

Expanding high-quality career pathways in Texas





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Communities across the U.S. are navigating rapid shifts in the labor market: Employers are struggling to fill gaps in their talent pipelines, and workers are seeking opportunities to develop the skills needed to secure well-paying jobs and build successful careers. In a 2024 global survey of over 40,000 employers, 71 percent of U.S. companies surveyed reported talent shortages.¹ Estimates show 60 percent of workers need updated skills training by 2027, yet only half have adequate access to career pathway programs.² High-quality career pathways help to address these challenges by providing workers opportunities to build skills, earn in-demand credentials, and gain work experience that can improve career prospects and financial security. Career pathways can also make local businesses more competitive by reducing the cost of recruitment and training. This demand for better career pathways by businesses and workers has sparked innovation, leading to promising strategies that can be replicated to accelerate progress in expanding economic mobility.

JPMorganChase supports our employees and the communities we serve by promoting access to education, training, and work experiences that contribute to career advancement. This includes investments in building high-quality career pathways in several states through our community initiatives, research, policy recommendations, and convenings that bring local leaders together to share promising solutions. With over a decade of investment in career pathways, Texas offers a compelling blueprint for developing education and workforce systems that are strategically aligned to meet the evolving needs of the labor market.

This report explores the following insights to support communities nationwide in developing more effective and responsive systems:

1. Effective alignment and collaboration

Intermediaries are key to aligning efforts by business, education, workforce, and civic partners, providing the leadership and infrastructure needed for effective collaboration that meets employer demands and boosts student career success.

2. Data-driven insights

Advanced data infrastructure that shares information across agencies empowers stakeholders with insights to inform evidence-based decision-making, enhancing transparency and driving effective outcomes.

3. Outcomes-focused investments

Public funding that rewards programs for helping students build good careers and meets employer demand is key to sustaining effective career pathways ecosystems.

Texas' recent strategies are setting the stage for sustainable economic growth, with its investments in cross-sector coalition-building and infrastructure providing a solid foundation for a future workforce that is more adaptable and aligned with industry needs, even as the long-term impact of these initiatives remains to be seen.

Zooming in: Texas

Between February 2024 and February 2025, Texas led the nation in adding jobs (+180,000), but has historically faced a mismatch between employer demand and available skilled labor.³ By 2031, over 63 percent of jobs in Texas will require education and training beyond high school.⁴ However, only 45 percent of adults in Texas currently hold a postsecondary credential, and only one out of every three Texas students attains a degree or credential within six years.⁵ In 2015, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board released “60×30TX,” a strategic plan for refocusing aspects of public higher education to fulfill the demand for a skilled workforce, setting a statewide goal of 60 percent of Texans ages 25 to 34 earning a degree, certificate, or other credential of value by 2030.⁶ This state-level goal catalyzed action across many sectors and contributed to the mobilization of an ecosystem of employers, nonprofits, educational institutions, and other local leaders who spearheaded initiatives that align education and workforce systems, foster collaboration among key stakeholders, and develop policy recommendations to strengthen employment outcomes.

In this section, we examine how groups came together to respond to the 60×30TX strategic plan and the steps they took to develop infrastructure, partnership networks, and funding principles that aligned with this goal.⁷ We also examine the elements of Texas House Bill 8 (HB8), adopted during the 88th Texas Legislature Regular Session that, while recently implemented, includes promising approaches that may be ripe for replication in other states.

JPMorganChase’s commitment: Expanding economic mobility

300,000+

employees worldwide across a wide range of occupations

\$500M+

invested nationally since 2020 in career and wealth-building opportunities

6 U.S. cities supported

Boston, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Indianapolis, Nashville

105 years

in Dallas–Fort Worth region

31,000

employees in Texas (including **18,000** in Dallas Fort Worth and **1,500+** veterans)

\$41.4M

invested in Texas (2019–2024) for education, workforce, scholarships, and mentorships

HOW WE DRIVE IMPACT SNAPSHOT



Develop **high-quality career pathways** to fuel local economic growth



Advance **evidence-based policy solutions** through the JPMorganChase Institute & PolicyCenter



Support **skills training for in-demand jobs**



Uplift communities through **small business growth**



Expand access to **housing and homeownership**

INSIGHT 1: Catalysts for change, ecosystems driving career pathway innovation

Many states have established goals for career readiness and postsecondary credentials. Texas' approach is notable because it involved both fostering collaboration across an ecosystem of public and private sector partners and simultaneously creating the infrastructure and processes to underpin the work being led by these coalitions. Local community and statewide intermediaries served as the backbone of these coalitions, shaping planning frameworks and providing essential infrastructure, community feedback, research, and advocacy. In particular, the partnerships between intermediaries, education institutions and businesses were crucial for achieving economies of scale. For example, companies were more inclined to engage with a single intermediary or college, rather than navigating multiple systems. A strong intermediary or college with the capacity to cultivate business partnerships can significantly deepen the role that businesses play in strengthening career pathways and developing talent pipelines.⁸

The following are examples of groups contributing to transforming career pathways in Texas:

Intermediaries

In Dallas, the Commit Partnership (Commit), a nonprofit focused on increasing living wage attainment for young adults in Dallas County via improved educational outcomes and workforce readiness, brought local stakeholders, including highly engaged business partners, together to strengthen career pathways for young people. Since the organization was formed, Dallas County began experiencing gains in postsecondary attainment and economic mobility. According to a 2023 report, the organization and

its network's coordinated strategies contributed to an increase in the percentage of residents aged 25 to 34 with some form of college degree from 24 percent in 2012 to 45 percent in 2022.⁹ Since 2012, the percentage of young adults with less than a high school diploma decreased from 24 percent in 2012 to 12 percent in 2022.¹⁰

Aim Hire Texas (AHT), an initiative of Commit and Texas 2036, is a nonpartisan statewide consortium of advocates, employers, nonprofits, and education and training programs working to improve the Texas education and workforce systems. Coalition members and partners of AHT played a central role in advancing Texas HB8 (HB8), a key piece of legislation for aligning education with workforce needs. HB8 created a comprehensive framework aimed at enhancing and broadening access to high-quality career pathways via community colleges.

“This problem is solvable. We need real-time data, the right incentives, strategically-invested resources, and support from entities outside of government.”

Todd Williams

Chairman & CEO, Commit Partnership

Private sector

Businesses in Texas played an essential role in aligning regional labor demands with higher education, including by supporting key legislation. Committed employers helped enhance the design, implementation, effectiveness and sustainability of high-quality career pathways by sharing their expertise, providing insights into skills requirements and career progression in their industries, creating mentorship and work-based learning opportunities, and ultimately hiring from these pathways.

For example, JPMorganChase was a part of the constellation of businesses and philanthropists that supported Texas' efforts to create high-quality career pathways, including the focus on improving student career outcomes outlined in HB8. Leveraging insights from the firm's business practices and philanthropic commitments, JPMorganChase released a set of [policy recommendations](#) to improve career pathways, and as HB8 was in development, helped to map the credentials and pathways across K-12 and community college systems.¹¹

Texas House Bill 8

Texas HB8 ties funding to measurable student outcomes, such as credentials of value attainment, dual credit completion, and successful transfers to four-year institutions. This helps to support the seamless connections from high school to postsecondary career—a key element of the firm's policy recommendations for high-quality career pathways. HB8 passed in 2023 and remains in the early stages of implementation.





“The Texas economy could be strengthened by addressing the state’s workforce skills mismatch, providing increased affordability for postsecondary programs, and helping more families participate in the state’s prosperity. Local partnership networks that include effective community colleges have the ability to rapidly adjust to the ever-evolving labor market and prepare students with credentials and work experiences aligned with local employers’ needs.

Belen Garren

Managing Director, Region Manager Middle Market Banking, JPMorganChase

Community colleges

Community colleges are uniquely positioned to advance career pathways strategies across regions and played a central role in transforming systems in Texas, including shaping HB8. College leaders—presidents, chancellors, and trustees—actively advocated for a new funding model, recognizing that the old enrollment-based system did not align with workforce and student needs. Leaders provided testimony, data, and recommendations during legislative hearings and working groups. Once HB8 passed, community colleges collaborated with The Texas Education Board to develop metrics, reporting tools, and technical definitions for the new funding system. They helped identify eligible credentials, transfer pathways, and workforce-aligned programs that would count toward performance-based funding. Many colleges then held internal workshops to educate faculty and staff about the implications of HB8 for curriculum, advising, and program design. These colleges also served as a hub for local employer engagement in workforce efforts, such as:





CASE STUDY 1

Austin Community College — Building a semiconductor talent pipeline

For more than a decade, Austin Community College (ACC) has collaborated with semiconductor firms and an ecosystem of local education and workforce partners, building a talent pipeline for Austin's semiconductor industry. ACC's strategic approach involves collaboration with companies to define skill needs, foster trust, and unify efforts across training institutions and nonprofit partners. Specific strategies included expanding entry-level Advanced Manufacturing Production programs and incumbent worker training that transitions employees into skilled technician roles.¹²

ACC also scaled a customized earn-and-learn model that helps students enter the semiconductor workforce quickly and advance in their careers by providing classes aligned with work schedules. Ensuring most of the customized training is transferable between companies, ACC offers paid training with courses available for open enrollment, allowing any worker to enroll directly, forming the foundation for collaboration with numerous semiconductor firms.

In 2024, ACC trained 2,856 learners, including K-12 students, certificate, associate and bachelor's degree program participants, and degree program participants, and incumbent workers. Employer investment in ACC's customized training programs is growing, with industry partners going beyond paying wages, contributing over \$380,000 in tuition costs in 2024.

“Industry and educational institutions are too far apart. We need stronger and more detailed talent demand signals from companies to help our students. Beyond general job requirements, we need to better understand skills and career progression opportunities to offer different types of education and training opportunities.”

Garrett C. Groves

Vice Chancellor, Strategic Initiatives, Austin Community College District

Houston Community College — Partnering for climate resiliency and workforce growth

Houston Community College (HCC), the seventh largest in the nation, provides over 85,000 students with access to high-quality, affordable education.¹³ The greater Houston region faces a unique challenge, with the state of Texas having experienced nearly 190 climate disaster events since 1980, each resulting in losses exceeding one billion dollars.¹⁴ In response, HCC launched the Resiliency Workforce Collaborative (Resiliency Collaborative) in 2022, expanding its network from 17 to over 40 partners, including private, nonprofit, educational, and city organizations.

The Resiliency Collaborative leverages local business partnerships to focus on training in technology, disaster response, clean energy, manufacturing and climate action, equipping individuals with skills in sectors such as artificial intelligence, energy, trades and manufacturing, disaster response, and utilities. Through these efforts, over 1,000 individuals secured employment. Following the implementation of HB8, HCC established a task force to address student retention and completion barriers, created a childcare facility on two campuses, and is developing a shuttle pilot to address transportation barriers.

“Having industry champions onsite has been key for us.”

Michael Webster

President, Houston Community College Southwest

Philanthropy

The philanthropic sector can also contribute to enabling local workforce ecosystems to maximize their effectiveness. In Texas, philanthropists have been instrumental in fostering innovation and addressing resource gaps, such as funding the development of new data infrastructure. Interviews with local partners consistently recognized it as a vital tool—as expressed by Todd Williams, “philanthropy enhances the effectiveness of public funding.”¹⁵ A key insight from Texas’ approach was the strategic engagement with this sector. Organizations typically utilized philanthropic contributions for targeted infrastructure investments and time-limited projects with well-defined outcomes. Texas organizations strategically planned how philanthropic funds would complement public funding, particularly during the planning and implementation phases, with the intention of transitioning to public funding for long-term sustainability.



INSIGHT 2: Empowering through evidence, data-supported systems change

One of the key ingredients in Texas' success was its strategic investment in data systems that span education and workforce development sectors. This robust data infrastructure serves as the backbone for transformative efforts at both local and statewide levels, enabling a focus on outcomes, enhancing transparency, and fostering a culture of trust and collaboration through evidence-based decision-making.

Data system alignment

By aligning data systems across state agencies involved in education and workforce development, Texas provides local leaders with a comprehensive view of the talent pipeline, allowing them to identify and address issues in real time. The formalization of data sharing across K-12 systems, post-secondary institutions, labor departments, and community organizations is instrumental in designing career pathways that align with regional labor demands and supporting students in achieving valuable credentials. Access to data on labor demand, student transitions to post-secondary institutions, credential achievements, and earnings is crucial for identifying the skills needed for high-earning careers and understanding the requirements for achieving credentials that contribute to regional economic growth and community success. Enhanced data infrastructure also has the potential to modernize how students access information. This includes navigating educational and career pathways, moving efficiently across systems, tracking individualized progress, and accessing support.

Building a robust data infrastructure

Since 2006, Texas has been building and using a wealth of educational and workforce data, thanks to the establishment of Education Research Centers (ERCs).¹⁶ These centers consolidate high-quality, student-level data from key state agencies, including the Texas Education Agency (TEA), the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), and the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC).¹⁷ The Texas Tri-Agency Workforce Initiative, in which the Commissioners of TEA, THECB, and TWC worked together to help Texas grow in economic prosperity, further enhanced this infrastructure by aligning agency data systems and creating an integrated workforce data framework.¹⁸ The Texas Commission on Community College Finance used this data infrastructure to demonstrate that, by 2030, 60 percent of jobs in Texas would require a postsecondary credential, and the current workforce system led to less than 40 percent of students obtaining a credential of value.¹⁹

Outcomes data dashboards

Groups like Texas 2036 and Commit utilize this comprehensive data to address challenges, tailoring programs and championing policy changes that improve education and workforce outcomes. One example of this is Commit's Data Dashboards, a publicly available snapshot of the opportunity indicators that reveal the overall health of the region's education and workforce pathways.²⁰ Notably, this dashboard relies on the availability of data from other sources, such as the Texas Public Education Information Resource (pre-K enrollment figures), the Texas Education Agency (student proficiency on standardized assessments), and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (living wage attainment and poverty rates), underscoring the importance of the availability of data across multiple systems to develop a holistic view of how students and workers are moving through career pathways and progressing in their financial health.

“Data transparency helps to build a culture that allows for more ambitious systems change.”

Miguel Solis

President, Commit Partnership

Evidence-based decision-making

This data infrastructure is closely integrated with processes designed to analyze and utilize information to drive evidence-based decision-making. Examples include:

- Aim Hire and Texas 2036 created a tool to analyze state and federal data, offering insights into current and future education and workforce demands.²¹ Texas 2036 developed a regional data dashboard to track labor market shifts and the Community College Finance Simulator (CCFS) to explore financial reforms.²² The Aim Hire Texas Policy Coalition used these insights to advocate for community finance reform, demonstrating how local partners enhance state efforts through data-driven strategies.²³
- A finding from Commit revealed that 25 percent of students with a 3.0 GPA did not enroll in college. To address this issue, a strategy was implemented to automatically identify these students, provide strong advising support, and begin to lay the groundwork for automatic conditional acceptance following graduation.²⁴

“Many people come to Dallas to learn about how we share data to support students. What they really are seeing is how we show up together and trust one another. The work is about evolution. It is improvement at the speed of trust.”

Eric Ban

Executive Director, Economic Mobility Systems

By the numbers



30,000
students served
annually



2,000
associate degrees
earned



5,000
associate degrees
target by 2030



Spotlight: Local strategy using technology to transform systems

Emerging from the partnership networks formed in Dallas, the Dallas County Promise (DCP) is a coalition of school districts, colleges, universities, employers, and community organizations working together to ensure more students complete college and enter meaningful careers. To achieve their goals, DCP launched Economic Mobility Systems (EMS). EMS connects insights from employers, labor market trends, and economic shifts with the regional education ecosystem, spanning grades 9–12, secondary education, and career pathways.²⁵

Since its inception, EMS has served 30,000 annual high school graduates in Dallas County and helped students to earn 2,000 employer-defined associate degrees, with a path to reach 5,000 by 2030. At the heart of EMS is the Regional Skills Management System (RSMS), a data-driven platform that integrates analytics tools to track student progress and deliver resources for soft skills development and work-based learning. RSMS is built on design principles that emphasize personalization, real-time data access, and alignment with workforce needs. RSMS enables timely interventions and tailored support for students, while equipping school districts and colleges with the insights they need to strengthen college and career readiness and sustain outcomes-based funding models. One example of this technology in action is the *Personalized Pathway Manager*, which provides students with tailored guidance aligned with their career goals, while leveraging standardized dashboard and application formats to enable timely interventions that equip educators and advisors with essential insights for supporting student success.

As Texas continues to innovate its career pathways and workforce legislation, these collaborative efforts and data-driven strategies serve as a model for other states. The early success of Texas' initiatives underscores the importance of cross-sector collaboration and strategic planning in driving meaningful economic outcomes.

INSIGHT 3: From courses to careers, aligning funding with outcomes

Nationally, community colleges enroll about 40 percent of all undergraduates, and nearly half of all four-year college graduates attended a community college at some point.²⁶ In Texas, community colleges enroll close to half of all students in higher education and award 93 percent of all career and technical education credentials.²⁷ As local and statewide coalitions, including community colleges, across Texas advanced strategies to reform education systems and build high-quality career pathways, a new priority was identified—aligning community college funding with state higher education and workforce goals to enhance student success, and ultimately strengthen the talent pipeline to meet regional and state workforce demands.

Outcomes-based funding

Building on the progress of Texas coalitions aiming for 60×30TX and following previously adopted workforce legislation, a network of employers, nonprofits, community colleges, and local leaders worked to better align community college financing with the student outcomes needed to meet statewide workforce goals and enhance student career prospects.²⁸ Some states, including Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana,²⁹ have adopted various approaches to outcomes-based funding, and independent qualitative research on these strategies shows that such models enhance the use of data to inform decision-making, improving student services, and leading to changes in course sequences and curricula.³⁰ Texas HB8 transformed the community college finance system by shifting from a model based on courses and credit hours to one focused on measurable student outcomes, aligning with state higher education and workforce goals.³¹

Student outcomes

HB8 incentivized community colleges to support students in completing credentials of value, dual credit, or successful transfer to public four-year institutions. Nationally, at least 32 states now use a performance-based funding approach for postsecondary institutions.³² Before 2023, less than 0.2 percent of annual community college operating funds came from state funds aligned with workforce needs.³³ Only 16 states award performance-based appropriations to postsecondary institutions based on workforce outcomes, such as students' wage earnings after graduation and the number of credentials or degrees awarded in state-defined critical needs.³⁴

“It is incorrect to assume that more money will solve the problem. How are the outcomes driving how funding is allocated? Every system is perfectly designed for the outcomes that it achieves”

Miguel Solis

President, Commit Partnership

The Texas funding formula rewards community colleges that meet criteria established to promote the state workforce goals. Core elements of HB8's design include that it:

- **Centers on workforce outcomes**
HB8 awards funds to community colleges based on the number of community college students who earn credentials of value;; the number of high school students who complete 15 semester credit hours in dual credit or dual enrollment courses;; and the number of community college students who transfer successfully to public four-year universities or complete 15 semester credit hours in a structured co-enrollment program.³⁵
- **Gathers stakeholder recommendations**
In 2021, the state legislature established the Commission on Community College Finance, which was tasked with making recommendations for consideration at the next state legislative session to establish a state funding formula for community colleges.³⁶ This commission held public hearings and requests for public comments that allowed stakeholders to influence its recommendations, which were then reflected in HB8.³⁷
- **Focuses on continuous improvement**
HB8 created a Standing Advisory Committee consisting of community college leaders from various positions and peer groups to review the operations of the finance program and provide periodic recommendations to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board as it develops rules and policies related to HB8.
- **Provides majority outcomes-based funding**
95 percent of the funds distributed through the state formula are based on measurable outcomes, ensuring that community colleges are properly incentivized to develop programs that meet state and regional economic needs.³⁸
- **Recognizes unique needs of certain community colleges**
The state's community college funding formula provides base-tier funding for small, rural, and property-poor colleges, where local tax bases and student bodies do not generate enough revenue.³⁹ Additionally, community colleges receive extra weight in the funding formula for serving students who are academically disadvantaged (not college ready), economically disadvantaged (received Pell Grants), or adult learners (25 years and older).⁴⁰



Spotlight: Local strategy, community approach to building support for Texas House Bill 8

Several Texas leaders instrumental in garnering support for HB8 noted factors that contributed to its widespread backing: a statewide goal, an ecosystem of partners, unified messaging from the Texas Association of Community Colleges, engagement of community colleges across the state (“every congress member has a community college in their district and those colleges almost all supported this effort”), and the bill’s employment of a “hold harmless” funding strategy during implementation, allowing colleges the necessary time to adapt their practices to the new legislation.⁴¹ Examples of stakeholders who contributed to the development and passage of HB8 include:

- The Texas Commission on Community College Finance (TCCCF) developed recommendations on dynamic, outcomes-based funding formulas that evolved into HB8 by gathering insights from a wide range of stakeholders through public hearings and the Student Advisory Council (SAC).⁴²
- The Texas Tri-Agency Workforce Initiative focused on aligning career pathways with state labor needs and contributed to the development of the data infrastructure to enhance outcomes.⁴³
- The Texas Association of Community Colleges maintained consistent messaging throughout the legislative process, emphasizing the importance of HB8 to community colleges across the state.⁴⁴

Emerging impacts

During its first two years of implementation, HB8 has spurred local changes, including:

1. Workforce programs aligned to local economic needs

Alamo Colleges in San Antonio, Texas set an ambitious goal to nearly double the number of students in its workforce programs from 8,000 to 15,000 over the next five years, which includes the development of over 30 new high-wage, high-demand programs.⁴⁵

2. Strengthened business partnerships

Business partnerships are foundational to the early success of HB8, which positions Texas as a potential national model for aligning education with workforce needs. One of the key innovations of HB8 is how it incentivizes outcomes tied directly to labor market value, prompting community colleges to deepen collaboration with local employers.

An example is Grayson College, where President Jeremy McMillen highlighted how HB8 catalyzed stronger employer engagement.⁴⁶ Grayson College launched training programs in electronics and automation, developed in partnership with industry leaders, in response to the community’s emerging identity as a semiconductor hub—with companies like Texas Instruments and GlobiTech investing billions. These efforts mirror the agile, employer-responsive model historically seen in Texas technical colleges. This kind of alignment—where colleges anticipate workforce demand and co-design curricula with employers—is precisely the type of scalable innovation that sets HB8 apart. It not only strengthens local talent pipelines but also signals how performance-based funding can drive real-time responsiveness to economic shifts.

3. Increased dual enrollment outcomes

Dual enrollment is associated with improved academic outcomes for students, including completing high school, enrolling in college, and completing college degrees.⁴⁷ HB8 established the Financial Aid for Swift Transfer (FAST) program, which provides funding to participating institutions of higher education so they can offer dual credit courses to economically disadvantaged students at no cost to the students, and incentivizes community colleges to support students in completing dual programs.⁴⁸ In its first two years, FAST has increased dual credit enrollment by 22 percent, supported 260,000 students, and covered 1.46 million semester credit hours at no cost to students.⁴⁹ For example, after Del Mar College in Corpus Christi, which previously charged \$33 per semester credit hour, made dual credit programs free for all students, over 3,000 students enrolled in the program during the Fall 2023–2024 school year.⁵⁰

4. Establishment of successful transfer programs

Nationally, community college students lose an estimated 43 percent of their credits when they transfer to a four-year institution.⁵¹ Incentivized by HB8, North Texas institutions formed the Dallas Transfer Collaborative, a partnership between Dallas College, Texas A&M University-Commerce, Texas Woman's University, and University of North Texas at Dallas. The collaborative aims to improve transfer student outcomes by simplifying transfer pathways with associate degrees that connect to multiple bachelor's degree programs.⁵²

The early local impacts of the state's revamped funding formula illustrate how outcomes-based funding for community colleges can be a model to determine where best to invest state funds to maximize workforce outcomes.

From Insights to Action

Turning momentum into measurable progress



Focus

- Align systems and strengthen data to drive smarter decisions.
- Establish statewide priorities through the 60×30TX strategic plan.
- Enhance data systems so programs are evidence-based and responsive to industry needs.
- Use clear talent signals to align education pathways with workforce demand.



Invest

- Target resources where they can scale and sustain impact.
- Prioritize funding that supports rural and high-demand workforce systems.
- Expand access to online tools and dual enrollment opportunities.
- Broaden incentives and eligibility measures that open doors for learners and institutions.



Connect

- Empower leaders and partnerships that bridge sectors.
- Engage practitioners—school leaders, counselors, and employers—to shape solutions.
- Build and leverage business partnerships to achieve workforce goals.
- Foster cross-sector collaboration to create scalable, regional approaches.

The path forward

By focusing, investing, and connecting, Texas can bridge classrooms and careers—turning policy progress into lasting workforce outcomes.

S.B. 1786 (89R)—highlighted in this report—was approved by the Texas legislature and signed into law at the end of May, advancing high-quality career pathways in Texas. For more details on this legislation and JPMorganChase' commitment to high-quality career pathways across the U.S., scan the QR code:



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