

Linguistic competence in Basque (>=5 years old). BAC and Navarre

Definition

This indicator displays the linguistic competency in Basque, both in comprehension and speaking, of the population of the BAC and Navarre.

Territory

Basque Autonomous Community and Navarre.

Variables and categories

- **Geographical zone:** BAC, Navarre, Araba/Álava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa
- **Type of speaker:**
 - **Basque speaker:** Understands and speaks Basque well or quite well.
 - **Passive Basque speaker:** Does not speak Basque well, but has a degree of knowledge of the language. Belongs to this group of people that meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - Understands and speaks Basque with difficulty
 - Understands Basque well
 - **Non Basque speaker:** Does not speak or understand Basque

Sub-indicators (crosses)

Linguistic competence in Basque by age and sex

Sources

Census and Population and Housing Census in the BAC and Population and Housing Census in Navarre

Characteristics of the sources

The Census and Population and Housing Census analyse three variables: competency in Basque, first language and language use in the home.

In the BAC the variable competency in Basque has been included since 1981, first language since 1986, and language use in the home since 1991. It therefore offers us a broad view of the evolution of the Basque language in the Basque Autonomous Community: thirty years in the case of linguistic competency, twenty-five for first language, and twenty for language use in the home.

In 1991 in Navarre, for the first time competency in Basque, first language and language use in the home were included. Later, they were included in 1996, 2001 and 2011. In Navarre an evolution over twenty years can be seen

The results of the BAC are included in the Sociolinguistic Map. An official statistic included in the Basque Plan of Statistics under the code 020702. As well as the three indicated variables (competency in the Basque language, first language and use in the home), the Sociolinguistic Map addresses two further synthetic variables: the BILA index (crossing point between competency in the Basque language and in the first language) since 1986, and the ERABIL index (crossing point between competency in the Basque language, the first language and use in the home) since 1991.

Administrators of the source	<p>In the BAC, Eustat is responsible for the data, whilst its handling is managed by the Vice-Council for Linguistic Policy.</p> <p>In Navarre the data is under the responsibility of the Navarre Statistical Institute (IEN), whilst Euskarabidea manages its use.</p>
First data and frequency	<p>First data: BAC 1981 and Navarre 1991</p> <p>Frequency: Every five years in the BAC (staggered with the Census and the Population and Housing Statistics). Every ten years in Navarre.</p>
Data obtaining methodology	<p>Mixed methodology is used to create the Census and the Population and Housing Statistics. Using the Population Registry as a base, information from the samples is combined with different administrative sources.</p> <p>This methodology was first used to complete the 2006 Population and Housing Statistics. There has been a major change in the methodology, as it uses various European statistic institutes used in countries such as Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands.</p>
Complementary information	
Publications and reports	<p>http://www.euskadi.eus/informacion/estudios-sociolinguisticos/web01-a2lingu/es/</p> <p>http://www.euskarabidea.es/castellano/el-euskera-en-navarra</p>
Questionnaire	<p>http://es.eustat.eus/estadisticas/tema_25/opt_1/tipo_8/temas.html</p>