

LANGUAGE POLICY REPORT 2010
ARANESSE OCCITAN

I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Prevailing legal framework

1.1. The Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia

1.1.1. The constitutional and statutory framework of the system of official languages and the powers in this area

1.1.2. Language rights and duties of the people

1.2. The Val d'Aran Special System Act

1.3. The Occitan (Aranese in Aran) Act

1.3.1. General principles and institutional use

1.3.2. Onomastics, anthroponymy and education

1.3.3. Media, promotion and dissemination

1.4. The Language Policy Act

1.4.1. Public Administration and associated bodies

1.4.2. Partial repeal

1.5. The Education Act

1.6. The Consumer Code Act

1.7. The Film Act

II. THE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE FOR LANGUAGE POLICY ISSUES

1. Government of Catalonia bodies

1.1. The General Directorate for Language Policy

1.2. Programme to set up the Oficina Occitan en Catalonha (Occitan in Catalonia Office)

2. Organisations in Aran with responsibility for language

2.1. Conselh Generau d'Aran

2.2. Institut d'Estudis Aranesi

2.3. Conselh Assessor dera lengua

III. BUDGET

1. The Catalan Government's spending to promote Aranese Occitan

1.1. General Directorate for Language Policy

1.2. Department of Culture and the Media

2. Subsidies and grants to promote knowledge and use of Aranese Occitan

2.1. General Directorate for Language Policy subsidies for initiatives aimed at promoting the knowledge and use of Occitan in Catalonia

2.2. Subsidies from the Department of Culture and the Media

2.3. Other subsidies

IV. THE PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ARANESE

1. General Directorate for Language Policy

2. Conselh Generau d'Aran

3. Promoting films in Occitan

V. TOOLS AND RESOURCES FOR COMMUNICATION

1. Language tools and technologies

1.1. Catalan-Occitan (Aranese)-Catalan and Spanish-Occitan (Aranese)-Spanish machine translator

VI. NEW DATA ABOUT KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF ARANESE OCCITAN

1.1 Initial, identification and usual language in the Val d'Aran

1.2 Language uses and areas of use in the Val d'Aran. Language use with family members

1.3. Knowledge of Aranese Occitan in the Val d'Aran. Official status

I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Prevailing legal framework

1.1. *The Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia*

1.1.1. *The constitutional and statutory framework of the system of official languages and the powers in this area*

The Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia (SAC) enhances the legal status of Aranese Occitan, includes aspects previously contained in Act 16/1990, dated 13 July, on the special system for the Val d'Aran, and defines the distribution of powers with respect to Occitan. In terms of legislation prior to the SAC, article 7 of the Language Policy Act laid down that the precepts in the Act are supplementary to Act 16/1990, with the clarification that these precepts could never be interpreted to the detriment of the use of Aranese.

In general terms, article 6.5 of the SAC states the language identity of Aranese as a variety of the Occitan language. Article 6.5 also declares the official status of Aranese Occitan and that it is Aran's own language:

"The Occitan language, known as Aranese in Aran, is Aran's own language and is official in Catalonia, as established by this Statute and by the laws of language normalisation."

The former official status afforded by law established in Act 16/1990 that was territorially restricted to Aran has thus now been replaced in the SAC with statutory official status throughout Catalonia with the variations provided for in the SAC. Occitan is also declared to be the own language of Aran. The status afforded to the language is part of a wide-ranging statutory recognition of the Aranese reality. Article 11 of the SAC recognises "an Occitan entity, with cultural, historical, geographical and linguistic identity" and configures Aran as a territorial unit with its own personality, protected by means of a special system and with its own institutional organization (art. 94 of the SAC, which mentions the Conselh Generau, which consists of the Síndic, the Plen des Conselhèrs e Conselhères Generaus and the Comission d'Auditors de Compdes).

Likewise, the statutory declaration of Aranese Occitan as the own language of Aran, though its legal effects are not stated, ratifies the special commitment of the public authorities to this language as can be seen from article 50.1 of the SAC:

"The public authorities shall protect the Catalan language in all fields and sectors and shall foment its knowledge, use and dissemination. These principles shall also be applied to Aranese."

Article 143.2 of the SAC sets out the powers of the Catalan Government and of the Conselh Generau d'Aran with respect to Occitan in the following way:

"The Government of Catalonia and also the Conselh Generau d'Aran have power over the linguistic normalisation of Occitan, known as Aranese in Aran."

Thus the Government of Catalonia and the Conselh Generau share the task of implementing the linguistic normalisation of Occitan, and there is no recognition (as happens in the case of Catalan) of specific powers for the State.

1.1.2. *Language rights and duties of the people*

A last aspect to be looked at is the language rights recognised with respect to Occitan by article 36 of the SAC, which lays down that:

"1. In Aran each person has the right to know and use Aranese and to be attended orally and in writing in Aranese in his or her dealings with the Public Administration bodies and public and private entities accountable to them.

"2. The citizens of Aran have the right to use Aranese in their dealings with the Government of Catalonia.

"3. Other linguistic rights and obligations relating to Aranese shall be determined by law."

The declaration of official language status has a territorial variation in the official status of Aranese, inasmuch as it adjusts the content of statutory language rights and refers the establishment of other rights connected with Occitan to future legislative implementation:

a) Rights in Aran: the right to know, use and be attended to both verbally and in writing by all levels of government and the organisations that are accountable to them.

b) Rights outside Aran: as these are legal rights, the Government of Catalonia is obliged to receive and send written communications and oral requests made in Occitan and to make any organisational changes as may be necessary. In this case the right refers to the "citizens of Aran". As for the legislative implementation referred to in section 3 of article 36, this has now been carried out with the passing of the Occitan (Aranese in Aran) Act 35/2010, dated 1 October.

1.2. The Val d'Aran Special System Act

Articles 2, 20.2 and the second final provision of the Val d'Aran Special System Act 16/1990, dated 13 July (DOGC 1326, dated 3 August), provided the first general regulation of Aranese Occitan since the Statute of Autonomy of 1979. Indeed, Act 16/1990 stated that Aranese is the own language of Aran and is official there alongside Catalan and Spanish.

With the coming into force of the Occitan (Aranese in Aran) Act 35/2010, dated 1 October, article 2 of the abovementioned Act is repealed and article 20.2, conferring full powers over promoting and teaching Aranese and its culture on the Conselh Generau (General Council), is maintained.

1.3. The Occitan (Aranese in Aran) Act

The Occitan (Aranese in Aran) Act 35/2010, dated 1 October, regulates the use of Occitan in various areas of government, guides its linguistic correctness, promotes its use in the media, nurtures relations with the various Occitan-speaking territories, develops its status as the own language of the Val d'Aran, makes teaching of the language part of formal education, regulates the authority to issue certificates, governs its status as an official language in Catalonia, promotes its use in cultural activities and its presence in libraries and cultural centres, and drives its use in socio-economic activities.

1.3.1. General principles and institutional use

The declaration of Aranese Occitan as the own language of Aran means that it is the language of preferential use of all the institutions in the territory and the language normally used by the Catalan authorities in their dealings with Aran. Moreover, as an official language in Catalonia it can be used in relations with the institutions of the Generalitat (the Catalan word for the Catalan Government) across Catalonia.

The unity of the Occitan language and partnership with other areas where it is spoken is also taken into account. As for Aranese itself, the Institut d'Estudis Aranesos (Institute of Aranese Studies) is to be recognised as the academy with recognised linguistic authority.

The Act also contains provisions on accreditation of knowledge of Aranese Occitan as a requirement in the selection processes for civil servants posted to Aran in general, and the possibility that it can count as a merit for certain jobs outside the Val d'Aran. Other articles refer to official publications, the Administration of Justice and public registries.

1.3.2. Onomastics, anthroponymy and education

In this section existing legislation on place names is confirmed, in that the only official form of place names in Aran is the Aranese one. The Act also reaffirms that citizens have a right to use the normatively correct form of Aranese for their given names and surnames by means of a simple declaration at the Civil Registry.

In the field of education, Aranese Occitan is established as the language habitually used as the vehicular language and the language of learning in schools in Aran. Consequently, teachers must demonstrate their oral and written competence in Occitan Aranese in order to get public sector jobs. Moreover, the Conselh Generau d'Aran is recognised as the authority for awarding certification of knowledge of Aranese in non-formal education and can also determine the equivalence of these certificates.

1.3.3. Media, promotion and dissemination

The Catalan Government and the Conselh Generau d'Aran are to promote and encourage the presence of Aranese Occitan in the broadcast media and in newspapers and periodicals. Specifically, they must ensure a supply of audiovisual material for Aran.

Furthermore, the Catalan Government and the Conselh Generau d'Aran must also protect the own language of Aran in all areas and sectors and must promote its use, dissemination and knowledge. The presence of Aranese Occitan has to be fostered in cultural facilities and in all sectors and activities in economic and social life in Aran. Additionally, the Act also provides for measures for the external promotion of the Occitan language.

1.4. The Language Policy Act

1.4.1. Public Administration and associated bodies

Decree 161/2002, dated 11 June, on the accreditation of knowledge of Catalan and the Occitan language of Aran in personnel selection procedures and the provision of work posts in the public administrations of Catalonia, specifies the level of knowledge of Aranese Occitan required for each type of post in accordance with the qualifications groups laid down by public service legislation and applicable labour regulations, and it also systematizes accreditation.

As for local government, Legislative Decree 2/2003, dated 28 April, was passed in 2003. This is a reworking of the Municipal and Local Government Act of Catalonia and includes the provisions of Act 1/1998. This means that Catalan local government legislation compels local councils in their personnel selection procedures to require proof of both oral and written knowledge of Catalan and (in the case of local entities in the Val d'Aran) of Aranese to the level required for the duties to be performed in the post in question (article 287.2).

In the sphere of place names, in 1983 with the first Language Policy Act Catalan was established as the official form for place names, with the exception of the Val d'Aran where Aranese is used. This principle is maintained in the current legal regulations laid down in article 18 of the Language Policy Act. Moreover, the provisions relating to given names and surnames are contained in article 18 of the Act, whose section 3 states that they are applicable to Aranese given names and surnames with respect to Aranese language rules.

1.4.2. Partial repeal

The Occitan (Aranese in Aran) Act 35/2010 repeals article 7 of the Language Policy Act. Thus Occitan Aranese is no longer governed by the provisions of this Act.

1.5. The Education Act

The Education Act 12/2009, dated 10 July, provides for the following with respect to Aranese:

Article 17

Language arrangements in schools in Aran

1. Occitan, known as Aranese in Aran, is Aran's own language, in accordance with article 6.5 of the Statute, and as such it is the language habitually used as the vehicular language and the language of learning in the schools of this territory.
2. All references in this title to Catalan as education's own language in Catalonia extend to Occitan for the schools of Aran.
3. The language plans of all education centres in Aran shall also guarantee a suitable presence of Catalan and ensure that students attain a full command of Catalan and Spanish upon completion of their compulsory education.
4. References to the language proficiency of teachers and other staff at the schools in Aran extend to Occitan.
5. The provisions of this title with regard to language immersion programmes, personalised language assistance and the language of the Education Administration shall apply to Occitan in Aran, in keeping with its status as Aran's own language and as an official language in Catalonia, as set out by the Statute.

Article 57

Basic education

4. Subject to the provisions of articles 11 and 17 herein, special attention shall be given to the teaching of Catalan, Occitan, Spanish and foreign languages during basic education. Upon completion of this education stage, students must have achieved solid communication competency, enabling them to use the official languages normally and correctly and to understand and express oral and written information in the foreign languages determined by the school in its education plan.

1.6. The Consumer Code Act

The Catalan Consumer Code Act 22/2010, dated 20 July, contains this specific provision concerning Aranese:

Article 128-1

Language rights of consumers

3. The Government of Catalonia shall advocate the promotion of consumer relations using the Occitan language, known as Aranese in the area of Val d'Aran, where it constitutes one of the official languages.

1.7. The Film Act

The Film Act 20/2010, dated 7 July, includes the following regulations with respect to Aranese:

Article 33. Criteria for awarding subsidies

1. Subsidies from the film production support fund must be awarded to independent production companies in accordance with the relevant regulations, which shall positively assess the following factors:

d) The original version in Catalan or in Occitan in its Aranese variant.

Article 36. Criteria for awarding funding

Funding from the independent film distribution support fund, given in accordance with the regulations concerned, shall give priority to the following:

- c) The presence of the original version in Catalan or in Occitan in its Aranese variant.

Article 45. Promotion of film culture in the educational system

2. The Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries and the department responsible for education, in the exercise of their powers, shall sign an agreement with exhibitor and distributor companies, with the participation of the other industry sectors involved and of the organisations and entities representing the sector, to map out the design of specific programmes for education in film and audiovisual culture, with the following objectives:

- e) Promote knowledge of films in their original version in Catalan or Occitan in its Aranese variant.

II. THE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE FOR LANGUAGE POLICY ISSUES

1. Government of Catalonia bodies

Below is a description of the various public bodies in Catalonia which take part in language policy. The most significant actions they have carried out in the course of 2010 are to be found in the pages of this Report.

1.1. *The General Directorate for Language Policy*

The Language Policy Secretariat was set up in 2004 and took on the structure and functions of the former General Directorate for Language Policy. The latter has now been re-established and has the structure and functions determined by Decree 304/2011, dated 29 March, on the restructuring the Department of Culture.

In July 2007 the Government approved the Programme to set up the *Oficina Occitan en Catalonha* (Occitan in Catalonia Office), as part of the Language Policy Secretariat.

1.2. *Programme to set up the Oficina Occitan en Catalonha (Occitan in Catalonia Office)*

The Programme to set up the *Oficina Occitan en Catalonha* (OC) was approved by a Government decision on 31 July 2007 for 3 years, subsequently extended for a further 2 years, and has the following objectives:

- To contribute to the cross-cutting nature of the language policy of the Government of Catalonia in terms of the language normalisation of Occitan in order to guarantee that its official status, as conferred on it by the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, is properly implemented.
- To provide advice and information to the public in Catalonia about the dissemination and teaching of Occitan language and culture.
- To facilitate advice and guidance to all government bodies in Catalonia with respect to the normalisation, dissemination and promotion of Occitan.
- To give support to the heads of the Language Policy Secretariat and the Directorate of Planning and Promotion, both of which have now been replaced by the General Directorate for Language Policy.

The Programme to set up the *Oficina Occitan en Catalonha* (OC) comes under the General Directorate for Language Policy.

2. Organisations in Aran with responsibility for language

2.1. *Conselh Generau d'Aran*

The Conselh Generau d'Aran (General Council of Aran) is the main government institution in the Val d'Aran. It is made up of the Síndic (Ombudsman), the Ple (Parliament) and the Comissió d'Auditors de Comptes (Auditors Committee) and it constitutes the administrative structure of the Val d'Aran as established by the Val d'Aran Special System Act 16/1990, dated 13 July.

The Conselh Generau has authority in the issues included in the Act regulating the special system and all other acts passed by Parliament, and has the powers conferred on it by the Act.

Its powers with respect to language issues have been further developed in the Occitan (Aranese in Aran) Act 35/2010, dated 1 October.

The Occitan language, called Aranese in the Val d'Aran, is the own language of this territory and is official in Catalonia, as established by the Statute of Autonomy of 2006 and subsequently by the aforementioned Act 35/2010.

The Conselh Generau has full powers for the promotion and teaching of Aranese and its culture, in accordance with the general regulations prevailing throughout Catalonia in the field of language and education policy.

The Department of Culture and Language Policy is the department responsible for the promotion and teaching of Aranese.

2.2. Institut d'Estudis Aranesi

The Institut d'Estudis Aranesi (Institute of Aranese Studies) is the scientific and technical advisory institution in the Val d'Aran and for the Conselh Generau d'Aran.

In order to promote and encourage Aranese, the Conselh Generau d'Aran seeks to complete the institutional framework of the Val d'Aran, promote its identity and create benchmarks, academic structures that can deal with technical questions and provide guidance for the correct and appropriate use of the language.

The Institut d'Estudis Aranesi was founded in 2006 by the Conselh Generau d'Aran and its members were appointed by the plenary meeting of the Conselh Generau. It brings together a number of pre-existing sections whose purpose is to draw up projects and carry out research related to the topic of each section.

Each section operates independently in line with the Institute's regulations.

The sections in the Institute are:

- The Linguistics Section, Regulations adopted on 18 December 2002.
- The Legal Studies Section, Regulations adopted on 25 February 2004.
- The History Section, Regulations adopted on 29 June 2005.

Article 4, sections 3 and 4, of the Occitan (Aranese in Aran) Act 35/2010, dated 1 October, states that:

“3. The Institute of Aranese Studies shall be independent of government, shall fully fulfil its academic function and shall have the authority to establish the linguistic conventions for the use of Aranese considered as a linguistic variety of the common Occitan core. It shall also have the authority to provide advice on language matters when so requested.”

“4. The language use of all government and autonomous entities, businesses and other organisations and institutions that are accountable to them together with state and private schools and publicly-owned media shall observe the criteria established by the institution referred to in section 3. The Conselh Generau d'Aran and the Generalitat shall establish the systems for collaboration and advice required to ensure these linguistic uses.”

2.3. Conselh Assessor dera lengua

The Conselh Assessor dera lengua (Language Advisory Council) was founded on 27 January 2009 as an advisory body for the Conselh Generau d'Aran and in particular for the Sindicatura

d'Aran, to advise the Government on language policy and help to map out policy for supporting and promoting Aranese.

The Conselh Assessor dera Lengua is made up of officers from the Language Section at the Institut d'Estudis Aranesi, officials from the educational sector (primary and high schools and teaching resource centres in Aran) and representatives of civil society and the media (Llengua Viva [Living Language], the Ethnology Museum Foundation in the Val d'Aran and journalists from the country).

III. BUDGET

1. The Catalan Government's spending to promote Aranese Occitan

1.1. General Directorate for Language Policy

In 2010 the Government of Catalonia allocated €182,654.23 to the General Directorate for Language Policy (DGPL) to promote Aranese or Occitan.

This figure is for actions to spread knowledge of the Occitan language. It includes a transfer to the Conselh Generau d'Aran to support actions that promote Aranese and the call for the award of subsidies for initiatives geared towards promoting knowledge and use of Occitan in Catalonia.

1.2. Department of Culture and the Media

The Department of Culture and the Media, through the General Directorate of Cultural Cooperation and the Institute of Catalan Letters, has allocated €2,209.98 to two specific actions for the promotion of the Occitan language: the acquisition of books in Occitan for libraries through the Library Acquisition System (SAB) and the call for applications for funding awards to publishers for the translation of Catalan works of literature into Aranese.

In addition, the budget of the Department for Culture includes the various subsidies awarded by the Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries (ICIC) to foster artistic and cultural activities, which can be applied for by projects designed to promote Catalan or Occitan. The total amount allocated under this heading has been €5,993,171.29 (without differentiating between languages).

Turning to the ICIC's budget for supporting creation, production, promotion and cultural dissemination, funding awards are made to the music and publishing industries. This has included grants to projects that promote the use of Catalan and Occitan, either because the activity being done in Catalan or Occitan is a requirement or because it is only an assessment criterion for awarding the grant.

Media Secretariat

As for the budget of the Media Secretariat, major items include the award of subsidies to projects and actions connected with providing support to media outlets which operate in Catalan and in Occitan.

The total amount of structural and project subsidies granted to media outlets in Catalan or Aranese has been €19,923,309.37.

There is more information available about these grants in section 2.2 of this chapter.

2. Subsidies and grants to promote knowledge and use of Aranese Occitan

2.1. General Directorate for Language Policy subsidies for initiatives aimed at promoting the knowledge and use of Occitan in Catalonia

In order to promote the use and knowledge of Occitan in Catalonia and ensure the proper implementation of the status of official language that the Statute affords to Aranese Occitan, in 2010 the General Directorate for Language Policy (the Language Policy Secretariat up to December 2010) has published its annual call for the award of subsidies to initiatives aimed at promoting the knowledge and use of Occitan in Catalonia (Resolution VCP/489/2010, dated 25 February).

Private non-profit organisations that are headquartered in Catalonia are eligible for these subsidies.

The object of this line of funding is initiatives that include specific activities to promote knowledge and use of the Occitan language in Catalonia with priority given to the following actions:

- The organisation of Occitan language courses that can be included in the Council of Europe's Common European Framework of Reference: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. In this case a minimum enrolment of 12 students is required and the qualifications of the teachers must be certified.
- Activities that promote the presence of Occitan in the image and communication of companies and organisations, for example in labelling and external and internal signage, service offerings (such as menus in restaurants or bars), publications, advertising and written and oral communication.
- Initiatives aimed at enhancing the written and oral use of Occitan in any sphere of social and public life.
- The translation into Occitan of international works of literature of recognised quality.
- Activities to publicise Occitan reality including lecture series, intensive and extensive outreach courses, visits to learn Occitan and discover its culture, etc.

The projects have been evaluated based on the following criteria:

- The degree to which they foster access to knowledge of Occitan, assessed by estimating the number of people involved.
- The degree to which they promote or increase the use of Occitan.
- The impact they have on a broad segment of the population or alternatively on a strategic sector (shops, hotels, restaurants, health and justice).
- In the case of business organisations, the degree to which they include the use of Occitan as a factor and value to be promoted with specific actions in the context of corporate social responsibility is assessed.
- The project's contribution to reworking sexist and androcentric language.

Eleven applications have been submitted to this call, of which three were not admitted because they did not comply with the rules. Of the eight applications accepted, six have received funding and two have been rejected.

	Organisations	Foundations	Total
Projects funded	3	3	6
Projects rejected	2	0	2

The maximum allocation for 2010 for grant awards was set at €40,000 and a total of €40,000 has been awarded.

For more information: <http://www.gencat.cat/llengua/subvencions>

An array of activities has been funded ranging from running courses to publications, translations and outreach activities.

Funding has been given to Occitan language courses and to other activities related to Occitan run by the Cercle d'Agermanament Occitano-Català (CAOC – Occitan-Catalan Brotherhood Club).

Funding has also been given to the Catalunya i Occitània: un passat comú, un futur esperançador (Catalonia and Occitania: a shared past, a hopeful future) project run by the Fundació Occitano-Catalana.

The organisation of the course Aran per sa lengua and the publication of issue 9 of *Tèrra Aranesa*, projects run by the Ethnology Museum Foundation in the Val d'Aran, have also received funding.

The Associació Internacional per la Difusió dels Escacs (International Association for the Promotion of Chess) has also received funding for its Educachess en occità project.

2.2. Subsidies from the Department of Culture and the Media

In 2009, the Department of Culture and the Media issued Order CMC/78/2009, by way of amendment of Order CLT/437/2005, dated 11 November, which enacted the rules governing the programme of grants for the publishing industry in Catalan and the promotion of public reading resources in Catalan, among other measures, to extend the programme to Occitan. Thus article 1 of this amending Order, "Extension of the programme to Occitan", states that for the purposes of extending the grants programme to publishing in Occitan, amendments are made to the Title of the Order, article 1 and regulations 1, 2.1 and 3 of Annex 1 to the Order, consisting of replacing references to "in Catalan" or "in the Catalan language" by "in Catalan and Occitan".

This line of funding is managed through the General Directorate for Cultural Cooperation and organised through the Library Acquisition System (SAB). In 2010, under Decree CMC/255/2010, dated 29 January, the maximum allocation has been increased up to a total of €1,700,000.00 (*). In terms of Occitan, in 2010 the SAB purchased a title for the libraries in the Val d'Aran at a cost of €509.98.

(*) This sum is the entire funding awarded without differentiating between Catalan and Occitan.

Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries

Similarly, the Catalan Institute of Cultural Industries (ICIC) has called for applications for lines of funding for the promotion of artistic and cultural activities for which projects to promote both Catalan and Occitan are eligible, either because the activity being done in Catalan or Occitan is a requirement or because it is only an assessment criterion for awarding the grant.

- Multiyear cooperation agreements between the ICIC and various strategic music festivals:

Torroella de Montgrí Music Festival
Terrassa International Jazz Festival
Barnasants Festival
Tradicionàrius Festival

In 2008 the ICIC Music Department established the strategic festival concept. The idea is to ensure that the strength of each selected festival is useful not only for its organiser but also contributes to the consolidation of the music policies undertaken by the ICIC. To achieve this end, cooperation agreements are signed with each of the selected festivals so that from a position of independence they can work in line with the Government's music policy.

The multiyear cooperation agreements feature several conditions, including one that sets a minimum percentage of performances that mostly use Catalan or Aranese in their shows or

alternatively mostly play compositions by Catalan composers in the case of instrumental performances.

Another condition sets a minimum percentage of the cost of hiring groups that mainly use Catalan or Aranese in their performances or alternatively mostly play compositions by Catalan composers in the case of instrumental performances.

The agreements that include these clauses have been signed for a period of three years (2008-2010) during which the ICIC undertakes to make annual contributions. The total amount the ICIC will provide to these festivals during the three-year lifetime of the agreements will be €1,690,000. The overall contribution of annual payments made under these agreements in 2010 was €795,000.

- Calls for funding for projects to promote the Catalan or Aranese languages.

The table below is a summary of calls for funding for projects to promote the Catalan or Aranese languages. The table shows the total allocation for the various calls for funding.

Music sector	
Subsidies given to professional live music performances in Catalonia	€2,715,963.69
<p>The following is established in order to set the amount of the subsidy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More points are obtained for the cost of hiring groups that mainly use Catalan or Aranese in their performances or alternatively mostly play compositions by Catalan composers in the case of instrumental performances, with respect to total procurement outlay. • More points are obtained for the number of performances by groups that mainly use Catalan or Aranese in their performances or alternatively mostly play compositions by Catalan composers in the case of instrumental performances, with respect to total performers hired. • With reference to these scores, and in the case of Catalan groups made up of musicians who partially use Catalan or Occitan or partially play compositions by Catalan composers, or when not all group members have been born or live in Catalonia, a proportional rate will be used when calculating the subsidy for the performance. 	
Agreements with strategic festivals (multiyear)	€795,000.00
Publishing sector	
Subsidies for publishing in Catalan and in Occitan and for the publishing of sheet music of special cultural interest	€255,207.60
Subsidies for publishing in Catalan and in Occitan, and for the publishing of sheet music by Catalan composers	€1,977,000.00
Subsidies for carrying out activities geared towards the public at large or the media to promote individual titles or collections of books in Catalan or Occitan	€250,000.00

Multi-sector	
Grants as subsidies for cultural projects	€788,330.00
<p>The assessment criteria include incentives to submit projects that include the use of Catalan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Projects specifically in the field of the performing arts</u> that consist of the production and/or use of theatre, circus and dance productions. One of the assessment criteria is the use of the original language of the text in the proposed project or its translation into Catalan or Occitan. • <u>Projects specifically in the field of recording and/or musical production</u> consisting of the production, publishing and promotion of recordings, regardless of their media, and/or of musical productions. One of the assessment criteria is the use of Catalan or Occitan. • <u>Projects specifically in the field of music consisting of the production and programming of festivals and/or seasons.</u> One of the assessment criteria is the use of Catalan or Occitan (in the event that 17.5% of the repertoire of the festival or season is in Catalan or Occitan). • <u>Projects specifically in the field of publishing consisting of the production, publishing, distribution, marketing or supply of books and/or publishing content</u> regardless of their media. One of the assessment criteria is the use of Catalan or Occitan. • <u>Projects in the fields of the visual arts, the print media, periodicals, multimedia and projects that cannot be classified in the previous sections.</u> One of the assessment criteria is the use of Catalan or Occitan. 	

Special mention should be made of funding amounting to €3,608.10 given to the *L'occità: gramàtica i vocabulari bàsics* (Occitan: Basic Grammar and Vocabulary) project in Occitan by Aitor Carrera at Pagès Editors, and the €1,059.48 given to the project in Occitan for Prudenci Bertrana's book *Josafat* (Jehoshaphat), also by Pagès Editors.

Institute of Catalan Letters

In 2010 the Governing Board of the Institute of Catalan Letters approved the convening of a public competition for the award of grants to publishing companies for the translation into Occitan of literary works in Catalan from 2010. This decision was published with Resolution CMC/1192/2010.

Funding amounting to €1,700 has been awarded as a result of this Resolution.

Media Secretariat

In the exercise of its powers and in fulfilment of its assigned duties, the Media Secretariat manages seven lines of subsidies and grants which promote the use of Catalan and Occitan and are divided into two major groups: structural funding and funding for projects.

Structural funding:

Privately owned radio stations broadcasting in Catalan or Aranese

Privately owned TV stations broadcasting in Catalan or Aranese

Digital news publications in Catalan or Aranese

Printed periodical publications in Catalan or Aranese

Funding for projects:

Privately owned radio stations broadcasting in Catalan or Aranese

Privately owned digital terrestrial television (DTT) stations broadcasting in Catalan or Aranese

Non-profit organisations for projects in Catalan or Aranese

The global amount for each of these lines of funding, without differentiating between projects in Catalan or in Occitan, is shown in the table below:

Structural subsidies to digital news publications in Catalan or Aranese	€894,000.00
Structural subsidies to radio stations broadcasting in Catalan or Aranese	€551,691.28
Structural subsidies to TV stations broadcasting in Catalan or Aranese	€627,088.28
Structural subsidies to printed periodical publications in Catalan or Aranese	€4,067,024.72
Subsidies to non-profit organisations for projects in Catalan or Aranese contributing to the promotion of journalism and the Catalan communication space	€827,049.28
Subsidies to privately owned radio stations broadcasting in Catalan or Aranese, for projects that promote and consolidate the Catalan communication space	€1,451,836.00
Subsidies to privately owned digital terrestrial television (DTT) stations broadcasting in Catalan or Aranese, for projects that promote and consolidate the Catalan communication space	€1,623,608.80
General Council of Aran for the audiovisual platform in Occitan project	€100,000.00

2.3. Other subsidies

The Directorate General of Religious Affairs has announced a call for funding for the publication of books on religious issues.

Public call for the publication of books connected with religions and/or laicism that are written in Catalan or are multilingual and include Catalan (Resolution VCP/820/2010, dated 16 March), with a global outlay of €120,000 and a total of 28 titles subsidised. Funding has been awarded to the following specifically linguistic publications: - Funding for the book <i>Nau Testament</i> in Occitan, published by the Archpriesthood of Aran in the Bishopric of Urgell (€4,000)	€4,000.00
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IV. THE PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ARANESE

1. General Directorate for Language Policy

Aranese Act

In 2009 the Government drafted and approved the Aranese Bill, which is the first bill about the Occitan language to have been approved by a government. (See section 1.2 of the Report.)

This year, the passing of the Act has been followed by its presentation in a number of European cities, including in Lleida, at the IEC headquarters in Barcelona, in Paris, Toulouse, Vielha and Narbonne among other towns. This has served to highlight the European reach of the Act.

Work has also been done on defining general Occitan and fitting it in with the Aranese variety. In this respect the General Directorate for Language Policy has issued its Resolution for dealing with Occitan rules, as approved by the Grup de Lingüística Occitana (Occitan Language Group). The proposal is made from the standpoint of the unity of the Occitan language and with great respect for the Aranese variety and for the other varieties of Occitan. The Resolution states that if there should be a language authority for Occitan, decisions will be tailored to fit in with what that authority decides. The Institut d'Estudis Aranesi is considered to be the authority for the Aranese variety and the regulatory precedents of Alibèrt and the Conselh de la Lenga Occitana (Council of the Occitan Language) are recognised.

Grup de Lingüística Occitana

There has been further consolidation of the Grup de Lingüística Occitana (Occitan Language Group), set up to support the General Directorate for Language Policy in the implementation of the statutory mandate under which the Occitan language is official in Catalonia and made up of representatives of the whole Occitan linguistic area and whose mission is to draw up proposals and resolve language-related issues.

The Grup de Lingüística Occitana is the advisory body for the General Directorate as regards the type of rules to be used by the Catalan Government in implementing official status. The most important contributions this year have been a glossary of legal terminology, a list of the 10 basic books for Catalans to learn Occitan, the 10 basic Occitan dictionaries for Catalans, and the 10 basic books for Catalans to learn Aranese.

Robèrt Lafont Award

Order VCP/454/2010, dated 10 September, amending Order VCP/460/2008, dated 28 October, has instituted the Robèrt Lafont Award as one of the Pompeu Fabra awards, to recognise and reward people or organisations that have given outstanding service in the defence, planning and promotion of the Occitan language anywhere in its linguistic domain. The Robèrt Lafont Award consists of a bust of Robèrt Lafont and has no prize money. The poet and linguist Pèire Bèc has been the winner in the 2010.

Publishing

The short publications *Aran, entre Catalunya i Occitània* (Aran, between Catalonia and Occitania) and *Vocabulari bàsic català-occità* (Basic Catalan and Occitan Vocabulary) have been published. They are an addition to the collection of works published in 2008 and 2009 *Occitània i l'occità* (Occitania and Occitan), *Literatura occitana* (Occitan Literature) and *Elements bàsics de la llengua occitana* (Basic Elements of Occitan) which are designed to explain to Catalonia and the Catalans the main features of this language. They have been approved by the Grup de Lingüística Occitana.

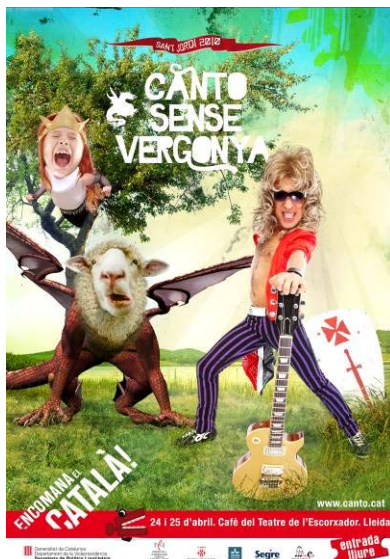
Collaboration with the Cercle d'Agermanament Occitano-Català (CAOC)

Support has been given to the Cercle d'Agermanament Occitano-Català (Occitan-Catalan Brotherhood Club) to run Occitan language courses for adults. Support has also been given to the Cercle d'Agermanament Occitano-Català in organising the Occitan Dictation, which consists of a dictation in Occitan that has been held for the past thirteen years and is run simultaneously in more than 40 Occitan towns on the last Saturday in January.

For more information: <http://www.caoc.cat>.

"Canto sense vergonya" 2010

On 24 and 25 April, the Language Policy Secretariat, the Language Normalisation Centre at Lleida and Lleida City Council organised the sixth "Canto sense vergonya" (I'm not shy about singing) concert at Lleida as one of the events held to mark St. George's Day and with the goal of fostering the use of Catalan and Occitan in music produced by young people. The concert was partnered by Lleida Televisió, Segre Ràdio and the Association of Professional Musicians of Catalonia.



The concert was first put on in 2005 as part of the "Dóna corda al català" (Give Catalan a Boost) campaign and since then has continued on with its own distinct identity. The concert is not competitive; there are no fees and the idea is to give groups and individual performers the chance to start playing in public and do some self-promotion. It is addressed to groups who make music in Catalan or Occitan, regardless of their style of music and level of artistic achievement. The sixth "Canto sense vergonya" concert brought together more than 120 musicians in 13 groups who played songs in Catalan and in Occitan.

This year the concert has had the support of six programmes broadcast by Lleida Televisió and Segre Ràdio. They have been master classes taught by a famous musician and have been used to introduce the participating groups and promote communication and the exchange of experiences between them. The Catalan artists who took part in the programmes were Jofre Bardagí, Joan Reig (Els Pets), Quico Pi de la Serra, Salva Racero (Lax'n'Busto), Quim Vila and Ruben Sierra (La Pegatina). Television coverage was rounded off with a two hour special showing the best of the concert.

The complete concert could also be viewed in real time as a webcast over the Internet.

Relations with Occitan institutions

Cooperation relations have been maintained with the main regional councils in the Occitan language area. This has involved taking part in joint events, presentations of materials and Occitan gatherings. For its part the Conselh Generau d'Aran has monitored the framework

cooperation agreement designed to promote Aranese, the name given to the indigenous variety of Occitan in the Val d'Aran. Its purpose is to put in place joint policies for the development, knowledge and use of the Aranese variety of Occitan.

Cooperation between the Language Services of Trento province and the DGPL has also continued to promote and protect minority regional languages. In addition an exchange has been run between Occitan-speakers from the Val d'Aran and Ladins from the Fassa Valley, which has made it possible to compare resources and alternative actions that can be carried out in order to promote languages based on a comparison of what is being done in each location.

Subsidies to promote knowledge and use of Occitan in Catalonia

General Directorate for Language Policy

The second call for subsidies to promote the use and knowledge of Occitan in Catalonia has been held. The regulations are contained in Order VCP/82/2009, dated 23 February, which enacts the rules for the award of subsidies to initiatives aimed at promoting the knowledge and use of Occitan in Catalonia (DOGC no. 5335, dated 10 March) and Resolution VCP/489/2010, dated 25 February, announced the call for applications. This has made it possible to fund a variety of activities ranging from running courses to bringing out publications, doing translations and carrying out dissemination activities.

A direct grant has also been made to a *calandreta*, a bilingual Occitan/French school, in Bertren and to the Escòla Occitana d'Estiu (EOE – Occitan Summer School). (See section 2.1 in chapter III.)

For more information: <http://www.gencat.cat/llengua/subvencions>.

Department of Culture and the Media

Through its agencies the Department of Culture and the Media has provided several lines of funding to promote the use of Catalan and Occitan. Detailed information can be found in chapter III, section 2.2 of this Report

2. Conselh Generau d'Aran

The Voluntariat per la llengua (Language Volunteers) programme



With the advice of the General Directorate for Language Policy in the Government of Catalonia, the Conselh Generau d'Aran has started up the Voluntariat per Aranés programme in the Val d'Aran which is similar to the Voluntariat per la llengua (Language Volunteers) programme run for Catalan. The first Voluntariat per Aranés programme was launched on 23 April 2008 and 17 language pairs took part in it. There have been 8 language pairs in the third year of the Voluntariat per Aranés programme.

The Voluntariat per Aranés programme is intended to enable people who have basic knowledge of Aranese and want to start speaking it to practise with people who habitually speak Aranese.

The programme is designed not only to meet the needs of learners doing Aranese courses who require a greater sense of security and opportunities to talk Aranese but is also for people who know Aranese well but are nervous about speaking it. At the same time it also seeks to

influence the language habits of Aranese speakers who should make Aranese into the "language of integration".

Participants are asked to set aside a minimum of 10 hours to speaking Aranese, at 1 hour a week spread over 10 weeks. Language pairs are formed based on enrolments and taking into account available times and affinities. Participants receive no payment. After the 10 hours of conversation the participants are given a satisfaction survey to find out how they rate the experience and gather their suggestions.

Support material has been provided to the language pairs (*Istòries d'Aran* and *A un arramat d'ans*).

Radio programme in Aranese

A radio programme has been created to publicise the experience of the volunteers. Broadcasting of the programme *Meddia Aranés* produced by Catalunya Ràdio in the Val d'Aran began in March 1988 on Radio Aran.

The same programme on Catalunya Informació has included since October 2009 an information section about the rules of Aranese spelling, vocabulary, proverbs, barbarisms and syntax.

Aranese courses

In addition, the Conselh Generau d'Aran has run Aranese courses for adults: in the Val d'Aran, two groups at level A1, two groups at level A2, one group at level B1 and one group at level B2, with a total of 98 students; in Barcelona there has been one group at level A1, one group at level A2, one group at level B1 and one group at level B2 with a total of 69 students; in Tarragona there has been one group at level A2 with 22 students; in Lleida, one group at level A1, with 19 students; and at Esterri one group at level A1 with 20 students.

In total 228 students enrolled in the 2010-2011 academic year.

The name of the courses corresponds to European Community standards, so that the equivalence between the previous and current names is as follows:

Level A is now A1

Level A1 is now A2

Level B is now B1

Level C is now B2

Information, proofreading, translation and language advice service

In the course of 2010 some 200 texts have been corrected, translated and revised and queries have been dealt with by email and by telephone. There have been a significant number of queries about learning Aranese online, classroom courses, enquiries about labelling, requests for materials, etc.

Publications

- The *Catàleg de publicacions en aranès* (Catalogue of Publications in Aranese) has been revised and updated: www.cultura.conselharan.org.
- Publication of the fifth story in the "Eth Cargòlh de Pepita Caubet" collection by Cristina Enseñat Beso with illustrations by Carme Tamarit: *Era garia Marieta e era esquiroleta Ramoneta, Eth saumet Pepet e eth Shivau Pau, Eth gosset Jaimet e era gata Marissa*.

- *Auca de Sant Jòrdi* featuring texts by people in the Department and illustrations by Igor Losada.
- *Moria, èm perduts!* by Tòni Escala, the first book in the “Joena” collection published by the Department of Culture at the Conselh Generau d’Aran.
- Launch of the novel *Era plaça deth Diamant* translated by Manuela Ané, as part of the Garona Classics collection published by Pagès Editors in partnership with the Institute of Catalan Letters.

3. Promoting films in Occitan

Llanterna Digital Awards

The fourth Llanterna Digital Awards, designed to help foster the use of Catalan and Occitan and to promote the making of short films in these languages, have been held in 2010. They have been organised by the Lleida Language Services Coordinating Committee and sponsored by the General Directorate for Language Policy.

There are three categories in the awards: schools, universities and an open category. Films made by individuals or by groups are eligible and must be original and not have been previously released.

The winning films in 2010 have been:

- Primary and secondary schools category: *Cançó a Mahalta* (Song to Mahalta) by La Bisbal High School at la Bisbal d’Empordà.
- Members of the university community category: *Com dos rius paral·lels* (Like Two Parallel Rivers) by Alice Tapiol, Dani Martínez and Ruth Casteys.
- Open category: *Sal i pebre* (Salt and Pepper) by Dídac Meya (films up to 60 seconds long) and *Mal de llengua* (Sore Tongue) by Natàlia Lloreta (films up to three minutes long).
- Award decided by popular vote: *Ella mai ho faria* (She’d Never Do It) by Carles Gené.

The awards are addressed to the Catalan and Occitan language communities worldwide, as Internet is used as the primary means of promotion and communication. In addition, there is a special award decided by a popular vote on the Internet.

Each award comes with €700 in prize money, save in the case of the schools where a digital camcorder or a set of audiovisual products of equivalent value is given to the school together with gifts for each member of the team that made the film.

The Llanterna Digital awards ceremony took place in Lleida on 2 June 2010.

Learn more on the Award’s website www.llanternadigital.cat.

There is more information in section 8.2.7 in chapter IV of the Catalan Language Policy Report.

The Llanterna Digital Awards 2010 programme included the holding of the 3rd Llanterna Digital Occitan Film Festival, the outcome of the expansion of partnerships with Occitan cultural organisations in different parts of the Occitan linguistic domain. (See the chapter about promotion of the Occitan language.)

3rd Llanterna Digital Occitan Film Festival



First held as part of the Llanterna Digital Awards in 2008, the Llanterna Digital Occitan Film Festival has been run for the third time in 2010 in order to disseminate Occitan cultural reality and linguistic diversity through films in the language as well as to publicise films by Occitan filmmakers that are usually absent from commercial cinema screens.

The Llanterna Digital Occitan Film Festival 2010 has this year toured eight Catalan and Occitan towns: Lleida, Barcelona, Tàrraga, la Seu d'Urgell, Vielha, Toulouse, Beziers and Ostana. The event has thus continued to expand its reach given that in 2008, when it was first held, it was only put on at Lleida and in 2009 also went to Vielha and Barcelona. This has been made possible by the assistance received from 21 public and private organisations in Catalonia and in Occitania that support this initiative run by the Lleida Language Services Coordinating Committee and sponsored by the General Directorate for Language Policy.

This year, nine short and feature-length films have been shown, including genres ranging from fiction to documentaries and from drama to comedy. The screenings programme has also included a number of films made in Occitan and submitted for the Llanterna Digital Awards in order to give more visibility to the work of these young filmmakers.

The films shown have featured different varieties of Occitan to reflect its linguistic diversity.

The opening session took place on 8 June in Lleida and was attended by the Occitan director Amic Bedel, who spoke about the audiovisual outlook in this language.

For more information visit www.llanternadigital.cat/mostra.pdf.

V. TOOLS AND RESOURCES FOR COMMUNICATION

1. Language tools and technologies

1.1. Catalan-Occitan (Aranese)-Catalan and Spanish-Occitan (Aranese)-Spanish machine translator

In November 2008 the Catalan-Occitan-Catalan and Spanish-Occitan-Spanish language pairs were added to the Government of Catalonia's machine translation service with the same features as all the other language pairs available on the site. The system makes a distinction between general Occitan and the Aranese dialect of the language. Thus when it comes to having a translation done, users can choose from the following translation directions: Catalan-Occitan, Occitan-Catalan, Catalan-Aranese Occitan, Aranese Occitan-Catalan, Spanish-Occitan, Occitan-Spanish, Spanish-Aranese Occitan and Aranese Occitan-Spanish.

The translator, the result of an agreement between the Conselh Generau de l'Aran and the General Directorate for Language Policy in the Government of Catalonia, has been drawn up by a language committee made up of two representatives of every dialect of Occitan, with the support of the University of Alacant and a specialised company that has produced the final version. It has 15,000 words and enables users to translate text online (<http://www.gencat.cat/traductor>).

In the course of 2010 865,451,449 words have been translated, with the service being used on 543,371 occasions.

Direction of translation	Number of words translated
Catalan > Occitan	228,175,961
Occitan > Catalan	1,080,304
Catalan > Aranese	618,790,102
Aranese > Catalan	224,561
Spanish > Occitan	753,635
Occitan > Spanish	1,547,238
Spanish > Aranese	219,840
Aranese > Spanish	14,677,808
TOTAL	865,451,449

The necessary arrangements have been put in place for maintaining the machine translator. In addition, the language agreements that were the basis for making decisions about what to include in the translator have been systematised. This systematisation has served as a point of reference for subsequent linguistic decisions.

VI. NEW DATA ABOUT KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF ARANESE OCCITAN

This chapter presents the main findings in terms of Aranese Occitan of the *Enquesta d'usos lingüístics de la població 2008* (EULP08 – Survey of Language Use among the Public at Large 2008) study, carried out jointly by the Language Policy Secretariat and the Institute of Statistics of Catalonia.

The data comes from the examination of this Survey carried out by a group of experts coordinated by the General Directorate for Language Policy.

The purpose of analysing EULP08 data is to ask and answer the main questions put forward by institutions and society in terms of language planning about the adult population. The research is a work of applied sociolinguistics conducted by an interdisciplinary work team that brings together various approaches and disciplines (sociology, sociolinguistics and language planning). In view of current language planning needs, the analysis has sought to take a comprehensive approach to the linguistic situation in Catalonia and its evolution while also making possible more practical language policies and contributing to more effective planning of actions.

1.1 Initial, identification and usual language in the Val d'Aran

The *initial language* is the first language a person speaks when a child. *Identification language* means the one a person considers to be their own language. Finally, *usual language* is the language that they speak most often.

In the Val d'Aran, Spanish is the most usual language (38%), followed by Aranese Occitan (23%), Catalan (16%) and other languages (13%). 9% of people combine a number of languages on a habitual basis. As for the identification language, for 36% of people it is Spanish, for 27% Aranese Occitan and for 14% Catalan. The initial language for 34% of people is Spanish, for 22% it is Aranese Occitan and for 14% it is Catalan; 14% also state that they have had another language as their initial language.

People by initial, identification and habitual language. Val d'Aran 2008
Most common languages

	Initial language		Identification language		Habitual language	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Aranese	1.9	22.4	2.3	27.1	2.0	23.4
Catalan	1.2	14.6	1.3	15.0	1.3	16.0
Spanish	3.1	37.3	3.0	36.0	3.2	38.0
Galician	0.5	5.6	---	---	---	---
Other languages	1.2	14.5	1.2	14.5	1.0	11.8
Other language combinations	---	---	---	---	0.8	9.1
Not stated	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	8.4	100.0	8.4	100.0	8.4	100.0

Thousands of people

1.2 Language uses and areas of use in the Val d'Aran. Language use with family members.

Given these parameters Spanish remains the most used language, with Aranese Occitan in second place and Catalan in third.

This is the case between members of a household, where this means people living in households with two or more members (only in Spanish 39%, only in Aranese Occitan 16% and only in Catalan 10%). The position is similar with friends (only in Spanish 29%, only in Aranese Occitan 11% and only in Catalan 5%). In the case of banks and medical staff, by contrast, Catalan moves above Aranese Occitan into second place as the most used language (only in Spanish 51%, only in Catalan 15% and only in Aranese Occitan 10%).

People by language use and areas of use. Val d'Aran 2008
Total

	Only in Aranese	Only in Catalan	Only in Spanish	Catalan and Aranese	Spanish and Aranese	Catalan and Spanish	Catalan, Spanish and Aranese	Only in other languages	Other language combinations	Not stated
Household members (1)	16.0	10.3	39.6	5.8	---	---	---	12.9	---	---
Friends	11.3	5.5	29.7	---	5.1	10.8	14.8	---	12.7	---
Neighbours	18.2	---	42.2	4.5	6.5	8.3	5.7	---	---	---
Fellow students (2)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Co-workers (3)	7.3	---	46.9	---	---	16.0	---	---	---	---
Small shops	14.0	8.5	47.3	---	---	11.2	9.1	---	---	---
Large shops	---	7.8	65.0	---	---	13.7	4.5	---	---	---
Banks	13.7	16.4	46.5	6.2	---	6.3	4.9	---	---	---
Medical staff	6.3	13.9	55.7	---	---	13.1	5.4	---	---	---
Writing personal notes	8.3	9.6	49.3	---	---	4.7	---	8.4	---	12.7

(1) People living in households with two or more members

(2) People who are studying

(3) People with jobs

--- data not significant for the calculation

Language use with family members in turn confirms the pre-eminence of Spanish and Aranese Occitan above Catalan. Thus interaction with parents is only in Spanish in 35% of cases, only in Aranese Occitan in 21% of cases and only in Catalan in 16% of cases. The same is true for language use with children (only in Spanish 40%, only in Aranese Occitan 22% and only in Catalan 15%).

People by language use with family members. Val d'Aran 2008
Total

	Only in Aranese	Only in Catalan	Only in Spanish	Catalan and Aranese	Spanish and Aranese	Catalan and Spanish	Catalan, Spanish and Aranese	Only in other languages	Other language combinations	Does not have	Not stated
Mother	21.8	16.3	36.8	---	---	---	---	19.8	---	---	---
Father	21.8	16.5	34.1	---	---	---	---	19.2	---	---	---
Maternal grandparents (1)	17.5	15.9	29.6	---	---	---	---	21.0	---	---	9.6
Paternal grandparents (2)	19.7	13.2	30.6	---	---	---	---	19.5	---	---	12.0
Children (3)	22.3	15.8	40.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(1) People who have known their maternal grandparents

(2) People who have known their paternal grandparents

(3) People who have children or have had them

--- data not significant for the calculation

1.3. Knowledge of Aranese Occitan in the Val d'Aran. Official status.

The survey data shows that 78% of people understand Aranese Occitan, 56% can speak it, 59% can read it and 34% can write it. For people born in Catalonia, the figures are 98% understand it, 87% can speak it, 85% can read it and finally 51% can write it. 84% of people are aware that it is an official language in Catalonia.

People by knowledge of Aranese. Catalonia. 2008
Sex, age group and place of birth

	Population	%	Population	%
Gender				
Men	80.5	57.1	61.0	35.4
Women	75.7	56.5	57.6	34.2
Age group				
From 15 to 29	76.6	62.2	64.5	57.7
From 30 to 44	65.9	43.5	48.3	28.4
From 45 to 64	88.8	60.7	68.7	29.1
65 and over	90.8	72.2	58.0	---
Place of birth				
Catalonia	98.1	87.3	85.9	51.4
Rest of Spain	79.2	34.6	43.5	---
Foreign	38.7	---	---	---
Total	78.2	56.8	59.4	34.8