



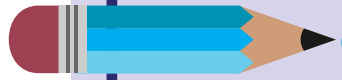







# AT A GLANCE

## 2025 STATE OF EDUCATION



The *State of Education* report is intended to be a barometer of not only the key indicators of public school performance, such as standardized test scores and school finances, but also the timely challenges that public schools are facing and how they are coping with them. Data for the report comes from publicly available data sources and surveys of chief school administrators.

### TOP 5 CHALLENGES

-   **1** Student mental health
-   **2** Budget pressures
-   **3** Staffing shortages
-   **4** School facility issues
-   **5** Academic challenges

### Biggest challenges connecting students with mental health services

- 83%** Scarcity of providers
- 58%** Lack of funding
- 52%** Reluctance to seek help
- 43%** Distance to provider
- 34%** Lack of awareness

**70%**

of superintendents rated student mental health as one of their biggest instructional challenges.

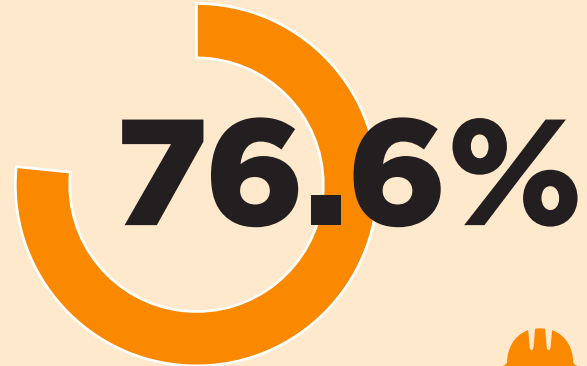
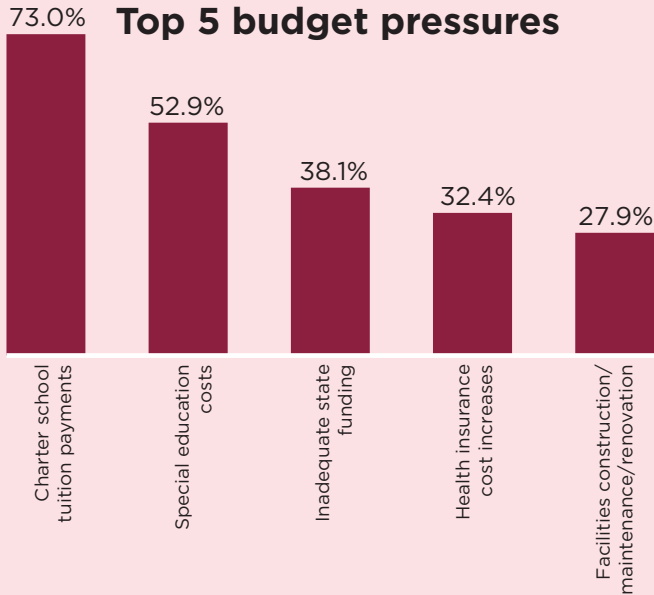


# Mandated Expenses

# School Infrastructure

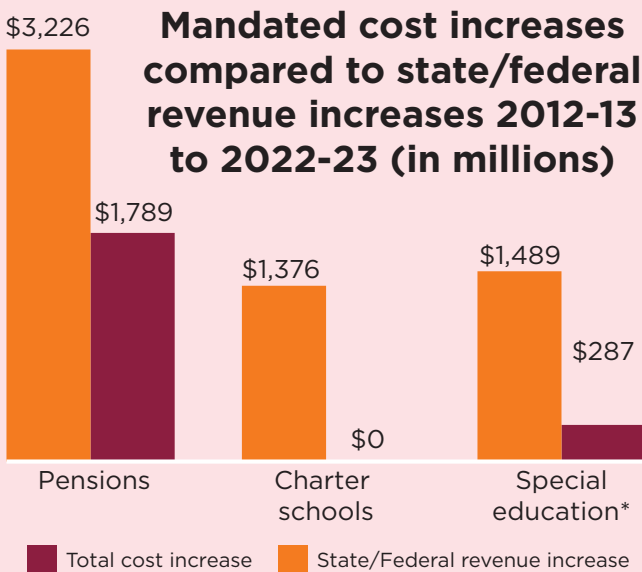
Mandated expenses – those that school districts have very little, if any control over – are the top sources of budget pressure and are driving increases in spending.

More than three-quarters of school districts reported that one or more of their school buildings were in need of major repair or replacement.

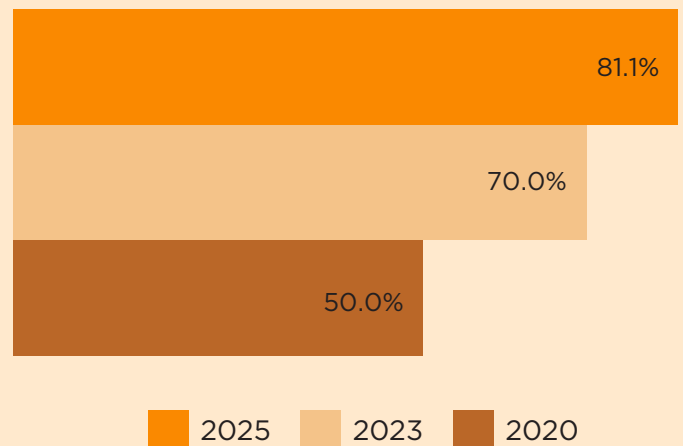


Over the last decade, growth in mandated pension, charter school tuition and special education costs have surpassed state revenues by **\$4 billion**

Over 80% of school districts reported that the lack of state reimbursement for school construction prevented them from making facility improvements.



School districts postponing construction/renovation projects due to a lack of state reimbursement



\*Does not include pension and charter school costs attributed to special education.