

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM OPERATIONS STUDY

UPDATE ON STATE AND SFA POLICIES AND PRACTICES SINCE AUTHORIZATION OF HHFKA

APPENDICES

October 2016

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UPDATE ON STATE AND SFA POLICIES AND PRACTICES SINCE AUTHORIZATION OF HHFKA

APPENDICES

October 2016

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Appendix A

State Child Nutrition (CN) Director

Survey SY 2012–13

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Special Nutrition Program Operations Study

SN-OPS

State Child Nutrition Director Survey SY 2012–13

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0562. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service

This survey is being conducted for the Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture as part of a study of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) as well as other USDA food programs throughout the country. **All responses will be treated in strict confidence; no names will be used in our reports, and only aggregated results will be reported.**

Section 305 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 states that “States, State educational agencies, local educational agencies, schools, institutions, facilities, and contractors participating in programs authorized under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) shall cooperate with officials and contractors acting on behalf of the Secretary, in the conduct of evaluations and studies under those Acts.”

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2 hours per respondent, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. **An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.**

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 Research and Analysis, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22302. Attn: Mr. John Endahl.

**We thank you for your cooperation and participation
in this very important study.**

Instructions

- Please answer all questions.
- Unless you see the words CHECK ALL THAT APPLY after a question, please check only one answer for each question.
- If you have any questions about the study or about completing this survey, please contact Laura Prinslow, Westat survey manager, at 1-800-937-8281 ext. 2437 or by email: LauraPrinslow@westat.com

Date	/	/
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Contact information for the Child Nutrition Director

Name	
Address	
City	
State	ZIP Code
Telephone ()	Extension
Email	

Name and address of person filling out this survey if other than the Child Nutrition Director

Name	
Address	
City	
State	ZIP Code
Telephone ()	Extension
Email	

SECTION

A

Policy

A1. Does your state have school wellness policies that SFAs can use to develop local wellness policies that meet the Federal requirements?

¹ Yes

² No

A2. Are the local school wellness policies in your state stricter than the Federal requirements?

¹ Yes

² No

³ Don't know

A3. Has your state set a state-wide priority for establishing healthy school environments and implementing local wellness policy?

¹ Yes

² No

A4. Has your state developed a communication plan to ensure consistent communication and updates around local school wellness policy requirements?

¹ Yes

² No

A5. Has your state established a method of accountability so that LEAs/districts follow through with local school wellness policy implementation?

¹ Yes

² No

A6. Has your state committed resources to providing technical assistance to LEAs/districts on local school wellness policies?

¹ Yes

² No

A7. Has your state partnered with any of the following to help deliver consistent messages, provide resources, and support local school wellness policies?

	Yes	No
a. State health departments	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
b. Community-based health organizations	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
c. Cooperative Extensions	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
d. Hospitals	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²

A8. To implement local school wellness policies has your state provided standards and guidelines for:

	Yes	No
a. Healthy, food fundraisers	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
b. Healthy, non-food fundraisers (e.g., walk-a-thons)	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
c. Incentives	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²

A9. Does your state have a method of reporting on the school nutrition environment and making information available to the public on:

	Yes	No
a. Food safety inspections	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
b. Local school wellness policies	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
c. Meal program participation	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
d. Nutritional quality of program meals	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²

A10. Since developing a local school wellness policy, which of the following best describes the impact of the policy on:

	Increased	Decreased	No Impact	Don't know
a. Nutrition quality	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Physical activity	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other school-based activities to promote student wellness	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION **B** Resources and Finances

B1. Does your state provide a subsidy for breakfasts or lunches to SFAs? If yes, how is the subsidy provided, and what was the total amount of subsidies given to all SFAs in your state during 2011-12?

	B1a. Does your state provide a subsidy?	B1b. IF YES, how was the subsidy provided? (CHECK ONLY ONE)	B1c. What was the total amount of these subsidies given to all SFAs during 2011-12?
Meal			
a. Breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Per-meal reimbursement <input type="checkbox"/> Annual lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> Supplement to cover specific costs <input type="checkbox"/> Based on a percentage of low-income students <input type="checkbox"/> Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
b. Lunch	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Per-meal reimbursement <input type="checkbox"/> Annual lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> Supplement to cover specific costs <input type="checkbox"/> Based on a percentage of low-income students <input type="checkbox"/> Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>

B2. Does your state provide financial or personnel support for any of the following school food service operations at the SFA level?

	Yes	No
a. Reimbursable meal preparation (including food purchase and labor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Non-reimbursable meal preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Preparing claims	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Contracted services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Overhead/indirect costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3. How many full-time equivalent (FTE) state agency staff are responsible for conducting monitoring of school meal operations?

Number of FTE State Staff

B4. How adequate is this staffing for monitoring program operations?

Adequate

Somewhat adequate

Not adequate

B5. Has your state been able to fully-use all of your State Administrative Funds (SAF) provided to administer the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), and Special Milk Program (SMP)?

	Yes	No
a. NSLP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. SBP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. SMP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B6. Have any of the following challenges impeded your state’s ability to fully-use all Federal funds?

	Yes	No
a. Union agreements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. State policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. State legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Governor mandates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B7. Did any of the following actions impact your state’s ability to fully-use Federal funds?

	Yes	No
a. Hiring freezes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Work furloughs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Travel restrictions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Work shutdowns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B8. Is your state currently using contracted staff for any of the following functions?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Claims processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Nutrition education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION

C

Operational Procedures

- C1. How many SFAs have schools that are operating the NSLP and/or SBP under each of the following provisions?

	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Community Eligibility Option (CEO)
Number of SFAs with schools operating NSLP only under				
Number of SFAs with schools operating SBP only under				
Number of SFAs with schools operating both NSLP and SBP under				

- C2. How many schools in the state are operating the NSLP and/or SBP under each of the following provisions?

	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Community Eligibility Option (CEO)
Number of schools operating NSLP only under				
Number of schools operating SBP only under				
Number of schools operating both NSLP and SBP under				

C3. In your state, how many SFAs and schools are using Food Service Management Companies (FSMC)? Indicate how many are using the national companies listed below.

	SFAs	Schools
a. Number using national companies		
Aramark		
Chartwells		
Preferred Meal Systems		
Sodexo		
Other national companies		
b. Number using regional companies (i.e., within multi-state area)		
c. Number using local companies		
d. Total number using Food Services Management Companies		

C4. Does your state have any charter schools?

- ¹ Yes
- ² No (SKIPTO QUESTION C5)

C4a. Charter schools include those independent or part of an SFA. How many charter schools are currently operating in your state?

**Number of
charter schools**

C4b. How many of these charter schools are participating in the NSLP and SBP programs?

	NSLP only	SBP only	Both NSLP and SBP
Number of charter schools participating in			

C4c. For purposes of school food operations, how many of these charter schools are considered to be separate SFAs or part of a larger SFA?

	Separate SFA	Part of larger SFA
Number of charter schools	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

C5. Does the state allow SFAs to order from the full list of USDA Foods?

- ¹ Yes (SKIPTO QUESTION C6)
- ² No

C5a. If no, how does the state obtain feedback from SFAs regarding which USDA Foods to offer?

	Yes	No
a. Survey all SFA directors	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
b. Utilize advisory council consisting of SFA directors	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
c. Obtain feedback from SFA directors at annual state distribution meetings	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
d. Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²

C6. How do SFAs submit their requests for specific quantities of USDA Foods?

	Yes	No
a. Web based supply chain management system food requisition (WBSCM)	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
b. SFA ordering food system	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
c. Allocation dumping system	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²
d. Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> ²

C7. How often can SFAs order USDA Foods?

- ¹ Once a year
- ² Twice a year
- ³ More than twice a year

C8. How does the state reallocate unused entitlement at the end of the School Year?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Reallocate to SFAs by request
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reallocate to all SFAs based on percentage of total meals
<input type="checkbox"/>	No reallocation or carry forward into the next School Year
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (SPECIFY) <input style="width: 400px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

SECTION **D** Training and Technical Assistance

D1. For which of the following specific topic areas does your state agency provide training and technical assistance? How frequently is training provided?

Topic areas	Does your state provide?	If YES, how frequently? (CHECK ONLY ONE)
a. Food Safety Plans based on Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Principles	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested
b. Other food sanitation and safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested
c. Food purchasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested

Topic areas	Does your state provide?	If YES, how frequently? (CHECK ONLY ONE)
d. Menu planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested
e. Food preparation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested
f. Contracting procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested
g. Recordkeeping	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested
h. Merchandising	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested

Topic areas	Does your state provide?	If YES, how frequently? (CHECK ONLY ONE)
i. Program regulations and procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ² No	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> ² Annually <input type="checkbox"/> ³ Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> ⁴ Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> ⁵ Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> ⁶ Only when requested
j. Ordering and using USDA Foods	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ² No	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> ² Annually <input type="checkbox"/> ³ Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> ⁴ Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> ⁵ Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> ⁶ Only when requested
k. Local school wellness policy development and implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ² No	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> ² Annually <input type="checkbox"/> ³ Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> ⁴ Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> ⁵ Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> ⁶ Only when requested
l. Local school wellness policy monitoring, assessment, and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ² No	<input type="checkbox"/> ¹ Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> ² Annually <input type="checkbox"/> ³ Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> ⁴ Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> ⁵ Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> ⁶ Only when requested

Topic areas	Does your state provide?	If YES, how frequently? (CHECK ONLY ONE)
m. Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested
n. Marketing options for healthy food	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested
o. Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Every two years <input type="checkbox"/> Annually <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-annually <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Only when requested

D2. How does your state agency provide technical assistance?

	Yes	No
a. Through written materials (e.g., manuals)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Through workshops or courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Through National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) workshops or courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Through discussions during program reviews	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Through on-line training materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Through webinars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D3. Have the topic areas available for training changed over the last year?

- 1. More topic areas
- 2. Fewer topic areas
- 3. Replaced some with newer topic areas
- 4. No changes in topic areas

D4. Has the number of training sessions available *decreased*?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (GOTO D5)

D4a. Why has the number of training sessions available through your state agency *decreased* over the last year? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Budgetary constraints
- 2. Decreased funds for training
- 3. Staffing cuts
- 4. Insufficient number of trained staff
- 5. Change in state policy or Federal policy
- 6. Result of program audit
- 7. Other (SPECIFY)

D5. Were any new training topics offered this year?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (GOTO D6)

D5a. What new training topics did your state agency offer this year that were not provided previously?

	Yes	No
a. New meal pattern requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Food Safety Plans based on HACCP Principles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other food sanitation and safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Food purchasing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Menu planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Food preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Contracting procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Recordkeeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Reporting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Merchandising	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Program regulations and procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Use of USDA Foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Marketing options for healthy food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Local school wellness policy development and implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Local school wellness policy monitoring, assessment, and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D6. Were any training topics eliminated this year?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	(GOTO D7)

D6a. What training topics did your state agency eliminate this year that were offered in previous years?

	Yes	No
a. Food Safety Plans based on HACCP Principles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Other food sanitation and safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Food purchasing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Menu planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Food preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Contracting procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Recordkeeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Reporting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Merchandising	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Program regulations and procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Use of USDA Foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Marketing options for healthy food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Local school wellness policy development and implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Local school wellness policy monitoring, assessment, and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Other (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D7. Who within the state agency is responsible for providing training and technical assistance to SFA personnel?

<input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Director
<input type="checkbox"/> Child Nutrition Office staff
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (SPECIFY) _____

Thank you for your participation in this very important survey.

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Appendix B

School Food Authority (SFA) Director Survey 2012

Special Nutrition Program Operations Study

SN-OPS

School Food Authority (SFA) Director Survey SY 2012–2013

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Section 305 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 states that "States, State educational agencies, local educational agencies, schools, institutions, facilities, and contractors participating in programs authorized under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C 1771 et seq.) shall cooperate with officials and contractors acting on behalf of the Secretary, in the conduct of evaluations and studies under those Acts."

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 Research and Analysis, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22302. Attn: Mr. John Endahl.

We thank you for your cooperation and participation in this very important study.

Section 1 School Participation

The next few questions are about the number of schools in your SFA participating in the school breakfast and lunch programs during the 2012–2013 school year.

- 1.1 For this question, please record your responses separately for Elementary (i.e., schools composed of any span of grades from Kindergarten up to 6th grade); Middle or Junior High (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 6 and no grade higher than 9); or High School (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 9 and continue through 12th grade). If any school does not meet the Elementary, Middle or Junior High, or High School definition, please include it in the "Other school" column and describe it briefly under item f.

Please answer the following questions for the 2012–2013 school year:

Number of schools	1	2	3	4	5
	Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school	Total
a. Number of <u>schools</u> participating in both the School Breakfast Program (SBP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)					
b. Number of <u>schools</u> participating in SBP only					
c. Number of <u>schools</u> participating in NSLP only					
d. Number of <u>schools</u> NOT participating in either SBP or NSLP					
e. Total Number of <u>schools</u> in the school districts					

NOTES: Row e must equal the sum of rows a, b, c, and d for each column of the table.
Column 5 must equal the sum of columns 1, 2, 3, and 4 for each row of the table.

- f. Please list the grades included in schools listed under "other school."

1.2 For the 2012–2013 school year:

Number of schools	1	2	3	4	5
	Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school	Total
b. Number of <u>schools</u> participating in the Afterschool Snack Program					
b. Number of <u>schools</u> participating in the At-Risk Supper Program					

1.3 For the 2012–2013 school year, how many schools participate in the School Breakfast Program as severe need (if 40% or more of the lunches served by the school are served free or at a reduced price in the second preceding year) schools?

1	2	3	4	5
Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school	Total

1.4 For the 2012–2013 school year, how many schools participate in the National School Lunch Program as high need (additional 2 cent meal reimbursement) schools?

1	2	3	4	5
Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school	Total

Section 2 Student Participation

The next few questions are about the number of children enrolled in the school(s) you serve and their participation in the school breakfast and lunch programs during the 2012–2013 school year.

- 2.1 For this question, please record your responses separately for Elementary (i.e., schools composed of any span of grades from Kindergarten up to 6th grade); Middle or Junior High (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 6 and no grade higher than 9); or High School (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 9 and continue through 12th grade). If any school does not meet the Elementary, Middle or Junior High, or High School definition, please include it in the "Other school" column.

Number of students	1	2	3	4	5
	Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school	Total
a. Total number of <u>students</u> enrolled in the 2012–2013 school year as of October 1st*					

* The total school enrollment should include kindergarten students who attend school half day and do not have access to meals. A school that does not have the NSLP or the SBP should also be included in this count.

Please answer the following questions for the 2012–2013 school year:

Number of students	1	2	3	4	5
	Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school	Total
b. Number of <u>students</u> approved to receive free meals					
c. Number of <u>students</u> approved to received reduced price meals					
d. Number of <u>students</u> included in the "Total Student Enrollment" without access to the SBP*					
e. Number of <u>students</u> included in the "Total Student Enrollment" without access to NSLP*					

* The total school enrollment should include kindergarten students who attend school half day and do not have access to meals. A school that does not have the NSLP or the SBP should also be included in this count.

Percentage of students	1	2	3	4	5
	Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school	Total
f. What was the average daily attendance for the month of October 2012**	%	%	%	%	%

** Calculate the average daily attendance for students in each type of school and place in the appropriate column. For the Total column, calculate the average daily attendance for all students, across all schools, in the district.

2.2 Record the number of breakfast serving days for each school type for the past 3 school years.

If there are differences among schools within your school district for number of serving days, provide the average number of serving days for the district. Do not include serving days for summer food service or other special programs that occur when the district is not in session.

Breakfast serving days	1	2	3	4
	Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school
a. SY 2011–2012				
b. SY 2010–2011				
c. SY 2009–2010				

The next few questions are about student breakfasts claimed in each price category (free, reduced price, and full price) and school type for the past three school years.

2.3 Record the number of student breakfasts claimed in each price category (free, reduced price, and full price) and school type **for SY 2011–2012**. If your district has any schools that qualify for the severe need SBP reimbursement rate, indicate the number of meals claimed for them in the designated row.

SY 2011–2012: School Breakfast Program Reimbursable Meals Claimed

Free Breakfasts

Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
a. Total number of Free Breakfasts						
b. Number of Non-Severe Need Free Breakfasts						
c. Number of Severe Need Free Breakfasts						

Reduced Price Breakfasts

Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
d. Total number of Reduced Price Breakfasts						
e. Number of Non-Severe Need Reduced Price Breakfasts						
f. Number of Severe Need Reduced Price Breakfasts						

Full Price Breakfasts

Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
g. Number of Full Price Breakfasts						

- 2.4 Record the number of student breakfasts claimed in each price category (free, reduced price, and full price) and school type for SY 2010–2011. If your district has any schools that qualify for the severe need SBP reimbursement rate, indicate the number of meals claimed for them in the designated row.

SY 2010–2011: School Breakfast Program Reimbursable Meals Claimed

Free Breakfasts

Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
a. Total number of Free Breakfasts						
b. Number of Non-Severe Need Free Breakfasts						
c. Number of Severe Need Free Breakfasts						

Reduced Price Breakfasts

Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
d. Total number of Reduced Price Breakfasts						
e. Number of Non-Severe Need Reduced Price Breakfasts						
f. Number of Severe Need Reduced Price Breakfasts						

Full Price Breakfasts						
Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
g. Number of Full Price Breakfasts						

2.5 Record the number of student breakfasts claimed in each price category (free, reduced price, and full price) and school type for SY 2009–2010. If your district has any schools that qualify for the severe need SBP reimbursement rate, indicate the number of meals claimed for them in the designated row.

SY 2009–2010: School Breakfast Program Reimbursable Meals Claimed

Free Breakfasts						
Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
a. Total number of Free Breakfasts						
b. Number of Non-Severe Need Free Breakfasts						
c. Number of Severe Need Free Breakfasts						

Reduced Price Breakfasts						
Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
d. Total number of Reduced Price Breakfasts						
e. Number of Non-Severe Need Reduced Price Breakfasts						
f. Number of Severe Need Reduced Price Breakfasts						

Full Price Breakfasts						
Number of Reimbursable Breakfasts Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
g. Number of Full Price Breakfasts						

2.6 Record the number of lunch serving days for each school type **for the past three school years.**

If there are differences among schools within your school district for the number of serving days, provide the average number of serving days for the district. Do not include serving days for summer food service or other special programs that occur when the district is not in session.

Lunch serving days	1	2	3	4
	Elementary school	Middle or Junior High	High school	Other school
a. SY 2011–2012				
b. SY 2010–2011				
c. SY 2009–2010				

The next few questions are about student lunches claimed in each price category (free, reduced price, and full price) and school type for the past three school years.

- 2.7 Record the number of student lunches claimed in each price category (free, reduced price, and full price) and school type for SY 2011–2012. If your district has any schools that qualify for the high need (+2 cents) NSLP reimbursement rate, indicate the number of meals claimed for them in the designated row.

SY 2011–2012: National School Lunch Program Reimbursable Meals Claimed

Free Lunches						
Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
a. Number of Regular Free Lunches						
b. Number of High Need Free Lunches (+2 cents)						

Reduced Price Lunches						
Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
c. Number of Regular Reduced Price Lunches						
d. Number of High Need Reduced Price Lunches (+2 cents)						

Full Price Lunches						
Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
e. Number of Regular Full Price Lunches						
f. Number of High Need Full Price Lunches (+2 cents)						

2.8 Record the number of student lunches claimed in each price category (free, reduced price, and full price) and school type **for SY 2010-2011**. If your district has any schools that qualify for the high need (+2 cents) NSLP reimbursement rate, indicate the number of meals claimed for them in the designated row.

SY 2010-2011; National School Lunch Program Reimbursable Meals Claimed

Free Lunches						
Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
a. Number of Regular Free Lunches						
b. Number of High Need Free Lunches (+2 cents)						

Reduced Price Lunches

Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
c. Number of Regular Reduced Price Lunches						
d. Number of High Need Reduced Price Lunches (+2 cents)						

Full Price Lunches

Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
e. Number of Regular Full Price Lunches						
f. Number of High Need Full Price Lunches (+2 cents)						

- 2.9** Record the number of student lunches claimed in each price category (free, reduced price, and full price) and school type **for SY 2009–2010**. If your district has any schools that qualify for the high need (+2 cents) NSLP reimbursement rate, indicate the number of meals claimed for them in the designated row.

SY 2009–2010: National School Lunch Program Reimbursable Meals Claimed

Free Lunches						
Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
a. Number of Regular Free Lunches						
b. Number of High Need Free Lunches (+2 cents)						

Reduced Price Lunches						
Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
c. Number of Regular Reduced Price Lunches						
d. Number of High Need Reduced Price Lunches (+2 cents)						

Full Price Lunches						
Number of Reimbursable Lunches Claimed	1	2	3	4 (Total of columns 2+3)	5	6 (Total of columns 1+4+5)
	Elementary school	Secondary Schools			Other school	Total
		Middle or Junior High	High school	Total Secondary Schools		
e. Number of Regular Full Price Lunches						
f. Number of High Need Full Price Lunches (+2 cents)						

Section 3 Food Service Operations

The following questions are about how and where competitive foods are sold for the 2012-2013 school year.

3.1 Are competitive foods sold in any of the schools in your district during lunchtime?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 3.5)

3.2 Where are competitive foods sold?

	Yes	No
a. Same room as NSLP but separate cashier lines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Same room as NSLP and same cashier lines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Different room from NSLP meals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. In vending machines inside the cafeteria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. In vending machines outside the cafeteria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. School stores	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. School snack bars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.3 What is typically sold for competitive foods at lunch time?

	Yes	No
a. Alternative entrees to the NSLP meal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Snack foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Desserts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Drinks other than water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Second helping of the NSLP offering for the day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.4 How do students pay for competitive foods?

	All students	Some	None
a. Electronic payment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.5 How do students pay for NSLP lunches?

	1		2	
	Reduced Price Students		Paid Students	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
a. Electronic payment from pre-paid accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Meal tickets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.6 In your district what percentage of students paying for reduced price or full price breakfast or lunch pay electronically?

<input type="checkbox"/> 0%
<input type="checkbox"/> 1–25%
<input type="checkbox"/> 26–50%
<input type="checkbox"/> 51–75%
<input type="checkbox"/> 76–99%
<input type="checkbox"/> 100%
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

- 3.7** Is free drinking water available to students where school meals are served? Please select one answer for each column.

	1	2	3	4
	Elementary school	Middle or junior high	High school	Other school
a. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF YES TO ANY OF QUESTION 3.7, GO TO QUESTION 3.8.
IF NO TO ALL OF QUESTION 3.7, GO TO QUESTION 3.11.
IF DON'T KNOW TO ALL OF QUESTION 3.7, GO TO QUESTION 3.11.

- 3.8** In your district, which sources of FREE drinking water does your school make available to students during meals within the food service areas (i.e., where food is eaten or served, such as multipurpose room or cafeteria)?

	Yes	No
a. Traditional water fountain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Commercial cooled water coolers (e.g., Culligan, Alhamgra)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Insulated containers with cooled tap water (e.g., Igloo, Cambro)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Pitchers / jugs of room temperature tap water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Electronic water hydration station(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Bottled water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 3.9** What is the source of tap water available at your school(s)?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Public or municipal source (e.g., community/regional water)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Well or spring water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Tap water is not available for drinking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.10 How often is the tap water in your district tested for any common contaminants (e.g., arsenic, lead, bacteria, nitrates)? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

<input type="checkbox"/> Never
<input type="checkbox"/> Less than once a year
<input type="checkbox"/> Once a year
<input type="checkbox"/> Twice a year
<input type="checkbox"/> More than twice a year
<input type="checkbox"/> Our district does not rely on the school district's water supply for drinking (e.g., all water consumed is bottled commercial water or is filtered)
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

3.11 Does your SFA have any schools operating under Special Assistance Alternatives (Provisions 1, 2, 3 & Community Eligibility Option)?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 3.14)

3.12 Please record the number of schools operating under the following Special Assistance Alternatives for NSLP and SBP. Please record a zero if no schools operate under the following Special Assistance Alternatives for NSLP and SBP.

Special Assistance Alternative	NSLP only	SBP only	Both NSLP and SBP
a. Provision 1			
b. Provision 2			
c. Provision 3			
d. Community Eligibility Option			

3.13 About how many of those schools that are operating under Provision 1, 2, and 3 would you estimate are likely to elect the Community Eligibility Option (CEO) when the option becomes available nationwide in SY 2014–2015?

<input type="checkbox"/> None
<input type="checkbox"/> Some schools
<input type="checkbox"/> About half the schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Most schools
<input type="checkbox"/> All schools

3.14 Do any of the schools in your SFA operate a universal free breakfast program?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 3.16)

3.15 How many schools are operating a universal free breakfast program?

--

3.16 Is there a formalized process in place for a foster care agency to communicate with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Child Nutrition (CN)?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

3.17 Are you getting the documentation from courts/responsible agencies showing the status of children as foster children?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

3.18 Does your SFA use school food service management companies (FSMCs)?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

Section 4 Local School Wellness Policy

The next section asks about your local wellness policy and what actions you have taken to implement the new requirements established in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

4.1 Has the LEA established a local wellness policy for all schools?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	(GO TO QUESTION 4.16)
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	(GO TO QUESTION 4.16)

4.2 Who is involved in the **development** of your local wellness policy?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. School Food Authority staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. School Board members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. School administrators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Physical education teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. School health professionals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Public/local community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.3 Who is involved in the **implementation** of your local wellness policy?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Parents	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Students	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. School Food Authority staff	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. School Board members	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. School administrators	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Physical education teachers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. School health professionals	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Public/local community	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Other (SPECIFY) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

4.4 Who is involved in **periodic review and updating** of your local wellness policy?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Parents	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Students	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. School Food Authority staff	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. School Board members	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. School administrators	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Physical education teachers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. School health professionals	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Public/local community	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Other (SPECIFY) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

4.5 Has your local wellness policy been revised within the last year?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

4.6 Which of the following elements does your local wellness policy include?

	Yes	No
a. Nutrition guidelines for all foods available on school campus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Goals for nutrition promotion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Goals for nutrition education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Goals for physical activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Goals for other school-based activities to promote school wellness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.7 Does your local wellness policy address which USDA foods can be ordered?

Yes

No (GO TO QUESTION 4.8)

4.7a. If yes, which USDA Foods can be requested?

4.8 Have you conducted an assessment of your local wellness policy within the last year?

Yes

No (GO TO QUESTION 4.10)

Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 4.10)

4.9 Did this assessment include any of the following:

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. The extent to which schools are in compliance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The progress made in attaining the goals of the local wellness policy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.10 Who is designated in your district to ensure that each school complies with the local wellness policy?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. School Food Authority staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. School Board members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. School administrators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Physical education teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. School health professionals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.11 Does the LEA inform the public about the content and implementation of the local wellness policy?

Yes

No (GO TO QUESTION 4.13)

Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 4.13)

4.12 How is this information about content and implementation provided to the public?

	Yes	No
a. Included in the information package provided at the beginning of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Available on the LEA website	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Local paper article/local media	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Periodic newsletters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.13 Does the LEA inform the public whether each school is complying with the local wellness policy?

Yes

No (GO TO QUESTION 4.15)

Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 4.15)

4.14 How is this information about compliance provided to the public?

	Yes	No
a. Included in the information package provided at the beginning of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Available on the LEA website	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Local paper article/local media	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Periodic newsletters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.15 Have any individual schools implemented stricter local school wellness policies than Federal, state, or district-level rules or regulations?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

4.16 Have you used any materials in the USDA Foods Toolkit to promote nutritious school meals to parents and administrators?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO SECTION 5)
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (GO TO SECTION 5)

4.17 How do schools make information about food safety inspections available to the public?

	Yes	No
a. Included in an information package to each student	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Available on the LEA website	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Local paper article/local media	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Periodic newsletters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 5 New Meal Pattern Requirements

This section asks about steps that your school district is taking to meet the new meal patterns.

GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 How challenging was each of the following when you initially implemented the meal patterns?

	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Moderately challenging	Very challenging	Extremely challenging	Don't know
a. Availability of products that meet standards	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Staff training	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. New storage and equipment needs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Increased food costs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Student acceptance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Parent/Community acceptance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>

5.2 As you continue to implement the meal patterns, how challenging is each of the following situations?

	Not a challenge	Minor challenge	Moderately challenging	Very challenging	Extremely challenging	Not Applicable	Don't know
a. Availability of products that meet standards	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Maintaining student participation	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Separating portions for age-grade groups	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Increased food costs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Student acceptance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Parent/Community acceptance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>

- 5.3** In comparison to how students were before the implementation of the new meal pattern requirements, have you noticed any changes in the amount of food students throw away (do not eat) at lunchtime?

	Students waste more	Students waste less	No change	Don't know
a. Fluid Milk	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Main Dish/Entree	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Bread/Bread Alternate	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Salad/Raw Vegetables	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Cooked Vegetables	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Fruit	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Desserts	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other (SPECIFY)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

- 5.4** If you have observed a change in plate waste, is this due to:

	Yes	No
a. The amount of time available to eat	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. The type of food served	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. The amount of food served	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Other (SPECIFY)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

- 5.5** Prior to the new meal patterns did your SFA do scratch cooking?

1 Yes

2 No (GO TO QUESTION 5.7)

- 5.6** Have you increased your scratch cooking due to the new meal patterns?

1 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 5.8)

2 No (GO TO QUESTION 5.8)

5.7 Have you started to use scratch cooking due to the new meal patterns?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

BREAKFAST

5.8 Have you implemented the new breakfast requirements?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 5.10)

5.9 For each of the following breakfast nutrition standards, please indicate if you were able to meet the requirements easily (i.e., not a challenge), if you experienced difficulties in meeting the minimum requirements, or if you experienced difficulties not exceeding the maximum requirements.

Nutritional Standards for:	Not a challenge	Difficulty meeting the minimum requirements	Difficulty not exceeding the maximum requirements
a. Fruits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grains and whole grains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Fluid milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Daily calories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Daily sodium	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Daily trans-fat amount	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Daily saturated fat amount	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

GO TO QUESTION 5.11

- 5.10** For each of the following breakfast nutrition standards, **what challenges do you foresee** in implementing the breakfast requirements? Would you be able to meet the requirements easily (i.e., not a challenge), or would you experience difficulties in meeting the minimum requirements, or experience difficulties not exceeding the maximum requirements.

Nutritional Standards for:	Not a challenge	Difficulty meeting the minimum requirements	Difficulty not exceeding the maximum requirements
a. Fruits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grains and whole grains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Fluid milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Daily calories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Daily sodium	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Daily trans-fat amount	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Daily saturated fat amount	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The next few questions ask about fruit, vegetables, grains and whole grains, and meats/meat alternates.

FRUIT

- 5.11** Have you used either USDA Foods or DoD Fresh for any additional fruit purchases?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 5.13)

- 5.12** Which program did you use to purchase additional fruit?

<input type="checkbox"/> USDA Foods only
<input type="checkbox"/> DoD Fresh only
<input type="checkbox"/> Both USDA Foods and DoD Fresh

5.13 Since implementing the new meal patterns, how has the frequency in which you used each type of fruit product changed in order to meet the additional fruit requirements?

	Less often	Same	More often
a. Fresh whole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Fresh pre cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Frozen whole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Frozen pre cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Canned with water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Canned with juice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Canned with light syrup	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

VEGETABLES

5.14 Have you used either USDA Foods or DoD Fresh for any additional vegetable purchases?

Yes

No (GO TO QUESTION 5.16)

5.15 Which program did you use to purchase additional vegetables?

USDA Foods only

DoD Fresh only

Both USDA Foods and DoD Fresh

- 5.16** Since implementing the new meal patterns, how has the frequency in which you used each type of vegetable product changed in order to meet the additional vegetable requirements?

	Less often	Same	More often
a. Fresh whole	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Fresh pre cut	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Frozen whole	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Frozen pre cut	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Canned reduced sodium	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Canned regular sodium	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

- 5.17** Which of the following vegetable subgroups has been easy or difficult to work into menus?

	Easy	Difficult	Don't know
a. Dark Green	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Red/Orange	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Beans/Peas	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Starchy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY) <input type="text"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

GRAINS

- 5.18** Since implementing the new meal patterns, for each grade-level, how often did you serve the following grain quantities?

Grain Quantities	Daily	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	Never	N/A – Do not serve this grade-level group
a. Grades K-5: Serve items greater than 1 oz. eq. min. daily	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grades 6-8: Serve items greater than 1 oz. eq. min. daily	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grades 9-12: Serve items greater than 2 oz. eq. min. daily	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

- 5.19** Since implementing the new meal patterns, please indicate if you were able to meet the grain requirements easily (i.e., not a challenge), or if you experienced difficulties in meeting the minimum requirements, or if you experienced difficulties not exceeding the maximum requirements for each grade-level group.

Grade Level	Not a challenge	Difficulty meeting the minimum requirements	Difficulty not exceeding the maximum requirements	N/A – Do not serve this grade-level group
a. Grades K-5	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grades 6-8	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grades 9-12	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

WHOLE GRAINS

- 5.20** Since implementing the new meal patterns, for each grade-level, how often did you serve the following whole grain quantities?

Grain Quantities	Daily	3-4 times per week	1-2 times per week	Never	N/A – Do not serve this grade-level group
a. Grades K-5: Serve items greater than 1 oz. eq. min. daily	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grades 6-8: Serve items greater than 1 oz. eq. min. daily	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grades 9-12: Serve items greater than 2 oz. eq. min. daily	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

- 5.21** Since implementing the new meal patterns, please indicate if you were able to meet the 50 percent whole grain requirements easily (i.e., not a challenge), or if you experienced difficulties in meeting the requirements, for each grade-level group.

Grade Level	Not a challenge	Difficulty meeting the 50% requirements	N/A – Do not serve this grade-level group
a. Grades K-5	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grades 6-8	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grades 9-12	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

MEATS/MEAT ALTERNATES

5.22 Since implementing the new meal patterns, was it difficult to find smaller sized portions (fewer ounces) of meats/meat alternates?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

5.23 Since implementing the new meal patterns, please indicate if you were able to meet the meat/meat alternates requirements easily (i.e., not a challenge), or if you experienced difficulties in meeting the minimum requirements, or if you experienced difficulties not exceeding the maximum requirements for each grade-level group.

Grade Level	Not a challenge	Difficulty meeting the minimum requirements	Difficulty not exceeding the maximum requirements	N/A – Do not serve this grade-level group
a. Grades K-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grades 6-8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grades 9-12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.24 What did you use **most often** on your lower meat days?

<input type="checkbox"/> Nut butter
<input type="checkbox"/> Cheese
<input type="checkbox"/> Yogurt
<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed meat dish
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (SPECIFY)

The next few questions ask about nutrient requirements, purchasing changes, implementation assistance and promotion, the certification process, and student perception of meal patterns.

NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS

5.25 What is the biggest challenge for each grade-level group in meeting the calorie requirements?

Grade Level	Not a challenge	Meeting the minimum requirements	Not exceeding the maximum requirements	N/A – Do not serve this grade-level group
a. Grades K-5	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grades 6-8	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grades 9-12	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

5.26 Do you review labels for trans-fat?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No

5.27 Have you changed the way you review labels on products you buy to meet the meal pattern requirements?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 5.29)

5.28 How have you changed the way you review labels on products you buy to meet the meal pattern requirements?

5.29 Which of the following items needed to be changed to meet the trans-fat requirements?

Food items	Yes	No
a. Cookies, pastries, crackers, cakes, muffins, pie crusts, pizza dough, breads (e.g., hamburger buns)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Hard margarine (e.g., stick margarine) and vegetable shortening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Pre-mixed products (e.g., cake mix, pancake mix, and chocolate drink mix)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Fried foods (e.g., doughnuts, French fries, fried chicken including chicken nuggets, and hard taco shells)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Snack foods (e.g., potato, corn, and tortilla chips; candy; packaged or microwave popcorn)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.30 How challenging has it been in meeting the saturated fat requirements

Extremely challenging

Very challenging

Moderately challenging

Minor challenge

Not a challenge

Don't know

5.31 Do you currently know the sodium levels of your meals?

Yes

No (GO TO QUESTION 5.33)

5.32 What is your current average daily sodium content for breakfast and lunch for the 2012-2013 school year?

Grade Level	Sodium Content Amounts			
	Breakfast		Lunch	
a. Grades K-5	mg	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	mg	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
b. Grades 6-8	mg	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	mg	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
c. Grades 9-12	mg	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	mg	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

5.33 What practices do you anticipate implementing in order to reduce your sodium levels? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Limit condiment use
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Alter recipes
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Purchase lower sodium products
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Other (SPECIFY)
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Don't know

5.34 Do you have schools where grades 6-8 and 9-12 are served in the same cafeteria **at the same time**?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. No (GO TO QUESTION 5.37)

5.35 Which of the following strategies do you use to ensure that the correct meals and portion sizes are served to each grade-level group?

Strategies	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Use separate trays or a label to designate student's grade-level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Separate the lines for the different grade-levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Change the line schedule for each grade-level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.36 Have servers been trained on portion control by grade-level?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. No
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Don't know

5.37 What type of adjustments, if any, have you made for groups of students to meet their needs/wants for additional foods? Check the box for each grade level that made the adjustment.

Grade Level	Increased fruits and vegetables	Offered second milk	Offered second meal	Increased a la carte offerings	Other Federal Nutrition programs	Other
a. Grades K-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grades 6-8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grades 9-12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

GO TO QUESTION 5.39 IF OTHER FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS IS NOT CHECKED IN QUESTION 5.37

5.38 Describe other Federal Nutrition programs and/or other adjustments made to meet the needs/wants of students for additional food:

5.39 What types of funding sources do you use to meet the needs/wants of students for additional foods?

PURCHASING CHANGES

5.40 Are material changes in purchasing from food distributors required due to the new meal patterns?

Material changes are changes that are substantial enough that had other bidders been aware of the change during the bidding process they might have bid differently. If the amendment creates a material change, the SFA must either conduct a separate procurement to obtain the deliverable or conduct a new solicitation for a FSMC that includes the deliverable.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 5.42)

5.41 To what extent were material changes in purchasing required?

<input type="checkbox"/> All of our purchases required a material change
<input type="checkbox"/> More than half of our purchases required a material change
<input type="checkbox"/> About half of our purchases required a material change
<input type="checkbox"/> Less than half of our purchases required a material change

5.42 Which of the following **meal pattern required products** have you had difficulty purchasing?

	Yes	No
a. Fruits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Vegetables		
1. Dark Green	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Red/Orange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Beans/Peas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Starchy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grains		
1. Grains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Whole Grains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Meats/Meat Alternates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Fluid Milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.43 Have the types and amounts of USDA Foods you are ordering changed to meet updated nutrition standards and meal patterns?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

IMPLEMENTATION ASSISTANCE AND PROMOTION

5.44 Has your District used the USDA sharing website to assist with menu changes?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

5.45 What methods do you use to promote the new school meals to students and their families?

Promotion Method	Yes	No
a. Distribute materials from the School Nutrition Association (SNA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Offer nutrition education initiatives (classroom and/or cafeteria based)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Offer taste testings/samples of new items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Partner with chefs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Offer Farm to School programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Have school gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Have recipe contests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Air public service announcements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Use local school media	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Use other promotion method (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.46 Have you used the following technical assistance resources to assist you in meeting the new meal patterns?

Technical Assistance Resources	Yes	No
a. State agency training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Nutrient analysis software	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Simplified nutrient assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Web information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CERTIFICATION PROCESS

5.47 Have you submitted certification materials for the additional 6 cents per lunch reimbursement?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 5.51)

5.48 Have you been certified to receive the additional reimbursement of 6 cents per lunch?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 5.51)

5.49 Are you currently receiving the additional 6 cents per lunch reimbursement?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 5.51)

5.50 Under which option did you submit your certification documentation?

<input type="checkbox"/> Option 1 Detailed menu worksheet and nutrient analysis
<input type="checkbox"/> Option 2 Detailed menu worksheet and simplified nutrient assessment
<input type="checkbox"/> Option 3 On-site State agency certification
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

STUDENT PERCEPTION OF MEAL PATTERNS

5.51 In your opinion, are students eating more fruits and vegetables this year compared to last year?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

5.52 In general, how accepting are students of the new meal patterns?

Grade Level	Very Accepting	Somewhat Accepting	Not Accepting	N/A – Do not serve this grade-level group
a. Grades K-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Grades 6-8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Grades 9-12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.53 In general, how accepting are parents and the community of the new meal patterns?

Other Groups	Very Accepting	Somewhat Accepting	Not Accepting
a. Parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.54 In your opinion, which vegetable subgroup is **least liked** by students? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

<input type="checkbox"/> Dark Green
<input type="checkbox"/> Red/Orange
<input type="checkbox"/> Beans/Peas (legumes)
<input type="checkbox"/> Starchy
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (SPECIFY) _____

5.55 Do you have an off campus lunch policy for high schools?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO SECTION 6)

5.56 Since implementing the new meal patterns, what changes have you seen in students going off campus for lunch? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

More students have stayed on campus for lunch

More students have gone off campus for lunch

There was no change in the number of students going off campus for lunch

Section 6 Meal Prices

The next question is about the breakfast prices for the current School Year (2012-2013). For this section, please record your responses separately for Elementary (i.e., schools composed of any span of grades from Kindergarten up to 6th grade); Middle or Junior High (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 6 and no grade higher than 9); or High School (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 9 and continue through 12th grade). If any school does not meet the Elementary, Middle or Junior High, or High School definition, please include them in the “Other school” column.

- 6.1 What prices did you charge for reimbursable full price, reduced price, and adult **breakfasts** in your school district by school level at the beginning of the **2012-2013** school year?

DO NOT HAVE A BREAKFAST PROGRAM (GO TO QUESTION 6.6)

Breakfast Prices	1. Elementary school	2. Middle or Junior High	3. High school	4. Other school
a. Full price breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Reduced price breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
c. Adult breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Not applicable, do not have this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Do not serve breakfast at this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF SFA IS NEW TO THE STUDY, GO TO QUESTION 6.2. IF SFA PARTICIPATED IN THE STUDY DURING SY 2011-2012, GO TO QUESTION 6.5

QUESTIONS 6.2, 6.3 AND 6.4 ARE ONLY FOR THE SFAs THAT HAVE BEEN ADDED AS PART OF THE NEW SAMPLE. SFAs THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE STUDY DURING SY 2011-2012 SHOULD GO TO QUESTION 6.5

The next few questions are about the breakfast prices for the past three school years (2011-2012, 2010-2011, and 2009-2010) and how the prices have changed during the past three years. For this section, please record your responses separately for Elementary (i.e., schools composed of any span of grades from Kindergarten up to 6th grade); Middle or Junior High (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 6 and no grade higher than 9); or High School (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 9 and continue through 12th grade). If any school does not meet the Elementary, Middle or Junior High, or High School definition, please include them in the “Other school” column.

6.2 What prices did you charge for reimbursable full price, reduced price, and adult **breakfasts** in your school district by school level at the beginning of the **2011-2012** school year?

IF BREAKFAST PRICES FOR SY 2011-2012 WERE THE SAME AS 2012-2013 SCHOOL YEAR, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.3

IF YOU DID NOT HAVE A BREAKFAST PROGRAM IN 2011-2012, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.3

Breakfast Prices	1. Elementary school	2. Middle or Junior High	3. High school	4. Other school
a. Full price breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Reduced price breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
c. Adult breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Not applicable, do not have this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Do not serve breakfast at this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 6.3 What prices did you charge for reimbursable full price, reduced price, and adult **breakfasts** at the beginning of the **2010-2011** school year?

IF BREAKFAST PRICES FOR SY 2010-2011 WERE THE SAME AS 2011-2012 SCHOOL YEAR, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.4

IF YOU DID NOT HAVE A BREAKFAST PROGRAM IN 2010-2011, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.4

Breakfast Prices	1. Elementary school	2. Middle or Junior High	3. High school	4. Other school
a. Full price breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Reduced price breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
c. Adult breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Not applicable, do not have this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Do not serve breakfast at this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 6.4 What prices did you charge for reimbursable full price, reduced price, and adult **breakfasts** at the beginning of the **2009-2010** school year?

IF BREAKFAST PRICES FOR SY 2009-2010 WERE THE SAME AS 2010-2011 SCHOOL YEAR, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.5

IF YOU DID NOT HAVE A BREAKFAST PROGRAM IN 2009-2010, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.5

Breakfast Prices	1. Elementary school	2. Middle or Junior High	3. High school	4. Other school
a. Full price breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Reduced price breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
c. Adult breakfast	\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Not applicable, do not have this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Do not serve breakfast at this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.5 Over the past 3 years, in general, did any of the following factors influence the school breakfast prices?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Food costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Labor costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Student participation rates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. State revenues (increases or decreases)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Federal subsidies (increases or decreases)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Local subsidies (increases or decreases)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Profits from a la carte items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Unpaid school meals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. SFA budget deficit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Administrative indirect costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Other reason (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The next question is about the lunch prices for the current School Year (2012-2013). For this section, please record your responses separately for Elementary (i.e., schools composed of any span of grades from Kindergarten up to 6th grade); Middle or Junior High (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 6 and no grade higher than 9); or High School (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 9 and continue through 12th grade). If any school does not meet the Elementary, Middle or Junior High, or High School definition, please include them in the "Other school" column.

6.6 What prices did you charge for reimbursable full price, reduced price, and adult lunches in your school district by school level at the beginning of the 2012-2013 school year?

Lunch Prices	1. Elementary school	2. Middle or Junior High	3. High school	4. Other school
a. Full price lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Reduced price lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
c. Adult lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Not applicable, do not have this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF SFA IS NEW TO THE STUDY, GO TO QUESTION 6.7. IF SFA PARTICIPATED IN THE STUDY DURING SY 2011-2012, GO TO QUESTION 6.10

QUESTIONS 6.7, 6.8 AND 6.9 ARE ONLY FOR THE SFAs THAT HAVE BEEN ADDED AS PART OF THE NEW SAMPLE.

The next few questions are about the lunch prices for the past three school years (2011-2012), 2010-2011, and 2009-2010) and how the prices have changed during the past three years. For this section, please record your responses separately for Elementary (i.e., schools composed of any span of grades from Kindergarten up to 6th grade); Middle or Junior High (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 6 and no grade higher than 9); or High School (i.e., schools that have no grade lower than 9 and continue through 12th grade). If any school does not meet the Elementary, Middle or Junior High, or High School definition, please include them in the "Other school" column.

- 6.7 What prices did you charge for reimbursable full price, reduced price, and adult lunches in your school district by school level at the beginning of the 2011-2012 school year?

IF LUNCH PRICES FOR SY 2011-2012 WERE THE SAME AS 2012-2013 SCHOOL YEAR, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.8

Lunch Prices	1. Elementary school	2. Middle or Junior High	3. High school	4. Other school
a. Full price lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Reduced price lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
c. Adult lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Not applicable, do not have this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 6.8 What prices did you charge for reimbursable full price, reduced price, and adult lunches at the beginning of the **2010-2011** school year?

IF LUNCH PRICES FOR SY 2010-2011 WERE THE SAME AS 2011-2012 SCHOOL YEAR, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.9

Lunch Prices	1. Elementary school	2. Middle or Junior High	3. High school	4. Other school
a. Full price lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Reduced price lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
c. Adult lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Not applicable, do not have this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 6.9 What prices did you charge for reimbursable full price, reduced price, and adult lunches at the beginning of the **2009-2010** school year?

IF LUNCHES PRICES FOR SY 2009-2010 WERE THE SAME AS 2010-2011 SCHOOL YEAR, CHECK HERE AND GO TO QUESTION 6.10

Lunch Prices	1. Elementary school	2. Middle or Junior High	3. High school	4. Other school
a. Full price lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Reduced price lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
c. Adult lunch	\$	\$	\$	\$
d. Not applicable, do not have this type of school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.10 Over the past 3 years, in general, did any of the following factors influence the National School Lunch Prices?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Food costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Labor costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Student participation rates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. State revenues (increases or decreases)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Federal subsidies (increases or decreases)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Local subsidies (increases or decreases)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Profits from a la carte items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Unpaid school meals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. SFA budget deficit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Administrative indirect costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Paid lunch equity requirement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Other reason (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.11 What did you do in response to the paid lunch equity provision in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010? (CHECK ONLY ONE)

<input type="checkbox"/> Increased paid lunch prices in all schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Increased paid lunch prices in some schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Paid lunch pricing already complied with new provision (GO TO QUESTION 6.15)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (SPECIFY)

6.12 Did you use non-Federal funds to offset the potential price increases in paid lunches?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No (GO TO QUESTION 6.14)

6.13 What non-Federal revenue sources were used to mitigate potential price increases in paid lunches?

	Yes	No	N/A
a. Per-lunch reimbursements for paid lunches provided by the State	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Per-lunch reimbursements for paid lunches provided by local sources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Funds provided by organizations, such as school-related or community groups to support paid lunches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Portion of state revenue matching funds that exceeds the minimum requirement provided for paid lunches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Direct payments from school district funds to support lunch services (e.g., pro rata share of general funds used to support lunch service)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.14 Would you have increased paid lunch prices in SY 2011-2012 or SY 2012-2013 regardless of the provision for meal price equity?

Yes, an increase in only SY 2011-2012

Yes, an increase in only SY 2012-2013

Yes, an increase in both SY 2011-2012 and SY 2012-2013

No, would not have increased in either school years

6.15 Have you increased a la carte prices between the SY 2011-2012 and SY 2012-2013?

Yes

No (GO TO QUESTION 6.17)

6.16 What types of a la carte foods had increase prices and how much were prices increased?

	Yes	If Yes, price increase	No
a. Beverages (water, juice, sports drinks, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Frozen Desserts (ice cream, popsicles, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Baked Goods – Dessert (cookies, cakes, pastries, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Bread/Grain Products (bagels, pretzels, crackers, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Snacks (chips, energy bars, jerky, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Candy	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Prepared Entrees (pizza, hamburgers, burritos, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Prepared Non-Entrée Food (french fries, onion rings, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.17 What kind of record keeping systems are you using to track al la carte revenue?

6.18 What kind of record keeping systems are you using to track non-program food costs?

6.19 How would you characterize the financial standing of your non-profit school food service account before the implementation of the paid lunch equity requirement?

- 1. Our account generally broke even
- 2. Our account generally had a 1-month or 2-month operating balance
- 3. Our account was nearing the 3-month operating balance limit
- 4. Our account balance was over the 3-month operating balance limit
- 5. Our account had a negative balance

6.20 How would you characterize the financial standing of your non-profit school food service account since the implementation of the paid lunch equity requirement?

- 1. Our account generally breaks even
- 2. Our account generally has a 1-month or 2-month operating balance
- 3. Our account is nearing the 3-month operating balance limit
- 4. Our account balance is over the 3-month operating balance limit
- 5. Our account currently has a negative balance

6.21 If your non-profit school food service was previously operating with a negative balance, has the paid lunch equity requirement helped to bring the account into the black?

- 1. Yes, we no longer operate with a negative balance
- 2. No, we still have a negative account balance
- 3. We were not previously operating with a negative balance

6.22 Are you concerned that the revenue gained from the paid lunch equity requirement will take you over the 3-month operating balance limit?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Section 7 Revenues

This section asks about revenues.

- 7.1 For the last school year, that is, the **2011-2012** school year, please record all **income** that was received by your school district's food service program. If no income, please enter zero. If a category includes revenues from another category, list the other categories in the last column (e.g., a, b, c etc.). For example, if income from federal meal reimbursements for free, reduced price and full price meals cannot be separated from federal income from other child nutrition programs, record the total for rows a and b, and write "b" in the last column. If the response for lines a and b are combined in line a, do not write a response on line b. When reporting revenues, please use whole numbers and round to the nearest dollar.

7.1.1 Total income

\$

Income from Federal sources	Income	List other categories included
a. Federal meal reimbursements for free meals, reduced price meals and full price meals	\$	
b. Federal income from other child nutrition programs (e.g., Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program (FFVP), School Milk Program (SMP))	\$	
c. Adjustment for an underclaim from a federal or state audit	\$	
d. Other federal income	\$	
Income from state sources	Income	List other categories included
e. State meal reimbursements for free meals, and reduced price meals	\$	
f. Other income from the state	\$	
Income from local sources (student/adult payments and other food sales)	Income	List other categories included
g. Student payments for reimbursable meals (reduced price & full price meals)	\$	
h. Adult meals	\$	
i. A la carte sales	\$	
j. Subsidy from the school district	\$	
k. Community donations	\$	

Income from local sources (student/adult payments and other food sales)	Income	List other categories included
i. Catering	\$	
m. Other local income	\$	

When providing other Federal income, income from the state, and other local income totals, please break down the totals into the individual sources in the boxes below.

Other sources of income from Federal, state and local sources	Amounts of other income
	\$
	\$
	\$

7.2 The next set of questions ask about whether your SFA received a subsidy from your district or state for breakfasts or lunches and how that subsidy was provided during the last school year, that is, the 2011-2012 school year.

Did your SFA receive a subsidy from the school district?	IF Yes, how was the subsidy provided?
a. Breakfast <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Per-meal <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Annual lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Supplement to cover specific costs <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Based on a percentage of low-income students <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other (SPECIFY)
b. Lunch <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Per-meal <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Annual lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Supplement to cover specific costs <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Based on a percentage of low-income students <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other (SPECIFY)

Did your SFA receive a subsidy from the state?		IF Yes, how was the subsidy provided?
c. Breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No <input type="checkbox"/> 3 N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Per-meal <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Annual lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Supplement to cover specific costs <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Based on a percentage of low-income students <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other (SPECIFY)
d. Lunch	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No <input type="checkbox"/> 3 N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Per-meal <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Annual lump sum <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Supplement to cover specific costs <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Based on a percentage of low-income students <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other (SPECIFY)

Section 8 Expenditures

This section asks about expenditures.

- 8.1** For the last school year, that is, the **2011-2012** school year, please record all **expenditures** made by your school district's food service program. If you did not have an expense for any category, please record a 0 for that category. If a category includes expenses from another category, list the other categories included by item code in the last column (e.g., a, b, c, etc.) For example, if expenditure for salaries and fringe benefits cannot be separated, record the total expenditure for salaries and fringe benefits in row a, and write "b" in the last column. If the response for lines a and b are combined in line a, do not write a response on line b. When reporting revenues, please use whole numbers and round to the nearest dollar. When reporting expenditures, please use whole numbers and round to the nearest dollar.

8.1.1 Total expenditures

\$

Categories	Expenditures	List other categories included
a. Salaries	\$	
b. Fringe benefits	\$	
c. Total purchased foods	\$	
1. Purchased foods for reimbursable meals	\$	

Categories	Expenditures	List other categories included
2. Purchased foods for non-reimbursable meals (e.g., a la carte, adult meals, etc.)	\$	
d. Capital expenditures (equipment)	\$	
e. Supplies	\$	
f. Storage and transportation	\$	
g. Maintenance and repairs	\$	
h. Contracted services	\$	
i. Payment for an overclaim as a result of a state or Federal audit	\$	
j. Overhead/Indirect costs	\$	
k. Other sources of expenditures	\$	

When providing other sources of expenditure, please break down the totals into the individual sources in the boxes below.

Other sources of expenditures	Amounts of other expenditures
	\$
	\$
	\$

Section 9 Foodservice Equipment

The following questions deal with foodservice equipment purchased with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 funding or FY 2010-2011 NSLP Equipment Assistance Grant Funding.

- 9.1 Did any of your schools receive equipment assistance grants during FY 2009-FY 2011?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	(GO TO SECTION 10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	(GO TO SECTION 10)

- 9.2 What focus area(s) was the equipment assistance grant intended to address?

Focus Area	Yes	No
a. Improving the quality of school foodservice meals that meet the dietary guidelines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Improving safety of food served in the school meal programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Improving the overall energy efficiency of the school foodservice operations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Expanding participation in the school meal programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 9.3 What types of equipment were purchased?

Types of Equipment	Yes	No
a. Convection ovens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Freezers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Refrigerators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Dishwashers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Steamers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Serving counters/carts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Cooking Utensils	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.4 Based on the school's equipment grant application, did the grant funding meet the specific needs of the school to improve its foodservice operation?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	(GO TO SECTION 10)
<input type="checkbox"/> No	

9.5 If No, why not?

Section 10 Farm to School Activities

Farm to School activities generally center around procurement of local or regional foods and food, agriculture or nutrition-based educational activities such as but not limited to:

- Serving local food products in school meals and snacks
- Serving local food products in classrooms (snacks, taste tests, educational tools)
- Conducting educational activities related to local foods such as farmers in the classroom and culinary education focused on local foods, field trips to farms, farmers' markets or food processing facilities, and educational sessions for parents and community members
- Creating and tending school gardens (growing edible fruits and vegetables)

10.1 Based on the definition above, did your district or any schools in your district participate in Farm to School activities during the **2011-2012** school year?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/> No, but started activities in 2012-2013 school year	(GO TO SECTION 11)
<input type="checkbox"/> No, but plan to start activities in the future	(GO TO SECTION 11)
<input type="checkbox"/> No activities currently and no plans	(GO TO SECTION 11)
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	(GO TO SECTION 11)

10.2 How are Farm to School activities organized in your district?

<input type="checkbox"/> District plans common activities for all schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual schools plan their own activities
<input type="checkbox"/> Combination of district and individual schools plan activities
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

10.3 Approximately what year did farm to school activities start in your district or any schools in your district?

Year <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

10.4 Do any district level policies, such as wellness policies, support Farm to School activities?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

10.5 What steps did your district take to ensure food safety for local food purchased during the 2011-2012 school year?

	Yes	No
a. Conducted farm visits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Distributor ensured local food product safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Inspected local food product upon arrival	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Required farmers to maintain product liability insurance at a certain amount	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Required farmers to maintain a third party Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) audit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Required farmers to submit a self-assessment food safety checklist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Talked with farmer/supplier about agricultural practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Other (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.6 Have Farm to School activities been evaluated in your district or in any schools in your district?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	(GO TO QUESTION 10.8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	(GO TO QUESTION 10.8)

10.7 What was the focus of the evaluation efforts?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Student knowledge and attitudes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Student eating behaviors	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Student academic achievement	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Teacher attitudes and behaviors	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Food service staff attitudes and morale	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Food service purchasing	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Food service finances	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. Impact on parents	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Impact on farmers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Impact on local/regional economy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Impact on community development	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
l. Impact on policies	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
m. Implementation of activities	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
n. Other (SPECIFY)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

10.8 Has the district or any schools in your district ever received external grant funding specifically for Farm to School related efforts?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	(GO TO SECTION 11)
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	(GO TO SECTION 11)

10.9 How were external funds you received used for Farm to School activities?

	Yes	No	Don't know
a. Education and curriculum development	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Out of classroom experiential learning activities	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Events and meetings	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Promotional materials	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
e. Equipment purchases related to Farm to School (e.g., processing equipment, salad bars, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
f. Local food purchases	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Distribution costs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
h. School gardens	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
i. Staff positions	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
j. Staff training	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
k. Evaluation efforts	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
l. Other (SPECIFY)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

10.10 During the 2011-2012 school year approximately how much of the external grant funding was used?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> \$0
2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1-\$999
3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000-\$4,999
4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000-\$9,999
5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000-\$24,999
6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000-\$49,999
7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000-\$99,999
8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 and over
9 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

Section 11 Training and Technical Assistance

The next set of questions deal with training and technical assistance on various aspects of food service during this school year (SY 2012-2013).

- 11.1 In what topic areas did your SFA staff receive training and technical assistance? If staff received training and technical assistance, please indicate how useful was the training and technical assistance, and who provided the training and technical assistance for each of the topic areas.

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
a. New meal pattern requirements	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
b. Defining reimbursable meals	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2. State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4. USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6. National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9. College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
c. Using computer/software (not certification tool training)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2. State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4. USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6. National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9. College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
d. Developing menu cycles	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
e. Using standardized recipes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
f. Implementing offer vs. serve	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <input type="text"/>
g. Controlling portion sizes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <input type="text"/>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
h. Documenting use of substitute foods	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
i. Documenting use of leftovers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
j. Marketing your food program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
k. Food purchasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
l. USDA Foods	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
m. Food sanitation/safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
n. Contracting	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
o. Program regulations and procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
p. Record keeping and Reporting	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
q. Preparing Certification Materials for the Additional Reimbursement (including certification tool training)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> College/university <input type="checkbox"/> Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
r. Local School Wellness Policy Development and Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
s. Local School Wellness Program Monitoring, Assessment, and Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Topic Area	1. Did staff receive training or technical assistance?	2. If YES, how useful was the training?	3. Who provided the training or technical assistance? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
t. Other (SPECIFY) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Very useful <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Somewhat useful <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Not at all useful	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 SFA Staff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State Child Nutrition Agency <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Local/regional state agency <input type="checkbox"/> 4 USDA Food and Nutrition Information Center (FNIC) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Cooperative extension <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Computer software vendor <input type="checkbox"/> 9 College/university <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Private consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Private food industry <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Commodity Distribution Unit (CDU) <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Other <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

11.2 During the 2012-2013 school year, who received training or technical assistance?

	Yes	No
a. Cafeteria Manager	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Other Cafeteria workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. School Administrators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. SFA Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Procurement staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Other (SPECIFY) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 15px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11.3 What additional training or technical assistance do you think is needed?

Section 12 SFA Foodservice Staff Background

12.1 What is the minimum level of education required for a School Foodservice Manager (cafeteria manager) in your district?

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Less than high school
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. High school/GED
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Some college, no degree
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Associates degree
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Bachelor's degree
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Graduate degree
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Don't know

12.2 In your district, is a School Foodservice Manager (cafeteria manager) required to be a:

	Yes	No
a. Licensed dietitian	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
b. School Nutrition Specialist	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
c. Certified Professional Food Manager	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
d. Certified Professional in Food Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
e. Certified Professional Food Handler	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
f. Certified ServSafe Food Safety Professional	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
g. SNA's Serving It Safe	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

12.3 Are your current School Foodservice Managers (cafeteria managers) in your district:

	Yes	No
a. Licensed dietitians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. School Nutrition Specialists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Certified Professional Food Managers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Certified Professionals in Food Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Certified Professional Food Handlers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Certified ServSafe Food Safety Professionals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Certified by SNA-level 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12.4 What is the minimum level of education required for a non-supervisory School Foodservice Staff Member in your district?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than high school
<input type="checkbox"/> High school/GED
<input type="checkbox"/> Some college, no degree
<input type="checkbox"/> Associates degree
<input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree
<input type="checkbox"/> Graduate degree
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

12.5 In your district, is a non-supervisory School Foodservice Staff Member required to be a:

	Yes	No
a. Licensed dietitian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. School Nutrition Specialist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Certified Professional Food Manager	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Certified Professional in Food Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Certified Professional Food Handler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Certified ServSafe Food Safety Professional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. SNA's Serving It Safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12.6 Are your current non-supervisory School Foodservice Staff Members:

	Yes	No
a. Licensed dietitians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. School Nutrition Specialists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Certified Professional Food Managers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Certified Professionals in Food Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Certified Professional Food Handlers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Certified ServSafe Food Safety Professionals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Certified by SNA-level 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12.7 What percentage of your school food service staff are limited English proficient?

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 None
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 1-10 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 11-20 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 21-30 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 31-40 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 41-50 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 7 51-60 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 8 61-70 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 71-80 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 10 81-90 percent
<input type="checkbox"/> 11 91-100 percent

Thank you for your participation in this important study.

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Appendix C

Weighting Procedures for Year 2 Survey of School Food Authorities

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Weighting Procedures for Year 2 Survey of School Food Authorities

This appendix summarizes the procedures used to weight the sample of responding school food authorities (SFAs) selected for the second year (also referred to as Round 2 or “Year 2”) of the SFA surveys. Two sets of analysis weights were constructed: (a) a set of *cross-sectional* weights designed to analyze the entire sample of SFAs that completed the second-year survey ($n = 1,491$) and (b) a set of longitudinal weights designed to analyze the subset of Year 2 responding SFAs that also completed the base-year SFA survey ($n = 1,176$). A series of replicate weights designed for variance estimation was also constructed for each of the two types of weights. We first describe the steps used to construct the cross-sectional weights, followed by a discussion of the longitudinal weights.

Construction of Cross-Sectional Weights

Base Weights

A stratified sample design was used to select the SFA sample for the second year (also referred to as Year 2) of the SN-OPS evaluation. As specified by FNS, all of the (still-existing) SFAs that were sampled in the base year were retained for the Year 2 sample, including SFAs that did not complete the survey in the base year. To offset anticipated sample losses due to attrition and nonresponse, the base year carry-over sample was supplemented with a small sample of SFAs selected from an updated sampling frame constructed from 2011–12 FNS-742 verification reports. The newly selected SFAs were selected at rates that depended on the current (2011–12) enrollment size class of the SFA, so that when combined with the carry-over samples, the weights for both the carry-over and supplemental selections were approximately uniform with current size category. Exact uniformity of the weights could not be achieved because of the requirement to retain the base year sample for Year 2 (and consequently their previously computed probabilities of selection). Table C-1 summarizes the distribution of the SFA sample by prior selection status and current size category.

Table C-1. Distribution of Sample SFAs by Prior Selection Status and Current Size Category

Prior selection status	Size category in 2011–12 frame							TOTAL
	Under 1,000	1,000 - 2,499	2,500 - 4,999	5,000 - 9,999	10,000 - 24,999	25,000 - 99,999	100,000+	
Sample carried over from old frame	432	370	305	242	207	172	26	1,754
Additional sample from old frame	17	11	19	6	11	11	0	75
Sample from non-matched cases in new frame ¹	39	6	4	1	2	0	1	53
Total sample size for Year 2	488	387	328	249	220	183	27	1,882²

¹ Cases not matched to SFAs in the old (base year) sampling frame are presumed to be “new” SFAs.

² The sample selected for Year 2 initially consisted of 1,875 SFAs. However, two of the SFAs consisted of multiple school districts and one was selected as a combined entity representing two separate SFAs. Treating the additional entities as distinct reporting units resulted in a net increase of seven SFAs, to bring the total sample size to 1,882.

The probabilities of selection required for weighting the Year 2 SFA sample were calculated as follows. For the 53 SFAs selected from non-matched (new) cases, the probability of selecting SFA i in current size category b is simply

$$P_{hi}^{Year\ 2} = n_h / N_h , \tag{1}$$

where n_h is the sample size in current size category b , and N_h is the corresponding number of non-matched SFAs in the sampling frame.

For the remaining $1,754 + 75 = 1,829$ sample SFAs, the required probabilities were calculated in a way that takes account of the fact that such SFAs could have been selected either for the base year or for the supplemental sample in Year 2. Let P_{hi}^{old} = the probability of selecting SFA i in current size category b for the base year, and let $P_{hi|NS}^{new}$ = the conditional probability of selecting SFA i in current size category b for the second year, given that it was not selected for the base year. Then the overall probability that SFA i in current size category b was selected for Year 2 is:

$$P_{hi}^{Year\ 2} = P_{hi}^{old} + (1 - P_{hi}^{old}) P_{hi|NS}^{new} . \tag{2}$$

The (Year 2) base weight for SFA i in current size category b is defined to be the reciprocal of the corresponding probability of selection:

$$w_{hi}^{base} = 1 / P_{hi}^{Year\ 2} \tag{3}$$

The base weights are often referred to as “unbiased” weights because weighted totals using the base weights are theoretically unbiased in the absence of survey nonresponse. Weighted counts of the sample, the average base weight, and the coefficient of variation (CV) of the base weights are summarized in Table C-2 by current SFA enrollment size class. The CV of the weights provides a measure of the variability of the base weights within a size category and is informative because $1 + (CV/100)^2$ represents a variance inflation factor arising from unequal weights within the size category.

Table C-2. SFA Population Counts, Weighted Counts of the Sample, and Statistics Related to Base Weights by Enrollment Size Class

SFA enrollment size category ¹	Number of SFAs in sampling frame	Number of SFAs selected for sample	Base-weighted count of sample	Mean base weight	Average sampling rate ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of base weights
Under 1,000	7,925	488	7,882.96	16.15	0.06	6.82
1,000 to 2,499	3,341	387	3,421.99	8.84	0.11	13.24
2,500 to 4,999	1,924	328	1,934.77	5.90	0.17	11.18
5,000 to 9,999	1,045	249	1,067.81	4.29	0.24	10.94
10,000 to 24,999	604	220	602.15	2.74	0.36	10.32
25,000 to 99,999	266	183	265.37	1.45	0.69	9.61
100,000 or more	27	27	27.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
TOTAL	15,132	1,882	15,202.05	—	—	—

¹ Current enrollment reported in 2011–12 SFA sampling frame.

² Sample size divided by number of SFAs in frame.

Poststratification Raking Adjustment

Although the base weights are theoretically unbiased weights, it can be seen in Table C-2 that the weighted counts of the sample differ somewhat from the corresponding counts of SFAs in the sampling frame (population). These differences result primarily from sampling variation. To align the weighted sample counts to the corresponding population counts, the base weights of the initially selected sample (i.e., the sample prior to adding the extra cases indicated in Table C-1) were ratio-adjusted to known population counts using an algorithm known as ratio-raking or simply “raking.” The extra reporting units indicated in Table C-1 were not included in the raking adjustment because they are subsumed by other SFAs in the sampling frame. Under the raking algorithm, the base-weighted counts are successively adjusted to population counts for specified subgroups known as “raking dimensions.” Two raking dimensions were used to adjust the Year 2 base weights: (1) enrollment size category (the size categories specified in Table C-2) and (2) the seven Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) regional offices. Implementation of the raking algorithm essentially involved ratio-adjusting the base weights so that the weighted counts first matched the corresponding population counts by SFA size category, and then further ratio-adjusting the weights from the initial adjustment so that the resulting weighted counts matched the corresponding population counts by FNS region. Because the ratio adjustments were made successively for the two raking dimensions, the second adjustment usually altered the adjustments made in the first step. Therefore, the cycle of adjusting first to size category and then to region was repeated until the resulting weighted counts matched the corresponding population counts for both dimensions. Note that the extra reporting units that were not included in the raking process received the same poststratified weight as the “parent” SFA with which they were associated. Thus, the total poststratified weighted count of SFAs after including the extra cases increased slightly from 15,132 to 15,171. Table C-3 summarizes the weighted counts of the sample based the final poststratified raked weights for the two raking dimensions.

Table C-3. Weighted Counts of the Sample Based on Poststratified Raked Weights

First raking dimension				Second raking dimension			
SFA enrollment size category ¹	Number of sample SFAs	Weighted count of sample ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of weights	FNS region	Number of sample SFAs	Weighted count of sample ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of weights
Under 1,000	488	7,925	7.08	Northeast (NERO)	215	1,788	54.81
1,000-2,499	387	3,357	13.35	Mid Atlantic (MARO)	203	1,516	65.69
2,500-4,999	328	1,947	11.89	Southeast (SERO)	249	1,262	77.80
5,000-9,999	249	1,045	11.50	Midwest (MWRO)	413	3,814	55.28
10,000-24,999	220	604	10.92	Southwest (SWRO)	272	2,257	68.95
25,000-99,999	183	266	10.33	Mount/Plains (MPRO)	220	2,382	53.83
100,000 or more	27	27	0	Western (WRO)	310	2,152	80.95
TOTAL	1,882	15,171	—	TOTAL	1,882	15,171	—

¹ Current enrollment reported in 2011–12 SFA sampling frame.

² Weights are the poststratified (raked) weights.

Nonresponse Adjustment

The next step in the weighting process was to adjust the poststratified raked weights, w_i^{ps} , to compensate for nonresponse in the Year 2 survey. For cross-sectional weighting, a responding SFA had to have completed the Year 2 survey regardless of whether a base year survey had also been obtained. Table C-4 summarizes the distribution of the SFA sample by response-status group. Of the 1,876 eligible SFAs, 1,491 completed the Year 2 SFA survey for an overall unweighted response rate of 79.5 percent. The six ineligible SFAs shown in the table are closed or inactive SFAs.

Table C-4. Distribution of SFA sample by Survey Response Status

Response status group	Final result codes	Number of SFAs in sample
1. Complete (Respondent)	4	1,491
2. Eligible nonrespondent	0, 1, 2, 7-10, 14	385
3. Ineligible	12	6
Total		1,882

The purpose of the adjustment was to compensate for differential nonresponse losses by distributing a portion of the (poststratified) weighted count of the nonresponding cases (excluding the ineligible) to the responding cases in the sample. The nonresponse adjustment had the effect of distributing the weighted count of the cases in response-status group 2 (eligible nonrespondents) to the weighted count of cases in response-status group 1 (respondents). To be effective in reducing potential nonresponse biases, the nonresponse adjustment was made within subsets of SFAs (or “weighting classes”) expected to have similar propensities for responding to the survey. We used a CHAID analysis (Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector) to identify subsets of SFAs in which the predicted probabilities of response were similar.

For purposes of the CHAID analysis, the “dependent” variable for a sampled SFA was defined by the zero-variable:

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if the SFA is in response status group 1,} \\ 0, & \text{if the SFA is in response status group 2.} \end{cases}$$

In addition to the variables used in sample selection (i.e., SFA size, SFA poverty status, and FNS region), we specified SFA characteristics available in the FNS-742 sampling frame and district-level variables from the Common Core of Data (CCD) Local Education Agency Universe Survey as potential predictor variables in the CHAID analysis (see Attachment 1).

The output from the CHAID analysis was a tree diagram that defined the final cells (labeled $r = 1, 2, \dots, R$) used in the nonresponse adjustment. Table C-5 summarizes the nine nonresponse adjustment cells determined by the CHAID analysis. It can be seen that the weighted response rates varied from around 50 percent to 95 percent across the adjustment cells. The weighted response rates shown in Table C-5 are relevant because they provide a measure of the potential impact of nonresponse on weighted estimates derived from the survey. The overall weighted response rate across all adjustment cells was 77.8 percent.

Next, a nonresponse adjustment factor, A_r , was computed as the inverse of the weighted response rate in final cell r :

$$A_r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{12}^{(r)}} w_{ri}^{ps}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1^{(r)}} w_{ri}^{ps}} \quad (4)$$

where the sum of poststratified raked weights in the numerator extended over the $n_{12}^{(r)}$ eligible sampled SFAs in final cell r , while the sum of poststratified raked weights in the denominator extended over the $n_1^{(r)}$ responding SFAs in final cell r .

The final nonresponse-adjusted cross-sectional weight for the i th responding SFA in adjustment cell r was computed as:

$$w_{ri}^{CS} = A_r w_{ri}^{ps} \quad (5)$$

Table C-6 summarizes the final weighted counts of the cross-sectional sample by SFA size category and FNS region.

Table C-5. Definition of Nonresponse Adjustment Cells for Cross-Sectional Weights

Nonresponse adjustment cell	Definition of cell based on CHAID analysis*	Weighted response rate (%)**
1	REGION = 1, PCT_HS = 1	87.2
2	REGION = 1, PCT_HS = 2, 3	65.1
3	REGION = 2, ST_FE_CA = 1, 3	50.8
4	REGION = 2, ST_FE_CA = 2	73.7
5	REGION = 3, 4, 7, PCT_WH = 1, ST_FE_NV = 1, 3	77.2
6	REGION = 3, 4, 7, PCT_WH = 1, ST_FE_NV = 2	56.6
7	REGION = 3, 4, 7, PCT_WH = 2, 3	80.5
8	REGION = 5, 6, PCT_BK = 1, 2	85.6
9	REGION = 5, 6, PCT_BK = 3	95.0

Note: Predictors in this table are based on 2011 FNS frame data.

* See Attachment 1 for definitions of variables used above to construct nonresponse adjustment cells.

** Computed using poststratified raked weights.

Table C-6. Unweighted and Weighted Counts of Respondents in the Cross-Sectional Sample by Size Category and FNS Region

SFA enrollment size category ¹	Number of responding SFAs	Weighted count of respondents ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of weights	FNS region	Number of sample SFAs	Weighted count of respondents ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of weights
Under 1,000	372	7,735	17.42	Northeast (NERO)	152	1,772	49.51
1,000-2,499	296	3,289	17.36	Mid Atlantic (MARO)	136	1,499	67.71
2,500-4,999	259	1,987	16.52	Southeast (SERO)	208	1,291	88.41
5,000-9,999	202	1,114	22.17	Midwest (MWRO)	314	3,641	61.01
10,000-24,999	184	645	22.48	Southwest (SWRO)	243	2,245	72.95
25,000-99,999	152	275	25.07	Mount/Plains (MPRO)	193	2,378	56.04
100,000 or more	26	35	21.07	Western (WRO)	245	2255	86.90
TOTAL	1,491	15,081	—	TOTAL	1,491	15,081	—

¹ Current enrollment reported in 2011-12 SFA sampling frame

² Weights are the final nonresponse-adjusted cross-sectional weights.

Replicate Weights for Variance Estimation

The average sampling rates used to select the SFA samples varied widely by enrollment size (see Table C-2). For example, SFAs with 100,000 or more students were selected with certainty (i.e., probability 1), while smaller SFAs were selected at rates ranging from a low of 1 in 16 to a high of 1 in 1.5. For strata in which the sampling rates are relatively high, the impact of the finite population correction (FPC) on sampling variances can be appreciable. For this reason, a form of jackknife replication referred to as the JKN method was used to construct the replicates for variance estimation.

To create the jackknife replicates, we first created six variance strata within which SFAs were sampled at approximately the same rate. (SFAs selected with certainty were excluded from this process because certainty SFAs do not contribute to sampling variance.) Thus, the six variance strata generally coincided with size category of the SFA, but because the sample consisted of SFAs selected at different points in time, the assignment of SFAs to the variance strata depended on whether the SFA was sampled for the base year survey. For those SFAs selected for the base year, the variance stratum and associated variance units were the same as those specified for the base year weighting. However, for the remaining (newly selected) SFAs, variance strata were assigned based on the current size category of the SFA; i.e., SFAs in size category 1 were assigned to variance stratum 1; SFAs in size category 2 were assigned to variance stratum 2; and so on up to size category 6. Within variance stratum h , we then created l_h variance units, where a variance unit is a systematic sample of the full sample within the stratum.

In total, 100 variance units consisting of roughly equal numbers of SFAs were created and distributed across the six variance strata. Next, we created 100 jackknife replicates by deleting a specified variance unit in variance stratum h , and then multiplying the weights of the remaining variance units in that stratum by a factor of $(l_h - 1)/l_h$, where l_h is the number of variance units in the variance stratum (see Table C-7). To complete the construction of the given replicate, the weights of the SFAs in the deleted variance unit were set to 0, while the weights of the SFAs in variance units in the other five variance strata were set equal to the full-sample base weights. This process was repeated for all 100 variance units to create a total of 100 jackknife replicates.

Table C-7. JKN and FPC Factors To Be Used for Variance Estimation

Variance stratum	No. of variance units used to form replicates in variance stratum	JKN factor	FPC factor*	Replicates to which factors are applied
1	25	0.9600	0.9513	1 to 25
2	21	0.9524	0.9084	26 to 46
3	17	0.9412	0.8661	47 to 63
4	13	0.9231	0.8122	64 to 76
5	12	0.9167	0.7060	77 to 88
6	12	0.9167	0.4226	89 to 100

* FPC is computed as 1 minus the average of the reciprocals of the final (nonresponse-adjusted) weight of the SFAs in the variance stratum.

To derive the required replicate weights, the entire weighting process described above was applied separately to each replicate, resulting in a set of 100 replicate-specific weights for each responding SFA. Together with the full-sample weight, the replicate weights can be used to calculate the sampling errors of survey-based estimates using the grouped jackknife variance estimator described in Rust (1986) and Wolter (1985).¹ The grouped jackknife estimator, appropriately modified to reflect the within-stratum FPC factors, is given by the formula:

¹ Rust, K. Efficient replicated variance estimation. In *Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods*, American Statistical Association, 1986, pp. 81-87; and Wolter, K. *Introduction to Variance Estimation*. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1985, p. 183.

$$v_{GJ}(\hat{y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L (1 - f_h) \left(\frac{l_h - 1}{l_h} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{l_h} (\hat{y}_{ih} - \hat{y})^2 \quad (6)$$

where \hat{y} is an estimated total based on the full stratified sample of SFAs, \hat{y}_{ih} is the corresponding estimate in which the i th variance unit in variance stratum h has been deleted, l_h is the number of variance units in stratum h , and f_h is the effective sampling rate used to select responding SFAs in stratum h . The term $(l_h - 1)/l_h$ in formula 6 is referred to as the JKN factor. The term $(1 - f_h)$ is the corresponding FPC. The product of the two factors defines the “jackknife coefficient,” which is applied to particular sets of replicate weights as indicated in Table C-7. See WesVar 4.3 User’s Guide (http://www.westat.com/Westat/pdf/wesvar/WV_4-3_Manual.pdf) for examples of the use of the JKN and FPC factors in variance estimation.

Construction of Longitudinal Weights

Base Weights

The sample for longitudinal analysis consists of those SFAs in the base year sample that (a) completed the base year SFA survey, (b) were identified as eligible SFAs in the Year 2 sampling frame, and (c) completed the SFA survey in Year 2. Thus, the “base weight” required to derive the longitudinal weights is the final (nonresponse-adjusted) weight from the base year. Table C-8 summarizes the distribution of the base year SFA sample and corresponding weighted counts by SFA size category and sample selection status.

Table C-8. Distribution of Base Year Sample by Size Category and Selection Status

SFA enrollment size category ¹	Base year sample			Base year sample retained in Year 2		
	Number of responding SFAs in base year	Weighted count of sample ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of weights	Number of responding SFAs in base year	Weighted count of sample ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of weights
Under 1,000	332	7,374	15.28	325	7,202	15.23
1,000-2,499	292	3,434	13.74	291	3,419	13.70
2,500-4,999	243	1,955	13.91	243	1,955	13.91
5,000-9,999	185	1,008	13.82	184	1,002	13.85
10,000-24,999	179	621	14.63	179	621	14.63
25,000-99,999	145	255	12.11	145	255	12.11
100,000 or more	25	31	9.25	25	31	9.25
TOTAL	1,401	14,678	—	1,392	14,485	—

¹ Size classification used to select base year sample.

² Weights are the final nonresponse-adjusted weights from the base year.

Nonresponse Adjustment

The next step in the weighting process was to adjust the base-year final weights, $w_i^{Year 1}$, to compensate for nonresponse in the Year 2 survey. For longitudinal weighting, a responding SFA had to have completed both the base year and Year 2 surveys. Table C-9 summarizes the distribution of the longitudinal sample by (Year 2) response-status group. Of the 1,392 SFAs that were retained for the longitudinal sample in Year 2, two were determined to be ineligible; 1,176 completed the Year 2 SFA survey; and 214 were nonrespondents, for an overall unweighted (conditional) response rate of 84.6 percent. This response rate is referred to as a conditional response rate because it applies to the subset of SFAs that completed the base year survey. The overall response rate for the longitudinal sample is the product of the base year and conditional Year 2 response rates, i.e., 67.3 percent (= 79.5% x 84.6%). The two ineligible SFAs shown in the table were found to be closed or inactive SFAs.

Table C-9. Distribution of Longitudinal Sample by Survey Response Status

Year 2 response status group	Final result codes	Number of SFAs in sample
1. Complete (Respondent)	4	1,176
2. Eligible nonrespondent	0, 1, 2, 7-10, 14	214
3. Ineligible	12	2
Total		1,392

The purpose of the adjustment was to compensate for differential nonresponse losses by distributing a portion of the weighted count of the nonresponding cases (excluding the ineligible) to the responding cases in the sample. The nonresponse adjustment had the effect of distributing the weighted count of the cases in response-status group 2 (eligible nonrespondents) to the weighted count of cases in response-status group 1 (respondents). To be effective in reducing potential nonresponse biases, the nonresponse adjustment was made within subsets of SFAs (or “weighting classes”) expected to have similar propensities for responding to the survey. We used a CHAID analysis to identify subsets of SFAs in which the predicted probabilities of response were similar.

For purposes of the CHAID analysis, the “dependent” variable for a sampled SFA was defined by the zero-variable:

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if the SFA is in response status group 1,} \\ 0, & \text{if the SFA is in response status group 2.} \end{cases}$$

In addition to the variables used in sample selection (i.e., SFA size, SFA poverty status, and FNS region), we specified SFA characteristics available in the FNS-742 sampling frame, selected district-level variables from the CCD Local Education Agency Universe Survey, and selected variables from the base year survey as potential predictor variables in the CHAID analysis (see Attachment 1).

The output from the CHAID analysis was a tree diagram that defined the final cells (labeled $r = 1, 2, \dots, R$) used in the nonresponse adjustment. Table C-10 summarizes the five nonresponse

adjustment cells determined by the CHAID analysis. It can be seen that the weighted (conditional) response rates varied from around 59 percent to over 97 percent across the adjustment cells. The weighted response rates shown in Table C-10 are relevant because they provide a measure of the potential impact of nonresponse on weighted estimates derived from the survey. The weighted conditional response rate across all adjustment cells was 82.5 percent. The weighted response rate in the base year was 77.4 percent. Thus, the overall weighted longitudinal response rate was 63.8 percent (= 77.4% x 82.5%).

Next, a nonresponse adjustment factor, A_r , was computed as the inverse of the weighted response rate in final cell r :

$$A_r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{12}^{(r)}} w_{ri}^{Year\ 1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1^{(r)}} w_{ri}^{Year\ 1}} \quad (7)$$

where the sum of final base-year weights in the numerator extended over the $n_{12}^{(r)}$ eligible sampled SFAs in final cell r , while the sum of final base-year weights in the denominator extended over the $n_1^{(r)}$ responding SFAs in final cell r .

The final nonresponse-adjusted longitudinal weight for the i th responding SFA in adjustment cell r was computed as:

$$w_{ri}^{Long} = A_r w_{ri}^{Year\ 1} \quad (8)$$

Table C-11 summarizes the final weighted counts of the cross-sectional sample by SFA size category and FNS region.

Table C-10. Definition of Nonresponse Adjustment Cells for Longitudinal Weights

Nonresponse adjustment cell	Definition of cell based on CHAID analysis*	Weighted response rate (%)**
1	RevCost3 = 1, 2, 3, PROVSCH = 1	97.7
2	RevCost3 = 1, 2, 3, PROVSCH = 2	84.6
3	RevCost3 = 4, PCT_HS=1, 3, REGION = 1, 2, 3, 4	59.2
4	RevCost3 = 4, PCT_HS=1, 3, REGION = 5, 7	80.9
5	RevCost3 = 4, PCT_HS=2	81.8

Note: Predictors in this table are based on 2009 FNS frame data.

* See Attachment 1 for definitions of variables used above to construct nonresponse adjustment cells.

** Computed using final nonresponse-adjusted base year weights.

Table C-11. Unweighted and Weighted Counts of Respondents in the Longitudinal Sample by Size Category and FNS Region

SFA enrollment size category ¹	Number of responding SFAs	Weighted count of respondents ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of weights	FNS region	Number of sample SFAs	Weighted count of respondents ²	Coefficient of variation (%) of weights
Under 1,000	265	7,115	20.43	Northeast (NERO)	115	1,759	66.55
1,000-2,499	238	3,358	17.07	Mid Atlantic (MARO)	107	1,252	78.85
2,500-4,999	203	1,974	17.74	Southeast (SERO)	159	1,227	89.03
5,000-9,999	160	1,054	17.71	Midwest (MWRO)	229	3,395	62.45
10,000-24,999	158	657	17.88	Southwest (SWRO)	211	2,244	75.42
25,000-99,999	128	261	12.52	Mount/Plains (MPRO)	166	2,433	61.06
100,000 or more	24	34	8.33	Western (WRO)	189	2,144	87.14
TOTAL	1,176	14,453	—	TOTAL	1,176	14,453	—

¹ Size classification used to select base year sample.

² Weights are the final nonresponse-adjusted longitudinal weights.

Replicate Weights for Variance Estimation

The average sampling rates used to select the original (base year) SFA samples varied widely by enrollment size. For example, SFAs with 100,000 or more students were selected with certainty (i.e., probability 1), while smaller SFAs were selected at rates ranging from a low of 1 in 16 to a high of 1 in 1.5. For strata in which the sampling rates are relatively high, the impact of the finite population correction (FPC) on sampling variances can be appreciable. For this reason, a form of jackknife replication referred to as the JKN method was used to construct the replicates for variance estimation. The same 100 jackknife replicates that were developed for the base year weighting were retained for longitudinal weighting. The required replicate weights for the longitudinal sample were constructed by applying the entire weighting process described above separately to each replicate, resulting in a set of 100 replicate-specific weights for each responding SFA. Together with the full-sample longitudinal weight, the replicate weights can be used to calculate the sampling errors of survey-based estimates using the grouped jackknife variance estimator described earlier. The applicable JKN and FPC factors for the longitudinal sample are summarized in Table C-12.

Table C-12. JKN and FPC Factors To Be Used for Variance Estimation of the Longitudinal Sample

Variance stratum	No. of variance units used to form replicates in variance stratum	JKN factor	FPC factor*	Replicates to which factors are applied
1	25	0.9600	0.9614	1 to 25
2	21	0.9524	0.9273	26 to 46
3	17	0.9412	0.8943	47 to 63
4	13	0.9231	0.8440	64 to 76
5	12	0.9167	0.7527	77 to 88
6	12	0.9167	0.5028	89 to 100

* FPC is computed as 1 minus the average of the reciprocals of the final (nonresponse-adjusted) weight of the SFAs in the variance stratum.

ATTACHMENT 1

Variables Used as Potential Predictors of Response Propensity

SFA Sampling Frame Variables

REGION (SFA regional office):

1. Northeast;
2. Mid Atlantic;
3. Southeast;
4. Midwest;
5. South West;
6. Mountain Plains;
7. Western;

SFAPOV (SFA free/reduced lunch percentage categories/poverty status):

1. Low ($< 30\%$ free/reduced lunch);
2. Medium (Between 30 and 59.9% free/reduced lunch);
3. High ($\geq 60\%$ free/reduced lunch);

SFASIZE (SFA enrollment size):

1. $< 1,000$;
2. 1,000 - 2,499;
3. 2,500 - 4,999;
4. 5,000 - 9,999;
5. 10,000 - 24,999;
6. 25,000 - 99,999;
7. 100,000+;

AP_FR_EL (Number of applications free eligible):

1. Low ($< 25^{\text{th}}$ percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25^{th} and 75^{th} percentile);
3. High ($> 75^{\text{th}}$ percentile);

AP_FR_IN (Number of applications free eligible income):

1. Low ($< 25^{\text{th}}$ percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25^{th} and 75^{th} percentile);
3. High ($> 75^{\text{th}}$ percentile);

ATTACHMENT 1 (continued)

Variables Used as Potential Predictors of Response Propensity

AP_TR (Number of applications total reduced-price eligible):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);

PROVSCH (Dichotomous variable number of provision schools in SFA):

0. 0 provision schools in SFA;
1. 1+ provision schools in SFA;

SCH_SFA (Number of schools in SFA):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);

ST_FE_CA (Number of students free eligible categorically):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);

ST_FE_NV (Number of students free eligible not verified):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);

ST_FIE (Number of students free income eligible):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);

ST_TR_PE (Number of students total reduced-price eligible):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);

ATTACHMENT 1 (continued)

Variables Used as Potential Predictors of Response Propensity

ST_T_FE (Number of students total free eligible):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);

CCD Variables²

MINSTAT (Percent minority status)

1. < 5% minority;
2. 5 to 19.9% minority;
3. 20 to 49.9% minority;
4. 50%+ minority;
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

LOCALE (Type of locale):

1. City;
2. Suburban;
3. Town;
4. Rural;
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

SFA_LEV (Instructional level):

1. Elementary schools only;
2. Secondary schools only;
3. Both elementary and secondary schools;
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

² Sable, J., and Plotts, C (2010). *Documentation to the NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) Local Education Agency Universe Survey: School Year 2008-09* (NCES 2010-351). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2010351>.

ATTACHMENT 1 (continued)

Variables Used as Potential Predictors of Response Propensity

TYPE08 (Education agency type code):

1. Regular local school district;
2. Local school district that is a component of a supervisory union;
3. Supervisory union;
4. Regional education service agency;
5. State-operated agency;
7. Charter agency;
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

PCT_AI (Percent American Indian in SFA):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

PCT_AS (Percent Asian in SFA):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

PCT_BK (Percent Black/African American in SFA):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

PCT_HS (Percent Hispanic in SFA):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

ATTACHMENT 1 (continued)

Variables Used as Potential Predictors of Response Propensity

PCT_PI (Percent Pacific Islander in SFA):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);
9. Not matched or missing in CCD;

PCT_WH (Percent White in SFA):

1. Low (< 25th percentile);
2. Medium (Between 25th and 75th percentile);
3. High (> 75th percentile);
9. Not matched or missing in CCD

Base Year Survey Variables³

EducYrs3 (Education of SFA Director):

1. High school diploma or less;
2. Some college/associate);
3. Bachelor's or higher;
9. missing;

RevCost3 (Ratio of SFA revenues/expenditures for SY 2010–11)

1. <96%;
2. 96 to 105%;
3. > 105%;
9. missing;

SFAYRS4 (Years as SFA Director):

1. Less than 5;
2. 5 to 10;
3. 11 to 20;
4. More than 20;
9. missing;

³ Applies to longitudinal weights only.

ATTACHMENT 1 (continued)

TotalYRS4 (Total Years of Food Service Experience):

1. Less than 5;
2. 5 to 10;
3. 11 to 20;
4. More than 20;
9. missing;

Appendix D

Nonresponse Bias Analysis (Year 2)

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Nonresponse Bias Analysis

As specified in the *Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys* published by the Office of Management and Budget (September 2006; http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/statpolicy/standards_stat_surveys.pdf), a nonresponse bias analysis is required if the overall unit response rate for a survey is less than 80 percent (Guideline 3.2.9). For the second SFA Survey conducted under SN-OPS, an eligible SFA is considered to be nonresponding if did not complete the survey questionnaire for any reason (e.g., see Appendix C). The overall unweighted and weighted response rates for the SFA survey were 79 and 78 percent, respectively, where the weight used in the response rate calculations is the (poststratified) base weight described in Appendix C.

In this appendix, we present the findings of an analysis of nonresponse in the second SFA survey. The main goals of the analysis are to: (1) document the variation in response rates for selected subsets of the sample; (2) evaluate the extent to which the final (nonresponse-adjusted) sampling weights developed for analysis may be effective in countering the effects of the differential response rates on weighted distributions of the sample; and (3) assess the impact the differential response rates may have on estimates derived from the survey. As discussed below, a key component of the analysis is the specification of weighting classes within which adjustments for nonresponse are applied. To the extent that the adjustment classes formed for weighting purposes are correlated with both response propensity and survey responses, we can expect reductions in the nonresponse bias of survey estimates that are derived using the nonresponse-adjusted weights (Kalton, 1963)⁴.

This appendix is divided into eight sections. We first provide an overview of the sample design and a brief discussion of the development of the base weights. This is followed by a summary of the survey response rates by selected SFA characteristics. Next, we compare the distributions of the respondents by selected SFA characteristics with the corresponding distributions of the nonresponding SFAs. We then describe the procedures used to adjust the sampling weights to compensate for nonresponse, and we assess the effectiveness of the weight adjustments in reducing potential nonresponse biases. The last section of the appendix presents a summary and conclusions.

Sample Design and Construction of Poststratified Base Weights

A total of 1,775 SFAs was initially selected for the second SFA survey from a sampling frame constructed from the 2011–12 FNS-742 universe file provided by FNS. As specified by FNS, all of the (still-existing) SFAs that were sampled in the base year were retained for the Year 2 sample, including SFAs that did not complete the survey in the base year. To offset anticipated sample losses due to attrition and nonresponse, the base year carry-over sample was supplemented with a small sample of SFAs selected from an updated sampling frame constructed from the 2011–12 FNS-742 universe file. The newly selected SFAs were selected at rates that depended on the current (2011–12) enrollment size class of the SFA, so that when combined with the carry-over samples, the weights for both the carry-over and supplemental selections were approximately uniform within current size category. During the base year data collection, it was discovered that two of the originally sampled

⁴ Kalton, G. (1963). *Compensating for Missing Survey Data*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center.

SFAs represented multiple school districts that operated as independent SFAs. Also, two SFAs that had been combined into a single entity for sampling purposes in the base year were actually two independently run SFAs. The independent SFAs associated with these original selections were added to the SFA sample, bringing the total SFA sample size to 1,882.

For subsequent weighting purposes, a poststratified version of the base weight was calculated for each sampled SFA. First, the base weight, w_{bi} , for SFA i in sampling stratum b was computed as $w_{bi} = 1/P_{bi}$, where P_{bi} is the corresponding probability of selecting the SFA for the study. Under the SFA sample design, P_{bi} varied from 0.06 to 1.0 depending on enrollment size class and prior selection status. Although the base weights are theoretically unbiased in the absence of nonresponse, the base-weighted counts of the sample by size category and region differed somewhat from the corresponding counts of SFAs in the sampling frame (population). These differences result from sampling variation and are not an indication of sampling biases. However, to better align the weighted sample counts to the corresponding population counts, the base weights of the initially selected sample were ratio-adjusted to known population counts using an algorithm known as raking.⁵ The resulting weights are referred to as the “poststratified base weights.”

When survey nonresponse is relatively high (e.g., 20% or higher), use of the poststratified base weights to derive estimates from the survey can potentially result in serious biases. To minimize the possibility of nonresponse bias, adjustments were made to the poststratified base weights to compensate for differential nonresponse losses (see the section Derivation of Nonresponse-Adjusted Weights, below, and Appendix C for additional details about the weighting adjustments).

Response Rates by Selected SFA Characteristics

To examine the extent to which missing data resulting from nonresponse are “missing at random,” we calculated unweighted and weighted response rates for subsets of sample based on selected characteristics of SFAs. The characteristics included SFA enrollment size class, poverty status based on percentage of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch, FNS region, type of LEA, SFA level, minority status of SFA, and categories based the number of students free-lunch eligible but not verified (i.e., low, medium, high). The results are summarized in Table D-1. As indicated in Table D-1, 6 of the 1,882 sample SFAs were determined to be ineligible for the survey (e.g., closed, inactive, or not an SFA) and were excluded from the calculation of the response rates summarized below. The last column of the table shows the p -value of a test of association between response status and each of the selected SFA characteristics. A p -value of 0.05 or less indicates that there is a statistically significant association between the (weighted) response rate and the specified characteristic.

As can be seen in Table D-1, FNS region and type of LEA are strongly correlated with response status (p -value = 0.006 or less). By FNS region, (weighted) response rates are highest in the Southwest and Mountain Plains regions (85-90 percent) and lowest in the Mid-Atlantic region (64 percent). By type of LEA, the weighted response rates tend to be higher among the “regular” school districts (80 percent) than in other types of LEAs (66 percent). Poverty status (based on percentage of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch) and minority status are also correlated with response status but to a lesser degree (p -value = 0.04 and 0.03, respectively). By minority status,

⁵ For a description of the raking algorithm, see Kalton (1963), page 55.

SFAs with 5 to 49.9 percent minority populations had higher response rates (over 80 percent) than those in other categories (70 - 79 percent). By poverty status, SFAs in which 30 percent or more of students were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch had a higher response rate (79 percent) than SFAs in which fewer than 30 percent of students were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (72 percent). For the remaining SFA characteristics shown in Table D-1, the unweighted and weighted response rates did not vary significantly by the individual categories.

Table D-1. Sample Sizes by Response Status, Response Rates, and Test of Association Between Response Status and Selected Characteristics of Sampled SFAs

SFA characteristic	Sample sizes by response status				Unweighted response rate	Weighted response rate ¹	Test of association (<i>p</i> -value) ²
	Total	Response	Nonresponse	Ineligible			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All SFAs	1,882	1,491	385	6	79.48	77.78	
SFA enrollment size class							0.332
Under 1,000	488	372	111	5	77.02	76.99	
1,000-2,499	387	296	90	1	76.68	76.56	
2,500-4,999	328	259	69	0	78.96	78.45	
5,000-9,999	249	202	47	0	81.12	81.47	
10,000-24,999	220	184	36	0	83.64	83.22	
25,000 or more	210	178	32	0	84.76	83.93	
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch							0.041
Less than 30%	424	317	106	1	74.94	72.07	
30%-59%	838	673	164	1	80.41	79.41	
60% or more	620	501	115	4	81.33	79.06	
FNS region							0.000 [#]
Northeast (1)	215	152	62	1	71.03	73.27	
Mid-Atlantic (2)	203	136	66	1	67.33	63.95	
Southeast (3)	249	208	40	1	83.87	78.52	
Midwest (4)	413	314	97	2	76.40	73.49	
Southwest (5)	272	243	29	0	89.34	87.31	
Mountain Plains (6)	220	193	26	1	88.13	86.67	
Western (7)	310	245	65	0	79.03	78.47	
Type of LEA							0.001
Regular district	1,504	1,217	285	2	81.03	80.05	
All other codes	109	70	38	1	64.81	65.88	
Not available in CCD	269	204	62	3	76.69	74.81	
SFA level							0.077
Elementary only	175	140	33	2	80.92	78.62	
Secondary only	47	36	11	0	76.60	67.39	
Combined	1,460	1,170	289	1	80.19	79.49	
Not available in CCD	200	145	52	3	73.60	70.83	
Minority status of SFA							0.029
Less than 5% minority	273	209	63	1	76.84	78.57	
5%-19.9% minority	457	376	81	0	82.28	81.24	
20%-49.9% minority	437	352	84	1	80.73	80.13	
50%+ minority	502	401	100	1	80.04	76.37	
Not available in CCD	213	153	57	3	72.86	69.94	
Number students - free eligible - not verified							0.269
1st quartile	266	203	61	2	76.89	77.01	
2nd or 3rd quartiles	694	529	162	3	76.56	76.36	
4th quartile	922	759	162	1	82.41	81.39	

CCD = Common Core of Data LEA universe file

Rounds to zero.

¹Weighted response rates are calculated using poststratified base weights.

²Test of association between response status and SFA characteristic.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. SFA characteristics are based on data available on the frame at the time of sampling and may differ from classification variables used in other reports.

Comparison of Respondents and Nonrespondents by Selected Characteristic

We also compared the weighted distributions of the respondents and nonrespondents (using the poststratified base weights described previously) for the same categories of SFA characteristics shown in Table D-1. The weighted distributions of responding SFAs (*respondent* sample) were compared with the corresponding weighted distributions of the *total* sample to obtain a measure of the potential impact of nonresponse on the survey-based estimates. These comparisons, which are presented in Table D-2, provide an alternative but equivalent way of examining the variation in response rates across selected subgroups of the sample. The *p*-value shown in column 6 of the table corresponds to an overall test of the hypothesis that the base-weighted⁶ distribution of the respondent sample is the same as the base-weighted distribution of the total sample for the given characteristic. A *p*-value of 0.05 or less indicates that the two distributions are significantly different, which implies that the distribution of respondents is significantly different from that of the nonrespondents. Column 5 of Table D-2 provides an estimate of the relative bias of the percentage of a particular level of a characteristic if no adjustment is made to the base weights to compensate for nonresponse. The tests associated with the *p*-values shown in the last column of Table D-2 are discussed in the next section.

Overall, there are significant differences between the distributions of the respondents and nonrespondents by FNS region, type of LEA, minority status, and percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. These results are consistent with the results presented earlier in Table D-1, but viewed in a different way. For example, by FNS region, the respondent sample has a greater percentage of SFAs in the Southwest and Mountain Plains regions (17 percent) than the total sample (15-16 percent) and a smaller percentage of SFAs in the Mid-Atlantic region (8 percent) than the total sample (10 percent). This disparity is also reflected in the relatively large spread of the relative biases shown in column 5 of the table. Similarly, by type of LEA, the percentage of regular districts in the respondent sample (75 percent) is higher than the percentage in the total sample (73%), while the percentage of nonregular (all other codes) districts in the respondent sample (8%) is lower than the percentage in the total sample (9.6%). By minority status, the percentage of responding SFAs for which minority data was not available for sampling purposes (13.8%) is somewhat lower than the corresponding percentage in the total sample (15.4%). By poverty status (based on percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch), the differences between the percentage distribution of the responding SFAs are generally small but statistically significant (*p*-value = 0.027). It is noteworthy that both the magnitude and variation of the relative biases shown in column 5 tend to be large for those characteristics that are significantly correlated with response status.

⁶ For the sake of brevity, the term “base-weighted” is taken to mean “weighted using the poststratified base weights” unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Table D-2. Comparison of Weighted Distributions of Sampled SFAs, by Response Status and Selected Characteristics

SFA characteristic	Base-weighted data					Nonresponse-adjusted data		
	Percent distribution of sample			Relative bias (percent) ¹	Test of association (p-value) ²	Respondents (percent)	Relative bias (percent) ³	Test of association (p-value) ⁴
	Total	Respondents	Non-Respondents					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All SFAs	100	100	100			100		
SFA enrollment size class					0.346			0.228
Under 1,000	52.01	51.48	53.85	-1.0		51.29	-1.4	
1,000-2,499	22.20	21.86	23.42	-1.5		21.81	-1.8	
2,500-4,9999	12.91	13.02	12.52	0.9		13.17	2.0	
5,000-9,999	6.93	7.26	5.78	4.8		7.39	6.6	
10,000-24,999	4.01	4.29	3.02	7.0		4.28	6.7	
25,000 or more	1.94	2.10	1.40	8.2		2.06	6.2	
Percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch					0.038			0.435
Less than 30%	20.59	19.08	25.88	-7.3		19.78	-3.9	
30%-59%	45.66	46.62	42.31	2.1		46.00	0.7	
60% or more	33.75	34.31	31.81	1.7		34.22	1.4	
FNS region					0.000 [#]			0.326
Northeast (1)	11.75	11.07	14.13	-5.8		11.75	0.0	
Mid-Atlantic (2)	9.94	8.17	16.12	-17.8		9.94	0.0	
Southeast (3)	8.26	8.34	7.99	1.0		8.56	3.6	
Midwest (4)	25.12	23.74	29.97	-5.5		24.14	-3.9	
Southwest (5)	14.97	16.80	8.55	12.2		14.89	-0.5	
Mountain Plains (6)	15.69	17.48	9.41	11.4		15.77	0.5	
Western (7)	14.27	14.40	13.83	0.9		14.96	4.8	
Type of LEA					0.001			0.122
Regular district	73.01	75.14	65.55	2.9		73.65	0.9	
All other codes	9.58	8.12	14.71	-15.2		8.62	-10.0	
Not available	17.41	16.75	19.73	-3.8		17.73	1.8	

[#] Rounds to zero.

¹ Relative bias defined to be 100*(B-A)/A, where A = poststratified base-weighted estimate for total sample and B = poststratified base-weighted estimate for respondent sample.

² Test comparing distribution of total sample versus respondent sample using poststratified base weights.

³ Relative bias defined to be 100*(C-A)/A, where A = poststratified base-weighted estimate for total sample and C = nonresponse-adjusted estimate for respondent sample.

⁴ Test comparing distribution of respondent sample using nonresponse-adjusted weights with distribution of total sample using poststratified base weights.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. SFA characteristics are based on data available in either the sampling frame or Common Core of Data (CCD) files at the time of sampling and may differ from classification variables used elsewhere in this report.

Table D-2. Comparison of Weighted Distributions of Sampled SFAs, by Response Status and Selected Characteristics (continued)

SFA characteristic	Base-weighted data					Nonresponse-adjusted data		
	Percent distribution of sample			Relative bias (percent) ¹	Test of association (p-value) ²	Respondents (percent)	Relative bias (percent) ³	Test of association (p-value) ⁴
	Total	Respondents	Non-Respondents					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SFA level								
Elementary only	13.91	14.06	13.39	1.1	0.078	14.47	4.0	0.058
Secondary only	3.06	2.66	4.50	-13.1		2.82	-7.8	
Combined	68.92	70.44	63.61	2.2		69.19	0.4	
Not available	14.10	12.84	18.51	-8.9		13.52	-4.1	
Minority status of SFA								
Less than 5% minority	20.42	20.63	19.69	1.0	0.027	20.05	-1.8	0.287
5%-19.9% minority	26.27	27.44	22.18	4.5		27.52	4.8	
20%-49.9% minority	17.80	18.34	15.92	3.0		17.87	0.4	
50%+ minority	20.15	19.79	21.43	-1.8		19.94	-1.0	
Not available in CCD	15.36	13.81	20.77	-10.1		14.62	-4.8	
Number students - free eligible - not verified								
1st quartile	24.53	24.28	25.38	-1.0	0.276	23.53	-4.1	0.208
2nd and 3rd quartiles	50.44	49.52	53.66	-1.8		50.77	0.7	
4th quartile	25.03	26.19	20.96	4.6		25.70	2.7	

[#] Rounds to zero.

¹ Relative bias defined to be $100*(B-A)/A$, where A = poststratified base-weighted estimate for total sample and B = poststratified base-weighted estimate for respondent sample.

² Test comparing distribution of total sample versus respondent sample using poststratified base weights.

³ Relative bias defined to be $100*(C-A)/A$, where A = poststratified base-weighted estimate for total sample and C = nonresponse-adjusted estimate for respondent sample.

⁴ Test comparing distribution of respondent sample using nonresponse-adjusted weights with distribution of total sample using poststratified base weights.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. SFA characteristics are based on data available in either the sampling frame or Common Core of Data (CCD) files at the time of sampling and may differ from classification variables used elsewhere in this report.

Derivation of Nonresponse-Adjusted Weights

As noted in the previous section, the base-weighted distribution of the responding SFAs differed significantly from the base-weighted distribution of total sample for a number of characteristics. In general, weighting adjustments are used to compensate for any distributional differences resulting from differential response rates. To be effective in reducing potential nonresponse biases, the nonresponse adjustment should be made within subsets of SFAs (or “weighting classes”) that have similar propensities for responding to the survey. We used a CHAID analysis to identify subsets of SFAs in which the predicted probabilities of response were similar. In addition to the variables used in sample stratification in the base year (i.e., SFA size, SFA poverty status, and FNS region), we also specified SFA characteristics available in the FNS-742 sampling frame and selected district-level variables from the CCD LEA universe file as potential predictor variables in the CHAID analysis. The output from the CHAID analysis was a tree diagram that defined the final cells used in the nonresponse adjustment.

Nine nonresponse adjustment cells were determined by the CHAID analysis. The variables used to create the weight adjustment cells included all (or variants) of the variables listed in Attachment 1 of Appendix C. Across the nine adjustment cells, the weighted response rates ranged from around 51 percent to over 95 percent. The nonresponse-adjusted weight, w_{ki}^{NR} , for the i th responding SFA in weighting class k was computed as:

$$w_{ki}^{NR} = (1/R_k) w_{ki}^{PS},$$

where w_{ki}^{PS} is the (poststratified) base weight for the i th responding SFA in weighting class k , and R_k is the weighted response rate for SFAs in weighting class k . The w_{ki}^{NR} 's defined above are the final weights used to derive the survey-based cross-sectional estimates presented in this report. For more information about the procedures used to construct the final weights, see Appendix C.

Comparisons Before and After Nonresponse Adjustment for Selected Distributions

The last three columns of Table D-2 summarize results related to weighted distributions of the respondent sample using the nonresponse-adjusted weights described above. Column 7 shows the (nonresponse-adjusted) weighted distributions. Column 8 shows the corresponding relative bias. Column 9 shows the p -value for a test comparing the nonresponse-adjusted weighted distribution in column 7 with the corresponding unadjusted weighted distribution of the total sample in column 2. Although significant differences were observed for some characteristics prior to nonresponse adjustment (see column 6), after nonresponse adjustment, the differences for all of these characteristics have essentially disappeared, as can be seen by the small relative biases in column 8 and the nonsignificant p -values in column 9.

Comparisons Before and After Nonresponse Adjustments for Estimates of Sampling Frame Statistics

Another way of gauging the effectiveness of the weighting procedures is to compare weighted estimates of characteristics available from the sampling frame for both responding and nonresponding SFAs before and after the nonresponse adjustments. Table D-3 summarizes such a comparison. The variables presented in these tables are a subset of the items available (or derived) from the FNS-742 sampling frame. The p -value given in column 6 of the table corresponds to a test comparing the (poststratified) base-weighted estimate for respondents with the corresponding base-weighted estimate for the total sample (which is an unbiased estimate of the true population value). The p -value shown in column 9 of the tables corresponds to a test comparing the nonresponse-adjusted estimate for respondents with the corresponding base-weighted estimate for the total sample. In Table D-3, the five items listed under “numeric variables” are the estimated mean values of selected SFA-level counts recorded in the FNS-742 sampling frame. The two items under “attribute variables” are estimated percentages derived from data recorded in the FNS-742 sampling frame.

For four of the five numeric variables presented in Table D-3, the base-weighted mean of the respondents is significantly different from the base-weighted mean of the total sample (p -value = 0.001 or less in column 6 of the table). The corresponding relative biases are positive (indicating that responding SFAs tend to report higher FNS-742 counts than nonresponding SFAs) and range from 2.8 percent to 7.2 percent. After nonresponse adjustment, it can be seen in column 8 of the table that the relative bias remains about the same for SFA enrollment, but are somewhat smaller for the other numeric variables. Although three of the differences remain significant after the nonresponse adjustment (p -value = 0.003 or less in column 9), the general pattern suggests a modest reduction in bias for survey estimates that are correlated with the numeric variables listed in Table D-3. A similar comparison was made for the two attribute variables shown in Table D-3. In both cases, the relative bias has been reduced after nonresponse adjustment.

Table D-3. Comparison of Weighted Estimates of FNS-742 Frame Statistics for Sampled SFAs, by Response Status and Selected SFA Characteristics

FNS-742 data item	Total	Respondents	Non-respondents	Relative bias ¹	T-test ²	Estimates of FNS-742 data items for respondents	Relative bias ³	T-test ⁴
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Numeric variables	(Mean)	(Mean)	(Mean)	(Percent)	(p-value)	(Mean)	(Percent)	p-value
SFA enrollment	3293.40	3480.23	2639.43	5.67	0.000	3495.52	6.14	0.001
Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	1651.09	1754.79	1288.09	6.28	0.000	1737.20	5.22	0.003
Students free eligible not verified	769.36	825.69	572.21	7.32	0.000	822.85	6.95	0.000
Number of applications free eligible	72.06	74.05	65.13	2.76	0.146	72.53	0.65	0.731
Number of applications free eligible income	447.08	472.22	359.09	5.62	0.001	462.10	3.36	0.056
Attribute variables	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(p-value)	(Percent)	(Percent)	p-value
SFAs with provision schools	4.70	5.40	2.27	14.89	0.003	5.21	10.85	0.025
SFAs with applications exceeding 75th percentile	24.57	24.54	24.65	-0.12	0.965	24.55	-0.08	0.973

¹ Relative bias defined to be $100*(B-A)/A$, where A = poststratified base-weighted estimate for total sample and B = poststratified base-weighted estimate for respondent sample.

² Test comparing poststratified base-weighted estimate of total sample with poststratified base-weighted estimate of respondent sample.

³ Relative bias defined to be $100*(C-A)/A$, where A = poststratified base-weighted estimate for total sample and C = nonresponse-adjusted estimate for respondent sample.

⁴ Test comparing nonresponse-adjusted estimate of respondent sample with poststratified base-weighted estimate of total sample.

Comparisons Before and After Nonresponse Adjustments for Selected Survey Results

The final set of comparisons conducted in the nonresponse bias analysis involved a comparison of weighted estimates of selected survey characteristics using the poststratified base weights and, alternatively, the nonresponse-adjusted weights. The results are summarized in Table D-4. The *p*-value given in this table corresponds to a test of the hypothesis that there is no difference between the two weighted estimates. The difference between the base-weighted and nonresponse-adjusted estimates was statistically significant (*p*-value < 0.05) for 17 out of the 24 meal price variables considered in the analysis. This suggests that the use of the nonresponse-adjusted weights will have a non-negligible and presumably bias-reducing effect on meal price estimates derived from the survey.

Table D-4. Comparison of Weighted Estimates of Mean Meal Prices Before and After Nonresponse Adjustment

Mean meal price	Base-weighted estimates	Nonresponse-adjusted estimates	Relative bias (percent) ¹	T-test ²
1	2	3	4	5
Full-price breakfast price, elementary	1.23	1.24	-0.8	0.0757
Full-price breakfast price, middle	1.31	1.32	-0.8	0.0289
Full-price breakfast price, high	1.32	1.32	0.0	0.0112
Full-price breakfast price, other	1.27	1.26	0.8	0.2919
Reduced-price breakfast price, elementary	0.30	0.29	3.4	0.0049
Reduced-price breakfast price, middle	0.30	0.30	0.0	0.0028
Reduced-price breakfast price, high	0.30	0.30	0.0	0.0047
Reduced-price breakfast price, other	0.29	0.29	0.0	0.3255
Adult breakfast price, elementary	1.75	1.76	-0.6	0.0010
Adult breakfast price, middle	1.79	1.80	-0.6	0.0052
Adult breakfast price, high	1.79	1.80	-0.6	0.0101
Adult breakfast price, other	1.79	1.78	0.6	0.5287
Full-price lunch price, elementary	2.10	2.10	0.0	0.0156
Full-price lunch price, middle	2.29	2.30	-0.4	0.0117
Full-price lunch price, high	2.31	2.32	-0.4	0.0089
Full-price lunch price, other	2.20	2.20	0.0	0.8995
Reduced-price lunch price, elementary	0.39	0.39	0.0	0.0219
Reduced-price lunch price, middle	0.39	0.39	0.0	0.0243
Reduced-price lunch price, high	0.39	0.39	0.0	0.0425
Reduced-price lunch price, other	0.39	0.39	0.0	0.4124
Adult lunch price, elementary	3.09	3.11	-0.6	0.0001
Adult lunch price, middle	3.14	3.16	-0.6	0.0001
Adult lunch price, high	3.13	3.15	-0.6	0.0006
Adult lunch price, other	3.13	3.14	-0.3	0.3844

¹ Relative bias defined to be $100 \cdot (B-A)/A$, where A = nonresponse-adjusted estimate for respondents and B = unadjusted (poststratified base-weighted) estimate for respondents.

² Test of difference between poststratified base-weighted and nonresponse-adjusted estimates

Summary and Conclusions

The overall response rate for the second year of the SN-OPS survey of SFAs was 79 percent unweighted and 78 percent weighted, respectively. Response rates varied significantly by FNS region, type of LEA, poverty level (as defined by the percentage of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch), and minority status of SFA. To compensate for the differential survey response rates, weight adjustments were developed and applied to the base weights using a CHAID analysis to identify appropriate weight adjustment classes. In general, such weight adjustments will reduce nonresponse bias if the variables used in forming the weight adjustment classes are correlated with response propensity (the probability that a sampled SFA will respond to the survey) and with the characteristics obtained from the survey.

There are reasons to believe that the nonresponse-adjusted weights developed for the second year of the SN-OPS SFA surveys will be reasonably effective in reducing potential biases. First, the weight adjustments removed virtually all of the disparities between the weighted distributions of the respondents and the corresponding distributions of the total sample for the SFA

characteristics listed in Table D-2. Second, we compared unadjusted and adjusted estimates for a limited number of items available in the sampling frame and found that biases were modestly smaller after nonresponse adjustment despite the fact that some differences remained statistically significant (Table D-3). Finally, we compared estimates of selected price statistics collected in the survey, and found small but statistically significant differences in the majority of cases, suggesting a potential for bias reductions when the nonresponse-adjusted weights are used in analysis. Short of conducting a comprehensive followup study of the nonrespondents, there is no direct way of assessing the potential biases arising from survey nonresponse. The types of indirect analyses conducted in this evaluation do suggest, however, that nonresponse biases can be reduced to some extent through the use of the nonresponse-adjusted weights developed for analysis.

Appendix E

Supplementary Tables

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Table E-1. Percentage of Schools Participating in the NSLP and SBP by Grade Level, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

Grade level	Percentage of schools participating in the NSLP and SBP					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Percent of schools	Number of schools (wgt)	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Percent of schools	Number of schools (wgt)	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
NSLP						
Elementary	99.6%	51,417	1,281 ¹	99.1%	53,889	1,335 ²
Middle	99.5	17,145	1,097 ¹	99.0	17,584	1,145 ²
High	97.6	18,215	1,182 ¹	97.2	18,838	1,225 ²
Other	92.8	8,739	547 ¹	93.0	9,406	552 ²
All schools	98.6	95,517	1,389 ¹	98.2	99,910	1,490 ²
SBP						
Elementary	90.7%	51,417	1,281 ¹	91.6%	53,889	1,335 ²
Middle	90.7	17,145	1,097 ¹	92.2	17,584	1,145 ²
High	89.9	18,215	1,182 ¹	91.1	18,838	1,225 ²
Other	81.7	8,739	547 ¹	81.9	9,406	552 ²
All schools	89.8	95,517	1,389 ¹	90.7	99,910	1,490 ²

¹ n is less than 1,401 because not all SFAs have each type of school, and 12 SFAs provided implausible school count data.

² n is less than 1,491 because not all SFAs have each type of school, and 1 SFA provided implausible school count data.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 2.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 1.1.

Table E-2. Among Schools that Participated in SBP, Percentage of Schools That Receive SBP Severe Need Reimbursement, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

Grade level	Percentage of SFAs with schools that received SBP severe need reimbursement					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Percent of schools	Number of schools (wgt)	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Percent of schools	Number of schools (wgt)	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
Elementary	76.4%	46,660	1,193 ¹	78.8%	49,349	1,247 ²
Middle	69.5	15,545	1,015 ¹	72.4	16,208	1,068 ²
High	65.6	16,381	1,099 ¹	71.6	17,171	1,151 ²
Other	73.5	7,144	470 ¹	73.8	7,707	478 ²
All schools	72.7	85,730	1,304 ¹	76.8	90,620	1,406 ²

¹ *n* is less than 1,401 because not all SFAs have each type of school or participate in the SBP.

² *n* is less than 1,491 because not all SFAs have each type of school or participate in the SBP.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 2.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 1.3.

Table E-3. Percentage of Total Lunches Claimed that Are Free Lunches by SFA Characteristics, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Number and percent of lunches claimed															
	SY 2009–10				SY 2010–11				SY 2011–12				SY 2012–13			
	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt n	Unwgt n	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt n	Unwgt n	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt n	Unwgt n	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt n	Unwgt n
All SFAs	2,940.4	55.6%	14,289	1,435 ²	3,121.6	57.7% ^a	14,845	1,477 ²	3,220.1	59.1% ^b	14,905	1,480 ²	3,274.2	61.6% ^c	14,859	1,477 ²
SFA size																
Small (1-999)	166.1	47.2	7,213	347	182.2	49.4	7,536	362	195.4	50.9	7,596	365	193.8	53.2	7,555	363
Medium (1,000-4,999)	584.0	48.4	5,029	529	623.8	50.1	5,239	551	642.1	51.5	5,239	551	652.0	54.2 ^c	5,239	551
Large (5,000-24,999)	947.1	53.4	1,739	382	1,011.7	55.7	1,759	386	1,048.1	57.1	1,759	386	1,083.4	59.7 [*]	1,754	385
Very large (25,000+)	1,243.3	63.5	309	177	1,304.0	65.9	310	178	1,334.5	67.3	310	178	1,345.0	69.7 [*]	310	178
Urbanicity																
City	1,213.5	67.3	1,661	269	1,262.4	69.2	1,776	276	1,289.7	70.2	1,819	278	1,294.4	72.6	1,819	278
Suburban	825.2	47.7	2,748	379	898.4	50.4	2,827	389	930.4	52.1	2,825	389	957.3	54.9 [*]	2,825	389
Town	356.0	54.9	2,758	268	375.0	56.3	2,852	278	392.0	57.8	2,852	278	396.2	60.3 [*]	2,847	277
Rural	545.8	49.2	7,122	519	585.9	51.4	7,390	534	607.9	53.1	7,409	535	626.2	55.5 [*]	7,368	533
Poverty level																
Low (0-29% F/RP)	227.9	26.9	2,805	298	258.2	29.2	2,955	314	269.3	30.5	2,955	314	271.5	32.8	2,935	313
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	1,094.5	49.6	6,454	642	1,192.7	52.4 ^a	6,809	666	1,241.2	54.2	6,809	666	1,272.4	56.7 [*]	6,784	664
High (60% or more F/RP)	1,618.0	72.3	5,030	495	1,670.7	74.3	5,080	497	1,709.6	75.2	5,140	500	1,730.2	77.3 [*]	5,140	500

¹ Represents the percentage of total lunches claimed that are free in a given subgroup. Sums to 100 percent across free, reduced-price, and paid lunches.

² States claiming data were received for 1,481 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,481 because not all SFAs served free lunches in a given school year.

^{*} Percentage of total lunches claimed is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and 0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2009–10 at the .05 level.

^b Percentage is significantly different from SY 2010–11 at the .05 level.

^c Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Data Source: State data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-4. Percentage of Total Lunches Claimed that Are Reduced-Price Lunches by SFA Characteristics, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Number and percent of lunches claimed															
	SY 2009–10				SY 2010–11				SY 2011–12				SY 2012–13			
	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>
All SFAs	515.1	9.7%	14,289	1,435 ²	462.1	8.5% ^a	14,845	1,477 ²	476.3	8.7%	14,905	1,480 ²	452.1	8.5%	14,859	1,477 ²
SFA size																
Small (1-999)	39.4	11.2	7,213	347	37.8	10.3 ^a	7,536	362	39.7	10.3	7,596	365	37.2	10.2 [*]	7,555	363
Medium (1,000-4,999)	119.3	9.9	5,029	529	109.1	8.8 ^a	5,239	551	111.0	8.9	5,239	551	109.2	9.1 [*]	5,239	551
Large (5,000-24,999)	174.3	9.8	1,739	382	155.0	8.5 ^a	1,759	386	161.7	8.8	1,759	386	155.9	8.6 [*]	1,754	385
Very large (25,000+)	182.2	9.3	309	177	160.2	8.1 ^a	310	178	163.9	8.3	310	178	149.8	7.8 [*]	310	178
Urbanicity																
City	164.4	9.1	1,661	269	145.7	8.0 ^a	1,776	276	148.8	8.1	1,819	278	135.9	7.6	1,819	278
Suburban	166.8	9.6	2,748	379	150.6	8.5 ^a	2,827	389	155.9	8.7	2,825	389	151.8	8.7 [*]	2,825	389
Town	69.2	10.7	2,758	268	62.3	9.4 ^a	2,852	278	64.6	9.5	2,852	278	60.2	9.2 [*]	2,847	277
Rural	114.8	10.3	7,122	519	103.6	9.1 ^a	7,390	534	107.0	9.3	7,409	535	104.2	9.2 [*]	7,368	533
Poverty level																
Low (0-29% F/RP)	64.5	7.6	2,805	298	62.0	7.0 ^a	2,955	314	63.8	7.2	2,955	314	65.3	7.9	2,935	313
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	236.3	10.7	6,454	642	214.4	9.4 ^a	6,809	666	219.8	9.6	6,809	666	212.7	9.5 [*]	6,784	664
High (60% or more F/RP)	214.4	9.6	5,030	495	185.7	8.3 ^a	5,080	497	192.7	8.5	5,140	500	174.2	7.8	5,140	500

¹ Represents the percentage of total lunches claimed that are reduced-price in a given subgroup. Sums to 100 percent across free, reduced-price, and paid lunches.

² States claiming data were received for 1,481 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,481 because not all SFAs served reduced-price lunches in a given school year.

^{*} Percentage of total lunches claimed is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2009–10 at the .05 level.

^b Percentage is significantly different from SY 2010–11 at the .05 level.

^c Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Data Source: State data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-5. Percentage of Total Lunches Claimed that Are Paid Lunches by SFA Characteristics, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Number and percent of lunches claimed															
	SY 2009–10				SY 2010–11				SY 2011–12				SY 2012–13			
	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>
All SFAs	1,837.7	34.7%	14,289	1435 ²	1,825.4	33.7%	14,845	1,477 ²	1,750.2	32.1% ^b	14,905	1,480 ²	1,584.8	29.8% ^c	14,859	1,477 ²
SFA size																
Small (1-999)	146.7	41.6	7,213	347	148.6	40.3	7,536	362	148.9	38.8	7,596	365	133.6	36.7	7,555	363
Medium (1,000-4,999)	503.6	41.7	5,029	529	512.2	41.1	5,239	551	493.7	39.6	5,239	551	440.7	36.7 ^c	5,239	551
Large (5,000-24,999)	653.7	36.8	1,739	382	651.1	35.8	1,759	386	624.4	34.0	1,759	386	575.0	31.7 [*]	1,754	385
Very large (25,000+)	533.8	27.2	309	177	513.6	26.0	310	178	483.2	24.4	310	178	435.4	22.6 [*]	310	178
Urbanicity																
City	425.6	23.6	1,661	269	415.0	22.8	1,776	276	398.0	21.7	1,819	278	351.8	19.7	1,819	278
Suburban	739.5	42.7	2,748	379	731.9	41.1	2,827	389	701.0	39.2	2,825	389	635.8	36.4 [*]	2,825	389
Town	223.8	34.5	2,758	268	228.2	34.3	2,852	278	221.3	32.6	2,852	278	200.2	30.5 [*]	2,847	277
Rural	448.8	40.5	7,122	519	450.3	39.5	7,390	534	429.8	37.5	7,409	535	396.9	35.2 [*]	7,368	533
Poverty level																
Low (0-29% F/RP)	555.1	65.5	2,805	298	564.2	63.8	2,955	314	548.7	62.2	2,955	314	491.8	59.4	2,935	313
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	877.0	39.7	6,454	642	870.2	38.2	6,809	666	829.3	36.2	6,809	666	759.5	33.8 ^{c*}	6,784	664
High (60% or more F/RP)	405.6	18.1	5,030	495	391.0	17.4	5,080	497	372.1	16.4	5,140	500	333.5	14.9 [*]	5,140	500

¹ Represents the percentage of total lunches claimed that are paid in a given subgroup. Sums to 100 percent across free, reduced-price, and paid lunches.

² States claiming data were received for 1,481 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,481 because not all SFAs served paid lunches in a given school year.

* Percentage of total lunches claimed is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2009–10 at the .05 level.

^b Percentage is significantly different from SY 2010–11 at the .05 level.

^c Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Data Source: State data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-6. Percentage of Total Breakfasts Claimed that Are Free Breakfasts by SFA Characteristics, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Number and percent of breakfasts claimed															
	SY 2009–10				SY 2010–11				SY 2011–12				SY 2012–13			
	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>
All SFAs	1,427.9	73.5%	13,105	1,367 ²	1,534.5	75.6% ^a	13,398	138 ²	1,655.5	76.0%	13,536	1,396 ²	1,696.3	77.1% ^c	13,591	1,399 ²
SFA size																
Small (1-999)	94.5	66.8	6,305	305	99.8	68.5	6,494	314	109.3	69.2	6,585	318	106.6	70.9	6,630	320
Medium (1,000-4,999)	303.7	72.6	4,767	504	322.0	74.0	4,850	512	344.4	74.6	4,898	517	343.9	75.5 [*]	4,908	518
Large (5,000-24,999)	448.9	72.9	1,723	380	486.6	75.5 ^a	1,743	383	522.6	75.5	1,743	383	536.8	76.4 [*]	1,743	383
Very large (25,000+)	580.8	75.7	310	178	626.1	77.8	310	178	679.1	78.3	310	178	708.9	79.4 [*]	310	178
Urbanicity																
City	588.8	77.9	1,532	265	630.6	79.9	1,598	268	686.5	80.0	1,662	271	708.0	81.4	1,662	271
Suburban	355.2	71.0	2,297	344	390.3	73.5	2,422	355	423.0	73.9	2,468	360	445.2	74.4 [*]	2,460	359
Town	188.4	72.7	2,684	267	196.5	73.8	2,726	269	205.9	74.3	2,704	268	207.1	75.2 [*]	2,704	268
Rural	295.5	69.2	6,593	491	317.1	71.6 ^a	6,652	495	340.1	72.2	6,701	497	336.0	73.3 [*]	6,764	501
Poverty level																
Low (0-29% F/RP)	85.3	58.9	2,070	247	96.0	61.6	2,179	258	104.4	62.6	2,226	263	107.6	64.0	2,261	265
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	512.0	68.2	6,158	633	562.8	71.7 ^a	6,270	639	606.1	72.5	6,321	641	624.5	73.0 [*]	6,341	642
High (60% or more F/RP)	830.7	79.4	4,877	487	875.7	80.4	4,948	490	945.0	80.3	4,989	492	964.2	81.8 [*]	4,989	492

¹ Represents the percentage of total breakfasts claimed that are free in a given subgroup. Sums to 100 percent across free, reduced-price, and paid breakfasts.

² State claiming data were received for 1,481 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,481 because not all SFAs served free breakfasts in a given school year.

^{*} Percentage of total breakfasts claimed is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2009–10 at the .05 level.

^b Percentage is significantly different from SY 2010–11 at the .05 level.

^c Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Data Source: State data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-7. Percentage of Total Breakfasts Claimed that Are Reduced-Price Breakfasts by SFA Characteristics, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Number and percent of breakfasts claimed															
	SY 2009–10				SY 2010–11				SY 2011–12				SY 2012–13			
	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt n	Unwgt n	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt n	Unwgt n	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt n	Unwgt n	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt n	Unwgt n
All SFAs	188.0	9.7%	13,105	1,367 ²	166.0	8.2% ^a	13,398	1,387 ²	180.6	8.3%	13,536	1,396 ²	173.3	7.9% ^c	13,591	1,399 ²
SFA size																
Small (1-999)	15.1	10.7	6,305	305	14.4	9.9	6,494	314	15.5	9.8	6,585	318	13.9	9.2	6,630	320
Medium (1,000-4,999)	39.2	9.4	4,767	504	36.9	8.5 ^a	4,850	512	39.6	8.6	4,898	517	38.3	8.4	4,908	518
Large (5,000-24,999)	61.1	9.9	1,723	380	54.3	8.4 ^a	1,743	383	60.0	8.7	1,743	383	57.6	8.2 [*]	1,743	383
Very large (25,000+)	72.5	9.5	310	178	60.5	7.5 ^a	310	178	65.6	7.6	310	178	63.5	7.1 [*]	310	178
Urbanicity																
City	68.0	9.0	1,532	265	58.4	7.4 ^a	1,598	268	63.1	7.3	1,662	271	59.1	6.8	1,662	271
Suburban	51.8	10.4	2,297	344	46.3	8.7 ^a	2,422	355	51.4	9.0	2,468	360	52.2	8.7 [*]	2,460	359
Town	24.7	9.5	2,684	267	22.5	8.4 ^a	2,726	269	24.0	8.7	2,704	268	22.7	8.2 [*]	2,704	268
Rural	43.5	10.2	6,593	491	38.8	8.8 ^a	6,652	495	42.1	8.9	6,701	497	39.3	8.6 [*]	6,764	501
Poverty level																
Low (0-29% F/RP)	15.2	10.5	2,070	247	15.1	9.7	2,179	258	16.2	9.7	2,226	263	16.2	9.6	2,261	265
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	86.2	11.5	6,158	633	70.7	9.0 ^a	6,270	639	76.7	9.2	6,321	641	75.8	8.9 [*]	6,341	642
High (60% or more F/RP)	86.7	8.3	4,877	487	80.3	7.4 ^a	4,948	490	87.7	7.5	4,989	492	81.4	6.9 [*]	4,989	492

¹ Represents the percentage of total breakfasts claimed that are reduced-price in a given subgroup. Sums to 100 percent across free, reduced-price, and paid breakfasts.

² States claiming data were received for 1,481 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,481 because not all SFAs served reduced-price breakfasts in a given school year.

^{*} Percentage of total breakfasts claimed is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2009–10 at the .05 level.

^b Percentage is significantly different from SY 2010–11 at the .05 level.

^c Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Data Source: State data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-8. Percentage of Total Breakfasts Claimed that Are Paid Breakfasts by SFA Characteristics, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Number and percent of breakfasts claimed															
	SY 2009–10				SY 2010–11				SY 2011–12				SY 2012–13			
	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	Number of meals (millions)	Percent ¹	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>
All SFAs	326.5	16.8%	13,105	1,367 ²	329.5	16.2%	13,398	1,387 ²	343.1	15.7%	13,536	1,396 ²	331.6	15.1%	13,591	1,399 ²
SFA size																
Small (1-999)	31.7	22.5	6,305	305	31.5	21.7	6,494	314	33.3	21.1	6,585	318	29.9	19.9	6,630	320
Medium (1,000-4,999)	75.3	18.0	4,767	504	76.1	17.5	4,850	512	77.7	16.8	4,898	517	73.2	16.1 ^a	4,908	518
Large (5,000-24,999)	105.6	17.1	1,723	380	103.6	16.1	1,743	383	109.9	15.9	1,743	383	108.0	15.4 ^a	1,743	383
Very large (25,000+)	113.8	14.8	310	178	118.2	14.7	310	178	122.2	14.1	310	178	120.5	13.5 ^a	310	178
Urbanicity																
City	99.4	13.1	1,532	265	100.5	12.7	1,598	268	108.7	12.7	1,662	271	102.4	11.8	1,662	271
Suburban	93.2	18.6	2,297	344	94.5	17.8	2,422	355	98.3	17.2	2,468	360	100.7	16.8 ^a	2,460	359
Town	46.1	17.8	2,684	267	47.3	17.8	2,726	269	47.3	17.1	2,704	268	45.6	16.6 ^a	2,704	268
Rural	87.7	20.6	6,593	491	87.2	19.7	6,652	495	88.8	18.9	6,701	497	82.8	18.1 ^a	6,764	501
Poverty level																
Low (0-29% F/RP)	44.3	30.6	2,070	247	44.7	28.7	2,179	258	46.1	27.7	2,226	263	44.5	26.4	2,261	265
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	153.0	20.4	6,158	633	151.9	19.3	6,270	639	153.5	18.4	6,321	641	154.6	18.1 ^a	6,341	642
High (60% or more F/RP)	129.2	12.3	4,877	487	132.9	12.2	4,948	490	143.4	12.2	4,989	492	132.5	11.2 ^a	4,989	492

¹ Represents the percentage of total breakfasts claimed that are paid in a given subgroup. Sums to 100 percent across free, reduced-price, and paid breakfasts.

² State claiming data were received for 1,481 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,481 because not all SFAs served paid breakfasts in a given school year.

^a Percentage of total breakfasts claimed is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2009–10 at the .05 level.

^b Percentage is significantly different from SY 2010–11 at the .05 level.

^c Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Data Source: State data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-9. Student Participation Rates for Total Breakfasts by SFA Characteristics, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of students participating on an average day					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
All SFAs	26.2%	42.1	1,197 ³	25.5%	44.5	1,240 ⁴
SFA size						
Small (1-999)	29.5	2.7	260	29.8	2.7	284
Medium (1,000-4,999)	25.6	10.0	463	25.2	9.7	465
Large (5,000-24,999)	24.7	14.3	327	22.8*	15.3	331
Very large (25,000+)	27.5	15.2	147	27.3	16.9	160
Urbanicity						
City	29.9	14.8	224	29.9	15.0	239
Suburban	19.4	14.2	320	19.1*	15.7	318
Town	28.9	5.2	231	27.8	5.0	236
Rural	29.9	8.0	422	27.9	8.8	447
Poverty level						
Low (0-29% F/RP)	10.8	8.7	269	10.5	8.4	236
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	24.6	20.6	579	22.4* ^a	20.3	587
High (60% or more F/RP)	39.2	12.9	349	37.3*	15.8	417

¹ The average daily participation rate equals the average number of meals claimed per day (the number of meals claimed divided by the number of serving days) divided by the total number of students certified for meal benefits.

² Millions of students that have SBP or NSLP available to them.

³ States claiming data were received for 1,375 SFAs that responded in Year 1. *n* is less than 1,375 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

⁴ States claiming data were received for 1,482 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,482 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

* Average daily participation rate is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 3.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.6; and state data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-10. Student Participation Rates for Free Breakfasts by SFA Characteristics, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of students participating on an average day					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
All SFAs	42.9%	19.4	1,188 ³	42.3%	20.5	1,231 ⁴
SFA size						
Small (1-999)	43.9	1.2	257	44.1	1.3	281
Medium (1,000-4,999)	45.5	4.2	461	44.1	4.2	465
Large (5,000-24,999)	43.2	6.2	325	38.6	6.9	328
Very large (25,000+)	41.3	7.9	145	44.2	8.2	157
Urbanicity						
City	42.3	8.2	222	44.2	8.3	237
Suburban	38.8	5.2	317	36.5*	6.0	316
Town	45.5	2.5	231	43.8	2.4	236
Rural	48.9	3.5	418	46.5	3.8	442
Poverty level						
Low (0-29% F/RP)	33.6	1.7	266	31.9	1.7	233
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	39.2	9.4	576	38.3*	8.6	583
High (60% or more F/RP)	49.0	8.3	346	47.4*	10.3	415

¹ The average daily participation rate equals the average number of meals claimed per day (the number of meals claimed divided by the number of serving days) divided by the total number of students certified for meal benefits.

² Millions of students that have SBP or NSLP available to them.

³ States claiming data were received for 1,375 SFAs that responded in Year 1. *n* is less than 1,375 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

⁴ States claiming data were received for 1,482 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,482 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

* Average daily participation rate is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 3.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.6; and state data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-11. Student Participation Rates for Reduced-Price Breakfasts by SFA Characteristics, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of students participating on an average day					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
All SFAs	29.5%	3.1	1,164 ³	27.7% ^a	3.2	1,183 ⁴
SFA size						
Small (1-999)	30.3	0.2	240	30.4	0.2	254
Medium (1,000-4,999)	28.0	0.8	455	27.3	0.7	452
Large (5,000-24,999)	28.4	1.0	324	26.5	1.1	325
Very large (25,000+)	31.5	1.0	145	28.6	1.1	152
Urbanicity						
City	32.9	1.0	215	31.8	0.9	218
Suburban	24.6	1.0	312	23.1*	1.1	310
Town	29.3	0.4	226	27.2*	0.4	231
Rural	31.6	0.7	411	30.0	0.7	424
Poverty level						
Low (0-29% F/RP)	20.2	0.5	265	19.9	0.4	229
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	28.2	1.6	575	24.2* ^a	1.7	575
High (60% or more F/RP)	35.8	1.0	324	36.2*	1.1	379

¹ The average daily participation rate equals the average number of meals claimed per day (the number of meals claimed divided by the number of serving days) divided by the total number of students certified for meal benefits.

² Millions of students that have SBP or NSLP available to them.

³ States claiming data were received for 1,375 SFAs that responded in Year 1. *n* is less than 1,375 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

⁴ States claiming data were received for 1,482 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,482 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

* Average daily participation rate is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 3.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.6; and state data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-12. Student Participation Rates for Paid Breakfasts by SFA Characteristics, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

SFA Characteristics	Percentage of students participating on an average day					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
All SFAs	8.9%	19.2	1,114 ³	8.2% ^a	20.5	1,136 ⁴
SFA size						
Small (1-999)	14.4	1.1	223	13.4	1.1	237
Medium (1,000-4,999)	8.9	4.8	432	8.5*	4.6	427
Large (5,000-24,999)	8.2	6.9	314	7.3*	7.3	316
Very large (25,000+)	8.7	6.3	145	8.0*	7.5	156
Urbanicity						
City	10.4	5.4	203	8.7	5.8	210
Suburban	5.7	7.9	307	6.0*	8.4	305
Town	11.2	2.2	212	10.6	2.1	216
Rural	12.3	3.7	392	10.6*	4.2	405
Poverty level						
Low (0-29% F/RP)	4.0	6.5	265	3.9	6.2	230
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	9.5	9.3	546	8.3* ^a	9.9	555
High (60% or more F/RP)	16.6	3.4	303	14.2*	4.3	351

¹ The average daily participation rate equals the average number of meals claimed per day (the number of meals claimed divided by the number of serving days) divided by the total number of students certified for meal benefits.

² Millions of students that have SBP or NSLP available to them.

³ States claiming data were received for 1,375 SFAs that responded in Year 1. *n* is less than 1,375 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

⁴ States claiming data were received for 1,482 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,482 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

* Average daily participation rate is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 3.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.6; and state data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-13. Student Participation Rates for Total Lunches by SFA Characteristics, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of students participating on an average day					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
All SFAs	62.5%	45.2	1,284 ³	59.0% ^a	47.5	1,324 ⁴
SFA size						
Small (1-999)	64.9	3.1	303	64.9	3.0	322
Medium (1,000-4,999)	63.3	11.1	492	60.3 ^a	10.8	500
Large (5,000-24,999)	62.5	15.2	337	57.5 ^a	16.5	342
Very large (25,000+)	61.5	15.7	152	58.6	17.1	160
Urbanicity						
City	64.0	15.3	234	60.5 ^a	15.8	251
Suburban	56.2	15.9	355	51.9 ^{*,a}	17.1	348
Town	67.6	5.5	243	65.2 [*]	5.3	248
Rural	68.3	8.5	452	66.0 [*]	9.3	477
Poverty level						
Low (0-29% F/RP)	48.0	10.7	319	42.9 ^a	10.6	288
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	63.3	21.4	604	58.2 ^{*,a}	21.1	615
High (60% or more F/RP)	72.9	13.1	361	70.9 [*]	15.8	421

¹ The average daily participation rate equals the average number of meals claimed per day (the number of meals claimed divided by the number of serving days) divided by the total number of students certified for meal benefits.

² Millions of students that have SBP or NSLP available to them.

³ States claiming data were received for 1,375 SFAs that responded in Year 1. *n* is less than 1,375 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

⁴ States claiming data were received for 1,482 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,482 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

* Average daily participation rate is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 3.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.6; and state data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-14. Student Participation Rates for Free Lunches by SFA Characteristics, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of students participating on an average day					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
All SFAs	82.6%	20.0	1,275 ³	81.0%	21.0	1,315 ⁴
SFA size						
Small (1-999)	75.0	1.3	300	75.8	1.3	318
Medium (1,000-4,999)	82.7	4.3	490	81.4	4.3	500
Large (5,000-24,999)	85.1	6.4	335	77.7	7.1	340
Very large (25,000+)	81.8	8.0	150	84.4	8.2	157
Urbanicity						
City	80.8	8.3	232	81.9	8.4	249
Suburban	82.7	5.5	351	76.3	6.2	346
Town	84.2	2.6	243	82.8	2.5	248
Rural	85.4	3.6	449	85.2	3.9	472
Poverty level						
Low (0-29% F/RP)	80.2	1.9	315	74.8 ^a	2.0	285
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	81.2	9.6	601	77.7	8.8	610
High (60% or more F/RP)	84.7	8.5	359	84.9*	10.3	420

¹ The average daily participation rate equals the average number of meals claimed per day (the number of meals claimed divided by the number of serving days) divided by the total number of students certified for meal benefits.

² Millions of students that have SBP or NSLP available to them.

³ States claiming data were received for 1,375 SFAs that responded in Year 1. *n* is less than 1,375 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

⁴ States claiming data were received for 1,482 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,482 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

* Average daily participation rate is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 3.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.6; and state data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-15. Student Participation Rates for Reduced-Price Lunches by SFA Characteristics, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of students participating on an average day					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
All SFAs	76.6%	3.2	1,250 ³	71.4% ^a	3.3	1,269 ⁴
SFA size						
Small (1-999)	74.2	0.3	284	74.6	0.3	292
Medium (1,000-4,999)	75.1	0.8	483	75.7	0.8	489
Large (5,000-24,999)	76.2	1.1	333	71.1	1.1	336
Very large (25,000+)	79.0	1.0	150	68.0	1.1	152
Urbanicity						
City	79.1	1.0	227	73.0	1.0	230
Suburban	73.0	1.0	345	65.2 ^a	1.2	341
Town	74.2	0.5	238	72.9	0.4	242
Rural	80.0*	0.7	440	78.6	0.7	456
Poverty level						
Low (0-29% F/RP)	71.7	0.5	313	72.6	0.5	283
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	78.1	1.7	600	66.8 ^a	1.7	602
High (60% or more F/RP)	76.7	1.0	337	77.9	1.1	384

¹ The average daily participation rate equals the average number of meals claimed per day (the number of meals claimed divided by the number of serving days) divided by the total number of students certified for meal benefits.

² Millions of students that have SBP or NSLP available to them.

³ States claiming data were received for 1375 SFAs that responded in Year 1. n is less than 1375 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

⁴ States claiming data were received for 1482 SFAs that responded in Year 2. n is less than 1482 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

* Average daily participation rate is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 3.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.6; and state data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-16. Student Participation Rates for Paid Lunches by SFA Characteristics, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of students participating on an average day					
	SY 2011–12			SY 2012–13		
	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)	Average daily participation rate ¹	Number of potential participants (millions) ²	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
All SFAs	40.9%	22.0	1,246 ³	36.5% ^a	23.2	1,272 ⁴
SFA size						
Small (1-999)	52.2	1.5	282	50.2	1.4	288
Medium (1,000-4,999)	46.4	6.0	477	41.8* ^a	5.8	489
Large (5,000-24,999)	41.7	7.8	336	37.5* ^a	8.2	338
Very large (25,000+)	32.7	6.7	151	29.2*	7.8	157
Urbanicity						
City	35.6	5.9	226	29.2	6.4	234
Suburban	37.9	9.4	348	34.5* ^a	9.7	341
Town	48.3	2.5	235	45.3*	2.4	241
Rural	50.8	4.2	437	46.4* ^a	4.7	456
Poverty level						
Low (0-29% F/RP)	38.3	8.3	314	33.2 ^a	8.1	284
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	43.2	10.1	596	39.4* ^a	10.6	606
High (60% or more F/RP)	40.5	3.6	336	35.9	4.5	382

¹ The average daily participation rate equals the average number of meals claimed per day (the number of meals claimed divided by the number of serving days) divided by the total number of students certified for meal benefits.

² Millions of students that have SBP or NSLP available to them.

³ States claiming data were received for 1,375 SFAs that responded in Year 1. *n* is less than 1,375 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

⁴ States claiming data were received for 1,482 SFAs that responded in Year 2. *n* is less than 1,482 because not all SFAs have students certified in each benefit category and missing/conflicting data.

* Average daily participation rate is significantly different from the reference category. A Bonferroni adjustment was used to correct significance tests for multiple comparisons by setting the critical alpha level to the desired alpha level (.05) divided by the number of pairwise comparisons. Adjusted critical values less than .0083 for poverty level and .0042 for SFA size and urbanicity were considered significant. Reference categories used in comparisons are small for SFA size, low poverty for poverty level, and city for urbanicity.

^a Percentage is significantly different from SY 2011–12 at the .05 level.

Note: Significance tests for differences by SFA characteristics were conducted for the 2012–13 school year only.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, question 3.1; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.6; and state data on NSLP and SBP meals claimed.

Table E-17. Percentage of Schools that Participate in the Afterschool Snack Program and At-Risk Supper Program, SY 2012–13

Grade level	Percentage of SFAs with schools that received SBP severe need reimbursement		
	Percentage of schools	Number of schools (wgt)	Number of SFAs (unwgt)
Afterschool Snack Program			
Elementary	33.0%	53,846	1,334 ¹
Middle	22.3	17,536	1,144 ²
High	11.1	18,820	1,224 ³
Other	17.9	9,378	551 ⁴
All schools	25.7	99,910	1,490 ⁵
At-Risk Supper Program			
Elementary	6.5%	53,849	1,334 ¹
Middle	5.4	17,584	1,145
High	2.9	18,838	1,225
Other	3.4	9,396	551 ⁴
All schools	5.4	99,910	1,490 ⁵

¹ *n* is less than the 1,335 SFAs that reported having elementary schools due to item nonresponse.

² *n* is less than the 1,145 SFAs that reported having middle schools due to item nonresponse.

³ *n* is less than the 1,125 SFAs that reported having high schools due to item nonresponse.

⁴ *n* is less than the 552 SFAs that reported having other schools due to item nonresponse.

⁵ *n* is less than 1,491 due to item nonresponse.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 1.2.

Table E-18. Among States with Charter Schools, the Number of Charter Schools and the Percentage Participating in NSLP and SBP, SY 2012–13

State ¹	Total number of charter schools	NSLP only	SBP only	Both NSLP and SBP
Alaska	27	14.8%	0.0%	25.9%
Arizona	534	NR	NR	NR
Arkansas	32	3.1	0.0	78.1
California	1,065	13.3	0.1	51.6
Colorado	186	36.6	0.0	41.4
Connecticut	17	11.8	0.0	82.4
Delaware	22	22.7	0.0	54.6
District of Columbia	57	0.0	0.0	91.2
Florida	576	4.0	0.0	75.4
Georgia	108	59.3	0.0	36.1
Hawaii	32	15.6	0.0	59.4
Idaho	44	31.8	0.0	52.3
Illinois	58	1.7	0.0	58.6
Indiana	72	4.2	0.0	81.9
Kansas	15	0.0	0.0	46.7
Louisiana	105	1.0	0.0	64.8
Maine	2 ²	0.0	0.0	50.0
Maryland	52	0.0	0.0	98.1
Massachusetts	77	9.1	0.0	81.8
Michigan	276 ²	14.5	0.0	85.5
Minnesota	148	NR	NR	NR
Missouri	38	2.6	0.0	92.1
Nevada	32	3.1	0.0	3.1
New Hampshire	17	17.7	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	86	5.8	0.0	81.4
New Mexico	94	10.6	0.0	39.4
New York	209	2.9	0.0	84.2
North Carolina	107	26.2	0.0	14.0
Ohio	374	2.4	0.0	73.5
Oklahoma	24	0.0	0.0	79.2
Oregon	123	12.2	0.0	45.5
Pennsylvania	175	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	16	0.0	0.0	81.3
South Carolina	55	0.0	0.0	30.9
Tennessee	47 ²	0.0	0.0	100.0
Texas	280	0.0	3.9	53.2
Utah	88	37.5	0.0	31.8
Virginia	4	0	0.0	0
Wisconsin	238	NR	NR	NR
Total	5,512	8.9	0.2	49.2

¹ n is less than 54 due to including only states with data available on number of charter schools and states with charter schools.

² The total number of charter schools reported in the State CN Directory Survey 2012 was set equal to the total number of charter schools as reported by the National Alliance of Charter Schools when the number reported in the survey exceeded that reported by the national alliance. Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C4CA and C4CB; and count of the number of charter schools for SY 2012–13 as reported by the National Alliance of Charter Schools.

Table E-19. Among States with Charter Schools, the Number of Charter Schools and the Percentage Participating in NSLP and SBP, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13

State ¹	SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Total number of charter schools	NSLP		SBP		Total number of charter schools	NSLP		SBP	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alaska	27	NR	NR	7	25.9%	27	11	40.7%	7	25.9%
Arizona	531	389	73.3	310	58.4	534	NR	NR	NR	NR
Arkansas	31	13	41.9	10	32.3	32	26	81.3	25	78.1
California	984	625	63.5	478	48.6	1,065	692	65.0	551	51.7
Colorado	177	30	17.0	19	10.7	186	145	78.0	77	41.4
Connecticut	17	15	88.2	0	0.0	17	16	94.1	14	82.4
Delaware	22	16	72.7	14	63.6	22	17	77.3	12	54.5
District of Columbia	53	50	94.3	50	94.3	57	52	91.2	52	91.2
Florida	516	375	72.7	353	68.4	576	457	79.3	434	75.3
Georgia	111	34	30.6	26	23.4	108	103	95.4	39	36.1
Hawaii	31	24	77.4	19	61.3	32	24	75.0	19	59.4
Idaho	43	24	55.8	8	18.6	44	37	84.1	23	52.3
Illinois	52	18	34.6	17	32.7	58	35	60.3	34	58.6
Indiana	65	55	84.6	52	80.0	72	62	86.1	59	81.9
Iowa	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	15	7	46.7	7	46.7
Kansas	17	8	47.1	8	47.1	105	69	65.7	68	64.8
Louisiana	99	47	47.5	46	46.5	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
Maryland	50	42	84.0	42	84.0	52	51	98.1	51	98.1
Massachusetts	72	70	97.2	70	97.2	77	70	90.9	63	81.8
Michigan	256	185	72.3	151	59.0	276 ²	276	100.0	236	85.5
Minnesota	148	121	81.8	100	67.6	148	NR	NR	NR	NR
Missouri	41	39	95.1	39	95.1	38	36	94.7	35	92.1
Nevada	32	7	21.9	0	0.0	32	2	6.3	1	3.1
New Hampshire	11	3	27.3	1	9.1	17	3	17.6	0	0.0
New Jersey	80	68	85.0	64	80.0	86	75	87.2	70	81.4
New Mexico	84	57	67.9	43	51.2	94	47	50.0	37	39.4
New York	184	109	59.2	106	57.6	209	182	87.1	176	84.2
North Carolina	100	43	43.0	43	43.0	107	43	40.2	15	14.0
Ohio	355	242	68.2	231	65.1	374	284	75.9	275	73.5

¹ n is less than 54 due to including only states with data available on number of charter schools and states with charter schools.

² The total number of charter schools reported in the State CN Directory Survey 2012 was set equal to the total number of charter schools as reported by the National Alliance of Charter Schools when the number reported in the survey exceeded that reported by the national alliance.

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, question C11B; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, question C4CB; and count of the number of charter schools for SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13 as reported by the National Alliance of Charter Schools.

Table E-19. Among States with Charter Schools, the Number of Charter Schools and the Percentage Participating in NSLP and SBP, SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13 (continued)

State ¹	SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Total number of charter schools	NSLP		SBP		Total number of charter schools	NSLP		SBP	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oklahoma	21	18	85.7	18	85.7	24	19	79.2	19	79.2
Oregon	115	66	57.4%	52	45.2%	123	71	57.7%	56	45.5%
Pennsylvania	162	200	123.5	200	123.5	175	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	16	14	87.5	14	87.5	16	13	81.3	13	81.3
South Carolina	47	12	25.5	12	25.5	55	17	30.9	17	30.9
Tennessee	39 ²	39	100.0	39	100	47 ²	47	100.0	47	100.0
Texas	271	143	52.8	152	56.1	280	149	53.2	160	57.1
Utah	81	46	56.8	27	33.3	88	61	69.3	28	31.8
Virginia	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	235	NR	NR	NR	NR	238	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wyoming	4	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total	5,190	3,250	62.6	2,824	54.4	5,512	3,200	58.1	2,721	49.4

¹ n is less than 54 due to including only states with data available on number of charter schools and states with charter schools.

² The total number of charter schools reported in the State CN Directory Survey 2012 was set equal to the total number of charter schools as reported by the National Alliance of Charter Schools when the number reported in the survey exceeded that reported by the national alliance.

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, question C11B; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, question C4CB; and count of the number of charter schools for SY 2011–12 and SY 2012–13 as reported by the National Alliance of Charter Schools.

Table E-20. Among States with Charter Schools, the Number of Charter Schools and the Percentage Considered as a Separate SFA, SY 2012–13

State ¹	Total number of charter schools	Percentage considered as separate SFA	Percentage considered as part of larger SFA	Percentage not considered as SFA or part of larger SFA
Alaska	27	3.7%	37.0%	59.3%
Arizona	534	33.3	0.0	66.7
Arkansas	32	81.3	0.0	18.8
California	1,065	49.8	15.5	34.7
Colorado	186	3.2	74.7	22.0
Connecticut	17	64.7	29.4	5.9
Delaware	22	77.3	0.0	22.7
District of Columbia	57	91.2	0.0	8.8
Florida	576	51.2	28.1	20.7
Georgia	108	59.3	0.0	40.7
Hawaii	32	75.0	0.0	25.0
Idaho	44	36.4	15.9	47.7
Illinois	58	15.5	44.8	39.7
Indiana	72	54.2	31.9	13.9
Kansas	15	0.0	46.7	53.3
Louisiana	105	14.3	51.4	34.3
Maine	2 ²	100.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	52	0.0	98.1	1.9
Massachusetts	77	77.9	13.0	9.1
Michigan	276 ²	100.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	148	NR	NR	NR
Missouri	38	94.7	0.0	5.3
Nevada	32	50.0	50.0	0.0
New Hampshire	17	5.9	11.8	82.4
New Jersey	86	77.9	9.3	12.8
New Mexico	94	50.0	7.5	42.6
New York	209	24.4	62.7	12.9
North Carolina	107	40.2	0.0	59.8
Ohio	374	75.9	0.0	24.1
Oklahoma	24	79.2	0.0	20.8
Oregon	123	26.8	30.9	42.3
Pennsylvania	175	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	16	31.3	50.0	18.8
South Carolina	55	30.9	69.1	0.0
Tennessee	47 ²	36.2	63.8	0.0
Texas	280	NR	NR	NR
Utah	88	54.6	15.9	29.5
Virginia	4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	238	8.0	91.6	0.4
Total	5,512	42.2	21.2	36.6

¹ n is less than 54 due to including only states with data available on number of charter schools and states with charter schools.

² The total number of charter schools reported in the State CN Directory Survey 2012 was set equal to the total number of charter schools as reported by the National Alliance of Charter Schools when the number reported in the survey exceeded that reported by the national alliance. Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C4CA and C4CB; and count of the number of charter schools for SY 2012–13 as reported by the National Alliance of Charter Schools.

Table E-21. Number and Percentage of SFAs with Schools Operating NSLP Only Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	NSLP only under Provision 1		NSLP only under Provision 2		NSLP only under Provision 3		NSLP only under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	189	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Alaska	73	509	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	15.1	0	0.0
Arizona	458	2,265	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas	289	1,110	0	0.0	22	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	1,094	10,124	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado	226	1,796	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	185	1,157	0	0.0	7	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	42	214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	61	228	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	223	4,131	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	232	2,449	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	3	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	35	289	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	148	748	0	0.0	14	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,132	4,361	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana	499	1,936	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	480	1,436	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	400	1,378	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	189	1,554	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	113	1,471	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	189	631	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	73	1,449	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	429	1,829	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan	882	3,877	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	697	2,392	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Mississippi	197	1,083	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	785	2,410	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
Montana	241	827	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	378	1,096	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	32	645	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	100	480	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	697	2,607	4	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-21. Number and Percentage of SFAs with Schools Operating NSLP Only Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13 (continued)

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	NSLP only under Provision 1		NSLP only under Provision 2		NSLP only under Provision 3		NSLP only under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico	220	862	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New York	1,105	4,757	0	0.0	7	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.4
North Carolina	162	2,567	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	215	516	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	1,222	3,758	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	574	1,785	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	245	1,296	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	853	3,233	0	0.0	6	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	38	1,473	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	54	317	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	106	1,214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	211	710	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	201	1,784	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	1,259	8,732	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	85	1,016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	226	320	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	.	32	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Virginia	161	2,175	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	327	2,338	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	73	757	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	848	2,238	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	58	360	0	0.0	1	1.7	2	3.5	0	0.0
Total	19,014	100,362	4		67		16		4	

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-22. Number and Percentage of Schools Operating NSLP Only Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	NSLP only under Provision 1		NSLP only under Provision 2		NSLP only under Provision 3		NSLP only under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	189	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Alaska	73	509	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.4	0	0.0
Arizona	458	2,265	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas	289	1,110	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	1,094	10,124	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado	226	1,796	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	185	1,157	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	42	214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	61	228	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	223	4,131	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	232	2,449	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	3	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	35	289	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	148	748	0	0.0	25	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,132	4,361	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana	499	1,936	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	480	1,436	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	400	1,378	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	189	1,554	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	113	1,471	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	189	631	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	73	1,449	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	429	1,829	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan	882	3,877	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	697	2,392	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	197	1,083	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	785	2,410	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
Montana	241	827	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	378	1,096	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	32	645	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	100	480	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	697	2,607	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-22. Number and Percentage of Schools Operating NSLP Only Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13 (continued)

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	NSLP only under Provision 1		NSLP only under Provision 2		NSLP only under Provision 3		NSLP only under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico	220	862	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New York	1,105	4,757	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1
North Carolina	162	2,567	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	215	516	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	1,222	3,758	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	574	1,785	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	245	1,296	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	853	3,233	0	0.0	97	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	38	1,473	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	54	317	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	106	1,214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	211	710	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	201	1,784	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	1,259	8,732	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	85	1,016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	226	320	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	.	32	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	161	2,175	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	327	2,338	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	73	757	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	848	2,238	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	58	360	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	19,014	100,362	4	0.0	144	0.1	10	0.0	5	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-23. Number and Percentage of SFAs with Schools Operating SBP Only Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	SBP only under Provision 1		SBP only under Provision 2		SBP only under Provision 3		SBP only under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	189	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Alaska	73	509	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	458	2,265	0	0.0	7	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas	289	1,110	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	1,094	10,124	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado	226	1,796	0	0.0	4	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	185	1,157	0	0.0	7	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	42	214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	61	228	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	223	4,131	0	0.0	12	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	232	2,449	0	0.0	30	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	3	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	35	289	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	148	748	0	0.0	79	53.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,132	4,361	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana	499	1,936	0	0.0	4	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	480	1,436	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	400	1,378	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	189	1,554	0	0.0	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	113	1,471	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	189	631	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	73	1,449	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	429	1,829	0	0.0	45	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan	882	3,877	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	697	2,392	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	197	1,083	0	0.0	13	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	785	2,410	0	0.0	13	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana	241	827	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	378	1,096	0	0.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	32	645	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	100	480	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	697	2,607	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-23. Number and Percentage of SFAs with Schools Operating SBP Only Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13 (continued)

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	SBP only under Provision 1		SBP only under Provision 2		SBP only under Provision 3		SBP only under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico	220	862	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New York	1,105	4,757	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina	162	2,567	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	215	516	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	1,222	3,758	0	0.0	13	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	574	1,785	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	245	1,296	0	0.0	18	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	853	3,233	0	0.0	7	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	38	1,473	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	54	317	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	106	1,214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	211	710	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	201	1,784	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	1,259	8,732	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	85	1,016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	226	320	0	0.0	5	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	.	32	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Virginia	161	2,175	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	327	2,338	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	73	757	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	848	2,238	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	58	360	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19,014	100,362	0		274		0		0	

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-24. Number and Percentage of Schools Operating SBP Only Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	SBP only under Provision 1		SBP only under Provision 2		SBP only under Provision 3		SBP only under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	189	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Alaska	73	509	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	458	2,265	0	0.0	74	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas	289	1,110	0	0.0	14	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	1,094	10,124	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado	226	1,796	0	0.0	46	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	185	1,157	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	42	214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	61	228	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	223	4,131	0	0.0	404	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	232	2,449	0	0.0	132	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	3	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	35	289	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	148	748	0	0.0	313	41.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,132	4,361	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana	499	1,936	0	0.0	32	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	480	1,436	0	0.0	10	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	400	1,378	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	189	1,554	0	0.0	35	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	113	1,471	0	0.0	74	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	189	631	0	0.0	4	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	73	1,449	0	0.0	193	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	429	1,829	0	0.0	351	19.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan	882	3,877	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	697	2,392	0	0.0	57	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	197	1,083	0	0.0	78	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	785	2,410	0	0.0	102	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana	241	827	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	378	1,096	0	0.0	105	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	32	645	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	100	480	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	697	2,607	0	0.0	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-24. Number and Percentage of Schools Operating SBP Only Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13 (continued)

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	SBP only under Provision 1		SBP only under Provision 2		SBP only under Provision 3		SBP only under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico	220	862	0	0.0%	10	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New York	1,105	4,757	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina	162	2,567	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	215	516	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	1,222	3,758	0	0.0	121	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	574	1,785	0	0.0	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	245	1,296	0	0.0	123	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	853	3,233	0	0.0	122	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	38	1,473	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	54	317	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	106	1,214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	211	710	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	201	1,784	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	1,259	8,732	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	85	1,016	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	226	320	0	0.0	13	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	.	32	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	161	2,175	0	0.0	89	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	327	2,338	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	73	757	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	848	2,238	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	58	360	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	19,014	100,362	0	0.0	2,516	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-25. Number and Percentage of SFAs with Schools Operating Both NSLP and SBP Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	Both NSLP and SBP under Provision 1		Both NSLP and SBP under Provision 2		Both NSLP and SBP under Provision 3		Both NSLP and SBP under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	189	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Alaska	73	509	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	17.8	0	0.0
Arizona	458	2,265	0	0.0	72	15.7	8	1.8	0	0.0
Arkansas	289	1,110	0	0.0	22	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	1,094	10,124	6	0.6	150	13.7	2	0.2	0	0.0
Colorado	226	1,796	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	185	1,157	0	0.0	7	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	42	214	0	0.0	7	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	61	228	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	23	37.7
Florida	223	4,131	0	0.0	7	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	232	2,449	0	0.0	38	16.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	3	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	35	289	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	148	748	0	0.0	79	53.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,132	4,361	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.2	60	5.3
Indiana	499	1,936	0	0.0	7	1.4	1	0.2	0	0.0
Iowa	480	1,436	0	0.0	2	0.4	5	1.0	0	0.0
Kansas	400	1,378	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	189	1,554	0	0.0	NR	NR	0	0.0	52	27.5
Louisiana	113	1,471	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	189	631	0	0.0	9	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	73	1,449	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
Massachusetts	429	1,829	0	0.0	8	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan	882	3,877	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	116	13.2
Minnesota	697	2,392	0	0.0	5	0.7	5	0.7	0	0.0
Mississippi	197	1,083	0	0.0	20	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	785	2,410	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
Montana	241	827	0	0.0	25	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	378	1,096	0	0.0	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	32	645	0	0.0	3	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	100	480	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	697	2,607	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-25. Number and Percentage of SFAs with Schools Operating Both NSLP and SBP Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13 (continued)

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	Both NSLP and SBP under Provision 1		Both NSLP and SBP under Provision 2		Both NSLP and SBP under Provision 3		Both NSLP and SBP under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico	220	862	0	0.0%	90	40.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New York	1,105	4,757	0	0.0	101	9.1	0	0.0	69	6.2
North Carolina	162	2,567	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	215	516	0	0.0	21	9.8	1	0.5	0	0.0
Ohio	1,222	3,758	0	0.0	25	2.1	0	0.0	78	6.4
Oklahoma	574	1,785	0	0.0	28	4.9	14	2.4	0	0.0
Oregon	245	1,296	0	0.0	23	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	853	3,233	0	0.0	6	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	38	1,473	0	0.0	9	23.7	1	2.6	0	0.0
Rhode Island	54	317	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	106	1,214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	211	710	0	0.0	39	18.5	5	2.4	0	0.0
Tennessee	201	1,784	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0
Texas	1,259	8,732	0	0.0	95	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	85	1,016	0	0.0	2	2.4	2	2.4	0	0.0
Vermont	226	320	0	0.0	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	.	32	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Virginia	161	2,175	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	327	2,338	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	73	757	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	48.0
Wisconsin	848	2,238	0	0.0	11	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	58	360	0	0.0	1	1.7	2	3.5	0	0.0
Total	19,014	100,362	6		926		67		433	

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-26. Number and Percentage of Schools Operating Both NSLP and SBP Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	Both NLSP and SBP under Provision 1		Both NLSP and SBP under Provision 2		Both NLSP and SBP under Provision 3		Both NLSP and SBP under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	189	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Alaska	73	509	0	0.0	0	0.0	95	18.7	0	0.0
Arizona	458	2,265	0	0.0	193	8.5	16	0.7	0	0.0
Arkansas	289	1,110	0	0.0	90	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	1,094	10,124	65	0.6	3008	29.7	12	0.1	0	0.0
Colorado	226	1,796	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut	185	1,157	0	0.0	124	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	42	214	0	0.0	16	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	61	228	0	0.0	4	1.8	0	0.0	123	53.9
Florida	223	4,131	0	0.0	93	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	232	2,449	0	0.0	223	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guam	3	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	35	289	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	148	748	0	0.0	313	41.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,132	4,361	0	0.0	26	0.6	4	0.1	478	11.0
Indiana	499	1,936	0	0.0	70	3.6	22	1.1	0	0.0
Iowa	480	1,436	0	0.0	14	1.0	5	0.3	0	0.0
Kansas	400	1,378	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	189	1,554	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	267	17.2
Louisiana	113	1,471	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	189	631	0	0.0	9	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	73	1,449	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.5	0	0.0
Massachusetts	429	1,829	0	0.0	52	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan	882	3,877	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	546	14.1
Minnesota	697	2,392	0	0.0	5	0.2	7	0.3	0	0.0
Mississippi	197	1,083	0	0.0	66	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	785	2,410	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
Montana	241	827	0	0.0	71	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	378	1,096	0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	32	645	0	0.0	39	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	100	480	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	697	2,607	2	0.1	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-26. Number and Percentage of Schools Operating Both NLSP and SBP Under Specific Provisions as Reported by State Child Nutrition Directors, SY 2012–13 (continued)

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of schools in state	Both NLSP and SBP under Provision 1		Both NLSP and SBP under Provision 2		Both NLSP and SBP under Provision 3		Both NLSP and SBP under CEP	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Mexico	220	862	0	0.0%	337	39.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New York	1,105	4,757	0	0.0	491	10.3	0	0.0	662	13.9
North Carolina	162	2,567	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	215	516	0	0.0	28	5.4	4	0.8	0	0.0
Ohio	1,222	3,758	0	0.0	35	0.9	0	0.0	304	8.1
Oklahoma	574	1,785	0	0.0	33	1.8	14	0.8	0	0.0
Oregon	245	1,296	0	0.0	85	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	853	3,233	0	0.0	97	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	38	1,473	0	0.0	.	.	.	.	0	0.0
Rhode Island	54	317	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	106	1,214	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	211	710	0	0.0	141	19.9	51	7.2	0	0.0
Tennessee	201	1,784	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.4	0	0.0
Texas	1,259	8,732	0	0.0	690	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	85	1,016	0	0.0	8	0.8	4	0.4	0	0.0
Vermont	226	320	0	0.0	8	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	.	32	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	161	2,175	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	327	2,338	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	73	757	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	283	37.4
Wisconsin	848	2,238	0	0.0	17	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	58	360	0	0.0	1	0.3	5	1.4	0	0.0
Total	19,014	100,362	67	0.1	6,407	6.4	256	0.3	2,663	2.7

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions D1 and D2; State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, questions C1 and C2.

Table E-27. Among SFAs with Schools that Participated in the SBP, the Percentage of SFAs that Implemented the New Breakfast Requirements, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs	Total SFAs	
		Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	52.3%	13,646	1,397 ¹
SFA size²			
Small (1-999)	58.9	6,738	325
Medium (1,000-4,999)	48.5	4,858	513
Large (5,000-24,999)	39.8	1,743	383
Very Large (25,000+)	37.0	307	176
Urbanicity			
City	55.0	1,683	272
Suburban	52.1	2,463	355
Town	46.8	2,704	268
Rural	53.9	6,796	502
Poverty level			
Low (0-29% F/RP)	48.3	2,244	263
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	50.7	6,444	644
High (60% or more F/RP)	56.2	4,958	490

¹ *n* is less than the 1,406 SFAs with at least one school participating in the SBP due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs that implemented the new breakfast requirements differed significantly by SFA size at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 5.8.

Table E-28. Percentage of SFAs Reporting Students Eating More Fruits and Vegetables Compared to Last Year by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs	Total SFAs	
		Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	60.5%	14,729	1,468 ¹
SFA size			
Small (1-999)	61.4	7,471	360
Medium (1,000-4,999)	59.3	5,201	547
Large (5,000-24,999)	58.5	1,748	384
Very Large (25,000+)	68.6	309	177
Urbanicity			
City	69.2	1,790	277
Suburban	60.7	2,749	381
Town	58.1	2,841	278
Rural	59.2	7,348	532
Poverty level			
Low (0-29% F/RP)	57.8	2,861	308
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	61.9	6,842	667
High (60% or more F/RP)	60.1	5,026	493

¹ *n* is less than 1,491 due to item nonresponse.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 5.51.

Table E-29. Percentage of SFAs with an Off Campus Lunch Policy for High Schools by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs	Total SFAs	
		Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	24.0%	14,757	1,469 ¹
SFA size²			
Small (1-999)	22.9	7,500	361
Medium (1,000-4,999)	23.7	5,195	546
Large (5,000-24,999)	27.6	1,754	385
Very Large (25,000+)	38.6	309	177
Urbanicity²			
City	18.5	1,818	278
Suburban	20.2	2,737	381
Town	31.9	2,832	277
Rural	23.8	7,370	533
Poverty level²			
Low (0-29% F/RP)	24.4	2,882	310
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	26.9	6,829	666
High (60% or more F/RP)	20.0	5,046	493

¹ *n* is less than 1,491 due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs with an off campus lunch policy for high schools differed significantly by SFA size, urbanicity, and poverty level at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 5.55.

Table E-30. Among SFAs with a Local Wellness Policy for All Schools, the Percentage of SFAs That Had Various Stakeholders Involved in the Development of the Policy by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs that had the following stakeholders involved in the development of their local wellness policy:									Total SFAs	
	Parents	Students	SFA staff	School board members	School administrators	Physical education teachers	School health professionals	Public/local community	Other	Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	73.9%	64.3%	90.3%	67.2%	93.9%	78.3%	74.3%	53.5%	4.5%	13,357	1,375 ¹
SFA size²											
Small (1-999)	68.9	62.4	87.2	66.1	93.6	74.2	64.4	44.3	3.7	6,456	311
Medium (1,000-4,999)	76.6	65.3	92.1	67.8	93.2	81.0	81.4	58.6	4.9	3,745	399
Large (5,000-24,999)	82.8	68.2	95.8	67.8	96.9	84.8	87.8	68.4	6.3	1,706	374
Very large (25,000+)	86.2	66.5	97.4	75.3	93.3	85.5	93.2	82.1	7.6	304	174
Urbanicity³											
City	73.7	65.0	93.2	65.9	92.0	74.5	71.4	50.9	5.4	1,537	260
Suburban	69.8	56.4	91.2	68.6	93.2	77.8	74.3	51.2	5.1	2,736	378
Town	76.7	67.0	89.6	66.5	93.5	75.1	81.1	55.0	3.3	2,610	256
Rural	74.5	66.4	89.6	67.1	94.8	80.7	72.1	54.5	4.6	6,474	481
Poverty level⁴											
Low (0-29% F/RP)	73.8	65.2	90.8	70.7	94.2	78.6	75.9	54.3	5.2	2,613	293
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	77.1	66.7	89.3	69.2	94.1	81.5	77.0	55.2	4.2	6,320	627
High (60% or more F/RP)	69.2	60.3	91.5	62.1	93.4	73.6	69.3	50.5	4.6	4,424	455

¹ *n* is less than the 1,378 SFAs with a local wellness policy for all schools due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs that involved parents, SFA staff, physical education teachers, school health professionals, and the public/local community in the development of their local wellness policy differed significantly by SFA size at the .05 level.

³ Percentage of SFAs that involved students in the development of their local wellness policy differed significantly by urbanicity at the .05 level.

⁴ Percentage of SFAs that involved parents, school board members, and physical education teachers in the development of their local wellness policy differed significantly by poverty level at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 4.2.

Table E-31. Among SFAs with a Local Wellness Policy for All Schools, the Percentage of SFAs That Had Various Stakeholders Involved in the Implementation of the Policy by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs that had the following stakeholders involved in the implementation of their local wellness policy:									Total SFAs	
	Parents	Students	SFA staff	School board members	School administrators	Physical education teachers	School health professionals	Public/local community	Other	Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	41.6%	44.1%	88.9%	50.6%	90.0%	69.6%	66.9%	31.7%	3.1%	13,333	1,372 ¹
SFA size²											
Small (1-999)	38.0	43.8	86.7	50.5	89.7	64.2	58.7	25.5	3.0	6,438	310
Medium (1,000-4,999)	44.0	43.7	91.1	50.7	90.4	74.7	72.8	35.8	2.9	4,898	517
Large (5,000-24,999)	46.5	45.6	90.4	49.8	89.4	73.5	77.9	40.2	3.4	1,693	371
Very large (25,000+)	51.7	47.7	92.1	54.1	94.9	81.8	86.3	48.7	6.3	304	174
Urbanicity³											
City	47.9	56.0	91.1	46.8	90.4	65.5	62.2	36.9	7.5	1,530	258
Suburban	40.2	36.5	91.9	49.5	90.6	73.1	70.4	32.1	2.5	2,737	378
Town	41.2	46.3	88.5	52.4	89.7	68.5	73.7	32.6	2.5	2,610	256
Rural	40.8	43.5	87.3	51.2	89.8	69.6	63.8	29.9	2.6	6,455	480
Poverty level											
Low (0-29% F/RP)	40.6	38.6	93.1	46.9	90.2	71.9	70.6	28.5	4.3	2,616	293
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	43.6	45.4	88.4	52.0	90.4	69.1	66.9	32.8	1.9	6,296	625
High (60% or more F/RP)	39.2	45.4	87.2	50.7	89.5	69.1	64.7	31.9	4.2	4,421	454

¹ *n* is less than the 1,378 SFAs with a local wellness policy for all schools due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs that involved parents, SFA staff, physical education teachers, school health professionals, and the public/local community in the implementation of their local wellness policy differed significantly by SFA size at the .05 level.

³ Percentage of SFAs that involved students, physical education teachers, and other stakeholders in the implementation of their local wellness policy differed significantly by urbanicity at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 4.3.

Table E-32. Among SFAs with a Local Wellness Policy for All Schools, the Percentage of SFAs That Had Various Stakeholders Involved in the Periodic Review and Updating of the Policy by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012-13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs that had the following stakeholders involved in the periodic review and updating of their local wellness policy:									Total SFAs	
	Parents	Students	SFA staff	School board members	School administrators	Physical education teachers	School health professionals	Public/local community	Other	Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	44.0%	35.5%	77.3%	57.4%	84.6%	57.2%	60.1%	33.6%	3.7%	13,319	1,372 ¹
SFA size²											
Small (1-999)	37.2	30.2	71.6	54.7	85.2	51.3	50.5	25.6	3.0	6,436	310
Medium (1,000-4,999)	49.5	40.6	80.9	60.2	84.4	61.7	66.8	38.4	3.7	4,877	515
Large (5,000-24,999)	50.6	39.0	86.0	58.1	82.6	63.0	72.6	45.9	5.5	1,702	373
Very large (25,000+)	59.7	45.2	91.9	66.0	86.8	78.1	85.0	57.9	8.7	304	174
Urbanicity											
City	45.5	37.8	82.4	60.6	80.7	55.1	54.4	35.3	10.4	1,537	260
Suburban	49.4	36.7	82.1	63.9	87.6	62.1	64.7	37.0	3.7	2,743	379
Town	42.1	37.3	76.8	58.9	80.1	55.8	64.8	31.9	3.4	2,600	255
Rural	42.0	33.7	74.3	53.4	86.1	56.2	57.5	32.5	2.3	6,439	478
Poverty level³											
Low (0-29% F/RP)	47.0	37.7	82.1	67.0	88.5	62.0	66.2	33.5	4.1	2,599	292
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	41.6	34.0	73.9	54.2	81.9	56.1	59.7	33.0	3.3	6,296	625
High (60% or more F/RP)	45.5	36.2	79.3	56.5	86.2	56.0	57.0	34.6	4.2	4,424	455

¹ *n* is less than the 1,378 SFAs with a local wellness policy for all schools due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs that involved parents, students, SFA staff, physical education teachers, school health professionals, and the public/local community in the periodic review and updating of their local wellness policy differed significantly by SFA size at the .05 level.

³ Percentage of SFAs that involved school board members in the periodic review and updating of their local wellness policy differed significantly by poverty level at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 4.4.

Table E-33. Percentage of SFAs in which Non-Program Foods Were Sold During Lunch in Any District Schools by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs in which non-program foods are sold during lunch	Total SFAs	
		Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	31.0%	15,016	1,486 ¹
SFA size²			
Small (1-999)	15.4	7,690	370
Medium (1,000-4,999)	43.4	5,258	553
Large (5,000-24,999)	55.8	1,759	386
Very Large (25,000+)	66.7	309	177
Urbanicity²			
City	28.0	1,840	279
Suburban	42.5	2,833	388
Town	36.0	2,893	281
Rural	25.4	7,450	538
Poverty level²			
Low (0-29% F/RP)	38.7	2,958	316
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	36.7	6,905	670
High (60% or more F/RP)	18.9	5,154	500

¹ *n* is less than 1,491 due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs in which non-program foods are sold during lunch differed significantly by SFA size, urbanicity, and poverty level at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 3.1.

Table E-34. Among SFAs in which Non-Program Foods Were Sold during Lunch, the Percentage of SFAs that Sold Non-Program Foods at Various Locations by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs that sold non-program foods in the following locations:								Total SFAs	
	Same room as NSLP but separate cashier lines	Same room as NSLP and same cashier lines	Different room from NSLP meals	Vending machines inside the cafeteria	Vending machines outside the cafeteria	School stores	Snack bars	Other	Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	32.8%	43.6%	28.4%	32.8%	42.4%	30.7%	20.2%	11.7%	4,640	640 ¹
SFA size²										
Small (1-999)	33.0	35.7	24.0	18.8	26.6	9.1	12.4	17.3	1,182	58
Medium (1,000-4,999)	29.8	45.5	22.4	35.5	40.7	30.8	15.6	7.6	2,271	242
Large (5,000-24,999)	37.9	46.9	40.3	41.6	59.0	50.5	35.1	12.3	981	219
Very large (25,000+)	39.2	51.3	64.0	41.6	71.8	59.2	45.2	21.5	206	121
Urbanicity³										
City	34.1	41.4	54.4	38.8	54.1	60.7	36.0	14.5	516	145
Suburban	37.2	51.3	27.6	50.1	48.0	32.3	21.5	9.9	1,204	208
Town	30.5	39.1	23.5	27.2	45.6	29.3	20.6	10.9	1,031	116
Rural	30.9	41.7	24.5	23.2	33.8	22.2	14.9	12.5	1,889	171
Poverty level⁴										
Low (0-29% F/RP)	39.7	52.4	21.5	42.2	46.2	29.7	22.2	8.4	1,144	157
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	31.4	43.2	27.5	30.5	41.7	27.2	15.3	13.0	2,531	316
High (60% or more F/RP)	28.1	34.3	38.9	27.7	39.7	40.9	30.7	12.3	965	167

¹ *n* is less than the 641 SFAs in which non-program foods were sold during lunch due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs that sold non-program foods in different rooms from NSLP meals, vending machines inside the cafeteria, vending machines outside the cafeteria, school stores, snack bars, and other locations differed significantly by SFA size at the .05 level.

³ Percentage of SFAs that sold non-program foods in different rooms from NSLP meals, vending machines inside the cafeteria, vending machines outside the cafeteria, school stores, and snack bars differed significantly by urbanicity at the .05 level.

⁴ Percentage of SFAs that sold non-program foods in the same room as NSLP and same cashier lines, different rooms from NSLP meals, vending machines inside the cafeteria, school stores, and snack bars differed significantly by poverty level at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 3.2.

Table E-35. Among SFAs in which Non-Program Foods Are Sold during Lunch, the Percentage of SFAs that Sold Various Types of Non-Program Foods by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs that sold the following types of non-program foods at lunch time:							Total SFAs	
	Alternative entrees to the NSLP meal	Snack foods	Fruit	Desserts	Water	Drinks other than water	Second helping of the NSLP offering that day	Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	52.7%	93.1%	71.1%	56.8%	91.8%	87.7%	66.8%	4,640	640 ¹
SFA size²									
Small (1-999)	56.1	87.8	66.7	39.6	90.1	80.1	63.0	1,182	58
Medium (1,000-4,999)	49.2	93.5	74.8	60.4	92.2	88.3	69.8	2,271	242
Large (5,000-24,999)	54.9	98.3	70.1	65.4	93.6	94.1	65.3	981	219
Very large (25,000+)	61.6	94.8	60.6	74.4	88.5	94.1	62.2	206	121
Urbanicity³									
City	53.3	97.9	56.7	71.8	93.8	95.1	61.5	516	145
Suburban	53.1	97.4	82.9	66.9	96.8	90.5	74.4	1,204	208
Town	50.4	95.3	74.0	54.9	93.1	93.4	60.6	1,031	116
Rural	53.6	87.9	66.0	47.3	87.3	80.8	66.7	1,889	171
Poverty level⁴									
Low (0-29% F/RP)	63.1	97.4	87.5	63.6	94.2	87.3	70.3	1,144	157
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	53.4	92.3	70.8	55.9	92.4	87.2	68.8	2,531	316
High (60% or more F/RP)	38.8	90.3	52.6	51.0	87.3	89.5	57.4	965	167

¹ *n* is less than the 641 SFAs in which non-program foods were sold during lunch due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs that sold snack foods, desserts, and drinks other than water differed significantly by SFA size at the .05 level.

³ Percentage of SFAs that sold snack foods, fruit, desserts, water, and drinks other than water differed significantly by urbanicity at the .05 level.

⁴ Percentage of SFAs that sold alternative entrees to the NSLP meal and fruit differed significantly by poverty level at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 3.3.

Table E-36. Among SFAs in which Non-Program Foods Aare Sold during Lunch, the Percentage of SFAs in which Students Use Various Payment Methods to Purchase Non-Program Foods by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs in which students use the following payment methods to purchase non-program foods:														
	Electronic payment					Cash					Other				
	All students	Some students	No students	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	All students	Some students	No students	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>	All students	Some students	No students	Wgt <i>n</i>	Unwgt <i>n</i>
All SFAs	15.9%	53.0%	31.1%	4,628	637 ¹	39.5%	55.1%	5.4%	4,620	638 ¹	1.8%	7.1%	91.1%	4,389	608 ¹
SFA size															
Small (1-999)	14.4	43.1	42.5	1,182	58	37.7	52.0	10.3	1,182	58	1.6	10.0	88.4	1,143	56
Medium (1,000-4,999)	15.7	56.3	28.0	2,266	241	38.5	56.7	4.8	2,251	240	2.6	7.5	89.9	2,113	225
Large (5,000-24,999)	18.4	56.3	25.2	975	217	42.9	55.4	1.7	981	219	0.3	3.2	96.5	929	207
Very large (25,000+)	15.3	56.9	27.8	206	121	44.7	54.1	1.2	206	121	0.6	3.8	95.6	204	120
Urbanicity²															
City	15.6	45.2	39.3	513	144	56.4	43.0	0.7	516	145	0.6	3.6	95.9	497	139
Suburban	17.2	65.3	17.6	1,201	207	35.4	63.6	1.0	1,204	208	0.7	7.6	91.7	1,134	198
Town	14.3	53.6	32.1	1,033	116	39.6	55.5	4.9	1,021	115	3.5	6.1	90.3	962	109
Rural	16.1	46.9	37.0	1,882	170	37.4	52.8	9.7	1,879	170	1.9	8.2	89.9	1,747	162
Poverty level²															
Low (0-29% F/RP)	19.8	67.5	12.8	1,144	157	24.5	68.3	7.1	1,134	156	1.9	7.0	91.1	1,041	143
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	15.9	53.6	30.4	2,518	313	37.4	56.3	6.3	2,531	316	1.2	8.0	90.8	2,428	304
High (60% or more F/RP)	11.2	34.1	54.7	966	167	62.8	36.5	0.7	955	166	3.1	4.7	92.1	920	161

¹ *n* is less than the 641 SFAs in which non-program foods were sold during lunch due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs in which students used electronic payment and cash to purchase non-program foods differed significantly by urbanicity and poverty level at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 3.4.

Table E-37. Among SFAs That Provide Free Drinking Water Where Meals Were Served, the Percentage of SFAs With Various Sources of Free Drinking Water by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012-13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs that had the following available sources of free drinking water:							Total SFAs	
	Water fountains	Water coolers	Insulated containers	Pitchers or jugs	Electronic water hydration stations	Bottled water	Other	Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	89.8%	7.5%	27.3%	18.7%	3.1%	16.3%	1.0%	14,603	1,457 ¹
SFA size²									
Small (1-999)	82.9	8.2	20.1	13.7	2.3	17.1	1.0	7,394	356
Medium (1,000-4,999)	96.1	6.4	31.4	19.7	3.5	15.8	0.7	5,161	543
Large (5,000-24,999)	98.3	8.0	41.5	31.8	5.3	14.1	1.5	1,744	383
Very large (25,000+)	98.9	6.9	51.3	47.1	3.7	16.5	3.5	304	175
Urbanicity³									
City	90.2	9.8	30.5	19.2	5.7	14.3	0.4	1,755	271
Suburban	96.5	6.5	26.1	16.1	4.0	12.9	0.5	2,760	384
Town	91.5	5.3	33.0	20.3	2.4	15.8	0.8	2,813	275
Rural	86.4	8.2	24.8	18.9	2.4	18.3	1.3	7,275	527
Poverty level⁴									
Low (0-29% F/RP)	95.8	6.6	21.9	15.4	3.4	12.8	0.8	2,851	309
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	92.0	7.2	26.1	20.0	3.5	16.3	0.6	6,732	658
High (60% or more F/RP)	83.3	8.5	32.0	18.8	2.4	18.3	1.6	5,020	490

¹ *n* equals the 1,457 SFAs that provided free drinking water where school meals were served due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs that provided free drinking water in water fountains, insulated containers with cooled tap water, and pitchers/jugs of room temperature tap water differed significantly by SFA size at the .05 level.

³ Percentage of SFAs that provided free drinking water in water fountains differed significantly by urbanicity at the .05 level.

⁴ Percentage of SFAs that provided free drinking water in water fountains and insulated containers with cooled tap water differed significantly by poverty level at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, question 3.8.

Table E-38. Among SFAs That Provided Free Drinking Water with Meals, the Percentage of SFAs With Various Sources of Tap Water by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012-13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs with schools that had the following sources of tap water available at their schools:			Total SFAs	
	Public or municipal source	Well or spring water	Tap water is not available	Weighted <i>n</i>	Unweighted <i>n</i>
All SFAs	89.2%	14.8%	10.1%	14,587	1,456 ¹
SFA size²					
Small (1-999)	84.5	16.0	11.3	7,394	356
Medium (1,000-4,999)	92.8	14.0	8.6	5,145	542
Large (5,000-24,999)	97.4	12.2	10.6	1,744	383
Very large (25,000+)	95.0	14.3	5.3	304	175
Urbanicity³					
City	97.2	4.0	8.1	1,755	271
Suburban	90.8	10.2	8.3	2,760	384
Town	98.2	8.0	8.8	2,798	274
Rural	83.2	21.7	11.8	7,275	527
Poverty level					
Low (0-29% F/RP)	86.3	19.3	8.4	2,851	309
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	89.7	15.3	9.5	6,716	657
High (60% or more F/RP)	90.2	11.6	11.9	5,020	490

¹ *n* is less than the 1,457 SFAs that provided free drinking water where school meals were served due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs with public or municipal sources of tap water available differed significantly by SFA size at the .05 level.

³ Percentage of SFAs with public or municipal sources and well or spring water sources of tap water available differed significantly by urbanicity at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, question 3.9.

Table E-39. Among SFAs That Provided Free Drinking Water With Meals, the Percentage of SFAs That Tested the Tap Water by SFA Characteristics, SY 2012-13

SFA characteristics	Percentage of SFAs that tested the tap water in their districts for common contaminants (arsenic, lead, bacteria, nitrates):						Total SFAs	
	Never	Less than once a year	Once a year	Twice a year	More than twice a year	Not rely on water supply for drinking	Weight	Unwgt n
All SFAs	2.8%	3.9%	28.8%	15.7%	45.9%	2.9%	6,388	562 ¹
SFA size²								
Small (1-999)	1.7	3.5	25.2	16.3	51.6	1.7	3,571	172
Medium (1,000-4,999)	2.7	3.9	32.3	15.2	41.6	4.3	2,114	216
Large (5,000-24,999)	9.5	6.3	36.6	13.3	30.0	4.3	629	132
Very large (25,000+)	6.9	2.2	31.3	26.8	29.1	3.7	74	42
Urbanicity²								
City	6.6	23.2	38.1	12.7	14.9	4.5	511	72
Suburban	4.3	6.2	31.3	22.2	32.1	3.9	1,134	143
Town	1.8	2.3	43.3	12.6	36.9	3.0	871	83
Rural	2.1	1.0	23.5	15.0	56.1	2.3	3,871	264
Poverty level								
Low (0-29% F/RP)	5.5	3.0	24.7	13.6	52.7	0.6	1,406	132
Medium (30%-59% F/RP)	2.2	3.4	28.3	17.8	46.1	2.3	2,872	253
High (60% or more F/RP)	2.0	5.2	32.1	14.4	41.2	5.1	2,111	177

¹ n is less than the 1,457 SFAs that provided free drinking water where school meals were served due to item nonresponse.

² Percentage of SFAs that tested the tap water in their districts for common contaminants differed significantly by SFA size and urbanicity at the .05 level.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, question 3.10.

Table E-40. Among States with SFAs Using FSMCs, the Percentage of SFAs Using FSMCs by State, SY 2012–13

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of SFAs using FSMCs	Percentage of total SFAs in the state using FSMCs	Percentage using local companies	Percentage using regional companies	Percentage using national companies	National companies				
							Percentage using Aramark	Percentage using Chartwells	Percentage using Preferred Meal Systems	Percentage using Sodexo	Percentage using other national companies
Alabama	189	2	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alaska	73	7	9.6	5.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
Arizona	458	82	17.9	0.2	0.0	17.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.9	7.4
Arkansas	289	3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	1,094	137	12.5	6.2	0.7	5.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.8	1.2
Colorado	226	20	8.9	0.4	1.3	7.1	0.4	4.9	0.0	1.8	0.0
Connecticut	185	53	28.7	0.0	7.6	21.1	1.6	11.9	0.0	7.6	0.0
Delaware	42	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	61	59	96.7	31.2	1.6	63.9	0.0	1.6	6.6	0.0	55.7
Florida	223	19	8.5	1.4	3.1	4.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0
Georgia	232	35	15.1	11.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.9	0.0
Guam	3	2	66.7	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3
Hawaii	35	2	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0
Idaho	148	4	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Illinois	1,132	296	26.2	5.4	0.0	20.8	6.7	1.8	5.6	3.6	3.1
Indiana	499	85	17.0	5.2	0.0	11.8	5.2	2.6	2.6	0.8	0.6
Iowa	480	12	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kansas	400	18	4.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kentucky	189	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	113	18	15.9	1.8	0.0	14.2	1.8	5.3	0.0	2.7	4.4
Maine	189	2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	73	16	21.9	16.4	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
Massachusetts	429	80	18.7	0.0	0.0	18.7	3.3	8.2	0.2	0.9	6.1
Michigan	882	212	24.0	0.1	0.1	23.8	1.8	15.1	4.3	2.2	0.5
Minnesota	697	71	10.2	1.4	0.9	7.9	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.7	5.5
Mississippi	197	5	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	785	178	22.7	2.0	13.6	7.0	1.3	3.1	0.1	0.6	1.9
Montana	241	5	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Nebraska	378	22	5.8	0.0	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Nevada	32	4	12.5	3.1	0.0	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, question C3.

Table E-40. Among States with SFAs Using FSMCs, the Percentage of SFAs Using FSMCs by State, SY 2012–13 (continued)

State	Number of SFAs in state	Number of SFAs using FSMCs	Percentage of total SFAs in the state using FSMCs	Percentage using local companies	Percentage using regional companies	Percentage using national companies	National companies				
							Percentage using Aramark	Percentage using Chartwells	Percentage using Preferred Meal Systems	Percentage using Sodexo	Percentage using other national companies
New Hampshire	100	35	35.0	4.0	23.0	8.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
New Jersey	697	424	60.8	1.7	40.3	18.8	2.9	5.7	0.0	10.2	0.0
New Mexico	220	58	26.4	24.6	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
New York	1,105	180	16.3	3.0	4.3	9.0	4.9	2.2	0.5	1.4	0.0
North Carolina	162	12	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.6	1.2	4.9	0.6	0.0
North Dakota	215	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1,222	92	7.5	0.6	1.9	5.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.0
Oklahoma	574	20	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.9
Oregon	245	37	15.1	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.8	4.5	0.0	9.8	0.0
Pennsylvania	853	291	34.1	1.1	24.6	8.4	3.2	4.1	0.1	1.1	0.0
Puerto Rico	38	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	54	40	74.1	5.6	0.0	68.5	27.8	20.4	0.0	20.4	0.0
South Carolina	106	19	17.9	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.9	7.6	1.9	7.6	0.0
South Dakota	211	31	14.7	3.8	10.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Tennessee	201	15	7.5	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	1,259	117	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	4.1	2.4	0.0	1.6	1.3
Utah	85	5	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.2
Vermont	226	32	14.2	0.0	13.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Virgin islands	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Virginia	161	11	6.8	0.0	0.6	6.2	2.5	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.6
Washington	327	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
West Virginia	73	1	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	848	74	8.7	0.1	5.2	3.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.1
Wyoming	58	3	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.5
Total	19,014	2,946	15.5	2.1	4.5	8.8	1.9	2.6	0.9	2.1	1.3

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, question C3.

Table E-41. Among States with Schools that Used FSMCs, the Percentage of Schools Using FSMCs by State, SY 2012–13

State	Number of schools in state ¹	Number of schools using FSMCs	Percentage of schools in the state using FSMCs	Percentage using local companies	Percentage using Regional companies	Percentage using national companies	National companies				
							Percentage using Aramark	Percentage using Chartwells	Percentage using Preferred Meal Systems	Percentage using Sodexo	Percentage using other national companies
Alabama	1,600	6	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alaska	509	31	6.1	1.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
Arizona	2265	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	1,110	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
California	10,124	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Colorado	1,796	147	8.2	0.1	1.5	6.6	0.7	3.6	0.0	2.3	0.0
Connecticut	1,157	351	30.3	0.0	9.9	20.4	0.5	9.9	0.0	9.9	0.0
Delaware	214	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	228	213	93.4	13.2	0.4	79.8	0.0	46.5	3.5	0.0	29.8
Florida	4,131	351	8.5	0.7	0.4	7.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.2	0.0
Georgia	2,449	152	6.2	1.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.9	0.0
Guam	40	37	92.5	0.0	0.0	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	7.5
Hawaii	289	2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Idaho	748	30	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.0
Illinois	4,361	2,060	47.2	3.0	0.0	44.2	7.0	16.7	10.2	6.3	4.1
Indiana	1,936	260	13.4	2.0	0.0	11.5	4.3	4.9	0.8	1.3	0.2
Iowa	1,436	43	3.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kansas	1,378	63	4.6	0.5	1.4	2.7	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Kentucky	1,554	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	1,471	86	5.9	0.2	0.0	5.6	1.0	2.4	0.0	1.0	1.3
Maine	631	2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	1,449	30	2.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0
Massachusetts	1,829	653	35.7	0.0	0.0	35.7	6.3	12.6	2.0	5.3	9.5
Michigan	3,877	11	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Minnesota	2,392	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mississippi	1,083	18	1.7	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	2,410	784	32.5	1.0	15.1	16.4	4.8	8.2	0.0	2.3	1.0
Montana	827	54	6.5	0.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0

¹ NCES CCD 2010–11 http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2012/pesschools10/tables/table_02.asp.

² Number of schools using FSMCs exceeds number of schools in state due to different reporting years.

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, question C3.

Table E-41. Among States with Schools that Used FSMCs, the Percentage of Schools Using FSMCs by State, SY 2012–13 (continued)

State	Number of schools in state ¹	Number of schools using FSMCs	Percentage of schools in the state using FSMCs	Percentage using local companies	Percentage using Regional companies	Percentage using national companies	National companies				
							Percentage using Aramark	Percentage using Chartwells	Percentage using Preferred Meal Systems	Percentage using Sodexo	Percentage using other national companies
Nebraska	1,096	139	12.7	0.0	6.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0
Nevada	645	105	16.3	0.2	0.0	16.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	480	105	21.9	1.0	13.5	7.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.5
New Jersey	2,607	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New Mexico	862	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New York	4,757	932	19.6	2.0	7.2	10.4	6.6	2.0	0.1	1.8	0.0
North Carolina	2,567	112	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.7	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
North Dakota	516	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	3,758	344	9.2	0.4	1.9	6.8	2.0	2.2	0.3	2.3	0.0
Oklahoma	1,785	321	18.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	12.7	0.9
Oregon	1,296	415	32.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.2	7.3	0.0	24.6	0.0
Pennsylvania	3,233	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Puerto Rico	1,473	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island ²	317	325	102.5	2.2	0.0	100.3	24.9	21.5	0.0	53.9	0.0
South Carolina	1,214	223	18.4	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.7	5.3	0.2	12.2	0.0
South Dakota	710	107	15.1	3.2	11.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Tennessee	1,784	22	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Texas	8,732	1,410	16.2	0.0	0.0	16.2	9.3	2.7	0.0	2.2	1.9
Utah	1,016	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Vermont	320	113	35.3	0.0	31.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
Virgin islands	32	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	2,175	90	4.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Washington	2,338	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
West Virginia	757	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	2,238	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wyoming	360	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total	100,362	10,148	10.1	0.5	1.3	8.3	2.1	2.7	0.5	2.3	0.7

¹NCES CCD 2010–11 http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2012/pesschools10/tables/table_02.asp.

²Number of schools using FSMCs exceeds number of schools in state due to different reporting years.

Data Source: State CN Director Survey SY 2012–13, question C3.

Table E-42. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Full-Price Lunches in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.90	\$0.75	\$3.50	11,763	1,228	\$1.90	\$0.75	\$3.50	11,794	1,229	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$4.50	11,763	1,229	\$2.10	\$0.75	\$5.45	11,309	1,244
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.75	\$0.80	\$3.50	5,050	235	\$1.85	\$0.80	\$3.50	5,073	236	\$1.95	\$0.75	\$3.50	5,045	235	\$2.10	\$0.75	\$3.50	4,749	234
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.95	\$0.75	\$3.50	4,900	489	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$3.50	4,907	490	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$3.50	4,901	489	\$2.15	\$0.75	\$5.45	4,666	493
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.95	\$0.75	\$3.05	1,542	343	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$3.25	1,544	343	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$4.50	1,545	343	\$2.15	\$0.80	\$3.75	1,610	353
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.90	\$0.85	\$3.25	271	161	\$1.95	\$0.85	\$3.50	269	160	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.50	272	162	\$2.10	\$1.25	\$3.25	284	164
Urbanicity																				
City	\$2.20	\$0.75	\$3.27	1,149	221	\$2.15	\$0.80	\$3.27	1,154	222	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$3.27	1,145	221	\$2.30	\$0.80	\$3.75	1,119	221
Suburban	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.50	2,299	337	\$2.05	\$1.00	\$3.50	2,325	337	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.50	231	339	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$5.45	2,337	348
Town	\$1.90	\$0.75	\$3.05	2,269	236	\$1.95	\$0.80	\$3.05	2,283	237	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$3.00	2,296	238	\$2.10	\$0.80	\$3.50	2,249	242
Rural	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.25	6,046	434	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.50	6,031	433	\$1.85	\$0.75	\$3.50	6,009	431	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$3.50	5,604	433
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$2.05	\$1.20	\$3.50	2,765	304	\$2.10	\$1.20	\$3.50	2,795	305	\$2.20	\$1.20	\$3.50	2,809	307	\$2.25	\$1.25	\$5.45	2,464	279
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.90	\$0.90	\$3.50	6,026	603	\$1.90	\$0.90	\$3.50	6,023	602	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$3.50	6,020	604	\$2.10	\$0.75	\$3.25	5,814	601
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.25	2,971	321	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.50	2,976	322	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.50	2,935	318	\$1.95	\$0.75	\$3.30	3,031	364

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-43. Distribution of NSLP Meal Prices for Full-Price Lunches in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Lunch price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤\$1.00	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.2
\$1.01 - \$1.10	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2
\$1.11 - \$1.20	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9
\$1.21 - \$1.30	5.1	4.6	3.7	3.3
\$1.31 - \$1.40	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.2
\$1.41 - \$1.50	9.7	9.7	6.6	4.2
\$1.51 - \$1.60	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.3
\$1.61 - \$1.70	4.0	3.9	2.5	2.4
\$1.71 - \$1.80	17.2	16.0	13.4	7.0
\$1.81 - \$1.90	5.2	5.8	7.5	8.3
\$1.91 - \$2.00	19.2	18.2	13.3	11.6
\$2.01 - \$2.10	4.2	4.6	9.7	7.4
\$2.11 - \$2.20	2.1	2.5	4.8	7.9
\$2.21 - \$2.30	8.2	9.4	9.5	14.8
\$2.31 - \$2.40	1.6	2.1	3.4	4.7
\$2.41 - \$2.50	7.2	6.8	9.0	10.4
\$2.51 - \$2.60	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.6
\$2.61 - \$2.70	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5
\$2.71 - \$2.80	1.9	1.9	2.2	4.1
\$2.81 - \$2.90	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$2.91 - \$3.00	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.8
> \$3.00	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.7
Total SFAs (Weighted)	11,763	11,794	11,763	11,309
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	1,228	1,229	1,229	1,244

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-44. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Full-Price Lunches in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$2.05	\$0.80	\$3.75	8,895	1,059	\$2.10	\$0.80	\$3.75	8,908	1,061	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$4.50	8,888	1,061	\$2.30	\$0.75	\$5.75	8,554	1,078
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.50	2,874	135	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.75	2,874	135	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$4.22	2,847	134	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.25	2,617	130
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$2.10	\$0.80	\$3.75	4,258	433	\$2.15	\$0.80	\$3.75	4,265	434	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$3.75	4,269	434	\$2.30	\$0.75	\$5.75	4,085	440
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$3.75	1,502	335	\$2.15	\$1.00	\$3.75	1,507	336	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.50	1,509	336	\$2.35	\$1.00	\$4.50	1,570	345
Very large (25,000+)	\$2.10	\$0.85	\$3.75	262	156	\$2.15	\$0.85	\$3.75	262	156	\$2.25	\$0.85	\$3.75	263	157	\$2.30	\$1.50	\$3.75	282	163
Urbanicity																				
City	\$2.25	\$0.85	\$3.75	829	202	\$2.25	\$0.85	\$3.75	835	203	\$2.25	\$0.85	\$3.75	798	201	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$4.50	905	206
Suburban	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.75	2,003	314	\$2.30	\$1.00	\$3.75	2,011	315	\$2.40	\$1.00	\$4.50	2,017	317	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$5.75	2,030	327
Town	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$3.50	2,047	220	\$2.05	\$0.80	\$3.50	2,061	221	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$3.50	2,073	222	\$2.35	\$0.80	\$3.50	1,974	222
Rural	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.25	4,017	323	\$2.00	\$0.95	\$3.50	4,002	322	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$4.22	4,000	321	\$2.25	\$0.75	\$3.50	3,645	323
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$2.25	\$1.40	\$3.75	2,165	274	\$2.30	\$1.40	\$3.75	2,174	275	\$2.40	\$1.40	\$4.22	2,213	277	\$2.50	\$1.25	\$5.75	1,908	246
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$2.05	\$1.00	\$3.50	4,691	522	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$3.75	4,691	522	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.75	4,670	523	\$2.30	\$1.15	\$3.75	4,325	513
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.85	\$0.80	\$3.25	2,039	263	\$1.85	\$0.80	\$3.50	2,043	264	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$4.50	2,004	261	\$2.15	\$0.75	\$3.25	2,321	319

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-45. Distribution of NSLP Meal Prices for Full-Price Lunches in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Lunch price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤\$1.00	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8
\$1.01 - \$1.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
\$1.11 - \$1.20	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7
\$1.21 - \$1.30	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.4
\$1.31 - \$1.40	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.5
\$1.41 - \$1.50	4.9	4.4	3.4	3.6
\$1.51 - \$1.60	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.4
\$1.61 - \$1.70	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.0
\$1.71 - \$1.80	12.3	10.6	8.0	2.9
\$1.81 - \$1.90	5.7	5.8	4.9	5.2
\$1.91 - \$2.00	18.2	18.0	12.8	7.7
\$2.01 - \$2.10	5.8	4.7	8.1	5.5
\$2.11 - \$2.20	4.0	5.1	3.8	6.5
\$2.21 - \$2.30	14.4	14.8	15.7	13.5
\$2.31 - \$2.40	3.5	3.1	6.7	8.8
\$2.41 - \$2.50	10.3	11.7	11.6	15.4
\$2.51 - \$2.60	1.1	1.3	3.1	5.6
\$2.61 - \$2.70	0.9	0.5	1.0	2.6
\$2.71 - \$2.80	5.1	5.2	6.3	7.6
\$2.81 - \$2.90	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4
\$2.91 - \$3.00	3.2	4.1	3.8	5.1
> \$3.00	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.6
Total SFAs (Weighted)	8,895	8,908	8,888	8,554
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	1,059	1,061	1,061	1,078

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-46. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Full-Price Lunches in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$2.05	\$0.80	\$4.00	10,344	1,149	\$2.10	\$0.80	\$4.00	10,349	1,150	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$4.50	10,314	1,150	\$2.30	\$0.80	\$5.00	9,854	1,154
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.25	3,919	183	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.50	3,919	183	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$4.00	3,869	181	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.00	3,643	178
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$2.20	\$0.80	\$4.00	4,618	461	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$4.00	4,617	461	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$4.00	4,630	462	\$2.35	\$0.80	\$5.00	4,339	462
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$2.20	\$1.00	\$4.00	1,529	340	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.00	1,535	341	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.50	1,536	341	\$2.40	\$1.00	\$4.50	1,579	345
Very large (25,000+)	\$2.20	\$1.00	\$3.75	278	165	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.75	278	165	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.75	279	166	\$2.40	\$1.30	\$3.75	293	169
Urbanicity																				
City	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.75	844	208	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.75	850	209	\$2.35	\$1.00	\$3.75	818	207	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$4.50	814	205
Suburban	\$2.35	\$1.25	\$3.75	2,098	321	\$2.45	\$1.25	\$4.00	2,098	321	\$2.50	\$1.25	\$4.50	2,104	323	\$2.50	\$1.25	\$5.00	2,077	327
Town	\$2.15	\$0.80	\$4.00	2,196	229	\$2.20	\$0.80	\$4.00	2,210	230	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$4.00	2,222	231	\$2.35	\$0.80	\$4.00	2,159	234
Rural	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.50	5,206	391	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.50	5,192	390	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$3.50	5,170	389	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.00	4,804	388
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$2.25	\$1.30	\$4.00	2,515	298	\$2.30	\$1.30	\$4.00	2,515	298	\$2.40	\$1.40	\$4.00	2,527	299	\$2.50	\$1.25	\$5.00	2,227	264
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$2.05	\$0.85	\$4.00	5,360	561	\$2.10	\$0.85	\$4.00	5,360	561	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.00	5,338	562	\$2.25	\$1.15	\$4.00	5,084	556
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$3.50	2,470	290	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$3.50	2,474	291	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$4.50	2,449	289	\$2.10	\$0.80	\$3.50	2,543	334

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-47. Distribution of NSLP Meal Prices for Full-Price Lunches in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Lunch price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤\$1.00	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
\$1.01 - \$1.10	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
\$1.11 - \$1.20	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
\$1.21 - \$1.30	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.8
\$1.31 - \$1.40	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.4
\$1.41 - \$1.50	5.3	4.4	3.6	3.3
\$1.51 - \$1.60	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1
\$1.61 - \$1.70	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.0
\$1.71 - \$1.80	11.5	10.7	9.1	3.1
\$1.81 - \$1.90	5.7	5.5	3.7	4.9
\$1.91 - \$2.00	17.2	17.0	11.5	8.6
\$2.01 - \$2.10	5.1	4.9	8.6	5.7
\$2.11 - \$2.20	4.0	4.3	4.4	6.6
\$2.21 - \$2.30	13.8	14.6	14.5	13.2
\$2.31 - \$2.40	3.3	3.1	6.4	7.8
\$2.41 - \$2.50	10.4	11.4	11.7	14.1
\$2.51 - \$2.60	1.2	1.1	3.0	5.4
\$2.61 - \$2.70	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.7
\$2.71 - \$2.80	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.7
\$2.81 - \$2.90	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1
\$2.91 - \$3.00	3.5	3.6	3.9	5.5
> \$3.00	2.2	2.7	3.0	4.1
Total SFAs (Weighted)	10,344	10,349	10,314	9,854
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	1,149	1,150	1,150	1,154

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-48. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Full-Price Lunches in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.75	3,927	487	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$4.00	3,944	490	\$2.10	\$0.85	\$4.00	3,888	488	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$4.00	3,853	434
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.75	1,640	73	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$4.00	1,640	73	\$2.10	\$1.10	\$4.00	1,579	70	\$2.20	\$1.00	\$4.00	1,969	94
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$2.00	\$0.95	\$3.25	1,397	136	\$2.00	\$0.95	\$3.50	1,405	137	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$3.50	1,405	137	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$3.50	1,205	127
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$2.00	\$0.90	\$3.75	701	166	\$2.00	\$0.90	\$4.00	710	168	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$4.00	715	169	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.00	529	126
Very large (25,000+)	\$2.10	\$0.85	\$3.50	188	112	\$2.15	\$0.85	\$3.50	188	112	\$2.25	\$0.85	\$3.50	188	112	\$2.35	\$1.50	\$3.50	150	87
Urbanicity																				
City	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.50	384	105	\$2.25	\$0.85	\$4.00	392	107	\$2.30	\$0.85	\$4.00	393	107	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$4.00	390	91
Suburban	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.75	767	140	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.00	775	141	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.00	741	140	\$2.40	\$1.25	\$4.00	454	98
Town	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.25	933	94	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.50	933	94	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$3.50	933	94	\$2.25	\$0.80	\$2.85	878	84
Rural	\$1.92	\$0.95	\$3.15	1,844	148	\$2.00	\$0.95	\$3.15	1,844	148	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.15	1,822	147	\$2.10	\$1.00	\$4.00	2,131	161
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$3.75	763	97	\$2.25	\$1.50	\$4.00	771	98	\$2.30	\$1.50	\$4.00	771	98	\$2.50	\$1.35	\$4.00	577	68
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.75	2,121	249	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$4.00	2,125	250	\$2.05	\$1.00	\$4.00	2,133	252	\$2.25	\$1.00	\$4.00	2,107	222
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.85	\$0.85	\$3.50	1,042	141	\$1.92	\$0.85	\$3.50	1,048	142	\$2.00	\$0.85	\$3.50	983	138	\$2.00	\$0.80	\$3.00	1,168	144

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-49. Distribution of NSLP Meal Prices for Full-Price Lunches in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Lunch price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤\$1.00	2.8	2.1	0.9	0.9
\$1.01 - \$1.10	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2
\$1.11 - \$1.20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
\$1.21 - \$1.30	4.2	4.0	2.3	2.2
\$1.31 - \$1.40	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.5
\$1.41 - \$1.50	8.0	7.8	4.8	6.8
\$1.51 - \$1.60	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.7
\$1.61 - \$1.70	4.5	5.3	1.8	2.2
\$1.71 - \$1.80	13.3	11.4	13.0	4.4
\$1.81 - \$1.90	3.8	3.9	6.0	4.9
\$1.91 - \$2.00	21.5	18.7	8.8	8.5
\$2.01 - \$2.10	2.3	3.1	9.4	7.6
\$2.11 - \$2.20	1.0	2.3	3.0	6.8
\$2.21 - \$2.30	11.3	14.2	13.3	9.0
\$2.31 - \$2.40	1.6	1.9	4.7	7.1
\$2.41 - \$2.50	10.5	9.5	13.3	17.2
\$2.51 - \$2.60	1.6	0.9	3.1	4.5
\$2.61 - \$2.70	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.9
\$2.71 - \$2.80	3.6	3.1	3.2	5.3
\$2.81 - \$2.90	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
\$2.91 - \$3.00	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.6
> \$3.00	2.0	3.4	3.7	3.2
Total SFAs (Weighted)	3,927	3,944	3,888	3,853
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	487	490	488	434

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-50. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Reduced-Price Lunches in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009-10					SY 2010-11					SY 2011-12					SY 2012-13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	11,258	1,172	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	11,302	1,174	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	11,288	1,170	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	10,876	1,177
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,759	222	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,800	224	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,803	224	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,588	227
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,778	476	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,785	477	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,775	475	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,529	478
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,480	330	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,476	329	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,469	327	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,515	330
Very large (25,000+)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	241	144	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	241	144	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	241	144	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	244	142
Urbanicity																				
City	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,065	204	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,081	205	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,067	202	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,051	199
Suburban	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,180	318	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,209	319	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,190	318	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,164	315
Town	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,188	229	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,202	230	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,217	231	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,215	239
Rural	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,825	421	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,810	420	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,814	419	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,445	424
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,671	295	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,700	296	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,713	297	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,367	266
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,904	585	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,897	584	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,901	586	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,636	578
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,682	292	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,705	294	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,674	287	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,873	333

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-51. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Reduced-Price Lunches in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	8,537	1,010	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	8,557	1,010	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	8,523	1,006	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	8,199	1,016
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,713	127	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,732	128	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,705	127	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,484	124
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,148	421	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,155	422	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,155	421	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,997	429
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,442	322	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,438	321	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,431	319	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,475	321
Very large (25,000+)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	234	140	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	232	139	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	232	139	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	244	142
Urbanicity																				
City	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	770	186	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	785	186	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	716	181	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	812	181
Suburban	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,901	297	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,908	297	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,908	297	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,895	299
Town	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,966	213	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,979	214	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,995	215	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,955	220
Rural	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,899	314	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,885	313	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,904	313	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,537	316
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,082	264	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,089	264	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,128	266	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,832	234
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,609	507	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,603	506	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,585	507	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,225	495
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,845	239	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,865	240	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,810	233	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,143	287

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-52. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Reduced-Price Lunches in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	9,967	1,095	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	9,959	1,095	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	9,909	1,093	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	9,508	1,090
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,775	176	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,775	176	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,709	173	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,559	174
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,479	446	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,472	446	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,487	447	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,217	448
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,467	326	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,466	326	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,467	326	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,477	321
Very large (25,000+)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	246	147	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	246	147	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	246	147	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	255	147
Urbanicity																				
City	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	809	194	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	808	194	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	777	192	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	709	178
Suburban	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,966	298	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,974	299	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,978	300	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,924	298
Town	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,114	222	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,128	223	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,145	224	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,141	232
Rural	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,078	381	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,049	379	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,010	377	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,734	382
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,395	283	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,389	283	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,405	285	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,131	250
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,276	545	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,269	544	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	5,232	544	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	4,982	537
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,296	267	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,301	268	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,271	264	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,395	303

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-53. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Reduced-Price Lunches in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,852	467	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,897	471	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,848	468	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	3,711	416
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,636	73	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,663	74	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,602	71	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,888	90
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,372	133	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,380	134	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,390	135	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,170	124
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	676	160	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	684	162	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	689	163	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	513	121
Very large (25,000+)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	169	101	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	169	101	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	166	99	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	140	81
Urbanicity																				
City	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	341	96	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	377	99	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	377	99	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	380	86
Suburban	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	736	131	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	744	132	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	707	129	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	412	89
Town	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	940	93	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	940	93	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	950	94	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	838	82
Rural	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,836	147	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,836	147	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,814	146	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,081	159
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	729	95	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	765	97	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	765	97	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	548	66
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,111	243	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,115	244	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,132	246	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	2,063	216
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,012	129	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,017	130	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	951	125	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$0.40	1,100	134

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-54. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Adult Lunches in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	11,908	1,221	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	11,976	1,227	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	12,004	1,228	\$3.10	\$1.00	\$6.50	11,277	1,233
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$2.85	\$1.00	\$6.30	5,255	245	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.30	5,278	246	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.30	5,300	247	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$5.00	4,804	239
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	4,890	488	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.35	492	491	\$3.00	\$1.40	\$6.35	4,938	492	\$3.18	\$1.15	\$6.50	4,641	492
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$5.00	1,508	337	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,517	339	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,510	337	\$3.15	\$1.75	\$5.50	1,564	346
Very large (25,000+)	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$5.00	255	151	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$5.00	255	151	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$5.00	256	152	\$3.10	\$1.85	\$5.00	269	156
Urbanicity																				
City	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$5.00	1,061	215	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$5.00	1,067	216	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,063	215	\$3.20	\$1.75	\$5.50	1,096	222
Suburban	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$5.00	2,272	328	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$5.00	2,320	332	\$3.10	\$1.40	\$5.00	2,326	334	\$3.25	\$1.50	\$6.50	2,133	326
Town	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.50	2,323	240	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.75	2,337	241	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.75	2,349	242	\$3.10	\$1.25	\$4.75	2,306	249
Rural	\$2.85	\$1.00	\$6.35	6,251	438	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	6,251	438	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	6,266	437	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$5.00	5,742	436
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,723	294	\$3.01	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,754	296	\$3.15	\$1.80	\$5.00	2,764	296	\$3.25	\$1.50	\$6.50	2,328	261
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.30	5,926	585	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.30	5,943	587	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.30	5,939	587	\$3.05	\$1.15	\$5.00	5,650	581
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$2.80	\$1.00	\$6.35	3,259	342	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	3,279	344	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	3,300	345	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$5.00	3,300	391

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

**Table E-55. Distribution of NSLP Meal Prices for Adult Lunches in Elementary Schools,
SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13**

Lunch price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$2.00	6.8	5.8	4.5	4.1
\$2.01 - \$2.10	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6
\$2.11 - \$2.20	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2
\$2.21 - \$2.30	5.1	4.8	3.6	3.0
\$2.31 - \$2.40	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.1
\$2.41 - \$2.50	12.7	12.3	9.2	6.9
\$2.51 - \$2.60	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.5
\$2.61 - \$2.70	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.7
\$2.71 - \$2.80	10.5	9.2	8.5	6.9
\$2.81 - \$2.90	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.0
\$2.91 - \$3.00	21.5	23.5	21.3	21.3
\$3.01 - \$3.10	2.5	2.8	4.9	4.3
\$3.11 - \$3.20	1.8	2.5	2.1	4.1
\$3.21 - \$3.30	8.9	8.7	10.8	12.7
\$3.31 - \$3.40	0.7	1.0	2.1	2.6
\$3.41 - \$3.50	9.0	8.9	9.2	11.7
\$3.51 - \$3.60	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.8
\$3.61 - \$3.70	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
\$3.71 - \$3.80	2.4	2.3	3.4	4.3
\$3.81 - \$3.90	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
\$3.91 - \$4.00	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.1
> \$4.00	2.4	2.9	3.8	2.9
Total SFAs (Weighted)	11,908	11,976	12,004	11,277
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	1,221	1,227	1,228	1,233

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-56. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Adult Lunches in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	8,990	1,047	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.35	9,008	1,049	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	9,076	1,053	\$3.15	\$1.15	\$6.50	8,462	1,061
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$2.95	\$1.35	\$5.00	2,985	140	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$5.00	2,985	140	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$5.00	3,035	142	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$4.75	2,601	131
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	4,300	436	\$3.00	\$1.40	\$6.35	4,312	437	\$3.00	\$1.40	\$6.35	4,334	439	\$3.20	\$1.15	\$6.50	4,072	439
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,463	327	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,469	328	\$3.10	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,464	327	\$3.25	\$1.75	\$5.50	1,526	338
Very large (25,000+)	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	242	144	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	242	144	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	243	145	\$3.24	\$2.25	\$5.00	264	153
Urbanicity																				
City	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	789	195	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	792	195	\$3.10	\$1.50	\$5.00	790	195	\$3.25	\$1.75	\$5.50	834	201
Suburban	\$3.06	\$1.40	\$5.00	1,971	304	\$3.06	\$1.40	\$5.00	1,982	306	\$3.25	\$1.40	\$5.00	1,988	308	\$3.25	\$1.50	\$6.50	1,884	309
Town	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.50	2,085	224	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.75	2,099	225	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.75	2,111	226	\$3.10	\$1.25	\$4.75	2,030	228
Rural	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	4,145	324	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.35	4,135	323	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	4,187	324	\$3.10	\$1.15	\$4.75	3,715	323
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$3.06	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,144	264	\$3.10	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,152	265	\$3.25	\$1.80	\$5.00	2,190	266	\$3.34	\$1.50	\$6.50	1,771	228
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$4.75	4,597	504	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$5.00	4,600	505	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$5.00	4,596	505	\$3.10	\$1.15	\$5.00	4,235	497
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	2,249	279	\$3.00	\$1.40	\$6.35	2,255	279	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	2,290	282	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$5.00	2,455	336

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

**Table E-57. Distribution of NSLP Meal Prices for Adult Lunches in Middle Schools,
SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13**

Lunch price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$2.00	4.7	3.8	3.2	3.2
\$2.01 - \$2.10	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
\$2.11 - \$2.20	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.0
\$2.21 - \$2.30	5.4	5.3	3.7	2.7
\$2.31 - \$2.40	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
\$2.41 - \$2.50	11.1	10.5	6.1	5.3
\$2.51 - \$2.60	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.2
\$2.61 - \$2.70	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.1
\$2.71 - \$2.80	10.5	9.0	8.8	6.7
\$2.81 - \$2.90	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.1
\$2.91 - \$3.00	23.7	25.3	21.9	20.7
\$3.01 - \$3.10	2.4	3.0	5.3	4.3
\$3.11 - \$3.20	2.1	2.5	3.0	4.4
\$3.21 - \$3.30	9.8	9.3	10.6	14.0
\$3.31 - \$3.40	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.0
\$3.41 - \$3.50	9.1	9.1	10.4	13.7
\$3.51 - \$3.60	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.7
\$3.61 - \$3.70	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2
\$3.71 - \$3.80	2.3	2.4	3.1	4.8
\$3.81 - \$3.90	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
\$3.91 - \$4.00	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.6
> \$4.00	2.5	3.1	4.6	3.4
Total SFAs (Weighted)	8,990	9,008	9,076	8,462
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	1,047	1,049	1,053	1,061

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-58. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Adult Lunches in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	10,292	1,123	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.35	10,360	1,129	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	10,365	1,129	\$3.10	\$1.25	\$6.00	9,797	1,137
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$2.85	\$1.35	\$5.00	3,963	185	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$5.00	3,986	186	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$5.00	3,985	186	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$6.00	3,706	182
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	4,603	458	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$6.35	4,639	461	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$6.35	4,651	462	\$3.20	\$1.25	\$5.00	4,289	458
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,468	327	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,477	329	\$3.10	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,469	327	\$3.25	\$1.75	\$5.50	1,524	336
Very large (25,000+)	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	258	153	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	258	153	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	260	154	\$3.25	\$2.25	\$5.00	278	161
Urbanicity																				
City	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$6.00	801	199	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$6.00	806	200	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	802	199	\$3.20	\$1.75	\$6.00	782	202
Suburban	\$3.15	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,032	307	\$3.15	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,057	310	\$3.25	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,063	312	\$3.25	\$1.50	\$5.25	1,991	312
Town	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.50	2,218	230	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.75	2,232	231	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$4.75	2,222	231	\$3.10	\$1.25	\$4.75	2,169	237
Rural	\$2.85	\$1.10	\$6.35	5,241	387	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.35	5,264	388	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	5,278	387	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$4.75	4,855	386
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$3.01	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,485	287	\$3.10	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,494	288	\$3.25	\$1.80	\$5.00	2,504	288	\$3.30	\$1.50	\$5.50	2,109	247
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.00	5,244	541	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.00	5,284	544	\$3.00	\$1.35	\$6.00	5,257	543	\$3.05	\$1.25	\$5.00	4,971	538
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	2,563	295	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$6.35	2,582	297	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	2,604	298	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$6.00	2,716	352

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-59. Distribution of NSLP Meal Prices for Adult Lunches in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Lunch price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$2.00	4.4	3.9	2.9	3.3
\$2.01 - \$2.10	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
\$2.11 - \$2.20	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.2
\$2.21 - \$2.30	5.9	5.7	3.9	2.4
\$2.31 - \$2.40	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5
\$2.41 - \$2.50	11.3	10.8	7.4	5.3
\$2.51 - \$2.60	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.6
\$2.61 - \$2.70	2.7	2.9	2.1	1.6
\$2.71 - \$2.80	10.7	9.2	8.6	6.8
\$2.81 - \$2.90	3.6	3.0	3.7	2.4
\$2.91 - \$3.00	22.6	24.3	21.8	21.5
\$3.01 - \$3.10	2.7	2.8	5.0	4.2
\$3.11 - \$3.20	2.0	2.9	2.5	4.3
\$3.21 - \$3.30	8.8	8.8	10.4	13.1
\$3.31 - \$3.40	0.8	1.0	2.5	2.8
\$3.41 - \$3.50	9.3	9.0	9.9	12.7
\$3.51 - \$3.60	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4
\$3.61 - \$3.70	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8
\$3.71 - \$3.80	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.9
\$3.81 - \$3.90	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3
\$3.91 - \$4.00	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.0
> \$4.00	1.8	2.3	3.6	4.2
Total SFAs (Weighted)	10,292	10,360	10,365	9,797
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	1,123	1,129	1,129	1,137

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-60. Median, Minimum, and Maximum NSLP Meal Prices for Adult Lunches in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$7.00	4,017	486	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$7.00	4,049	491	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$7.00	4,025	488	\$3.10	\$1.25	\$6.25	3,881	439
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$2.75	\$1.50	\$4.00	1,757	78	\$2.85	\$1.50	\$5.00	1,757	78	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$5.00	1,737	77	\$3.10	\$1.25	\$5.00	1,994	96
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$6.35	1,380	135	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$6.35	1,400	137	\$3.06	\$1.80	\$6.35	1,400	137	\$3.25	\$1.95	\$4.75	1,218	129
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	699	165	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	711	168	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	707	167	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.50	515	124
Very large (25,000+)	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$7.00	182	108	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$7.00	182	108	\$3.10	\$1.75	\$7.00	180	107	\$3.25	\$2.25	\$6.25	154	90
Urbanicity																				
City	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$7.00	422	108	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$7.00	431	110	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$7.00	429	109	\$3.25	\$1.75	\$5.50	442	100
Suburban	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	809	139	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$5.00	833	142	\$3.20	\$1.50	\$5.00	818	142	\$3.25	\$1.85	\$6.25	451	96
Town	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$4.25	918	93	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$4.75	918	93	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$4.75	918	93	\$3.25	\$1.95	\$4.75	848	85
Rural	\$2.85	\$1.10	\$6.35	1,868	146	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$6.35	1,868	146	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$6.35	1,860	144	\$3.00	\$1.25	\$4.80	2,140	158
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	745	93	\$3.10	\$1.75	\$5.00	754	94	\$3.10	\$1.80	\$5.00	752	93	\$3.25	\$2.35	\$5.50	543	62
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$4.50	2,126	244	\$3.00	\$1.60	\$5.00	2,144	247	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	2,141	246	\$3.10	\$1.25	\$6.25	2,021	215
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$7.00	1,146	149	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$7.00	1,152	150	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$7.00	1,132	149	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	1,317	162

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-61. Distribution of NSLP Meal Prices for Adult Lunches in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Lunch price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$2.00	7.3	6.2	3.7	4.6
\$2.01 - \$2.10	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
\$2.11 - \$2.20	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
\$2.21 - \$2.30	5.9	3.6	3.3	2.1
\$2.31 - \$2.40	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.9
\$2.41 - \$2.50	11.3	11.9	8.1	6.4
\$2.51 - \$2.60	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.4
\$2.61 - \$2.70	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.2
\$2.71 - \$2.80	10.7	10.5	10.5	7.5
\$2.81 - \$2.90	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.9
\$2.91 - \$3.00	23.0	22.8	22.6	17.5
\$3.01 - \$3.10	2.6	3.4	4.7	6.1
\$3.11 - \$3.20	2.7	3.7	3.5	4.7
\$3.21 - \$3.30	9.6	9.7	11.4	12.2
\$3.31 - \$3.40	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.9
\$3.41 - \$3.50	7.0	7.0	8.6	11.7
\$3.51 - \$3.60	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.4
\$3.61 - \$3.70	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$3.71 - \$3.80	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.3
\$3.81 - \$3.90	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
\$3.91 - \$4.00	4.1	4.7	5.1	6.1
> \$4.00	0.9	2.0	2.2	5.3
Total SFAs (Weighted)	4,017	4,049	4,025	3,881
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	486	491	488	439

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.4 and 5.5; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.6.

Table E-62. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Full-Price Breakfasts in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.10	\$0.25	\$3.00	9,596	1,031	\$1.15	\$0.25	\$3.00	9,732	1,041	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.00	9,792	1,036	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.85	9,062	1,014
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.10	\$0.40	\$2.25	3,969	187	\$1.15	\$0.40	\$2.00	4,076	192	\$1.20	\$0.40	\$2.30	4,147	195	\$1.25	\$0.27	\$2.25	3,770	187
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.15	\$0.40	\$3.00	4,022	402	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$3.00	4,030	401	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$3.00	4,058	404	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.85	3,681	390
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.10	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,377	307	\$1.10	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,393	310	\$1.20	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,358	301	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.35	1,368	300
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.00	\$0.40	\$2.00	227	135	\$1.10	\$0.40	\$2.25	232	138	\$1.15	\$0.40	\$2.25	230	136	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.00	242	137
Urbanicity																				
City	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	928	183	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	941	187	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.30	9,167	180	\$1.35	\$0.25	\$2.25	825	178
Suburban	\$1.20	\$0.60	\$2.00	1,702	279	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.10	1,764	284	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.00	17,752	282	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.50	1,681	273
Town	\$1.15	\$0.40	\$3.00	1,898	200	\$1.15	\$0.40	\$3.00	1,931	201	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$3.00	1,924	202	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.00	1,811	196
Rural	\$1.00	\$0.40	\$2.00	5,067	369	\$1.10	\$0.40	\$2.25	5,096	369	\$1.20	\$0.40	\$2.25	5,176	372	\$1.25	\$0.27	\$2.85	4,745	367
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$1.20	\$0.65	\$2.25	1,901	234	\$1.25	\$0.65	\$2.25	2,027	243	\$1.25	\$0.65	\$2.25	2,098	249	\$1.25	\$0.30	\$2.50	1,697	211
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.10	\$0.40	\$3.00	5,321	545	\$1.15	\$0.40	\$3.00	5,353	547	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$3.00	5,339	542	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.20	5,054	535
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$2.25	2,373	252	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$2.25	2,353	251	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$2.30	2,355	245	\$1.10	\$0.25	\$2.85	2,311	268

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-63. Distribution of SBP Meal Prices for Full-Price Breakfasts in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Breakfast price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$0.50	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.1
\$0.51 - \$0.60	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6
\$0.61 - \$0.70	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
\$0.71 - \$0.80	9.0	7.9	7.1	6.0
\$0.81 - \$0.90	4.3	4.1	3.2	2.4
\$0.91 - \$1.00	26.8	24.6	20.7	18.0
\$1.01 - \$1.10	6.2	5.4	6.3	6.4
\$1.11 - \$1.20	7.6	7.6	6.3	5.3
\$1.21 - \$1.30	21.8	22.9	25.2	24.6
\$1.31 - \$1.40	5.2	7.2	8.1	7.9
\$1.41 - \$1.50	9.1	9.8	11.6	14.7
\$1.51 - \$1.60	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.1
\$1.61 - \$1.70	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.6
\$1.71 - \$1.80	1.6	2.2	2.8	4.3
\$1.81 - \$1.90	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
\$1.91 - \$2.00	0.9	1.3	0.8	2.0
>\$2.00	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.1
Total SFAs (Weighted)	9,596	9,732	9,792	9,062
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	1,031	1,041	1,036	1,014

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-64. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Full-Price Breakfasts in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.50	7,308	895	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.50	750	912	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.50	7,437	899	\$1.30	\$0.25	\$2.85	7,104	898
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.00	2,313	109	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.00	2,417	114	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.00	2,384	113	\$1.35	\$0.27	\$2.50	2,241	112
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.50	3,417	349	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.50	3,496	355	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.50	3,503	356	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.85	3,293	355
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,353	303	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,367	306	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,324	295	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.50	1,329	294
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.20	\$0.45	\$2.25	225	134	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.25	230	137	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.25	227	135	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.50	242	137
Urbanicity																				
City	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	727	172	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	743	177	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	661	167	\$1.50	\$0.25	\$2.50	746	173
Suburban	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.50	1,510	262	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.50	1,571	267	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.50	1,613	267	\$1.30	\$0.25	\$2.50	1,523	259
Town	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.00	1,731	188	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.25	1,759	190	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.00	1,730	188	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.00	1,645	184
Rural	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.00	3,341	273	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.25	3,435	278	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.30	3,433	277	\$1.25	\$0.27	\$2.85	3,191	282
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$1.25	\$0.85	\$2.50	1,463	208	\$1.25	\$0.90	\$2.50	1,521	213	\$1.30	\$1.00	\$2.50	1,569	217	\$1.40	\$0.80	\$2.75	1,317	184
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.01	4,207	477	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.25	4,291	485	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.30	4,200	475	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.30	3,865	467
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.15	\$0.25	\$2.00	1,638	210	\$1.15	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,698	214	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,669	207	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.85	1,922	247

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-65. Distribution of SBP Meal Prices for Full-Price Breakfasts in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Breakfast price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$0.50	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.7
\$0.51 - \$0.60	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.7
\$0.61 - \$0.70	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
\$0.71 - \$0.80	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.9
\$0.81 - \$0.90	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.6
\$0.91 - \$1.00	22.6	21.1	16.9	14.9
\$1.01 - \$1.10	5.2	4.3	5.6	4.3
\$1.11 - \$1.20	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.3
\$1.21 - \$1.30	24.9	25.6	25.8	21.9
\$1.31 - \$1.40	6.9	9.2	10.5	10.3
\$1.41 - \$1.50	14.7	14.2	16.4	19.4
\$1.51 - \$1.60	1.9	1.6	3.6	3.1
\$1.61 - \$1.70	0.7	1.4	1.5	2.2
\$1.71 - \$1.80	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.9
\$1.81 - \$1.90	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
\$1.91 - \$2.00	1.6	1.8	1.4	3.4
>\$2.00	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.4
Total SFAs (Weighted)	7,308	7,509	7,437	7,104
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	895	912	899	898

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-66. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Full-Price Breakfasts in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.85	8,622	982	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.85	8,834	1,002	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.85	8,813	994	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.00	8,353	982
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.20	\$0.45	\$2.50	3,098	146	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.50	3,193	150	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.50	3,215	151	\$1.30	\$0.27	\$2.50	3,110	153
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.85	3,907	389	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.85	3,997	397	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.85	3,988	397	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.00	3,647	390
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,383	308	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.60	1,404	313	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	1,374	306	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.00	1,348	298
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.25	234	139	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.25	239	142	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.50	236	140	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.50	249	141
Urbanicity																				
City	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	663	172	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.25	710	179	\$1.30	\$0.25	\$2.25	700	175	\$1.40	\$0.25	\$2.50	731	178
Suburban	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.85	1,687	279	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.85	1,750	286	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.85	1,759	284	\$1.40	\$0.25	\$3.00	1,664	271
Town	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.00	1,858	196	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.00	1,894	199	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.00	1,897	199	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.25	1,807	197
Rural	\$1.20	\$0.45	\$2.25	4,414	335	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.25	4,480	338	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.30	4,457	336	\$1.25	\$0.27	\$3.00	4,152	336
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$1.25	\$0.80	\$2.85	1,819	235	\$1.30	\$0.80	\$2.85	1,886	241	\$1.35	\$0.80	\$2.85	1,910	243	\$1.40	\$0.80	\$3.00	1,652	209
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.50	4,788	515	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.50	4,854	522	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.50	4,814	517	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.50	4,569	506
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.10	\$0.25	\$2.00	2,014	232	\$1.15	\$0.25	\$2.60	2,094	239	\$1.20	\$0.25	\$2.25	2,089	234	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.85	2,132	267

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-67. Distribution of SBP Meal Prices for Full Price Breakfasts in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Breakfast price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$0.50	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
\$0.51 - \$0.60	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.5
\$0.61 - \$0.70	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
\$0.71 - \$0.80	6.7	6.0	5.3	4.3
\$0.81 - \$0.90	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.2
\$0.91 - \$1.00	22.6	21.1	17.4	15.8
\$1.01 - \$1.10	4.6	3.9	5.0	3.9
\$1.11 - \$1.20	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.9
\$1.21 - \$1.30	23.2	22.7	24.1	22.4
\$1.31 - \$1.40	7.3	9.2	10.2	10.5
\$1.41 - \$1.50	13.4	14.3	15.7	16.5
\$1.51 - \$1.60	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.6
\$1.61 - \$1.70	0.6	1.2	1.4	2.0
\$1.71 - \$1.80	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.1
\$1.81 - \$1.90	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
\$1.91 - \$2.00	2.4	2.4	2.2	4.3
>\$2.00	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.8
Total SFAs (Weighted)	8,622	8,834	8,813	8,353
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	982	1,002	994	982

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-68. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Full-Price Breakfasts in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.10	\$0.25	\$2.15	3,033	395	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.25	3,102	403	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.25	3,061	399	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.25	2,950	347
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.00	\$0.35	\$2.00	1,163	53	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$3.25	1,208	55	\$1.18	\$0.50	\$3.25	1,161	53	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$3.25	1,410	68
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,137	111	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,138	111	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,155	113	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.25	998	105
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.10	\$0.25	\$2.00	571	135	\$1.15	\$0.25	\$2.25	592	140	\$1.20	\$0.25	\$2.25	583	138	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.50	409	98
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.00	162	96	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.00	164	97	\$1.25	\$0.45	\$2.00	161	95	\$1.25	\$0.75	\$2.04	132	76
Urbanicity																				
City	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$2.00	323	82	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.25	343	88	\$1.25	\$0.25	\$3.25	308	84	\$1.35	\$0.25	\$3.25	282	76
Suburban	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.00	528	115	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.10	528	115	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.00	502	112	\$1.25	\$0.60	\$2.04	335	78
Town	\$1.15	\$0.50	\$2.00	736	76	\$1.20	\$0.50	\$2.00	748	77	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.00	763	80	\$1.25	\$0.40	\$2.25	702	66
Rural	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,446	122	\$1.05	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,483	123	\$1.20	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,487	123	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.25	1,631	127
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$1.25	\$0.35	\$2.00	461	68	\$1.40	\$0.80	\$3.25	465	69	\$1.40	\$1.00	\$3.25	501	72	\$1.45	\$0.90	\$3.25	382	52
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.08	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,814	219	\$1.15	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,848	223	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$2.15	1,798	221	\$1.25	\$0.70	\$2.25	1,708	189
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$2.00	759	108	\$1.00	\$0.25	\$2.10	790	111	\$1.05	\$0.25	\$2.00	762	106	\$1.15	\$0.25	\$2.00	859	106

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-69. Distribution of SBP Meal Prices for Full Price Breakfasts in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Breakfast price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$0.50	3.7	2.7	1.8	2.7
\$0.51 - \$0.60	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.1
\$0.61 - \$0.70	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2
\$0.71 - \$0.80	11.8	10.9	7.9	6.1
\$0.81 - \$0.90	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
\$0.91 - \$1.00	23.9	21.1	18.4	16.3
\$1.01 - \$1.10	4.0	4.2	6.4	5.5
\$1.11 - \$1.20	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.9
\$1.21 - \$1.30	23.0	23.7	24.5	24.1
\$1.31 - \$1.40	4.7	4.0	6.2	8.2
\$1.41 - \$1.50	10.2	13.2	13.8	12.0
\$1.51 - \$1.60	2.8	1.6	1.9	3.4
\$1.61 - \$1.70	0.6	1.9	2.2	2.0
\$1.71 - \$1.80	1.6	2.0	2.5	5.1
\$1.81 - \$1.90	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
\$1.91 - \$2.00	2.9	2.9	3.7	1.3
>\$2.00	0.3	1.5	1.3	3.2
Total SFAs (Weighted)	3,033	3,102	3,061	2,950
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	395	403	399	347

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-70. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Reduced-Price Breakfasts in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	8,156	884	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	8,256	886	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	8,257	873	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	7,690	848
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,282	158	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,396	163	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,395	163	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	3,106	155
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	3,520	353	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	3,511	351	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	3,581	358	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	3,268	347
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,167	262	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,163	261	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,101	246	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,143	247
Very large (25,000+)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	186	111	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	186	111	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	181	106	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	174	99
Urbanicity																				
City	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	722	147	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	770	150	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	730	144	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	646	134
Suburban	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,470	240	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,509	241	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,516	236	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,439	224
Town	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,549	167	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,609	171	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,622	173	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,541	172
Rural	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,414	330	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,369	324	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,389	320	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	4,063	318
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,640	201	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,713	204	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,753	204	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,400	174
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,561	470	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,565	469	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,503	457	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	4,349	451
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,954	213	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,979	213	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,001	212	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,941	223

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-71. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Reduced-Price Breakfasts in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	6,183	761	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	6,340	769	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	6,329	754	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	5,982	746
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,890	91	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,996	96	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,008	97	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,783	90
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	2,979	305	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	3,034	309	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	3,085	315	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	2,919	315
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,132	256	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,128	255	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,059	238	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,103	240
Very large (25,000+)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	182	109	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	182	109	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	177	104	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	177	101
Urbanicity																				
City	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	573	140	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	595	142	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	551	135	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	598	130
Suburban	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,245	219	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,295	221	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,319	217	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,291	211
Town	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,410	158	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,442	161	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,459	163	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,408	163
Rural	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,954	244	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,009	245	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,999	239	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	2,684	242
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,263	175	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,309	178	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,309	175	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,091	151
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,562	408	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,606	410	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,555	399	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	3,337	394
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,357	178	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,425	181	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,465	180	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,553	201

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-72. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Reduced-Price Breakfasts in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	7,348	839	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	7,512	850	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	7,471	833	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	7,146	822
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,610	125	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,706	129	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,723	130	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	2,622	129
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	3,376	338	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	3,443	344	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	3,450	345	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	3,231	346
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,170	262	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,171	263	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,111	249	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,107	242
Very large (25,000+)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	192	114	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	192	114	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	186	109	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	186	105
Urbanicity																				
City	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	584	143	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	620	147	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	604	142	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	543	130
Suburban	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,378	232	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,432	236	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,428	230	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,416	222
Town	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,505	165	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,537	168	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,582	171	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,587	177
Rural	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,881	299	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,923	299	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	3,858	290	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	3,601	293
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,546	197	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,609	201	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,574	194	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,375	172
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,057	441	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,099	444	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	4,032	433	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	3,974	429
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,745	201	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,804	205	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	1,866	206	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,797	221

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-73. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Reduced-Price Breakfasts in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,629	334	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,733	343	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	2,712	339	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	2,457	284
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,071	49	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,135	52	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,088	50	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,133	54
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	954	94	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	982	97	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,024	101	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	881	94
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	471	112	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	483	115	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	470	111	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	345	81
Very large (25,000+)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	132	79	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	133	79	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	131	77	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	98	55
Urbanicity																				
City	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	263	68	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	278	72	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	270	69	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	233	57
Suburban	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	442	91	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	449	92	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	431	90	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	277	61
Town	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	574	61	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	602	64	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	600	67	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	559	55
Rural	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,351	114	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,404	115	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,411	113	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,387	111
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	390	54	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	401	55	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	436	57	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	340	43
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,541	187	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,592	193	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.30	1,565	189	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	1,384	154
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	699	93	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	740	95	\$0.30	\$0.15	\$0.30	711	93	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	733	87

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-74. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Adult Breakfasts in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$4.00	10,108	1,077	\$1.60	\$0.35	\$4.00	10,332	1,100	\$1.70	\$0.35	\$4.00	10,418	1,105	\$1.75	\$0.35	\$5.00	9,611	1,080
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.00	4,282	202	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.00	4,381	207	\$1.55	\$0.35	\$3.00	4,425	209	\$1.65	\$0.35	\$3.25	4,032	202
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.60	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,183	418	\$1.65	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,283	427	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,333	433	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$5.00	3,937	420
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.53	1,407	317	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.53	1,427	322	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.53	1,420	320	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.75	1,395	315
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.00	235	140	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.00	242	144	\$1.85	\$0.75	\$3.50	241	143	\$1.85	\$0.90	\$3.00	247	143
Urbanicity																				
City	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.25	906	200	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.25	918	204	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.50	883	200	\$1.85	\$0.75	\$3.75	921	201
Suburban	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$3.10	1,691	272	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$3.25	1,738	278	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$3.10	1,763	280	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$5.00	1,555	263
Town	\$1.55	\$0.85	\$4.00	2,098	220	\$1.60	\$0.85	\$4.00	2,159	225	\$1.70	\$0.85	\$4.00	2,175	227	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.50	2,135	230
Rural	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.53	5,413	385	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.53	5,517	393	\$1.60	\$0.35	\$3.53	5,598	398	\$1.75	\$0.35	\$3.25	5,000	386
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,728	207	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,834	214	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,904	219	\$1.80	\$1.00	\$5.00	1,431	175
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$4.00	5,393	547	\$1.60	\$0.50	\$4.00	5,472	558	\$1.70	\$0.50	\$4.00	5,459	556	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.50	5,169	539
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.25	2,987	323	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.25	3,026	328	\$1.55	\$0.35	\$3.50	3,055	330	\$1.75	\$0.35	\$3.00	3,011	366

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-75. Distribution of SBP Meal Prices for Adult Breakfasts in Elementary Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Breakfast price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤\$1.00	9.1	8.8	7.5	5.0
\$1.01 - \$1.10	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
\$1.11 - \$1.20	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9
\$1.21 - \$1.30	12.8	12.2	8.9	8.0
\$1.31 - \$1.40	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.3
\$1.41 - \$1.50	22.6	20.8	19.7	18.3
\$1.51 - \$1.60	3.4	3.4	5.3	6.0
\$1.61 - \$1.70	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.7
\$1.71 - \$1.80	14.1	14.5	14.2	14.5
\$1.81 - \$1.90	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7
\$1.91 - \$2.00	14.7	16.0	16.8	19.7
\$2.01 - \$2.10	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.8
\$2.11 - \$2.20	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7
\$2.21 - \$2.30	2.5	2.8	4.1	4.8
\$2.31 - \$2.40	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3
\$2.41 - \$2.50	3.3	2.9	2.7	4.5
\$2.51 - \$2.60	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
\$2.61 - \$2.70	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$2.71 - \$2.80	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
\$2.81 - \$2.90	0.1			0.1
\$2.91 - \$3.00	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9
> \$3.00	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.6
Total SFAs (Weighted)	10,108	10,332	10,418	9,611
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	1,077	1,100	1,105	1,080

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-76. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Adult Breakfasts in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.60	\$0.50	\$3.53	7,500	909	\$1.70	\$0.50	\$4.00	7,691	931	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	7,736	934	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$5.00	7,280	935
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$3.00	2,428	114	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$3.00	2,505	118	\$1.55	\$0.75	\$3.00	2,499	118	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.25	2,243	114
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.65	\$0.50	\$3.50	3,505	358	\$1.70	\$0.50	\$3.50	3,589	366	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$3.50	3,648	372	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$5.00	3,447	374
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.53	1,342	303	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	1,366	309	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$4.00	1,358	307	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$3.75	1,346	306
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.00	224	134	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$4.00	231	138	\$1.95	\$0.75	\$4.00	230	137	\$1.85	\$0.90	\$3.50	243	141
Urbanicity																				
City	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.25	736	184	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.25	753	189	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$3.45	717	185	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$3.75	767	188
Suburban	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$3.10	1,400	245	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$4.00	1,448	252	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$4.00	1,494	255	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$5.00	1,409	249
Town	\$1.60	\$0.85	\$3.25	1,865	203	\$1.65	\$0.85	\$3.25	1,886	205	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$3.25	1,903	207	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.50	1,843	209
Rural	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$3.53	3,499	277	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$3.53	3,604	285	\$1.60	\$0.50	\$3.53	3,623	287	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.25	3,260	289
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,282	180	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,335	185	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,382	188	\$1.80	\$1.00	\$5.00	1,112	154
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.55	\$0.50	\$3.50	4,161	466	\$1.65	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,230	476	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,200	474	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.50	3,901	462
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$3.25	2,057	263	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$4.00	2,126	270	\$1.70	\$0.75	\$4.00	2,154	272	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.50	2,267	319

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-77. Distribution of SBP Meal Prices for Adult Breakfasts in Middle Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Breakfast price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$1.00	7.6	7.6	6.4	4.3
\$1.01 - \$1.10	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
\$1.11 - \$1.20	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0
\$1.21 - \$1.30	12.7	11.5	8.2	7.5
\$1.31 - \$1.40	4.3	3.9	3.6	2.3
\$1.41 - \$1.50	22.7	21.2	20.7	17.5
\$1.51 - \$1.60	2.8	3.1	4.6	5.0
\$1.61 - \$1.70	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.6
\$1.71 - \$1.80	14.8	15.2	14.6	14.9
\$1.81 - \$1.90	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.9
\$1.91 - \$2.00	14.8	15.6	16.6	20.2
\$2.01 - \$2.10	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.1
\$2.11 - \$2.20	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.8
\$2.21 - \$2.30	3.2	3.6	4.6	5.6
\$2.31 - \$2.40	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
\$2.41 - \$2.50	3.2	3.1	3.5	5.1
\$2.51 - \$2.60	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$2.61 - \$2.70	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
\$2.71 - \$2.80	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
\$2.81 - \$2.90	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$2.91 - \$3.00	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
> \$3.00	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0
Total SFAs (Weighted)	7,500	7,691	7,736	7,280
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	909	931	934	935

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-78. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Adult Breakfasts in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.55	\$0.50	\$4.00	8,822	996	\$1.65	\$0.50	\$4.00	9,041	1,019	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	9,075	1,020	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$6.00	8,552	1,012
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$3.15	3,313	156	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$3.15	3,409	160	\$1.55	\$0.75	\$3.15	3,425	161	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$6.00	3,212	159
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.70	\$0.50	\$4.00	3,898	389	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	3,990	398	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,015	401	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$5.00	3,736	400
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.53	1,371	308	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	1,395	314	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$4.00	1,388	312	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$3.75	1,346	305
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.00	241	143	\$1.85	\$0.75	\$4.00	247	147	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$4.00	247	146	\$1.95	\$0.90	\$3.50	257	148
Urbanicity																				
City	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	699	187	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	743	193	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$4.00	707	189	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$6.00	739	190
Suburban	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$3.15	1,560	261	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$4.00	1,626	269	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$4.00	1,638	269	\$1.85	\$0.75	\$5.00	1,597	262
Town	\$1.60	\$0.85	\$3.25	1,992	210	\$1.65	\$0.85	\$3.25	2,013	212	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$3.25	2,052	215	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.50	1,975	216
Rural	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$3.53	4,571	338	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$3.53	4,659	345	\$1.60	\$0.50	\$3.53	4,678	347	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	4,242	344
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,611	206	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,678	212	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.53	1,723	214	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$5.00	1,441	178
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,803	506	\$1.60	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,881	516	\$1.70	\$0.50	\$4.00	4,841	513	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	4,601	500
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$3.25	2,408	284	\$1.50	\$0.60	\$4.00	2,482	291	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	2,511	293	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$6.00	2,510	334

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-79. Distribution of SBP Meal Prices for Adult Breakfasts in High Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Breakfast price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$1.00	8.5	8.3	6.7	4.5
\$1.01 - \$1.10	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
\$1.11 - \$1.20	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8
\$1.21 - \$1.30	11.9	10.9	7.6	7.4
\$1.31 - \$1.40	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2
\$1.41 - \$1.50	23.4	21.9	21.1	17.7
\$1.51 - \$1.60	2.7	2.9	4.9	6.0
\$1.61 - \$1.70	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.0
\$1.71 - \$1.80	14.5	15.3	15.1	14.2
\$1.81 - \$1.90	3.5	3.6	4.2	5.0
\$1.91 - \$2.00	14.8	14.9	16.1	20.0
\$2.01 - \$2.10	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.8
\$2.11 - \$2.20	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.7
\$2.21 - \$2.30	3.1	3.4	4.0	5.1
\$2.31 - \$2.40	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
\$2.41 - \$2.50	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.9
\$2.51 - \$2.60	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
\$2.61 - \$2.70	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
\$2.71 - \$2.80	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
\$2.81 - \$2.90	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1
\$2.91 - \$3.00	1.3	0.0	1.7	1.7
> \$3.00	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5
Total SFAs (Weighted)	8,822	9041	9075	8552
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	996	1019	1020	1012

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-80. Median, Minimum, and Maximum SBP Meal Prices for Adult Breakfasts in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

SFA characteristics	SY 2009–10					SY 2010–11					SY 2011–12					SY 2012–13				
	Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs		Median	Min	Max	Total SFAs	
				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt				Wgt	Unwgt
All SFAs	\$1.60	\$0.35	\$3.50	3,284	415	\$1.70	\$0.35	\$4.00	3,417	432	\$1.75	\$0.35	\$4.00	3,421	434	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	3,355	397
SFA size																				
Small (1-999)	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.00	1,325	60	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.75	1,389	63	\$1.60	\$0.35	\$3.75	1,364	62	\$1.60	\$0.50	\$4.00	1,623	78
Medium (1,000-4,999)	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$3.50	1,201	117	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$3.50	1,239	121	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$3.50	1,266	124	\$1.85	\$0.75	\$3.05	1,099	116
Large (5,000-24,999)	\$1.70	\$1.00	\$3.00	595	141	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.25	619	147	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$3.00	620	147	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.75	487	117
Very large (25,000+)	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.00	163	97	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	170	101	\$1.90	\$0.75	\$4.00	170	101	\$2.00	\$0.90	\$3.50	146	86
Urbanicity																				
City	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.00	385	94	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$3.75	407	101	\$1.80	\$0.75	\$3.75	375	99	\$2.00	\$0.75	\$4.00	444	97
Suburban	\$1.65	\$0.85	\$3.00	589	115	\$1.70	\$0.85	\$4.00	602	118	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$4.00	598	119	\$1.75	\$0.85	\$2.85	358	85
Town	\$1.75	\$0.90	\$3.00	768	81	\$1.75	\$0.90	\$3.00	787	83	\$1.80	\$1.00	\$3.00	797	84	\$1.75	\$1.20	\$3.00	698	75
Rural	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.50	1,542	125	\$1.60	\$0.35	\$3.50	1,621	130	\$1.60	\$0.35	\$3.50	1,650	132	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	1,854	140
Poverty level																				
Low (0-29% F/RP)	\$1.90	\$0.80	\$3.00	429	60	\$1.90	\$0.80	\$3.75	442	62	\$1.90	\$1.00	\$3.75	476	64	\$2.00	\$1.25	\$4.00	347	45
Medium (30-59% F/RP)	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$3.50	1,804	216	\$1.65	\$0.50	\$4.00	1,862	225	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$4.00	1,846	225	\$1.75	\$0.75	\$4.00	1,731	195
High (60% or higher F/RP)	\$1.50	\$0.35	\$3.20	1,051	139	\$1.60	\$0.35	\$3.25	1,113	145	\$1.75	\$0.35	\$3.20	1,099	145	\$1.75	\$0.50	\$3.50	1,277	157

Medians and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-81. Distribution of SBP Meal Prices for Adult Breakfasts in Other Schools, SY 2009–10, SY 2010–11, SY 2011–12, and SY 2012–13

Breakfast price	Percent of SFAs			
	SY 2009–10	SY 2010–11	SY 2011–12	SY 2012–13
≤ \$1.00	11.6	11.2	8.8	5.7
\$1.01 - \$1.10	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.6
\$1.11 - \$1.20	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
\$1.21 - \$1.30	11.4	10.6	9.2	8.5
\$1.31 - \$1.40	2.7	1.4	1.4	2.6
\$1.41 - \$1.50	21.1	20.3	21.3	19.4
\$1.51 - \$1.60	2.7	3.2	3.1	6.4
\$1.61 - \$1.70	3.8	4.5	3.1	1.4
\$1.71 - \$1.80	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.4
\$1.81 - \$1.90	2.3	2.2	3.2	4.8
\$1.91 - \$2.00	12.7	15.1	16.3	18.6
\$2.01 - \$2.10	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.6
\$2.11 - \$2.20	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
\$2.21 - \$2.30	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.5
\$2.31 - \$2.40	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5
\$2.41 - \$2.50	6.3	5.9	5.8	4.9
\$2.51 - \$2.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$2.61 - \$2.70	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2
\$2.71 - \$2.80	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.7
\$2.81 - \$2.90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$2.91 - \$3.00	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.2
> \$3.00	0.5	1.8	1.6	1.9
Total SFAs (Weighted)	3,284	3,417	3,421	3,355
Total SFAs (Unweighted)	415	432	434	397

Percentages and total SFAs are based on SFAs that charged for a meal.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011–12, questions 5.1 and 5.2; SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 6.1.

Table E-82. Summary of Price Increase Data for Paid Student Breakfasts by SFA Size, SY 2009-10 to SY 2012-13

	2009-10 to 2010-11				2010-11 to 2011-12				2011-12 to 2012-13			
	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other
Small (1-999)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	16.4%	16.6%	14.8%	18.7%	28.1%	29.0%	26.9%	38.1%	39.3%	44.3%	37.1%	25.0%
Mean increase ²	\$.15	\$.13	\$.14	\$.48	\$.14	\$.11	\$.11	\$.15	\$.13	\$.12	\$.12	\$.22
Median increase ²	.10	.10	.05	.15	.10	.05	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.17
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.05	.05	.05	.15
Medium (1,000-4,999)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	10.3%	12.1%	13.2%	10.7%	26.4%	26.4%	25.7%	27.5%	24.0%	25.9%	27.4%	37.0%
Mean increase ²	\$.15	\$.15	\$.17	\$.20	\$.16	\$.16	\$.18	\$.20	\$.19	\$.20	\$.19	\$.22
Median increase ²	.15	.15	.15	.25	.10	.10	.10	.25	.10	.10	.10	.20
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.05	.10	.25	.05	.05	.25	.25
Large (5,000-24,999)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	7.9%	8.5%	8.2%	9.4%	20.5%	18.9%	18.1%	15.9%	20.0%	20.9%	20.7%	28.0%
Mean increase ²	\$.23	\$.20	\$.24	\$.28	\$.14	\$.13	\$.14	\$.15	\$.14	\$.17	\$.18	\$.24
Median increase ²	.10	.15	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.25
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.25	.05	.10	.10	.25
Very Large (25,000+)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	11.6%	12.5%	12.7%	10.3%	22.4%	23.9%	22.1%	26.8%	19.1%	18.2%	17.8%	28.0%
Mean increase ²	\$.22	\$.28	\$.22	\$.22	\$.15	\$.15	\$.16	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.18	\$.28
Median increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10	.25
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25

¹Based on SFAs that provided price data in a given pair of years.

²Based on SFAs that reported a price increase.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011-12, questions 5.1, 5.2a, 5.2b, 5.4, 5.5a, and 5.5b; SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, questions 6.1 and 6.6.

Table E-83. Summary of Price Increase Data for Paid Student Lunches by SFA Size, SY 2009-10 to SY 2012-13

	2009-10 to 2010-11				2010-11 to 2011-12				2011-12 to 2012-13			
	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other
Small (1-999)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	18.1%	21.8%	18.8%	21.6%	53.3%	53.0%	55.8%	54.4%	65.4%	66.2%	65.8%	43.8%
Mean increase ²	\$.19	\$.17	\$.17	\$.43	\$.15	\$.12	\$.12	\$.16	\$.14	\$.17	\$.15	\$.28
Median increase ²	.10	.15	.10	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.05	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Medium (1,000-4,999)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	13.6%	14.3%	14.3%	10.9%	57.6%	58.1%	57.8%	57.5%	61.4%	58.2%	58.6%	64.6%
Mean increase ²	.19	.16	.18	.14	.14	.15	.15	.18	.14	.14	.15	.24
Median increase ²	.15	.15	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10	.10	.20
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.05	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10
Large (5,000-24,999)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	12.9%	14.0%	15.3%	13.7%	55.3%	54.1%	52.6%	53.8%	64.2%	59.9%	58.6%	65.3%
Mean increase ²	\$.20	\$.19	\$.22	\$.23	\$.14	\$.14	\$.14	\$.16	\$.13	\$.13	\$.13	\$.23
Median increase ²	.15	.15	.15	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Very Large (25,000+)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	14.2%	11.9%	11.9%	10.7%	47.6%	46.7%	45.4%	48.2%	58.6%	56.2%	54.1%	58.8%
Mean increase ²	\$.22	\$.23	\$.24	\$.24	\$.13	\$.14	\$.14	\$.15	\$.15	\$.15	\$.17	\$.29
Median increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.20
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10

¹Based on SFAs that provided price data in a given pair of years.

²Based on SFAs that reported a price increase.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011-12, questions 5.1, 5.2a, 5.2b, 5.4, 5.5a, and 5.5b; SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, questions 6.1 and 6.6.

Table E-84. Summary of Price Increase Data for Paid Student Breakfasts by Urbanicity, SY 2009-10 to SY 2012-13

	2009-10 to 2010-11				2010-11 to 2011-12				2011-12 to 2012-13			
	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other
City												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	15.2%	8.4%	9.2%	16.3%	24.7%	24.3%	20.0%	21.5%	26.4%	15.3%	18.6%	36.2%
Mean increase ²	\$.16	\$.18	\$.19	\$1.59	\$.30	\$.15	\$.16	\$.16	\$.22	\$.21	\$.27	\$.33
Median increase ²	.10	.25	.25	2.90	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15	.25
Modal increase ²	.10	.25	.25	2.90	.25	.25	.10	.25	.10	.10	.50	.25
Suburban												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	11.1%	12.3%	13.1%	15.3%	18.1%	17.4%	18.6%	24.8%	21.3%	24.8%	22.0%	29.2%
Mean increase ²	\$.22	\$.19	\$.23	\$.28	\$.15	\$.14	\$.16	\$.20	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.22
Median increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.15	.25	.10	.10	.10	.25
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Town												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	10.3%	10.3%	11.4%	12.0%	26.5%	28.1%	26.7%	36.0%	26.0%	26.0%	28.1%	23.4%
Mean increase ²	\$.12	\$.15	\$.11	\$.11	\$.15	\$.15	\$.15	\$.18	\$.14	\$.14	\$.15	\$.34
Median increase ²	.10	.10	.10	.05	.10	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10	.10	.25
Modal increase ²	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.25	.05	.05	.05	.75
Rural												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	13.3%	15.4%	14.1%	13.0%	29.0%	28.7%	27.2%	28.9%	33.4%	36.2%	34.2%	31.2%
Mean increase ²	\$.16	\$.13	\$.16	\$.17	\$.12	\$.14	\$.14	\$.16	\$.14	\$.17	\$.15	\$.15
Median increase ²	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.05	.05	.05	.25

¹Based on SFAs that provided price data in a given pair of years.

²Based on SFAs that reported a price increase.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011-12, questions 5.1, 5.2a, 5.2b, 5.4, 5.5a, and 5.5b; SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, questions 6.1 and 6.6.

Table E-85. Summary of Price Increase Data for Paid Student Lunches by Urbanicity, SY 2009-10 to SY 2012-13

	2009-10 to 2010-11				2010-11 to 2011-12				2011-12 to 2012-13			
	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other
City												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	17.0%	14.1%	17.5%	25.8%	38.2%	44.7%	39.7%	39.0%	52.1%	46.7%	47.5%	46.9%
Mean increase ²	\$.29	\$.26	\$.24	\$1.08	\$.18	\$.15	\$.16	\$.20	\$.14	\$.12	\$.14	\$.21
Median increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.50	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.50	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Suburban												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	18.2%	18.2%	17.7%	19.8%	51.7%	50.8%	52.8%	52.6%	56.5%	51.3%	48.8%	56.2%
Mean increase ²	\$.22	\$.17	\$.22	\$.27	\$.15	\$.16	\$.17	\$.17	\$.14	\$.15	\$.15	\$.27
Median increase ²	.25	.15	.15	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.20
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.25	.10	.10	.10	.50
Town												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	9.7%	10.2%	12.5%	14.0%	58.3%	57.3%	55.5%	64.7%	66.2%	64.9%	62.8%	65.6%
Mean increase ²	\$.15	\$.13	\$.14	\$.14	\$.14	\$.14	\$.13	\$.15	\$.15	\$.14	\$.14	\$.26
Median increase ²	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Modal increase ²	.25	.05	.25	.25	.10	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Rural												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	16.3%	19.6%	16.8%	13.1%	58.6%	59.0%	59.9%	54.6%	67.0%	66.1%	67.0%	50.0%
Mean increase ²	\$.17	\$.17	\$.17	\$.15	\$.14	\$.13	\$.13	\$.17	\$.13	\$.15	\$.15	\$.26
Median increase ²	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.17
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10

¹Based on SFAs that provided price data in a given pair of years.

²Based on SFAs that reported a price increase.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011-12, questions 5.1, 5.2a, 5.2b, 5.4, 5.5a, and 5.5b; SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, questions 6.1 and 6.6.

Table E-86. Summary of Price Increase Data for Paid Student Breakfasts by Poverty Level, SY 2009-10 to SY 2012-13

	2009-10 to 2010-11				2010-11 to 2011-12				2011-12 to 2012-13			
	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other
Low (0-29% F/RP)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	20.2%	18.6%	22.8%	24.9%	22.8%	22.2%	22.4%	16.0%	30.3%	38.9%	32.7%	17.0%
Mean increase ²	\$.18	\$.16	\$.17	\$.84	\$.15	\$.14	\$.18	\$.20	\$.16	\$.21	\$.18	\$.43
Median increase ²	.15	.10	.10	.25	.10	.10	.10	.20	.10	.10	.10	.25
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.20	.10	.25	.25	.75
Medium (30-59% F/RP)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	11.3%	12.6%	11.6%	13.0%	30.3%	28.8%	28.2%	34.7%	31.0%	29.2%	29.8%	30.6%
Mean increase ²	\$.14	\$.14	\$.14	\$.15	\$.14	\$.14	\$.14	\$.17	\$.11	\$.12	\$.12	\$.23
Median increase ²	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.20
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.05	.05	.05	.25
High (60% or more F/RP)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	9.0%	8.5%	7.1%	7.8%	19.6%	21.4%	19.1%	24.6%	24.0%	22.1%	24.8%	32.8%
Mean increase ²	\$.19	\$.16	\$.25	\$.27	\$.18	\$.14	\$.14	\$.17	\$.26	\$.25	\$.24	\$.18
Median increase ²	.10	.15	.25	.15	.10	.10	.10	.15	.25	.25	.20	.15
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.15	.05	.25	.05	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25

¹Based on SFAs that provided price data in a given pair of years.

²Based on SFAs that reported a price increase.

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011-12, questions 5.1, 5.2a, 5.2b, 5.4, 5.5a, and 5.5b; SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, questions 6.1 and 6.6.

Table E-87. Summary of Price Increase Data for Paid Student Lunches by Poverty Level, SY 2009-10 to SY 2012-13

	2009-10 to 2010-11				2010-11 to 2011-12				2011-12 to 2012-13			
	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other	Elementary	Middle	High	Other
Low (0-29% F/RP)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	22.1%	24.9%	23.1%	22.9%	51.7%	55.8%	53.5%	53.1%	60.0%	61.2%	56.7%	40.6%
Mean increase ²	\$.17	\$.17	\$.18	\$.64	\$.14	\$.13	\$.13	\$.18	\$.13	\$.14	\$.14	\$.19
Median increase ²	.15	.15	.15	.25	.10	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.25	.10	.10	.10	.10
Medium (30-59% F/RP)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	15.0%	16.4%	15.7%	16.5%	62.3%	59.7%	61.3%	60.3%	63.7%	61.1%	61.2%	58.1%
Mean increase ²	\$.19	\$.17	\$.18	\$.20	\$.14	\$.13	\$.13	\$.16	\$.13	\$.13	\$.13	\$.25
Median increase ²	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15
Modal increase ²	.25	.10	.05	.05	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
High (60% or more F/RP)												
Percentage of SFAs that increased prices ¹	10.4%	8.3%	9.8%	9.4%	44.1%	44.9%	46.7%	45.3%	65.2%	58.4%	63.7%	55.4%
Mean increase ²	\$.24	\$.16	\$.21	\$.23	\$.17	\$.17	\$.16	\$.19	\$.17	\$.19	\$.18	\$.30
Median increase ²	.25	.15	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.15	.10	.10	.10	.25
Modal increase ²	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.10	.10	.10	.50

¹Based on SFAs that provided price data in a given pair of years.

²Based on SFAs that reported a price increase.

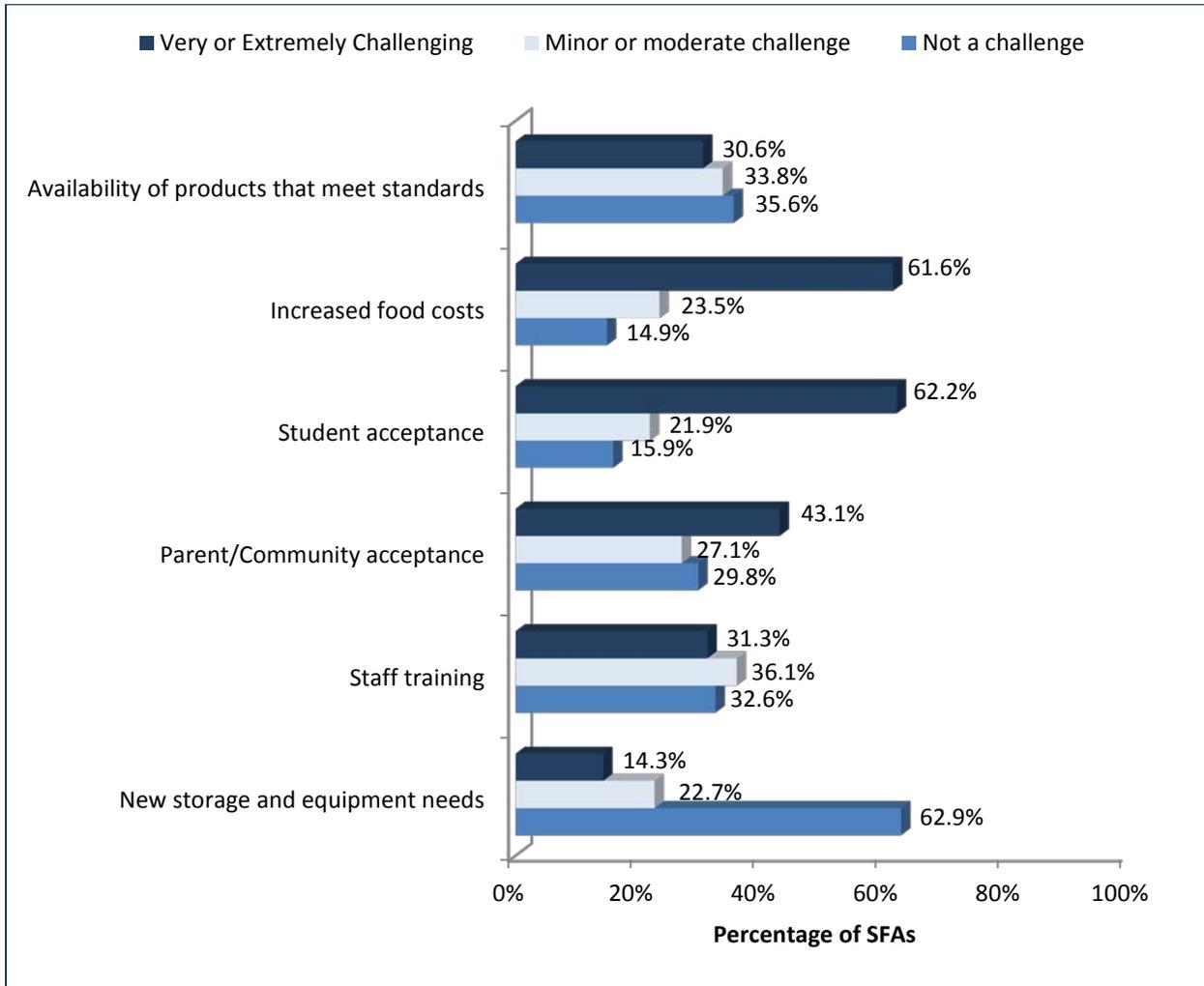
Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2011-12, questions 5.1, 5.2a, 5.2b, 5.4, 5.5a, and 5.5b; SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, questions 6.1 and 6.6.

Appendix F

Supplementary Figures

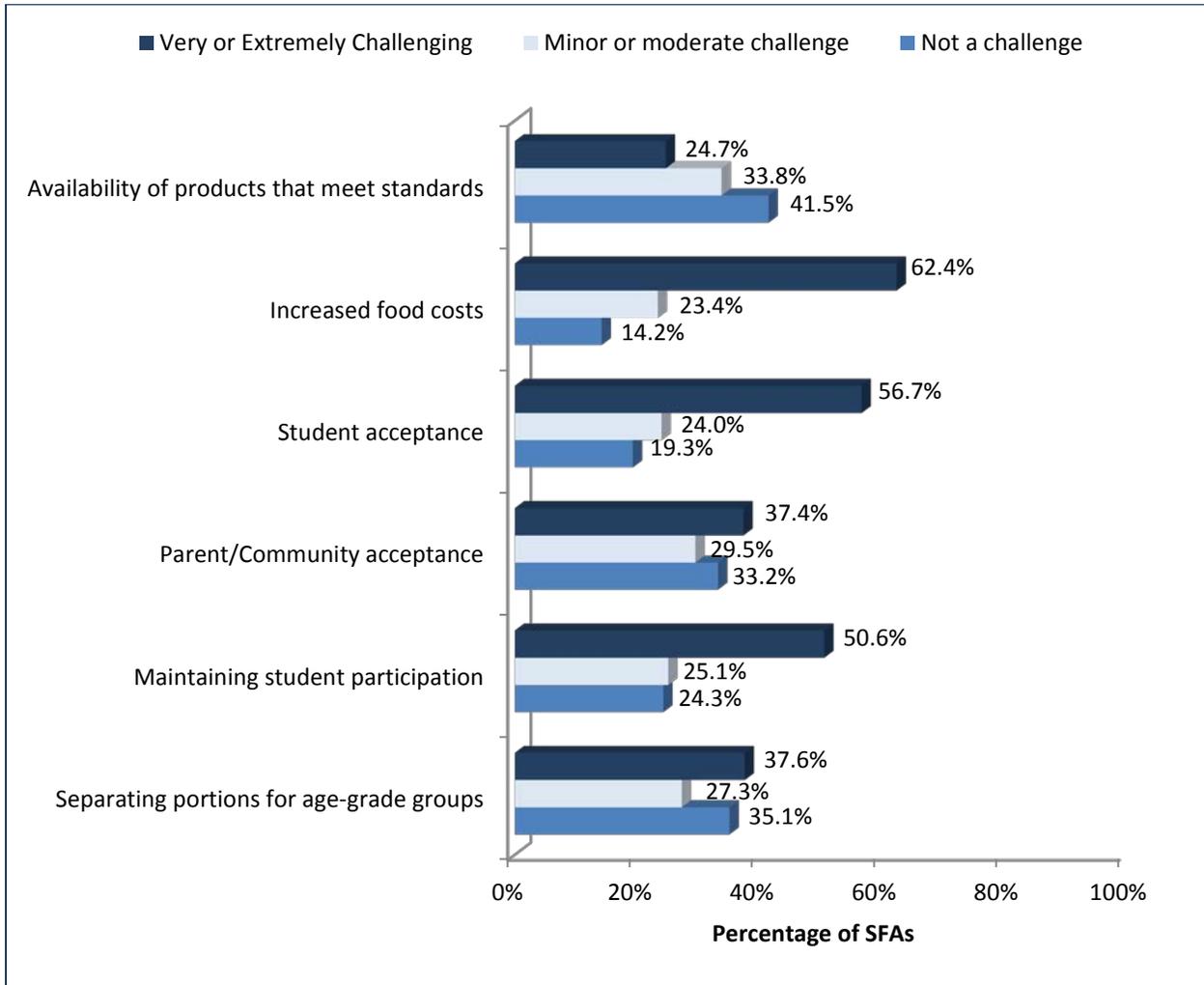
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Figure F-1. Percentage of SFAs Reporting Various Challenges when Initially Implementing the New Meal Patterns, SY 2012–13



n is less than 1,491 due to item nonresponse. For availability of products that meet standards, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,203 (unweighted 1,438). For staff training, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,280 (unweighted 1,441). For new storage and equipment needs, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,188 (unweighted 1,435). For increased food costs, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,213 (unweighted 1,436). For student acceptance, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,416 (unweighted 1,448). For parent/community acceptance, percentages based on a weighted response of 13,674 (unweighted 1,392).
 Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 5.1.

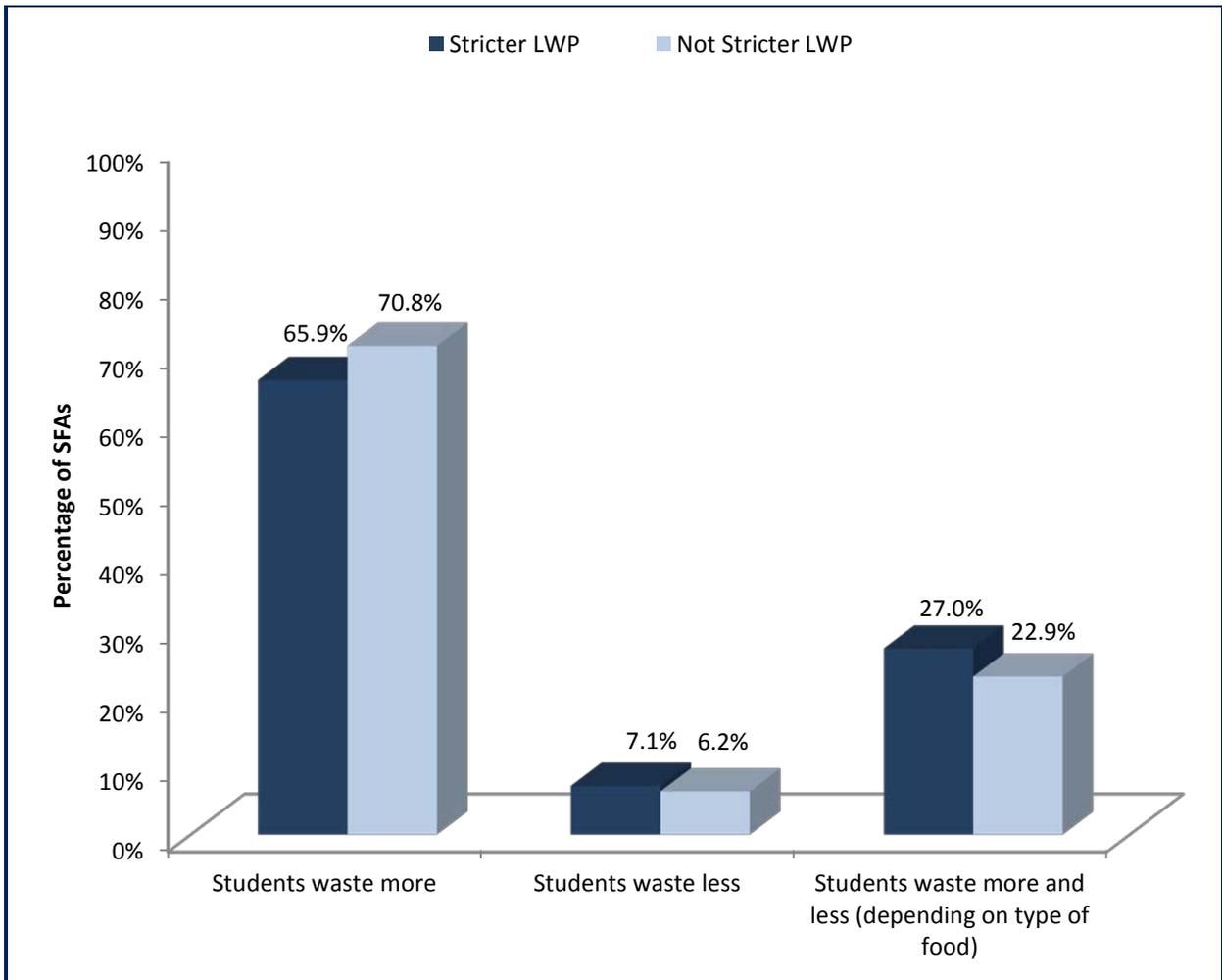
Figure F-2. Percentage of SFAs Reporting Various Challenges While Continuing to Implement the New Meal Patterns, SY 2012–13



n is less than 1,491 due to item nonresponse. For availability of products that meet standards, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,306 (unweighted 1,446). For maintaining student participation, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,429 (unweighted 1,453). For separating portions for age-grade groups, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,104 (unweighted 1,424). For increased food costs, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,368 (unweighted 1,449). For student acceptance, percentages based on a weighted response of 14,512 (unweighted 1,457). For parent/community acceptance, percentages based on a weighted response of 13,517 (unweighted 1,385).

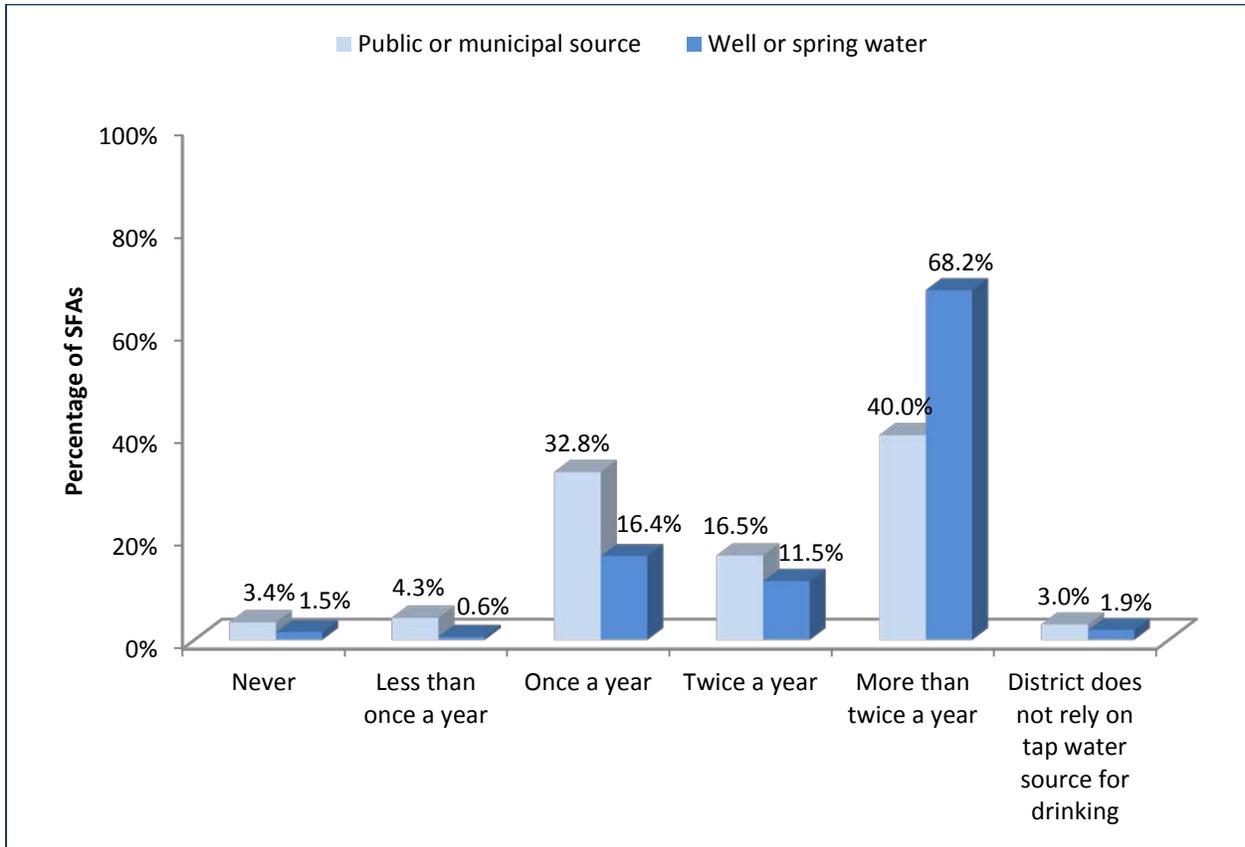
Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 5.2.

Figure F-3. Percentage of SFAs That Reported Changes in Plate Waste, , SY 2012-13



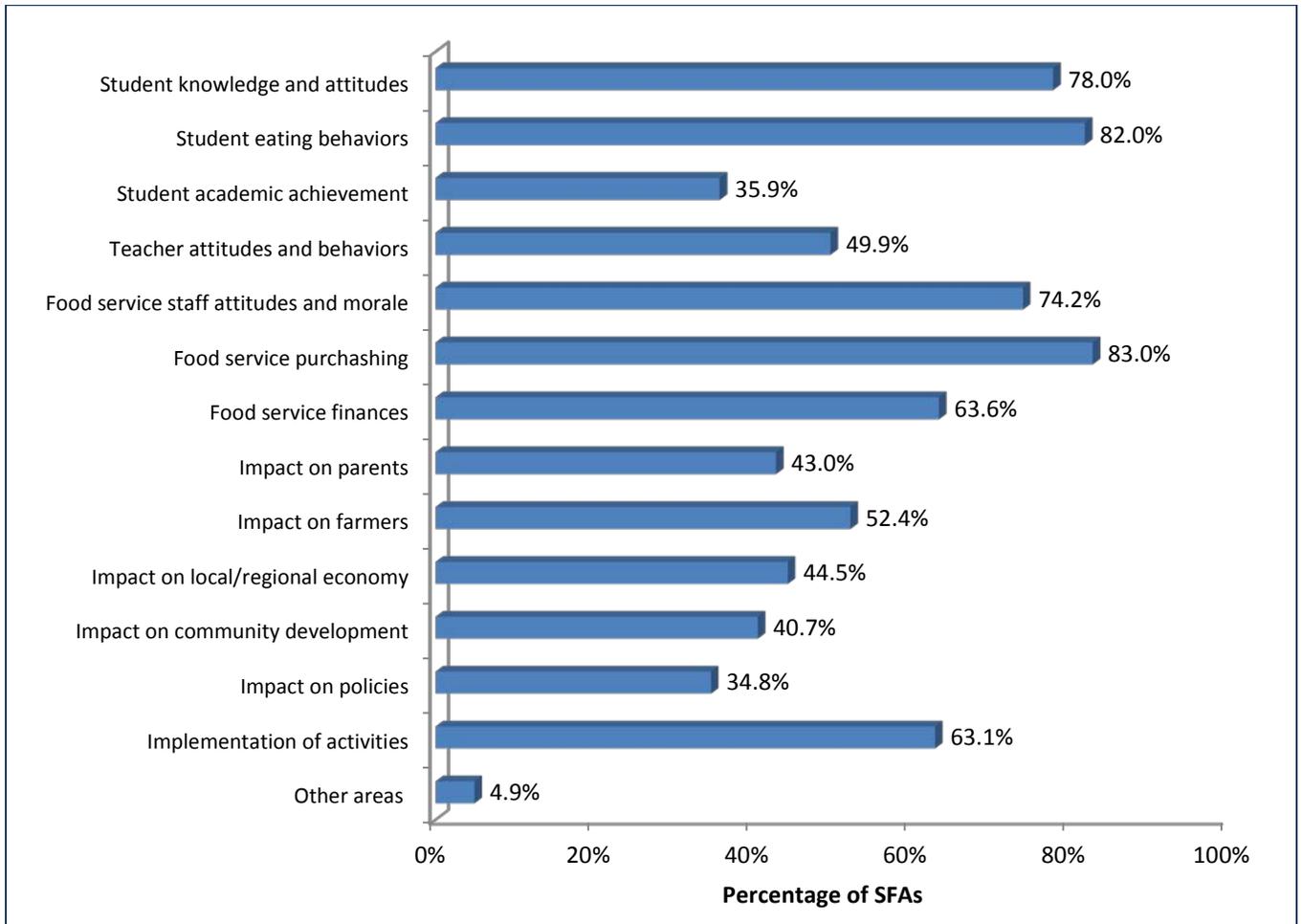
n is less than 1,491 due to item nonresponse.
Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, questions 4.15 and 5.3.

Figure F-4. Among SFAs That Provided Free Drinking Water With Meals and Reported the Frequency They Tested the Tap Water, the Percentage of SFAs That Tested the Water by Tap Water Source, SY 2012-13



n equals the number of SFAs that provide free drinking water where meals were served and reported the frequency with which they tested the tap water for contaminants. For public or municipal source, percentages based on a weighted response of 5,291 (unweighted 495). For well or spring water, percentages based on a weighted response of 1,693 (unweighted 134).
 Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012-13, questions 3.9a, 3.9b, and 3.10.

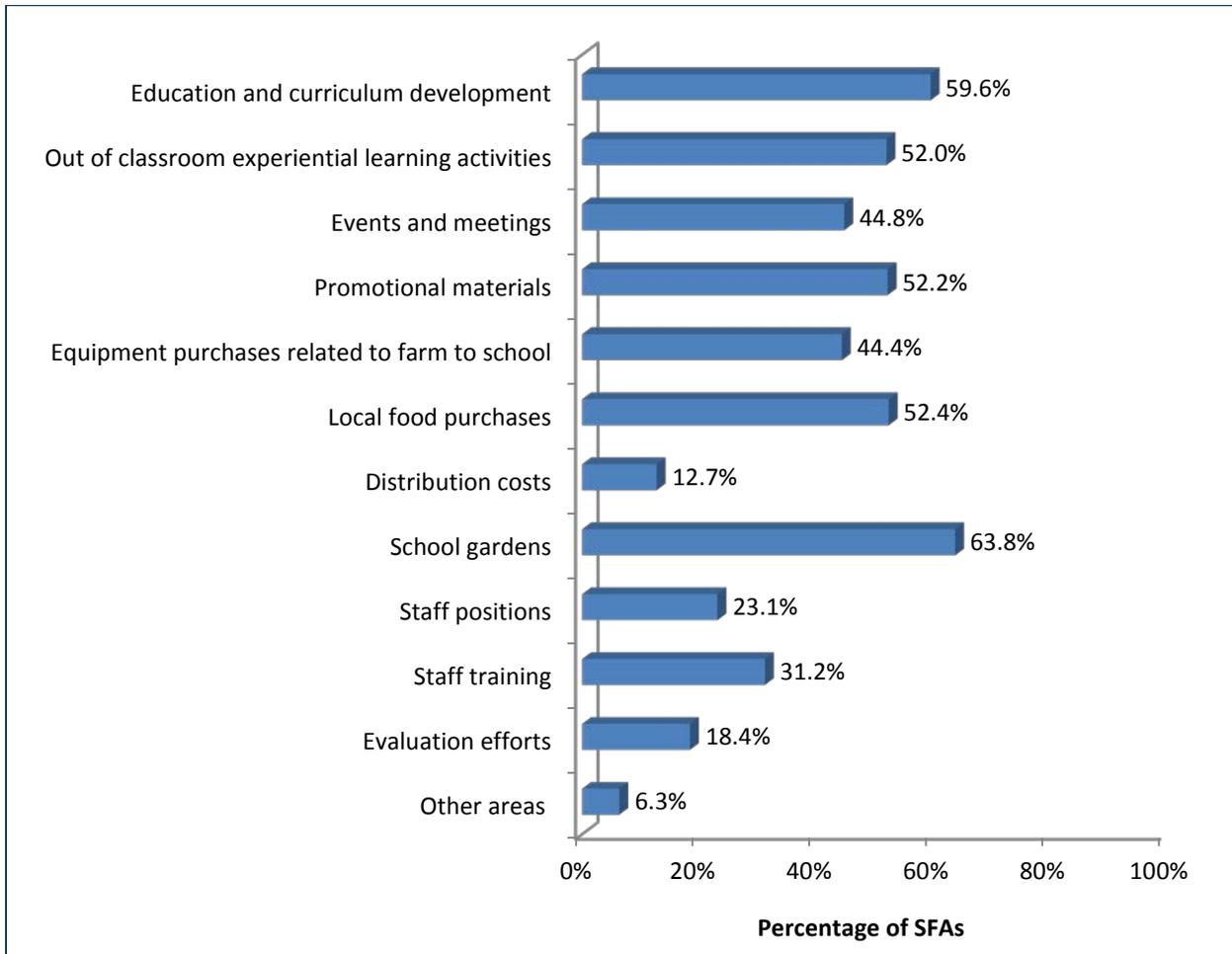
Figure F-5. Among SFAs That Have Had Farm to School Activities Evaluated, the Percentage of SFAs that Evaluated Various Aspects of Farm to School Activities, SY 2012–13



n equals the 94 SFAs that have had farm to school activities evaluated in their district. Percentages based on a weighted response of 592 (unweighted = 94).

Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 10.7.

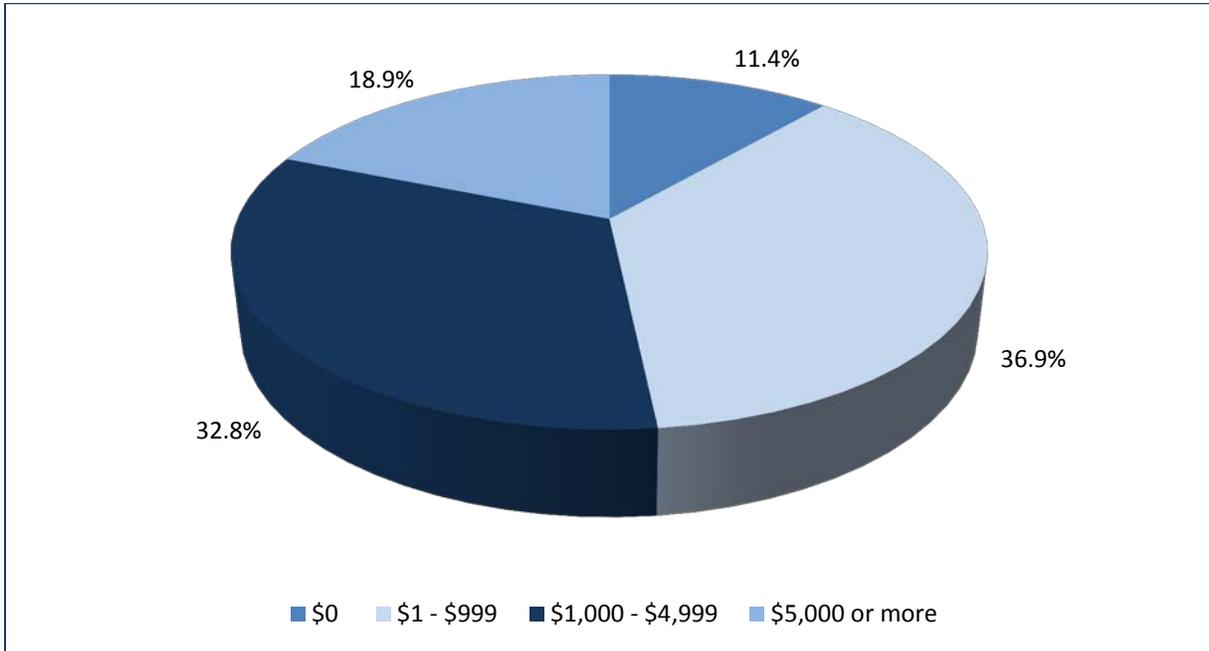
Figure F-6. Among SFAs with Districts or Schools that Received External Grant Funding for Farm to School Activities, the Percentage of SFAs that Used External Grant Funding for Various Farm to School Activities



n equals the 91 SFAs with schools or districts that received external grant funding for farm to school activities. Percentages based on a weighted response of 726 (unweighted = 91).

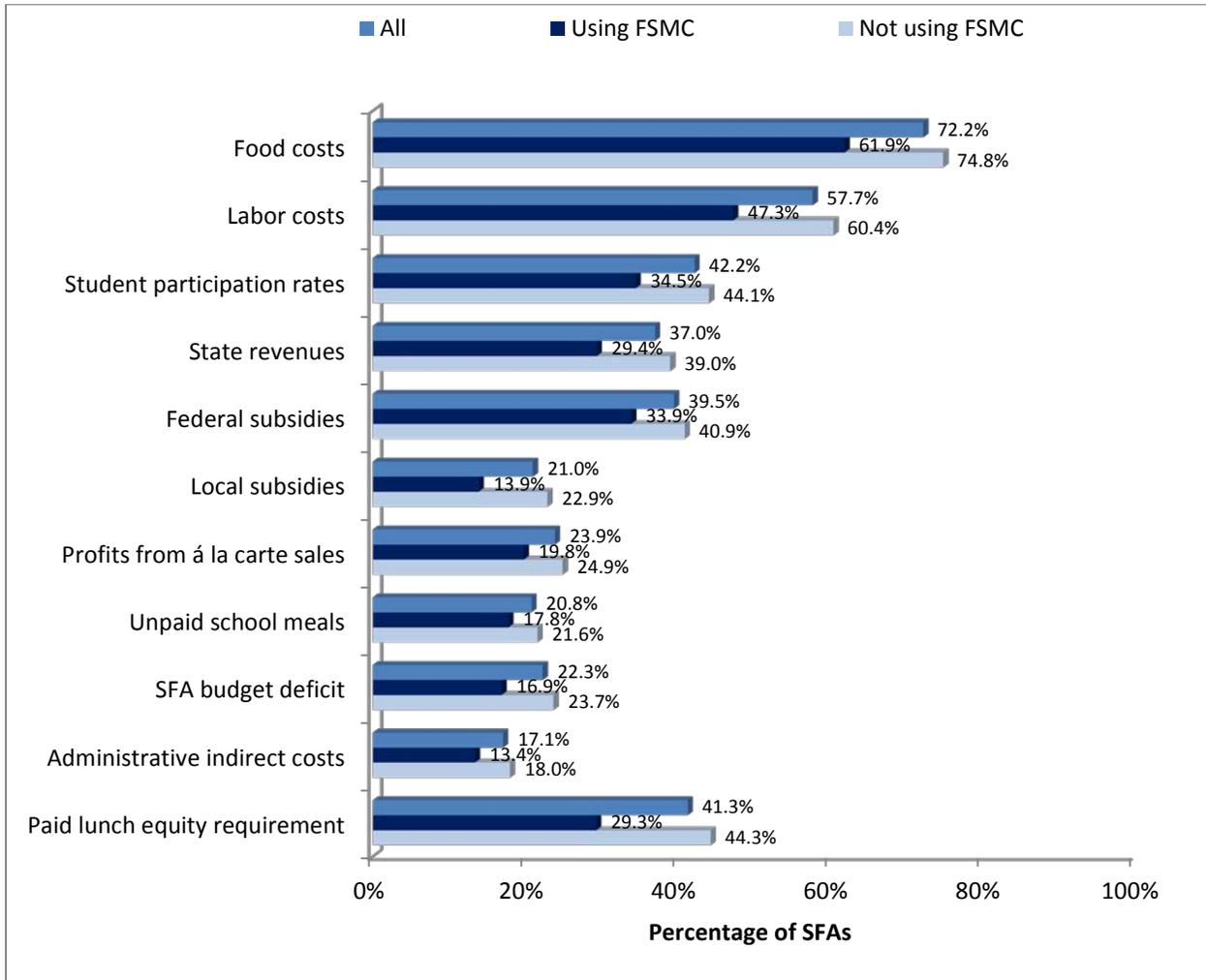
Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 10.9.

Figure F-7. Among SFAs with Districts or Schools that Received External Grant Funding for Farm to School Activities, the Percentage of SFAs that Used Varying Amounts of External Grant Funding



n is less than the 91 SFAs with schools that received external grant funding for farm to school activities. Percentages based on a weighted response of 490 (unweighted = 66).
Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 10.10.

Figure F-8. Percentage of SFAs Reporting Various Factors Influencing NSLP Prices, SY 2012–13



n is less than 1,491 due to item nonresponse. Percentages based on a weighted response of 14,409 (unweighted 1,440).
 Data Source: SFA Director Survey SY 2012–13, question 3.18 and 6.10.