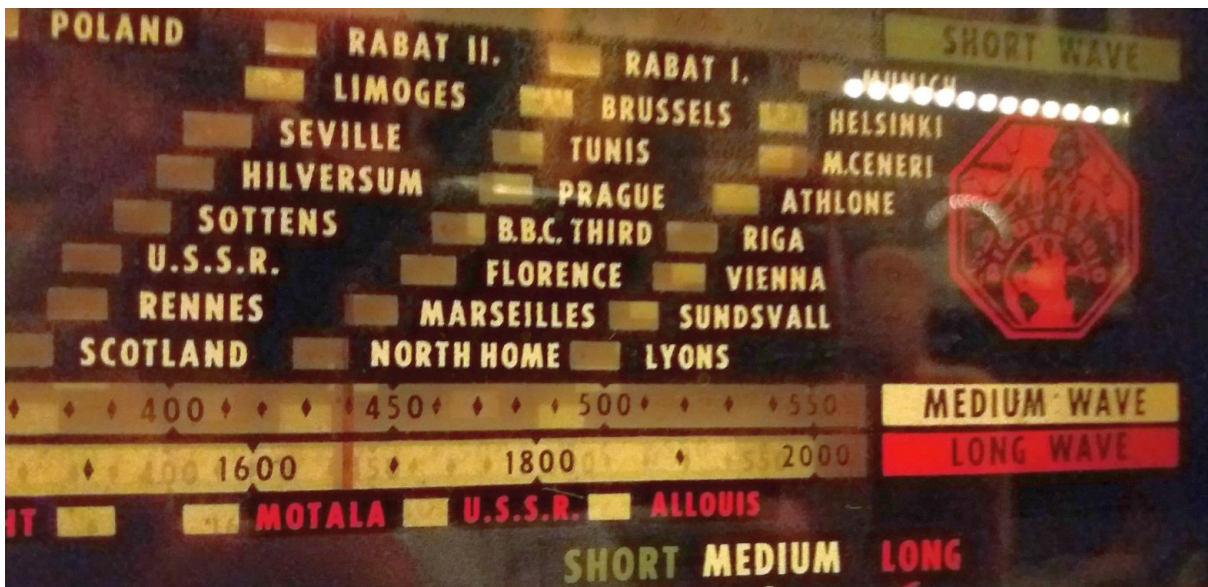


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Research on use of the Irish language on radio

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1. Introduction

The Irish language has had a role in broadcasting since the establishment of Ireland's first radio station 2RN in 1926. The founders of the state imagined that radio would play a key role in the development of Irish identity in nation-building (Watson, 2003; Pine, 2002; Day, 2012). Following the consolidation of the existing Dublin and Cork stations in 1933, a national audience could hear programmes in Irish for the first time, due to the introduction of a high-powered transmitter in Athlone. Although a separate service was promised for the Gaeltacht in 1926, a distinct station did not materialise until 1972, with the establishment of Raidió na Gaeltachta (Day, 2012). Some Irish is broadcast on RTÉ's other radio stations but as a full-time national broadcaster, RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta provides the majority of Irish language radio broadcasts in the country.

Following the introduction of the Radio and Television Act of 1988, the pirate stations that had proliferated during the 1970s and 1980s were put off the air and new commercial broadcasters were licensed. Irish was granted only limited recognition in the schedules of these stations that came on air from 1989 onwards. As a result of a campaign by language activists in Dublin, Raidió na Life was established in 1993 as a community of interest service to serve Irish speakers in the capital (Ó Drisceoil, 2007).

The purpose of this report is to provide a base-line study of the current provision of Irish language programming on all licensed AM/FM radio stations in the state, with the exception of stations that broadcast exclusively through Irish.¹ The report stems from the fact that, to our knowledge, no research has been conducted to date on the precise amount of Irish language output on Irish radio. We believe that this information gap needs to be addressed because the provision of services in Irish is among the statutory requirements placed on all Irish radio broadcasters, particularly RTÉ. There are specific provisions about Irish in the Broadcasting Act of 2009 (Oireachtas Éireann, 2009) and the Broadcasting Authority of

¹ RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta and Raidió na Life.

Ireland (BAI) includes the promotion of programmes in Irish among its strategic objectives (BAI, 2017).

This report begins by outlining the legislative and policy frameworks for Irish language broadcasting. It goes on to explain the methodology behind the current study and then presents the findings in both narrative and tabular form. This is the first phase of a longer-term study on radio broadcasting in Irish on services which operate almost entirely in English. The overall aim of the longer-term project is to understand the experience of radio managers with Irish language programming, to identify both positive initiatives and challenges associated with such programming and, ultimately, to influence the policy framework so that radio stations can be supported in providing additional material in Irish. As academics working in the fields of Irish language and of radio, we are committed to supporting the expansion of broadcasting in Irish.

2. Legislative framework

The BAI and its predecessor, the Independent Radio and Television Commission, have operated under various broadcasting acts since 1988. The Broadcasting Act of 2009 is the most relevant, over-arching legislation. It contains specific provisions on the Irish language both linked to the duties of the Authority itself and to the duties of broadcasters. The most significant requirements are placed on public broadcasters (RTÉ and TG4) but Irish is also listed among the criteria to be evaluated when assessing applications for an independent radio licence.

The composition of the BAI itself, its statutory committees and its objectives are covered in Articles 9 and 25 of the Act (Oireachtas Éireann, 2009). In article 9 (1), matters related to the development of the Irish language and Gaeltacht affairs are listed among the areas of expertise required of members of the Authority or its committees. In article 25 (2) (h) on the objectives of the BAI, it is stated that the Authority and its statutory committees ‘will promote and stimulate the development of Irish language programming and broadcasting services’. Article 154 (1) of the Act specifies that the Authority will submit a scheme to the Minister to support programmes in a number of areas including the Irish language. The current version of this scheme is entitled ‘Sound and Vision 3’. According to Article 155 (1), the objective of the scheme is to ‘develop high quality programmes based on Irish culture, heritage and experience’ including programmes in the Irish language. Under article 156 (2) it is provided that 7 per cent of net receipts from television licence fees will be paid through the scheme to be managed and developed by the BAI.

Independent broadcasters are covered by Articles 66, 67 and 69. Article 66 relates to the Irish language element of the licensing of radio services. Article 66 (2) (d) states that the BAI’s Contract Awards Committee will have regard to ‘the quantity, quality, range and type

of programmes in the Irish language’ when making a decision about a licence. Article 66 (3) specifies that the Committee ‘shall have particular regard to the continuance and advancement as a spoken language of the Irish language’ when making a decision on a licence for an area which includes a Gaeltacht district.

Any breaches of the contractual obligations are the concern of a statutory committee of the BAI known as the Compliance Committee. Article 28 relates to the duties of the Compliance Committee to ensure that a broadcaster complies with the terms of its licence. Article 28 (1) (a) refers to the obligation of the Compliance Committee to monitor the fulfilment of the terms and conditions of the licence and under sub-section (b) the Committee is charged with ensuring that the terms and conditions of the licence are implemented. The amount of programming in Irish that was agreed in the station’s contract is included in those provisions. There is a significant difference between such general monitoring and the specific duty outlined in article 29 (1) (c) which obliges a broadcaster to ensure that news and current affairs comprise 20 per cent or two hours of programming between 07.00 and 19.00, peak broadcasting hours. Nonetheless, the provision of programmes in Irish, however loosely defined, remains a statutory requirement that applies to all licensed stations included in this study.

The Act deals separately with Ireland’s public service broadcasters, RTÉ and TG4. In article 82 (1) ‘matters pertaining to the development of the Irish language’ and ‘Gaeltacht affairs’ are listed as areas of expertise required when members of the RTÉ board are being appointed. In article 102 (2) (b) it is provided that the RTÉ annual report ‘about performance commitments’ will address Irish language programming, among other matters. The Act places significant duties on RTÉ regarding Irish language programming. Article 111 (2) (a) commits RTÉ to ensuring that its programmes reflect the various traits which make up Irish culture and that it will ‘have special regard for the elements which distinguish that culture and in particular for the Irish language’. Article 114 (3) states that RTÉ will broadcast a comprehensive range of programmes in Irish and English, including news and current affairs programmes (Oireachtas Éireann, 2009).

3. Policy framework

3.1 Independent broadcasters

Currently the BAI has no specific strategy statement or code of practice dealing with Irish language broadcasting but its most recent Strategy Statement contains the objective to ‘[f]oster and promote quality programming in the Irish Language’ (BAI, 2017: 2). The following reference to Irish was contained in advice on applying for community radio licences which was available online up to 2016: ‘[Programme Policy] Statements will be expected to include clear commitments in relation to areas such as speech/music ratio, Irish

language programming, music policy and externally-produced programmes' (BAI, 2009: 11). When applicants apply for a licence, they are asked to make a statement about the amount and type of programmes they intend to broadcast (a) in Irish and (b) bilingually. Similar guidance is published with each licensing call for commercial stations.

3.2 RTÉ

In 2015, RTÉ published a five-year action plan, *Meáin Ghaeilge RTÉ*, to boost its Irish language output. The plan's first aim is to extend Irish throughout the schedules of all RTÉ services:

We will increase the amount of Irish heard on radio, with more Irish language and bilingual programming on RTÉ Radio 1, RTÉ 2fm and RTÉ lyric fm. RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta will have a particular focus on growing its audience through inclusively [sic], and on ensuring relevancy as media consumption patterns change (RTÉ, 2015: 4).

Specific aims regarding the development of Irish on all radio services are outlined in the plan and RTÉ also commits itself to developing a new youth radio service in Irish (RTÉ, 2015: 10).

4. Methodology

The research began in January 2017 and involved all full-time analogue radio stations operated by RTÉ or licensed by the BAI to broadcast on AM/FM. As the aim of the survey was to ascertain the level of Irish language output on radio, stations which broadcast entirely in Irish were not surveyed.² Stations operating online or on DAB only,³ stations awarded content provision contracts,⁴ part-time stations and stations outside the state⁵ were not included. It was also decided to omit hospital (institutional) stations due to their very small size and specific licensing agreements with the BAI.⁶ This left a total of 59 radio stations in the survey.

4.1 Analysis of schedules

The first phase of the study was to analyse the stations' schedules as advertised on their websites. Based on this information, in January 2017, a database was constructed to capture the following information:

² These include three stations broadcasting entirely in Irish, Raidió Rí-Rá (Dublin), Raidió Fáilte (Belfast) and Raidió na dTreabh (Galway).

³ For instance, RTÉ's six digital stations: RTÉ Radio One Extra, RTÉ 2XM, RTÉ Gold, RTÉ Junior and RTÉ Pulse.

⁴ The DAB/online-only stations Radio Maria and UCB Ireland.

⁵ Raidió Fáilte.

⁶ Institutional stations are exempt from most of the content requirements applied to commercial and community broadcasters. See Section 68 of the Broadcasting Act 2009.

- a) type of station
- b) hours and minutes per week broadcast in Irish
- c) programme title
- d) language content (entirely in Irish, bilingual, only a few phrases of Irish)
- e) time of broadcast
- f) information about occasional broadcasts in Irish for Seachtain na Gaeilge etc.

Screenshots of station websites were stored, particularly if they contained further information about the station's Irish language programming.

4.2 Analysis of existing information

The *Cogar* scheme, which operated until 2014, aimed to support the use of Irish across the independent radio sector. Its successor scheme, *Aerthonnta*, is operated by Raidió na Life in association with the BAI.⁷ Documentation related to both schemes was reviewed and the researchers met Judy-Meg Ní Chinnéide, co-ordinator of *Aerthonnta*, to further verify information about schedules.

4.3 Correspondence with stations

Based on the initial survey and other background documentation, from February to July 2017 all radio stations surveyed were contacted by letter and asked to confirm or correct our initial findings. Stations were also asked if they would be willing to provide a representative to be interviewed in the next phase of the research. The researchers also met Lisa Ní Choistealbha of the Independent Broadcasters of Ireland and Martina O'Brien of CRAOL (the Community Radio Forum of Ireland) so that sectoral representatives were aware of the project.

Where there was no response from stations after two weeks, follow-up telephone calls were made or emails sent to station managers. During the course of telephone communication, some managers provided further information about initiatives and challenges related to providing Irish language programming and such responses were documented. Because of the delayed responses of several stations, this period of the research took much longer than anticipated. After repeated contact with non-responsive stations, the eventual response rate was 53/59 or just under 90% of the total.

4.4 Presentation of data

Programmes reported as being entirely in Irish were weighted at 1.0. Due to lack of resources, it was not possible to listen to every Irish language programme identified. If a station reported a programme as 'bilingual', it is included in the hours and minutes of Irish language content but weighted at 0.5. This may not be an entirely accurate reflection of Irish language content but we believe that it is the best possible estimate in the

⁷ Information about the scheme is available here: <http://www.raidionalife.ie/en/aerthonnta-2/>

circumstances. If programmes were reported to contain only a few words or phrases in Irish ('a dash of Gaeilge', as one station put it), they were similarly discounted as it was impossible to assess how much actual Irish was spoken. Similarly, although most stations reported broadcasting extra material in Irish in March during *Seachtain na Gaeilge*, this information was also discounted due to a lack of clarity and because the aim of the survey was to estimate regular rather than occasional output.

If no answer was received from a station, this is recorded in the table. In such cases, the results are based on the unverified online schedules only, where these were available. It became clear during the research that station websites often provided inaccurate or incomplete information about Irish language programming.

4.5 Feedback from stations

In November 2017, a summary of this survey along with the relevant data in tabular form was sent to every radio station individually, giving them an opportunity to correct any inaccuracy or provide updated information. A number of stations requested that amendments be made to the entries about their programming.

4.6 Next stages of research

The next stage of research will be to conduct interviews with a representative sample of station managers ranging from stations that broadcast a comparatively high percentage of output in Irish to those whose Irish language output is weak. This will provide a richer investigation of stations' understanding of their commitment to Irish, their experience of developing and broadcasting Irish language programming and their future plans in this regard. An additional stage of research will be to compare stations' successful license applications to the BAI with their Irish language output, in order to ascertain if their contractual aims are being met.

5. Findings

The following is a summary of the main findings of the survey.⁸ See the accompanying Table for full information.

5.1 Broadcasting hours in Irish

The number of weekly hours broadcast in Irish or bilingually is very low compared to the stations' overall outputs. The average weekly output in Irish is 3:30 hours (including repeats). For the most part, programmes in Irish are broadcast outside peak hours (after 7pm, overnight or early on Sunday morning). Of the commercial stations, by far the highest

⁸ This report was compiled by Dr John Walsh and Dr Rosemary Day in their capacities as academics working in NUI Galway and Mary Immaculate College, University of Limerick. This work is independent of John Walsh's involvement in Flirt FM as a volunteer on programmes not broadcast in Irish. It is similarly independent of Rosemary Day's service on the board of the BAI and on its Compliance Committee.

weekly Irish language output is from the youth stations iRadio (44:30 hours on both the Northeast/Midlands and Northwest station, or 26% of its total output).⁹ However, the majority of these hours are broadcast overnight when listenership is negligible. Removing the iRadio hours would decrease the average output to less than two hours per week per station. The next highest output of any station is on the Spin youth stations (6 hours on both the Southwest and 103.8 stations, or 3.6% of their output). Flirt FM (Galway) is the leader in the community sector with 8 hours (10% of its output).

5.2 Original programming

A majority of stations (about two-thirds or 40/59) produce their own original Irish language or bilingual programming, or share it with another station to which they are linked, for instance the Spin and iRadio regional stations, Northern Sound FM and Shannonside FM, 4FM and Sunshine 106.8, and the RTÉ stations.

5.3 Rebroadcast of Irish language programming

Five stations, or 8.5% of the total (BEAT 102-103, Claremorris Community Radio, Community Radio Youghal, Dublin South FM and Dundalk FM), rebroadcast only external programming in Irish and do not generate their own material. These comprise five community stations which rely on material from the Dublin-based Raidió na Life¹⁰ and the commercial regional station BEAT 102-103 which rebroadcasts a programme from the Spin group. Apart from news bulletins in Irish, the remainder of Irish language output on RTÉ Radio One is repackaged from RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta (see table).

Community stations Liffey Sound, Phoenix FM and Wired FM supplement their own programmes with additional material from Raidió na Life (see table).

5.4 No Irish language programming

The research revealed that four stations, three commercial (Galway Bay FM, KCLR FM and Today FM¹¹) and one community (Ros FM), broadcast no Irish at all in their schedules.

5.5 Irish language inserts

Four commercial stations (98FM, C103, Cork's 96FM and Q102), have no dedicated Irish language or bilingual programme and broadcast only Irish language or bilingual inserts three or four times per day. These last on average 60-90 seconds or less than half an hour a week in total.

⁹ Total output equals the amount of hours daily the station is on the air, in this case 24 hours. Smaller community stations tend to have more limited schedules.

¹⁰ Mostly 'Scoth na Seachtaine', a weekly compilation of highlights from Raidió na Life.

¹¹ Today FM did not respond to repeated attempts to contact the station. However the researchers have themselves heard short Irish language inserts on air.

Stations broadcasting no Irish at all or only inserts in Irish amount to 15.2% of the total (9/59 stations).

Seven commercial stations (4FM, BEAT 102-103, East Coast FM, Limerick's Live 95FM, LMFm, Tipp FM and Red FM) broadcast inserts in addition to full Irish language programmes. These inserts are sometimes shared between stations.

5.6 Gaeltacht counties

There are Gaeltacht districts in seven counties (Cork, Kerry, Galway, Mayo, Donegal, Meath and Waterford) and these are served by a mixture of local and regional commercial stations. Some of these stations broadcast no Irish language programme despite having a Gaeltacht district in their franchise area.

- a) *Cork*: None of the local Cork stations (C103, Cork's 96FM, Red FM) broadcast full programmes in Irish. Spin Southwest (which covers the Cork Gaeltacht) provides 6 hours weekly (3.6%).
- b) *Kerry*: Radio Kerry broadcasts 3 hours in Irish per week (approximately 2 per cent of output). Spin Southwest (see above) also covers the Kerry Gaeltacht.
- c) *Galway*: Despite a large Gaeltacht area in Galway, no Irish language material is broadcast on Galway Bay FM. Regional station iRadio Northwest provides a high percentage of Irish language programming (see 5.1 above).
- d) *Mayo*: Midwest Radio broadcasts 3:15 hours in Irish per week (approximately 2 per cent of output).¹² Mayo is also served by iRadio Northwest.
- e) *Donegal*: Highland Radio broadcasts 3:37 hours per week in Irish (approximately 2 per cent of output), despite the existence of a large Gaeltacht area in Donegal. Donegal is also served by iRadio Northwest.
- f) *Meath*: LMFm, the station whose franchise area includes the Meath Gaeltacht, broadcasts 2:35 per week or almost 1.5% of output. Meath is also served by regional station iRadio (Midlands and Northeast) which provides a high percentage of Irish language output (see above).
- g) *Waterford*: Local station WLR broadcasts half an hour a week in Irish (approximately 0.25% of output). Regional station BEAT 102-103 broadcasts 4:25 per week in Irish (almost 2.7% of output).

The absence of Irish language programming on local stations is significant due to their high listenership within their franchise areas, as successive JNLR surveys indicate.

5.7 Style of programmes and inserts

As stated above, it has not been possible to listen to more than a sample of Irish language output. However the titles of programmes provide clues about content, such as *Ceol agus*

¹² Our thanks to Tommy Marren of Midwest Radio for his correction to the original version.

Caint, Craic agus Ceol, Craic an Lae and *Aon Chraic*? These give the impression that Irish language content is viewed as light-hearted and entertainment-based. Other Irish language programmes are linked to traditional music. The exceptions to these are the youth-based stations which provide short links in Irish between contemporary music, just as they do in their English-language programming. While there are limited examples of magazine-type programmes on stations' schedules, no current affairs-type programming in Irish is clearly identifiable. This would suggest that Irish is not usually seen by stations as a vernacular language but either as a hobby for those who remember some Irish from school or a sop to vague licensing requirements.

Further more detailed research is required to ascertain what proportion of output is aimed at Irish speakers rather than at the general population who have limited knowledge of the language.

5.8 Irish language news service

The provision of regular news bulletins in Irish can be considered a fundamental service occupying a prestigious place in a radio station's schedule. RTÉ broadcasts daily news bulletins in Irish on RTÉ Radio 1 and RTÉ lyric fm and from Monday to Friday on RTÉ 2fm. No commercial or community station provides a daily news service in Irish although this was the case in the past.¹³ Two stations (Highland Radio in Donegal and Liffey Sound in Dublin) provide news in Irish on certain days.

5.9 Programmes in other languages

In addition to output in Irish, six community stations (Claremorris Community Radio, Dublin City FM, Dublin South FM, Liffey Sound FM, NEAR FM and Phoenix FM) also broadcast programmes in the languages of some immigrant communities. In the case of NEAR FM and Dublin South FM, these programmes collectively account for more hours per week than their programmes in Irish.

5.10 Online information

Few stations provide any online information about Irish language programming. Where published, there are several errors in titles of programmes, names of presenters and other basic information. In the accompanying Table, errors have been corrected.

6. Conclusions and policy proposals

6.1 Conclusions

¹³ The national commercial station Today FM provided news headlines in Irish in the past. Its predecessor Century Radio (1989-1991) broadcast news bulletins in Irish four times daily and these were syndicated to many local stations.

Thirty years after the legalisation of independent radio in Ireland, the Irish language has only a marginal role on radio stations other than those broadcasting in Irish. This is in spite of statutory provisions regarding Irish in the licensing process that oblige all stations to include it in their programming. With a small number of exceptions, stations broadcast only minimal amounts of Irish and almost invariably outside peak hours. The lack of Irish language programming during primetime across most schedules is a cause of concern as it represents the marginalisation of the language to times when listenership is lowest. Although youth stations broadcast the highest number of hours, the majority of them are comprised of mostly chart music and only short links in Irish.

Apart from RTÉ, no station broadcasts a daily news service in Irish and the output tends towards the trivial ('let's make Irish fun') or culturally stereotypical (traditional music). Although a majority of stations generate their own material, several community stations only rebroadcast programmes from Raidió na Life. While we recognise the restraints under which such stations operate, we question if such an approach is in keeping with the aims of the legislation or indeed with their own aims and ethos, i.e. to provide relevant programming for the varied communities that they serve. Some stations broadcast no Irish at all, including those serving Gaeltacht areas.

The legislation is weak and imprecise regarding the Irish language. It does not lay down specific targets or percentages in relation to Irish language output by comparison, for example, with detailed provisions on news and current affairs. Instead, the relevant committee of the BAI, the Contract Awards Committee, is obliged only to 'have regard' to Irish when making a decision on awarding a licence. This leaves open the possibility that only a minimal amount of Irish may be offered by the stations and accepted by the BAI when the contract is being negotiated. The Compliance Committee deals primarily with breaches of regulations as a result of complaints from listeners. The BAI executive's monitoring of stations' output is scant at best and does not appear to prioritise the use of the Irish language on air.

The provisions regarding stations whose franchise areas include the Gaeltacht are more stringent, as the Contract Awards Committee is required to 'have particular regard to the continuance and advancement as a spoken language of the Irish language'. This has potentially far-reaching implications for such stations but the survey indicates that several of them appear to fall far short of that provision. Broadcasting no Irish at all or only minimal amounts cannot be understood to be in accordance with advancing Irish as a spoken language in the Gaeltacht.

Music-based programmes with links in Irish, such as those broadcast by the iRadio and Spin stations, have a place in radio broadcasting and may encourage a youth audience to engage with Irish. However this falls far short of serving the communicative needs of Irish speakers both inside and outside the Gaeltacht.

Although further research is required, we conclude tentatively that the Irish language requirement is often understood by stations as involving minimal amounts of Irish aimed at general listeners who have passive knowledge of Irish from school, and not at active and fluent speakers of Irish. This is a reflection of a wider social dynamic which prioritises symbolic recognition for Irish over its active promotion as a spoken language.

6.2 Proposals

For legislators

- We urge that the Broadcasting Act 2009 be strengthened in order to enable the BAI to pursue a more pro-active Irish language policy in tandem with radio stations.
- We propose the revision of Article 66 (2) (d) of the Act in order to ensure greater provision of Irish language programming across all stations.
- We recommend that Article 66 (3) of the Act be amended to strengthen obligations on stations covering Gaeltacht areas.

For the regulator

- We encourage the BAI and radio stations to develop a greater awareness of the types of listeners who are to be served by Irish language programmes. Such programmes need to be targeted at two specific groups:
 - (a) those who speak Irish fluently and regularly, including those in the Gaeltacht and
 - (b) those who know some Irish, are well-disposed towards it and would like to hear more of it on their radio station.

To this end, the BAI needs to re-introduce an Irish Language Advisory Committee and Irish Language Officer with adequate resources to

- (a) promote awareness and understanding about the Irish language in the sector and
- (b) develop and implement a pro-active Irish language policy.
- A key objective of any new policy must be to ensure the provision of Irish language programming for young listeners.
- We recommend that Irish be carefully considered in periodic reviews of all stations regulated by the BAI.

For the broadcasters

- We propose that all stations work towards producing their own Irish language programming of relevance to their listeners. Stations should commit to gradually increasing the amount of Irish broadcast during peak listening hours.
- Stations with Gaeltacht districts in their franchise areas should deliver significantly more programmes in Irish than other stations. This could be ensured through the introduction of a quota in contracts for such stations.
- Youth stations should continue to develop Irish language programming, given the importance of empowering and supporting future speakers of the language.

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¹⁴ The Broadcasting Commission of Ireland (BCI) became the BAI in 2009. This document was published by the BAI in 2009 as an interim policy pending review and hence the reference to BCI in the title.



NUI Galway
OÉ Gaillimh



MIC
MARY IMMACULATE COLLEGE
COLÁISTE MHUIRE GAN SMÁL

Thaighde faoi úsáid na Gaeilge ar an raidió: Achoimre

Eanáir 2018

Dr John Walsh, Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh

Dr Rosemary Day, Coláiste Mhuire gan Smál, Ollscoil Luimnigh

1. Réamhrá

Tá sé d'aidhm ag an tuarascáil seo staidéar bonnlíne a dhéanamh ar an soláthar reatha cláracha Gaeilge ar gach stáisiún ceadúnaithe AM/FM sa stát, seachas na stáisiúin a chraolann go hiomlán trí Ghaeilge. Go bhfios dúinn níor deineadh a leithéid de thaighde fós faoin soláthar beacht Gaeilge ar stáisiúin raidió na tíre. Creidimid gur gá an taighde seo a dhéanamh toisc go bhfuil cláracha Gaeilge i measc na ndualgas reachtúil a leagtar ar gach craoltóir raidió, go háirithe ar RTÉ. Tá forálacha ar leith faoin nGaeilge san Acht Craolacháin 2009 agus tá cur chun cinn cláracha Gaeilge i measc cuspóirí straitéiseacha Údarás Craolacháin na hÉireann (ÚCÉ).

Is achoimre í an tuarascáil seo den plépháipéar Béarla 'Research on use of the Irish language on radio'. Féach an plépháipéar sin le haghaidh tuilleadh sonraí agus an tábla Excel ina dtugtar mioneolas faoi thorthaí an tsuirbhé.

2. Comhthéacs reachtúil

Is é an tAcht Craolachán 2009 an reachtaíocht uileghabhálach is déanaí agus is faoi a fheidhmíonn ÚCÉ. Déantar tagairtí sonracha don Ghaeilge san Acht a bhaineann le dualgais ÚCÉ féin agus le dualgais na gcráoltóirí. Leagtar na ceanglais reachtúla is suntasaí ar na craoltóirí poiblí ach tá an Ghaeilge luaite i measc na gcritéar a mheasúnsaítear agus cinneadh á dhéanamh faoi cheadúnas do chraoltóir neamhspleách.

3. Comhthéacs polasaí

Níl aon ráiteas sonracha straitéise ná cód cleachtas reatha ag ÚCÉ i leith na Gaeilge ach luaitear cur chun cinn cláracha Gaeilge sa *Ráiteas Straitéise* is déanaí uaidh (2017). Iarrtar ar iarratasóirí ar cheadúnais ráiteas a dhéanamh faoi mhéid agus faoi chineál na gcláracha a chraolfar (a) i nGaeilge agus (b) go dátheangach. In 2015 d'fhoilsigh RTÉ plean gníomhaíochta cúig bliana, *Meáin Ghaeilge RTÉ*, chun forbairtí éagsúla faoin nGaeilge a thabhairt i gcrích. Is í an chéad sprioc ná an Ghaeilge a leathnú ar fud na sceideal go léir ionas go mbeidh an Ghaeilge níos suntasaí agus níos feiceálaí ar sheirbhísí RTÉ.

4. Modheolaíocht

Baineann an taighde seo le gach stáisiún raidió analógach de chuid RTÉ nó a cheadúnaigh ÚCÉ le craoladh ar AM/FM. Níor cuireadh stáisiúin lán-Ghaeilge, stáisiúin a chraolann ar líne nó ar DAB amháin, stáisiúin pháirtaimseartha ná stáisiúin institiúideacha (ospidéil) san áireamh. D'fhág sé sin iomlán 59 stáisiún ar deineadh taighde orthu.

Mar chéad chéim, deineadh anailís ar na sceidil chraolta a d'fhoilsigh na stáisiúin ar a suíomhanna idirlín. Cuireadh na torthaí i gcomparáid le taighde a deineadh cheana faoi na scéimeanna *Cogar* agus *Aerthonnta* a raibh/a bhfuil sé d'aidhm acu tacú le craoltóireacht na Gaeilge. Cuireadh litir chuig na stáisiúin uile agus iarradh orthu na torthaí a dheimhniú nó a cheartú. Sa chás nár freagraíodh litreacha, seoladh teachtaireachtaí ríomhphoist nó glaodh ar bhainisteoirí stáisiúin. Tar éis iliomad iarrachtaí, fuarthas freagraí ó 53 as 59 stáisiún nó díreach faoi bhun 90 faoin gcéad den iomlán. Baineann na torthaí a fhoilsítear anseo le hEarrach 2017.

Tugadh ualú 1.0 do chláracha a tuairiscíodh a bheith in Gaeilge amháin. Má dúradh gur clár dátheangach a bhí i gceist, tugadh ualú 0.5 dó. Níor cuireadh úsáid 'an chúpla focal', ná úsáid fhánach na Gaeilge le linn Sheachtain na Gaeilge san áireamh, toisc nár fhéadamar eolas beacht a fháil. Mura bhfuarthas freagra ó stáisiún, breacadh é sin sa tábla. Roimh dúinn an tuarascáil a fhoilsiú, tugadh deis do na stáisiúin an t-eolas a dheimhniú.

5. Torthaí

Uaireanta craolta i nGaeilge

Tá líon na n-uaireanta craolta i nGaeilge nó go dátheangach an-íseal, 3:30 uair sa tseachtain ar an meán (athchraoltaí san áireamh). Den chuid is mó, craoltar na cláracha Gaeilge lasmuigh de na buaicamannta (0700-1900). Is iad na stáisiúin óige iRadio (Northwest agus Northeast & Midlands) is mó a sholáthraíonn cláracha Gaeilge (44:30 uair nó 26 faoin gcéad dá gcláracha) ach is le linn na hoíche a chraoltar an chuid is mó de na huaireanta sin. Is iad stáisiúin óige Spin (Southwest agus 103.8) an dara dream is mó (6 huair nó 2.6 faoin gcéad dá gcláracha). Tá Flirt FM (Gaillimh) chun cinn i measc na stáisiún pobal (8 n-uaire nó 10 faoin gcéad dá chláracha).

Bunchláracha Gaeilge

Craolann móramh de na stáisiúin (40 as 59) cláracha Gaeilge nó dátheangacha dá gcuid féin.

Athchraoltaí

Athchraolann cúig stáisiún (BEAT 102-103, Claremorris Community Radio, Community Radio Youghal, Dublin South FM agus Dundalk FM) cláracha seachtracha i nGaeilge amháin agus ní sholáthraíonn siad a gcuid cláracha féin. Seachas BEAT 102-103, braitheann na ceithre

stáisiún pobail ar athchraoltaí ó Raidió na Life. Seachas an tseirbhís nuachta Gaeilge, is ar athchraoltaí ó RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta atá cláracha Gaeilge RTÉ Radio 1 bunaithe.

Gan aon ábhar Gaeilge

Léirigh an taighde nach gcaolann ceithre stáisiún aon ábhar Gaeilge in aon chor ina gcuid sceidil. Is iad sin na trí stáisiún tráchtála (Galway Bay FM, KCLR FM agus Today FM¹) agus an stáisiún pobail Ros FM.

Míreanna Gaeilge

Níl aon chlár Gaeilge nó dátheangach dá gcuid féin ag ceithre stáisiún tráchtála (98FM, C103, Cork's 96FM agus Q102) agus ní chraolann siad ach míreanna gearra Gaeilge nó dátheangacha (60-90 soicind) trí nó ceithre huaire in aghaidh an lae. Is ionann na stáisiúin nach gcaolann aon chlár Gaeilge/dátheangach nó a chraolann míreanna Gaeilge amháin agus 15.2 faoin gcéad den iomlán (9 as 59).

Contaetha Gaeltachta

Freastalaíonn idir stáisiúin thráchtála áitiúla agus réigiúnacha ar an nGaeltacht. Cé go bhfuil limistéar Gaeltachta ina gceantar saincheadúnais, ní chraolann roinnt acu clár Gaeilge ar bith.

- a) *Corcaigh*: Ní chraolann aon cheann de stáisiúin áitiúla Chorcaí (C103, Cork's 96FM, Red FM) cláracha iomlána Gaeilge. Craolann Spin Southwest (a chlúdaíonn Gaeltacht Chorcaí) 6 huaire sa tseachtain (3.6 faoi gcéad).
- b) *Ciarraí*: Craolann Radio Kerry 3 uaire an chloig i nGaeilge gach seachtain (timpeall 2 faoin gcéad den aschur). Freastalaíonn Spin Southwest (féach thuas) ar Ghaeltacht Chiarraí chomh maith.
- c) *Gaillimh*: Cé go bhfuil ceantar mór Gaeltachta i nGaillimh, ní chraoltar aon ábhar Gaeilge ar Galway Bay FM. Soláthraíonn an stáisiún réigiúnach iRadio Northwest céatadán ard cláracha Gaeilge (féach thuas).
- d) *Maigh Eo*: Craolann Midwest Radio 3:15 uair Gaeilge sa tseachtain. Freastalaíonn iRadio Northwest ar Mhaigh Eo chomh maith.
- e) *Dún na nGall*: Craolann Highland Radio 3:37 uair sa tseachtain i nGaeilge (timpeall 2 faoin gcéad den aschur), cé go bhfuil ceantar mór Gaeltachta sa chontae sin. Freastalaíonn iRadio Northwest ar Dhún na nGall chomh maith.
- f) *An Mhí*: Craolann LMFm, an stáisiún a bhfuil Gaeltacht na Mí ina cheantar saincheadúnais, 2:35 uair sa tseachtain nó beagnach 1.5 faoin gcéad den aschur. Freastalaíonn an stáisiún réigiúnach iRadio (Midlands and Northeast), a chraolann líon ard cláracha Gaeilge (féach thuas), ar an Mí chomh maith.

¹ In ainneoin iliomad iarrachtaí, ní bhfuarthas freagra ó Today FM. Mar sin féin, chuala na taighdeoirí míreanna gearra Gaeilge á gcaoladh ar an stáisiún.

- g) *Port Láirge*: Craolann an stáisiún áitiúil WLR leathuair an chloig Gaeilge sa tseachtain (timpeall 0.25 faoin gcéad den aschur). Craolann an stáisiún réigiúnach BEAT 102-103 4:25 uair sa tseachtain in Gaeilge (timpeall 2.7% den aschur).

Stíl cláracha

Tugann na teidil leid faoi ábhar agus stíl na gcláracha Gaeilge, mar shampla *Ceol agus Caint*, *Craic agus Ceol*, *Craic an Lae* agus *Aon Chraic*? Thuigfí uathu seo gur mar chaitheamh aimsire nó ábhar siamsaíochta agus ní mar theanga bheo phobail a fhéachann na stáisiúin ar an nGaeilge. Níl ach líon teoranta cláracha irise ar fáil.

Seirbhís nuachta Gaeilge

Craolann RTÉ Radio 1 agus RTÉ lyric fm seirbhís laethúil nuachta in Gaeilge agus craoltar nuacht Ghaeilge ar RTÉ 2fm ó Luan go hAoine. Ní chuireann aon stáisiún tráchtála ná pobail seirbhís laethúil nuachta Gaeilge ar fáil.

6. Conclúidí agus moltaí polasaí

Conclúidí

30 bliain tar éis don raidió neamhspleách dleathach teacht ar an bhfód in Éirinn, níl ach ról imeallach ag an nGaeilge ar na stáisiúin raidió a chraolann i mBéarla den chuid is mó. Tá sé seo amhlaidh in ainneoin na bhforálacha reachtúla maidir leis an nGaeilge sa phróiseas ceadúnaithe a chuireann iachall ar gach stáisiún í a chur san áireamh ina gcuid cláracha. De ghnáth ní chraolann na stáisiúin ach méid beag Gaeilge agus is lasmuigh de na buaicamannta, den chuid is mó, a bhíonn siad le cloisteáil. Ní chraolann ach RTÉ seirbhís nuachta laethúil Gaeilge agus is minic cuma shiamsúil nó neafaiseach ar an líon beag cláracha Gaeilge a chloistear ar na stáisiúin neamhspleácha. Braitheann go leor stáisiún pobal ar athchraoltaí ó Raidió na Life. Ní chraolann roinnt stáisiún Gaeilge ar bith, stáisiúin a bhfuil limistéir Ghaeltachta ina gceantair shaincheadúnais san áireamh.

Tá na míreanna faoin nGaeilge sa reachtaíocht lag agus neamhbheacht. Ní leagann sí síos spriocanna cinnte ná céatadáin maidir le soláthar cláracha Gaeilge. Ní cosúil go dtugann córas monatóireachta ÚCÉ tús áite d'úsáid na Gaeilge ar an aer. Tá na forálacha reachtúla i dtaca leis an nGaeltacht níos déine, agus tá dualgas ar an gcoiste cuí de chuid ÚCÉ aird a thabhairt ar bhuanú agus ar chur chun cinn na Gaeilge má tá limistéar Gaeltachta sa cheantar a bhfuiltear ag lorg ceadúnais faoina choinne. Mar sin féin, teipeann ar roinnt stáisiún an sprioc sin a bhaint amach.

Cé go bhfuil tuilleadh taighde de dhíth, táimid den tuairim go dtuigtear do na stáisiúin gurb ionann an ceanglas reachtúil teanga agus íosmhéid Gaeilge a dhíreofaí ar ghnáthéisteoirí a bhfuil roinnt Gaeilge acu agus bá acu léi, seachas ar chainteoirí laethúla, líofa Gaeilge. Is léiriú é sin ar chlaonadh sóisialta níos leithne a thugann tús áite do ról siombalach na Gaeilge seachas dá cothú mar theanga labhartha.

Moltaí

- Molaimid go dtreiseofaí na míreanna faoin nGaeilge san Acht Craolacháin 2009 chun cur ar chumas ÚCÉ polasaí Gaeilge níos réamhghníomhaí a fhorbairt i bpáirt leis na stáisiúin raidió. Chuige sin, chaithfí Alt 66 (2) (d), a bhaineann le stáisiúin raidió go ginearálta, agus Alt 66 (3), a bhaineann le stáisiúin a bhfuil limistéir Ghaeltachta ina gceantair shaincheadúnais, a leasú.
- Molaimid do ÚCÉ agus do na stáisiúin raidió cur lena dtuiscint de na cineálacha éisteoirí a bhfreastalaíonn cláracha Gaeilge/dátheangacha orthu: (a) daoine a labhraíonn an Ghaeilge go líofa agus go rialta agus (b) daoine a bhfuil roinnt Gaeilge acu, a bhfuil gearr acu uirthi agus ar mhaith leo tuilleadh di a chloisteáil ar a stáisiún raidió. Is gá go dtabharfaí ÚCÉ feidhm arís do Choiste Comhairleach Gaeilge agus d'Oifigeach Gaeilge chun (a) feasacht faoi agus tuiscint ar an nGaeilge a chothú san earnáil agus (b) polasaí réamhghníomhach Gaeilge a fhorbairt. San áireamh sa pholasaí nua bheadh forbairt cláracha Gaeilge d'éisteoirí óga. Molaimid chomh maith go gcuirfeadh ÚCÉ an Ghaeilge san áireamh san athbhreithniú rialta a dhéantar ar stáisiúin raidió.
- Molaimid go mbeadh sé d'aidhm ag gach stáisiún a chuid cláracha Gaeilge féin a chruthú a bheadh in oiriúint dá n-éisteoirí féin agus go gcraolfaí níos mó Gaeilge le linn buaicamannta éisteachta. Ba cheart do stáisiúin a bhfuil limistéir Ghaeltachta ina gceantair shaincheadúnais i bhfad níos mó Gaeilge a chraoladh. D'fhéadfaí machnamh a dhéanamh ar chúota sna conarthaí craolacháin a d'aontófaí leo. Ba cheart do na stáisiúin óige ról ar leith a bheith acu i gcruthú cláracha Gaeilge.

Number	Station	Type	Hours	Mins	Programme title	Language	Broadcast time	Other regular broadcasts	Notes	Response	Total
1	4FM	Commercial, multi-city	2	0	Guaranteed Irish with Barbara Nic Dhonnacha	Bilingual	2000-2200 Sun			Yes	01:23
			0	23	Ceol agus Craic	Irish	Daily	3 x 90" inserts			
2	98FM	Commercial, local	0	28		Irish	Daily	4'00" of inserts		Yes	00:28
3	Athlone Community Radio	Community	1	0	Inniu, Inné, Amárach	Irish	1730-1830 Sun			Yes	01:00
4	Beat 102-103	Commercial, regional	2	0	Top 40 Oifigiúil na hÉireann	Irish	0750-0950 Sun		Syndicated programme from SPIN	Yes	04:35
			2	0	Top 40 Oifigiúil na hÉireann	Irish	2200-0000 Sun		Repeat		
			0	35		Irish	Daily	5 x 1'00" inserts			
5	C103	Commercial, local	0	15	Blúire Gaeilge - C103	Irish	Weekdays	3 x 1'00" inserts Mon-Fri		Yes	00:15
6	Clare FM	Commercial, local	0	30	Cúlchaint	Irish	0900-0930 Sat	Irish language jingles throughout the day		Yes	00:30
7	Claremorris Community Radio	Community	1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	1600-1700 Thurs		Rebroadcast from RnaL	Yes	04:00
			1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	1700-1800 Wed		Repeat		
			1	0	Scríobh na nAmhrán	Irish	1300-1400 Fri		Rebroadcast from RnaL		
			1	0	Scríobh na nAmhrán	Irish	1600-1700 Tues		Repeat		
8	Community Radio Castlebar	Community	1	0	Anonn is Anall le Mairtín Ó Maicín	Irish	2000-2030 Sun			Yes	02:00
			1	0	Anonn is Anall le Mairtín Ó Maicín	Irish	1000-1030 Sat		Repeat		
9	Community Radio Youghal	Community	1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	2300-0000 Thurs		Rebroadcast from RnaL	Yes	01:30
			0	30	Na Cairteanna le Kodexx	Irish	2000-2030 Fri				
10	Connemara Community Radio	Community	0	30	As Gaeilge le Caítriona Nic Giolla Phádraig	Irish	1800-1900 Mon		Broadcast every 2nd week	Yes	00:30

11	Cork's 96FM	Commercial, local	0	15	Craic an Lae - 96FM	Irish	Weekdays	3 x 1'00" inserts Mon-Fri		Yes	00:15
14	Dublin City FM	Special interest	0	30	Rudaí mar sin	Irish	1530-1600 Mon			Yes	02:00
			0	30	Cultúr sa Chathair	Irish	2030-2100 Wed				
			1	0	Ceol agus Craic	Irish	2000-2100 Sun				
15	Dublin South FM	Community	1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	1400-1500 Tues		Rebroadcast from RnaL	Yes	01:00
16	Dundalk FM	Community	1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	2100-2200 Mon		Rebroadcast from RnaL	Yes	01:20
			0	20	No title given	Irish	No time given	20 x 0'20" Sound & Vision series in Irish			
17	East Coast FM	Commercial, local	2	0	Love Tonight with Traic Ó Braonáin	Irish	2200-0000 Sun			Yes	02:28
			0	28	Craic agus Ceol	Irish	Daily	3-4 x 1'00" inserts			
18	East Limerick Community Radio	Community	0	0						No	00:00
19	Flirt FM	Community of interest	5	0	Clár Gaeilge	Irish	1300-1400 Mon-Fri		Rebroadcast from RnaL	Yes	08:00
			1	0	Rogha Bhríde	Irish	2000-2100 Fri				
			2	0	Acadamh Beo	Irish	1100-1300 Thurs				
20	FM104	Commercial, local	2	0	Deireadh Seachtaine	Irish	0800-1000 Sun			Yes	02:00
21	Galway Bay FM	Commercial, local	0	0						Yes	00:00
22	Highland Radio	Commercial, local	0	30	Ruaille Buaille le Colm Feiritéar	Irish	2030-2100 Tues			Yes	03:37
			2	0	Sounds Traditional as Gaeilge with Rosemary Herraghty	Irish	1900-2100 Thurs				
			1	30	Rosemary Herraghty	Bilingual	1900-2030 Tues				
			0	30	GAA show	Bilingual	2030-2100 Wed				
			0	7	Nuacht	Irish	1750-1757 Fri				
23	iRadio NE & Midlands	Commercial, regional	15	0	IRL	Bilingual	1800-2100 Mon-Fri			Yes	44:30:00

			2	0	The Chart Show	Gaeilge	2200-0000 Sun				
			35	0	Overnight	Gaeilge	0100-0600 Mon-Fri				
24	iRadio NW	Commercial, regional	15	0	IRL	Bilingual	1800-2100 Mon-Fri			Yes	44:30:00
			2	0	The Chart Show	Gaeilge	2200-0000 Sun				
			35	0	Overnight	Gaeilge	0100-0600 Mon-Fri				
25	KCLR FM	Commercial, local	0	0						Yes	00:00
26	KFM	Commercial, local	1	0	Ceol agus Caint	Bilingual	1000-1100 Sun			Yes	01:00
			1	0	Ceol agus Caint	Bilingual	1900-2000 Tues		Repeat		
27	Life FM	Community of interest	1	0	Ceol agus Craic	Bilingual	1900-2000 Mon			Yes	00:30
28	Liffey Sound FM	Community	1	0	Athbheochan	Irish	2000-2100 Máirt			Yes	03:45
			1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	2100-2200 Máirt		Rebroadcast from RnaL		
			1	0	Athbheochan	Irish	1600-1700 Déar		Repeat		
			0	45	Nuacht Ghaeilge	Irish	Hourly 1100-2100 Sat-Sun				
29	Limerick's Live 95FM	Commercial, local	2	0	Arts & Classical	Bilingual	0800-1000 Sun			Yes	01:11
			0	16	Craic an Lae	Irish	Daily	3 x 0'45" inserts	Inserts from FM104		
30	LMFM	Commercial, local	1	30	Clár Smidiríní	Irish	1930-2100 Sun			Yes	02:35
			1	30	The Inside Track	Bilingual	2230-0000 Sun				
			0	20	Aon Chraic	Irish	Daily	4 x 1'00" inserts	Inserts from FM104		
31	Midwest Radio*	Commercial, local	1	0	The Hot Hits Hour as Gaeilge	Irish	2200-2300 Fri			Yes	03:15
			1	30	Fleadh Cheoil	Bilingual	2030-2200 Sun				
			3	0	Ceol agus Ealaíon	Bilingual	2200-0100 Tues				
32	Midlands 103	Commercial, local	1	0	An Bosca Ceoil	Irish	19.00-20.00 Fri			No	01:00
33	Near FM	Community	2	30	Ar Muin na Muice	Irish	09.00-9.30 Mon-Fri			Yes	05:00

			2	30	Ar Muin na Muice	Irish	1730-1800 Mon-Fri		Repeat		
34	Newstalk	Commercial, national	2	0	Splanc	Irish	21.00-23.00 Fri			Yes	02:00
35	Northern Sound	Commercial, local	1	0	Bígí ag caint	Bilingual	21.00-22.00 Fri		Same programme as Shannonside		00:30
36	Ocean FM	Commercial, local	1	0	Cois na Tine	Irish	1900-2000 Sun			No	01:00
37	Phoenix FM	Community	1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	2000-2100 Luan		Rebroadcast from RnaL	Yes	06:00
			1	0	Ag caint le Gráinne	Irish	2000-2100 Máirt				
			0	30	Aon Scéal	Irish	2000-2030 Céad				
			0	30	Tuairisc	Irish	2030-2100 Céad				
			1	0	Ag caint le Gráinne	Irish	1200-1300 Domh		Repeat		
			0	30	Fada is Fairsing	Irish	1300-1330 Domh		Rebroadcast from RnaL		
			0	30	Tuairisc	Irish	1300-1400		Repeat		
			1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	1400-1500		Repeat		
38	Q102	Commercial, local	0	21	Aon Chraic?	Irish	Daily	3 x 1'00" inserts		Yes	00:21
39	Radio Kerry	Commercial, local	1	0	Caint Chiarraí	Irish	2000-2100 Sun			Yes	04:00
			2	0	Trip to the Cottage	Bilingual	2000-2200 Mon				
			2	0	Great Singer, Great Songs	Bilingual	2100-2300 Sat				
40	Radio Nova	Commercial, local	2	0	No title given	Irish	0400-0600 Sun			Yes	02:17
			0	17	No title given	Bilingual	Daily	5 x 1'00" inserts			
41	Raidió Corca Baiscinn	Community	1	0	No title given	Irish	No time given		Rebroadcast from RnaL	Yes	01:00
42	Red FM	Commercial, local	0	28	Samhlaigh!	Bilingual	Daily	4 x 1'00" inserts	Inserts estimated		00:14
43	Ros FM	Community	0	0						Yes	00:00
44	RTE Radio One	Public, national	1	0	An Scoth	Irish	2000-2100 Sat		Rebroadcast of RTÉ RnaG material	Yes	01:56

			0	56	Nuacht	Irish	1200, 1500, 2100 Mon-Fri, 1500 Sat & Sun				
45	RTE 2fm	Public, national	2	0	The Chart Show	Bilingual	2000-2200 Fri			Yes	02:30
			0	30	Nuacht	Irish	Weekdays 1330 & 1630				
46	RTE lyric fm	Public, national	0	15	Nuacht	Irish	Daily 1900			Yes	00:15
47	Shannonside	Commercial, local	1	0	Bígí ag caint	Bilingual	0900-1000 Sun		Same show as Northern Sound	Yes	00:30
48	South East Radio	Commercial, local	1	30	Ceol an Domhnaigh	Bilingual	1900-2030 Sun			Yes	01:00
			0	30	Sounds Irish	Bilingual	2030-2100 Thurs				
49	Spin 103.8	Commercial, local	3	0	Pop Raidió	Irish	0945-1245 Sat			Yes	06:00
			2	0	Top 40 Oifigiúil na hÉireann	Irish	1845-2045 Sun				
			1	0	Alternative Irish	Irish	1045-1145 Sun				
50	Spin SW	Commercial, regional	3	0	Pop Raidió	Irish	0945-1245 Sat			Yes	06:00
			2	0	Top 40 Oifigiúil na hÉireann	Irish	1845-2045 Sun				
			1	0	SPIN ALT	Irish	1045-1145 Sun				
51	Spirit Radio	Commercial, quasi-national	2	0	Dóchas an Domhnaigh	Irish	0700-0900 Sun			No	02:00
52	Sunshine 106.8	Commercial, local	2	0	Guaranteed Irish	Bilingual				Yes	02:31
			0	31	Craic agus Ceol	Irish	Daily	3 x 0'90" inserts			
53	Tipp FM	Commercial, local	2	0	Cairt Bheo	Irish	2000-2200 Sat			Yes	03:28
			0	28	An bhfuil fhios agat?	Irish	Daily	4 x 1'00" inserts	Inserts estimated		
			1	0	The Green Room	Irish	2100-2200 Sun				
54	Tipperary MidWest Radio	Community	0	30	Cúrsaí	Irish	1830-1900 Thurs			Yes	01:30
			1	0	Comhaltas	Irish	1930-2030 Mon				

55	Today FM	Commercial, national	0	0					No	00:00	
56	UCC 98.3FM	Community of interest	3	0	Beirt ag Béiceadh	Irish	1700-1800 Tues		3 hours reported, only 1 on schedule	Yes	03:00
57	West Limerick 102	Community	0	30	Siar ó Dheas and Wild West	Bilingual	1900-1930 Wed			No	00:15
58	Wired FM	Community of interest	1	0	Scoth na Seachtaine	Irish	1130-1230 Mon		Rebroadcast from RnaL	Yes	02:30
			0	30	Gafa le Gaeilge	Irish	1130-1200 Tues				
			0	30	Éir Play (as Gaeilge)	Irish	1130-1200 Wed				
			0	30	Gafa le Gaeilge	Irish	No time given		Repeat		
59	WLR	Commercial, local	0	30	Mar Dhea	Irish	2030-2130 Sun			Yes	00:30

Total **195:24**
Average **03:30**

** We thank Tommy Marren of Midwest Radio for his correction to the original survey.*