



Food and Nutrition Administration
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Results from the Annual Survey of School Food Authorities, School Year 2024-2025

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About this report

USDA sent a survey to every school food authority in the United States to ask about their challenges operating the school meal programs in school year 2024-25. This report presents the survey results.

Contents

Introduction	1
Key Findings	3
Results	5
Background and Operations	5
Supply Chain Challenges	6
Impacts of Challenges on School Food Operations.....	9
Challenges Related to Food Costs	10
Challenges Related to Labor	11
Challenges Related to USDA Foods in Schools	13
SFA Strategies to Address Supply Chain Challenges	14
Changes in Scratch Cooking	15
Changes in Local Food Purchases	17
Changes in Student Participation	19
SFA Nonprofit School Foodservice Account Status	21
About this publication	24
Suggested citation and related citations	24
Data	24
Funding and acknowledgements	24
Appendices	25
Appendix A. Methodological Notes	25
Appendix B. Survey Instrument	28

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Administration (FNA) administers the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP), which provide nutritionally balanced, low-cost or no-cost lunches and breakfasts to millions of children each school day. These programs are administered by State agencies and operated by School Food Authorities (SFAs), entities composed of one or more schools that receive reimbursements for serving meals meeting Federal requirements.

To provide the best possible support to States and Child Nutrition Program operators, FNA routinely engages SFAs to collect timely and accurate information regarding current school food challenges and operations. The SFA Survey on Supply Chain Disruption and Student Participation for school year (SY) 2024–2025 was administered by FNA from January 27 to March 21, 2025, through a 20-minute online questionnaire. The survey was sent to all SFAs operating Child Nutrition Programs¹ in schools to gather information on the impacts of continued supply chain disruptions during SY 2024–2025. The response rate for the survey was 69 percent with SFAs from all States and territories responding. Due to non-response, the results of this census were weighted to be nationally representative.

Prior versions of this survey were completed for SY 2021–2022,² SY 2022–2023,³ and SY 2023–2024,⁴ with data available for States in a corresponding dashboard.⁵ Select

¹ Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) At-risk Afterschool Meals; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP); National School Lunch Program (NSLP); NSLP Afterschool Snack Service; School Breakfast Program (SBP); Special Milk Program (SMP); and Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) (only if operated during unanticipated school closures during SY 2024–2025).

² Results of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service-Administered School Food Authority Survey on Supply Chain Disruptions (March 2022). <https://www.fna.usda.gov/research/cn-results-fna-administered-school-food-authority-survey-supply-chain-disruption>

³ Results of USDA's Food and Nutrition Service-Administered School Food Authority Survey II on Supply Chain Disruption and Student Participation (July 2023). <https://www.fna.usda.gov/research/cn-results-fns-administered-sfa-survey2-supply-chain-disruption>

⁴ Results of the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service-Administered School Food Authority Survey III on Supply Chain Disruption and Student Participation (January 2025). <https://www.fna.usda.gov/research/schoolmeals/sfa-survey3-scd>

⁵ USDA FNA, School Foodservice Supply Chain Challenges Dashboard. <https://www.fna.usda.gov/data-research/data-visualization/school-foodservice-supply-chain-challenges-dashboard>

data from prior surveys are presented in this report to understand trends over time. Note that data should be interpreted as cross-sectional snapshots for every school year. Although most SFAs have responded to all surveys, data are not analyzed longitudinally.

Key Findings

- **Ninety-three percent of SFAs experienced one or more supply chain-related challenges.** High food and labor costs, staffing shortages, and product shortages are the challenges most frequently identified by SFAs.
- **The number of SFAs reporting that they received incomplete orders declined from 52 percent to 40 percent and the number that reported that food service materials are limited and/or expensive declined from 42 percent to 32 percent.** Very large and large SFAs generally reported more supply chain-related challenges than small or medium SFAs.⁶
- **The proportion of SFAs that reported having difficulty with menu planning due to issues with food availability decreased** from 38 to 27 percent having difficulty since the last survey.
- **A majority of SFAs (68 percent) reported that the challenges they faced increased their program costs,** unchanged from the prior school year.
- **One in four SFAs (26 percent) reported that student participation in SY 2024–2025 was lower than SY 2023–2024 due to challenges.** The leading reasons cited for decreased participation were student dissatisfaction with meals or menus followed by a decrease in student enrollment.
- **SFAs in States offering Healthy School Meals for All (HSMFA)⁷ were less likely to report a reduction in student participation in SY 2024–2025 compared with SFAs in non-HSMFA States.** Twenty-eight percent of SFAs in States without HSMFA policies reported reduced participation compared with only 18 percent of SFAs in HSMFA States.

⁶ SFA size defined by student enrollment: Small (1–999); Medium (1,000–4,999); Large (5,000–24,999); Very Large (>25,000+).

⁷ States with HSMFA policies in place in SY 2024–2025 were California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, and Vermont. HSMFA is a State-wide initiative where States can distribute free school meals to all students regardless of household income levels. Note that while some U.S. territories (e.g., Guam, Virgin Islands) offer free meals to all their students, this is done through the Community Eligibility Provision; therefore, these territories are not included with HSMFA States.

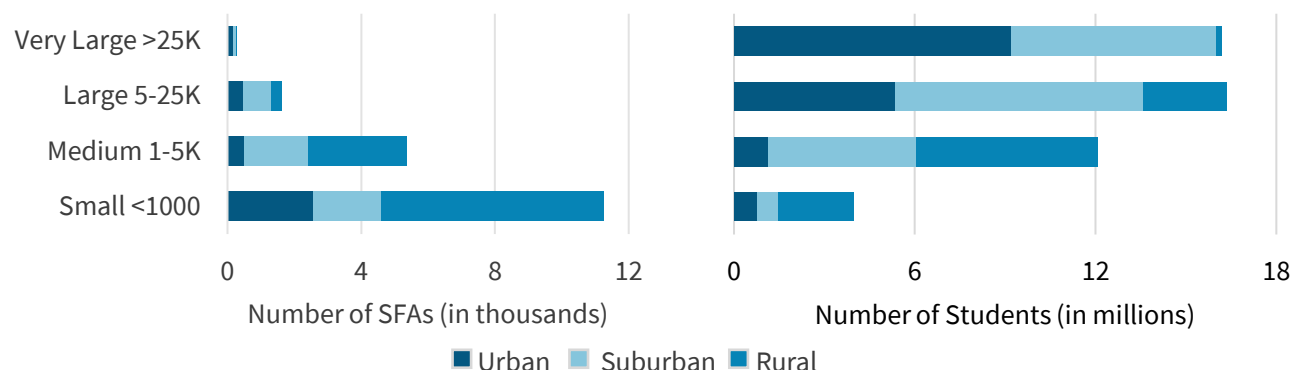
- **Two in five SFAs (37 percent) reported that they increased the use of the USDA Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (DoD Fresh) to address challenges**, up from 33 percent the previous year.
- **One in four SFAs (27 percent) reported that they increased their use of USDA Foods direct delivery (brown box) to address challenges**, up from 24 percent the previous year.
- **One third of SFAs (34 percent) reported that they increased their use of scratch cooking to address challenges**, up from 32 percent the previous year.
- **One in five SFAs (19 percent) reported that they increased local food purchases as a strategy to address challenges.** Large and very large SFAs were more likely to increase their purchase of local foods and cited grant funding and state or local policies as the primary reasons for the increase.
- **More SFAs reported operating at a budget deficit.** At the end of SY 2021–2022, 18 percent of SFAs reported operating at a deficit. That percentage increased to 35 percent of SFAs at the end of SY 2023–2024.

Results

Background and Operations

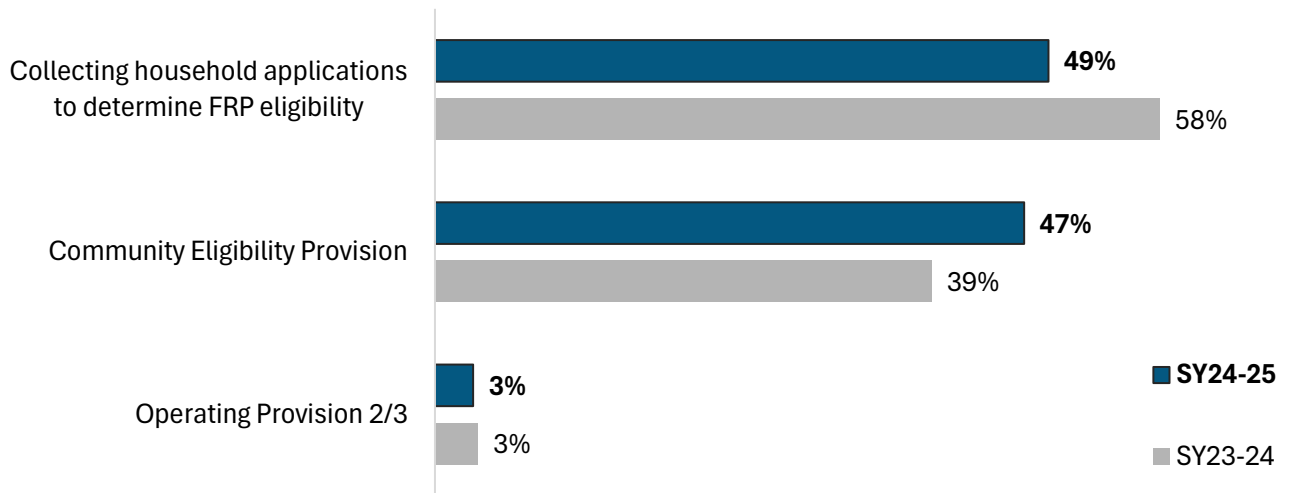
Two characteristics that define SFAs and influence the challenges they face are **size (i.e., number of students)** and **urbanicity**. Shown in Figure 1, most SFAs are small (fewer than 1,000 students). However, while SFAs that are large (5,000 – 25,000 students) or very large (greater than 25,000 students) constitute the minority of SFAs, they serve the majority of students. There is also a correlation between SFA size and whether a SFA is predominantly urban, suburban, or rural.

Figure 1. Number of SFAs Compared to the Number of Students by Size and Urbanicity



According to FNA administrative data, **47 percent of SFAs had at least one school operating the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) or another provision allowing all meals to be served for free in SY 2024-2025**. Shown in Figure 2, this was an increase compared to the prior school year. In contrast, the proportion of SFAs with at least one school collecting applications declined.

Figure 2. School Meal Program Operation Methods in SY 2024-2025 Compared to SY 2023-2024



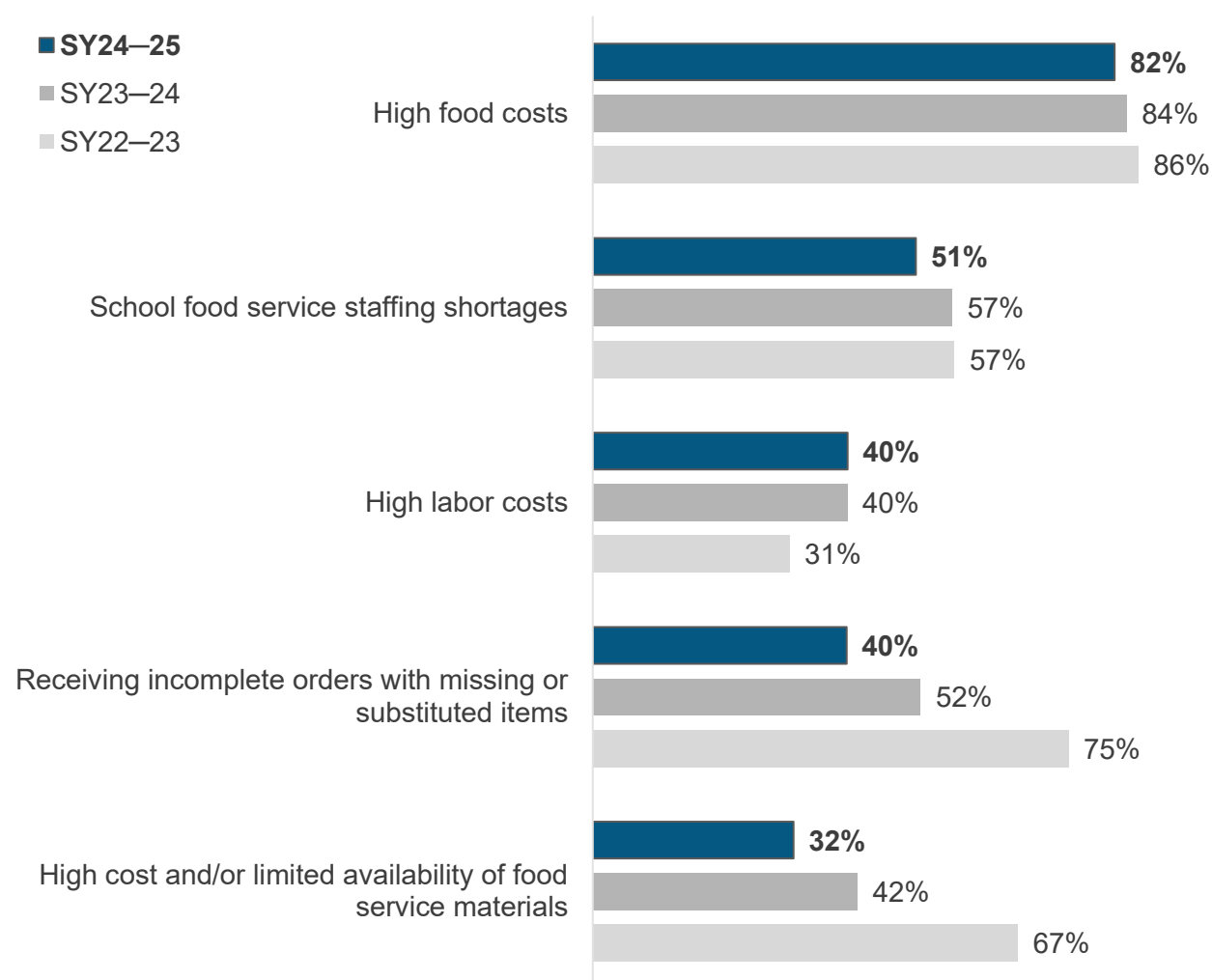
Supply Chain Challenges

Almost all SFAs (93 percent⁸) reported one or more supply chain-related challenge in SY 2024–2025, and high costs and staffing shortages were the most common supply chain challenges⁹ reported. There were continued declines in two categories of challenges. Shown in Figure 3, the number of SFAs reporting receiving orders with missing or substituted items declined from 52 percent in SY 2023-2024 to 40 percent in the current survey. The number of SFAs reporting the high cost and/or limited availability of food service materials as challenges declined from 42 percent to 32 percent across the same period. There has been little change in the percentage of SFAs reporting high costs of food and labor or staffing shortages across time.

⁸ Note that all follow up questions about challenges were only asked of the 93 percent of SFAs that reported challenges. These results are presented in Figures 3 – 10. SFAs that reported not experiencing any challenges in school year 2024-2025 skipped ahead to questions about Buy American (see Appendix B for the full survey instrument).

⁹ The full list of challenges can be found under Question 6 in the 2024–2025 survey, which can be found in Appendix B.

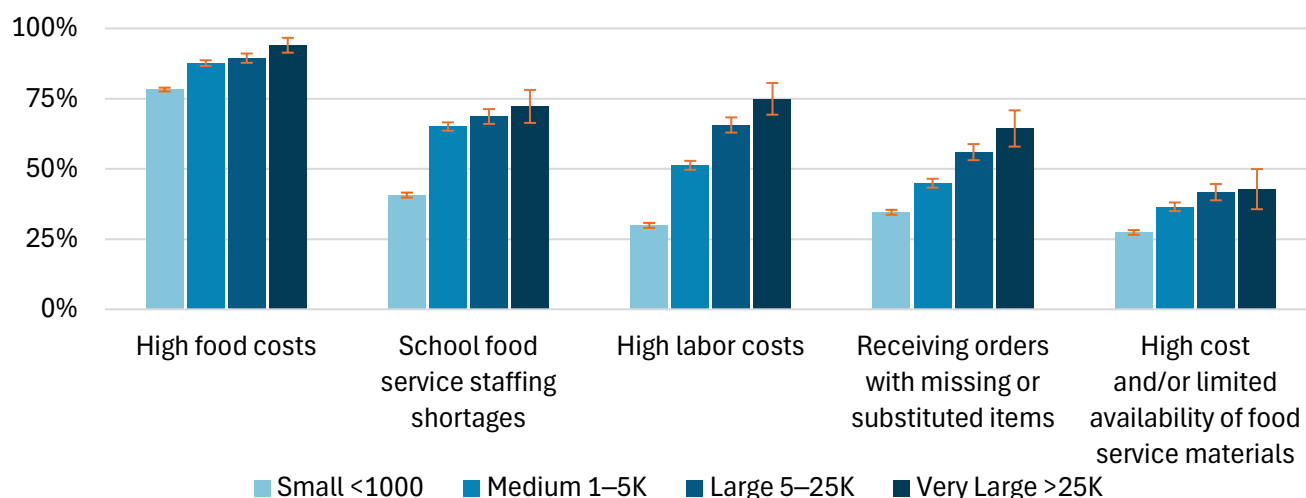
Figure 3. Top Five Supply Chain Challenges Reported by SFAs in SY 2024-2025 Compared to SY 2023-2024 and SY 2022-2023



Consistent with prior surveys, small SFAs reported supply chain challenges less frequently¹⁰ than larger SFAs. Shown in Figure 4, these differences were especially pronounced for staffing shortages and high labor costs.

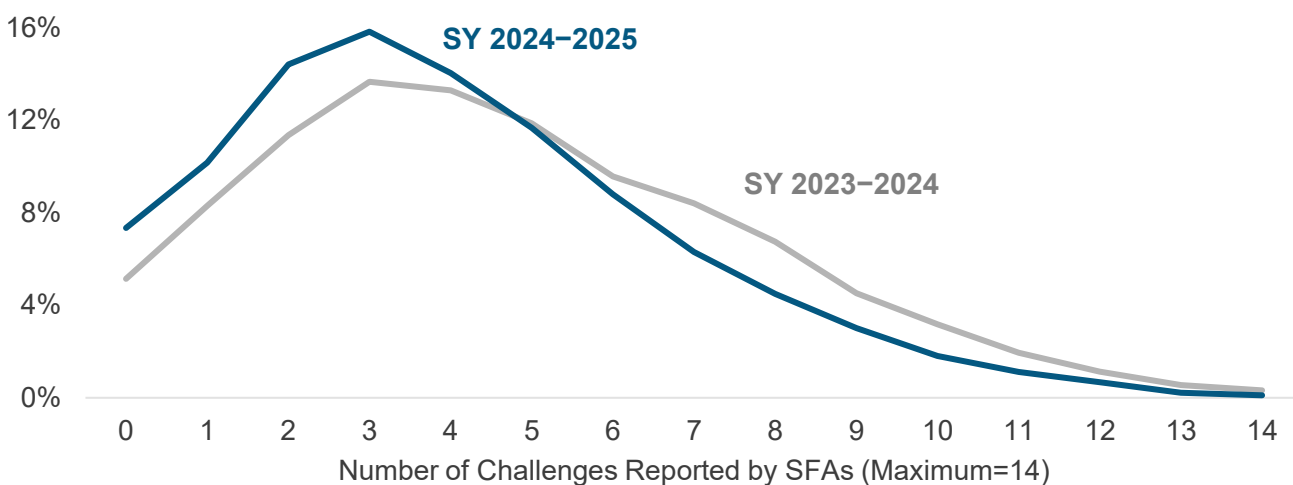
¹⁰ Error bars are provided to assess whether differences between SFA types are statistically significant. Estimates have a small degree of uncertainty because results are weighted to account for the 29 percent of SFAs that did not complete the survey (see Appendix A for more details).

Figure 4. Leading Supply Chain Challenges in SY 2024–2025 by SFA Size



In SY 2024–2025, SFAs most frequently experienced around three challenges, down from four SY 2023–2024 (Figure 5). While private SFAs, small SFAs, and rural SFAs were a little less likely than their counterparts to experience challenges, challenges were reported by 88 percent or more of every type of SFA.¹¹

Figure 5. Proportion of SFAs Reporting Supply Chain-Related Challenges

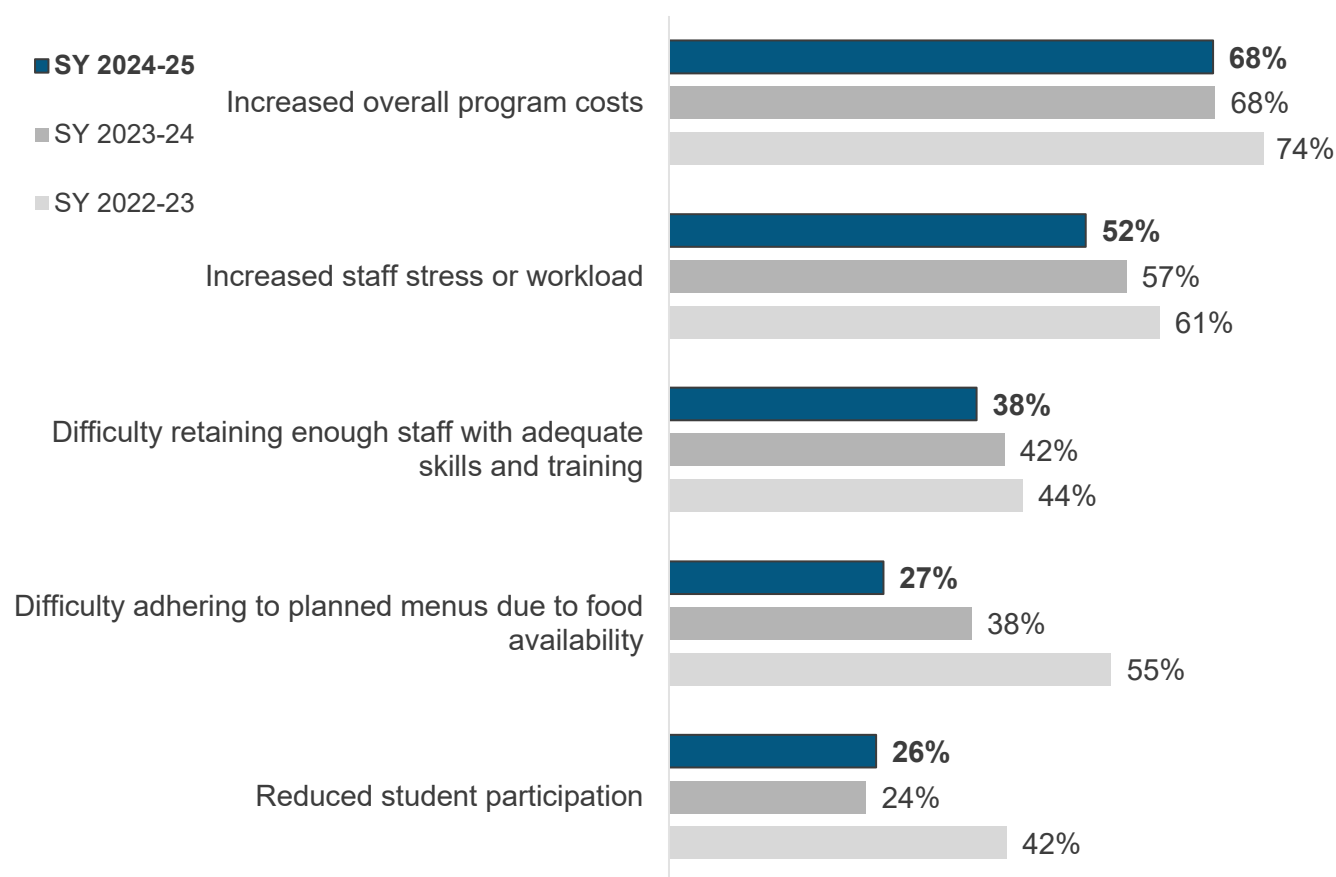


¹¹ Note that the SY 2022–2023 survey offered SFAs fewer challenges to select from than the SY 2023–2024 survey for this question (11 vs. 14) and are not compared here. All SY 2024–2025 survey questions can be found in the Appendix.

Impacts of Challenges on School Food Operations

Among SFAs reporting challenges, 89 percent reported that challenges impacted school food operations. Shown in Figure 6, more than half of SFAs reported impacts such as increased overall program costs (68 percent) and increased staff stress or workload (52 percent), though these declined from the percentages reported in SY 2022-2023. Reporting related to overall program costs remained the same as in the last survey. SFAs reporting impacts on student participation increased slightly from the last survey.

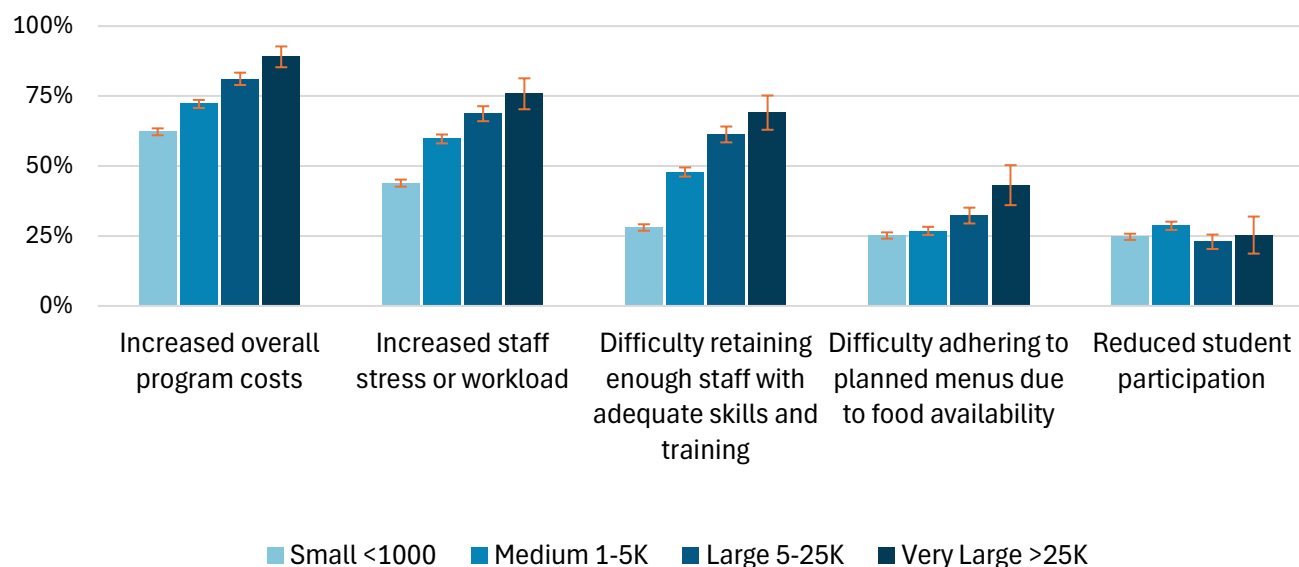
Figure 6. Impacts of Challenges Affecting SFAs¹²



¹² Includes SFAs that reported experiencing any challenges in SY 2024–2025; those that did not report any challenges were not fielded this question. n=11,008 SFAs; weighted n=15,823 SFAs.

Large and very large SFAs reported negative impacts to school meal operations at higher rates than medium and small SFAs. This was true for the four most-reported impacts. However, there was no trend by SFA size among those who reported reduced student participation (Figure 7).

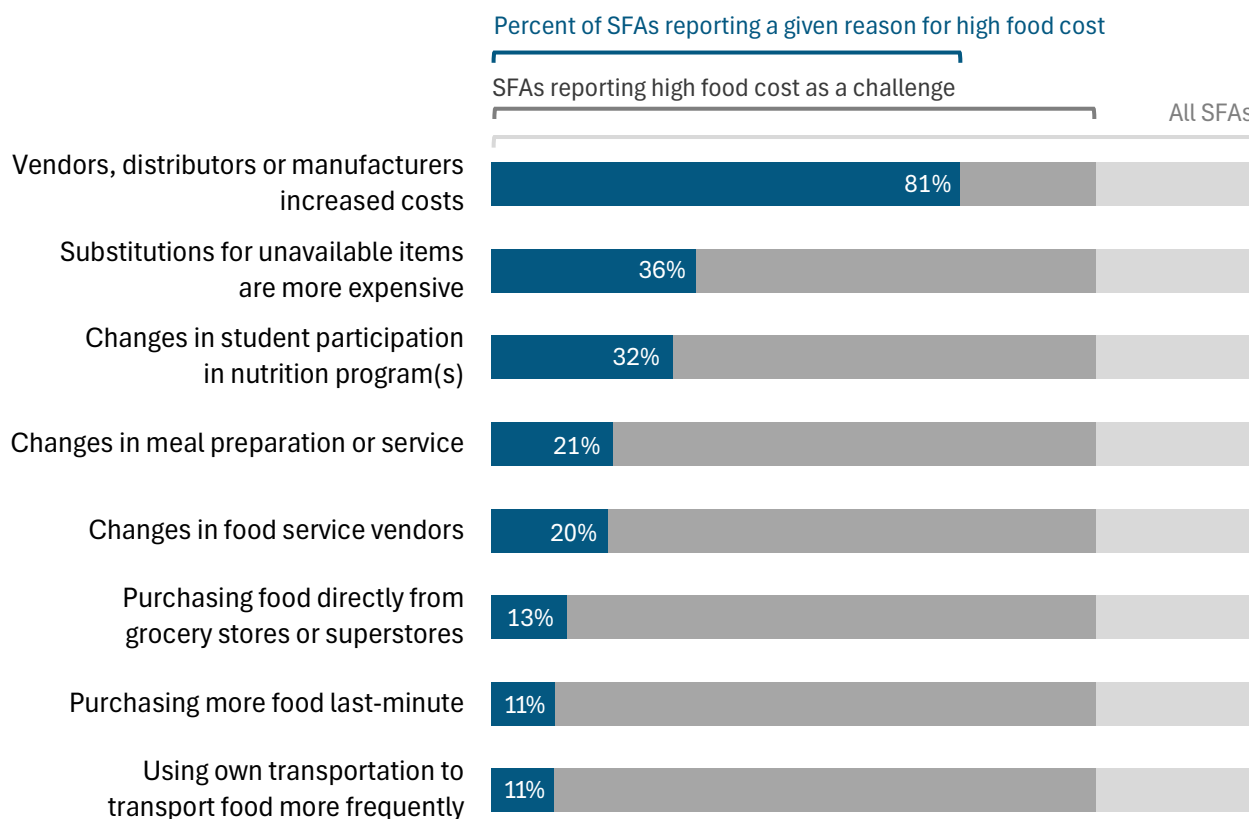
Figure 7. Leading Impacts to School Meal Operations Among SFAs, by Size



Challenges Related to Food Costs

SFAs reporting increased food costs noted that vendors, distributors, or manufacturers increased their costs. Shown in Figure 8, 82 percent of SFAs identified increased food costs as a challenge in SY 2024–2025. Of those, 81 percent noted the increases were due to increases by vendors, distributors, or manufacturers. This was down from 89 percent in SY 2022–2023. About a third (36 percent) of these SFAs reported using more expensive items as substitutions for unavailable items, a decline from SY 2023–2024 (43 percent) and SY 2022–2023 (70 percent). Other results were similar to previous years.

Figure 8. Factors Contributing to High Food Costs in School Year 2024–2025¹³



Challenges Related to Labor

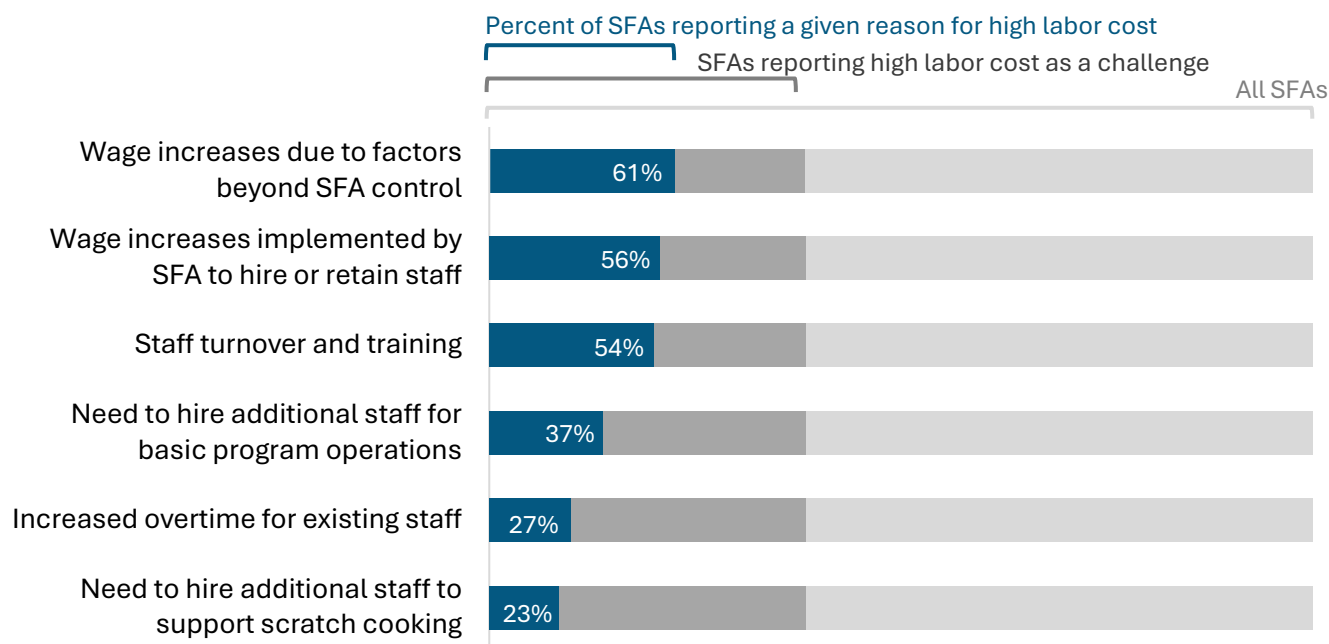
Among SFAs that identified high labor costs as a challenge in SY 2024–2025 (40 percent), the primary drivers were wage increases and staff turnover and training.

Shown in Figure 9, more than half of these SFAs cited wage increases due to factors beyond SFA control (61 percent) or wage increases implemented by the SFA to hire or retain staff (56 percent).¹⁴ Results were similar to previous years.

¹³ Includes only SFAs that selected “high food costs” as a challenge in SY 24–25. Multiple responses were permitted. n=9,697 SFAs; weighted n=13,887 SFAs.

¹⁴ Historically, wages for foodservice workers in schools have not kept pace with inflation. While there is evidence that average wages for foodservice workers in schools did slightly outpace inflation from 2019 to 2023, many schools remain unable to match wages for comparable jobs in institutional foodservice or the private sector. For reference, please see average hourly earnings data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics [National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#): “Elementary and Secondary Schools,” “Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations.”

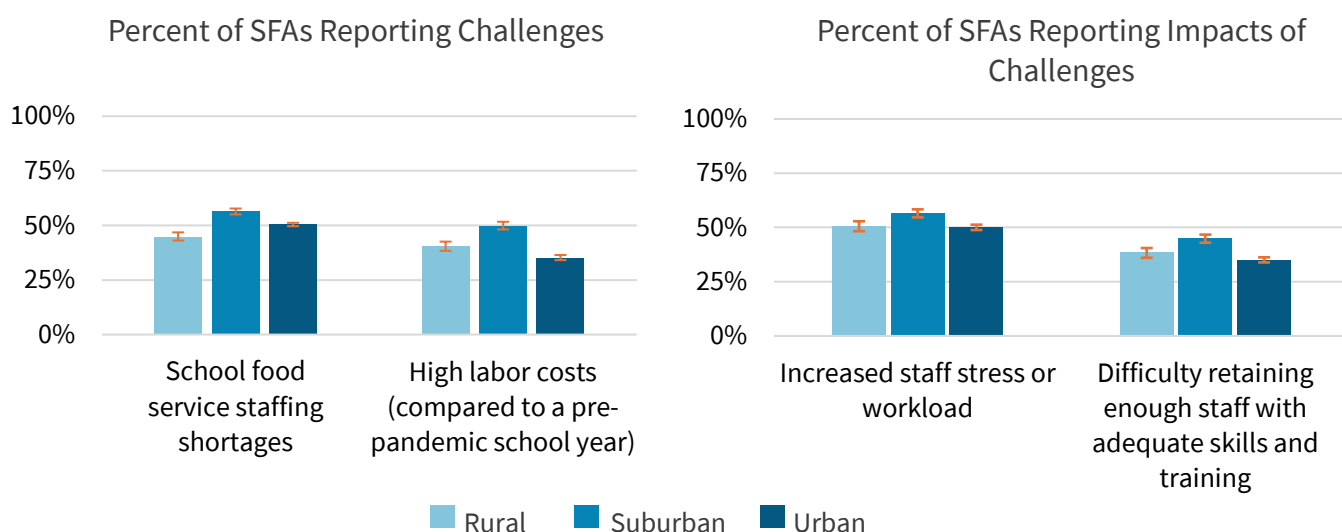
Figure 9. Factors Contributing to High Labor Costs in School Year 2024–2025 as Reported by SFAs¹⁵



Suburban SFAs reported labor challenges more frequently than rural and urban SFAs. Shown in Figure 10, these challenges include staffing shortages and labor costs. When asked about the impact of reported challenges, suburban SFAs were more likely to cite high staff stress and difficulty retaining skilled staff.

¹⁵ Includes only SFAs that selected “high labor costs” as a challenge in SY 24–25. Multiple responses were permitted. n=4,805 SFAs; weighted n=6,886 SFAs.

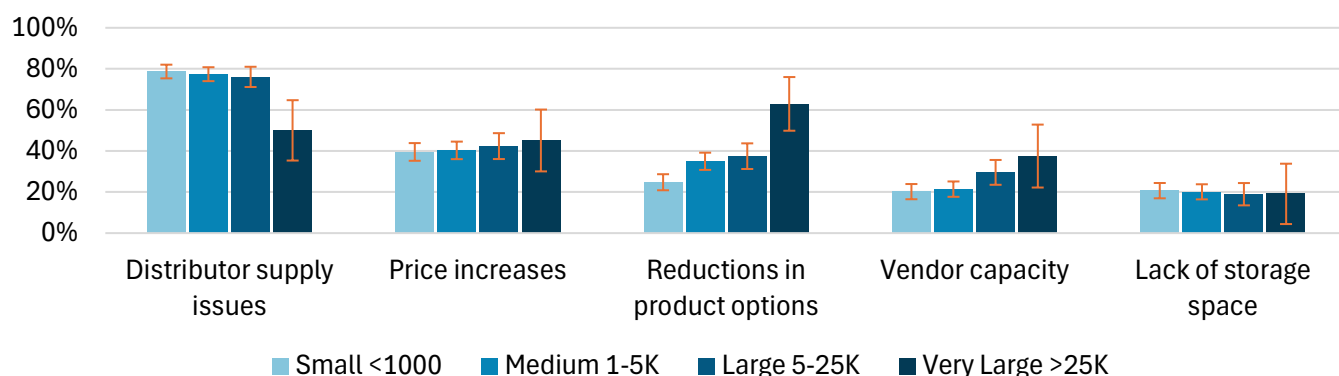
Figure 10. Labor Challenges and Impacts in School Year 2024–2025, by SFA Urbanicity



Challenges Related to USDA Foods in Schools

Only 16 percent of SFAs in SY 2024–2025 reported challenges receiving USDA Foods, a decline from 20 percent in SY 2023–2024 and 37 percent during SY 2022–2023. Shown in Figure 11, among this subset of SFAs, the top factors contributing to challenges were distributor supply issues (77 percent), price increases (41 percent), and product line reductions (32 percent), with some variation by SFA size.

Figure 11. Factors Contributing to Challenges Receiving USDA Foods in School Year 2024-2025¹⁶

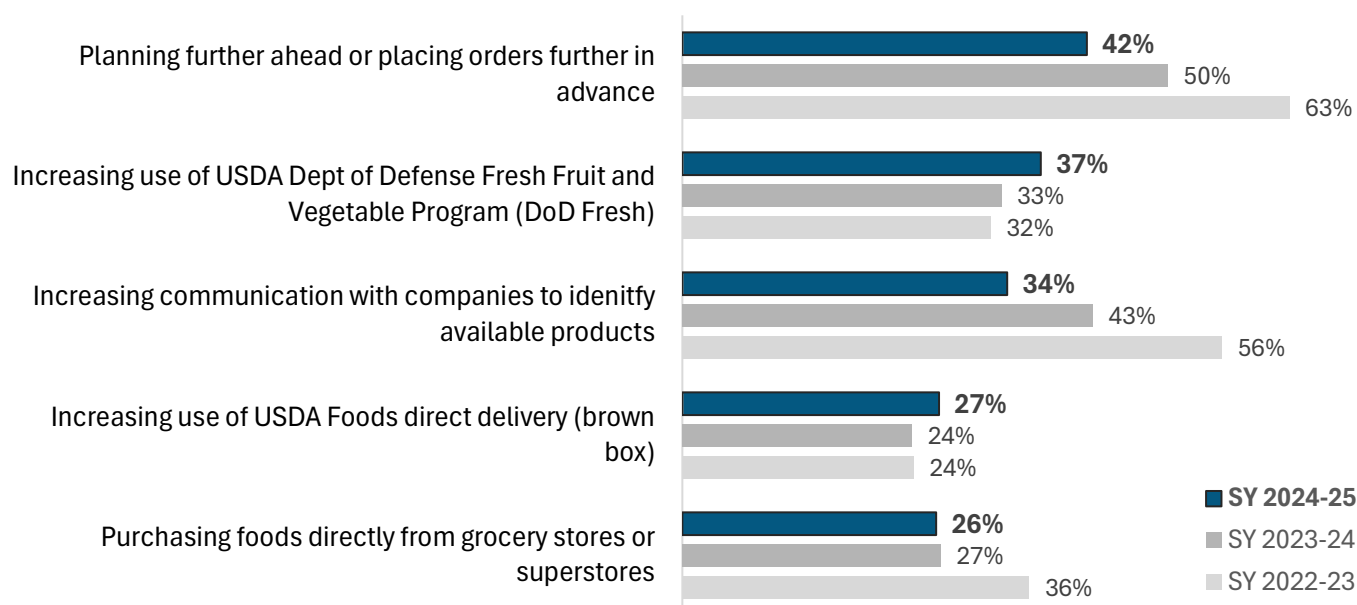


¹⁶ Includes only SFAs that reported experiencing any challenges getting USDA Foods processed and products in SY 2024–2025. Multiple responses were permitted. n=1,336 SFAs; weighted n=1,867 SFAs.

SFA Strategies to Address Supply Chain Challenges

SFAs reported using a variety of purchasing strategies to help address supply chain-related challenges. While the most common strategy continued to be advanced planning, fewer SFAs reported using this strategy compared to previous school years. In comparison, reliance on DoD Fresh and USDA Foods to address supply chain challenges has slightly increased (Figure 12).

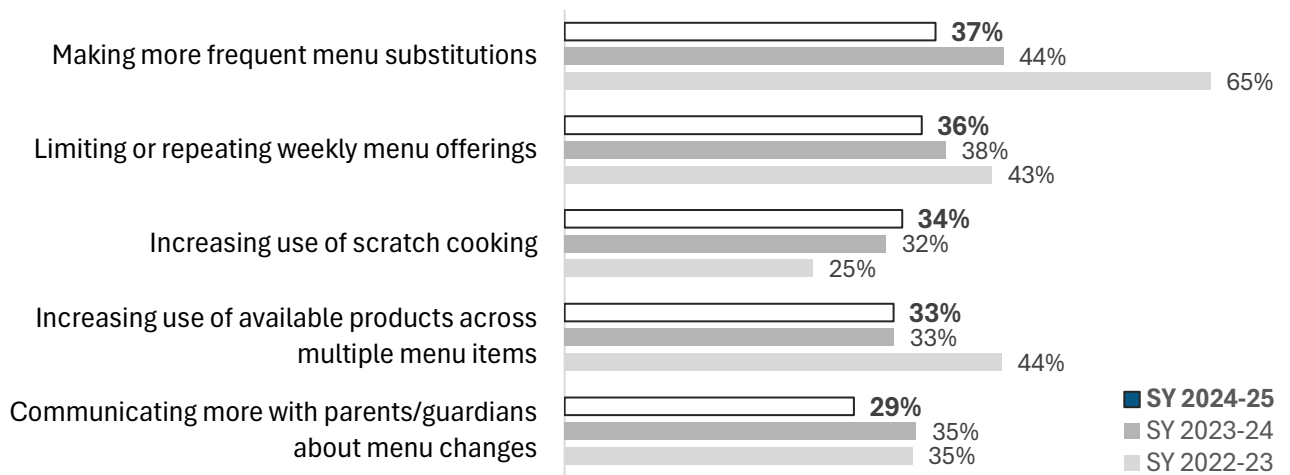
Figure 12. Purchasing Strategies Used by SFAs to Address Supply Chain Challenges¹⁷



SFAs also reported using a variety of other operational strategies to help address supply chain issues. Shown in Figure 13, SFAs commonly used menu adjustments as a tool to adapt to challenges, including making more frequent menu substitutions (37 percent), limiting or repeating weekly menu offerings (33 percent), and increasing the use of products across multiple menu items (33 percent).

¹⁷ Includes the 93 percent of SFAs that reported experiencing any challenges in SY 2024–2025. Multiple responses were permitted. n=10,462 SFAs; weighted n=15,023 SFAs.

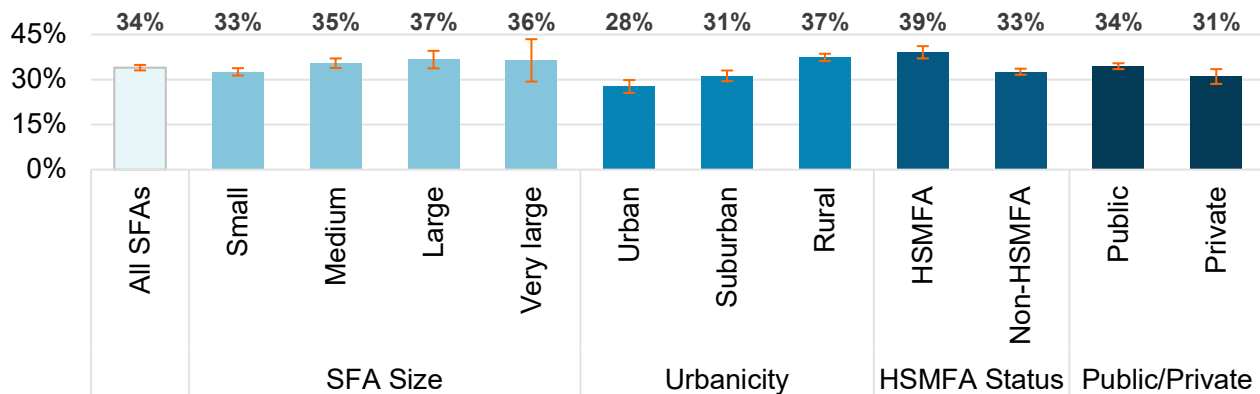
Figure 13. Other Strategies Used by SFAs to Address Operational Challenges¹⁸



Changes in Scratch Cooking

One-third (34 percent) of SFAs reported increasing scratch cooking practices to address supply chain challenges during SY 2024–2025, while 8 percent of SFAs decreased scratch cooking. Shown in Figure 14, this represents a greater use of scratch cooking compared with SY 2022–2023, when 25 percent of SFAs reported increasing the use of scratch cooking and 14 percent decreased the use of scratch cooking. The SFAs most likely to report increased scratch cooking were public SFAs (33 percent), located in rural areas (37 percent), or in States offering HSMFA (40 percent).

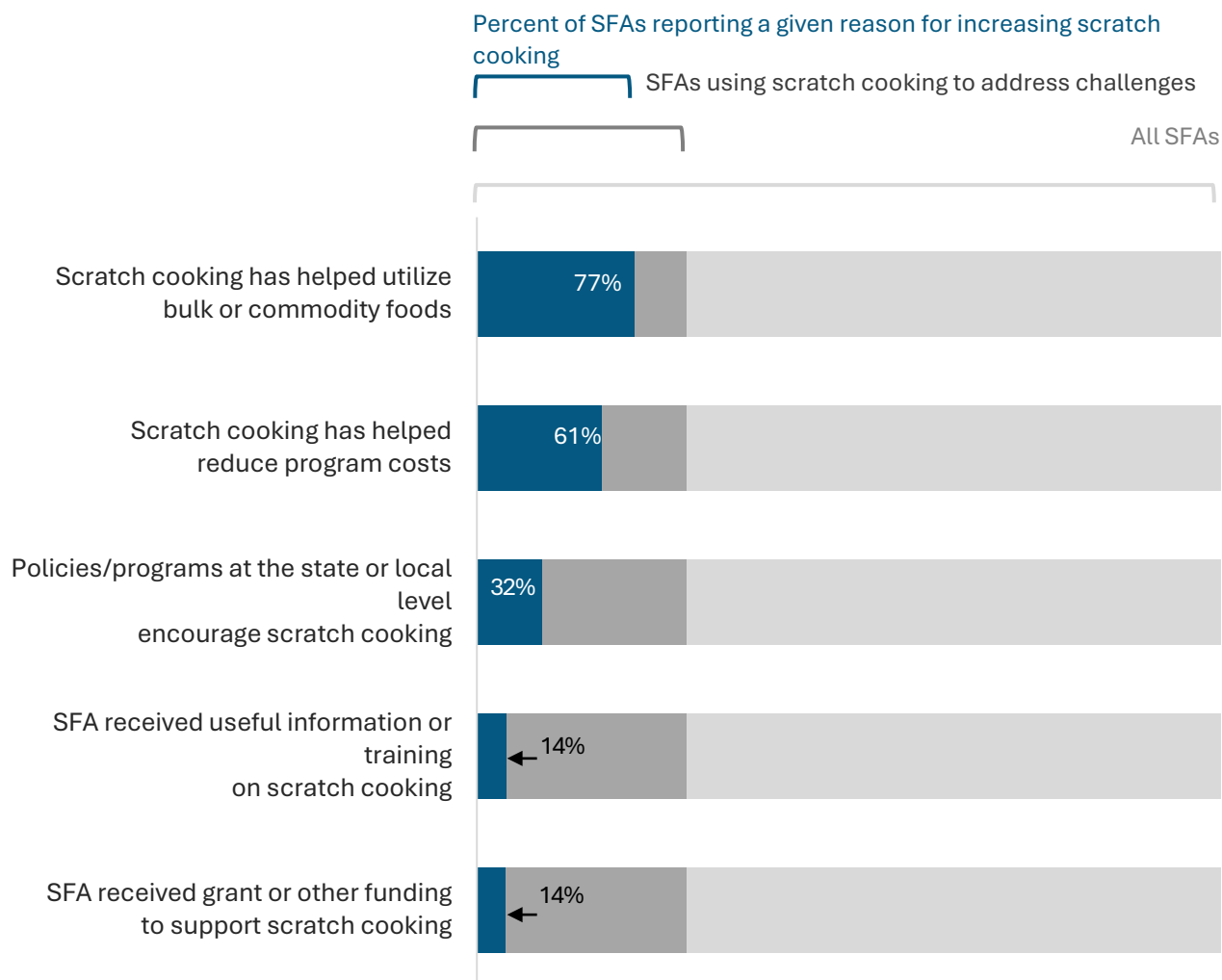
Figure 14. Percent of SFAs Increasing Scratch Cooking in School Year 2024-2025



¹⁸ Includes the 93 percent of SFAs that reported experiencing any challenges in SY 2024–2025. Multiple responses were permitted. n=10,676 SFAs; weighted n=15,333 SFAs.

Among SFAs that increased the use of scratch cooking to address challenges (34 percent), 77 percent reported that their reason for more scratch cooking was to help use bulk foods. Shown in Figure 15, 61 percent reported it helped to reduce program costs. In comparison, among SFAs that decreased the use of scratch cooking (8 percent), nearly all (85 percent) cited lack of staff or training as the reason.

Figure 15. Reasons SFAs Provided for Increasing Scratch Cooking in SY 2024–2025¹⁹

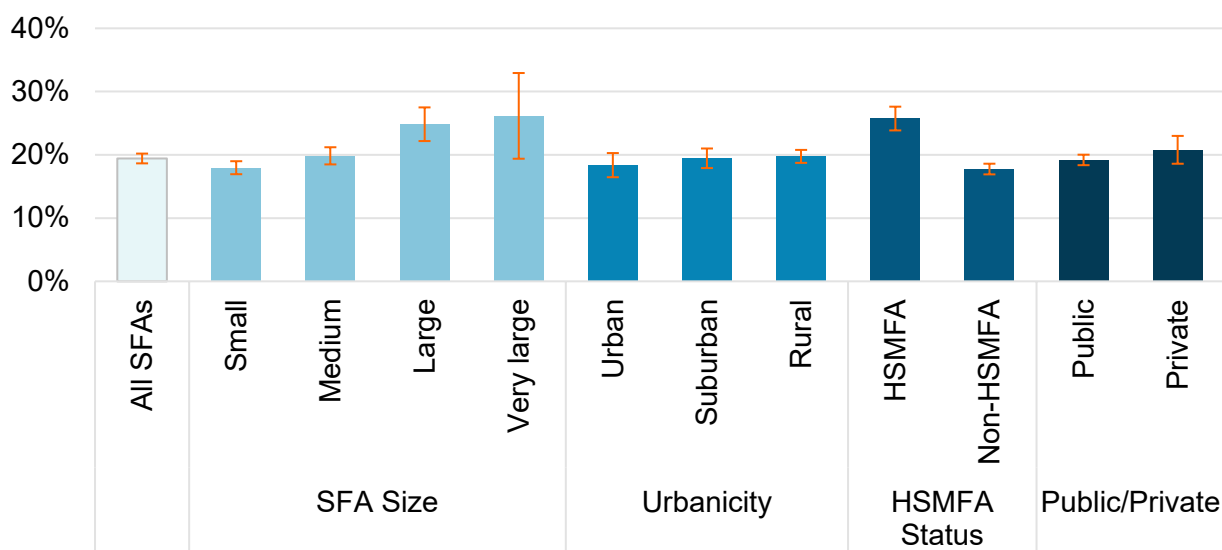


¹⁹ Includes only SFAs that reported increasing the use of scratch cooking as a strategy to address challenges in SY 2024–2025. Multiple responses were permitted. n=3,618 SFAs; weighted n=5,146 SFAs.

Changes in Local Food Purchases

About one-fifth (19 percent) of SFAs reported increasing purchases of local foods to address supply chain challenges, while just 3 percent of SFAs decreased local food purchases. Large SFAs and very large SFAs were more likely to increase local food purchases (25 and 26 percent, respectively) (Figure 16).

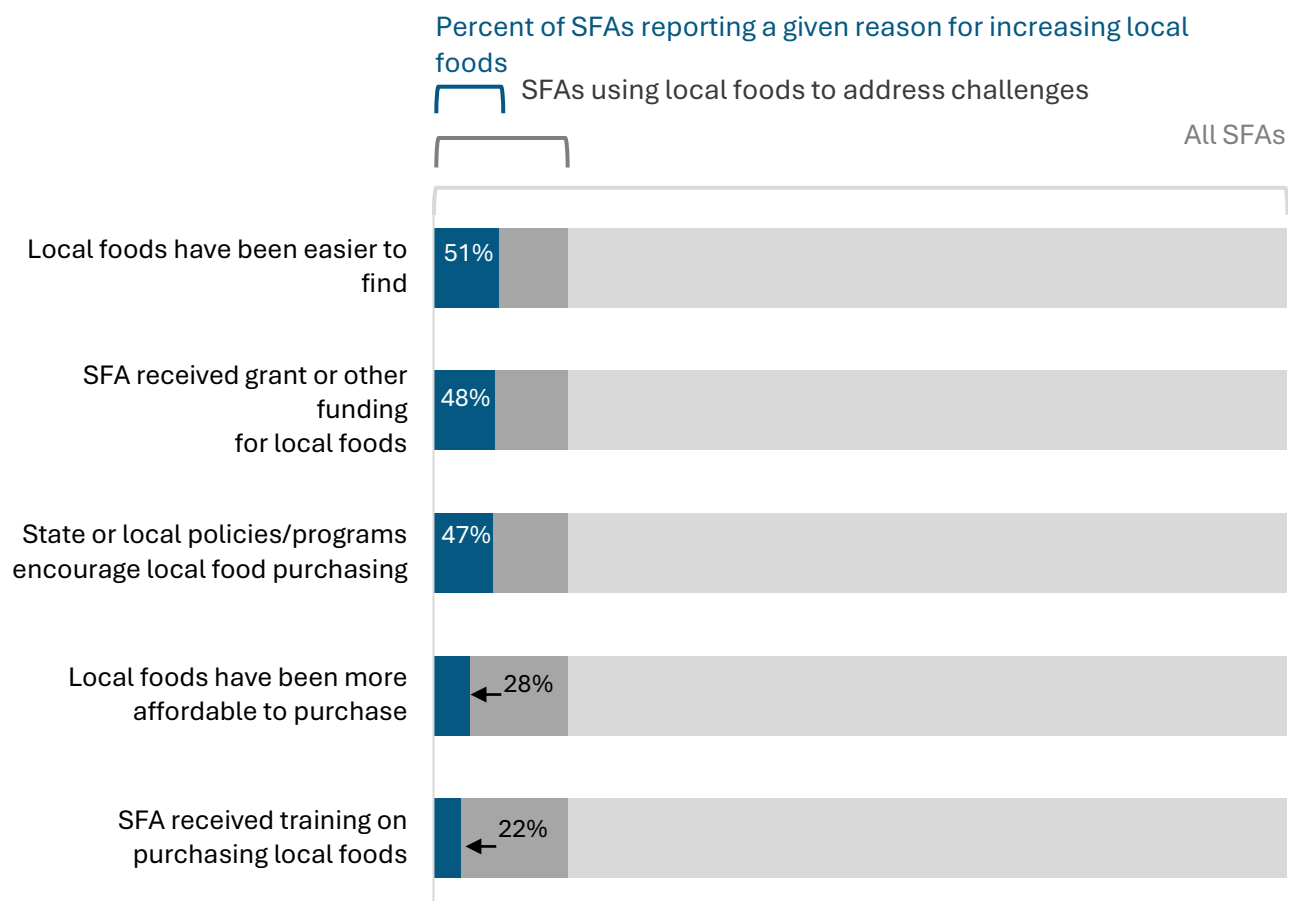
Figure 16. Percent of SFAs Increasing the Purchase of Local Foods in School Year 2024–2025



Among SFAs that increased local food purchases (19 percent), about half reported it was because local foods were easier to find (51 percent). About half reported that they received a grant for local foods (48 percent). Shown in Figure 17, these two reasons have shown opposite trends in recent years: SFAs reporting that they purchased more local foods because they were easier to find declined from 71 percent in SY 2022–2023 to 51 percent in SY 2024–2025; in comparison, SFAs reporting that a grant or other funding increased their local food purchasing²⁰ rose from 23 percent in SY 2022–2023 to 48 percent in SY 2024–2025.

²⁰ Of note: the [Local Food for Schools Cooperative Agreement Program](#) (LFS) was a \$200 million program launched in 2022, with most funding awarded during the 2023–2024 school year. Projects were funded for 18 months, so funds continued to be used in SY 2024–2025. The LFS established cooperative

Figure 17. Reasons SFAs Provided for Increased Local Food Purchases in SY 2024–2025²¹

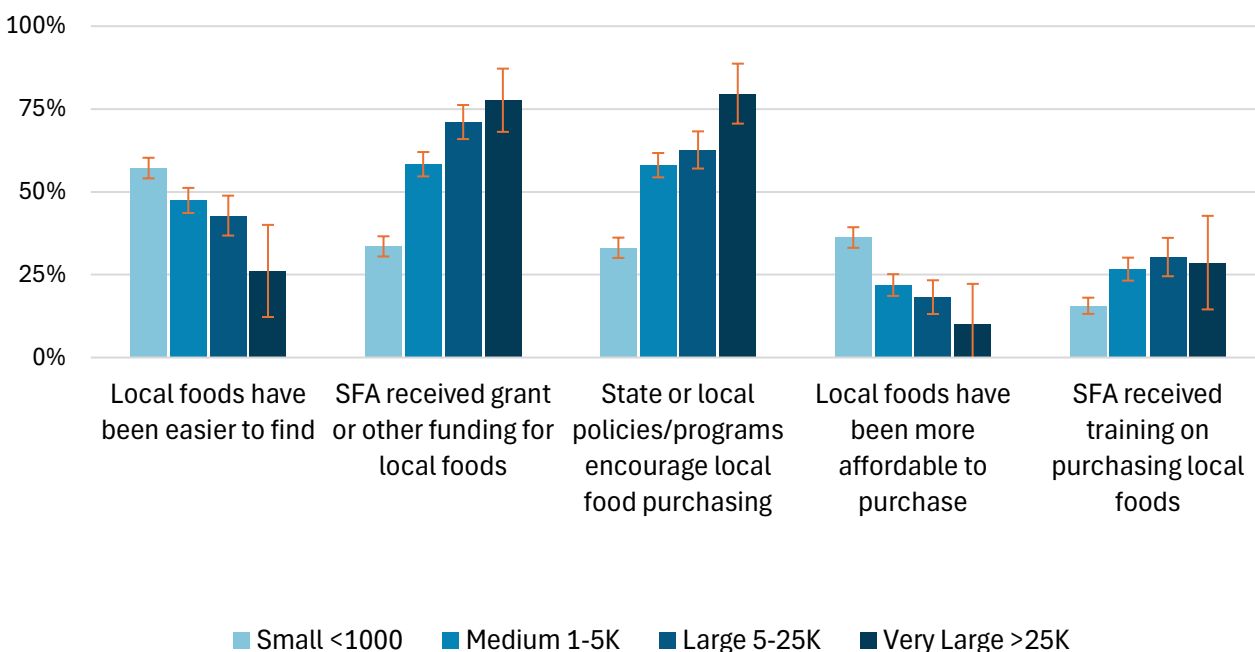


Larger SFAs tended to be able to increase local food purchases as a result of grant funding or State or local policies and programs. On the other hand, smaller SFAs tended to increase local food purchases because local foods were easier to find and were more affordable (see Figure 18).

agreements that allow for States to procure local unprocessed or minimally processed domestic foods. Funding was awarded to States who then awarded funds to SFAs.

²¹ Includes only SFAs that reported increasing the purchase of local foods as a strategy to address challenges in SY 2024–2025. Multiple responses were permitted. n=1,960 SFAs; weighted n=2,797 SFAs.

Figure 18. Reasons SFAs Provided for Increasing Local Food Purchases in School Year 2023–2024, by SFA Size²²

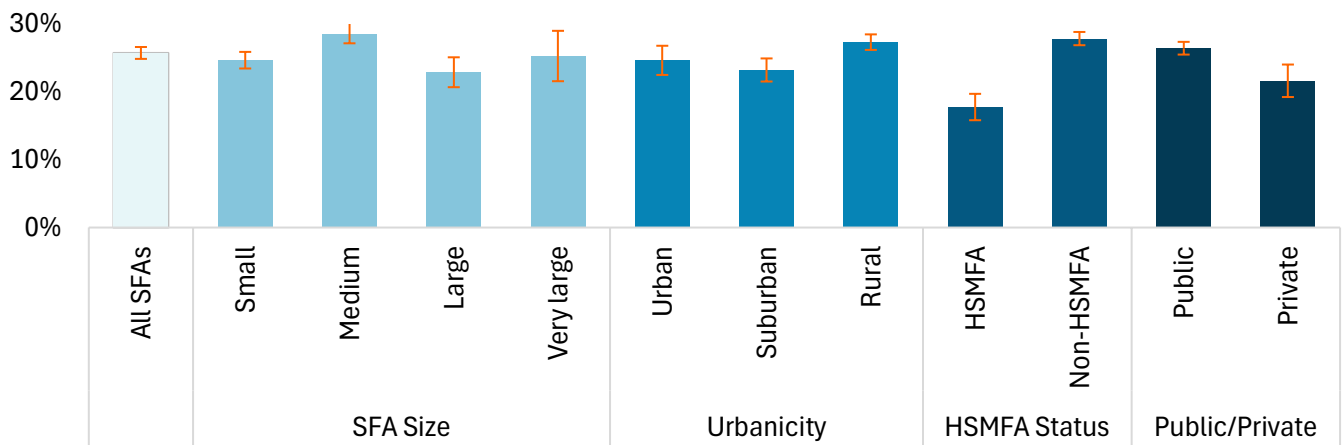


Changes in Student Participation

About a quarter of SFAs (26 percent) estimated that student participation in SY 2024–2025 was lower than SY 2023–2024 because of supply chain challenges they faced. This is compared with 24 percent who reported that challenges led to a reduction in participation the prior year, from SY 2022–2023 to SY 2023–2024, and 42 percent two years prior, from SY 2021–2022 to SY 2022–2023. Only 18 percent of SFAs in States with HSMFA policies in SY 2024–2025 reported reduced student participation (see Figure 19).

²² Includes only SFAs that reported increasing the purchase of local foods as a strategy to address challenges in SY 2024–2025. Multiple responses were permitted. n=1,960 SFAs; weighted n=2,797 SFAs.

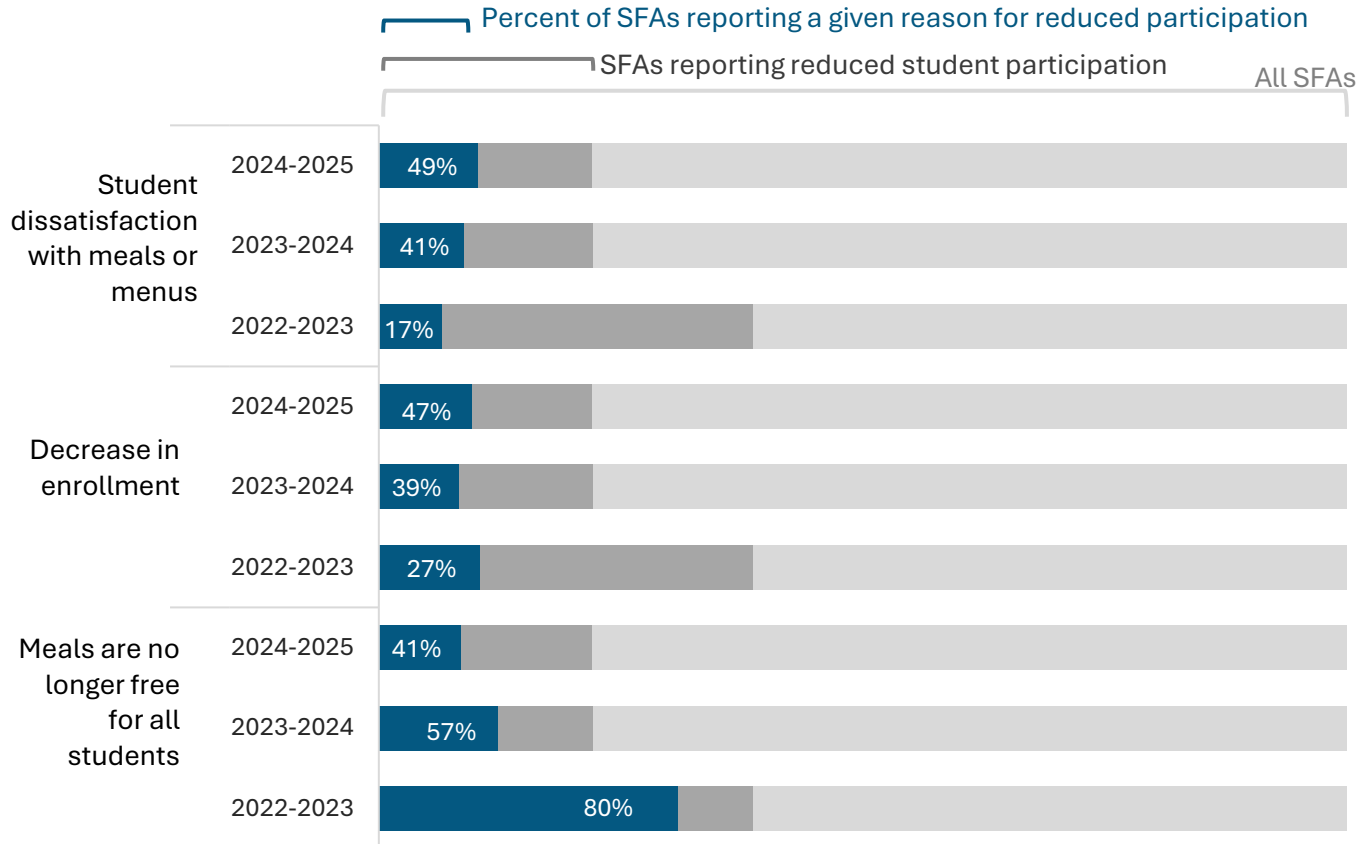
Figure 19. SFAs Reporting a Reduction in Student Participation due to Challenges from School Year 2023–2024 to 2024–2025



Among SFAs that reported decreased participation (26 percent), most identified the primary drivers of decreased student participation as student dissatisfaction with meals or menus (49 percent), followed by a decrease in student enrollment (47 percent). Shown in Figure 20, compared with prior years, SFAs were less likely to report “meals are no longer free for all students” as a reason for decreased student participation, likely due to the lack of change in universal school meal policies. However, the proportion of SFAs citing “student dissatisfaction with meals or menus” has risen from 17 percent in SY 2022–2023 to 41 percent in SY 2023–2024 to 49 percent in SY 2024–2025, with higher rates among SFAs in urban areas and in HSMFA States.²³

²³ The challenges SFAs face may influence dissatisfaction. For example, SFAs reported in this survey that they continue to repeat meals more often or have to substitute items that were not advertised on their menus due to last minute supply issues, which may impact satisfaction. More investigation is needed to understand the continued increase in student dissatisfaction with school meals.

Figure 20. Reasons SFAs Provided for Decreased Student Participation²⁴



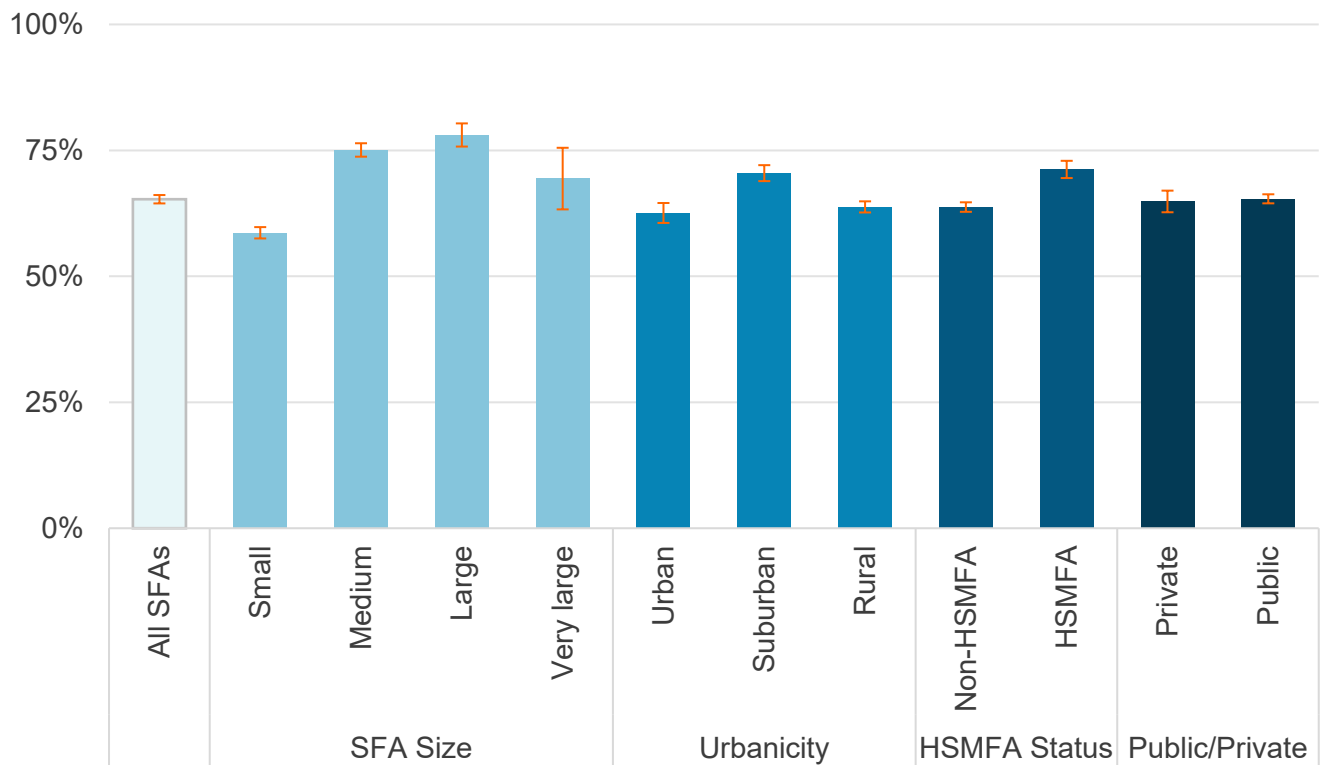
SFA Nonprofit School Foodservice Account Status

Sixty-five percent of all SFAs reported that they either operated at a surplus (40 percent) or broke even (25 percent) at the end of the prior school year (SY 2023–2024).²⁵ Shown in Figure 21, this financial status was more likely among SFAs that were medium or larger in size, suburban, or in States offering HSMFA.

²⁴ Includes only SFAs that reported reduced student participation as an impact of challenges they faced in SY 2024–2025. Multiple responses were permitted. n=2,748 SFAs; weighted n=3,883 SFAs.

²⁵ Note that SFAs were asked about their financial status at the close of the previous school year, since respondents filled out this survey from February to March 2025 while the 2024–2025 school year was still underway.

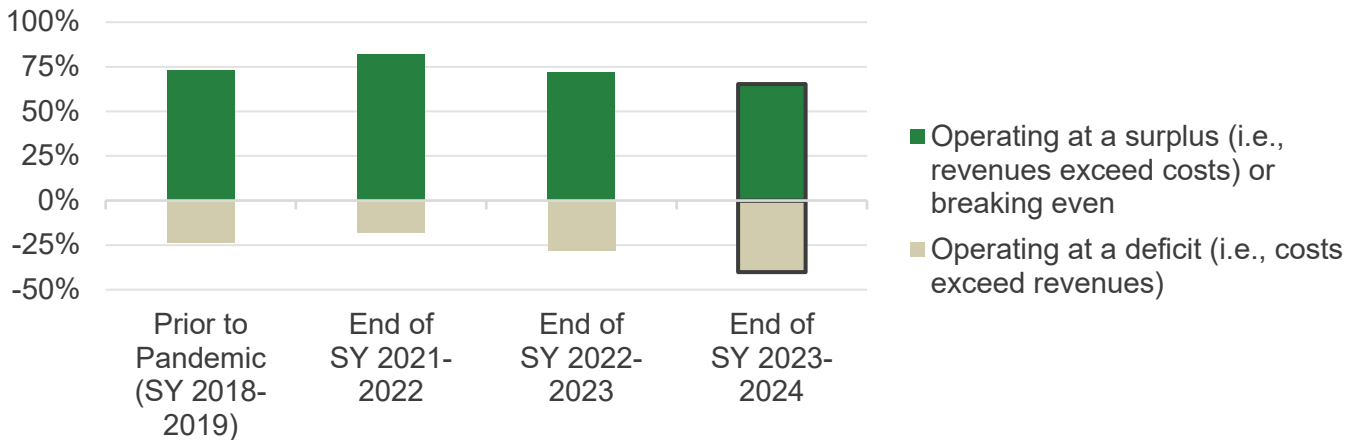
Figure 21. Percent of SFAs Operating at a Surplus or Breaking Even at the End of SY 2023–2024



The percentage of SFAs operating at a deficit by the end of the school year has increased, from 18 percent in SY 2021–2022 to 28 percent in SY 2022–2023 to 35 percent in SY 2023–2024 (Figure 22).²⁶ While SFAs did not have a complete picture of their SY 2024–2025 financial status at the time of this survey, 35 percent of SFAs predicted they would end the first quarter of SY 2024–2025 operating at a deficit, while 33 percent predicted operating at a surplus (not shown below).

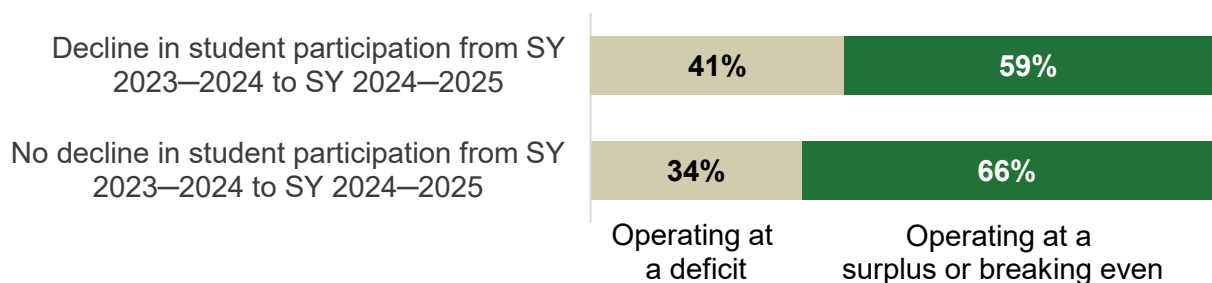
²⁶ Note that in SY 2021–2022, a number of resources were available to help schools navigate supply chain challenges as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. These included a series of waivers that allowed schools to serve free meals to all students and operate with some flexibilities that reduced costs; Supply Chain Assistance funds and funds to buy U.S.-grown foods; and reimbursements to local program operators for emergency operating costs. In SY 2022–2023, the Federal government no longer provided free school meals for all students, reimbursements for emergency operating costs, and certain waivers.

Figure 22. Financial Status of SFAs Across Multiple School Years



SFAs reporting decreases in student participation in their child nutrition programs in SY 2024–2025 were more likely to also predict operating at a deficit at the end of the first quarter of SY 2024–2025. Shown in Figure 23, over a third (41 percent) of SFAs reporting decreased student participation in SY 2024–2025 from SY 2023–2024 reported operating at a deficit by the end of the first quarter of SY 2024–2025, compared with 34 percent of SFAs that did not report decreased student participation, suggesting that participation trends impact financial status.

Figure 23. Relationship Between a Decline in Student Participation and SFA Financial Status at the End of the First Quarter of School Year 2024–2025²⁷



²⁷ All differences in financial status by whether a SFA reported reduced student participation were statistically significant at $p < 0.01$ using a Wald test

About this publication

Suggested citation and related citations

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Data

All public-use files for FNA research are available at Ag Data Commons, <https://agdatacommons.nal.usda.gov>.

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Appendices

Appendix A. Methodological Notes

Key SFA Characteristic Definitions

HSMFA: States offering Healthy School Meals for All during the 2024–2025 school year include California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Vermont.

SFA Size: Small SFAs were defined as those with fewer than 1,000 students, medium SFAs were those with 1,000–4,999 students, large SFAs were those with 5,000–24,999 students and very large SFAs were those with 25,000 or greater students.

Urbanicity: FNA applied urbanicity classifications for SFAs based on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Common Core of Data (CCD) database, which included detailed information on urbanicity for public SFAs from SY 2023–2024, and the Private School Universe Survey (PSS), which included detailed information on urbanicity for private SFAs from SY 2021–2022.²⁸ For the purposes of this analysis, twelve detailed categories of urbanicity were condensed into three broad categories: urban (large city, midsize city, or small city), suburban (large suburban area, midsize suburban area, small suburban area, or fringe town), and rural (distant town, remote town, fringe rural area, distant rural area, and remote rural area). We used fuzzy matching based on SFA name, State, and zip code. SFAs that could not be matched through this process were manually coded using the SFA’s name and address in NCES’s “Locale Lookup” mapping tool.²⁹

Weighting Methodology

The response rate for the survey was 69 percent. Estimates may be biased if respondents are systematically different from non-respondents. The United States

²⁸ [School Geocodes & Geoassignments | National Center for Education Statistics](#)

²⁹ [Locale Lookup | National Center for Education Statistics](#)

Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Administration (FNA) used a similar approach to addressing non-response bias as the approach used in the Farm to School Census.³⁰ Response rates by key characteristics were assessed to determine any potential bias and non-response weights were created to adjust for this variation. SFA size category, public/private status, urbanicity, the percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, and geographic region were all deemed significant predictors of survey response through estimating a binary logistic regression model. Coefficients from the regression model were used to predict the propensity of each SFA to complete the survey and took the inverse of these propensities to create inverse propensity weights. The resulting weights were then adjusted so that the sum of the weights of responding SFAs was equal to the number of SFAs in the population.

³⁰ [Farm to School Census and Comprehensive Review | Food and Nutrition Administration \(usda.gov\)](#)

Table 1. Unweighted and Weighted Sample Sizes

Characteristic	Population [Percent (N)]	Unweighted Respondents [Percent (N)]	Weighted Respondents [Percent (N)]
Total	100% (18,531)	70.8% (12,818)	100% (18,531)
MWRO (Midwest Regional Office)	28.4% (5,254)	30.8% (3,954)	28.3% (5,245)
SWRO (Southwest Regional Office)	16.4% (3,031)	16.6% (2,128)	16.3% (3,028)
MPRO (Mountain Plains Regional Office)	12.5% (2,316)	12.9% (1,655)	12.5% (2,320)
NERO (Northeast Regional Office)	11.4% (2,116)	10.8% (1,380)	11.5% (2,125)
WRO (Western Regional Office)	11.5% (2,131)	11.0% (1,416)	11.5% (2,125)
MARO (Mid-Atlantic Regional Office)	10.4% (1,919)	8.5% (1,093)	10.4% (1,922)
SERO (Southeast Regional Office)	9.5% (1,764)	9.3% (1,192)	9.5% (1,767)
Small (1–999 students)	60.7% (11,248)	58.6% (7,511)	60.6% (11,238)
Medium (1,000–4,999 students)	29.0% (5,373)	30.9% (3,957)	29.0% (5,375)
Large (5,000–24,999 students)	8.8% (1,632)	9.0% (1,156)	8.8% (1,638)
Very Large (25,000+ students)	1.5% (277)	1.5% (193)	1.5% (278)
Public	84.2% (15,606)	85.1% (10,907)	84.3% (15,614)
Private	15.8% (2,925)	14.9% (1,911)	15.7% (2,917)
Rural	53.6% (9,940)	57.0% (7,304)	53.6% (9,942)
Suburban	26.5% (4,902)	24.9% (3,198)	26.4% (4,891)
Urban	19.9% (3,686)	18.1% (2,316)	20.0% (3,699)
HSMFA State	20.8% (3,852)	20.9% (2,681)	20.9% (3,868)
Non-HSMFA State	79.2% (14,679)	79.1% (10,137)	79.1% (14,663)

Analytic Approach

All “don’t know” responses were recoded as missing values for analysis. Figure 1 used administrative data and the entire universe of SFAs, so no statistical testing was necessary. All other figures present descriptive statistics that are weighted to account for survey non-response. For all figures where survey responses were compared by SFA characteristic, chi-squared tests were used to test whether there was an overall association between the two categorical variables. In all cases, the chi-squared tests were statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level. This indicated some level of association and allowed for comparisons within SFA characteristics (e.g., different size SFAs or different HSMFA status). In these figures, 95% confidence intervals are visualized to show which differences are statistically significant. Analysis was conducted in STATA 19.

Appendix B. Survey Instrument

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, school nutrition professionals have met extraordinary challenges to ensure every child can get the food they need to learn, grow, and thrive. As State Agencies (SAs) and School Food Authorities (SFAs) continue to work together to administer and operate Child Nutrition Programs, the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) seeks to better understand the critical issues SFAs are facing.

Participation by SFAs in this study is required under section 28 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. This survey is intended to ensure the USDA has nationally representative information to assess the scope, reach, and variation in challenges and mitigation strategies. The survey focuses on current operational challenges in school food service, including those related to school food procurement, program administration, and program finances.

The results will be used to help USDA’s Food and Nutrition Administration (FNA) and its partners better serve the administrators and school nutrition professionals who are working hard to make sure students are served healthy and nutritious meals.

You can find the results of the School Year 2023-2024 survey here:

[SFA Survey III on Supply Chain Disruption and Student Participation Report](#)

[School Foodservice Supply Chain Challenges Dashboard](#)

Click NEXT to continue.

INTRO2

The survey has a maximum of 29 questions and is estimated to take approximately 20 minutes to complete. **FNS is asking all SFAs currently participating in the Child Nutrition Programs to complete this survey by March 10, 2025.**

This survey does not ask for any personal information. FNS complies with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC §552a). USDA intends to make the results available in support of efforts to understand and address the challenges SFAs face. Responses for each SFA will be shared on a public website, but no information about individuals (i.e., SFA respondent name or contact information) or SFA addresses (with the exception of the State in which the SFA operates) will be made public.

We sincerely appreciate your participation in this survey, particularly as many of you have little time available given the exceptional levels of effort you are putting into feeding children. As such, we have made this survey as short and simple to complete as possible.

For technical assistance, please submit a request form to the DIR help desk by clicking [here](#).

If you have questions about the survey content or eligibility, please email us at CNSurveys@usda.gov.

Click [here](#) for Frequently Asked Questions.

We thank you in advance for your contribution to this important effort.

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is collecting this information to better understand the impacts of school food vendor, cost, and labor issues on school districts nationwide. This is a mandatory collection. FNS will use the information to develop tailored resources, tools, and flexibilities to support school districts in serving students healthy and nutritious meals. This collection does not represent personally identifiable information (PII) under the privacy act of 1974. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584- 0689. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 20 minutes (0.33 hours) per response for SFA Directors, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy Support, 1320 Braddock Place, 5th Floor, Alexandria, VA 22314, ATTN: PRA (0584- 0689). Do not return the completed form to this address.

Please click Next>> to begin the survey.

Q1 Since the start of the regular 2024-2025 school year, which Child Nutrition Programs has your SFA operated? For this and all other questions, do not include programs operated during summer 2024. *Select all that apply.*

- 01 National School Lunch Program (NSLP)
- 02 School Breakfast Program (SBP)
- 03 NSLP Afterschool Snack Service **[GO TO Q4]**

- 04 Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) At-Risk Afterschool Meals [GO TO Q4]
- 05 Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) [GO TO Q4]
- 06 Special Milk Program (SMP) [IF SELECTED WITH OTHER OPTIONS: GO TO Q4. IF ONLY OPTION SELECTED, GO TO Q30_2.]
- 07 Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) (select only if SFA operated SFSP during unanticipated school closures since the start of the regular 2024-2025 school year) [GO TO Q4]
- 08 SFA is not operating any of the above Child Nutrition Programs during school year 2024-2025 [EXCLUSIVE] [GO TO Q30]

DISPLAY Q2 ONLY IF Q1=01, 02 ("NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (NSLP)" OR "SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)")

Q2 How are the schools in your SFA operating the school lunch and/or breakfast programs in school year 2024-2025? Your response should indicate how federal reimbursement is determined for school meals. *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Collecting household applications to determine eligibility for free or reduced-price meals
- 02 Community Eligibility Provision (*Community Eligibility Provision schools serve meals at no charge to all children based on the proportion of children certified for free school meals through means other than a household application.*)
- 03 Operating other alternate provisions for NSLP and SBP [CANNOT SELECT BOTH OPTIONS 03 AND 04]
- 04 Operating other alternate provision(s) for only NSLP or only SBP [CANNOT SELECT BOTH OPTIONS 03 AND 04]

DISPLAY Q3 ONLY IF Q1=01, 02 "NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (NSLP)" OR "SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)"

Q3 Do all schools in your SFA currently serve all school meals at no charge to students?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 I don't know

Q4. Does your SFA include charter schools operating school meal programs?

- 01 Yes, all schools in my SFA are charter schools.
- 02 Yes, some schools in my SFA are charter schools.
- 03 No

Q5 Which food service model(s) does your SFA use? *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Food Service Management Company (FSMC)
- 02 Vended meals company (provides meals only)
- 03 Purchase meals from other schools or central kitchens

04 Self-preparation (independent kitchen, base kitchen, or production kitchen)

Q6 What, if any, supply chain-related challenges has your SFA experienced during school year 2024-2025? Select all that apply.

01 High food costs (compared with a typical pre-pandemic school year)

02 High labor costs (compared with a typical pre-pandemic school year)

03 High cost and/or limited availability of food service materials (e.g., plates, trays, utensils)

04 High cost and/or limited availability of food service equipment or parts

05 School food service staffing shortages

06 Challenges receiving deliveries on usual days, times, or locations

07 Receiving incomplete orders with missing or substituted items

08 Receiving items that are damaged or unusable due to distributor issues

09 Increase in minimum cases or dollar amount required for food delivery

10 Increase in product cancellations by distributor or vendor

11 Food vendors discontinuing participation in school food service operations

12 Low number of bids for food service contracts

13 Lack of storage space to store additional food in the event of shortages

14 Shortage of milk cartons

15 SFA has not experienced any challenges with school meal program operations in school year 2024-2025 **[EXCLUSIVE] [GO TO Q19]**

98 I don't know **[EXCLUSIVE] [GO TO Q19]**

Q7 Has your SFA experienced any challenges getting USDA Foods processed and products during school year 2024-2025?

01 Yes

02 No **[GO TO Q9]**

03 SFA has not used USDA Foods processing during school year 2024-2025 **[GO TO Q9]**

98 I don't know **[GO TO Q9]**

Q8 To the best of your knowledge, what factors have contributed to challenges getting USDA Foods processed end products during school year 2024-2025? *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Vendor capacity
- 02 Distributor supply issues
- 03 Distributor or processor product line reductions (SKU rationalization)
- 04 Price increases
- 05 Inability to purchase as much food as SFA would like to due to lack of storage space
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

Q9 How are the challenges your SFA is experiencing impacting school meal operations? *Select all that apply. [RANDOMIZE DISPLAY ORDER]*

- 01 Reduced student participation
- 02 Reduced sale of nonprogram (competitive) foods
- 03 Increased competition from nonprogram (competitive) or off-campus food sales
- 04 Increased overall program costs
- 05 Difficulty offering enough reimbursable meals to participating children due to lack of food
- 06 Difficulty meeting meal modification requirements for children with food and nutrition-related disabilities
- 07 Difficulty adhering to planned menus due to changing or limited food availability
- 08 Difficulty complying with meal pattern requirements
- 09 Difficulty complying with regular procurement requirements
- 10 Inability to offer afterschool snacks or suppers
- 11 Increased staff stress or workload
- 12 Difficulty retaining enough staff with adequate skills and training
- 13 Difficulty fulfilling other job requirements, such as completing federal or state reporting forms, due to time spent addressing challenges
- 14 SFA has not experienced any of these impacts in school year 2024-2025 [EXCLUSIVE]

98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

Q10 What, if any, purchasing strategies has your SFA used to address supply chain challenges during school year 2024-2025? *Select all that apply.* [RANDOMIZE DISPLAY ORDER]

- 01 Aligning product specifications with other SFAs
- 02 Aligning product specifications with available vendor products
- 03 Using cooperative purchasing agreements
- 04 Increasing use of local vendors or working with multiple vendors
- 05 Increasing use of USDA Foods direct delivery (brown box)
- 06 Increasing use of USDA DoD Fresh
- 07 Leveraging state contracts for bids
- 08 Conducting emergency procurements
- 09 Increasing use of micro-purchases
- 10 Purchasing foods directly from grocery stores or superstores
- 11 Increasing local food purchases [CANNOT SELECT WITH OPTION 12]
- 12 Decreasing local food purchases [CANNOT SELECT WITH OPTION 11]
- 13 Requesting shorter bids or making more frequent orders
- 14 Increasing communication with vendors, distributors, and/or manufacturers to identify available products
- 15 Planning further ahead or placing orders further in advance
- 16 SFA has not used any purchasing strategies to address supply chain challenges in school year 2024-2025 [EXCLUSIVE]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

Q11 What other strategies has your SFA used to address supply chain challenges during school year 2024-2025? *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Communicating more with parents/guardians about menu changes
- 02 Increasing use of scratch cooking [CANNOT SELECT WITH OPTION 03]

- 03 Decreasing use of scratch cooking [CANNOT SELECT WITH OPTION 02]
- 04 Limiting or repeating weekly menu offerings
- 05 Making more frequent menu substitutions
- 06 Increasing use of available products across multiple menu items
- 07 Using state funding to cover excess costs of serving school meals
- 08 Limiting service options (e.g., stopping breakfast in the classroom)
- 09 Receiving deliveries at nontraditional days, times, or locations
- 10 Picking up orders when usual delivery methods are not workable
- 11 SFA has not used any other strategies to address supply chain challenges in school year 2024-2025 [EXCLUSIVE]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q12 ONLY IF Q6=01 (HIGH FOOD COSTS)

Q12 To the best of your knowledge, what factors have contributed to changes in your food costs? Select all that apply.

- 01 Changes in student participation in nutrition program(s)
- 02 Changes in food service vendors, including using new and/or multiple vendors to obtain food
- 03 Changes in meal preparation or service (e.g., from scratch cooking to ready-to-eat meals)
- 04 Vendors, distributors or manufacturers increased costs
- 05 Purchasing more food directly from grocery stores or superstores
- 06 Purchasing more food last-minute
- 07 Using own transportation to transport food more frequently
- 08 Substitutions for unavailable items are more expensive
- 09 Other (please specify) [OPEN TEXT FIELD]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q13 ONLY IF Q6=02 (HIGH LABOR COSTS)

Q13 To the best of your knowledge, what factors have contributed to changes in your labor costs? *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Wage increases due to factors beyond SFA control (e.g., state minimum wage increase)
- 02 Wage increases implemented by SFA to hire or retain staff
- 03 Need to hire additional staff for basic program operations
- 04 Need to hire additional staff to support scratch cooking
- 05 Increased overtime for existing staff
- 06 Staff turnover and training
- 07 Other (please specify) [OPEN TEXT FIELD]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q14 ONLY IF Q9=01 (REDUCED STUDENT PARTICIPATION)

Q14 To the best of your knowledge, what factors have contributed to decreases in student participation? *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Fewer parents/guardians submitting applications for free or reduced-price meals
- 02 Challenges verifying or processing applications for free or reduced-price meals
- 03 Confusion from students or parents/guardians regarding return to standard operations (e.g., changes to meal service, payment, or applications)
- 04 Difficulty purchasing enough food to meet student demand
- 05 Student dissatisfaction with meals or menus
- 06 Shortage of staff, time, equipment, or materials required for scratch cooking
- 07 Reduced sale of nonprogram (competitive) foods
- 08 Decrease in enrollment
- 09 Meals are no longer free for all students
- 10 Other (please specify) [OPEN TEXT FIELD]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q15 ONLY IF Q10=11 (INCREASING LOCAL FOOD PURCHASES)

Q15 You indicated your SFA increased its local food purchases during school year 2024-2025 due to supply chain challenges. To the best of your knowledge, what factors contributed to this decision? *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Local foods have been easier to find
- 02 Local foods have been more affordable to purchase
- 03 Policies, programs, or performance goals at the state or local level encourage local food purchasing
- 04 SFA received grant or other funding to purchase more local foods
- 05 SFA received useful information or training on purchasing local foods
- 06 Other (please specify) [OPEN TEXT FIELD]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q16 ONLY IF Q10=12 (DECREASING LOCAL FOOD PURCHASES)

Q16 You indicated your SFA decreased its local food purchases during school year 2024-2025 due to supply chain challenges. To the best of your knowledge, what factors contributed to this decision? *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Local foods have been more difficult to find
- 02 Local foods have been more expensive to purchase
- 03 Local foods have been more difficult to process or prepare due to lack of staff or training
- 04 Local foods have been more difficult to process or prepare due to kitchen equipment
- 05 Local foods have been more difficult to prepare or serve due to changes in meal service (e.g., use of grab-and-go meals)
- 06 Other (please specify) [OPEN TEXT FIELD]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q17 ONLY IF Q11=02 (INCREASING USE OF SCRATCH COOKING)

Q17 You indicated your SFA increased its use of scratch cooking during school year 2024-2025 due to supply chain challenges. To the best of your knowledge, what factors contributed to this decision? *Select all that apply.*

- 01 Scratch cooking has helped reduce program costs

- 02 Scratch cooking has helped utilize bulk or commodity foods
- 03 Policies, programs, or performance goals at the state or local level encourage scratch cooking
- 04 SFA received grant or other funding to support scratch cooking
- 05 SFA received useful information or training on scratch cooking
- 06 Other (please specify) [OPEN TEXT FIELD]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q18 ONLY IF Q11=03 (DECREASING USE OF SCRATCH COOKING)

Q18 You indicated your SFA decreased its use of scratch cooking during school year 2024-2025 due to supply chain challenges. To the best of your knowledge, what factors contributed to this decision? Select all that apply.

- 01 Scratch cooking has been more difficult due to cost or availability of ingredients
- 02 Scratch cooking has been more difficult due to lack of staff or training
- 03 Scratch cooking has been more difficult due to lack of kitchen equipment
- 04 Scratch cooking has been more difficult due to changes in meal service (e.g., use of grab-and-go meals)
- 05 Other (please specify) [OPEN TEXT FIELD]
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

Q19_A Has your SFA procured any of the following foods under an exception to the Buy American provision in school year 2024-2025? If your SFA procured any of these foods under an exception to the Buy American provision at any time in school year 2024-2025, please select "Yes."

Fruits

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 I don't know

Q19_B Has your SFA procured any of the following foods under an exception to the Buy American provision in school year 2024-2025? If your SFA procured any of these foods under an exception to the Buy American provision at any time in school year 2024-2025, please select "Yes."

Vegetables

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 I don't know

Q19_C Has your SFA procured any of the following foods under an exception to the Buy American provision in school year 2024-2025? *If your SFA procured any of these foods under an exception to the Buy American provision at any time in school year 2024-2025, please select "Yes."*

Grains

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 I don't know

Q19_D Has your SFA procured any of the following foods under an exception to the Buy American provision in school year 2024-2025? *If your SFA procured any of these foods under an exception to the Buy American provision at any time in school year 2024-2025, please select "Yes."*

Meats/Meat alternates

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 I don't know

Q19_E Has your SFA procured any of the following foods under an exception to the Buy American provision in school year 2024-2025? *If your SFA procured any of these foods under an exception to the Buy American provision at any time in school year 2024-2025, please select "Yes."*

Fluid milk

- 01 Yes
- 02 No
- 98 I don't know

Q19_OTH Has your SFA procured any of the following foods under an exception to the Buy American provision in school year 2024-2025? **When responding about fruits and vegetables, consider fresh, frozen, canned, dried, and juice forms.** *If your SFA procured any of these foods under an exception to the Buy American provision at any time in school year 2024-2025, please select "Yes."*

Other (specify)

- 01 Yes (Please specify) [OPEN TEXT FIELD]

- 02 No
- 98 I don't know

DISPLAY Q20 ONLY IF Q19_A=01

Q20 Why did your SFA use an exception to the Buy American provision for fruits in school year 2024-2025? Select all that apply.

- 01 [FAR list](#) – the domestic commodity or product was listed on the Federal Acquisitions Regulations (FAR) “nonavailable articles” list
- 02 Supply issue – the domestic commodity or product was not produced or processed in sufficient quantities
- 03 Quality issue – the domestic commodity or product was not of satisfactory quality
- 04 Cost issue – the cost of a domestic commodity or product was significantly higher than the non-domestic commodity or product
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q21 ONLY IF Q19_B=01

Q21 Why did your SFA use an exception to the Buy American provision for vegetables in school year 2024-2025? Select all that apply.

- 01 [FAR list](#) – the domestic commodity or product was listed on the Federal Acquisitions Regulations (FAR) “nonavailable articles” list
- 02 Supply issue – the domestic commodity or product was not produced or processed in sufficient quantities
- 03 Quality issue – the domestic commodity or product was not of satisfactory quality
- 04 Cost issue – the cost of a domestic commodity or product was significantly higher than the non-domestic commodity or product
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q22 ONLY IF Q19_C=01

Q22 Why did your SFA use an exception to the Buy American provision for grains in school year 2024-2025? Select all that apply.

- 01 Supply issue – the domestic commodity or product was not produced or processed in sufficient quantities
- 02 Quality issue – the domestic commodity or product was not of satisfactory quality
- 03 Cost issue – the cost of a domestic commodity or product was significantly higher than the non-domestic commodity or product
- 98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

DISPLAY Q23 ONLY IF Q19_D=01

Q23 Why did your SFA use an exception to the Buy American provision for meat/meat alternates in school year 2024-2025? Select all that apply.

- 01 **FAR list** – the domestic commodity or product was listed on the Federal Acquisitions Regulations (FAR) “nonavailable articles” list
- 02 Supply issue – the domestic commodity or product was not produced or processed in sufficient quantities
- 03 Quality issue – the domestic commodity or product was not of satisfactory quality
- 04 Cost issue – the cost of a domestic commodity or product was significantly higher than the non-domestic commodity or product
- 98 I don’t know **[EXCLUSIVE]**

DISPLAY Q24 ONLY IF Q19_E=01

Q24 Why did your SFA use an exception to the Buy American provision for fluid milk in school year 2024-2025? Select all that apply.

- 01 Supply issue – the domestic commodity or product was not produced or processed in sufficient quantities
- 02 Quality issue – the domestic commodity or product was not of satisfactory quality
- 03 Cost issue – the cost of a domestic commodity or product was significantly higher than the non-domestic commodity or product
- 98 I don’t know **[EXCLUSIVE]**

Q25 About what percentage of your SFA’s total commercial food purchase expenditures (in dollars) were exceptions to the Buy American provision (i.e. non-domestic commodities or products) in school year 2023-2024?

[ALLOW NUMBER 0-100] percent

- 98 I don’t know

Q26 At the end of school year 2023-2024, what was the status of your school food service account balance?

- 01 Operated at a surplus (i.e., revenues exceeded costs)
- 02 Broke even (i.e., revenues are about equal to costs) **[GO TO Q28]**
- 03 Operated at a deficit (i.e., costs exceeded revenues) **[GO TO Q28]**

Q27 To the best of your knowledge, how has your SFA used surplus funds (or does your SFA plan to use surplus funds) for any of the following? Select all that apply.

- 01 Cover the cost of reduced-price meals
- 02 Hire new staff
- 03 Increase pay rate for staff
- 04 Conduct staff training
- 05 Improve meal quality
- 06 Implement updated nutrition standards
- 07 Kitchen equipment repair or maintenance
- 08 Purchase new kitchen equipment
- 09 Improve cafeteria or meal service environment

98 I don't know [EXCLUSIVE]

Q28 What was the status of your school food service account balance in the first quarter of school year 2024-2025?

- 01 Operated at a surplus (i.e., revenues exceeded costs)
- 02 Broke even (i.e., revenues are about equal to costs)
- 03 Operated at a deficit (i.e., costs exceeded revenues)

Q29 What else would you like FNS to know about the challenges your SFA may be experiencing?

[OPTIONAL OPEN TEXT FIELD]

ALL GO TO THANKYOU

DISPLAY Q30 ONLY IF Q1 = 08 "SFA IS NOT OPERATING ANY OF THE ABOVE CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS DURING SCHOOL YEAR 2024-2025"]

Q30 If your SFA is not currently operating any of the federal Child Nutrition Programs listed on the previous screen, you are not eligible to complete the survey. Please click SUBMIT to submit your response and end the survey.

If your SFA is currently operating one of the federal Child Nutrition Programs listed in Question 1 and you have reached this page in error, please click BACK to edit your response to Question 1 and continue the survey.

DISPLAY Q30_2 ONLY IF Q1 = 06 "SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM (SMP)"]

Q30_2 If your SFA is not currently operating any of the federal Child Nutrition Programs listed on the previous screen, you do not need to complete the full survey. Please click NEXT to submit your response and end the survey.

If your SFA is currently operating one of the federal Child Nutrition Programs listed in Question 1 and you have reached this page in error, please click BACK to edit your response to Question 1 and continue the survey.

THANK YOU

Those are all of the questions we have for you today. Thank you for your participation. To submit your responses, click SUBMIT below.

For technical assistance, please submit a request form to the DIR help desk by clicking [here](#). If you have any questions about the survey content or eligibility, please email us at CNSurveys@usda.gov.

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