

How to Apply the ELDIA Master Questionnaire for Migrant Languages and the Scaling Systems

Table of Contents

1. Questionnaire Adjustments	3
2. Focus Areas and Dimensions	3
2.1 EuLaViBarMig	4
2.2 ELDIA IntBar	5
3. Calculation of the EuLaViBarMig and IntBar Scores	6
3.1 EuLaViBarMig Scores	6
3.2 ELDIA IntBar Scores	9

1. Questionnaire Adjustments

The new master questionnaire consists of all questions that are necessary to calculate the *EuLaViBar for Migrant Languages* (EuLaViBarMig) in addition to the ELDIA IntBar. Before conducting the survey, however, several changes need to be made. First of all, the questionnaire needs to be adjusted to the speaker community that is to be investigated. If the host country has more than one state language, questions that cover the other language(s) should be added as well.

In regards to the structure of the questionnaire, the respondents are divided into two groups, and answer different questions. These groups are determined by the answer to question 8 (“In which country did you spend most of your school years?”), and each group follows a different path:

- a) For those who say they spent most of their school years in the host country, the questionnaire includes the following questions: Q01-Q33, Q35-Q48, Q50-Q57
- b) For those who say they spent most of their school years outside the host country, the questionnaire includes the following questions: Q01-Q10, Q18-Q19, Q22-Q23, Q24b, Q25-Q27, Q29-Q30, Q35-Q37, Q39-Q57.

If the respondents were born outside the host country, Q34 must also be included for both groups.

2. Focus Areas and Dimensions

The majority of the questions contribute to the EuLaViBarMig and/or the ELDIA IntBar. Both barometers consist of focus areas. The EuLaViBarMig focus areas are divided into up to four dimensions. This chapter gives an overview of the questions that contribute to which focus area.

2.1 EuLaViBarMig

Capacity: Q09, Q11-Q27, Q35, Q37-39, Q50, Q56-2, Q57-1

Language Use: Q09, Q11-Q27, Q35, Q37-39

Media: Q56-2, Q57-1

Legislation: Q50

Opportunity: Q10, Q28-29, Q31-33, Q45-47, Q50, Q53-55, Q56-1

Language Use: Q28-29, Q53-55

Education: Q10, Q31-33

Legislation: Q45-47, Q50

Media: Q56-1

Desire: Q09, Q11-Q30, Q35, Q37-40, Q42, Q44-46, Q51, Q54-55,
Q56-3, Q57-2

Language Use: Q09, Q11-Q30, Q35, Q37-40, Q42, Q44, Q51,
Q54-55

Legislation: Q45-46

Media: Q56-3, Q57-2

Language Products: Q31-33, Q44, Q48-50, Q55, Q56-1

Language Use: Q44, Q55

Education: Q31-33

Media: Q56-1

Legislation: Q48-50

2.2 ELDIA IntBar

Ability: Q05, Q06, Q08, Q34, Q34a, Q36-1, Q36-2, Q41

Commitment: Q03, Q03a, Q03c, Q04

Accessibility: Q30, Q43, Q52

3. Calculation of the EuLaViBarMig and ELDIA IntBar Scores

3.1 EuLaViBarMig Scores

After concluding the survey, two individual datasets corresponding to the two groups of respondents need to be coded according to the *EuLaViBarMig Scaling System*: one dataset represents the respondents who spent most of their school years in the host country, while the other represents the respondents who did not. For each dataset, the scores have to be calculated individually. Afterwards, each score needs to be entered into the template of the polar diagram. An excel formula automatically merges the scores of both datasets and displays the diagram.

An example of how to calculate the scores:

Focus area: Language Products

a) Dimension: Language Use

Number of observations: 174

Variable	Label	Number of variables (p)	Number of observations (N)	Sum	Mean
Q44	Average score of all items of question 44	1	174	244,38	
Q55a	Average score of all items of question 55a	1	151	119,33	
Q55b,c,d	Average score of all items of questions 55b, c, d	1	122	40,4	
Sum		3	174	404,11	

Mean (= Sum of score / (N*p)) **0,77**

b) Dimension: Media

Number of observations: 165

Variable	Label	Number of variables (p)	Number of observations (N)	Sum	Mean
Q56-1	Average score of media availability	1	165	445,23	
Sum		1	165	445,23	
Mean (= Sum of score / (N*p))					2,70

c) Dimension: Education

Number of observations: 183

Variable	Label	Number of variables (p)	Number of observations (N)	Sum	Mean
Q31	X as teaching language	1	183	38	
Q32	Average score of all items of question 32	1	172	222,667	
Q33	Extracurricular X courses	1	182	532	
Sum		3	183	792,67	
Mean (= Sum of score / (N*p))					1,44

d) Dimension: Legislation

Number of observations: 65

Variable	Label	Number of variables (p)	Number of observations (N)	Sum	Mean
Q48	Host country constitution in language X	1	44	8	
Q50	Language policies	1	65	4	
Sum		2	65	12	
Mean (= Sum of score / (N*p))					0,09

3.2 ELDIA IntBar Scores

Calculating the ELDIA IntBar is very similar to the EuLaViBarMig scores. Two different datasets must again be processed individually: The first dataset represents respondents that were born in the host country, and the second represents those who were born abroad. Afterwards, each score needs to be entered into the template of the polar diagram. An excel formula automatically merges the scores of both datasets and displays the diagram.

An example of how to calculate the ELDIA IntBar scores:

Focus Area: Commitment

Dataset: Respondents who were born abroad

Number of observations: 117

Variable	Label	Number of variables (p)	Number of observations (N)	Sum	Mean
Q03a	Country of birth	0.5	117	234 (= 468*0.5)	
Q04	Citizenship	1	117	324	
Sum		1.5	117	558	
Mean (= Sum of score / (N*p))					3,18