

## **Appendix 1. Provisional List of Linguistic Indicators**

Contains the contributions of the SIL Commission of experts (18-6-03)

### **Guidelines for inclusion of indicators**

This list of indicators contains the most relevant sociolinguistic data derived from official statistics, records and from studies that have been repeated (or done longitudinally). In all, there are 7 sectors, 35 subsectors and 85 indicators (50 with current data and 35 without data).

The 22 subsectors most rated by the Commission of experts are shown here, the subsectors that we could take as most basic or priority.

Also shown are the indicators for which we have no data in series (i.e. over time) and where it would obviously be a good idea to start collecting data, which will involve setting aside funds or seeking new channels of funding and human resources not so far quantified.

**Number of indicators per sector**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>With data</b>	<b>Without data</b>	<b>Total</b>
Sector 1	11	0	11
Sector 2	6	7	13
Sector 3	9	4	13
Sector 4	14	9	23
Sector 5	5	7	12
Sector 6	0	6	6
Sector 7	5	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>85</b>

## **1. General population**

### **1.1 The Catalan language and the other languages of Europe**

- a) Indicator: Population of the territories where Catalan is official and the population of the states with an official language of the European Union (IDESCAT, INE and Eurostat).
- b) Indicator: Population of the territories where Catalan is official and the population of the states that are candidates for joining the UE (IDESCAT, INE and Eurostat).
- c) Indicator: Population speaking the minority languages of the EU (EBLUL and Euromosaic).

### **1.2 Language knowledge among the population**

- a) Indicator: Percentage of the population that understands, reads, speaks and writes in Catalan (IDESCAT, Language census).

### **1.3 Identity and language use among the population**

- a) Indicator: Percentage of the population stating "Which do I consider my own language?" (CIS-1993, DYM-Dept of Culture 1997-99, Fabà *et al.* 2000).<sup>1</sup>
- b) Indicator: Percentage of the population usually using a certain language in a particular situation (when you are buying something, with someone you don't know, at work, with friends and when writing a note (CIS 1978, 1993 and 1998 and Fabà *et al.* 2000).

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<sup>1</sup> We need to arrive at a consensus methodology as used for the Metropolitan area or IDESCAT to be used for the whole of Catalonia.

- c) Indicator of use of Catalan Percentage mean use of Catalan among the over fifteens in the population (DYM-Dept of Culture 1997).

#### **1.4 Language of the population of the Metropolitan area of Barcelona**

- a) Indicator: Percentage of the population stating "Which is my language?" (Institut d'Estudis Regionals i Metropolitans, 1985-2000).
- b) Indicator: "Combined" language of all members of the household. (Institut d'Estudis Regionals i Metropolitans, 1995-2000).

#### **1.5 Knowledge and use of Aranese**

- a. Indicator: Percentage of the population who can understand, read, speak and write Aranese (IDESCAT, language census 1986-2001).
- b. Indicator: Percentage of the population who use Aranese (IDESCAT, Language census 2001).

## **2. Public administration**

### **2.1 Generalitat, Government of Catalonia**

- a) Indicator: Weighted mean NL index of the departments of the Generalitat and sister organisations<sup>2</sup> measured by means of Indexplà (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).
- b) Indicator: Percentage of users of each language access into the gateway of the Administració Oberta de Catalunya (Open Government of Catalonia (Forecast: AOC data).

### **2.2 Local administration**

- a) Indicator: Number of local corporations and the population living in municipal areas with ordinances on the use of Catalan (DGPL, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 31).
- b) Indicator: Weighted mean NL index of a sample of local councils<sup>3</sup> measured by means of Indexplà (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).

### **2.3 Administration of Justice**

- a) Indicator: Number and percentage of law courts offices with real availability of use of language<sup>4</sup> (Dept. of Justice, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 40).
- b) Indicator: Mean use of Catalan (identification and informative notices, written communications and oral language of identification and convergence on other's Catalan) in law court offices measured by means of Ofercat<sup>5</sup>.
- c) Indicator: Number and percentage of rulings in each language in the Tribunal Superior de Justícia de Catalunya.

### **2.4 Public records and documents**

- a) Indicator: Number and percentage notary documents in each language (Col·legi Notarial, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 44).
- b) Indicator: Number and percentage of associations, foundations and co-operatives with statutes in each language (Dept. of Justice, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 46).

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<sup>2</sup> Forecast: *Enquesta sobre Usos Lingüístics a Institucions Públiques* (Poll on Language Use in Public Institutions -ULIP), 2003.

<sup>3</sup> Forecasts of a sample of local corporations (Example: towns and cities with more than 2,000 inhabitants).

<sup>4</sup> Real language availability will entail at least one employee per law court office who answers in written or spoken Catalan on an habitual basis. Data from 1998-2002. In 2002 the Dept. of Justice has piloted a plan, with a methodology for collecting new data.

<sup>5</sup> This indicator and others with data originating from Ofercat should be seen as a draft proposal. The data will not be meaningful until a cycle of observations have been completed (minimum of 15 populations, 25 being optimum number).

- c) Indicator: Number and percentage of documents on mercantile organisations<sup>6</sup> in each of the languages (Dept. of Justice, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 45)

## 2.5 Professional associations, chambers of commerce, guilds and official academies

- a) Indicator: Percentage use of Catalan in reports seen by professional associations or "colleges" (architects, surveyors and engineers).  
b) Indicator: Weighted mean NL index of a selection of the main professional associations<sup>7</sup> measured by means of Indexplà (Forecast: ULIP Poll, 2003).

## 2.6. State / Central government agencies

- a) Indicator: Weighted mean NL index of state agencies (Tax office, Social security, Police) in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants in Catalonia<sup>8</sup> (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).

# 3. Education

## 3.1 Infant and primary

- a. Indicator: Percentage of pupils on role who are competent in Catalan and Spanish in primary schools (Department of Education, 2001).  
b. Indicator: Percentage of language use of pupils with teachers in the classroom and general interaction in school (Pilot study, SEDEC).  
c. Indicator: Number and percentage of teaching staff with accredited competence or recognised level in Catalan. (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 59).

## 3.2 Secondary education

- a. Indicator: Mean mark attained in the state examinations in competence in the Catalan and Spanish languages in secondary education (Instituto Nacional de Calidad y Educación, 1999-2000).  
b. Indicator: Percentage language use of pupils with teachers in the classroom and general interaction in school.  
c. Indicator: Number and percentage teaching staff with accredited competence in Catalan. (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 63)

## 3.3 Higher education

- a. Indicator: Number and percentage of students answering in one or other of the languages in the University Entrance exam (DURSI, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 63).  
b. Indicator: Number and percentage of essays and doctoral theses presented in each of the languages.  
c. Indicator: Percentage of classes (or hours of lectures) in each of the languages in core subjects (or subjects in first cycle) in the Universities.

## 3.4 Adult education

- a. Indicator: Percentage of adult education centres which offer courses in each of the languages (Dept. of Social Welfare, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 65)  
b. Indicator: Number of students enrolled for Catalan courses at the CPNL, Escola Oficial d'Idiomes and adult training centres<sup>9</sup> (CPNL, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 71; EOI and others)

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<sup>6</sup> We need to extend data collection to include mercantile registers and records in Catalonia. In *Informe de Política Lingüística 2001* there are data from the mercantil register for Barcelona.

<sup>7</sup> We need a sample either strategic or by quotas from the professional associations (137) where Indexplà is administered (sample: 46 questionnaires, one in every three associations).

<sup>8</sup> Cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants: Barcelona, l'Hospitalet, Badalona, Terrassa, Sabadell, Mataró, Tarragona, Lleida and Santa Coloma de Gramenet, plus Girona.

<sup>9</sup> We need to ensure that the data provided by institutions and organisations constitutes a series over time.

- c. Indicator: Number of certificates of knowledge of Catalan language issued by JPC and the DGPL, EAPC, CPNL, EOI, IRL and other equivalent (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 73).

### 3.5 Non-regulated education

- a. Indicator: percentage of teaching hours in each of the languages in a sample of educational centres affiliated to the Institut Català de Noves Professions (Catalan Institute of New Professions -INCANOP).

## 4. Media and cultural industries

### 4.1 The media

#### 4.1.1 Television

- a. Main indicator: Number of broadcasting hours in each of the languages in the cable channels weighted by the viewing figures. *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 75) (supply indicator).
- b. Secondary indicator: Audience figures for the CCRTV television channels as a proportion of total general viewing figures (Dept. of Culture, *Indicadors Culturals*). *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 76) (use indicator).
- c. Secondary indicator: Number of hours of transmission in Catalan in a strategic sample of local television stations, compared with the total hours of broadcasting (supply indicator).

#### 4.1.2 Radio

- a. Main indicator: Accumulated audience in the two languages (in thousands and in percentages) of the main radio stations (Dept. of Culture, *Cultural indicators*). *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 80) (use indicator).
- b. Secondary indicator: Number and percentage of municipal or local authority and commercial radio stations that broadcast more than 50% in Catalan (DG Radiodifusió, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 82-83) supply indicator).
- c. Indicator: Audience (in thousands and as a percentage) in the two languages of the local radio stations, in towns and cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants<sup>10</sup> (use indicator).

#### 4.1.3 Press

- a. Main indicator: Circulation as a figure and percentage in each of the languages for general, local, sports and economy and free distribution daily papers (OJD and Dept. of Culture, 1994-2001, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 86) (supply indicator).
- b. Secondary indicator: Circulation figures for national, local and county weeklies certified by the OJD<sup>11</sup>. (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 88) (supply indicator).
- c. Supply indicator: Number of visits per week to the electronic press put in Catalonia certified by the OJD (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 93) (use indicator).
- d. Secondary indicator: Circulation in figures and as a percentage in each of the languages of the free newspapers (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 91-92) (supply indicator).

### 4.2 Cultural indicators

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<sup>10</sup> A selection of local stations should be made.

<sup>11</sup> Would it be useful to distinguish between weeklies and other magazines published less frequently on the one hand and weekly supplements of the daily papers on the other?

#### 4.2.1 Publishing

- a. Main indicator: Number and percentage of books published in Catalonia in each of the languages, as a whole and by subject (*Comercio interior del Libro en España, 1992-2000, Informe edición en Cataluña* (Internal Book Trade in Spain 1992-2000. Report on publishing in Catalonia) and *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 96). Here we need to see the effect on the indicator of excluding institutional books and textbooks supply indicator).
- b. Indicator: Proportion of books sold in each of the languages in Catalonia, as a whole and by subject (use indicator and consumption indicator).

#### 4.2.2 Cinema, video and DVD

- a. Main indicator: of cinema viewers as a figure and a percentage in each of the languages (*Estadístiques Culturals 2000* and *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 103) (use and consumption indicator).
- b. Secondary indicators: Number and proportion of titles in each of the languages (supply indicators).
- c. Secondary indicators: Number and proportion of film showings in each of the languages (use indicator).
- d. Secondary indicators: Proportion of tapes and DVDs borrowed in one or other of the languages (use or consumption indicator).

#### 4.2.3 Discography

- a. No indicator: Number of copies issued in one or other of the languages of all the tracks in Catalan (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 111). Given the magnitude of counting here, it was decided at this stage of the work this indicator can be left out of calculations. The category could be narrowed down as a subsector ("folk music and pop") or alternatively a few well-known aspects. Need to contact the SGAE and Enderrok (supply indicator).

#### 4.2.4 Theatre and scenic arts

- a. Main indicator: Audience as a figure and as a percentage at theatre shows in each of the languages (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 114) (use and consumption indicator).
- b. Secondary indicator: Number and proportion of scenic presentations in each of the languages (*Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page. 113) (supply indicator).

### 4.3 Information and Communication Technologies<sup>12</sup>

#### 4.3.1 The Internet

- a. Main indicator: Percentage in each of the languages of the websites visited by Internet users according to survey (IDESCAT, DURSI, *Enquesta 2001*).
- b. Secondary indicator: Proportion of websites per million inhabitants in each of the languages on the Internet (Study by Jordi Freginals at *Vilaweb* and in *El Punt* 9-06-01).
- c. Indicator: Absolute number of websites and web pages in Catalan.
- d. Indicator: Situation of the Catalan language on the Internet in relation to the number of speakers of languages in the world.

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<sup>12</sup> A number of experts have proposed adding a section on Information and communication technologies (ICT), which it is proposed to subsume in the sector of Communication media cultural industries.

## 5. Socio-economic world

### 5.1 Public service companies (public utilities)

- a. Main indicator: Weighted mean LN index of the headquarters of a strategic sample of public service companies<sup>13</sup> measured by means of Indexplà. (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).
- b. Alternative indicator: Data on language use on the Internet<sup>14</sup> in a strategic sample of public service companies. (Forecast: improvement of the WICACC barometer).

### 5.2 Shops and service companies

- a. Indicator: Weighted mean of the Ofercat index<sup>15</sup> of shops and service companies of towns and cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants.
- b. Indicator: Percentage of the main signs and informative notices in each of the languages in a sample of six cities (Aragay 1997, 1999 and 2003).
- c. Indicator: Percentage advertising in each of the languages and by type of medium in Barcelona (Ipsos Eco-Consulting, 1997 and 1999).
- d. Indicator: Mean overall use of each of the languages in supermarkets and hypermarkets (Ipsos Eco-Consulting, 1998, 2000).
- e. Indicator: Mean overall use of each language in 3-star, 4-star and 5-star hotels (Consultur, 2003).

### 5.3 Other private companies

- a. Indicator: Mean overall use of each of the languages in a sample of private companies<sup>16</sup>.
- b. Alternative indicator: Data on language use on the Internet in a strategic sample of private companies<sup>17</sup>. (Forecast: improvement WICACC barometer).
- c. Indicator: number and percentage of companies labelling in Catalan, by production sectors (ADEC catalogue<sup>18</sup>).

### 5.4 Unions and employers' associations

- a. Indicator: Mean weighted index of their territorial union headquarters of a sample measured by means of 'Indexplà (Forecast: ULIP poll).
- b. Indicator: weighted NL index of union headquarters in a sample measured by means of the Indexplà (Forecast: ULIP poll).

### 5.5 Health and social welfare institutions

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<sup>13</sup> Needed now is a strategic sample of public service companies to then apply Indexplà. Telephone, gas, water, electricity, airports, ports, train stations (RENFE - state railways) metro (underground), buses (Barcelona, Lleida, Tarragona, Girona, and others).

<sup>14</sup> Observation of the language in the websites in a strategic sample based on the address, WICACC.

<sup>15</sup> It should be remembered that the data from Ofercat will not be significant for Catalonia as a whole until we have a complete cycle (a minimum of 15 cities and 5 years).

<sup>16</sup> There is a range of information in: *Usos lingüístics a gran empreses 1993* and *Usos lingüístics a gran empreses amb vocació internacional presents a Catalunya l'any 2002*.

<sup>17</sup> Observations of the language in the websites of a strategic sample of private companies based on the WICACC directory.

<sup>18</sup> The ADEC catalogue is not statistically representative. It is a catalogue with a majority of family-owned businesses and handcrafted articles.

## 6. Health and social welfare institutions

### 6.1 The world of health and social welfare

- a. Indicator: Weighted mean NL index of a sample of hospitals and other healthcare centres<sup>19</sup> measured by means of the Indexplà (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).
- b. Indicator: Number of healthcare staff with accredited or recognised level in Catalan (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).

### 6.2 Associations and civic organisations

- a. Indicator: Weighted mean NL index of a sample of civic associations and organisations measured by means of the Inexplà (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).
- b. Indicator: Religious institutions. Weighted mean NL index of a sample of religious institutions measured by means of the Indexplà (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).

### 6.3 Sports clubs and organisations

- a. Indicator: Weighted mean NL index of a sample of Sports clubs and organisations measured by means of the Indexplà (Forecast: ULIP poll, 2003).

### 6.4 Young people's activities

- a. Indicator: Number and percentage use of each of the languages in infant and children's activities (Compare observations by the Observatori de la Joventut / Youth Observatory).

## 7. Projection of Catalan overseas<sup>20</sup>

### 7.1 Translation of Catalan literature to other languages

- a. Indicator: Number of works of literature translated from the original Catalan to other languages and comparison with other languages in this respect<sup>21</sup> (UNESCO, *Informe Mundial de la Cultura 1998* and Institució de les Lletres Catalanes).
- b. Indicator: Number of other languages with works translated into Catalan and comparison with other languages in general, and more particularly with those in the middle demographic range (Institució de les Lletres Catalanes).

### 7.2 Teaching of Catalan outside Catalonia

- a. Indicator: Number of lecturers in Catalan, part-time or fulltime (DURSI, IRL, *Informe sobre política lingüística 2001*, page 159).
- b. Indicator: Number of foreign students attending classes of Catalan language in foreign universities.
- c. Indicator: Number of candidates sitting for the International Certificate of Catalan (ICC) in proportion to levels of certificate (DGPL, *Informe sobre política lingüística, 2001*, page 162)
- d. Indicator: Data on Catalan courses and students of Catalan outside the university ambit in proportion to the population in general, organised by *casals* and Catalan cultural centres (IRL.)

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<sup>19</sup> We need a sample of XHUP and non XHUP (centres in which to administer Indexplà).

<sup>20</sup> It is proposed to work in collaboration with the Institut Ramon Llull (IRL).

<sup>21</sup> The proposal is to take the number of works translated into Catalan, per year and accumulated. And also the place occupied by Catalan in the word.

### 7.3 Projection of Catalan in the outside world

- a. No indicator: Data on the international dissemination of culture with linguistic content (music and others).

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<sup>22</sup> Linguistic index = [ (understand + read + speak + write) / 4 ] · [ (frequency of use at home + frequency of use with friends + frequency of use at work) / 3 ] · 2.

<sup>23</sup> Data on linguistic indicators:

1995: Catalan, 56.3; Spanish, 50.0; French, 18.5; Portuguese, 7.3.

1999: Catalan, 53.9; Spanish, 58.2; French, 17.9; Portuguese, 8.5.

<sup>24</sup> Confidence level of 95%, margin of error of 4% in the worse hypothesis. /\*\*//