

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, February 8, 2018

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AGENDA

South Carolina House of Representatives



Legislative Oversight Committee

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE

The Honorable Bruce W. Bannister, Chair

The Honorable Neal A. Collins

The Honorable Mandy Powers Norrell

The Honorable Robert L. Ridgeway III

***Thursday, February 8, 2018
30 minutes after adjournment
110 - Blatt Building***

***Pursuant to Committee Rule 6.8, S.C. ETV shall be allowed access for internet streaming whenever
technologically feasible.***

AGENDA

- I. Approval of Minutes**
- II. Discussion of the study of the Commission for Minority Affairs**
- III. Adjournment**

MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Chair Wm. Weston J. Newton

First Vice-Chair:

Laurie Slade Funderburk

Legislative Oversight Committee

Katherine E. (Katie) Arrington

William K. (Bill) Bowers

Neal Collins

MaryGail K. Douglas

Phyllis J. Henderson

Joseph H. Jefferson Jr.

Robert L. Ridgeway III

Edward R. Tallon Sr.



Bruce W. Bannister

Gary E. Clary

Chandra E. Dillard

Raye Felder

William M. "Bill" Hixon

Mandy Powers Norrell

Tommy M. Stringer

Robert Q. Williams

Bill Taylor

South Carolina House of Representatives

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Research Director

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Charles L. Appleby IV

Legal Counsel

Carmen J. McCutcheon Simon

Research Analyst/Auditor

Kendra H. Wilkerson

Fiscal/Research Analyst

Economic Development, Transportation, and Natural Resources Subcommittee

Thursday, January 25, 2018

12:30 pm

Blatt Room 321

Archived Video Available

- I. Pursuant to House Legislative Oversight Committee Rule 6.8, South Carolina ETV was allowed access for streaming the meeting. You may access an archived video of this meeting by visiting the South Carolina General Assembly's website (<http://www.scstatehouse.gov>) and clicking on *Committee Postings and Reports*, then under *House Standing Committees* click on *Legislative Oversight*. Then, click on *Video Archives* for a listing of archived videos for the Committee.

Attendance

- I. The Economic Development, Transportation, and Natural Resources Subcommittee meeting was called to order by Chair Bruce W. Bannister on Thursday, January 25, 2018, in Room 321 of the Blatt Building. The following other members of the Subcommittee were present for either all or a portion of the meeting: Representative Neal A. Collins, Representative Mandy Powers Norrell, and Representative Robert L. Ridgeway, III.

Minutes

- I. House Rule 4.5 requires standing committees to prepare and make available to the public the minutes of committee meetings, but the minutes do not have to be verbatim accounts of meetings. It is the practice of the Legislative Oversight Committee to provide minutes for its subcommittee meetings.

- II. Representative Collins makes a motion to approve the amended minutes from the November 28, 2017 meeting and the meeting minutes from the December 19, 2017 meeting. A roll call vote is held, and the motion passes.

Rep. Collins' motion to approve the amended minutes from November 28, 2017 meeting and the meeting minutes from the December 19, 2017 meeting:	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Rep. Collins	✓		
Rep. Norrell	✓		
Rep. Ridgeway			✓
Rep. Bannister	✓		

Discussion of the Commission for Minority Affairs (CMA)

- I. Chair Bannister states that the purpose of the meeting is to continue its discussion of the Commission's various program areas.
- II. Chair Bannister reminds agency representatives who have been previously sworn in at an Oversight Committee or Subcommittee meeting that they remain under oath for any testimony before this Subcommittee.
- III. CMA Director Thomas Smith provides opening comments, then the following agency representatives testify:
- a. Ms. Lee McElveen presents information on Hispanic and Latino Affairs.
 - b. Ms. Christina Hyppolite presents information on Non-Profits and Community Based Services.
 - c. Mr. George Dennis presents information on African American Affairs.
- IV. Members ask questions after each presentation, which different agency representatives answer.
- V. Chair Bannister provides closing comments.
- VI. There being no further business, the meeting is adjourned.

STUDY TIMELINE: COMMISSION FOR MINORITY AFFAIRS

2015

August 7, 2015 Agency submits its **Annual Restructuring and Seven-Year Plan Report**, which is available online.

2016

March 30, 2016 Agency submits its **Annual Restructuring Report**, which is available online.

September 2016 Agency submits its 2015-16 Accountability Report/2017 Annual **Restructuring Report**.

2017

May 10, 2017 **Full committee votes** to make the agency the next agency for the Economic Development, Natural Resources, and Transportation Subcommittee to study. Video of the meeting is available online.

May 11, 2017 **Agency receives notice** that it has been selected for study.

June 27 - July 28, 2017 Committee solicits input from the public about the agency in the form of an **online public survey**. The results of the public survey are available online.

September 2017 Agency submits its 2016-17 Accountability Report/2018 Annual **Restructuring Report**.

September 29, 2017 Agency submits its **Program Evaluation Report**, which is available online.

October 16, 2017 Committee holds **public input meeting (Meeting #1)** about this and other agencies.

October 24, 2017 Subcommittee meets with agency (**Meeting #2**) to discuss the agency's purpose; mission; vision; laws enforced; organizational structure; major program areas; and relationships with other agencies.

November 13, 2017 Agency responds to public input at full committee meeting (**Meeting #3**).

November 20, 2017 Subcommittee meets with agency (**Meeting #4**) to discuss agency responses to Subcommittee follow-up questions.

November 28, 2017 Subcommittee meets with agency (**Meeting #5**) to discuss agency products, services, customers, and resources.

December 19, 2017 Subcommittee meets with agency (**Meeting #6**) to discuss agency products, services, customers, and resources.

2018

January 25, 2018 Subcommittee meets with agency (**Meeting #7**) to discuss agency products, services, customers, and resources.

February 8, 2018 (TODAY) Subcommittee meets with agency (**Meeting #8**) to discuss agency strategic plan and performance measures.

Ongoing Public may submit written comments on the Oversight Committee's webpage on the General Assembly's website (www.scstatehouse.gov)

AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN & RESOURCE ALLOCATION

CMA provided its allocation of employees and funds to each goal and strategy in its strategic plan in its PER.¹ This information is reproduced in the tables below. The agency also provided its performance measures in its PER.² All performance measures are listed in Table 10. If the agency indicated that a performance measure was tied to a specific strategic goal,³ it is also listed in the table corresponding to that goal.





	<i>Strategies, Objectives, & Resource Allocation</i>	<i>Associated Performance Measures</i>
Goal 1 - Be the single point of contact for statistical data and information for South Carolina regarding minority communities, poverty and socio-economic deprivation.	Table 5A	Table 5B
Goal 2 - Address the needs of minority populations through collaboration and engagement with legislators, public officials and stakeholders to effect change.	Table 6A	Table 6B
Goal 3 - Address the needs of minority populations through technical assistance, capacity building, outreach and program initiatives.	Table 7A	Table 7B
Goal 4 - Reduce the contributing factors causing poverty in SC's minority populations.	Table 8A	Table 8B
Goal 5 - Increase agency capacity through staff training opportunities.	Table 9A	Table 9B

Table 5A. Goal 1 of Strategic Plan

Goal 1 - Be the single point of contact for statistical data and information for South Carolina regarding minority communities, poverty and socio-economic deprivation.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
Strategy 1.1 - Disseminate relevant statistical data and information to legislators and stakeholders regarding poverty, socio-economic deprivation and minority populations.	0.45	\$54,118	4%	0.45	\$117,101	9%	Research & Policy Services
Objective 1.1.1 - Disseminate the "FY 17-18 South Carolina County Statistical Abstract" to 175 legislators and county officials by the end of FY 17-18							
Objective 1.1.2 - Present the "FY 17-18 SC County Statistical Abstract" to a minimum of 25% of policy makers, public officials and interested							

Goal 1 - Be the single point of contact for statistical data and information for South Carolina regarding minority communities, poverty and socio-economic deprivation.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
parties at one (1) state-wide event to collect feedback and suggestions for policy and research by the end of FY 17-18.							
Objective 1.1.3 - Produce the "FY 17-18 SC County Statistical Abstract Recommendations Report" to a minimum of 100 legislators, public officials and interested parties and make it publically available on the CMA website by the end of FY 17-18.							
Strategy 1.2 - Create policies and/or legislation to require 100% of state agencies collecting data to provide data sets and/or raw data to the SC Commission for Minority Affairs for research and analysis.	0.13	\$31,367	2%	0.13	\$34,258	2%	Research & Policy Services
Objective 1.2.1 - Work to establish a "single" yet unified Memorandum of Understanding or Agreement between the Department of Revenue and Fiscal Affairs and the Commission regarding the ability to collect data from other state agencies.							
TOTAL FOR GOAL 1	0.58	\$85,485	7%	0.58	\$151,359	11%	

Table 5B. Goal 1 - Associated Performance Measures











Performance Measure	Type		FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
1A. 2017 SC County Statistical Abstract	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	
1B. 2016 State Of Minorities Report	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Actual	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Outreach To County Public and Congressional Officials (46 and 7), Legislators (134), Cities and Towns in SC (273)	Outcome							
		Target	0	0	0	456	456	500
		Actual	0	0	0	456	456	
10A. 2017 SC Statistical Abstract Event	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	

Please see Table 10 for a complete list of CMA's performance measures.

Table 6A: Goal 2 of Strategic Plan

Goal 2 - Address the needs of minority populations through collaboration and engagement with legislators, public officials and stakeholders to effect change.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
Strategy 2.1 - Establish liaison relationships with policy makers, officials and stakeholders to assist with the creation of policy, legislation and community engagement.	0.9	\$98,010	8%	0.95	\$104,053	8%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 2.1.1 - Increase the data base containing elected officials, city and county officials, community contacts and stakeholders by at least 10% by June 2018.							
Objective 2.1.2 - Conduct one (1) annual survey of a minimum of 200 individuals/organizations to measure visibility and increase awareness to obtain feedback by March 2018.							
Objective 2.1.3 - Publish one (1) annual report of survey responses to the CMA Board and stakeholders by June 2018.							
Objective 2.1.4 - Conduct a minimum of two (2) Advisory Committee meetings per program initiative (Native American, Hispanic/Latino, and African American) to address the needs of our communities and build community engagement by June 2018.							
Strategy 2.2 - Promulgate regulations to carry out provisions outlined in CMA's statute to streamline programs, duties and functions to address the needs of the populations served.	0.35	\$47,406	4%	0.4	\$53,226	4%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 2.2.1 - Review and revise Commission regulations as needed.							
Strategy 2.3 - Determine, approve and acknowledge by certification, state recognition for Native American Indian entities on behalf of the State of South Carolina.	0.15	\$31,675	2%	0.15	\$34,435	3%	Native American Affairs
Objective 2.3.1 - Conduct two (2) State Recognition application cycles (September 1 and April 1) in which applications (petitions) are submitted in accordance with current law by June 2018.							
Objective 2.3.2 - Conduct up to two (2) "State Recognition Application Workshops" pertaining to the state recognition process and application for entities interested in applying for state recognition by June 2017							
Objective 2.3.3 - Fulfill 100% of requirements for state recognition process for petition cycles 4/1/16 and 9/1/2016 by June 2018.							
TOTAL FOR GOAL 2	1.4	\$177,091	14%	1.5	\$191,714	14%	

Table 6B. Goal 2 - Associated Performance Measures

Performance Measure	Type		FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
1C. 2017 CMA Annual Survey	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	2	2	1
		Actual	0	0	0	2	2	
2A. 2015 CMA Key Findings Promulgation of Regulations Report	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2B. Review of CMA Statute and Program Areas	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2C. CMA Agency Strategic Plan	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
3A. CMA Annual Survey	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
4C. S356-State Recognition of Groups	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Outreach To County Public and Congressional Officials (46 and 7), Legislators (134), Cities and Towns in SC (273)	Outcome							
		Target	0	0	0	456	456	500
		Actual	0	0	0	456	456	
7. Training - External	outcome	Target	0	0	0	8	8	10
		Actual	0	0	0	8	8	
10B. 2016-2017 Advisory Committee Meetings (Minimum of 6)	outcome	Target	6	6	6	6	6	6
		Actual	6	7	8	8	8	
10C. 2016-2017 SC Native American State Recognition Application Workshops	outcome	Target	2	2	2	2	1	1
		Actual	2	2	2	2	1	

Please see Table 10 for a complete list of CMA's performance measures.




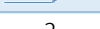
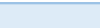



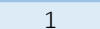

Table 7A: Goal 3 of Strategic Plan

Goal 3 - Address the needs of minority populations through technical assistance, capacity building, outreach and program initiatives.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
Strategy 3.1 - Revise agency and program initiatives to address needs of minority populations (African American, Asian American, Hispanic/Latino, and Native American Indian).	0.45	\$56,962	4%	0.85	\$112,899	8%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 3.1.1 - Conduct a minimum of one (1) agency-wide strategic planning meeting for new "CMA Agency Strategic Plan" by December 2017.							
Objective 3.1.2 - Research and identify a minimum of one (1) unique need for each population served by the CMA by March 2018.							
Objective 3.1.3 - Develop one (1) draft "CMA Agency Strategic Plan" internal document by December 2017.							
Objective 3.1.4 - Within 30 days of plan completion, CMA will begin to align program initiatives with agency strategic plan.							
Strategy 3.2 - Conduct capacity building, outreach, minority specific and micro-business assistance initiatives and trainings	2.83	\$347,477	27%	2.26	\$285,194	21%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 3.2.1 - Review and amend as necessary, the "CMA Agency Training Index" that contains trainings provided internally and externally in the areas of capacity building, micro-business, outreach, minority-population specific.							
Objective 3.2.2 - Implement a minimum of ten (10) partnerships and collaborations through MOUs, grant agreements, committees, task forces and Board service to provide micro-business, capacity building, outreach and program services by June 2018.							
Objective 3.2.3 - Implementation of Native American Indian Program to strengthen family units by reducing recidivism and unemployment among Native American Indians inmates and providing referral services, counseling and cultural services to inmates and their families.							
Objective 3.2.4 - Implementation of an agreement with SC DSS and Catawba Indian Nation to provide Indian Child Welfare ACT (ICWA) expert witnesses for South Carolina cases in which an expert witness is needed.							

Goal 3 - Address the needs of minority populations through technical assistance, capacity building, outreach and program initiatives.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
Objective 3.2.5 - Implement internship and/or mentoring program for Native American Affairs Initiative							
Objective 3.2.6 - Institute collaborative initiatives enlisting the use of HBCU's to improve reading and math skills to help decrease African American Male drop-out rates by June 2018.							
Objective 3.2.7 - Establish a grant and resource clearinghouse for Hispanic communities by June 2018.							
Objective 3.2.1 - Implement internal CMA technical assistance, outreach, capacity building and information/referral forms by September 2016							
Strategy 3.3 - Increase collaboration and/or partnerships to address emergency preparedness needs of SC minority populations	<i>Strategy did not exist in FY 16-17.</i>			0.15	\$48,615	4%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 3.3.1 - Provide outreach, technical assistance and support to SC Emergency Management Division for minority communities by June 2018							
Objective 3.3.2 - Establish partnerships and collaboration with Hispanic leaders and organizations to increase awareness of emergency preparedness by June 2018.							
Objective 3.3.3 - Provide outreach, technical assistance and support through an MOU to DHEC Emergency Preparedness Division for the "Bridging the Gap: Tribal Emergency Preparedness" Project by June 2018.							
Objective 3.3.4 - Provide outreach, technical assistance and support to state and federally recognized tribes to establish tribal emergency managers and preparedness plans by June 2018.							
Strategy 3.4 - Implementation of new Human Trafficking and Immigration initiatives at SC CMA	<i>Strategy did not exist in FY 16-17.</i>			1.41	\$171,325	12%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 3.4.1 - Enter into an MOU with the statewide Human Trafficking Task Force managed through the SC Attorney General's Office to include the Commission for Minority Affairs as a member of the task force by June 2018.							

Goal 3 - Address the needs of minority populations through technical assistance, capacity building, outreach and program initiatives.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
Objective 3.4.2 - Establish Polaris Project as the state's reporting hotline for sex trafficking calls and receiving reports that reflect sex trafficking trends in South Carolina by June 2018.							
Objective 3.4.3 - Establish an immigration hotline for the reporting, recording and collection of data regarding allegations of violations of federal immigration laws, provisions of South Carolina law by non United States citizens or immigrants, allegations of violations of any federal immigration laws or provisions in South Carolina law against any non United States citizen or immigrant, and labor trafficking by June 2018.							
Objective 3.4.4 - Hire program assistant to aid in the development of the Commission's program initiatives by December 2017.							
Objective 3.4.5 - Establish state-wide public awareness campaigns to promote prevention of human trafficking and the immigration hotline by June 2018.							
TOTAL FOR GOAL 3	3.28	\$404,439	32%	4.67	\$618,033	45%	

Table 7B: Goal 3 – Associated Performance Measures

Performance Measure	Type		FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
2D. 2016 CMA Staff Internal Process and Procedures Manual (Update)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2E. CMA Policies and Procedures Standards Document (Update)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2F. CMA Staff Training Index	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
3A. CMA Annual Survey	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
5. Funds Collected; Grants and Other Agency Funded Partnerships	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	2
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
6. Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Outreach To County Public and Congressional Officials (46 and 7), Legislators (134), Cities and Towns in SC (273)	Outcome							
		Target	0	0	0	456	456	500
		Actual	0	0	0	456	456	
7. Training - External	outcome	Target	0	0	0	8	8	10
		Actual	0	0	0	8	8	
9A. Research Partnerships and Collaborations	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	3	3
		Actual	0	0	0	1	3	
11A. CMA Strategic Planning Meeting (1)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	
11B. CMA Staff Professional Development Meetings (2)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	






Please see Table 10 for a complete list of CMA's performance measures.

Table 8A: Goal 4 of Strategic Plan

Goal 4 - Reduce the contributing factors causing poverty in SC's minority populations.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
Strategy 4.1 - Secure adequate funding to the SC Commission for Minority Affairs budget to increase the budget to a minimum of \$2 per minority person to support work to address the needs of minority populations and administer all programs.	0.08	\$26,923	2%	0.08	\$29,684	2%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 4.1.1 - Provide data and supporting information in the form of one (1) "talking points and/or quick fact sheets" document to present to budget analysts and legislators as needed by September 2017.							
Strategy 4.2 - Research and assess currently funded poverty and minority programs within the state to identify and reduce gaps in services by June 2020.	0.55	\$65,863	5%	0.55	\$68,623	5%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 4.2.1 - Create one (1) strategic framework document and/or work plan for accomplishing a multi-year research project by December 2018.							
Objective 4.2.2 - Seek state, private foundation, and grant related funding to add a minimum of one full-time researcher during each fiscal year (two by FY 2017-2018, one in FY 2018-2019, and one in FY 2019 - 2020) for a total of four researchers by the end of fiscal year 2020.							
Strategy 4.3 - Seek federal and other funding on behalf of the state for the purpose of implementing various programs and services for minority groups (African American, Asian American, Hispanic/Latino, and Native American Indian) including business, economic development, capacity building and outreach.	0.43	\$51,860	4%	0.87	\$87,206	6%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 4.3.1 - Implementation of new USDA Rural Business Development Grant (RBEG) by September 2017.							
Objective 4.3.2 - Research and identify a minimum of five (5) federal funding sources coming into South Carolina state agencies through block grants and other sources to determine future partnerships and collaborations by March 2018							

Goal 4 - Reduce the contributing factors causing poverty in SC's minority populations.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
Objective 4.3.3 - Apply for a minimum of five (5) grants to support programs designed to alleviate factors contributing to poverty and deprivation by June 2018							
Objective 4.3.4 - Research and identify a minimum of five (5) partnerships and collaborations with federal, state and non-profit organizations to receive funds to support CMA programs by June 2017							
Objective 4.3.5 - Implementation of a new USDA Community Food Projects Grant for "Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty in SC by December 2017.							
Strategy 4.4 - Development of a state-wide strategy with recommendations for state agencies and partners to collaborate to reduce poverty in SC	<i>Strategy did not exist in FY 16-17.</i>			0.4	\$114,620	8%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 4.4.1 - Draft a Strategic Action Plan comprised of cumulative outcomes from stakeholder input, "Working Together Works" Poverty Summit findings, data analysis, and collaborative group processing by June 2018							
Objective 4.4.2 - Develop the framework for statewide "Let's Talk" community meetings to ensure that the proposed work effectively positions the agency to reduce the contributing factors causing poverty in SC's minority populations by August 2017.							
Objective 4.4.3 - Complete and present a final Strategic Action Plan comprised of cumulative outcomes from stakeholder input, "Working Together Works" Poverty Summit findings, "Let's Talk" community meetings, data analysis and collaborative group processing by June 2018.							
TOTAL FOR GOAL 4	1.06	\$144,646	11%	1.9	\$300,133	22%	

Table 8B: Goal 4 – Associated Performance Measures


Performance Measure	Type		FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
2G. CMA Strategic Framework On Poverty and Minority Programs	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2H. CMA-GRIT Grant Final Report	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2I. CMA-RBEG Grant Final Report	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
5. Funds Collected; Grants and Other Agency Funded Partnerships	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	2
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
9B. Partnerships and Collaborations - Federal, State, and Nonprofit Organizations	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	5	10	10
		Actual	0	0	0	5	10	

Please see Table 10 for a complete list of CMA's performance measures.

Table 9A: Goal 5 of Strategic Plan

Goal 5 - Increase agency capacity through staff training opportunities.	2016-17			2017-18 (budgeted)			Associated Department
	# FTEs	Total Spent	% of All Agency Funds Available	# FTEs	Total Budgeted	% of All Agency Funds Available	
Strategy 5.1 - Provide professional development opportunities for agency staff.	0.48	\$63,669	5%	0.45	\$70,150	5%	HR/Admin
Objective 5.1.1 - Each staff member attend a minimum one (1) professional development training opportunity that would enhance their professional development and performance by June 2017							
Objective 5.1.2 - Identify, establish and maintain memberships and participation in up to three (3) state and national organizations relevant to staff program areas by June 2017 (ongoing).							
Strategy 5.2 - Provide cross training opportunities for agency staff.	0.27	\$40,595	3%	0.27	\$43,355	3%	Executive Director/Admin
Objective 5.2.1 - Conduct a minimum of one (1) staff development meeting for staff to identify areas and duties for cross training on other program areas and duties within CMA by December 2016							
TOTAL FOR GOAL 5	0.75	\$104,264	8%	0.72	\$113,506	8%	

Table 9B: Goal 5 – Associated Performance Measure

Performance Measure	Type		FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
8. Training - Internal	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	3	8	10
		Actual	0	0	0	3	8	

Please see Table 10 for a complete list of CMA's performance measures.

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

CMA provided its performance measures in its PER.⁴ The agency was asked to categorize each measure based on the definitions below:

Types of Performance Measures:

Outcome Measure - A quantifiable indicator of the public and customer benefits from an agency's actions. Outcome measures are used to assess an agency's effectiveness in serving its key customers and in achieving its mission, goals and objectives. They are also used to direct resources to strategies with the greatest effect on the most valued outcomes. Outcome measures should be the first priority. Example - % of licensees with no violations.















Efficiency Measure - A quantifiable indicator of productivity expressed in unit costs, units of time, or other ratio-based units. Efficiency measures are used to assess the cost-efficiency, productivity, and timeliness of agency operations. Efficiency measures measure the efficient use of available resources and should be the second priority. Example - cost per inspection


Output Measure - A quantifiable indicator of the number of goods or services an agency produces. Output measures are used to assess workload and the agency's efforts to address demands. Output measures measure workload and efforts and should be the third priority. Example - # of business license applications processed.




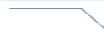
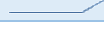

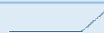
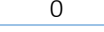
Input/Activity Measure - Resources that contribute to the production and delivery of a service. Inputs are "what we use to do the work." They measure the factors or requests received that explain performance (i.e. explanatory). These measures should be the last priority. Example - # of license applications received

The information on performance measures provided by CMA is reproduced in Table 10:

Table 10. Agency Performance Measures

Performance Measure	Type		FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
1. Statistical Reports (See List Below)		Target	0	0	0	2	3	3
		Actual	0	0	0	2	3	
1A. 2017 SC County Statistical Abstract	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	
1B. 2016 State Of Minorities Report	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Actual	0	0	0	0	0	
1C. 2017 CMA Annual Survey	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	2	2	1
		Actual	0	0	0	2	2	
2. Other Agency Reports and Documents (See List Below)		Target	0	0	0	8	8	8
		Actual	0	0	0	8	8	
2A. 2015 CMA Key Findings Promulgation of Regulations Report	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2B. Review of CMA Statute and Program Areas	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2C. CMA Agency Strategic Plan	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2D. 2016 CMA Staff Internal Process and Procedures Manual (Update)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2E. CMA Policies and Procedures Standards Document (Update)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2F. CMA Staff Training Index	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2G. CMA Strategic Framework On Poverty and Minority Programs	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2H. CMA-GRIT Grant Final Report	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
2I. CMA-RBEG Grant Final Report	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	

Performance Measure	Type		FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
3. Statistical Surveys (See List Below)		Target	0	0	0	4	4	1
		Actual	0	0	0	4	4	
3A. CMA Annual Survey	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
3B. CMA Technical Assistance Form	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
3C. CMA Information and Referral Form	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
3D. CMA Outreach Form	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
4. Public Policy and Legislation (See List Below)		Target	0	0	0	4	4	0
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	
4A. S196-Human Trafficking	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	
4B. S279-Small-Minority Business Assistance Office	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	0	0	
4C. S356-State Recognition of Groups	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	0	0	
4D. S674-Workers Compensation Act	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Funds Collected; Grants and Other Agency Funded Partnerships	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	2
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
6. Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Outreach To County Public and Congressional Officials (46 and 7), Legislators (134), Cities and Towns in SC (273)	Outcome	Target						
		Actual						
		Target	0	0	0	456	456	500
		Actual	0	0	0	456	456	
7. Training - External	outcome	Target	0	0	0	8	8	10
		Actual	0	0	0	8	8	
8. Training - Internal	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	3	8	10
		Actual	0	0	0	3	8	
9. Research Partnerships (See List Below)		Target	0	0	0	8	15	13
		Actual	0	0	0	8	15	
9A. Research Partnerships and Collaborations	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	3	3
		Actual	0	0	0	1	3	
9B. Partnerships and Collaborations - Federal, State, and Nonprofit Organizations	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	5	10	10
		Actual	0	0	0	5	10	
9C. College and University Partnerships Related To The U. S. Department of Education	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
9D. Partnership With One Native American entity to identify grant opportunities	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	

Performance Measure	Type		FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
10. Events and Workshops (See List Below)		Target	0	0	0	9	8	7
		Actual	0	0	0	11	10	
10A. 2017 SC Statistical Abstract Event	Outcome	Target	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	1	1	
10B. 2016-2017 Advisory Committee Meetings (Minimum of 6)	outcome	Target	6	6	6	6	6	6
		Actual	6	7	8	8	8	
10C. 2016-2017 SC Native American State Recognition Application Workshops	outcome	Target	2	2	2	2	1	1
		Actual	2	2	2	2	1	
11. Internal Planning Events (See List Below)		Target	0	0	0	0	3	2
		Actual	0	0	0	0	3	
11A. CMA Strategic Planning Meeting (1)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	
11B. CMA Staff Professional Development Meetings (2)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	
11C. CMA Staff Technical Assistance, Capacity Building, Information Referral Process Training (1)	Input/Activity	Target	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Actual	0	0	0	0	1	

SUBCOMMITTEE FOLLOW-UP LETTER TO AGENCY

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Laurie Slade Funderburk*

Legislative Oversight Committee

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William K. "Bill" Bowers
Neal Collins
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*Jennifer L. Dobson
Research Director*

*Charles L. Appleby IV
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*Cathy A. Greer
Administration Coordinator*

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Research Analyst/Auditor*

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Room 228 Blatt Building**

*Kendra H. Wilkerson
Fiscal/Research Analyst*

January 25, 2018

Via Email

Chairman Kenneth Battle
Director Thomas J. Smith
South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs
2221 Devine St., Ste. 408
Columbia, SC 29205

RE: Follow up from Subcommittee's January 25, 2018, meeting with the agency

Dear Chairman Battle and Director Smith:

The Economic Development, Transportation, and Natural Resources Subcommittee appreciates the agency's partnership in the oversight process. As discussed at our meeting today, please provide the following information to the Subcommittee by Thursday, February 1, 2018:

1. Any available information about the economic impact of Latinos in South Carolina, including taxes paid. Please include any information specific to 'Dreamers,' if available.
2. Any available data about the outcomes of the African American Affairs, Community Based Services, and Hispanic and Latino Affairs programs.
3. Any phone or contact logs kept for the month of January 2018 for the African American Affairs, Community Based Services, and Hispanic and Latino Affairs programs.

Thank you for your service to the citizens of South Carolina and for your continued cooperation with the legislative oversight process. We look forward to continuing our discussions of the Commission for Minority Affairs at the next Subcommittee meeting on February 8, 2018.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "B. Bannister".

Bruce W. Bannister
Subcommittee Chair

cc: Economic Development, Transportation, and Natural Resources Subcommittee Members

AGENCY RESPONSE TO FOLLOW-UP LETTER

Hispanic/Latino Affairs

Ms. Lee McElveen, Program Coordinator

INFORMATION

SC DACA

Immigrants in SC

The Dream Act, DACA and other Policies

New American Economy-Taxes Paid ,

Economic Impact

South Carolina and DACA: The Facts

DACA in South Carolina

Young Adults Benefit from DACA



In South Carolina, DACA has allowed more than 6,400 young people to come forward, pass background checks, and live and work legally in the country.¹

DACA Renewals



In South Carolina, DACA recipients have had their protection renewed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security nearly 5,400 times.²

If DACA Ends, Losses to State Economy



Ending DACA would cost South Carolina nearly \$252.1 million in annual GDP losses.³

National DACA Statistics

Youth Thrive Nationwide



DACA has changed the lives of nearly 800,000 young people who have lived in the United States since their childhood, allowing them to better contribute to their families and communities.⁴

If DACA Ends, U.S. Loses Workers



Ending DACA would remove an estimated 685,000 workers from the nation's economy.⁵

If DACA Ends, Losses to National Economy



Ending DACA would result in a loss of \$460.3 billion from the national GDP over the next decade.⁶

Young People Thrive Economically, Educationally

A recent nationwide survey finds that after receiving DACA, recipients moved to jobs with better pay (63 percent), gaining greater access to employment that matches their education and training (49 percent) and to jobs with better working conditions (48 percent).⁷

The Public Supports DACA

An April 2017 survey of registered voters found that 78% of American voters support giving Dreamers the chance to stay permanently in America, including 73% of Trump voters. Only 14% of all voters (23% of Trump supporters) believe Dreamers should be deported.⁸

¹ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Number of Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, by Fiscal Year, Quarter, Intake, Biometrics and Case Status Fiscal Year 2012-2017 (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2017).

² Ibid.

³ Nicole Prechal Svajlenka, Tom Jawetz, and Angie Bautista-Chavez, "A New Threat to DACA Could Cost States Billions of Dollars" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2017), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/07/21/436419/new-threat-daca-cost-states-billions-dollars/>

⁴ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Number of Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, by Fiscal Year, Quarter, Intake, Biometrics and Case Status Fiscal Year 2012-2017 (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2017).

⁵ Nicole Prechal Svajlenka and others, "A New Threat to DACA Could Cost States Billions of Dollars."

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Tom K. Wong, Greisa Martinez Rosas, Adrian Reyna, Ignacia Rodriguez, Patrick O'Shea, Tom Jawetz, and Philip E. Wolgin, "New Study of DACA Beneficiaries Shows Positive Economic and Educational Outcomes" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2016), available at: <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2016/10/18/146290/new-study-of-daca-beneficiaries-shows-positive-economic-and-educational-outcomes/>

⁸ Morning Consult and Politico, Morning Consult National Tracking Poll #170409, April 20-24, 2017, Crosstabulation Results, available at https://morningconsult.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/170409_crosstabs_Politico_v1_AG-2.pdf.



Immigrants in South Carolina

South Carolina has a small but growing immigrant population. While roughly 5 percent of the state's residents are immigrants, they are a vital share of South Carolina's labor force. Combined, immigrants account for nearly 25 percent of all residents working in fishing, forestry, and farming, as well as nearly 15 percent in construction and extraction jobs. As workers, business owners, taxpayers, and neighbors, immigrants are an integral part of South Carolina's diverse and thriving communities and make extensive contributions that benefit all.

Nearly 5 percent of South Carolina residents are immigrants, while almost 4 percent are native-born U.S. citizens with at least one immigrant parent.

- In 2015, 232,749 immigrants (foreign-born individuals) comprised 4.8 percent of the population.¹
- South Carolina was home to 105,708 women, 110,484 men, and 16,557 children who were immigrants.²
- The top countries of origin for immigrants were Mexico (28.2 percent of immigrants), India (5.7 percent), Philippines (4.5 percent), China (4.5 percent), and Germany (4.1 percent).³
- In 2016, 188,884 people in South Carolina (3.9 percent of the state's population) were native-born Americans who had at least [one immigrant parent](#).⁴

Two in five immigrants in South Carolina are naturalized U.S. citizens.

- 92,001 immigrants (39.5 percent) had naturalized as of 2015,⁵ and 42,918 immigrants were eligible to become [naturalized U.S. citizens](#) in 2015.⁶
- Three-quarters of immigrants (75.9 percent) reported speaking English "well" or "very well."⁷

Immigrants in South Carolina are distributed across the educational spectrum.

- Two in seven adult immigrants had a college degree or more education in 2015, while 3 in 10 had less than a high school diploma.⁸

Education Level	Share (%) of All Immigrants	Share (%) of All Natives
College degree or more	28.4	26.7
Some college	18.2	30.8
High school diploma only	23.3	29.8
Less than a high-school diploma	30.1	12.6

Nearly 50,000 U.S. citizens in South Carolina live with at least one family member who is undocumented.

- 85,000 undocumented immigrants comprised 37 percent of the immigrant population and 1.8 percent of the total state population in 2014.⁹
- ~~107,798 people in South Carolina, including 45,307 born in the United States, lived with at least one undocumented family member between 2010 and 2014.¹⁰~~
- During the same period, 1 in 25 children in the state was a U.S.-citizen child living with at least one undocumented family member (40,205 children in total).¹¹

About 6,000 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients live in South Carolina.¹²

- As of 2016, 74 percent of DACA-eligible immigrants in South Carolina, or 7,150 people, had applied for DACA.¹³
- An additional 4,000 residents of the state satisfied all but the educational requirements for DACA, and another 2,000 would be eligible as they grew older.¹⁴

Immigrants are an integral part of the South Carolina workforce across industries.

- 149,740 immigrant workers comprised 6 percent of the labor force in 2015.¹⁵

- Immigrant workers were most numerous in the following industries:

Industry	Number of Immigrant Workers
Manufacturing	26,275
Accommodation and Food Services	24,191
Construction	21,470
Retail Trade	15,857
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,527

Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following industries:¹⁶

Industry	Immigrant Share (%) (of all industry workers)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	19.3
Construction	12.3
Accommodation and Food Services	9.3
Administrative & Support; Waste Management; and Remediation Services	8.0
Manufacturing	7.1

Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

Immigrants are critical to the South Carolina workforce in a range of occupations.

- In 2015, immigrant workers were most numerous in the following occupation groups:¹⁷

Occupation Category	Number of Immigrant Workers
Construction and Extraction	20,387
Production	18,395
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	17,038
Food Preparation and Serving Related	15,864
Sales and Related	15,310

Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following occupation groups:¹⁸

Occupation Category	Immigrant Share (%) (of all workers in occupation)
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	24.8
Construction and Extraction	14.7
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	13.3
Computer and Mathematical Sciences	11.5
Architecture and Engineering	11.0

Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- Undocumented immigrants comprised 2.6 percent of the state's workforce in 2014.¹⁹

Immigrants in South Carolina have contributed billions of dollars in taxes.

- Immigrant-led households in the state paid \$958.2 million in federal taxes and \$379.2 million in state and local taxes in 2014.²⁰
- Undocumented immigrants in South Carolina paid an estimated \$67.8 million in state and local taxes in 2014. Their contribution would rise to \$86.2 million if they could receive legal status.²¹
- DACA recipients in South Carolina paid an estimated \$11.8 million in state and local taxes in 2016.²²

As consumers, immigrants add billions of dollars to South Carolina's economy.

- South Carolina residents in immigrant-led households had \$4.1 billion in spending power (after-tax income) in 2014.²³

Immigrant entrepreneurs in South Carolina generate hundreds of millions of dollars in business revenue.

- 15,312 immigrant business owners accounted for 7.3 percent of all self-employed South Carolina residents in 2015 and generated \$176.3 million in business income.²⁴
- In 2015, immigrants accounted for 11.8 percent of business owners in the Charlotte/Gastonia/Concord metropolitan area (which spans North and South Carolina).²⁵

Endnotes

- ¹ "Foreign born" does not include people born in Puerto Rico or U.S. island areas or U.S. citizens born abroad of American parent(s). U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. The American Immigration Council elected to use data from the 2015 ACS 1-Year estimates wherever possible to provide the most current information available. Since these estimates are based on a smaller sample size than the ACS 5-year, however, they are more sensitive to fluctuations and may result in greater margins of error (compared to 5-year estimates).
- ² Children are defined as people age 17 or younger. Men and women do not include children. Ibid.
- ³ Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.
- ⁴ Analysis of data from the 2016 Current Population Survey by the American Immigration Council, using IPUMS-CPS Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, and J. Robert Warren, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 5.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 2017).
- ⁵ 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates.
- ⁶ Augmented IPUMS-ACS data, as published in "State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates," Center for Migration Studies data tool, accessed August 2017, data.cmsny.org/state.html.
- ⁷ Figure includes immigrants who speak only English. Data based on survey respondents age 5 and over. Analysis of 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates by the American Immigration Council.
- ⁸ Data based on survey respondents age 25 and older. 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates.
- ⁹ Pew Research Center, "U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates," November 3, 2016, www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/.
- ¹⁰ Silva Mathema, "State-by-State Estimates of the Family Members of Unauthorized Immigrants," University of Southern California's Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration and the Center for American Progress, March 2017, <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/03/16/427868/state-state-estimates-family-members-unauthorized-immigrants/>.
- ¹¹ American Immigration Council analysis of data from the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year, using Silva Mathema's "State-by-State Estimates of the Family Members of Unauthorized Immigrants" and IPUMS-USA. Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 7.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 2017).
- ¹² The "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals" (DACA) initiative began in 2012 and provides certain immigrants (those who were brought to the United States as children and meet specific requirements) with temporary relief from deportation, or deferred action. American Immigration Council, "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals: A Q&A Guide," August 17, 2012, www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-qa-guide. The number of DACA recipients reflects USCIS' estimate of those with active DACA grants as of September 4, 2017. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services CLAIMS3 and ELIS Systems, *Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals: Population Data* (Washington, DC: Dept. of Homeland Security, September 20, 2017), Approximate Active DACA Recipients: State of Residence as of September 4, 2017 [dataset], <https://www.uscis.gov/daca2017>.
- ¹³ "DACA-eligible" refers to immigrants who were immediately eligible to apply for DACA as of 2016. Migration Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), 2010-14 ACS pooled, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), as cited in "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Data Tools," accessed June 2017, www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles.
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Analysis of 2015 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council. Categories are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Analysis of 2015 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council. Categories are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, www.bls.gov/soc/major_groups.htm.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Pew Research Center, "U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates," 2016.
- ²⁰ New American Economy, *The Contributions of New Americans in South Carolina* (New York, NY: August 2016), 7, <http://www.newamericaneconomy.org/research/the-contributions-of-new-americans-in-south-carolina/>.
- ²¹ Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy (ITEP), *Undocumented Immigrants' State & Local Tax Contributions* (Washington, DC: March 2017), 3, <https://itep.org/undocumented-immigrants-state-local-tax-contributions-2/>.
- ²² ITEP, *State & Local Tax Contributions of Young Undocumented Immigrants* (Washington, DC: April 2017), Appendix 1, <https://itep.org/state-local-tax-contributions-of-young-undocumented-immigrants/>.
- ²³ New American Economy, *The Contributions of New Americans in South Carolina*, 7.
- ²⁴ "Business owners" include people who are self-employed, at least 18 years old, and work at least 15 hours per week at their businesses. Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.
- ²⁵ American Immigration Council analysis of 2016 CPS data. Flood, King, Ruggles, and Warren, *IPUMS CPS* dataset.



The Dream Act, DACA, and Other Policies Designed to Protect Dreamers

With the rescission of the Deferred Action for Children Arrivals (DACA) initiative, there will be renewed pressure on Congress to pass federal legislation known as the Dream Act to protect young immigrants who are vulnerable to deportation. This fact sheet provides an overview of the Dream Act¹ and other similar legislative proposals, explains changes made to DACA on September 5, 2017, and provides information about policies at the state level that support Dreamers.

History of the Dream Act

The first version of the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act was introduced in 2001.² As a result, young undocumented immigrants have since been called Dreamers. Over the last 16 years, numerous versions of the Dream Act have been introduced, all of which would have provided a pathway to legal status for undocumented youth who came to this country as children. Some versions have garnered as many as 48 co-sponsors in the Senate and 152 in the House.³

Despite bipartisan support for each bill, none have become law.⁴ The bill came closest to passage in 2010 when the House of Representatives passed the bill and the Senate came five votes short of the 60 Senators needed to proceed to vote on the bill.⁵

Current Federal Legislative Proposals

The most recent versions of the Dream Act were introduced in July 2017, in the Senate by Senators Lindsay Graham (R-SC) and Richard Durbin (D-IL) and in the House by Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA) and Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL).⁶

In the House of Representatives, members have also introduced legislative proposals that would address undocumented youth, but are variations on the original Dream Act. For example, Rep. Carlos Curbelo (R-FL) proposed the Recognizing America's Children (RAC) Act, which has a more restrictive path to legalization than the Dream Act bill currently pending in the Senate and House.⁷ Rep. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL) introduced the American Hope Act, which has a more generous path to legalization than any of the Dream Act bills.⁸ In addition, Rep. Mike Coffman (R-CO) introduced a proposal, Bar Removal of Individuals who Dream and Grow our Economy Act (BRIDGE Act), that would not create a permanent legal status for Dreamers, but instead would provide deferred action from deportation to Dreamers for only three years.⁹

While some are more generous and others more restrictive, each of these legislative proposals in some way mimics the original Dream Act legislation.

What Does the Dream Act do?

The Senate version of the Dream Act, introduced in July 2017, allows current, former,¹⁰ and future¹¹ undocumented high-school graduates and GED recipients a three-step pathway to U.S. citizenship through college, work, or the armed services.

STEP 1: CONDITIONAL PERMANENT RESIDENCE

An individual is eligible to obtain conditional permanent resident (CPR) status for up to eight years, which includes work authorization, if the person:

- entered the United States under the age of 18;
- entered four years prior to enactment and has since been continuously present;
- has not been convicted of a crime where the term of imprisonment was more than a year, or convicted of three or more offenses for which the aggregate sentence was 90 days or more (with an exception for offenses which are essential to a person's immigration status); and
- has been admitted to an institution of higher education, has graduated high school or obtained a GED, or is currently enrolled in secondary school or a program assisting students to obtain a diploma or GED.¹²

In addition, anyone who has DACA would be immediately granted CPR status.

STEP 2: LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Anyone who maintains CPR status can obtain lawful permanent residence (LPR status or a "green card") by satisfying one of the following requirements:

- Higher education: Complete at least two years of higher education;
- Military service: Complete at least two years of military service with an honorable discharge; or
- Work: Demonstrate employment over a total period of three years.

Individuals who cannot meet one of these requirements can apply for a "hardship waiver" if the applicant is a person with disabilities, a full-time caregiver of a minor child, or for whom removal would cause extreme hardship to a U.S. citizen spouse, parent, or child.

STEP 3: NATURALIZATION

After maintaining LPR status for five years, an individual can apply to become a U.S. citizen.

According to the Migration Policy Institute, as many as 3.4 million individuals would qualify under the 2017 version of the Dream Act, and over 1.5 million would eventually obtain a green card.¹³

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

On June 15, 2012, then-Secretary of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano created Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). DACA is an exercise of prosecutorial discretion, providing temporary relief from deportation (deferred action) and work authorization to certain young undocumented immigrants brought to the United States as children.¹⁴ DACA has enabled almost 800,000 eligible young adults to work lawfully, attend school, and plan their lives without the constant threat of deportation, usually to an unfamiliar country.¹⁵ However, unlike federal legislation, DACA does not provide a permanent legal status to individuals and must be renewed every two years.

On September 5, 2017, Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke rescinded the 2012 DACA memorandum and announced a “wind down” of DACA.¹⁶ Effective immediately, no new applications for DACA will be accepted. Current DACA beneficiaries whose status is due to expire before March 5, 2018 are permitted to renew their status for an additional two years if they apply by October 5, 2017.¹⁷ Any person for whom DACA expires as of March 6, 2018, will no longer have deferred action or employment authorization.¹⁸

State Policies that Protect Dreamers

States cannot legalize the status of undocumented immigrants, but they may address collateral issues that stem from being undocumented. Most notably, numerous states have enacted legislation that helps overcome barriers to higher education faced by many undocumented youth. Pursuant to some state laws and policies, undocumented students may be able to attend state universities and qualify for in-state tuition.

Colleges and universities each have their own policies about admitting undocumented students; some deny them admission while others allow them to attend. However, even when undocumented students are allowed to attend college, the tuition is often prohibitively expensive. If students cannot prove legal residency in a state, they must pay the much higher out-of-state or international-student tuition rates. Further, undocumented students do not qualify for federal student loans, work study, or other financial assistance. As a result, it is extremely difficult for undocumented students to afford to attend a public university.¹⁹

To help undocumented students afford college, at least 18 states have passed laws that provide undocumented students with the opportunity to receive in-state tuition. California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, and Washington permit undocumented students who have attended and graduated from the state's primary and secondary schools to pay the same college tuition as other state residents.²⁰ The laws generally require undocumented students to attend a school in the state for a certain number of years and graduate from high school in the state.²¹

Endnotes

1. Although the first "DREAM" act was known by its acronym in all capital letters, subsequent proposals have adopted the title "Dream."
2. S. 1291, 107th Cong. (2001).
3. S. 1545, 108th Cong. (2003); H.R. 1648, 108th Cong. (2003).
4. S. 1291, 107th Cong. (2001); S. 1545, 108th Cong. (2003); H.R. 1648, 108th Cong. (2003); S. 2075, 109th Cong. (2005); H.R. 5131, 109th Cong. (2005); S. 2205, 110th Cong. (2007); H.R. 1275, 110th Cong. (2007); H.R. 5241, 111th Cong. (2010); S. 729, 111th Cong. (2010); S. 3992, 111th Cong. (2010); H.R. 1842, 112th Cong. (2011); S. 952, 112th Cong. (2011); H.R. 1468, 115th Cong. (2017); H.R. 3591, 115th Cong. (2017). The comprehensive immigration reform bill S. 744, which passed the Senate in 2013 with bipartisan support from 68 Senators, included special legalization provisions for Dreamers.
5. H.R. 5241, 111th Cong. (2010); 12/18/2010 Cloture on the motion to agree to House amendment to Senate amendment not invoked in Senate by Yea-Nay Vote. 55 – 41.
6. S. 1615, 115th Cong. (2017); H.R. 3440, 115th Cong. (2017).
7. H.R. 1468, 115th Cong. (2017).
8. H.R. 3591, 115th Cong. (2017).
9. H.R. 496, 115th Cong. (2017).
10. S. 1615, 115th Cong. (2017).
11. Ibid.
12. S. 1615, 115th Cong. § 3 (2017).
13. Jeanne Batalova and Ariel Ruiz, "MPI Estimates of Who Might Benefit under 2017 DREAM Act Bills in Congress," (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, July 2017), <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/content/mpi-estimates-who-might-benefit-under-2017-dream-act-bills-congress>.
14. To be eligible, DACA applicants have had to meet the following requirements:
 - Arrived in the United States before turning 16; Were under the age of 31 on June 15, 2012;
 - Continuously resided in the United States from June 15, 2007 to the present;
 - Were physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012, as well as at the time of requesting deferred action;
 - Entered without inspection before June 15, 2012, or any previous lawful immigration status expired on or before June 15, 2012;
 - Are either in school, have graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, have obtained a general education development (GED) certificate, or are honorably discharged veterans of the U.S. Coast Guard or the U.S. Armed Forces;
 - And have not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or three or more other misdemeanors occurring on different dates and arising out of different acts, omissions, or schemes of misconduct, and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety
15. "Number of Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, by Fiscal Year, Quarter, Intake, Biometrics and Case Status Fiscal Year 2012-2017," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, last updated March 31, 2017, https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/AI%20Form%20Types/DACA/daca_performancedata_fy2017_qtr2.pdf.
16. Memorandum from Elaine Duke, Acting Sec., Department of Homeland Security, to James McCament, Acting Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Thomas Homan, Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Kevin McAleenan, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Joseph Maher, Acting General Counsel, Ambassador James Nealon, Assistant Secretary International Engagement, Subj: Memorandum on Recession of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) (September 5, 2017) <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/09/05/memorandum-rescission-daca>.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
19. Roberto G. Gonzales, *Wasted Talent and Broken Dreams: The Lost Potential of Undocumented Students* (Washington, DC:

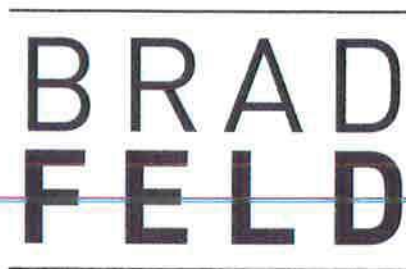
Immigration Policy Center, American Immigration Law Foundation, October 2007), p. 2; According to the Migration Policy Institute, almost 75 percent of undocumented children live in families below 185 percent of the federal poverty line, compared to just 40 percent of native-born children. The average income of undocumented immigrant families is 40 percent lower than both their native-born and legal-immigrant counterparts.

20. Undocumented Student Tuition: Overview," National Conference of State Legislatures, last updated October 29, 2015, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/education/undocumented-student-tuition-overview.aspx>.
21. Ibid.

The Contributions of New Americans in South Carolina



Partners



The Contributions of New Americans in South Carolina

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Demographics

South Carolina is one of several states in the country that, while not traditionally boasting a huge foreign-born population, has become steadily more popular with immigrants in recent decades. In 1990, fewer than 50,000 foreign-born residents lived in the state, a group that made up only 1.4 percent of the state's population overall. By 2010, that share had more than tripled, reaching 4.6 percent. Between 2010 and 2014, the state grew its immigrant population at the same pace as the country as a whole, gaining more than 12,400 new foreign-born residents during that period.

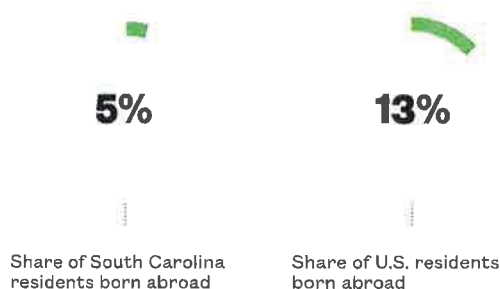
Today, South Carolina is home to more than 225,000 immigrants. These new Americans serve as everything

from farm laborers to software developers, making them critical contributors to South Carolina's economic success overall.

Between 2010 and 2014, the state grew its immigrant population at the same pace as the country as a whole, gaining more than **12,400** new foreign-born residents during that period.

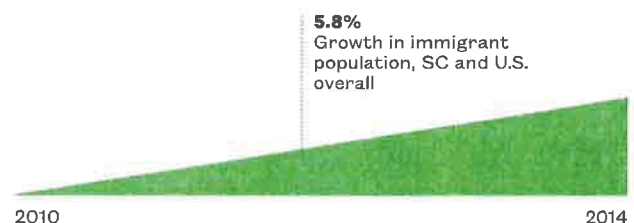
225,651

South Carolina residents were born abroad.



12,440

people immigrated to South Carolina between 2010 and 2014.



The Role of Immigrants as Entrepreneurs

16,229

immigrants in South Carolina are self-employed

Immigrant-owned businesses generated **\$207.3M** in business income in 2014.

9%

Share of entrepreneurs in South Carolina who are immigrants

47,098 people in South Carolina are employed at firms owned by immigrants.

* This is a conservative estimate that excludes large, publicly owned firms.

Given that the act of picking up and moving to another country is inherently brave and risky, it should be little surprise that immigrants have repeatedly been found to be more entrepreneurial than the U.S. population as a whole.¹ According to The Kauffman Foundation, an organization that studies entrepreneurship, immigrants were almost twice as likely to start a new business in 2015 than the native-born population.² The companies they founded ranged from small businesses on Main Street to large firms responsible for thousands of American jobs. Recent studies, for instance, have indicated that immigrants own more than half of the grocery stores in America and 48 percent of nail salons.³ Foreign-born entrepreneurs are also behind 51 percent of our country's billion-dollar startups.⁴ In addition, more than 40 percent of Fortune 500 firms have at least one founder who was an immigrant or the child of an immigrant.

In 2010, roughly **one in ten** American workers with jobs at private firms were employed at immigrant-founded companies.

The super-charged entrepreneurial activity of immigrants provides real and meaningful benefits to everyday Americans. In 2010, roughly one in ten American workers with jobs at private firms were employed at immigrant-founded companies. Such businesses also generated more than \$775 billion in annual business revenue that year.⁵ In South Carolina, like the country as a whole, immigrants are currently punching above their weight class as entrepreneurs. Foreign-born workers currently make up 9 percent of all entrepreneurs in the state, despite accounting for 4.7 percent of South Carolina's population. Their firms

generated \$207.3 million in business income in 2014. South Carolina firms with at least one immigrant owner also provided jobs to roughly 47,000 Americans in 2007.⁶

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company (Domtar), a Fort Mill-based paper-producing firm, was founded in 1848 by Henry Potter Burt, a British immigrant.

~~Immigrant entrepreneurs have long been a critical~~ part of South Carolina's economic success story. The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company (Domtar), a Fort Mill-based paper-producing firm, was founded in 1848 by Henry Potter Burt, a British immigrant. Today, that company is the only Fortune 500 firm based in South Carolina. DOMTAR employs 9,800 people and brings in \$5.6 billion in annual revenue each year.⁷

Currently, there is no visa to come to America, start a company, and create jobs for U.S. workers—even if an entrepreneur already has a business plan and has raised hundreds of thousands dollars to support his or her idea. Trying to exploit this flaw in our system, countries around the world—from Canada to Singapore, Australia to Chile—have enacted startup visas, often with the explicit purpose of luring away entrepreneurs who want to build a U.S. business but cannot get a visa to do so.⁸ Here in the United States, many individuals have gone to great lengths to circumnavigate the visa hurdles. Many entrepreneurs sell a majority stake in their company and then apply for a visa as a high-skilled worker, rather than continuing as the owner of their firm. And a few enterprising venture capitalists, led by Jeff Bussgang in Boston and Brad Feld in Colorado, have launched programs that bring over foreign-born entrepreneurs to serve as “entrepreneurs in residence” at colleges and universities. Because nonprofit academic institutions are

exempt from the H-1B visa cap, such entrepreneurs can secure their visas by working as mentors at a school, and then build their startups in their free time.

These innovative programs, which are currently available at 13 colleges and universities across the country, are already resulting in meaningful economic contributions. As of mid-2016, 23 entrepreneurs had secured visas through these programs nationally. The companies they founded had created 261 jobs and raised more than \$100 million in funding.⁹



The only **Fortune 500** firm based in South Carolina was founded by a British immigrant.

Today that firm generates **\$12.5 billion in revenues** and employs 13,393 people globally.

SPOTLIGHT ON

Ruben Montalvo

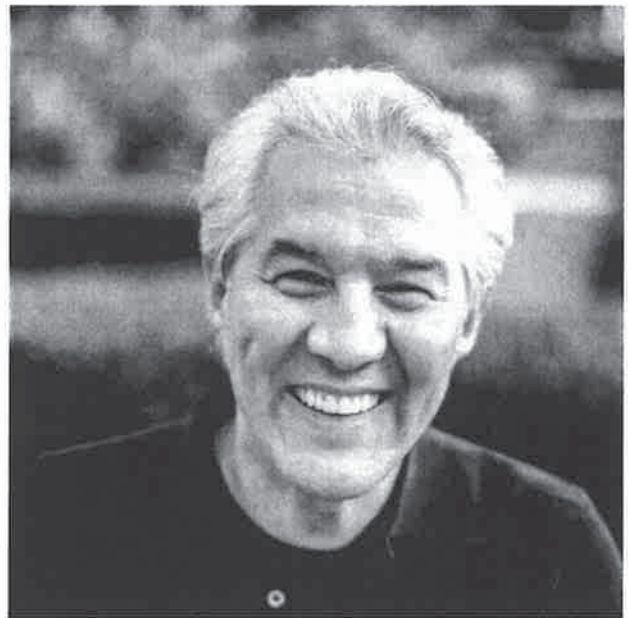
President, Senor Wraps

When Mexico native Ruben Montalvo first came to the United States at age 24, he was so sure his visit was temporary that he kept an open return ticket home. As valedictorian of his university, where he had received an engineering degree, he'd been reluctant to leave his cushy job in Mexico City with General Motors, along with his company car, secretary, and travel budget.

But America kept giving him reasons to stay: Gillette had offered him a job at its Boston headquarters finding environmental alternatives to aerosols. Harvard University wanted him, too. He studied marketing and accounting, and Gillette paid the tuition. "It was an amazing time. I was working alongside some of the best engineers in the country," says Montalvo, now in his fifties. "But I still wasn't sure I would stay."

"I couldn't imagine doing business anywhere else," Montalvo says, "It's just so easy here. It's very pro-business with little red tape."

He did, though, after meeting his wife, an immigrant who had moved from Mexico when she was a child, and settling in Greenville. Once there, he noticed something missing from the local food scene. There were Mexican restaurants, but nothing for vegetarians. So Montalvo and his wife started the vegetarian Mexican restaurant Cantinflas, which eventually expanded to three locations. They also started a healthy fast-food spinoff called Senor Wraps, which had four stores.



Montalvo knew he'd made the right decision to remain in America when he received the "Best Minority Business" award from the City of Greenville. "I was so proud of that day," he says. "Now I couldn't imagine doing business anywhere else. It's just so easy here. It's very pro-business with little red tape. You can open a bank account and get a business license all in an afternoon." Montalvo would eventually close the fast-food chain and all but one Cantinflas restaurant. He has since expanded into commercial real estate and "fell into" a transportation company called Four Daughters Worldwide Investor Corp., named in honor of his

children. Today he employs 30 people, 26 of whom are American citizens.

Montalvo knows his immigration journey was relatively easy compared to others. Watching the struggles of undocumented immigrants in Greenville has made him a strong advocate for immigration reform. “The U.S. is the only country I know of where the pursuit of happiness is a right,” he says. “But that right should be for everyone—not just the people who were born here or people like me who were lucky to become citizens.” He’d like to see policies that avoid splitting up families and make it easier to obtain working permits so that immigrants can get driver’s licenses and car insurance, go to college, and contribute to society.

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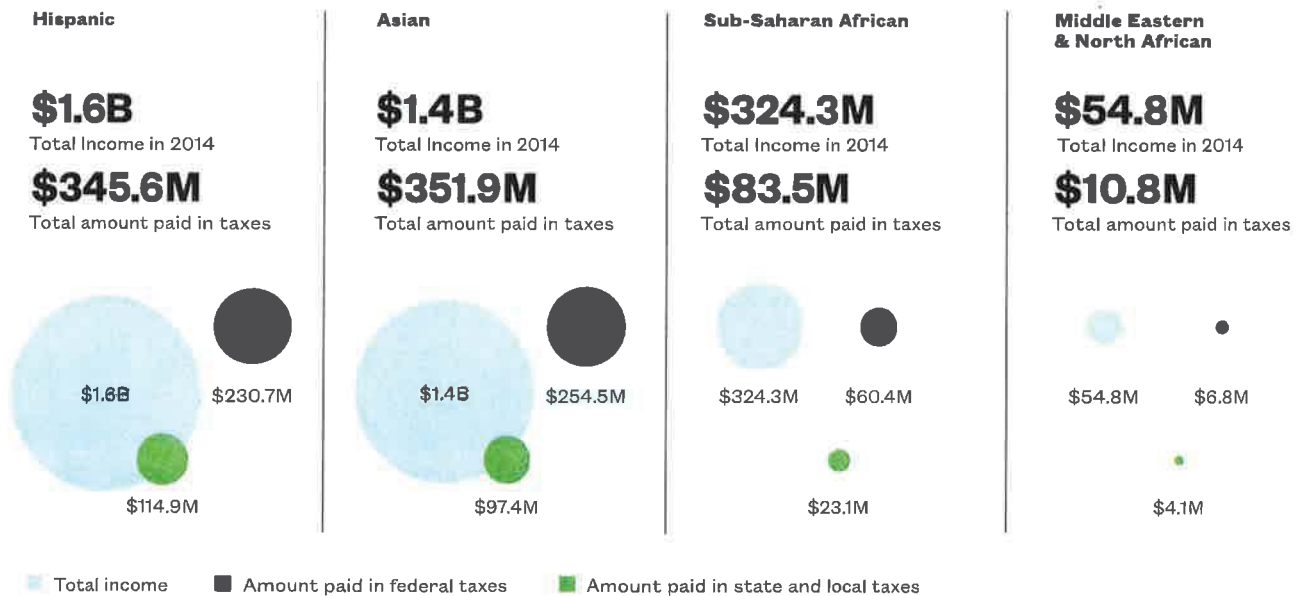
Now Montalvo regards the United States as his home: “The U.S. is my adopted country, and I love it. It’s the only passport I hold. It’s the flag I defend,” he says.

Income and Tax Contributions

Immigrants in South Carolina play an important role contributing to the state as both taxpayers and consumers. In 2014, immigrant-led households in South Carolina earned \$5.4 billion dollars—or 4.8 percent of all income earned by South Carolinians that year. With those earnings, the state's foreign-born households were able to contribute more than one in every 21 dollars paid by South Carolina residents in state and local tax revenues, payments that support important public services, such as public schools and police. Through their individual wage contributions, immigrants also paid more than \$700 million into the Social Security and Medicare programs that year.

By spending their earned money at businesses like hair salons, grocery stores, and coffee shops, immigrants also support small business owners and job creation in the communities where they live. In South Carolina, immigrants held \$4.1 billion in spending power in 2014, defined in this brief as the net income available to a family after paying federal, state, and local taxes. We highlight the spending power and tax contributions of several subsets of South Carolina's foreign-born population below, including Hispanics and immigrants from Northern Africa and the Middle East.

INCOME AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS OF KEY GROUPS WITHIN SOUTH CAROLINA'S IMMIGRANT POPULATION, 2014



In 2014, immigrants in South Carolina earned **\$5.4B**.



\$379.2M — Went to state and local taxes...

\$958.2M — Went to federal taxes...

Leaving them with **\$4.1B** in remaining spending power.

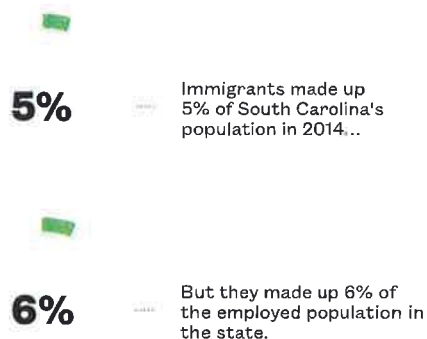
ENTITLEMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

South Carolina's immigrants also contribute to our country's entitlement programs. In 2014, through taxes on their individual wages, immigrants contributed **\$139.9M** to Medicare and **\$560.4M** to Social Security.

\$139.9 M
Medicare

\$560.4M
Social Security

The Role of Immigrants in the Broader Workforce



Because they tended to be working-age,

Immigrants were **36.0%** more likely to work than native-born South Carolinians.

59.0%
of immigrants of all ages worked in 2014.

43.4%
of the native-born population worked.

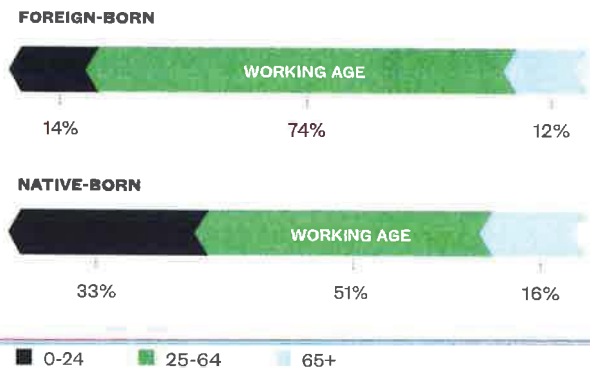
People who come to the United States often come here to work. Because of that, they often have skills that make them a good fit for our labor force—and a strong complement to American workers already here. In the country as a whole, immigrants are much more likely to be working age than the U.S.-born population. They also have a notably different educational profile. The vast majority of Americans—more than 79 percent of the U.S.-born population—fall into the middle of the education spectrum by holding a high school diploma or bachelor's degree. Immigrants, by contrast, are more likely to gravitate toward either end of the skill spectrum. They are more likely to lack a high school diploma than the native-born, but also more likely to have an advanced degree. This makes them good candidates for labor-intensive positions, such as housekeeping, that many more educated U.S.-born

workers are less interested in pursuing, as well as high-level positions that allow innovation-driven firms to expand and add jobs for Americans at all skill levels.

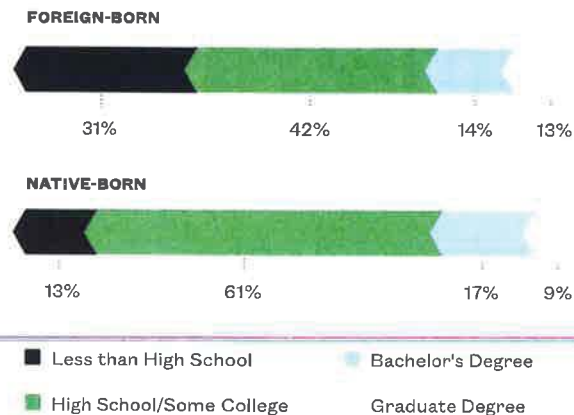
In South Carolina, nearly **74%** of the foreign-born population is working-aged, compared to approximately **51%** of the native-born population.

Both of these dynamics are strong in the state of South Carolina. When it comes to educational attainment, immigrants in the state are 37.9 percent more likely to hold a graduate degree than natives. They are also more than twice as likely to be educated at less than a

AGE BREAKDOWN OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S FOREIGN-BORN AND NATIVE-BORN POPULATIONS, 2014



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE STATE'S FOREIGN-BORN AND NATIVE-BORN POPULATION (AGES 25+), 2014



high-school level. The foreign-born population is also strikingly more likely to be working age, which we define in this brief as ranging in age from 25 to 64. In South Carolina, 73.7 percent of the foreign-born population falls into that age band, while only 50.7 percent of the native-born population does. That 23.1-percentage point gap, which is larger than the national average, has major implications for the state's workforce. In 2014, South Carolina's immigrants were 36 percent more likely to be actively employed than the state's native-born residents—a reality driven largely by the fact that a larger-than-average share of the native-born population had already reached retirement age.

The immigrants who are working in South Carolina contribute to a wide range of different industries in the state—many of which are growing and important parts of the local economy. Foreign-born residents make up more than one out of every six employees in the state's animal slaughtering and processing industry. They also account for 30.4 percent of the state's workers in crop production, contributing to South Carolina's sizeable agriculture industry, which has been the fastest-growing industry in the state in the years since the recession.¹⁰ Immigrants also frequently gravitate toward sectors where employers may struggle to find enough interested U.S.-born workers. Immigrants in South Carolina, for

instance, make up 26.7 percent of workers in private households, an industry that includes housekeepers and maids.

Immigrants make up more than 30% of the state's workers in crop production, contributing to South Carolina's sizeable agriculture industry.

In recent decades, immigrants have also played an important role in South Carolina's manufacturing industry, which currently ranks as the second-largest economic sector in the state.¹¹ Studies have found that the arrival of immigrants to a community can have a powerful impact creating or preserving manufacturing jobs. This is because foreign-born workers give employers access to a large and relatively affordable pool of laborers, making it less attractive for firms to move work to cheaper locations offshore. One study by the Partnership for a New American Economy and the Americas Society/Council of the Americas, found that every time 1,000 immigrants arrive to a given U.S. county, 46 manufacturing jobs are preserved that would otherwise not exist or have moved elsewhere.¹² The

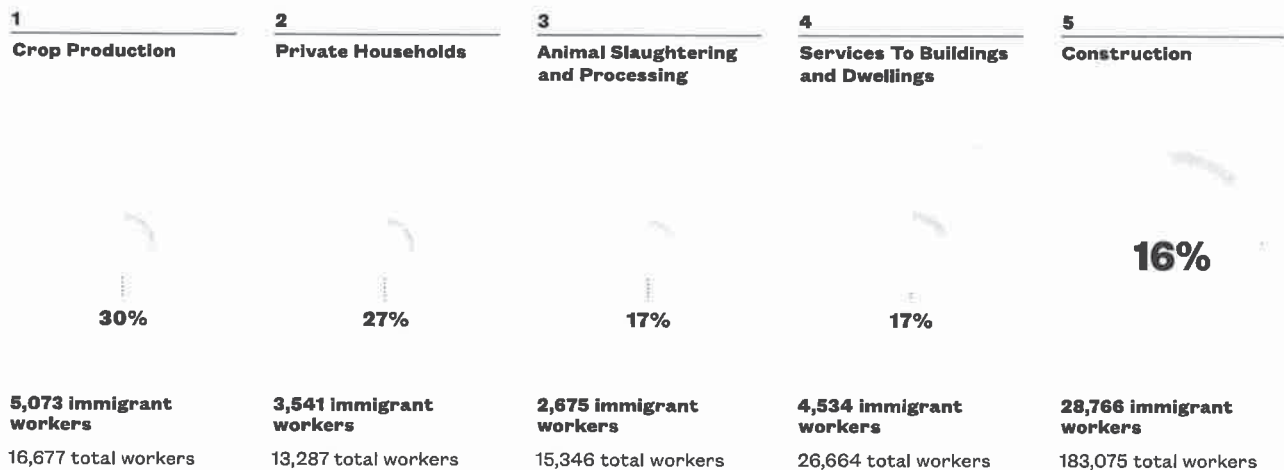
more than 200,000 immigrants who were living in the state in 2010 were responsible for creating or preserving almost 10,000 manufacturing jobs.

Aside from just looking at overarching industry groups, our work also examines the share of workers that are foreign-born in specific occupations and jobs. Immigrants in South Carolina, like the country as a whole, are often overrepresented in either high-

skilled or particularly labor-intensive positions. While foreign-born workers make up 6.2 percent of the state's employed population, they account for 37.1 percent of the class of farm laborer that hand-picks crops in the field. They also make up 16.5 percent of those working as software developers for applications and systems software, and 25.6 percent of those working as painters in the construction and maintenance industry.

INDUSTRIES WITH LARGEST SHARE OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS, 2014

■ Share of workers who are immigrants



The Contributions of New Americans in South Carolina | The Role of Immigrants in the Broader Workforce

OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST SHARE OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS, 2014

1
Miscellaneous Agricultural Workers, Including Animal Breeders



4,766 immigrant workers
12,843 total workers

2
Painters, Construction, and Maintenance



3,389 immigrant workers
13,244 total workers

3
Construction Laborers



7,324 immigrant workers
30,116 total workers

4
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners



8,131 immigrant workers
35,093 total workers

5
Carpenters



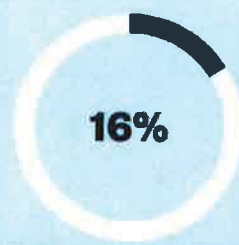
5,077 immigrant workers
23,098 total workers

6
Software Developers, Applications and Systems Software



1,577 immigrant workers
9,556 total workers

7
Postsecondary Teachers



3,557 immigrant workers
22,380 total workers

8
Grounds Maintenance Workers



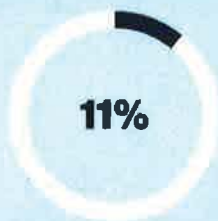
5,717 immigrant workers
39,434 total workers

9
Athletes, Coaches, Umpires, and Related Workers



1,172 immigrant workers
10,475 total workers

10
Food Service Managers



2,010 immigrant workers
19,000 total workers

■ Share of workers who are immigrants

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math

Between 2014 and 2024, science, technology, engineering, and math—or “STEM”—fields are projected to play a key role in U.S. economic growth, adding almost 800,000 new jobs and growing 37 percent faster than the U.S. economy as a whole.¹³ Immigrants are already playing a huge part ensuring that South Carolina remains a leading innovator in STEM fields like precision manufacturing and aviation.

Despite making up **4.7%** of South Carolina's population, immigrants represented **8.5% of all STEM workers** in the state in 2014.

Our outdated immigration system, however, makes it difficult for STEM employers to sponsor the high-skilled workers they need to fill critical positions. This is problematic because it can slow the ability of firms to expand and add jobs for U.S.-born workers. It also makes little sense, given the country's ongoing shortage of STEM talent—an issue that heavily impacts employers here. In 2014, 12.4 STEM jobs were advertised online in South Carolina for every one unemployed STEM worker in the state.

Immigrants, however, are not just a crucial piece of South Carolina's current STEM workforce—they are also likely to power it in the future. In 2014, students on temporary visas made up roughly one out of every four students earning a STEM Master's degree at South Carolina's universities, and 47 percent of students earning a PhD-level degree in STEM. Even

28,754

available STEM jobs were advertised online in 2014, compared to **2,315** unemployed STEM workers.

The resulting ratio of open jobs to available workers was

12.4 to 1



8,483

Number of foreign-born STEM workers in South Carolina.

after America's universities invest in their education, however, many of those students struggle to remain in the country after graduation. Creating visa pathways that would make it easier for them to stay would provide a major economic benefit to South Carolina. A study by the Partnership for a New American Economy and the American Enterprise Institute found that every time a state gains 100 foreign-born STEM workers with graduate-level STEM training from a U.S. school, 262 more jobs are created for U.S.-born workers there in the seven years that follow.¹⁴ For South Carolina, that means that retaining even half of the 487 graduates earning advanced-level STEM degrees in 2014 could result in the creation of nearly 640 new positions for U.S.-born workers by 2021.

If half of South Carolina's **487** advanced level STEM grads on temporary visas stayed in the state after graduation...

638
jobs for U.S.-born workers would be created by 2021.



Healthcare

In the coming years, the American healthcare industry is projected to see incredibly rapid growth—adding more new positions from 2014 to 2024 than any other industry in our economy.¹⁶ Already, caregivers are facing near unprecedented levels of demand. Between 2013 and 2015, the number of Americans with health insurance rose by almost 17 million,¹⁶ opening the door for many patients to receive more regular care. The country's 76.4 million baby boomers are also aging rapidly—at a major cost to our healthcare system. Studies have found that elderly Americans spend three

times more on healthcare services than those of working age each year.¹⁷

In South Carolina, a state where almost one out of every six residents is currently elderly, finding enough healthcare workers remains a challenge—and one that will likely worsen in the future. Currently the state has 246.8 practicing physicians per 100,000 people—a figure that ranks it 35th in the country in terms of physician coverage, relative to other states. All this comes on top of shortages already impacting the state across the

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS A SHORTAGE OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS

38,097

available healthcare jobs were advertised online in 2014, compared to **6,265** unemployed healthcare workers.

The resulting ratio of open jobs to available workers was

6.1 to 1



Additional number of psychiatrists needed now: **126**



Shortage of occupational therapists by 2030: **1,150**



Shortage of dentists projected by 2025: **284**



Shortage of licensed practical nurses by 2025: **3,910**



FOREIGN-BORN AND FOREIGN-EDUCATED PROFESSIONALS HELP FILL HEALTHCARE LABOR GAPS

Foreign-Educated

Doctors

1,774 graduates of foreign medical schools

Psychiatrists

123 graduates of foreign medical schools

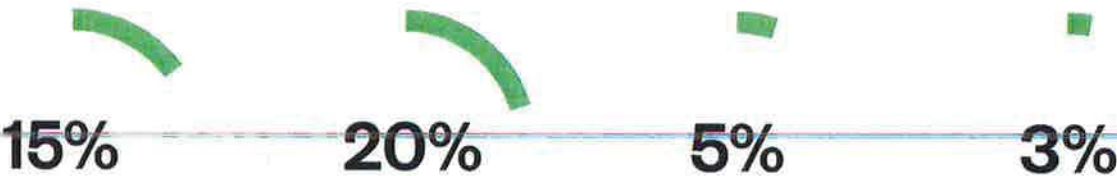
Foreign-Born

Nurses

2,435 foreign-born workers

Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides

1,258 foreign-born workers



entire healthcare workforce. In 2014, 6.1 healthcare jobs were listed online in South Carolina for every one unemployed healthcare worker in the state. As baby boomers age, a variety of other healthcare professions that cater largely to seniors, such as occupational therapists, will feel additional strain.¹⁸

Immigrants are already playing a valuable role helping South Carolina meet some of its healthcare workforce gaps. In 2016, more than one in seven physicians in South Carolina graduated from a foreign medical school, a likely sign that they were born elsewhere. Immigrant healthcare practitioners also made up 4.6 percent of

the state's nurses in 2014, as well as 3.2 percent of those working as nursing, psychiatric, or home health aides. In fact, South Carolina's share of foreign-born nurses ranks in the top 20 among states nationwide.

The share of nurses who are foreign-born in South Carolina is higher than average nationally.

Agriculture

19%

of farms in the state produced fresh fruits and vegetables in 2014.



Share of miscellaneous agriculture workers on farms who are immigrants. (This is the occupation made up largely of laborers who hand pick crops in the field.)

\$1.6B

Amount agriculture contributes to South Carolina's GDP annually.



Share of hired farmworkers in the state who are immigrants.

One sector of the economy that is important to the state of South Carolina is agriculture. In 2014, the agriculture industry contributed \$1.6 billion to South Carolina's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It also directly employed almost 22,000 South Carolinians. Within this large industry, fresh fruits and vegetables play a prominent role. In 2014, farmers in South Carolina grew over \$148 million worth of fresh fruits, vegetables, and tree nuts. They also sold more than \$68.3 million worth of peaches, the state fruit.

South Carolina's role as a produce producer makes the state's agriculture industry inherently reliant on immigrants. Fresh fruits and vegetables—unlike commodity crops such as corn, soybeans, and wheat—almost always must be harvested by hand. And the so-called “field and crop workers” that perform that work are overwhelmingly foreign-born: From 2008 to 2012, immigrant workers made up 72.9 percent of field and crop laborers in the country as a whole. In South Carolina, that reality means that even when managers, packers, and equipment managers are included,

immigrants are still a huge part of the state's overall agricultural workforce. In 2014, more than two out of every five hired farmworkers in the state were born abroad.

The current visa system for agriculture presents many problems for states like South Carolina. The H-2A visa program, which is designed to bring in temporary farm laborers, is too expensive and burdensome for many U.S. farms.¹⁹ Growers frequently complain that delays issuing H-2A visas result in workers arriving weeks late, which can lead to crop loss. The visa's lack of portability also means that growers must often commit to pay workers for a longer period than they actually need them. For South Carolina growers, the lack of a workable visa—coupled with a huge drop-off in the number of farmworkers who have immigrated in recent years—has led to a labor picture that is increasingly untenable. Between 2002 and 2014, the number of field and crop workers in South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia decreased by 26.9 percent.²⁰ Wage trends indicate this caused a major labor shortage on South Carolina farms:

\$148.4M

Farm receipts generated from the sale of fruits, vegetables, and nuts in 2014.

South Carolina's leading agricultural exports include plant products (like sweeteners and planting seeds), broiler meat, cotton.

TOP FOUR FRESH PRODUCE ITEMS PRODUCED IN THE STATE, AS MEASURED BY FARM RECEIPTS



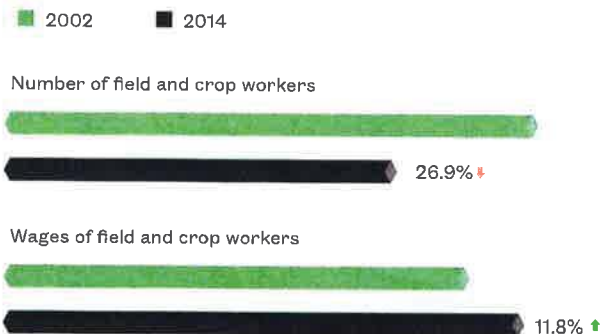
Real wages for field and crop workers jumped by 11.8 percent during the period.

For South Carolina growers, the lack of a workable visa—coupled with a huge drop-off in the number of farmworkers who have immigrated in recent years—has led to a labor picture that is increasingly untenable.

The shortage of qualified field and crop workers has made it difficult for many farmers in South Carolina to keep pace with rising consumer demand for fresh fruits

and vegetables. Between the 1998-2000 and 2010-2012 time periods, for instance, the share of produce consumed by Americans that was imported from other countries grew by 79.3 percent. Labor issues explain an estimated 27 percent of that market share loss. Many farmers say a shortage of manpower has forced them to either cut back on the acres devoted to labor-intensive crops or abandon expansion plans altogether.²¹ Such moves, in South Carolina and elsewhere, have cost the U.S. economy in recent years. If labor shortages had not been an issue, the country would have had an additional 24,000 jobs by 2012, including 17,000 in fields related to agriculture, like transportation and irrigation. The U.S. economy would have had \$1.3 billion in additional farm income by 2012 as well.

THE SUPPLY OF FIELD AND CROP WORKERS IN THE STATE IS DECREASING, LEADING TO LABOR SHORTAGES



6,956

Decline in the number of field and crop workers in South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia from 2002-2014

When farms lack enough field and crop workers, they often are unable to complete their harvest, leading to crop loss in the fields. Wages go up as well, as growers struggle to compete for the small pool of workers remaining.

* Data on individual states is unavailable.

Housing

Immigrant families have long played an important role helping to build housing wealth in the United States. One study released by the Partnership for a New American Economy and Americas Society/Council of the Americas found that, in recent decades, the country's more than 40 million immigrants collectively raised U.S. housing wealth by \$3.7 trillion. Much of this was possible because immigrants moved into neighborhoods once in decline, helping to revitalize communities and make them more attractive to U.S.-born residents.²²

In South Carolina, immigrants are actively strengthening the state's housing market. The roughly 50,000

foreign-born homeowners in the state held almost \$10 billion in housing wealth in 2014. Immigrant-led households also generated 7.1 percent of the state's rental income, even though they led only 5 percent of households in the state. Because South Carolina's immigrants are more likely to be of working age, they help address another major concern of housing experts: The large wave of baby boomers retiring in the coming years could result in more homes going up for sale than there are buyers to purchase them. In a state where seniors already own 32.4 percent of homes, immigrant families made up 7.1 percent of new homebuyers from 2010 to 2014—a larger-than-expected portion, given their share of the population.

Immigrants are **bolstering the housing market** by buying the wave of homes coming on the market as the baby boomers retire.



50,255

Number of immigrant homeowners in 2014

\$9.6B

Amount of housing wealth held by immigrant households

 **4.1% OF TOTAL**

\$32.7M

Amount paid by immigrant-led households in rent

 **7.1% OF TOTAL**

Visa Demand

One key measure of the demand for immigrant workers involves the number of visas requested by employers in a given state. Before an employer can formally apply for many types of visas, however, it must first obtain "certification" from the Department of Labor—essentially a go-ahead from the DOL that the employer can apply for a visa to fill a given job or role. For the H-1B visa, which is used to sponsor high-skilled workers, an employer gains certification by filing what's known as a Labor Condition Application, or LCA. In the LCA the employer must detail

the position the foreign national would fill, the salary he would be paid, and the geographic location of the job. Firms must also attest that hiring an immigrant will not adversely impact similarly situated American workers. For two other large work visa categories—the H-2A for agricultural laborers and the H-2B for seasonal or temporary needs—employers file what is known as a Labor Certification application, or a "labor cert" for short. To get a labor cert approved, the employer must demonstrate that it is unable to locate an American worker that is available, willing, and able to fill the job.

H-1B

Number of positions:

4,977

Top jobs:

Computer Systems Analysts
Computer Occupations,
All Other
Computer Programmers

GREEN CARD

Number of positions:

287

Top jobs:

Maids and Housekeeping
Software Developers,
Applications
Aerospace Engineers

CERTIFIED POSITIONS BY VISA TYPE, 2014

H-1B: 4,977

H-2A: 3,041

H-2B: 1,844

GREEN CARD: 287

* This includes only employment-based green cards

H-2A

Number of positions:

3,041

Top crops or jobs:

Peaches
General Farm Workers
Tomatoes

H-2B

Number of positions:

1,844

Top jobs:

Forest and Conservation
Workers
Housekeeping Cleaners
Landscaping and
Groundskeeping Workers

IF ALL APPROVED LCAS HAD TURNED INTO VISAS...

4,977 LCAs for H-1B workers could have created 9,108 jobs.



In fiscal year 2014, South Carolina employers received DOL certification for more than 10,000 positions, including jobs across a wide variety of occupations and geographies within the state. They included nearly 5,000 positions for potential workers on H-1B visas, as well as roughly 3,000 for H-2A workers. Federal officials also issued more than 1,800 certifications for H-2B visas, which are frequently used to staff places like hotels, fisheries, and stables during the high season. Given that it is expensive and cumbersome for employers to obtain labor certs—and similarly daunting to formally apply for an H-1B visa—the large interest in all these visa categories indicates South Carolina employers likely were having real trouble finding the workers they needed on U.S. soil.

Applying for certification, however, is not the same as receiving a visa. The H-1B program is currently capped at 85,000 visas a year for private sector employers. In the country as a whole, this resulted in almost half of all such applications being rejected in fiscal year 2014 alone. The H-2B program is similarly limited to just 66,000 visas per year. Even permanent immigrants get ensnared in the limitations of our outdated immigration system. Only 7 percent of all green cards can go to nationals of any one country in a given year—resulting in backlogs lasting years for many Indian, Chinese, Mexican, and Filipino workers.²³

When companies are denied the visas they need, company expansion is commonly slowed—often at a real and meaningful cost to the U.S.-born population. One study by the Partnership for a New American Economy and the American Enterprise Institute estimated that when a state receives 100 H-2B visas, 464 jobs are created for U.S.-born workers in the seven years that follow.²⁴ The fact that H-1B visa holders actually create—not take away—jobs from Americans has also been widely supported in the literature. A 2013 paper written by professors at Harvard University, looking at the 1995 to 2008 period, found that one additional young, high-skilled immigrant worker hired by a firm created 3.1 jobs for U.S.-born workers at that same company during the period studied.²⁵ Other academics have tied each H-1B

CITIES ARE DEMANDING VISAS ALL OVER THE STATE



visa award or labor request with the creation of four²⁶ or five²⁷ American jobs in the immediate years that follow.

In this brief, we rely on a more conservative estimate of the impact of the H-1B program on the American workforce. Specifically, we use the estimate that every 1 additional H-1B visa awarded to a state was associated with the creation of 1.83 more jobs for U.S.-born workers there in the following seven years.²⁸ On the first page of this section, we show the number of jobs that would have been created for U.S.-born workers in South Carolina by 2020, if all the fiscal year 2014 LCAs for H-1Bs had turned into actual visas.

Naturalization

South Carolina's immigrants are not only living in the state, they are also laying down roots as well. Our analysis found that 38.8 percent of immigrants in South Carolina, or over one in three of them, have already become naturalized citizens. Although that figure is lower than the naturalization rate for immigrants in the country as a whole, it still means that almost 88,000 immigrants in the state have taken that important step.

Like almost all parts of the country, South Carolina is home to a population of immigrants who are eligible to naturalize, but haven't yet done so. Embracing public policies that would help those individuals navigate the naturalization process could have an important economic impact on the state. Studies have found

that immigrants who become citizens seek out higher education at greater rates than non-citizens.²⁹ Because citizenship allows immigrants to pursue a greater range of positions, including public and private sector jobs requiring a security clearance, it also has been found to raise a person's annual wages. One study by researchers at the University of Southern California pegged the size of that wage increase at 8 to 11 percent.³⁰ If the average non-citizen in South Carolina saw a wage boost at the low end of that range, or 8 percent, she would earn more than \$2,200 more per year—money that could be reinvested in the state's economy through her spending at local businesses. Multiplied by the roughly 72,000 non-citizens in South Carolina currently eligible to naturalize, such policy initiatives could collectively boost wages in the state by almost \$162.0 million.

72,494

Number of non-citizens eligible to naturalize in 2014

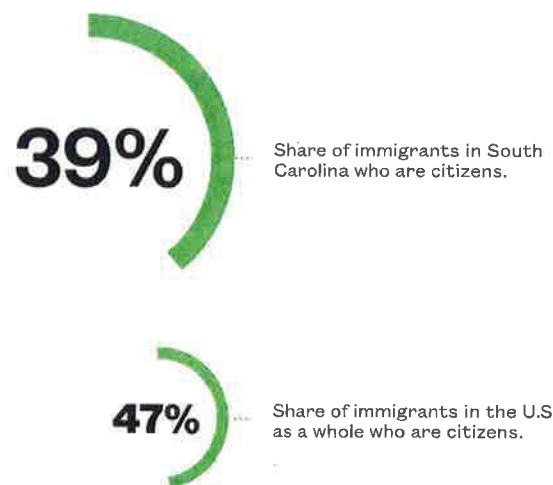


The average non-citizen in South Carolina earns **\$27,932** per year. If they naturalized, they each could earn an average of **\$2,235 more** per year.

\$162.0M

Aggregate additional earnings if eligible non-citizens naturalized.

NATURALIZATION RATES IN SOUTH CAROLINA



International Students

Policymakers are increasingly realizing that international students provide huge benefits to the communities where they live and study. The World Bank has found that an increase in the number of international graduate students studying at American schools leads to large boosts in the number of patents awarded to local research universities in the years that follow.³¹ Through their tuition payments and day-to-day spending, international students in the broader United States also contributed more than \$30.5 billion to the U.S. economy in the 2014-2015 school year and supported more than 370,000 jobs.³²

In South Carolina, the roughly 4,900 international college students studying on temporary visas make up just 2 percent of all college students in the state. Still,

their economic contribution is enormous. They support more than 1,400 jobs in the state, including positions in transportation, health insurance, and retail.

Through their tuition payments and day-to-day spending, international students in the broader United States contributed more than **\$30.5 B** to the U.S. economy in the 2014-2015 school year and supported more than **370,000 jobs**.

International students represent a very small portion of all students in South Carolina, but they make a big impact...

2%

International students make up only **2%** of all students in the state.

\$130.5M

Economic contribution of international students to South Carolina, 2015.

1,405

Jobs supported by international students, 2015.

Voting Power

Immigrants in South Carolina not only make a difference to the state's economy, they also play a role at the voting booth. In 2014, South Carolina was home to more than 81,000 foreign-born residents who were eligible to vote, including an estimated 47,000 foreign-born residents who had formally registered. Those numbers are unlikely to sway a presidential election in this relatively safe Republican state, where Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney won by roughly 206,000 votes in 2012. Still, it can make a difference in closer statewide contests and primaries.

81,186

Number of immigrants eligible to vote.



47,365

Number of immigrants registered to vote.

205,704

Margin of victory in the 2012 presidential election.

Going forward, immigrants will likely continue to gain voting power in South Carolina. Based on voting participation patterns in recent years, we would expect more than 37,000 foreign-born voters to cast formal ballots in the presidential election this year. An additional 24,000 more immigrants will either naturalize or turn 18 by 2020, expanding the pool of eligible new American voters in South Carolina to almost 99,000 people.

THE GROWING POWER OF THE IMMIGRANT VOTE

- Immigrants who will become eligible to vote by turning 18
- Immigrants who will become eligible to vote through naturalization

2016

7,028

1,007

2020

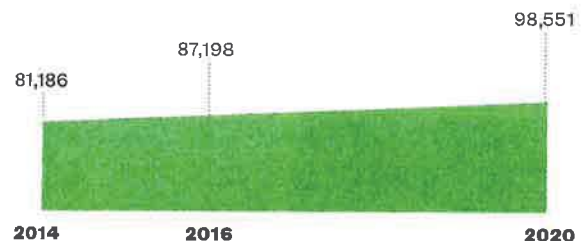
21,085

2,652

PROJECTED POOL OF ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANT VOTERS, 2014-2020

205,704

Margin of victory in the 2012 presidential election



Undocumented Population

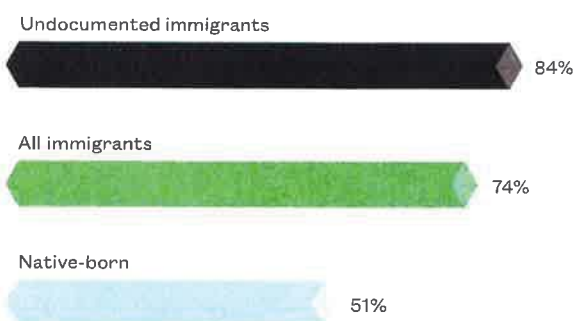
The United States is currently home to an estimated 11.4 million undocumented immigrants, the vast majority of whom have lived in the United States for more than five years. The presence of so many undocumented immigrants in our country for such a long time presents many legal and political challenges that are beyond the scope of this report. But while politicians continue to debate what to do about illegal immigration without any resolution, millions of undocumented immigrants are actively working across the country, and collectively, these immigrants have a large impact on the U.S. economy. One recent study found that 86.6 percent of undocumented males in the country were employed in 2012 and 2013, suggesting that most immigrants who come here illegally do so because of work opportunities. And because employers are required by law to gather Social Security numbers for all their hires, many

undocumented individuals are paying into our tax system as well—often under falsified or incorrect Social Security numbers. These undocumented immigrants generally lack access to federal aid programs such as Medicaid, food stamps, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, so they also draw down far less from these programs than their native-born counterparts.³⁵

One recent study found that **86.6%** of undocumented males in the country were employed in 2012 and 2013, suggesting that most immigrants who come here illegally do so because of work opportunities.

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE WORKING-AGED THAN NATIVES OR OTHER IMMIGRANTS

Share of population ages 25-64, 2014



92,991

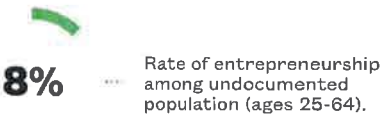
Estimated number of undocumented immigrants in South Carolina.

2%

Share of South Carolina's population made up of undocumented immigrants.

6,419

Estimated number of undocumented entrepreneurs in South Carolina.



\$79.3M

Total business income of self-employed entrepreneurs.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES WHERE UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS MAKE UP THE LARGEST SHARE OF THE WORKFORCE, 2014



Of course, there are many compelling reasons why having a large undocumented population is a problem for a society. It undermines law and order, permits a shadow economy that is far harder to regulate, and is simply unfair to the millions of people who have come here legally. But as the undocumented immigration problem has gone largely unaddressed for the past 30 years, undocumented workers in the country have begun to play an increasingly integral role in many U.S. industries. In some sectors, such as agriculture, undocumented immigrants account for 50 percent of all hired crop workers, making them a critical reason why the industry is able to thrive on U.S. soil.³⁶ Many

studies have also indicated that these undocumented workers are not displacing the U.S.-born, but rather, taking jobs few Americans are interested in pursuing. Economists have found that low-skilled immigrants, the group that most undocumented immigrants fall into, tend to pursue different jobs than less-skilled natives. While U.S.-born workers without a high school diploma are often overrepresented in forward-facing roles like cashiers, receptionists, and coffee shop attendants, many less-skilled immigrants pursue more labor-intensive work requiring less human interaction, filling jobs as meat processors, sewing machine operators, or nail salon workers.³⁷ This phenomenon exists within

industries as well. In construction, for instance, less-skilled immigrants often work as painters and drywall installers, allowing natives to move into higher-paying positions requiring more training, such as electricians, contractors, and plumbers.³⁸

The challenge of undocumented immigration is becoming increasingly apparent in places like South Carolina, which have not historically been home to a large number of such immigrants. But just as with the nation as a whole, as these immigrants spend years and decades in America, they get further integrated into our economy. In South Carolina, there is evidence that undocumented immigrants are playing a small but critical role in the workforce. In this section, we estimate the size and the characteristics of the undocumented population in South Carolina by conducting a close analysis of the American Community Survey from the U.S. Census. This work uses a series of variables to identify immigrants in the survey who are likely to lack legal status—a method that has recently emerged in the academic literature on immigration.³⁹ (See the Methodology Appendix for more details.)

Using this technique, we estimate that South Carolina is home to almost 93,000 undocumented immigrants.

These individuals are far more likely than the native-born population—or even the broader foreign-born one—to be in the prime of their working years, ranging in age from 25 to 64. They also contribute to a range of industries that could not thrive without a pool of workers willing to take on highly labor-intensive roles. In 2014, for instance, undocumented immigrants made up 9.8 percent of all employees in South Carolina’s administrative, support, and waste management services industry, a sector that includes maintenance workers, janitors and building cleaners, and security guards. They also made up more than one in six workers employed in construction, as well as 11.4 percent of workers in the agriculture industry. In South Carolina, a state that grows a large amount of fresh produce, many agriculture positions require workers to handpick crops in the field.

Large numbers of undocumented immigrants in South Carolina have also managed to overcome licensing and financing obstacles to start small businesses. In 2014, an estimated 8.2 percent of the state’s working-age undocumented immigrants were self-employed—meaning South Carolina was the rare state where unauthorized immigrants boasted higher rates of

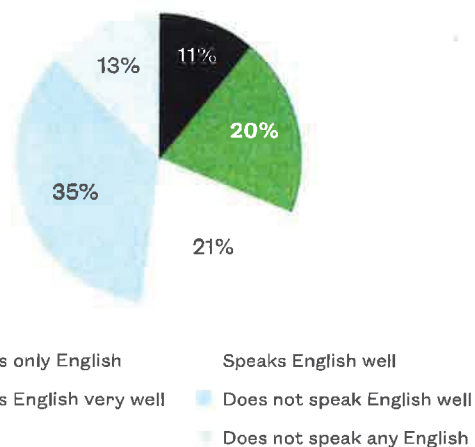
MEASURES OF ASSIMILATION AMONG SOUTH CAROLINA'S UNDOCUMENTED POPULATION, 2014

Time in the United States




Share of undocumented immigrants who have been in the U.S. for five years or more.

English Proficiency (population ages 5+)



■ Speaks only English
 ■ Speaks English very well
 ■ Speaks English well
 ■ Does not speak English well
 ■ Does not speak any English

In 2014,
undocumented
immigrants in South
Carolina earned
\$1.2B.



\$44.9M — Went to state and local taxes...

\$90.0M — Went to federal taxes...

Leaving them with **\$1.1B** in remaining
spending power.

ENTITLEMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Undocumented immigrants also
contribute to our country's entitlement
programs. In 2014, through taxes on
their individual wages, immigrants
contributed **\$22.7M** to Medicare and
\$96.1M to Social Security.



\$22.7M

Medicare



\$96.1M

Social Security

entrepreneurship than either legal permanent residents or immigrant citizens of the same age group. More than 6,000 undocumented immigrants in South Carolina were self-employed in 2014, many providing jobs and economic opportunities to others in their community. Undocumented entrepreneurs in the state also earned an estimated \$79.3 million in business income that year.

The larger political debate around the economic cost or benefits of undocumented immigration tends to focus on the expense of educating immigrant children or the healthcare costs associated with increased use of emergency rooms and other services. These costs are real and can be substantial, but taken alone they paint an incomplete picture of the impact of undocumented immigration. This is because the debate infrequently recognizes that because most undocumented immigrants are working, they also make large federal and state tax contributions and frequently are net contributors to many of our most important—and most imperiled—benefits programs. Social Security’s Chief Actuary, for example, has credited unauthorized immigrants with contributing \$100 billion more to Social Security than they drew down in benefits during the last decade.⁴⁰ Several in-depth studies at the state level have similarly come to the conclusion that undocumented immigrants represent a net benefit to the states in which they live. One paper, from researchers at Arizona State University, estimated that undocumented immigrants in that state pay \$2.4 billion in taxes each year—a figure far eclipsing the \$1.4 billion spent on the law enforcement, education, and healthcare resources they use.⁴¹ Another study estimated that, on a per capita basis, Florida’s undocumented immigrants pay \$1,500 more in taxes than they draw down in public benefits each year.⁴²

Social Security’s Chief Actuary, for example, has credited unauthorized immigrants with contributing \$100B more to Social Security than they drew down in benefits during the last decade.

Although we are currently unable to calculate the amount spent on any public benefits or services used by undocumented immigrant families, we can gain a fairly clear sense of the amount they are paying in taxes each year. A variety of studies have estimated that anywhere from 50 to 80 percent of households led by undocumented immigrants file federal income taxes annually.⁴³ Federal government officials have also estimated that 75 percent of undocumented workers have taxes withheld from their paychecks.⁴⁴ In this paper, we make the assumption that 50 percent of the country’s undocumented households paid income taxes in 2014. Although many experts would call this share highly conservative, it has been modeled in several academic papers, and also by think tanks that specialize exclusively in the study of U.S. tax policy.⁴⁵

In 2014, we estimate that South Carolina households led by undocumented immigrants earned more than \$1.2 billion in income. Of that, they paid an estimated \$90 million in federal taxes. They also contributed almost \$96.1 million directly to the Social Security program through taxes on their individual wages. South Carolina’s undocumented immigrants also made an important impact through their state and local tax contributions—money that many localities use to pay for police forces, public education, and city services like garbage collection and recycling. We estimate that South Carolina’s undocumented immigrants paid almost \$44.9 million in state and local taxes in 2014.

Giving legal status to undocumented immigrants would increase their access to a variety of public benefits—resulting in potentially higher costs for federal, state, and local governments. But because legalization is expected to raise the earning power of undocumented immigrants and give them access to a wider array of jobs and educational opportunities, it would have the opposite effect as well, potentially allowing them to spend more as consumers and pay more in taxes each year.⁴⁶ Provisions within immigration reform requiring that undocumented immigrants pay any back taxes before normalizing their status would temporarily boost U.S. tax revenues still further.

But while the debate over legalization continues without resolution, the data suggests that the undocumented

immigrants in South Carolina have largely assimilated into the United States, making it less likely that mass deportation will ever be a realistic option . We estimate that 76.7 percent of the state's undocumented population has been in the United States for five or more years. More than 52.6 percent speak English well, very well, or fluently. Studies show that when immigrants with limited English proficiency learn the language, they see a substantial wage benefit and become less isolated in their communities.⁴⁷ The labor market outcomes and educational levels of their children increase with time as well.⁴⁸

Methodology

The vast majority of data that appears in this brief was calculated by the Partnership for a New American Economy research team, using a variety of publicly available data sources. Our work relied most heavily on the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample using the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) database.¹ Unless otherwise noted this data is weighted using the person weight for analysis at the individual level, and is weighted using the household weight for analysis at the household level.

Demographics

The data points on the foreign-born population in the demographics section are calculated using both the 2010 and 2014 ACS 1-year sample.

Entrepreneurship

The data on self-employed immigrants and the business income generated by immigrant entrepreneurs come from the 2014 ACS 1-year sample. We define immigrants as foreign-born individuals (excluding those that are children of U.S. citizens or born on U.S. territories).

The number of employees at immigrant-owned firms is estimated by using the 2007 Survey of Business Owners (SBO) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS),² which is the most recent microdata on business owners currently available. The estimates are weighted using the tabulation weights provided in the dataset. We define immigrant-owned businesses as firms with at least one foreign-born owner. For confidentiality, the data exclude businesses classified as publicly owned firms because they can be easily identified in many states. Based on our own analysis, we believe that many of the publicly owned firms excluded from this data are companies with

500 employees or more. As a result, the final number of employees at immigrant-owned companies in this report is a conservative estimate, and is likely lower than the true value.

Fortune magazine ranks U.S. companies by revenue and publishes a list of top 500 companies and their annual revenue as well as their employment level each year. To produce our estimates, we use the 2015 Fortune 500 list.³ Our estimates in this section build on past work done by PNAE examining each of the Fortune 500 firms in the country in 2011, and determining who founded them.⁴ We then use publicly available data, including historical U.S. Census records and information obtained directly by the firms, to determine the background of each founder. In the rare cases where we could not determine a founder's background, we assumed that the individual was U.S.-born to be conservative in our estimates. Some firms created through the merger of a large number of smaller companies or public entities were also excluded from our analysis. These included all companies in the utilities sector and several in insurance.

To produce the Fortune 500 estimates for each state, we allocate firms to the states where their current headquarters are located. We then aggregate and report the annual revenue and employment of the firms in each state that we identify as "New American" Fortune 500 companies. These are firms with at least one founder who was an immigrant or the child of immigrants.

Income and Tax Contributions

Using the 2014 ACS 1-year data, we estimate the aggregate household income, tax contributions, and spending power of foreign-born households.

To produce these estimates, a foreign-born household is defined as a household with a foreign-born household head. Immigrant sub-groups are defined as follows: 1) Asian immigrants refer to the foreign-born persons who self identify as Chinese, Taiwanese, Japanese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Korean, Native Hawaiian, Vietnamese, Bhutanese, Mongolian, Nepalese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Samoan, Tongan, Guamanian/Chamorro, Fijian, or other Pacific Islanders; 2) Hispanic immigrants include those foreign-born persons who report their ethnicity as Hispanic; 3) Immigrants grouped under Sub-Saharan Africa originate from African countries, excluding the North African countries of Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco; 4) Middle Eastern and North African immigrants are foreign-born persons from North Africa as well as the following Middle Eastern countries: Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arab, Syria, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

In this brief, mirroring past PNAE reports on this topic, we use the term “spending power.”⁵ Here and elsewhere we define spending power as the disposable income leftover after subtracting federal, state, and local taxes from household income. We estimate state and local taxes using the tax rates estimates produced by Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy by state income quintiles.⁶ For federal tax rate estimates, we use data released by the Congressional Budget Office in 2014 and calculate the federal tax based on the household income federal tax bracket.⁷

Social Security and Medicare contributions are drawn from taxes on an individual’s wage earnings.⁸ This is far different from a household’s overall income, which may include other revenue streams such as rental income and returns on investments. To account for this difference between overall federal taxes and Social Security and Medicare contributions, we estimate Medicare and Social Security contributions based on wage and salary data provided at the individual level in the ACS. For self-employed individuals, we use the self-employment income as the income base. The amount of earnings that can be taxed by the Social Security

program is capped at \$117,000, while there no such limit for the Medicare program.⁹ We use a flat tax rate of 12.4 percent to estimate Social Security contributions and 2.9 percent for to capture Medicare contributions. This estimates the total amount that immigrants and their employers contributed in 2014.¹⁰

It is also worth noting that half of the amount contributed to Social Security and Medicare (6.4 percent of Social Security tax rate and 1.45 percent of Medicare tax rate) comes from individual workers, while the other half comes directly from their employers. Self-employed workers have to pay the full tax themselves. When estimating Social Security and Medicare contributions, we include all individual wage earners in the households and aggregate the amount paid by state.

Workforce

We use the 2014 ACS 1-year sample to estimate all data points in the workforce segment of the report. We define the working age population as those 25 to 64 years old. When estimating how much more foreign-born persons are likely to be employed than native-born persons, however, we calculate the percentage of native-born and foreign-born residents of all ages who were employed in 2014. The reason why we choose a more inclusive population for that estimate is because we want to make the point that the increased likelihood of being working aged that we see among immigrants leads to higher employment in the vast majority of states.

Because the employment status of people who are 16 years old or younger is not available in the ACS, we assume that these young people are not employed. The employed population also does not include those in the Armed Forces.

To estimate how much more likely immigrants are to be employed than natives, we calculate the percent difference between the immigrant and native-born employment rates. Our estimates on the share of immigrants and natives of different education levels only take into consideration individuals aged 25 or older.

The North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS Industry code, is used to estimate the industries with the largest share of foreign-born workers. All individuals 16 years old and above are included in these calculations. The total number of workers for certain industries in some states is extremely small, thus skewing results. In order to avoid this, we calculate the percentile distribution of the total number of workers per industry per state and drop the industries in each state that fall below the lowest 25th percentile. Estimated occupations with the largest share of foreign-born workers per state also follow the same restrictions—the universe is restricted to workers age 16 and above, and the occupations per state that fall under the 25th percentile benchmark are not included.

Our estimates on the number of manufacturing jobs created or preserved by immigrants rely on a 2013 report by the Partnership for a New American Economy and the Americas Society/Council of the Americas. That report used instrumental variable (IV) strategy in regression analysis and found that every 1,000 immigrants living in a county in 2010 created or preserved 46 manufacturing jobs there.¹¹ We use that multiplier and apply it to the 2010 population data from the ACS to produce our estimates.

Agriculture

We access the agriculture GDP by state from Bureau of Economic Analysis, which includes GDP contributions from the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry.¹² The share of foreign-born agricultural workers is estimated using 2014 ACS 1-year sample. Additional data on agriculture output, top three crops per state, and leading agricultural exports come from United State Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s state fact sheets.¹³ When displayed, data on sales receipts generated by the top fresh produce items in each state come the Farm and Wealth Statistics cash receipts by commodity tables available from the USDA's Economic Research Service.¹⁴

The agriculture section uses the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage (QCEW) to estimate the

percentage of crop farms producing fresh fruits and vegetables, and change in real wage of agricultural workers between 2002 and 2014. The QCEW data uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to assign establishments to different industries. We identify the following farms as fresh fruits and vegetable farms: other vegetable and melon farming, orange groves, citrus, apple orchards, grape vineyards, strawberry farming, berry farming, fruit and tree nut combination farming, other non-citrus fruit farming, mushroom production, other food crops grown under cover, and sugar beet farming.

The decline in the number of field and crop workers comes from the quarterly Farm Labor Survey (FLS) administered by USDA.¹⁵ Stephen Bronars, an economist with Edgeworth Economics, previously analyzed and produced these estimates for the PNAE report, "A Vanishing Breed: How the Decline in U.S. Farm Laborers Over the Last Decade has Hurt the U.S. Economy and Slowed Production on American Farms" published in 2015. Additional information on those calculations can be found in the methodology section of that paper.¹⁶

Finally, for a small number of states, we also produce estimates showing how growers in the state are losing market share for specific produce items consumed each year by Americans, such as avocados or strawberries. Those estimates originate in a 2014 report produced by PNAE and the Agriculture Coalition for Immigration Reform.¹⁷ The author used data from the USDA's annual "yearbook" for fresh fruits and vegetables, among other sources, to produce those estimates. More detail can be found in the methodology of that report.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math

We use the STEM occupation list released by U.S. Census Bureau to determine the number and share of foreign-born STEM workers as well as the number of unemployed STEM workers from 2014 ACS 1-year data.¹⁸ Per U.S. Census classification, healthcare workers such as physicians and dentists are not counted as working in

the STEM occupations. All unemployed workers who list their previous job as a STEM occupation are counted as unemployed STEM workers.

To capture the demand for STEM workers, we use the Labor Insight tool developed by Burning Glass Technologies, a leading labor market analytics firm. Burning Glass, which is used by policy researchers and academics, scours almost 40,000 online sources daily and compiles results on the number and types of jobs and skills being sought by U.S. employers. This search includes online job boards, individual employer sites, newspapers, and public agencies, among other sources. Burning Glass has an algorithm and artificial intelligence tool that identifies and eliminates duplicate listings—including ones posted to multiple job boards as part of a broad search.¹⁹

The data on STEM graduates are from the 2014 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) completion survey.²⁰ A study by the Partnership for a New American Economy and the American Enterprise Institute found that every time a state gains 100 foreign-born STEM workers with graduate-level STEM training from a U.S. school, 262 more jobs are created for U.S.-born workers there in the seven years that follow.²¹ We use this multiplier and the number of STEM advanced level graduates on temporary visas to estimate the number of jobs created for U.S.-born workers.

The last part of the STEM section presents data on patents with at least one foreign-born inventor. The data is originally from a study by Partnership for a New American Economy in 2012, which relied on data from U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's database as well as LinkedIn, direct correspondence, and online profiles to determine the nativity of individual inventors.²²

Healthcare

We estimate the number of unemployed healthcare workers using the 2014 ACS 1-year sample. Healthcare workers are healthcare practitioners and technical occupations, or healthcare support occupations as defined by U.S. Census Bureau.²³

Unemployed healthcare workers are individuals who report their previous job as a healthcare occupation, and their employment status as currently not working but looking for work. We took the number of job postings for healthcare workers from the Burning Glass Labor Insight tool, a database that scours online sources and identifies the number and types of job postings. We describe this resource in detail in the section on STEM methodology.

We then delve into specific occupations within the broader healthcare industry. To produce the figures on the total number of physicians and psychiatrists and the share born abroad, we use American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Masterfile data. To give a sense of the supply and demand of physicians and psychiatrists, we also calculate the physician and psychiatrist density in each state by dividing the total number of physicians or psychiatrists by the population estimates in 2015 for each state.²⁴ As for the share of foreign-born nurses and home health aides, we use the 2014 ACS 5-year sample data because data from the 1-year sample is too small to make reliable estimates.

We estimate the shortage of psychiatrists, dentists, and occupational therapists using data from the various U.S. government offices. For example, the shortage of psychiatrists refers to the current lack of psychiatrists per the U.S. government's official definition of a mental health shortage area (1/30,000 residents) in each county, aggregated within each state.²⁵ The shortage of dentists is from an analysis by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,²⁶ and the shortage of occupational workers is from a journal article published by *PM&R*, the official scientific journal of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation.²⁷ For psychiatrists, we project future shortages by accounting for individuals in these occupations as they reach the retirement age of 65.

Housing

The data in the housing section comes from the 2014 ACS 1-year sample. Immigrant homeowners are defined as foreign-born householders who reported living in

their own home. We estimate the amount of housing wealth held by immigrant households by aggregating the total housing value of homes owned by immigrant-led households. We also estimate the amount of rent paid by immigrant-led households by aggregating the rent paid by such families. We then calculate the share of housing wealth and rent that immigrant households held or paid compared to the total population. For characteristics of homeowners, a foreign-born new homebuyer is defined as a household with a foreign-born household head who owned and moved to the current residence within the last five years.

Visa Demand

The data on visa demand are drawn primarily from the 2014 Annual Report produced by the Office of Foreign Labor Certification within the U.S. Department of Labor.²⁸ Our figures on the number of visa requests authorized for each state—as well as the occupations and cities those visas are tied to—originate directly from that report.

In this section, we also present estimates on the number of jobs that would have been created if all the visas authorized in 2014 had resulted in actual visa awards. The multipliers we use to produce these estimates originate in a 2011 report released by PNAE and the American Enterprise Institute. That report, written by the economist Madeline Zavodny, used a reduced-form model to examine the relationship between the share of each state's population that was immigrant and the employment rate of U.S. natives. More detail on Zavodny's calculations and the multipliers produced for each visa type can be found in the methodology appendix of that report.²⁹

For purposes of these briefs, we use Zavodny's finding that the award of 100 additional H-1B visas in a state is tied to 183 additional jobs for natives there in the 7 years that follow. The award of 100 additional H-2B visas creates 464 additional jobs for natives in the state during that same time period. We apply these multipliers to the number of visas in those categories authorized for each state in 2014.

In many of the state reports, we also present figures showing how visa denials resulting from the 2007 and 2008 H-1B lotteries cost the tech sectors of metropolitan areas both employment and wage growth in the two years that followed. The economists Giovanni Peri, Kevin Shih, and Chad Sparber produced these estimates for a PNAE report on the H-1B visa system that was released in 2014. That report relied on Labor Condition Application and I-129 data that the authors obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request, as well as American Community Survey data from 2006 and 2011. The authors did regressions that examined the causal relationship between a "shock" in the supply of H-1B computer workers and computer employment in subsequent years for more than 200 metropolitan areas. More information on those estimates can be found in the methodology appendix of that report.³⁰

Naturalization

Using the ACS 2014 1-year sample, non-citizens eligible to naturalize are defined as non-citizens who are 18 years or above, can speak English, and have continuous residence in the United States for at least five years.

Researchers at the University of Southern California's Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration published a report in 2012, "Citizen Gain: The Economic Benefits of Naturalization for Immigrants and the Economy," which concluded that immigrants experience an 8 to 11 percent gain in their individual wages as a result of becoming naturalized. Because this earnings gain phases in over time—and we want to be conservative in our estimates—we model a wage increase of just 8 percent when discussing the possible gains that could accrue due to naturalization.³¹ We use this multiplier and the mean individual wages of non-citizens in each state to estimate the additional earnings that non-citizens would earn if they naturalized. Finally, we calculate the aggregate wage earnings boost by multiplying the total number of non-citizens who are eligible for naturalization by the average increase in wage income per person.

International Students

We obtain the size and share of postsecondary students who are international in each state from the 2014 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall enrollment data. Those figures are then applied to preexisting work previously done by NAFSA, an organization representing professionals employed in the international offices of colleges and universities across the United States. NAFSA has developed an economic value tool and methodology that estimates the total economic benefit and jobs created or supported by international students and their dependents in each state.³² The economic contributions include the costs of higher education along with living expenses minus U.S.-based financial support that international students receive.

Because the enrollment data from IPEDS that we use in this brief is different from the underlying data used by NAFSA, our figures differ slightly from the NAFSA estimates of the economic contributions made by international students in the 2014-2015 school year.

Voting

The estimates for the number of registered and active voters who are foreign-born are calculated from the Voter Supplement in the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the years 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014 using the IPUMS database. The sample in CPS includes civilian non-institutional persons only. Foreign-born individuals who stated having voted between 2008 and 2014 are termed active voters.

Using data from the 2014 ACS 1-year sample, we estimate the number and share of foreign-born eligible voters. We define them as naturalized citizens aged 18 or older who live in housing units. Persons living in institutional group quarters such as correctional facilities or non-institutional group quarters such as residential treatment facilities for adults are excluded from the estimation. We also estimate the number of new foreign-born voters who will become eligible to vote in 2016 and 2020, either by turning 18 or through

naturalization, as well as the total number of foreign-born voters in these years. The estimates of newly eligible voters for 2016 include naturalized citizen ages 16 and 17 as of 2014 (thereby becoming of voting age by 2016). Those eligible to vote in 2020 include all naturalized citizens ages 12-17 in 2014. Applicable mortality rates are also applied.³³ In addition, we estimate newly naturalized citizens using data from the Department of Homeland Security, which show the two-year average of new naturalized citizens by state.³⁴ We discount from these numbers the percentage of children below 18 in households with a naturalized householder by state. Estimates of total foreign-born voters include naturalized citizens aged 18 or older in 2014, discounted by average U.S. mortality rates by age brackets, summed to the pool of newly eligible foreign-born voters.

Margin of victory in 2012 refers to President Barack Obama's margin of victory over Republican candidate Mitt Romney in terms of popular vote. The margins are negative in states that Romney won in 2012.³⁵

Undocumented

Using data from the 2014 ACS, we applied the methodological approach outlined by Harvard University economist George Borjas³⁶ to arrive at an estimate of the undocumented immigrant population in the overall United States and individual states. The foreign-born population is adjusted for misreporting in two ways. Foreign-born individuals who reported naturalization are reclassified as non-naturalized if the individual had resided in the United States for less than six years (as of 2014) or, if married to a U.S. citizen, for less than three years. We use the following criteria to code foreign-born individuals as legal U.S. residents:

- Arrived in the U.S. before 1980
- Citizens and children less than 18 year old reporting that at least one parent is native-born
- Recipients of Social Security benefits, SSI, Medicaid, Medicare, Military insurance, or public assistance

- Households with at least one citizen that received SNAP
- People in the armed forces and veterans
- People attending college and graduate school
- Refugees
- Working in occupations requiring a license
- Government employees, and people working in the public administration sector
- Any of the above conditions applies to the householder's spouse

The remainder of the foreign-born population that do not meet this criteria is reclassified as undocumented. Estimates regarding the economic contribution of undocumented immigrants and the role they play in various industries, and tax contributions are made using the same methods used to capture this information for the broader immigrant population in the broader brief. When estimating the aggregate household income, spending power, and tax contributions, we are not able to make reliable estimates for undocumented-led households in Alaska, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and West South Carolina due to the small sample size of undocumented-led households in ACS. Finally, the variables giving a sense of the undocumented population's level of assimilation—including their English proficiency and time in the United States—are estimated by examining the traits of the undocumented population in the 1-year sample of the ACS.

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ABOUT

New American Economy

The Partnership for a New American Economy brings together more than 500 Republican, Democratic and Independent mayors and business leaders who support sensible immigration reforms that will help create jobs for Americans today. Visit **www.renewoureconomy.org** to learn more.



Community Based Services

Ms. Christina Hyppolite, Program Coordinator

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE RESPONSE

QUESTION #2

As we work with nonprofits, we strive to build their internal capacity to help them better serve the minority communities. I've completed my first year in this role. During that time, I have been researching ways to revamp the initiative to improve outcomes of the services we provide in community based programs.

- Since 2017 I've provided technical assistance and 501(c)3 Application review to at a minimum of 25 nonprofits. Additionally, I have developed a partnership to provide technical assistance with South Carolina Sisters of Charity to assist rejected grant applicants with application review for resubmission for the next Caritas grant cycle.
- Developed partnerships with approximately 16 agencies and community partners to develop a statewide strategic plan to address poverty and socioeconomic deprivation.
- Community Participatory Research- worked within 8 regions with community leaders to plan community forums to get feedback and data from community members in regards to Statewide Poverty Plan.

African American Affairs
Mr. George Dennis, Program Coordinator

LEGISLAIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE RESPONSES

QUESTION # 2

- Conducted an Education Summit to disseminate and exchange information about Act 155 (House Bill 3919) and questions the South Carolina Department of Education (SCDE), Office of Special Education Services (OSSES), has received regarding how this legislation affects students with individualized education programs (IEPs). The primary audience was African American School Superintendents. A Representative from the SC Education Oversight Committee explained, in detail, the new laws that were to be implemented by all school districts in South Carolina. (Please see attached Agenda)
- Facilitated efforts to assist African American residents of the Plantersville Community (*Georgetown County*) with the payment of fees owed the Georgetown Water District thereby allowing them to maintain ownership of their land. Met with the finance & administrative Services Director for Georgetown County Water & Sewer District.
- Worked with the Richland County Sheriff's SRO (School Resource Officer) Community Work Group to review and implement policies that include cultural and disability sensitivities, especially SRO interaction with African American youths. This has led to the reduction of incarceration of students from a total of over 225 cases in the 2015/2016 down to 135 arrests in 2016/2017. Please note these statistics are maintained by the Richland County Sheriff's Department.

House Bill H3051 – Directs the Criminal Justice Academy develop and implement a Cultural Competency model training program curriculum for School Resource Officers submitted by the late Representative Joe Neal.

Please note: For the month of January 2018, I have not had any calls for assistance in the African American Community except invitations to MLK Celebrations in Florence and Spartanburg.



Education Summit

SC Commission for Minority Affairs

June 27, 2014

AGENDA

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| I. Introductions | George Dennis, Coordinator for
African American Affairs, SC
Commission for Minority Affairs |
| II. Welcome/ Purpose | Thomas Smith, Executive
Director, SC Commission for
Minority Affairs |
| III. Federal Programs | Mr. Basil Harris, Office of Federal
and State Accountability, SC
Department of Education |
| IV. Discussion | |
| V. Education Legislation | Dr. Rainey Knight, SC Education
Oversight Committee |
| VI. Lunch | |
| VII. Closing Remarks | Mr. Thomas Smith |

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



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
from Lee! :)
Thank you for your responses.

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.



scmission 2014
midlands

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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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
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1-855-969-4636 or General Comm

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

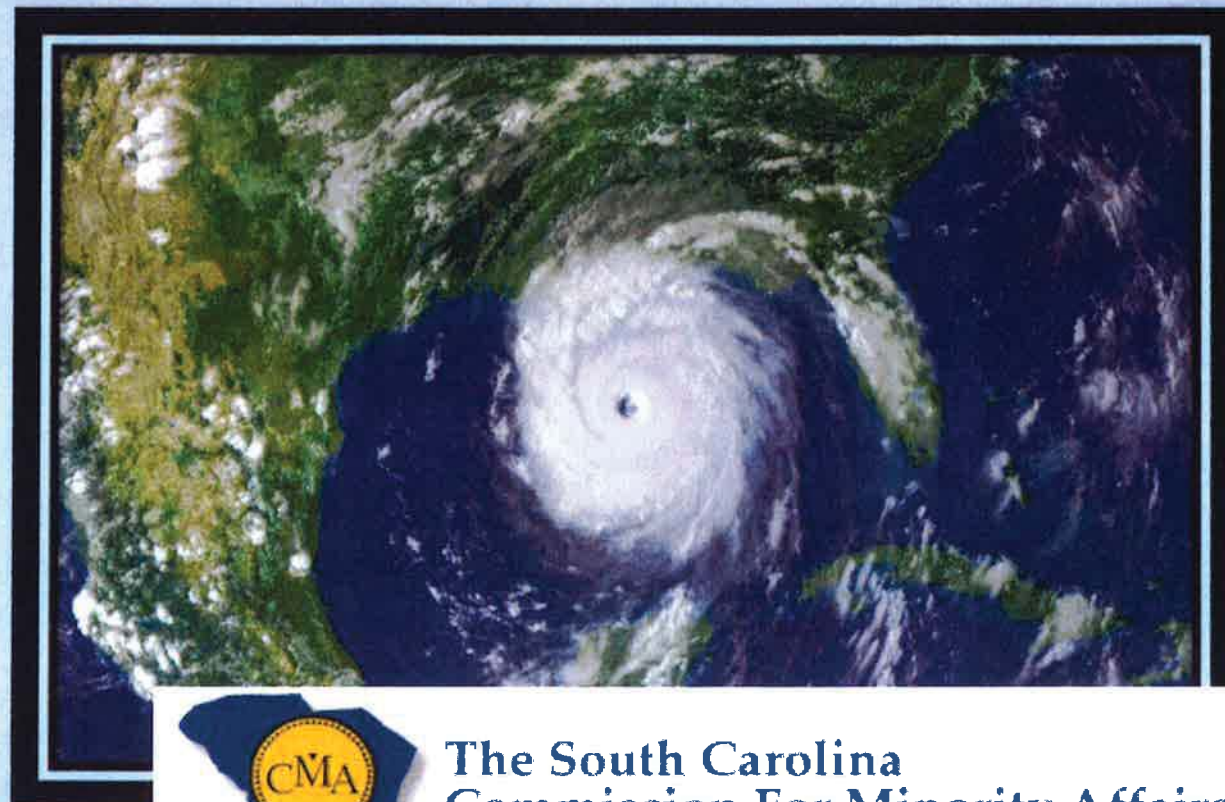
Join Our Database To make sure you receive notifications, please register at

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

Scroll to the bottom and click the CodeRED box.

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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

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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

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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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APPENDIX D

SC COMMISSION FOR MINORITY AFFAIRS

HISPANIC FORUM FINDINGS REPORT

Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester

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2014

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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

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Ms. Lori Brock, Administrative Assistant

Mr. Ben Washington, Research and Policy Initiative Manager

Ms. Cynthia Haddad, Community Based Services Program Coordinator

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

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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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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.

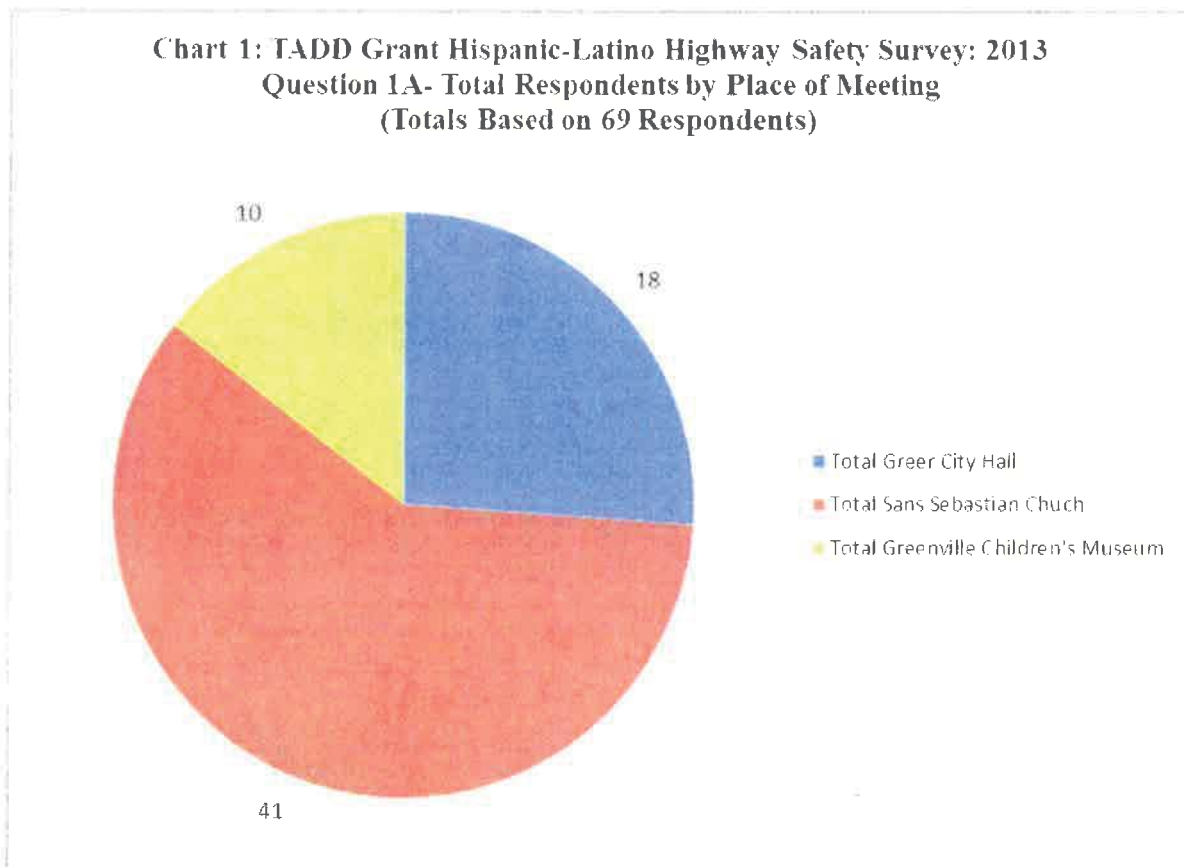
Summary Information

- 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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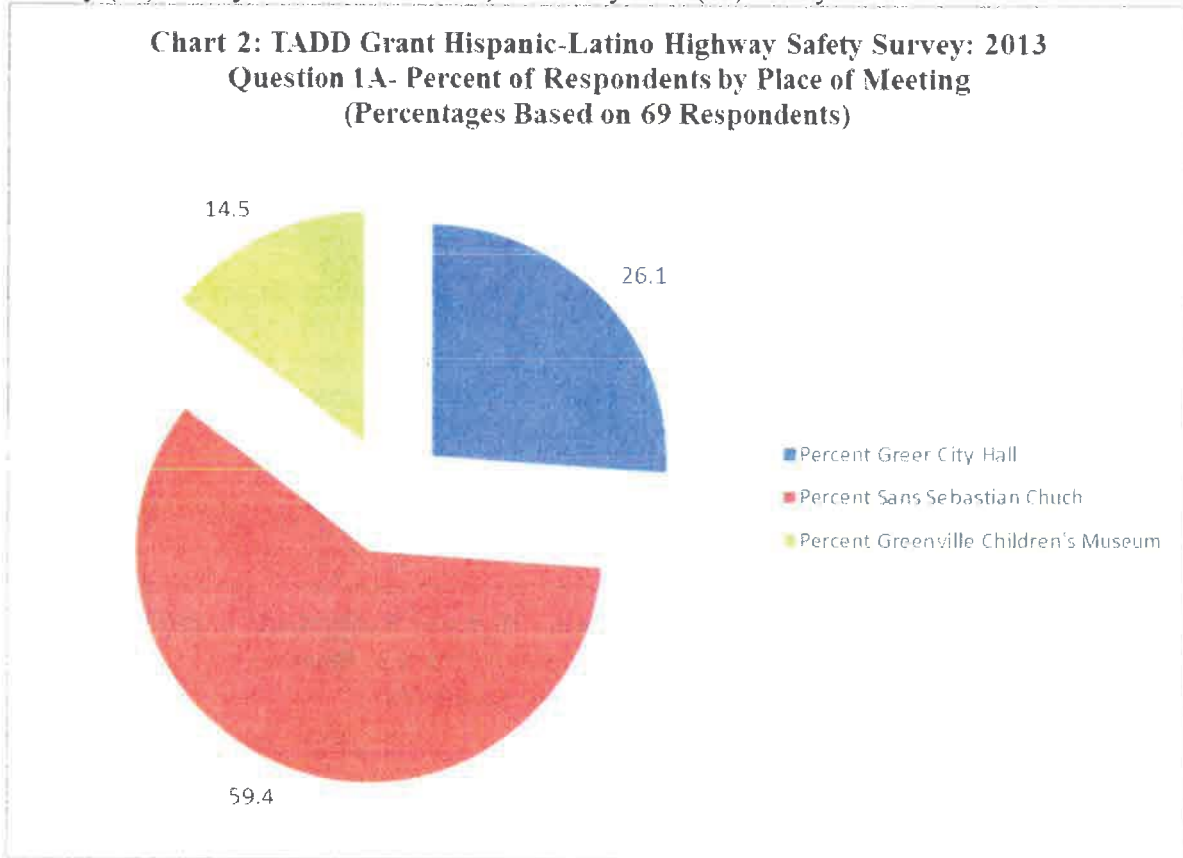
- Summary statistics on the total number of families who participated in the Highway Safety Survey Community Meetings are given by location. Chart 1 reveals the following information:
 1. A maximum total of sixty-nine (69) completed surveys were collected from the three Community Meeting locations: Greer, 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:

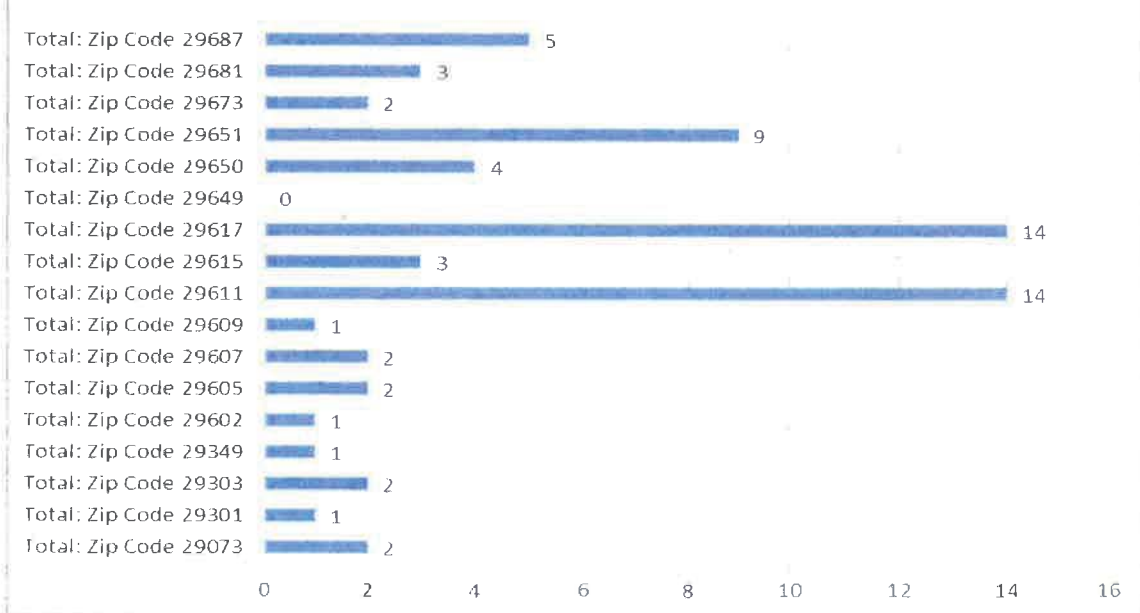
- **U. S. Highway 25** – Hispanic-Latino population growth rates between 2000 and 2010 ranged from a low of 63.0% (City of Greenville) to 316.2% (Gantt, SC CDP);
- **Interstate 85 Anderson - Greenville – Spartanburg County Line** – Hispanic-Latino population growth rates between 2000 and 2010 ranges 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:

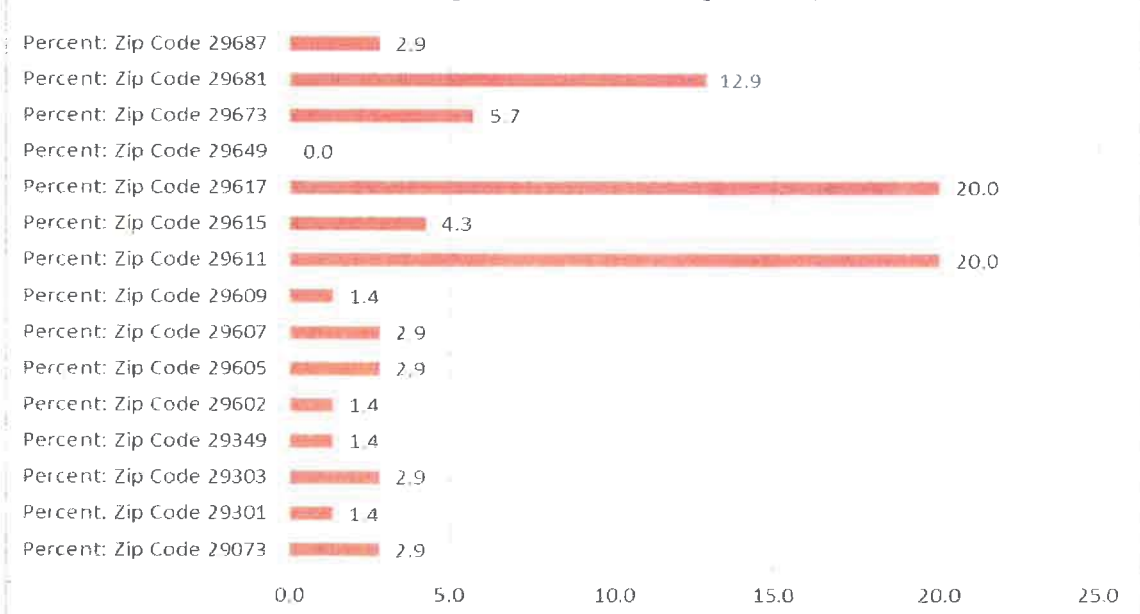
- Berea CDP – Zip Code 29611 – 14 Hispanic-Latino families, 20.0% of all respondents;
- Berea CDP – Zip Code 29617 – 14 Hispanic-Latino families, 20.0% of all respondents;
- City of Greer, SC – Zip Code 29651 – 9 Hispanic-Latino families, 12.9% of all respondents;
- Taylors, SC – Zip Code 29687– 5 Hispanic-Latino 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)**



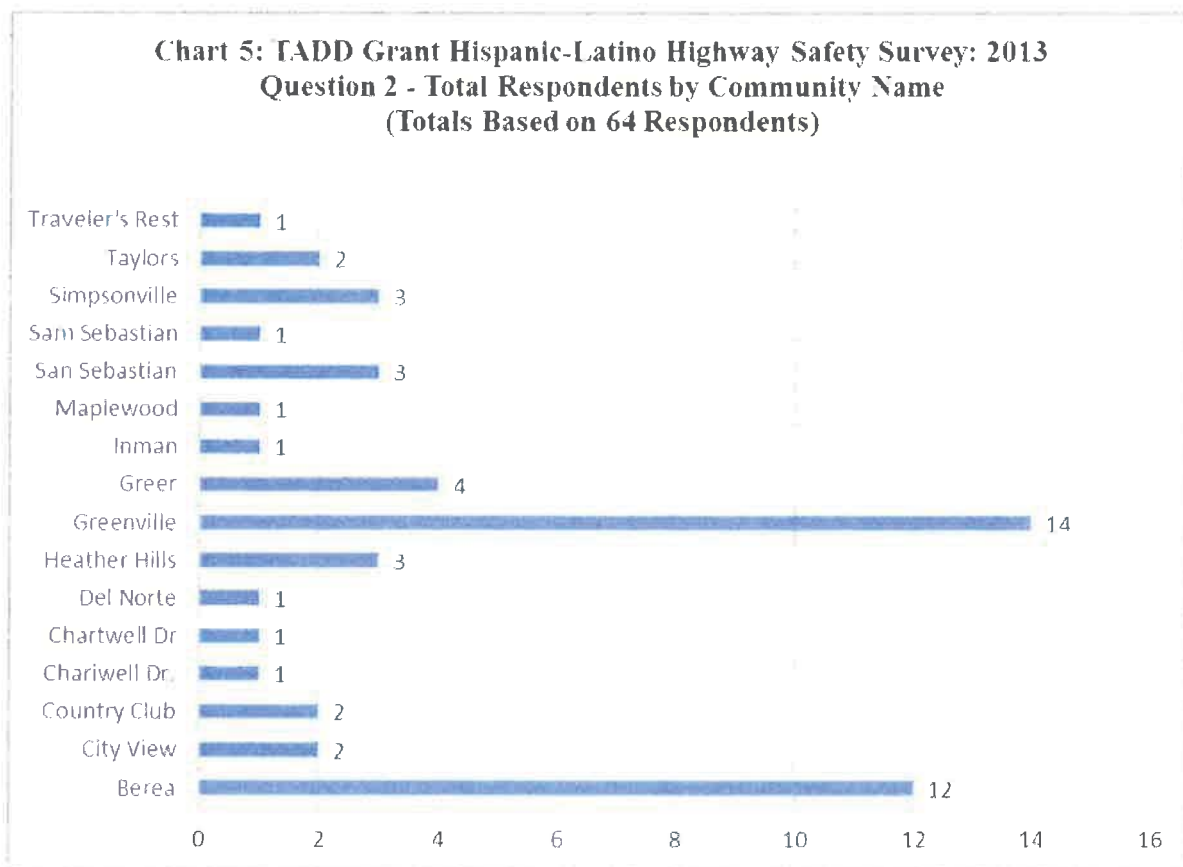
**Chart 4: TADD Grant Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey: 2013
Question 1B - Percentage of Respondents by Zip Code
(Percentages Based on 70 Respondents)**



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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.

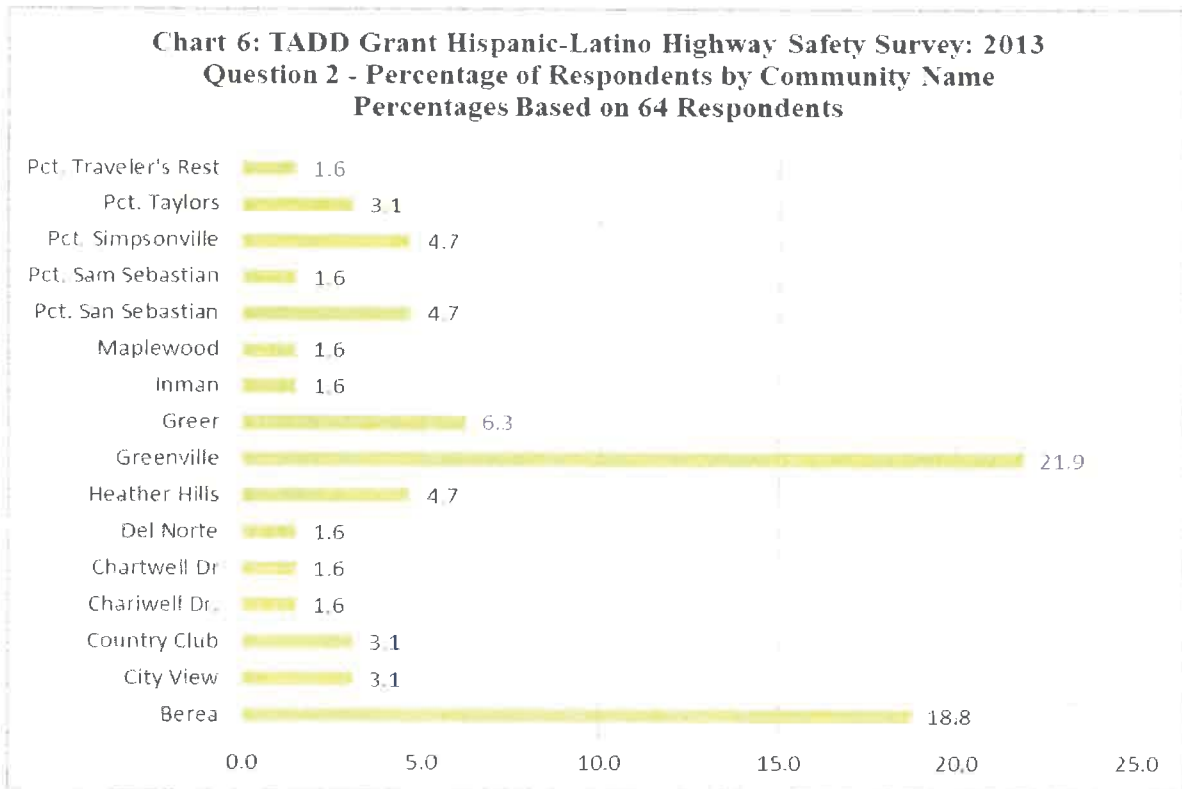


The statistical data in Charts 5 and 6 reveal that of the 64 respondent Hispanic-Lation families that identified the community name in which they live:

- 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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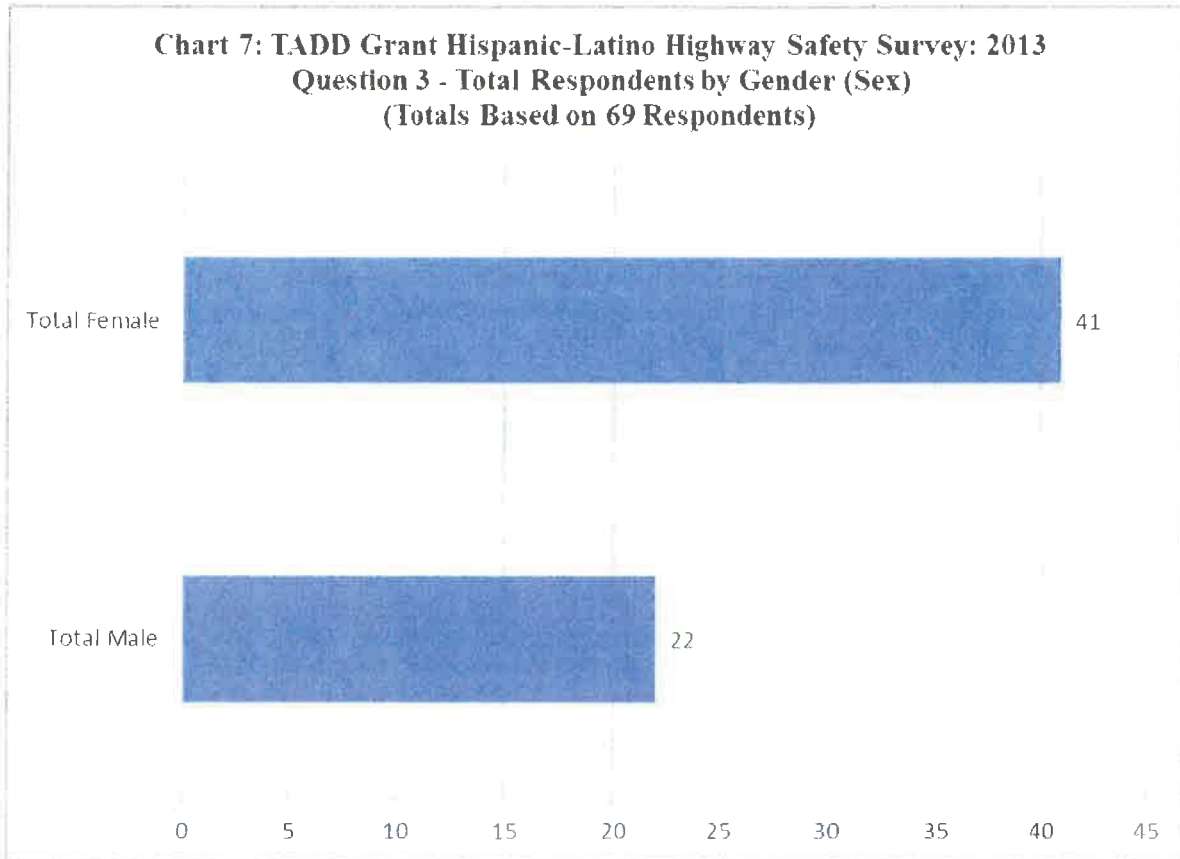
- 12 respondent families indicated that they lived in the Berea and Sans Souci communities of the City of Greenville, SC and Greenville County – 18.8% of all respondents;
- 4 respondent families indicated that they live in communities located in Greer, SC – 6.3% of all respondents;
- 3 respondent families 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.



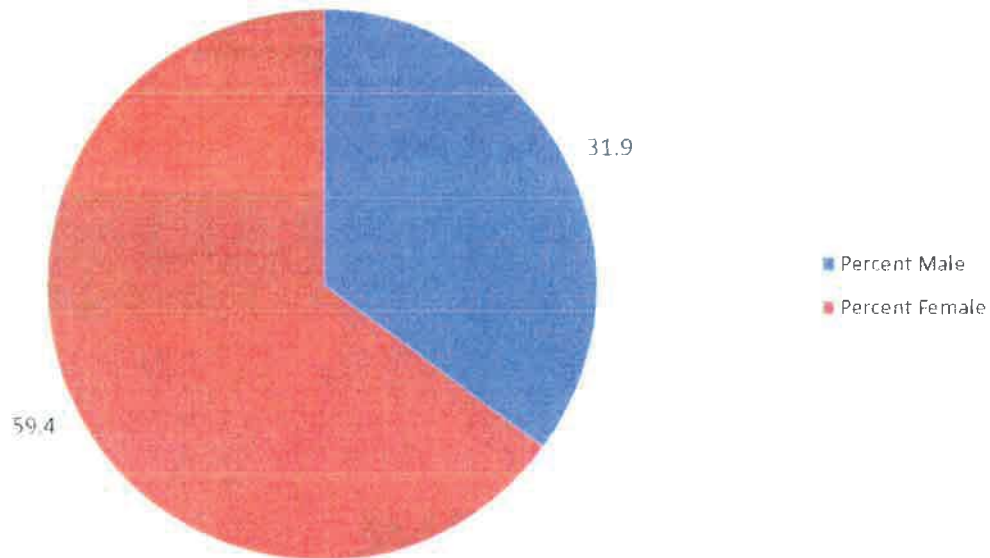
A total of sixty-nine (69) respondents completed Question 3 of the Hispanic-Latino Highway Safety Survey. A total of 6 respondents did not complete this question.

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)**



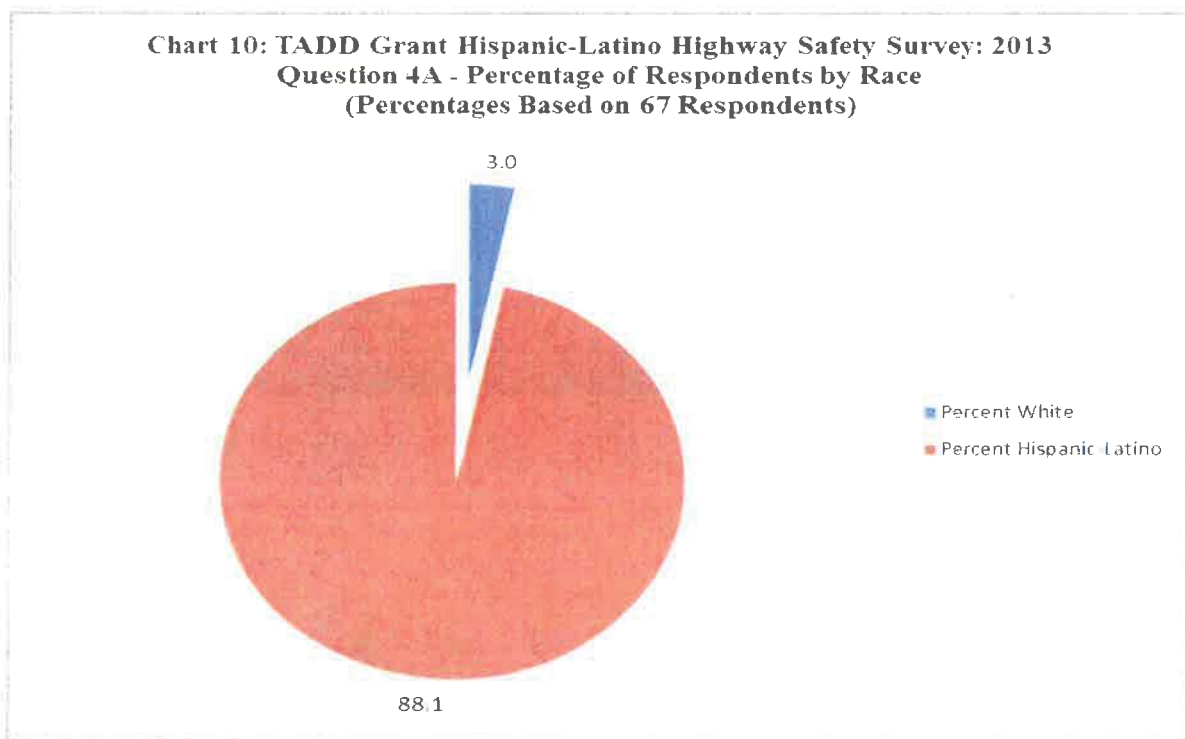
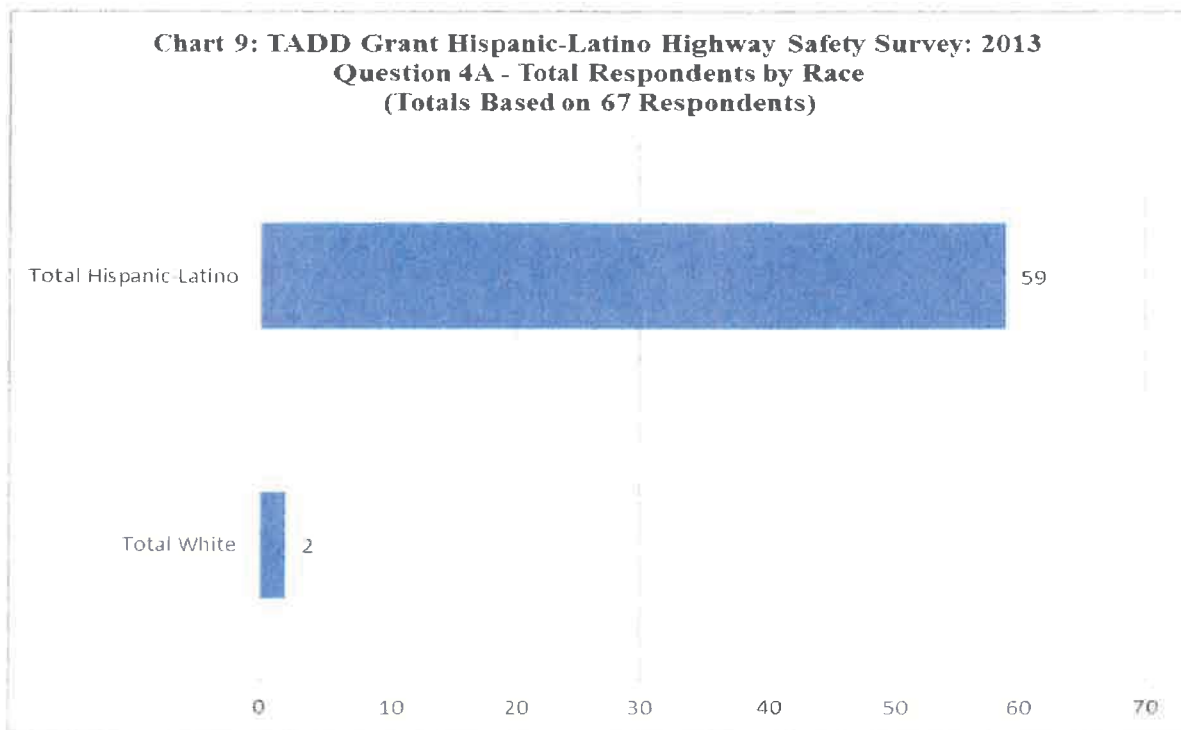
Race of Respondents Completing the Highway Safety Survey

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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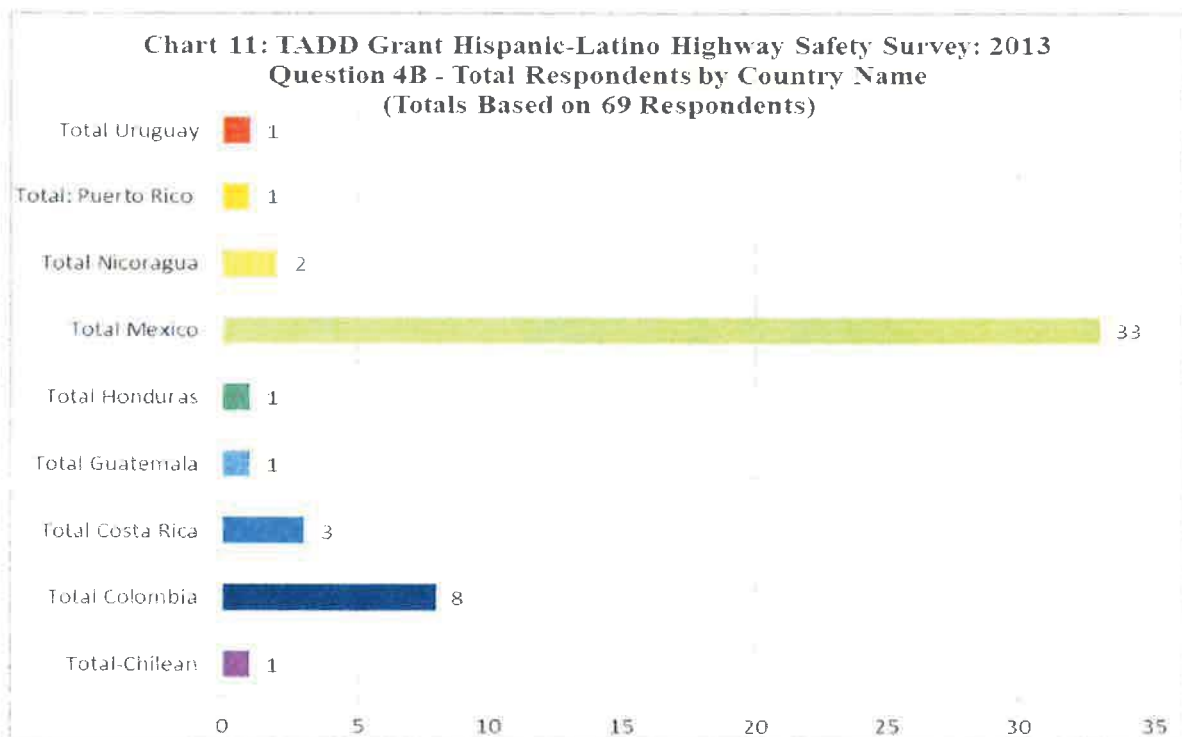
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The second part of Question 4 (Question 4B) asked Hispanic-Latino respondent families completing the Highway Safety Survey to indicate their country of origin. The indication of the country of origin by respondents shows the diversity of countries 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.

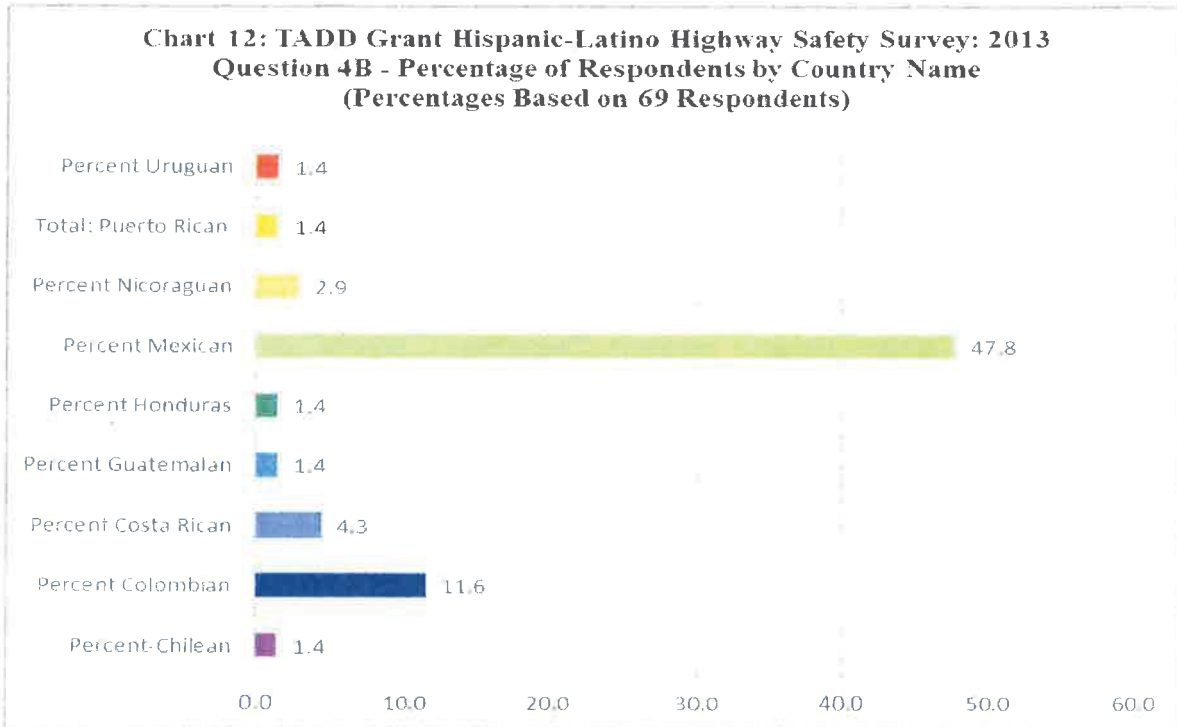
The data in both Charts reveal the following:

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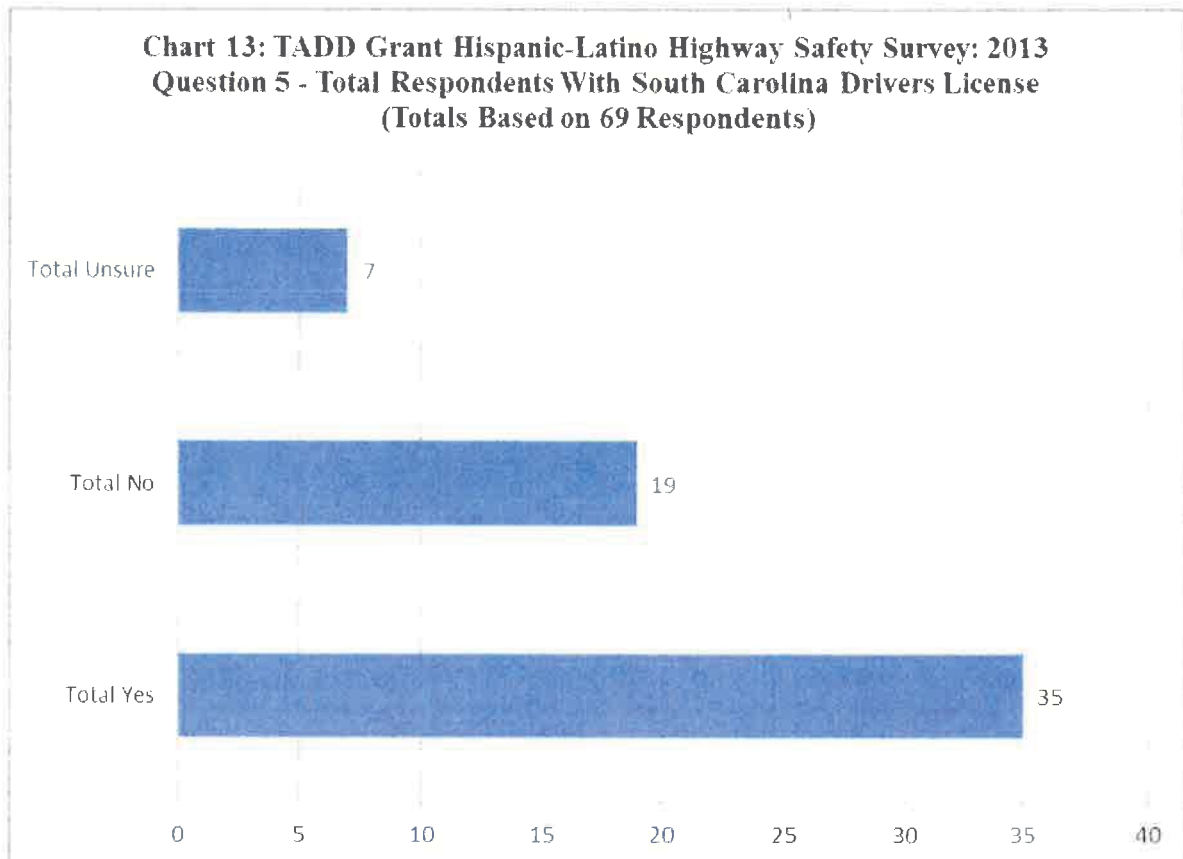
- Families from the country of Colombia, South America represented the second largest Hispanic-Latino population that participated in Highway Safety Training. A total of 8 families – 11.6% of all families participated in the training and completed the Survey;



- 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.



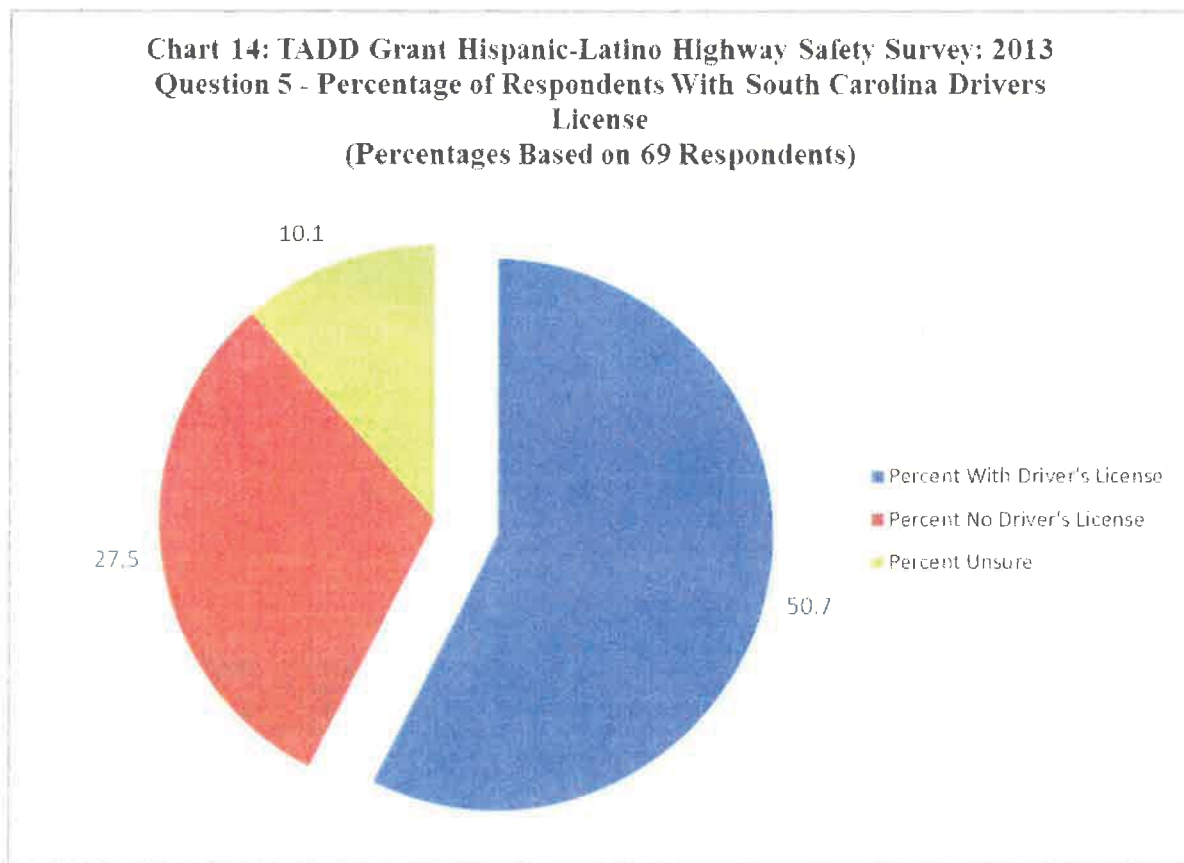
Current Possession of South Carolina Driver's License

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

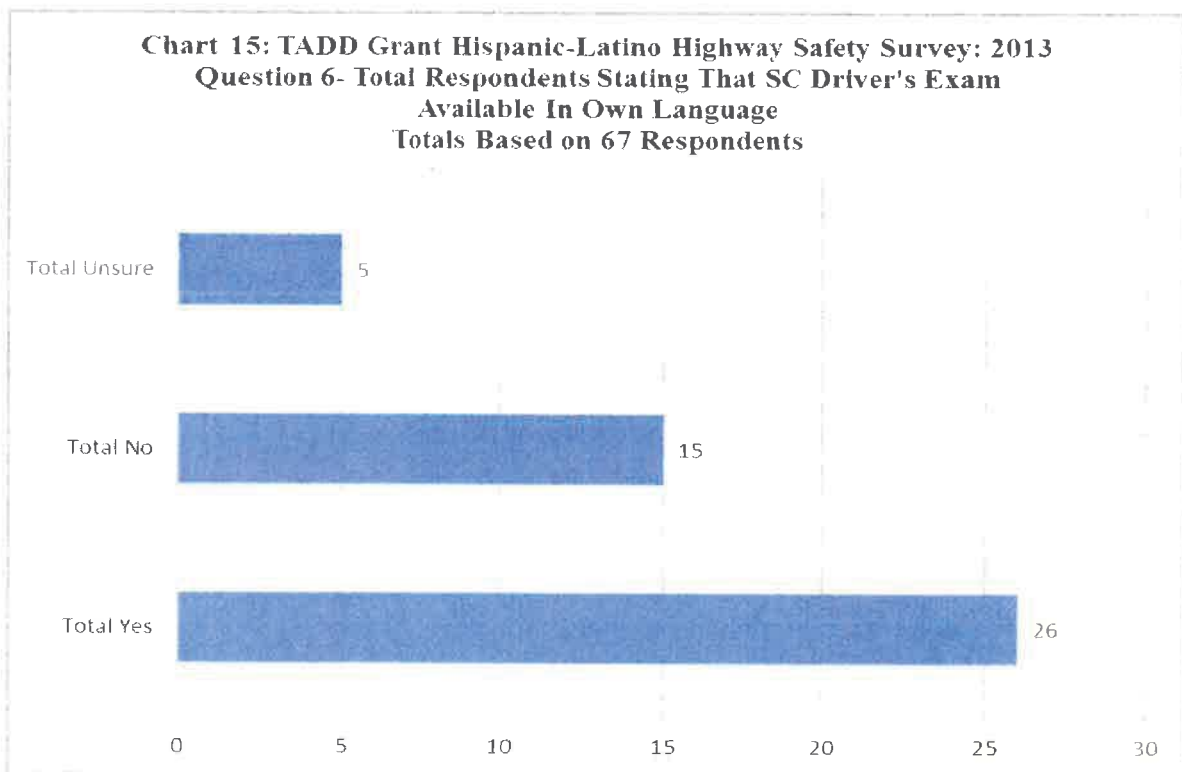
Question 6 asked Hispanic-Latino family respondents who took the Driver's License Exam if they were able to take the South Carolina driver's exam in their own language. The ability to take the exam in one's native language demonstrates that:

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.

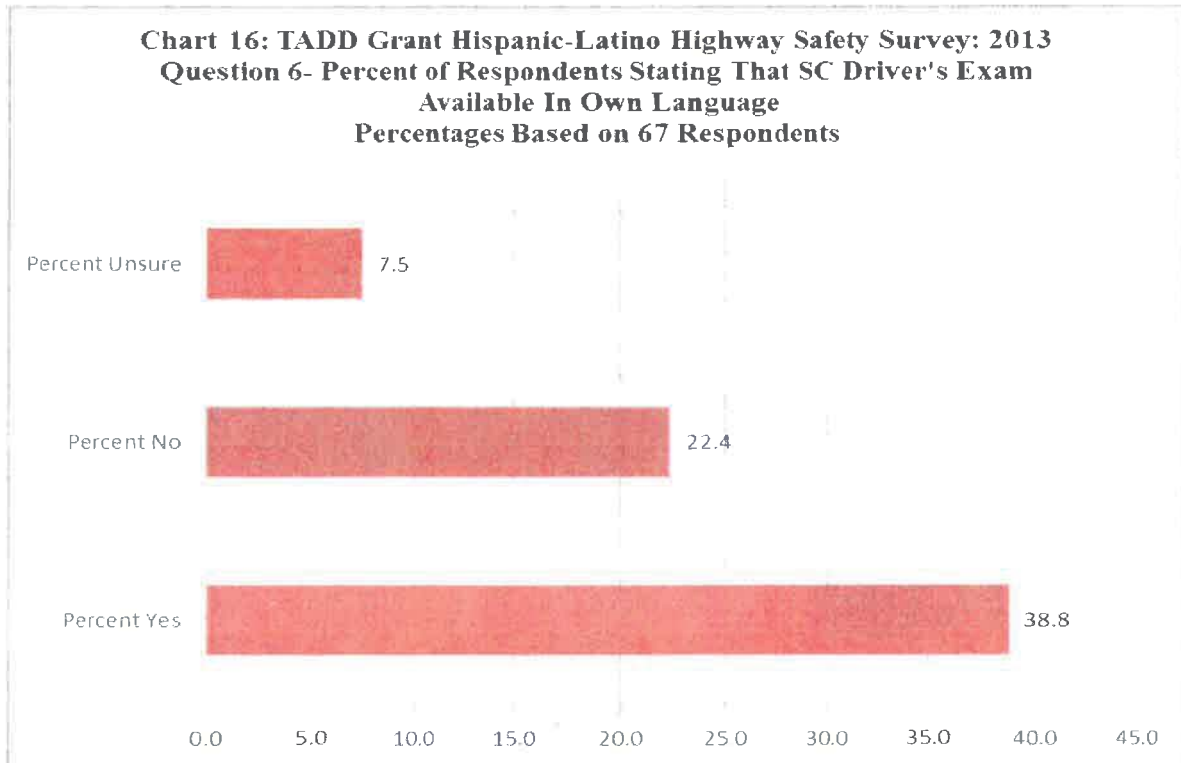


Charts 15 and 16 provides the following information regarding the availability of Hispanic-Latino families surveyed:

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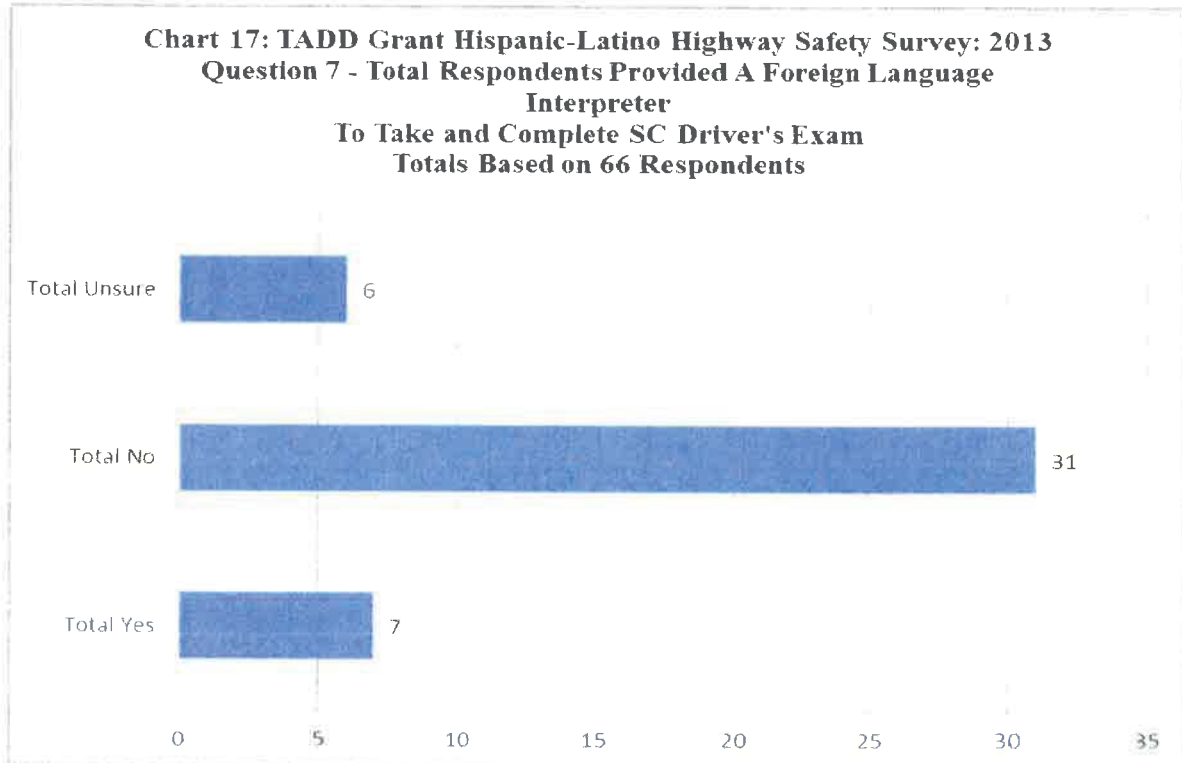
Chart 16 reveals that this is 38.8 percent of respondents, or nearly four out of ten respondents;



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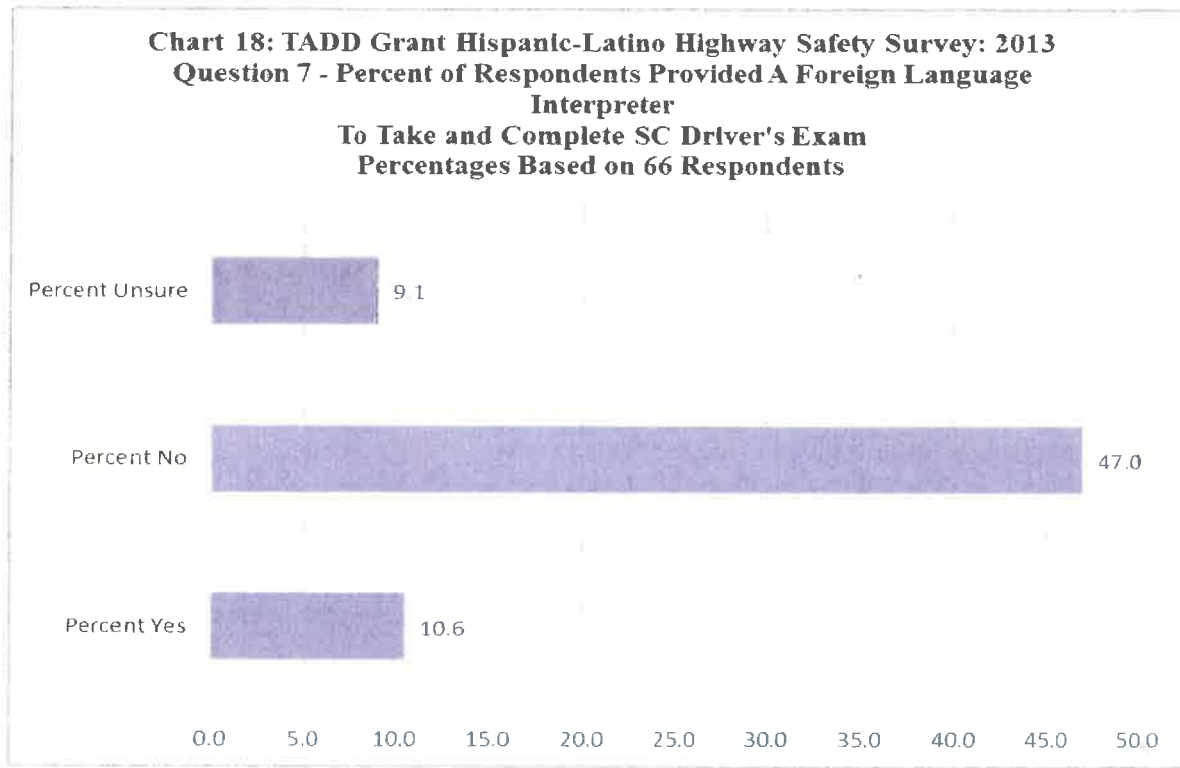
Provision of a Foreign Language Interpreter to Take and Complete the Driver's Exam



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.

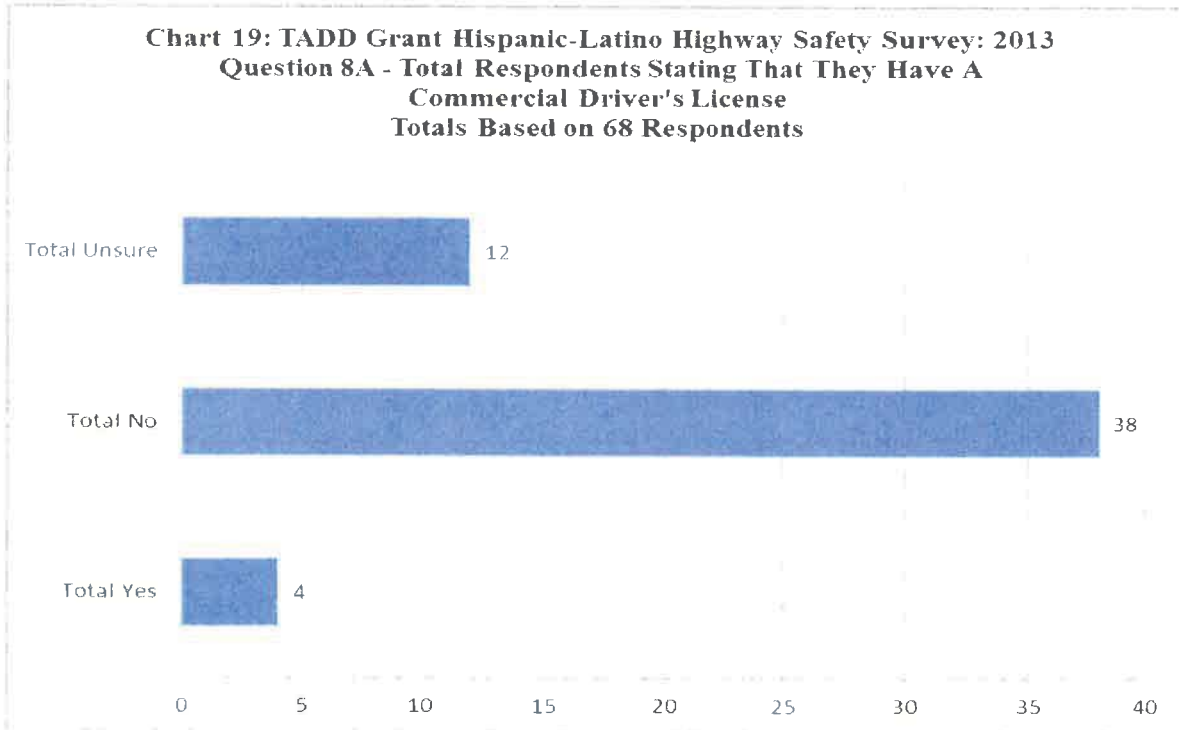
Collectively, without complete knowledge of what human resources are available at the SC DMV to assist Hispanic-Latino families, it is difficult to conclude how well Hispanic-Latino families can be served at testing locations. This can have an adverse negative impact on Hispanic-Latino families as shown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

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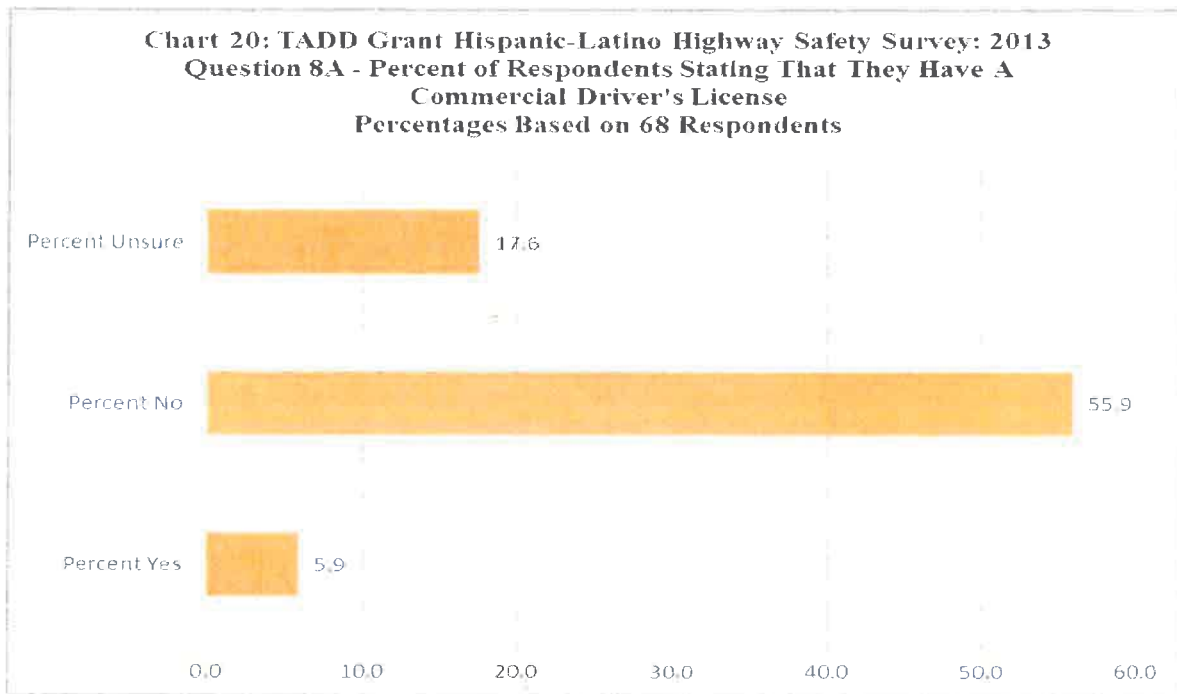
In addition, the economic loss of life and property, the reduction in vehicle collisions, and related goals and objectives of the SC Department of Public Safety, and the Federal Motor Carriers Services Administration can only be realized as more Hispanic-Latino families, and other foreign citizens can 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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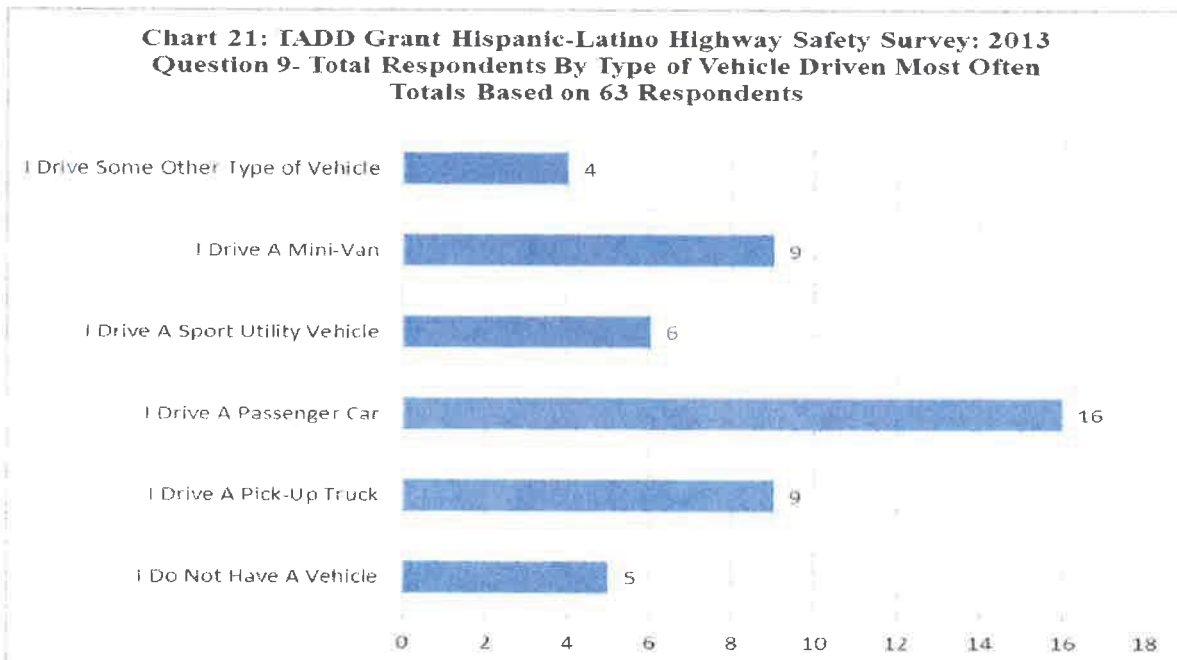
Secondly, it is possible that the number of participating Hispanic and Latino families who were in attendance at the Community Meetings, may not be representative of all Hispanic-Latino families in Greenville County, or in the state of South Carolina as a whole.

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.

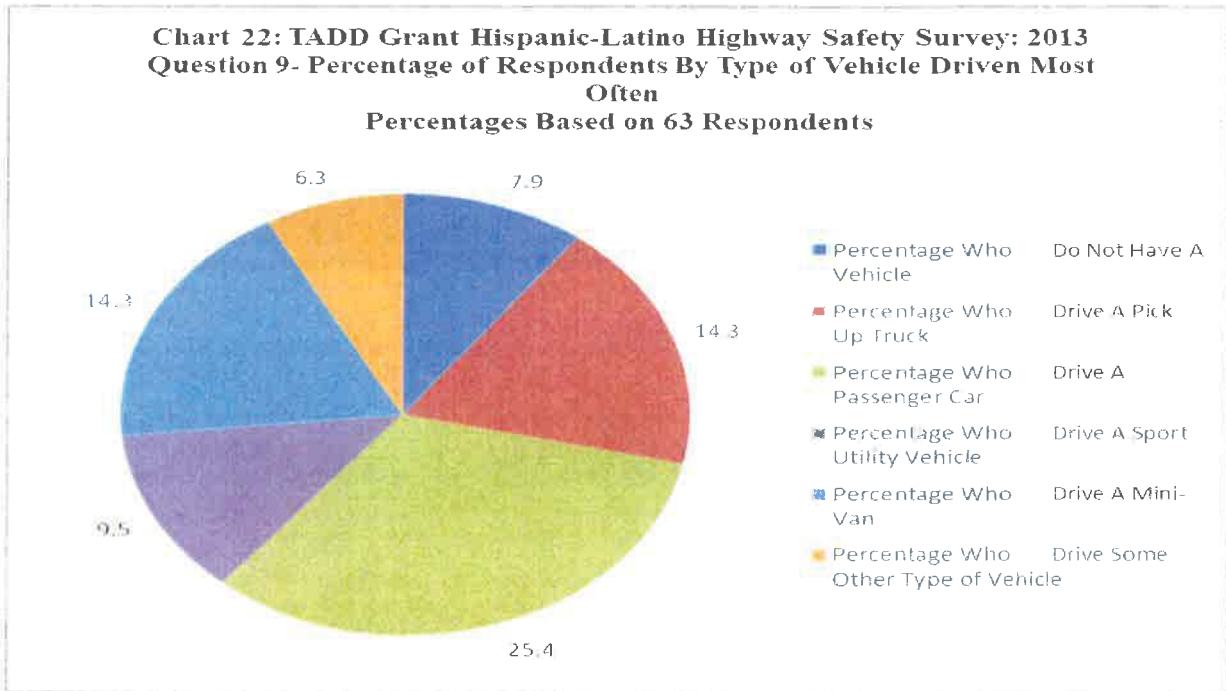
To summarize, part of the difficulty in ensuring that existing traffic laws regarding commercial motor vehicles and passengers reduces fatal accidents and economic loss could be due to differences in laws pertaining to the issuance of driver's licenses in general, and CDL's. Also as was shown in Charts 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.

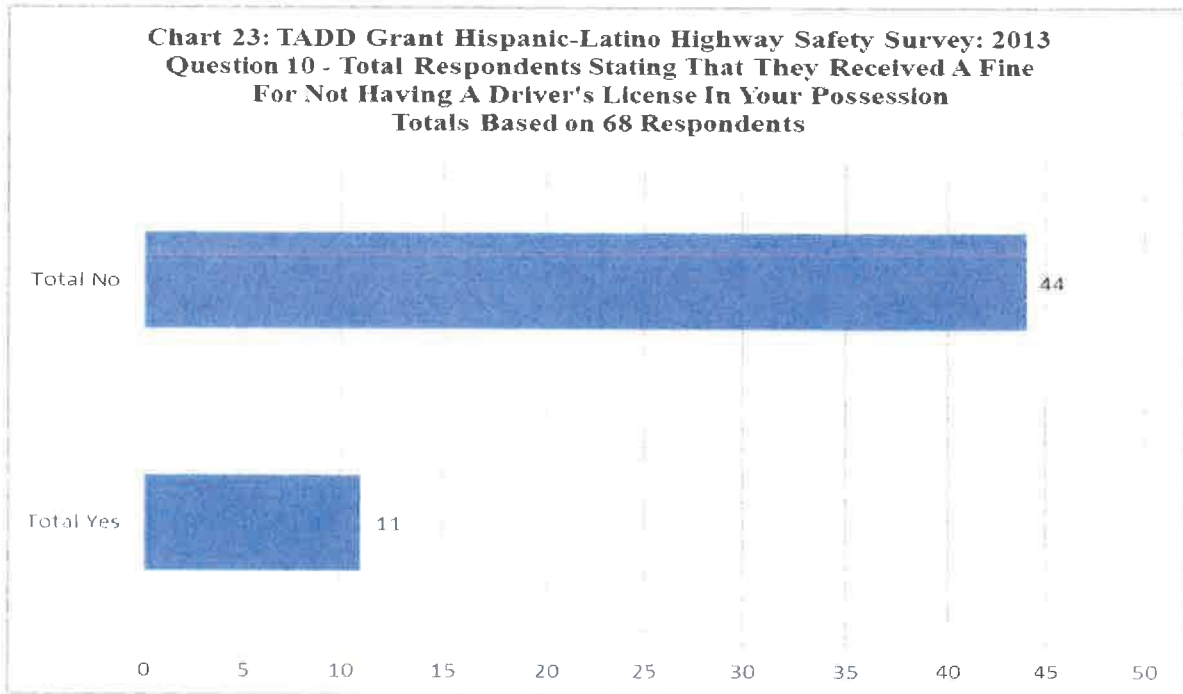


A total of 63 Hispanic-Latino respondents that attended the three Community Meetings completed Question 9. Of those completing the Question;

- 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



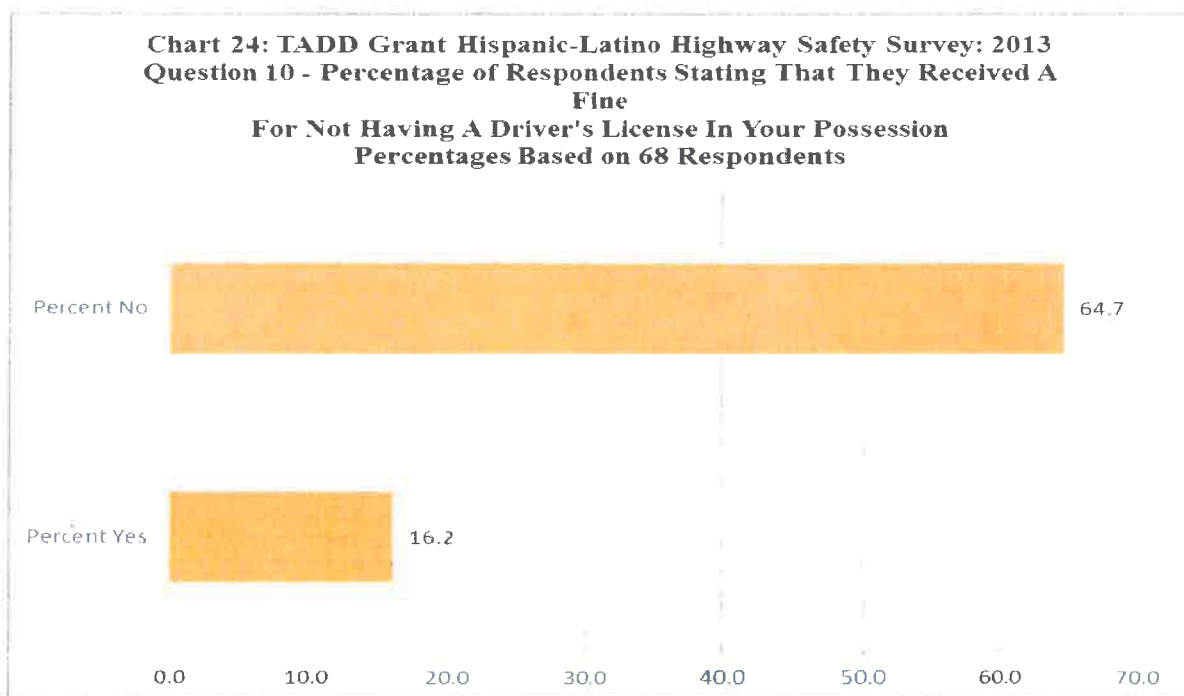
Question 10 of the Highway Safety Survey marks the first question of the remaining half of the Survey. As stated in the Introduction of this document, that the primary goal of the Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving Grant (TADD) is to reduce economic loss of property, reduce the number of traffic 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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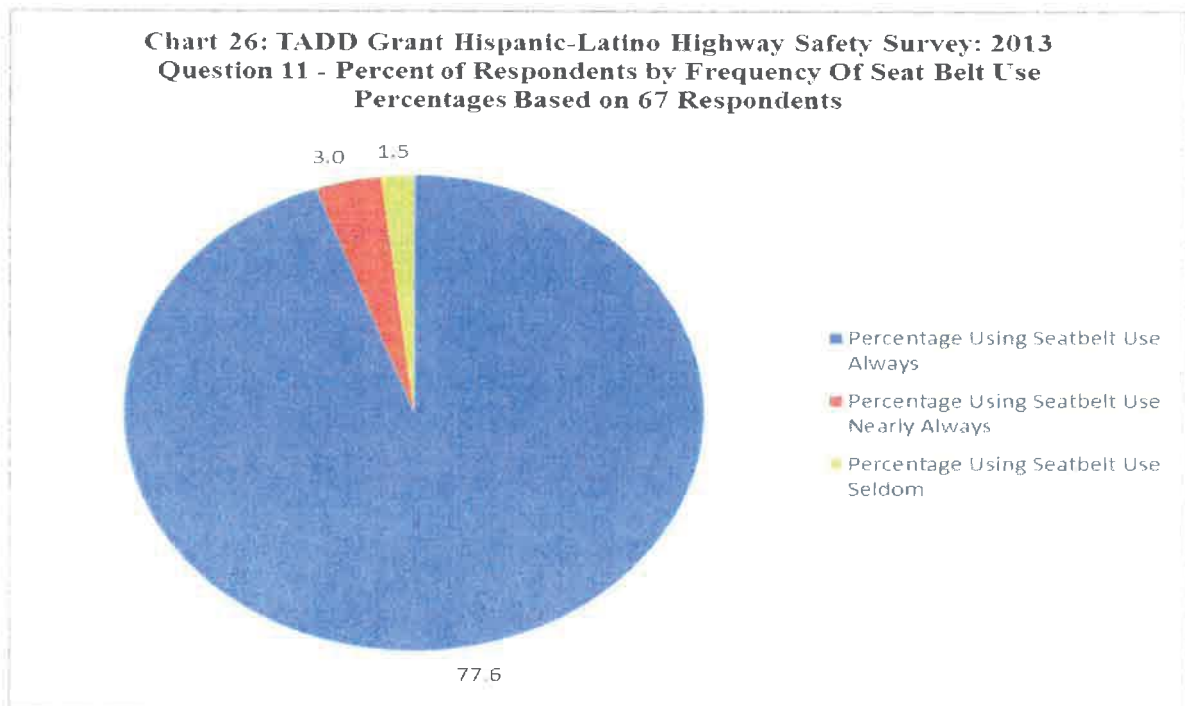
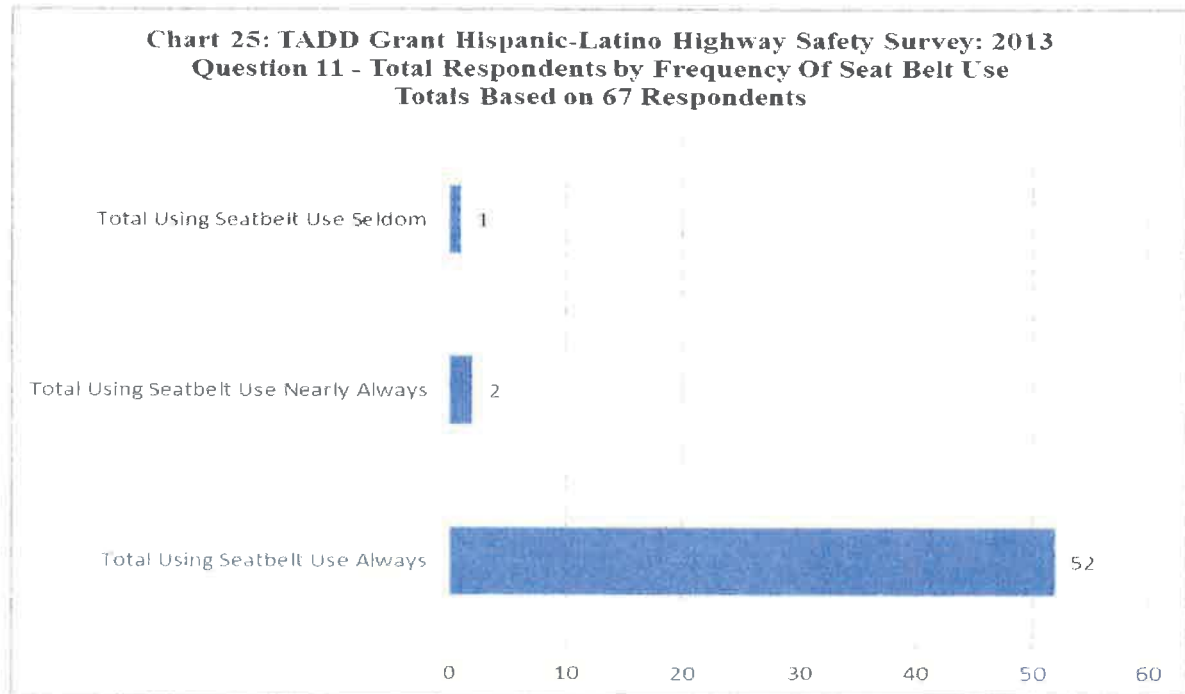
- Forty-four (44) respondent families (64.7% of all respondents) revealed that they have not received a fine. We can infer that of those in attendance at the Highway Safety Training, that most individual participants with a driver's license are aware that they should keep their driver's license in their 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:

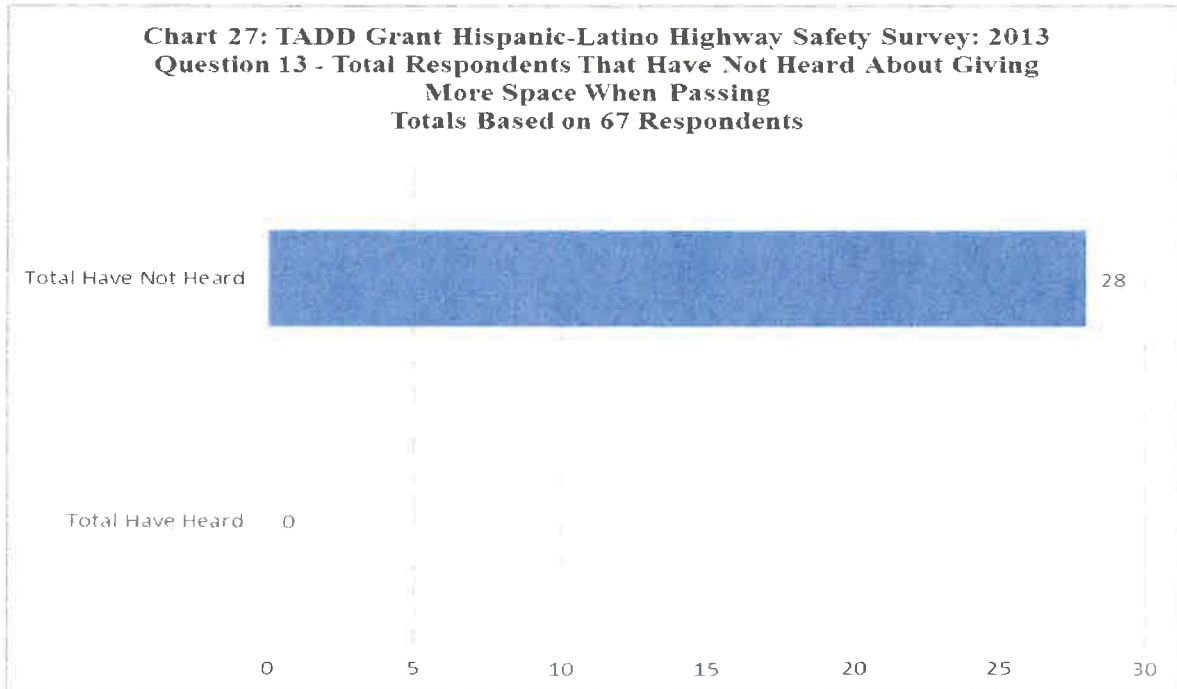
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- Slightly more than three-out-of-four Hispanic-Latino families completing the survey (77.6% - 52 of 67 respondents) indicated that they use safety belts “Always”;

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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)

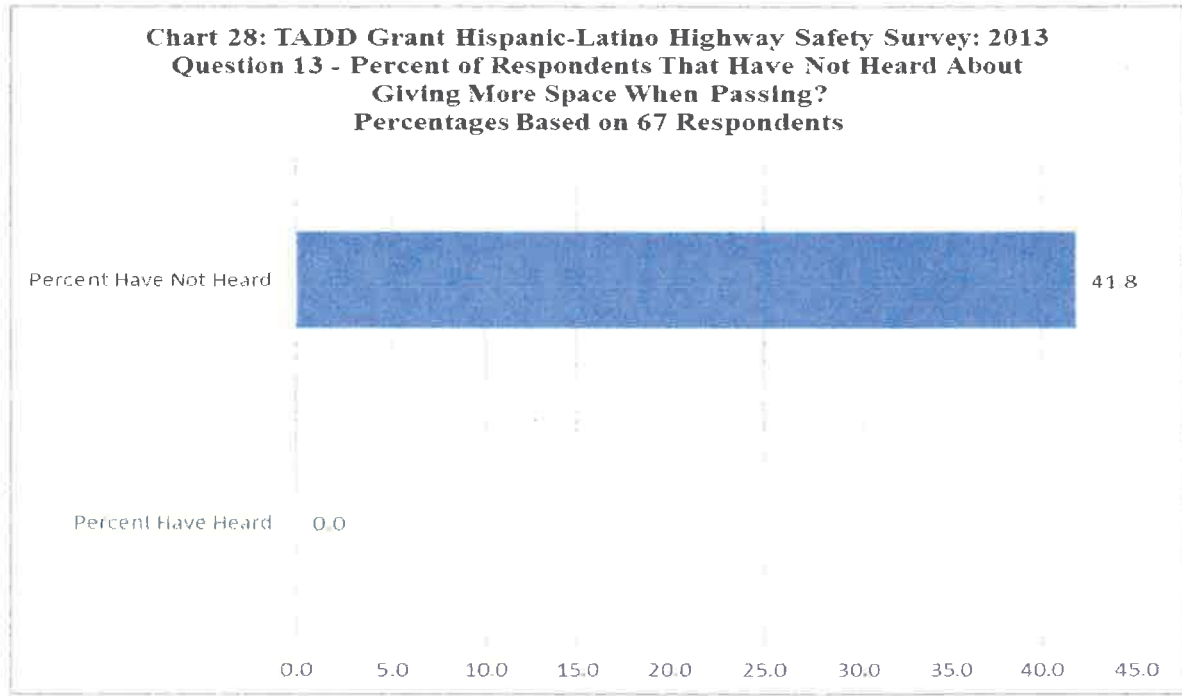
As stated in the Methodolgy section of this Report, there was a concern regarding one of the questions included in the Washington State Survey. The specific question is as follows:

(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.



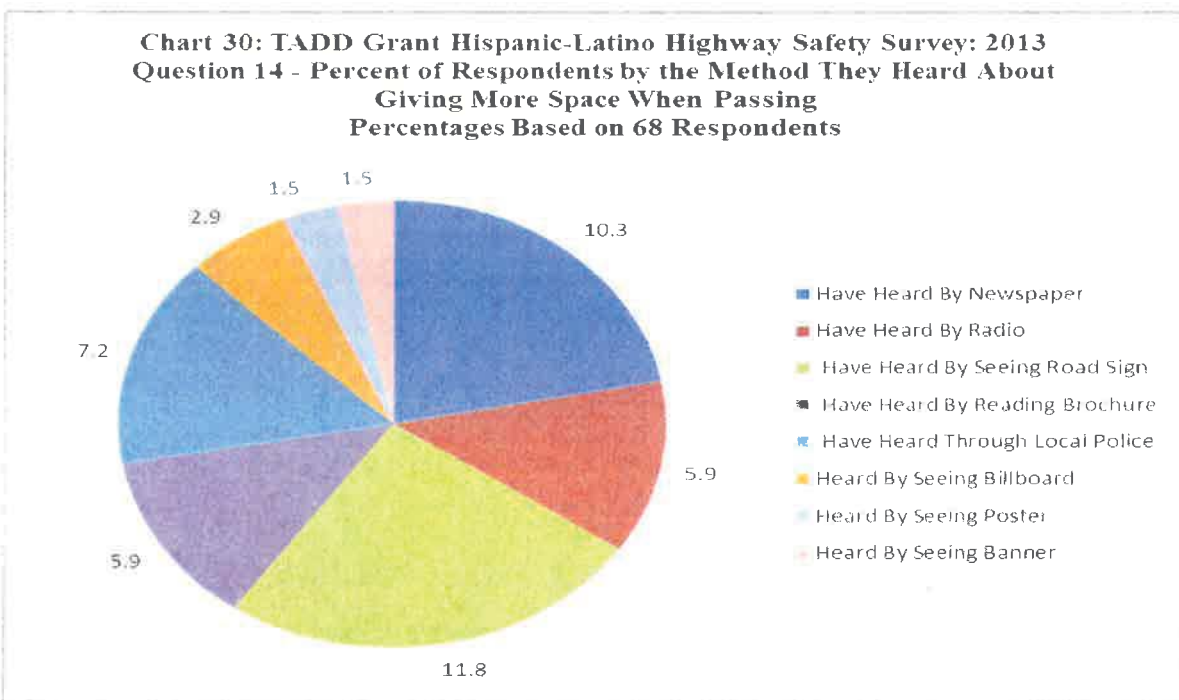
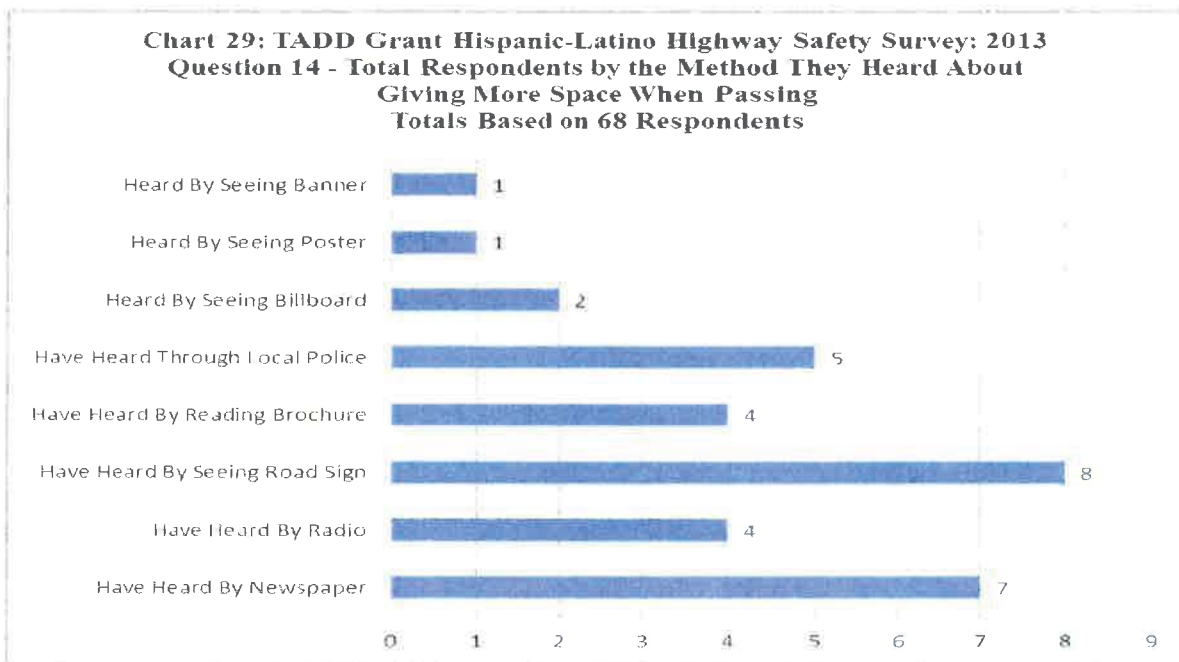
Charts 27 and 28 provide total and percentage statistics regarding Question 13. Question 13 asked Hispanic-Latino respondents whether or not they have read, seen or heard anything about giving (leaving) semi-trucks more space when you pass them. Charts 29 and 30 provide total and percentage statistics 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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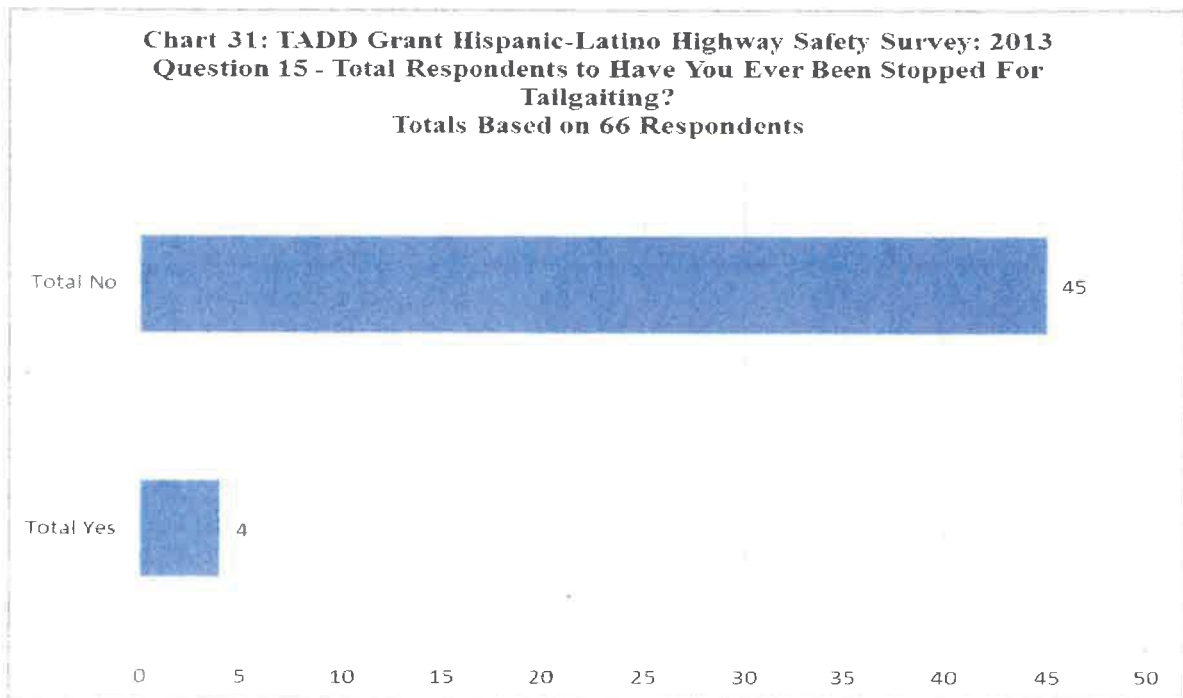
- Eight (8) Hispanic-Latino families stated that they heard about leaving more space by seeing a road sign – 11.8% of all families;



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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.



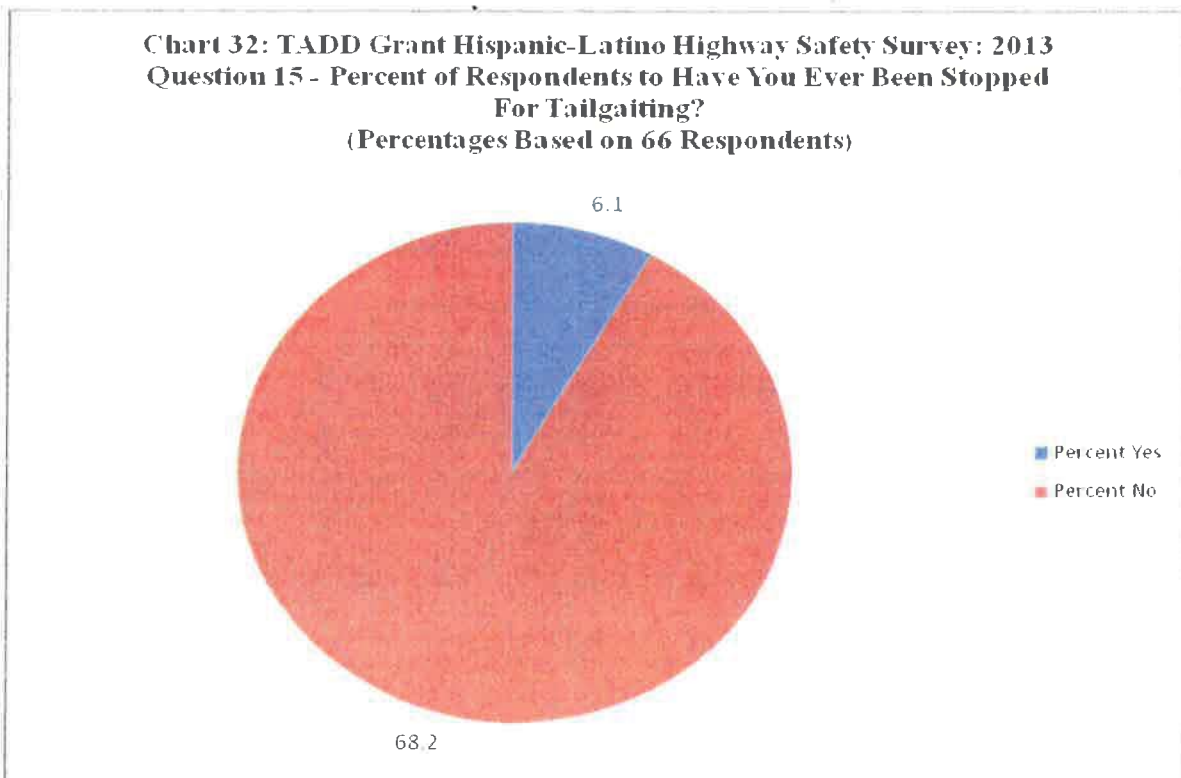
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Enforcement of Driving Laws for Tailgaiting By Local Police and the SC Highway Patrol

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.

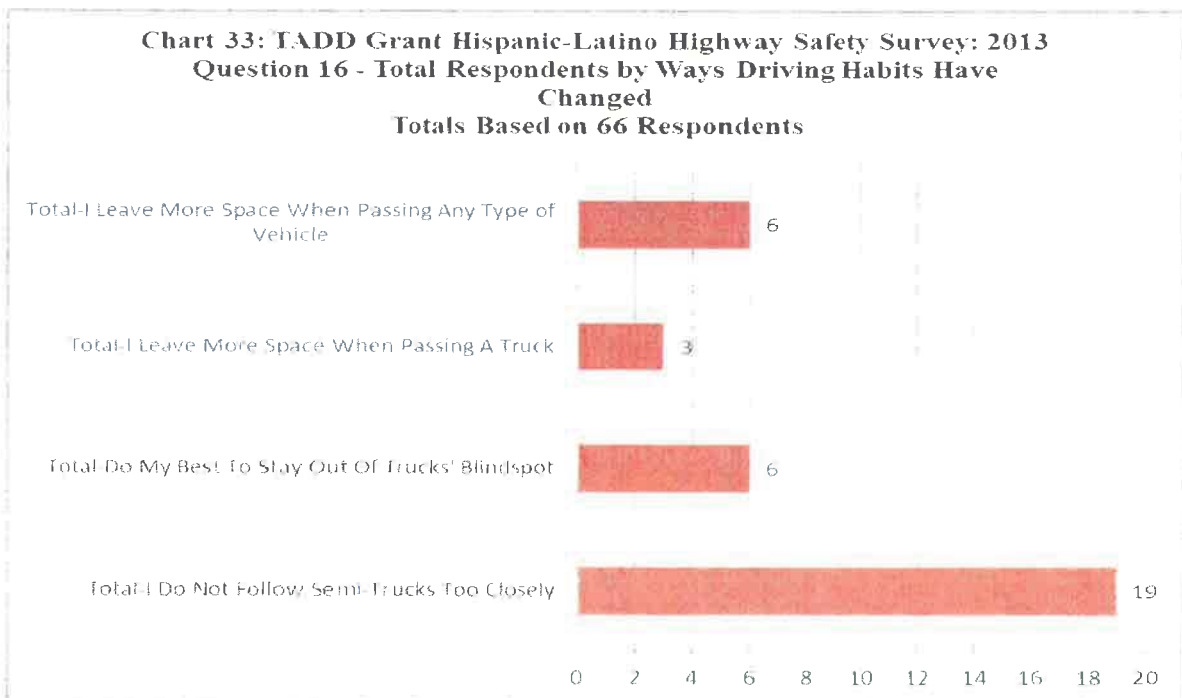
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Seventeen (17) respondent families or 25.8% of Hispanic-Latino families surveyed did not provide an answer to this question. It is important to recognize that more information would need to be collected in other communities around South Carolina where 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.

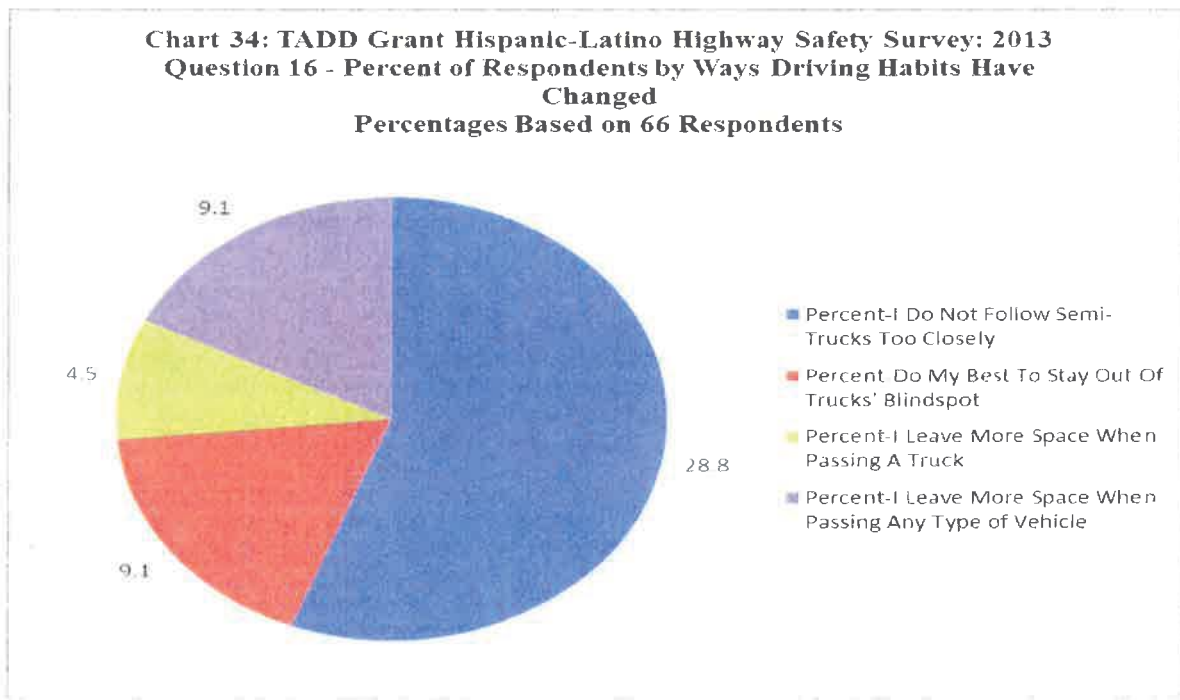
Charts 33 and 34 provide total and percentage information to Question 16 – whether or not an individual has changed their driving habits based on having been stopped within the past two months by the police or SC Highway Patrol. A total of 66 Hispanic-Latino respondents completed this question. Of this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

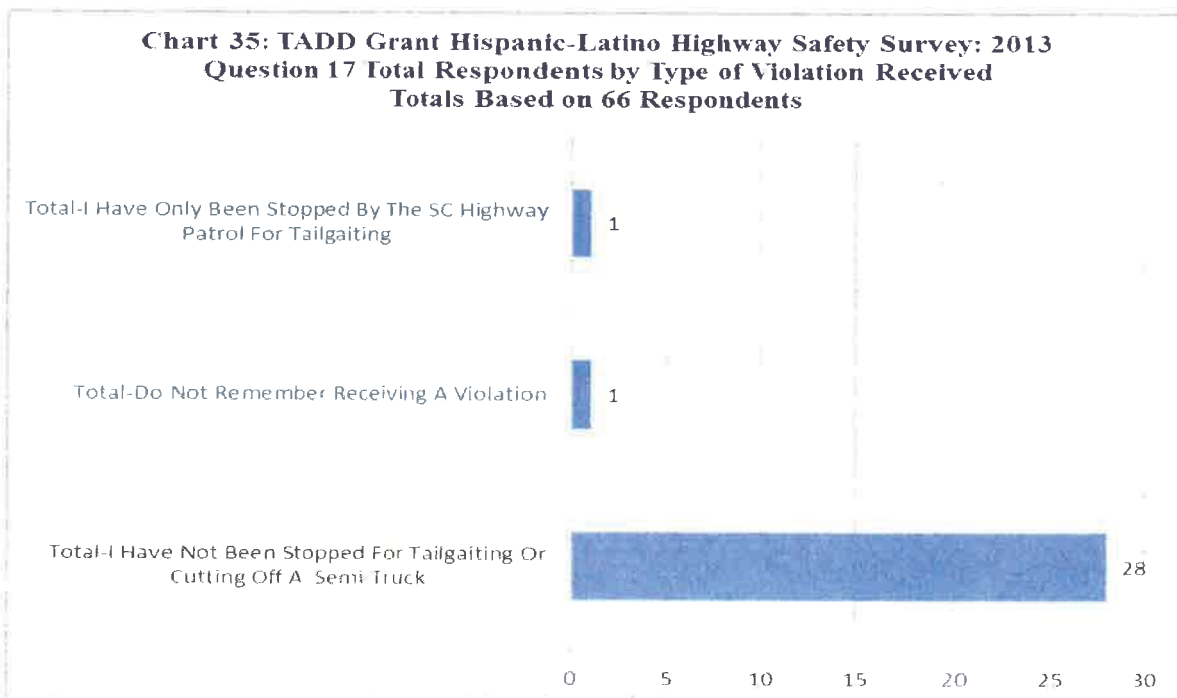
During the Highway Safety Training, a mutual understanding was generated between the families who participated in the three Community Meetings, and the officers present from the Department of Public Safety. The two Public Safety Officers who participated in the Community Meetings spent a great deal of 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.

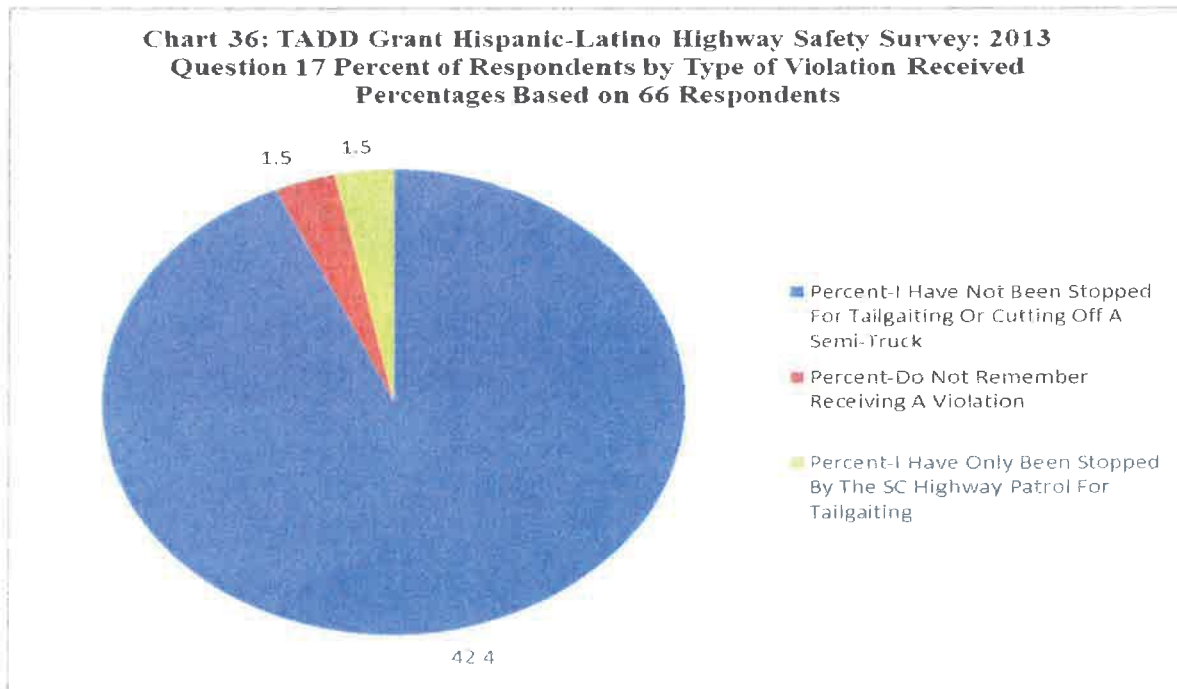
Charts 35 and 36 provides total and percentage statistics for those Hispanic-Latino families who completed this Question. Of the 66 respondent Hispanic-Latino families:

- 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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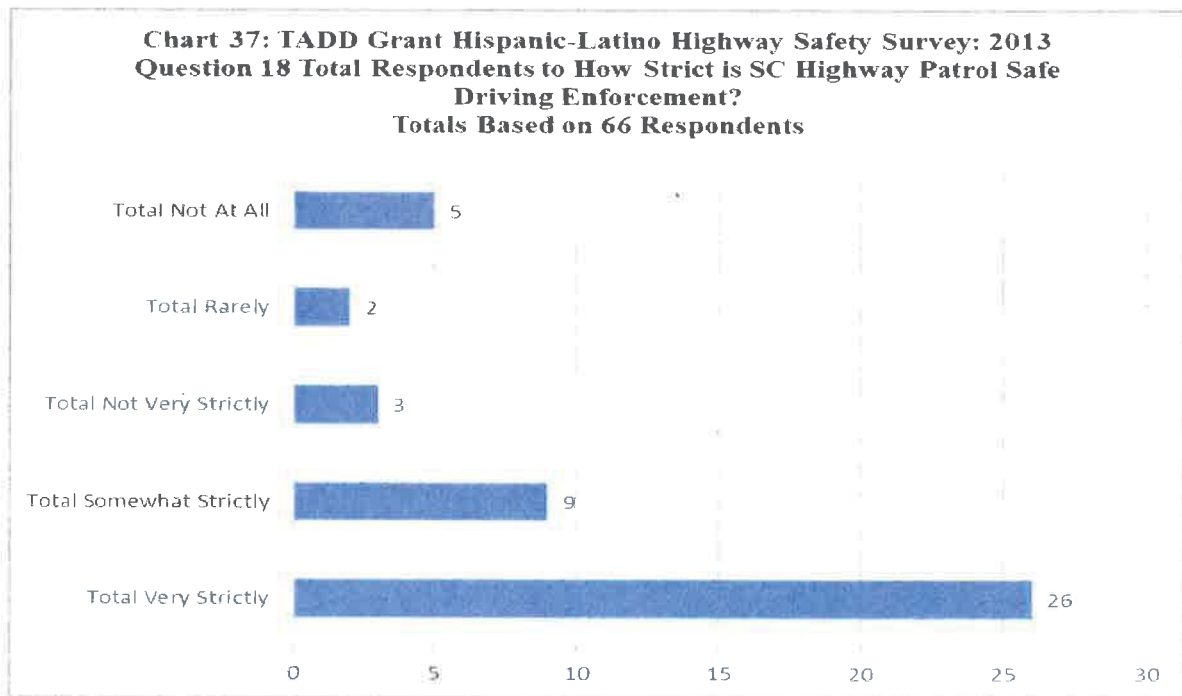


To gain a clear understanding of the perceptions of the enforcement components of of the Targeting Aggressive and Distractive Driving (TADD) Grant, the Highway Safety Survey included one (last) question regarding enforcement. Specifically, Question 18 asked Hispanic-Latino families:

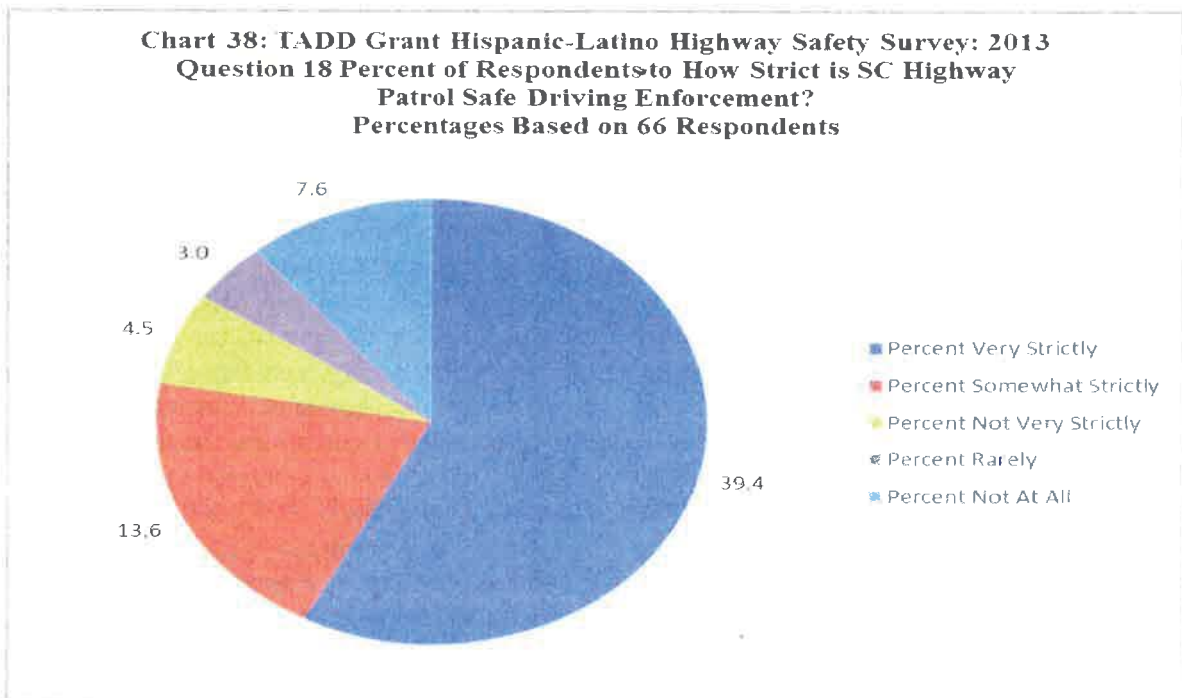
(Question 18) – “How strictly do you think that the South Carolina Highway Patrol enforces safe driving around trucks”?

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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United Way
of the Midlands

02.08.18 EDTNR Meeting
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United States Hispanic Leadership Institute
312.427.8683
www.ushli.org

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

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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

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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 Program
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

ENDNOTES

¹ [Agency PER](#), pp. 35-37.

² Ibid.

³ [2016-17 Agency Accountability Report](#), pp. 12-15.

⁴ [Agency PER](#), pp. 32-34.



- Website - <http://www.scstatehouse.gov/CommitteeInfo/HouseLegislativeOversightCommittee.php>
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