SUSD Technology Spending Analysis 2019-2026

Purposeful use • Balanced learning • Responsible investment

What are you hoping to learn or gain insight into during our session today?

Technology Overview

- Why Now?
  - Coding procedures for technology have not consistent across all departments over the years and we are learning from improvements
  - The manpower needed to pull and analyze the volume of data used for a comprehensive effort like this far exceeds the capacity of the district staff.
  - The advent of AI tools, even in the past 12 months has allowed us to dive deeper into the data than has been possible previously.
  - In previous study sessions, we surfaced some large spikes in technology spending across departments, particular in the area of security and we felt it important to study further.

Disclaimer

- AI tools were utilized to compile all general ledger reports and generate deeper analysis.
- Over the time period (FY19-FY26) practices shifted related to which department was purchasing software and hardware and how things were coded within Visions finance system.
- Multi-year contract payments may create bubbles in the data and don’t fully represent the expenditure annually over the length of the contract.
- Data Limitations: Technology expenditures may be understated, as some expenses may not be captured due to account coding structure, inconsistencies with account coding, or the descriptions used when recording purchases.

Process Used

2019-2026 all expenditures (entire general ledger)

- Gift funds
- Grants
- M&O
- Capital

Governing board guiding questions and inquiries

HolonIQ classification to sort out the different software types and prepare for future benchmarking efforts

What did we initially identify as "spend" on technology in FY26?

$17.56 million

Identified FY2026 technology spending

$10.08M

Equipment

$6.41M

Core software

$1.07M

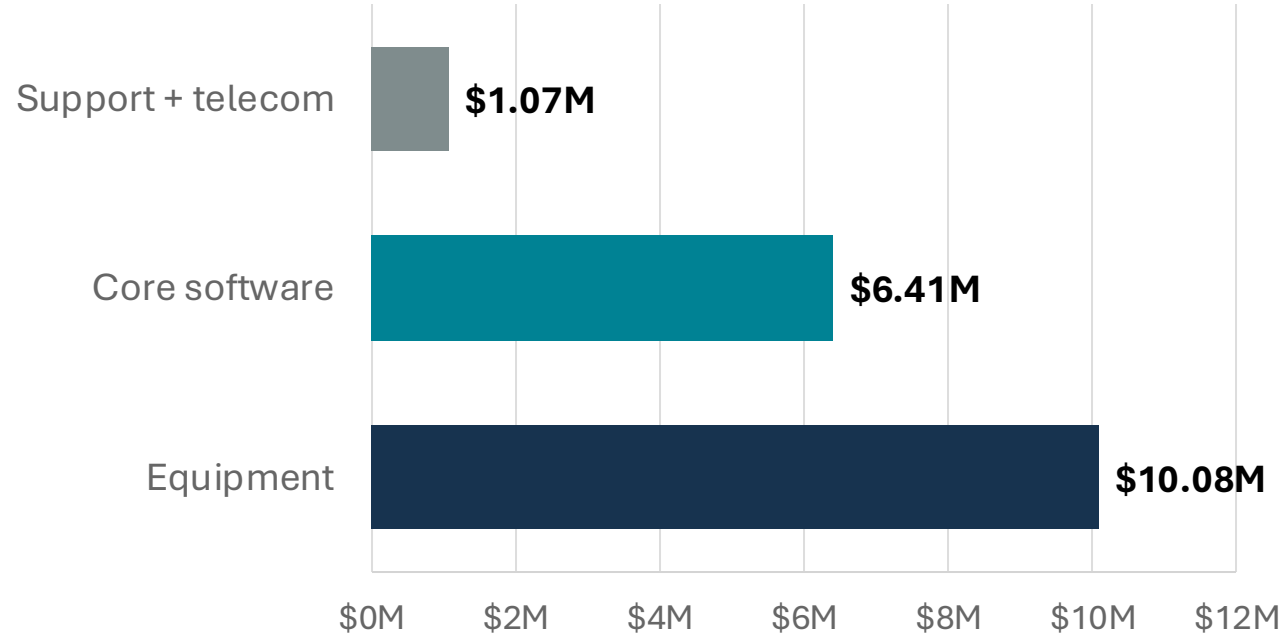
Repairs, maintenance and telecommunications

A consistent view of selected technology purchases and services

Source: Trends and Methodology & Sources. Identified purchases and services exclude a full staffing cost calculation.

Here’s how we spend our dollars

Equipment accounts for 57% of the total



Within software

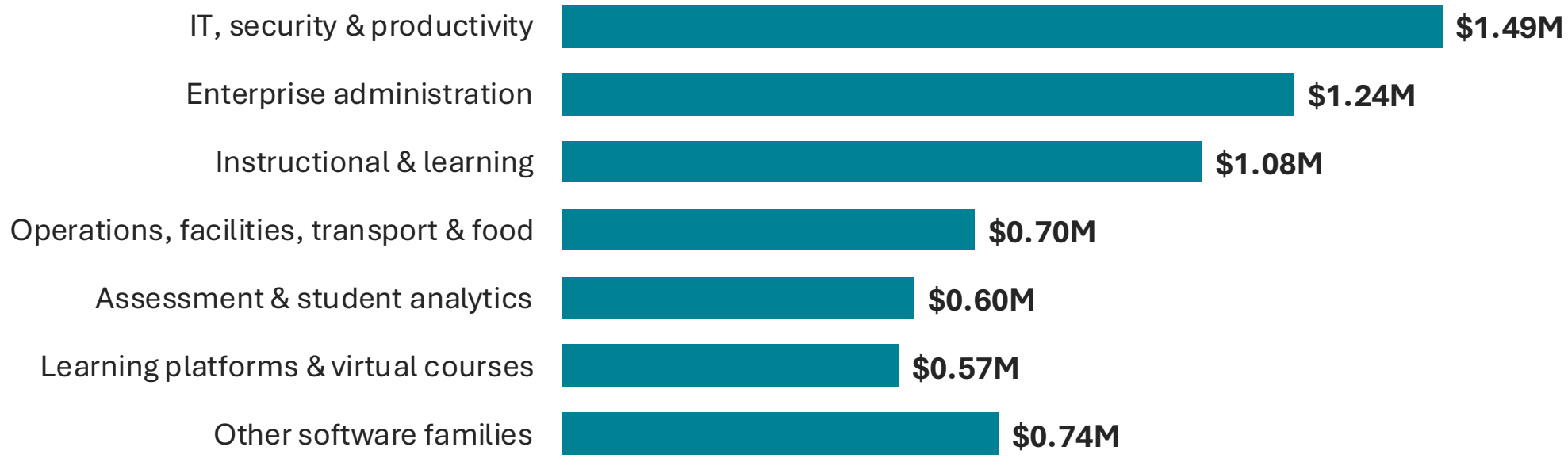
$2.65M
Learning-facing functions

$3.75M
Enterprise and infrastructure

Source: SUSD spending workbook, Trends, FY2026 and Software Families

Here's how we spend our dollars

FY2026 core software supports instruction and district operations



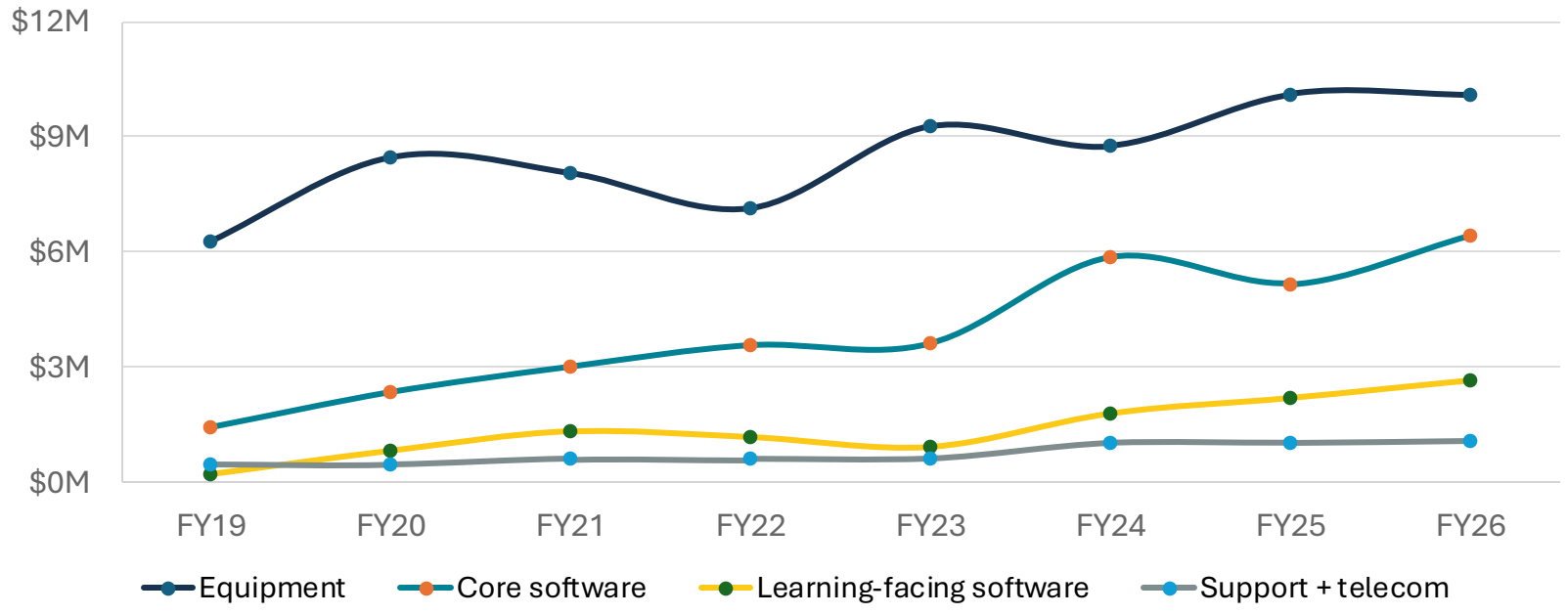
Learning-facing tools represent 41.4% of core software spending.

Source: Software Families!A5:J15. Categories below summarize the workbook's portfolio mix.

Here’s how it has trended since 2019

$8.16M to $17.56M overall

115% increase since FY2019



Annualized growth

11.6%
Total spending

23.6%
Core software

Source: Trends. Learning-facing software is a subset of core software. CAGR spans seven annual intervals.

130 Years | A Legacy of Learning
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Here's how it has trended since 2019

The measured footprint more than doubles, from $8.16M to $17.56M

Measure	FY2019	FY2026	Annualized growth
Technology footprint	$8.16M	$17.56M	11.6%
Technology equipment	$6.25M	$10.08M	7.1%
Core software	$1.45M	$6.41M	23.6%
Support + telecom	$0.45M	$1.07M	13.0%

CAGR means compound annual growth rate. It summarizes seven years of change.

Source: Trends!C5:H12. CAGR calculations use FY2019 and FY2026, a seven-year interval.

Reasoning behind some large changes

Safety and Security needs post Uvalde

- Raptor
- Zonar
- Geocom

Global Pandemic

- Acceleration of 1:1 strategy
- Investments in digital learning tools and resources
- Camera and infrastructure installation

Inflation

RAM Price escalation

Improved coding processes and procedures

How we sorted the information

We used a consistent set of payment rules and grouped purchases by purpose

Step	How we organized the information
1. Measure payments	Use line totals, not repeated purchase-order totals.
2. Separate spending	Separate software, equipment, and support/telecom.
3. Classify purpose	Group products by SUSD purpose and HolonIQ K–12 category to support future benchmarking efforts.
4. Compare fiscal years	Fiscal year general ledgers. Review large changes against contracts.

Source: Methodology & Sources!A6:B16. Detailed account-code rules appear in the speaker notes.

Internal Classifications Currently Used

- IT, Security & Productivity
- Enterprise Administration
- Instructional & Learning
- Operations, Facilities, Transport & Food
- Assessment & Student Analytics
- Learning Platforms & Virtual Courses
- Communication & Engagement
- College, Career & CTE
- Student Support, Accessibility & Wellbeing
- Professional Learning
- Review / Other

HolonIQ K–12 Education Classification

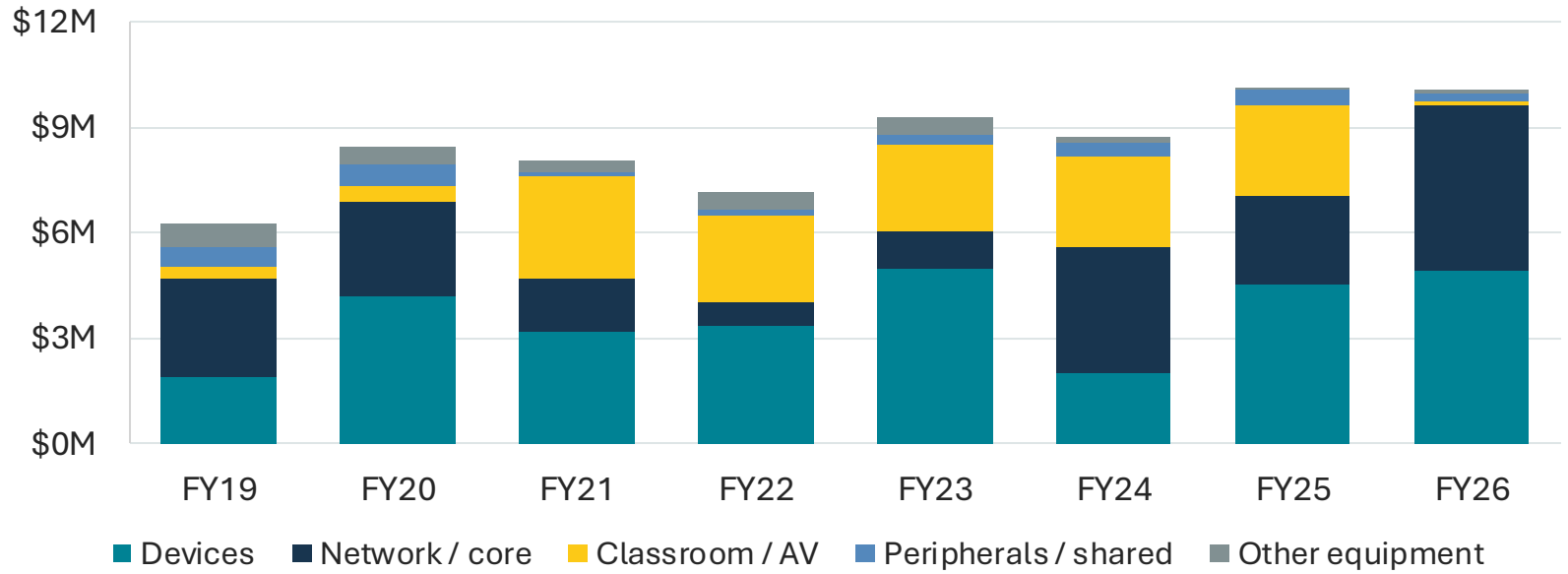
Education Market Taxonomy 2025 which will allow for future benchmarking opporutnities

D K12 Schools	E K12 Content & Curriculum	F K12 Support	G K12 Management Systems	H K12 Hardware
D1 Schools	E1 K12 Math	F1 K12 Wellbeing & Student Success	G1 School Management Systems	H1 Classroom Technology
D2 Special Needs Schools	E2 K12 Literacy	F2 Special Needs Education	G2 School Technology Management	H2 K12 STEAM & Robotics
D3 International Schools	E3 K12 Science & Engineering	F3 Tutoring & Homework Help	G3 K12 Student Data & Analytics	H3 Classroom Furnishings
D4 Home & Virtual Schools	E4 K12 Social Studies	F4 K12 Testing & Assessment	G4 K12 Learning Platforms	H4 Labs & Specialized Equipment
D5 K12 Education Financing	E5 Life Skills Learning	F5 Instructional Support Solutions	G5 School-Home Communication	
D6 School Discovery, Recruitment & Enrolment	E6 K12 Language Learning	F6 Teacher Preparation & Development		
		F7 School Transport		
		F8 K12 Food Services		

Source: HolonIQ, Education Market Taxonomy (2025). K–12 sector only. Original classification codes retained.

What are the drivers of our technology spending?

Equipment purchases shift among devices, classroom technology, and core systems



95.5%

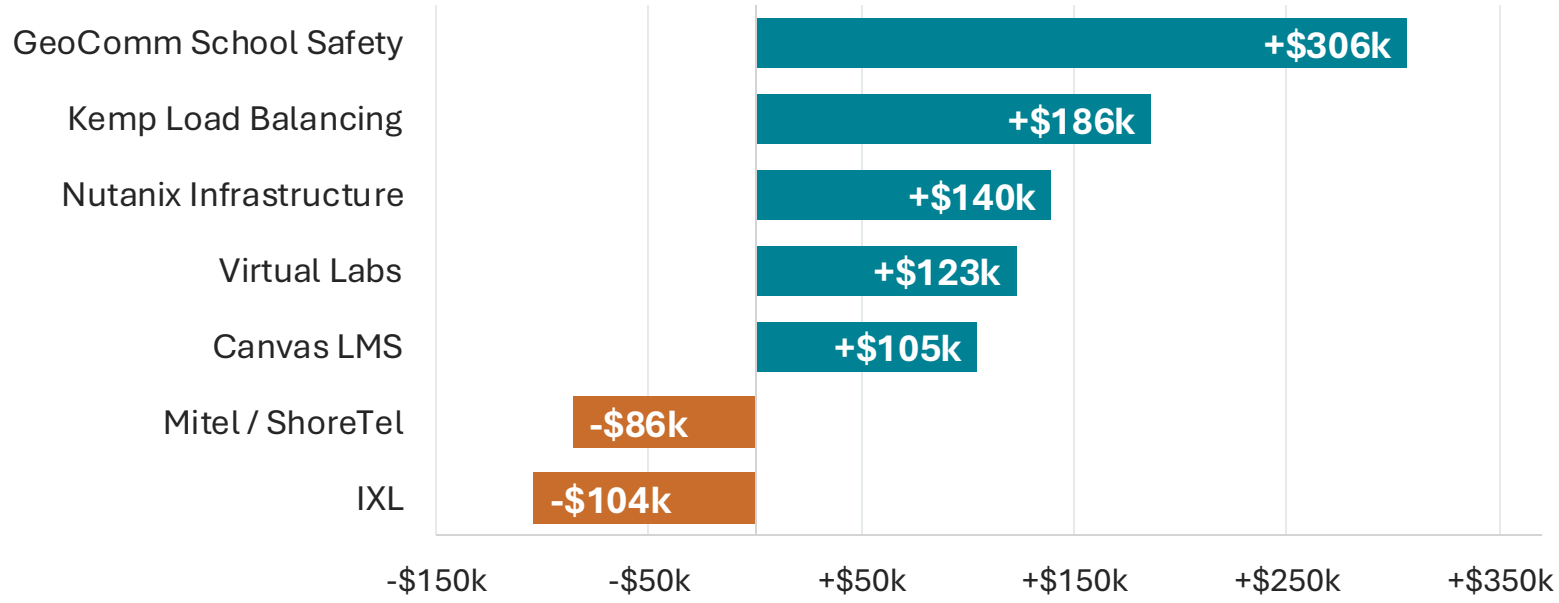
of FY2026 equipment dollars support devices and network/core systems

FY2026: $4.94M devices + $4.69M network/core within $10.08M equipment.

Source: Hardware Detail!A5:K12 and Technology Equipment Mix by Hardware Category graph.

What are the drivers of our technology spending?

FY2026 software spending rises $1.24M. Selected product changes show where.



24.0%

increase in core software from FY2025 to FY2026

Contract terms and payment timing can affect these changes.

Spending changes alone do not establish recurring costs or savings.

Source: Large Changes!A6:F10 and A35:F36. Selected changes do not sum to the net increase.

Initial AI Analysis

SUSD_EdTech_Spending_Analysis_FY19-FY26_FOR_BOARD.xlsx

This analysis provides an overview of technology spending from FY19-FY26. It is important to note that coding procedures have changed over time to increase precision. Current efforts and steps are being taken to develop business and coding rules for items that serve multiple purposes.

We are aware of numerous transactions included in this file that are technology related or adjacent and were not included.

From Spending History to Investment Decisions

- **Historical analysis | FY2019–FY2026**

  What did SUSD spend, and where?

- **CoSN Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)**

  What does each investment cost to implement, support and replace?

- **CoSN Value of Investment (VOI)**

  What measurable educational, operational and security value does it deliver?

- **Districtwide decisions**

  Maintain, improve, consolidate or discontinue—based on evidence.

Here is the foundation that we have built for our next steps

We have a shared spending baseline and a common way to classify purchases

Foundation	Evidence in the workbook	What it enables
Spending history	Eight fiscal years, FY2019–FY2026	Comparison over time
Traceable purchase detail	3,569 software lines 9,611 equipment lines	Review of purchases and changes
Common categories	SUSD functional families and HolonIQ K–12 mappings	Shared discussion of needs
Current software snapshot	158 paid product groups 152 paid vendors in FY2026	Owner and contract review

Product groups and paid vendors do not measure licenses, active use, or outcomes.

Source: Trends!A5:N12, Methodology & Sources!A39:B42, and the workbook's classification tabs.

Next Steps

1 Establish full costs | CoSN TCO

Inventory contracts, licenses, devices, support, training and lifecycle replacement costs.

2 Evaluate results | CoSN VOI

Measure usage, instructional and operational benefits, security improvements and stakeholder value.

3 Act on findings

Review redundancy, validate savings, assign owners and use evidence to guide renewals and investments.

4 Engage in Technology Audit via Audit Committee

Partner with the City of Scottsdale to audit procurement, inventory and coding practices.