Dual Language Learners (DLLs) are young children who have at least one parent who speaks a language other than English in the home. In Texas, about half (49 percent) of children ages 0 to 5—approximately 1,138,000 young children—are DLLs. These children possess many important strengths, including their home language skills and cultural assets.

Extensive research has demonstrated that high-quality early childhood education and care (ECEC) services provide disproportionate benefits for DLLs, including in terms of their language development and future academic outcomes. However, available data also show that DLLs enroll in such programs at lower rates than other young children. This points to a need to address barriers that may prevent DLLs’ families from accessing these programs as well as to ensure the relevance and quality of ECEC services for this population.

This fact sheet highlights important characteristics of DLLs’ families in Texas that should be considered in ECEC program and policy design and implementation. This information is based on Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) for the 2015–19 period, pooled. This fact sheet accompanies a policy brief entitled Overlooked but Essential: Language Access in Early Childhood Programs, which looks at the characteristics of DLLs’ families nationwide, federal and state language access policies in the early childhood field, and opportunities to improve language access to boost DLLs’ participation in high-quality ECEC services.

Language barriers and efforts to overcome them are likely to play a significant role in DLL families’ access to early childhood services.

► Out of the 1,138,000 DLL children living in Texas in 2015–19, 45 percent had at least one Limited English Proficient (LEP) parent, meaning the parent reported speaking English less than “very well” in the ACS (either “well,” “not well,” or “not at all”). Either one or both parents for approximately 131,000 of these DLLs reported speaking English “not at all.”

► Nearly one-quarter (23 percent) of DLLs in the state lived in linguistically isolated households, which the U.S. Census Bureau defines as households in which all members who are age 14 or older speak a non-English language and also speak English less than “very well” (that is, they are LEP).
DLLs in Texas come from families who speak a wide range of languages. In 2015–19, while 78 percent of these families reported speaking Spanish in the home, approximately 22 percent spoke languages other than either English or Spanish—including, but not limited to, Vietnamese, Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, Urdu, French, Telugu, and Tagalog (see Figure 1). This information should inform the design of comprehensive language access services.\(^5\)

**FIGURE 1**
**Top Non-English Languages Spoken in DLLs’ Households in Texas, 2015–19**

- Spanish: 887,000 Households
- Vietnamese: 14,000 Households
- Arabic: 14,000 Households
- Chinese: 14,000 Households
- Hindi: 10,000 Households
- Urdu: 9,000 Households
- French: 8,000 Households
- Telugu: 8,000 Households
- Tagalog: 7,000 Households
- Other: 167,000 Households

Notes: Languages spoken are self-reported in the American Community Survey (ACS). “Chinese” includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese languages. “French” includes French, Patois, and Cajun. “Tagalog” includes Filipino.

Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015–19 ACS, pooled.

**DLLs are significantly more likely to live in low-income households than their peers, making them important targets for early childhood services.**

- In Texas, DLL children were much more likely than non-DLL children (58 percent vs. 37 percent) to reside in low-income households in 2015–19 (see Figure 2). These are households with an annual income of below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

- Although DLLs comprised about half of children ages 0 to 5 in the state, they represented 60 percent of all young children living in low-income households.
FIGURE 2
Share of Texas Children Ages 0 to 5 Residing in Low-Income Households, by DLL Status, 2015–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DLLs</th>
<th>Non-DLLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MPI tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015–19 ACS, pooled.

**DLLs are more likely than other young children to have parents with lower levels of formal education.**

- In 2015–19, DLLs were nearly four times as likely as non-DLL children (34 percent vs. 9 percent, respectively) to have at least one parent whose highest level of education was less than a high school diploma or equivalent (see Figure 3). Decades of research have demonstrated the correlation between parental educational attainment and a child’s academic achievement and well-being, pointing to the importance of ECEC program participation especially for children whose parents have limited formal education to mitigate related risks for long-term success.6

- While DLLs comprised about half of children ages 0 to 5 in Texas, they represented 80 percent of all children of this age with at least one parent whose highest level of education was less than a high school diploma or equivalent.

FIGURE 3
Parental Education Levels of Texas Children Ages 0 to 5, by DLL Status, 2015–19

Share of children with at least one parent whose highest level of formal education is...

- Less than a High School Diploma or Equivalent: DLLs 34%, Non-DLLs 9%
- High School Diploma or Equivalent: DLLs 38%, Non-DLLs 31%
- Some College: DLLs 28%, Non-DLLs 13%
- Associate Degree: DLLs 9%, Non-DLLs 11%
- Bachelor’s Degree: DLLs 20%, Non-DLLs 18%
- Master’s Degree or Higher: DLLs 33%

Source: MPI tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015–19 ACS, pooled.
Limited access to the internet and digital devices is another significant barrier that can keep some DLLs’ families from accessing early childhood services.

- DLL children were more than twice as likely as non-DLLs to live in a household with no access to the internet (16 percent vs. 7 percent), and nearly twice as likely to have no access to a computer or laptop at home (see Figure 4). In a household with limited digital access, caregivers may find it difficult to connect with early childhood programs and other resources, and children themselves are at an educational disadvantage compared to peers.7

- In 2015–19, DLLs made up 68 percent of all Texas children ages 0 to 5 whose households had no access to the internet, despite comprising approximately half of the state’s children in this age range.

![FIGURE 4](image-url)

**FIGURE 4**

Internet and Computer/Laptop Access in the Households of Texas Children Ages 0 to 5, by DLL Status, 2015–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access</th>
<th>DLLs</th>
<th>Non-DLLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Internet Access</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Computer/Laptop Access</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MPI tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015–19 ACS, pooled.
Endnotes


4 Data on linguistically isolated households exclude individuals living in group quarters.


About the Authors

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