

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

A. Additional contrasts.

1. Summary table for some reference variables in the survey questionnaire.

Ideology	Left	Centre left	Centre	Centre right	Right	DK/NA	
Q17 (%)	37.9	10.8	14.1	4.9	8.3	24.1	
National identity	Only Spanish	Spanish > Catalan	Spanish = Catalan	Catalan > Spanish	Only Catalan	DK/NA	
Q18 (%)	10.1	8.5	43.6	20.3	11	6.5	
Current working status	Private sector worker	Public sector worker	Autonomous/ Businessman	Retired/ Pensioner	Unemployed	Student	Unpaid domestic work
Q19 (%)	32.3	9.6	7.3	32.1	12	2.2	4.5

Table S1. Percentages of different answers to some reference variables, out of the entire sample. Comparisons with iterated surveys by either CEO or CIS may allow us to detect sources of possible bias in the sample. The only discordant figure is the rather low percentage of “only Catalan” in the national identity segment, because the regular political surveys of these agencies (typically with higher representative samples of potential voters) provided, over the last five years, figures oscillating between 18 and 22% for that segment.

2. Bar chart comparisons depending on “Q03.2 Mother language” segments.

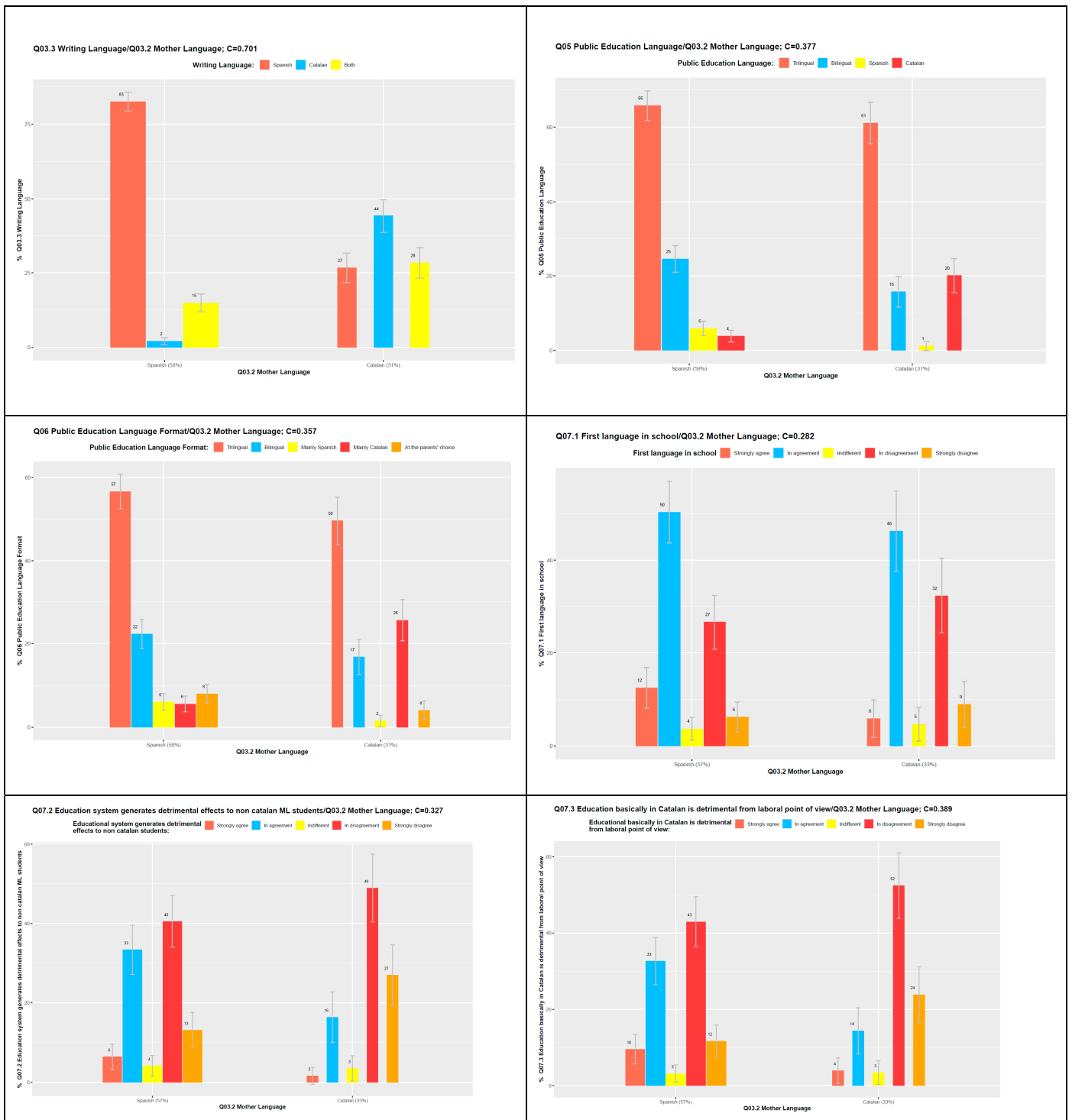


Figure S1. Bart chart displays of distinctions between responders with different “Q03.2 Mother language” responses, regarding preferences/opinion variables: (“Q03.3 Writing Language”, “Q05 Public Education Language”, “Q06 Public Education Language Format”, “Q07.1 First language in school”, “Q07.2 Education system generates detrimental effects to non Catalan ML students”, “Q07.3 Education basically in Catalan is detrimental from working point of view”). The segments on the bars indicate 95% approximate confidence intervals.

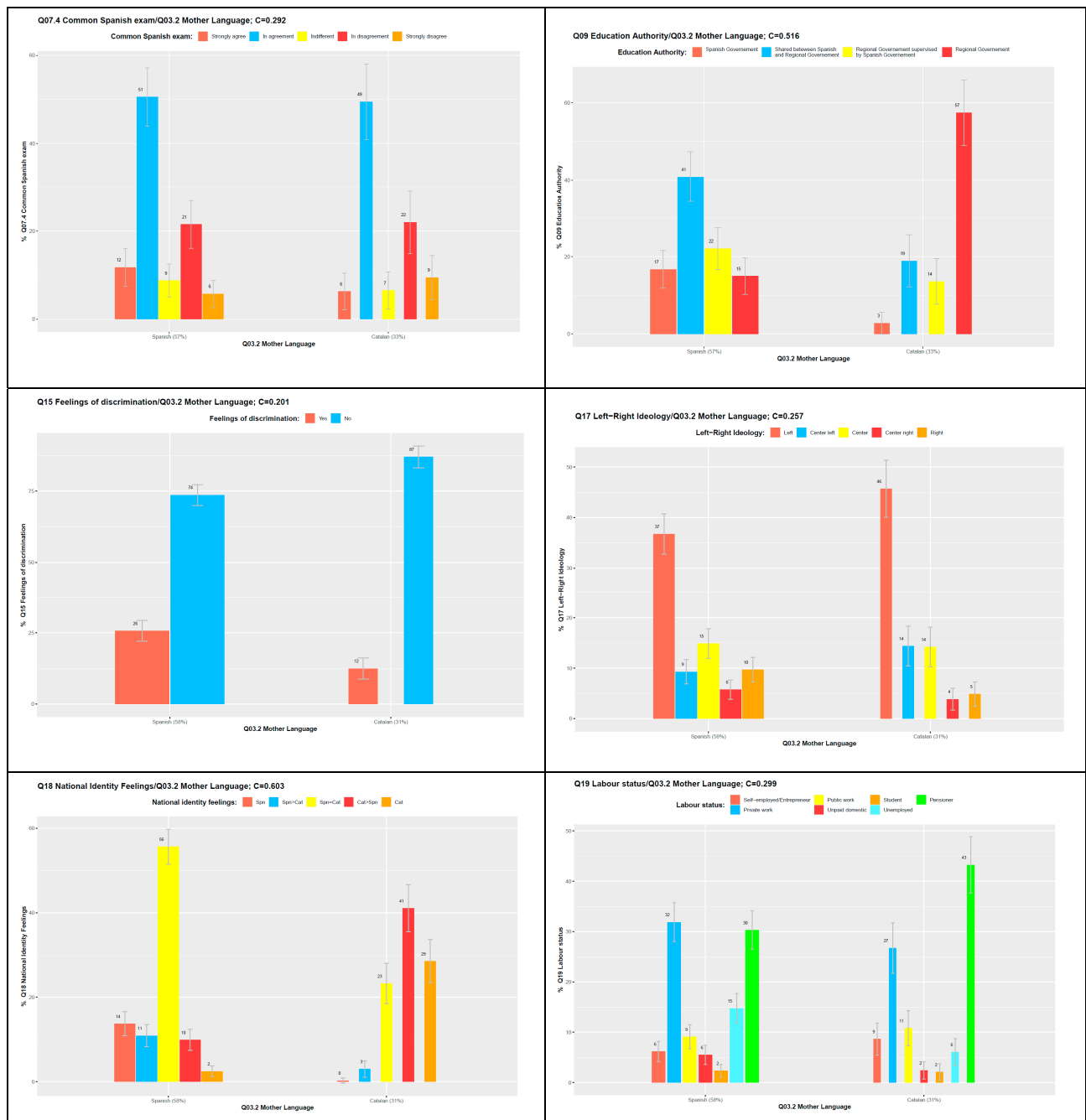


Figure S2. Bart chart distinctions between responders with different “Q03.2 Mother Language” responses, regarding several surveyed opinion variables: (“Q07.4 Common Spanish language exam”, “Q09 Education Authority”, “Q15 Feelings of discrimination”, “Q17 Left-Right Ideology”, “Q18 National identity feelings”, “Q19 Labour Status”). The segments on the bars indicate 95% approximate confidence intervals.

3. Bar chart comparisons of opinions depending on “Q02 Categorized Age groups”

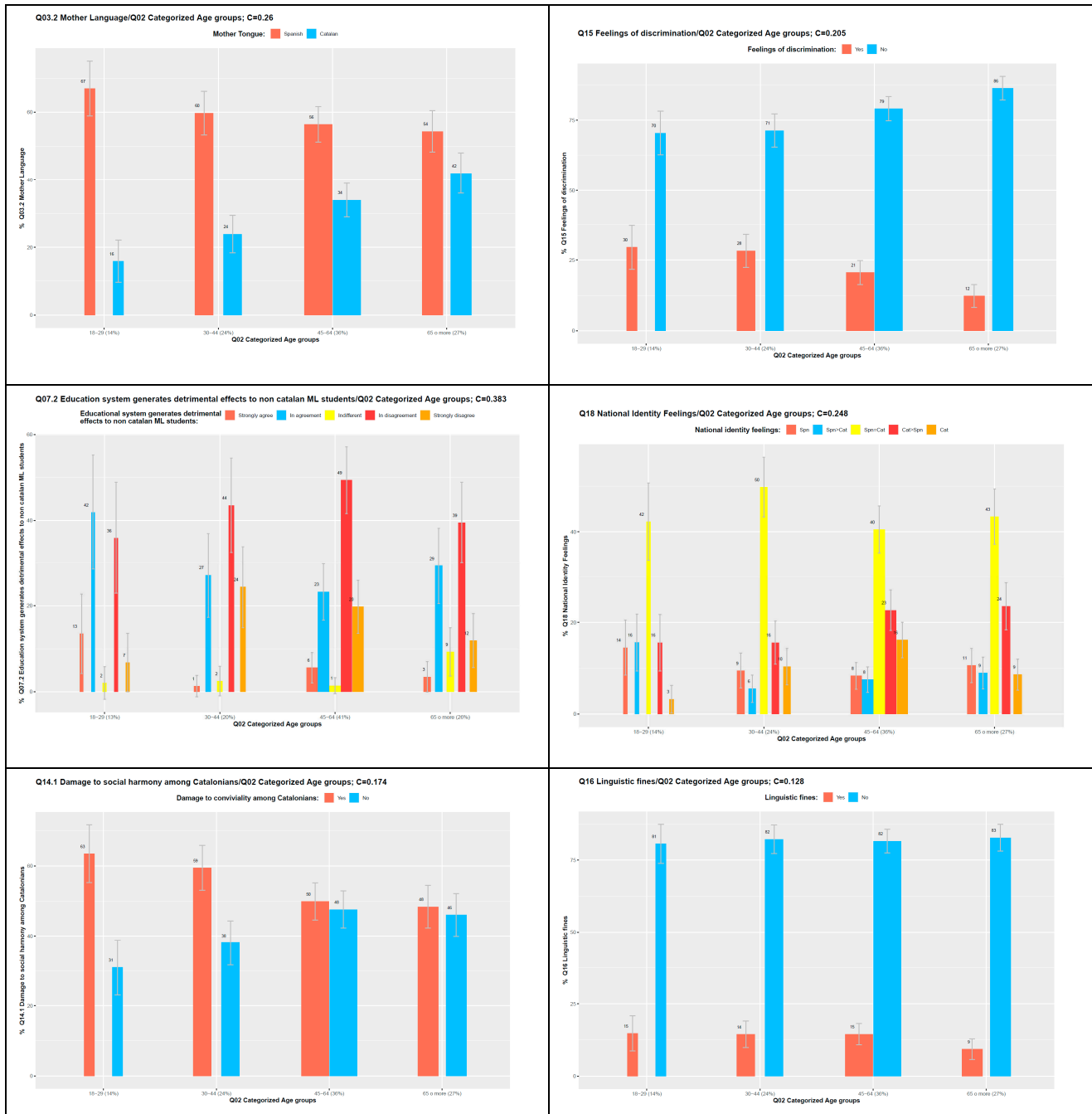


Figure S3. Differences between responders segmented by distinctive “Q02 Categorized Age groups”, with respect to some surveyed opinion variables. Various aspects deserve highlighting. First, there were differences in the proportion of citizens with Spanish vs. Catalan as their mother language, at different ages. This fact may be associated to some of the other differences exhibited by the different segments when studying other variables. Second, the younger class is more sensitive to damage to social harmony among Catalonians, and they are more aware of the detrimental effects of the immersion educational system on those with a mother language of Spanish, either because this enables them to detect subtle changes, or because they have experienced first person, and more recently, the education linguistic policies. Third, the younger group represent a higher percentage in “Q18 National identity feeling” “only Spanish”, perhaps as a reaction to schools’ bias towards regional-oriented policies. Fourth, all age groups are clearly against the linguistic fines. The segments on the bars indicate 95% approximate confidence intervals.

4. Bar chart comparisons depending on “Perception of damage to social harmony between Catalonians”

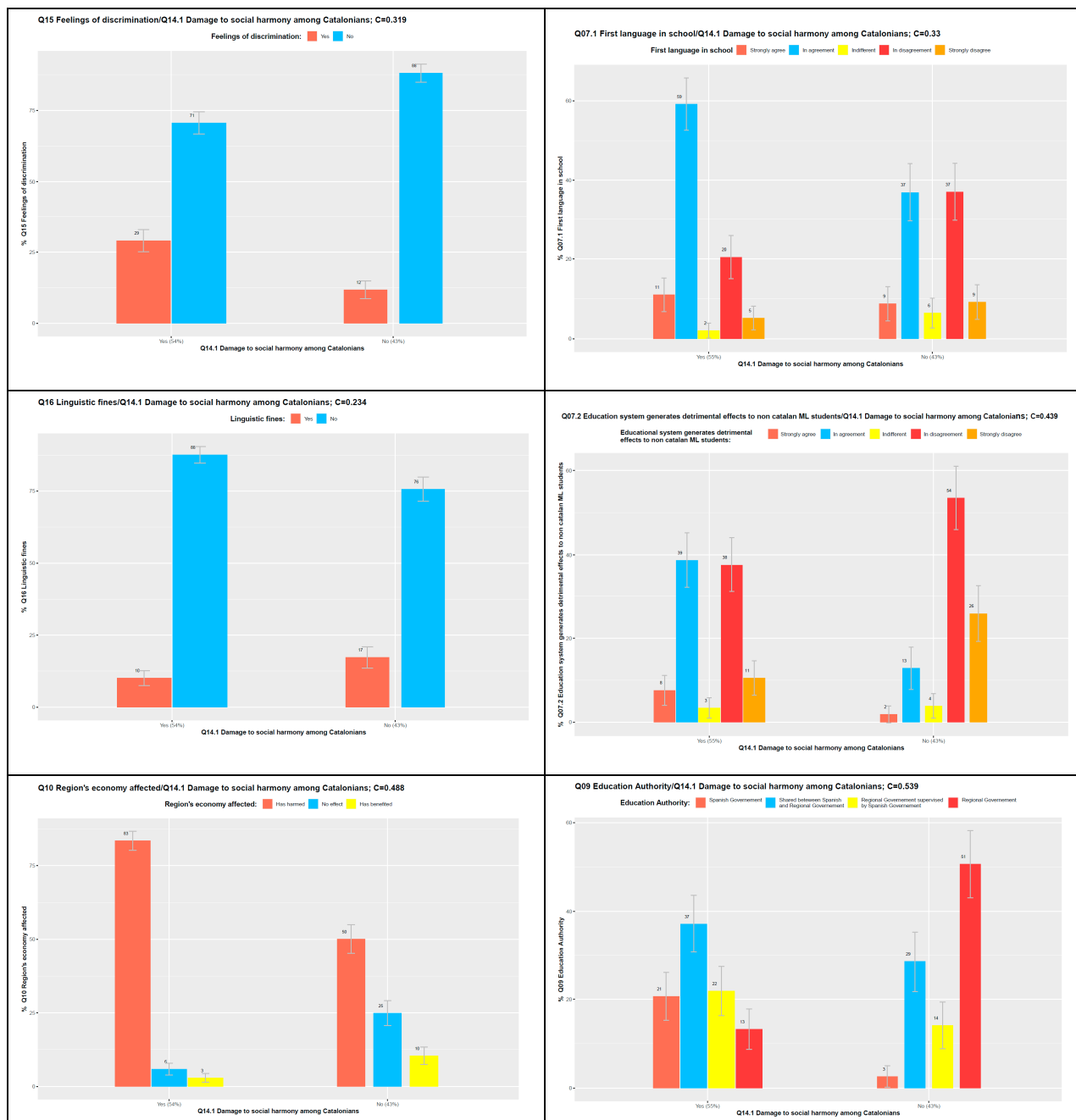


Figure S4. Differences between responders segmented via a distinctive opinion about “Social harmony damage among Catalonians”, with respect to some surveyed variables. Various aspects deserve comments. First, there are considerable differences in feelings of “to be discriminated against” for linguistic reasons, and the perception that the secession bid has harmed Catalonia from the economical point of view. Second, both groups are clearly against linguistic fines. Third, there are clear differences in groups relating to opinions about “Damage to social harmony among Catalonians”, with respect to the convenience of the first language of the child being that used at the school, the damage caused by the educational immersion system in participants with Spanish as their mother language, and the top ruling education authority. The segments on the bars indicate 95% approximate confidence intervals.

5. Bar chart comparisons. Left: opinions depending on “National Identity Feelings” segments. Right: opinions depending on “Mainly Catalan identity” contrasts

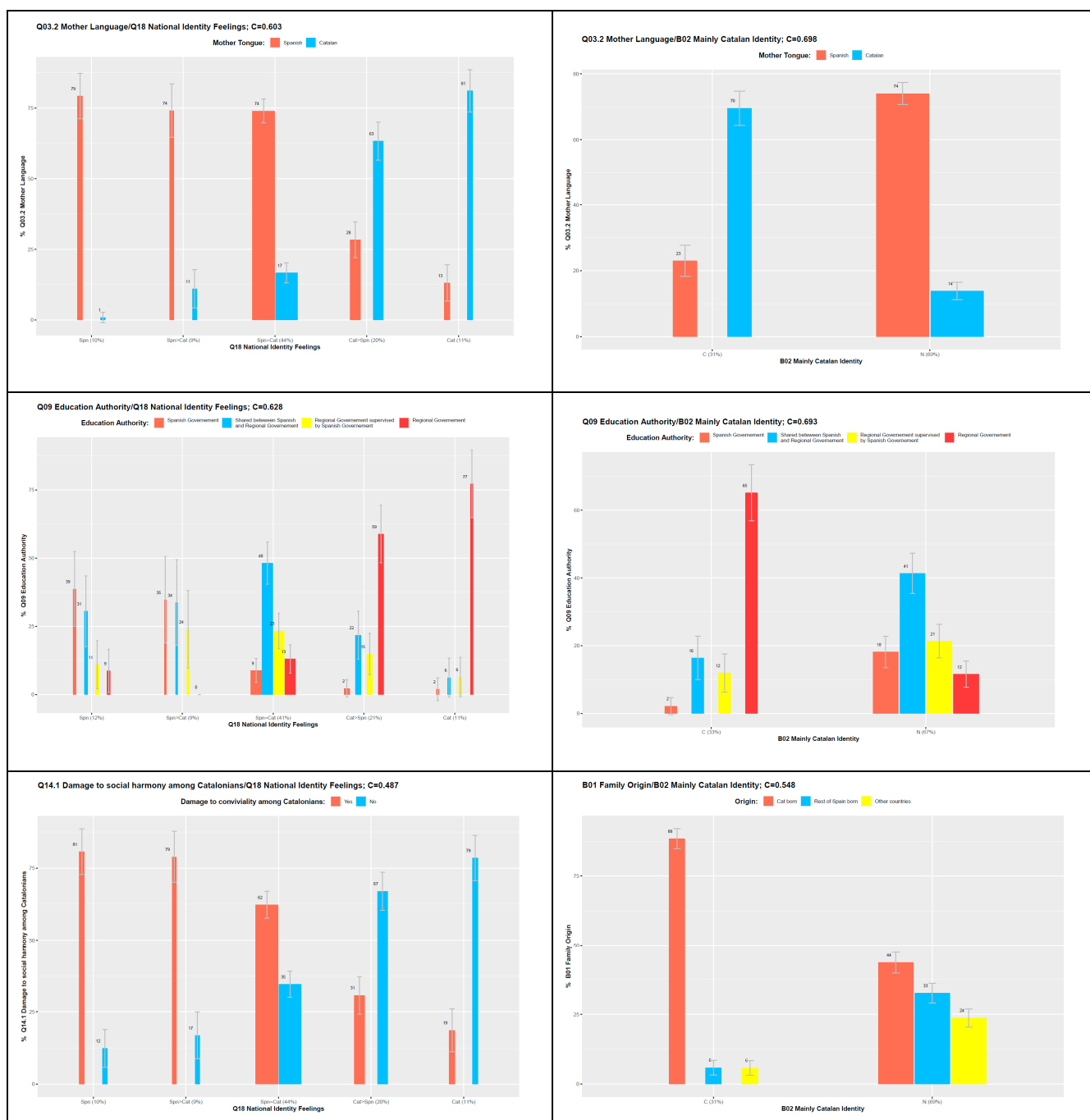


Figure S5. Differences depending on “national identity feelings” segments (left) and on “mainly Catalan identity” (right), in relation to several surveyed variables. Clear differences appeared in all segments considered with respect to all variables studied. The segments on the bars indicate 95% approximate confidence intervals.

B. SI Appendix: Survey Questions.

Q01 Gender: Answers: Man, Women.

Q02 Age: In years (categorized later: 18-29 years, 30-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 or older).

Q03 In relation to language,

Q03.01 could you tell me what language do you usually use at home?

Q03.02 what was your mother language?

Q03.03 which language are you most comfortable writing?

Answers: Catalan, Spanish, Indistinct, Other, DK/NA.

Q04 If applicable, rate from 1 (minimum) to 10 (maximum) the relevance that each of these languages has in your daily work / professional performance.

Q04.1 Catalan: from 1 (minimum) to 10 (maximum); Not applicable; DK/NA.

Q04.2 Spanish: from 1 (minimum) to 10 (maximum); Not applicable; DK/NA.

Q04.3 English: from 1 (minimum) to 10 (maximum); Not applicable; DK/NA.

Q05 As for language, how do you think compulsory education should be in public schools in Catalonia?

1. Trilingual: in Catalan, Spanish and English. 2. Bilingual: in Catalan and Spanish, with similar proportions.
3. Basically in Catalan. 4. Basically in Spanish 5. DK/NA.

Q06 In relation to education, which of the following formulas would you prefer the Catalan public school system to offer?:

1. Trilingual system with variable proportions of Spanish, with variable proportions of Spanish, Catalan and English. 2. Equitable Bilingualism (Catalan and Spanish in similar proportions). 3. All in Catalan except for the Spanish Language course and in one or two core subjects in that language. 4. Language choice by parents. 5. All in Spanish except for the Catalan Language course and one or two core subjects in that language. 6. DK/NA.

Q07 Could you tell me if you: 1. Strongly agree, 2. Agree, 3. Indifferent, 4. Disagree, 5. Strongly disagree or 6. DK/NA **with the following statements?**

Q07.1 The child's first educational contact language in public and concerted schools in Catalonia should be the family language of the parents (Spanish or Catalan).

Q07.2 From my own experience or from my environment, the current teaching system in Catalonia, mostly in Catalan, hinders some aspects of the development of work, professional and social life.

Q07.3 At school, students of the Spanish family language are at a disadvantage compared to those of the Catalan family language, since Catalan is the language of majoritarian use by teachers.

Q07.4 To reinforce the student's curriculum, internationally, it would be advisable to take a national level test of common Spanish language at the end of ESO (Compulsory Secondary Education) .

Q08 From your experience, the textbooks with which children study in public schools in Catalonia (with the exception of those of the Spanish and English language subjects) are written in:

1. Almost always in Catalan 2. Almost always in Spanish 3. In both languages equally 4. DK/NA

Q09 Who should be the main education authority?

1. Distributed between the Regional and the central Spain governments, depending on the areas. 2. Only the Regional government. 3. Ordinary management by the Regional government, under supervision of central Spanish government. 4. Only by central Spain government. 5. DK/NA

Q10 In relation to the secessionist campaign (“procès”), do you consider that it has benefited or harmed Catalonia economically?

1. Benefited 2. Indifferent 3. Impaired 4. DK/NA

Q11 And has the image of Catalonia improved or worsened?

1. Improved 2. Indifferent 3. Worsened 4. DK/NA

Q12 Has the image of Spain improved or worsened?

1. Improved 2. Indifferent 3. Worsened 4. DK/NA

Q13 And has it strengthened or deteriorated the Catalan institutions?

1. Strengthened 2. Indifferent 3. Impaired 4. DK/NA

Q14 Do you think that the secessionist campaign (“procès”) has damaged the social harmony and relations...

Q14.1. ...between Catalans? 1. Yes 2. No 3. DK/NA

Q14.2 And between Catalans and the rest of Spaniards? 1. Yes 2. No 3. DK/NA

Q15 Have you felt discriminated against because of your language in Catalonia?

1. Yes 2. No 3. DK/NA

Q16 Do you agree that establishments that do not label their products in Catalan language should be fined?

1. Yes 2. No 3. DK/NA

Q17 And with regard to your ideology, how do you consider yourself, rather from the left or rather from the right?

1. Left 2. Centre left 3. Centre 4. Centre right 5. Right 6. DK/NA.

Q18 Which of the following phrases best expresses your national identity? You feel... (sense of belonging)

1. Only Spanish 2. More Spanish than Catalan 3. As Spanish as Catalan 4. More Catalan than Spanish
5. Only Catalan 6. DK/NA.

Q19 What is your current employment situation?

1. Private sector worker 2. Public sector worker 3. Autonomous/Businessman 4. Retired/Pensioner 5. Unemployed 6. Student 7. Unpaid domestic work 8. DK/NA.

Q20 Could you tell me your level of education?

1. Without or primary studies 2. Secondary studies 3. University studies. 4. DK/NA.

Q21 Have you have Spanish nationality since you were born or have you acquired it later?

1. Since I were born 2. I acquired it later on 3. I do not have Spanish nationality 4. DK/NA.

Q22 If it applies, in which Autonomous Community you were born?

1. Catalonia 2. Andalusia 3. Extremadura. 4. Aragon 5. Madrid 6. Galicia 7. Castilla and Leon
8. Castilla and La Mancha 9. Others.