairbhe ar bith’ le baint aisti. I measc na dtuairimí bhí nach bhfeictear aon tairbhe faoi láthair mar go ndéantar gach rud trí Bhéarla, agus ‘nach dteastaíonn ó na cainteoirí Gaeilge ar fad an Ghaeilge a úsáid, rud a chuireann díomá orainn’. Dúirt beagnach 59% díobh siúd a d’fhreagair suirbhé gnó Chathair na Gaillimhe go n-úsáideann siad Gaeilge i gcomharthaíocht, i mbiachláir agus in ábhair margaíochta nó i ngné éigin den ghnó.

## 5.4.3 THE ADVANTAGE OF BILINGUAL STATUS

Over 81% of survey respondents felt that Bilingual Status would be an ‘advantage’ or ‘significant advantage’ for Galway City. The same percentage also believed that Galway has a more bilingual image than other cities in Ireland. When asked why, their responses included the fact that the Irish language can be seen on shop and street signs, that the language can be heard spoken in the City, because the Gaeltacht is close to the City and Gaeltacht people are living and working in the City and because of the work of Gaillimh le Gaeilge.

Just over 13% did not think Galway has a more bilingual image than other cities, with some suggesting that more needs to be done to increase the visibility and audibility of Irish and others saying that all business is conducted in English.

When asked who they thought was responsible for the bilingual image of the City, a wide range of responses were given. These included public bodies like the City Council, NUI Galway and TG4; Irish language organisations such like Gaillimh le Gaeilge and the people and businesses of both the Gaeltacht and City who use and promote the use of Irish.

## 5.4.4 THE USE OF IRISH IN BUSINESS

72% of companies surveyed felt that Irish is/could be of ‘considerable’ or ‘some benefit’ to them. Reasons include the fact that customers like to hear and see Irish, that it increases a company’s profile, it shows respect for clients who use Irish, it conveys a sense of pride and identity, it opens up new markets, it is useful in dealing with customers and companies in the Gaeltacht and it differentiates companies from others in their sector.

15% of respondents believe that Irish does not provide much benefit and just over 3% believe it is of ‘no benefit at all’. Comments included that fact that all their business is conducted in English and they cannot currently see the benefit of Irish, and the fact that ‘not all Irish speakers want to use Irish, which is disappointing’.

Almost 59% of those who responded to the Galway City business survey use Irish in signs, menus and marketing materials or in some aspect of their business.

#### 5.4.5 MOLTAÍ I LEITH ÚSÁID NA GAEILGE I GCÚRSAÍ GNÓ I NGAILLIMHE

Iarradh ar fhreagróirí an tsuirbhé moltaí a dhéanamh faoin mbealach a bhféadfaí gnólachtaí i gCathair na Gaillimhe a spreagadh chun níos mó Gaeilge a úsáid. Chuir 88 freagróir moltaí faoinár mbráid, agus ina measc bhí:

- Aithint baill foirne atá in ann seirbhís a chur ar fáil i nGaeilge in asraonta miondíola agus gnólachtaí seirbhísí
- Níos mó comharthaíochta inmheánaí agus seachtraí atá dátheangach a úsáid
- Oiliúint faoi leith a chur ar fáil do bhaill foirne a bhíonn ag plé leis an bpobal do bheannachtaí agus do sholáthar seirbhíse srl.
- Buntáistí úsáid na Gaeilge a thaispeáint do ghnólachtaí
- Cúnamh airgeadais a chur ar fáil do chomharthaíocht agus d'oiliúint foirne
- Comhairle agus cúnamh a chur ar fáil d'aistriúchán agus don chur i bhfeidhm
- Níos mó ranganna Gaeilge a chur ar fáil
- Níos mó imeachtaí sóisialta a chur ar fáil sa Chathair
- Lascaíní a chur ar fáil do dhaoine a labhraíonn Gaeilge
- Buntáistí cánach a thairiscint d'úsáid na Gaeilge i ngnólacht, nó d'earcú ball foirne a bhfuil Gaeilge ar a c(h)umas

#### 5.4.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR THE USE OF IRISH IN BUSINESS IN GALWAY

Survey respondents were asked how businesses in Galway City could be encouraged to use Irish more. Suggestions were received from 88 respondents and included:

- Identifying staff who are able to provide a service in Irish in retail outlets and service businesses
- Using more internal and external bilingual signs
- Providing specialised training to front-line staff for greetings and service etc.
- Showing businesses the advantages of using the Irish language
- Providing financial assistance for signage and staff training
- Providing advice and assistance on translation and implementation
- Providing more Irish classes
- Providing more social events in the City
- Offering discounts to those who speak Irish
- Offering tax incentives for the use of Irish in business or hiring of staff with Irish

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### 5.5 GAILLIMH LE GAEILGE

Mar thoradh ar an tuarascáil a foilsíodh i 1988, bunaíodh Gaillimh le Gaeilge, a chuir béim ar an bpobal gnó chun a chinntiú go bhfanadh an buntáiste geilleagrach a bhaineann le húsáid na Gaeilge sa réigiún. Ó bunaíodh í, tá ag éirí le Gaillimh le Gaeilge laistigh de phobal gnó na Gaillimhe infheictheacht na Gaeilge a ardú, agus úsáid na Gaeilge ó lá go lá a chur chun cinn sa Chathair. D'éirigh le scéimeanna amhail 'Cairde Ghaillimh le Gaeilge' agus 'Gradam Sheosaimh Uí Ógartaigh' dul i bhfeidhm ar phobal níos mó i bealach cairdiúil oscailte, agus an Ghaeilge a thabhairt chun suntais i saol Cathrach na Gaillimhe.

Rinne go leor díbh siúd a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo don tuarascáil seo trácht faoi leith ar chur chuige Ghaillimh le Gaeilge. Breathnaítear ar an eagraíocht mar thionscnóir spreagúil agus tacúil na Gaeilge, a chabhraíonn le gnólachtaí agus a spreagann iad chun acmhainneacht na Gaeilge a bhaint amach, gan brú iomarcach a chur ar aon duine agus gan a bheith ardnósach faoin teanga ar bhealach ar bith. Tá sí tar éis a chur ina luí ar líon mór gnólachtaí, líon a bhíonn ag fás i gcónaí, go bhfuil ciall ag baint le húsáid na Gaeilge; de bharr sin tá an tionscadal tar éis cur go mór le hinfheictheacht na Gaeilge sa Chathair, agus bhí dea-thionchar aige seo ar dhea-thoil i leith na teanga.

Tá Gaillimh le Gaeilge tar éis díriú den chuid is mó ar infheictheacht na teanga scríofa sa Chathair a mhéadú. D'éirigh leo é seo a bhaint amach trí sheirbhísí aistriúcháin agus tacaíocht ghinearálta a sholáthar chun a chur ar chumas an phobail ghnó comharthaíocht, cinn litreach, biachláir srl. atá dátheangach a fhorbairt. B'ar infheictheacht na teanga a dhírigh siad a n-aird go príomha – de bharr an tionchair mhóir a chruthaíonn timpeallacht dhátheangach, agus mar go bhféadfaí an sprioc a bhaint amach ar acmhainní teoranta.

Cuirtear Gaeilge labhartha chun cinn freisin trí imeachtaí éagsúla gnó ina gcuirtear an pobal gnó in aithne dá chéile, 'lón gnó' agus imeachtaí séasúracha ina measc. Tá ról stocaireachta agus abhcóideachta ag Gaillimh le Gaeilge freisin, a chuireann aitheantas agus úsáid na teanga chun cinn i struchtúir Cathrach ar nós an Bhoird Forbartha Cathrach, gníomhaireachtaí turasóireachta, grúpaí gnó, srl.

### 5.5 GAILLIMH LE GAEILGE

As a consequence of the 1988 report, Gaillimh le Gaeilge was established and focused its efforts on the business community, to ensure that the economic advantage associated with the use of the Irish language remained in the region. Since its establishment, Gaillimh le Gaeilge has achieved success within the business community in Galway in raising the visibility and promoting the use of the Irish language on a day-to-day basis in the City. The use of successful schemes such as 'Cairde Ghaillimh le Gaeilge' and 'Gradam Sheosaimh Uí Ógartaigh', have recently proved effective in reaching a wide target audience with a friendly and open approach and in bringing the Irish language to the fore of Galway City life.

Many of the people consulted for this report made special mention of the approach used by Gaillimh le Gaeilge. The organisation is seen as an encouraging and supportive promoter of the Irish language, assisting and persuading businesses to realise the potential of the Irish language, without being pushy or exclusive about the language in any way. It has convinced an increasing number of businesses that using Irish makes sense; as a consequence the project has made a major contribution to the visibility of Irish in the City and attitudes towards the language have also been positively affected.

Gaillimh le Gaeilge has concentrated largely on increasing the visibility of the written language in the City and has achieved this through the provision of translation services and general supports to enable the business community to develop bilingual signage, letterheads, menus etc. The visibility of the language has been their central focus – mainly due to the high level of impact in creating a bilingual environment, and the practicality of achieving this goal on limited resources.

Spoken Irish is also promoted through various business networking events, including a monthly 'lón gnó' and seasonal events. Gaillimh le Gaeilge also assumes a lobbying and advocacy role, promoting recognition and use of the language in City structures like the Galway City Development Board, tourism agencies, business groups etc.



### 5.5.1 PRÍOMHÉACHTAÍ GHAILLIMH LE GAELIGE

- Tá obair an Choiste Logainmneacha ar cheann de na héachtaí is infheicthe agus is mó tionchar ó thaobh na Gaeilge labhartha de. Bhunaigh Gaillimh le Gaeilge an Coiste Logainmneacha i gcomhar le Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe chun logainmneacha feiliúnacha Gaeilge a chur ar fáil d'fhorbróirí d'fhorbairtí nua tithíochta sa Chathair. Cuirtear logainmneacha ar fáil i gcomhthéacs an cheantair áitiúil agus ghnéithe an tírdhreacha agus na staire áitiúla, agus bunaítear ar thraidisiún fairsing agus ar shaibhreas na logainmneacha Gaeilge iad. Bhain an tionscnamh ráta ratha 99% amach, agus tá Údarás Áitiúla i mbailte agus i gCathracha ar fud na tíre ag leanúint eiseamlár Chomhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe. (m.sh. Muineachán, Corcaigh, Port Laoise).
- Sheol Gaillimh le Gaillimh 'Gradam Sheosaimh Uí Ógartaigh' chun aitheantas a thabhairt do chuideachtaí agus d'eagraíochtaí a úsáideann an Ghaeilge ina ngnóthaí laethúla, agus a chuireann dá bhrí sin le cur chun cinn na Gaillimhe mar Chathair Dhátheangach. In onóir Sheosaimh Uí Ógartaigh, nach maireann, a ainmníodh an Gradam. Ba chomhalta bunaidh agus Rúnaí Cuideachta Ghaillimh le Gaeilge é. Tá an Gradam ag dul ó neart go neart ó bunaíodh é, agus méadaíonn líon na n-iontrálaithe gach bliain. Is é a phríomhurrathóir, an Galway Advertiser, agus urraíocht ó ghnólachtaí áitiúla eile a mhaoiníonn an Gradam, a mbíonn breis agus €15,000 i gceist leis.
- De bharr an éilimh mhóir a bhí ar na seirbhísí a chuireann Gaillimh le Gaeilge ar fáil, seoladh Cairde Ghaillimh le Gaeilge in 2001 i gcomhar le Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe. Daoine aonair agus cuideachtaí a bhfuil spéis acu tacú le hiarrachtaí Ghaillimh le Gaeilge Gaillimh a chur chun cinn mar Chathair Dhátheangach atá sa ghrúpa seo. Tá fás suntasach tagtha ar an scéim ó bunaíodh é, agus tá greamán 'Cairde' in airde ar fhuinneoga os cionn 100 cuideachta ar fud Chathair na Gaillimhe (agus roinnt i gContae na Gaillimhe).
- Thug Gaillimh le Gaeilge faoi 'Staidéar Taiscéaláioch ar an Dátheangachas i gCathair na Gaillimhe' in 2007 i gcomhpháirtíocht le Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe agus leis an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta. Léiríonn an staidéar gur suíomh foirfe í Cathair na Gaillimhe do Chathair Dhátheangach, agus go bhfuil idir chainteoirí Gaeilge agus iad siúd nach labhraíonn Gaeilge den tuairim go mbeadh tairbhe le baint ag an gCathair as stádas dátheangachais.
- Thiomsaigh Gaillimh le Gaeilge CD-ROM 'Gaillimh-Cathair Dhátheangach' in 2003, i gcomhar le Hewlett-Packard i nGaillimh. Úsáideadh an CD-ROM seo chun Gaillimh a chur i láthair mar eiseamláir a chuireann an dátheangachas i bhfeidhm san earnáil tráchtála ag an gcomhdháil 'Partnership for Diversity' i Heilsincí.
- I gcás-staidéar faoi Ghaillimh le Gaeilge dar teideal 'The cost-effectiveness evaluation of minority language policies' [François Grin agus François Vaillancourt], dúradh gurb é Gaillimh le Gaeilge an dara heagraíocht is éifeachtaí san Eoraip do chur chun cinn teanga agus cultúir.

### 5.5.1 GAILLIMH LE GAELIGE'S KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- One of the most visible and high-impact successes of written Irish in the environment has been through the work of An Coiste Logainmneacha/The Placenames Committee. Gaillimh le Gaeilge established an Coiste Logainmneacha in association with Galway City Council to provide developers with suitable Irish names for new housing developments in the City. Names are provided in the context of the local area, features of the landscape, and local history, and draw on the vast tradition and wealth of Irish placenames. The initiative has achieved a 99% success rate and other Local Authorities in towns and cities across the country are following Galway City Council's example. (e.g. Monaghan, Cork, Port Laoise).
- Gaillimh le Gaeilge launched the 'Gradam Sheosaimh Uí Ógartaigh' award programme to recognise companies and organisations which incorporate the Irish language into their daily business thus contributing to the promotion of Galway as a Bilingual City. The Award was named in honour of the late Seosamh Ó hÓgartaigh, founding member and Company Secretary of Gaillimh le Gaeilge and since its inception, the Award has gone from strength to strength attracting additional entrants each year. It is supported by its main sponsor the Galway Advertiser and sponsorship from other local businesses to the value of over €15,000.
- In response to the growing demand for the services provided by Gaillimh le Gaeilge, Cairde Ghaillimh le Gaeilge was launched in 2001 in association with the Galway Chamber. It represents a group of individuals and companies interested in supporting Gaillimh le Gaeilge in its efforts to promote Galway as a Bilingual City. The scheme has grown significantly since its establishment with over 200 companies throughout Galway City (and some in Galway County) displaying the 'Cairde' sticker in their windows.
- In 2007, Gaillimh le Gaeilge undertook 'An Exploratory Study into Bilingualism in Galway City' in partnership with Galway City Council and the Department of Community Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. The study demonstrates that Galway City is an ideal setting for a Bilingual City and that there is a clear consensus, among both Irish and non-Irish speakers, that bilingual status for Galway City would be beneficial to the City.
- In 2003, Gaillimh le Gaeilge compiled a CD ROM 'Gaillimh-Cathair Dhátheangach' in association with Hewlett-Packard Galway. Using the CD Rom, Galway was showcased at the 'Partnership for Diversity' conference in Helsinki, as a leading example of bilingualism being implemented in the commercial sector.

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- Bhí dlúthbhaint ag Gaillimh le Gaillimh le seoladh an chéid uathmheaisín bainc (ATM) a raibh seirbhís Ghaeilge ar fáil air i mBanc na hÉireann, Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh i 1999. Seoladh an tseirbhís ar fud na tíre ina dhiaidh sin.
- Bronnadh an Duais Eorpach do Theangacha, an Lipéad Teanga, ar Ghaillimh le Gaeilge in 2004.

Tá daoine aonair agus ionadaithe eagraíochta ar Choiste Stiúrtha Ghaillimh le Gaeilge, a bhfuil sainchúram orthu, nó a bhfuil spéis faoi leith acu, i gcur chun cinn na Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe. Oibríonn comhaltaí an Choiste Stiúrtha in eagraíochtaí ar nós Bhanc na hÉireann, Westbic, TG4, an Choiste Gairmoideachais, Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo (GMIT) agus Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge, OÉ Gaillimh.

Tá trí aidhm straitéiseacha ag an eagraíocht:

1. Caidrimh le príomhpháirtithe leasmhara na Cathrach a chothú chun stádas oifigiúil dátheangach a bhaint amach don Chathair
2. Leanúint le tacú agus spreagadh an phobail ghnó chun a chinntiú go bhfeictear, go gcloistear agus go labhraítear an teanga – a chinnteoidh ‘normalú’ na Gaeilge sa Chathair de réir a chéile
3. Tacaíocht don Ghaeilge a chothú i measc phobal Chathair na Gaillimhe a thabharfaidh úinéireacht na teanga don phobal féin

Maoiníonn an Crannchur Náisiúnta Gaillimh le Gaeilge tríd an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, chomh maith le Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe agus Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe trí shíntiúis bhliantúla do “Scéim Chairde Ghaillimh le Gaeilge”. Rinneadh trácht ar a héifeachtaí is atá cur chuige Ghaillimh le Gaeilge in athbhreithniú Chiste na Gaeilge in 2006. Dúirt an tuarascáil go raibh bealaí úrnuá forbartha ag Gaillimh le Gaeilge chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn i measc an phobail ghnó, agus chun an Ghaeilge a dhéanamh níos infheicthe agus níos inghlactha i measc an phobail ghinearálta.

- In a case study of Gaillimh le Gaeilge entitled ‘The cost-effectiveness evaluation of minority language policies’ [François Grin and François Vaillancourt], Gaillimh le Gaeilge was listed as Europe’s second most effective organisation in relation to the promotion of language and culture.
- Gaillimh le Gaeilge was instrumental in the launch of the first ATM with a service in Irish in Bank of Ireland, NUI Galway in 1999; the service was subsequently launched nationwide.
- Gaillimh le Gaeilge was awarded the European Language Label in 2004.

The Coiste Stiúrtha of Gaillimh le Gaeilge is made up of individuals and organisational representatives who either have a specific remit in relation to the language or who have a keen interest in promoting the Irish language in Galway City. Members of the Coiste Stiúrtha work in organisations such as Bank of Ireland, Westbic, TG4, the VEC, GMIT and Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge, NUI Galway.

The organisation has three strategic aims:

1. To cultivate relationships with key City stakeholders to secure official bilingual status for the City
2. To continue to encourage and support the business community to ensure that the language is seen, heard and spoken – ensuring the gradual ‘normalisation’ of the Irish language in the City
3. To cultivate support for the Irish language among the broader community of Galway City leading to a greater sense of ownership

Gaillimh le Gaeilge is funded by the National Lottery through the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs as well as Galway City Council and the Galway Chamber through annual subscriptions to the “Scéim Cairde Ghaillimh le Gaeilge”. The effectiveness of Gaillimh le Gaeilge’s approach was noted in a review of Ciste na Gaeilge in 2006 and in particular the report commented that “GleG has also pioneered new ways of promoting the language amongst the business community and in making it more visible and acceptable to the public”.

## 5.6 STÁDAS OIFIGIÚIL DÁTHeANGACH DO GHAILLIMH

D'fhoilsigh Gaillimh le Gaeilge tuarascáil dar teideal 'Staidéar Taiscéaláíoch ar an DátHeangachas i gCathair na Gaillimhe' i mí na Nollag 2006. Léirigh an staidéar go raibh meon an-dearfach i leith an dátHeangachais i gCathair na Gaillimhe, i measc chainteoirí na Gaeilge agus i measc daoine nár labhair Gaeilge. Shainnadh sé na trí réimse is tábhachtaí do dhátHeangachas sa Chathair .i. na meáin, seirbhísí na hearnála poiblí agus go mbeadh an Ghaeilge ar bhonn infheicthe ar fud na Cathrach (comharthaíocht srl.). Leag an taighde béim freisin ar labhairt na Gaeilge i dtimpeallacht phoiblí, agus ar an nGaeilge a chur ar fáil i dtimpeallacht chomhaimseartha neamhfhoirmiúil sa Chathair. Príomhdhúshlán a léirigh an tuarascáil ná "cé go bhfuil leibhéal suntasach dea-thola agus díograise le brath don smaoineamh stádas dátHeangach a thabhairt do Chathair na Gaillimhe, beidh an cur chuige a roghnófar chun an stádas sin a chur i bhfeidhm fíorthábhachtach. Beidh luach ar leith ag baint leis an meon a léireoidh tionscnóirí an stádais sin chun grúpaí, páirtithe leasmhara agus daoine éagsúla a mhealladh ina threo, mar aon leis an míniú a tabharfar ar an leas a bhainfidh an chathair as an stádas sin agus ar an tslí ina rachaidh sé i bhfeidhm ar mhuintir na Cathrach".<sup>56</sup>

Gné spéisiúil amháin den staidéar ná go mbainfeadh an Chathair leas as an stádas dátHeangach agus "cé go raibh fios ag an bpobal gnó go bhféadfadh siad leas airgid a bhaint as an dátHeangachas, ba ghnách leo an leas airgid sin a lua le breis ghnó a thiocthadh ón turasóireacht seachas le cainteoirí Gaeilge a dhéanfadh gnó leo i ngeall ar a gcumas dátHeangach".<sup>57</sup> Cé go gceapann 81% de na freagróirí ar shuirbhé 2009 ar an gCathair go mbeadh tairbhe le baint as an dátHeangachas, ba théama é seo freisin a tháinig aníos arís is arís eile i gcomhairliúcháin na tuarascála.

Tá níos mó eolais ag daoine faoi na buntáistí a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge mar chuid dá n-íomhá agus mar thairiscint do chuariteoirí, seachas mar sheirbhís don chustaiméir agus mar uirlis margaíochta chun gnó áitiúil a mhéadú. An cheist ba mhó a bhí ag daoine nuair a iarradh orthu faoi na buntáistí féidearthachta a bheadh ag stádas dátHeangach do Ghailimh ná easpa sainmhíniú aontaithe ná soiléir faoi bhrí an téarma. Cé go molann tuarascáil Ghailimh le Gaeilge go n-úsáidfí é seo a leanas mar shainmhíniú ar dhátHeangachas i gCathair na Gaillimhe: "Gaeilge agus Béarla in úsáid le chéile, i slí iomlán chuimsitheach, i gCathair na Gaillimhe, béim ar leith ar na meáin áitiúla agus ar sheirbhísí ón earnáil phoiblí agus an dá theanga le feiceáil agus le cloisteáil go forleathan ar fud na Cathrach".<sup>58</sup> dúirt go leor de na daoine ar labhraíomar leo go mbeadh ar Chathair dhátHeangach na seirbhísí ar fad, idir phríobháideach agus phoiblí, a chur ar fáil sa dá theanga go cothrom. Rinneadh comparáid le Cathracha san Eoraip agus i gCeanada ina bhfuil a leithéidí de sheirbhísí dátHeangacha ar fáil i mbealach cothrom, go forleathan agus gan cur isteach ar aon duine.

56 Gaillimh le Gaeilge (2006) Staidéar Taiscéaláíoch ar an DátHeangachas i gCathair na Gaillimhe, lth.2

57 Mar atá thuas, lth.19

58 Mar atá thuas, lth.30

## 5.6 OFFICIAL BILINGUAL STATUS FOR GALWAY

In December 2006, Gaillimh le Gaeilge published a report entitled 'An Exploratory Study into Bilingualism in Galway City'. The study showed that there is a very positive attitude towards bilingualism in Galway City, both amongst speakers and non-speakers of Irish. It identified the three most important areas for bilingualism to take effect in the City as the media, public sector services and the visible Cityscapes (signage etc.). The research also highlighted the importance of using spoken Irish in the public environment and making Irish accessible in informal, modern settings in the City. A key challenge identified by the report is "that while there is a significant level of goodwill and enthusiasm for the idea of bilingual status for Galway City, the approach and the implementation of such status is extremely important. The 'buy-in' of various groups, stakeholders and individuals will depend largely on the attitude portrayed by the promoters of such status and the clear definition of what this status will mean to the City and how it will affect its inhabitants".<sup>56</sup>

One interesting aspect of the study is the acknowledgement that bilingual status would be likely to benefit the City and "Generally, the business community were aware that they would benefit financially from bilingualism, but were more likely to attribute the benefit to extra business brought in by tourism rather than from Irish speakers doing business with them because of their bilingual capability".<sup>57</sup> While 81% of respondents to the 2009 City survey think bilingualism would be an advantage, this was also a recurring theme in consultation for this report. Individuals were more keenly aware of the benefits of Irish from the point of view of an image and offering for visitors, rather than as a customer service and marketing tool for increasing local business.

The issue for many people when asked about the potential benefits for Galway of bilingual status was the absence of an agreed or obvious definition of what the term implies. While ultimately, the Gaillimh le Gaeilge report suggests that a definition of bilingualism for Galway City would be "The use of Irish and English in Galway City, side by side and in a fully-inclusive manner, with particular emphasis on local media, services from the public sector and widespread visibility and audibility throughout the City",<sup>58</sup> many of the people we spoke to said that a bilingual City would be expected to offer all services, public and private in both languages equally. Comparisons were made with cities in Europe and Canada where such bilingual services exist in an equal, widely available and unobtrusive way.

56 Gaillimh le Gaeilge (2006) Exploratory Study into Bilingualism in Galway City, p.2

57 As above, p.19

58 As above, p.30

## 5 An Ghaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe/ The Irish Language in Galway City

Níor bhraith siad siúd a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo faoin ilchultúrachas i nGaillimh go ndéanfadh dátheangachas Béarla-Gaeilge náisiúnaigh agus cultúir eile sa Chathair a fhágáil ar lár, fad agus a gcuirfí fáilte i gcónaí roimh theangacha agus roimh chultúir eile. Braitheadh freisin go dtuigeann go leor de chultúir and náisiúnaigh eile na Gaillimhe tábhacht a dteanga féin a choinneáil, agus go dtacaítear leis an nGaeilge agus go mbítear ag iarraidh, agus sásta, í a fhoghlaim go minic iad féin.

Ceist eile ná an t-údarás nó an comhlacht dámhachtana do stádas dátheangach. Toisc nach bhfuil comhlacht náisiúnta ná idirnáisiúnta ag plé le cúrsaí mar seo, thiofadh stádas 'oifigiúil' ón Rialtas go hidéalach. Ach níl cúis ar bith ann nach ndéanfadh Cathair na Gaillimhe a stádas mar chathair dhátheangach a fhógairt í féin, bunaithe ar chritéir faoi leith, a mheasfaí go neamhspleách agus lorgófaí tacaíocht an Rialtais náisiúnta dá réir. Ligeadh sé seo do nGaillimh a téarmaí agus a sainmhíniú féin a shocrú don dátheangachas i nGaillimh, seachas cloí le critéir nó le samplaí ó áit eile. Chuirfeadh sé deireadh freisin leis an díospóireacht faoi cé acu a dtagann ar dtús, stádas oifigiúil nó pleanáil agus cur i bhfeidhm. Chun dátheangachas réalaíoch agus a oibreoidh a bhaint amach, ó thaobh an tsainmhíneithe de agus ó thaobh chur i bhfeidhm an dátheangachais, bheadh ar phríomhpháirtithe leasmhara na Cathrach ó réimsí príobháideacha, poiblí, na hEaglaise, an Stáit agus ó réimsí spóirt agus deonacha, sainmhíniú a aontú agus a bheith tiomanta dá chur i bhfeidhm.

Mar chuspóir níos fadtréimhsí, ba cheart go bhféadfaí an dátheangachas agus stádas dátheangachais a bhaint amach, ach sa todhchaí ghar atá romhainn ba chóir an bhéim a chur ar infheictheacht agus ar úsáid na Gaeilge a mhéadú i ngach réimse mar chuid de straitéis agus de phlean comhordaithe do Chathair na Gaillimhe.

Those consulted on the subject of multiculturalism in Galway did not feel that promoting English-Irish bilingualism would exclude other nationalities and cultures in the City, as long as there is an ongoing welcome for other languages and cultures. It was also felt that many of the other cultures and nationalities living in Galway recognise the importance of retaining one's own language and are supportive of Irish, often wanting to and willing to learn it themselves.

Another issue was the awarding body or authority for bilingual status. As there is no national or international body to deal with such matters, any 'official' designation would ideally come from Central Government. However, there is nothing to prevent Galway City from declaring itself a bilingual City, ideally based on a set of criteria, independently assessed and in doing so, with the support of national Government. This would allow Galway to set its own terms and definition as to what bilingualism means in Galway, rather than adhering to criteria or examples from elsewhere. It would also resolve the 'chicken and egg' debate of which should come first, official status or planning and implementation. In order to achieve a realistic and working bilingualism, both in definition and implementation, all the key City stakeholders from private, public, Church, State, sporting and voluntary spheres would have to agree to the definition and commit and buy-in to its implementation. As a longer-term objective, bilingualism and bilingual status could be an achievable aspiration, but in the immediate future, the emphasis should be placed on increasing the visibility and use of Irish in all possible spheres as part of a co-ordinated strategy and plan for Galway City.



# 6 Tátail agus Moltaí/ Conclusions and Recommendations

## 6.1 LUACH NA GAEILGE I NGAILLIMH A CHOINNEÁIL

Mar a luadh cheana, rinne Gaillimh le Gaeilge an staidéar seo a choimisiúnú chun aird na dtairbhíthe agus na bpáirtithe leasmhara i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe, agus i gCathair na Gaillimhe go háirithe, a dhírú arís ar na buntáistí geilleagracha a bhaineann le húsáid na Gaeilge sa cheantar agus le cinntiú go bhfanann na buntáistí geilleagracha go háitiúil.

Beidh an Ghaeltacht ina cnámh droma don Ghaeilge i gcónaí. Is cuma cé chomh lag nó chomh híseal is atá líon na gcainteoirí, seo an áit a mbeidh an líon is airde cainteoirí laethúla Gaeilge agus an fháil is forleithne ar an nGaeilge mar theanga pobail agus mar theanga an chaidrimh shóisialta, cuíosach luath amach anseo ar aon chuma. Mura mbeidh an úsáid laethúil agus leanúnach sin ann, beidh saibhreas agus líofacht na Gaeilge i mbaol.

Is féidir le Cathair na Gaillimhe cabhrú le cainteoirí Gaeilge ón nGaeltacht a dteanga a chothú trí sheirbhísí agus tacaíocht a chur ar fáil dóibh i nGaeilge, agus trína chur ar shúile na gcustaiméirí a labhraíonn Gaeilge go bhfuil meas ag gnólachtaí na Cathrach ar an teanga agus ar a cuid cainteoirí. Ina theannta sin, is féidir le Cathair na Gaillimhe í féin tairbhe a bhaint as an nGaeilge, mar a tharlaíonn cheana féin. Sócmhainn uathúil í an Ghaeilge chun cuairteoirí atá ag cuardach ‘rud éigin difriúil’ a mhealladh chun na Cathrach, agus meallann sí fiontair ghnó atá ag cuardach láithreacha infheistíochta. Léirítear é seo sa mhéid a deir Richard Florida<sup>59</sup> faoi go meallann Cathracha a bhfuil uathúlacht agus údaracht acu daoine ar a dtugann sé an ‘aicme chruthaitheach’ orthu. Cuimsítear sa ghrúpa seo daoine atá páirteach i gcruthaitheacht ealaíonta agus chultúrtha, lucht léinn, eolaithe, innealtóirí, agus iad siúd atá páirteach i dtionscnamh ardteicniúla, dhlíthiúla agus airgeadais. Áirítear freisin iadsan a bhíonn i mbun réiteach cruthaitheach fadhbanna, agus corpas casta faisnéise in úsáid chun fadhbanna sainiúla a réiteach.<sup>60</sup> Tá an-tóir ar na daoine sáraithe, inspreagtha seo i dtionscail gheilleagair eolasbhunaithe, agus meallann gnéithe éagsúla, ilchineálacht agus údaracht ina measc, chuig réigiúin agus chuig Cathracha faoi leith iad.

Tá Cathair na Gaillimhe ar cheann de na Cathracha seo. Aithnítear gur áit tharraingteach í chun cónaí nó obair ann, ina bhfuil caighdeán maith maireachtála, agus is cuid thábhachtach den íomhá seo a húdaracht agus a cultúr cruthaitheach. Laistigh den údaracht sin, tá an Ghaeilge tábhachtach mar shócmhainn uathúil, atá fréamhaithe i stair agus i gcultúr Chathair na Gaillimhe. Is léir luach na sócmhainne seo i dtorthaí an tsuirbhé ar líne a reáchtáladh le gnólachtaí agus le heagraíochtaí i gCathair na Gaillimhe mar chuid den staidéar seo. Dúirt breis agus 91% de na freagróirí go raibh an Ghaeilge ‘tábhachtach’ nó ‘an-tábhachtach’ d’fhéiniúlacht chultúrtha Chathair na Gaillimhe, gur sócmhainn turasoíreachta í agus gné uathúil tharraingteach d’íomhá na Gaillimhe.

59 Florida, Richard (2002) ‘The Rise of the Creative Class’ in The Washington Monthly (rochtain ar líne 28.07.09)

60 Florida, Richard (2002) ‘The Rise of the Creative Class’ in The Washington Monthly (rochtain ar líne 28.07.09)

## 6.1 KEEPING THE VALUE OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN GALWAY

As noted, Gaillimh le Gaeilge commissioned this study to focus the attention of stakeholders and beneficiaries in Galway City in particular and in the Galway Gaeltacht, on the economic benefits associated with the use of the Irish language and to ensure that the economic advantages remained in the area.

The Gaeltacht will continue to be the stronghold of the Irish language. No matter how weak or small in numbers, it is the place where the Irish language will continue to have the highest proportion of daily speakers and the most widespread availability of Irish as a language of community and social interaction, at least in the foreseeable future. Without that daily and ongoing use, the richness and fluency of the Irish language will be threatened.

Galway City can help Irish speakers from the Gaeltacht to maintain their language by offering them services and support through the Irish language and by showing Irish-speaking customers that City businesses value the language and its users. In addition, Galway City can and does benefit from the Irish language in its own right. The Irish language is a unique asset to attract visitors to the City who are searching for ‘something different’ and it is also attractive to enterprises looking for investment locations. This is illustrated by Richard Florida<sup>59</sup> reference that Cities which have a uniqueness and authenticity are attractive to ‘the creative class’. This group comprises people involved in artistic and cultural creativity, academics, scientists, engineers, high-tech, legal and financial industries; those who “engage in creative problem solving, drawing on complex bodies of knowledge to solve specific problems”<sup>60</sup>. This group of highly educated, motivated people are in demand in knowledge economy industries and they are attracted to regions and cities by several factors including diversity and authenticity. Galway City is one such City; recognised as an attractive place in which to live and work, with a good quality of life, and its authenticity and creative culture are key elements of that attractiveness. Within that sense of authenticity, the Irish language is important as a unique asset, rooted in the history and culture of Galway City.

Testaments to the value of that asset are the results of the online survey conducted with businesses and organisations in Galway City as part of this study. More than 91% of respondents felt that the Irish language was ‘important’ or ‘very important’ to Galway City’s cultural identity, that it is a tourism asset and that it is a unique selling point in terms of Galway’s image.

59 Florida, Richard (2002) ‘The Rise of the Creative Class’ in the Washington Monthly (accessed online 28.07.09)

60 Florida, Richard (2002) ‘The Rise of the Creative Class’ in the Washington Monthly (accessed online 28.07.09)

Déanta na fírinne, tá trí ghné ag baint le tábhacht na Gaeilge sa Chathair:

1. Baineann an Chathair, a gnólachtaí agus a pobal tairbhe thábhachtach gheilleagrach aisti
2. Tugann sé deis do ghnólachtaí sa Chathair caidreamh le custaiméirí a fheabhsú trí rogha teanga an chustaiméara a aithint
3. Tugann sí buntáiste uathúil margaíochta don Chathair

In effect, the importance of the Irish language to the City is threefold:

1. It confers a key economic benefit to the City, its businesses and its inhabitants
2. It affords City businesses an opportunity to enhance customer relations by giving recognition to the customer's language of choice
3. It provides the City with a unique marketing advantage



# 6 Tátail agus Moltaí/ Conclusions and Recommendations

## 6.2 MOLTAÍ MIONSONRAITHE

Má táthar leis an mbuntáiste geilleagrach agus na deiseanna a bhaineann le húsáid na Gaeilge a choinneáil agus a bharrfheabhsú, caithfidh Gaeltacht agus Cathair na Gaillimhe sraith beart agus tionscnamh a chomhordú chun úsáid agus suntasacht na Gaeilge sa Chathair, agus soláthar seirbhísí do chustaiméirí Gaeltachta, a láidriú. Teastóidh plean comhtháite chun na bearta seo a chur i bhfeidhm, plean a aontóidh comhpháirtithe éagsúla, Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe, Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe, Cumann Gnó Chathair na Gaillimhe, eanáil an oideachais, grúpaí gnó, gníomhaireachtaí Stáit, grúpaí pobail agus Ranna ábhartha Rialtais, i dteannta eagraíochtaí Gaeilge agus cultúrtha san áireamh, ach gan a bheith teoranta dóibh. Beidh orthu seo an plean céanna a sheachadadh agus tacú leis. D'fhéadfadh an Bord Forbartha Cathrach áis a chur ar fáil le go bhféadfaí na moltaí a phlé, a aontú, a chur in ord tosaíochta agus a chur i bhfeidhm le comhoibriú agus tiomantas na n-eagraíochtaí ábhartha. Ba chóir cur chun cinn agus úsáid na Gaeilge a dhéanamh i gcomhthéacs an dátheangachais, ina gcuirtear seirbhísí Béarla agus Gaeilge ar fáil, agus ina gcuirtear fáilte roimh theangacha agus roimh chultúir eile.

Is dóigh go mbraithfidh leibhéal na seirbhíse Gaeilge ar chumas an duine agus na heagraíochta, agus tá géarghá le hatmaisféar spreagúil agus le tacaíocht má táthar le cinntiú go mbeidh idir chainteoirí Gaeilge agus chainteoirí Béarla toilteanach tacú leis an nGaeilge agus í a úsáid, mar chustaiméirí nó mar sholáthraithe seirbhíse.

Caithfidh an eanáil phoiblí, a bhfuil a gníomhaíochtaí faoi scáth théarmaí Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla a bheag nó a mhór, leanúint léi de bheith ag feabhsú seirbhísí dátheangacha, agus i mbealach toilteanach fíréanta. Caithfear buntáistí geilleagracha na teanga a chur i gcuimhne don eanáil phríobháideach, agus caithfear tacú léi chun infheictheacht agus soláthar seirbhísí go háirithe trí Ghaeilge a mhéadú. Beidh ar mhuintir na Gaeltachta agus ar chainteoirí Gaeilge a gcuid féin a dhéanamh freisin; beidh orthu seirbhísí Gaeilge san eanáil phoiblí agus príobháideach a úsáid agus a éileamh chun iarrachtaí na n-earnálacha seo a spreagadh, agus chun a chinntiú go gcothaítear agus go méadaítear na seirbhísí.

Cé go mbeadh buntáiste cinnte ag teideal nó stádas oifigiúil dátheangachais don Chathair, ós rud é nach bhfuil gradam Rialtais ná náisiúnta dá leithéid ar fáil, tá an deis ag Gaillimh a téarmaí tagartha agus a spriocanna féin don Ghaeilge a dhearadh. Ba chóir go mbeadh siad seo bunaithe ar chritéir a ndéanfaí measúnú neamhspleách orthu. Mar chuid den phlean agus den pholasaí iomlán, is féidir sainmhíniú sonracha a dhéanamh ar an dátheangachas, agus ar na céimeanna a theastóidh chun an dátheangachas a bhaint amach.

## 6.2 DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS

To retain and optimise the economic benefit and the opportunities associated with the use of the Irish language, Galway City and Gaeltacht must co-ordinate a series of measures and initiatives to strengthen the use and the prominence of the Irish language in the City and the provision of services to Gaeltacht customers. The implementation of these measures will require an integrated plan, agreed, delivered and supported by a number of partners including, but not limited to, Galway City Council, Galway Chamber, Galway City Business Association, the education sector, State agencies, business groups, the tourism industry sporting organisations, religious organisations, the arts community, community groups and relevant Government Departments, as well as Irish language and cultural organisations. The Galway City Development Board could provide a vehicle through which the recommendations are debated, agreed, prioritised and implemented with the co-operation and commitment of relevant organisations.

The promotion and use of the Irish language should be in the context of bilingualism, where English and Irish services are both offered, and with a welcome also for other languages and cultures. The level of the Irish language service available is likely to vary depending on individual and organisational ability and an atmosphere of encouragement and support is vital to ensure that both Irish speakers and English speakers are willing to support and use the Irish language; either as customers or service providers.

The public sector, whose activities are largely covered under the terms of the Official Languages Act must continue to improve bilingual services and in a willing, genuine committed manner. The private sector must be reminded of the economic advantage to be gained from the language and must be supported to increase both the visibility and in particular the provision of services through Irish. Gaeltacht people and Irish speakers will need to respond too, availing of and requesting Irish services from both the private and public sector to encourage these sectors efforts and ensure services are maintained and increased.

While official bilingual status or designation for the City would be a definite advantage, in the absence of a Government or national award, Galway has the opportunity to set its own terms of reference and objectives for the Irish language. This should be based on a set of independently assessed criteria. As part of the overall policy and plan, bilingualism can be defined in detail and steps outlined as to how it will be achieved.

Eascaíonn na moltaí agus na gníomhaíochtaí a mholtar sa staidéar seo ó na dearcaí, meoin agus smaointe a thug breis agus 60 comhairlí aonair agus ón mbreis agus 150 suirbhé a reáchtáladh le gnólachtaí Gaeltachta agus Cathrach. Bhí dearcaí fhormhór na gcomhairlithe cosúil lena chéile, agus chuir a bhformhór béim ar thionscnaimh shimplí, phraiticiúla chun suntasacht agus úsáid na Gaeilge a fhairsingiú sa Chathair. Tá roinnt de na moltaí ag teacht leis na cuspóirí uileghabhálacha atá i straitéis an Bhoird Forbartha Cathrach “Gaillimh Beo & Bríomhar 2002 – 2012”<sup>61</sup> cuireann sé seo béim ar an gcosúlacht mhór atá idir moltaí na tuarascála seo agus an fhís do Chathair na Gaillimhe a d’aontaigh a bpríomhpháirtithe leasmhara.

Tugann moltaí na tuarascála seo treoir faoin gcaoi a bhféadfaí an chuid den fhís sin a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge agus leis an gcultúr Gaelach a chur i bhfeidhm. De bharr staid an gheilleagair faoi láthair, agus de bharr na ndúshlán acmhainne atá ag gach eagraíocht i láthair na huair, ba cheart gach iarracht a dhéanamh le cinntiú nach mbeadh aon chostas, nó costas íseal, ag baint leis na gníomhartha. Bhraith formhór na n-eagraíochtaí a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo don staidéar seo go bhféadfaí tromlach na ngníomhartha a bhaint amach leis na hacmhainní atá ar fáil cheana féin, fad agus a bheadh na heagraíochtaí ábhartha ag comhoibriú le chéile, agus fáilteach roimh thionscnaimh agus roimh smaointe nua.

Tá an liosta moltaí uailmhianach, agus moltar go ndéanfaí iad a eagrú in ord tosaíochta agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm san ord seo laistigh de thréimhse a aontódh na príomhpháirtithe leasmhara.

Tá cur chuige céimithe chun an Ghaeilge a mhéadú agus a chur chun cinn i nGaillimh, mar a sonraítear i gcuid 6.3, tábhachtach le:

1. Polasaí iomlán do Chathair na Gaillimhe d’úsáid na Gaeilge
2. Clár comhtháite gníomhartha do phríomhghníomhaireachtaí
3. Tiomantas agus tacaíocht na bpáirtithe leasmhara, agus na gceannairí a threoraíonn tuairimí an phobail, sa Chathair

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61 Sonraíonn Cuspóir 4 de Straitéis an Bhoird Forbartha Cathrach an gá atá le hiomhá na Gaillimhe mar lárionad domhanda an chultúir Ghaelaigh agus Cheiltigh a chothú, lena n-áirítear spórt, ceol, damhsa, béaloideas, ceardaíocht, cultúr agus teanga. Sonraíonn Cuspóir 5 an gá atá le deiseanna agus infheictheacht na Gaeilge sa Chathair a mhéadú.

The recommendations and suggested actions in this study draw together the views, opinions and ideas of over 60 individual consultees and more than 150 surveys with Gaeltacht and City companies. Many of the consultees expressed similar views and the emphasis from most was on practical, simple initiatives to increase the prominence and use of spoken Irish in the City.

A number of the recommendations are consistent with the overarching objectives contained in the Galway City Development Board Strategy “Gaillimh Beo & Bríomhar 2002 – 2012”<sup>61</sup> underlining a close fit with the vision for Galway City as agreed by its key stakeholders. The recommendations in this report provide guidelines on how the elements of that vision that relate to the Irish language and culture can be practically achieved.

Given the current economic climate and in recognition of the challenges which all organisations are now experiencing with resources, every effort should be made to ensure that actions are cost neutral or low cost. Most organisations consulted for the study felt that the majority of actions can be carried out within the current available resources, as long as relevant organisations co-operate and are open to new ideas and innovations.

The list of recommendations is ambitious and it is suggested that they be prioritised and implemented over a period of time starting with the most urgent actions as agreed by the key stakeholders.

A structured approach to increasing and promoting Irish in Galway, as outlined in section 6.3, is important, with:

1. An overall Galway City policy for the use of the Irish language
2. An integrated programme of actions for key agencies
3. The commitment and buy-in of important stakeholders and opinion leaders in the City

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61 Objective 4 of the C.D.B. Strategy identifies the need to “foster the identification of Galway as a world centre of Gaelic and Celtic culture including sport, music, dance, folklore, craft, culture and language”. Objective 5 identifies the need to “increase Irish language opportunities and visibility in the City”.

# 6 Tátail agus Moltaí/ Conclusions and Recommendations

## 6.3 GNÍOMHARTHA AGUS TIONSCNAIMH A MHOLTAR DON GHAELIGE I GCATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE AGUS I NGAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE

Teastóidh plean comhtháite chun na bearta seo a chur i bhfeidhm, plean a aontóidh comhpháirtithe éagsúla agus na príomhpháirtithe leasmhara. D'fhéadfadh an Bord Forbartha Cathrach áis a chur ar fáil le go bhféadfaí na moltaí a phlé, a aontú, a chur in ord tosaíochta agus a chur i bhfeidhm le comhoibriú agus tiomantas na n-eagraíochtaí ábhartha.

### MOLTAÍ POLASAÍ DO CHATHAIR NA GAILLIMHE

- Creatlach nó ráiteas gairid polasaí don Ghaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe a réiteach, ina sonraítear an dearcadh atá ag an gCathair fúithi féin agus an Ghaeilge, agus na spriocanna agus cuspóirí atá aici chun úsáid na Gaeilge a mhéadú. Ba chóir do chomhpháirtithe éagsúla an polasaí a fhorbairt, a áireodh an Chomhairle Cathrach (trí struchtúr Bhord Forbartha Cathrach na Gaillimhe), Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe, Cumann Gnó Chathair na Gaillimhe, an eamáil oideachais, an Tionscal Turasoíreachta, Eagraíochtaí Spóirt, Eagraíochtaí Reiligiúnacha, Pobal na nEalaíon, grúpaí pobail, grúpaí gnó, gníomhaireachtaí Stáit agus Ranna ábhartha Rialtais, chomh maith le heagraíochtaí Gaeilge agus cultúrtha, agus grúpaí eile.
- Plean Gaeilge chun an polasaí a chur i bhfeidhm a aontú, agus cur chuige comhtháite do mhéadú úsáid na Gaeilge sa Chathair.
- Úsáid na Gaeilge i ngach gné de chur chun cinn Chathair na Gaillimhe a spreagadh chun cur lena ról i bhféiniúlacht agus in íomhá chultúrtha na Cathrach, úsáid na Gaeilge i litríocht turasoíreachta agus i dtreoirleabhair do chuirteoirí san áireamh.
- Gnólachtaí Chathair agus Ghaeltacht na Gaillimhe a spreagadh chun an Ghaeilge a úsáid ina mbrandáil táirge. Tá sé tábhachtach go gcuirfeadh na hoifigí agus na gníomhaireachtaí Stáit uile atá bunaithe i nGaillimh Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla i bhfeidhm go hiomlán, agus fíorthiomantas á thaispeáint, chun seirbhís chuimsitheach agus chomhsheasmhach Gaeilge a chinntiú do chainteoirí Gaeilge.
- Tá infheictheacht na teanga sa Chathair an-tábhachtach má tá glacadh agus úsáid na Gaeilge le méadú. D'fhéadfadh Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe coinníoll a thabhairt isteach a chinnteodh go mbeadh aghaidheanna siopaí agus comharthaí sa Chathair dátheangach, go háirithe sna sráideanna i lár na Cathrach. Tá athbhreithniú á dhéanamh ar an bPlean Forbartha Cathrach faoi láthair agus tá deis anois ann do Ghaillimh le Gaeilge dul i gcomhar le Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe chun coinníollacha feiliúnacha d'aghaidheanna siopaí agus do chomharthaí a chur i bPlean nua Forbartha Chomhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe 2011-2017.

## 6.3 SUGGESTED ACTIONS & INITIATIVES IN RELATION TO THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN GALWAY CITY AND THE GALWAY GAELTACHT

The implementation of these measures will require an integrated plan, agreed, delivered and supported by a number of partners and key stakeholders. The Galway City Development Board could provide a vehicle, through which the recommendations are debated, agreed, prioritised and implemented with the co-operation and commitment of relevant organisations to ensure they can be achieved over a period of time.

### POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GALWAY CITY

- Prepare a short Irish language policy statement or framework for Galway City, setting out where the City sees itself in terms of the Irish language and what its objectives and goals are to increase the use of the Irish language. The policy should be developed by a number of partners including, but not limited to, Galway City Council (through the Galway City Development Board structure), Galway Chamber, Galway City Business Association, the Education Sector, the Tourism Industry, Sporting Organisations, Religious Organisations, the Arts Community, Community Groups, the Business Sector, State agencies and relevant Government Departments, as well as Irish language and cultural organisations.
- Agree an Irish language plan to implement the policy, with an integrated approach to increasing the use of the Irish language in the City.
- Encourage the use of the Irish language in all aspects of the promotion of Galway City to enhance its role in the cultural image and identity, including tourism literature and visitor guides. Also encourage Galway City and Gaeltacht companies to use Irish in their product branding.
- It is important that the Official Languages Act is implemented fully and in a spirit of genuine commitment by all State agencies and offices based in Galway to ensure a comprehensive and consistent Irish language service for Irish speakers.
- The visibility of the language in the City is a very important part of increasing the acceptance and use of Irish. The Galway City Development Plan is currently under review and an opportunity now exists for Gaillimh le Gaeilge to liaise with Galway City Council about the inclusion of appropriate conditions for shop fronts and display signs within the new Galway City Council Development Plan 2011-2017.

- Stádas Oifigiúil Dáttheangach a fháil do Chathair na Gaillimhe. Beidh ar Chathair na Gaillimhe a dearcadh féin faoin aitheantas agus stádas speisialta atá tuillte aici a chur in iúl, agus stocaireacht a dhéanamh ar an Rialtas gradam speisialta a bhronnadh ar an gCathair nó fógra a dhéanamh í féin gur Cathair Oifigiúil Dháttheangach í Cathair na Gaillimhe. Bhunófaí seo ar chritéir faoi leith, a mheasfaí go neamhspleách agus lorgófaí tacaíocht an Rialtais náisiúnta dá réir. Ba chóir go mbeadh an sprioc seo i bPolasaí nua molta Gaeilge Chathair na Gaillimhe, agus caithfear céimeanna soiléire a chur sa Phlean Gaeilge chun an stádas seo a chur i bhfeidhm.
- Scéim phiolótach a fhorbairt chun tacaíocht, cúnamh agus infheistíocht airgeadais de shaghas éigin a chur ar fáil d'éastáit tithíochta nó pobal Gaeilge sa Chathair ina bhfuil iarracht mhór á déanamh an Ghaeilge a úsáid agus a chur chun cinn i ngach bealach.
- Feachtas poiblíochta a chur ar bun chun cainteoirí Gaeilge, daoine atá ina gcónaí sa Ghaeltacht ina measc, a spreagadh chun seirbhísí Gaeilge a úsáid agus a iarraidh i gCathair na Gaillimhe san earnáil phríobháideach agus san earnáil phoiblí.

## BEARTA PRAITICIÚLA – OIDEACHAS

- Naisc idir Gaelscoileanna na Cathrach agus grúpaí deonacha eile Gaeilge a chothú i mbealach níos comhordaithe. I measc an chomhoibrithe seo, bheadh tacaíocht bhreise do thuismitheoirí: córas 'buddy' do thuismitheoirí a bhfuil cumais éagsúla teanga acu, grúpaí comhrá le háisitheoir, srl.
- Seirbhís 'farscoile' Gaeilge a chur ar fáil do scoileanna nach múineann trí mheán na Gaeilge sa Chathair, ina dtabharfaí cúnamh do dhaltaí scoile lena n-obair baile agus ina reáchtálfá gníomhaíochtaí éagsúla trí mheán na Gaeilge.

## BEARTA PRAITICIÚLA – GNÓ

- Scéim a thosú chun daoine atá sásta, agus in ann, seirbhís i nGaeilge a chur ar fáil i ngnólachtaí agus in ionaid dhíolta a aithint. D'fhéadfaí na daoine seo a chur in aithne don phobal trí shuaitheantas a thabhairt dóibh ar a mbeadh cumais éagsúla teanga m.sh. 'Cúpla Focal', 'Comhrá Gaeilge', 'Gaeilge líofa'. Ba chóir feachtas poiblíochta a eagrú chun an scéim a chur chun cinn, agus chun custaiméirí agus na fostaithe a spreagadh. D'fhéadfaí suaitheantais a chur ar fáil don phobal freisin chun cainteoirí Gaeilge a aithint agus chun feasacht teanga a chur chun cinn.
- Secure Official Bilingual Status for Galway City. Galway City will need to assert its own view of what special status and recognition is due to it and either lobby Government for a special award or declare itself officially a Bilingual City, based on a set of criteria, independently assessed and in doing so, seek the support of national Government. The objective should be covered in the proposed new Galway City Irish Language Policy and clear steps must be included in the Irish Language Plan to give effect to this status.
- Develop a pilot scheme to provide support, assistance and some level of financial investment to an Irish language community or housing estate in the City, where there is a concerted effort to use and promote the Irish language in all activities.
- Conduct a publicity campaign to encourage Irish speakers, including Gaeltacht residents, to use and request Irish language services in Galway City both in the private and public sectors.

## PRACTICAL MEASURES – EDUCATION

- Foster links between the Gaelscoileanna in the City and other Irish language voluntary groups in a more co-ordinated way. Co-operate to provide additional supports for parents including a 'buddy system' for parents with different language ability, facilitated conversation groups etc.
- Provide an Irish language 'after-school' service at non-Irish speaking schools in the City where children are assisted with homework and are supervised in various activities through the medium of Irish.

## PRACTICAL MEASURES – BUSINESS

- Introduce a scheme to identify people in businesses and retail outlets who are willing and able to provide a service in Irish. Identification could be by means of a badge or pin with graduated levels of service such as 'Cúpla Focal', 'Cómhrá Gaeilge', 'Gaeilge líofa'. To encourage both customers and staff, a publicity campaign should be organised to promote the scheme. Similar badges could be made available to the public to identify Irish speakers and promote awareness of the language.

## 6 Tátail agus Moltaí/ Conclusions and Recommendations

- Staidéar ar chásanna áirithe agus ábhar eile a fhorbairt chun buntáistí na Gaeilge do ghnólachtaí a thaispeáint. D'fhéadfaidís seo an tionchar atá ag an nGaeilge ar chúrsaí gnó a thaifead agus a thaispeáint faoi mar a bhaineann sé le méadú ar dhíolacháin, dílseacht custaiméirí, cáil an ghnólachta, sprid na foirne, brabach an ghnólachta, srl.
- Modúl oiliúna ar sheirbhís Gaeilge a fhorbairt i gcomhar le Fáilte Ireland agus é a chur chuig gnólachtaí turasóireachta agus aíochta sa Chathair agus sa Ghaeltacht.
- Leanúint leis an spreagadh agus an cur chun cinn a dhéantar ar ábhar dátheangach i ngnólachtaí na Gaillimhe, m.sh. aghaidheanna siopaí, comharthaí seachtracha agus inmheánacha, ábhar margaíochta, biachláir srl.
- Eagraíochtaí agus grúpaí i gCathair na Gaillimhe a spreagadh chun roinnt Gaeilge a úsáid in imeachtaí agus cruinnithe poiblí nuair is féidir. D'fhéadfaí teimpléad dátheangach Ghaillimh le Gaeilge ina bhfuil beannachtaí, nathanna cainte agus bealaí chun slán a fhágáil ag duine a chur chuig na grúpaí ábhartha.
- Córas 'buddy' a fhorbairt i measc gnólachtaí atá ag tosú agus ag úsáid seirbhísí agus ábhar Gaeilge chun tacaíocht agus comhairle chomhghleacaithe a chur ar fáil.
- Teimpléad a fhorbairt ar a mbeadh beannachtaí, bealaí le slán a fhágáil ag duine agus nathanna cainte Gaeilge a úsáidtear i ríomhphoist, litreacha gnó agus modhanna eile cumarsáide.
- Scéim phiólótach a fhorbairt chun úsáid na Gaeilge a chur chun cinn i ngnólachtaí idirnáisiúnta agus i ngnólachtaí móra Éireannacha atá lonnaithe i nGaillimh mar chuid dá gclár um Fhreagracht Shóisialta Chorparáideach (CSR). Bheadh deis faoi pholasaithe CSR cuid mhór gnólachtaí forbairt a dhéanamh ar úsáid na Gaeilge mar chuid dá nasc agus dá dtiomantas don phobal agus don cheantar áitiúil. Shaothródh sé seo féiniúlacht uathúil laistigh de mhargadh idirnáisiúnta agus bród sa cheantar áitiúil.
- Úsáid Eolaire Gnó Ghaillimh le Gaeilge a mholadh, ina gcuirtear béim faoi leith ar ghnólachtaí a chuireann seirbhísí Gaeilge ar fáil. An tEolaire a chur chun cinn i measc theaghlaigh Ghaeltachta agus tuismitheoirí daltaí Gaelscoileanna, agus iarraidh orthu sonraí a chur ar fáil faoi sheirbhísí Gaeilge atá ar eolas acu nach bhfuil san Eolaire cheana féin.

- Develop case studies and other materials to highlight the benefits of the Irish language for business. These could document and illustrate the impact of Irish on their business in terms of increased sales, customer loyalty, reputation, staff morale, profit etc.
- Develop a training module on Irish language service in conjunction with Fáilte Ireland and deliver it to tourism and hospitality businesses in the City and Gaeltacht.
- Continue to promote and encourage the use of bilingual shop fronts, internal and external signage, marketing material, menus etc. by all businesses.
- Encourage organisations and groups in Galway City to incorporate some Irish language into public meetings and events wherever possible. Gaillimh le Gaeilge's bilingual template with introductions, greetings, common phrases and closing comments could be circulated to all relevant groups.
- Develop a 'buddy system' between businesses that are introducing and using Irish services and materials to provide peer support and advice.
- Develop a template with Irish language greetings, closing comments and common phrases for use in business letters, emails and other communications.
- Develop a pilot scheme to promote the use of the Irish language in multinational and large Irish companies based in Galway as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes. Under the CSR policies of many companies, there would be scope to develop the use of Irish as part of their connection and commitment to the local community and place, cultivating a sense of unique identity within a global market and a sense of pride in the local place.
- Encourage use of Gaillimh le Gaeilge's Eolaire Gnó, highlighting businesses that provide Irish language services. Promote the Eolaire to Gaeltacht households and parents of children in Gaelscoileanna, and ask them to provide updates or details of Irish language services they are aware of.

## BEARTA PRAITICIÚLA – SÓISIALTA & CULTÚRTHA

- An Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn i bhféilte atá ann cheana féin. In éagmais ábhar Gaeilge atá sách maith, caithfear féilte agus imeachtaí sa Chathair a spreagadh chun níos mó Gaeilge a úsáid ina n-ábhar margaíochta agus fógraíochta, agus sa chaoi a gcuireann siad imeachtaí i láthair. Cuireann sé seo le staid agus feacht na Gaeilge sa Chathair, agus d'fhéadfadh sé an fhéile a dhaingniú i bhféiniúlacht agus in íomhá chultúrtha na Gaillimhe.
- Saoránaigh a spreagadh chun an leagan Gaeilge dá sloinne a úsáid, agus chun 'Gaillimh' a úsáid i seoltaí pearsanta agus gnó.
- Deiseanna sóisialta Gaeilge a fhorbairt do dhaoine óga lasmuigh den chóras scolaíochta, a mbeadh áisitheoirí oilte ag obair acu, agus i gcomhar le grúpaí atá ann cheana féin agus lena n-imeachtaí reatha.
- Imeachtaí sóisialta dátheangacha a chruthú do mhic léinn tríú leibhéal ar an gcampas agus sa Chathair, agus tacú leis na himeachtaí seo, i gcomhar le hAontais na Mac Léinn agus le cúrsaí Gaeilge sna hinstiúidí.
- Caifé óige Gaeilge do dhéagóirí, nó áit a bhféadfaidís casadh le daoine óga eile, ina mbeadh éiteas dátheangach a fhorbairt i gcomhar le heagraíochtaí óige atá ann cheana ar nós The GAF.
- Táirgí turasoíreachta a fhorbairt a chuireadh gnéithe d'amharclannaíocht Ghaeilge, de cheol agus damhsa traidisiúnta, agus a thabharfadh blas rannpháirtíochta den teanga do chuireoirí iasachta agus do chuireoirí neamhlíofa ó Éirinn.
- Gréasán ar líne a fhorbairt do chainteoirí Gaeilge i nGaillimh ag úsáid meáin nua ar an idirlíon, blaganna, ábhar úsáideoirghinte, agus láithreáin líonraithe shóisialta ina measc.
- Má fhorbraítear Ionad Gaeilge na Cathrach, caithfear cuimhneamh ar spás d'imeachtaí do dhaoine óga a chur ar fáil, chomh maith leis an spás a theastaíonn go géar d'imeachtaí sóisialta agus cultúrtha Gaeilge.
- Ionad Tacaíochta Teaghlaigh a fhorbairt do thuismitheoirí atá ag tógáil a gclann le Gaeilge i gCathair na Gaillimhe.
- Obair a dhéanamh ar thogra chun féile nó imeacht a óstáil i gCathair na Gaillimhe a bhainfidh le téama na Gaeilge agus an chultúr Ghaelaigh, nó féile nua dhátheangach a fhorbairt a bheadh bunaithe ar an gcultúr traidisiúnta Gaelach, ar cuireadh béim cheana air i bPlean Straitéise Fhóram Pobail Chathair na Gaillimhe 2009-2011.

## PRACTICAL MEASURES – SOCIAL & CULTURAL

- Promote the Irish language through existing festivals. In the absence of sufficiently high quality programme content in Irish, festivals and events in the City must be encouraged to use more Irish in their marketing and promotional material and in their presentation and introduction of events. This adds to the position and awareness of the Irish language in the City and can help to anchor the festival in the cultural image and identity of Galway.
- Encourage citizens to use the Irish version of their surnames and to use 'Gaillimh' in personal and businesses addresses.
- Develop Irish language social opportunities for young people outside of the school system, with trained facilitators and in co-operation with existing groups and their current activities.
- Create and support bilingual social events for third level students both on and off campus in the City in collaboration with Student Unions and Irish language courses in the institutes.
- Develop an Irish language youth café or 'hang-out' for teenagers with a bilingual ethos in collaboration with existing youth organisations like the GAF.
- Develop tourism products combining aspects of Irish language theatre, traditional music and dance and a participative taste of the language for overseas and non-fluent domestic visitors.
- Develop an online network of Irish speakers in Galway using new media on the internet including blogs, user generated content, social networking.
- If the Ionad Gaeilge na Cathrach is developed, some consideration be given to the inclusion of space for young people's activities together with the much-needed space for Irish language social and cultural activities.
- Develop a family support centre or Ionad Tacaíochta Teaghlaigh for parents raising their children with the Irish language in Galway City.
- Work on a proposal to host a festival or event in Galway City around the theme of Irish language and culture, or develop a new bilingual festival based on Irish traditional culture, as highlighted in the Galway City Community Forum Strategic Plan.

## 6 Tátail agus Moltaí/ Conclusions and Recommendations

### BEARTA PRAITICIÚLA – NA MEÁIN

- Meáin áitiúla na Gaillimhe a spreagadh chun glacadh le fógraíocht Gaeilge, agus í a chuardach go fuinniúil.
- Deiseanna a fhiosrú chun alt tuairimíochta nó alt faoi chúrsaí an tsaoil a fhorbairt i nGaeilge do na meáin chlóite i gCathair na Gaillimhe
- Oibriú le stáisiún áitiúla raidió chun míreanna spéisiúla Gaeilge a fhorbairt agus a chraoladh ar nós na míre ‘Fíor na Bréagach’ ar Today FM. D’fhéadfaí craoltóirí teilifíse agus raidió ó Ghaillimh a spreagadh chun giotáin fuaimne agus míreanna gearra a chur ar fáil, ina mbeadh eolas suimiúil i nGaeilge srl.
- Cur i láthair nó cúrsa gearr a fhorbairt faoin úsáid a d’fhéadfaí a bhaint as an nGaeilge sna meáin áitiúla chlóite agus chraolta, ina mbeadh nathanna cainte, beannachtaí, naisc srl. agus é a chur chuig na heagraíochtaí áitiúla cuí.

### BEARTA PRAITICIÚLA – GAILLIMH LE GAEILGE

- Naisc a fhorbairt leis na Gaelscoileanna agus leis an earnáil oideachais i gcoitinne i gCathair na Gaillimhe trí urraíocht, comórtais srl. chun teachtaireacht úsáid na Gaeilge a chur chun cinn. Deiseanna eile comhoibrithe a fhiosrú, ar nós imeachtaí sóisialta do thuismitheoirí Gaelscoile srl.
- Seirbhísí Ghaillimh le Gaeilge a leathnú go háirithe do mhiondíoltóirí agus soláthraithe seirbhíse atá gar don Chathair i gceantair ar nós Bhearna, Mhaigh Cuilinn agus an Spidéal, ceantair ina bhfuil forbairt shuntasach tagtha ar na hearnálacha seo.
- D’fhéadfadh Gaillimh le Gaeilge labhairt le daltaí i scoileanna dara leibhéal faoi na buntáistí geilleagracha a bhaineann leis an nGaeilge agus faoina húsáid mar uirlis i margaíocht agus i gcur chun cinn gnólachta, chun dea-thoil i leith na teanga a fhorbairt agus feachtas faoina húsáid taobh amuigh den chóras oideachais a mhéadú.

### PRACTICAL MEASURES – MEDIA

- Encourage the Galway local media to accept and actively seek Irish language advertising.
- Explore opportunities to develop an Irish language opinion piece or lifestyle piece for the print media in Galway City.
- Work with local radio stations to develop interesting slots in the Irish language for broadcast such as the ‘Fíor nó Bréagach’ slot on Today FM. TV and radio personalities from Galway could be encouraged to provide ‘sound bites’ and short slots, with interesting facts in Irish etc.
- Develop a short course or presentation about possible uses of the Irish language in the local print and broadcast media, including common phrases, greetings, links etc. and deliver to each of the local media organisations.

### PRACTICAL MEASURES – GAILLIMH LE GAEILGE

- Develop links with the Gaelscoileanna and the broader education sector in Galway City through sponsorship, competitions etc. to promote the message of Irish language usage. Explore other opportunities for collaboration such as social events for Gaelscoil parents etc.
- Expand the services of Gaillimh le Gaeilge particularly to retailers and service providers close to the City in places like Bhearna, Maigh Cuilinn and An Spidéal where significant development has taken place in these sectors.
- Gaillimh le Gaeilge could talk to students in second level schools about the economic advantages of the Irish language and its use as a tool in business promotion and marketing, in order to build goodwill for the language and an awareness of its application outside education.



## MOLTAÍ POLASAÍ DO GHAELTACHT NA GAILLIMHE

- Straitéisí a fhorbairt chun úsáid na Gaeilge a spreagadh agus a mhéadú i measc pobail nua i gceantair Ghaeltachta ar nós Bhearna, Mhaigh Cuilinn srl., ceantair nach hí an Ghaeilge teanga teaghlaigh cuid mhór den phobal. Caithfidh straitéisí riachtanais shonracha na ngrúpaí seo a aithint, agus tarraingt ar a bhféiniúlacht chultúrtha, mórtas áite srl.
- Deiseanna chun turasóireacht Gaeilge a fhorbairt tuilleadh a fhiosrú, idir chlár iomlána staidéir do mhargadh nideoga na bhfoghlaimeoirí Gaeilge, agus daoine a bhfuil beagán Gaeilge acu ach a bhfuil suim ghinearálta acu i gcultúr na hÉireann.
- Cáilíocht tríú leibhéal a fhorbairt d'obair óige trí Ghaeilge chun a chinntiú go bhfuil foireann cháilithe chumasach ar fáil chun seirbhísí óige a chur ar fáil sa Ghaeltacht agus do chainteoirí Gaeilge.
- Caithfear aghaidh a thabhairt ar cheist stádas agus teorainneacha na Gaeltachta i gceantair a bhfuil líon éagsúil cainteoirí laethúla Gaeilge. Léirigh an 'Staidéar Cuimsitheach Teangeolaíoch ar Úsáid na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht'<sup>62</sup> go dteastaíonn tionscnaimh agus struchtúir éagsúla tacaíochta chun freastal ar riachtanais shonracha na bpobal seo.
- Cumann Tráchtála na Gaeltachta a bhunú, nó fostruchtúr de chuid Chumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe a bhunú chun freastal ar ghnólachtaí Gaeilge sa cheantar. Níl bealach faoi leith ag na gnólachtaí seo chun dul i mbun cainte is comhrá le chéile i nGaeilge i láthair na huaire.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GALWAY GAELTACHT

- Develop strategies to encourage and increase the use of the Irish language amongst new communities in Gaeltacht areas like Bearna, Maigh Cuilinn etc. where Irish is not the spoken language of many households. Strategies must address the particular needs of these groups and appeal to their sense of cultural identity, sense of place etc.
- Explore opportunities to further develop Irish language-based tourism, both with full study programmes for niche market Irish language learners, and Irish 'tasters' for those with a more general interest in Irish culture.
- Develop a third level qualification for youth work through the medium of Irish to ensure that qualified, language-competent staff are available to deliver and facilitate youth services in the Gaeltacht and to Irish speakers.
- Action is required to address the issue of Gaeltacht boundaries and status in areas with different levels of daily Irish speakers. The 'Comprehensive Linguistic Study of the Use of Irish in the Gaeltacht'<sup>62</sup> has shown that different support structures and initiatives are required to address the particular needs of these communities.
- Establish a Chamber of Commerce for the Gaeltacht, Cumann Tráchtála na Gaeltachta or establish a sub-structure of the Galway Chamber to facilitate Irish language companies in the area. There is currently no vehicle for these companies to network with each other in Irish.

# 6 Tátail agus Moltaí/ Conclusions and Recommendations

## MOLTAÍ POLASAÍ AG AN LEIBHÉAL NÁISIÚNTA

- Caithfear an bealach a mhúintear an Ghaeilge agus a dtacaítear léi sa chóras oideachais a athrú. Chuir gach duine nach mór a ndeachthas i gcomhairle leo don staidéar seo béim ar thábhacht an chórais oideachais i gcur chun cinn agus i seachadadh na Gaeilge chuig glúine eile.
- Teastaíonn feachtas faoi luach na Gaeilge chun oideachas a chur ar pháistí, agus ar an bpobal i gcoitinne seans, faoi luach na Gaeilge dár bhféiniúlacht chultúrtha, faoina tábhacht, agus faoina háit inár bhféiniúlacht náisiúnta.
- Scéim náisiúnta scoláireachta do Choláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh a thosú chun deis a thabhairt do pháistí ó chúlraí faoi mhíbhuntáiste go háirithe am a chaitheamh sa Gaeltacht, agus chun Gaeilge a chlosteáil agus a fhoghlaim ó chainteoirí dúchais.
- Cúrsaí athnuachana a fhorbairt in dhá ionad d'íarscoláirí na gColáistí Gaeilge Samhraidh. D'fhéadfaidís filleadh ar an gceantar Gaeltachta inar fhan siad mar scoláirí, freastal ar ranganna athnuachana teanga agus páirt a ghlacadh i gcultúr traidisiúnta na hÉireann.
- Creidmheas cánach a chur ar fáil má chuireann fostaithe seirbhísí Gaeilge ar fáil mar spreagadh chun úsáid na teanga a mhéadú. D'fhéadfaidís fostóirí a dheimhniú go bhfuil seirbhís Ghaeilge á soláthair nó d'fhéadfaí measúnú ar líne a fhorbairt a bhunófaí ar sholáthar seirbhísí.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- Action is required to change the way the Irish language is taught and supported in the education system. Almost everyone consulted for the study highlighted the importance of the education system in promoting and passing on Irish to younger generations.
- A campaign about the value of the Irish language is required to educate children and perhaps the population in general about the value of the Irish language in our cultural identity, its importance and place in our national identity.
- Introduce a national scholarship scheme for Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh to allow children from disadvantaged backgrounds in particular the opportunity to spend time in the Gaeltacht and to hear and learn Irish from native speakers.
- Develop two-centre refresher packages for former students of Coláistí Gaeilge Samhraidh who could revisit the Gaeltacht area where they stayed as students, take some refresher classes in the language and experience traditional Irish culture.
- Introduce a tax credit for the provision of Irish language services by employees as an incentive to increase the use of the language. Employers could verify that the Irish service is being provided or an online assessment could be developed based on the provision of services.





Aguisíní/  
Appendices



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An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta	<a href="http://www.cogg.ie">www.cogg.ie</a>
An Ghaeltacht	<a href="http://http://anghaeltacht.net">http://anghaeltacht.net</a>
Beo	<a href="http://www.beo.ie">www.beo.ie</a>
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh	<a href="http://www.cso.ie">www.cso.ie</a>
Coiste Gairmoideachais Chathair na Gaillimhe	<a href="http://www.cityofgalwayvec.ie">www.cityofgalwayvec.ie</a>
Coláiste na Coiribe	<a href="http://www.colaitenacoiribe.ie">www.colaitenacoiribe.ie</a>
Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta	<a href="http://www.comhairle.ie">www.comhairle.ie</a>
Comhar na Múinteoirí Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.comhar.ie">www.comhar.ie</a>
Comhchoiste na gColáistí Samhraidh	<a href="http://www.concos.ie">www.concos.ie</a>
Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.gaelport.com">www.gaelport.com</a>
Comhluadar	<a href="http://www.comhluadar.ie">www.comhluadar.ie</a>
Conradh na Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.cnag.ie">www.cnag.ie</a>
An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta	<a href="http://www.pobail.ie">www.pobail.ie</a>
An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta	<a href="http://www.education.ie">www.education.ie</a>
Fáilte Ireland	<a href="http://www.failteireland.ie">www.failteireland.ie</a>
Foinse	<a href="http://www.foinse.ie">www.foinse.ie</a>
Foras na Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.gaeilge.ie">www.gaeilge.ie</a>
Forbairt Naíonraí Teo	<a href="http://www.naionrai.com">www.naionrai.com</a>
Gaillimh le Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.gleg.ie">www.gleg.ie</a>
Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe	<a href="http://www.galwaychamber.com">www.galwaychamber.com</a>
Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe	<a href="http://www.galwaycity.ie">www.galwaycity.ie</a>
Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe	<a href="http://www.galway.ie">www.galway.ie</a>
Coiste Gairmoideachais Chathair na Gaillimhe	<a href="http://www.cgvec.ie">www.cgvec.ie</a>
Coiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe	<a href="http://www.countygalwayvec.ie">www.countygalwayvec.ie</a>
Gaelchultúr	<a href="http://www.gaelchultur.com">www.gaelchultur.com</a>
Gaeleagras na Seirbhíse Poiblí	<a href="http://www.gaeleagras.gov.ie">www.gaeleagras.gov.ie</a>
Gaelscoileanna Teo	<a href="http://www.gaelscoileanna.ie">www.gaelscoileanna.ie</a>

## WEBSITES CONSULTED:

An Coimisinéir Teanga	<a href="http://www.coimisineir.ie">www.coimisineir.ie</a>
An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta	<a href="http://www.cogg.ie">www.cogg.ie</a>
An Ghaeltacht	<a href="http://http://anghaeltacht.net">http://anghaeltacht.net</a>
Beo	<a href="http://www.beo.ie">www.beo.ie</a>
Central Statistics Office	<a href="http://www.cso.ie">www.cso.ie</a>
City of Galway VEC	<a href="http://www.cityofgalwayvec.ie">www.cityofgalwayvec.ie</a>
Coláiste na Coiribe	<a href="http://www.colaitenacoiribe.ie">www.colaitenacoiribe.ie</a>
Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta	<a href="http://www.comhairle.ie">www.comhairle.ie</a>
Comhar na Múinteoirí Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.comhar.ie">www.comhar.ie</a>
Comhchoiste na gColáistí Samhraidh	<a href="http://www.concos.ie">www.concos.ie</a>
Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.gaelport.com">www.gaelport.com</a>
Comhluadar	<a href="http://www.comhluadar.ie">www.comhluadar.ie</a>
Conradh na Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.cnag.ie">www.cnag.ie</a>
Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs	<a href="http://www.pobail.ie">www.pobail.ie</a>
Department of Education and Science	<a href="http://www.education.ie">www.education.ie</a>
Fáilte Ireland	<a href="http://www.failteireland.ie">www.failteireland.ie</a>
Foinse	<a href="http://www.foinse.ie">www.foinse.ie</a>
Foras na Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.gaeilge.ie">www.gaeilge.ie</a>
Forbairt Naíonraí Teo	<a href="http://www.naionrai.com">www.naionrai.com</a>
Gaillimh le Gaeilge	<a href="http://www.gleg.ie">www.gleg.ie</a>
Galway Chamber	<a href="http://www.galwaychamber.com">www.galwaychamber.com</a>
Galway City Council	<a href="http://www.galwaycity.ie">www.galwaycity.ie</a>
Galway County Council	<a href="http://www.galway.ie">www.galway.ie</a>
Galway City VEC	<a href="http://www.cgvec.ie">www.cgvec.ie</a>
Galway County VEC	<a href="http://www.countygalwayvec.ie">www.countygalwayvec.ie</a>
Gaelchultúr	<a href="http://www.gaelchultur.com">www.gaelchultur.com</a>



# Aguisíní/ Appendices

Gael Taca	<a href="http://gaeltaca.com">http://gaeltaca.com</a>
Rialtas na hÉireann	<a href="http://www.gov.ie">www.gov.ie</a>
IGaeilge	<a href="http://igaeilge.wordpress.com">http://igaeilge.wordpress.com</a>
Bord Scannán na hÉireann	<a href="http://irishfilmboard.ie">http://irishfilmboard.ie</a>
MEDIA Antenna	<a href="http://www.mediaantenna.com">www.mediaantenna.com</a>
Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta	<a href="http://www.mfg.ie">www.mfg.ie</a>
Muintearas	<a href="http://muintearas.com">http://muintearas.com</a>
Na Gaeil Óga	<a href="http://www.nagaeiloga.com">www.nagaeiloga.com</a>
Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh	<a href="http://www.nuigalway.ie">www.nuigalway.ie</a>
Plean 2028	<a href="http://www.plean2028.ie">www.plean2028.ie</a>
RTÉ	<a href="http://www.rte.ie">www.rte.ie</a>
Raidió na Gaeltachta	<a href="http://www.rnag.ie">www.rnag.ie</a>
TG4	<a href="http://www.tg4.ie">www.tg4.ie</a>
Údarás na Gaeltachta	<a href="http://www.udaras.ie">www.udaras.ie</a>

Gaeleagras na Seirbhíse Poiblí	<a href="http://www.gaeleagras.gov.ie">www.gaeleagras.gov.ie</a>
Gaelscoileanna Teo	<a href="http://www.gaelscoileanna.ie">www.gaelscoileanna.ie</a>
Gael Taca	<a href="http://gaeltaca.com">http://gaeltaca.com</a>
Government of Ireland	<a href="http://www.gov.ie">www.gov.ie</a>
IGaeilge	<a href="http://igaeilge.wordpress.com">http://igaeilge.wordpress.com</a>
Irish Film Board	<a href="http://irishfilmboard.ie">http://irishfilmboard.ie</a>
MEDIA Antenna	<a href="http://www.mediaantenna.com">www.mediaantenna.com</a>
Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta	<a href="http://www.mfg.ie">www.mfg.ie</a>
Muintearas	<a href="http://muintearas.com">http://muintearas.com</a>
Na Gaeil Óga	<a href="http://www.nagaeiloga.com">www.nagaeiloga.com</a>
National University of Ireland Galway	<a href="http://www.nuigalway.ie">www.nuigalway.ie</a>
Plean 2028	<a href="http://www.plean2028.ie">www.plean2028.ie</a>
RTE	<a href="http://www.rte.ie">www.rte.ie</a>
Raidió na Gaeltachta	<a href="http://www.rnag.ie">www.rnag.ie</a>
TG4	<a href="http://www.tg4.ie">www.tg4.ie</a>
Údarás na Gaeltachta	<a href="http://www.udaras.ie">www.udaras.ie</a>

## AGUISÍN 2: EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ A NDEACHTHAS I GCOMHAIRLE LEO

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Chuathas i gcomhairle le breis agus 60 duine aonair ó na heagraíochtaí seo a leanas fad agus a bhí an staidéar seo ar bun.

An tAire Éamon Ó Cuív, An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta  
Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge, OÉ Gaillimh  
An Coimisinéir Teanga  
An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta  
An Garda Síochána  
Banc na hÉireann  
Coimisiún Craolacháin na hÉireann  
Bus Éireann  
Coiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe  
Spleodar & Gaelscoil de hÍde  
Comhchoiste na gColáistí Samhraidh  
Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge  
Conradh na Gaeilge Gaillimh  
Cumas Teo  
An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta  
An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta  
Ealaín na Gaeltachta  
Fiontraíocht Éireann  
EO Teilifís  
Fáilte Ireland  
Fiontar, DCU  
Foras na Gaeilge  
Gael Linn  
Gaelscoil Mhic Amhlaigh  
Gaillimh le Gaeilge  
Galway Advertiser

## APPENDIX 2: ORGANISATIONS CONSULTED

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Over 60 individuals from the following organisations were consulted over the course of this study.

An tAire Éamon Ó Cuív, An Roinn Gnóthaí, Pobail Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta  
Acadamh na hOllscolaíochta Gaeilge, NUI Galway  
An Coimisinéir Teanga  
An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta  
An Garda Síochána  
Bank of Ireland  
Broadcasting Commission of Ireland  
Bus Éireann  
Coiste Gairmoideachais Chontae na Gaillimhe  
Spleodar & Gaelscoil de hÍde  
Comhchoiste na gColáistí Samhraidh  
Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge  
Conradh na Gaeilge Gaillimh  
Cumas Teo  
Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs  
Department of Education and Science  
Éalaín na Gaeltachta  
Enterprise Ireland  
EO Teilifís  
Fáilte Ireland  
Fiontar, DCU  
Foras na Gaeilge  
Gael Linn  
Gaelscoil Mhic Amhlaigh

# Aguisíní/ Appendices

Galway Arts Centre  
Féile Ealaíon na Gaillimhe  
Galway Bay FM  
Cumann Tráchtála na Gaillimhe  
Galway City Business Association  
Comhairle Cathrach na Gaillimhe  
Galway City Community Forum  
Bord Fiontair Contae agus Cathrach na Gaillimhe  
Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe  
Grúpa Chur i nGníomh Gaeltachta agus Oileán Bhord Forbartha Chontae na Gaillimhe  
Galway Independent  
Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe - Maigh Eo  
Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte: an tIarthar  
I Radio  
Iarnród Éireann  
Irish Hotels Federation Galway & the Claregalway Hotel  
MEDIA Antenna  
Medtronic  
Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta  
Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh  
POBAL  
Raidió na Gaeltachta  
RTÉ  
Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe  
TG4  
Bord Scannán na hÉireann  
Údarás na Gaeltachta

Gaillimh le Gaeilge  
Galway Advertiser  
Galway Arts Centre  
Galway Arts Festival  
Galway Bay FM  
Galway Chamber  
Galway City Business Association  
Galway City Council  
Galway City Community Forum  
Galway County and City Enterprise Board  
Galway County Council  
Galway County Development Board Gaeltacht and Islands Implementation Group  
Galway Independent  
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology  
HSE West  
I Radio  
Iarnród Éireann  
Irish Hotels Federation Galway & the Claregalway Hotel  
MEDIA Antenna  
Medtronic  
Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta  
National University of Ireland Galway  
POBAL  
Raidió na Gaeltachta  
RTE  
Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe  
TG4  
The Irish Film Board  
Údarás na Gaeltachta











# 1 Executive Summary/ Executive Summary

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# 1 Executive Summary/ Executive Summary

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# 1 Executive Summary/ Executive Summary

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