



Special Populations, as defined by Perkins V include:

1. INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY—

(A) IN GENERAL.—(as defined in section 3 of the *Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990* (42 U.S.C. 12102)) The term “individual with a disability” means an individual with—

- (i) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual;
- (ii) a record of such an impairment; or
- (iii) being regarded as having such an impairment (as described in paragraph (C)).

(B) Major Life Activities

(i) IN GENERAL—For purposes of paragraph (i), major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, and working.

(ii) Major bodily functions—For purposes of paragraph (i), a major life activity also includes the operation of a major bodily function, including but not limited to, functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions.

(C) Regarded as having such an impairment—For purposes of paragraph (A)(iii):

(i) An individual meets the requirement of “being regarded as having such an impairment” if the individual establishes that he or she has been subjected to an action prohibited under this chapter because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity.

(ii) Paragraph (A)(iii) shall not apply to impairments that are transitory and minor. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of 6 months or less.

(D) INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES — The term “individuals with disabilities” means more than 1 individual with a disability.

2. INDIVIDUALS FROM ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES, including low income youth and adults — such families or individuals who are determined by the Secretary to be low-income according to the latest available data from the Department of Commerce.

Secondary level identification may be made by the following criteria:

- a) Eligibility for free or reduced-price school lunch
- b) Eligibility for participation in programs assisted under the Workforce Investment Act
- c) Eligibility for TANF/public assistance funds
- d) Annual income of the individual or family is at or below the national poverty level or the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Illinois

Postsecondary level identification may be made by the following:

- a) Recipient of a Pell Grant or comparable State program of need-based financial assistance

- b) Annual income of the individual or family is at or below the national poverty level or the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Illinois
 - c) Participant or participant's family is a recipient of public assistance
 - d) Participant is eligible for participation in programs assisted under the Workforce Investment Act
3. **INDIVIDUALS PREPARING FOR NONTRADITIONAL FIELDS** — The term “non-traditional fields” means occupations or fields of work, such as careers in computer science, technology, and other current and emerging high skill occupations, for which individuals from one gender comprise less than 25 percent of the individuals employed in each such occupation or field of work.
4. **SINGLE PARENTS, including single pregnant women** — individuals unmarried or legally separated from a spouse and has a minor child or children for which the parent has either custody or joint custody or is pregnant.
5. **OUT-OF-WORKFORCE INDIVIDUAL** — The term “out-of-workforce individual” means—
- (A) an individual who is a displaced homemaker, as defined in section 3 of the [Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act](#) (29 U.S.C. 3102); or
 - (B) an individual who—
 - (i)(I) has worked primarily without remuneration to care for a home and family, and for that reason has diminished marketable skills; or
 - (II) is a parent whose youngest dependent child will become ineligible to receive assistance under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) not later than 2 years after the date on which the parent applies for assistance under such title; and
 - (ii) is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER — The term “displaced homemaker” means an individual who has been providing unpaid services to family members in the home and who—

- (A)(i) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; or
- (ii) is the dependent spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty (as defined in section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code) and whose family income is significantly reduced because of a deployment (as defined in section 991(b) of title 10, United States Code, or pursuant to paragraph (4) of such section), a call or order to active duty pursuant to a provision of law referred to in section 101(a)(13)(B) of title 10, United States Code, a permanent change of station, or the service-connected (as defined in section 101(16) of title 38, United States Code) death or disability of the member; and
- (B) is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

6. **ENGLISH LEARNER** — The term “English learner” means—
- (A) a secondary school student who is an English learner (*as defined in section 8101 of the [Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965](#)*) —
- (i) who is aged 3 through 21;
 - (ii) who is enrolled or preparing to enroll in an elementary school or secondary school;
 - (iii)(I) who was not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English;
 - (II)(a) who is a Native American or Alaska Native, or a native resident of the outlying areas; and
 - (b) who comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on the individual’s level of English language proficiency; or
 - (III) who is migratory, whose native language is a language other than English, and who comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant; and
 - (iv) whose difficulties in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language may be sufficient to deny the individual—
 - (I) the ability to meet the challenging [State academic standards](#);
 - (II) the ability to successfully achieve in classrooms where the language of instruction is English; or
 - (III) the opportunity to participate fully in society; or
- (B) an adult or an out-of-school youth who has limited ability in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language and—
- (i) whose native language is a language other than English; or
 - (ii) who lives in a family environment or community in which a language other than English is the dominant language.
7. **HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH** — (*as described in section 725 of the [McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act](#) (42 U.S.C.11434a)*) The term “homeless children and youths”—
- (A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1)); and
- (B) includes —
- (i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;
 - (ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C));
 - (iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
 - (iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the [Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965](#)) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this

subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

8. **YOUTH WHO ARE IN, OR HAVE AGED OUT OF, THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM** — is defined as 24-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardians and for whom the child welfare agency has placement and care responsibility. This includes, but is not limited to, placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions, and pre-adoptive homes.
9. **YOUTH WITH A PARENT WHO—**
 - (i) is a member of the armed forces (as such term is defined in section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code); and
 - (ii) is on active duty (as such term is defined in section 101(d)(1) of such title).
10. **MIGRATORY CHILDREN** — (as defined in section 1309 of the [Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965](#)) The term “migratory child” means a child or youth who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months—
 - (A) as a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher; or
 - (B) with, or to join, a parent or spouse who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher.

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKER — The term “migratory agricultural worker” means an individual who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months and, after doing so, engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment or personal subsistence in agriculture, which may be dairy work or the initial processing of raw agricultural products. If an individual did not engage in such new employment soon after a qualifying move, such individual may be considered a migratory agricultural worker if the individual actively sought such new employment and has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal agricultural employment.

MIGRATORY FISHER — The term “migratory fisher” means an individual who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months and, after doing so, engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment or personal subsistence in fishing. If the individual did not engage in such new employment soon after the move, the individual may be considered a migratory fisher if the individual actively sought such new employment and has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal fishing employment.

QUALIFYING MOVE — The term “qualifying move” means a move due to economic necessity—

- (A) from one residence to another residence; and
- (B) from one school district to another school district, except—
 - (i) in the case of a State that is comprised of a single school district, wherein a qualifying move is from one administrative area to another within such district; or
 - (ii) in the case of a school district of more than 15,000 square miles, wherein a qualifying move is a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence.