



FAST FACTS



OFFICE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION
(OELA)

2 of 2

WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE ON EDUCATIONAL
EXCELLENCE FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS (WHIEEAA)

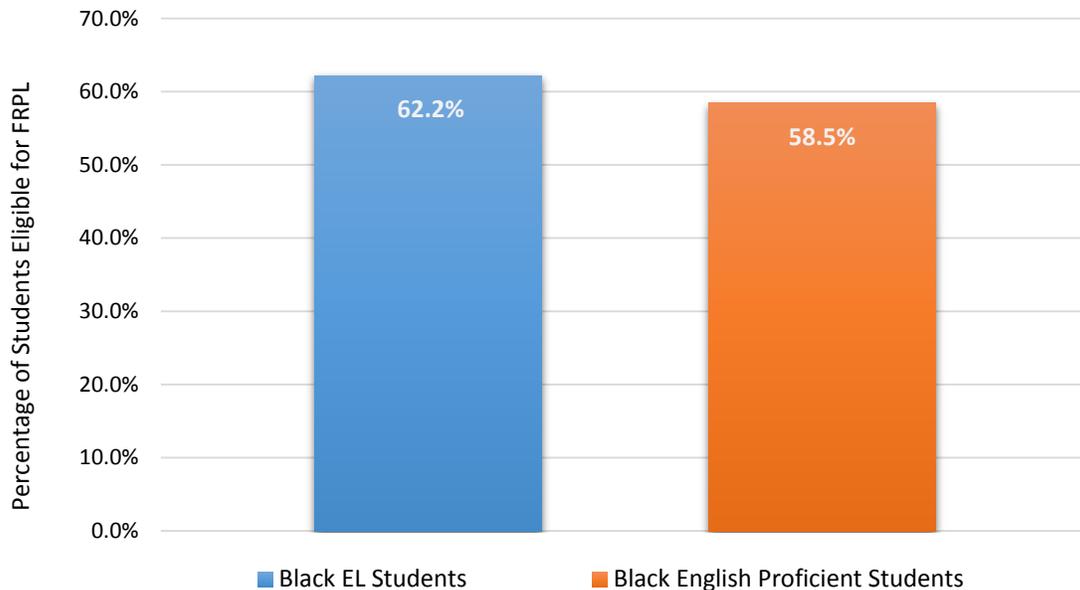
English Learner (EL) Students Who Are Black

This fact sheet uses data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS), and applies the following definitions:

- An “English learner” student:
 - is ages 5 to 18,
 - attends school,
 - lives in a home where English is not the primary language spoken, and
 - reports speaking English “well,” “not very well,” or “not at all.”
- The 2013 ACS defines individuals who are Black as those whose racial self-identification included “black, African-American, negro, or mulatto, regardless of what additional race(s) the person reported, if any.” These individuals can be “Black alone or in combination” with other races, regardless of Hispanic origin.
- An “English proficient” student:
 - is ages 5 to 18,
 - attends school,
 - lives in a home where English is spoken, or
 - reports speaking English “very well.”

These definitions represent the respondent’s perceptions of his or her own English-speaking ability (Gambino, et al., 2014). The definitions may not correspond with those used by State Education Agencies and Local Education Agencies for reporting purposes.

Black Students Eligible for Free Or Reduced-Price Lunch (FRPL): 2013



Note: The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (FRPL) under the National School Lunch Program provides a proxy measure for the concentration of low-income students within a school. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those from families with incomes that are between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals. (<http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/NSLPFactSheet.pdf>)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013. Estimates generated by NCELA using Census DataFerrett.

Fact

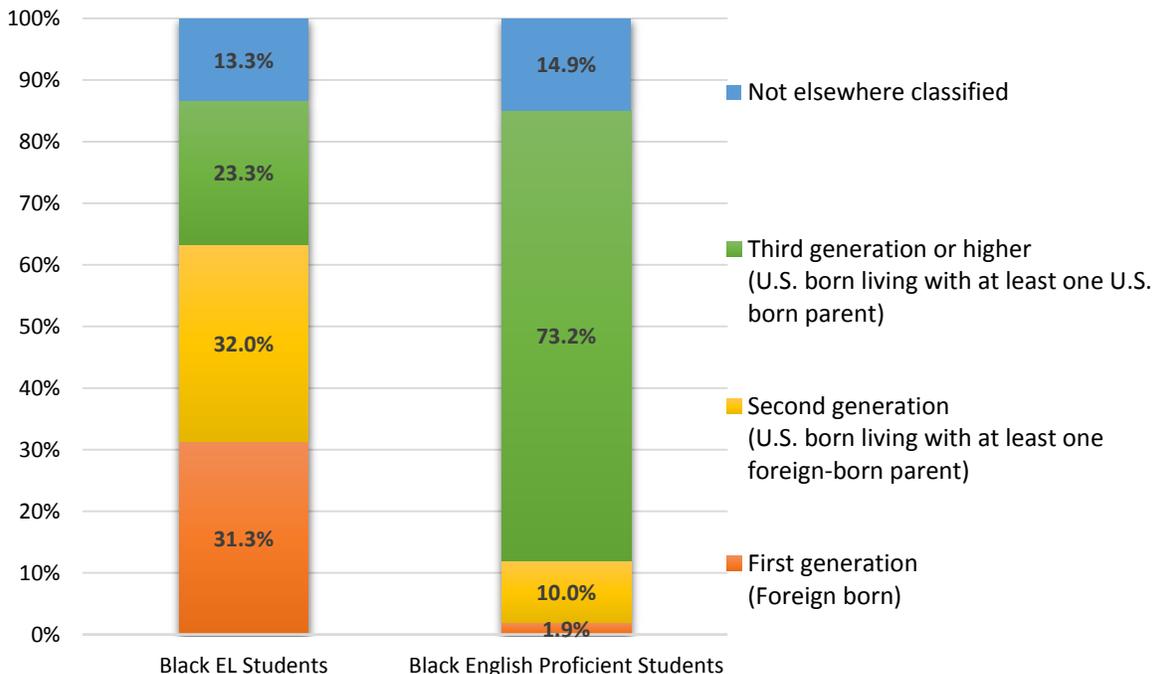
Sixty-two percent of EL students who are Black are eligible for FRPL, compared with 59 percent of English proficient students who are Black.

References cited: Gambino, Christine P., Yesenia D. Acosta, and Elizabeth M. Grieco. English-Speaking Ability of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2012. American Community Survey Reports, ACS-26. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC. 2014.



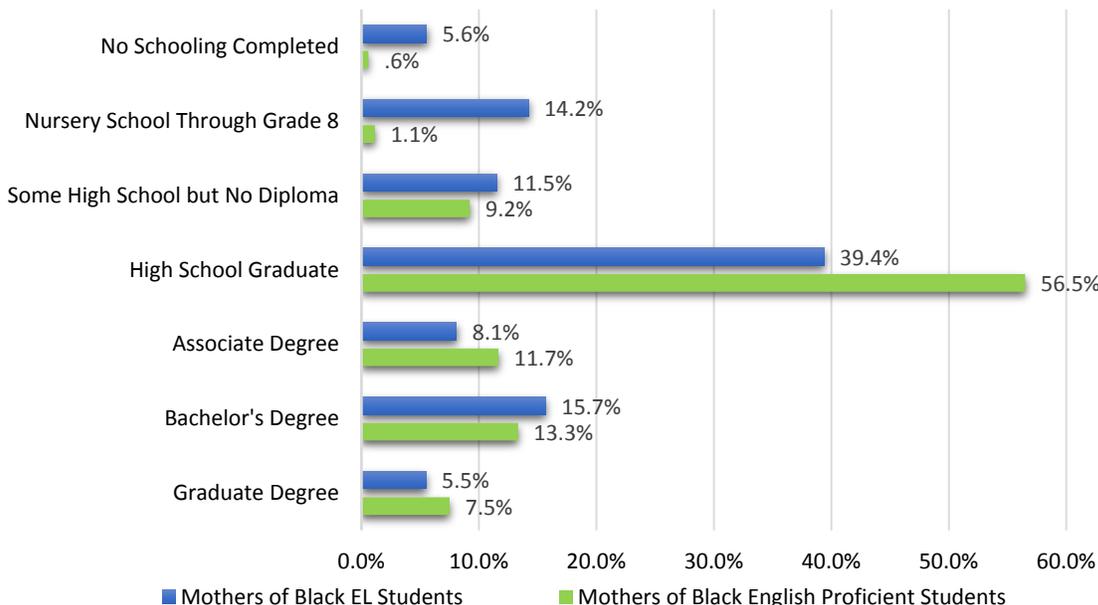
Immigration Status of Black Students: 2013

Fact
Thirty-one percent of EL students who are Black are first-generation immigrants.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013. Estimates generated by NCELA using Census DataFerrett.

Educational Attainment of Mothers of Black Students: 2013



Fact
Approximately 20 percent more mothers of English proficient students who are Black have a high school degree or higher than mothers of EL students who are Black.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013.

LEADERSHIP

Libia Gil
Assistant Deputy Secretary and Director
Office of English Language Acquisition
<http://ed.gov/oela>
<https://www.facebook.com/ED.OELA>

David J. Johns
Executive Director
White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for African Americans
<http://www.ed.gov/edblogs/whieeaa/>

National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition
<http://ncela.ed.gov>
<http://ncela.ed.gov/nexus/>