

Polasaí don oideachas trí mheán na Gaeilge lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht

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SEALBHÚ

Lárionad Taighde DCU
um Fhoghlaim agus Teagasc
na Gaeilge

Imlíne

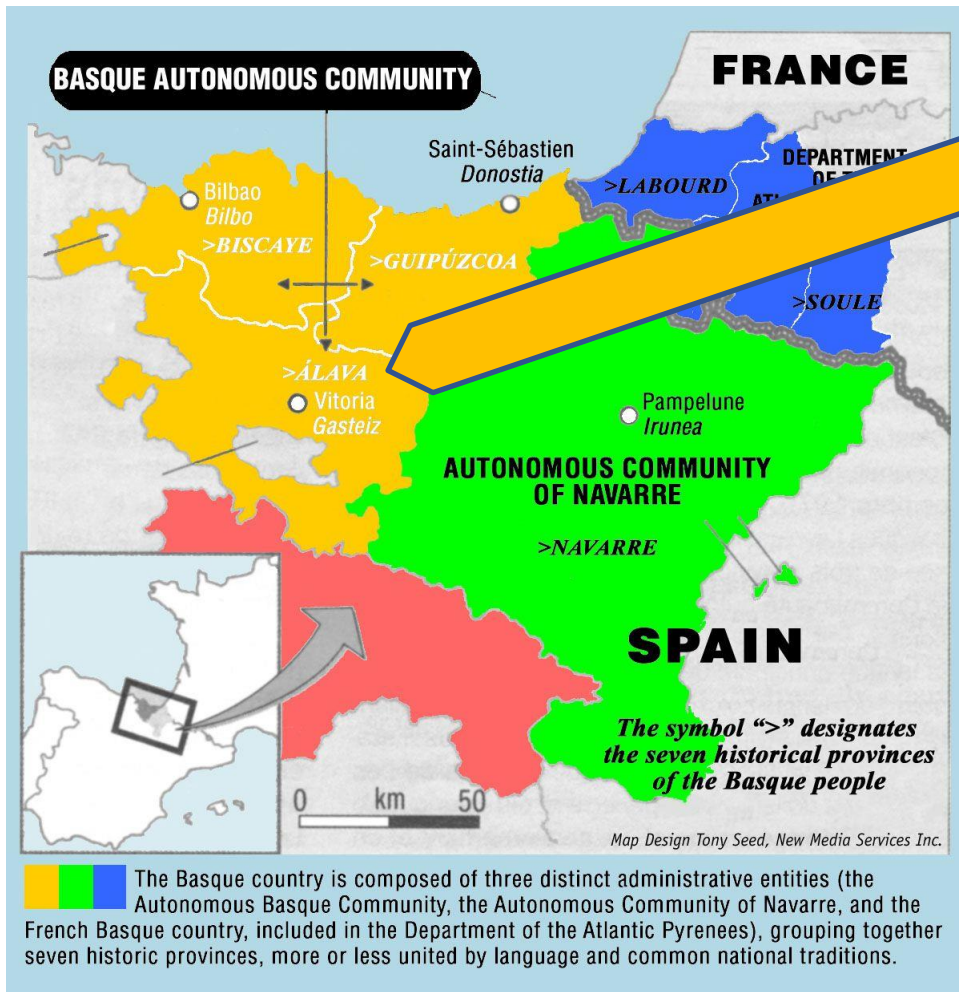
Dlínsí éagsúla

- An Bhascais sa Spáinn
- An Fhreaslainnis
- Tuaisceart Éireann
- An Māori
- Albain
- An Bhriotáin
- An Bhreatain Bheag
- An Fhraincis i
gCeanada
- An Haváis
- An tSualainnis sa
Fhionlainn

Jurisdictions

- Basque in Spain
- Frisian in the Netherlands
- Northern Ireland
- Māori in New Zealand
- Gaelic in Scotland
- Brittany
- Welsh
- French in Canada
- Hawaii
- Swedish in Finland

Tír na mBascach



Tá Pobal Féinrialaitheach na mBascach mar chuid den Spáinn

- Basque has official status since 1978
- Normalisation of Basque Act 1982 - “sufficient practical knowledge of both official languages by the end of their compulsory education”
- Basque radio and television
- Basque required for public service employment
- Language schools for adults

(Goirigolzarri Garaizar & Urresti Landabidea, 2019, p. 511)

Results of policies

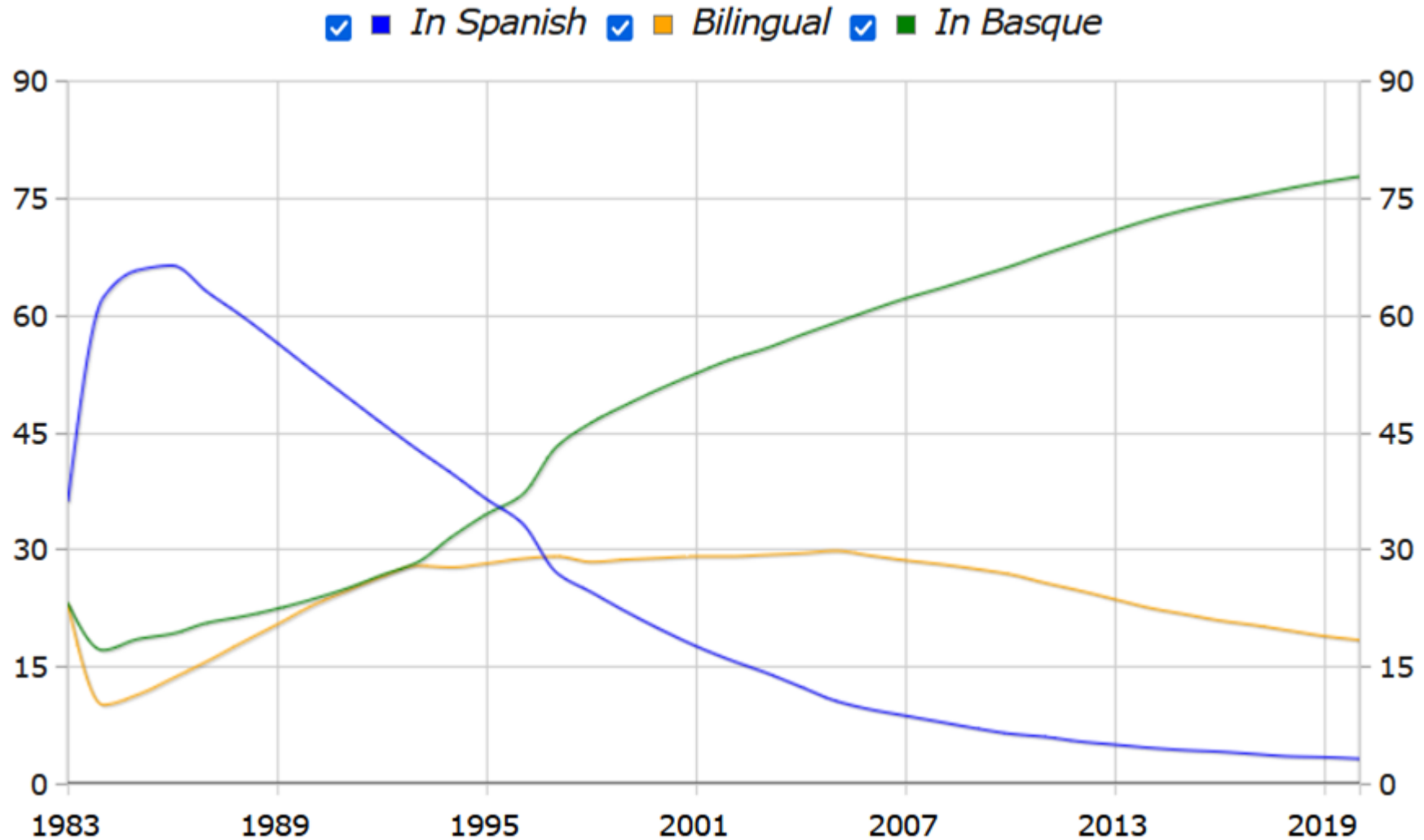
- 8% of teachers competent to teach through the medium of Basque in 1981
- 95% in 2021
- Parental support for Basque immersion
- 71.4% of 16-24 year olds can speak Basque, three-fold increase since 1991 as a result of education system (Comunidad Autónoma de Euskadi, 2016).
- It is predicted that 90% of the population under 20 years will be able to speak Basque by 2020,
- BUT
 - Spanish dominates in bilingual context
 - High level of competence in receptive skills but productive skills more limited

Tír na mBascach

—3 models A, B and D (Instituto Vasco de Evaluación e Investigación Educativa, 2021).

Model		
A	1.6%	Spanish-medium education with Basque as subject
B	15.6%	50% Spanish, 50% Basque
D	82.6%	Basque-medium education with Spanish as subject

% of pre- and primary school pupils by model



Tátal

- Growth in Basque medium from c.16% to 82% in 40 years
- Upskilling of teachers' Basque competence
- Schemes to support use of Basque outside the school
- Political effort with public support - post Franco era
- Despite high competence in Basque, dominance of Spanish

Frisian in Holland

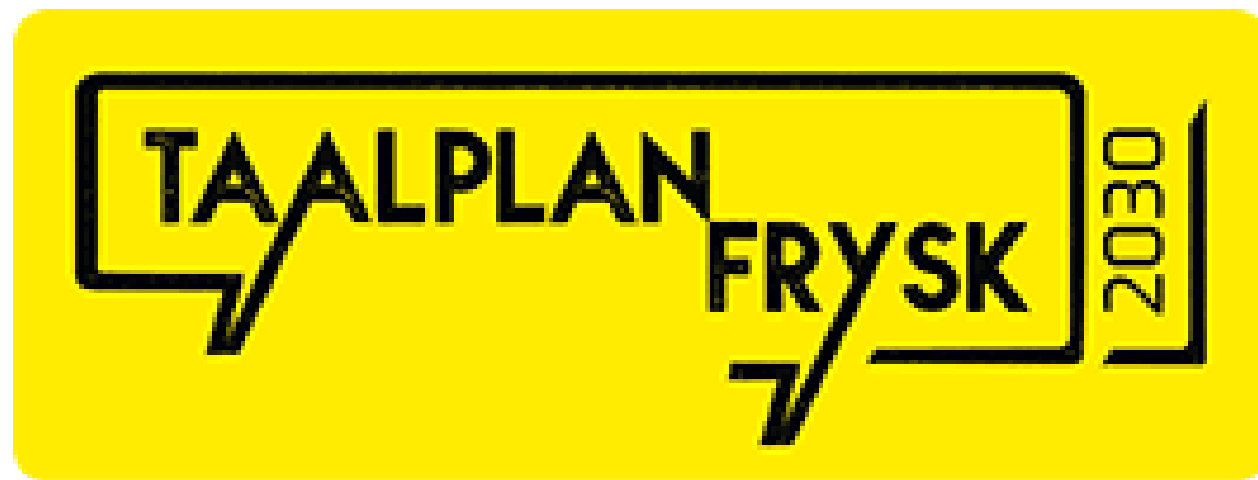
- Daonra 655,000,
- 64% - home language,
- 93% - can understand,
- 70% - can speak
- 54% - can read
- 16% - can write
- West-Germanic language - German, Dutch, English, Frisian
- Spoken in home context and informal situations
- Lacks social & economic prestige

<https://www.lowlands-l.net/anniversary/images/frisian-map.jpg>

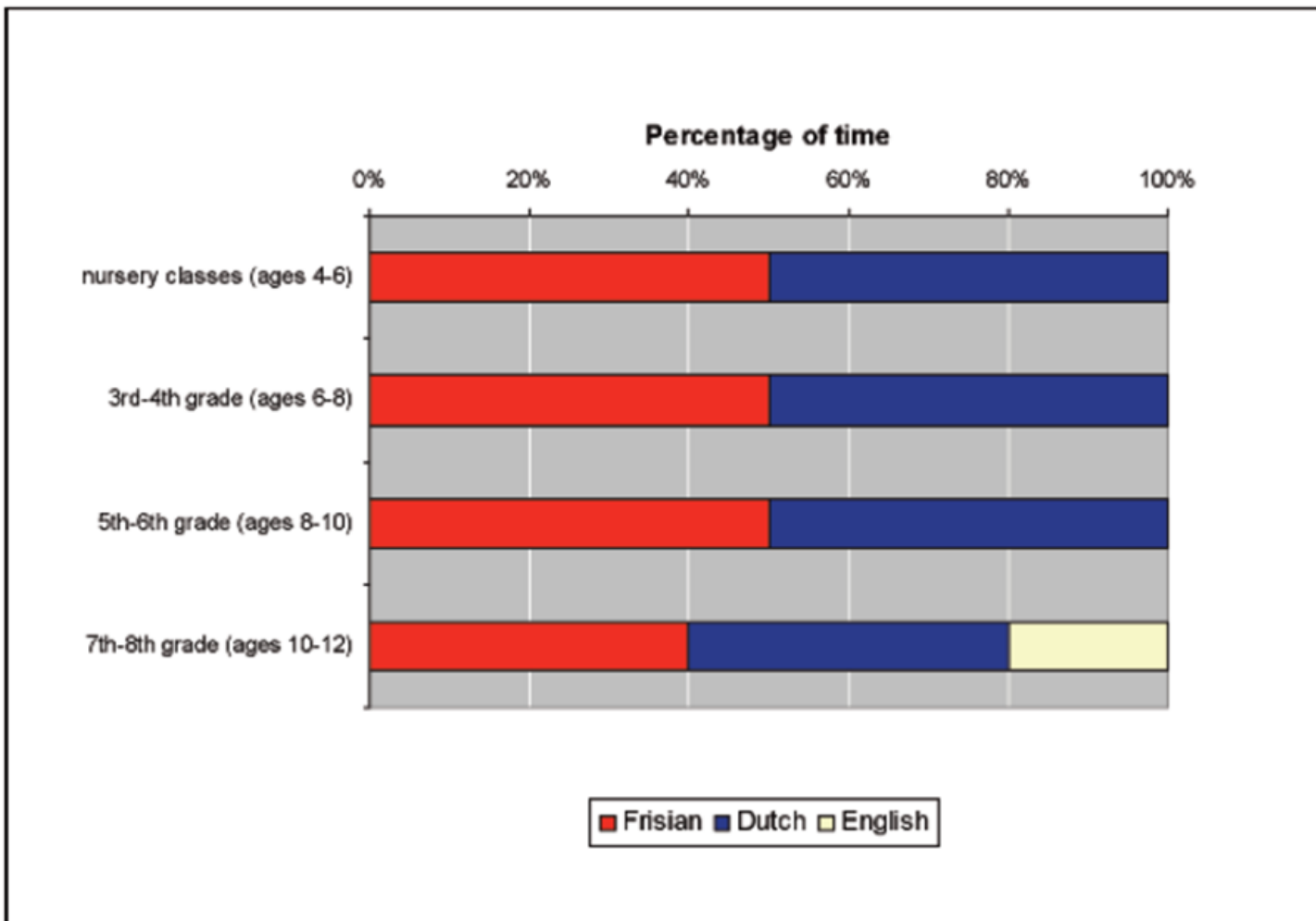


Taalplan Frysk 2030 (language plan)

- 300 pre-school, 46% native speakers, 52% Dutch speakers - rural/urban divide
- Frisian compulsory in primary schools since 1980
- Taught for 45 minutes per week
- Medium of instruction in 15-20% of schools - ½ or 1 full day per week



Trilingual schools - 3TS



- 7 schools in 1997
- 70/445 schools, 15% in 2018
- CLIL approach

CEDIN <https://www.cedinonderwijs.nl/over-cedin/>

- Supporting schools in implementing and achieving 3TS (trilingual school status)
- Provision of Memmetaalsprekkers (native speakers) for pre-schools - one-day per week/fortnight
- From Grade 3, Taalstiper - pedagogy adviser - ½ day per week over 20 weeks
- Skoalstiper - permanent school adviser - planning, targets,
- CEDIN conference, professional development
- SFBO - bilingual & multilingual development of children



Táta

- Growth from 7 to 70 trilingual schools in 20 years
- Dutch Government plan to increase by 20 each year number of primary schools teaching through Frisian and 25% as Trilingual schools
- Language and pedagogical support for teachers and schools in transition process

An t-oideachas lán-Ghaeilge i dTuaisceart Éireann



- **12.45%** of population have some competency in Irish (Daonáireamh, 2021)
- Legal obligation to support Irish-medium education in Northern Ireland
 - Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta (Alt 89 den Ordú Oideachais TÉ, 1989)
 - An Chairt Eorpach do Theangacha Réigiúnacha agus Mionlaigh (2001)
 - Bille Féiniúlachta agus Teanga (Tuaisceart Éireann) 2022
- First Irish-medium schools 1980s
- Eagraíochtaí Tacaíochta (*Support Organisations*)

Foras na Gaeilge, Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta, CCEA, An tÁisionad, Iontaobhachas na Gaelscolaíochta; Gaeleagras um shainriachtanais oideachais

Soláthar an oideachais lán-Ghaeilge i dTuaisceart Éireann

Scoileanna saorsheasta agus aonaid

Free standing Irish-medium schools and units in English-medium schools

Réamhscolaíocht: Preschool	1 naíonad 1 unit	27 preschools
30 scoil lán-Ghaeilge 30 Irish-medium schools	28 primary	2 post-primary
10 n-aonad lán-Ghaeilge 10 Irish-medium units	7 primary	3 post-primary

1,547 students with special educational needs

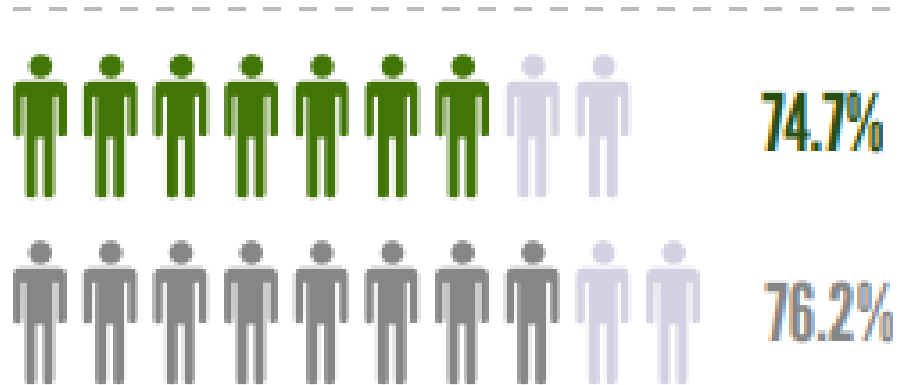
* There is a higher number of students from disadvantaged backgrounds in Irish-medium education compared with English-medium education

Gnóthachtáil na scoláirí lán-Ghaeilge (NISRA)

Scoil Lán-Ghaeilge Scoil T2

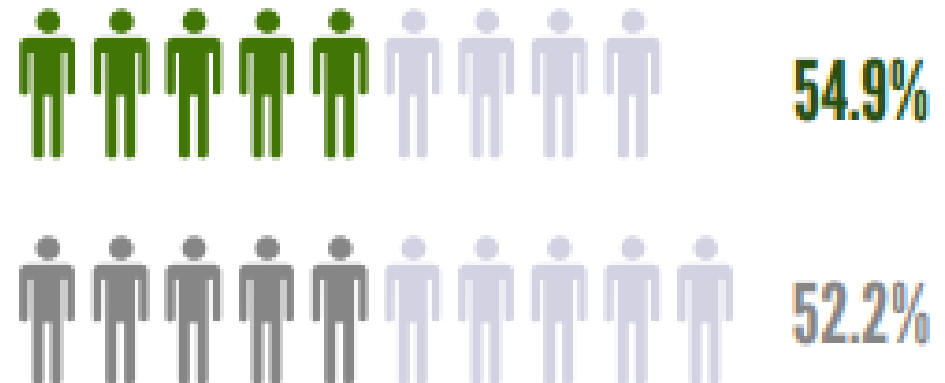
Líon na scoláirí a éiríonn leo GCSE a bhaint amach A -C (Béarla & Mata san áireamh)

Students achieving GCSE A-C (including English & Maths)



Líon na scoláirí a éiríonn leo 3+ A leibhéal A-C

Students achieving 3+ A levels A-C



Buanna: Successes

- ✓ Range of provision – free standing schools and units
- ✓ Potential for units to develop into schools
- ✓ High levels of academic achievement
- ✓ Positive experiences parents & children (Ó Duibhir et al., 2017)
- ✓ Teacher Education options: undergrad, postgrad - Coláiste Ollscoile Naomh Mhuire
- ✓ Support Services & Organisations
- ✓ North/South cooperation (COGG, an tÁisionad, Foras na Gaeilge)
- ✓ Development of resources including digital resources - Seomra Nuachta, clár luathléitheoireachta Cleite, Cód na Gaeilge

Dúshláin: Challenges

- Small schools, teaching principals
- Buildings, funding
- Resources, books at second level
- Teacher recruitment, CPD
- Provision of Irish-medium education for children with SEN
- Assessment - diagnostic tests
- Extra-curricular activities in Irish – community don Ghaeilge outside of school
- **Tionchar Covid 19** – language, digital resources, interventions and resources to support student wellbeing through Irish
- Challenges in Irish-medium units – creating an Irish speaking environment in an English-medium school, sharing of resources

Daonra agus Teangacha sa Nua Shéalainn



Languages in New Zealand

- Speakers of Te reo Māori/Maoraise: **4%**
- English speakers: **95.4%**
- New Zealand sign language: **0.5%** (Staitisticí, Nua Shéalainn, 2021)
- **3.0% of the school-going population** (24,366 students) are enrolled in Māori- immersion schools, **96 % of students are Māori** (Rialtas na Nua-Shéalainne, 2022).
- Māori- immersion schools at every stage
 - *Te Kōhanga Reo* (Leibhéal réamhscoile)
 - *Kura Kaupapa Māori* (Bunscoileanna lán-Mhaoraise)
 - *Wharekura* (Iarbunscoileanna lán-Mhaoraise)
 - *Wānanga* (Institiúidí Tríú leibhéal)

Scoileanna lán-Mhaoraise: Leibhéal 1 agus 2

Scoileanna tumoideachas/ lán-Mhaoraise: scoileanna a sholáthraíonn an curaclam trí Mhaorais ar a laghad **51% den am (at least 51% of the time)**.

Leibhéal 1 81-100% den churaclam trí Mhaorais	Leibhéal 2 51%- 81% trí Mhaorais
Specialised Curriculum: Marautanga o Aotearoa	New Zealand Curriculum (2007)
Teachers are fluent in Māori	Teachers have mixed ability in Māori
Aim: Bilingualism and biliteracy	Aim: Developing communicative skills in Māori
Teaching of English is separated from Māori	English and Māori are taught simultaneously

Roghanna eile sa soláthar



Cláir Mhaoraise i scoileanna Béarla

Māori in English-medium schools: 27% den daonra scoile

Leibhéal 3	31%- 50%
Leibhéal 4	up to 30%
Leibhéal 5	At least 3 hours

- **69.9% of students** (570,458 students) do not attend Māori programmes (level 1-5) (Rialtas na Nua Shéalainne, 2022)
- Leibhéal 6: Taha Māori available in some schools, awareness programme, greetings etc.

Príomhphointí



- **Māori students in Māori-medium schools have significantly higher levels of achievement than Māori students in English-medium schools (15-20%).**
- Māori students in immersion reach levels of achievement similar to non-Māori students in English-medium schools
- Emphasis – culture, pride Māori identity in immersion
- Drop in transfer from one level to another – subject choice, parents' understanding of immersion
- Number of students in immersion is growing but not representative of growth in population; some drop in numbers at preschool level – hours of provision..
- **Varying practice at level 2 – Māori more so teachers' language, informal use of Māori (Hill, 2022)**

Áiseanna deasa teicneolaíochta

- Good advancements in technology: apps to develop oral language, reading, writing, digital skills – coding, cooperative skills
- Minecraft: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HF1rgWYuzdA>
- T.I.A augmented reality app



He aha tēnei? 4+

Pāpapa

Designed for iPad

★★★★★ 4.7 • 25 Ratings

Free



Táta! ó Thuaisceart Éireann & ón Nua Shéalainn

- Students in immersion programmes are achieving well academically
- Partial immersion programmes offer additional support for minority language learning **but this does not compare with total immersion programmes**
- Good developments in digital resources
- Opportunities for North/South cooperation e.g. CPD

An Bhriotáin



- There are approx. 216,000 Breton speakers in Brittany at present. This equates to 4.6% of the population of the region.
- The language does not have official status in France, but Breton is recognised (along with other regional languages) in the constitution as part of the country's heritage.
- A series of pieces of legislation provide for language tuition in schools, e.g. *Loi relative à l'enseignement des langues et des dialectes locaux (1951)*, *Loi d'orientation et de programme pour l'avenir de l'école (2005)*, *Loi d'orientation et de programmation pour la refondation de l'école de la République (2013)*
- The language is now taught in four school types within the education system: Public schools, Diwan schools, Div Yezh, schools and Dihun schools.

An Bhriotáinis sna scoileanna

- In state public schools (including pre-schools), law permits the teaching of Breton for up to 3 hours per week. This depends on teachers ability and willingness to provide instruction.
- In Diwan schools, Breton is taught through immersion education 2-6 years, Breton is the sole Lol. From 7.5 years, French is used for two hours (of 26) per week. From 10 years French is taught for six hours (out of 23) which is equal to that of Breton.*
- There are also bilingual programmes in certain state schools and catholic schools. In Div Yezh schools (public schools under the direction of a parents association) 50% of the curriculum is taught in Breton. In Dihun schools (Catholic schools) less than 50% of the curriculum is taught through Breton (Dołowy-Rybińska & Hornsby, 2017).
- Many Div Yezh schools also have pre-school classes that teach 50% of the time in Breton (Mogn, Vallerie & Bouroulleg, 2019).

Rath na Briotáinise sna scoileanna

- The number of children learning Breton in all school types has grown from 10,397 in 2005 (1.24%) to 19,165 (2.00%) in 2020.



- There are 7,600+ pupils in total attending bilingual programmes (see Mogn, Vallerie & Bouroulleg, 2019)
- Within the Diwan network, there are presently 48 primary schools and seven secondary schools and a total of approximately 4,300 pupils attending these schools (<https://www.diwan.bzh/fr/etablissements>).
- A dearth of research, but the Académie of Rennes conducted comparative research between the results of students in the immersion system and students in bilingual programmes at the end of primary school in 2003 and 2016. That research showed that Diwan students' marks were higher in all four of the language abilities tested (oral and written comprehension, oral and written production). (Mogn, Vallerie & Bouroulleg, 2019).

Táta1 ón Bhriotáin

- A wide variety of language education models, i.e. full and partial immersion, and language instruction models.
- The lack of official status creates difficulties for the teaching of Breton outside the immersion sector.
- The small amount of research available shows that immersion students achieve excellent results.

Albain



- In 2011, there were 57,600 speakers of Gàidhlig and 87,100 in total who have some ability in the language.
- There has been a ‘substantial’ increase in Gaelic-medium education over the last 20 years (Lauchlan et al., 2017).
- 5,066 pupils (c. 0.7%) in 2021 (The Scottish Government, 2022).
- Growth mainly in urban areas, e.g. Glasgow, Edinburgh (Lauchlan et al., 2017).
- Gaelic-language education is provided in immersion schools and in schools that teach other subjects through English.
- Gaelic-language streams within English-medium schools is the most common model.

Albain

- Certain universities offer specific qualifications in Gaelic Medium Education for students who wish to teach through the medium of the language. Bòrd na Gàidhlig offers scholarships for such students to attend these courses.
- In the Gaelic Language Plan 2018-2023 (Parlaimint na h-Alba, 2018), additional resources are to be provided for Gaelic-medium teachers and teachers providing language instruction in other schools.

Routes into Gaelic teaching:

Institution	Age Range	Degree Study	Post Degree Study	Total Length of Study
University of Edinburgh www.ed.ac.uk	Primary	MA (Hons) Primary Education with Gaelic (Learners) UCAS Code 3R67		5 years
	Primary	MA (Hons) Primary Education with Gaelic (Fluent Speakers) UCAS Code 3T59		4 years
University of Strathclyde ** www.strath.ac.uk	Primary	BA (Hons) Primary Education UCAS Code X120		4 years
	Primary		PGDE Primary Education Gaelic Medium UCAS Code 3X75	1 year
	Secondary		PGDE Secondary Education: Gaelic UCAS Code 7X87	1 year
University of the Highlands and Islands (UHI) www.uhi.ac.uk	Primary		PGDE Primary: Gaelic Medium UCAS Code X103	1 year
	Secondary		PGDE Secondary: Gaelic UCAS Code X130 (GME Subjects)	1 year
Sabhal Mòr Ostaig UHI Lews Castle College UHI	Primary and Secondary	BA (Hons) Gaelic and Education UCAS Code XQ10 (Immersion programme)		4 years

Albain



- 61 Gaelic medium primary schools in 2019/2020 (3,701 pupils)
- 103* primary schools provide Gaelic learner education in 2019/2020 (? dalta)
- 33* Gaelic medium secondary schools in 2019/2020 (1,451 dalta)
- 32 iar-bhunscoil le ranganna teanga in 2019/2020 (3,605 dalta)

Tátaí ó Albain

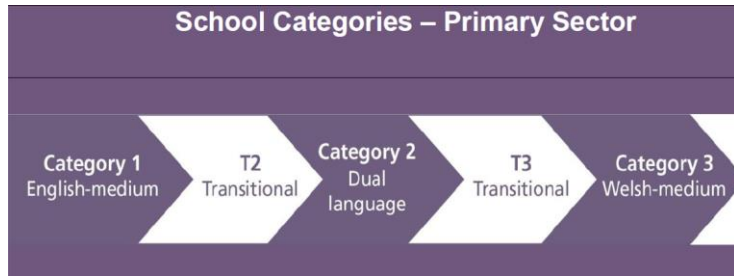
- The GME sector is growing in Scotland, but it is still small compared to other countries such as Ireland, Wales and Basque.
- The two/three model system is very similar to that of Ireland. The main different, however, is that Gaelic is not taught in all schools.
- The university scholarship for GME teacher training is an excellent initiative which will very likely benefit the sector greatly.



Welsh in Wales

- Cymraeg 2050 – 1m. Welsh speakers (from 562,000 in 2011; 538,000 in 2021)
- 40% learning through medium of Welsh by 2050
- target of 30% increase in next 10 years
- make % of curriculum through Welsh clearer to parents
- 440 Welsh-medium schools in 2021
- 110,142 pupils (23%)

Wales: Primary school*



Model	% through Welsh	Communication with parents
1. English-medium	15%	English
2. Dual language schools	50%	English and Welsh
3. Welsh-medium	100% up to age 7 80% thereafter	Welsh and English, strong Welsh ethos

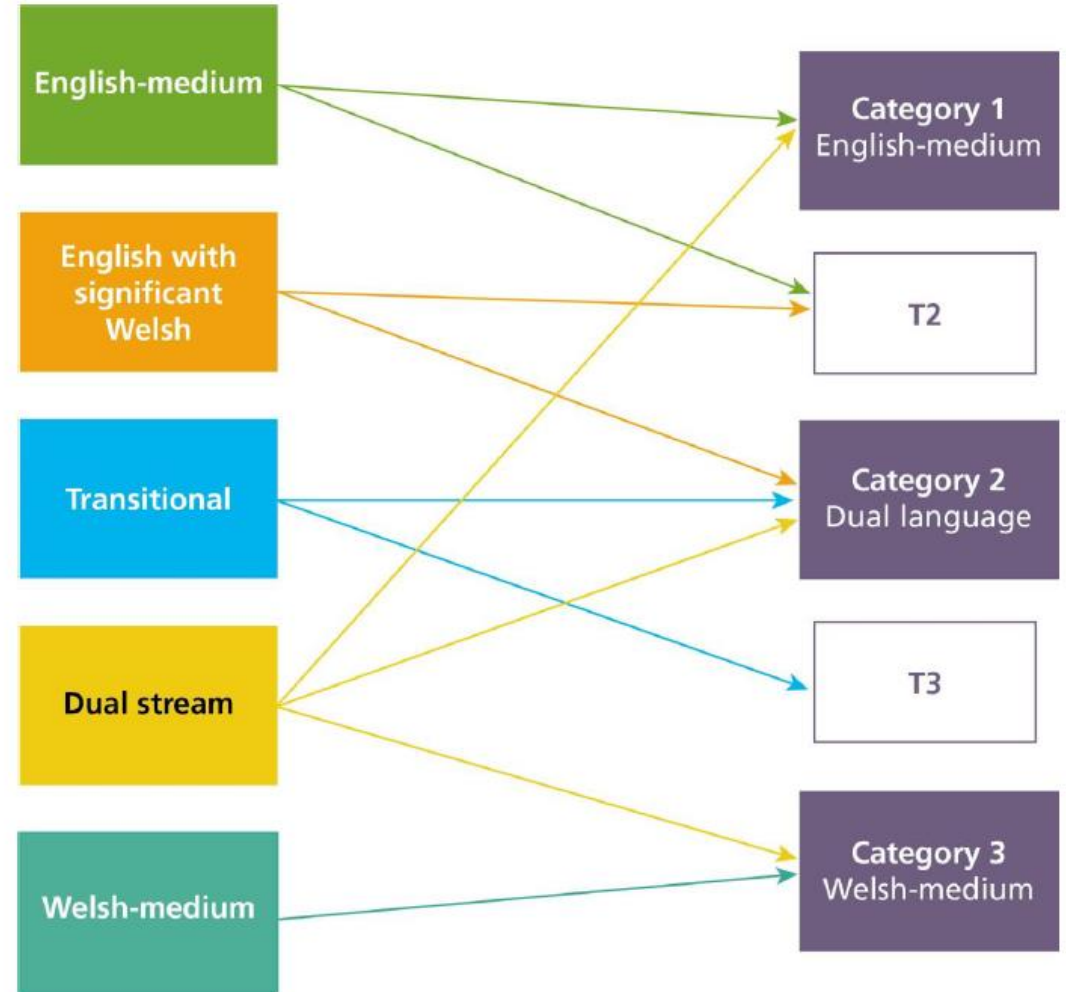
*similar plans at post-primary with targets and % set out

Transition plan

- Transitional categories
- 5 year plan with local authority and board of governors
- Support offered to schools
- Part of work of Estyn - inspectorate
- Late immersion as an option

How schools can transfer into the new categories

Primary sector



Teacher education

- Three-year undergraduate degree or one-year PGCE
- Iaith Athrawon Yfory Incentive Scheme - grants of £5,000 to undertake post-primary ITE programme to teach Welsh or through the medium of Welsh
- Initial Teacher Education (ITE) Priority Subject Incentive - £15,000 - Welsh as subject
- Welsh courses for teachers at different levels - <https://learnwelsh.cymru/education-workforce/>
- One-year sabbatical- Welsh in a Year for primary school teachers
- Camau Learn Welsh Course (Mynediad / Entry Level) for early years practitioners

TátaI

- Ambitious national plan as backdrop to Welsh-medium
- Whole-of-government support - 'step change'
- Structured plan in place with supports for schools to transition to greater % of Welsh as language of instruction
- Support for schools at local authority level
- Support for ITE and professional development
- Despite proactive policy - difficult to increase Welsh use in society

An Fhraincis i gCeanada

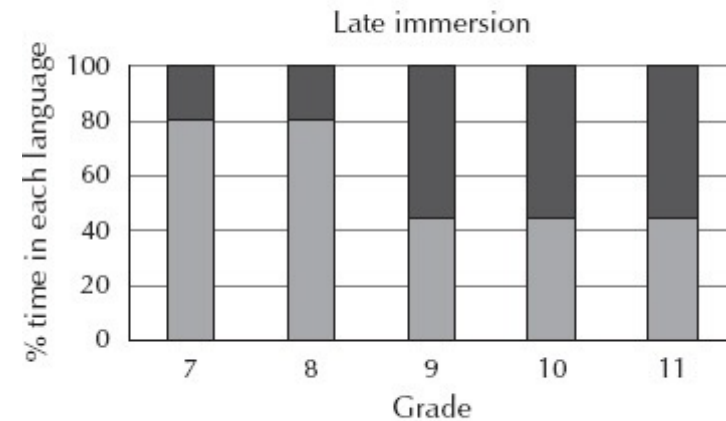
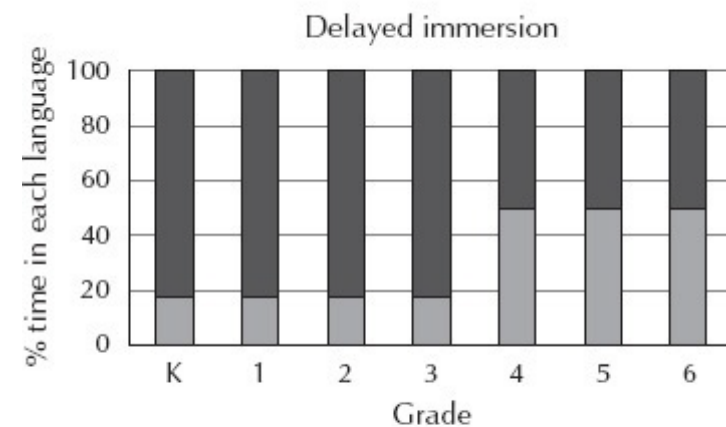
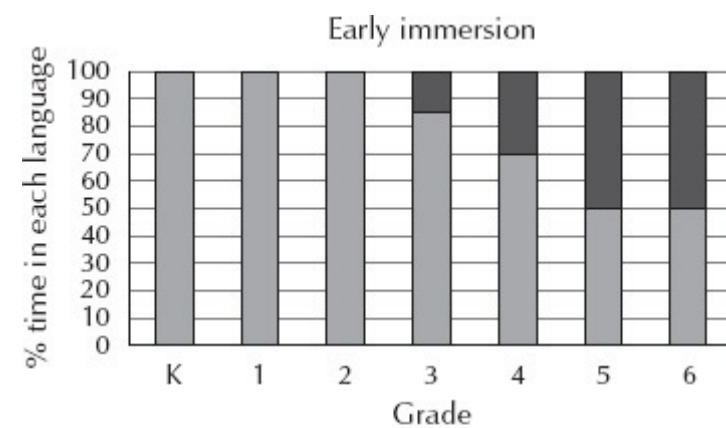
- Official status for French and English since 1969
- 75.5% English speakers
- 21.4% French speakers
- Minority language outside of Quebec
- Bilingual requirement for 39% of public service posts
- Education organised at provincial level

French immersion

- The Francophone community have their own system
- French immersion is for speakers of other languages
- French is compulsory from grade 4 (age 9-10 years)
- one-way immersion model in dual-track schools
- 451,936 (11.7%) French immersion students in 2020 (Canadian Parents for French, 2022; Statistics Canada, 2022)

Toronto District School Board

– 584 schools - 250,000 pupils



■ First language ■ Second language

Immersion models

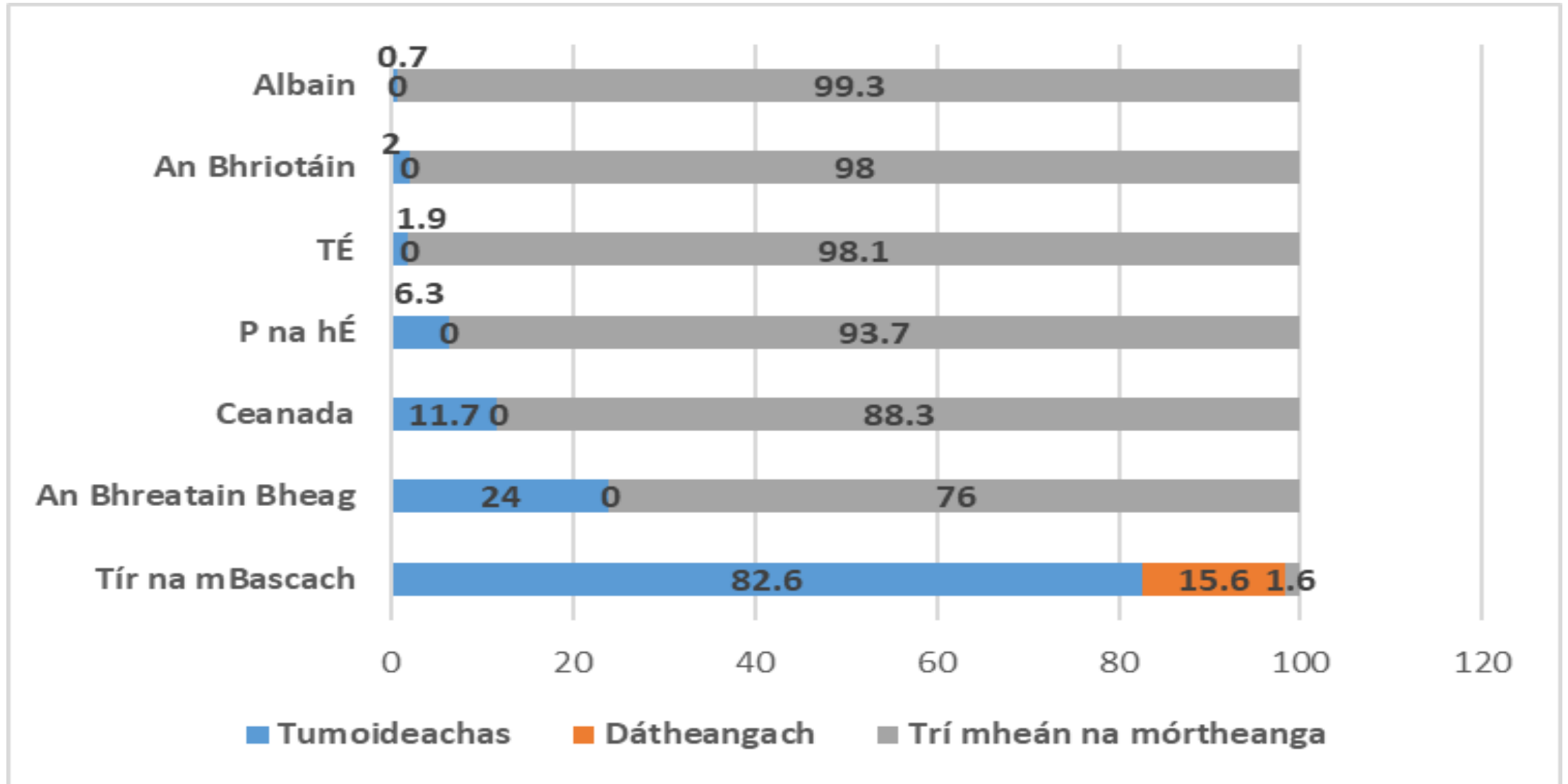
- all ITE programmes are post-graduate, no equivalent of BEd
- challenge with teacher supply due to longer ITE programmes
- immersion education can't expand as a result
- dual-track schools, similar to 'sruthanna' dominate
- very little French spoken outside the class
- a lot depends on the support and understanding of principal
- very positive research results for achievement in French with no cost to English skills

Tátal

- dual-track system
- different entry points - early, middle, late
- teacher supply issues
- French is not an endangered language
- excellent research evidence to support immersion model
- Canadian Parents for French
- ACPI



% of students and different models



Next steps

- add Hawaii and Swedish in Finland
- receive feedback and refine report
- continue analysis of public consultation

Cuirimid fáilte roimh cheisteanna

