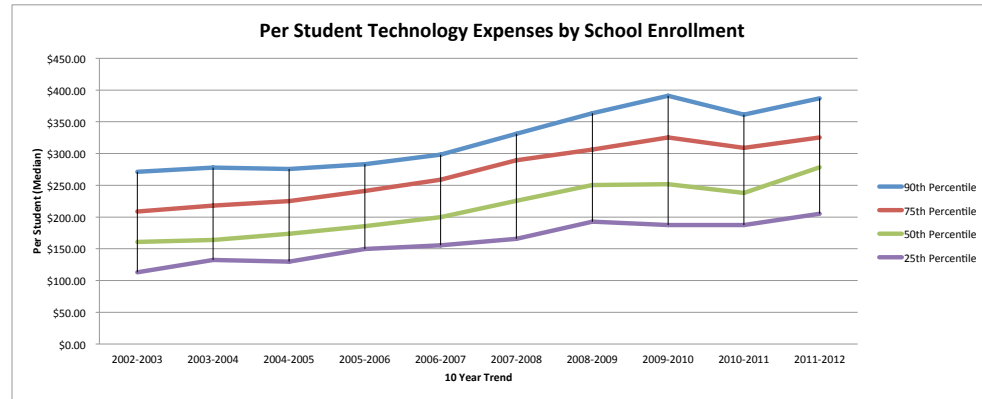
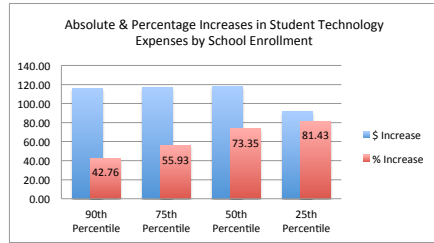


School Enrollment & Technology Expenses	2002-2003	2002-2003	2003-2004	2003-2004	2004-2005	2004-2005	2005-2006	2005-2006	2006-2007	2006-2007	2007-2008	2007-2008	2008-2009	2008-2009	2009-2010	2009-2010	2010-2011	2010-2011	2011-2012	2011-2012
90th Percentile	953	\$258,466	971	\$270,034	966	\$266,440	971	\$275,000	982	\$292,804	992	\$328,572	984	\$357,791	978	\$382,423	964	\$348,150	995	\$385,238
75th Percentile	649	\$135,344	656	\$143,151	654	\$147,203	662	\$159,679	660	\$170,920	667	\$193,023	658	\$201,598	658	\$214,142	649	\$200,621	660	\$214,620
50th Percentile	401	\$64,406	411	\$67,300	399	\$69,288	398	\$73,971	404	\$80,688	406	\$91,500	399	\$100,000	398	\$100,198	399	\$95,000	396	\$110,258
25th Percentile	250	\$28,244	260	\$34,375	246	\$31,971	247	\$36,981	250	\$38,896	252	\$41,785	247	\$47,574	245	\$45,914	243	\$45,590	237	\$48,578

Number of Schools Reporting 960 852

Per Student Technology Expenses by School Enrollment	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
90th Percentile	\$271.21	\$278.10	\$275.82	\$283.21	\$298.17	\$331.22	\$363.61	\$391.03	\$361.15	\$387.17
75th Percentile	\$208.54	\$218.22	\$225.08	\$241.21	\$258.97	\$289.39	\$306.38	\$325.44	\$309.12	\$325.18
50th Percentile	\$160.61	\$163.75	\$173.65	\$185.86	\$199.72	\$225.37	\$250.63	\$251.75	\$238.10	\$278.43
25th Percentile	\$112.98	\$132.21	\$129.96	\$149.72	\$155.58	\$165.81	\$192.61	\$187.40	\$187.61	\$204.97

Absolute & Percentage Increases in Student Technology Expenses by School Enrollment	\$ Increase	% Increase
90th Percentile	115.96	42.76
75th Percentile	116.64	55.93
50th Percentile	117.82	73.35
25th Percentile	91.99	81.43



In this FastStats, the 10-year trend of the per student (operating) expenditure of various size independent schools is explored. School enrollment is broken down into four categories:

- *25th percentile in overall enrollment i.e., a median of approximately 250 students over the past ten years;
- *50th percentile in overall enrollment i.e., a median of approximately 400 students over the past ten year;
- *75th percentile in overall enrollment i.e., a median of approximately 660 students over the past ten years;
- *90th percentile in overall enrollment i.e., a median of approximately 980 students over the past ten years;

The **Per Student Technology Expenses by School Enrollment** graph indicates that the per student operating expenses for technology have had a steady and strong increase over the past ten years, no matter school size. (But do note the recession-related dip in spending from 2009-2010 to 2010-2011). You will also notice that the relative difference among the various size schools has not really changed over ten years. Bigger schools not only spend a lot more on technology, as would be expected, they also spend a lot more on technology, per student, which may not have been expected, and this has not really changed in ten years. This graph also confirms every headmaster's suspicion that there has been a technology "arms race" for many years now. Moreover, the "arms race" has disproportionately impacted the budgets of smalls schools. As the **Absolute & Percentage Increases in Student Technology Expenses by School Enrollment** graph indicates the absolute dollar amount increases are not appreciably different among different size schools, except schools at the 25th percentile who lag behind the larger schools. When the **percentage** increase in the technology expenditure was calculated, however, it is clear that smaller schools have increased substantially relative to larger schools in allocations over the past ten years.

You might think that schools with larger enrollments, and thus more revenue, might hit a ceiling in terms of technology spending, however, that does not seem to be the case. In fact, it seems like there's no foreseeable limit on what a school could spend on technology. Like so many of us in our personal lives, schools could be caught up having the latest and greatest technology. Regardless, this analysis clearly points out the "resource gap" that exists between the operating budgets of smaller and larger schools. In short, how much (per student) that is allocated in the operating budget for technology is clearly a reflection of the size of school. Furthermore, with the budgetary flexibility to assign greater per student funds for technology-related initiatives these schools are much more apt to develop leading edge programs, like global education, that may depend heavily on the integration of technology.