

State Policy Framework for Building Equitable Pathways

**For best user experience, view this document using the Adobe Acrobat Chrome extension*

As the pandemic nears the midway point of its third year, the toll on today's youth and their economic futures is mounting. Disruptions to their schooling and the labor market are prompting young adults to wonder where they fit within the nation's rapidly changing social and economic picture and what path to take forward. Without bold policy and programmatic action, the outlook will be particularly troubling for Black and Latinx youth and young people experiencing poverty because the pandemic exacerbated longstanding educational and economic disparities along racial and socioeconomic lines.

These divides have persisted and deepened as a direct result of institutional and systemic policies, practices, and cultures that marginalize Black, Latinx, and youth and youth experiencing poverty and perpetuate segregation and social sorting, particularly across our nation's education and workforce systems. It will take intentionally race-conscious policy reforms at federal, state, and institutional levels to dismantle and replace structures and systems designed for exclusion and create the conditions for equitable access

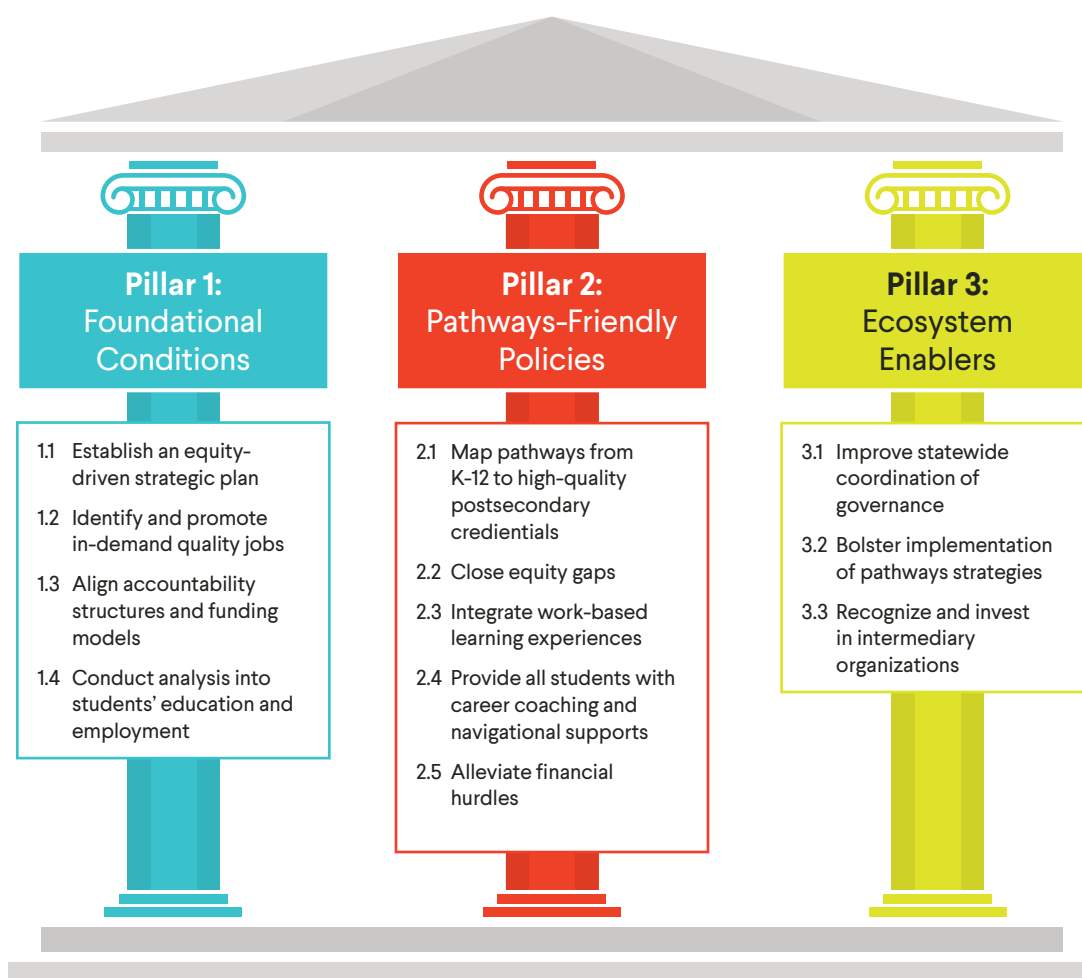
and success in education and the labor market. Jobs for the Future (JFF) designed this State Policy Framework for Building Equitable Pathways to inform state policymakers and advocates how policy can disrupt educational achievement gaps and occupational segregation while realizing the vision of discoverable and durable pathways to upward economic mobility.

About the Building Equitable Pathways Community of Practice

JFF developed this framework with input from our [Building Equitable Pathways \(BEP\) Community of Practice](#), a group of 14 innovative intermediary organizations that are uniquely well-positioned in their communities to strengthen college and career pathways systems and to inform the development of equitable policy conditions. The framework is intended to guide the policy and advocacy efforts of BEP members, as well as those efforts by the broader ecosystem of intermediaries and policy actors concerned about equitable educational and economic opportunities for today's youth.

Three Pillars for State Policy Action

The framework covers 12 key state policy issues—from data systems to dual enrollment to regional capacity—that are essential to strengthening pathways and closing equity gaps. The issue areas are organized into three overarching pillars listed below and highlight a mix of levers for policy change. State and systems policy change across all three pillars are necessary to support Black, Latinx, and Indigenous youth and close equity gaps. Every state has more work to do to enhance and center equity across each state policy issue area highlighted in this framework. However, to exemplify how states can effect meaningful improvements, JFF has curated a list of promising policy approaches taken by particular states under each policy issue area.



Pillar 1: Foundational Conditions for Uncovering and Disrupting Educational Achievement Gaps and Occupational Segregation

States need to understand the structural and systemic barriers that disproportionately harm the education and employment prospects of Black, Latinx, and Indigenous youth and then set measurable goals and accountability mechanisms for closing gaps and improving outcomes. Building a strong statewide infrastructure is key to informing and incentivizing collective action toward improving equitable outcomes across the pathways ecosystems. Policy levers include data collection and disaggregation, monitoring, analysis, and public reporting; accountability standards and performance targets; and funding and incentives models.

Pillar 2: Pathways Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes

States need education and employment systems that lead to equitable access and success at every stage and transition point along college and career pathways through attainment of a postsecondary credential of value and entry into a career-launching job. Doing so will enable all youth to obtain the knowledge, skills, supports, and relationships they need to advance in today's economy. Policy levers include greater alignment of secondary and postsecondary curricula and programs of study, integration of high-quality work-based learning experiences, robust support to navigate choices related to college and career, and proactive wraparound supports to alleviate financial barriers.

Pillar 3: Ecosystem Enablers to Foster Regional Collaboration Toward Racial Equity

States need to foster stronger partnerships among K-12, higher education, business and industry, workforce development, and health and human services at the regional level to develop pathways systems geared toward equitable economic advancement. Policy levers include reforming governance and structures to enable collective action within regions.

Key Terms for Equitable Pathways

College and career pathways enable individuals to progress through an integrated system of academic and technical education experiences starting in K-12 and progressing through postsecondary systems that build upon each other, result in attaining postsecondary credentials valued in the labor market, and lead to further credentials and improved employment prospects. Through the Pathways to Prosperity network, JFF emphasizes levers of pathways, including [secondary-to-postsecondary integration](#), [career navigation](#), and [work-based learning](#).

Economic mobility describes how someone's economic well-being changes over time. When someone's income improves over their life, that person is considered upwardly mobile. This means their economic situation is getting better over the course of their life. By contrast, when someone's income stays flat or decreases over their life, that person is considered downwardly mobile.

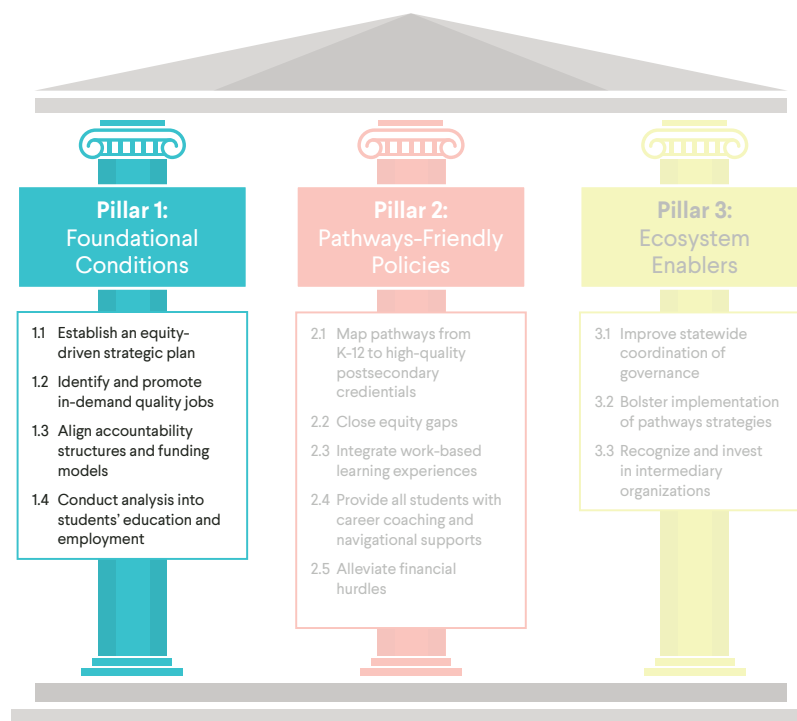
Occupational segregation is the overrepresentation or underrepresentation of certain groups of workers in certain jobs or fields of work. Black and Latinx groups are overrepresented in [low-wage service jobs in health care, retail, and accommodation and food service](#), and they are underrepresented in high-wage jobs in fields such as engineering, technology, finance, medicine, law, and other so-called "knowledge" professions. Occupational segregation is a leading contributor to the fact that minoritized Americans experience lower wages overall and higher unemployment rates than their white peers across education levels. It also diminishes workers' job security, career advancement opportunities, and ability to accumulate and hold on to wealth.

Racial equity would be achieved if one's racial identity no longer predicted, in a statistical sense, how one fares. When we use the term, we are thinking about racial equity as one part of racial justice, and thus we also include work to address root causes of inequities, not just their manifestation. This includes elimination of policies, practices, attitudes, and cultural messages that reinforce differential outcomes by race or fail to eliminate them.

STATE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR BUILDING EQUITABLE PATHWAYS

PILLAR
1
Foundational Conditions for Uncovering and Disrupting Educational Achievement Gaps and Occupational Segregation

States need to understand the structural and systemic barriers that disproportionately harm the education and employment prospects of Black, Latinx, and youth and then set measurable goals and accountability mechanisms for closing gaps and improving outcomes. Building a strong statewide infrastructure is key to informing and incentivizing collective action toward improving equitable outcomes across the pathways ecosystems. Policy levers include data collection and disaggregation, monitoring, analysis, and public reporting; accountability standards and performance targets; and funding and incentives models.



PILLAR 1**Foundational Conditions for Uncovering and Disrupting Educational Achievement Gaps and Occupational Segregation****1.1**

Establish an equity-driven strategic plan endorsed by education and workforce agencies that name racial equity as a top policy and performance priority for state agencies and the governor.

Through the plan, states should set measurable goals for improving equitable outcomes in secondary and postsecondary education and training, especially related to high-demand, high-wage occupations and industries. States should name key research questions for identifying critical barriers to college and career success and advancement for Black and Latinx populations. States also should emphasize cross-agency alignment on equitable pathways and serve as a launching pad for developing and funding evidence-based, race-conscious initiatives.

1.2

Identify and promote in-demand quality jobs, the pathways for attaining these jobs and advancing up a career ladder, and the characteristics of workers in these positions to discover and address areas of occupational segregation.

Through the plan, states should set measurable goals for improving equitable outcomes in secondary and postsecondary education and training, especially related to high-demand, high-wage occupations and industries. States should name key research questions for identifying critical barriers to college and career success and advancement for Black and Latinx populations. States also should emphasize cross-agency alignment on equitable pathways and serve as a launching pad for developing and funding evidence-based, race-conscious initiatives.

PILLAR 1**Foundational Conditions for Uncovering and Disrupting Educational Achievement Gaps and Occupational Segregation****1.3****Align accountability structures and funding models that bolster equitable pathways.**

States should develop infrastructure and a common, agreed-upon methodology among education and workforce agencies for vetting postsecondary credentials against quality standards (e.g., validating the extent credentials are stackable, portable, and aligned to careers that provide economic security and upward mobility) and publicly report vetted credentials in a database. Additionally, states should establish standards for career readiness as part of high school graduation requirements. And, through financial and accountability incentives, states should encourage and reward education institutions for awarding quality credentials and for students meeting career readiness, including through weighted incentives for student populations historically marginalized and underserved by education systems.

1.4**Routinely conduct analysis into students' education and employment outcomes disaggregated by race, gender, socioeconomic, and geographic level and make findings publicly available.**

States should establish and maintain a statewide longitudinal data system, governed by a neutral third party, that links individual student records across public K-12 schools, higher education, workforce development, human services, and employment. States should provide the infrastructure and resources needed to conduct ongoing analysis of student education and employment outcomes to identify key equity gaps to college and career success, especially in high-demand and high-wage fields. States also should routinely and publicly release findings to guide continuous improvement efforts by institutions, inform policymaking discussions, and guide decisions by students and their families.

PILLAR 1

Foundational Conditions for Uncovering and Disrupting Educational Achievement Gaps and Occupational Segregation

States progressing on Pillar 1: Foundational Conditions for Uncovering and Disrupting Educational Achievement Gaps and Occupational Segregation include:

1.1



Massachusetts

Higher Education's [Equity Agenda](#) is Massachusetts' statewide strategic plan focused on equity, which includes specific targets for those historically underserved and underrepresented, especially students of color, throughout all levels of education.



Texas

[Building a Talent Strong Texas](#) is Texas' strategic plan for higher education that focuses on setting targets for increasing postsecondary credentials and credentials of value.



Virginia

[Opportunity 2027](#) is Virginia's 2021-2027 strategic plan with five goals for community colleges to achieve equity in students learning outcomes. This includes a dashboard report with information on race, gender, and socioeconomic groups.

1.2



Colorado

[Talent Pipeline Report](#) is the Colorado Workforce Development Council's report analyzing annual, relevant labor market data and providing recommendations to enhance the talent pipeline in Colorado. This report is published annually in accordance with 24-46.3-103 C.R.S. as amended by SB14-205 and developed in partnership with state partners.



Delaware

The state's [combined plan](#) for Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA) and the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins Act) aligns approaches taken by labor and education agencies for identifying high-demand, high-wage occupations.



Indiana

[Hoosiers by the Numbers](#) provides labor market information by region or topic in Indiana, including highlights across 92 counties of critical population and workforce statistics.

PILLAR 1

Foundational Conditions for Uncovering and Disrupting Educational Achievement Gaps and Occupational Segregation

1.3



Alabama

[Success Plus](#) is Alabama’s program for improving postsecondary education levels, setting targets for earning certificates, credentials, and degrees of value.



Florida

[HB1507](#) facilitates a cross-sector approach to defining and identifying credentials of value and creates the Money-Back Guarantee Program, requiring each school district and Florida College System school to refund the cost of tuition to students who are not able to find a job within six months of completing select programs.



Tennessee

[Ready Graduate Indicator](#) is an accountability metric in Tennessee’s Every Student Succeeds Act aligned to the Tennessee Department of Education’s strategic plan. The indicator measures the percentage of students who earn a diploma from a Tennessee high school and meet success milestones (e.g., dual enrollment, early credits, certifications) that increase their probability of seamlessly enrolling in postsecondary education.



Texas

Texas’ [House Bill 3](#), passed in 2019, sets standards for college-, career-, or military-ready outcomes funding.



Virginia

[FastForward](#) is Virginia’s credentialing program targeting working adults through providing a “pay-for-performance” model incentivizing funding of noncredit workforce training for industry-recognized credentials, validated by the state workforce development system.

1.4



California

[Cradle-to-Career System](#) is the statewide longitudinal data system for California based on [legislation](#) passed in 2019 linking existing education, workforce, financial aid, and social service information for all students throughout the state. This includes data sets not only for researchers, policymakers, and educators but also planning and application tools for students and families.



Maryland

[Baltimore Youth Data Hub](#) is Baltimore City’s system linking data across multiple youth-serving organizations, including public agencies and nonprofits, to share data as a central archive and assess program effectiveness.



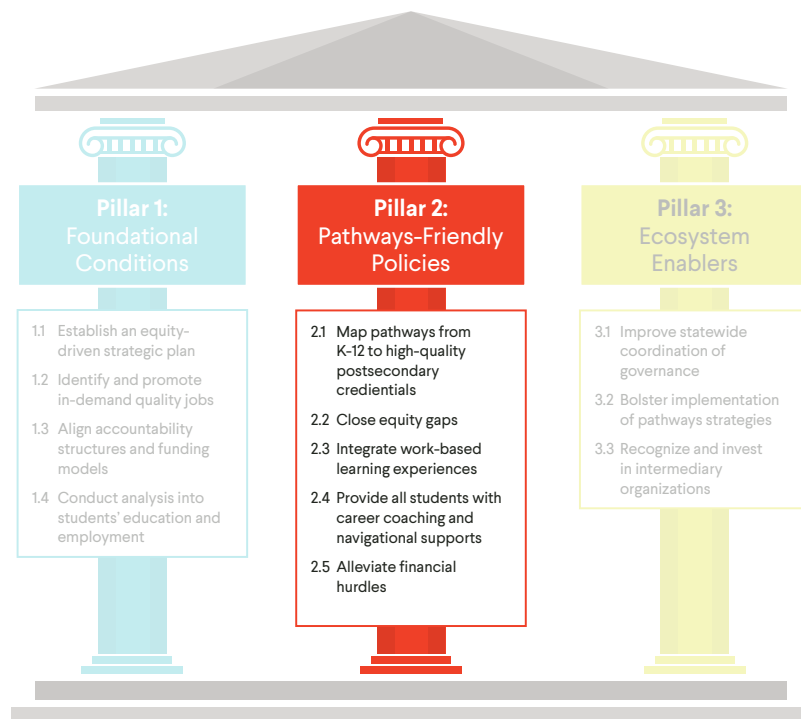
Washington

[Education Research & Data Center](#) links Washington’s education and workforce data across multiple state agencies to provide cross-sector research.

STATE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR BUILDING EQUITABLE PATHWAYS

PILLAR
2
Pathways-Friendly Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes

States need education and employment systems that lead to equitable access and success at every stage and transition point along college and career pathways through attainment of a postsecondary credential of value and entry into a career-launching job. Doing so will enable all youth to obtain the knowledge, skills, supports, and relationships they need to advance in today's economy. Policy levers include greater alignment of secondary and postsecondary curricula and programs of study, integration of high-quality work-based learning experiences, robust support to navigate choices related to college and career, and proactive wraparound supports to alleviate financial barriers.



PILLAR 2**Pathways-Friendly Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes****2.1****Map pathways from K-12 to attainment of high-quality postsecondary credentials that launch students into high-demand, high-wage careers.**

States must ensure these pathways clearly define recommended course sequences across high school and college to save time and money toward attaining one or more postsecondary credentials of value. The pathways should be endorsed across systems; discoverable and transparent to guide decisions for all students and their families; and permeable, durable, and stackable to avoid pathways that limit options and create dead ends.

2.2**Close equity gaps in dual and concurrent enrollment so all students may benefit from early college experiences.**

States should set a statewide public goal for increasing participation and success of traditionally underserved student groups, including Black, Latinx, and youth and youth experiencing poverty, English learners, students with disabilities, foster youth, young people experiencing homelessness. States should follow through with this equity goal by: (a) ensuring all dual and concurrent enrollment course offerings align to and accelerate students' pathways to postsecondary credentials valued in the labor market; (b) allocating resources to make sure all students can access college in school programs regardless of geography or their ability to pay for out-of-pocket expenses for tuition, books, fees, and transportation; (c) requiring multiple measures, beyond high-stakes testing, to establish student readiness for college-level courses; and (d) providing students with gaps in college readiness with evidence-based developmental education opportunities, such as corequisite remediation and transitional courses, to accelerate their preparation for college.

PILLAR 2**Pathways-Friendly Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes****2.3****Integrate work-based learning experiences in academic and career-technical courses to prepare for college and careers.**

States should set participation goals, desired outcomes, and quality standards for a continuum of developmentally appropriate work-based learning experiences throughout middle and high school and college. They should focus explicitly on boosting participation by student populations historically underrepresented in apprenticeships, internships, and other applied learning and workplace experiences. States should direct resources and technical assistance, such as transportation, uniforms and tools, and subsidies for student wages, to schools and institutions serving a large share of Black and Latinx individuals and those experiencing poverty, alleviating financial barriers to student engagement. States also should incentivize employer partnerships in the design and delivery of work-based learning experiences while creating statewide transparency around the federal Fair Labor Standards Act to make clear that employers may hire youth apprentices while maintaining high safety standards. Finally, states should adjust attendance policies and seat-time requirements to allow for flexibility for counting out-of-school learning activities toward required seat time for the award of credit.

2.4**Provide all students with career coaching and navigational supports to strengthen exploration, planning, and sense of belonging in college and careers.**

States should establish the expectation that every student develop and regularly update a career plan before high school graduation; support the professional development of advising personnel in high school, college, and community-based organizations to deliver culturally competent career coaching; and invest in a career navigation technology platform that provides career and education guidance and support customized to unique needs and goals of students and their families, including making information available in multiple languages.

PILLAR 2**Pathways-Friendly Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes****2.5****Alleviate financial hurdles to postsecondary entry, persistence, and completion.**

States should adopt financial counseling and aid policies that bolster economic security and make transitions to college, postsecondary training, and careers affordable for all students. States should mandate that students complete financial aid applications before high school graduation and provide schools and community-based organizations with resources to ensure they proactively support historically underserved students and their families throughout the financial aid process. States also should ensure state-funded financial aid programs are accessible to all populations (undocumented, homeless, carceral experience); flexible to cover a range of high-quality postsecondary experiences, including short-term training; provide allowances for educational and living expenses, and incentivize completion and transfer. States also should proactively expand students' access to basic needs (e.g., food, housing, transportation) through reforms to eligibility criteria, outreach, and increased coordination by education and human services agencies. Finally, states should mitigate the negative effects of student debt, including strategies to minimize debt accumulation and forgiving small amounts of unpaid fees to increase students' persistence toward college completion and their financial stability.

PILLAR 2

Pathways-Friendly Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes

States progressing on Pillar 2: Pathways-Friendly Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes include:

2.1



Illinois

The [Postsecondary & Workforce Readiness Act](#) (PWR), signed into Illinois law in 2016, takes a student- and competency-based approach in its college and career pathway endorsement framework. In addition, Illinois' [Essential Employability Skills Framework and Self-Assessment](#) defines essential employability skills and provides statewide standards for success to align education and workforce needs. The Illinois [Model Programs of Study Guides](#) provide information on the labor market, credential programs, and secondary, postsecondary, and employer stakeholders on specific career pathways.



Indiana

[Next Level Programs of Study](#) is Indiana's redesign of all career and technical education programs of study in a pathways guide for parents, students, school counselors, and teachers.



Tennessee

[Tennessee Pathways](#) recognizes and rewards high schools meeting minimum requirements set by the state that support pathways to increase alignment between K-12, postsecondary education, and employers.

2.2



California

[AB 705](#) is a bill going into effect in 2018 clarifying multiple measures and acceleration approaches requiring community college or college to maximize the probability a student will enter and complete transfer-level coursework.



Colorado

[Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment \(ASCENT\)](#) is Colorado's policy and state adoption of permanent funding to scale programs. ASCENT provides an accelerated opportunity for students to earn a postsecondary credential.



Illinois

The [Dual Credit Quality Act](#) in Illinois includes a model partnership agreement that incentivizes equitable access and strategic early college credit. In addition, see the [Postsecondary & Workforce Readiness Act](#) (PWR) and Illinois' [Essential Employability Skills Framework and Self-Assessment](#) incentivizing strategic dual credit.



Indiana

The [Indiana College Core](#) and [High School-based Dual Credit Crosswalk](#) are guidance programs that award credit for prior learning.



Tennessee

The [Tennessee dual enrollment policy](#) is a lottery scholarship providing grant funding for dual enrollment tuition and fees. In addition, the program ensures credit transferability and awards credit based on a final exam.








Washington

[HB 1599](#) is an automatic acceleration policy in Washington providing students with the opportunity to be placed in advanced math, English, and science classes in all high schools to reduce inequities amongst students.






PILLAR 2

Pathways-Friendly Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes

2.3

	California	The Learning-Aligned Employment Program offers eligible students at California public colleges and universities the opportunity to earn money to support education costs while gaining education-aligned, career-related employment.
	Colorado	In SB22-140 , Colorado established a work-based learning incentive program.
	Illinois	The development of statutory definitions and toolkit supports alignment across agencies and initiatives as well as quality implementation for career pathways in Illinois.
	Tennessee	The Work-Based Learning Implementation Guide and Work-Based Learning Toolbox provides Tennessee districts with resources to build strong, effective work-based learning programs.
	Washington	The Workforce Education Investment Act in Washington is an investment that creates the Washington College Grant, which increases college accessibility. The grant provides full-tuition scholarships to families making \$55,000 or less and a partial scholarship to families making up to 100 percent of the median family income.

2.4

	Colorado	MyColoradoJourney is Colorado's unified career navigation system, developed through a memorandum of understanding with the Colorado Workforce Development Council and includes the Colorado Departments of Higher Education, Labor and Employment, and Human Services.
	Illinois	The Postsecondary and Career Expectations Framework (PaCE) is an organizing tool in Illinois to help acknowledge and connect areas of success. In addition, HR0681 urges the Illinois Student Assistance Commission to publish an annual report documenting districts implementing the PaCE frameworks on their websites.
	Massachusetts	My Career and Academic Plan (MyCAP) requires schools to create provisional college and career plans for all students to engage in postsecondary planning based on the student's interests.
	North Carolina	The Carolina Works study success coaching model aimed to increase student persistence across 10 North Carolina community colleges.
	Texas	The effective advising framework in Texas is a collaborative statewide effort providing a vision for planning, implementing, and evaluating an advising program to support academic and career development in K-12.

PILLAR 2

Pathways-Friendly Policies for Advancing Equitable Outcomes

2.5



Arkansas

The [YOUniversal Scholarship System](#) used by Arkansas provides students information on career-related financial aid programs. A single application can determine a student's eligibility for all state scholarship programs.



Arkansas



Oregon

[The Building State Career Pathways Systems](#) is a toolkit to help states create career pathways systems that integrate and expand partnerships between state human service agencies and community and technical college systems and institutions so that more people have the opportunity to train for a quality career, illustrating model career pathways frameworks from Arkansas and Oregon.



Illinois

The [House Bill 4201](#) requires all public Illinois public universities to set up benefits navigator positions on campus to help students access federal, state, and local assistance benefits programs.



Illinois



Louisiana



Texas

These three states have adopted policies linking [Free Application for Federal Student Aid \(FAFSA\)](#) filing and graduation, requiring high school seniors to file the FAFSA before graduation.



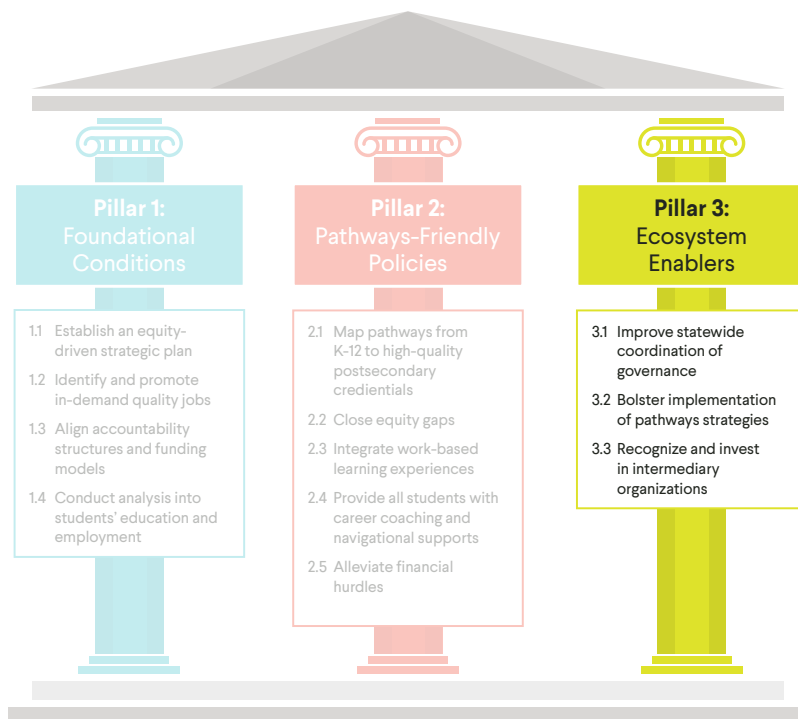
Texas

The [effective advising framework](#) in Texas is a collaborative statewide effort providing a vision for planning, implementing, and evaluating an advising program to support academic and career development in K-12.

STATE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR BUILDING EQUITABLE PATHWAYS

PILLAR
3
**Ecosystem Enablers to Foster Regional
 Collaboration Toward Racial Equity**

States need to foster stronger partnerships among K-12, higher education, business and industry, workforce development, and health and human services at the regional level in order to develop pathways systems geared toward equitable economic advancement. Policy levers include reforming governance and structures to enable collective action within regions.



PILLAR 3**Ecosystem Enablers to Foster Regional Collaboration
Toward Racial Equity****3.1****Improve statewide coordination of governance**

across K-12, higher education, workforce development, human services, juvenile justice, foster care, and other youth-serving agencies to establish a common set of criteria and processes for strengthening college and career pathways and for braiding funding, with a special focus on reaching and supporting historically underserved student populations along these pathways.

3.2**Bolster local and regional implementation of pathways strategies.**

States encourage innovation and evidence-based approaches through competitive grants and other incentives. States should also strengthen practices in the field through technical assistance and supporting local needs assessments (e.g., how to make effective use of labor market information and engagement with employers).

3.3**Recognize and invest in intermediary organizations**

to facilitate needed regional action on college and career pathways. States should support networks of intermediaries and endeavor to connect them into state and regional governance to strengthen coordination and impact.

PILLAR 3**Ecosystem Enablers to Foster Regional Collaboration Toward Racial Equity**

States progressing on Pillar 3: Ecosystem Enablers to Foster Regional Collaboration Toward Racial Equity include:

3.1		California	The California Governor's Council for Post-Secondary Education is focused on recovery to address inequity in postsecondary education.
		District of Columbia	The Deputy Mayor for Education in Washington, DC, is designated to support education-related and workforce-related agencies to maintain quality education from early childhood to K-12 to postsecondary and the workforce.
		Hawai'i	The P-20 Advisory Council of Hawai'i is a group of leaders across education, business, labor, government, and community to advocate for statewide education planning and policy.
		Indiana	The Governor's Workforce Cabinet (GWC) governs Indiana's current and future education and workforce needs.
		Tennessee	The interagency contract between Tennessee's Department of Education and Board of Regents supports the operation of the Tennessee Transfer Pathway .
		Texas	The Tri-Agency Workforce Initiative in Texas links education and workforce, including the Texas Education Agency, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, and the Texas Workforce Commission to guide pathways and early college initiatives.
3.2		California	The Regional K-16 Education Collaboratives Grant Program is funded by appropriations and created to support California's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic while addressing longstanding social and economic inequalities in higher education and workforce.
		Colorado	The state offers legislative support of regional sector strategies .
		Ohio	The Education Service Centers provide Ohio school districts with professional development, technology, support, planning, and administrative services that help improve student learning, enhance the quality of instruction, and expand equitable access to resources.
3.3		Illinois	The Illinois Education and Career Success Network (formerly the Illinois 60 by 25 Network) is a growing network of communities in Illinois committed to advancing equitable postsecondary attainment.
		Washington	The Career Connect Washington Intermediary Grant Program supports intermediaries in their work bridging connections between industry and education and helps to scale effective programs.

Additional Resources

For a deeper dive into the policy recommendations, JFF drafted the set of quality indicators drawing largely from state policy recommendations published in:

JFF Publications

- [Better Connecting Secondary to Postsecondary Education: Lessons and Policy Recommendations from the Great Lakes](#) (2021)
- [High-Quality Work-Based Learning: State Policy Recommendations to Build Clearer Paths to Postsecondary Success](#) (2021)
- [Making College Work for Students and the Economy](#) (2020)
- [Self-Assessment and Planning Tool for Youth Apprenticeship Programs](#) (2019)
- [State Policy Road Map for an Equitable Economic Recovery](#) (2021)
- [The Big Blur: An Argument for Erasing the Boundaries Between High School, College, and Careers—and Creating One New System That Works for Everyone](#) (2021)
- [No Dead Ends: How Career and Technical Education Can Provide Today’s Youth With Pathways to College and Career Success](#) (2022)

Partner Publications

- [Unlocking Potential: A State Policy Roadmap for Equity and Quality in College in High School Programs](#) (2020)
- [Partnership to Advance Youth Apprenticeship: Principles for High-Quality Apprenticeship](#) (2018)
- [Implementing Individual Career and Academic Plans at Scale](#) (2021)



50 Milk St., 17th Floor, Boston, MA 02109

122 C St., NW, Suite 280, Washington, DC 20001

505 14th St., Suite 340, Oakland, CA 94612

TEL 617.728.4446 **WEB** www.jff.org