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ABSTRACT

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 filot study of the non-English-language background population aged four and older sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics as part of the July 1975 Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. Thirteen percent of the population of the U.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, Japanese, Filipinc languages, Fortuguese, and Korean number between 100,000 and half a million each. There are 1.6 million persons in the U.S. aged 4 and older who dc not speak English, three guarters of whom are adults. Fewer than half of the individuals who usually speak Spanish and French are foreign born, in contrast with speakers of other languages. (CLK)

LANGUAGE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE U.S. PUPULATION WITH POTENTIAL NEED FOR BILINGUAL AND OTHER SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL

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PROGRAMS, JULY 1975

By

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HIGHLIGHTS

- 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 households (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 these 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 are estimated to be 10 million; 1.8 speak Italian; one and a half million speak French and another 1.4 million, German; speakers of Chinese, Greek, Japanese, Filipino länguages, 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 the Spanish speakers are this



(Table 15)

old.

- 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 contrasts 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)

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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 _ Taterial in the report was originally presented in a paper read at the .ifth Annual International Bilingual/Bicultural Education Conference San Antonio, Texas, May 4, 1976.

Data from the Survey of Languages provided the preliminary estimates of numbers of persons with potential need for bilingual education and other special educational programs contained in <u>The Condition of Bilingual Education in the</u> <u>Nation, First Report by the U.S. Commissioner of Education to the President and</u> <u>Congress, November 1976, and in The Status of Bilingual Vocational Training,</u> <u>Fiscal/Year 1976, Report of the Commissioner of Education and the Secretary of</u> <u>Labor to the President and the Congress</u> (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 Englishlanguage 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



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speaking and understanding instruction in the English 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.

David B. Orr, Acting Director Division of Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics

Leslie J. Silverman, Chief Elementary and Secondary Education Analysis Branch



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INTRODUCTION

As a part of the Educational Amendments of 1974, P.L. 93-380, Congress amended the Bilingual Education Act - Title 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 survey of the number of such children and other persons 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 b1.

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

Estimate #1

Persons in households where languages other than English are spoken	25,3 <u>14</u> ,000
Foreign-born persons in households in which English is the only language spoken	3,311 ,000
Total	28,655,000

Estimate #2

Persons in ho u seholds where a language other than English is the <u>usual</u> language	746,0 00
Other persons whose <u>usual language</u> 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



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interpretation of the non-English-dominant environment. In the first estimate, all persons in households in which languages 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 accordent the legislative definition -- that the language of the parents shall 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 her mehold usually speaks a language other than English, although the children were reported to speak English. The 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 the se findings and previous estimates of the size of the potential target population in need of bilingual 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 Languages. 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 proficiency, 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 sul ey methodology, including estimates of sampling variability, is contained in Appendix III beginning on page 46.

1/See Dorothy Waggoner, State Educational Agencies and Language Minority Students, NCES, in press.

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ETHNIC ORIGIN OR DESCENT

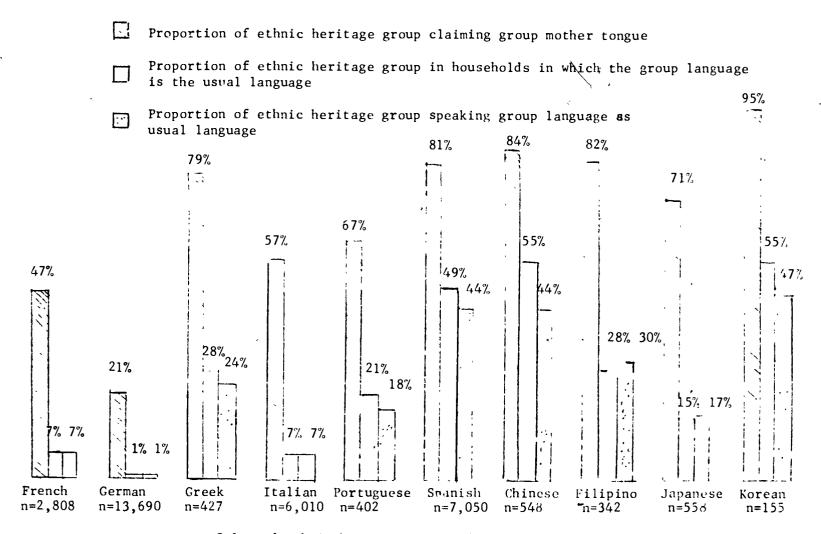
One of the surrogate measures of the need for bilingual education and other special programs which has been available in the past is a count of persons by ethnic origin or descent or by surname. The use of this measure assumes that many persons so identified have special needs related to their linguistic 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 households currently or are their own usual languages. In no case is ethnicity a reliable predictor of current language usage or even of mother tongue for the various ethnic groups. The possible exception is for persons identified 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 tongue. 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



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Chart 1. - LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WITH SELECTED ETHNIC HERITAGES: UNITED STATES, JULY 1975



Selected ethnic heritage groups (numbers in thousands)

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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 two-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 studied ware 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 selected ethnic heritage groups are displayed in Table 2 on page 8.

1/ See item 25 and codes, Control Card, Appendix I, p. 45 , and item 40, Questionnaire, p. 43 .



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Table 2.--CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GROUPS IDENTIFIED BY MOTHER TONGUE, USUAL HOUSTHOLD LANGUAGE AND USUAL INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGE AND SELECTED ETHNIC HERITAGE GROUPS, PERSONS AGED FOURTELN NIL NIL

Ethnic hericare and language group		Mother tongue		Usua	Usual household language			Usual individual language		
	Ethnic heritage group	Total	Same as ethnic heritage	Different from ethnic heritage	Total	Same as ethnic heritage	Different from eth- nic heri- tage	Total	Same as ethnic heritage	Different from eth- nic heri- tage
Total (1,000's) Selected European heritage	31,990	18,680	15,298	3, 382	5,168	4,928	240	4,726	4,537	189
French German Greek Italian Fortuguese Selected Spanish heritage Selected Asian heritagu	2,808 13,690 427 6,010 402 7,050	2,240 4,228 432 3,364 369 ó,144	1,311 2,912 338 3,447 268 5,713	929 1,316 94 417 101 411	268 129 129 444 113 3,500	190 111 121 432 84 3,420	78 * * * 80	268 118 106 430 98 3,185	204 103 102 422 73	64 * * * 64
Chinese Filipino Japanese Korean	548 342 558 ^ 155	486 311 453 153	463 280 395 148	* * 55 *	302 97 95 91	301 97 86 86	* - *	241 104 100 75	241 101 97 73	- * *

"#Less than an estimated 50,000 persons

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MOTHER TONGUE

Another surrogate measure of the potential need for bilingual education which has been used in the past is the number of persons reporting that a language other than English was spoken in their homes when they were children--that is, persons reporting a non-English mother tongue. The most recent data on numbers of claimants of non-English mother tongues prior to the Survey of Languages was that from the 1970 Decennial Census. The 1970 Census data, based on a 15 percent sample of the total population, plus a five-State 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 children in need of assistance.

In the July 1975 Survey of Languages, the mother tongue question was asked for persons fourteen 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



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in the 1970 Census. These data are shown in Table 3 below. 1/

Table 3.---Estimated numbers of claimants of non-Erglish mother tongues aged fifteen and older, 1970 and 1975

· ·	Data from the 1970 Decennial Census	Data from the July 1975 Survey of Languages
Total persons (1,000's)	28,565	27,664
Selected European languages		
French German Greek Italian Portuguese Spanish Selected Asian languages	2,200 5,776 387 3,809 290 5,057	2,214 4,218 429 3,846 361 5,974
Chinese Filipino Japanese Korean Other languages	293 172 320 46	478 307 447 151
*Source: 1-in-1 Was asked on the 15% samp Census.	, 10,210 000 public use sample; the m le of the total population i ay not add to total shown be	n the 1970 Decennial

Chart 2 on page 11 shows the estimates of the claimants of the various mother tongue: _tudied in the Survey of Languages as proportions of the total non-English mother tongue claimants in 1970 and 1975.

<u>1</u>/Table 3 and Chart 2 on page 11 show 1975 estimates for the fifteen and older population only. All other discussion of the responses to the mother tongue question in the July 1975 Survey of Languages include the estimated 303,000 fourteen year olds, i.e. they estimate the total population for which responses to the mother tongue question were obtained.

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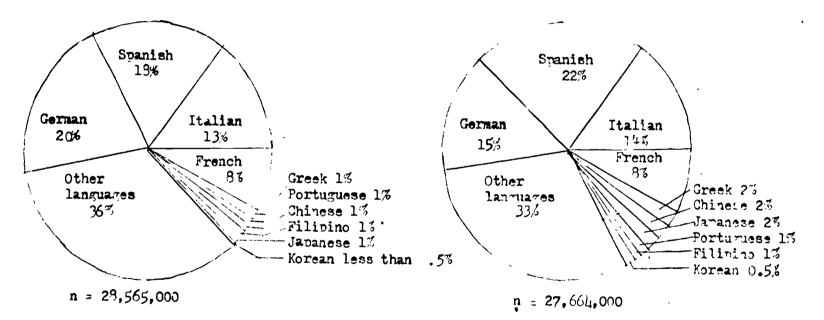
Chart 2 .-- CLAIMANTS OF NON-ENGLISH MOTHER TONGUES AGED FIFTEEN AND OLDER, 1970 AND 1975

1970 Census

1975 Survey of Lances

Percent of total

Pricert of total



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

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It will be noted 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 tongue 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 . . ey 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 dillion of the non-English mother tongue claimants live in these households. However, data on the usual language spoken by the other 54 percent, or more than 15 million non-English mother tongue claimants in households in which languages other than English were reported to be spoken, were obtained. An estimated 20 percent of the non-English mother tongue claimants live in such households and continue to speak non-English languages a_3 their usual languages. 1/

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-

<u>l</u>/Except for a few cases, for the ten specific languages studied, the non-English household and individual languages are their mother tongues; data for the languages included in "other" cannot be matched by specific language.

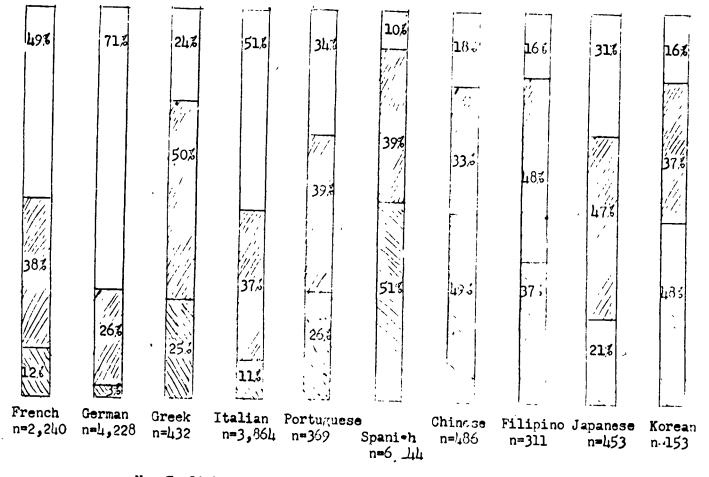


¹² 2.

Chart 3.--Current language environment of selleted ucu-Un lish wether tongue claimants aged fourteen and older: United States, July 1975

Proportion in households in which only English is spoken

- Proportion in households in which the mother tongue is spoken whose own usual individual language is English
- Proportion in households in which the mother tongue is spoken whose usual individual language is the mother tongue



Non-English mother tongue claimants (numbers in thousands)

13

2007E.--Percent detail may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

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English mother tongue claimants in 1975--the largest percentage of non-English mother tongue claimants of any group live in households in which Spanish is presently spoken. Ninety percent of Spanish mother tongue claimants live in Spanish-speaking households. 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 the 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 language. Other groups with large propertions of mother tongue claimants still usually 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 languages. Only three percent of German mother tongue claimants, 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.

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	mother he tongue or	In house-		In non-English language households						
Non-English mother tongue		holds ⇒here only English is spoken	Tot al	With nglich usual indi- vidual lan- language	With ncn- English usu- al indivi- dual lan- guage	Indivi- dual lan- guage not ascer- tained	Household language not as- certained			
Total persons					L					
(1,000's)	27, 966	12,77¦4	15,114	9,5%),	5,407	27	75			
Selected European	languages					. 61	(5			
French	2,240	1,105	1 1 01	0	_					
German	4,228	<u>^</u> ,015	1,121 1,205	855	258	*	*			
Greek	432	102		1,078	106	*	¥			
Italian	3,864	1,971	329	217	108	*	· *			
Portuguese	369	126	1,873	1,426	430	**	*			
Spanish	6,144	600	242 . 5 5 41	144 2,386	97 3,130	*	-			
Selected Asian lan	nguages		-	- , ,		*	*			
Chinese		_	:							
Filipino	486	87	399	159	23 8	~				
Japanese	311	50	261	148	114	*	-			
Korean	453	1 40	308	214	95	、 -	-			
Roiean	153	*	129	56	73	-	*			
Other languagesa/	9,2 83	5, 5514	3,706	2,901	758	*	*			

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

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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 dominant 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 17. 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-born 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 législative definition, as shown in Table 6 on page Since the individual language questions were only asked for persons in 18. 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,



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Table 5Estimated numbers of persons aged four and older in h holds in which only English, English and another lang or only another language or languages are spoken: Un States, July 1975	
States, July 1975	

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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	25,344,000
Estimated number of persons in households in which English is not spoken	1,256,000
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 spoken	6,491,000
Estimated number of persons in households in which English is usually spoken	17.573,000
In a limited 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.	/ /



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Table 6.--Estimated numbers of persons 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)							
			Total					
Household language background Total		4-5	6-18	6-13	14-18	· 19–25	26-50	51 and over
Total persons	28,655	978	7,172	4,376	2,769	3,304	9,089	8,113
Selected European lang	juages			•				
French	2,259	*	623	345	278	303	678	61.4
German	2,269	60	527	31,8	210	20 5	703	771
Greek	488	*	124	80	*	52	173	123
Italian	2,836	68	599	341	260	285	765	1,120
Portuguese	349	*	87	*	*	*	128	105
Spanish	9,904	524	3,279	2,118	1,161	1,357	3,427	1,316
Selected Asian languag	jes							
Çhinese	534	*	120	65	56	76	208	108
Filipino	377	*	133	96	*	*	141	61
Japanese	524	*	129	85	*	63	196	115
Korean	246	*	73	57	*	*	113	*
Other languages	5,559	135	1,044	604	436	566	1,562	2,251
Foreign-born persons a others whose language background was not								
determined	3,311	50	433	220	213	332	996	1,502

* Less than an estimated 50,000 persons.

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

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

Usual household language	by selected age group (numbers in thousands) Total							
the second in the year		4-5	6-18	6-13	14-18	19-25	26-50	51 and ove
	Total							JI and Ove
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	5 9, 466	47,101
Total non-English languages	7,746	358	2,131	1,, 385	745	882	2,578	1,797
Selected European languages			X					
French	285	*	*	*	*	*	69	. 145
German	157	× *	*	*	*	*	55	57
Greek	161	*	*	*	*	*	65	۲C *
Italian	522	*	98	63	*	*	145	
Portuguese	143	*	*	*	*	*	145 59	228
Spanish	4,219	262	1,613 .	1,056	557	601	1,606	737
Selected Asian Languages								
Chinese	353	*	65	*	*	54	128	89
Filipino	122	*	*	*	*	*	120	ده *
Japanese	109	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Korean	123	*	*	*	*	*	54	*
Other non-English languages	952	*	138	92	*	109	301	379
ehold language not ascertained	3, 823	*	685	62	623	423	1,295	1,410

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons

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

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comprise the figure of 15.2 million persons who can be considered to meet a narrower interpretation of the legislative definition. Table 8 on page 21 contains the data for the narrower 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 background 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 older 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-Spanish non-English households 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 households in which Italian is spoken. Persons aged four and older in households in which German and French are spoken also exceed two million each. Persons in households speaking Chinese languages and those speaking Japanese constitute groups of more than a half million each.



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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 background and age group: United States, July 1975.

		by selected age group (numbers in thousands)						
,		·4-5	<u>Total</u> 6-18	6-13	14-18	19-25	26-50	51 and over
Language background	Total							
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	76 0	*	85	57	*	53	. 269	342
Greek	248	*	*	*	*	*	93	88
Italian	99 3	*	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	*	7 0	*	*	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	3,359	~ 50	437	220	216	338	1,002	1,533

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons \cdot

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

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Table 9.--Estimated num ergof persons aged 4 and older in households in which languages other than English are spoken, by usual household language, bilinguality and non-Inglish household language background : United States, July 1975

	Total persons	Persons in bilingual households				
Non-English household language background	in households in which lan- guages other than English are spoken	In households in which English is the usual language	In households in	which English		
Toul (1,000's)	بلباد, 25	17,573	6,491	1,256		
Sele 🔮 Europe	ean langua ₆ 3					
Fre h German Greek Italian Portuguese Spanish	2,259 2,269 488 2,836 349 9,904	1,974 2,112 324 2,303 206 5,085	274 138 148 148 130 3,883	* * 81 * 937		
Selected Asian 1	anguages					
Chinese Filipino Japanese Korean	534 377 524 246	181 255 415 117	323 114 95 119	* * *		
Other languages	5,559	4,602	δ26	124		

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons.

Note.--In a limited 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. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.



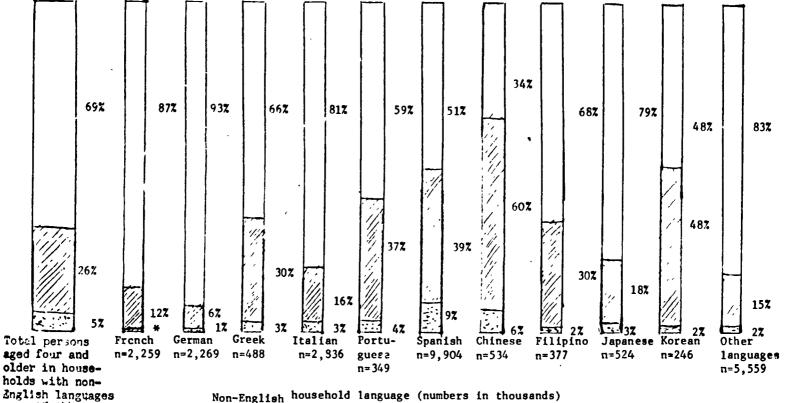
Insofar as the concept of language dominance is a quantifying concept, the comparison of proportions of persons in households in which particular non-English languages are the usual languages spoken, or in which English is not spoken at all, versus proportions in households in which the non-English languages 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 page 24. It will be noted that 26 percent of all persons in these households live in households 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 propertion of non-English language dominance. Two thirds of persons in households in which Chinese is spoken are in households in which one of the Chinese languages is the usual language 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-specking households are in Spanish-dominant households. In contrast, among persons in German-speaking households, all but 7 percent are in households in which Fnglish is dorinant.

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 households. 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 non-English speaking households, as shown in Table 10 on page 25. Three quarters of this group are in Spanish-speaking households. The persons in non-English-speaking households are predominantly older people--75

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- Chart 4.-- LANGUAGE DOMINANCE IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH ARE SPOKEN: UNITED STATES, JULY 1975
 - Proportion of persons aged four and older in bit is thouseholds in which English is usually spoken
 - 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 not spoken





12

*Less than 1.0 percent.

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

24

Age group	Total, non- English- speaking households	Spanish- speaking households	Other non- English 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	*
26-50	438	337	101
51+	327	188	139

Table 10.-Estimated number6 of 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.

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*Less 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.



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USUAL INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGE

The second group characterized by langue ,e in the logislative definition of those among whom the lin.ted-English-speaking percens 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 language they normally use, i.e., their usual language. It means, for children, the language normally used by their parents. To gather data for this goup, t Survey of Languages contained two quistions. For all persons four y is of age and older in households in which non-English languages 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 million and a half of them do not speak English. Among persons who usually speak English in households in which other languages 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 which languages other than English are spoken are monolingual in English. A summary of these data is contained in Table 12 on page 28. In addition, data on speakers of languages other than English, by non-English langrage, are displayed in Table 13 on page 29.

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

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		by selected age group (numbers in thousands)									
Usual individual language			lotal			enousannas		·······			
		4-5	6-18	6-13	14-18	19- 25	26-50	51 and over			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Total										
Total persons with non-English usual Individual languages	6,520	275	1,203	77 1	432	691	2,485	1,866			
Selected European languages					•			,			
French	270	*	*	*	*						
German	132	*	*	*	*	*	71	161			
Greek	124	*	*	*	*	*	*	67			
Italian	447	*	*	*		*	58	*			
Portuguese	110	*	*	*	×	*	131	268			
Spanish	4,027	222	952		*	*	58	*			
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	~~~~	932	619	333	499	1,603	750			
Selected Asian languages											
Chinese	280	*	*	*		_					
Filipino	112	*	*	*	*	*	110	79			
Japanese	111	*	*	*	*	*	50	* .			
Korean	90	*	*	*	*	74	51	*			
			~	75	*	*	26	*			
Other languages	817	*	92	58	*	77	261	373			
ersons whose specific usual								5,5			
ndividual language was not								-			
letermined	1 / 77	.1.									
	1,477	*	350	206	144	249	451	381			

Tablell.--Estimated : bers of persons aged four and older in households in which non-English languages are spoken whose usual individual language is not English, by usual individual language and age group: United States, July 1975

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*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons

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

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Table 12,-- ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF PERSONS AGED FOUR AND OLDER SPEAKING ENGLISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES IN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH ARE SPOKEN IN THE UNITED STATES IN * JULY 1975

Estimated number of monolingual English-speaking persons in households with other languages	5;578,000
Estimated number of persons speaking other languages	18,719,0hh
Estimated number speaking only a language or	
languages other than English	1,622,000
Estimated number bilingual with English	17,077,000
Estimated nurter 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.

languages. The following discussion of the individual language data concerns the data based on these actual responses. However, following the legislative definition, data were also 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 persons meeting the legislative

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Table 13.--Estimated numbers of persons aged 4 and older who speak languages other than En lish in households where such languages are speken, by usual language, bilinguality and non-anglish language speken: United States, July 1975

	fotal persons who speak non-English	Bilingual	Persons who		
Non-English h language]	Languages in house- nolds where such Languages are spoken	Whose usual language is English	Whose usual language is not English	do not speak English	
Total (1,000's)	18,719	12,189	4,888	1,632	
Selec 💂 Europea	in languages				
Function German Greek Italian Portuguese Spanish Selected Asian 1	1,452 1,389 384 1,879 279 8,243 anguages	1,182 1,257 260 1,432 169 4,212	233 101 113 299 78 2,934	* * 148 * 1,093	
Chinese Filipinc Jacanese Korean	475 317 372 182	195 205 261 92	224 99 90 75	56 * * *	
Other languages	3,748	2,925	642	1 75	

*Less 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 page 21 includes an estimated quarter of a million children to when the usual language 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-English languages in the United States speaks a language other than English either in addition to or instead of English as shown in Table 15 on page 31, according to the July 1975 Survey of Lan usges data. Among those four to eighteen, relatively fewer speak other languages but in the age group fifty-one and older 12 percent speak other languages. Of those speaking non-English languages either as their usual or second language, the Spanish-speaking group is by far the largest, constituting 44 percent, as shown in Table 15 on page 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 evel larger proportion of Spanish speakers to persons whose usual language is another non-English language than the proportion of Spanish speakers in the data combining first and

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Tablel': - INCIDENCE OF SPEAKERS OF LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH SUCH LANGUAGES IN THE POPULATION AGED FOUR AND OLDER IN THE UNITED STATES IN JULY 1975

	<u>Number</u>	Percent of total population
Total speakers of languages other than English	18,719,000	10
Age 4-18	4,206,000	7
Age 19-25	2,031,000	8
Age 26-50	5,639,000	10
Age 51+	5,842,000	12

second languages. 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 languages 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-English dominant. These include 9 percent who do not speak English at all. Among the language groups, an estimated 59 percent of Chinese speakers are Chinese dominant. Korean-dominant Korean speakers and Spanish-dominant Spanish speakers are approximately half their groups. The Spanish, Chinese and



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		by selected age group (numbers in thousands)										
			Total					····				
Individual language	Total	4-5	6-18	6-13	14-18	19-25	26-50	51 and over				
Total persons	18,719	508	3,701	2,226	1,474	2,031	6,639	5,842				
Selected European languag	ges							•				
French	1,452	*	196	88	108	213	515	525				
German	1,389	*	127	67	60		515	525				
Greek	384	×	71	*	*	93 *	512	646				
Italian	1,879	*	138	71	67		153	114				
Portuguese	279	*	53	*	07 >*	115	574	1,037				
Spanish	8,243	372	2,529	1,577	953	* !,139	114 3,010	91 1,192				
Selected Asian languages					•							
Chinese	475	*	88	*	*	67	192	107				
Filipino	317	74	93	57	*	*	192	106				
Japanese	372	ホ	*	*	*	*		63				
Korean	182	*	*	*	*	*	172 94	108. *				
Other languages	3,748	*	312	179	135	274	1,177	1,939				

Table 15.-- Estimated numbers 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.

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons

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

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Portuguese groups have the largest proportions of non-Euglish speakers with 13, 12 and 11 percent respectively. In contrast to these groups, only 9 percent of German speakers 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 than English, more than a million, as shown in Table 16 "elow, are Spanish speaking. Nearly three-quarters of them are age twenty-six and older. Eighty-five percent of the persons speaking other languages, exlusive of Spanish, are in the adult age group, twenty-six and older.

Table 16.--Estimated numbers of persons aged four and older 'no speak Only Spanish or another language other than English, by age group: United States, July 1975

Age_group	Total, non-English- speaking persons	Spanish-speak- ing persons	Other non- English-speak- ing persons
Total persons (1,000's	s) 1,6 <u>3</u> 2	1,093	53 3
4-5	99	91	*
Total, 6-18	121	7 6	
6-13	75	*	*
14-18	*	*	*
19-25	183	156	*
26-50	613	427	186
51+	616	344	272

*Less than an estimated 5^{,000} persons. NOTE.--Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.



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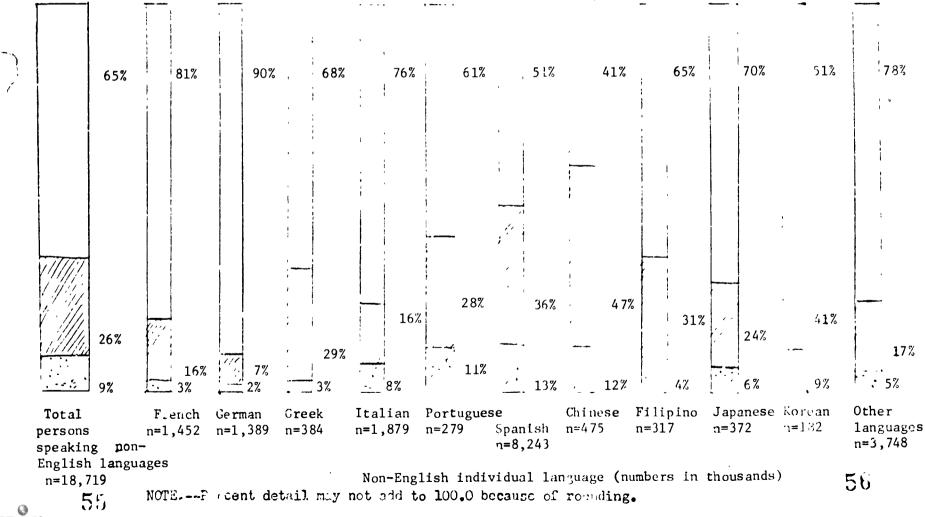
Chart 5-- LANGUAGE DOMINANCE OF PERSONS AGED FOUR AND OLDER SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE SUCH LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN: UNITED STATES, JULY 1975

Proportion i bilingual persons who usually speak English

j Proportion of bilingual persons who usually speak languages other than English

Proportion of persons who do not speak English



FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS AND PERSONS BORN IN U.S. TERRITORIES

The third group of people who may have "difficulty speaking and understanding instruction in the English Language," as specified in the legislation, are those who were not born in the United States. To elicit 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, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Mexico. On the basis of responses to this question which are displayed in table 17 on page 36. it is estimated that there are 10,704,000 persons aged four and older in the Unite____ites, who were born in a foreign country. This figure may be compared with the foreigh-born total of 9.6 million for ... 1 ages from the 1970 Decennial Census. Among foreign places of birth in the Survey of Languages 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. P

According to the July 1975 Survey of Languages data, there are i estimated 877,000 persons aged four and older in continental United States who were born in Puerto Rico and an additional 75,000 born in other U.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 households in which other languages are spoken, nearly half were reported to speak English usually, as shown in Table 16 on page 37. Spanishspeaking persons constitute the largest group of foreign-born who usually speak a language other than English. They form nearly half of the non-English-speaking



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lace of birth		y selected age group (numbers in thousands)									
			Total		_						
	Total	4-5	6-18	6-13	•	19-25	26 - 50	51 and over			
otal foreign-born persons and	IOLAI										
ersons born in U.S. territories	11,656	149	1,580	8 8 8	693	1,221	4,471	4,235			
Total foreign-born persons	10,6ЦЦ	135	1,392	7 7 3	62 0	1,051	3,9 73	4,0/2			
Selected Western Hemisphere count	ries										
Cuba	500	·}	92	*	*	*	188	169			
Mexico	1,294	*	236	`135	101	207	566	261			
Selected European countries											
F re nce	127	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Germany	974	*	173	83	89	100	298`	383			
Greece	180	*	*	*	*	*	67	76			
Italy	918	*	56	×	*	5'	252	500			
Portugal	, 153	*	*	*	*	*	63	,			
Selected Asian countries											
China	294	*	*	*	*	;	138	108			
Japan	241	*	*	*	*	12	108				
Korea	191	*	55	*	*	-1	85	··			
Philippines	370	*	86	60	×	×.	168	77			
Other Countries	5,402	52	546	308	238	493	1,997	2,314			
otal persons born in U.S. territorie	s 952	*	1 65	98	67	157	490	129			
Puerto Rico	877	*	147	92	55	17.	470	107			
Other U.S. territory	75	*	*	*	:	. .	*	.,			
Specific place of birth outside the United States not reported	60	*	*	*	k	*	*	·•			

 Table 17.- Estimated numbers of foreign-born person: and persons born in Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories aged four and older, by place of birth i age group: United States, July 1975

*Less than an estimated 50,000 persons.

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

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al individual language 🔪			Total		in thousand			
		4 - 5	6 - 18	6 - 13	14 - 18	19 - 25	26 - 50	51-
	Total							
al persons	7454	88	1009	588	421	744	3004	261
English	3 650	た	572	347	225	323	13 57	1 3 5
Total, non-English languages	3742	*	434	238	195	410	1633	122
Seichtei European languages								
French	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	
German	7 0	*	74	*	×	*	*	
Greek	112	*	*	* *	*	*	5 3	
Italian	403	*	*	76	*	*	122	2
Portuguese	103	*	*	*	*	*	58	
Span i sh	1802	*	265	142	122	256	850	4
Selected Asian languages								
Chinese	240	۰۴	*	*	*	*	103	
Filipino	110	*	*	st:	*	*	50	
Japanese	90	*	• *	*	*	*	*	
Korean	96	*	*	**	*	*	*	
Other languages	625	×	<u>ز</u> ا	*	*	61	226	2
csons whose specific usual				,				
lividual language was not								
termined	63	×	7:	*	*	*	*	

Table 18.--Fati ated numbers of foreign-born persons aged four and older in households with languages other than English, by usual individual language and age group: United States, July 1975

yess than a estimated 50,000 persons

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

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persons in households with languages other than English, as shown in chart 6 on page 39. However, Spanish-dominant foreigh-born persons---those usually speaking Spanish-- constitute less than half of the persons who usually speak Spanish in households with languages other than English. This is in contrast with all other language 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 shown in Chart 7 on page ho.

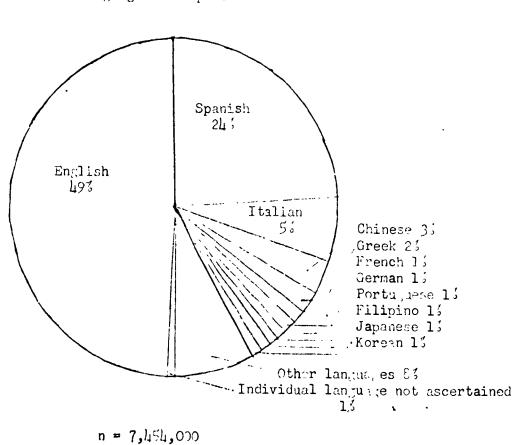
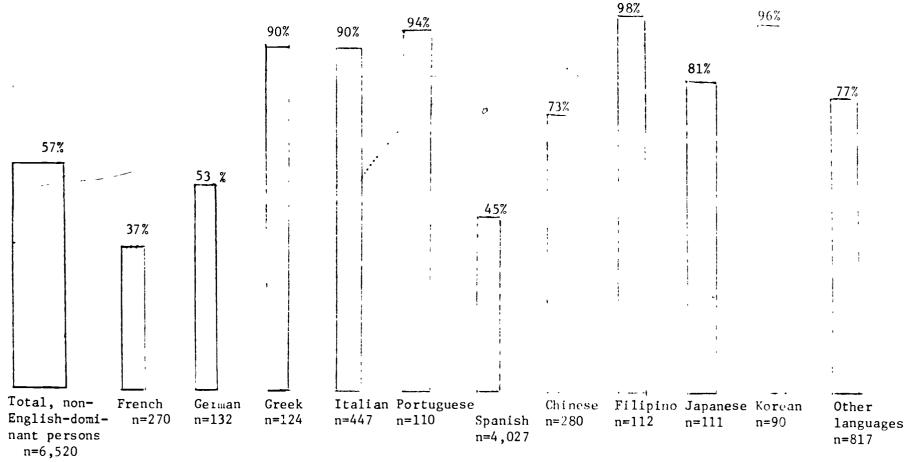


Chart 6.--Usual individual languages of foreign-born persons in households in which non-English canguages are spoken

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 ENGLISH ARE SPOKEN WHO ARE FOREIGN BORN: UNITED STATES, JULY 1975



Non-English usual individual language (numbers in thousands)

64

40

APPENDIX I.--Legislative mandate and definitions

Bilingual Education Act, Title VII, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by P.L. 93-380

SEC. 703. (a) The following definitions shall apply to the terms used in this title :

(1) The term "limited English-speaking ability," when used with reference to an individual, me us-

(A) individuals who were not born in the United States of whose native lunguage is a bingwage other than English, and

(B) individuals who cone from environments where a lan guage other than English is document, as further defined by the Commissioner by regulations:

and by reasons thereof have doll only speaking and understanding instruction in the England Integra

(2) The term "native linear \mathbb{Z}^n (becaused) thereforence to an individual of limited $\Gamma(g) = 0$ (d) the experimentally used by stable \mathbb{Z}^n (so or in the case of a child, the large mormally used by stable \mathbb{Z}^n (so or in the case of a child, the large guage normally used by the provide of the child.

Sec. 731

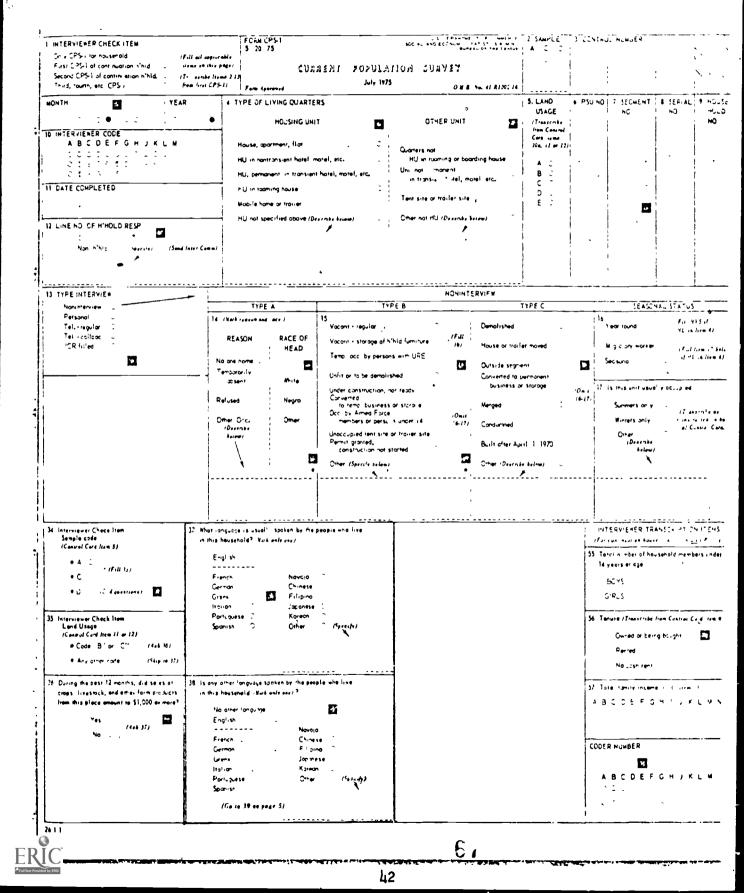
(c) The Commissioner, in consultation with the Council, shall prepare and, not later than Noveldeen 1 of 1975, and of 1977, shall subout to the Corgress and the Presider to report on the cord trion of hit ugual education in the Nation and the a limitistration and operation of this title and of other programs for passons of Inorted Frighsh specifying ability. Such report shall include

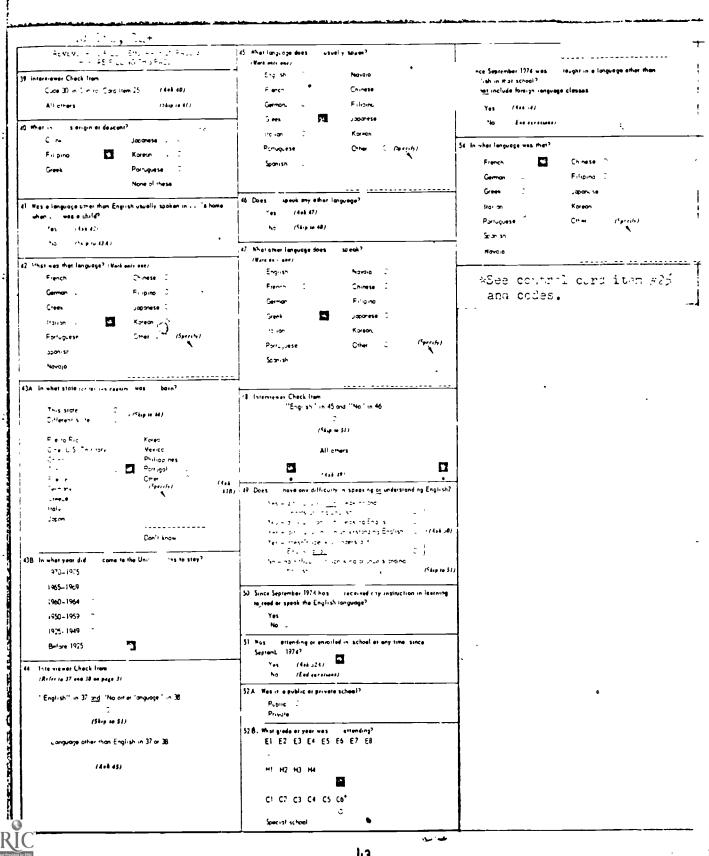
(1) a national assessment of the education d needs of children and other persons with hauted Fighsu spead by ability and of the extent to which such needs are boing not from Federal. State, and local efforts, including (A) not later than July 1, 1977, the results of a survey of the number of such children and persons m the States.¹

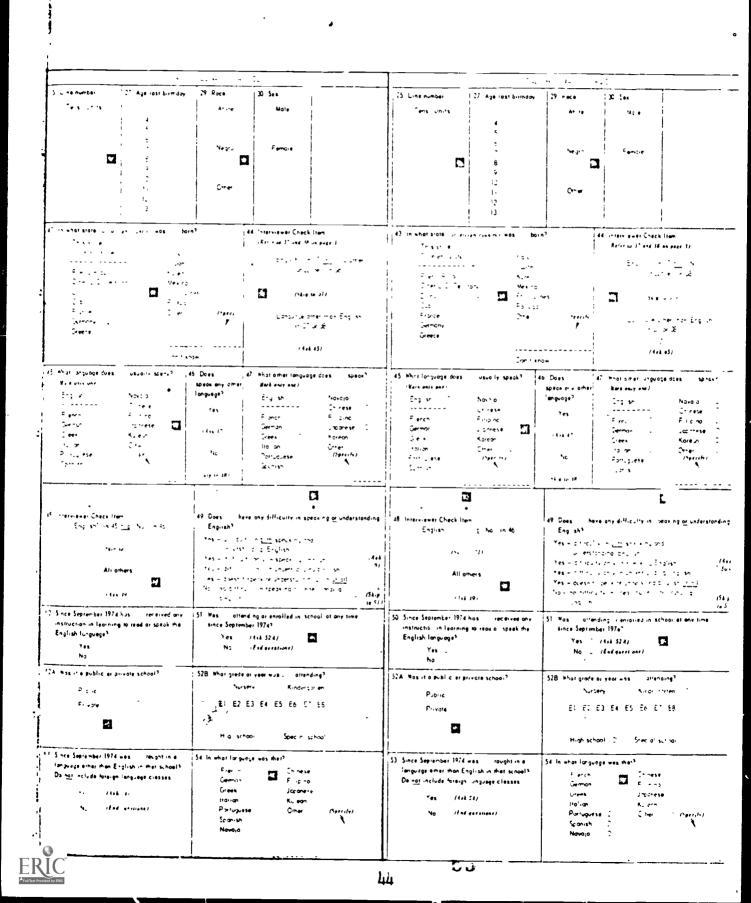


³ Section 501 (b) (1) of P 1 .02. 380 provides is follows "(4) The Notional Center for Pide from Statistics shall conduct the survey required by section 731 (c) (1) (V) of fille V11 of the Plementary and Secondary Education Act of 1065."

APPENDIX II.--Survey of Languages questions in the Current Population Survey, July 1975; questionnaire and control card







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APPENDIX III. Survey methodology

Prepared by Victoria Kojcsich, NCES

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 (CPs). The CPS is a household survey conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census primarily to obtain 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 attainment, 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 District 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. Some of the larger PSU'swere treated as unique or self-representing areas. The remaining PSU's were grouped 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



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were included in the sample. One PSU was selected from half the strata containing more than one PSU, and two PSU's were selected from the remaining strata. Since PSU's were sampled with replacement, some PSU's were selected more than once, resulting 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 data are collected by trained interviewers who are sent to designated nousing units to take interviews. In each of the sampled households, a ten to-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 himself and every other adult household member fourteen years of age and older, and about each child four to thirteen years of age living in the household. Only the questions in the language supplement were asked about each child; both the regular CPS questions and language questions were asked about each adult. The language supplement is shown in its entirety in Appendix II on page 42.

Estimation Procedures

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian non-institutional population of the United States by age, race and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

ERIC^{*}

47

Nonresponse

Approximately 2,000 households or 5 percent of the 47,000 households eligible to be interviewed either refused to participate in the survey or were not at home. Of the 45,000 households interviewed for the regular CPS, about 3,000 households or 6.7 percent either refused to any or were not asked the language supplement questions. A small sample of these 3,000 households — taken, which indicated that many of these cases were telephone interviews conducted with the elderly. Response rates varied for individuals questions on the language supplement. Missing values were imputed or predicted from information supplied in other items only in the edit process and only to a limited extent.

Variability of Estimates

The estimates in this report are subject to both sampling 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 items.

ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC 48

Size of estimate	Standard error	Coefficient of Variation (CV)*	ces out of 100 Size of estimate) Standard error	Coefficient of Variation (CV)*
25,000 50,000 100,000 250,000 500,000	13,000 20,000 29,000 49,000 70,000	52 40 29 20 14	1,000,000 2,500,000 5,000,000 10,000,000 25,000,000 50,000,000	162,000 164,000 229,000 315,000 500,000 620,000	10 6 4 3 2 1

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

TABLE III-B. -- Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons

Estimated percentage	50			(6 Base	8 chances of perce	out of 1 ntage (th	00) ousands)					
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2 or 98 5 or 95 10 or 90 25 or 75 35 or 65 50	6.2 9.6 13.2 19.1 21.0 22.0	4.4 6.8 9.4 13.5 14.9 15.6	2.8 4.3 5.9 8.5 9.4 9.9	2.0 3.0 4.2 6.0 6.7 7.0	1.4 2.1 3.0 4.3 4.7 4.9	0.9 1.4 19 2.7 3.0 3.1	0.6 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.1 2.2	0.4 0.7 0.9 1.4 1.5 1.6	0.3 0.4 0.6 0.9 0.9 1.0	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.7 0.7	0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 2.4;	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3

*Rounded to the nearest whole percent.

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