

## **Language Projections: 2010 to 2020**

Jennifer M. Ortman<sup>1</sup>

Population Division  
U.S. Census Bureau

Hyon B. Shin<sup>2</sup>

Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division  
U.S. Census Bureau

Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association,  
Las Vegas, NV, August 20-23, 2011

*This paper is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion of work in progress. Any views expressed on statistical, methodological, technical, or operational issues are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Jennifer M. Ortman, Population Projections Branch, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233; Email: jennifer.m.ortman@census.gov.

<sup>2</sup> Hyon B. Shin, Education and Stratification Branch, Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233; Email: hyon.b.shin@census.gov.

## ABSTRACT

Language diversity in the United States has changed rapidly over the past three decades. The use of a language other than English at home increased by 148 percent between 1980 and 2009 and this increase was not evenly distributed among languages. Polish, German, and Italian actually had fewer speakers in 2009 compared to 1980. Other languages, such as Spanish, Vietnamese, and Russian, had considerable increases in their use. Using data on the language spoken at home from the American Community Survey and the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 and 2009 National Population Projections, this paper presents projections of what the population speaking a language other than English might look like in 2020.

## INTRODUCTION

The changing landscape of the population living in the United States over the past several decades can be seen in many areas throughout the country. Whether it is a road sign written in Chinese or a Spanish-language television station, one can see that the language diversity in the United States is rapidly changing. In 2009, 57.1 million people (20 percent of the population 5 years and older) spoke a language other than English at home (LOTE). In 1980, there were 23.1 million (11 percent of the population 5 years and older) LOTE speakers.

Overall, the 148 percent increase from 1980 to 2009 in the number of LOTE speakers was not evenly distributed among languages. Polish, German, and Italian actually had fewer speakers in 2009 compared to 1980 (Table 1). Other languages, such as Spanish, Vietnamese, and Russian, however, had considerable increases in their use. This paper presents national-level projections of what the LOTE population might look like in 2020.

## BACKGROUND

The United States has always been a country noted for its linguistic diversity. Information on language use and proficiency collected from decennial censuses shows that there have been striking changes in the linguistic landscape. These changes have been driven in large part by a shift in the origins of immigration to the United States. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the majority of U.S. immigrants spoke either English or a European language such as German, Polish, or Italian (Stevens, 1999). Beginning in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, patterns of immigration shifted to countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia (Bean and Stevens, 2005). As a result, the use of Spanish and Asian or Pacific Island languages began to

grow. By 2000, over 70 percent of the population speaking a LOTE spoke Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, or Tagalog (Shin and Bruno, 2003).

Since 1980, the percentage of the population who reported speaking a language other than English at home rose from 23.1 million speakers to 57.1 million speakers in 2009 (Table 2). The largest numeric increase in the population speaking a language other than English at home was for Spanish speakers (increased by 24.4 million speakers) whereas the largest percent increase was for Vietnamese speakers (533 percent increase).<sup>3</sup>

Language use is an indicator of cultural assimilation (Rumbaut, 1997), which is measured by shifts to English as the language usually spoken by U.S. immigrants and their descendants (Stevens, 1994). For most U.S. immigrant groups, the shift to English monolingualism takes place within a few generations (Hurtado and Vega, 2004).

There are many incentives to learn and use English in American society. Economists have argued that the impetus for language acquisition was for human capital (Chiswick and Miller, 2001) or that potential earnings could be affected by not having a strong command of the English language and therefore motivates immigrants to learn English and increase potential earnings (Cohen-Goldner and Eckstein, 2008). Others have argued that the economic view overlooks the social and cultural aspects of learning English in the United States (Espenshade and Fu, 1997; Mouw and Xie, 1999; Stevens, 1992) such as communication within and outside of one's language group.

The U.S. Census Bureau has collected information about the language characteristics of U.S. residents in every decennial census from 1890 through 2000, with the exception of the 1950 census. Information was collected on English proficiency, mother tongue, and language spoken. The development of a consistent time series of data for the period between 1890 and 1980 is

---

<sup>3</sup> Among languages with at least 500,000 speakers in 2009.

hindered by the considerable variation across censuses in terms of question wording, coding of responses, and the subsets of the population that were asked these questions (Stevens, 1999).

Beginning in 1980, a series of three questions were introduced to gather data on language use and English speaking ability. These questions were developed to satisfy the legislative mandate of the minority language assistance provision of Section 203 in the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and, along with a few other variables, are used to determine which jurisdictions must provide voting rights materials in minority languages.<sup>4</sup> The three questions were asked of the population 5 years and over. The first question asked “Does this person speak a language other than English at home?” If the respondent answered “Yes” to this question, they were then asked “What is this language?” with a write-in field for the answer and then asked “How well does this person speak English?” with the following four answer categories: “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” and “Not at all.”

These same three questions were asked in the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses, providing a consistent time series with which to study changes in language use and English-speaking ability among U.S. residents over time. Since 2001, the language questions, along with all of the other social, economic, and housing questions that were asked on the Census 2000 long-form census questionnaire, are now asked yearly in the American Community Survey. This change allows for these characteristics to be gathered yearly instead of every 10 years. Having the same three questions asked for the last 3 decades gives a good metric for comparing the relative growth or decline of individual languages.

The language data collected are obtained from the second language question that asks “What is this language?” The languages written in this box are put through a coding procedure

---

<sup>4</sup> For more information on the Voting Rights Act and how the language questions are used to satisfy the legislative mandate, see the Federal Register at <[http://www.census.gov/rdo/pdf/FRN\\_VotingRightsDeterminations.pdf](http://www.census.gov/rdo/pdf/FRN_VotingRightsDeterminations.pdf)>

that assigns a language code for individual language or groups of languages. There are 382 language codes and from this list, a standard classification of 39 detailed language groups is available. These 39 languages are further collapsed into four major language groups; Spanish, Other Indo-European languages, Asian and Pacific Island languages, and all other languages. Table 1 shows the data from The 2009 American Community Survey for the four- and 39-language groups by English-speaking ability.

## DATA AND METHODS

This paper presents a series of national-level language projections developed using data on the language spoken at home from the American Community Survey and the Census Bureau's 2008 and 2009 National Projections.

### *American Community Survey Data*

The American Community Survey (ACS) collects data on social, housing, and economic characteristics for demographic groups in the United States. The ACS was tested from 2000 through 2004 and expanded to full sample size for housing units in 2005 and for group quarters in 2006. To have a complete sample, comparable to Census 2000, we chose to use the ACS data files from 2006 through 2009.<sup>5</sup>

### *National Projections Data*

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 and 2009 National Projections were created using the cohort-component method and provide projections of the resident population of the United States

---

<sup>5</sup> For more information on the ACS, the American Community Survey website provides handbooks for data users. These handbooks are available online at < [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance\\_for\\_data\\_users/handbooks/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/handbooks/)>.

and demographic components of change (births, deaths, and net international migration).<sup>6</sup> These projections are based on Census 2000 data. These data are provided by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin for each year from July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2050. The projection series released in 2009 provided four supplemental series of projections with results for different international migration assumptions. The supplemental series included: (1) high migration, (2) low migration, (3) constant migration, and (4) zero migration. Assumptions about future rates of mortality and fertility are the same in all five series. This paper uses data for the years 2010 through 2020 from the 2008 series (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008) and the high, low, and constant series from the 2009 release (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009).

### Language Projection Methodology

We produce projections of both the total number of people speaking a language other than English at home (LOTE speakers) and the number of speakers for individual languages with at least 500,000 speakers in 2009. The 13 languages that meet this condition are: Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, German, Russian, Polish, Hindi, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Arabic. These are the most commonly spoken non-English languages and for some, such as Vietnamese and Russian, there has been tremendous growth in the number of speakers in the last few decades. The projections are produced by projecting future LOTE use based on trends in the ACS data and then applying the projected distribution of LOTE speakers to the projected population from the Census Bureau's 2008 and 2009 National Projections.

The distributions of LOTE speakers are projected by demographic characteristics. For projections of the overall population speaking a LOTE and the population speaking Spanish, we

---

<sup>6</sup> The 2008 and 2009 National Projections do not incorporate 2010 Census results. Projections using the 2010 Census as a base are planned for release in 2012.

project by age (single years 5-49 and 50 years and over) and Hispanic origin, resulting in a total of 92 groups for which we project the percent speaking a LOTE and Spanish. Projections of the individual languages other than Spanish are developed by age, resulting in a total of 46 groups for which we project the percent speaking other individual languages.

We project future language use using a logistic model, which is based on the assumption that language use can change over time and is based on trends in LOTE use observed in the four years of ACS data (2006-2009). The logistic model assumes that growth is constrained by an upper and lower bound. The model is represented by equation 1, where  $P_t$  represents the percent speaking a LOTE at time  $t$ ;  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are estimated parameters, and  $t$  is the year of data being projected.

$$P_t = \frac{a}{[1 + (b)(e^{-ct})]} \quad [1]$$

In previous work, we developed two additional projection models (Shin and Ortman, 2011). The first was a constant model, which assumed that future LOTE use will remain constant at recently estimated levels, and consequently that there is no change in the distribution of LOTE speakers within age and Hispanic groups. Changes in the number of speakers are driven solely by changes in the population projections. The second model was a linear model, which assumes that language use in the future will change by the same amount as in the past. Unlike the logistic model, the linear model has the potential to exceed the bounds of the percent distribution, rising above 100 percent or falling below zero. Changes in the number of speakers in both the linear and logistic models will be driven by both changes in the projected percentages of LOTE speakers within each group and by changes in the population projections.

Evaluation of these additional models led us to conclude that the assumption of constant levels of language use is likely overly simplistic, as it results in an increase in LOTE use for all

languages, even those that are shown to decline in Census and in ACS data. The linear and logistic assumptions were found to be more realistic, following observed trends, and also yielded results that were very similar. Since the logistic model is constrained within upper and lower bounds, and cannot produce projected percentages below zero or above 100, we have chosen to adopt the logistic model for use in our current work.

## RESULTS

The overall number of LOTE speakers is projected to increase in all four projection series. Table 3 presents the projections of the total population ages 5 and over by language spoken for each series of population projections (the 2008 series and the 2009 high, low, and constant net international migration series). The population projected to speak a LOTE increases in all four series. The magnitude of the increase in LOTE use corresponds to the amount of population growth, driven by different assumptions about the level of international migration, in the different population projection series. The smallest increase is for the 2009 Constant Net International Migration series, where the number of LOTE speakers is projected to be 57.2 million in 2010 and increase to 63.9 million in 2020. The largest increase is for the 2009 High Net International Migration series, where the number of LOTE speakers is projected to be 58.9 million in 2010 and increase to 68.1 million in 2020.

The number of Spanish speakers is projected to increase in all series. The largest increase was in the 2009 High Net International Migration series, where the number of Spanish speakers is projected to be 36.9 million in 2010 and increase to 43.1 million in 2020. In the other three series, the number of Spanish speakers is projected to reach between 39 and 42 million in 2020.

The percentage of the population ages 5 and over that is projected to speak a LOTE remains at about 20 percent in all four series. English is projected to remain the only language spoken by a majority of U.S. residents. Spanish is projected to remain the most commonly spoken LOTE over the next ten years in all series. Spanish speakers are projected to represent about 13 percent of the total population ages 5 and over and to account for over 60 percent of the population that speaks a LOTE in 2020.

There is little change in the percentage of LOTE speakers projected to speak languages other than Spanish. Chinese remains the second most commonly spoken LOTE, followed by French, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. In all four series, the population projected to speak Portuguese, Russian, Hindi, Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Arabic increases from 2010 to 2020. In contrast, the population projected to speak French, Italian, German, Polish, and Korean is projected to decrease (see Table 3).

Table 4 presents the projections of the population speaking only English, a LOTE, and Spanish by Hispanic origin for each projection series. The use of a LOTE is much more prevalent for the Hispanic population. In 2010, 33.5 million Hispanics were projected to speak a LOTE in the 2008 National Projections, which increased to 39.6 million in 2020. While the number of Hispanic LOTE speakers is projected to increase, the proportion of Hispanic LOTE speakers is projected to decline over the next ten years. In 2010, about 75 percent of the Hispanic population ages 5 and over were projected to speak a LOTE. In 2020, about 66 percent of the Hispanic population is projected to speak a LOTE.

For the non-Hispanic population, there are small increases in the number of LOTE speakers. In all four series, the number of non-Hispanic LOTE speakers was projected to increase by about 2 million over the ten-year period. The percent of the non-Hispanic population

ages 5 and over that was projected to speak a LOTE remained stable at just over 10 percent in all four series.

Table 5 presents the number and percent distributions of the population projected to speak only English, a LOTE, or Spanish by age and Hispanic origin. The number of LOTE speakers is projected to increase for all age groups except for the population ages 18 to 24 years, which is projected to decrease from 6.5 million LOTE speakers in 2010 and to 6.3 million in 2020.

The percentage of LOTE speakers under the age of 45 is projected to decrease slightly over the next 10 years, while the percentage of LOTE speakers 45 years and over is projected to increase slightly. The percentage of the Spanish-speaking population is also projected to show increases for those ages 45 and over. The percent of Spanish speakers in the age groups under 45 years is projected to decrease slightly.

Declines in LOTE and Spanish use are also projected for the Hispanic population under 45 years, which corresponds to increases in the percentage of LOTE and Spanish speakers for the population 45 years and over. For the non-Hispanic population, the percentage of LOTE speakers under the age of 25 is projected to decrease slightly, while all ages 25 to 44 years and 65 years and over are projected to increase slightly. Overall, the patterns of LOTE and Spanish use by age suggest that if recently observed patterns of LOTE use continue over the next 10 years, there will be a small shift to the use of LOTE by increasingly older segments of the population.

Tables 6 and 7 present the projected number of speakers of the other 12 languages. The European languages, French, Italian, Portuguese, German, Russian, and Polish, are shown in Table 6. The projections show a decline in the use of French and Russian by the population

between the ages of 5 and 24 years. In contrast, there were increases for Italian, Portuguese, German, and Polish speakers in the youngest age group (5-17 year olds). There are fluctuations in the older age groups in the use of European languages.

The non-European languages, Hindi, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Arabic are provided in Table 7. Hindi, Chinese, and Arabic speakers under 45 years of age are projected to be fewer. For Korean and Vietnamese speakers, there are fewer projected speakers for those under 25 years. Tagalog, while overall is projected to have more speakers in 2020, the slight increase appears to fluctuate among the age groups.

For all of these European and non-European languages, with the exception of Italian, the oldest age group (65 years and over) is projected to have an increasingly higher proportion of speakers.

## CONCLUSIONS

This research suggests that the United States will continue to be a linguistically diverse nation in the coming years. The projections we produced show that the use of LOTE is projected to increase over the next ten years, though English is expected to continue to be the only language spoken by a substantial majority of all U.S. residents 5 years and over. The population speaking Spanish, as well as the population speaking Portuguese, Russian, Hindi, Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Arabic are projected to increase. Spanish is projected to remain the most commonly spoken non-English language. The populations speaking French, Italian, German, Polish, and Korean are expected to decrease over the next decade.

Hispanic and non-Hispanic LOTE speakers showed increases for those 45 years and over. This same pattern appears for Hispanic and non-Hispanic Spanish speakers. European languages

fluctuated more in the projected proportion of speakers by age groups whereas the non-European language had decreases in the younger age groups and an increase in the proportion of speakers for the oldest age group (65 years and over). These trends suggest that while the use of LOTE can be expected to endure over time, the coming decade will likely have lower rates of increase in LOTE than have been experienced in the past 30 years.

As we move forward with this research, we plan to add 2010 ACS data to the time series that provides the basis for these projections, extending the time series to five years. We will also use 2010-Census based population projections when they become available. Increasing the sample size could reduce variation resulting from sampling variability and improve the robustness of our results. In an effort to increase the sample size of the age and Hispanic origin groups we project, we will consider projecting by age groups instead of single years of age or using three-year ACS files instead of single year files to form the basis of the time series.

We will also consider projecting by birth cohorts instead of by age. A cohort approach will entail following cohorts of individuals as they grow older, instead of comparing language use of the population of the same age at different points in time. Studies have shown that language use can shift and change over the life course (Lutz, 2006; Ortman and Stevens, 2008; Portes and Rumbaut, 2001), which supports the adoption of a cohort approach to projecting language use into the future.

We did not project language use by nativity or generational status. Research shows that the use of non-English languages is strongly linked to immigration and is most frequent among first generation residents (Alba et al., 2002; Rumbaut et al., 2006; Stevens, 1992). The Census Bureau's population projections do not currently separate the population by foreign and native-born status. Should projections by nativity become available, we could further develop our

methodology to project by nativity status, which could inform and improve the accuracy of the language projections.

The level and composition of international migrants will also influence the size of the LOTE population and what languages are spoken in the United States. Our current methodology does not include net international migration as a predictor of language use. Future work might involve building a model that takes into consideration the projected level of international migration to the United States and assumptions about what languages those migrants may use and pass on to their children.

## REFERENCES

- Alba, Richard, John Logan, Amy Lutz, and Brian Stults. 2002. "Only English by the Third Generation? Loss and Preservation of the Mother Tongue among the Grandchildren of Contemporary Immigrants." *Demography* 39(3): 467-484.
- Bean, Frank D. and Gillian Stevens. 2005. *America's Newcomers and the Dynamics of Diversity*. Russell Sage Foundation: New York.
- Chiswick, Barry R. and Paul W. Miller. 2001. "A Model of Destination-Language Acquisition: Application to Male Immigrants in Canada." *Demography* 38(3): 391-409.
- Cohen-Goldner, Sarit and Zvi Eckstein. 2008. "Labor Mobility of Immigrants: Training, Experience, Language and Opportunities." *International Economic Review* 49(3): 837-872.
- Espenshade, Thomas J. and Haishan Fu. 1997. "An Analysis of English-Language Proficiency Among U.S. Immigrants." *American Sociological Review* 62(2): 288-305.
- Hurtado, Aída and Luis A. Vega. 2004. "Shift Happens: Spanish and English Transmission Between Parents and Their Children." *Journal of Social Issues* 60:137-155.
- Lutz, Amy. 2006. "Spanish Maintenance among English-Speaking Latino Youth: The Role of Individual and Social Characteristics." *Social Forces* 84(3): 1417-1433.
- Mouw, Ted and Yu Xie. 1999. "Bilingualism and the Academic Achievement of First- and Second-Generation Asian Americans: Accommodations With or Without Assimilation." *American Sociological Review* 64(2): 232-252.
- Ortman, Jennifer M. and Gillian Stevens. 2008. "Shift Happens, But When?: Inter- and Intra-Generational Language Shift among Hispanic Americans." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, April 17-19, New Orleans, LA.
- Portes, Alejandro and Rubén G. Rumbaut. 2001. *Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Rumbaut, Rubén G. 1997. "Paradoxes (and Orthodoxies) of Assimilation." *Sociological Perspectives* 40:483-511.

- Rumbaut, Rubén G., Douglas S. Massey, and Frank D. Bean. 2006. "Linguistic Life Expectancies: Immigrant Language Retention in Southern California." *Population and Development Review* 32(3): 447-460.
- Shin, Hyon B. and Rosalind Bruno. 2003. "Language Use and English-Speaking Ability: 2000." U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- Shin, Hyon B. and Jennifer Ortman. 2011. "Language Projections: 2010 to 2020." Presented at the Federal Forecasters Conference, April 21, Washington, DC.
- Stevens, Gillian. 1992. "The Social and Demographic Context of Language Use in the United States." *American Sociological Review* 57(2): 171-185.
- Stevens, Gillian. 1994. "Immigration, Emigration, Language Acquisition, and the English Language Proficiency of Immigrants in the United States." Pp. 163-185 in *Immigration and Ethnicity: The Integration of America's Newest Arrivals*, edited by B. Edmonston and J. S. Passel. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press.
- Stevens, Gillian. 1999. "A Century of U.S. Censuses and the Language Characteristics of Immigrants." *Demography* 36(3): 387-397.
- U.S. Census Bureau. 2008. "2008 National Population Projections." Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.  
(<http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/2008projections.html>).
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2009. "2009 National Population Projections (Supplemental)." Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.  
(<http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/2009projections.html>).
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2011. "American Community Survey." Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.  
(<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>).

**Table 1. Detailed Languages Spoken at Home by English-Speaking Ability for the Population 5 Years and Over: 2009**

Characteristics	Number of speakers	Percentage of speakers of a non-English language	English-speaking ability			
			Very well	Well	Not well	Not at all
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>285,797,349</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Spoke only English at home	228,699,523	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	57,097,826	100.0	56.9	19.6	15.9	7.5
<b>Spoke a language other than English at home</b>	<b>57,097,826</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Spanish or Spanish Creole</b>	<b>35,468,501</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Other Indo-European languages</b>	<b>10,495,295</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
French	1,305,503	2.3	79.9	13.9	5.7	0.5
French Creole	659,053	1.2	54.2	25.9	15.1	4.8
Italian	753,992	1.3	72.6	17.5	8.8	1.0
Portuguese	731,282	1.3	58.6	20.8	15.3	5.3
German	1,109,216	1.9	83.3	12.6	3.8	0.2
Yiddish	148,155	0.3	66.2	19.4	11.0	3.4
Other West Germanic languages	271,227	0.5	77.7	18.0	3.7	0.7
Scandinavian languages	126,337	0.2	89.0	9.2	1.8	.
Greek	325,747	0.6	75.3	15.1	8.7	0.9
Russian	881,723	1.5	49.8	27.3	17.2	5.7
Polish	593,598	1.0	57.6	25.5	14.0	2.9
Serbo-Croatian	269,333	0.5	61.4	21.7	13.6	3.3
Other Slavic languages	298,094	0.5	61.5	21.7	13.2	3.6
Armenian	242,836	0.4	54.8	22.5	14.7	8.1
Persian	396,769	0.7	62.1	21.8	11.3	4.8
Gujarathi	341,404	0.6	64.2	20.2	11.8	3.9
Hindi	560,983	1.0	78.0	16.0	4.9	1.1
Urdu	355,964	0.6	70.3	18.7	8.7	2.2
Other Indic languages	668,596	1.2	60.6	23.5	11.1	4.7
Other Indo-European languages	455,483	0.8	64.1	23.4	9.3	3.2
<b>Asian and Pacific Island languages</b>	<b>8,698,825</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Chinese	2,600,150	4.6	45.1	26.0	19.5	9.4
Japanese	445,471	0.8	55.3	27.5	15.6	1.5
Korean	1,039,021	1.8	43.3	28.5	23.6	4.6
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	202,033	0.4	48.4	23.6	21.9	6.1
Hmong	193,179	0.3	53.5	24.6	15.2	6.6
Thai	152,679	0.3	48.5	32.1	17.0	2.4
Laotian	146,297	0.3	50.2	24.5	20.3	5.0
Vietnamese	1,251,468	2.2	39.2	27.1	26.2	7.5
Other Asian languages	792,756	1.4	68.4	20.8	8.4	2.4
Tagalog	1,513,734	2.7	68.5	24.4	6.6	0.5
Other Pacific Island languages	371,653	0.7	60.8	25.7	12.3	1.2
<b>Other languages</b>	<b>2,435,205</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Navajo	169,009	0.3	77.3	13.6	6.8	2.3
Other Native American languages	196,372	0.3	84.5	11.3	3.7	0.5
Hungarian	90,612	0.2	67.4	24.1	8.0	0.5
Arabic	845,396	1.5	63.0	22.9	11.3	2.8
Hebrew	221,593	0.4	82.1	14.8	2.8	0.2
African languages	777,553	1.4	67.7	22.2	7.8	2.2
All other languages	125,054	0.2	61.6	17.2	13.9	7.3

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, The 2009 American Community Survey.  
 For more information on ACS see <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

**Table 2. Languages Spoken at Home: 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2009**

Characteristic	1980	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	Percentage change 1980-2009
<b>Population 5 years and older</b>	<b>210,247,455</b>	<b>230,445,777</b>	<b>262,375,152</b>	<b>279,012,712</b>	<b>280,950,438</b>	<b>283,156,079</b>	<b>285,797,349</b>	<b>35.9</b>
Spoke only English at home	187,187,415	198,600,798	215,423,557	224,154,288	225,505,953	227,295,534	228,699,523	22.2
Spoke a language other than English at home	23,060,040	31,844,979	46,951,595	54,858,424	55,444,485	55,860,545	57,097,826	147.6
<b>Spoke a language other than English at home<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>23,060,040</b>	<b>31,844,979</b>	<b>46,951,595</b>	<b>54,858,424</b>	<b>55,444,485</b>	<b>55,860,545</b>	<b>57,097,826</b>	<b>147.6</b>
Spanish or Spanish Creole	11,116,194	17,345,064	28,101,052	34,044,945	34,547,077	34,615,394	35,468,501	219.1
French (includes Patois, Cajun, Creole)	1,550,751	1,930,404	2,097,206	1,997,618	1,984,824	1,973,531	1,964,556	26.7
Italian	1,618,344	1,308,648	1,008,370	828,524	798,801	782,173	753,992	-53.4
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	351,875	430,610	564,630	683,405	687,126	661,120	731,282	107.8
German	1,586,593	1,547,987	1,383,442	1,135,999	1,104,354	1,121,465	1,109,216	-30.1
Russian	173,226	241,798	706,242	823,210	851,174	860,568	881,723	409.0
Polish	820,647	723,483	667,414	640,265	638,059	616,492	593,598	-27.7
Hindi <sup>1</sup>	(NA)	(NA)	317,057	504,607	532,911	562,587	560,983	(NA)
Chinese	630,806	1,319,462	2,022,143	2,492,871	2,464,572	2,473,968	2,600,150	312.2
Korean	266,280	626,478	894,063	1,060,631	1,062,337	1,048,400	1,039,021	290.2
Vietnamese	197,588	507,069	1,009,627	1,207,721	1,207,004	1,236,419	1,251,468	533.4
Tagalog	474,150	843,251	1,224,241	1,415,599	1,480,429	1,496,208	1,513,734	219.3
Arabic	217,529	355,150	614,582	732,519	767,319	780,995	845,396	288.6

NA Not available.

1 Prior to 2000, Hindi and Urdu speakers were combined in the same language group (Indic languages). Individual estimates of Hindi speakers are not available for 1980 and 1990.

2 The total does not match the sum of the 17 languages listed in this table because the total includes other languages that are not listed here.

The 13 languages listed in this table are those languages with 500,000 or more speakers in 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 and 1990 Census, Census 2000, and 2006-2009 American Community Survey.

Table 3. Projected Population Speaking a Language Other than English at Home by Projection Series: 2010, 2015, and 2020

Projection series and language spoken	Number (in thousands)			Percent of population aged 5 and over			Percentage of speakers of a non-English language		
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020
<b>2008 National Projections</b>									
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>286,998</b>	<b>299,378</b>	<b>311,886</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Spoke only English at home	231,037	241,055	252,216	80.5	80.5	80.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	58,096	62,409	66,325	20.2	20.8	21.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spanish	36,221	39,072	41,525	12.6	13.1	13.3	62.3	62.6	62.6
French	1,921	1,896	1,872	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.3	3.0	2.8
Italian	629	548	482	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.7
Portuguese	748	805	857	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
German	1,017	958	904	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.4
Russian	887	961	1,013	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Polish	544	480	426	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Hindi	621	711	794	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
Chinese	2,629	2,873	3,131	0.9	1.0	1.0	4.5	4.6	4.7
Korean	1,024	949	966	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.5
Vietnamese	1,300	1,381	1,532	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
Tagalog	1,475	1,619	1,773	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
Arabic	923	1,065	1,170	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
<b>2009 High Net International Migration Series</b>									
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>291,146</b>	<b>306,763</b>	<b>323,319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Spoke only English at home	232,182	243,009	255,161	79.7	79.2	78.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	58,964	63,754	68,158	20.3	20.8	21.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spanish	36,994	40,258	43,126	12.7	13.1	13.3	62.7	63.1	63.3
French	1,929	1,908	1,889	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.3	3.0	2.8
Italian	630	551	486	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.7
Portuguese	752	810	865	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
German	1,020	964	911	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.3
Russian	890	967	1,022	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Polish	546	483	430	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Hindi	624	716	802	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Chinese	2,640	2,893	3,161	0.9	0.9	1.0	4.5	4.5	4.6
Korean	1,028	955	974	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.4
Vietnamese	1,306	1,390	1,548	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
Tagalog	1,481	1,629	1,786	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Arabic	927	1,073	1,182	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>2009 Low Net International Migration Series</b>									
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>287,405</b>	<b>300,630</b>	<b>314,439</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Spoke only English at home	230,054	239,376	249,689	80.0	79.6	79.4	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	57,351	61,254	64,750	20.0	20.4	20.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spanish	35,557	38,054	40,151	12.4	12.7	12.8	62.0	62.1	62.0
French	1,914	1,885	1,858	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.3	3.1	2.9
Italian	627	546	479	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.7
Portuguese	745	800	850	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
German	1,014	954	898	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.6	1.4
Russian	883	955	1,006	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Polish	542	477	423	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Hindi	618	706	787	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Chinese	2,620	2,857	3,106	0.9	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.7	4.8
Korean	1,020	944	959	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.5
Vietnamese	1,295	1,372	1,519	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
Tagalog	1,471	1,611	1,761	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Arabic	919	1,058	1,159	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
<b>2009 Constant Net International Migration Series</b>									
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>286,998</b>	<b>299,378</b>	<b>311,886</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
Spoke only English at home	229,774	238,525	247,930	80.1	79.7	79.5	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spoke a language other than English at home	57,224	60,853	63,956	19.9	20.3	20.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spanish	35,447	37,716	39,492	12.4	12.6	12.7	61.9	62.0	61.7
French	1,912	1,879	1,847	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.3	3.1	2.9
Italian	627	545	477	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.7
Portuguese	745	798	845	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
German	1,012	950	892	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.6	1.4
Russian	883	953	1,000	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Polish	542	476	421	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Hindi	618	705	783	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Chinese	2,618	2,848	3,087	0.9	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.7	4.8
Korean	1,019	941	955	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.5
Vietnamese	1,294	1,369	1,512	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.4
Tagalog	1,470	1,608	1,753	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Arabic	918	1,054	1,151	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.8

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 4. Population Projected to Speak Only English, Speak a Language Other than English, or Speak Spanish at Home by Projection Series and Hispanic Origin: 2010, 2015, and 2020.**

Projection series, language spoken, and Hispanic origin	Number (in thousands)			Percentage of population in Hispanic origin group		
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020
<b>2008 National Projections</b>						
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>289,133</b>	<b>303,464</b>	<b>318,541</b>	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>44,673</b>	<b>52,090</b>	<b>60,099</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spoke only English at home	11,128	15,265	20,478	24.9	29.3	34.1
Spoke a Language other than English at home	33,544	36,825	39,621	75.1	70.7	65.9
Spanish speakers	33,394	36,693	39,534	74.8	70.4	65.8
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>244,461</b>	<b>251,374</b>	<b>258,442</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spoke only English at home	219,909	225,790	231,739	90.0	89.8	89.7
Spoke a Language other than English at home	24,552	25,584	26,704	10.0	10.2	10.3
Spanish speakers	2,827	2,379	1,991	1.2	0.9	0.8
<b>2009 High Net International Migration Series</b>						
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>291,146</b>	<b>306,763</b>	<b>323,319</b>	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>45,715</b>	<b>53,805</b>	<b>62,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spoke only English at home	11,407	15,807	21,395	25.0	29.4	34.2
Spoke a Language other than English at home	34,308	37,998	41,204	75.0	70.6	65.8
Spanish speakers	34,154	37,862	41,114	74.7	70.4	65.7
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>245,431</b>	<b>252,958</b>	<b>260,719</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spoke only English at home	220,776	227,202	233,765	90.0	89.8	89.7
Spoke a Language other than English at home	24,656	25,756	26,954	10.0	10.2	10.3
Spanish speakers	2,840	2,397	2,012	1.2	0.9	0.8
<b>2009 Low Net International Migration Series</b>						
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>287,405</b>	<b>300,630</b>	<b>314,439</b>	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>43,777</b>	<b>50,617</b>	<b>57,952</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spoke only English at home	10,889	14,799	19,690	24.9	29.2	34.0
Spoke a Language other than English at home	32,889	35,818	38,262	75.1	70.8	66.0
Spanish speakers	32,741	35,690	38,178	74.8	70.5	65.9
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>243,627</b>	<b>250,013</b>	<b>256,487</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spoke only English at home	219,165	224,577	229,998	90.0	89.8	89.7
Spoke a Language other than English at home	24,462	25,436	26,489	10.0	10.2	10.3
Spanish speakers	2,816	2,364	1,973	1.2	0.9	0.8
<b>2009 Constant Net International Migration Series</b>						
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>286,998</b>	<b>299,378</b>	<b>311,886</b>	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>43,587</b>	<b>50,046</b>	<b>56,772</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spoke only English at home	10,806	14,561	19,162	24.8	29.1	33.8
Spoke a Language other than English at home	32,781	35,485	37,611	75.2	70.9	66.2
Spanish speakers	32,634	35,359	37,530	74.9	70.7	66.1
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>243,411</b>	<b>249,332</b>	<b>255,113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spoke only English at home	218,968	223,964	228,768	90.0	89.8	89.7
Spoke a Language other than English at home	24,443	25,368	26,345	10.0	10.2	10.3
Spanish speakers	2,813	2,358	1,962	1.2	0.9	0.8

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 5. Population Projected to Speak Only English, a Language Other than English, or Spanish at Home by Age: 2010, 2015, and 2020.**

Language spoken and age group	Number (in thousands)			Percent		
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020
<b>Population aged 5 and over</b>	<b>289,133</b>	<b>303,464</b>	<b>318,541</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>Spoke only English at home</b>	<b>231,037</b>	<b>241,055</b>	<b>252,217</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	42,500	44,008	46,628	18.4	18.3	18.5
18-24 years	24,217	24,368	24,544	10.5	10.1	9.7
25-44 years	62,630	64,298	67,053	27.1	26.7	26.6
45-64 years	67,171	68,441	67,541	29.1	28.4	26.8
65 years and over	34,520	39,940	46,450	14.9	16.6	18.4
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>11,128</b>	<b>15,265</b>	<b>20,478</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	4,272	5,719	7,399	38.4	37.5	36.1
18-24 years	1,687	2,471	3,394	15.2	16.2	16.6
25-44 years	3,085	4,080	5,479	27.7	26.7	26.8
45-64 years	1,584	2,231	3,043	14.2	14.6	14.9
65 years and over	500	765	1,162	4.5	5.0	5.7
<b>Not Hispanic</b>	<b>219,909</b>	<b>225,790</b>	<b>231,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	38,228	38,289	39,229	17.4	17.0	16.9
18-24 years	22,530	21,897	21,150	10.2	9.7	9.1
25-44 years	59,545	60,218	61,574	27.1	26.7	26.6
45-64 years	65,587	66,211	64,498	29.8	29.3	27.8
65 years and over	34,020	39,175	45,287	15.5	17.4	19.5
<b>Spoke a language other than English</b>	<b>58,096</b>	<b>62,409</b>	<b>66,325</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	11,618	12,022	12,212	20.0	19.3	18.4
18-24 years	6,496	6,517	6,272	11.2	10.4	9.5
25-44 years	20,465	21,503	22,671	35.2	34.5	34.2
45-64 years	13,809	15,470	16,815	23.8	24.8	25.4
65 years and over	5,709	6,897	8,355	9.8	11.1	12.6
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>33,544</b>	<b>36,825</b>	<b>39,621</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	7,824	8,178	8,318	23.3	22.2	21.0
18-24 years	4,101	4,399	4,408	12.2	11.9	11.1
25-44 years	12,140	12,612	12,996	36.2	34.2	32.8
45-64 years	7,122	8,615	10,042	21.2	23.4	25.3
65 years and over	2,357	3,022	3,857	7.0	8.2	9.7
<b>Not Hispanic</b>	<b>24,552</b>	<b>25,584</b>	<b>26,704</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	3,793	3,844	3,894	15.4	15.0	14.6
18-24 years	2,395	2,119	1,864	9.8	8.3	7.0
25-44 years	8,325	8,891	9,675	33.9	34.8	36.2
45-64 years	6,687	6,855	6,773	27.2	26.8	25.4
65 years and over	3,352	3,875	4,498	13.7	15.1	16.8
<b>Spanish speakers</b>	<b>36,221</b>	<b>39,072</b>	<b>41,525</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	8,431	8,679	8,754	23.3	22.2	21.1
18-24 years	4,480	4,686	4,630	12.4	12.0	11.1
25-44 years	13,001	13,397	13,754	35.9	34.3	33.1
45-64 years	7,683	9,059	10,361	21.2	23.2	25.0
65 years and over	2,626	3,252	4,025	7.2	8.3	9.7
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>33,394</b>	<b>36,693</b>	<b>39,534</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	7,789	8,137	8,273	23.3	22.2	20.9
18-24 years	4,080	4,376	4,387	12.2	11.9	11.1
25-44 years	12,096	12,593	13,010	36.2	34.3	32.9
45-64 years	7,084	8,581	10,021	21.2	23.4	25.3
65 years and over	2,344	3,007	3,844	7.0	8.2	9.7
<b>Not Hispanic</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	642	542	482	22.7	22.8	24.2
18-24 years	400	310	243	14.1	13.0	12.2
25-44 years	904	804	745	32.0	33.8	37.4
45-64 years	598	479	340	21.2	20.1	17.1
65 years and over	282	244	181	10.0	10.3	9.1

X Not applicable.

Data in table are based on the 2008 National Population Projections.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 6. Population Projected to Speak a European Language at Home by Age: 2010, 2015, and 2020.**

Language spoken and age group	Number (in thousands)			Percent		
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020
<b>French</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	288	275	267	14.7	14.2	14.0
18-24 years	199	165	134	10.1	8.5	7.0
25-44 years	580	587	611	29.6	30.3	32.1
45-64 years	588	575	531	30.0	29.7	27.9
65 years and over	306	336	362	15.6	17.3	19.0
<b>Italian</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	57	63	70	7.9	10.2	13.3
18-24 years	32	16	9	4.4	2.6	1.7
25-44 years	166	158	157	22.9	25.5	29.8
45-64 years	297	233	167	40.9	37.6	31.7
65 years and over	173	150	123	23.8	24.2	23.3
<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	98	112	126	13.5	14.2	14.8
18-24 years	70	54	41	9.6	6.8	4.8
25-44 years	289	310	328	39.8	39.2	38.5
45-64 years	183	202	214	25.2	25.6	25.1
65 years and over	86	111	143	11.8	14.1	16.8
<b>German</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	155	167	173	14.2	16.2	18.0
18-24 years	94	84	73	8.6	8.1	7.6
25-44 years	251	193	155	23.0	18.7	16.1
45-64 years	383	363	327	35.0	35.2	34.1
65 years and over	210	223	233	19.2	21.6	24.3
<b>Russian</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	129	131	131	14.3	13.4	12.5
18-24 years	92	85	77	10.2	8.7	7.3
25-44 years	281	315	341	31.3	32.1	32.5
45-64 years	262	281	290	29.1	28.6	27.7
65 years and over	136	169	209	15.1	17.2	19.9
<b>Polish</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	67	62	59	11.5	12.3	13.5
18-24 years	41	26	16	7.1	5.1	3.7
25-44 years	169	162	155	29.1	32.0	35.4
45-64 years	195	158	121	33.6	31.2	27.6
65 years and over	108	98	87	18.6	19.4	19.9

Data in table are based on the 2008 National Population Projections.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 7. Population Projected to Speak a Non-European Language at Home by Age: 2010, 2015, and 2020.**

Language spoken and age group	Number (in thousands)			Percent		
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020
<b>Hindi</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	60	68	76	10.2	10.1	9.9
18-24 years	56	64	65	9.6	9.5	8.5
25-44 years	298	332	367	50.9	49.1	48.0
45-64 years	116	135	150	19.8	20.0	19.6
65 years and over	56	77	105	9.6	11.4	13.7
<b>Chinese</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	370	403	434	14.1	14.0	14.0
18-24 years	262	276	285	10.0	9.6	9.2
25-44 years	849	873	930	32.3	30.4	30.0
45-64 years	777	865	909	29.5	30.1	29.3
65 years and over	373	452	541	14.2	15.8	17.5
<b>Korean</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	142	115	98	13.8	11.7	9.6
18-24 years	98	74	56	9.5	7.6	5.5
25-44 years	343	323	362	33.4	33.0	35.5
45-64 years	296	288	286	28.8	29.4	28.0
65 years and over	147	179	218	14.3	18.3	21.4
<b>Vietnamese</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	227	237	243	18.0	17.7	16.4
18-24 years	95	59	42	7.5	4.4	2.8
25-44 years	476	537	662	37.8	40.2	44.6
45-64 years	313	327	327	24.8	24.5	22.0
65 years and over	149	177	210	11.8	13.2	14.2
<b>Tagalog</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	133	157	175	8.5	9.0	9.1
18-24 years	89	66	47	5.7	3.8	2.4
25-44 years	517	575	661	33.2	33.1	34.2
45-64 years	539	587	609	34.6	33.8	31.5
65 years and over	279	353	442	17.9	20.3	22.9
<b>Arabic</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
5-17 years	176	192	198	20.3	19.3	18.1
18-24 years	102	110	110	11.8	11.0	10.0
25-44 years	324	373	409	37.5	37.4	37.3
45-64 years	182	212	232	21.0	21.3	21.2
65 years and over	80	109	147	9.2	10.9	13.4

Data in table are based on the 2008 National Population Projections.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau