

Hispanic/Latino Program Outcomes
Ms. Lee McElveen, Program Coordinator

HISPANIC/LATINO AFFAIRS OUTCOMES REPORT

The Hispanic Initiative measures outcomes in a variety of ways. However, some things we do not track. Unlike many direct service agencies that can measure patient or client outcomes, it's hard to measure the impact of some of the research we do. The SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Hispanic Affairs program provides a variety of services such as conferences, trainings, translation services, outreach, referrals, and more. Below you will find a snapshot of some of the major events or services provided throughout the years.

Services

Conferences/Trainings/Workshops: Evaluation forms are distributed to those in attendance to help us measure the success of conferences/workshops/trainings provided and to improve future events.

See Appendix A

Interpreting/Translation Services:

The SC Commission for Minority Affairs was tasked with identifying interpreters for **the SC Mission in Greenville and Columbia** and coordinating their services. This event is a free health event that provides medical and dental services to persons across the state who are uninsured and do not have a medical home. The events were hosted by United Way of the Midlands and other health organizations. Ms. McElveen took the lead with these efforts and brought other partners to assist with the coordination of interpreters and the translation of materials for the events. Other partners were PASOS and USC Consortium for Latino Immigration studies.

Outcome: The Commission recruited more than 50 volunteer interpreters for each event. We also provided training for the events. United Way of the Midlands captured outcomes of the events.

See Appendix B

SC Emergency Preparedness: ESF # 15: While we do not track or measure success regarding our participation with SC EMD, the SC EMD provides reports on State Exercises and the Commission's participation in these events.

Outcome: A findings report was completed on the effectiveness of our outreach efforts and the number of individuals reached across the state during Hurricane Matthew.

As a part of our collaboration with SC EMD, we also translated information into Spanish. See the most recent CODE Red SC.

See Appendix C

Statewide Forums: The purpose of our statewide forums was threefold:1) Inform community leaders and organizations of the mission of the SC Commission for Minority Affairs and to share information regarding our programs;2) Meet and network with the leaders of the area to discuss the services they provide; and 3) Assess the needs and challenges of the Hispanic community and its service providers.

Outcome: A Findings Report was developed with information that will be useful for leaders to use as a tool to understand the unique needs of the population in their areas. This report was distributed via website and presented to those who participated in the Forum.

Recommendations were also made to address the challenges presented in the report.

See Appendix D

TADD Grant (Targeting Aggressive and Distracted Drivers Grant): The SC Commission for Minority Affairs partnered with the Department of Public Safety to provide workshops for the Hispanic community on how to avoid accidents with commercial vehicles. As a result, a curriculum was developed to reach out to the community as well as a report on the TADD grant with specific outcomes. This report provides a summary of findings from the TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey. This Highway Safety Survey was completed by participating Hispanic-Latino respondents living in Greenville County.

Outcome: We trained 180 individuals on how to avoid accidents with commercial vehicles.

See Appendix E

EDUCATION

Future Visions: This is a special event held for students who have unique challenges in completing high school and continuing their education. This event was planned by Richland County School District Two Intervention Services in collaboration with the SC Commission for Minority Affairs.

Outcome: We served 53 at risk middle and high school students and 49 parents who attended the seminar with the students.

See Appendix F

Student Leadership Series

The student leadership program is a national program that inspires students to succeed and continue their education. The SC Commission for Minority Affairs invited the United States Hispanic Leadership Institute (*USHLI*) to come to South Carolina to present its leadership program to students of selected Title I schools in Richland and Greenville Counties. The events were very successful. In Richland County, we partnered with USHLI, SC Hispanic Leadership Council and Richland County School, Richland Northeast.

Outcome: Over 900 students were served in the Greenville area. USHLI measured success of the program presented in the state. We were asked to return the next year.

See Appendix F

APPENDIX A

Lee McElveen

From: Shealey, Bridgett <BShealey@scfirststeps.org>
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 10:58 AM
To: Lee McElveen
Cc: Brown, Tihsa
Subject: RE: Evaluation
Attachments: Lee McElveen evaluations.pdf

Good morning, Ms. McElveen.

I apologize in the delay of getting this information to you. I have attached the evaluation forms from your luncheon round-table. If you need any additional information, please let me know.

It was wonderful to meet you during Pre-Service. Thank you again for being a part of the event.

Thank you,

Bridgett Shealey

SC First Steps Early Head Start
Program Assistant



SOUTH CAROLINA
1300 Sumter Street, Suite 208
Columbia, SC 29201
803-734-8096

From: Shadie Hall [mailto:shadiehall@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 4, 2018 12:16 AM
To: Lee McElveen <lmcelv@cfma.sc.gov>
Cc: Shealey, Bridgett <BShealey@scfirststeps.org>; Brown, Tihsa <tmbrown@scfirststeps.org>
Subject: Re: Evaluation

Hi Lee:

I apologize for the delay in responding to your email. I have been out of town on business travel. I turned all of the conference workshop evaluations into SC First Steps.; I am copying Bridgett and Tihsa on this email so that they can forward those results to you. I also received a satisfaction survey from your agency and I completed it on today. Once again, thank you for your services and I will be in touch regarding other professional development/training and community education opportunities for you and Marcy.

Warmest Regards,

Shadie

On Fri, Feb 2, 2018 at 11:29 AM, Lee McElveen <lmcelv@cfma.sc.gov> wrote:

Workshop/Training Evaluation Form
How did we do?

We are pleased to make this training session available today. We asking for your comments on this training to improve professional development and to better meet your needs.

Session Name: Overview of Hispanic Families & Culture **Date:** 1/10/18
Name of Trainer: Lee McElreath **Location:** Round Table.

1. Did the presenter(s) explain the goal or what was to be accomplished?
Yes ☒ No ☐
2. Did the session fulfill the goal that the presenter expressed?
Yes ☒ No ☐
3. Your knowledge of subject matter prior to the training?
None ☒ Minimal ☐ Good ☐ Advanced ☐
4. Your knowledge of subject matter following the training?
None ☒ Minimal ☐ Good ☒ Advanced ☐
5. How much of the information presented can you use or share with others?
All ☒ 75% ☐ 50% ☐ Very little - None ☐
6. Please rate the following components of this session:

Organization of presentation:	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Presenter's knowledge of material	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Presenter's style of presentation	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Presenter's ability to answer questions	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Presenter's ability to relate to the audience	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Overall rating of the presenter	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Usefulness of handouts	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Usefulness of video-audio aids	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Overall rating of facilitator	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Comfort of facility	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>

Please complete the following:

The most important thing I got from this session was:

A better understanding of working/interacting w/ Hispanic families

Other comments that would be helpful to us (Use back if necessary):

This session needs to be a full class.

Thank you for your responses.

Workshop/Training Evaluation Form

How did we do?

We are pleased to make this training session available today. We asking for your comments on this training to improve professional development and to better meet your needs.

Session Name: Cultural Diversity

Date: 1-10-18

Name of Trainer: Lee MacElrath

Location: Dallas Columbus
Pre-Serve

1. Did the presenter(s) explain the goal or what was to be accomplished?
Yes ☒ No ☐
2. Did the session fulfill the goal that the presenter expressed?
Yes ☒ No ☐
3. Your knowledge of subject matter prior to the training?
None ☒ Minimal ☐ Good ☐ Advanced ☐
4. Your knowledge of subject matter following the training?
None ☒ Minimal ☐ Good ☐ Advanced ☐
5. How much of the information presented can you use or share with others?
All ☒ 75% ☐ 50% ☐ Very little - None ☐

6. Please rate the following components of this session:

Organization of presentation:	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Presenter's knowledge of material	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Presenter's style of presentation	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Presenter's ability to answer questions	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Presenter's ability to relate to the audience	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Overall rating of the presenter	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Usefulness of handouts	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Usefulness of video-audio aids	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Overall rating of facilitator	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>
Comfort of facility	excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> poor <input type="checkbox"/>

Please complete the following:

The most important thing I got from this session was:

Being sensitive to importance cultural events and

Other comments that would be helpful to us (Use back if necessary):

Would Love to hear more
Thank you for your responses. from Lee! :)

how this helps the
families to feel
engaged.

“No Wrong Door” Training Evaluations

Location: Winnsboro Agency: Various (24 participants) Date: June 17, 2009

I. General Impression

1. This training was well conducted.

75% Strongly Agree, 25% Agree

2. The information was meaningful.

83% Strongly Agree, 17% Agree

3. I clearly understood the information.

83% Strongly Agree, 17% Agree

4. I gained new knowledge.

79% Strongly Agree, 21% Agree

5. This training changed or reaffirmed the way I interact with diverse clients. 63% Strongly Agree, 25% Agree, 12% Neutral

II. Personal Impressions

A. What did you like the most about this training?

The three levels of presentation, introduction to thoughts of other cultures, very intelligent speakers, videos, interaction, role playing, the history of Native American culture, the passion of the speakers.

B. What did you like the least? The room was too cold, personal lack of knowledge on the subjects, not long enough for all the information presented and needed more interaction, little diversity in the group, Nacirema icebreaker, no snacks, disregard of questions, not completing Sheila's video, more breaks needed.

C. What suggestions do you have for the future? Make time for more breaks, extend the presentations (need more time allotted for this training), provide snacks, more group activities, make training either a complete day or two days.

1. The organization of the training (5 represents excellent and 1 represents poor). (5) 75% (4) 17% (3) 8%

2. The objectives of the training (5 represents clearly evident and 1 represents vague). (5) 63% (4) 26% (3) 4%

3. The training was worthwhile for me:

a. Amount of time spent? 100% Yes

b. Meeting your expectations? 100% Yes

4. My participation in this training will help me work with diverse clients?

a. What was the most helpful? Learning myths, diversity explained, slideshow, information on Hispanic population, videos and discussion, handouts and resources, group input.

b. I need more information/support regarding?

Additional comments: “I enjoyed, but wish it were longer.”

“Great personal presentations. Thanks for having us.”

“Good training.”

APPENDIX B



VOLUNTEER INTERPRETER TRAINING

Prepared by
Lee S. McElveen and Cecilia Rodriguez



General Information

- ▶ **August 8–9, 2014**
 - Friday, August 8th: **6:00 am – 10:00 pm**
(Medical/Vision)
 - Saturday, August 9th: **6:00 am – 4:00 pm**
(Medical/Vision)
- ▶ Please note if you are assigned a starting or ending shift, your shift will start 1 hr earlier than the event to allow for set-up and clean-up.
- ▶ **South Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1200 Rosewood Dr, Columbia, SC 29201**

Patient Flow Areas

- ▶ *Registration*
- ▶ *Triage*
- ▶ *Medical Rooms*
- ▶ *Pharmacy*
- ▶ *Health Education*
- ▶ *Eye Care*
- ▶ *Checkout*

Shift Leader

- ▶ The Shift Leader is responsible for assigning volunteer area in which they will be interpreting.
- ▶ The Shift Leader will make all decisions as to where changes need to be made during their assigned shift.
- ▶ The Shift Leader is responsible for ensuring coverage in all areas as needed.
- ▶ If you have any concerns regarding your assigned position address it with Shift Leader only.

Code of Ethics

The National Council
on Interpreting in Health Care

HANDOUT

Will be at the registration to sign!



scmission **2014**
midlands

How to interpret effectively!

Volunteer Participation!

- ▶ Speak in First Person
- ▶ Interpret only what is said and everything that is said by both parties.
- ▶ Ask patient and provider to speak in short sentences and if they speak too fast, ask them to slow down.
- ▶ Make sure the patient and provider are clear on the rules of interpreting.

Resources

- ▶ http://lrc.wfu.edu/community_interpreting/extras/editeddental.pdf
- ▶ <http://www.strictlyspanish.com/resource.htm>
- ▶ <http://www.medicalspanish.com/>



APPENDIX C



Uses The CodeRED® system will be used to send critical communications, from evacuation notices to missing child alerts.

Caller ID When you see the following displayed, you will know the call is from us. If you would like to hear the last message delivered to your phone, simply dial the number back.

- Emergency Notifications
1-866-419-5000 or Emergency Comm
- General Notifications
1-855-969-4636 or General Comm

Privacy Your contact information remains private and will only be used for community notifications.

Join Our Database To make sure you receive notifications, please register at

<http://www.scemd.org/CodeRED>

Scroll to the bottom and click the CodeRED box.

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Scroll to the bottom and click the CodeRED box.

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HISPANIC OUTREACH –HURRICANE MATTHEW



**The South Carolina
Commission For Minority Affairs**

HURRICANE MATTHEW: ESF 15 HISPANIC COMMUNITY OUTREACH

HISPANIC OUTREACH –HURRICANE MATTHEW

State of South Carolina



Commission for Minority Affairs

2221 Devine Street, Suite 408
Columbia South Carolina 29205

PHONE: (803) 333-9621
FAX: (803) 333-9627

November 15, 2016

On behalf of the Board of Commissioners and staff of the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs, I take this opportunity to commend our Governor, the Honorable Nikki F. Haley, Mr. Kim Stenson, Director, South Carolina Emergency Management Division, Mr. Joseph Farmer, EMD Chief of External Affairs and Mr. Derrec Becker, EMD Public Affairs Officer, for their superior leadership prior to and following the arrival of Hurricane Matthew. Their quick and definitive actions prior to the storm saved countless lives and significantly reduced the loss of property.

I also commend staff members and volunteers who assisted with the planning and execution of our state's plan of action in preparation for Hurricane Matthew. Extraordinary teamwork was experienced across support functions at the State EMD Operations Center and across the state. Many agencies, organizations and individuals worked long hours to ensure the well being of the citizens of our state during the storm.

While there is still much work to be done following the aftermath of the storm, including the assessment of damages, clean up and more, state government and private citizens continue to work diligently to address the needs of families and individuals impacted by Hurricane Matthew.

We, at the Commission for Minority Affairs, will continue supporting the mission and the work of the South Carolina Emergency Management Division in keeping with our mission to alleviate the causes and effects of poverty and deprivation among members of the state's minority populations. Therefore, please call upon us when we may be of assistance in reaching out to the communities we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thomas J. Smith".

Thomas J. Smith
Executive Director

HISPANIC OUTREACH –HURRICANE MATTHEW

ESF 15-SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Hispanic Outreach

On October 4, 2016, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) personnel and volunteers began contacting agencies and individuals to determine their availability should the SEOC (State Emergency Operations Center) become activated due to Hurricane Matthew's approach towards our coast. At the time of the initial call, the SEOC was only partially activated and carefully monitored the path of Hurricane Matthew. Captain David Hare from the National Guard was tasked to call and begin scheduling the Emergency Support Function–Public Information (ESF) 15 team volunteers to see who would be available should the state warrant a full activation.

Captain David Hare contacted Ms. Lee Serralta McElveen, Hispanic Affairs Coordinator for the SC Commission for Minority Affairs, to determine her availability as well as the availability of her team of volunteers. Ms. McElveen reported her availability and committed to ensuring the availability of her volunteers to assist the SCEMD with ESF 15 duties, as well as efforts to reach the Hispanic community.

The SC Commission for Minority Affairs is tasked under the SCEMD Operations Plan-ESF 15 Public Information Division, to assist the South Carolina Emergency Management Division with reaching out to communities with language barriers, with a focus on the Hispanic community, to ensure they are informed in the event of a state of emergency. The SCEMD Operations plan indicates the following:

G. SC Commission for Minority Affairs

1. In coordination with SCEMD Public Information, the Commission will develop and disseminate written Spanish language disaster/preparedness Public Service Announcements (PSA), news releases and other disaster related public information to local/county emergency management offices, applicable broadcasts and print media outlets.

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2. During periods of activation and at other times, as requested, provide bilingual services during print/on-air broadcast media interviews, press conferences and other live media events. Annex 15 SCEOP Annex 15-7 15 April 2015.

3. Develop plans and procedures to ensure the widest distribution of disaster information via Spanish language print and broadcast media outlets.

Upon her notification, Ms. McElveen alerted her Executive Director, Mr. Thomas J. Smith, about the possibility of state activation and the status of Hurricane Matthew. At that time, Ms. McElveen began taking the steps needed to staff the SEOC with volunteers and other key leaders in the coastal areas and prepare for an emergency, should an order of state activation occur.

Recruiting efforts and duties to be performed would include translating press and news releases, assisting callers requesting general information, helping produce news releases after the Governor's press conference and contacting the Hispanic media and the other social media outlets as necessary to disseminate information to the community.

Ms. McElveen was responsible for coordinating and recruiting individuals to assist with ESF 15 functions as it pertained to language barriers specific to the Hispanic/Latino community in our state.

The following volunteers also committed to help and provided their expertise in various capacities on and off site:

- o Ms. Jo Dell Pickens, Midlands area business owner and Hispanic Advisory Committee member
- o Ms. Nilsy Rapalo, Counselor, SC Department of Mental Health Dorchester-Charleston County, business owner and Hispanic Advisory Committee member
- o Ms. Cecilia Rodriguez, Hispanic Advisory Committee Member, HMIS Manager, Lowcountry Homeless Coalition
- o Ms. Tanya Rodriguez Hodges, Director of Latino CDC
- o Ms. Sonia Gutierrez, reporter, WLTX television station, Midlands area

HISPANIC OUTREACH –HURRICANE MATTHEW

In addition, the following individuals listed below were instrumental in relaying information to their communities and respective counties. Private citizens and other state agency officials assisted ESF 15 by providing bilingual personnel who were able to translate news releases and shared resources with the Hispanic community:

- o Ms. Nadia Paez, Community leader, Mujeres Latinas
- o Ms. Lydia Cotton, Hispanic Community Liaison for North Charleston
- o Ms. Lazara Avila, Hilton Head Island community leader
- o Ms. Diana Saillant, Hispanic Advisory Committee member and business owner
- o Mr. Eric Esquivel, CEO, La Isla Magazine
- o Mr. Pedro de Armas, El Informador Newspaper
- o Ms Marcel Rabens, El Universal
- o Ms. Sasha Vargas Fimiani-, 9-1-1 Emergency Dispatch, North Charleston
- o Ms. Alix Pedraza, SC Department of Natural Resources
- o Other community leaders from other counties

While this report may not be all inclusive of all those who contributed to the safety of our communities, we want to recognize the contributions of everyone, who in one way or another, assisted during our State of Emergency to help keep our communities safe.

We thank all of our community leaders for taking the initiative in their counties to ensure the safety of the Hispanic communities and those with language barriers.

MEDIA

In compliance with the SCEMD Operations Plan, information was disseminated to Hispanic community leaders and media outlets in the coastal areas.

All press/news releases were sent to the following traditional media outlets in the Low Country area:

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- o El Sol Radio Station, Low Country area
- o El Informador Newspaper-13,500 reached within 4 hours. Facebook only-Twitter accounts more than doubled the numbers of persons reached on that day
- o El Universal Newspaper in the Tri-County area
- o La Isla Magazine, Eric Esquivel, CEO, Hilton Head, SC

In addition, information pertaining to Hurricane Matthew was shared on social media outlets:

- The South Carolina Hurricane Guide was posted in English and Spanish by a community Leader on her Facebook page with 1,919 friends/followers.
- Another community leader shared information on her Facebook page titled Mujeres Latinas, which has 6,664 friends/followers.
- A community leader for the City of North Charleston shared information on Facebook with 2,000 friends/followers.
- A community leader in Hilton Head Island shared on her fan page and Facebook page, Y Sabes, which has 160 followers.

SERVICES PROVIDED

In addition to complying with the State Emergency Operations Plan and assisting at the State Emergency Operating Center (SEOC), the following additional services were provided:

- o Phone calls were received at different times of the day and night regarding an array of concerns or questions regarding what to do or where to go.
- o Information on shelters was provided to citizens.
- o Helped community members in providing them with options about the evacuation and knowing their zones.
- o Assisted with confirmation of the evacuation shelters in their zone area.

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- Assisted a couple who needed to determine if the highways were open in order for them to return home.
- Assisted a Mexican worker in North Charleston who decided to stay. Information was provided to him about an evacuation shelter located at Stall High School.
- Assisted SCEMD who received a call but could not communicate with caller in Spanish.
- Helped a Hispanic woman who needed emergency assistance. She was lost and was in labor. Emergency services through 9-1-1 could not locate her at the time. However, our volunteer was eventually informed that the pregnant woman was safe and in a hospital.
- Provided information on shelters and published the information on various Facebook pages.
- Shared with leaders in other counties, important information on evacuation routes, shelters and more.
- Volunteered at PIPS (Public Information System). A volunteer's personal number was provided to PIPS and all Spanish calls were transferred to her 24/7 which was handled remotely from the volunteer's home.
- Followed up on every person that called to assure their safety and return.
- Current information was posted by Hispanic business owners and as it came through, it was shared in a timely manner.
- North Charleston did a great job by having a Spanish speaking person available to provide a summary in Spanish of what was discussed at each press conference. A 9-1-1 bilingual staff member also provided this support to the community.
- *A Hispanic community leader assisted us with all dissemination of information to media and other outlets. An individual and her family were evacuated. She was later identified and marked herself safe after the hurricane. She reported that she had evacuated to serve as a positive role model for the community.

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**** This is an important point since many Hispanics are afraid to move and evacuate for fear that they may be asked for documents. They don't know the language and don't know what to ask for, and/or feel safer at home with their family, or have been turned away in the past from shelters.***

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TRANSLATIONS

NEWS RELEASES/PRESS RELEASES

- Over 25 news releases were translated into Spanish.
- All news releases were translated into Spanish. This was a collaborative effort by many of the volunteers and other government agencies in the ESF 15 function.
- Press releases were disseminated in English and Spanish to Hispanic media and leaders.
- Assisted ESF 15 with the Twitter feeds. Over 100 tweets were translated.
- Facebook - Over 10,743 received press and news releases and updates on Hurricane Matthew.

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Lessons Learned and Recommendations

While the SC Commission for Minority Affairs is tasked to assist in the event of a State of Emergency at the SEOC, it is also equally vital that our communities have a system in place that works cohesively with the SCEMD to release information to the masses. It is important that information is understood in their language of origin to help minimize loss of life and be proactive rather than reactive.

During the Hurricane Matthew operations, we were extremely proud of the efforts made by so many to reach out to communities along the coast. Press releases and information was relayed in many counties and disseminated utilizing several different methods of communication.

Our Hispanic community leaders were actively involved and were proactive in all aspects of preparedness and recovery. Our Hispanic Advisory Committee members rolled down their sleeves and stepped in to help in any way possible in the various counties affected by Hurricane Matthew.

However, there are still some lessons to be learned. While all ESF functions were working collaboratively, there seemed to be duplication of efforts in translating press releases. We also experienced a shortage of bilingual volunteers to assist for the duration of the activation period and post event.

In addition to the concerns above, we also found that although we had contacts for some of the Hispanic media outlets, we did not have readily available, a comprehensive list of Hispanic media outlets that was up to date for our state. This is not unusual since some media outlets may change ownership or may no longer be open for business in our state. We heavily relied on our county/community leaders to provide us with updated information.

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Another important factor is that information being relayed and disseminated should come from a centralized place known to the community providing the same message directed by the SCEMD.

Additionally, research is required to determine what primary media outlets do SC Hispanic communities tune into or view for weather information? In addition, what proactive steps should we take should another natural disaster occur in our state?

Below are some recommendations from some of the points mentioned in lessons learned:

1. Duplication of translations of press releases

Recommendation: Most of Hispanic media sources speak English and are able to relay in quick fashion information received. Perhaps translating press/news releases should first be evaluated and focus more on disseminating information to Hispanic media outlets in English and let those outlets share the information with the public in a culturally accurate manner.

2. Review of State Emergency Operations Plan

Recommendation: Each county has their own operations plan with details on what to do in the event of an emergency. In order to ensure our population receives all information during press and news releases, an evaluation or review of state plans would be recommended to ensure our community is represented and provided for.

3. Research on Apps and Best Communication Methods

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Hispanic Advisory Committee, along with key players, research the best ways our communities receive information in the event of an emergency. While we understand that resources vary according to region and counties, we must find an effective way to communicate with our communities across the state by

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informing them where to tune in or listen in order to get information in Spanish, English or language of choice.

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Contact Information

Ms. Lee Serratta McElveen
2221 Devine Street, Suite 408
Columbia, SC 29205
803-832-8163
lmcleveen@cfma.state.sc.gov

Organization Information

SC Commission for Minority Affairs
2221 Devine Street, Suite 408
Columbia, SC 29205
Tel 803-333-9621
Fax 803-333-9627
www.cma.sc.gov



APPENDIX D

SC COMMISSION FOR MINORITY AFFAIRS

HISPANIC FORUM FINDINGS REPORT

Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester

**Authors: Ms. Lee Serralta McElveen-Hispanic Affairs Program Coordinator
Mr. Benjamin Washington, Jr.-Research and Policy Program
Manager**

Mr. Thomas J. Smith, Executive Director

2014

2221 DEVINE STREET, SUITE 408, COLUMBIA, SC 29205

Hispanic Advisory Committee Members

Ms. Sandy Vergara-Duarte
City of West Columbia

Ms. Jo Dell Pickens
Ayudando Gente

Dr. José Rivera
Orangeburg County

Ms. Miriam Berrouet
Bilingual Connections-Myrtle Beach

Ms. Alma Puente-Ruiz, LMSW
Lexington County-School District

Ms. Gigi Towers
Lexington County Parent Center

Ms. Lillian Garcia
Greenville County- Safe Kids

Dr. Mike Padilla
Clemson University

Dr. Myriam Torres
USC Consortium for Immigration Studies

Ms. Tammy Beshorse
SC Appleseed Legal Justice

Mr. Jorge Leone
Acercamiento Hispano

Ms. Nilsy Rapolo, MSW
Dorchester-Charleston Mental Health

Mr. Paulo Teixeira
Hispanic Community Leader

South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs

Board of Commissioners

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Ms. Marcy Hayden, Native American Affairs Program Coordinator

Ms. Lee McElveen, Hispanic/Latino Affairs Program Coordinator

Mr. George Dennis, African American Affairs Program Coordinator

Mr. Rogie Nelson, Small and Minority Business Program Coordinator

Hispanic Forum

Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Findings Report August 2014

The South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs is the official state government agency responsible for working with the many diverse communities of color present in South Carolina. The African American population is the largest minority group in the State of South Carolina. The remaining groups, in terms of total and percentage of population are respectively: (1) Hispanic/Latino, (2) Asian and (3) the indigenous or Native American Indian/Alaska Native people. Additionally, other ethnic groups have made South Carolina their home, changing the population landscape of our State.

South Carolina is ranked number one among all states in Hispanic growth (according to the most recent US Census 2010). The numbers show over 300 percent increase from the Census in 2000. According to the US Census Bureau, the Hispanic/Latino population comprises 5.3% of the State's population (South Carolina is home to 248,542 Hispanics). However, more accurate numbers reflect that we have three times the number of those stated in the last Census (Reported by SC Consortium for Immigration Studies). **This is due to the fact that not all Hispanics fill out the Census or share information.** The latest Census information based on the American Community Survey is listed below for the State of South Carolina, Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau – 2011-2013 3-Year Estimates. Released November 2014.		South Carolina	
Subject	Number	Pct.	
POPULATION BY HISPANIC OR LATINO (ANY RACE)			
Universe: Total Population			
Total population	4,723,923	100.0	
Hispanic Or Latino Of Any Race	248,542	5.3	
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,475,381	94.7	
White alone	3,019,208	63.9	
Black or African American alone	1,295,771	27.4	
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	14,284	0.3	
Asian alone	62,879	1.3	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,992	0.04	

POPULATION BY HISPANIC OR LATINO (ANY RACE) – Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties in South Carolina.						
Universe: Total Population - Source: U. S. Census Bureau – 2011-2013 3-Year Estimates. Released November 2014.						
	Berkeley County		Charleston County		Dorchester County	
Total population	189,319	100.0	365,198	100.0	142,599	100.0
Hispanic Or Latino Of Any Race	11,465	6.1	19,047	5.2	6,634	4.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	177,854	93.9	346,151	94.8	135,965	95.3
White alone	121,398	64.1	229,437	62.8	92,880	65.1
Black or African American alone	46,737	24.7	104,784	28.7	36,359	25.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	959	0.5	814	0.2	762	0.5
Asian alone	4,391	2.3	4,978	1.4	2,289	1.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	113	0.1	146	0.03	95	0.1

The Commission's Hispanic Affairs Initiative seeks to find ways to help reduce poverty and deprivation among Hispanics in our State. Our goal is to help the Hispanic/Latino community break the cycle of poverty.

As part of this year's Hispanic Affairs strategic plan, forums will be conducted in selected counties to help us better understand the needs and challenges of the community, and Hispanic non-profit organizations seeking to serve the Hispanic/Latino community.

The Commission's statute and regulations provide that an advisory committee should be established, for each program area, to advise the Executive Director and the Board of Commissioners regarding solutions to reduce poverty among each minority group. To that end, the Commission has established advisory committees to represent the State's Native American, African American, and Hispanic/Latino populations.

The Hispanic Advisory Committee was formed in 2004. Members serve a two year term and, if they so desire, may extend their participation to a second term. The Hispanic Advisory Committee currently has 15 active members from different backgrounds and regions from across our State. The committee provides insight and advice in finding the best solutions to help our community, organizations, and interested parties in accordance with the overall mission of the organization.

In addition to the support and advice of its advisory committees, the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs relies upon members of its Board of Commissioners to help facilitate the process of reaching out to our communities in their respective regions of service.

In June 2014, the Program Coordinator for the Hispanic Initiative along with Ms. Nilsy Rapalo, a member of the Hispanic Advisory Committee from the Charleston area, began the planning process to hold a forum for Hispanic Community Leaders from Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties. During this planning period, key leaders and non-profit organizations were identified and invited to attend the event. The event was held in North Charleston at the DoubleTree Hotel on August 14, 2014. Ms. Rapalo, a member of the Hispanic Advisory Committee and Community Liaison, was instrumental in identifying and ensuring that all those community leaders took part in the event.

A list of Hispanic organizations, other organizations that serve the Hispanic community and community leaders was compiled and invitations were sent via email and US postal service delivery. Space was limited to 50 participants. However, many more individuals expressed their desire to attend the event. Although we could not accommodate more than 50 individuals, we made every effort to schedule times during our stay in Charleston to personally meet with individuals who could not attend the event and to assist them as possible.

The Hispanic Forum was very well attended and very successful.

Purpose of the Forum

The overall goal for the Hispanic Forum and Networking Breakfast was threefold: 1) Inform community leaders and organizations of the mission of the SC Commission for Minority Affairs and to share information regarding programs we have to offer; 2) Meet and network with the leaders of the area to discuss the services they provide; and 3) Assess the needs and challenges of the Hispanic Community and its service providers.

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology

1. Data was collected and analyzed from the forms given to the attendees.
2. The target group for the Findings Report consisted of Hispanic Community organizations and various community leaders.
3. A Forum was facilitated by the Hispanic Program Coordinator, a member of the Hispanic Advisory Committee, and the Commission's Executive Director and staff.

4. All attendees were given a folder with the following: Event Agenda, Forum Form, Agency brochure, Hispanic Program brochure, and Community Based Services Program brochure.
5. An Interpreter was utilized for Non-Spanish speaking guests.
6. Attendees were asked to complete a two-part Forum Form (blue sheet) labeled Part 1 and Part 2.
7. Attendees shared the following information:
 - PART 1
 - a. Identifying information
 - b. Mission of their organization
 - c. Other roles they serve within the community
 - PART 2
 - d. Needs of their community
 - e. Needs of their organizations
 - f. Challenges faced by the community
 - g. Challenges faced by their organization
8. Attendees submitted their forms at the conclusion of the event.
9. Notes were taken and input received.
10. Information was gathered and analyzed from Hispanic Form (Blue sheet) as well as from notes taken at the event.
11. The Findings Report includes action steps and recommendations.

Forum Participants

Information was obtained during the Forum which included the following: Part 1: Name of the organization and identifying information such as address, phone number, email, and website. We also asked participants to share briefly their organizations' missions and roles. Information obtained in Part 2 of the form included needs and challenges faced by the Hispanic community and Hispanic organizations.

Organizations represented at the forum included, but were not limited to, grassroots organizations, faith based organizations, law enforcement, higher education, health care organizations, Hispanic media, the arts and more. Listed below are the organizations which were in attendance:

Name of Organization	Representative
Dame La Mano	Lydia Cotton
MAG ART	Maribel Acosta
Trident Technical College	Allan Barboza

Desfile Hispano	Maria Cuecha
Iglesia Catolica	Gilgardo Garcia
Military	Luis Class
Saillant Language	Diana Saillant
Carolina One	Fernando De la Cruz
Grupo Ladson	Diana Montes, Beatriz Vivanco, Veronica Castro
Iglesia Bautista Northside	Alex Millan
Charleston Sheriffs Department	Deputy Gustavo Chaves
Iglesia de Dios Johns Island	Tina Diaz, Lisandra Collins
Universal News	Marcela Rubens
MUSC	Judith Rundbaken
PASOs	Romina McCandles
Tribunal	Jackie Niederman
Circulo Hispano de Charleston	Paula Tejeda
MUSC	Vanessa Diaz
HECHO	Josephine Rivera
Charleston County 9-1-1	Sasha Vargas Rimini
SC CMA Commissioner	Fred Lincoln
SC CMA Commissioner	Tia Brewer-Footman
Charleston County School District	Stephen Boags
North Charleston Police Department	Maria Leahy
Trident Technical College-Veterans Program	Yiraliz Beltran
MUSC Children's Clinic	Martha Gomez
ESOL- Charleston County School District	Christina Vivas
Franklyn C. Fetter Clinic	Salvadora Velasquez, Antonio Garcia

Community Visit

Members of the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs staff, with the assistance of Officer Maria Leahy, North Charleston Police Department, were able to tour various communities in the North Charleston Area where Latinos reside and/or own businesses. During the tour, we learned about the personal and business challenges Hispanics faced in those residential communities on a daily basis.

We also toured the area in which Midlands Park Elementary is located. More than 60% of its students are of Hispanic heritage.

The needs varied in each residential area. However, common to the communities were very bad road conditions within some of the Mobile Home Parks, poor lighting, safety issues, and high crime rates. It was apparent that community maintenance was a high priority for residents.

Community and Organizational Needs and Challenges

The following organizations expressed the needs and challenges listed in the chart below. The questions posed in the Hispanic Forum Form were: "How can we help you?" and "What are the needs and challenges of the community?"

NEEDS	COMMUNITY CHALLENGES
Access to Education	Transportation, language barriers and lack of information
Medical Services	
Education for healthcare providers	
Mental Health services for victims	
Education for Parents	
Hispanic media wished to be kept informed of community events, etc to help and assist with publicity	Hispanic community is not informed of all the resources available to them that specifically assist the Hispanic community
Clothing, toiletries and financial assistance to help migrant families and seasonal workers	Language barriers, transportation and access to legal rights
Additional support for students dropping out	
Scholarships for DACA students (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals)	
Assistance to establish new program for newly arrived students and families	
Trash container to help keep our community clean, pave our roads, road signs and signs for our streets	Language, lack of drivers license, information on police in Spanish, health care and education
Educational Support for Migrant students	
Volunteers to work across the State	
Educational retention, stimulate our students to obtain higher education, Educate on higher education opportunities and scholarships available	Not knowing what resources are available to them, limited financial income, undocumented or unauthorized status limits them from furthering their education
	Lack of resources on healthcare, Need resources to learn basic English, Information and resources on nutrition, diabetes, obesity, education on mental health illness, alcoholism,

	child abuse education and prevention and assistance for students currently in college
Funding and State Support, Champions for Latino Community	Organizations lack capacity, interest or policies to work with Latino communities effectively. Community is not familiar with resources, absence of Political will to support community, involve community to learn form them
Protection for renters and the conditions in which they live	Learn to read and write in Spanish, literacy
Promote scouting in the Community	Hispanic attorneys, representation to protect the rights of business owners, law officers to help the Hispanic community and free services related to these areas
Grants/Scholarships for DACA students	More locations to teach English as a Second Language
Provide Free education and classes for those interested in the ARTS Become a non-profit 501c3 organization	Language barriers, Resources, united front-Communication Center with integrated services for the Hispanic Community
Information on educational opportunities, recreational opportunities, and healthcare for adults and children	Language and to be able to work without fear and a fair salary
Spread the word of their companies services to help people who need assistance	Help counties understand the need to have materials and information in Spanish
Legislation and Policies that assist undocumented to obtain drivers license	Legislative representation is lacking for the Hispanic Community
ESL (English as a Second Language) Classes Business Start-up Immigration Lawyers	
Drivers License Assistance for Dream Act Students Special Needs Children	Language Barriers, Some Hispanic communities have individuals that do not know how to read, Drivers license, Assistance for DACA students
Food bank, Toys for Tots, Teach them the importance of doing Income Tax, Clinics- How to get to clinics, High School Diploma, GED classes, Drivers	Teach them English

License

Help with obtaining 501c3 status for programs such as Art, theatre. Need a system of communication which is simple and clear Create a coalition of parents and members in the community

The charts listed above indicate that there are several common themes among the needs and challenges in the community. Among these commonalities are:

- Educational support and resources
- Lack of sufficient resources and lack of knowledge of available resources
- Language barriers
- Non-profit need for capacity building assistance
- Spanish speakers' need to learn English
- Lack of available health services
- The need to obtain drivers licenses

Another component of the Forum was informing participants of services available through the Community Based Services Program at the Commission for Minority Affairs. Ms. Cynthia Haddad was available to speak with representatives of nonprofit organizations who requested assistance and provided one-on-one technical assistance. As a result of making our resources available, subsequent meetings have been scheduled to help nonprofit organizations that requested further assistance.

Recommended Next Action Steps

The SC Commission for Minority Affairs will be tasked to follow through with the concerns of those attending the meeting. We recommend the following action steps:

1. Meet with non-profit organizations that requested assistance;
2. Actively participate in events and special meetings that address the needs of the community in the Low Country area;
3. Link community leaders and grass roots organizations to resources that will help move their communities forward;
4. Continue conducting research in the service area and finding ways to help the Hispanic community find resources needed to foster its wellbeing and break the cycle of poverty;
5. Continue to work with the Hispanic community to build its capacity.

Summary

The South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs, in collaboration with Ms. Nilsy Rapalo, North Charleston-Dorchester Hispanic community leader and Hispanic Advisory Committee Member, hosted a forum for the Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester counties. The forum served as a tool to obtain valuable information on the challenges faced by the Hispanic community. Time was taken to meet program officials and leaders who serve the Hispanic community. More than 45 community leaders participated in the event.

The various challenges shared included the following:

- The need for more educational support and resources;
- The lack of resources and the lack of knowledge of available resources;
- Language barriers, in particular, the lack of available materials written in Spanish;
- Nonprofit organizations need for capacity building assistance;
- The need for Spanish speakers to learn to speak English;
- The need to link the Hispanic population with available health services; and
- The need for more Hispanics to obtain valid state drivers licenses.

The SC Commission for Minority Affairs will be working with the Hispanic population in the Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester area in implementing the recommended action steps. The findings reports will be shared with various leaders and other interested parties in hopes that this information will stir up the need to work collaboratively. It is through collaboration that solutions to bring about change can be developed. This in turn will better enable the Commission to work closely with the Hispanic leadership. The leadership can in turn assist with the development of needed programs and resources for the community at large.

APPENDIX E

SURVEY-SPANISH

☐ GREER CITY HALL ☐ SAN SEBASTIAN CHURCH ☐ CHILDRENS MUSEUM

SURVEY# _____

ESTUDIO

La Comisión para los Asuntos de las Minorías de Carolina del Sur está ayudando al Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Carolina del Sur en un estudio de la seguridad de nuestras vías de transportación. Ambas organizaciones están interesadas en la importancia de la seguridad vial de todas las personas, en especial de la población hispana-latina. Por favor, conteste las preguntas lo mejor posible. Sus respuestas son voluntarias y se mantendrán anónimas.

1. Por favor escriba su código postal donde vive: _____
2. Por favor escriba el nombre de la comunidad donde vive (si se conoce):

3. Su Sexo: ☐ Masculino ☐ Femenino
4. Por favor, marque con una "X" al lado de su raza y etnicidad: ☐ Blanco ☐ Negro ☐ Asiático
☐ Indio Nativo Americano ☐ Otra Raza (por favor escriba: _____) ☐ Origen
hispano-latino (Por favor escriba Su País: _____)
5. ¿Usted actualmente posee una licencia de conducir de Carolina del Sur? ☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No estoy seguro

(Si no, pase a la pregunta 8a y 8b.)

6. Cuando usted tomó el examen de licencia de conducir por escrito, pudo tomar el examen en su propio idioma?
☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No estoy seguro
7. Se le proporcionó un intérprete para ayudarle a tomar y completar el Examen de Conducir escrito de Carolina del Sur? ☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No estoy seguro
- 8a. ¿En estos momentos posee una licencia de conducir comercial? ☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No estoy seguro

Estado: _____ País: _____

9. Marque con una "X" junto al tipo de vehículo que usted conduce más a menudo.
☐ Yo actualmente no tengo un vehículo que conduzco. ☐ Yo conduzco un coche/carro de pasajeros.

☐ Yo dejo más espacio al pasar cualquier tipo de vehículo.

☐ Yo he hecho ciertos cambios a mis hábitos de conducir (escriba por favor en que: _____)

17. Si usted contestó sí, indique por favor quién le paró, ¿y cuál era el tipo de violación que usted recibió? (Por favor seleccione la mejor respuesta).

☐ Yo nunca he sido parado por "tailgating" o cortar un semi-carro.

☐ Yo no recuerdo ser parada por la policía local o la patrulla de la carretera de Carolina del Sur y haber recibiendo una violación.

☐ He sido parado solamente por la policía local para conducir demasiado de cerca (tailgating).

☐ He sido parado solamente por la patrulla de la carretera de Carolina de Sur para conducir demasiado de cerca (tailgating).

☐ He sido parado por la policía local y la patrulla de la carretera por conducir demasiado de cerca (tailgating).

18. ¿Usted piensa que la patrulla de la carretera de carolina del Sur es muy estricta en hacer cumplir las leyes de seguridad de tráfico en nuestro estado?

☐ Muy estricto ☐ algo ☐ No muy estricto ☐ Raramente ☐ No en lo absoluto

Gracias por Completar este Estudio!

**Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving (TADD)
2013 Hispanic – Latino
Highway Safety Survey Report**

**Submitted To
The South Carolina Department of Public Safety
State Transport Police
Col. Leroy Taylor - Director
William David Findley – Program Manager**

**And The
Federal Motor Carriers Services Administration
Chris M. Hartley – SC Division Administrator
Kevin Morrison – State Programs Manager**

**Submitted By

The SC Commission for Minority Affairs

Mr. Thomas Smith – Executive Director
Mr. Benjamin Washington, Jr. – Research Program Manager
Ms. Lee Seralta McElveen – Hispanic-Latino Program Coordinator**

September 2013

**SC COMMISSION FOR MINORITY AFFAIRS
2013 TADD GRANT HISPANIC/LATINO
HIGHWAY SAFETY SURVEY REPORT**

**Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving
2013 Hispanic – Latino Highway Safety Survey Report**

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**SC COMMISSION FOR MINORITY AFFAIRS
2013 TADD GRANT HISPANIC/LATINO
HIGHWAY SAFETY SURVEY REPORT**

Introduction

This report provides a summary of findings from the TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey. This Highway Safety Survey was completed by participating Hispanic-Latino family respondents living in Greenville County. The Highway Safety Survey instrument was designed and constructed by the Hispanic-Latino Program Coordinator and Research Program Manager of the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs. The Survey was also included in the ninety (90) minute training curriculum as a part of the 2013 Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving (TADD) Grant. The TADD Grant was awarded to the SC Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) by the Federal Motor Carriers Services Administration (FMCSA) as a part of their High Priority Grants Program to States.

Methodology

The Research and Program Coordinator staff of the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs (CMA) developed a Highway Safety Survey tool that would help the CMA in conducting research regarding how well the Hispanic-Latino population understood the current laws regarding traffic safety. The purpose of the Survey was to identify what knowledge that the Hispanic-Latino population has in regards to driving on South Carolina roads and interstates. The Survey tool was administered on August 20 – 22, 2013 during the three Community Meetings held in various locations in Greenville County. These locations included:

- **August 20, 2013 - Greer, SC City Hall Government Complex (Greer, SC);**
- **August 21, 2013 – Sans Sebastian Church (Berea-Sans Souci Communities); and**
- **August 22, 2013 – Greenville Children’s Museum (Downtown Greenville, SC).**

The survey instrument included eighteen (18) questions. The questions focused broadly on:

- 1. Whether or not the Hispanic-Latino population had valid passenger or Commercial Driver’s Licenses (CDL);**
- 2. If the state driver’s test was available in their own language;**
- 3. If the Hispanic-Latino population understood basic local and state traffic and driving laws;**
- 4. How aware each Hispanic-Latino family respondent was to the current safety message regarding “*Leave More Space*” (*Dejas Mas Espacio*). The “*Leave More Space*” message was featured in radio, billboard, and television media throughout the summer months of June through September 2013;**

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- 5. If the Hispanic-Latino population was aware of the SC Department of Public Safety Highway Safety Awareness Initiative in general. The media advertisements were featured throughout the state of South Carolina;**
- 6. Whether or not Hispanic-Latino drivers had receive a traffic violation;**
- 7. The type of traffic violation received, if any; and**
- 8. The strictness of enforcement of the current South Carolina traffic and safety laws around trucks.**

Because of a major reduction in the TADD Grant budget and Scope of Work, the Highway Safety Survey was administered only in Greenville County. Based on the 2007-2011 5-Year estimates, Greenville County has the fourth highest percentage of Hispanic-Latino residents in the state (7.8%) relative to the percentage of commercial motor vehicle accidents, fatalities and economic loss.

The SC Commission for Minority Affairs partnered with the staff of the SC Department of Public Safety during each of the Community Meetings. In addition, the staff also partnered on a Community Outreach event at the White Horse Road (U. S. Highway 25) Flea Market. The U.S. Highway 25 Corridor is one of the high volume roadways that connect the western end of Greenville County, SC with Interstate 26 and Interstate 40 in North Carolina.

The Research Program Manager (Mr. Benjamin Washington, Jr.) and Hispanic-Latino Program Coordinator (Ms. Lee McElveen) designed several culturally specific questions for the Highway Safety Survey. In addition to these questions, over half of the questions were included from the Washington State Highway TACT Program Safety Survey. The Highway Safety Survey is included in a separate Appendix to this document in both English and Spanish.

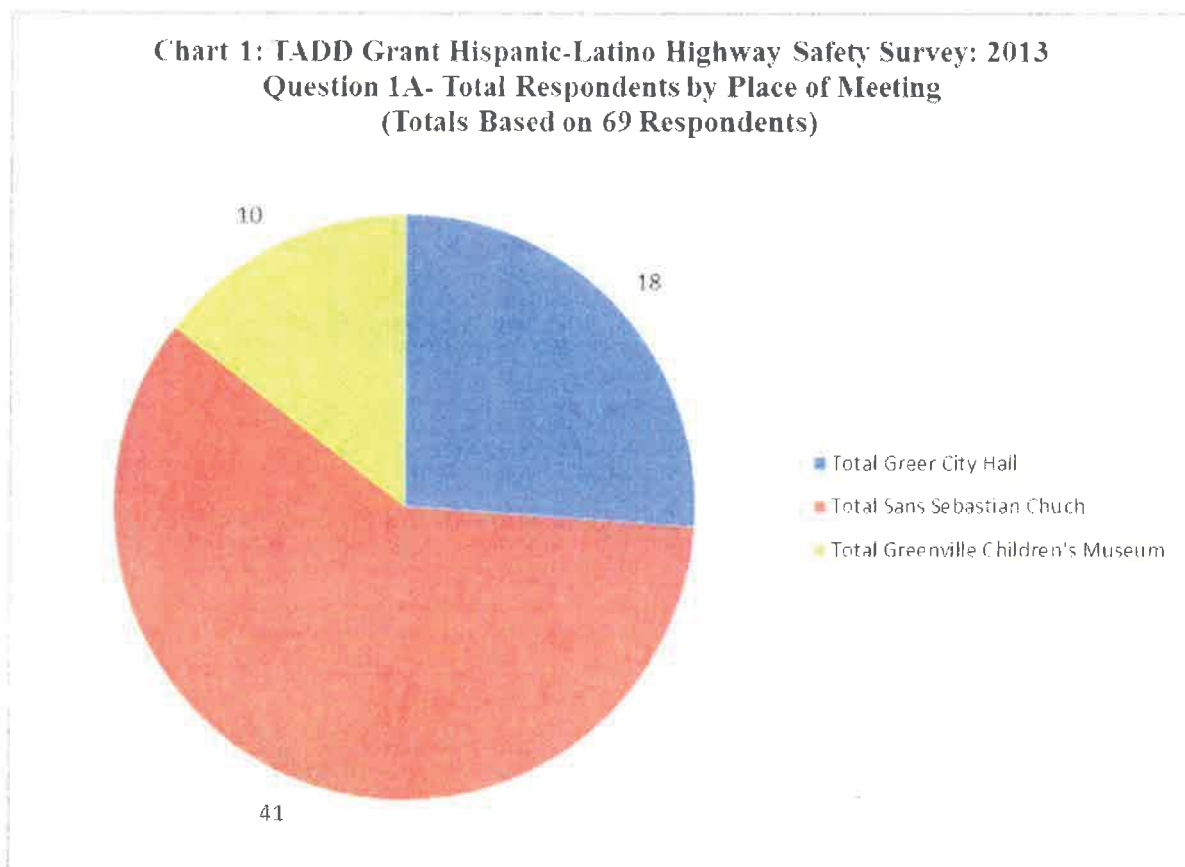
Summary Information

- A total of seventy (70) surveys were distributed to Hispanic-Latino family participants during each of the three Community Meetings.
- Each Community Meeting event featured a ninety (90) minute training session utilizing a culturally specific curriculum designed by Lee McElveen, Hispanic-Latino Program Coordinator at the SC Commission for Minority Affairs. Ms. McElveen also utilized Ms. Miriam Barrouet of Bilingual Connections, and representatives from the Unicom Media Group and the Hispanic-Latino newspaper (LaNacion) to develop and present the training utilizing Power Point.
- A estimated total of 180 families participated in the three Community Meetings at the three different locations in Greenville County.

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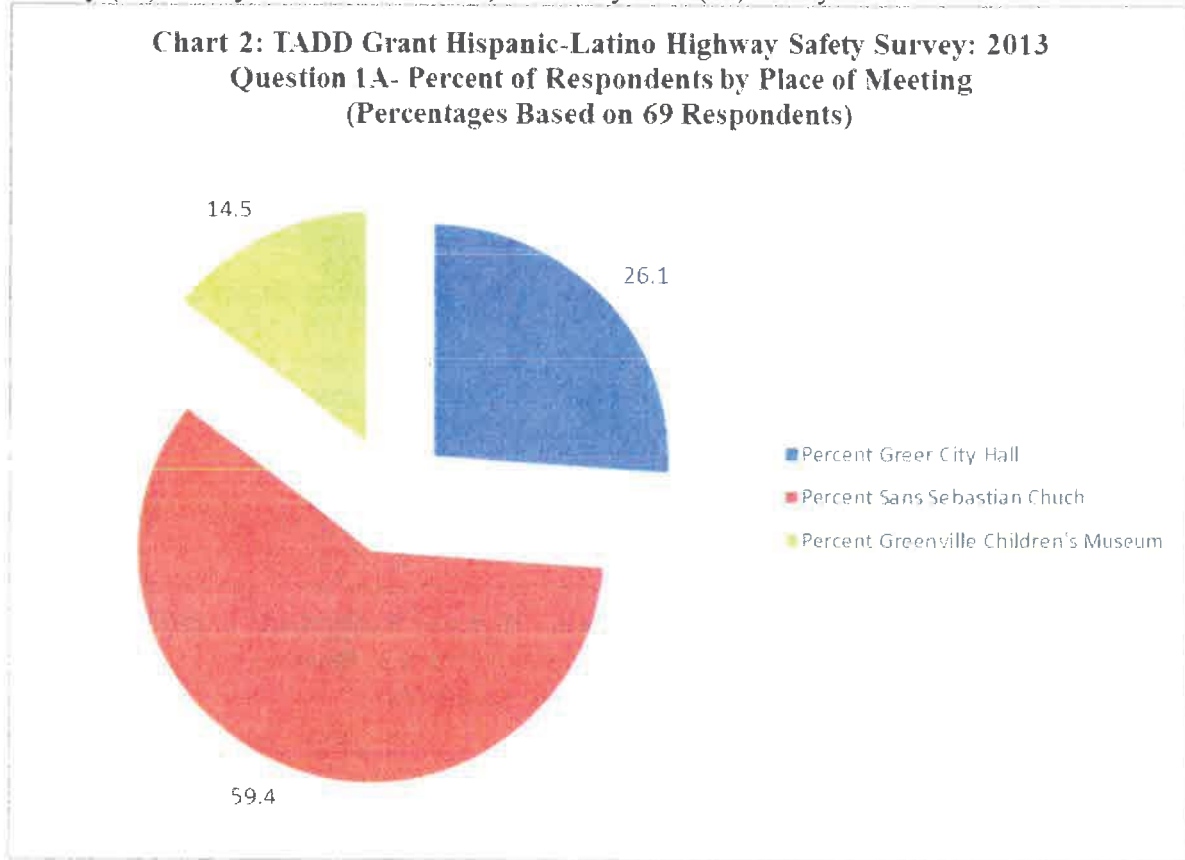
- Summary statistics on the total number of families who participated in the Highway Safety Survey Community Meetings are given by location. Chart 1 reveals the following information:
 1. A maximum total of sixty-nine (69) completed surveys were collected from the three Community Meeting locations: Greer, SC City Hall, the Sans Sebastian Catholic Church, and the Greenville Children's Museum;
 2. An estimated 180 families received training from the Highway Safety curriculum. The curriculum was taught in Spanish and provided information pertaining to current South Carolina driving laws. Up to 40 percent of the curriculum Power Point contained visual examples, "audio presentations" (utilizing "You Tube") and information on "Leave More Space" between passenger cars and trucks.

Hispanic-Latino Respondents By Community Meeting Location



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Chart 2 provides percentage statistics for the three Community Meeting Locations. A total of seventy (70) surveys were administered, with sixty-nine (69) surveys returned.



The percentages in Chart 2 reveal that:

- 59.4% of the Highway Safety Surveys were completed at the Sans Sebastian Church Community Meeting;
- 26.1% of the completed Surveys were collected at the Greer City Hall Community Meeting; and
- 14.5% of the Surveys were collected at the Greenville Children's Museum Community Meeting (the smallest meeting venue).

Each of the Community Meetings provided an opportunity for Hispanic-Latino families to ask questions regarding South Carolina driving laws. Time was also allowed for local community residents to ask specific questions from the Department of Public Safety Officer in attendance about driving laws in general, but about leaving more space around commercial vehicles.

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The rest of this Report provides statistical totals and percentages for each of the questions contained in the Highway Safety Survey and completed by Hispanic-Latino families at each Community Meeting.

Total Respondents By Zip Code and Community Location

As mentioned earlier, a total of 70 surveys were administered to Hispanic-Latino family members during the three Community Meetings, but only sixty-nine (69) surveys were completed. The remainder of this report summarizes the key findings provided based on the total number of Hispanic-Latino families that completed that particular question or statement. Thus, it is important to note that the total number of Hispanic-Latino families completing each question or statement in the Highway Safety Survey could and did vary.

Summary of Responses to Survey Questions

A separate Appendix to the TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey Report contains the actual survey questionnaire that was distributed to each Hispanic-Latino family during the three Community Meetings held in Greenville County. The questionnaire contained a total of eighteen questions. However, one question (Question 12) was omitted from the Safety Survey due to the uncertainty of the respondents being able to fully understand and properly answer that question. Table 1 lists each of the eighteen (18) questions contained in the Safety Survey.

Table 1: Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving (TADD) Highway Safety Survey

Question	Community Focus Questions From The Highway Safety Survey Questionnaire
1	Write in the Zip Code where you live.
2	Please write in the community name where you live (if known).
3	Your Sex (Gender) _____ Male _____ Female
4	Please place an "X" beside your race and ethnicity.
Question	Questions Related to Possession of a Driver's License and the License Exam
5	Do you possess a South Carolina Driver's License? _____ Yes _____ No
6	When you took the written Driver's License Exam, were you able to take the exam in your own language? _____ Yes _____ No _____ Unsure
7	Were you provided a language interpreter to assist you in taking and completing the written South Carolina Driver's Exam? _____ Yes _____ No _____ Unsure
8a.	Do you currently possess a Commercial Driver's License (CDL)? _____ Yes _____ No _____ Unsure
8b.	If yes, please list the state and country in which your (CDL) is valid.
Question	Questions Related To Type of Vehicle Driven and General Driver Safety
9.	[Place an "X" beside] The type of vehicle you drive most often.
10.	Have you ever received a fine for not having your driver's license in your possession? _____ Yes _____ No _____ Unsure

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11	How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car, van or sport utility vehicle (SUV), or pick-up truck?
12	(Omitted Question) When I pass a car on an interstate highway, I leave ____ feet or ____ car lengths before I pull back in.
Question	Questions Related to Highway Safety Regarding Leaving More Space When Passing Semi-Trucks
13	Have you recently read, seen or heard about giving semi-trucks more space when you pass them? ____ Yes ____ No
14a.	If you answered "Yes", where did you see or hear about giving semi-trucks more space when you pass them? Please check all of the items that apply to you. ____ Newspaper ____ Radio ____ Road Sign ____ Brochure ____ Police ____ Billboard ____ Poster ____ Banner
14b.	If you (also) answered "Yes" (above), what did the information say? _____
Question	Questions Related to Involvement With the SC Highway Patrol or Enforcement
15.	Have you ever been stopped by the police or SC Highway Patrol for driving too closely (tail gaiting) or cutting off a semi-truck. ____ Yes ____ No ____ Unsure
16.	If you have been stopped within the past two months, how have you changed your driving habits?
17.	If you answered "Yes", please indicate who stopped you, and what was the type of violation you received?
18.	How strictly do you think that SC Highway Patrol enforces safe driving around trucks?

Respondents By Zip Code Location

Question 1 of the Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey asked each of the respondent families to write in the Zip Code where they live. This information can help the staff of the Department of Public Safety to know how the Hispanic-Latino population is distributed throughout Greenville County relative to the three major high traffic-volume roadways. Charts 3 and 4 provide the total and percent distribution of respondent families returning the survey by Zip Code location.

An important trend occurring over the past decade has been the growth of the Hispanic-Latino population within the state of South Carolina. Between 2000 and 2010, the State of South Carolina ranked first in the nation in the growth of the Hispanic-Latino population (5.2%). Thus far, this trend has continued within certain parts of the state for various reasons. Since 2010, Greenville County has consistently ranked in the top five counties in South Carolina with the total number of Hispanic-Latino families. Specifically, the 2007-2011 5-year Census Bureau population estimates rank Greenville County number four in the state in terms of the total and percentage of Hispanic-Latino residents.

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Census data by Census Designated Place (CDP) sheds additional light on this trend. This data was compiled for Greenville County for each CDP by the Research Program Manager at the SC Commission for Minority Affairs and is available upon request. Hispanic-Latino percentage growth rates between 2000 and 2010 along the major high traffic volume corridors of Greenville County are as follows:

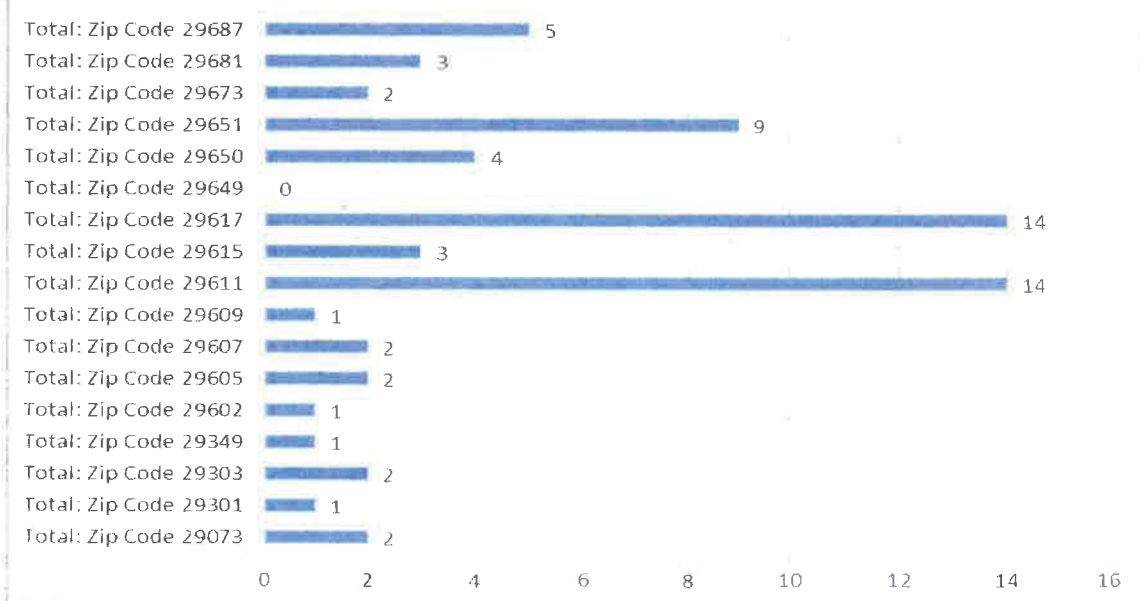
- **U. S. Highway 25** – Hispanic-Latino population growth rates between 2000 and 2010 ranged from a low of 63.0% (City of Greenville) to 316.2% (Gantt, SC CDP);
- **Interstate 85 Anderson - Greenville – Spartanburg County Line** – Hispanic-Latino population growth rates between 2000 and 2010 ranges from a low of 91.2% (Piedmont, SC), 187.1% (Taylors, SC), 154.6% (Greer, SC) to 308.7% (Golden Grove, SC CDP); and
- **Interstate 385 Greenville County South to Laurens County Line** – Hispanic-Latino population growth rates between 2000 and 2010 ranges from a low of 128.7% (Simpsonville, SC), 198.7% (Fountain Inn, SC), 197.0% (Five Forks, SC), and 290.2% (Mauldin, SC).

Charts 3 and 4 provided total and percentage statistics by Zip Code for Hispanic-Latino families completing the Highway Safety Survey. Chart 3 indicates that from the 70 Surveys distributed during the three sessions, 66 Hispanic-Latino families provided Zip Code information regarding where they live relative to the three major roads in Greenville (U. S. 25 – White Horse Road, Interstate 85, and Interstate 385). Chart 3 and 4 indicates that Hispanic-Latino families completing the survey reside within communities located in seventeen different Zip Code (tabulation) areas. The top Zip Code (tabulation) areas represented Hispanic-Latino families were located in the following Census Designated Places:

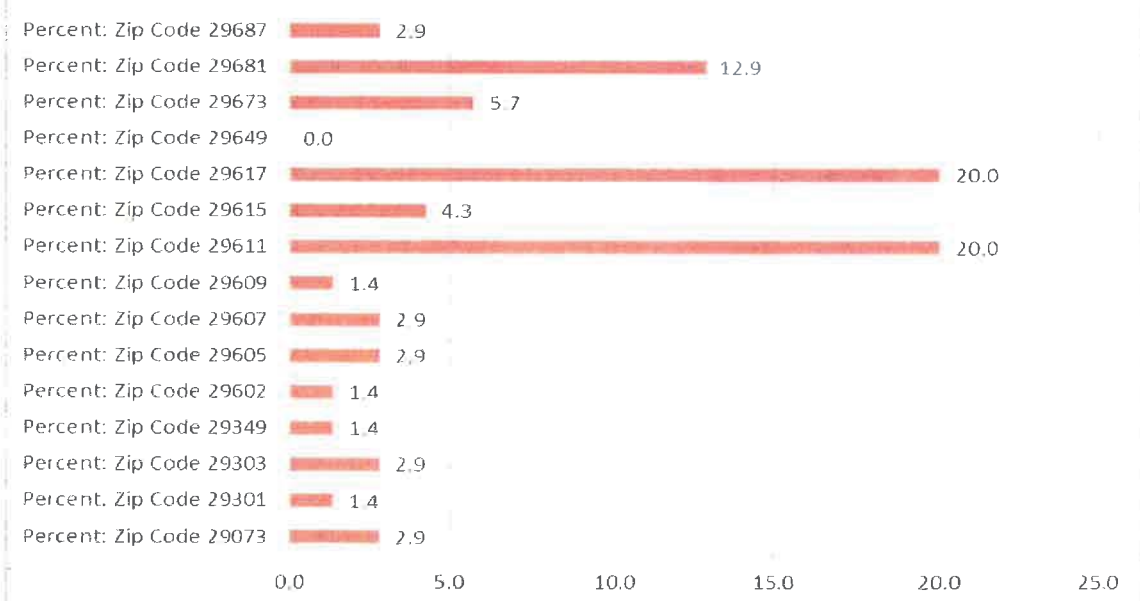
- Berea CDP – Zip Code 29611 – 14 Hispanic-Latino families, 20.0% of all respondents;
- Berea CDP – Zip Code 29617 – 14 Hispanic-Latino families, 20.0% of all respondents;
- City of Greer, SC – Zip Code 29651 – 9 Hispanic-Latino families, 12.9% of all respondents;
- Taylors, SC – Zip Code 29687 – 5 Hispanic-Latino families, 7.1% of all respondents;
- City of Greer, SC – Zip Code 29650 – 4 Hispanic-Latino families, 5.7% of all respondents;
- City of Greenville, SC – Zip Code 29615 – 3 Hispanic-Latino families, 4.3% of all respondents;

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**Chart 3: TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey: 2013
Question 1B - Total Respondents by Zip Code
(Totals Based on 70 Respondents)**



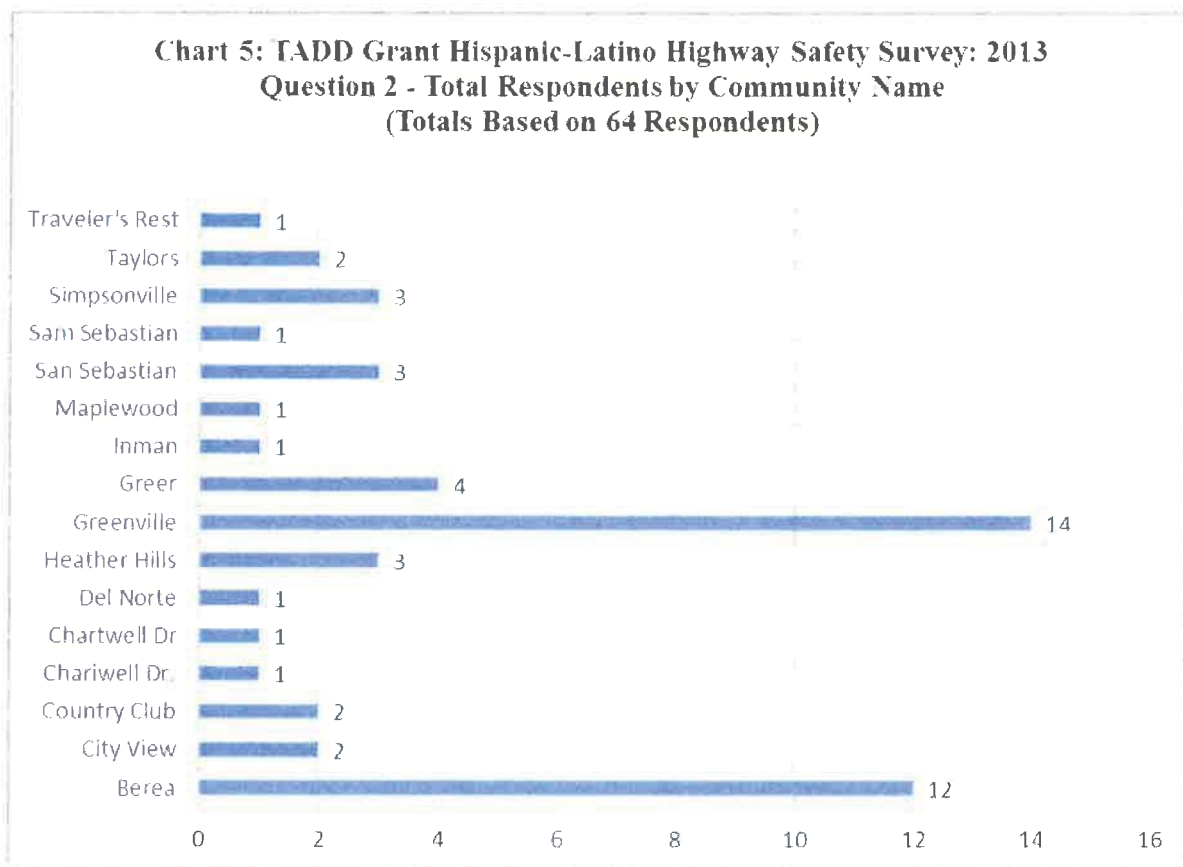
**Chart 4: TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey: 2013
Question 1B - Percentage of Respondents by Zip Code
(Percentages Based on 70 Respondents)**



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- City of Greenville (Downtown, South and West) – Zip Codes 29603, 29605, and 29607 – 2 Hispanic-Latino families each, 2.9% of all respondents;
- Piedmont, SC (Southwest Greenville County) - Zip Code 29673 – 2 Hispanic-Latino families, 2.9% of all respondents.

Question 2 of the TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey sought information from respondents regarding the name of the community in which they live. Charts 5 and 6 provide totals and percentage statistics from the respondents who answered this question.

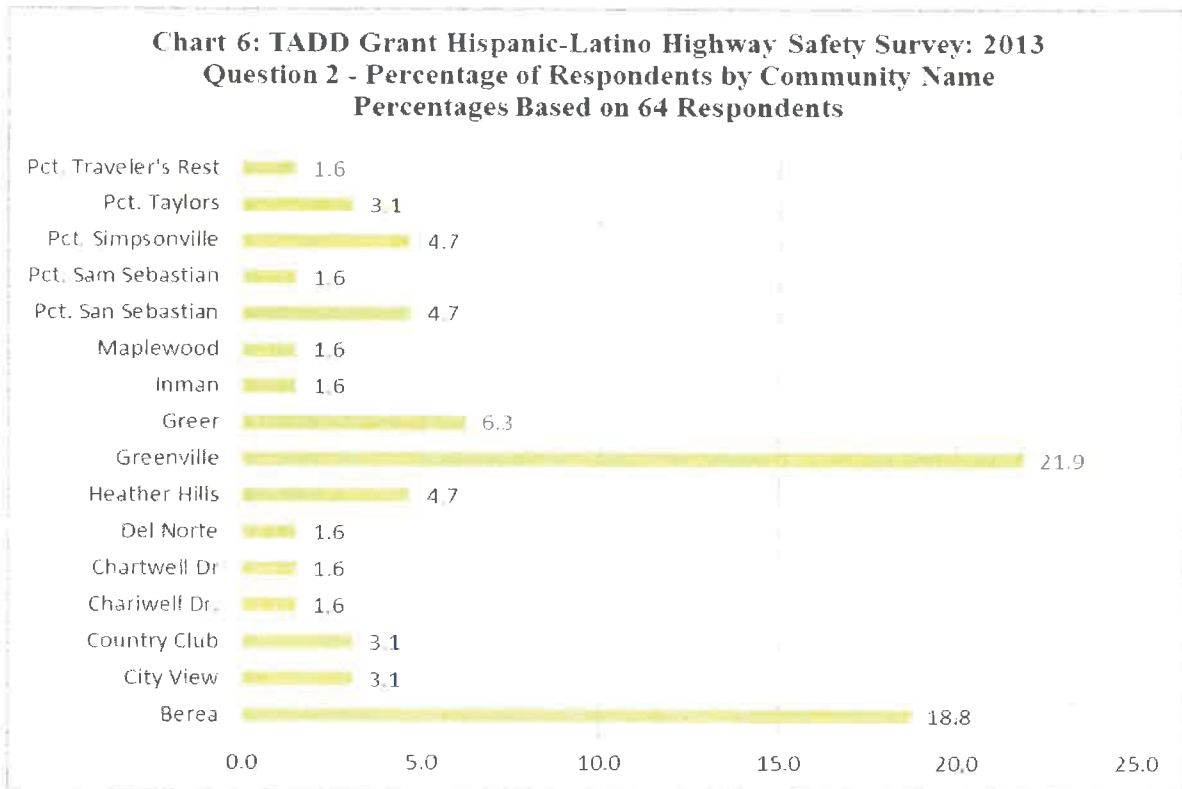


The statistical data in Charts 5 and 6 reveal that of the 64 respondent Hispanic-Lation families that identified the community name in which they live:

- 14 respondent families indicated that they resided in various communities in the City limits of Greenville, SC - 21.9% of all respondents;

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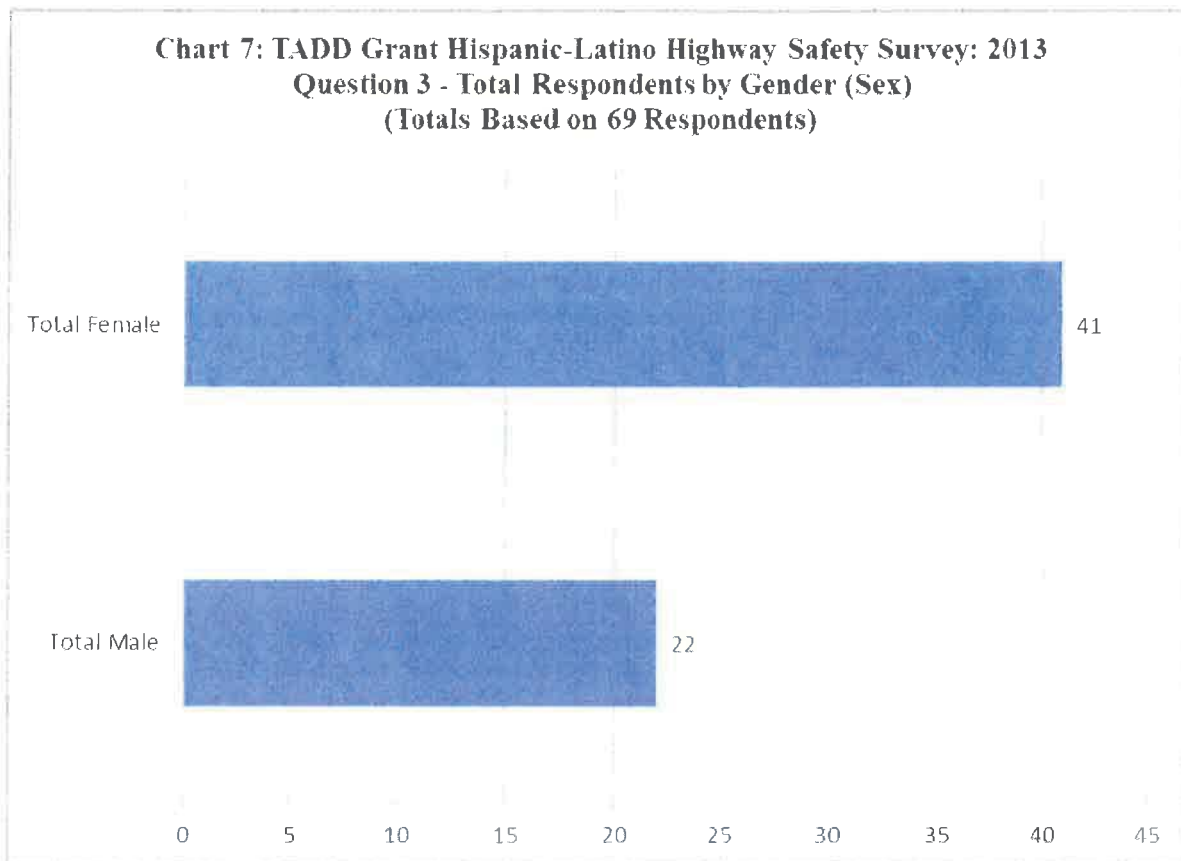
- 12 respondent families indicated that they lived in the Berea and Sans Souci communities of the City of Greenville, SC and Greenville County – 18.8% of all respondents;
- 4 respondent families indicated that they live in communities located in Greer, SC – 6.3% of all respondents;
- 3 respondent families each indicated that they resided in communities located in Greenville County: Sans Souci, Sans Sebastian Church, and Simpsonville, SC, 4.7% of all respondents;
- 2 respondent families each indicated that they resided in the communities located in Taylors, City View, and Country Club – 3.1% of all respondents;
- 1 respondent family each indicated that they resided within other communities in Greenville County – 1.6% of all residents;
- Six respondent families did not provide an answer on which community that they resided in.



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Gender of Respondents Completing the Highway Safety Survey

Questions 3 of the Highway Safety Survey asked respondents to provide information on their sex or gender. Charts 7 and 8 provides total and percentage statistics for this question.



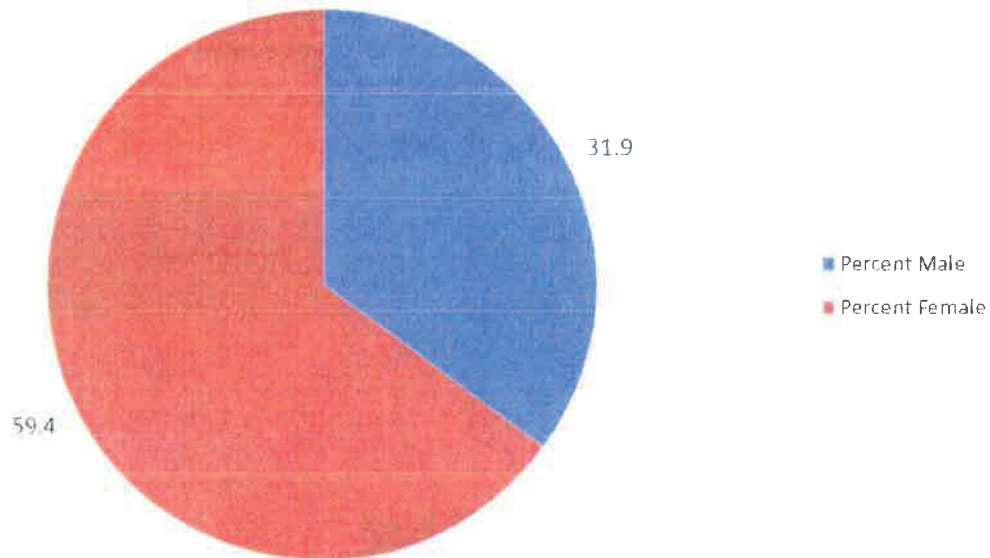
A total of sixty-nine (69) respondents completed Question 3 of the Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey. A total of 6 respondents did not complete this question.

Charts 7 and 8 reveal the following information:

- 41 respondent families completing Question 3 were female – 59.4% of all respondents;
- 22 respondent families completing Question 3 were male - 31.9% of all respondents; and
- 6 respondent families did not complete Question 3 – 8.7% of all respondents.

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**Chart 8: TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey: 2013
Question 3 - Percentage of Respondents by Gender (Sex)
(Percentages Based on 69 Respondents)**



Race of Respondents Completing the Highway Safety Survey

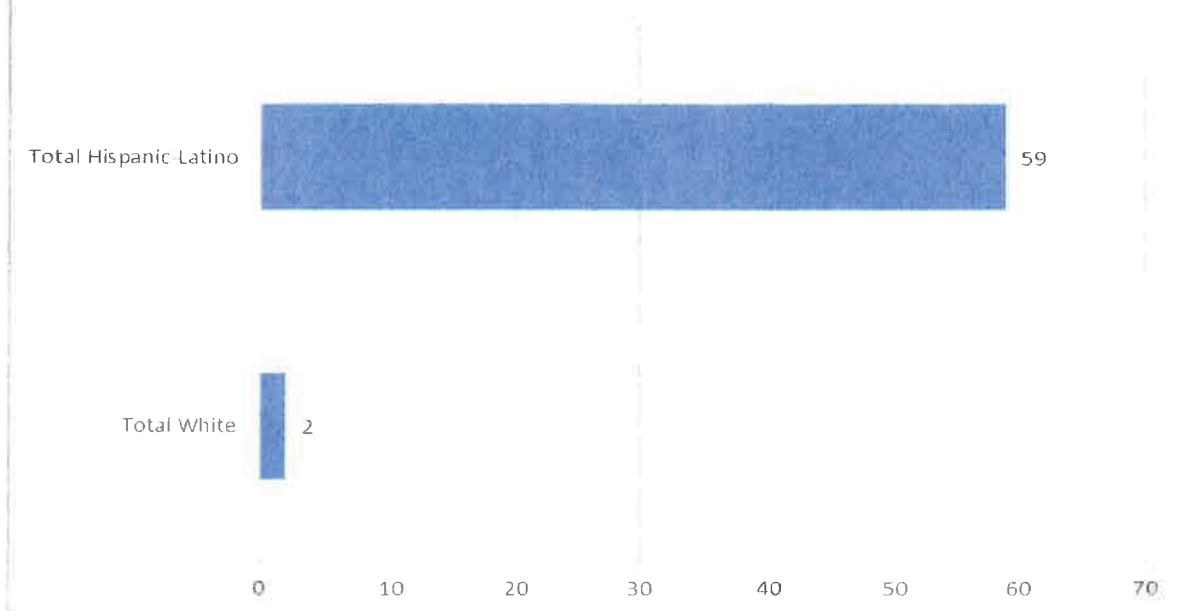
Questions 4A and 4B of the Hispanic Highway Safety Survey was divided into two parts. Question 4A asked respondents to provide information related to their race, ethnicity and country of origin. Charts 9 and 10 provides total and percentage statistics by race and ethnic origin. It is important to note that the Hispanic-Latino population is an ethnic group and not a race. Therefore, the Hispanic-Latino population can be of any race.

Charts 9 and 10 indicate that

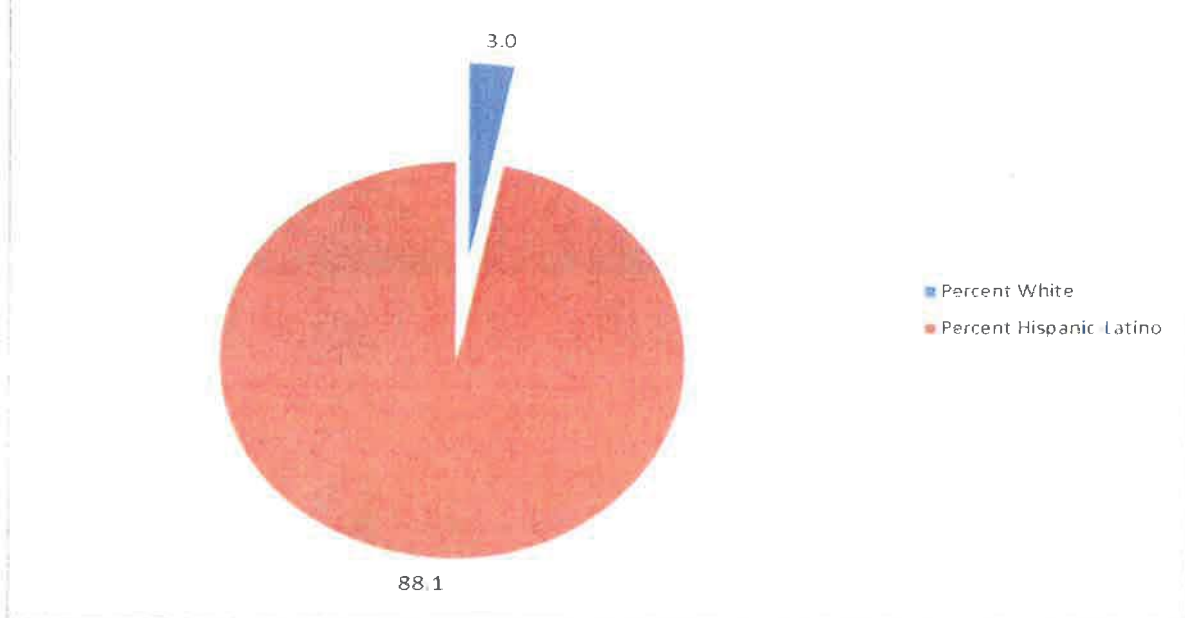
- 59 families that completed the Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey on behalf of their families was of Hispanic-Latino origin – 88.1% of respondents;
- 2 families that completed the Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey on behalf of their families self identified themselves as White – 3.1% of respondents;
- 8 respondent families did not indicate what their race or ethnic origin was – 8.8% of respondents.

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**Chart 9: TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey: 2013
Question 4A - Total Respondents by Race
(Totals Based on 67 Respondents)**



**Chart 10: TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey: 2013
Question 4A - Percentage of Respondents by Race
(Percentages Based on 67 Respondents)**



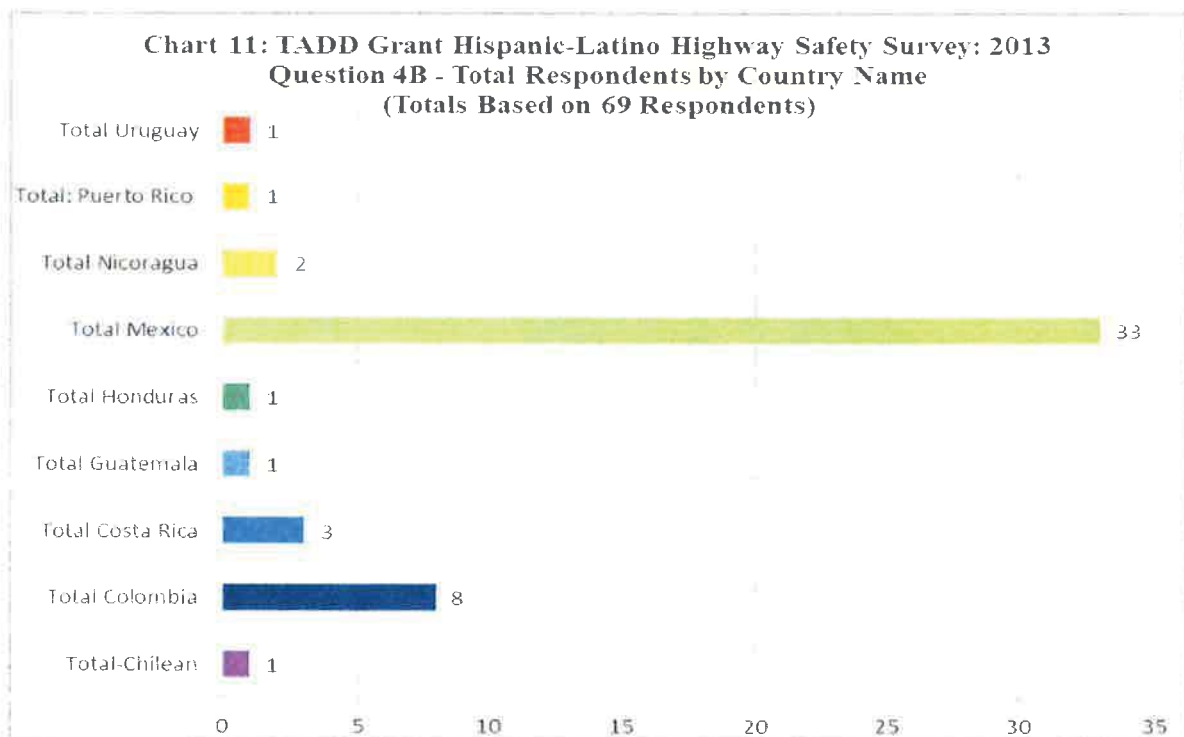
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The second part of Question 4 (Question 4B) asked Hispanic-Latino respondent families completing the Highway Safety Survey to indicate their country of origin. The indication of the country of origin by respondents shows the diversity of countries and cultures that characterizes the Hispanic-Latino population. Because of these unique differences, the Program Coordinator and Research Program Manager of the SC Commission for Minority Affairs included this question in order to help ensure that the safety training and curriculum would be designed in order to assist the Hispanic-Latino population, regardless of the country of origin of the families.

Charts 11 and 12 provide respectively, the total number and percentage of Hispanic-Latino families that completed the Highway Safety Survey by country of origin.

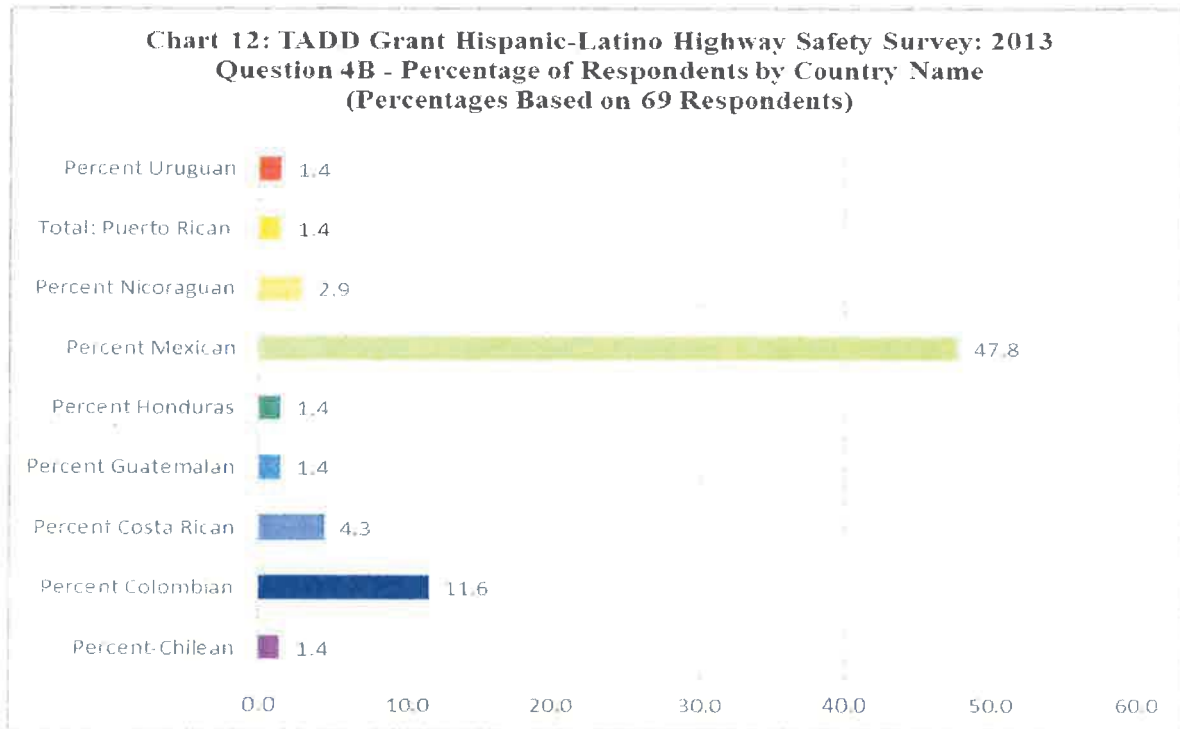
The data in both Charts reveal the following:

- A total of nine different countries were represented through the families in attendance at each of the three Community events in which the Highway Safety Training was provided: (Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, and Uruguay);
- Families from the country of Mexico represented the largest population that participated in Highway Safety Training. A total of 33 families – 47.8% of all families participated in the training and completed the Survey;



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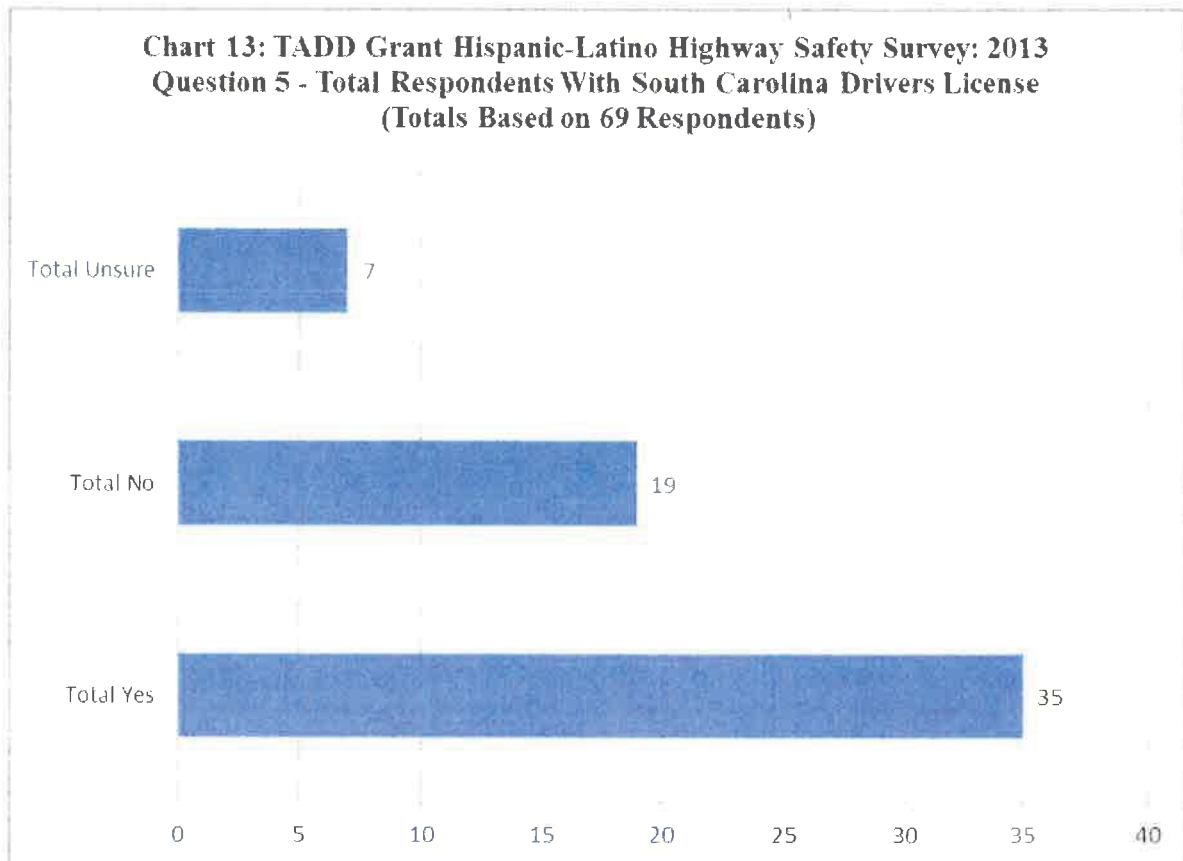
- Families from the country of Colombia, South America represented the second largest Hispanic-Latino population that participated in Highway Safety Training. A total of 8 families – 11.6% of all families participated in the training and completed the Survey;



- Families from the countries of Costa Rica and Nicaragua represents the third and fourth largest populations of Hispanic-Latino origin that participated in Highway Safety Training. A total of 3 families from Costa Rico and 2 families from Nicaragua were in attendance and participated in the Safety Training held at the Community Meetings – These totals represented 4.3% and 2.9% respectively of all respondents who participated in the Safety Training and completed the Survey;
- The remaining Hispanic-Latino families who participated in the Highway Safety Training were each from five countries: Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Puerto Rico and Uruguay. In each of these cases, one family from each of these countries completed the Survey. Each of these families represented 1.4% of all participants from each country.
- A total of eighteen (18) families did not provide information on their country of origin. This represents 26.1% of all respondents that participated in the Safety Training. This was due to time constraints surrounding where the training events were held (particularly at the Sans Sebastian Church), and the placement of more emphasis on ensuring that participants understood the training curriculum.

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Questions 5 through 8 of the Highway Safety Survey focuses on whether or not Hispanic-Latino individuals and families possess a state issued SC Driver's License or a Commercial Driver's License.



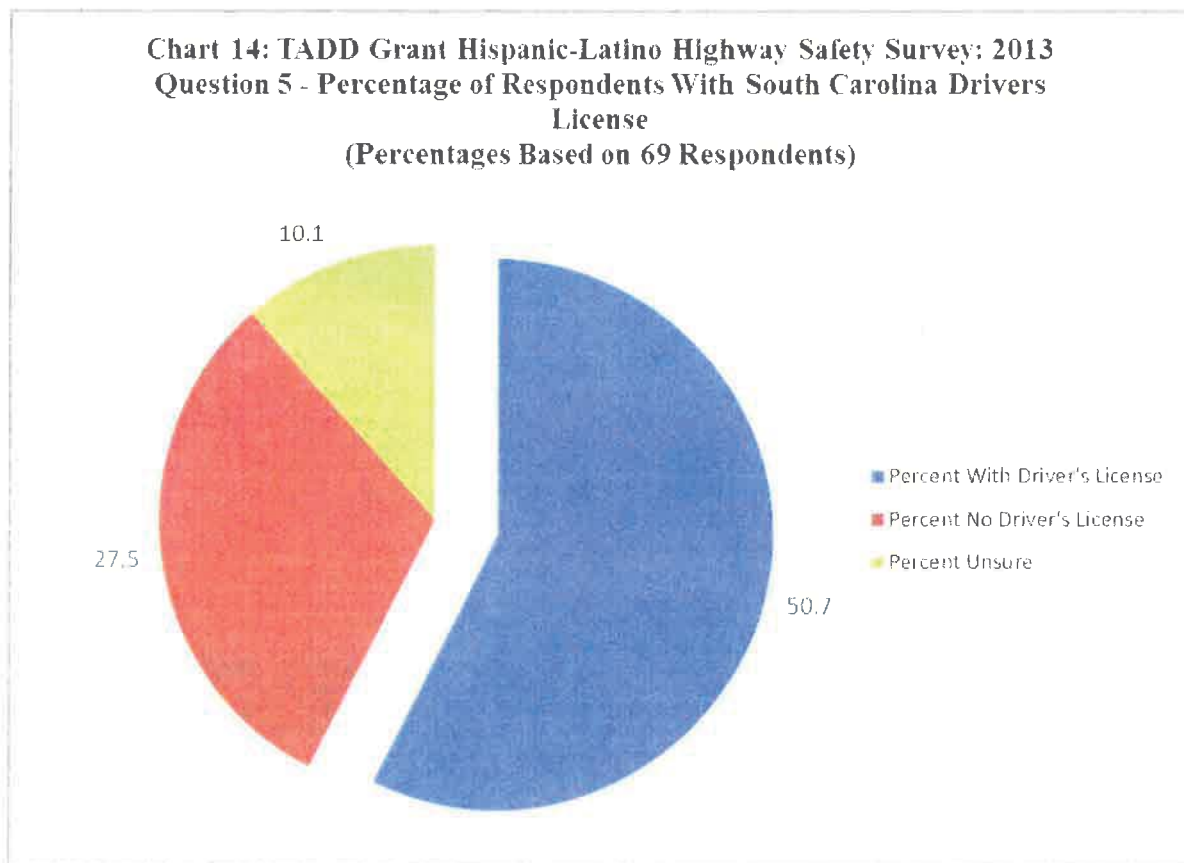
Current Possession of South Carolina Driver's License

Question 5 of the TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey sought information from each Hispanic-Latino respondent family in regards to whether or not they currently possess a valid South Carolina Driver's License. Charts 13 and 14 provide total and percentage response information. The following information was provided by participants in the Highway Safety Training:

- A total of 8 families did not provide an answer to Question 5. This represented 11.6% of all Hispanic-Latino families that participated in the Highway Safety Training during the three Community Meetings held at the various locations;

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- Thirty-five (35) family respondents indicated that they currently possessed a valid South Carolina driver's license. This total represented 50.7% of all Hispanic-Latino families that participated in the Highway Safety training events (Chart 13);
- Nineteen (19) family respondents indicated that they did not currently possess a valid South Carolina driver's license. This total represented 27.5%, or slightly above one-out-of-every-four Hispanic-Latino families that participated in the Highway Safety training events (Chart 14).



Availability to Take the State Driver's License Exam in Spanish

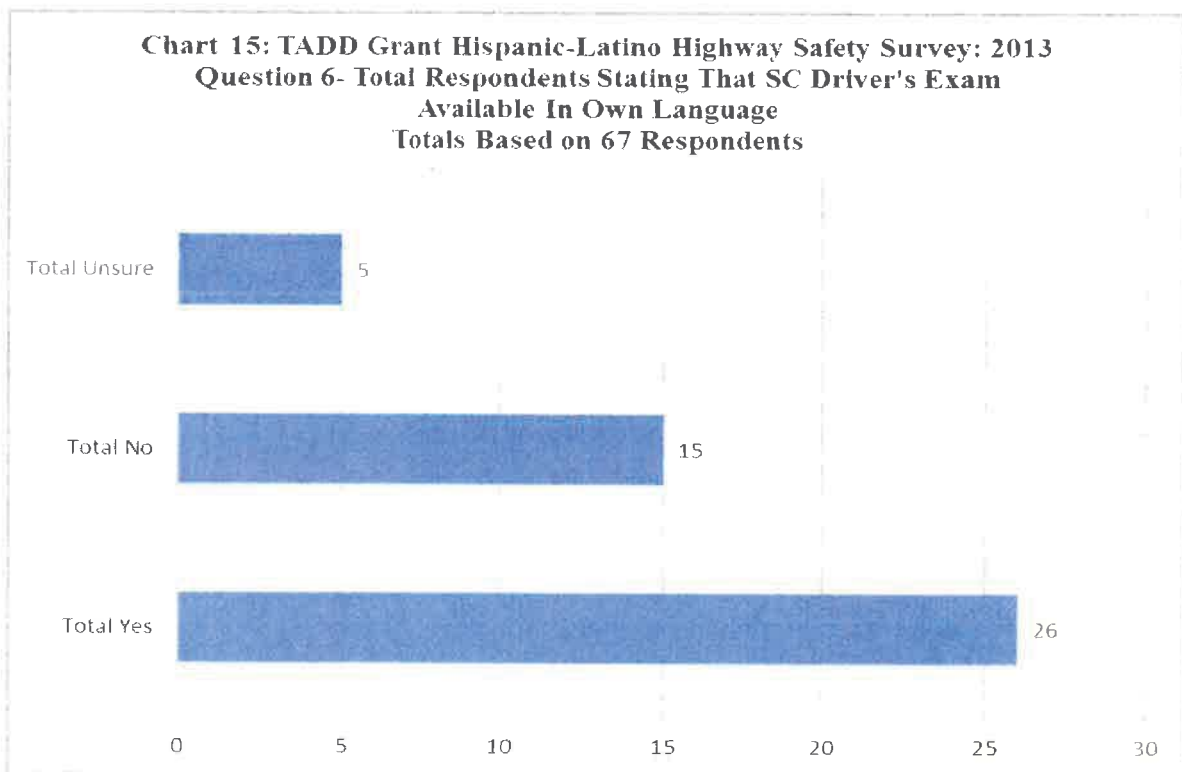
Question 6 asked Hispanic-Latino family respondents who took the Driver's License Exam if they were able to take the South Carolina driver's exam in their own language. The ability to take the exam in one's native language demonstrates that:

1. The State of South Carolina understands how diverse its population is becoming;

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2. The impact of population changes on communities not only in Greenville County, but across the state of South Carolina; and
3. The ability for the Department of Public Safety and the SC Highway Patrol to work together with the Hispanic-Latino population to improve safety and cut down on the number of accidents and fatalities between commercial motor vehicles and passenger cars.

Charts 15 and 16 provide feedback from the Highway Safety Survey on the ability for Hispanic-Latino families to take the South Carolina driver's license exam in Spanish, or their native language.

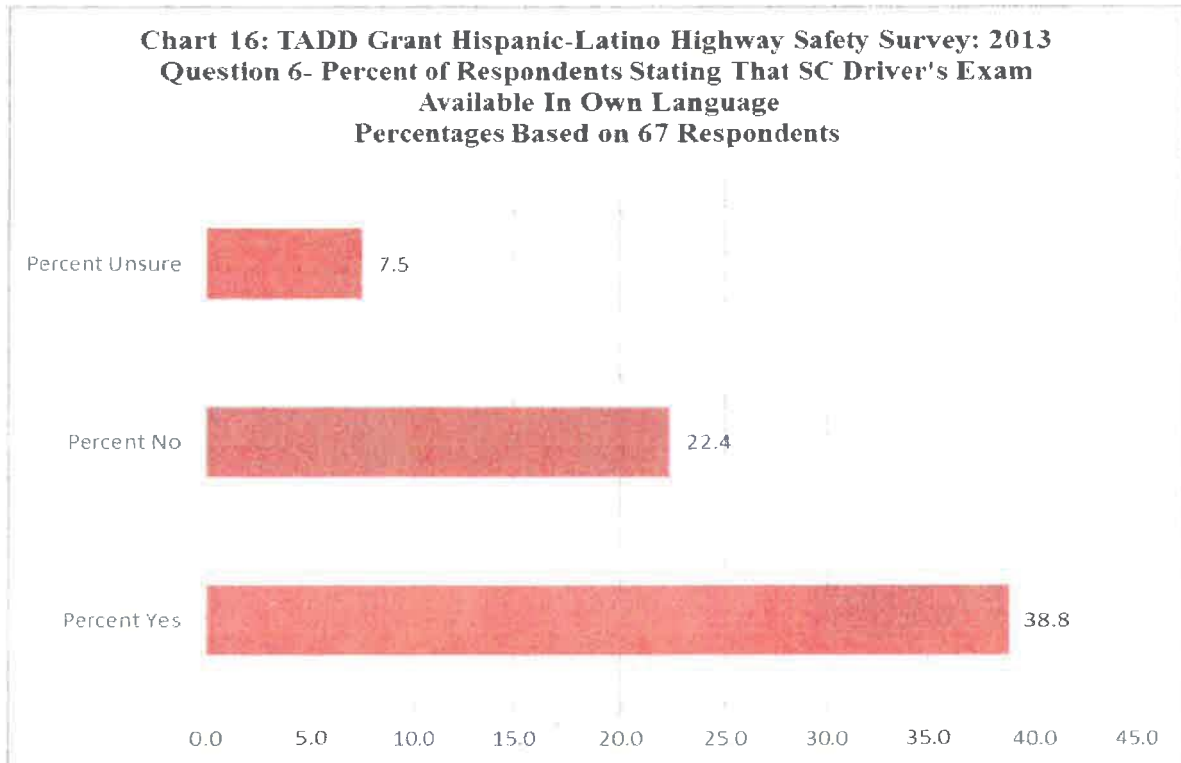


Charts 15 and 16 provides the following information regarding the availability of Hispanic-Latino families surveyed:

- A total of 21 Hispanic-Latino families (31.3%) did not provide an answer in regards to whether or not the SC Drivers' License examination was available in their own language;
- Twenty-six (26) Hispanic-Latino families that participated in the Community Meetings indicated that they were able to take the SC Driver's License exam in their own language.

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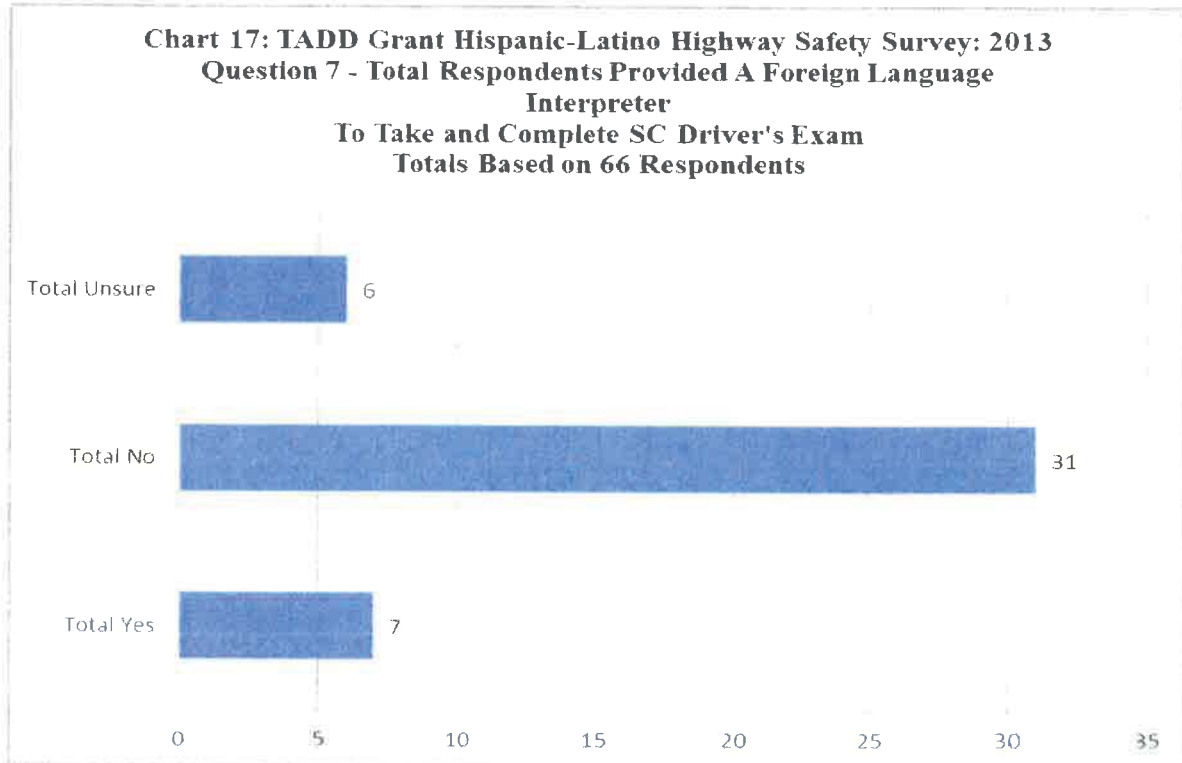
Chart 16 reveals that this is 38.8 percent of respondents, or nearly four out of ten respondents;



- Fifteen (15) Hispanic-Latino families that participated in the Community Meetings indicated that they were not able to take the SC Driver's License exam in their own language. Chart 16 reveals that this is 22.4% percent of respondents, or slightly less than one out of every five respondents who participated in the Highway Safety training;
- Five (5) Hispanic-Latino families that participated in the Community Meetings stated that they were unsure if the SC Driver's License exam was available in Spanish. Chart 16 indicated that this was 7.5% or one out of every thirteen respondents.

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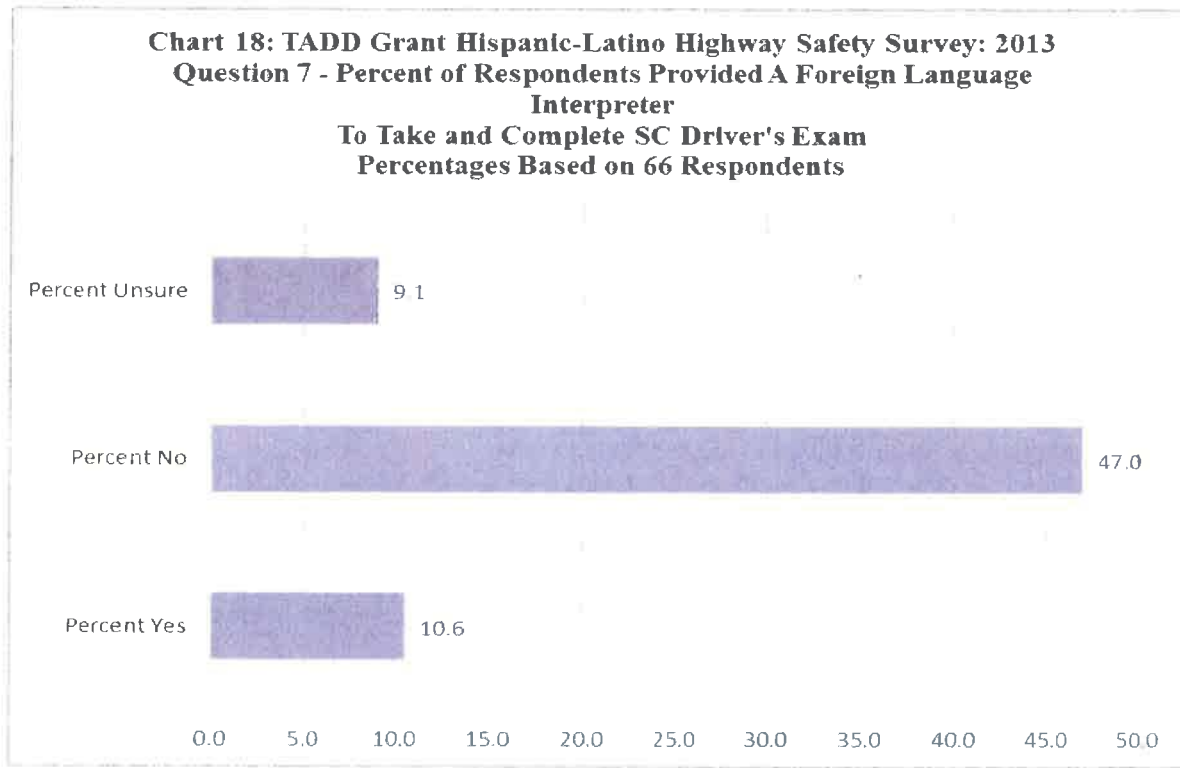
Provision of a Foreign Language Interpreter to Take and Complete the Driver's Exam



Question 7 asked Hispanic-Latino family respondents whether or not they were provided a foreign language interpreter to assist them in taking and completing the written SC Driver's license exam. The ability to have one or more foreign language interpreters on hand at the SC Department of Motor Vehicles for residents who do not speak English demonstrates that the state recognizes that its population is becoming more diverse. In addition, foreign language interpreters and translators could help more persons to become legal drivers on the highways and interstates. This in turn can directly impact the total number of Hispanic-Latino families who properly know how to drive on South Carolina highways, roads and interstates, and thus minimize traffic fatalities and collisions between commercial motor vehicles and passenger cars.

Charts 17 and 18 provides totals and percentage information related to the availability of a foreign language interpreter at the SC Department of Motor Vehicles (SCDMV) for individual family members to take the SC Driver's License examination.

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An examination of Charts 17 and 18 indicates that:

- Nearly half of Hispanic-Latino families that participated in the three Community Meetings and completed the Highway Safety Survey – 31 respondents (47.0%) stated that a foreign language interpreter was not available;
- Seven Hispanic-Latino families that participated indicated that a foreign language interpreter was made available for them to take the state Driver's License exam. Chart 18 indicates that the total percentage of respondents is 10.6%;
- Six respondents (9.1% of respondents) were unsure if a foreign language interpreter was available for them to take the state Driver's License exam.

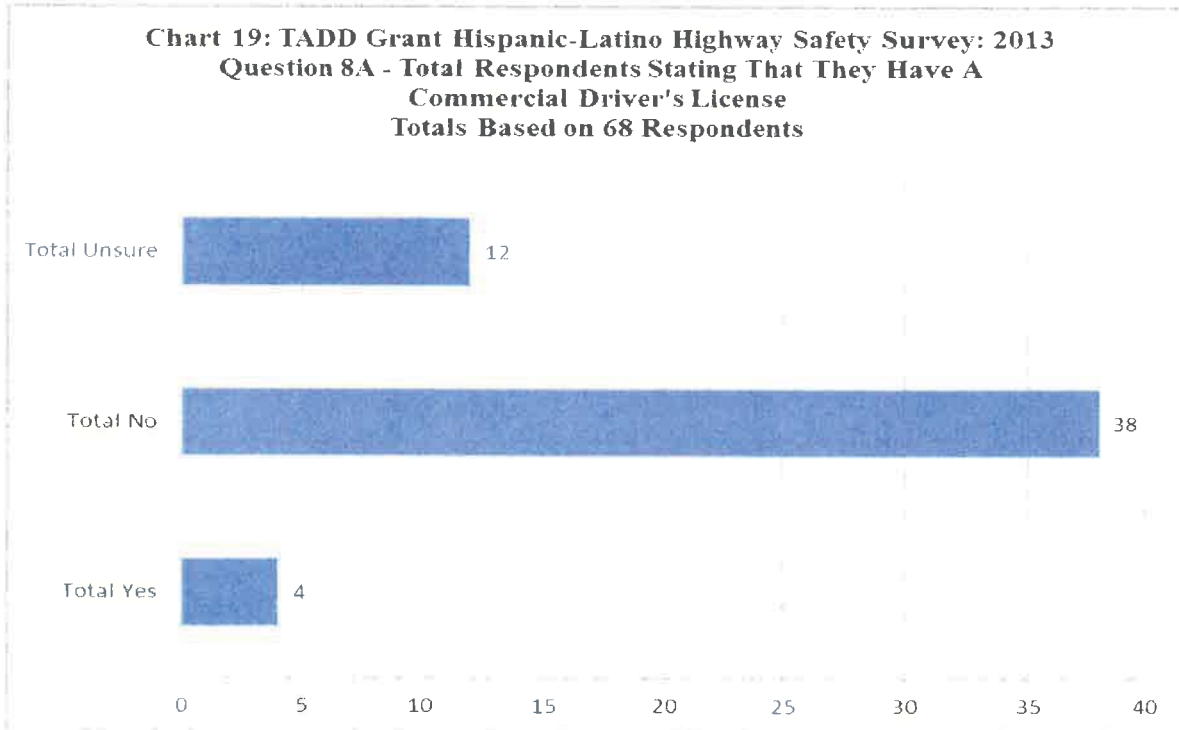
Collectively, without complete knowledge of what human resources are available at the SC DMV to assist Hispanic-Latino families, it is difficult to conclude how well Hispanic-Latino families can be served at testing locations. This can have an adverse negative impact on Hispanic-Latino families as shown in the Highway Safety Survey data collected at the three Community Meetings held in Greenville.

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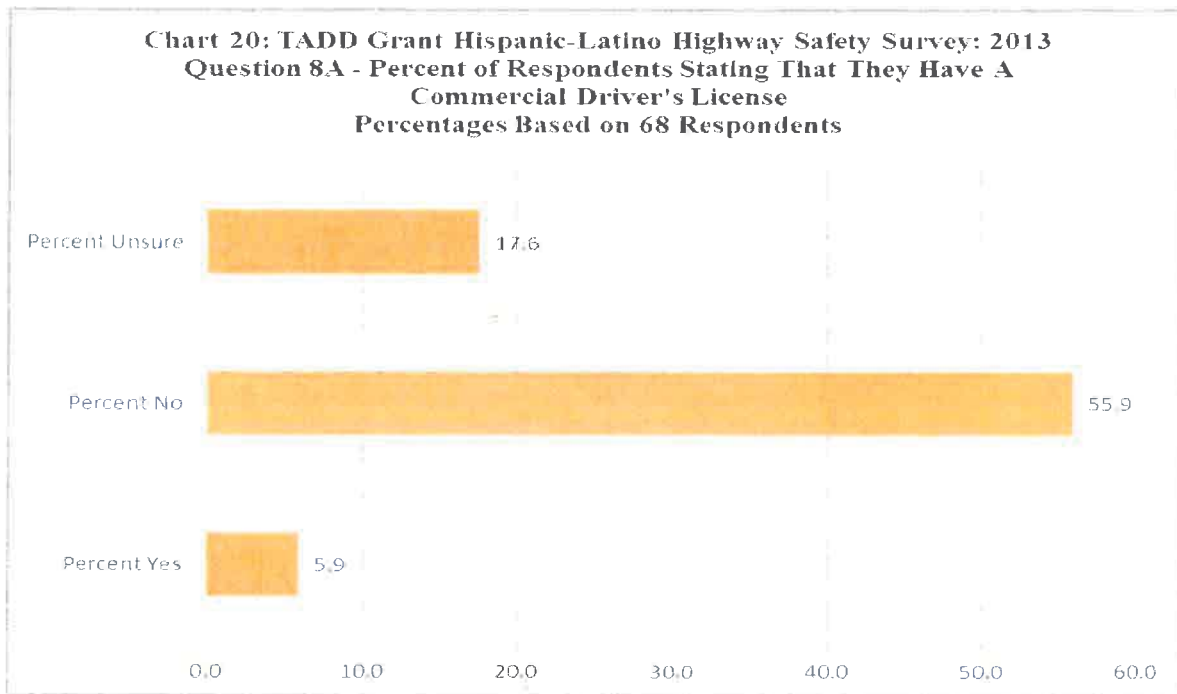
In addition, the economic loss of life and property, the reduction in vehicle collisions, and related goals and objectives of the SC Department of Public Safety, and the Federal Motor Carriers Services Administration can only be realized as more Hispanic-Latino families, and other foreign citizens can be able to take the state Driver's Exam in their own language.

Country of Origin for Driver's License and Commercial Driver's License

Question 8 was divided into two parts. First, Question 8A asked Hispanic-Latino families that participated in completing the Highway Safety Survey whether or not they possessed a valid state issued Commercial Driver's License (CDL). Question 8B asked Hispanic-Latino participants with a CDL to provide information regarding the state and country where the Commercial Drivers' License was issued. Charts 19 and 20 provide respectively, total and percentage response information to Question 8a.



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A close examination of the returned sample data revealed the following information in regards to the country of origin for Commercial Driver's Licenses. The statistical data provided in Charts 19 and 20 reveal that:

- Of the 68 Hispanic-Latino families that completed this question, only 4 (5.9% of respondents) stated with certainty that they currently possessed a state issued Commercial Drivers' License (CDL);
- Of the remaining respondent families, slightly over half (38 Hispanic-Latino families – 55.9% of respondents) stated that they did not possess a state issued Commercial Driver's License;
- Twelve (12) respondent Hispanic-Latino families (17.6% of respondents) that completed the Safety Survey stated that they were unsure of whether or not they possessed a Commercial Drivers' License;
- Fourteen respondent Hispanic-Latino families did not provide an answer to this question. This represented (20.6%) of all Hispanic-Latino families who participated in the three Community Meeting in which the Highway Safety Training was provided.

When Question 8A is considered in its full context, one important point may be the unique cultural differences between South Carolina laws regarding CDL's and the Hispanic-Latino population's understanding of what a Commercial Driver's License really is.

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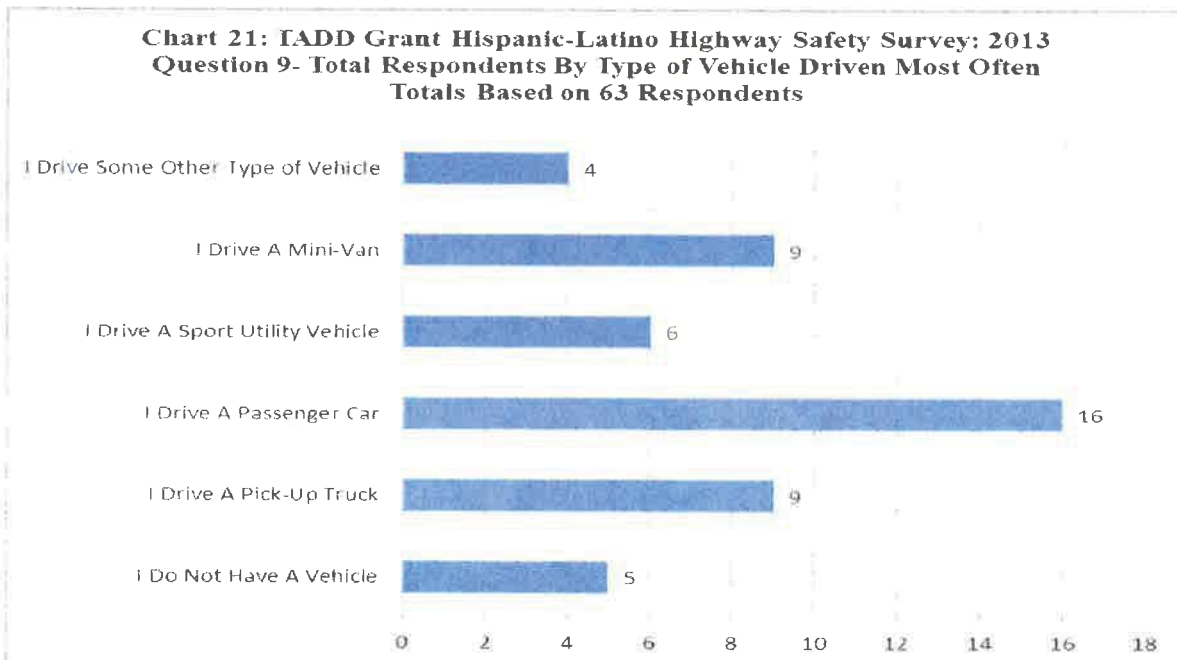
Secondly, it is possible that the number of participating Hispanic and Latino families who were in attendance at the Community Meetings, may not be representative of all Hispanic-Latino families in Greenville County, or in the state of South Carolina as a whole.

To examine these two points more closely, Question 8b sought information from those Hispanic-Latino families in attendance about the state and country in which the issued CDL was valid. An inspection of this question reveals that only 11 respondents provided information to this question. Of the 11 respondents:

- Nine (9) of the eleven Hispanic-Latino families had Commercial Driver's Licenses issued within states located within the United States;
- Two (2) of the eleven Hispanic-Latino families had Commercial Driver's Licenses issued from the country of Mexico.

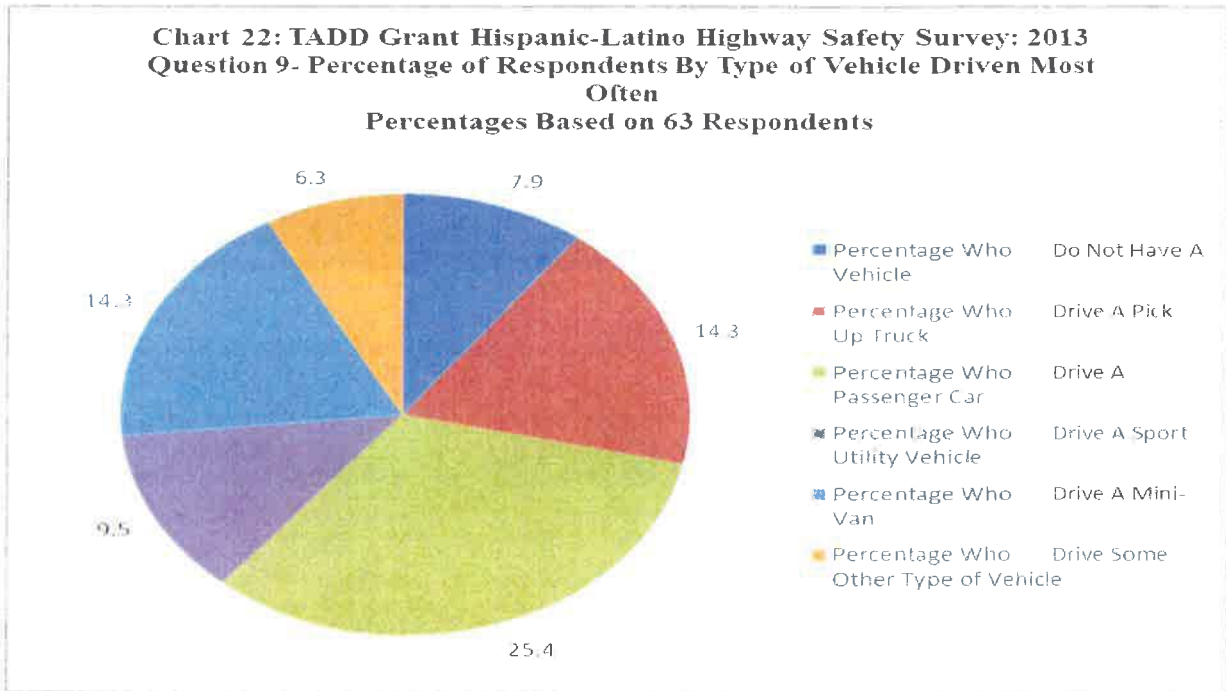
To summarize, part of the difficulty in ensuring that existing traffic laws regarding commercial motor vehicles and passengers reduces fatal accidents and economic loss could be due to differences in laws pertaining to the issuance of driver's licenses in general, and CDL's. Also as was shown in Charts 17 and 18, the inability for Hispanic-Latino individuals and families to take, complete and pass the existing drivers' test in Spanish could also contribute to problems with properly understanding traffic laws and thus may contribute to persons becoming involved in traffic accidents.

Type of Vehicle That Is Driven Most Often By Respondents



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Question 9 of the Highway Safety Survey asked Hispanic-Latino families the particular type of vehicle that the person with the Driver's License drives most often. Charts 21 and 22 provide total and percentage statistics based on respondents that completed this question.

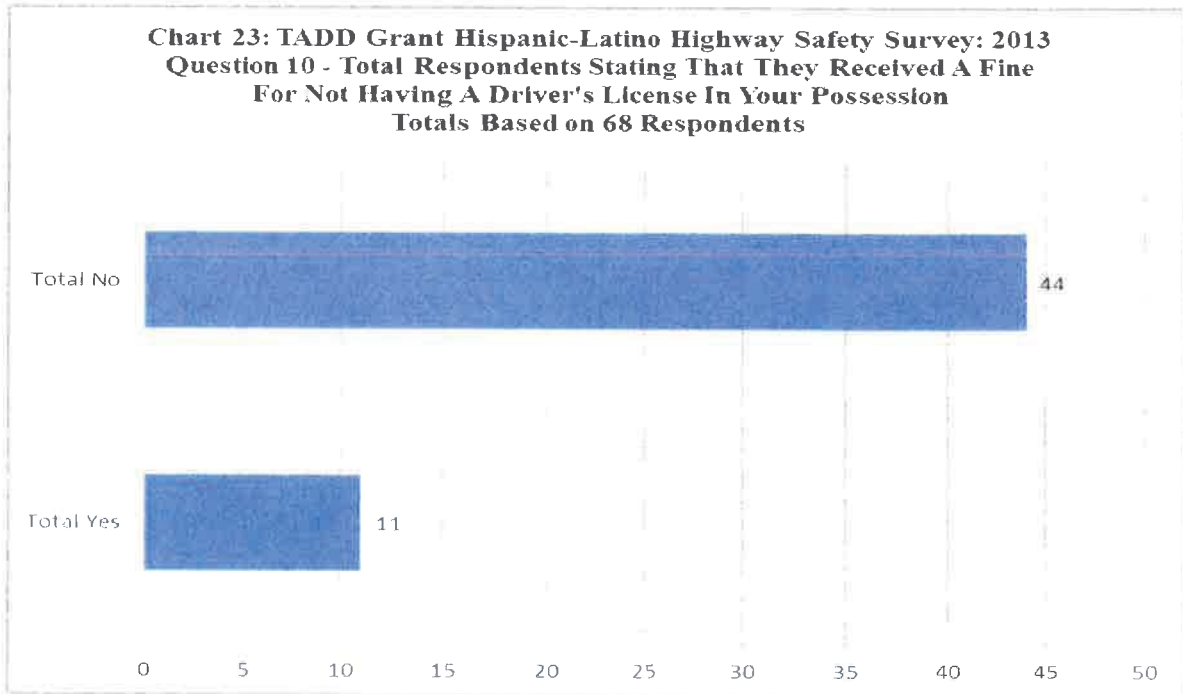


A total of 63 Hispanic-Latino respondents that attended the three Community Meetings completed Question 9. Of those completing the Question;

- Fourteen respondent families (22.2%) or one in five persons did not provide an answer to this Question;
- Among the remaining respondent families, sixteen (16) respondents, or 25.4% of all respondents stated that they drove a passenger car most often;
- Nine (9) respondent families each stated that they respectively, drove a pick-up truck and a mini-van most often – 14.3% of all respondents each;
- Six (6) respondent families - stated that they drove a sport utility vehicle (SUV) – this represented 9.5% of all respondents; and
- Four (4) respondent families – 6.3% of all respondents stated that they drove some other type of vehicle.

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Respondents That Have Received A Fine for Not Possessing Their Driver's License



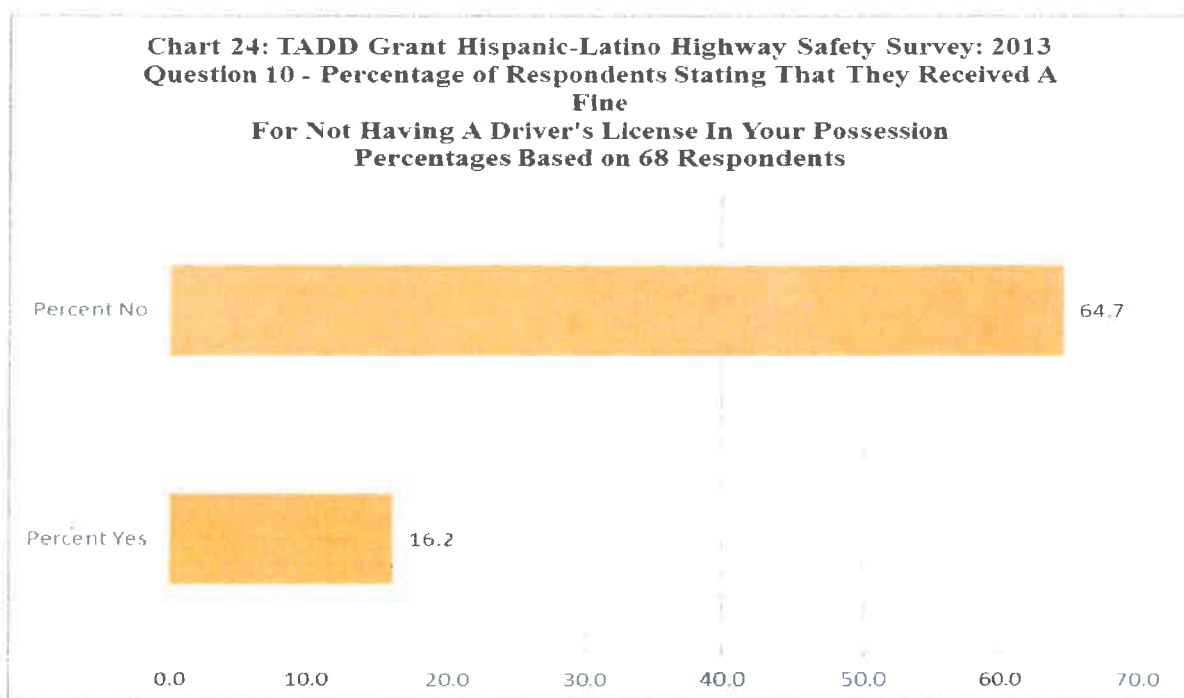
Question 10 of the Highway Safety Survey marks the first question of the remaining half of the Survey. As stated in the Introduction of this document, that the primary goal of the Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving Grant (TADD) is to reduce economic loss of property, reduce the number of traffic accidents, and reduce the number of traffic fatalities which can occur between commercial motor vehicles, passenger cars and trucks. One aspect that should be considered when seeking to achieve the goals and objectives of the TADD Grant, is the role that drivers can play if they are driving illegally, or operating a vehicle in a way that can endanger not only the driver, but passengers and family members. In this case, officers from the SC Department of Public Safety, State Transport Police, and the SC Highway Patrol have the ability to issue fines to drivers who may be in violation of the driving laws.

Charts 23 and 24 provide total and percentage statistics on Hispanic-Latino participants that completed Question 10. It is important to note that while 68 respondents completed this question, the sample of persons that participated in the three Community Events can not necessarily be used to generalize to the entire population of Hispanic-Latino families across South Carolina. Namely:

- Only 11 Hispanic-Latino respondent families (16.2% of all respondents) indicated that they received a fine for not having a Driver's License in their possession.

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- Forty-four (44) respondent families (64.7% of all respondents) revealed that they have not received a fine. We can infer that of those in attendance at the Highway Safety Training, that most individual participants with a driver's license are aware that they should keep their driver's license in their possession;
- Thirteen (13) respondent families (19.1% of all respondents) did not provide an answer to Question 10. Some Hispanic-Latino families may have been hesitant to provide an answer to this question. However, extra care was taken by officers from the SC Department of Public Safety to provide answers to any questions that individuals and family members had during the Community Meetings.

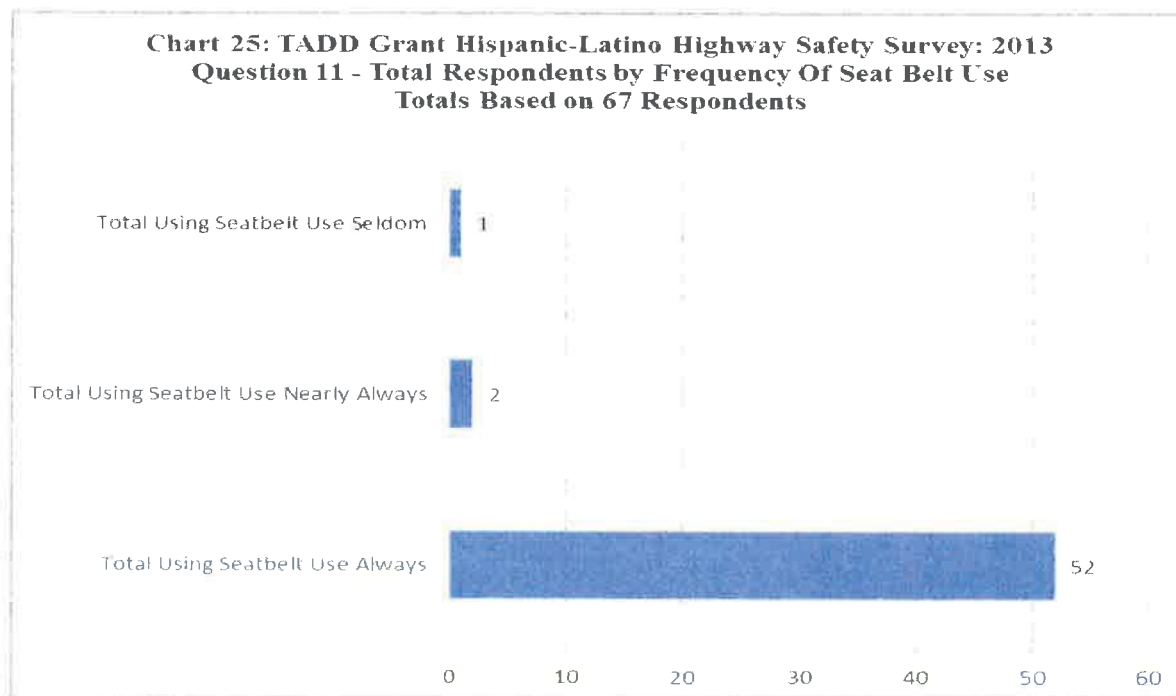


Frequency of Seat Belt Use By Hispanic-Latino Individual and Family Drivers

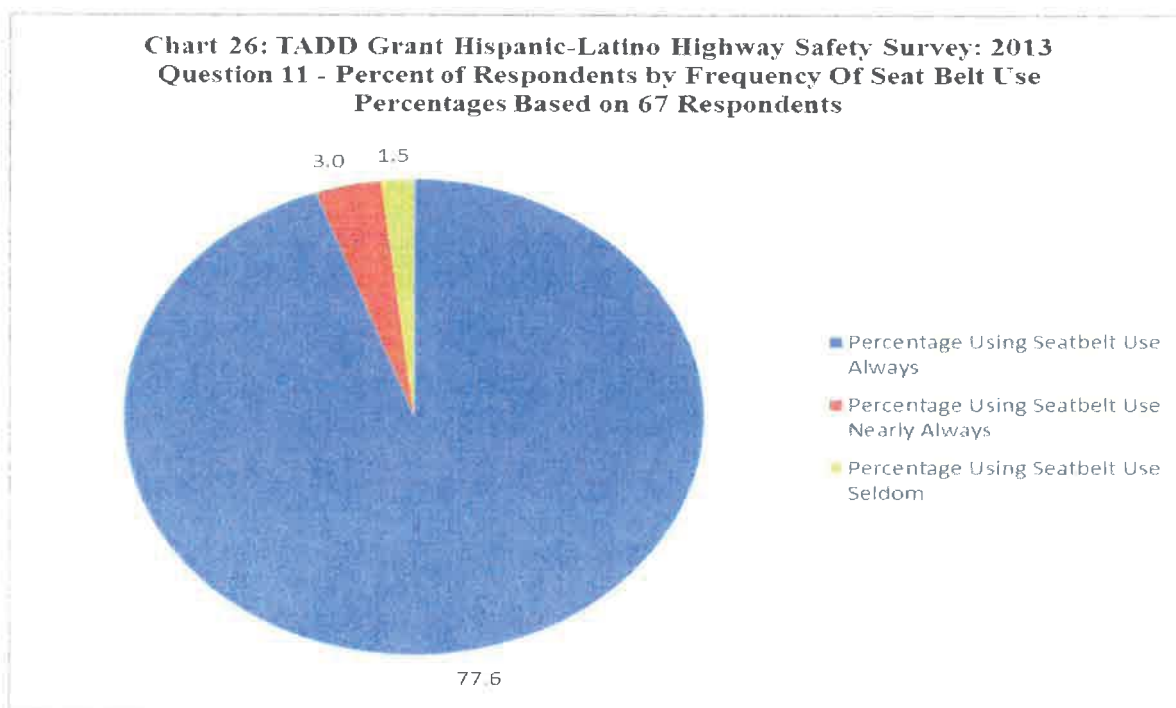
Question 11 of the Highway Safety Survey sought information from those in attendance at the Community Meetings regarding their frequency of seat belt use. Simply stated, the use of vehicle safety belts save lives, especially when children and family members are involved. In addition, the use of seat belts, in combination with other safety measures covered during the training can decrease the likelihood that major traffic fatalities, damage to property, and other forms of economic loss can occur. Charts 25 and 26 provide total and percentage statistics for Question 11. Both Charts reveal that:

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**Chart 25: TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey: 2013
Question 11 - Total Respondents by Frequency Of Seat Belt Use
Totals Based on 67 Respondents**



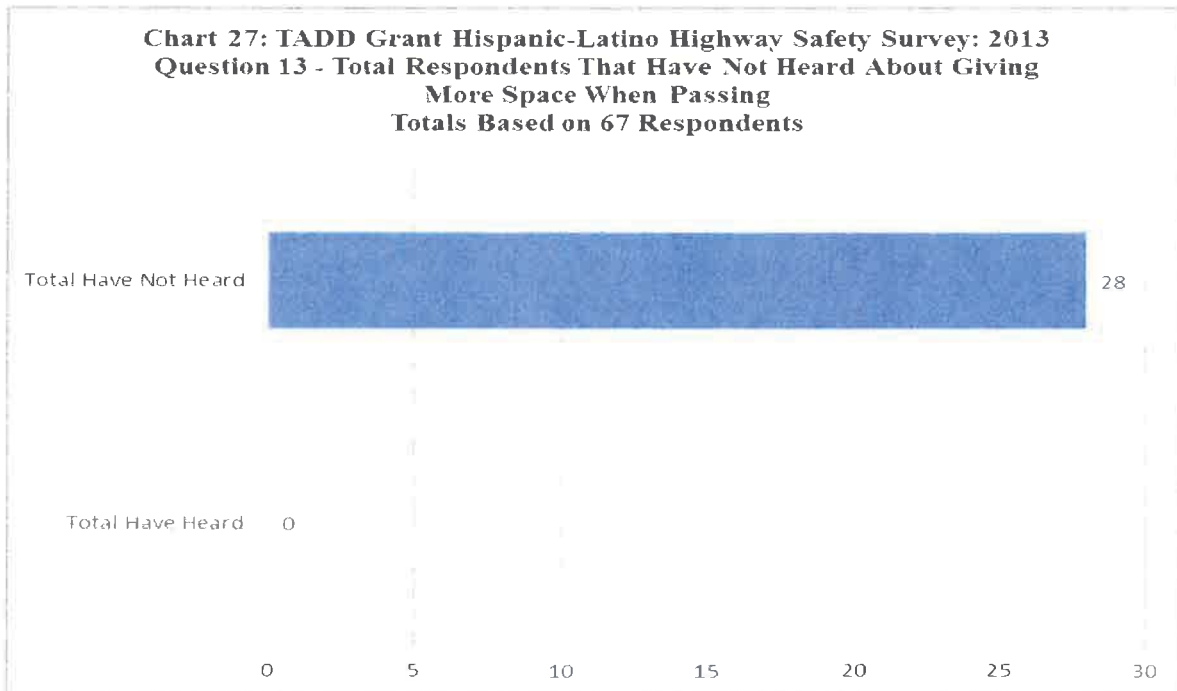
**Chart 26: TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey: 2013
Question 11 - Percent of Respondents by Frequency Of Seat Belt Use
Percentages Based on 67 Respondents**



- Slightly more than three-out-of-four Hispanic-Latino families completing the survey (77.6% - 52 of 67 respondents) indicated that they use safety belts “Always”;

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- Two (2) out of 67 respondent families (3.0%) stated that they use seat belts “Nearly Always”
- [Only] One (1) out of 67 respondent families (1.5%) stated that they use seat belts “Seldom”.



Responses Pertaining to Safe Distance Between Cars and Trucks (Leave More Space)

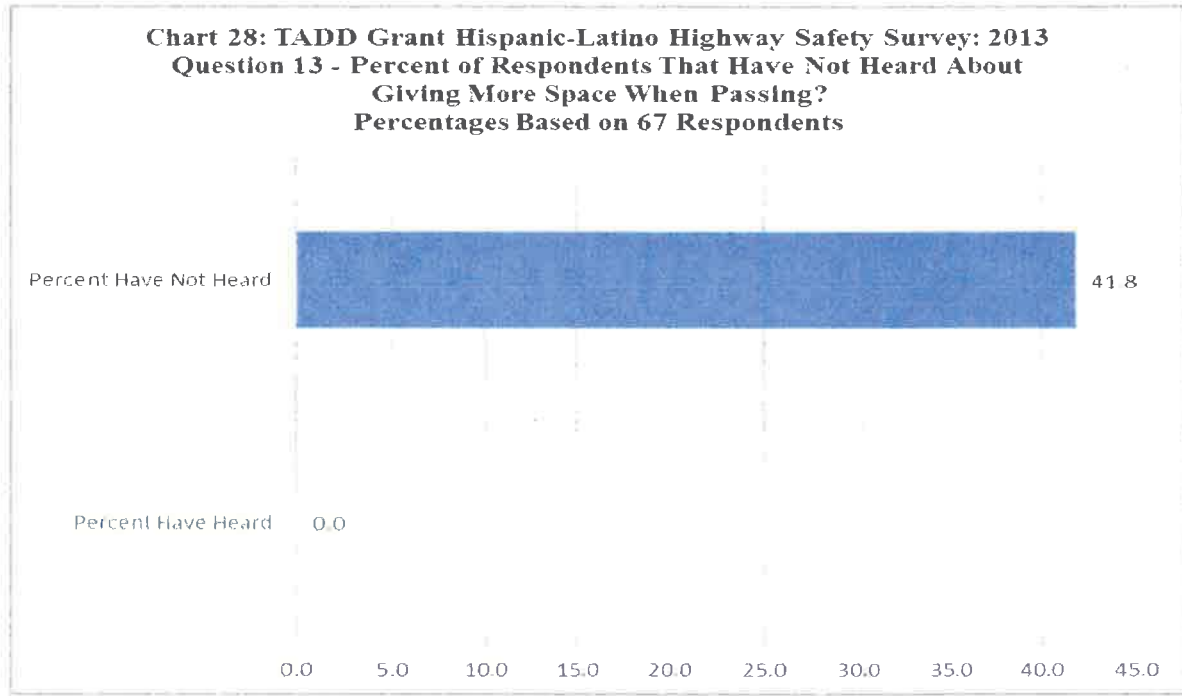
As stated in the Methodolgy section of this Report, there was a concern regarding one of the questions included in the Washington State Survey. The specific question is as follows:

(Question 12) “When I pass a car on the interstate highway, I leave ____ feet or ____ car lengths before I pull back in (to traffic or another lane)”.

Question 12 was omitted from the Highway Safety Survey for two reasons. First, the training held during the three Community Meetings covered the topics of proper passing and changing lanes between vehicles. Special emphasis was also discussed during the training of Hispanic-Latino families in regards to “Leave[ing] More Space” between vehicles. [Secondly] The “Leave More Space” advertising campaign was a comprehensive campaign implemented by the SC Department of Public Safety, State Transport Police and the SC Highway Patrol. The campaign utilized print media, radio, electronic billboards and television advertisements.

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The campaign was run daily during the months of June through early September, 2013. The general advertisement did not cover specific distances that drivers should leave when seeking to pass cars and commercial vehicles.



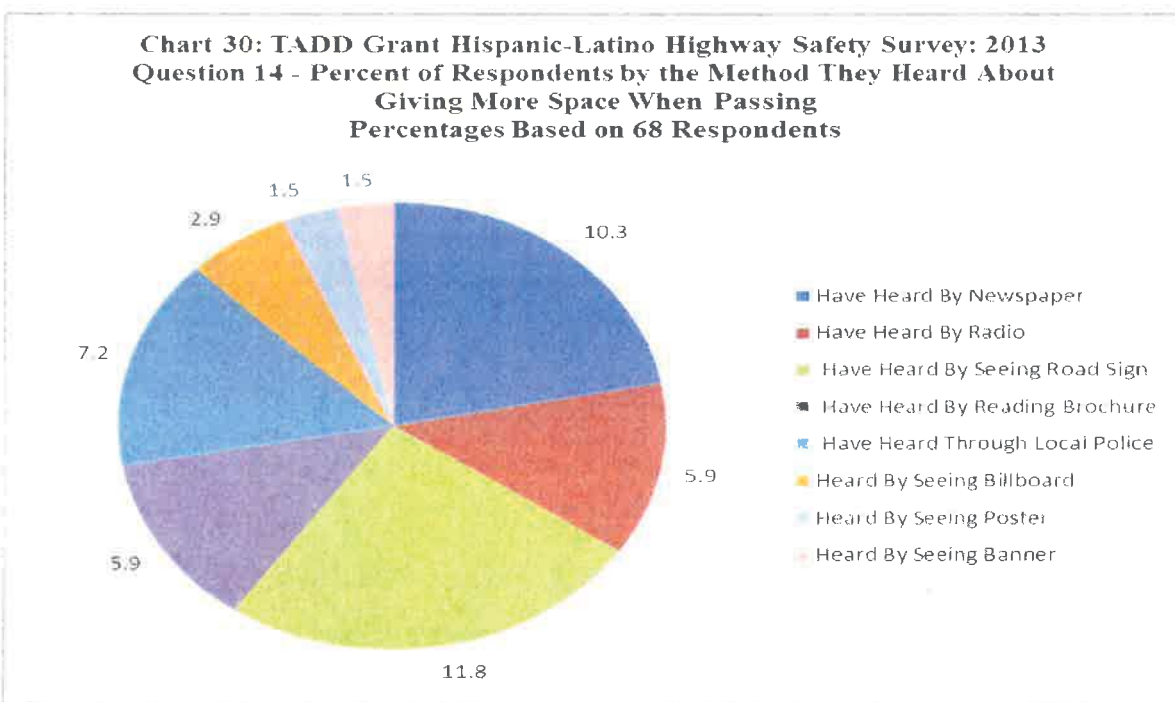
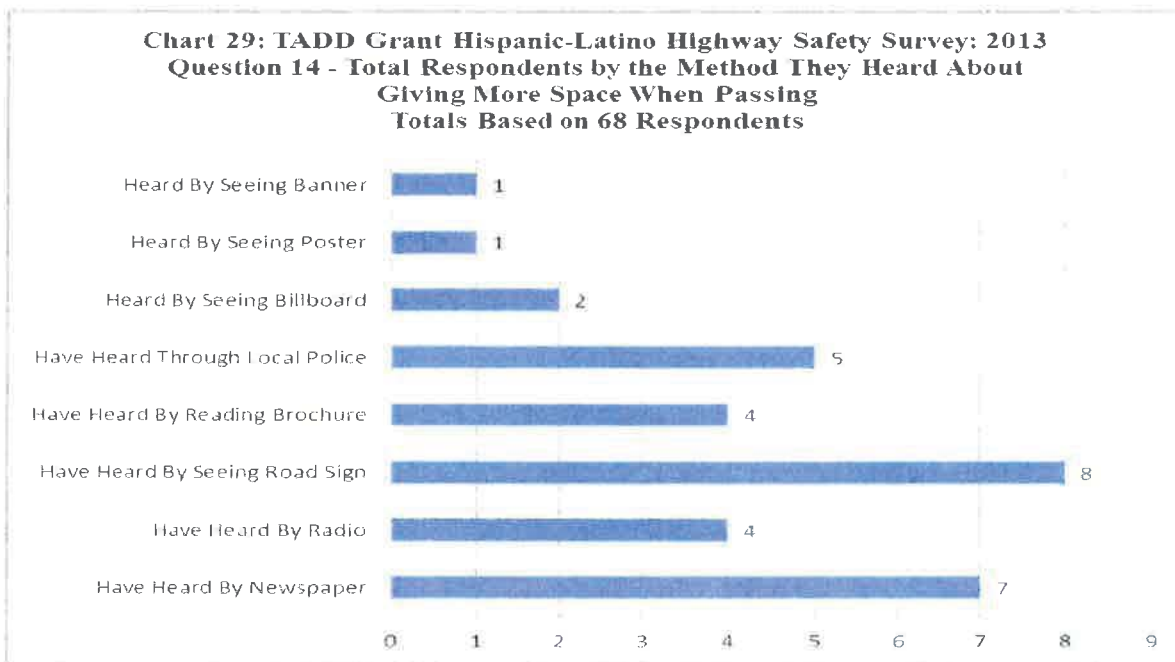
Charts 27 and 28 provide total and percentage statistics regarding Question 13. Question 13 asked Hispanic-Latino respondents whether or not they have read, seen or heard anything about giving (leaving) semi-trucks more space when you pass them. Charts 29 and 30 provide total and percentage statistics on the method in which Hispanic-Latino respondents stated that they have heard about giving or leaving more space when passing semi-trucks.

First, in regards to Question 13, among the 67 respondents participating in the Highway Safety Training Community Meetings, twenty-eight (28) participant families stated that they have not heard anything about giving semi-trucks more space when passing. This represented 41.8% of all persons in attendance at the three Community Meetings.

Question 14 provides information from those Hispanic-Latino who answered “Yes” in regards to having read, seen or heard anything about giving (leaving) semi-trucks more space when you pass them. Charts 29 and 30 respectively, provides total and percentage statistics regarding the method in which Hispanic-Latino population heard about giving (leaving) more space when passing. These Charts show the following information compiled from the Highway Safety Survey:

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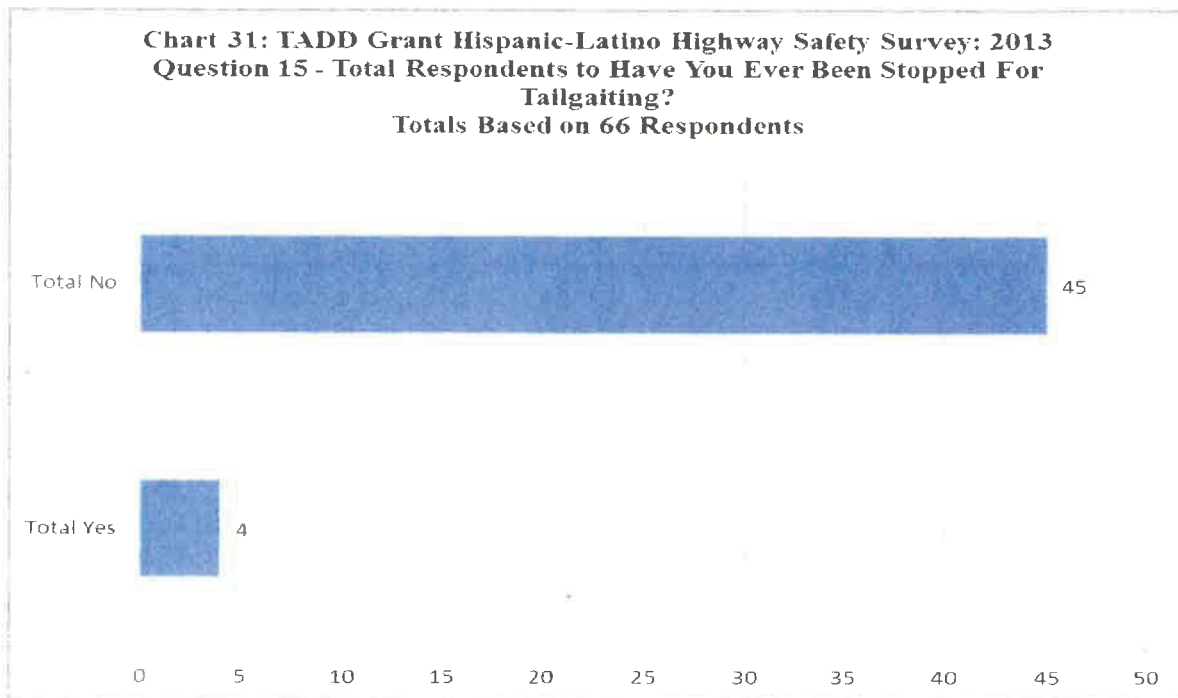
- Eight (8) Hispanic-Latino families stated that they heard about leaving more space by seeing a road sign – 11.8% of all families;



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- Seven (7) Hispanic-Latino families stated that they have heard about leaving more space through reading the newspaper – 10.8% of all families;
- Five (5) Hispanic-Latino families stated that they have heard about leaving more space through the local police – 7.2% of all families;
- Four (4) Hispanic-Latino families stated that they have heard about leaving more space through both reading a brochure and by hearing a message on the radio – respectively 5.9% of all families;
- Two (2) respondents of Hispanic-Latino families stated that they have heard about leaving more space through seeing the message on a billboard – 2.9% of all families; and
- One Hispanic-Latino respondent family each both reading a brochure and by seeing the message on a banner and seeing the message on a poster – respectively 1.5% of all families.

In addition to seeking information from the Hispanic-Latino population on whether they saw or heard any information regarding giving (leaving) more space when they pass semi-trucks, the Highway Safety Survey also sought detailed and specific information on what they heard. In this regard, a total of five respondents gave specific detailed information. All five (5) Hispanic-Latino respondents stated specifically that they had heard about the “Leave More Space” (Deja Mas Espacio). This represented 7.4% of all respondents.



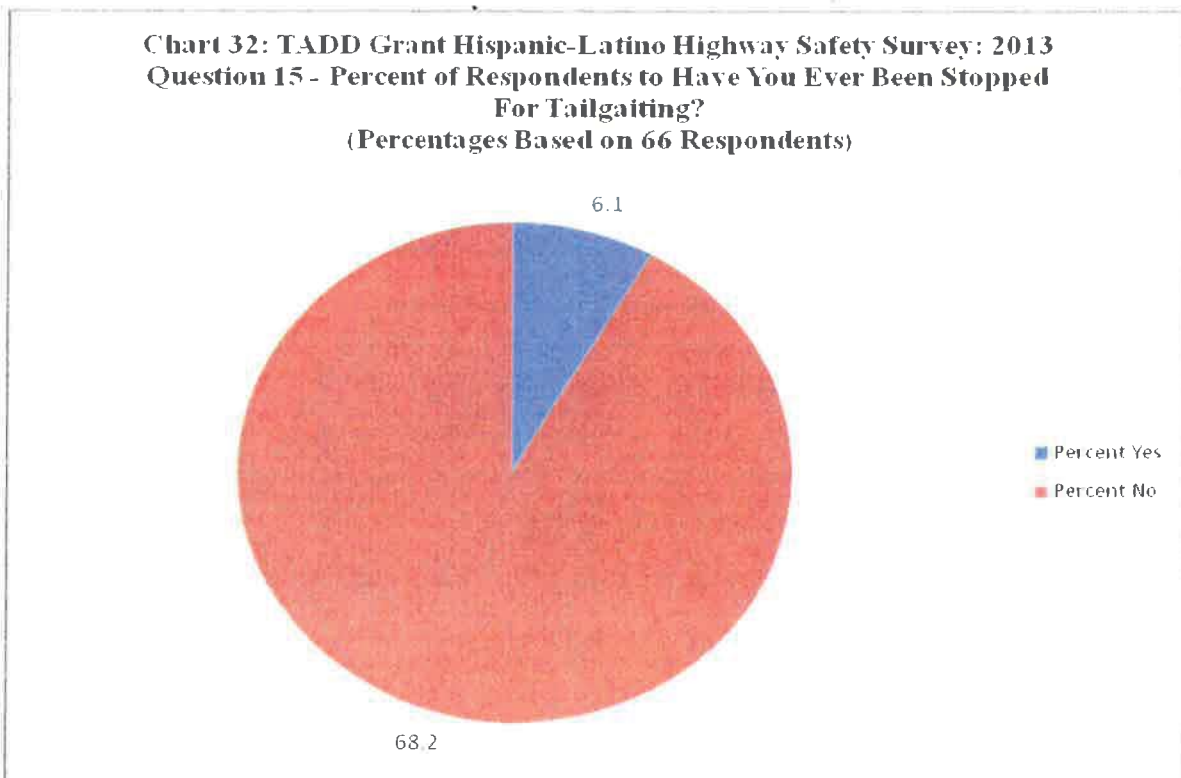
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Enforcement of Driving Laws for Tailgaiting By Local Police and the SC Highway Patrol

One of the key components of the training provided to Hispanic-Latino participants during the three Community Meetings was information related to the driving laws in South Carolina. A major part of the training by the Hispanic-Latino Program Coordinator was the presentations in Spanish of Power Point slides related to driving too closely or "tailgaiting". The concepts of "leave more space" when passing commercial motor vehicles, trucks and sport utility vehicles and not tailgaiting comprised at least thirty minutes (up to one third) of the ninety minute training. In addition, Hispanic-Latino families were given the opportunity to ask questions from Department of Public Safety Officers.

Charts 31 and 32 provide total and percentage statistics relating to Question 15 of the Highway Safety Survey. Question 15 asked each Hispanic-Latino family member participating in the training the following question:

(Question 15) "Have you ever been stopped by the police or the SC Highway Patrol for driving too close (tailgaiting) or cutting off a semi-truck?"



Charts 31 and 32 indicates that only 4 Hispanic-Latino respondents (6.1%) indicated that they had been stopped for tailgaiting. A total of 45 Hispanic-Latino respondents (68.2% of respondents) indicated that they had not been stopped for tailgaiting or cutting off a semi-truck.

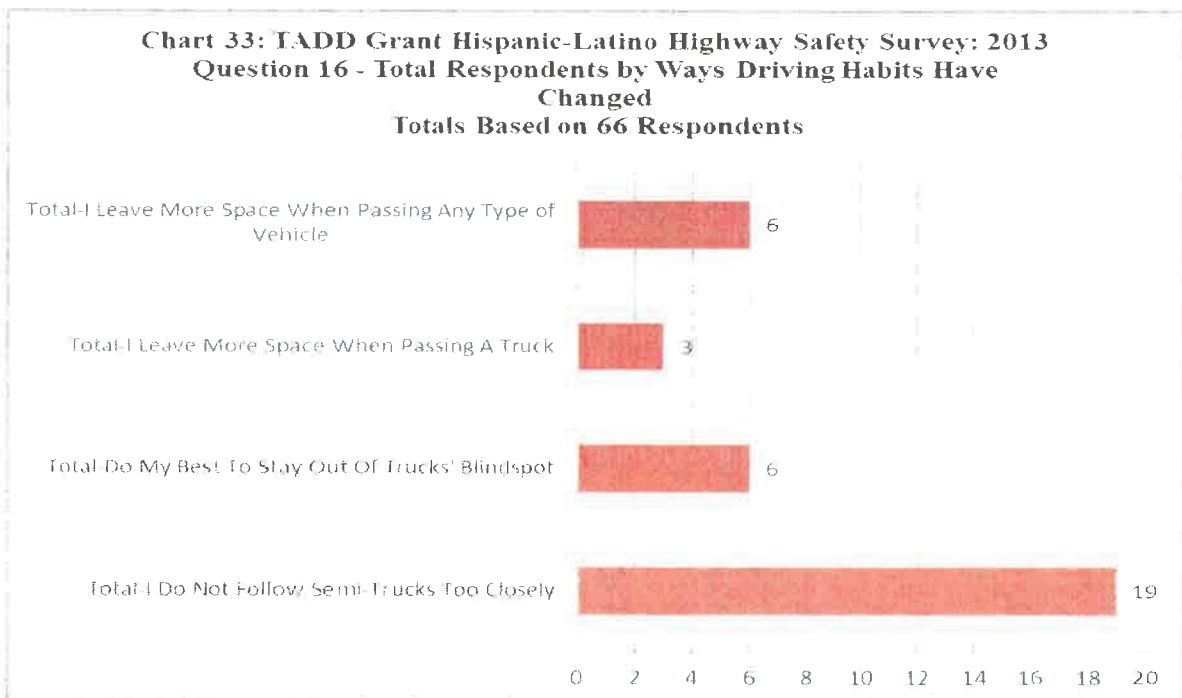
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Seventeen (17) respondent families or 25.8% of Hispanic-Latino families surveyed did not provide an answer to this question. It is important to recognize that more information would need to be collected in other communities around South Carolina where the Hispanic-Latino population resides. In particular, there may be a reluctance for individuals, regardless of race or ethnic origin to admit that they may tailgate or cut off trucks and other commercial vehicles. Future training of the Hispanic-Latino population in high growth urban and rural communities could help to reduce traffic violations and the potential economic loss of life and property.

Hispanic-Latino Families and Changes in Driving Habits

An additional set of information that helps to ensure Highway Safety is trying to collect information on changes in driving behavior. Specifically, if individuals are provided information on dangerous driving habits, then even when they receive warnings from local police, SC Highway Patrol or Department of Public Safety-Transport Police Officers, this could encourage them to make changes to their driving habits. These changes can also help reduce the number of traffic collisions, and minimize traffic fatalities and the economic loss of property.

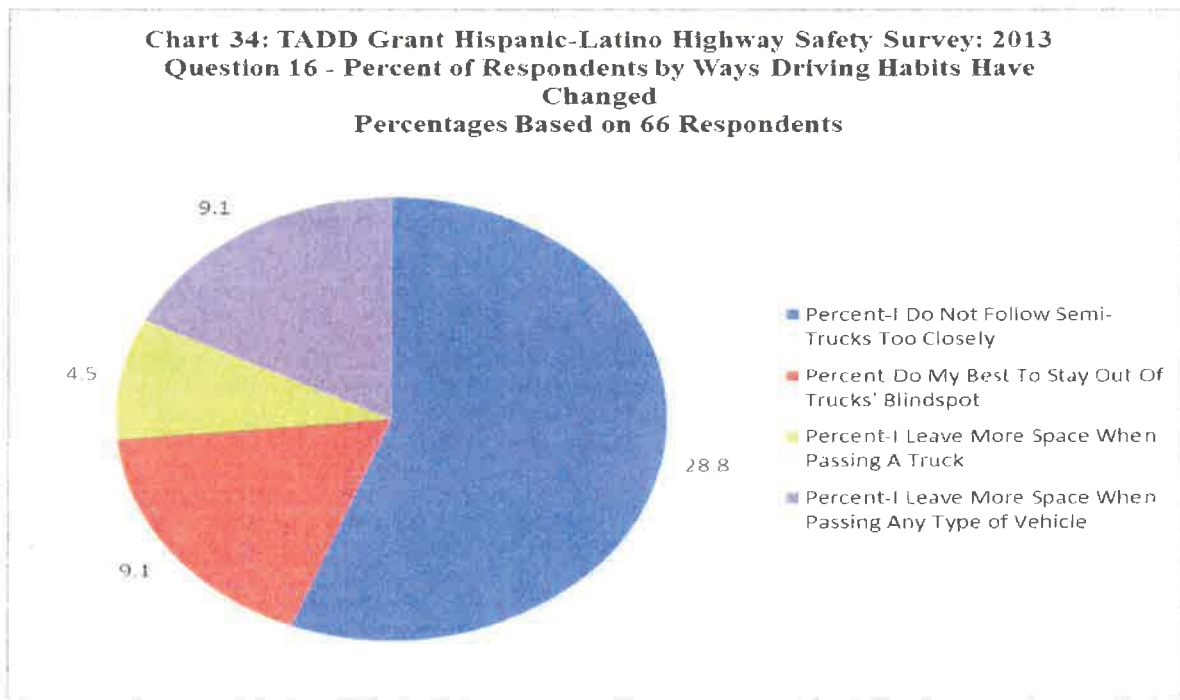
Charts 33 and 34 provide total and percentage information to Question 16 – whether or not an individual has changed their driving habits based on having been stopped within the past two months by the police or SC Highway Patrol. A total of 66 Hispanic-Latino respondents completed this question. Of this total, 32 Hispanic-Latino families (48.5% of respondents) did not answer this question.



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Of those Hispanic-Latino families who did complete Question 16:

- Nineteen (19) respondent families stated that they “Do not follow semi-trucks too closely. This represents 28.8% of respondent Hispanic-Latino families;
- Six (6) Hispanic-Latino families stated that they either “Do their best to stay out of truck’s blindspot” and/or “They leave more space when passing any type of vehicle”. In both cases, each of these six (6) Hispanic-Latino families represents 9.1% of all respondents that completed this question;
- Three (3) Hispanic-Latino families stated that they “Leave more space when passing a truck”. This represents 4.5% of all respondents that completed this question.



The Types of Violations In Which The Hispanic-Latino Population Have Been Involved

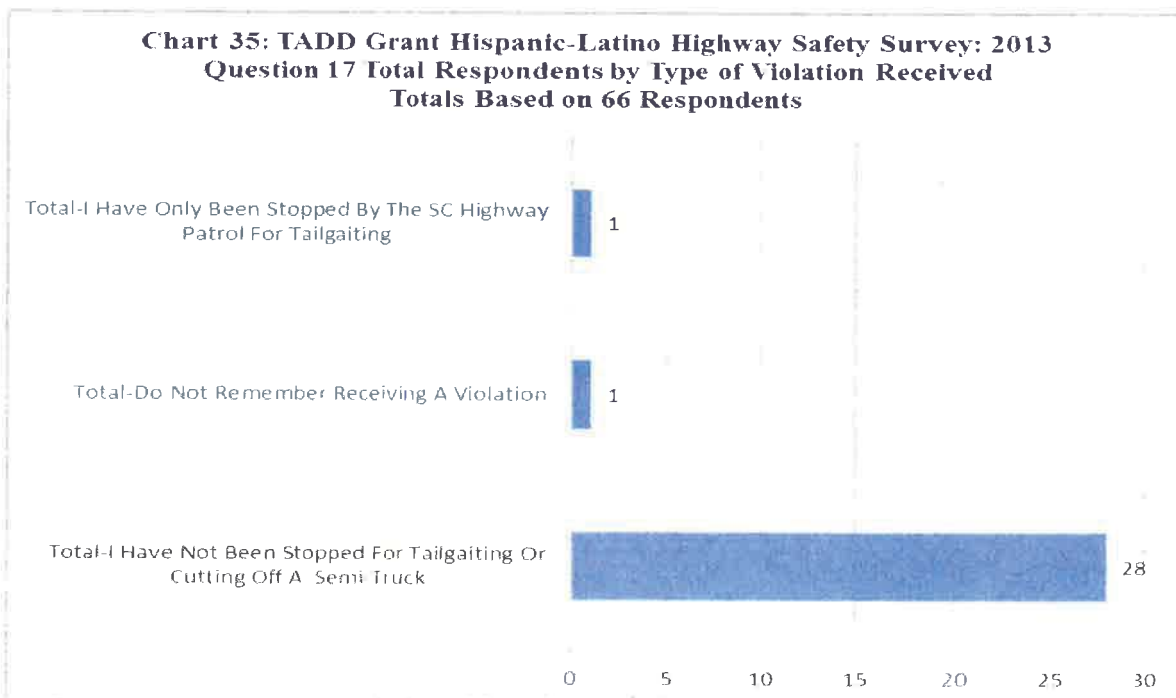
During the Highway Safety Training, a mutual understanding was generated between the families who participated in the three Community Meetings, and the officers present from the Department of Public Safety. The two Public Safety Officers who participated in the Community Meetings spent a great deal of time was answering questions regarding general traffic safety, as well as specific issues that can arise on the busier roads and interstate highways, not only along the three roads in Greenville County that the TADD Grant focused on (I-85, I-385, and U. S. 25), but also on feeder and secondary roads in the Upstate region of South Carolina as well.

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Because of issues such as language barriers, unfamiliarity with the driving laws of South Carolina, and different driving and road conditions of the various countries in which the Hispanic-Latino families may have relocated to South Carolina from, the increased likelihood of traffic accidents and traffic violations should be understood as something that can occur. Question 17 of the Highway Safety Survey sought information from Hispanic-Latino families in regards to the type of violation that they received when they were stopped by local police or the SC Highway Patrol.

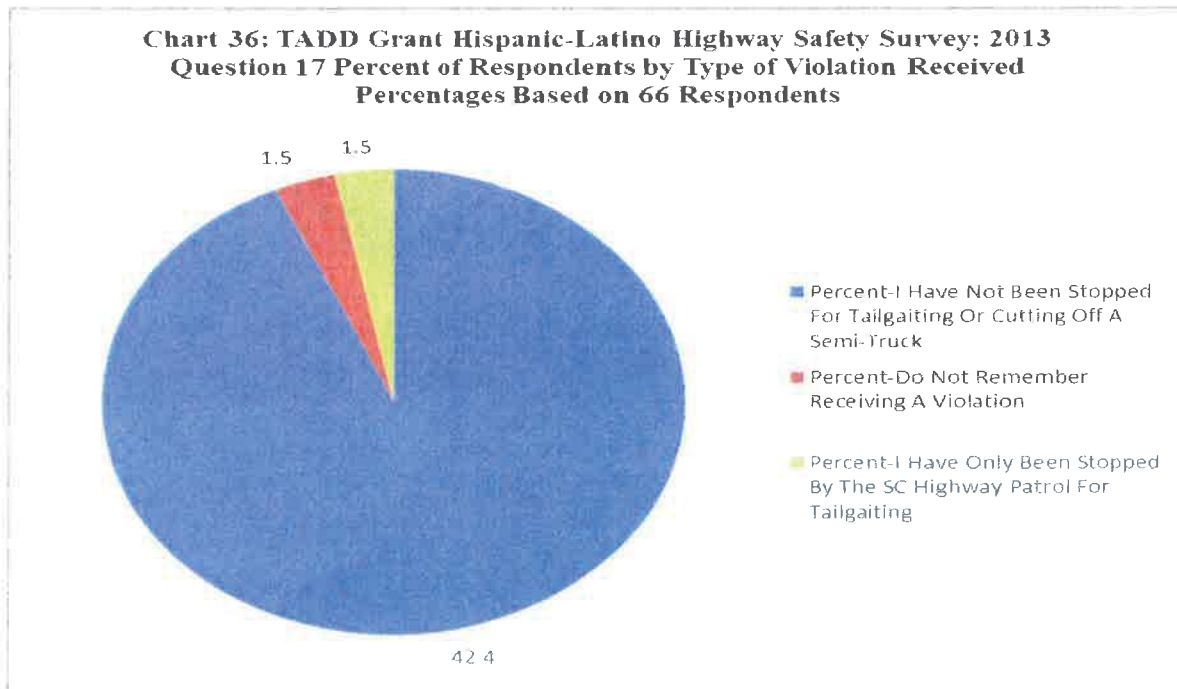
Charts 35 and 36 provides total and percentage statistics for those Hispanic-Latino families who completed this Question. Of the 66 respondent Hispanic-Latino families:

- Thirty-six (36) respondent families did not provide an answer to whether or not that they have been stopped by the local police or the SC Highway Patrol and received a violation;
- Among those Hispanic-Latino families that did provide an answer to Question 17, twenty-eight (28) families (42.4% of respondent families) stated that they have not been stopped for tailgating or cutting off a semi-truck;



- One Hispanic-Latino family (1.5% of respondents) stated that they do not remember ever receiving a violation for tailgating or cutting off a semi-truck;
- One Hispanic-Latino family (1.5% of respondents) stated that they had been stopped by the SC Highway Patrol for tailgating or cutting off a semi-truck.

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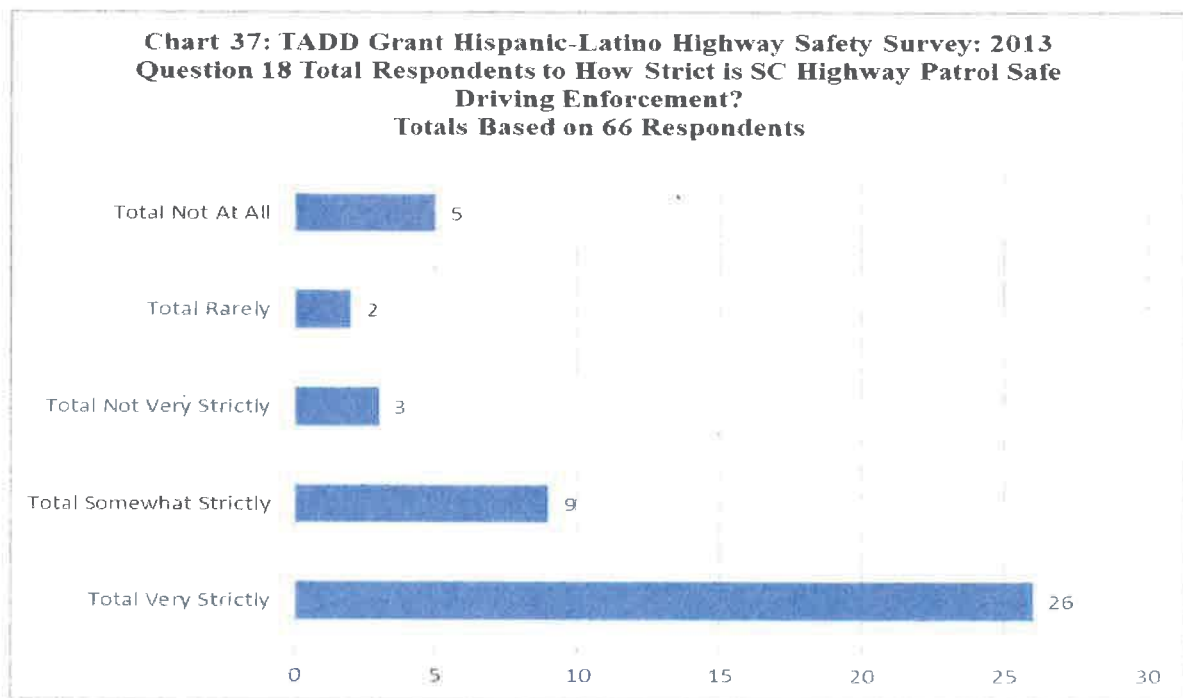


To gain a clear understanding of the perceptions of the enforcement components of of the Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving (TADD) Grant, the Highway Safety Survey included one (last) question regarding enforcement. Specifically, Question 18 asked Hispanic-Latino families:

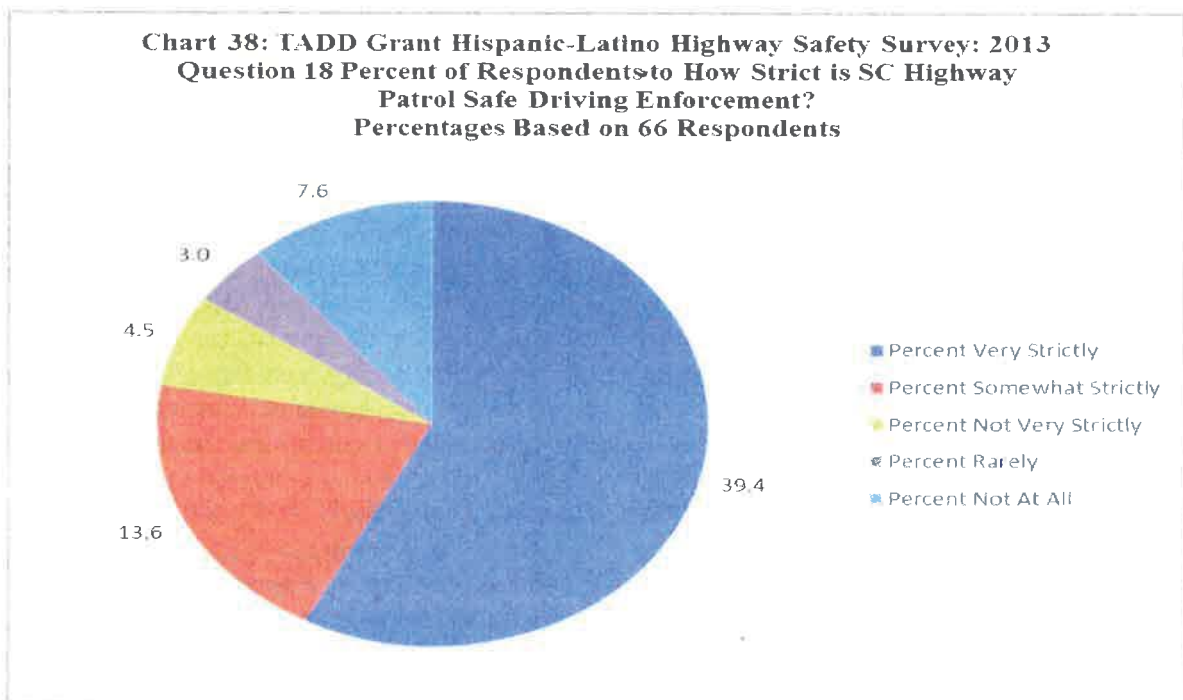
(Question 18) – “How strictly do you think that the South Carolina Highway Patrol enforces safe driving around trucks”?

The purpose of this question was to gain some insight from Hispanic-Latino families who do drive vehicles as to their views on how the SC Highway Patrol enforces the current laws regarding passenger cars and how safe that they drive around trucks. During the Highway Safety Training, the Hispanic-Latino Program Coordinator (Lee McElveen) and Miriam Barrouet of Bilingual Connections spent a lot of time providing examples in Spanish on how Hispanic-Latino drivers of passenger cars, minivans, trucks and Sport Utility Vehicles (SUV’s) should increase their passing distance around both passenger trucks and commercial trucks. In addition, examples were provided by both persons about the “No Zone” areas around large commercial trucks during each of the three Community Meetings. Finally, several demonstrations were also provided during the “Leave More Space” Saturday event held at the U. S. 25 White Horse Road Flea Market (the old Greenville County Fairgrounds) in Greenville SC. During these presentations, Public Safety Officer J. D. Hand and Ms. McElveen, Hispanic Latino Program Coordinator demonstrated to Hispanic-Latino families the “No Zone” area around large trucks, and provided translated demonstrations to an additional 350 persons.

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Charts 37 and 38 provide total and percentage information related to how strict the Hispanic-Latino population view the enforcement of safe driving laws around trucks.



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A total of 66 Hispanic-Latino respondents provided answers to Question 18. The data reveals that:

- Twenty-six (26) respondent Hispanic-Latino families (39.4% of respondents) stated that they felt that the SC Highway Patrol *very strictly enforces* the laws regarding safe driving around trucks;
- Nine (9) respondent Hispanic-Latino families (13.6% of respondents) stated that they felt that the SC Highway Patrol enforces the laws regarding safe driving around trucks *somewhat strictly*;
- Three (3) respondent Hispanic-Latino families (4.5% of respondents) stated that they felt that the SC Highway Patrol enforces the laws regarding safe driving around trucks *not very strictly*;
- Two (2) respondent Hispanic-Latino families (4.5% of respondents) stated that they felt that the SC Highway Patrol *rarely enforces* the laws regarding safe driving around trucks; and
- Five (5) respondent Hispanic-Latino families (7.6% of respondents) stated that they felt that the SC Highway Patrol *does not enforce* the laws regarding safe driving around at all;

When looking at the response information for Question 18, it is important to note that twenty-one (21) Hispanic-Latino families did not provide an answer to this question. This represented 31.8%, or one out of every three families that attended the Community Meetings. It is hard to explain why they chose not to answer this question. Some of the nonresponse could be due to the newness of the enforcement component during the months of June and July of 2013 regarding the "Leave More Space" through the various communication methods. In addition, some of the nonresponse can also be due to some unfamiliarity with the driving laws in the state. Finally, it could be that fewer Hispanic-Latino families may understand the current laws due to language barriers.

Conclusion

This report provided a summary of information collected from the Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving (TADD) Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey. The Survey was administered by the Hispanic-Latino Program Coordinator and the Research Program Manager at the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs. Training assistance was also provided through Bilingual Connections (Ms. Miriam Berrouet) and Ms. McElveen, Hispanic Latino Program Coordinator.

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The Community Meeting locations were also coordinated through the Unicom Media Group, a Hispanic-owned Communications firm and Mr. Wilfredo Leon, owner of the statewide Hispanic-Latino newspaper-LaNacion. Mr. Leon provided articles publishing the locations, dates and times of the three Community Meetings. The Commission staff was also featured on the Hispanic-Latino radio station in Greenville.

The Commission Staff also worked closely with officers and staff of the SC Department of Public Safety. In particular, Public Safety Officer J. D. Hand was instrumental in speaking to Hispanic-Latino families at two of the three Community Meetings regarding how the Department of Public Safety seeks to work closely with the Hispanic-Latino population, and reduce the "bad guys" reputation of Public Safety officials. In addition to Officer Hand, other Department of Public Safety Officers did attend the Community Meetings, and they were helpful in facilitating the question-and-answer portions of the Community Meetings. This made the Hispanic-Latino families feel comfortable and helped to make the Highway Safety Training sessions go smoothly.

Finally, the Commission staff appreciated the opportunity to work with David Findley, John Price, and Roy Cloud of the SC Department of Public Safety, and hope that both agencies will be able to collaborate on other Federal Motor Carriers Services Administration (FMCSA) High Priority Grants in the future. The Commission for Minority Affairs also would like to thank Chris M. Hartley, newly hired Division Administrator and Mr. Kevin Morrison, Assistant Manager at the Federal Motor Carriers Services Administration. The South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs hopes that future opportunities will enable all three agencies to expand this community initiative to the African-American and Native American Indian populations as well. This will help to reduce the number of traffic accidents, fatalities, and minimize economic loss on the roads and interstates of South Carolina.

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APPENDIX F

Final Numbers for Future Visions on Saturday, Feb. 9, 2013

53 at-risk middle and high school students attended the Future Visions Seminar; **49 parents** attended the Seminar with them.

We offered childcare for **11 Children** ages 3-10 years old.

39 students volunteered their time, accounting for **127 hours of service**. Also, **39 adults** volunteered their time, accounting for **171 hours of service**. Counting both students and adults, we had a total of **78 volunteers**, and a total of **298 hours of service**.

The **SC Commission for Minority Affairs** co-sponsored the event with Richland School District Two's Intervention Services.

19 Exhibitors (organizations and or groups) hosted informational tables in our lobby:

Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School, The US Navy, Job Corps, W.R. Rogers Adult, Continuing and Technology Education Center, Richland Two Charter High School, TAPS (Teens as Parents Support Group), South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs, TRIO, Richland Northeast High School, Boys & Girls Club, Westwood High School, Midlands Technical College, SC Works, Richland County Sheriff's Department, United Way, Vocational Rehabilitation, LRADAC, Midlands Education & Business Alliance, The Benefit Bank

18 Speakers & Students Spoke to large group (students participated in the Student Panel):

Melinda Anderson, School Board, Dr. Karen Cooper-Haber, Intervention Services, Terry Dozier, CDF at WWHS, Viki Kelchner, Intervention Services, Kaye Barlow, Midlands Education Business Alliance, Greg Butler, Pure Power Technologies, Allyson Porter, Midlands Technical College, Kendal Corley, Assistant Solicitor for Richland County, Eric Jones, Job Corps, Carlos Dobbins, United States Navy, Pinkney Epps, College Specialist at RNHS, Mary Paige Boyce, District Office, Ron Huff, Hispanic Family Liaison (moderator of student Panel), and members of the student panel: DeMario Creech, LJ Fitzgerald, Tiara Haigler, JaShae Harris & Harry Samuel

Keynote Speaker: Mr. Terry Dozier

Saturday morning's keynote speaker has been involved in the development of several area basketball players and programs and was recently charged with the development of Westwood High School's basketball program. A graduate and former basketball star at the University of South Carolina, Mr. Dozier received his bachelor's degree in Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism administration and then went on to play basketball overseas and with the NBA, including time with the Charlotte Hornets. In addition to fulfilling his duties as head basketball coach, Mr. Dozier also helps students prepare for college and career as Westwood's College Information Specialist.

2013

Student Leadership Series



Student Leadership Rally

September 25, 2013
9:45 am - 12:00 pm

Richland Northeast High School
7500 Brookfield Road
Columbia, SC 29223



Featured Speaker
Carlos Ojeda, Jr.
President & CEO
CoolSpeak, LLC



For more information please contact:
Vanessa Rhoden
Assistant Principal
Phone: **803-699-2800**

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From: USHLI News [<mailto:ushlinews@ushli.ccsend.com>] **On Behalf Of** USHLI News
Sent: Wednesday, June 05, 2013 3:13 PM
To: mvillegas@ushli.org
Subject: CORRECTION: USHLI Attracts 900 in South Carolina

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2013

STUDENT LEADERSHIP SERIES

“EMPOWERING THE *e*-GENERATION”



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& Events

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Resources

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Over 900 Students and Teachers Attend Student Leadership Series Events in Greenville, SC



The 2013 Student Leadership Series (SLS) broke new ground in South

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For Immediate Release
September 17, 2013

Contact:

United States Hispanic Leadership Institute, South Carolina Hispanic Leadership Council and the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs bring Student Leadership Series to Columbia, SC

What: The United States Hispanic Leadership Institute (USHLI), one of the most powerful, nationally and internationally recognized Latino organizations in the country, in collaboration with the South Carolina Hispanic Leadership Council and the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs, will bring the 2013 Student Leadership Series (SLS) to Columbia, SC. The SLS is a program designed to motivate students to stay in school, improve their academic performance, transition from one grade level to the next, and promote college readiness so that students have the tools and guidance they need to graduate from high school and pursue some level of post-secondary education or training.

The series kicks off in Greenville, SC and will make its way to Columbia, SC for a visit to Richland Northeast High School on Wednesday, September 25th at 9:45 a.m. The program will be presented two times at Richland Northeast High School: at 9:45 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. on September 25, 2013. Nationally, the program expects to reach over 100,000 students, parents and educators in 2013.

USHLI organizes and conducts nonpartisan voter registration and leadership development programs in 40 states. Its mission is to fulfill the promises and principles of democracy by promoting education, research, and leadership development, and empowering Latinos and similarly disenfranchised groups by maximizing their civic awareness, engagement, and participation.

Who: Nationally prominent motivational speaker Carlos Ojeda, has been called one of the most dynamic speakers under forty in America today. As a community advocate, he has worked extensively with high school and college-aged youths, spreading his message of education, leadership, community activism and entrepreneurship. His compassion, strength and genuineness have inspired the youth, educators, and leaders whose paths he has crossed along his journey as an innovative and masterful communicator.

When: **September 25, 2013 at 9:45 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**

Where: Richland Northeast High School
7500 Brookfield Rd, Columbia, SC 29223

###

SURVEY-ENGLISH

The SC Commission for Minority Affairs is assisting the SC Department of Public Safety in looking at highway safety. Both agencies are interested in the importance of highway safety for all persons, particularly the Hispanic-Latino population. Please provide answers to each statement or question given. Your answers are voluntary and will remain anonymous.

1. Please write in your Zip Code where you live: _____
2. Please write in community name where you live (if known): _____
3. Your Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female
4. Please place an "X" beside your race and ethnicity: ☐ White ☐ Black ☐ Asian
☐ Native American Indian ☐ Other Race (Please Write In: _____)
☐ Hispanic-Latino Origin (Please Write in Your Home Country: _____)
5. Do you currently possess a South Carolina Drivers License? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
 (If No, please skip to questions 8a. and 8b).
6. When you took the written Drivers License exam, were you able to take the exam in your own language?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
7. Were you provided a language interpreter to assist you in taking and completing the written South Carolina Driver's Exam? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
- 8a. Do you currently possess a Commercial Driver's License? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
- 8b. If yes, please list the state and country in which your CDL is valid.
 State: _____ Country: _____
9. Place an "X" beside the type of vehicle that you drive most often.
☐ I do not currently have a vehicle that I drive. ☐ I drive a passenger car.
☐ I drive a pick-up truck. ☐ I drive a sport utility vehicle (SUV).
☐ I drive a semi truck. ☐ I drive a mini-van.
☐ I drive a full-van. ☐ I drive some other type of vehicle (Write-in: _____).

**Technical Assistance Logs
For the Month of January**

for

Ms. Lee McElveen, Hispanic/Latino Program Coordinator

Ms. Christina Hyppolite, Community Based Services Program Coordinator

January	Hispanic/Latino		
	Entity	County	Subject
1	Educational Institute	Richland	Promote Apprenticeship Program
2	Media	Beaufort	Referral: To Start Arts/Cultural Progam
3	Non-Profit	Richland	Review Information Brochure
4	State Agency	Richland	Emergency Preparedness Data
5	Medical	Kershaw	Referral: For Patient Needing Medical Treatment
6	State Agency	Richland	Grant Opportunity for Agencies
7	State Agency	Richland	LOC Request
8	Military	Richland	Job Referral
9	Medical	Kershaw	Needs Transportation
10	State Agency	Richland	CodeRed. Emergency Preparedness. Disseminate Information
11	Non-Profit	Richland	501c3 Assistance

January	Community Based Programs		
	Entity	County	Subject
1	Non-Profit	Richland	501(c)3 Assistance
2	Private Citizen	Union	501(c)3 Assistance
3	Non-Profit	Williamsburg	Grant Research Assistance and Program Development.
4	Non-Profit	Greenville	Non-Profit Startup, 501(c)3 Assistance, and Program Development Referral: Small & Minority Business. Non-Profit vs Profit
5	Non-Profit	Georgetown	990 Assistance
6	Non-Profit	Richland	Non-Profit Startup
7	Non-Profit	Greenville	Non-Profit vs. Small Business Referral: Research