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## IDENTIFIERS

*Language Minorities

## ABSTRACT

This refort sumarizes the language background information and certain demographic characteristics of language minoritias in the United States. The data were derived from the Surver of Languages, a filot study of the non-English-language backgrcund population aged four and older spcnsored by the National Center for Education Statistics as part of the July 1975 current population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. Thirteen parcent of the population of the O.S. aged 4 and older in July 1975 lived in households in which languages other than English are spoken. There are over 25 million persons in these households. Spanish speakers constitute more than two-fifths of all speakers of other languages. Excluding speakers of Spanish, speakers of other languages are estimated to be 10 million: 1.8 million speak Italian, 1.5 million speak french, and another 1.4 million speak German. Speakers of Chinese, Greek, Jafanese, Filipinc languages, Fcrtuguese, and Korean number tetween 100,000 and half a million each. There are 1.6 million persons in the U.S. aged, 4 and older who de nct speak English, three guarters of whon are adults. Fever than half of the individuals who usually speak Spanish and French are foreign torn, in contrast with speakers of other languages. (CLK)

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LANGUAGE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACIERISTICS OF THE U.S. PUPULATION WITH POTENTIAL NEED FOR BILINGUAL AND OIHER SPECIAL EDUEATIONAL PROGRAMS, JULY 1975

## By

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$\qquad$ $E$ $\qquad$

[^0]- 13 percent of the population of the United States .ged four and older in July 1975 live in households in which languages other than English are spoken. There are over $25,000,000$ persons in these houschoids (Table 6).
- Spanish is the usual household language of more people than any other language other than English; the next largest group lives in households speaking Italian, but the Spanish group is more than nine times as large as the Italian (Table 7).
- Persons in households with languages other than English reported their individual languages. One person in ten in the United States aged four and older in July 1975 lives in one of thes $\in$ households and speaks a language other than English himself. (Table 15).
- There are 8.2 million Spanish speakers in households with languages other than English; they constitute more than two-fifths of all speakers of other languages in such households; excluding speakers of Spanish, speakers of other languages ars estimated to be 10 million; 1.8 speak Italian; one and a half million speak French and another 1.4 miłfion, German; speakers of Chinese, Greek, Japanese, Filipino lánguages, Portuguese and Korean number between 100 thousand and half a million each (Table 15).
- The Spanish-speaking group is not only the largest but also proportionately younger than speakers of other non-English languages; 35 percent of Spanish speakers are aged four to eighteen as compared with 12 percent of speakers of other languages; more than four-fifths of persons in the other language groups are over twenty-five years of age but only slightly more than half of he Spanish speakers are this old. (Table 15)
- There are 1.6 million persons in the United States aged four and older who do not speak English; three quarters of these persons are adults, aged twenty-six and older; more than a million of them speak Spanish as their usual language. (Table 16)
- Fewer than half of percons who usually speak Spanish and French aged four and older in the United States are foreign born; this contrasus with other non-English-dominant persons, especially speakers of Filipino languages, Korean, Portuguese, Greek and Italian, a large proportion of whom are foreign born. (Tables 11 and 18 and Chart 7)


## FOREWORD

This report summarizes the language background information and certain demographic characteristics of language minorities in the United States. The data were derived from the Survey of Languages, a pilot study of the non-English-language background population aged four and older sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics as a part of the July 1975 Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census."aterial in the report was originally presented in a paper read at che .ifth Annual International Bilingual/Bicultural Erucation Conference San Antonio, Texas, May 4, 1976.

Data from the Survey of Lanquages proviced the preliminary estimates of numbers of persons with potential need for bilingual education and other special educational programs contained in The Condition of Bilingual Education in the Nation, First Report by the U.S. Cormissioner of Education to the President and Congress, November 1976, and in The Status of Bilingual Vocational Training, Fiscal/Year 1976, Report of the Commissioner of Education and the Secretary of Labor to the President and the Congress (December 1976). In addition, experience gained in the development of the language questions and in the analysis of data was applied by NCES to the development of language background and Englist, language proficiency questions for the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) conducted by the Bureau of the Census in Spring 1976. A report on the numbers of persons from language backgrounds other than English who have "difficulty
speaking and understanding instruction in the Fnglish language", is required by Sec. 731 (c) (1) (A) of the Bilingual Education Act, Title VII, ESES, as amended by P.L. 93-380. That report will be based on the data from the SIE.

Daviá B. Orr, Acting Birector
Division of Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics

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## INTRODUCTION

As a part of the Educational Amendments of 1974, P.L. 93-380, Congress amended the Bilingual Education Act - 'litie VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Looking toward the time when consideration could be given to providing programs for all the children and adults who need or would benefit from bilingual education programs, Congress wrote into Section 731(c) of the amended Act a provision to do a "national assessment of the educational needs of children and other persons with limited-English-speaking ability." It ordered the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to conduct a surrey of the number of such children and other persor:s and to report the results by July 1, 1977. The legislative mandate and the definitions applying to it are contained in Appendix I on page 41.

This report is based upon data collected in a preliminary survey which was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for NCES in July, 1975. This survey, the Survey of Languages, was a supplement to the July 1975 Current Population Survey. The questions asked may be found in Appendix II on page 42.

Responses to the Survey of Languages provided preliminary national estimates on the extent of the group within which will be found the population which meets the requirements of the definition in the Bilingual Education Act, i.e., "persons with limited-English-speaking ability". This group consists of persons with one or more of the following characteristics: (1) they were born in a foreign country, (2) they usually speak a language other than English, or (3) they come from environments in which a language other than English is dominant.

From the July 1975 Survey of Languages data, the size of this group is estimated to be from 15.2 million to 28.7 million persons aged four and older as shown in Table 1 on page 2. In the group are from 3.6 to 8.1 million schoolage children. The difference in these estimates depends upon the broadness of the

# Table 2.--Alternative estimates of the numbers of persons aged four and older in the Unj.ted States in July 1975 who meet the language background and place of birth specifications for potential reed for bilingual education 

## Estimate 非1

> Persons in households where languages other than English are spoken Forcign-born persons in households in which English is the only language spoken Total

Estimate ${ }^{2} 2$
Persons in households where a language other than English is the usual language
$\cdot 746,000$
Other persons whose usual language is not English

$$
914,000
$$

Foreign-born persons not included in the above
6,424,000
Other persons meeting one or more of the above specifications

113,000
Total
15:197,000
interpretation of the non-English-dominant environment. In the first estimate, all persons in households in which lanquages other than English are spoken are included. In the second estimate, only persons in households in which a non-English language is usually spoken and persons in households with a non-English second language who, themselves, usually speak a non-English language are included. In accordan : the legislative definition -- that the language of the parents shali be considered to be the language of the child -the latter group includes children aged 4-13 in households in which the head of the hr- =ohold usually speaks a language other than English, although the children were riported to speak English. she head of the household, in these cases, was considered a surrogate for the parents. The findings from the Survey of Languages based upon these concepts and the differences between th. se findings and prev: us estimates of the size of the potential target population in need of bilinqual education and other special educational programs are the subject of this report. It is important to note here that the Survey of Languages data do not provide any estimates of the numbers of limited-English-speakers within the non-English-language and foreigh-born group. That task will be accomplished in the Survey of Income and Education (SIE), the principal response to the legislative requirement for a count. The SIE contains the questions about the other language backgrounds of the U.S. population which were piloted in the Survey of tanguages. It also contains a set of questions designed to measure the English language proficiency of the group who are foreign-born or who have non-English language backgrounds. This report, from the Survey of Languages, is limited to the preliminary estimates of the larger group of potential clients for special programs, without regard to their English proficinncy, and to what the Survey of Languages reveals about some of their characteristics.

Another limitation of the Survey of Languages--and also of the SIE--is that estimates are provided only for persons in the fifty States and the District of Columbia. Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories, such as American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Virgin Islands were not surveyed, although they also contain persons with need for bilingual education and other special programs. $1 /$

Information on the sur my methodology, including estimates of sampling variability, is contained in Appendix III beginning on page 46 .
$?$

[^1]4

14

One of the surrogate measures of the need for kilingual education and other speciai programs which has been available in the past is a count of persons by ethnic origin or descent or by surname'. The use of this measure assumes that many persons so identified have special needs related to their linguistic and cultural differences from the majority population without, in fact, providing any direct information on either of these groups of characteristics. In the Survey of Languages it is possible to study data relating to the ethnic origin or descent of persons aged fourteen and older in comparison with data relating the mother tongue and current language for the same individuals. Chart 1 on page 6 indicates that members of various ethnic groups vary widely in the extent to which their ethnic languages were spoken in their homes when they were children. They vary widely, as shown in the chart, in the extent to which the ethnic languages are the usual languages in their herdseholds currently or are their own usual languages. In no case is ethnicity a reliable predictor of current language usage or even of mother torgue for the various ethnic groups. The possible exception is for persons idertified as of Korean ethnic heritage, a high proportion of whom are foreign born. In the Survey of Languages, the largest ethnic heritage group corresponding to one of the languages studied is the German group. However, only ar estimated 21 percent of German ethnics fourteen years of age and older were reported to have had German as their mother tonque. In contrast, 95 percent of persons identified as Koreans had Korean as their mother tongue.

Ethnicity and usual household language and ethnicity and usual individual language also relate differently depending upon the particular ethnic group examined. More than half the persons of Korean heritage live in households in which Korean is the usual household language, but fewer than one percent of

Chart 1. - Language characmeristics of persons fourtelin yenas of age and older with selected ethnic heritages: United states, July 1975


German ethnics live in households with German as the usual language. In no case does the proportion of persons who usually speak their ethnic languages reach as much as one half among persons claiming the equivalent ethnic heritage in the groups studied. However, speakers of Korean, Spanish and the Chinese languages constitute more than tro-fifths of their respective ethnic groups, whereas'speakers of German are fewer than one percent of the German ethnic origin group.

Estimates of numbers of persons with certain ethnic origins and numbers of persons with language characteristics corresponding to the ethnic origins are imperfectly related in another way. Not all of the possible ethnic origins for persons with some of the language backgrounds sturied wire provided in the response options.1/ In addition, except for persons who are part-Hispanic who were recorded as of Spanish ethnic origin, persons with more than one ethnic origin were recorded under "other". Thus the estimates of mother tongue claimants, persons in households in which non-English languages are usually spoken and persons who usually speak non-English languages all include persons not identified with the corresponding ethnic heritage group in the data. For mother tongue, this figure was nearly 3.4 million persons--18 percent of the total claimants of the ten mother tongues studied.

Data on the correspondence between groups identified by mother tongue, usual household language and usual individual language and the seiected ethnic heritage groups are displayed in Table 2 on page 8.

[^2] ianguafe and shlectid etinic heritage groups, persons aced folirtelx or R: united states, july 1975

| Ethnic hericape and language group | Ethnic heritage group | Mother tongue |  |  | Usual household language |  |  | Usual individual language |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Same as ethnic heritage | Different <br> from <br> ethnic <br> heritage | iotal | Same <br> as <br> ethnic <br> heritage | Different from ethnic heritage | Total | Same as ethnic heritage | Mifferent from ethnic heritage |
| Sotal (1,000's) | 31,990 | 18,680 | 15,298 | 3,382 | 3,168 | 4,928 | 240 | 4,726 | 4,53\% | 189 |
| Selected European heritage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French | 2,808 | 2,240 | 1,311 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| German Greek | 13,690 427 | 4,228 | 2,912 | 1,316 | 129 | 111 | 78 $*$ | 268 118 | 204 103 | 64 |
| Itallan | 427 6,010 | 432 3,364 | 338 3,447 | 94 417 | 129 | . 121. | * | 106 | 102 | * |
| Fortuguese | $\cdots$ | 3,364 | 3,447 268 | 417 101 | 444 | 432 | * | 430 | 422 | $\times$ |
|  |  |  |  | 101 | 113 | 8. | * | 98 | 73 | * |
| Selected Spanish heritage | 7,050 | 6,144 | 5,733 | 411 | 3,500 | 3,420. | 80 | 3,185 | 3,121 | 64 |
| Selected Aslan neritag. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese | 548 | 486 | 463 | * | 302 |  | * |  |  |  |
| Filisino Japanese | 342 | 311 | 280 | * | 97 | 301 97 | * | 241 | 241 | - |
|  |  | 153 | 148 | * | 91 | 86 | * | 75 | 73 | * |

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons

Another surrogate measure of the potential need for bilingual education which has been used in the past is the numver of persons reporting that a fan;uage other than English was spoken in their homes when they vere children--thet is, persons reporting a non-Eng? sh mother tongue. The most recent data on numbers of claimants of non-inglish mother tongues prior to the Survey of Languages was that from the 1970 Decennial Census. The 1970 Census data, based on a 15 percent sarirle of the total population, plus a fivemstate survey, were used for an unofficial projection of the numbers of school-age children who would probably require special programs as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court Lau v. Nichols decision. According to this projection there were from 1.8 to 2.5 million limited-English-speaking chflaren in need of assistance. In the July 1975 Survey of Languaces, the mother tongue question was asked for persons four teen years of age and older in the sample. According to the Survey of Languages data, there were an estimated 23 million persons fourteen and older with non-English mother tongues in the United States. By subtracting the estimated number of persons in the fourteen year old age group, data from the Survey of Languages can be compared with data for which estimates of the population aged fifteen and older are available from the 1970 Decennial Census. Thus, in July 1975 there were approximately 27.6 million non-English mother tongue claimants aged fifteen and older, in comparison with 28.6 million persons fifteen and older who claimed mother tongues other than English
in the 1970 Census. These data are shown in Table 3 below. 1/

Table 3.--Estimated numbers of claimants of non-Enclish mother ton;ues aged fifteen and older, 1970 and 1975

Data from the 1970 Decennial Census
Total persons ( 1,000 's)
Selected European languages

28,565
27,664

French
German
Greek
Italian
Portuguese
Spanish
Selected Asian languages

## Chinese

Filipino 293
$172 \quad 478$
Japanese
320
46
307
Korean
Other languages

2,200
5,776
387
3,809
290
5,057

Data from the July 1975
Survey of Languaces

2,214
4,218
$+29$
3,846
361
5,974

Chart 2.--CLAIMANTS OF NON-ENGLIEH MOTHER TONGUE AGED FIFTEON AND OLDER, 1970 hJD 1975

1970 Census
Percent of total


1975 survey of lan ., mes:
Pricrrt cf tot:I

$n=27,604,000$

NOTE.--Percent detail may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

It will be neted that Spanish and German, as mother tongues of the population aged fifteen and older, have changed places. Whereas German was claimed by a fifth of the persons with non-English mother tongues in 1970, by 1975 the proportion of German mother tongue claimants was only 15 percent. In the same period, Spanish mother tongue claimants rose from 18 to 22 percent of the total non-English mother tengue claimants. Certain insights into the relationship of the mother tongue to current spoken language for persons fourteen and older in the U.S. population can be obtained from a single data base for the first time in the - ef of Languages data. The questions on individual usage were not a...ed for persons living in households in which English was reported to be the only household language. An estimated 46 percent or approximately 12.8 :ilion $\sigma^{2}$ n non-English mother tongue claimants live in these households. Howevor, data on the usual language spoken by the other 54 percent, or moxe than 15 million non-English mother tongue claimants in households in which languages other than Englısh were reported to be spoken, were obtained. An estimated 20 percent of the non-English moth-r tongue claimants live in such households and
 Chart 3 on page 13 shows the proportions of the various mother tongue groups in all English language households, in non-English-language households speaking English as their usual language and in non-Englishlanguage households speaking their mother tongues as their usual languages. The language groups vary widely in the proportions in these categories. For the Spanish language group-the largest group of non-
$1 /$ Except for a few cases, for the ten specific lanruaces studied, the non-English household and individual languages are their mother tonsues; data for the lancuares included in "other" cannot be matched by specific language.
 and older: United St.tes, Jul., 1975

El Proportion in households in which only English is spoken
Proportion in households in which $t$ - mother tongue is spoken whose own usual individual
language is EnglishProportion in households in which the motner tongue is spoken whose usual individual


French n=2,240 language is the mother toneue



English mother tongue claimants ir 1975--the largest percentage of nonEnglish mother tongue claimants of any group live in households in which Spanish is prosintly spoken. Ninety percent of Spanish mo hor tifue claimants live in Spanish-speakira ho seholos. In contrast, for the second largest group of non-English mother tongue claimants--the German group--only 29 percent live in households in which German is still spoken.

The Spanish group is also ine group with the largest proportion of persons who usually speak their mother tongue as their usual language. Fifty-one percent of persons claiming Spanish as their mother tongue speak it as their usual langu-ge. Other gro'ps with large proportions of mother tongue claimants cisilusually speaking those languages are the Chinese and Korean groups. Nearly half of those groups live in households where Chinese or Korean are spoken and usually speak those languafes. Only three percent of German mother tongue clajmanto, on the other hand, usually speak German, according to the Survey of Languages estimates.

Data on the current language environment of the Survey of Languages mother tongue claimants are displayed in Table 4 on page 15 .

Table L.--Estimated numbers of claimants of non-English mother ton; russ aged fourtsen and older, hy current language environmant and mother tongue: United wiates, July 1975

| Non-Englísh mother tongue | Total <br> mother <br> tongue <br> claimants | In households vhere only Enclish is spoken | In non-Entlich lancuare honseholds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | With nelic usual individual lanlangu:ge | With nenEnglish usual indivi* dual lanEuage | Individual langua:re not ascertained | Household <br> language <br> not 2s- <br> certained |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French German | 2,240 4,228 | 1,105 | 1,121 | 855 | 258 | * |  |
| Greek | 4,228 432 | $\therefore, 015$ 102 | 1,205 | 1,078 | 106 | * | * |
| Italian | 3,864 | 1,971 | +329 | 227 | 108 | * | * |
| Portuguese | 3,869 | 1,971 | 1,873 | 1, $1 \times 6$ | 430 | * | * |
| Spanish | 6,314 | 600 | 5,541 | , 14.4 | 97 | * | - |
|  |  | 600 | 5,541 | 2,306 | 3,130 | * | * |
| 'Selected Asian languages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese | 486 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filipino | 311 | 50 | 397 | 159 | 238 | * | - |
| Japanese | 453 | 140 | 308 | 140 | 114 | , - | - |
| Korean | 153 | * | 129 | $\stackrel{56}{ }$ | 95 73 | - - | * |
| Other languagesa/ | 9,285 | 5,3il | 3,706 | 2,20? | 753 | * | * |

*Less. than an estimatod 50,000 persons.

NOTE.--Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

## LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT

The Bilingual Education Act defines the groups within which will be found persons who have difficulty speaking and understanding instruction in English as those born abroad, those from non-English domunant environments and those who usually speak languages other than English. Taking first the concept of the non-English dominant environment, the household was determined to be the relevant environment and Survey of Languages contained two questions about languages spoken there. For each household the questions were asked, "What language is usually spoken by the people who live in this household?" and "Is any other language spoken?" Estimates derived from the responses are shown in Table 5 on page 27. The July 1975 Survey of Languages indicated that there are an estimated 25.3 million persons aged four and older in the United States living in households in which languages other than English are spoken. This figure, plus the foreign-boin in households where only English was reported to be spoken, provides the figure of 28.6 million persons who can be considered to meet a broad interpretation of the legislatjve definition, as shown in Table 6 on page 18. Since the individual language questions were only asked for persons in households in which non-English languages were spoken, this is the largest estimate provided by the Survey of Languages data for the group meeting the language and place of birth specifications in the legislation.

The estimated number of persons in households in which a non-English language is usually spoken is 7.7 million. Table 7 on page 19 provides a breakout of this group by usual household language. Seven point seven million persons, in households in which non-English languages are usually spoken, plus persons who usually speak a non-English language in households in which English is usually spoken and additional foreign-born persons not included in the other groups,

Table 5.--Estimated numbers of persons aged four and older in households in which only Enflish, Enelish and anothrr laneur.e or only mother language or lanfuaces are spoken: United States, July 1975

Estimated total persons aged $4+$
196,796,000
Estimated number of persons in monolingual English-speaking households $166,817,000$
Estimated number of persons in households in which languages other than English are spoken

Estimated number of persons in households in

- which English is not spoken

Estimated number of persons in households in which both English and a non-English language are spoken

24,064,000
Estimated number of persons in households in which a non-English language is usually spokén

6,491,000
Estimated number of persons in households in which English is usually spoken
17.573,000

NOTE.--In a linited number of cases, persons were reported in households in which non-English languages are spoken but it was not ascertained whether English is also spoken.

Table 6.-Estimated numbers of persoris aged 4 and older in households where languages other than English are spoken and foreign-born persons not. included in this group, by language background and age group: United States, July 1975
by selected age group (numbers in thousands)
Household langrage background

| $4-5$ | $\frac{\text { Total }}{6-18}$ | $6-13$ | $14-18$ | $19-25$ | $26-50$ | 51 and over |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | Total |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total perscns | 28,655 |
| Selected European languages |  |
|  |  |
| French | 2,259 |
| German | 2,269 |
| Greek | 488 |
| Italian | 2,836 |
| Portuguese | 349 |
| Spanish | 9,904 |

$978 \quad 7,1724,376$
$2,769 \quad 3,304$
9,089 8,113

Table 7.--Estimated number of persons aged four or older, by usual household language and aye group: United States, July 1975

| Usual household language | by selected age group (numbers in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | $\frac{\text { Total }}{6-18}$ | 6-13 | 14-18 | 19-25 | 26-50 | 51 and over |
|  |  | 4-5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total persons | 196,796 | 7,065 | 50,753 | 29,879 | 20,874 | 25,332 | 63,332 | 50,308 |
| English | 185,226 | 6,695 | 47,938 | 28,432 | 19,506 | 24,027 | 59,466 | 47,101 |
| Total non-English languages | 7,746 | 358 | 2,131 | !. 385 | 745 | 882 | 2,578 | 1,797 |

Selected European languages

| French | 285 | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | 69 | 145 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| German | 157 | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | 55 | 57 |
| Greek | 161 | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | 65 | $*$ |
| Italian | 522 | $*$ | $*$ | $* 8$ | 63 | $*$ | $*$ | 145 |
| Portuguese | 143 | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | 59 | 228 |
| Spanish | 4,019 | 262 | 1,613 | 1,056 | 557 | 601 | 1,606 | 737 |

Selected Asian Languages

| Chinese | 353 | * | 65 | * | * | 54 | 128 | 89 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Filipino | 122 | * | , | * | * | * | * | * |
| Japanese | 109 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Korean | 123 | * | * | * | * | * | 54 | * |
| Other non-English languages | 952 | * | 138 | 92 | * | 109 | 301 | 379 |
| Household language not ascertained | 3,823 | * | 685 | 62 | 623 | 423 | 1,295 | 1,410 |

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons
NOTE.--Detail may not add to total shown becauso of rounding.
33
19
U
$\vec{z}$
comprise the figure of 15.2 million persons who can be considered to meet a narrower interpretation of the logislative definition. Table 8 on page 21 contains the data for the narruser definition group.

The estimated 25.3 million persons in households in which languages other than English are spoken constituted 13 percent of the population aged four and older in the United States in July 1975. Among these persons are an estimated 1.3 million living in households in which English is not one of the languages reported to be spoken. However; more than 24 million persons live in bilingual households with English as one of the languages. An estimated 6.5 live in households in which the non-English language is usually spoken and English is the other language. Seventeen point six million persons live in households in which English is usually spoken and the non-English language is the second language. These data are shown by non-English household language back-
ground in Table 9 on page 22 .

Of the language groups studied in the Survey of Languages, persons in Spanish-speaking households constitute nearly two out of five of the persons living in households speaking languages other than English. There are nearly ten million persons aged four and olde: in Spanish-speaking households. Over a third of them- 3.8 million--are children aged 4-18 and more than half are younger than twenty-six. This contrasts with the non-Spariish non-English householods in which fewer than a quarter are school-age children and two thirds are persons twenty-six years of age and older. After the Spanish language group, the Italian group is the next largest group by household language. Nearly three million persons live in householäs in which Italian is spoken. Persons aged four and older in households in which Geman and French, are spoken also exceed two millioh each. Persons in households speaking Chinese languages and those speaking Japanese constitute groups of more than a half million each.

Table \& -- Estimated numbers of persons aged four and older whose usual household language or whose usual individual language is not English, and foreign-born persons not included in these groups, by language backfround and age group: United States, July 1975.

| Language background | Total | by selected age group (numbers in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4-5 | $\frac{\text { Total }}{6-18}$ | 6-13 | 14-18 | 19-25 | 26-50 | 51 and over |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total persons | 15,197 | 481 | 3,118 | 2,003 | 1,114 | 1,540 | 5,145 | 4,912 |
| Selected European languages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French | 624 | * | 94 | * | * | 70 | 192 | 263 |
| German | 760 | * | 85 | 57 | * | 53 | 269 | 342 |
| Greek | 248 | * | * | * | * | * | 93 | 88 |
| Italian | 993 | * | 126 | 86 | * | 56 | 257 | 541 |
| Portuguese | 188 | * | * | * | * | * | 78 | 50 |
| Spanish | 5,851 | 301 | 1,834 | 1,249 | 586 | 706 | 2,092 | 916 |
| Selected Asian languages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese | 411 | * | 70 | * | * | 62 | 161 | 101 |
| Filipino | 292 | * | 87 | 56 | * | * | 120 | 61 |
| Japanese | 216 | * | * | * | * | * | 103 | 64 |
| Korean | 179 | * | * | * | * | * | 78 | * |
| Other languages | 2,076 | * | 222 | 139 | 82 | 180 | 702 | 931 |
| Foreign-born persons and others whose language background was not determined |  |  |  |  | 216 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,359 | - 50 | 437 | 220 | 216 | 338 | 1,002 | 1,533 |

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons . NOTE.--Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 9.--Estimated num criof persons abed 4 anc older in households in which lancuages other than Enslish are spoken, by usual househ-ld lancua;e, bilinguality and non- $n_{t}$ tish howsiold lanjuice background : United States, Juay 19ij

Non-English household laneuage back
2

| ToLsl (1,000's) | 25,344 | 17,573 | 6,491 | 1,256 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sele : European languag s |  |  |  |  |
| Fre $a$ | 2,259 | 1,974 | 274 | * |
| German | 2,269 | 2,112 | 138 | * |
| Greek | 488 | 32.4 | 148 | * |
| Italian | <,836 | 2,303 | 1.12 | 81 |
| Fortuguese | 349 | 206 | 130 | * |
| Spanish | 9,904 | 5,085 | 3,883 | 937 |
| Selected Asian languages |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese | 534 | 18. | 323 | * |
| Filipino | 377 | 255 | 114 | * |
| Japanese | 524 | 415 | 115 | * |
| Korean | 246 | $11 \%$ | 119 | * |
| Other languaces | 5,559 | 4,602 | 826 | 124 |

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons.
Note,--In a limited number of cases, persons were reported in households in which non-English lancuaces are spoken but it was not ascertained whether Engiish is also spoken. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Insofar as the concept of language dominance is a quantifying concept, the comparison of proportions of persons in households in which particular non-English langue es are the usual lan urges spoken, or in which English is not spoken at all, versus proportions in households in which the non-English languages are the second languages suggest the relative dominance of the non-English languages for the persons In those households. Language dominance in households in which languages other than English are spoken is shown in Chart 4 on pace 24. It will be noted that 26 vercent of all persons in these households live in nousenolds in $w$, the non- English language is usually spoken and another 5 percent in households in which English is not spoken at all. However, the language groups vary widely in the proportion of non-English language dominance. Two thirds of persons in households in which Chinese is spoken arr in households in which one of the Chinese languages is the usual langue pe or in which English is not spoken. More than half the persons in households reporting Korean are in households in which Korean is dominant. Forty-eight percent of persons in Spanish-spe-kinc households are in Spanish-dominant households. In contrast, among persons in German-speaking households, all but 7 percent are in households in which English is dominant.

Persons in households in which Spanish is usually spoken are by far the largest group, numbering more than nine times the next largest group in non-English dominant householcis. Nearly 1.9 million of them are children aged 4-18, as shown in Table 7 on page 19.

There are 1.3 million persons estimated to be living in nonEnglish speaking households, as shown in Table 10 on page 25. Three quart tens of this group are in Spanish-speaking households. The persons in non-English-speaking households are predominantly older people--75

Chart 4.-- LANGUAGE DOMINANCE IN HOUSEHOLDS TN WHICH LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH ARE SPOKEN: UNITED STATES, JULY 1975
[. Proportion of persons aged four and older in bl . it households in which English is usually spoken
[1. Proportion of persons aged four and older in bilingual households in which a non-English language is usually spoken
[] Proportion of persons aged four and older in households in which English is

*Less than 1.0 percent.
NO:D. -Fercent, detail mey not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 10--Estimated numberbof persons aged four and older in households in which only Spanish or another language other than English is spoken, by age group: United States, July 1975.

Age group
Total, non- Spanish-English- speaking speaking households households

Other nonEnglish speak ing household

| Total persons (1,000's) | 1,256 | 937 | 319 |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4-5$ | 77 | 72 | $\%$ |
| Total, 6-18 | 222 | 183 | $*$ |
| $6-13$ | 149 | 127 | $\%$ |
| $14-18$ | 73 | 57 | $*$ |
| $19-25$ | 192 | 156 | 101 |
| $26-50$ | 438 | 337 | 189 |

*Lass than an estimated 50,000 persons
NOTE. --Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
percent aged twenty-six and older in the group excluding Spanish, and 56 percent twenty-six and older in the Spanish-speaking households. Twenty-percent of the persons in households in which Spanish is usually spoken and English is not spoken are estimated to be children $4-18$, and they constitute 85 percent of all the children in non-Englishspeaking households.

The second zroup characteritod by langu: e in the lci,islative defirition of those among whom the lin. ted-ingllsh-speakin:s funcons will be found is the group "whose native language is a language other than English." Native language does not mean mother tongue in the legislative definition. It means, for adults, the langua,e they ncrmally use, i.e., their usual lancuaze. It means, for chiıaren, the language normally used by their parents. To gather data for this \&-vup, $\pm$ Surroy of Lan'ucies contained tion cis stions. For all pertons four $\because \therefore$ s of age and older in households in winch non-English lañuages are spoken, information was gathered on the language usally spoken and any other language spoken. It was learned that an estimated 6.5 million persons usually speak a non-English language, as shown in Table 11 on page 27. An esti ated 4.9 million of these persons are bilingual. English is their second language. However, more than a millicn and a half of them do not speak English. Among persons who usually speak English in households in which other lane, ua es are spoken, there are an estimated 12.2 million persons who speak other languages as their second languages. An estimated 5.6 million persons in households in rhich languages other than English are spoken are monolingual in English. A surmary of these data is contained in Table 12 on page 28. In additien, data on speakers of languages other than English, by non-English langיage, are displayed in Table 13 on page 29.

The above figures from the daca in response to the individual language questions include more than a million children aqed 4-13 who were rejorted to speak languages other than English as their usual

Table11.--Estimated: bersof persons aged four and older in households in which nor-English languages are spoken whose usual individual language is not English, by usual individual language and age group: United States, July 1975

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons
NOTE. --Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 12,-- ESTIMATED NJIbers of persons aged four and older speaking english and other languages in hocseholds in which langlages
 "JULY 1975

| Estimated number of monolingual English-speaking persons in households with other languages | 5;578,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Estimated number of persons speaking other languages | 18,719,079 |
| Estimated number speaking only a language or languages other than English | 1,622,000 |
| Estimated number bilingual with English | 17,077,000 |
| Estimated nur.ter usually speaking the other language | 4,888,000 |
| Estimated number usually speaking English | 12,189,000 |

NOTE.-- In a limited number of cases, persons were reported to speak non-English languages but it was not ascertained if they also speak English.
languazes. The following discussion of the individual languaje data concerns the data based on these actual responses. However, following the legislative definition, data were elso analyzed in which the usual language of heads of households with children 4-13 was attributed to those children as an approximation of the language of their parents. The estimate of 15.2 million porsons meeting the legislative

Table 13．－－Estimated num．ers of persons aged 4 and older who speak lancuages oth：than En lise in ho seholds where such lan an ne ore socken，
 Unitri シャン．s．July lois

| Non－En－lish language spoken | Total persons who speak non－Engl．sh languages in house－ holls where such languages are spoken | Bilingual persons |  | Persons who do not speak Enclish |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Whose usual languace is English | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whose usual } \\ & \text { langunge } \\ & \text { is not } \\ & \text { English } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total（1，000＇s） | 18，719 | 12，189 | 4，888 | 1，632 |
| Selec ．Juroresn lanjuages |  |  |  |  |
| F．．$\because$ | 1，452 | 1，182 | 233 | ＊ |
| Gerizan | 1，389 | 1，257 | 101 | ＊ |
| Greek | 384 | 260 | 113 | ＊ |
| Italian | 1，879 | 1，432 | 299 | 148 |
| Portuguese | 279 | 159 | 78 | ＊ |
| Spanish | 8，243 | 4，212 | 2，934 | 1，093 |
| Selected Asian lañuages |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese | 475 | 195 | 224 | 56 |
| Tilipinc | 317 | 205 | 99 | ＊ |
| Jananese | 372 | 261 | 90 | ＊ |
| Korean | 182 | 92 | 75 | $\cdots$ |
| Other laneuages | 3，748 | 2，925 | 642 | 175 |

炈ess than an estimated 50，000 persons．

Note．－－In a limited number of cases，persons were reported to speak languages other than English but it was not ascertained whether they also speak English．
Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding．
definition cited above on page 1 and displayed in Table $i$ on pago 21 includes an estimated quarter of a million chlaren to whem the usual lancuace of the household head was attributed. These were children whose reported usual language was English. They would not otherwise have been counted in this total.

Nearly one person in ten aged four and above in households with non-En-itsil languages in the Unitad States speaks a lan uace otier than English either in addition to or instead of English as shown in Table lis on page ? I, accordinz to the July 1975 Survey of $L_{\text {an }}$ a : ses data. Anong those four to eighteen, relativaly fewer speak otner languares but in the age group fifty-one and older 12 percent speak other lanjuajes. Of those speaking non-English languages either as their usual or second lansuage, the Spanish-speaking group is by far the largest, constituting 44 perœnt, as sho:n in Table 15 on pace 32. The Spanish-speaking group is proportionately younger than groups with non-Spanish no-English languages. Thirty-five percent of Spanish speakers are children, aged 4-18, as compared with only 12 percent of speakers of other non-English languages in this age group. Spanish speakers aged 26 and older are only slightly more than half their group, whereas nearly four fifths of persons in the other language groups are over twenty-five. In the second largest language group after Spanish-the Italian group with nearly two million speakers- 86 percent are twenty-six and older.

The July 1975 data on persons who usually speak a language other than English contain an evt larger proportion of Spanish speakers to perzons whose $u$ jual language is another non-English language than the proportion $c_{i}:$ Spanish speakers in the data combining first and

Tablel:-- INCIDENCE OF Speakers of Languages other than enclish in househol.ds with sten maciages in the population aged FOUR AND OLDER IN ite linited states in July 1975
Total speakers of
languages other than
English
Age 4-18 $\quad 4,206,000 \quad 7$

Age 19-25 $2,031,000 \quad 8$
Age 26-50 $\quad 5,639,000 \quad 10$
Age $51+\quad 5,842,000 \quad 12$
second lancuages. Nearly two thirds of the persons who usually speak: a language other than English speak Spanish.

As with the data on household languages, the data on individual languases may be used to measure language dominance in the population aged four and older. Among all persons aged four and older in households with other languages, approximately one third are non-Inglish dominant. These include 9 percent who do not speak English at all. Among the lancuace groups, an estimated 59 percent or Chinese speakers are Chinese dominant. Korean-dominant Korea.i speakers and Spanish-doninant Spanish speakers are approximately half their groups. The Spanish, Chinese and

Table 15.-- Estimated number: of persons aged four and older who speak languages other than English as their usual language or their second language, by language and age group: United states; July 1975.

| Individual language |  | Selected age gr |  |  |  | in tho | nds) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  | 19-25 | 26-50 |  |
|  |  | 4-5 | 6-18 | 6-13 | 14-18 |  |  | 51 and over |
| Total persons | 18,719 | 508 | 3,701 | 2,226 | 1,474 | 2,031 | 6,639 | 5,842 |

Selected European languages

| French | 1,452 | * | 196 | 88 | 108 | 213 | 515 | 525 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| German | 1,389 | * | 127 | 67 | 60 | 93 | 512 | 646 |
| Greek | 384 | * | 71 | * | * | 9 | 153 | 114 |
| Italian | 1,879 | * | 138 | 71 | 67 | 115 | 574 | 1,037 |
| Portuguese | 279 | * | 53 | * | \% | * | 114 | 1,91 |
| Spanish | 8,243 | 372 | 2,529 | 1,577 | 953 | 1,139 | 3,010 | 1,192 |

Selected Asian languages

| Chinese | 475 | * | 88 | * | * | 67 | 192 | 106 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Filipino | 317 | * | 93 | 57 | * | * | 128 | 106 |
| Japanese | 372 | * | * | * | * | * | 172 | 108 |
| Korean | 182 | * | * | * | * | * | 94 | * |
| Other languages | 3,748 | * | 312 | 179 | 135 | 274 | 1,177 | 1,939 |

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons

Note,--Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Portaguese group．s have the largest prorortions of non－Euglish speakers with 13,12 and 11 percent respectively．In contrast to these froups， only 9 percent of Germun spea！んにこ上 are reported to be German dominant and only 2 percent，non－English speaking，according to these data． Chart 5 on page 34 displays these proportions by language group．
of the 1.6 million persons who were reported to speak only anguages other tha．l English，more than a million，as stoon in m．icle 15 $\cdot$ elow，are Spanish speak＋cg．Nearly three－quarters of them are age t：entiv－six ana older．Eizhtur－five percent of the parouns spen＇ing other languaces，exlusive of Spanish，are in the adult age crup， twenty－six and older．

Table 16．－－Estinated nubersoí persons aged four and older＇＇o speat： on 1 Y Spanish or another language other than English，by age group：United States，July 1975

| Ase group | Total，non－English－ speaking persons | Spanish－speak－ ing persons | Other ron－ <br> English－sa．ak <br> ing norems |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tot 31 persons（ 1,000 ＇s） | 1，632 | 1，093 | 533 |
| 4－5 | 99 | 91 | ＊ |
| Total，6－18 | 121 | 76 |  |
| 6－13 | 75 | ＊ | ＊ |
| 14－18 | ＊ | ＊ | ＊ |
| 19－25 | 183 | 156 | ＊ |
| 26－50 | 613 | 427 | 186 |
| $51+$ | 616 | 344 | 272 |

＊Less than an estimated $5^{n}, 000$ persons． NOTE，－－Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding． IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE SUCH Li-:GUAGES ARE SPOKEN: UNITED STATES, JULY 1975

- Proportion i bilingual persons who usually ppeak English
['才 Proportion of billngual persons who usually sperk languages other than En!lish
$\prod$ Proportion of persons who do not speak. Engíish


FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS AND PEPSONS BORN IN U.S. TERRI'TORIFS
The third group of people who may have "difficulty speaking and understanding instruction in the English Language," as sfecified in the legislation, are those who were not born in the United States. To clicit information on this group the Survey of Languages contained a question with twelve specific alternative places of birth, including three of the possible origins of 'panish-speaking people, Puertc Rico, Cuba and Mexico. On the basis of responses to this question which are displayed in table $1 \%$ on page 36, it is estimated that there are $10,704,000$ persons aged four and older in the Unite. , tes, who were born in a foreign country. This fiqure may be compared with $t$..: foreigh-bom total of 9.6 million for .. 1 ages from the 1970 Decennial Census. Among foreign places of birth in the Survey of Lancuaces data, Mexico accounts for more than a million persons. Germany, Italy, and Cuba account for more than half a million each and the Philippines, China and Japan for another quarter of a million or more each. Among foreign places of birth for children ages 4-18, Mexico and Germany account for the largest numbers.

According to the July 1975 Survey of Languages data, there arc , estimated 877,000 persons aged four and older in continental United States who were born in Puerto Rico anci an additional 75,000 born in other IJ.S. territories. More than 150,000 of the Puerto Rican-born are school-aged children, 4-18.

Of the foreign-born, an estimated 3.3 million persons aged four and older live in households in which the only language currently spoken is English. Among those in houschoids in which other languages are spoken, nearly half were reported to speak English usually, as shown in Table lf, on pace 37. Spanishspeaking persons constitute the largest group of foreign-bom who usually speak a lanquage ather than Fnglish. They form nearly half of the non-English-speaking

Table 17.-- Estimated number of foreign-born perso:: Ind persons boin in Putrto Rico and other U.s. tirritories iged four and older, by place of birth I age group: United States, July 1975

| Place of birth | y selected age group (numbers in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  | 4-5 | $\frac{\text { Total }}{6-18}$ | 6-13 | , | 19-25 | 26-50 | il and over |
| Total foreign-born persons and persons born in U.S. territories | 11,656 | 149 | 1,580 | 888 | 693 | 1,221 | ' 7 ,471 | 4,235 |
| Total foreign-born persons | 10,64i4 | 135 | 1,392 | 773 | 620 | 1,051 | 3,973 | $\therefore 0.2$ |

Selected Western Hemisphere countries

| Cuba | 500 | $*$ | 92 | $\%$ | $*$ | $*$ | 188 | 169 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mexico | 1,294 | $*$ | 236 | 135 | 101 | 207 | 566 | 261 |

Selected European countries

| France | 127 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Germany | 974 | * | 173 | 83 | 89 | 100 | $298{ }^{\circ}$ | 383 |
| Greece | 180 | * | * | * | * | * | 67 | 76 |
| Italy | 918 | * | 56 | * | * | * | 252 | 5: 6 |
| Portugal | 153 | * | * | * | * | * | 63 |  |

Selected Asian countries

| China | 294 | * | * | * | * | : | 138 | 114 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Japan | 241 | * | * | * | * | $\therefore$ | 108 |  |
| Korea | 191 | * | 55 | * | * | $\cdot$ | 85 | $\because$ |
| Philippines | 370 | * | 86 | 60 | * | $\therefore$ | 168 | 77 |
| Other Countries | 5,402 | 52 | 546 | 308 | 238 | 493 | 1,997 | $\therefore 31+$ |
| Total persons born in U.S. teritories | 952 | * | 165 | 98 | 67 | 157 | 490 | 129 |
| Puerto Rico | 877 | * | $1+7$ | 92 | 55 | $1^{\prime}$ 。 | 470 | 107 |
| Other U.S. territory | 75 | * | * | * | : | $\therefore$ | * | $\cdot$ |
| Specific place of birth outside the United States not reported | 60 | * | * | * | * | * | * | $\because$ |
| ERIC, xLess than an estimated 50,00 | 000 per total |  | of | ndin |  |  |  |  |

Table 18. -- - , ti ted number; of foreign-hurn persons aged four and older in households vith languages other than Laghiah, by usual individual lingurge and age group: United States, July 1975

Usual individual language .
by selected age group (numbers in thousands)

| $4-5$ | $\frac{\text { Total }}{6-18}$ | $6-13$ | $14-18$ | $19-25$ | $26-50$ | $51+$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

19-25
26-50
$3004-2612$

| Total persons | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7.454 | 88 | 1009 | 588 | 421 | 744 | 3004 | 2612 |
| English | 3650 | * | 572 | 3/7 | 225 | 323 | 1357 | 1355 |
| Tolai, non-English languages | $37 \% 2$ | * | 434 | 238 | 195 | 410 | 1633 | 1223 |
| Sere't.i furopean languages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| French | 100 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Gerran | 70 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Greek | 112 | * | * | * | * | * | 53 | * |
| Italian | 403 | * | * | * | * | * | 122 | 246 |
| Portu, une | 103 | * | * | * | * | * | 58 | * |
| Spanish | 1802 | * | 265 | 142 | 122 | 256 | 850 | 408 |
| Selected isian lanislages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese | 240 | * | * | * | * | * | 103 | 76 |
| Filipino | 110 | * | * | * | * | * | 50 | * |
| Japanese | 90 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Korean | Q6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other lansuages | 625 | * | 0 | * | * | 61 | 226 | 270 |
| Pursons whose snecific usual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dutermined | 63 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

Persons whose snecific usual determined
is
*

- ess tian a rimated 50,000 persons

NOT:-- - ctall may nut add to tot.ll shown because of rounding.
persons in households with languages other than English, as shown in chart 6 on page 39. However, Spanish-dominant foreigh-born persons---those usually spurning Spanish-- constitute less than half of the persist. who usually space Spanish in house holds with languages other than mulish. "?is is in contrast with all other lang age groups studied except French. Non-Englishlanguage dominance appears to correlate highly with foreigh place of birth, especially for speakers of Filipino languages, Korean, Portuguese, Greek and Italian, 90 percent or more of whom are foreigh born. Proportions of foreign born among persons who usually speak languages other than English are show in Chart 7 on page 1,0.

Chart 6.--Jsual individual lan-raaces of foreign-bora persons in howseholds in which nno-Enclish ancuages are spoken


$$
n=7,145,000
$$

NoTE.--Per cent detail does not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Chart 7.--PROPOR.ION OF NON-ENGLISH-DOMINANT PERSONS AGED FOUR AND OLDER IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLIbit ARE SPOKEN WHO ARE FOREIGN bORN: UNitED STATES, JULY 1975


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APPENDIX I.--Legislative mandate and definitions
Bilingual Education Act, Title VII, Elementary and
Secondary Education Act of 1965, 3s amended by P.l.. 93-380
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 used in thintula:
(1) The tom "limited Inoln'-anaking ablatr." when ned with




 Commishomer bernathom:







Sec. 731










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[^3]> APPENDIX II.--Survey of :anguages questions in the Current Population Survey, July 1975; questionnaire and control card




APPERDIX III._Survey methodology
Prepared by Victoria Kojesich, NCTS

## Purpose and Content of the Current Population Survey

All estimates in this report are derived from data collected by the Bureau of the Census through a special language supplement added by the NCES to the July, 1975 Current Population Survey (CFs). The CPS is a household survey conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census primarily to mbtain national estimates of the labor force status of the population of the United States. In addition, data are also collected on a number of demographic and social characteristics of the population including occupation, employment status, work experience, educational attainnent, income, age, sex and race. Sample design

The CPS is a sample of housing units or households. About 47,000 households were eligible for potential interviews in July 1975. These households, in the fifty States and the Dismict of Columbia, were chosen from a sampling frame of 461 primary sampling units (PSU's). Initially, 1931 PSU's were formed from single counties and groups of adjacent counties throughout the United States. Sone of the larger PSU'swer: treated as unique or self-representing areas. The =emaining PSU's were irouped into strata of areas with similar characteristics such as population density, principal industry, number of farms: and retail sales per capita, etc. PSU'swere grouped into a total of 376 strata. All strata consisting of a single PSU
wers included in the sample. One PSU was selected from half the strata containing more than one PSU, ad two :'SU's were selected frum the remaining strata. Since PSU's were sampled with reniacement, some PSU's were selected nore than once, resultina in a total of 461 PSU's. Within each PSU, enumeration districts consisting of approximately 300 households were selected with probability of selection proportionate to population size; within each enumeration district, a compact cluster of four households were chosen. Different sample procedures were followed in rural areas and in areas with new construction.

Data Collection Procedures
The da^a are collected by trained interviewers who are sent to designated nousing units to take interviews. In each of the sampled households, a ten o-fifteen minute interview was conducted with any responsible adult household member who happened to be at home at the time. This household member was responsible for providing information about bimself and every other adult househola member fourteen years of age and older, and about eaca child four to thirtcen years -If age living in the household. Only the questions in the lanauage supplement were asked about each child; both the rerfular CPS questio،s and lanyuage questions were asked about each adult. The Janguage supplement is shown in its entirety in Appendix II on page 42.

## Estimation Procedures

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflaticn of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the clvilian non-institutional population cie the United States by age, race and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1 y 70 Consus of Population; statiscics of births, deaths, irmigration and erriqration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

## Nonrusponse

Approximately 2,000 households or 5 percent of the 47,000 houscholds cligible to be interviewed cither refuscì to particifute in the survey or were not at hame. Of the 45,000 households interviewed for the regular CPS, about 3,000 households or 6.7 percent either refused to ans or were not asked the language supplerient questions. A small sample of these 3,000 households taken, which indicated that many of these cases were telephone interviews conducted with the eiderly. Response rates varied for individuals questions on the language supplement. Mussing values were imputed or nredicted from information surplied in other itens only in the edit process and only to a limited extent.

## Variability of Estimates

The estimates in this report are subject to both sanpling and nonsampling errors. Tables $A$ and $B$ show the standard errors for these estimates. They include sampling errors as well as part of the effects of nonsampling errors. They do not include any effects due to systematic nonsampling errors; consequently, the total error may be larger than stated. The standard errors shown are generalized estimates of variability which were computed for the language supplement items as a whole, rather than for individual itens.

TABLE III-A--Standard Errorsof Estimated Numbers of Parsons


TABLL III-B. -- Standard irrors of list imated percentapers of persons

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 250 |  | 1,000 | 2,509 | 5,000 | 10,0010 | 25,000 | 50,000 | ,100 | 200, |
| 2 or 98 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 or 95 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | $0.1+$ | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 10 or 90 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.15 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 25 or 75 | 19.1 | 13.5 | 8.5 | 4.2 6.0 | 3.0 4.3 | 19 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 35 or 65 | 21.0 | 14.9 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 4.3 4.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| 50 | 22.0 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  | 7.0 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | $1.1)$ | 0.7 | 0. ${ }^{\text {; }}$ | 7.3 |

*Rounded to the nearest whole percent.


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[^1]:    1/s Minority Students, NCES, in press. State Educational Agencies and Language

[^2]:    IT See item 25 and codes, Control Card, Appendix I, p. 45 , and item 40,
    Questionnaire, p. 43 .

[^3]:    
    
     1 1065"

