B16004: AGE BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER

Universe: Population 5 years and over

2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	688,195	±1,366
5 to 17 years:	129,155	±1,164
Speak only English	114,896	±2,413
Speak Spanish:	3,558	±1,090
Speak English "very well"	2,770	±1,105
Speak English "well"	426	±366
Speak English "not well"	362	±270
Speak English "not at all"	0	±170
Speak other Indo-European languages:	1,431	±875
Speak English "very well"	826	±618
Speak English "well"	455	±391
Speak English "not well"	150	±178
Speak English "not at all"	0	±170
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	4,281	±1,369
Speak English "very well"	3,120	±1,112
Speak English "well"	779	±495
Speak English "not well"	382	±441
Speak English "not at all"	0	±170
Speak other languages:	4,989	±663
Speak English "very well"	4,624	±685
Speak English "well"	357	±182
Speak English "not well"	8	±14
Speak English "not at all"	0	±170
18 to 64 years:	456,042	±1,816
Speak only English	380,155	±5,408
Speak Spanish:	19,283	±2,890
Speak English "very well"	13,761	±2,455
Speak English "well"	3,054	±1,511
Speak English "not well"	1,862	±843
Speak English "not at all"	606	±859
Speak other Indo-European languages:	8,744	±1,803
Speak English "very well"	7,190	±1,617
Speak English "well"	1,058	±395
Speak English "not well"	374	±257
Speak English "not at all"	122	±169
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	27,783	±3,366
Speak English "very well"	18,675	±3,325
Speak English "well"	6,653	±1,506
Speak English "not well"	2,153	±1,088
Speak English "not at all"	302	±340
Speak other languages:	20,077	±2,006
Speak English "very well"	17,125	±2,011
Speak English "well"	2,680	±628
Speak English "not well"	272	±195
Speak English "not at all"	0	±170
65 years and over:	102,998	±1,380
Speak only English	89,910	±1,452
Speak Spanish:	1,706	±877
Speak English "very well"	1,302	±869
Speak English "well"	0	±170
Speak English "not well"	206	±195

Speak English "not at all"	198	±125
Speak other Indo-European languages:	1,875	±606
Speak English "very well"	1,257	±501
Speak English "well"	223	±200
Speak English "not well"	395	±251
Speak English "not at all"	0	±170
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	4,353	±803
Speak English "very well"	847	±405
Speak English "well"	1,784	±801
Speak English "not well"	1,722	±718
Speak English "not at all"	0	±170
Speak other languages:	5,154	±661
Speak English "very well"	4,068	±609
Speak English "well"	847	±303
Speak English "not well"	210	±113
Speak English "not at all"	29	±47

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, the decennial census is the official source of population totals for April 1st of each decennial year. In between censuses, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units and the group quarters population for states and counties.

Information about the American Community Survey (ACS) can be found on the ACS website. Supporting documentation including code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing, and a full list of ACS tables and table shells (without estimates) can be found on the Technical Documentation section of the ACS website.
Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
ACS data generally reflect the geographic boundaries of legal and statistical areas as of January 1 of the estimate year. For more information, see Geography Boundaries by Year.
Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Users must consider potential differences in geographic boundaries, questionnaire content or coding, or other methodological issues when comparing ACS data from different years. Statistically significant differences shown in ACS Comparison Profiles, or in data users' own analysis, may be the result of these differences and thus might not necessarily reflect changes to the social, economic, housing, or demographic characteristics being compared. For more information, see Comparing ACS Data.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on 2020 Census data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:
- The estimate could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations. For a ratio of medians estimate, one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution. For a 5-year median estimate, the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.
N The estimate or margin of error cannot be displayed because there were an insufficient number of sample cases in the selected geographic area.
(X) The estimate or margin of error is not applicable or not available.
median- The median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "2,500-")
median+ The median falls in the highest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "250,000+").
** The margin of error could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations.
*** The margin of error could not be computed because the median falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution.
***** A margin of error is not appropriate because the corresponding estimate is controlled to an independent population or housing estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimate has no sampling error and the margin of error may be treated as zero.