

Language Needs Assessment Report

Prepared for

**The Illinois Governor's
Office of New Americans**

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The Language Equity and Access Act was approved by the Illinois General Assembly and signed into law by Governor JB Pritzker in August 2024. The Act requires that a Language Needs Assessment Report be developed on the basis of available U.S. Census data. The report is expected to incorporate “data on languages used across the State, including the identification of geographic patterns and trend data.”¹

Prepared by the Great Cities Institute of the University of Illinois Chicago, this report uses recent data from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey data provide detailed information on persons with limited ability to speak English, and on the languages spoken in households across the state.

The Great Cities Institute provides leadership on research into employment and economic development; local and regional governance; dynamics of global mobility, energy and the environment; and community well-being. GCI develops strategic partnerships that leverage the intellectual capital of the university with the local knowledge of neighborhood residents, government and non-profit, foundation, business and civic organizations. GCI is home to the UIC Neighborhoods Initiative, a university-community partnership with neighborhoods both adjacent to the UIC campus and in the Chicagoland area.

¹ Public Act 103-0723, at <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fulltext.asp?Name=103-0723>

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Executive Summary

This report examines the characteristics of Illinois residents who do not speak English “very well” according to federal surveys. The report has been prepared by the Great Cities Institute of the University of Illinois Chicago for The Governor’s Office of New Americans of the Office of Illinois Governor JB Pritzker. The report is required by the Language Equity and Access Act. Its major findings include:

A Quarter of Illinois Residents Speak a Language Other than English at Home

2.8 million persons, or 24 percent of the entire Illinois population, speak a language other than English at home.

One Million Illinois Residents Have Limited English Proficiency

In Illinois, 1.0 million residents speak English less than “very well,” and speak a language other than English at home. Both federal and state policies recognize that these individuals have a right to equitable access to government services, which includes information and communication in a language they understand.

Top Languages

Eleven languages have more than 10,000 limited-English speakers in Illinois, including:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| • Spanish, 617,000 | • Tagalog 23,000 | • Gujarathi 19,000 | • Urdu 14,000 |
| • Polish 74,000 | • Arabic 20,000 | • Russian 18,000 | • Ukrainian 12,000 |
| • Chinese 35,000 | • Korean 20,000 | • Vietnamese 14,000 | |



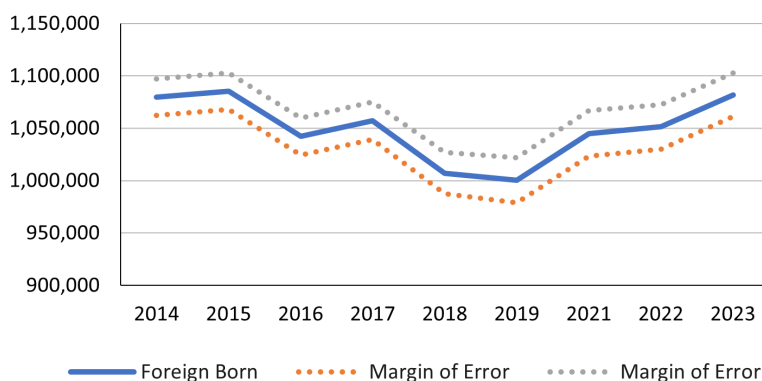
There Can Be Great Language Diversity Within Geographic Areas

The predominant language other than English in many Illinois counties may be Spanish, but a deeper dive into the most common non-English languages shows that immigrants and migrants come to Illinois from many places. For example, in Champaign County the top language spoken in limited-English households is Mandarin and in Macon County it is Tagalog. Additionally, in Cass and Knox counties the second most frequent non-English language is French/Haitian/Cajun. In Madison County it’s Tagalog. In Cook, DuPage and Kane counties the second language category is Slavic. In Boone County “other Asian Pacific Islander” is second to Spanish.

The Limited-English Population Is on the Rise

After years of decline, the number of Illinois residents who don't speak English very well is on the rise. In examining the ten year period from 2014-2023, this population fell by 79,000 persons between 2014 and 2019. But since a low of 1.0 million in 2019, the most recent data, for year 2023, shows about 1,082,000 persons, for a gain of some 82,000.

Figure 1: Yearly Estimates of Persons Who Speak English "Less than Very Well" in Illinois



Limited-English Persons Are Most Numerous in the Metro Chicago Area, but Are Found Throughout Illinois

A statewide map of persons who don't speak English very well shows that the largest numbers of such persons are in the metro Chicago area. Nevertheless, significant numbers of up to a thousand can be found in townships across the state and are often located near metro areas such as St. Louis, Springfield, Champaign and Rock Island. There are also notable populations in relatively rural townships in counties such as Cass, Douglas or Union.

Introduction

A Quarter of Illinois Residents Speak a Language Other than English at Home

Illinois is home to one of the largest immigrant populations in the United States, with nearly 1.9 million persons in the state having been born abroad. The state has been defined by migration, and a legacy of movement to our state is that many residents come from countries and territories where English is not widely spoken. More than 2.8 million persons in Illinois speak a language other than English in their household: a quarter of the state's population.



Making Services Accessible to People Who Are Learning English Is a Critical State Mission

The State of Illinois manages thousands of services and programs touching many areas of residents' lives. The Department of Human Services, for example, assists persons with disabilities, among many other services. The Department on Aging enables older persons to maintain their independence. The Department of Children and Family Services ensures the safety of children across the state.

Other agencies may not offer direct human services, yet they nevertheless interact with the public in myriad ways. The Department of Natural Resources makes sure that parks and recreation are available to residents for their enjoyment. The Department of Revenue manages the equitable collection of taxes. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity promotes the ability of residents to invest in and grow the state's economy.

All state agencies are required to provide meaningful access to services for Illinois residents regardless of their ability to communicate in the English language. Federal and State policies reinforce this requirement.



Nationwide protections include:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its implementing regulations, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin, including language proficiency.

In Illinois, statewide protections and policies include:

- The Illinois Civil Rights Act of 2003 (modeled after Title VI), which prohibits units of State, county, and local government from utilizing criteria or methods of administration that have a disparate impact on the basis of race or national origin, regardless of intent.
- The Illinois Human Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of several protected characteristics, including race and national origin.
- The Language Equity and Access Act, which ensures that all Illinois residents, including those who have limited English proficiency, have meaningful access to State government services through enhanced language access plan development across state agencies, boards, and commissions under the Governor's Office.

Making Services Linguistically Accessible Reflects Our Values as a State

Providing meaningful access to state services in languages spoken by state residents is not merely a mandate. It allows all persons living in Illinois to fully participate in and contribute to this remarkable state. Linguistically accessible services are beneficial for everyone. They reflect our democratic values and promote equal access to government services.

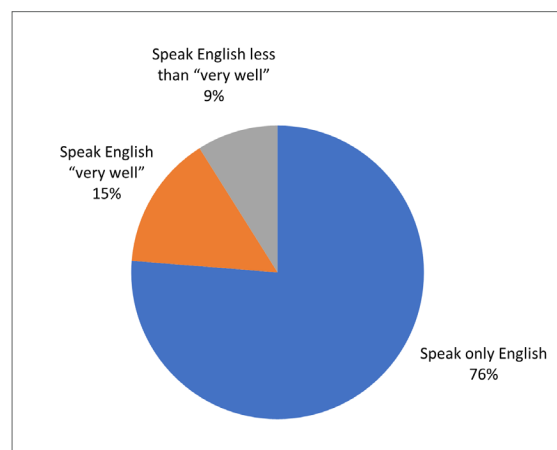
Statewide Findings

One Million Limited-English Speakers

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a monthly American Community Survey that inquires about the demographic, social and economic characteristics of Illinois residents.² The ACS includes information on the languages spoken in households across the state and on the extent to which individuals speak English. The results of the ACS are reported for five-year periods, and this analysis uses the period 2018-2013.

The ACS finds that a large number of Illinois residents speak a language other than English when they are at home. More than 2.8 million persons fall in this category, using Spanish, Polish, Mandarin, Tagalog or any of dozens of languages when they speak with their loved ones within their household. This translates into nearly a quarter, or 23 percent, of the Illinois population using a

Figure 2: Ability to Speak English of Illinois Residents: 2018-2023



² The American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, is the source of the demographic data reported here. The information on language ability is self-reported. The Bureau asks respondents to describe their own language ability and that of their household members. The information is only reported for persons at least five years of age.

language other than English at home.

Most of the persons who speak a language other than English also speak English and in fact have a high degree of bilingualism. Of the 2.8 million people in Illinois who speak a non-English language, 1.8 million speak English “very well.” In other words, about two-thirds of speakers of other languages also report significant fluency in English.

Table 1: Languages Spoken and Ability to Speak English “Very Well” in Illinois, 2018-2022

	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	12,036,469	100%
Speak only English	9,218,963	77%
Speak other languages	2,817,506	23%
Speak other language and speak English “very well”	1,786,890	15%
Speak other language and speak English less than “very well”	1,030,616	9%

Universe: persons 5 years of age and older.

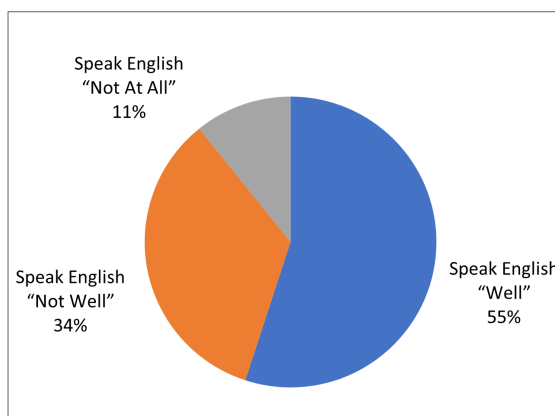
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey U.S. Census Bureau. “Language Spoken at Home.” American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1601, 2022, [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S1601?q=S1601: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME&g=040XX00US17&moe=false](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S1601?q=S1601:LANGUAGE%20SPOKEN%20AT%20HOME&g=040XX00US17&moe=false). Accessed on February 3, 2025.

About 1.0 million persons in Illinois speak a language other than English and do not speak English “very well.” They represent almost one in ten Illinoisans, at 9.0 percent of the population. These individuals are the focus of this report. When they interact with state agencies they may need assistance to access programs and services and understand their rights and duties in complying with policies and laws.

Illinois Residents Have Multiple Levels of English Ability

The census breaks down English language ability into four categories, indicating that individuals speak English: “very well,” “well,” “not well,” or “not at all.” Most residents who do not speak English “very well” are just below that level. Slightly more than half of those who don’t speak English “very well” – 55 percent – report being able to speak English “well.” A third or 34 percent speak English “not well,” and 11 percent speak English “not at all.”^{3,4}

Figure 3: English Ability Among Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well,” Illinois: 2018-2022



3 The terms “very well,” “well,” and “not at all” are used by the Census Bureau and provide important distinctions of language ability. In the remainder of this report, however, the quotation marks around these terms are dropped for the sake of readability. Persons who do not speak English very well are also described in this report as being of “limited English.”

4 Note that the responses to the ACS are self-reported and represent the opinion of the respondent. Different individuals may have varying opinions about their ability to speak English. The ACS question regarding English language ability only asks about the ability to speak English. It doesn’t differentiate between speaking and listening, which are distinct skills. Furthermore, it doesn’t assess reading or writing abilities in English, which are different from speaking skills.

Table 2: Detailed English Ability Among Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well,” Illinois: 2018-2022

	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total Speak English Less Than “Very Well”	1,024,888	100%
Speak English “Well”	563,863	55%
Speak English “Not Well”	350,582	34%
Speak English “Not at All”	110,443	11%

Universe: persons 5 years of age and older. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 15.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V15.0>

Not All Limited-English Persons Are Immigrants

Immigrants and migrants from other sovereign nations are the majority of persons who don’t speak English well in Illinois. But Illinois is home to a large number of persons born in Puerto Rico whose first language is Spanish. The Jones Act of Puerto Rico⁵ confers U.S. citizenship on persons born in Puerto Rico, and thus many persons who are of limited English are U.S. citizens at birth and are not “immigrants.” Indeed, about 82 percent of the limited English population is classified by the federal government as foreign born, but 18 percent were born in Puerto Rico or in another U.S. territory, or were born outside of the U.S. but to American parents, and are U.S. citizens by birth.

Table 3: Nativity of Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well”, Illinois: 2018-2022

	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	1,024,888	100%
Foreign Born	837,473	82%
Born in Puerto Rico or other U.S. Territory, or born Abroad of American Parents	187,415	18%

Universe: persons 5 years of age and older. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 15.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V15.0>

Illinois Residents Speak Many Languages

Illinois is home to 1.9 million immigrants and migrants who came to our state from nearly one hundred countries. With such a wide variety of national origins, it comes as no surprise that these persons speak many different languages.

Spanish is the predominant language of persons who do not speak English very well, with 617,000 persons. But 11 other languages are represented by at least 10,000 persons of limited English, including 74,000 Polish speakers, 35,000 Chinese speakers, 23,000 Tagalog speakers, and 20,000 Arabic speakers.

Speakers of some languages have arrived longer ago than others, and have had more time to learn English. The extent to which English-language education was available in the home country also

varies, as does the opportunity that people may or may not have had to obtain that education. These and other factors affect the percentage of persons who speak English less than very well, from one language to another.

The share of persons who are of limited English includes 38 percent of speakers of Spanish, for example, 44 percent of speakers of Polish, and 49 percent of speakers of Chinese, Mandarin or Cantonese. For virtually every language and language group, a substantial proportion, in the double digits, of the population speaks English less than very well.

**Table 4: Language Spoken at Home of Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well,”
Illinois: 2018-2022**

	Total	Speak English less than “Very Well”	Pct. Speak English less than “Very Well”
Spanish	1,638,222	616,760	38%
Polish	169,308	73,843	44%
Chinese*	106,399	51,494	48%
Filipino, Tagalog	86,051	23,198	27%
Arabic	67,017	20,342	30%
Korean	39,624	20,165	51%
Gujarathi	50,196	18,762	37%
Russian	44,211	17,649	40%
Vietnamese	24,675	13,966	57%
Urdu	56,122	13,893	25%
Ukrainian, Ruthenian, Little Russian	21,977	11,817	54%
French	36,728	8,995	24%
Hindi	47,274	8,681	18%
Italian	26,378	7,066	27%
Rumanian	20,206	6,865	34%
Serbian	16,606	6,067	37%
Bulgarian	16,687	5,809	35%
Greek	27,158	5,406	20%
Niger-Congo regions	24,340	5,397	22%
Japanese	13,271	5,211	39%
German	32,110	5,103	16%
Lithuanian	13,626	4,985	37%
Malayalam	14,808	4,478	30%
Albanian	13,003	4,389	34%
Telugu	22,742	4,236	19%
Near East Arabic dialect	10,783	4,052	38%

**Table 4: Language Spoken at Home of Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well,”
Illinois: 2018-2022**

	Total	Speak English less than “Very Well”	Pct. Speak English less than “Very Well”
Bosnian	10,170	3,474	34%
Thai	7,308	3,473	48%
Persian, Iranian, Farsi	8,033	2,450	30%
Amharic, Ethiopian, etc.	4,684	2,373	51%
Tamil	14,805	2,346	16%
Nepali	4,345	2,340	54%
Burmese, Lisu, Lolo	3,062	2,211	72%
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	3,354	2,035	61%
Mongolian	3,809	2,012	53%
Panjabi	6,819	1,991	29%
Portuguese	9,185	1,840	20%
Laotian	3,313	1,741	53%
Turkish	5,461	1,703	31%
Bantu	3,996	1,694	42%
Other Asian languages	3,891	1,564	40%
Bengali	6,208	1,500	24%
French or Haitian Creole	5,417	1,320	24%
Other Indo-Iranian languages	2,556	1,313	51%
Chin languages	1,775	1,268	71%
Croatian	4,641	1,144	25%
Swahili	4,872	1,098	23%
Pennsylvania Dutch	3,527	1,029	29%
Serbo-Croatian, Yugoslavian, Slavonian	1,632	1,015	62%
Cushite, Beja, Somali	2,486	856	34%
Marathi	5,949	843	14%
Other specified African languages	2,138	841	39%
Czech	3,689	831	23%
Sebuano	3,224	831	26%
Other Afro-Asiatic languages	1,347	757	56%
Magyar, Hungarian	2,801	613	22%
Macedonian	2,371	532	22%
India nec	2,750	507	18%
Pashto, Afghan	1,150	492	43%
Armenian	2,355	441	19%

**Table 4: Language Spoken at Home of Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well,”
Illinois: 2018-2022**

	Total	Speak English less than “Very Well”	Pct. Speak English less than “Very Well”
Other English-based Creole languages	1,112	435	39%
Dutch	2,755	431	16%
Other Indo-European languages	1,131	360	32%
Indonesian	1,650	343	21%
Slovak	1,747	342	20%
Hebrew, Israeli	5,645	319	6%
Yiddish, Jewish	1,207	275	23%
Lettish, Latvian	1,348	269	20%
Norwegian	1,000	253	25%
Swedish	1,659	157	9%
Kannada	3,315	154	5%
Irish Gaelic, Gaelic	1,074	87	8%

Source: Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 15.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V15.0>; includes persons 5+ years of age. Table includes groups with 1,000+ total persons.

**“Chinese” includes responses of Chinese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Min and Yueh.

Limited-English Persons Are Relatively Older

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to not speak English well. Among persons who speak another language at home, the median age of limited-English speakers is 49 years, compared to 44 in the case of those who speak English very well.

In the case of individual languages, the limited-English speakers may be dramatically older. Among Chinese speakers, the median age of persons of limited English proficiency is 50 years, compared to 32 years for persons who do not have limited English. For Spanish speakers, the difference is 47 years vs. 29 years. For Polish speakers, the difference is 58 vs. 36 years.

Table 5: Median Age of Persons by Language Spoken at Home, Illinois: 2018-2022

	Speaks English Very Well	Does not Speak English Very Well		Speaks English Very Well	Does not Speak English Very Well
Total persons speak a language other than English	44	49	Lithuanian	40	54
Albanian	33	55	Malayalam	38	57
Arabic	31	44	Marathi	37	28
Bantu	38	31	Near East Arabic dialect	39	60.5
Bengali	36	45	Niger-Congo regions	39	43
Bosnian	31	53.5	Panjabi	36	53
Bulgarian	36	52	Pennsylvania Dutch	28	13
Chinese*	31	50	Persian, Iranian, Farsi	39	57.5
Croatian	46	63.5	Polish	36	58
Czech	45	49	Portuguese	36	42
Dutch	43	20	Rumanian	36	51
Filipino, Tagalog	50	57	Russian	37	61
French	43	41	Sebuano	44	51.5
French or Haitian Creole	45	41	Serbian	39	57
German	56	58	Spanish	29	47
Greek	50	72	Tamil	38	38
Gujarathi	37	59	Telugu	37	35.5
Hebrew, Israeli	39.5	59	Thai	39	54
Hindi	38	51	Turkish	38	39
Italian	56	72	Ukrainian, Ruthenian, Little Russian	35	45
Japanese	38.5	48	Urdu	34	53
Kannada	41	39	Vietnamese	29	50
Korean	34	59			

Source: Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 15.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V15.0>; includes persons 5+ years of age.

**"Chinese" includes responses of Chinese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Min and Yueh.

English Ability Varies by Gender

Across the many language groups, women are nearly always the majority of limited-English persons. For example, women are at least 60 percent of limited-English speakers of Korean, Tamil and Thai and are more than half of many other languages. A notable exception, given the large size of the population, is in the case of Spanish speakers: men are a slight majority of persons who speak Spanish and who speak English less than very well.

Table 6: Gender of Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well”, Illinois: 2018-2022

	Male	Female	Pct. Female		Male	Female	Pct. Female
Total	508,977	515,911	50%	Lithuanian	2,118	2,867	58%
Albanian	2,182	2,207	50%	Malayalam	2,288	2,190	49%
Arabic	9,784	10,558	52%	Marathi	521	322	38%
Bantu	775	919	54%	Near East Arabic dialect	1,785	2,267	56%
Bengali	638	862	57%	Niger-Congo regions	2,551	2,846	53%
Bosnian	1,929	1,545	44%	Panjabi	961	1,030	52%
Bulgarian	3,103	2,706	47%	Pennsylvania Dutch	472	557	54%
Chinese*	23,293	28,201	55%	Persian, Iranian, Farsi	1,003	1,447	59%
Croatian	581	563	49%	Polish	33,727	40,116	54%
Czech	358	473	57%	Portuguese	584	1,256	68%
Dutch	269	162	38%	Rumanian	3,383	3,482	51%
Filipino, Tagalog	10,291	12,907	56%	Russian	8,072	9,577	54%
French	5,036	3,959	44%	Sebuano	319	512	62%
French or Haitian Creole	536	784	59%	Serbian	3,749	2,318	38%
German	2,327	2,776	54%	Spanish	319,238	297,522	48%
Greek	2,549	2,857	53%	Tamil	853	1,493	64%
Gujarathi	8,776	9,986	53%	Telugu	1,706	2,530	60%
Hebrew, Israeli	107	212	66%	Thai	1,289	2,184	63%
Hindi	3,884	4,797	55%	Turkish	810	893	52%
Italian	3,281	3,785	54%	Ukrainian, Ruthenian, Little Russian	5,962	5,855	50%
Japanese	2,420	2,794	54%	Urdu	6,351	7,542	54%
Kannada	70	84	55%	Vietnamese	6,721	7,245	52%
Korean	8,085	12,080	60%				

Source: Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 15.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V15.0>; includes persons 5+ years of age.

**"Chinese" includes responses of Chinese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Min and Yueh.

The Limited-English Population Is on the Rise

After years of decline, the number of Illinois residents who don't speak English very well is on the rise. In examining the ten-year period from 2014-2023, this population fell by 79,000 persons between 2014 and 2019. But since a low of 1.0 million in 2019, the most recent data, for year 2023, show about 1,082,000 persons, for a gain of some 82,000 from 2019-2023.

Notably, the year-to-year increase of persons who do not speak English very well between 2022 and 2023, is +30,585. This was a three-percent increase in one year.

Survey findings are subject to up-and-down swings over time due to problems inherent to the process of gathering data. The 2022-2023 growth, however, is statistically significant, falling within the 95 percent confidence interval used to assess potential survey errors.

Figure 4: Yearly Estimates of Persons Who Speak English "Less than Very Well" in Illinois

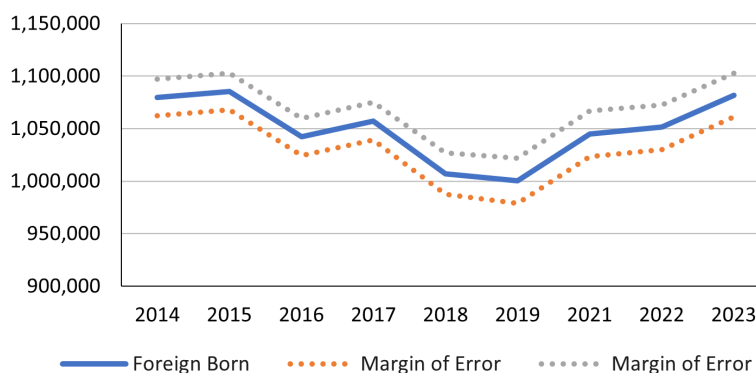
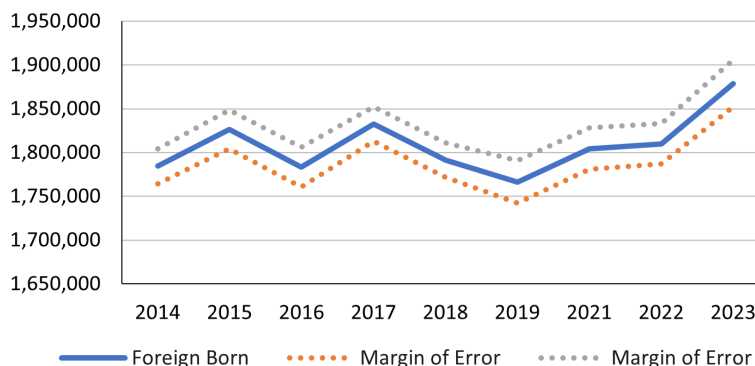


Figure 5: Yearly Estimates of Foreign-Born Population in Illinois



The rise in persons of limited English coincides with the arrival of significant numbers of new migrants in Illinois. In the 2022-2023 period, about 69,000 “forced migrants” arrived in Illinois.⁶ This population has been defined to include persons who left their home country due to armed conflict, economic collapse or natural disaster, and whose arrival is outside of long-established immigration streams to the U.S. and Illinois.⁷ This population came to Illinois primarily from Venezuela and Ukraine, but includes individuals from other countries such as Afghanistan and various nations in the Caribbean and in Central and South America.

The American Community Survey estimates seem to reflect this large-scale migration of 2022 and 2023, as seen in the graph below. In that period the overall foreign-born population in Illinois rose by almost 79,000 or 4 percent.

Table 7: Foreign-Born Population in Illinois

Year	Foreign Born	Change over Previous Year
2014	1,784,403	
2015	1,826,156	2%
2016	1,783,474	-2%
2017	1,832,421	3%
2018	1,791,313	-2%
2019	1,766,492	-1%
2021	1,804,562	2%
2022	1,810,100	0%
2023	1,878,890	4%

Source: American Community Survey 1-year Estimates; includes persons 5+ years of age

Largest Limited-English Groups Decline; Many other Groups Are Increasing

The overall population of limited-English persons (those who do not speak very well) has fallen over the past decade by 122,000 persons or by 11 percent. Most of the overall decline can be attributed to two of the largest limited-English language groups: speakers of Spanish and Polish.

At the same time, many other language groups have increased in number in terms of persons who do not speak English well. The number of Ukrainian speakers with limited English, for example, has risen by 5,800 persons or 96 percent. Mandarin limited-English speakers are up by 2,200 or 47 percent. Both Mongolian and Bantu limited-English speakers are up by well over a thousand persons each and by more than 300 percent.

Table 8: Persons Who Don't Speak English "Very Well" by Language: Illinois

	2008-2012	2018-2022	# Change	% Change
Total	1,146,529	1,024,888	-121,641	-11%
Spanish	719,081	616,760	-102,321	-14%
Polish	96,691	73,843	-22,848	-24%
Chinese*	46,413	51,494	5,081	24%
Filipino, Tagalog	22,223	23,198	975	4%
Arabic	17,124	20,342	3,218	19%
Korean	28,115	20,165	-7,950	-28%
Gujarathi	16,982	18,762	1,780	10%
Russian	20,020	17,649	-2,371	-12%
Vietnamese	11,360	13,966	2,606	23%
Urdu	11,616	13,893	2,277	20%
Ukrainian, Ruthenian, Little Russian	6,032	11,817	5,785	96%
French	7,407	8,995	1,588	21%
Hindi	10,773	8,681	-2,092	-19%
Italian	11,578	7,066	-4,512	-39%
Rumanian	8,196	6,865	-1,331	-16%
Serbian	5,361	6,067	706	13%
Bulgarian	5,004	5,809	805	16%
Greek	8,199	5,406	-2,793	-34%
Japanese	5,911	5,211	-700	-12%
German	7,960	5,103	-2,857	-36%
Lithuanian	7,348	4,985	-2,363	-32%
Malayalam	4,618	4,478	-140	-3%

6 Paral, Rob "Building a Plane While It's Flying": Illinois Confronts a New Era of Forced Migration. The DePaul Migration Collaborative, DePaul University 2024, <https://robparal.com/wp-content/uploads/Ukrainians-in-Illinois-Final-Report.pdf>

7 ibid.

Table 8: Persons Who Don't Speak English "Very Well" by Language: Illinois

	2008-2012	2018-2022	# Change	% Change
Albanian	4,412	4,389	-23	-1%
Telugu	2,527	4,236	1,709	68%
Thai	3,635	3,473	-162	-4%
Persian, Iranian, Farsi	2,172	2,450	278	13%
Amharic, Ethiopian, etc.	1,321	2,373	1,052	80%
Tamil	1,955	2,346	391	20%
Nepali	1,577	2,340	763	48%
Burmese, Lisu, Lolo	1,065	2,211	1,146	108%
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	1,691	2,035	344	20%
Mongolian	442	2,012	1,570	355%
Panjabi	2,080	1,991	-89	-4%
Portuguese	1,352	1,840	488	36%
Laotian	2,597	1,741	-856	-33%
Turkish	1,458	1,703	245	17%
Bantu	416	1,694	1,278	307%
Other Asian languages	1,879	1,564	-315	-17%
Bengali	1,881	1,500	-381	-20%
French or Haitian Creole	1,637	1,320	-317	-19%
Croatian	1,542	1,144	-398	-26%
Swahili	144	1,098	954	663%
Pennsylvania Dutch	564	1,029	465	82%
Serbo-Croatian, Yugoslavian, Slavonian	5,828	1,015	-4,813	-83%

Table includes languages available in both time periods; includes persons 5+ years of age

Source: Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 15.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V15.0>

**"Chinese" includes responses of Chinese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Min and Yueh.

Geographic Patterns

Limited-English Persons Are Most Numerous in Metro Chicago, but Are Found Throughout Illinois

Townships

A statewide map of persons who don't speak English very well shows that the largest numbers of such persons are in the metro Chicago area. Nevertheless, significant numbers of up to a thousand are located in townships across the state. Downstate populations are often located near metro areas such as St. Louis, Springfield, Champaign and Rock Island. There are also notable populations in relatively rural townships in counties such as Cass, Douglas or Union.

In the Chicago area, the largest numbers are found in a band of townships west of the city of Chicago and extending toward the northwest suburbs. The numbers of persons who do not speak English very well are substantial. In thirteen townships this population exceeds 15,000 persons.

Cicero township has the largest population of limited-English speakers, with 25,522 persons, followed by Wheeling (24,278) and Aurora (24,214). These locations are found within well-known patterns of immigrant settlement, and reflect the suburbanization of the Chicago metro area's immigrant population. For example, immigrants are 39 percent of persons in Cicero, 30 percent of persons in Wheeling, and 26 percent of persons in Aurora townships.⁸

Table 9: Persons Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well", Top 15 Townships: 2018-2022

Township	Number
Cicero township, Cook County	25,522
Wheeling township, Cook County	24,278
Aurora township, Kane County	24,214
Maine township, Cook County	23,830
Waukegan township, Lake County	19,302
Leyden township, Cook County	19,142
Proviso township, Cook County	18,881
Hanover township, Cook County	18,173
Niles township, Cook County	17,559
Schaumburg township, Cook County	16,804
Elk Grove township, Cook County	16,686
Bloomington township, DuPage County	15,414
Elgin township, Kane County	15,191
Joliet township, Will County	14,901
Addison township, DuPage County	14,866

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. "Selected Social Characteristics in the United States." American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP02, 2022, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP02?q=DP02: Selected Social Characteristics in the United States&q=060XX00US1703114364.1703181100.1708903025&moe=false>. Accessed on February 13, 2025

Figure 6: Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well” by Illinois Township: 2018-2022

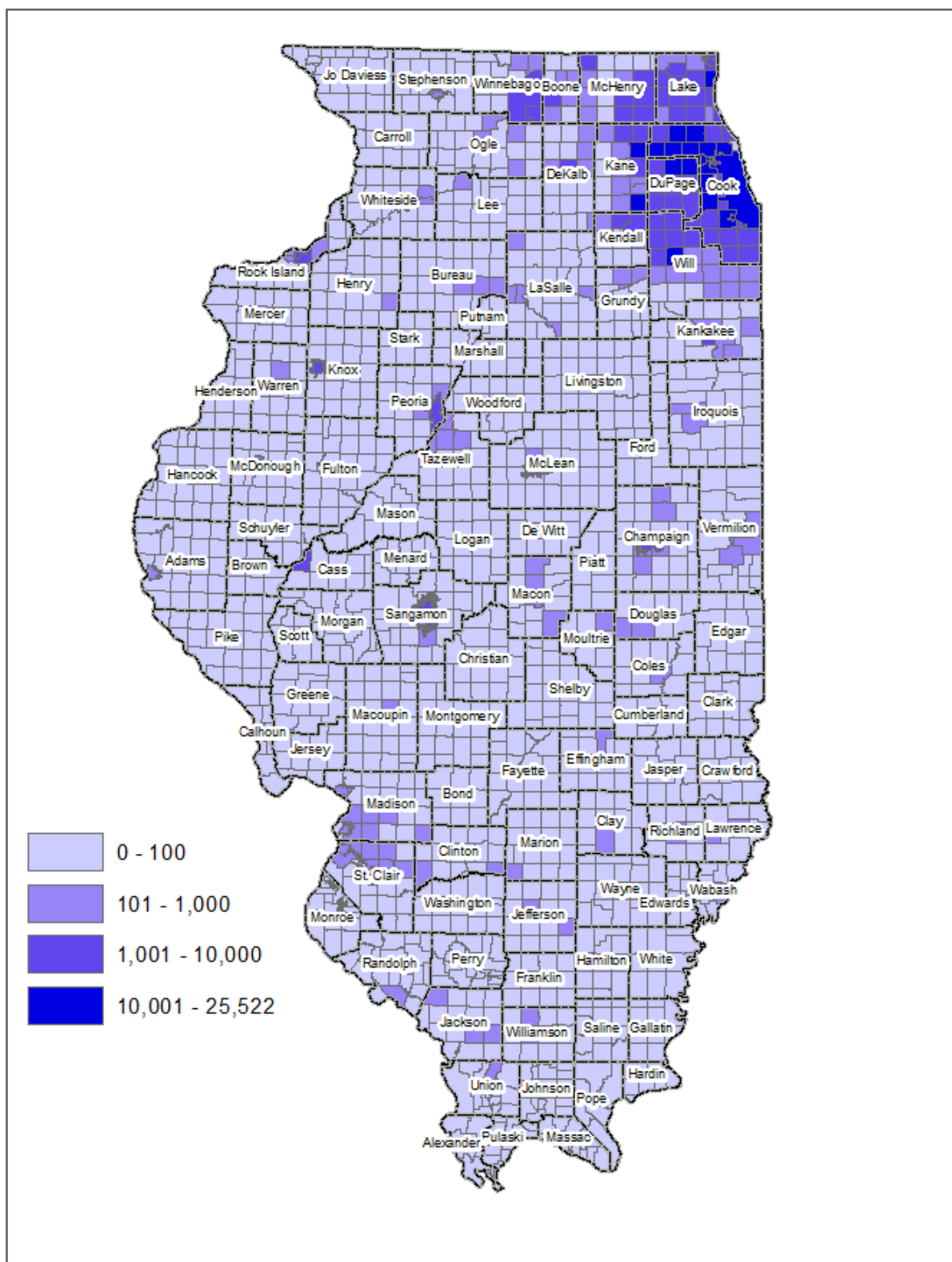
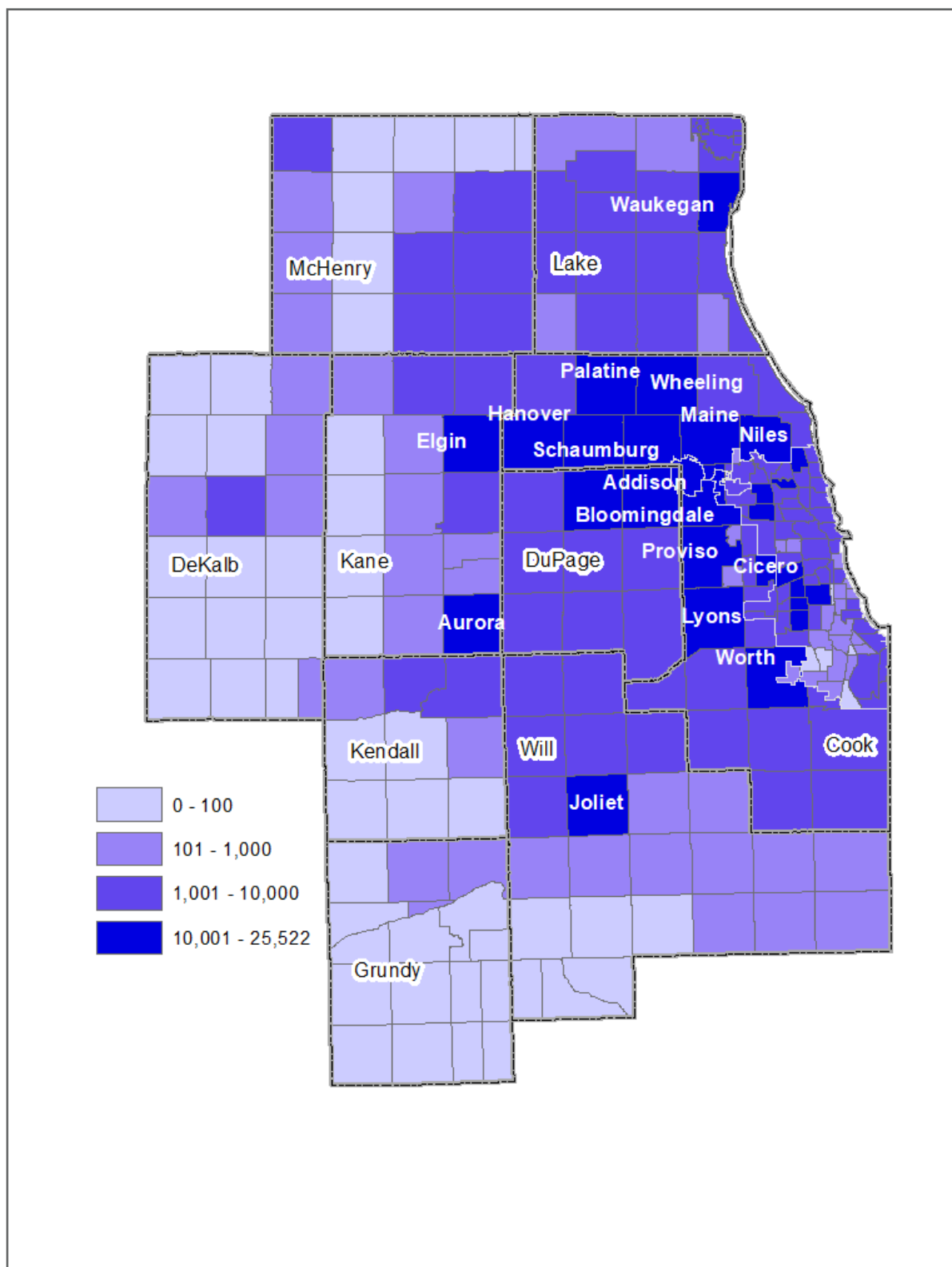


Figure 7: Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well” by Suburban Township and Chicago Community Area



Municipalities

The largest populations at the municipal level follow the patterns seen in townships. Chicago is home to the largest number of persons who do not speak English well, at 368,073 persons. The city of Aurora has 27,016, the town of Cicero has 27,016, and the city of Elgin has 19,121 limited-English speakers.

Table 10: Persons Who Speak English Less Than “Very Well”, Top 15 Places, 2018-2022

Place	Number
Chicago city	368,073
Aurora city	27,016
Cicero town	25,522
Elgin city	19,121
Waukegan city	17,782
Joliet city	17,389
Wheeling village	10,195
Skokie village	10,111
Des Plaines city	9,923
Rockford city	9,171
Berwyn city	8,954
Schaumburg village	8,814
Mount Prospect village	8,679
Palatine village	8,645
Bolingbrook village	8,641

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Chicago Community Areas

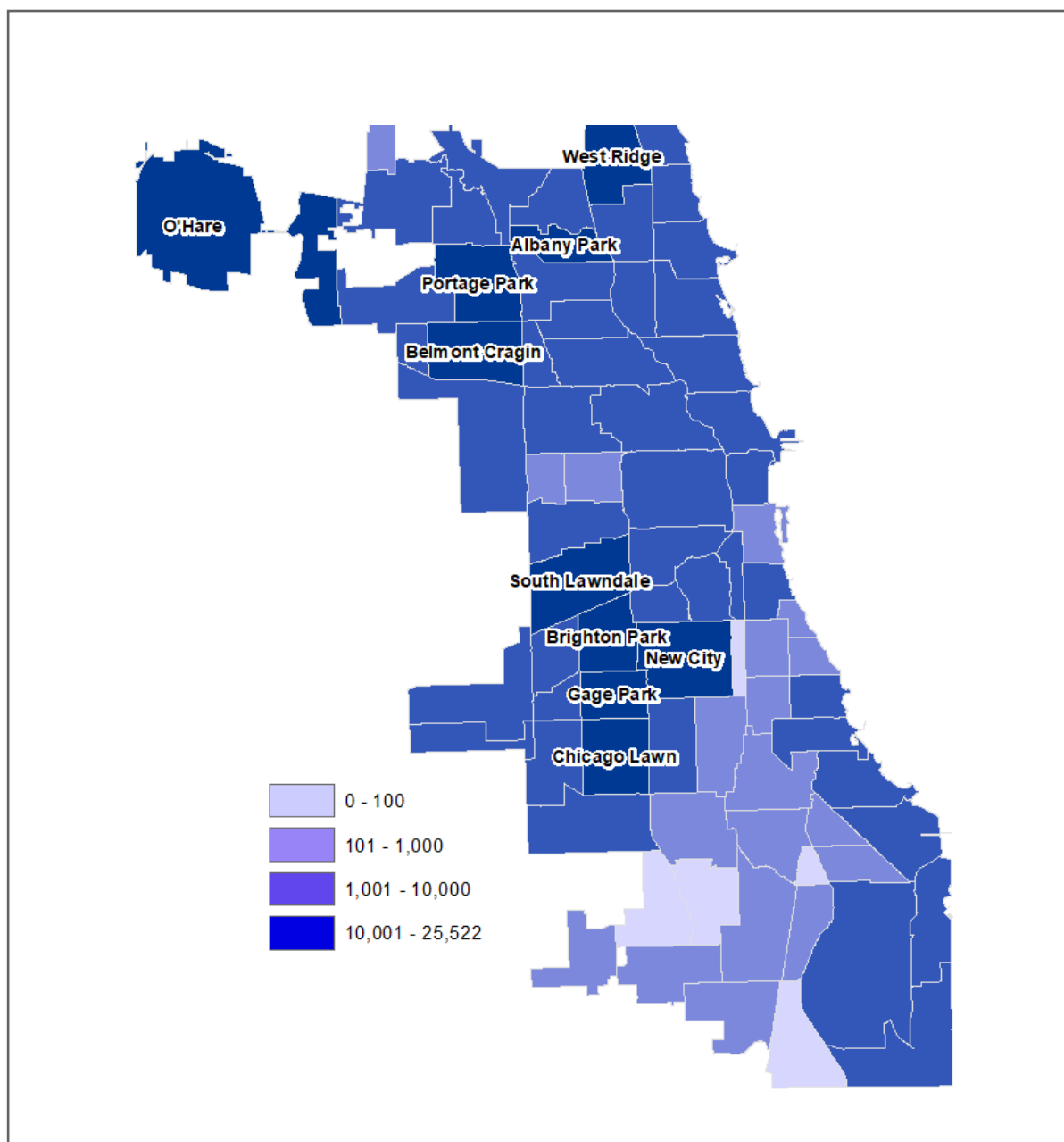
Chicago is divided geographically into 77 community areas that have long been used for analysis of the city. The limited-English population in Chicago is especially prominent in community areas extending to the northwest and southwest of the downtown area. Two community areas – South Lawndale to the southwest of the Loop and Belmont to the northwest – are home to more than 20,000 persons that do not speak English very well. One exception to this pattern is the West Ridge community area on the city's north side, which is home to 18,643 persons of limited English proficiency.

Table 11: Persons Who Speak English Less Than “Very Well”, Top 15 Chicago Community Areas, 2018-2022

Community Area	Name	Number
30	South Lawndale	25,036
19	Belmont Cragin	23,778
2	West Ridge	18,643
58	Brighton Park	16,446
14	Albany Park	13,832
15	Portage Park	12,865
66	Chicago Lawn	12,053
63	Gage Park	11,401
61	New City	10,534
76	O'Hare	10,293
65	West Lawn	9,396
60	Bridgeport	9,342
23	Humboldt Park	9,183
17	Dunning	8,760
22	Logan Square	8,733

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 8: Persons who Do Not Speak English “Very Well” by Chicago Community Area



Language Diversity Within Geographic Areas

A county, township or other local area can include speakers of many languages. The amount of information available from the Census Bureau on the specific languages spoken by residents in a township or county is limited. There are some broad categories such as “Slavic” which may often include many speakers of Polish, but could also include speakers of Ukrainian, Bosnian or other slavic languages. “Other Indo-European” languages, in turn, is a broad category reflecting languages of India and Pakistan such as Gujarathi and Urdu, but also languages of Europe.

As seen in the table below, the predominant language in an Illinois county may be Spanish, Chinese or Tagalog, but this can hide the fact that immigrants come from many places. So, for example, in Cass and Knox counties the second language is French/Haitian/Cajun. In Madison county it's Tagalog. In Cook, DuPage and Kane counties the most common second language category is Slavic. In Boone county "other Asian Pacific Islander" is second to Spanish.

Similar diversity of languages is seen in the table on townships. At this smaller geographic level, language categories such as Korean, Arabic or "other Indo European" languages are in some cases the primary language type spoken after English.

Table 12: Top Languages Spoken at Home by Persons Who Do Not Speak English "Very Well," by County, Illinois: 2018-2022

County	Language #1	Language #2	Language #3
Boone	Spanish	Other API	Slavic
Cass	Spanish	French, Haitian, Cajun	Other API
Champaign	Chinese	Spanish	Other Indo-Euro
Cook	Spanish	Slavic	Chinese
DeKalb	Spanish	Chinese	Other API
DuPage	Spanish	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro
Jackson	Spanish	Other Indo-Euro	Chinese
Kane	Spanish	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro
Kankakee	Spanish	Other Indo-Euro	Vietnamese
Kendall	Spanish	Chinese	Other Indo-Euro
Knox	Spanish	French, Haitian, Cajun	Tagalog
Lake	Spanish	Slavic	Chinese
LaSalle	Spanish	Chinese	Other Indo-Euro
Macon	Tagalog	Spanish	Chinese
Madison	Spanish	Tagalog	Other and Unspecified
McHenry	Spanish	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro
McLean	Spanish	Chinese	Other Indo-Euro
Ogle	Spanish	Chinese	Slavic
Peoria	Spanish	Chinese	Other Indo-Euro
Rock Island	Spanish	Other API	French, Haitian, Cajun
Sangamon	Spanish	French, Haitian, Cajun	Other API
St. Clair	Spanish	Germanic	Other and Unspecified
Vermilion	Spanish	Other API	Arabic
Warren	Spanish	Other API	French, Haitian, Cajun
Will	Spanish	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro
Winnebago	Spanish	Slavic	Other and Unspecified

Note: "Germanic" includes German or other West Germanic languages; "Slavic" includes Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages; "Other Indo-Euro" refers to other Indo-European languages; "Chinese" includes Mandarin and Cantonese; "Other API" refers to other Asian and Pacific Island languages.

"Limited English Household" is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English "very well." In other words, all members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English.

Table 13: Top Languages Spoken at Home by Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well,” by Township, Illinois: 2018-2022

Township, County	Language #1	Language #2	Language #3
Champaign, Champaign	Chinese	Other API	Other Indo-Euro
Cunningham, Champaign	Chinese	Other Indo-Euro	Spanish
Berwyn, Cook	Spanish	Slavic	French, Haitian, or Cajun
Chicago city, Cook	Spanish	Slavic	Chinese
Cicero, Cook	Spanish	Other API	Slavic
Elk Grove, Cook	Slavic	Spanish	Other API
Hanover, Cook	Spanish	Korean	Slavic
Leyden, Cook	Slavic	Spanish	Other Indo-Euro
Lyons, Cook	Spanish	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro
Maine, Cook	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro	Spanish
Niles, Cook	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro	Korean
Northfield, Cook	Korean	Slavic	Chinese
Norwood Park, Cook	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro	Spanish
Orland, Cook	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro	Spanish
Palatine, Cook	Slavic	Spanish	Other API
Palos, Cook	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro	Spanish
Proviso, Cook	Spanish	Other Indo-Euro	Slavic
Schaumburg, Cook	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro	Other API
Stickney, Cook	Spanish	Slavic	Arabic
Thornton, Cook	Spanish	Other and unspecified languages	Other API
Wheeling, Cook	Slavic	Spanish	Korean
Worth, Cook	Slavic	Arabic	Other API
Addison, DuPage	Spanish	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro
Bloomington, DuPage	Spanish	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro
Downers Grove, DuPage	Slavic	Spanish	Other Indo-Euro
Lisle, DuPage	Other Indo-Euro	Chinese	Spanish
Milton, DuPage	Other Indo-Euro	Other API	Slavic
Naperville, DuPage	Spanish	Other API	Chinese
Winfield, DuPage	Spanish	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro
York, DuPage	Spanish	Slavic	Chinese
Aurora, Kane	Spanish	Other Indo-Euro	Other and unspecified
Elgin, Kane	Spanish	Other API	Other Indo-Euro
Avon, Lake	Spanish	Slavic	Other API
Libertyville, Lake	Spanish	Chinese	Slavic
Vernon, Lake	Slavic	Korean	Other Indo-Euro

Table 13: Top Languages Spoken at Home by Persons Who Do Not Speak English “Very Well,” by Township, Illinois: 2018-2022

Township, County	Language #1	Language #2	Language #3
Waukegan, Lake	Spanish	Other API	Tagalog
Du Page, Will	Spanish	Other Indo-Euro	Slavic
Joliet, Will	Spanish	French, Haitian, or Cajun	Other and unspecified
Rockford, Winnebago	Spanish	Slavic	Other and unspecified

Note: “Germanic” includes German or other West Germanic languages; “Slavic” includes Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages; “Other Indo-Euro” refers to other Indo-European languages; “Chinese” includes Mandarin and Cantonese; “Other API” refers to other Asian and Pacific Island languages. “Limited English Household” is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English “very well.” In other words, all members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English.

What Do the Data Mean for Illinois?

Some observations can be made about the meaning of limited-English persons for the State of Illinois:

Limited-English Persons Are a Major Feature of Who We Are as a State

Over 1 million persons in Illinois do not speak English very well. Remarkably, this represents nearly one of ten of our fellow residents. These Illinoisans speak many languages, including both 617,000 Spanish speakers and 8,700 Hindi speakers. They include 74,000 Polish speakers and 2,500 speakers of Persian. They have diverse demographic characteristics, tending to be older and female, but including persons from across the spectrum of age and economics and social tier. They may be concentrated in metro Chicago but are found in counties and townships around the state.

The Population of Limited-English Persons Is Constantly Changing

Limited-English persons in Illinois are a dynamic group. Long-established languages such as Spanish and Polish are declining while new languages such as Ukrainian or Urdu are becoming more common. The numbers contract as people learn English and expand as newcomers move here.

Limited-English Persons Reflect the Greatness of Our State

The presence of large numbers of persons who don't speak English well is not a detriment to the state or a problem to overcome. Rather, these persons reflect the dynamism of Illinois and the state's desirability to persons from around the world that want to live here and contribute to our society and economy. Illinois has a long history as a place that migrants call home. Given that all limited-English persons have a right to meaningfully access fundamental state services, it's incumbent on state agencies to constantly assess and reevaluate the types of languages and language assistance that are needed for communication. Each person regardless of their English language ability, represents

a contributor to our state, a worker, a taxpayer, a caretaker, a student. Their process of language acquisition, including their need for appropriate assistance, parallels our own state's evolution, growth and change.



Appendix 1

Persons Who Speak English Less Than “Very Well”, Illinois Counties, 2018-2022

Place	Number	Place	Number
Adams	258	Greene	2
Alexander	13	Grundy	764
Bond	108	Hamilton	35
Boone	3,589	Hancock	105
Brown	104	Hardin	10
Bureau	804	Henderson	14
Calhoun	11	Henry	773
Carroll	118	Iroquois	673
Cass	1,342	Jackson	1,447
Champaign	12,023	Jasper	46
Christian	232	Jefferson	558
Clark	86	Jersey	111
Clay	140	Jo Daviess	175
Clinton	580	Johnson	182
Coles	349	Kane	54,619
Cook	670,031	Kankakee	2,243
Crawford	120	Kendall	7,091
Cumberland	111	Knox	1,118
DeKalb	3,992	Lake	67,009
De Witt	50	LaSalle	2,767
Douglas	1,230	Lawrence	343
DuPage	81,855	Lee	426
Edgar	70	Livingston	285
Edwards	95	Logan	154
Effingham	477	McDonough	304
Fayette	315	McHenry	13,247
Ford	158	McLean	3,859
Franklin	174	Macon	951
Fulton	130	Macoupin	198
Gallatin	11	Madison	2,731
Marion	283	St. Clair	3,565
Marshall	98	Saline	194
Mason	46	Sangamon	2,488
Massac	95	Schuyler	65

Persons Who Speak English Less Than “Very Well”, Illinois Counties, 2018-2022

Place	Number	Place	Number
Menard	28	Scott	12
Mercer	131	Shelby	70
Monroe	157	Stark	93
Montgomery	123	Stephenson	420
Morgan	152	Tazewell	882
Moultrie	437	Union	268
Ogle	1,267	Vermilion	1,376
Peoria	4,139	Wabash	191
Perry	191	Warren	984
Piatt	83	Washington	64
Pike	59	Wayne	106
Pope	30	White	27
Pulaski	27	Whiteside	1,109
Putnam	34	Will	49,846
Randolph	327	Williamson	560
Richland	280	Winnebago	12,465
Rock Island	6,911	Woodford	117

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Appendix 2

Persons Who Speak English Less Than “Very Well”, Top 50 Townships, 2018-2022

Place	Number	Place	Number
Chicago, Cook County	368,073	Stickney, Cook County	8,548
Cicero, Cook County	25,522	Thornton, Cook County	8,530
Wheeling, Cook County	24,278	Downers Grove, DuPage County	8,505
Aurora, Kane County	24,214	Avon, Lake County	8,413
Maine, Cook County	23,830	Lisle, DuPage County	7,510
Waukegan, Lake County	19,302	Palos, Cook County	7,268
Leyden, Cook County	19,142	Winfield, DuPage County	7,034
Proviso, Cook County	18,881	Naperville, DuPage County	6,920
Hanover, Cook County	18,173	York, DuPage County	6,832
Niles, Cook County	17,559	Vernon, Lake County	6,780
Schaumburg, Cook County	16,804	Champaign, Champaign County	6,726
Elk Grove, Cook County	16,686	Orland, Cook County	6,326
Bloomington, DuPage County	15,414	Wayne, DuPage County	6,220
Elgin, Kane County	15,191	Norwood Park, Cook County	6,140
Joliet, Will County	14,901	Bremen, Cook County	5,881
Addison, DuPage County	14,866	Plainfield, Will County	5,806
Worth, Cook County	14,638	Wheatland, Will County	5,666
Lyons, Cook County	13,693	Lockport, Will County	5,660
Palatine, Cook County	13,674	Warren, Lake County	5,146
Du Page, Will County	9,873	Libertyville, Lake County	4,745
Rockford, Winnebago County	9,339	Bloom, Cook County	4,612
Dundee, Kane County	9,288	Algonquin, McHenry County	4,021
Berwyn, Cook County	8,954	Oswego, Kendall County	3,731
Northfield, Cook County	8,759	Fremont, Lake County	3,609
Milton, DuPage County	8,554	Cunningham, Champaign County	3,021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Appendix 3

Persons Who Speak English Less Than “Very Well”, Top 50 Places, 2018-2022

Place	Number	Place	Number
Chicago city	368,073	Burbank city	6,350
Aurora city	27,016	Streamwood village	6,253
Cicero town	25,522	Oak Lawn village	6,018
Elgin city	19,121	Romeoville village	5,992
Waukegan city	17,782	Buffalo Grove village	5,673
Joliet city	17,389	Carol Stream village	5,536
Wheeling village	10,195	West Chicago city	5,325
Skokie village	10,111	Round Lake Beach village	4,704
Des Plaines city	9,923	Glenview village	4,621
Rockford city	9,171	Mundelein village	4,520
Berwyn city	8,954	Franklin Park village	4,434
Schaumburg village	8,814	Orland Park village	4,401
Mount Prospect village	8,679	Morton Grove village	4,318
Palatine village	8,645	Elmwood Park village	4,057
Bolingbrook village	8,641	Bensenville village	3,794
Naperville city	8,528	Bartlett village	3,768
Melrose Park village	8,169	Peoria city	3,762
Niles village	7,853	Prospect Heights city	3,753
Hanover Park village	7,796	North Chicago city	3,728
Addison village	7,654	Norridge village	3,724
Hoffman Estates village	7,602	Rolling Meadows city	3,697
Carpentersville village	7,472	Summit village	3,585
Glendale Heights village	7,147	Evanston city	3,537
Arlington Heights village	6,797	Northlake city	3,211
Champaign city	6,726	Blue Island city	3,198

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Appendix 4

Who Speak English Less Than “Very Well”, Chicago Community Areas, 2018-2022

Place	Number	Place	Number
1 Rogers Park	7,200	34 Armour Square	5,663
2 West Ridge	18,643	35 Douglas	1,823
3 Uptown	6,871	36 Oakland	144
4 Lincoln Square	5,612	37 Fuller Park	31
5 North Center	1,188	38 Grand Boulevard	335
6 Lake View	3,284	39 Kenwood	571
7 Lincoln Park	1,861	40 Washington Park	381
8 Near North Side	4,157	41 Hyde Park	2,089
9 Edison Park	344	42 Woodlawn	1,132
10 Norwood Park	4,468	43 South Shore	1,024
11 Jefferson Park	4,533	44 Chatham	213
12 Forest Glen	1,744	45 Avalon Park	216
13 North Park	3,588	46 South Chicago	1,933
14 Albany Park	13,832	47 Burnside	8
15 Portage Park	12,865	48 Calumet Heights	171
16 Irving Park	8,428	49 Roseland	230
17 Dunning	8,760	50 Pullman	175
18 Montclare	2,862	51 South Deering	1,514
19 Belmont Cragin	23,778	52 East Side	5,522
20 Hermosa	7,312	53 West Pullman	696
21 Avondale	6,233	54 Riverdale	14
22 Logan Square	8,733	55 Hegewisch	1,085
23 Humboldt Park	9,183	56 Garfield Ridge	6,957
24 West Town	6,410	57 Archer Heights	5,348
25 Austin	6,122	58 Brighton Prk	16,446
26 West Garfield Park	260	59 Mckinley Park	5,163
27 East Garfield Park	230	60 Bridgeport	9,342
28 Near West Side	3,772	61 New City	10,534
29 North Lawndale	1,508	62 West Elsdon	5,693
30 South Lawndale	25,036	63 Gage Park	11,401
31 Lower West Side	8,629	64 Clearing	4,931
32 Loop	1,126	65 West Lawn	9,396
33 Near South Side	227	66 Chicago Lawn	12,053

Who Speak English Less Than “Very Well”, Chicago Community Areas, 2018-2022

Place		Number	Place		Number
67	West Englewood	1,781	73	Washington Heights	77
68	Englewood	810	74	Mount Greenwood	220
69	Greater Grand Crossing	327	75	Morgan Park	465
70	Ashburn	5,878	76	O'Hare	10,293
71	Auburn Gresham	885	77	Edgewater	7,331
72	Beverly	79			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Methodology and Source of Data

The source of data in this report is the American Community Survey. The ACS is a nationwide, ongoing survey of the U.S. Census Bureau that samples approximately one percent of the U.S. population each year. ACS data are commonly reported for five-year periods such as the years 2018-2022, as seen in this report.

The ACS data were accessed from two sources. The website of the U.S. Census Bureau at <https://data.census.gov/> is the source of data in tabular format. The [IPUMS USA site](#) is the source of microdata used in customized tabulations.⁹

Information from the ACS is self-reported by the survey respondent(s). Often the head of household completes the survey for all household members. Questions 14.a, 14.b and 14.c ask about language ability. The survey questionnaire asks “Does this person speak a language other than English at home?” and “What is this language?” For speakers of languages other than English, the respondent is asked to describe an individual’s ability to speak English as “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” and “Not at all.” Standard Census Bureau data tables often report on the population that speaks English less than “very well.”¹⁰

9 Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 15.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V15.0>

10 E.g., U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. “Selected Social Characteristics in the United States.” American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP02, 2023, <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP1Y2023.DP02?q=Native and Foreign-Born>. Accessed on January 15, 2025.



Language Needs Assessment

2025

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