

GREATER LOUISVILLE'S

EDUCATION SCORECARD

2014 UPDATE

55,000
Degrees




MANA

WHY 55,000 DEGREES?

In 2003, Louisville was at a crossroads.

As city and county governments merged, this unity brought forth a community consensus to take stock of our city's growing strengths, as well as the challenges that we would ultimately have to face.

Many issues came to light. Attracting new jobs, improving quality of life for all residents, and fixing the education system were all important goals for the new city of Louisville to flourish. 

**THE TOP PRIORITY FOR ACTION
BECAME INCREASINGLY CLEAR:**


EDUCATION

THE CHALLENGE

To incorporate strategies to raise educational attainment and radically change Louisville's education trajectory

THE REWARDS

INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES:

College graduates earn on average
2x as much over their working lifetime 

GREATER LOUISVILLE:

Improving quality of life
Competing for 21st-century jobs





IN 2014, 55,000 DEGREES IS
FOUR YEARS INTO ITS 10-YEAR INITIATIVE



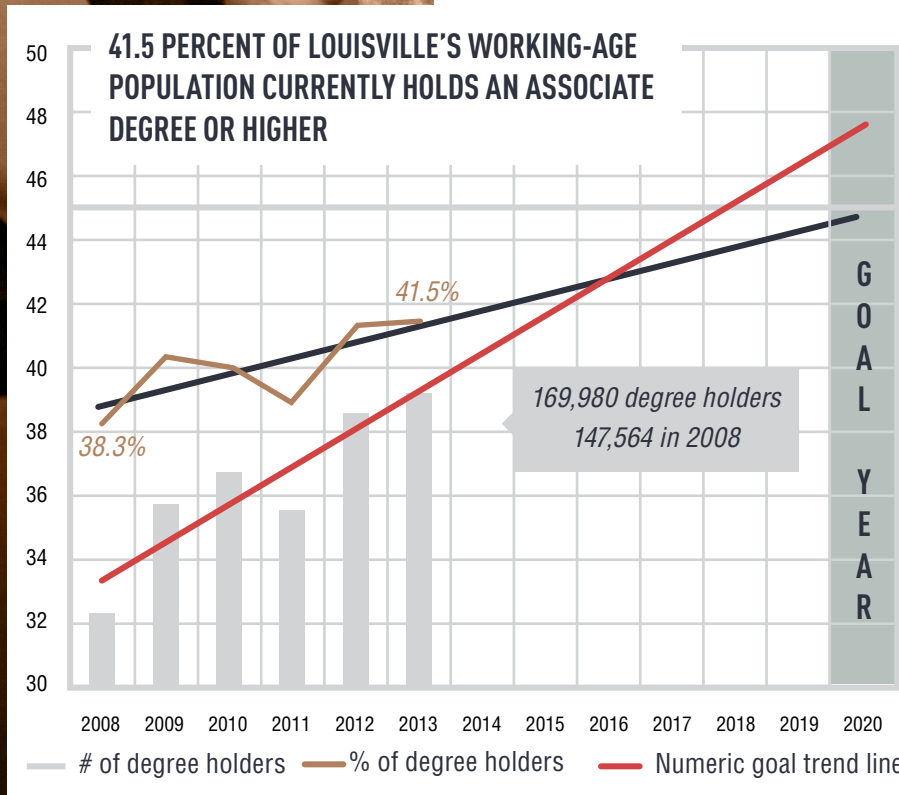
OUR CORE RESPONSIBILITY

TO GATHER AND ANALYZE DATA, AS WELL AS,
SHARE THE COMMUNITY'S PROGRESS TOWARD
REACHING 50% POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
ATTAINMENT BY 2020

SO WHERE ARE WE IN 2014?

Louisville has added 22,000 degree holders (associate and higher) since 2008 when the 55,000 degrees goal was established, as well as increased the percent of the population with a college degree by 3.2% points.

**LOUISVILLE'S WORKING-AGE ATTAINMENT REMAINS AT ITS HIGHEST LEVEL EVER
UNFORTUNATELY, LOUISVILLE IS STILL NOT ON PACE TO REACH THE 50% GOAL**



Projected to add 50,000 degrees by 2020

At this rate, we'll hit 45% in 2020

59,000 degrees are needed to reach 50% in 2020 because Louisville's population is growing at a faster pace than predicted when 55K launched.

AT THIS RATE, THE 50% GOAL WON'T BE REACHED UNTIL 2030

DOUBTS OF THE VALUE OF COLLEGE REMAIN NUMBER 1 BARRIER

COLLEGE DEGREES GIVE BACK TO THE COMMUNITY

EDUCATION PAVES THE WAY TO A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE

POSITIVELY AFFECTING

INCOME

HEALTH

CIVIC PARTICIPATION ⓘ

The “talent dividend” of each percentage point increase in Louisville’s population with a bachelor’s degree or higher translates to higher per capita income and over \$900 million in the local economy annually ⓘ

IT IS PROJECTED THAT IN 2020

62%

OF KENTUCKY’S JOBS
WILL REQUIRE A
POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION. ⓘ

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INCLUDES

Short-term training

Two-year technical degrees

Industry certifications

All of which significantly improve earnings and career prospects



BUT SOME STUDENTS STILL BELIEVE,
“COLLEGE JUST
ISN’T FOR ME.”

THE REAL QUESTION IS,

“WHICH
DEGREE SHOULD
I PURSUE?”

NOT,

“SHOULD
I PURSUE A
DEGREE?”

THE MAJORITY
OF LOUISVILLE
-AREA JOBS
THAT ONLY
REQUIRE A
HIGH SCHOOL
DIPLOMA DO
NOT PAY A
LIVING WAGE. ⁱ

KENTUCKY CENTER FOR EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE STATISTICS ⁱ

REPORTED MEDIAN EARNINGS OF KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO DID NOT ATTEND COLLEGE

HOW MUCH WERE THEY MAKING?

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AFTER 3 YEARS

Class of 2010 Kentucky high school graduates who did not attend college

\$11,511

Poverty line

\$11,670

COMPARE THAT TO A KY STUDENT WHO RECEIVED A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN 2008

COLLEGE GRADUATES AFTER 5 YEARS

\$40,984

Annual salary in 2013 after five years working in Kentucky ⁱ

MOST LIKELY TO BE UNEMPLOYED

ADULTS WITH ONLY A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA ARE
NEARLY **6 TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE UNEMPLOYED**
THAN THEIR COLLEGE-EDUCATED PEERS. ⁱ

6X →

Despite economic fluctuations and the rising cost of college

STRONGEST ARGUMENTS FOR EARNING A COLLEGE DEGREE HOLD TRUE

- College graduates make more money
- College graduates have increased job security

IRREFUTABLE EVIDENCE

MEDIAN EARNINGS IN LOUISVILLE *i*



OVER A LIFETIME THIS ADDS UP TO OVER \$1 MILLION DOLLARS *i*

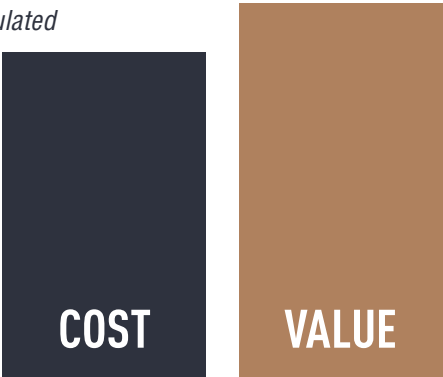
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York calculated

15% RATE OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT

(ROI) for a bachelor's degree



That's after factoring in cost of an undergraduate education and median wages *i*



STEM BACHELOR'S DEGREES SHOWED THE GREATEST RETURNS IN LOUISVILLE. *i*
STEM – SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

Nursing	\$53,600
Occupational Therapy	\$55,500
Physical Therapy	\$63,200

ENGINEERING

Computer Engineering	\$56,300
Mechanical Engineering	\$65,400
Electrical Engineering	\$67,000

Median earnings 5 years after graduation

FIVE OBJECTIVES OF 55,000 DEGREES:

ACCELERATING PROGRESS AND REMOVING
BARRIERS TO STUDENT SUCCESS

1. Creating and Supporting a Culture of College Going and Completion
2. Using the Business Community's Unique Points of Leverage to Accelerate Attainment
3. Preparing Students for Success in College, Career, Citizenship, and Life
4. Making Post-Secondary Education Accessible and Affordable
5. Increasing Educational Persistence, Performance, and Progress


THESE OBJECTIVES
PLACE THE FOCUS
ON IMPROVEMENT
OF LOUISVILLE'S
EDUCATION PIPELINE
FROM KINDERGARTEN
THROUGH COLLEGE.

THE GOAL: CREATING A SEAMLESS SYSTEM

PROVIDING INCREASED ACCESS AND PATHS TO SUCCESS FOR STUDENTS WITH POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION GOALS

The long-standing equity gap in education attainment in Louisville reveals an equity imperative at the heart of the 55,000 degrees goal. In partnership with [15K Degrees](#), the African American education commitment in Louisville, 55,000 Degrees is working to ensure every student has a real opportunity to succeed in reaching their educational goals.

THE INDICATORS THAT MEASURE OUR PROGRESS REFLECT THE WORK OF OUR LOCAL HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES TO IMPROVE READINESS, ENROLLMENT, PERSISTENCE, AND COMPLETION – WITH A FOCUS ON SUCCESS OF FIRST GENERATION COLLEGE-GOERS, STUDENTS OF COLOR AND ADULT LEARNERS.

Likewise, 55,000 Degrees partners with Degrees At Work to provide important college-going resources for working adults and to support employers in helping their employees complete college degrees. 

MORE STUDENTS COLLEGE AND CAREER READY

PREPARING STUDENTS TO COMPETE FOR JOBS IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY

BEING COLLEGE-READY IS THE FIRST STEP TO COLLEGE SUCCESS

Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS) is gaining ground.

MORE JCPS GRADUATES ARE MEETING BENCHMARKS ON READINESS FOR COLLEGE/CAREER LEVEL WORK

English

Math

Reading

Certifications in career/technical skills

CLASS OF 2014

61%

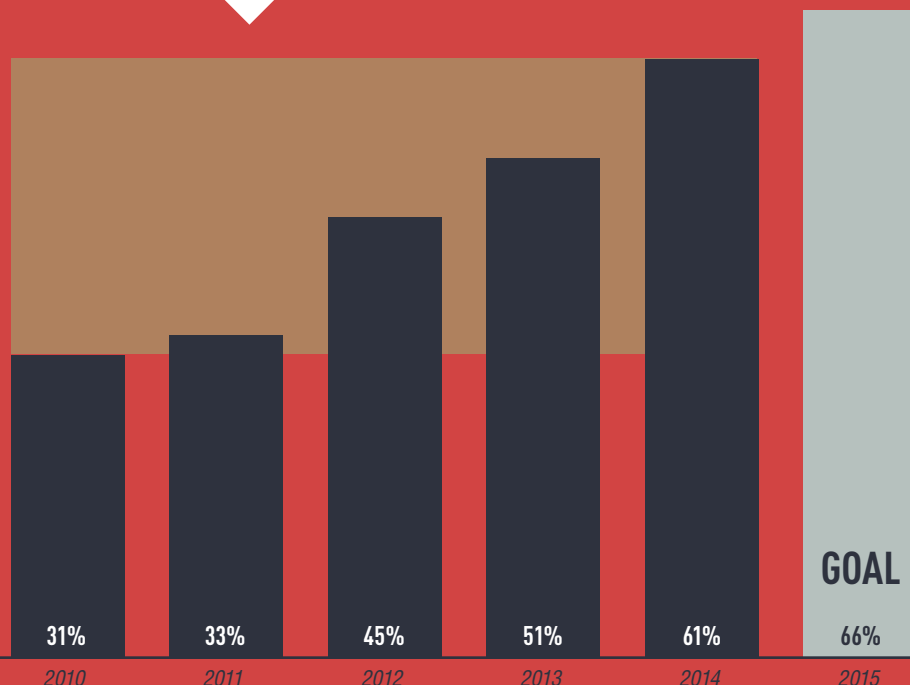
OF JCPS GRADUATING
SENIORS WERE COLLEGE/
CAREER READY



JCPS has gained

30% POINTS IN COLLEGE/CAREER READINESS SINCE 2010

and is on track to reach the 2015 goal of 66% readiness



CONTINUING IMPROVEMENTS

THE GOOD NEWS

JCPS STUDENTS SAW READINESS INCREASES IN THE PAST TWO YEARS ACROSS ALL RACES AND ETHNICITIES

OTHER CONCERNS

A 32% POINT GAP REMAINS BETWEEN AFRICAN AMERICAN AND WHITE STUDENTS

For the 39% of JPCS graduates who earned their high school diploma but need college remediation or lack a career certification to help them secure a job – the urgency for continued improvement is high

JCPS COLLEGE / CAREER READINESS, 2014

73%

WHITE STUDENTS

54%

HISPANIC STUDENTS

41%

AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS

MORE STUDENTS ARE GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL, BUT LESS OF THOSE ARE GOING ON TO COLLEGE


HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE ON THE RISE

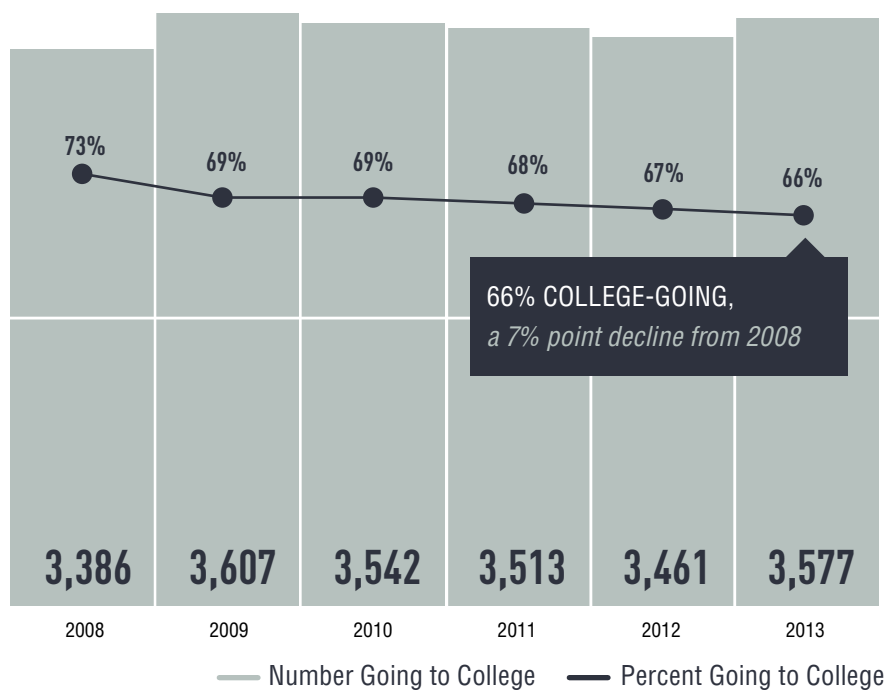
JCPS 2014: 79.0%

JCPS 2013: 76.5%

KENTUCKY AVERAGE: 85.0%

JCPS COLLEGE-GOING RATE ON THE DECLINE

- 800 more graduates than in 2008
- But fewer of these graduates are going on to college, which has led to a declining college-going rate 



94%

OF ARCHDIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN THE LOUISVILLE AREA ATTEND COLLEGE WITHIN ONE YEAR OF GRADUATION



INCREASED ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS

JCPS AND ARCHDIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

- 90% apply to at least one college their senior year
- 2/3 file a FAFSA application for college financial aid
- All students receive college entrance support from guidance counselors

Each year the percent of college-intending seniors who actually make it to college within the next year is going down. Unfortunately much of the support system that high school students rely upon ends when they walk across the stage to receive their diploma.



SUMMER MELT WORSENS

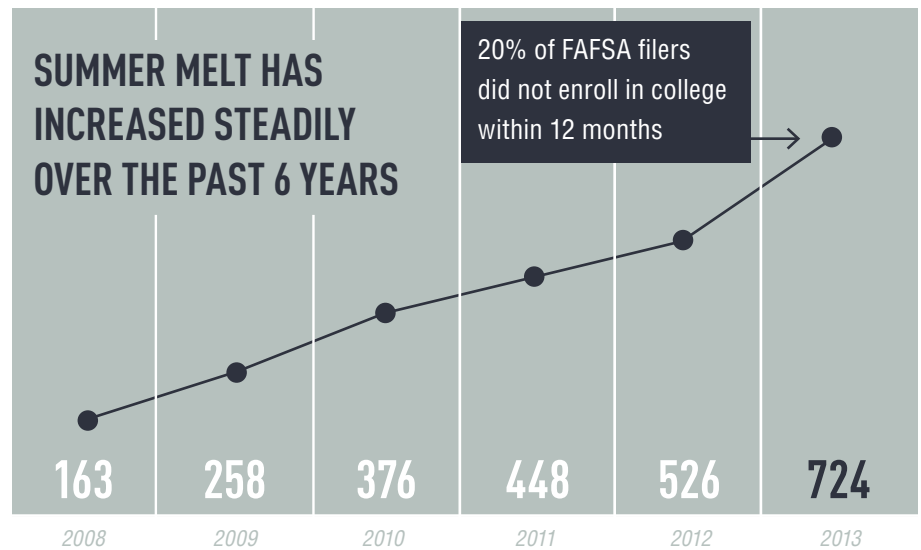
LEAK IN EDUCATION PIPELINE

WHAT IS “SUMMER MELT?”

THE NATIONAL PHENOMENON KNOWN AS “SUMMER MELT” REFERS TO THE GAP BETWEEN “COLLEGE INTENDER VS. COLLEGE ATTENDER”

Locally we track FAFSA filing of seniors as a general indication of college-intention

CLASS OF 2013 SENIORS



For Archdiocesan graduates, 59 students (6%) of FAFSA filers did not enroll

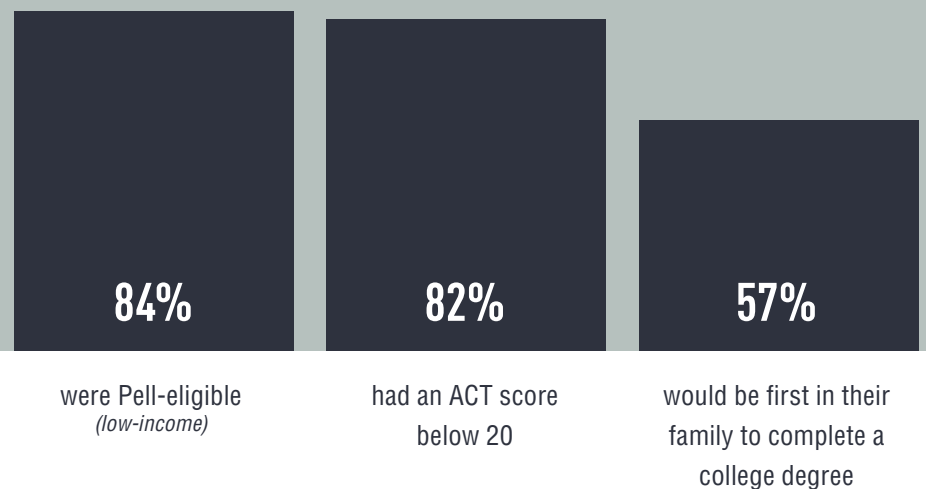
While FAFSA completion efforts are necessary steps to college-going and affordability, these efforts alone are not sufficient to ensure college attendance.

COMMON BARRIERS FOR COLLEGE-INTENDERS

AFFORDABILITY
ACADEMIC READINESS
COLLEGE KNOWLEDGE

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLEGE-INTENDERS

Class of 2013



AFFORDABILITY REMAINS A MAJOR BARRIER TO COLLEGE GOING AND COMPLETION

IS COLLEGE AFFORDABLE IN THE LOUISVILLE REGION?

Several indicators help assess the affordability of postsecondary education

Actual cost of college to the student (net price)

Federal/state aid and grants


Average student loan debt

Student loan default rates

ROI of a college degree and major

Students have the ability to make decisions along the path to college affordability

THE COST OF COLLEGE IS GOING UP

In 2013, the sticker price and net price of going to college increased in Louisville. Sticker price has risen 16% since 2010 and net price has increased 18% over that same time frame. 


Private for-profit 4-year-or-above institutions

\$24,431  \$30,403

Private not-for-profit 4-year-or-above institutions

\$21,895  \$41,533

Private for-profit 2-year institutions




\$21,515  \$26,000

Public 4-year-or-above institutions

\$13,235  \$21,091

Public 2-year institutions

\$6,710  \$10,556


 Net Price
 Sticker Price
 Percentage of Discount

Average sticker price in Louisville

\$23,239

Average net price in Louisville

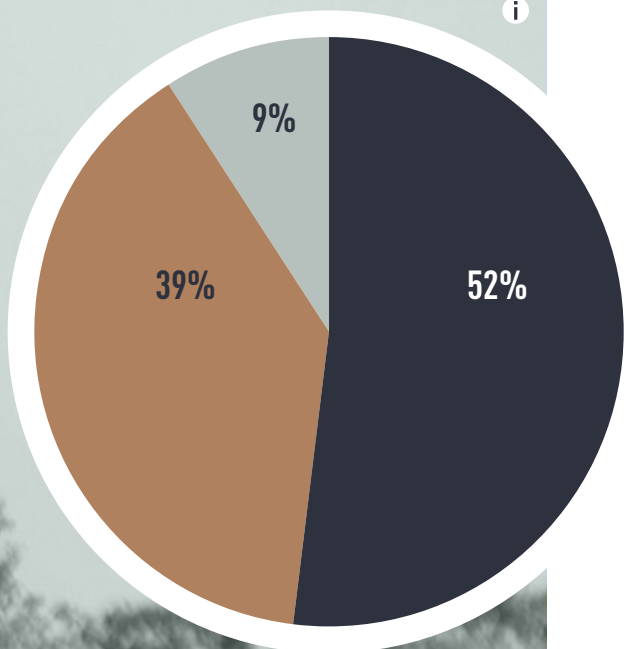
\$14,624

All college websites provide a “net price calculator.” This helps families and students get an individualized estimate of what specific colleges might cost 



BUT STUDENTS ARE PAYING LESS THAN YOU THINK

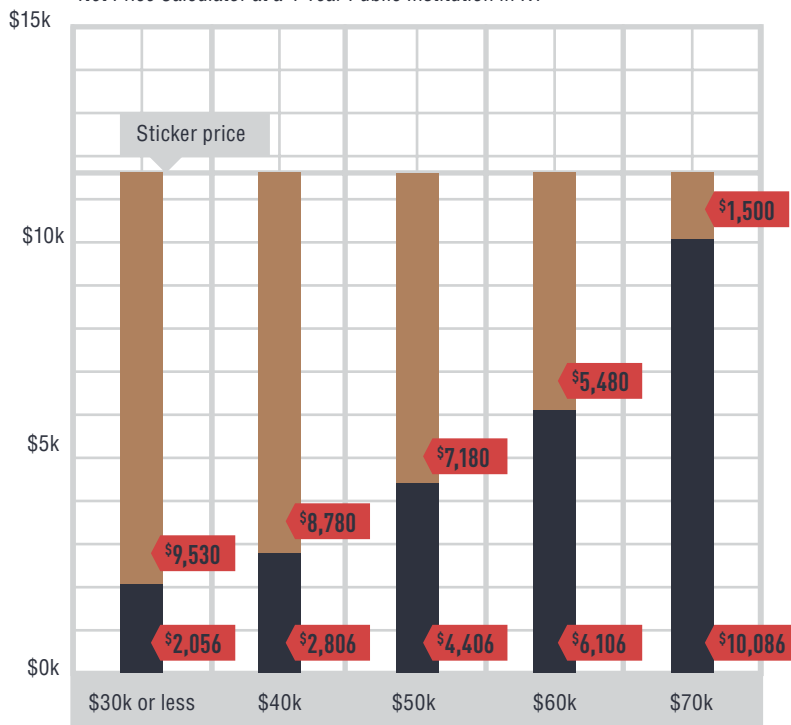
How a Typical Student Pays for College



- Grants / Scholarships
- Loans
- Student and family resources

LOWER INCOMES RECEIVE GREATER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Net Price Calculator at a 4-Year Public Institution in KY



● NET Price

● Grants / Scholarships*

● Family Income

Student and family resources cover remaining net price
Federal student loan eligibility = \$5,500

*includes an average KEESS award of \$1,500
Student: Traditional age, Local (lives at home),
3.0 GPA, 21 ACT, family of 4 (1 child in college)
Family income of \$30K estimates two parents
working full-time, minimum wage jobs
If student lived on campus, add \$7,360

GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS MAKE A SIZEABLE CONTRIBUTION TO COVERING THE COST OF COLLEGE FOR MANY FAMILIES

FAFSA (FREE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID)

Apply for federal and state grants and federal student loans

FEDERAL PELL GRANT

\$5,730 per year to eligible students

Students may also receive a partial Pell Grant

PELL-ELIGIBLE STUDENTS CAN ALSO RECEIVE

\$1,900 if attending a Kentucky public institution

via the Kentucky College Access Program grant (CAP)

\$2,980 if attending a Kentucky private institution

via the Kentucky Tuition Grant (KTG)

After savings, earnings, and grants have been applied, federal student loans are a valuable resource to help students cover the remaining cost of college

KENTUCKY STUDENT DEBT LOAD LOWER THAN MOST

HIGHER DEBT DOES NOT CORRELATE
WITH HIGHER DEFAULT.

STUDENT DEFAULT RATES WERE HIGHEST
AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH 

LOW LEVELS OF DEBT

(less than \$5,000)

SOME COLLEGE AND NO DEGREE

IN LOUISVILLE, DEFAULT RATES WERE HIGHEST AMONG STUDENTS WHO
ATTENDED TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (22% DEFAULT), WHICH HAVE LOW
AVERAGE DEBT LOADS AND LOW COMPLETION RATES

A GREAT WAY TO AVOID DEFAULT IS TO COMPLETE THE DEGREE.

2012 NATIONAL AVERAGE DEBT LEVELS

for Graduating Seniors

AT FOUR-YEAR, PUBLIC COLLEGES


\$25,500

THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE AVERAGE DEBT OF GRADUATES

\$19,900

22% LOWER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

AVERAGE STUDENT DEBT: A POSITIVE INDICATOR

Kentucky ranked the 9th lowest
for average debt level 

\$22,384

AVERAGE STUDENT DEFAULT RATES: A CONCERN

(one year without payment) within
three years of being enrolled in college

Indiana ranked 12th highest in
student loan default rate

16%

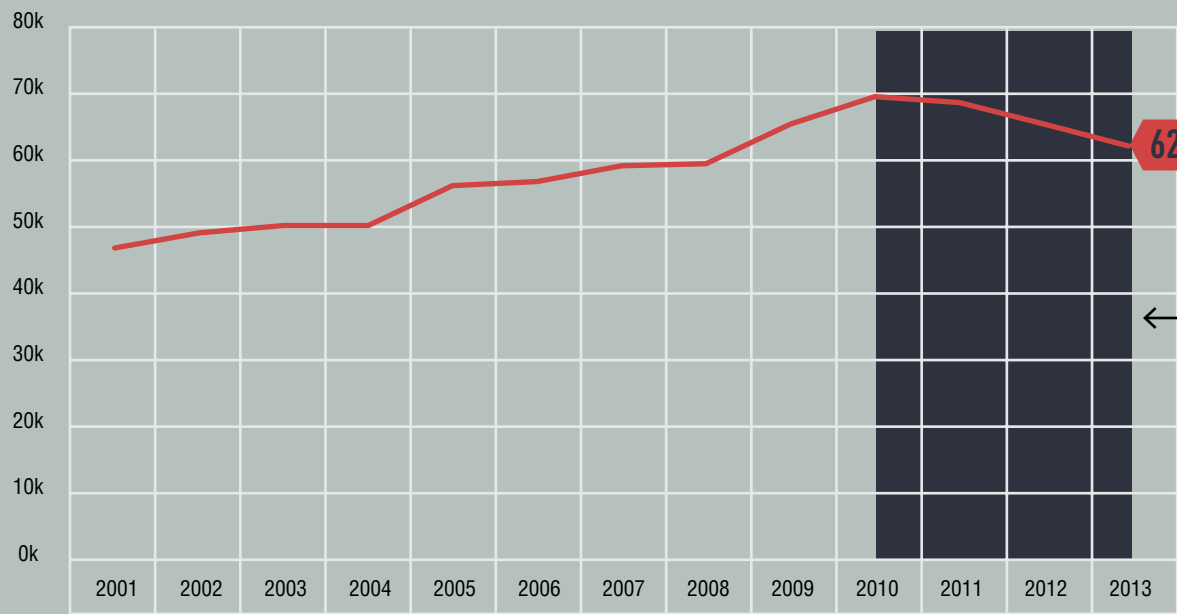
Indiana fell in at 34th
for average debt level
\$27,886

Kentucky ranked 4th
highest in defaulting
on student loans
18%

FEWER PEOPLE ENROLLING IN COLLEGE

We track enrollment at 20-plus local colleges and universities who enroll students from Louisville, across the state of Kentucky, and around the country

50% OF JCPS COLLEGE-GOERS ENROLL IN THE LOUISVILLE AREA



UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WERE ENROLLED IN THE LOUISVILLE AREA ⓘ

That's an 11% decline in enrollment since 2010 or 7,426 fewer students enrolled at Louisville institutions

As of 2012, Louisville outpaced national downward trends of enrollment by 4% points

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IS A LEADING INDICATOR OF DEGREE COMPLETIONS.

Decline in enrollment predicts a drastic decline in future degrees if we do not improve student persistence and completion rates at our local institutions.



ADULTS KEY TO REACH 55,000 DEGREES GOAL



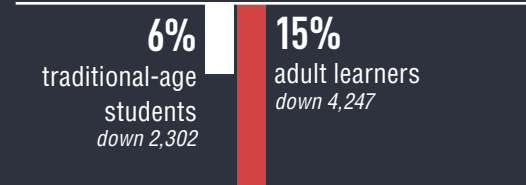
IN JEFFERSON
COUNTY

94,000

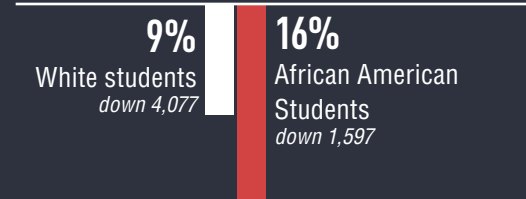
ADULTS HAVE
PREVIOUS
COLLEGE
CREDIT, BUT
NO DEGREEⁱ



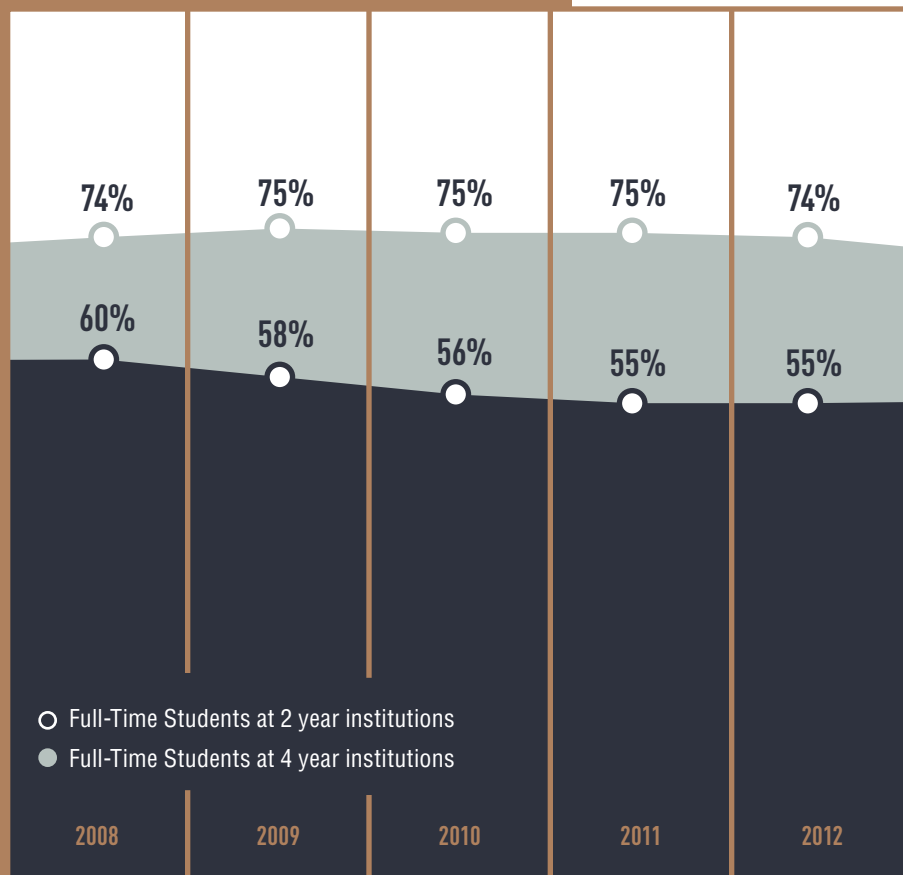
Since 2011
ADULT STUDENTS SAW GREATEST
DECLINES IN ENROLLMENT



AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS ALSO SAW
SIGNIFICANT DECLINES IN ENROLLMENT



FEWER STUDENTS COMING BACK THE SECOND YEAR

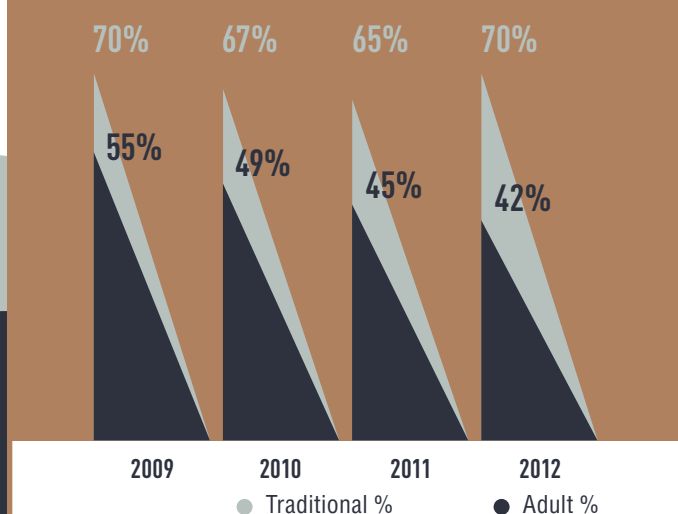


Retention includes any student that returns to the same institution

FIRST-TO-SECOND YEAR RETENTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS AT LOCAL FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS HAS REMAINED AT 74% SINCE 2008

Retention of full-time students at local two-year institutions has declined over the past five years from 60% to 55%. ⁱ

ADULT LEARNER PERSISTENCE FALLING FAST



28% point gap between traditional-age students and adult learners

Adult learners have seen a 13% point decline in persistence over the past 4 years ⁱ

Persistence includes transfer students or students that attend any post-secondary institution

ADULT LEARNERS ARE LESS LIKELY TO TRANSFER

16% of traditional-age students transfer after the first year

10% of students nationally transfer and persist after their first year

3% of adult learners transfer

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSISTENCE ⁱ

National data suggest that students are more likely to stay in school or persist from the first to second year under these conditions:

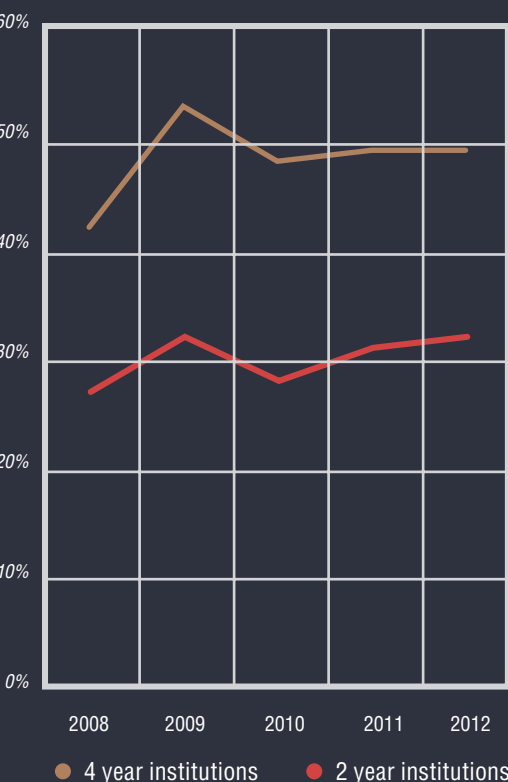
1. Full-time attendance **79% persistence**
2. Immediate enrollment after high school graduation **77% persistence**
3. Attendance at a four-year, nonprofit institution^[31] **80% persistence**

PERSISTENCE GAPS OVERWHELMINGLY AFFECT ADULT LEARNERS, most of whom

1. Attend part-time **56%**
2. Enroll for the first-time or re-enroll several years after high school **100%**
3. Attend a two-year institution^[32] **59%**

MORE STUDENTS GRADUATING OVER TIME

In Louisville
BACHELOR’S GRADUATION RATE STAYED FLAT AT 49%
 from 2011 to 2012, but is still 10% points behind the national average. The associate graduation rate improved slightly to 32% and is on par with the national average of 31%. ⓘ



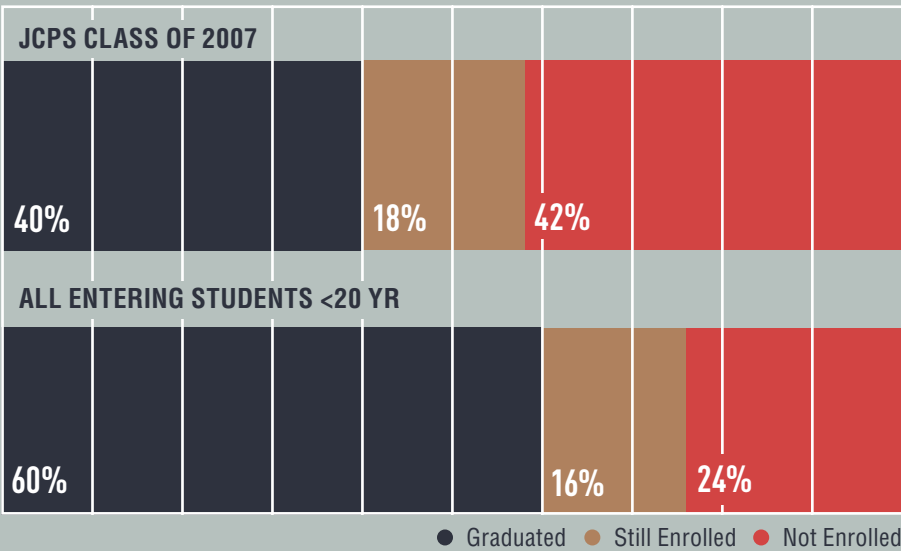
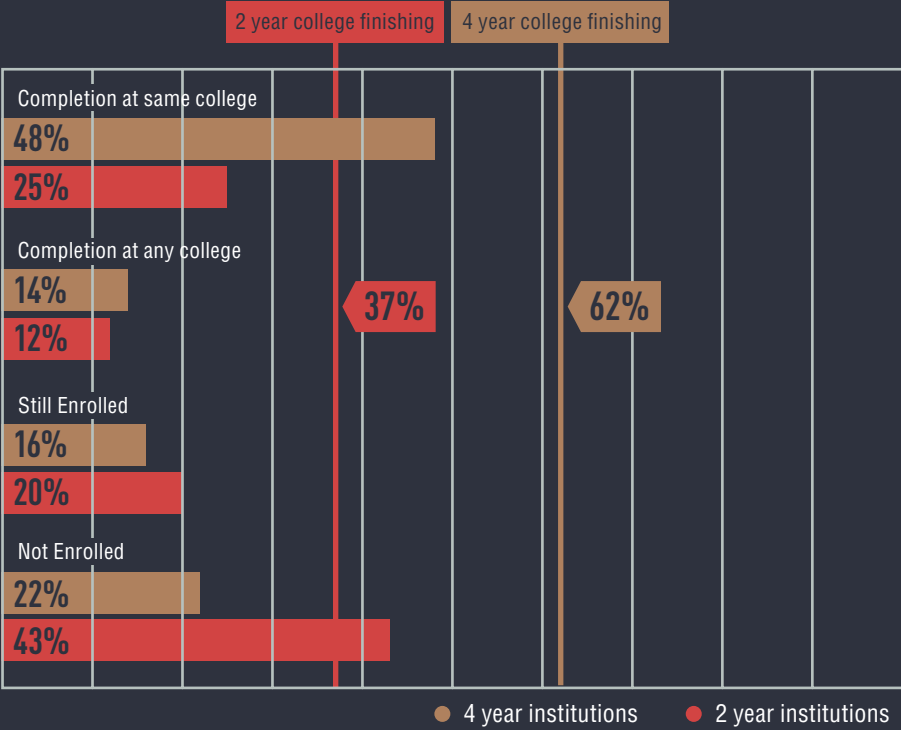
JCPS COLLEGE-FINISHING RATE 20 POINTS BEHIND NATIONAL AVERAGE

For those JCPS graduates who enroll in college, only 40% completed an associate or bachelor’s degree six years later. ⓘ

MORE STUDENTS FINISHING DEGREES WHEN TRANSFERS ARE COUNTED ⓘ

62% of students who began at a four-year institution in 2007 completed a bachelor’s degree by 2013 and 16% were still enrolled.

37% of students who began at a local two-year institution in 2007 completed an associate or bachelor’s degree within six years and 20% were still enrolled.



The JCPS college-finishing rate includes students who entered college anytime between Fall 2007 and Fall 2012. The exact finishing rate for the fall 2007 entering cohort is unknown, but it is within the range of 40% - 47% completion. The National cohort includes only students who entered in the Fall 2007 and finished a degree by 2013.

MORE PEOPLE EARNING DEGREES

SINCE THE LAUNCH OF 55,000 DEGREES IN 2010, MORE THAN 37,000 UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES HAVE BEEN PRODUCED LOCALLY

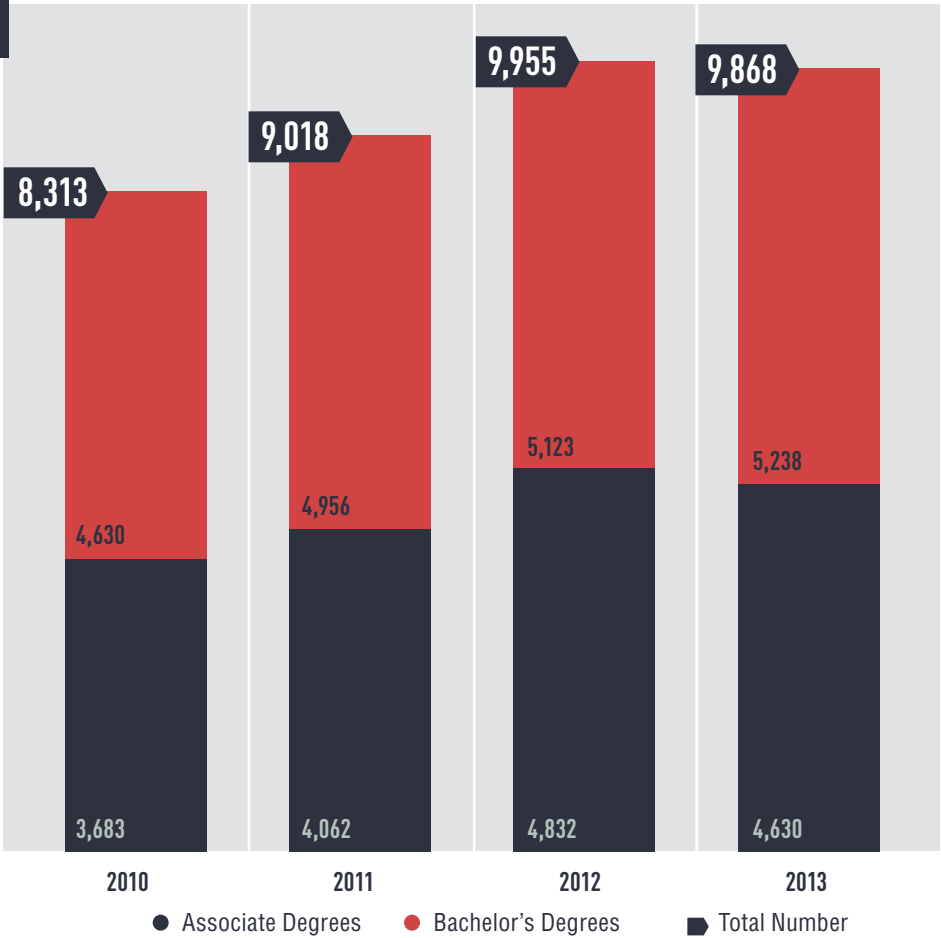
THAT'S AN INCREASE OF
19%
OVER FOUR YEARS

TRACKING PROGRESS OF ANNUAL ASSOCIATE AND BACHELOR'S DEGREES

IN 2013,
9,868
UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES

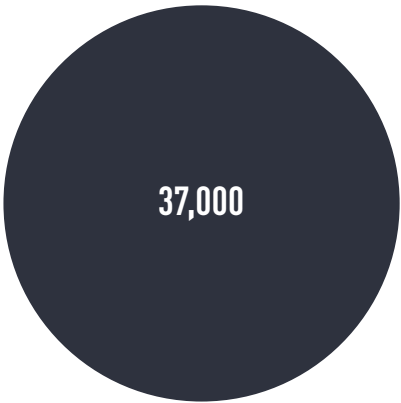
Representing a slight gain in bachelor's degrees but a slight decline in associate degrees

(with the exception of JCTC and Ivy Tech, who increased degrees)



BY 2018,
ONLY 1 IN 3 GRADUATES WILL BE EMPLOYED IN LOUISVILLE IF PAST WORKFORCE TRENDS HOLD TRUE.

IT'S CLEAR: DEGREE PRODUCTION ALONE WON'T REACH THE GOAL

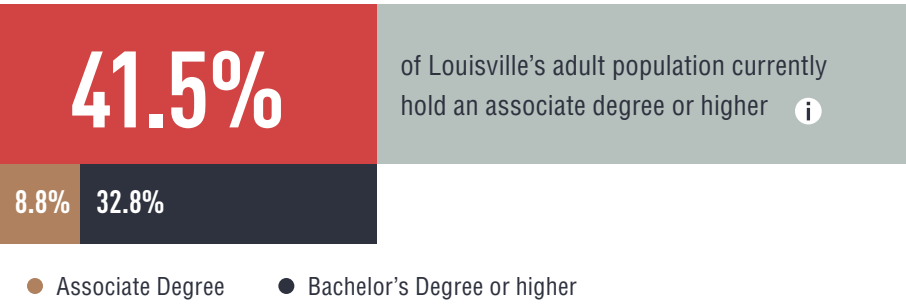


More than 37,000 undergraduate degrees have been produced locally



From 2010 to 2013, only 8,200 more people with college degrees are residing in Louisville.

ATTAINMENT: BACHELOR'S DEGREES NOT ON TRACK



2020 GOAL BREAKDOWN

10% HOLDING ASSOCIATE DEGREES
(estimating 15,000 more degree holders)



40% HOLDING BACHELOR'S DEGREES OR HIGHER
(estimating 40,000 more degree holders)



GOOD NEWS:

ASSOCIATE DEGREES ARE PROJECTED TO HIT 10.2% IN 2020

Likely as a response to current workforce needs

BAD NEWS:

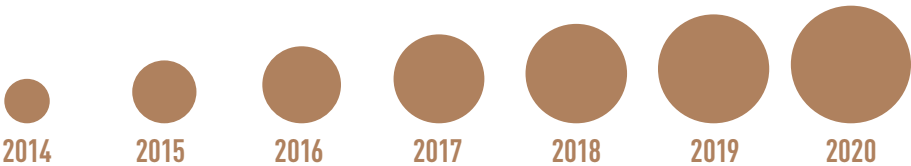
BACHELOR'S AND HIGHER ARE PROJECTED TO HIT 34.7% IN 2020

5.3% off the mark

GETTING BACHELOR'S BACK ON TRACK

LOUISVILLE IS NOT GAINING ENOUGH GROUND TOWARDS THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE GOAL OF 40K DEGREES

Bachelor's degree attainment *actually* fell 0.6% points since 2012



3,700 BACHELOR'S DEGREE HOLDERS MUST BE ADDED EACH YEAR FOR THE NEXT SEVEN YEARS TO REACH 40K AND EVEN HIGHER TO HIT THE 40% MARK.

KEY TAKEAWAYS AFTER FOUR YEARS

WE'RE MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION ALONG KEY TRAJECTORIES:

More public high school students are graduating, and many more are ready for college and career

More students graduating from Archdiocesan schools are enrolling in college

Postsecondary graduation rates continue to rise

The number of undergraduate degrees completed has risen to almost 10,000 per year

Louisville has 22,000 more degree holders

BUT GAPS IN THE SYSTEM ARE CAUSE FOR CONCERN:

The percentage of public high school graduates going to college is going down

"Summer melt" is increasing

Enrollment in postsecondary institutions is trending sharply downward after a historic high – most notably among adults and African American students

Adults who start college are not persisting

OTHER KEY DRIVERS AFFECT LOUISVILLE'S EDUCATION ATTAINMENT LEVELS:

Improving the education system alone only gets us part of the way there

Retaining and gaining higher educated people is the goal - keeping local graduates and attracting new talent is the real challenge

Ensuring there are high-wage jobs available for highly-skilled workers is critical to accelerate attainment

2015: HALFWAY THERE

As we enter the midpoint year in our 10-year initiative, it is time to take stock and make changes to reach our 55,000 degrees goal. Four years of data, analysis and aligned action show that our efforts are directionally correct, but require more intense focus and determination.

WE MUST CONTINUE TO:

- 1 *Address critical leaks in the system, such as college-going rates, student persistence and college-finishing rates*
- 2 *Narrow the success gaps between whites and people of color, who too often lack adequate preparation and resources for college*
- 3 *Help adult learners succeed – getting them back to school and across the finish line to a college degree*
- 4 *Build stronger connections between degrees and jobs to increase the hiring and retention of graduates in our local workforce*

WITH URGENCY, WE MUST IDENTIFY NEW STRATEGIES TO MOVE US INTO THE TOP TIER OF AMERICAN CITIES.

WE CALL ON EMPLOYERS to tell educators the specific skills and knowledge that employees need, and to support their employees in life-long learning, training and skill development.

WE CALL ON RESEARCHERS to identify the variables and solutions to build a workforce that meets the demands of the workplace in a globally expanding and growing economy – to analyze the relationships between quality of place, high-wage job growth and education attainment to develop an education equation for the 21st century.

WE CALL ON EDUCATORS, from kindergarten to college, to prepare students for the next level of learning, challenge them to reach new educational heights and ensure they are developing skills needed to succeed in the future.

WE CALL ON FAITH- AND COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS to support students with positive role models, mentors and motivation so they are successful in college, career and life.

TOGETHER, WE CAN FIND THE RIGHT COMBINATION OF ACTIONS TO INCREASE STUDENT SUCCESS AND ACHIEVE OUR BOLD COMMUNITY GOAL.



Greg Fischer,
Mayor of Louisville



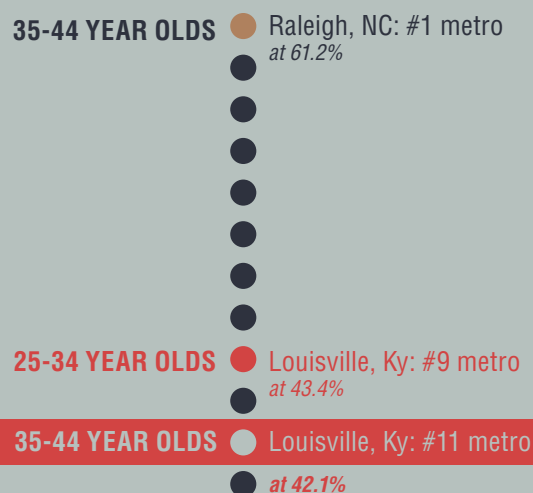
Mary Gwen Wheeler,
Executive Director, 55,000 Degrees

MOVING TO THE TOP TIER

55,000 DEGREES WAS CREATED TO HELP LAUNCH LOUISVILLE TO THE TOP OF THE LIST AMONG 16 PEER CITIES

The KentuckianaWorks Human Capital Scorecard Tracker 
LOUISVILLE STARTED IN THE BOTTOM TIER WITH REGARDS TO EDUCATION ATTAINMENT
And remains in the 11th spot

Best-educated segment of population according to age analysis:



These data affirm the priority focus on adult learners to close the attainment gap between Louisville and other cities competing for high-paying jobs and talented workers.

LEARN MORE

Check out the **DASHBOARD.55000DEGREES.ORG** 

COUNT ME IN

Join the 55,000 Degrees movement today.

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

The NowSourcing team for helping our message reach a broader audience.

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