Farm to School Coordinators: Key Findings from a National Landscape Study

Prepared by the National Farm to School Network based on research conducted by the Colorado State University Institute for Research in the Social Sciences (IRISS)

Farm to school programs are transformative.

They bring fresh, local food into cafeterias, connect students to hands-on learning, and support local economies. But the presence of **a dedicated Farm to School Coordinator** is what makes these programs sustainable and far-reaching.

To better understand the role and impact of these coordinators, National Farm to School Network partnered with Colorado State University's Institute for Research in the Social Sciences. Researchers conducted interviews, focus groups, and a nationwide survey of over 150 individuals responsible for farm to school coordination, providing both qualitative and quantitative insight into current practices and outcomes. This summary highlights the key findings from that study: who these coordinators are, what they do, and how they drive results.

Several charts are included that compare outcomes across multiple groups:

FARM to SCHOOL NETWORK

Farm to School (F2S)
Coordinators: individuals
holding that role or similar

All Respondents: all survey participants coordinating F2S efforts

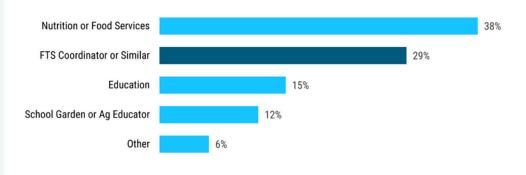
All School Food Authorities (SFAs): data from the USDA's national Farm to School Census

Key Finding: Coordinators Are Integrated into Schools and Districts in a Variety of Ways

Job Titles & Roles

Coordinators come with a variety of titles: nutrition director, garden educator, F2S manager, program lead. Nearly three out of four coordinators dedicate more than half of their role to farm to school, and over half spend more than 75% of their time on this work.

Chart 1. Many individuals primarily responsible for coordinating farm to school programming are not formally titled farm to school coordinators.







Where They Work

Most F2S coordinators are housed either in **nonprofits (39%)** or **child nutrition services (32%)**, though they can also be found in other school-based roles, district departments, and public health agencies.

How They're Funded

Federal grants are the primary funding source for many roles. However, **reliance on grant funding contributes to job instability**. Many coordinators described juggling multiple grants or having unclear job longevity due to shifting budgets.



Key Finding: Coordinators Drive Higher Outcomes Across All Program Pillars

Local Procurement

of coordinator sites procure and serve local and regional foods (vs. 63% of SFAs)

Coordinators report more frequent weekly servings of local fruits, vegetables, protein, and dairy.

Chart 2. Farm to school coordinators report higher rates of procurement than the overall sample and the national average of all SFAs.







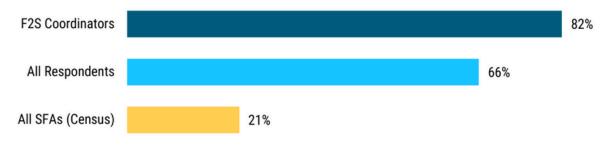
Food and Agriculture Education

of coordinator sites conduct ag education in the classroom (vs. 21% of SFAs)

include these lessons at least

of coordinator sites once per month

Chart 3. Farm to school coordinators report higher participation in farm to school education in the classroom than both the national average and the full survey sample.



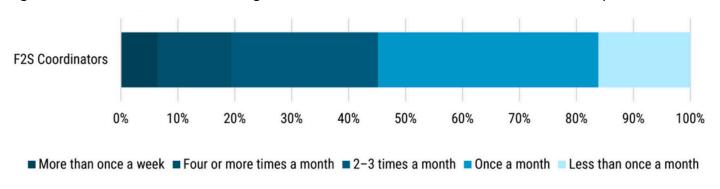
School Gardens

76%

of coordinator sites have edible school gardens (vs. 15% of SFAs)

of those sites report regular student participation (mostly 2–3 times per month or more)

Chart 4. A strong majority of farm to school coordinators report that students participate in agricultural education or school garden activities in the classroom at least once per month.



Coordinators also lead taste tests, organize field trips, host promotional events, and serve as connectors between farmers, teachers, cafeteria staff, and students.





The Ripple Effect: Impact on Students and Families

Sites with dedicated coordinators show higher farm to school participation at every grade level, including early childhood:

of **elementary school** students participate at coordinator sites vs. 58% at all SFAs)

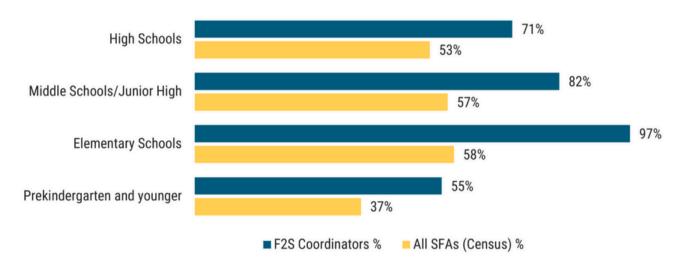
82% middle school student participation

middle school

71% high school student participation



Chart 5. Farm to school coordinators report higher farm to school participation across all grade levels as compared to the national average.



Participants shared stories of students expanding their food vocabulary, getting excited about gardening, and forming real connections to their local food system. Coordinators also noted benefits to families, farmers, cafeteria staff, and the wider community.

"The kids are getting better food. The farmers are getting more money. It's just a win-win for everyone."





Key Challenges: Coordinators Face Barriers that Undermine Program Stability

Despite their clear value, F2S Coordinators face common challenges:

- Unstable funding: many roles are tied to short-term grants
- Unclear expectations: coordinators often build their own job descriptions
- **Limited compensation and recognition:** nearly one-third reported dissatisfaction with pay
- Burnout: many work in isolation, juggling complex responsibilities

Still, most feel empowered in their work: **84% said they have adequate authority** to carry out their role.

Recommendations

To grow and sustain farm to school efforts:

- Invest in dedicated F2S Coordinator positions at the school or district level
- Clarify roles and responsibilities with consistent job titles and expectations
- Embed these roles into stable structures, like child nutrition departments
- **Use national benchmarks** to track progress and guide program improvement

Farm to school programs thrive when they have a champion. This research confirms what practitioners already know: having a dedicated or designated coordinator isn't just helpful, it is essential for achieving lasting impact across cafeterias, classrooms, and communities.



The 2024-2025 cohort of the NFSN Farm to School Community of Practice



