
**MEASUREMENT OF
THE STREET USE
OF LANGUAGES.
BASQUE COUNTRY,
2016**



SOZIOLINGUISTIKA
KLUSTERRA<

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MEASUREMENT OF THE STREET USE OF LANGUAGES (7TH EDITION). BASQUE COUNTRY, 2016

This report presents the main results of a project to measure the street use of languages. The 2016 project was the seventh of its kind. The measurement of the street use of languages quantified the presence of languages by monitoring informal conversations overheard in the street. Wide-ranging data collection has produced results across the Basque Country and more specifically in its provinces and cities, as well as analysing the influence of age, gender and the presence of children.

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MEASUREMENT OF THE STREET USE OF LANGUAGES (7TH EDITION). BASQUE COUNTRY, 2016

RESEARCH ITINERARY

- Measurement of the Street Use of Languages is an **extensive, long-term research project** which was begun in 1989 by Siadeco and the Basque Council for Culture (Euskal Kultur Batzordea –EKB-), and since 2001 has been carried out by the Sociolinguistics Cluster.
- **The research project quantifies the presence of languages based on observation of informal conversations overheard in the street or public space.** The main research question of this study is “How much Basque is used in the street?”.
- The observers do not intervene in any way. Without asking anything to the speaker and **leaving their personal subjectivity to one side**, they listen to and note down the language used in the conversation, along with details relating to the age and sex of the speakers and whether or not any children are present.
- The 1st edition of the measurement project took place in 1989 and the latest, the 7th, took place in 2016. **So, over the last twenty-six years there have been seven photographs taken of the use of the Basque language across the Basque Country.**
- The methodology used has been created in the Basque Country¹, and the experience gleaned over the seven editions has made it possible to **consolidate and improve on the methods employed.**
- Currently, **the research constitutes a vital reference point for evaluating social vitality of the Basque language.**

FIELD WORK

- **The 7th edition of the Measurement project took samples in 144 municipalities, gathering information on 187,635 conversations and with the participation of 515,260 interlocutors².**
- The great volume of data collected guarantees the validity of the statistics. In order to collect data beyond the limits of local municipalities (by territory, the Basque Country...), different statistical calculations have been formulated³. **Any error present in the sample, with a level of confidence of 95%, where p=q (50%/50%), is of ± 0.3.**

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- The research project has been made possible thanks to the financial backing of the following organisations: the Basque Government’s Department of Education, Linguistic Policy and Culture; the Navarrese Government’s Navarrese Institute of Basque Language, Euskarabidea Institute; the Provincial Council of Araba; the Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa; the City Council of Bilbao; the City Council of Donostia-San Sebastián; the City Council of Iruñea (Pamplona); the City Council of Vitoria-Gasteiz and another 36 municipalities.

¹ The methodology is described in detail in the following publication: “Hizkuntza-erabilera behaketa bidez neurtzeko Gida Metodologikoa - A guide to language use observation survey methods” (Altuna & Basurto, 2013): <http://www.soziolinguistika.eus/Gida>

² In Araba 46,035 interlocutors were observed in 16 municipalities, in Biscay, 156,539 interlocutors in 36 municipalities, in Gipuzkoa, 213,272 interlocutors in 38 municipalities, in Navarre, 68,917 interlocutors in 32 municipalities and in the Northern Basque Country, 31,357 interlocutors in 22 municipalities.

³ The data published in the 2011 report has been slightly modified as a consequence of the methodological adjustment done to ensure more solid results. The differences are minimal and imply less than 0.3%

MAIN RESULTS

THE STREET USE OF BASQUE IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY HAS DECREASED OVER THE LAST DECADE

Since the first measurement of the street use of languages twenty-six years ago, the use of Basque has risen 1.8 points. At that time, in 1989, usage was measured at 10.8%. However, **over the last few years the street use of Basque has decreased.**

Measurements taken in 2016 on the street use of languages have showed 12.6% for Basque⁴, 76.4% for Spanish, 8.3% for French and 2.7% for other languages.

Street usage of other languages has fallen over the last five years, giving the same levels as ten years ago⁵. Thus, in the last five years, the use of languages other than Basque, Spanish and French⁶ has fallen from 3.7% to 2.7%.

Image 2: **Street use of languages. Basque Country, 2016. (%)**

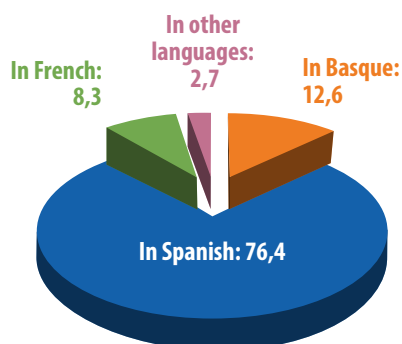


Image 1: **Evolution of the street use of Basque. BASQUE COUNTRY, 1989-2016. (%)**

--- Falling error margin --- Rising error margin

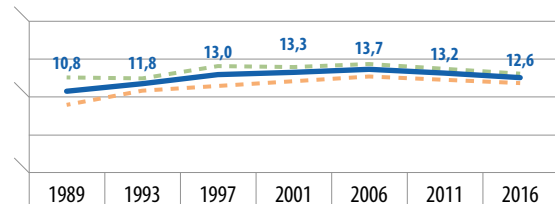
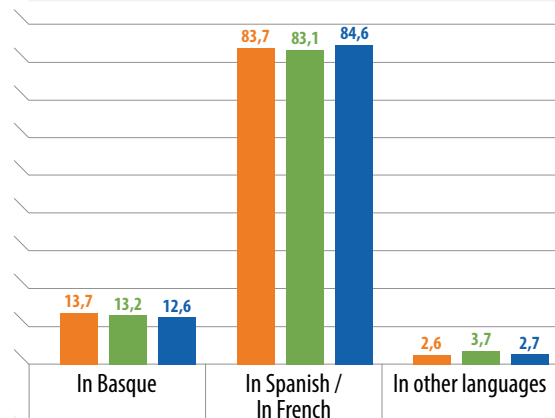


Image 3: **Evolution of the use of languages. Basque Country, 2006-2016 (%)**

■ 2006 ■ 2011 ■ 2016



⁴ 12.6% of the interlocutors participating in the conversations overheard in the street spoke in Basque. From now any reference to the general public's use of Basque will be described as "the interlocutors".

⁵ This analysis has only been made as part of the last three measurement projects, whereas previous data-collection did not cover the usage of other languages.

⁶ In the Northern Basque Country and the Southern Basque Country, Spanish and French have respectively been included under the label of "other languages".

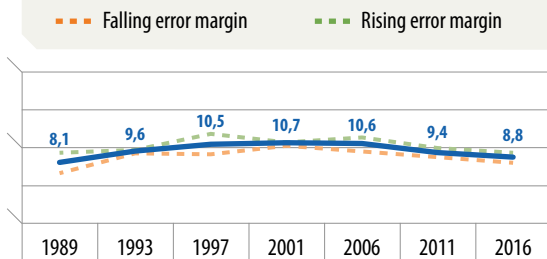
HIGH AND LOW POINTS BY PROVINCE

The highest level of usage has been observed in Gipuzkoa, at 31.1%; followed by Biscay with 8.8%; Navarre with 6.7%, the Northern Basque Country with 5.3%, and, finally, the province with the lowest level of usage is Araba, at 4.6%.

IN BISCAY

Between 1997 and 2006 the index remained stable, with barely any fluctuations. **However, it has fallen over the last ten years.**

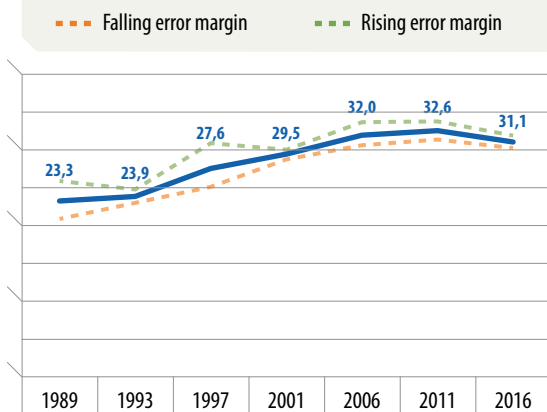
Image 4: Evolution of the use of the Basque language. BISCAY, 1989-2016 (%)



IN GIPUZKOA ⁷

Gipuzkoa showed an upward trend for twenty-two years running. **However, the last five years have seen a fall of 1.5 points.**

Image 5: Evolution of the use of the Basque language. GIPUZKOA, 1989-2016 (%)



IN NAVARRE AND IN ARABA

Over the last five years the street use of the Basque language has risen in Araba and Navarre, especially in the latter province.

- The data for Araba show the return to the highest level ever recorded.
- In Navarre the stable situation which was the norm for many years has given way to a marked rise over the last five years.

Image 6: Evolution of the use of the Basque language. ARABA, 1989-2016 (%)

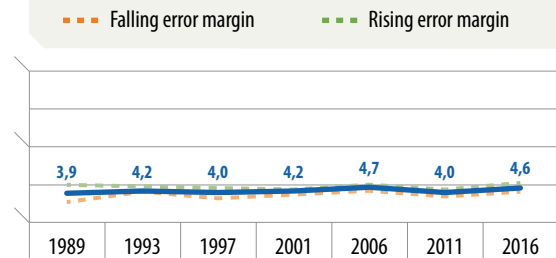
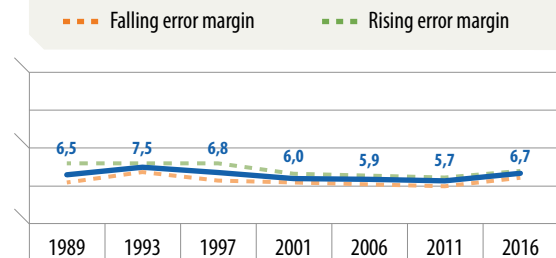


Image 7: Evolution of the use of the Basque language. NAVARRE, 1989-2016 (%)

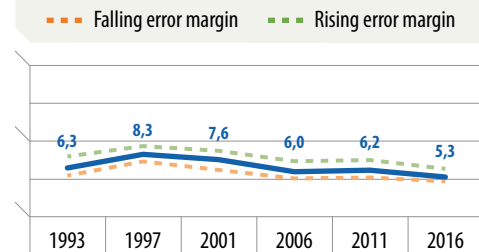


⁷ It is important to bear in mind the fact that, in contrast to other areas, the graph referring to Gipuzkoa uses a 40% data scale.

IN THE NORTHERN BASQUE COUNTRY ⁸

In the Northern Basque Country there has been a continued fall in the use of Basque since 1997. The data show the lowest levels ever recorded.

Image 8: Evolution of the use of the Basque language. NORTHERN BASQUE COUNTRY, 1993-2016 (%)



EVOLUTION OF THE FOUR SOCIOLINGUISTIC AREAS OF THE SOUTHERN BASQUE COUNTRY

Two considerations:

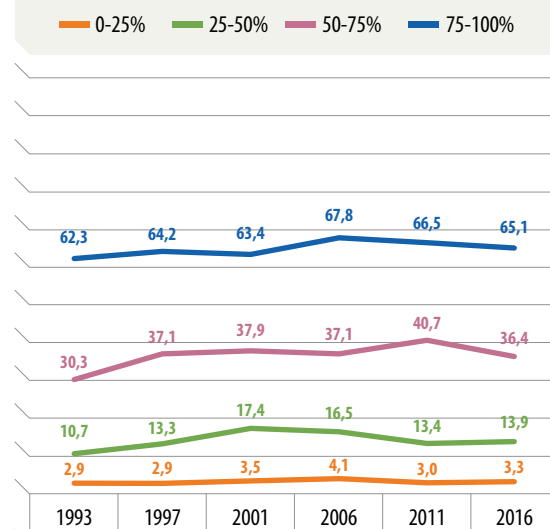
- Data exist for the four sociolinguistic areas regarding the populations' knowledge of Basque since 1993, making it possible to analyse the evolution over the last eighteen years.
- Grouping into the different sociolinguistic areas has been done based on the Basque language knowledge data of 2001 census.

The majority of the inhabitants of the Southern Basque Country live in the area where knowledge of the Basque language is less than 25%. In this area, and the area where knowledge of the Basque language is between 25 and 50%, usage has remained stable since 2011. Previous to this, and since the 2006 count, usage had declined in both areas.

Conversely, in the other two areas, namely in the area where the knowledge level of the Basque language is between 50 and 75% and the area where it is over 75%, there has been a drop.

Thus, in the Southern Basque Country in general, **the use of Basque in areas with a lower level of knowledge of the Basque language remains stable, whilst the level in areas with greater language knowledge has dropped.**

Image 9: Evolution of the use of the Basque language. SOCIOLINGUISTIC AREAS, 1993-2016 (%)



⁸ It was decided to present all data gathered in the Northern Basque Country together as the number of conversations gathered was insufficient to compile them separately.

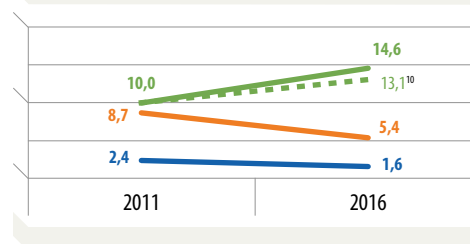
EVOLUTION OF THE THREE AREAS OF THE NORTHERN BASQUE COUNTRY: BAB, Lapurdi hinterland and Lower Navarre-Zuberoa

In the Northern Basque Country there is no data available by municipality referring to knowledge of Basque. This is why the three areas classified by the Sociolinguistic Survey have been used in order to give a clearer picture of the sociolinguistic reality of the Northern Basque Country:

- BAB (Bayonne, Anglet, Biarritz and Boucau): 8%⁹ of the inhabitants are bilingual. This area shows the lowest usage of Basque, with a drop of 0.8 points over the last five years.
- The Lapurdi hinterland: 25%⁹ of the inhabitants are bilingual. The use of Basque in this area has dropped by 3.3 points over the last five years.
- Lower Navarre-Zuberoa: 50%¹⁰ of the inhabitants are bilingual. This area presented the highest prevalence of Basque. There has been a rise in use over the last five years¹⁰.

In the Northern Basque Country the use of the Basque language has dropped in areas with less language knowledge. Conversely, in the area with the great language knowledge, the use of Basque has risen.

Image 10:
Evolution of the use of the Basque language according to area. NORTHERN BASQUE COUNTRY, 2011-2016 (%)



— Lower Navarre and Zuberoa
 — Lapurdi hinterland
 — BAB: Bayonne, Anglet, Biarritz and Boucau

⁹ Source: VI Sociolinguistic Survey, 2016.

¹⁰ The data of 2011 were not such solid statistically. That's why, in 2016 measurements were taken in eight more municipalities in Lower Navarre and Zuberoa: Aiherra, Heleta, Irisarri, Izpura, Bastida, Orzaize, Donazaharre and Bildoze-Onizepea. If these data are not taken into account, usage level stands at 13.1%, whereas if it is considered, the level stands at 14.6%.

THE CAPITALS ¹¹

The street use of the Basque language in the capital cities of the Basque Country has followed the same tendencies as their respective territories, with the exception of Iruñea.

- In Iruñea usage has remained stable since 1997, at around 2.5 - 2.9%.
- Over the last five years, the most important increase in the street use of the Basque language has been in Gasteiz, even though this has only been a rise of 0.6 points.
- In Donostia usage has risen almost five points since 1989. However, over the last decade, the street use of Basque has fallen.¹²
- In Bilbao usage has decreased since 2001.
- In Baiona the use has decreased somewhat since 2011.

In Baiona, currently, the level of the use of Basque is practically the same as the use of Spanish.

Comparison among capital cities between the use of Basque and the use of languages other than Spanish or French:

- In Bilbao and Baiona, other languages are used more than Basque.
- In Gasteiz and Iruñea, the percentages referring to the use of Basque and other languages are similar.

Image 11:
Evolution of the use of the Basque language.
CAPITALS, 1989-2016 (%)

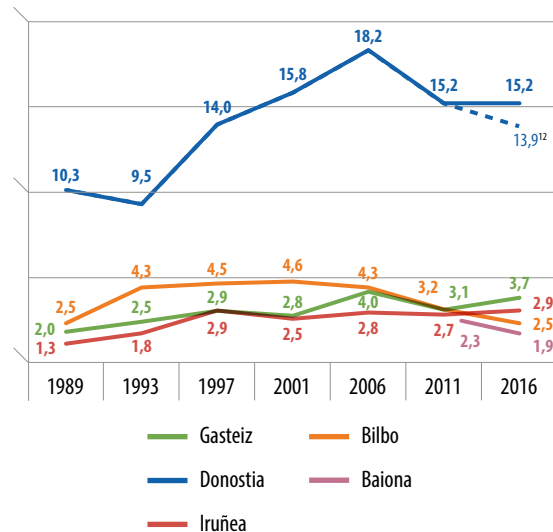
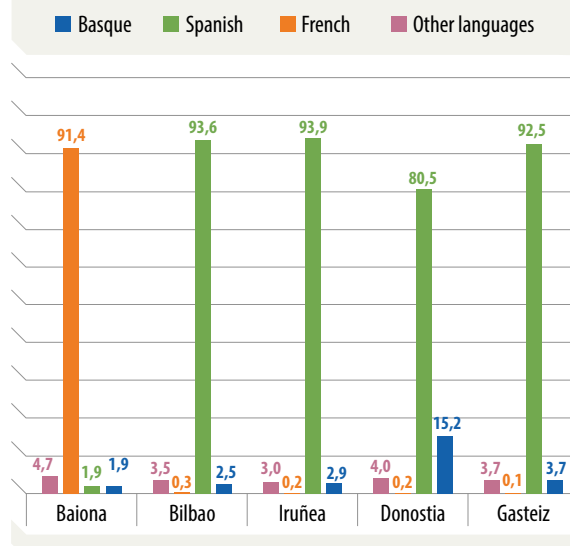


Image 12: Language usage.
CAPITALS, 2016 (%)



¹¹ No data are available for Maule or Donibane Garazi, as insufficient numbers of conversations were observed.

¹² In 2016 two further neighbourhoods of Donostia were measured: Igeldo and Añorga. If these data are not taken into account, usage level stands at 13.9%, whereas if they are considered, the level rises to 15.2%.

IN THE BASQUE COUNTRY, THE YOUNGER THE SPEAKER, THE MORE BASQUE IS USED

The study differentiates between four age groups: children (between the ages of 2 and 14); young people (between the ages of 15 and 24); adults (between the ages of 25 and 64) and the elderly (over 65 years of age).

If the age groups are ordered according to how much Basque they speak, from greater knowledge to lesser, then the children appear in first place (18.4%), followed by the young people (12.4%), adults (11.6%) and finally the elderly (8.2%).

Image 13: The use of the Basque language by age group. BASQUE COUNTRY, 2016 (%)

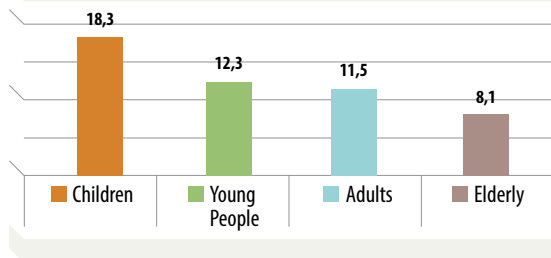
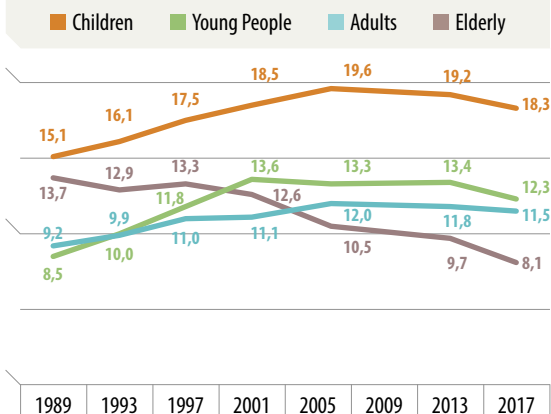


Image 15: The use of the Basque language by age group. BASQUE COUNTRY, 2016 (%)

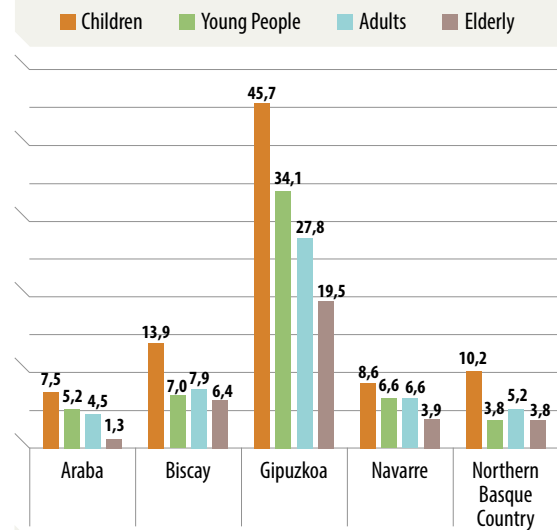


In 1989, when the first measurement project was carried out, the situation was different. Children still used the greatest amount of Basque but the elderly came in second place, followed by adults and finally young people.

The younger the speaker, the more Basque is used. This tendency has been observed in Araba, in Gipuzkoa, and, in the general data of the Basque Country.

- In Navarre, young people and adults demonstrate a similar level of usage.
- Conversely, in Biscay and the Northern Basque Country, the use of Basque of young people is lower than the one of the adults. In the Northern Basque Country, usage of young people and the one of the elderly are similar.

Image 14: The use of the Basque language by age group. PROVINCES, 2016 (%)

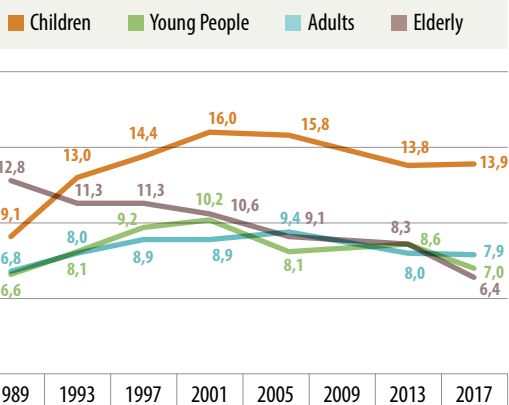


> Over the twenty-seven years between 1989 and 2016, the use of the Basque language has evolved positively for children, young people and adults. Conversely, the use of the elderly has seen a constant decline.

> Nevertheless, the last ten years have seen a continuous decrease in language use across all the age groups.

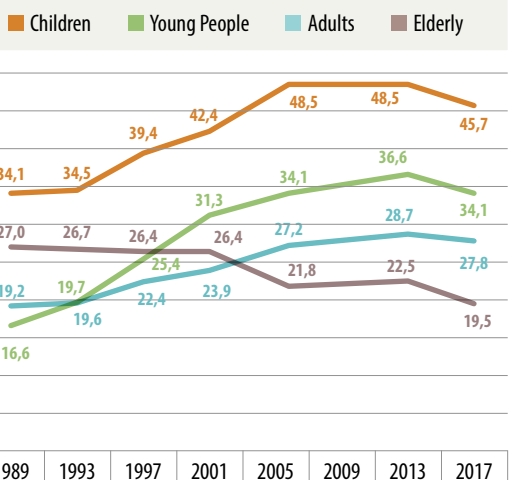
In Biscay the two main tendencies observed across the Basque Country may be seen, although the use of the Basque language for children and the elderly has remained stable for the last five years.

Image 16: **Evolution of the use of the Basque language by age group. BISCAY, 1989-2016 (%)**



The same tendency has been observed in Gipuzkoa, although the aforementioned drop occurred later with each age group, specifically from 2011 onwards.

Image 17: **Evolution of the Basque language by age group. GIPUZKOA, 1989-2016 (%)**



In Navarre and Araba, between 2001 and 2011, the use of Basque by children, young people and adults remained the same, neither increasing nor decreasing. However, the latest measurement shows a rise in every age group. The elderly inhabitants of Araba are the exception to this, with usage in this age group remaining stable, and the young people of Araba demonstrate a slight drop in use.

Image 18: **Evolution of the Basque language by age group. NAVARRRE, 1989-2016 (%)**

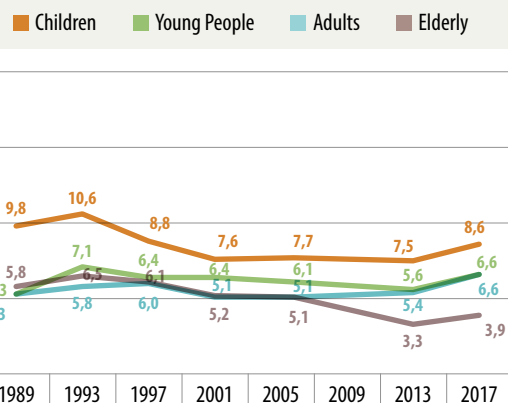
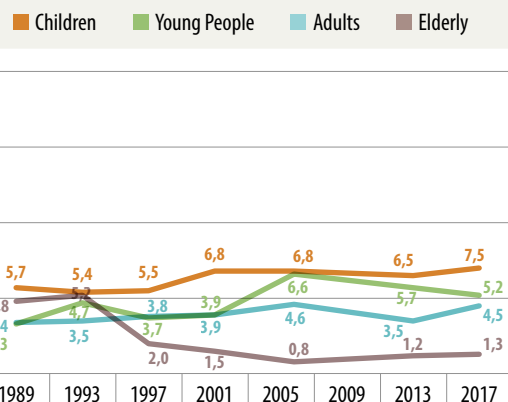
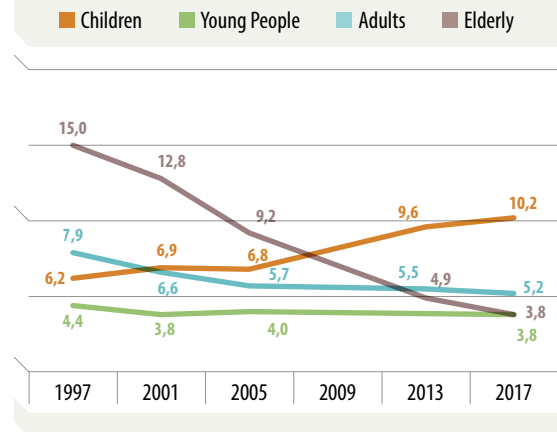


Image 19: **Evolution of the Basque language by age group. ÁLAVA, 1989-2016 (%)**



In the Northern Basque Country it is interesting to highlight the fact that usage by children has continued with the upward tendency observed in 2006, giving a higher level of use than a decade ago. Levels of young people and adults have remained the same as in 2001, and the level of the elderly has dropped each time it was measured.

Image 20: **Evolution of the Basque language by age group. NORTHERN BASQUE COUNTRY, 1989-2016 (%)**



YOUNG GIRLS, ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND WOMEN USE BASQUE TO A GREATER EXTENT

Women use Basque more than men in every age group except the elderly.

This behaviour was discernible in the two previous editions. As such, it constitutes a trend observed in the Basque Country over the last ten years.

Image 21: **Evolution of the Basque language by age group and gender. BASQUE COUNTRY, 2016 (%)**

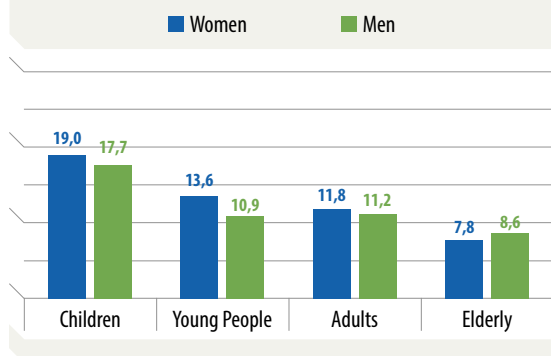
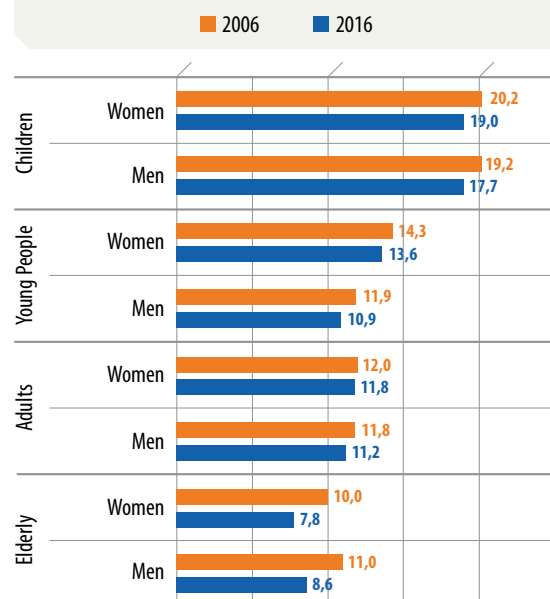


Image 22: **Use of the Basque language by age group and gender. BASQUE COUNTRY, 2006-2016 (%)**



In Navarre and the Northern Basque Country there are also indications, for the first time, that women are using Basque more.

- In Navarre, data indicated practically identical levels of usage for both men and women every age group. Conversely, in 2016 data show a return to the prevalence of women using Basque, and most noticeably between children and young people. Data referring to adults show no difference between men and women.
- Men adults in the Northern Basque Country showed a greater use than women adults. Data from 2016 show a change in that tendency; now women use more Basque than men.

Image 23: Use of the Basque language by age group and gender. NAVARRRE, 2016 (%)

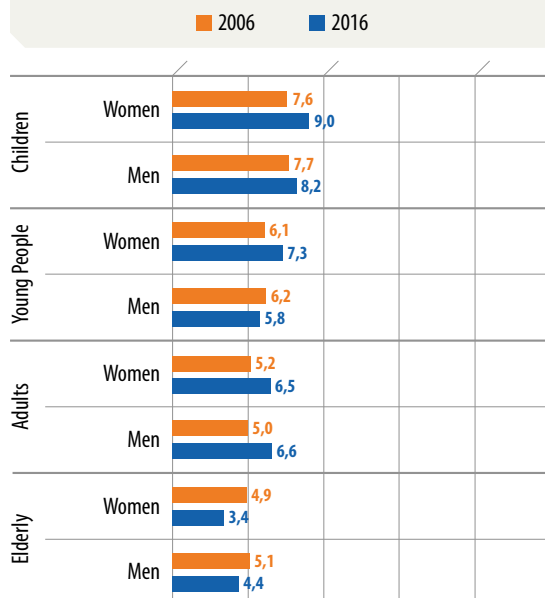
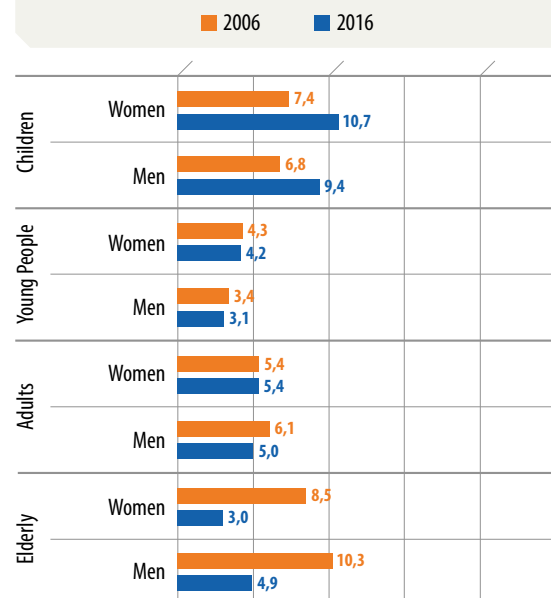


Image 24: Use of the Basque language by age group and gender. NORTHERN BASQUE COUNTRY, 2016 (%)



THE PRESENCE OF CHILDREN HAS AN IMPORTANT EFFECT ON THE STREET USE OF BASQUE

The general tendency is as follows:

- The highest usage is observed when children and grownups¹³ are together.
- Data referring to intermediate use appear in conversations among children.
- Finally, the lowest usage observed was between grownups when no children were present.

Araba and Navarre are the exceptions to the rule. These two provinces demonstrate no statistically significant differences between the usage among children (without grownups interlocutors) and usage among grownups (without children).

On analysing the different evolutions, it may be seen that the fundamental change over the last ten years has been in the usage of the Basque language in groups of interlocutors formed just by children (image 26).

- In conversations between groups of just grownups there are no significant differences in the use of the Basque language, and nor are there differences in conversations between children and grownups together.
- However, between 2006 and 2016, the use of the Basque language in conversations between children dropped 3.6 points across the Basque Country.

Image 25: Use of the Basque language, depending on the presence of children. BASQUE COUNTRY and PROVINCES, 2016 (%)

■ Only children ■ Only grownups ■ Children and grownups together

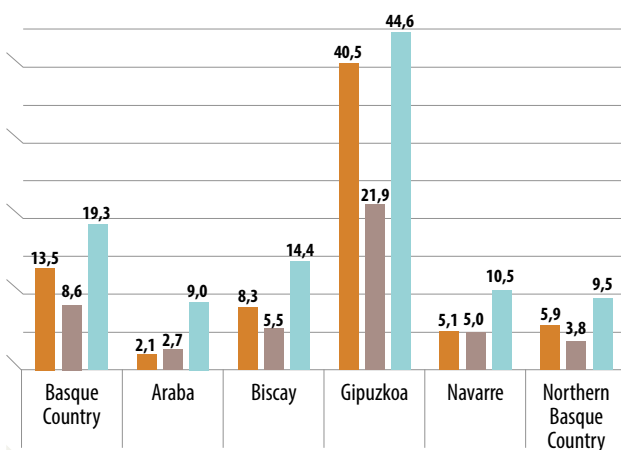
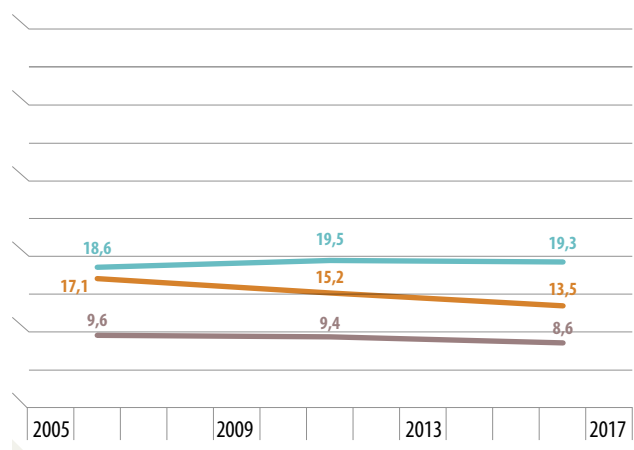


Image 26: Use of the Basque language, depending on the presence of children. BASQUE COUNTRY, 2016 (%)

■ Only children ■ Only grownups ■ Children and grownups together



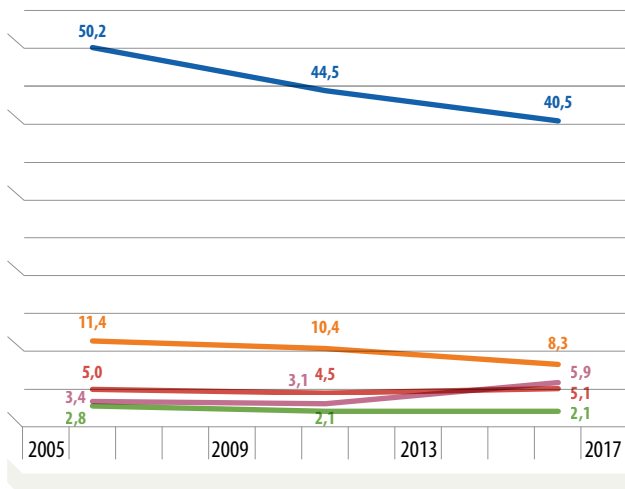
¹³ Grownups here refers to young people, adults and the elderly.

In the evolution of the use of the Basque language among children, important differences have been observed by province:

- In Araba and Navarre, over the last decade, usage has generally remained stable.
- In the Northern Basque Country, over the last decade, there has been an increase of 2.5 points.
- Conversely, in Biscay and Gipuzkoa there has been a decrease of 3 and 10 points respectively. These falls have therefore had the greatest influence on the fall in almost four points over the Basque Country as a whole.

Image 27: Evolution of the use of the Basque language in conversations between children. PROVINCES 2006-2016 (%)

■ Araba ■ Biscay ■ Gipuzkoa
 ■ Navarre ■ Northern Basque Country



CONCLUSIONS

- The street use of the Basque language has decreased in the Basque Country over the last ten years.
- The street use of languages other than Basque, Spanish and French has decreased in the last ten years.
- There are high and low points in each of the provinces with reference to the evolution of the street use of the Basque language:
 - > In Biscay there has been a fall over the last decade.
 - > In Gipuzkoa, there has been a decline over the last five years.
 - > In Álava, and most of all in Navarre, there has been an increase over the last five years.
 - > The Northern Basque Country has seen the lowest index of usage to date.
- With reference to the evolution in the street use of Basque language in the different areas, by knowledge of Basque:
 - > In the Southern Basque Country, usage has stayed stable in areas with lower levels of knowledge, whilst usage has dropped in areas with higher levels.
 - > In the Northern Basque Country, over the last five years, usage has dropped in areas with lower levels of knowledge, whilst it has risen in the area with highest levels of knowledge (Lower Navarre and Zuberoa).
- In the capital cities, the evolution of the street use of the Basque language has followed the same patterns seen in their respective provinces, apart from the case of Pamplona.
 - > Iruñea (Pamplona) has stayed the same since 1997.
 - > Gasteiz (Vitoria) has undergone the greatest rise in the last five years.
 - > Donostia (San Sebastian) has seen a tendency towards decline over the last decade.
 - > Bilbo (Bilbao) has decreased over the last fifteen years.
 - > Baiona (Bayonne) has decreased somewhat since 2011, and currently, shows a similar level of Basque usage to Spanish usage.
- In the Basque Country the Basque language is used more by the younger generations.
 - > Over the last twenty-seven years (1989-2016), the use of the Basque language by children, young people and adults has evolved favourably. In contrast, the usage by the elderly has continuously declined.
 - > The last decade has seen a drop in usage by all age groups.
- Girls, young women and adult women use the most Basque.
 - > This behaviour has been repeated over the three latest editions of the study.
 - > This is a tendency which is generally true in all the provinces.
- The presence of children contributes an extremely influential variable to the street use of the Basque language.
 - > General trend:
 - The highest levels of usage are observed when children and grownups interact.
 - Conversely, the lowest levels of usage are observed between adults when there are no children present.
 - > In the Basque Country in the last ten years, the use of the Basque language between children has fallen. It is of interest to note that in the Northern Basque Country, Basque usage amongst children has risen by 2.5 points in the last decade.

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Basque language planner, Biarritz.
- **Iñaki Iurrebaso Biteri.** Sociologist (Legazpi, 1967)
Ex-technical director of Aztiker Ikergunea, currently lectures in the University of the Basque Country while preparing his doctoral thesis: "Social situation of languages in the Basque Country, 1981-2016".
- **Iñaki Martinez de Luna Perez de Arriba.** Doctor in Sociology (Vitoria, 1950)
Lecturer at the University of the Basque Country and, since 1986, responsible for the Basque Government's Cabinet of Sociological Research. Member of the Scientific Committee linked to the research project "Measurement of the Street Use of Languages. Basque Country" since its outset.
- **Olatz Altuna Zumeta.** Sociologist (Usurbil, 1971)
Expert at the Sociolinguistics Cluster, recently her principle role has been the development of a methodology for measuring usage through observation. Since 2001 she leads the research project "Measurement of the Street Use of Languages. Basque Country".
- **Paula Kasares Corrales.** Philologist, anthropologist and doctor in sociolinguistics (Pamplona, 1969)
Basque language planner, Baztan, currently associated lecturer at the Navarre public University. Director of the Navarre Government's Service for the Promotion and Planning of the Basque Language, run by the Navarrese Institute for Basque, Euskarabidea.
- **Xabier Isasi Balantzategi.** Doctor in methodology of Behavioural Science (Deusto, 1956)
President of the Basque Summer University (Udako Euskal Unibertsitatea, UEU) and ex-president of the Observatory for Socio-Economic Development in the Basque Country. Currently (Gaindegia), lecturer at the University of the Basque Country. Member of the Scientific Committee linked to the research project "Measurement of the Street Use of Languages. Basque Country" since its outset.

SUMMER COURSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY 20th AND 21st OF JULY

In order to analyse all the data in depth, the Sociolinguistics Cluster has organised the following course, in collaboration with the Department for Linguistic Policy of the Basque Government:

"The use of Basque: the situation, evolution and direction in the light of the facts".

University of the Basque Country (EHU/UPV)
Summer Courses
Palacio Miramar, Donostia
20th and 21st July

- The two main research projects about the situation of the Basque language (the Sociolinguistic Survey and the Measurement of Street Use of Languages) have recently been updated with data collected in 2016. It is a good moment to take a look at the results and to take stock. If this can be done in the company of a large group of people with different points of view, then the results could be even better.
- With this in mind, the course has been organised with the following aims:
 - > To present the main results of the Sociolinguistic Survey and Measurement of Street Use of Languages in the Basque Country.
 - > To reflect on the evolution, situation and tendencies in the use of the Basque language.
 - > To present an external view which will serve to evaluate the social usage of Basque.
 - > To investigate the justification for projects promoting the use of the Basque language.

SOZIOLINGUISTIKA KLUSTERRA

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASQUE LANGUAGE

Presentation

This is currently the main centre for research into the social development of Basque. Since its outset in 2004, the Cluster has gradually gathered and created knowledge, experiences and research in the field of sociolinguistics, whilst weaving a network of contacts. The Cluster has set up important projects in the sociolinguistic sphere for the promotion of the use of Basque.

We manage the knowledge about the social evolution of Basque in the international scientific and academic context. We are also tasked with publicising research, development and innovation in sociolinguistic matters across the Basque Country.

The aim of the Sociolinguistic Cluster is to create and manage sociolinguistic knowledge in order to respond to the challenges, interests and needs arising from the process of promoting the use of the Basque language. To this end, the Cluster seeks to exploit and intensify the different means and capacities existing in the field of sociolinguistics via partners, public bodies, social and scientific agents and other agents in general. We have collaborated on developing different projects managing research, development, innovation and knowledge, and building bridges between theoretical knowledge and its area of application.

Values:

- > **Scientific Rigour:** To act autonomously, basing our research on scientific methodologies.
- > **Collaboration:** To base our work on complementary relationships and collaboration to develop synergies and increase the added value of the various projects and initiatives. In order to accomplish this, we prioritise collaborative projects in the framework of open innovation.
- > **Social Compromise:** Our *raison d'être* is to advance in the challenge of promoting the use of the Basque language. We will publicly announce the results of the projects undertaken in collaboration with our different agents, in a manner of total transparency.

Partners:

As mentioned above, the Sociolinguistic Cluster is an association made up of different agents. The following organisations and people are our partners:

- ARTEZ Euskara Zerbitzua
- AZTIKER Ihergunea
- BAI Euskarari Ziertagiriaren Elkarte
- Bermeo Town Council
- San Sebastián City Council
- Ebeta Association
- Department of Social Psychology and Methodology, Behavioural Science Faculty UPV
- Department of the Theory and History of Education, UPV
- Department of Sociology II, UPV
- Elhuyar Consultants
- Emun Kooperatiba Elkarte
- Erandio Town Council
- Errenteria Town Council
- Euskal Herriko Ikastolak Europar Kooperatiba Elkarte
- Euskaraz Kooperatiba Elkarte (AEK)
- Eusko Ikaskuntza
- Gipuzkoa Donostia Kutxa
- Gipuzkoako Urtxintxa Eskola
- Hernani Town Council. Basque Service
- HUHEZI Koop. E.
- Laboral Kutxa
- Professional Association of Basque Planners of Navarre (NETeLE)
- Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Navarre Public University
- Sakana Council
- Euskaltzaleen Topagunea
- Udal Euskaldunen Mankomunitatea (UEMA)
- Zumaia Town Council
- Honorary partner: Euskaltzaindia

Technical Office

Our Technical Office serves to manage and develop the aims, strategies and projects of the Sociolinguistic Cluster.

Director:

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Other projects of interest:

- **ALDAHITZ ikerketa-proiektua**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/aldahitz
- **ARRUE proiektua**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/arrue
- **ERALAN proiektua**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/eralan
- **Jendaurrean Erabili**
www.jendaurrean.eus
- **Tokian tokiko hizkuntza aktibazioa**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/node/6479
- **D ereduko hirol-jardueretako ikerketa-ekintza**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/node/6511
- **Herri mailako hizkuntzen hale-erabileraren neurketak**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/herrietako_neurketak
- **Euskararen Datu Basea (EDB)**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/edb/
- **Ahozrotasunaren inguruko ikastaroak (IRALE)**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/node/6531
- **EHU-ko Uda Ikastaroak**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/node/6530
- **HAUSNARTU Sariak**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/hausnartu
- **BAT soziolinguistika aldizkaria**
www.soziolinguistika.eus/bat
- **Soziolinguistika Albistaria**
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**MEASUREMENT OF
THE STREET USE OF
LANGUAGES.
BASQUE COUNTRY, 2016**



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