How Riverside County Builds Bridges for Access

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Riverside Unified School District

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Riverside County Office of Education
RIVERSIDE COUNTY - CALIFORNIA

- 428,489 Students
- 32,151 12th Grade Students
- 23 School Districts
- 103 Traditional and Alternative High Schools
- 63.2% Socio-Economic Disadvantaged
- 21% English Learners
- 5,943 Foster Youth Served

“Every student in Riverside County will graduate from high school academically and socially prepared for college, the workforce, and civic responsibility.”
4.4 Million in Inland Empire

Rank by population
1. New York, N.Y./Newark-Jersey City, N.J. 20.1 million
2. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif. 13.3 million
3. Chicago-Naperville-Egin, Ill. 9.6 million
4. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas 7.0 million
5. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Texas 6.5 million
6. Philadelphia, Pa./Camden, N.J./Wilmington, Del. 6.1 million
7. Washington, D.C./Arlington-Alexandria, Va. 5.0 million
8. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Fla. 5.0 million
9. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga. 5.0 million
10. Boston-Cambridge-Newton, Mass. 4.7 million
11. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, Calif. 4.6 million
12. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz. 4.5 million
13. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. 4.4 million
14. St. Louis, Mo. 4.3 million
15. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash. 3.7 million
16. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn. 3.6 million
17. San Diego-Carlsbad, Calif. 3.3 million
18. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla. 2.9 million
19. St. Louis, Mo. 2.8 million
20. Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, Md. 2.8 million
21. Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, Colo. 2.8 million
22. Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, N.C. 2.4 million
23. Pittsburgh, Pa. 2.4 million
24. Portland-Hillsboro, Ore./Vancouver, Wash. 2.3 million
25. San Antonio-New Braunfels, Texas 2.3 million

Rank by degree attainment
2. Boston-Cambridge-Newton, Mass. 59.14%
3. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, Calif. 54.04%
4. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn. 51.96%
5. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash. 49.49%
6. Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, Colo. 49.01%
7. New York, N.Y./Newark-Jersey City, N.J. 48.96%
8. Pittsburgh, Pa. 48.06%
9. Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, Md. 48.01%
10. San Diego-Carlsbad, Calif. 45.25%
11. Portland-Hillsboro, Ore./Vancouver, Wash. 45.10%
12. Chicago-Naperville-Egin, Ill. 44.92%
13. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga. 44.50%
14. Philadelphia, Pa./Camden, N.J./Wilmington, Del. 44.05%
15. St. Louis, Mo. 43.37%
16. Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, N.C. 43.25%
17. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Fla. 43.14%
18. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas 39.82%
20. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif. 39.72%
21. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla. 39.51%
22. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz. 38.34%
23. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Texas 37.16%
24. San Antonio-New Braunfels, Texas 35.27%
25. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. 27.62%

Note: This map denotes Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The term MSA refers to a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. MSAs comprise one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units. The Federal Office of Management and Budget defines MSAs for purposes of collecting, tabulating and publishing federal data. These definitions result from applying published standards to Census Bureau data.
27.6% Degree Attainment

Degree attainment in the 25 most populous metropolitan regions in the continental U.S.

Rank by population
1. New York, N.Y./Newark-Jersey City, N.J. 20.1 million
2. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif. 13.3 million
3. Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Ill. 9.6 million
4. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas 7.0 million
5. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Texas 6.5 million
6. Philadelphia, Pa./Camden, N.J./Wilmington, Del. 6.1 million
8. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Fla. 5.9 million
9. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga. 5.6 million
10. Boston-Cambridge-Newton, Mass. 4.7 million
11. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, Calif. 4.6 million
12. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz. 4.5 million
13. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. 4.4 million
14. Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, Mich. 4.3 million
15. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash. 3.7 million
16. Minneapolis-St. Paul Bloomington, Minn. 3.5 million
17. San Diego-Carlsbad, Calif. 3.3 million
18. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla. 2.9 million
19. St. Louis, Mo. 2.8 million
20. Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, Md. 2.8 million
21. Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, Colo. 2.8 million
22. Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, N.C. 2.4 million
23. Pittsburgh, Pa. 2.4 million
24. Portland-Hillsboro, Ore./Vancouver, Wash. 2.3 million
25. San Antonio-New Braunfels, Texas 2.3 million

Rank by degree attainment
1. Washington, D.C./Arlington-Alexandria, Va. 55.71%
2. Boston-Cambridge-Newton, Mass. 55.14%
3. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, Calif. 54.94%
4. Minneapolis-St. Paul Bloomington, Minn. 51.96%
5. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash. 49.48%
6. Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, Colo. 49.01%
7. New York, N.Y./Newark-Jersey City, N.J. 48.38%
8. Pittsburgh, Pa. 46.06%
9. Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, Md. 46.01%
10. San Diego-Carlsbad, Calif. 45.25%
11. Portland-Hillsboro, Ore./Vancouver, Wash. 45.10%
12. Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Ill. 44.92%
13. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, Ga. 44.90%
14. Philadelphia, Pa./Camden, N.J./Wilmington, Del. 44.85%
15. St. Louis, Mo. 43.37%
16. Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, N.C. 43.03%
17. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, Fla. 40.43%
18. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas 39.82%
20. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif. 39.72%
21. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla. 39.51%
22. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz. 38.34%
23. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land Texas 37.18%
24. San Antonio-New Braunfels, Texas 36.49%
25. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. 37.69%

Note: This map denotes Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The term MSA refers to a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. MSAs comprise one or more counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units. The Federal Office of Management and Budget defines MSAs for purposes of collecting, tabulating and publishing federal data. These definitions result from applying published standards to Census Bureau data.
LEADERSHIP MATTERS
FOCUS ON THE RIGHT WORK!
College and Career Readiness Goals:

- Increase the percentage of students applying to three or more colleges to 60%
- Increase the percentage of students enrolling in post-secondary education from 52% to 65%
- Increase the numbers of students who are college ready using several indicators such as A-G completion, AP and dual enrollment, Early Assessment Placement (EAP) conditional/ready and community college multiple measures/course placement
- Increase the percentage of FAFSA/Dream Act completions from 52% to 93%
RACE TO SUBMIT

Challenge to increase FAFSA/Dream Act submission rates to help make higher education accessible

- Recognition and banners awarded to site school counseling departments

- County wide training provided for over 700 school counselors, college and career center coordinators, registrars, and administrators

OFFICIAL COMMERCIAL
RACE TO SUBMIT ACHIEVEMENTS

22,105
Applications submitted as of June 30, 2018

21,592
Applications submitted as of June 30, 2017

20,132
FAFSA or Dream Act applications have been submitted as of June 21, 2016

19,260
FAFSA/DREAM ACT applications submitted

1,073
Additional CAL GRANT Awarded

$2,590 - $4,035,264
Additional Money Gained

15,150
FAFSA/DREAM ACT applications submitted

10
RCEC schools are in top 25 list

© 2018 CASFAA
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Riverside County Tools & Resources

FAFSA + Dream Act Scorecard – Riverside County High Schools

FINAL RESULTS
This data represents submission results as of June 30, 2017 and class of 2017 student enrollment as of March 2, 2017.

www.rcec.us
State Schools Chief Tom Torlakson Encourages High School Seniors to Join the "Race to Submit" for College Financial Aid

SACRAMENTO—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tom Torlakson today encouraged all California high school seniors to fill out applications for college financial aid and also to join the “Race to Submit,” which aims to increase the number of students applying for college financial aid.

The California Student Aid Commission oversees the competition, which urges high school seniors and their families to fill out the federal Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and California Dream Act Application (CADAA).

"As a longtime runner, coach and high school teacher, I know an important race when I see one," Torlakson said. "Filling out these financial aid applications is the first step towards college success and helps students qualify for federal, state, and campus-based financial aid."

"The Race to Submit Campaign is a friendly competition to help more graduating high school seniors access the more than $6 billion in free financial aid available in California,” said Lupita Cortez Alcalá, Executive Director of the California Student Aid Commission (CSAC).
Assembly Bill No. 2015

CHAPTER 533

An act to add Section 51225.8 to the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction.

[Approved by Governor September 19, 2018. Filed with Secretary of State September 19, 2018.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 2015, Reyes. Pupil instruction: information about completion of applications for student financial aid.

(1) Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools pursuant to which local educational agencies, including school districts and charter schools throughout the state, provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive.

This bill would require, commencing with the 2020–21 school year, the governing board of a school district and the governing body of a charter school, as appropriate, to ensure that each of its pupils receives information on how to properly complete and submit the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or the California Dream Act Application, as appropriate, at least once before the pupil enters grade 12. The bill would provide that the manner in which information is provided pursuant to the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number of 2018 Cohort Students</th>
<th>2010 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2011 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2012 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2013 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2014 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2015 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2016 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2017 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2018 Cohort Rate</th>
<th>2018 Cohort Rate Ranking</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>17,496</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>86.8</td>
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<td>Fresno</td>
<td>15,186</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>78.8</td>
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<td>83.4</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>81.5</td>
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<td>Kern</td>
<td>14,016</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>85.3</td>
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<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>122,987</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>77.9</td>
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<td>81.6</td>
<td>80.8</td>
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<td>Orange</td>
<td>41,787</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>88.6</td>
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<td>Riverside</td>
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<td>82.5</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>85.2</td>
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<td>89.4</td>
<td>88.0</td>
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<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>19,055</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>80.8</td>
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<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>32,250</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>83.4</td>
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<td>San Diego</td>
<td>41,064</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>80.4</td>
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<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>21,652</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>83.8</td>
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<td>83.1</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>85.2</td>
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<td>State of CA</td>
<td>504,073</td>
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<td>78.9</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>83.0</td>
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</table>
Riverside County 2018 Cohort Graduation Rate

Data source: [https://dq.cde.ca.gov](https://dq.cde.ca.gov) | DataQuest 4-year Cohort Outcomes
### Riverside County, California College Going Rate

Class of 2013 Baseline College Enrollment: 15,066

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of:</th>
<th>Number of Students Enrolled in fall after Graduation</th>
<th>Total Number of Additional Students From Baseline in 2013</th>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15,827</td>
<td>+761</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>16,300</td>
<td>+1,234</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17,023</td>
<td>+1,957</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>17,485</td>
<td>+2,419</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>18,274</td>
<td>+3,208</td>
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</table>

Data Source: National Student Clearinghouse
Percent of Students Enrolled in College the Fall Immediately After High School by Institutional Type

Effective Date = April 19, 2018

VAL VERDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Report Run Date: 04/26/2018 01:02 PM
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Percent of Students Enrolled in College the Fall Immediately After High School

Effective Date = November 15, 2018

Coastal Empire

Report Run Date: 11/30/2018 01:45 PM
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Strategies Used to Ensure Students Enroll and Persist

- College Kickoff and College Signing Day
- College Now summer programs for recent graduates and eleventh grade students
- Race to Submit FAFSA/CA Dream Act application submission and completion efforts
- Ensuring every four year university eligible student applies to three or more colleges (Tracking through California College Guidance Initiative (CCGI))
- Student tracker empathy interviews
- School counselor college and career professional development
- Race to Rigor initiative to ensure enrollment in rigorous coursework
- Race to Ready partnership with local higher education institutions
Renaissance Esmeralda
Indian Wells, CA
November 13-15, 2019
Register at http://rcoe.k12oms.org
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON OUR INITIATIVES PLEASE VISIT US @

www.rcecc.us