Last Name: KaFai **First Name:** Li

Analyzing a Budget Worksheet – 20 points
Davis Joint Unified School District Student Nutrition Services

Complete the worksheet below as a pdf. Must be type-written and submitted in this format. Attach your calculations on a separate sheet (may be type-written).

1. The overall budget for 2021/2022 was $2.4 million. Did SNS stay within budget for the year? (3 pt)
a. List total expenditures:
$ 2,610,880.29
b. List total revenues:
$ 2,468,317.45
c. Was DJUSD SNS within budget? (yes/no)
No
d. Was DJUSD SNS over or under budget?
Over

2. Union contracts require a base rate salary increase of 2% for all employees. Benefits will also increase 2%. What will your budget for salaries, benefits, and total labor costs be in the 2023/2024 academic year? (6 pt)
a. Salaries budget:
$ 713,304.87
b. Benefits budget:
$ $303,478.56
c. Total Labor budget:
$ 1,016,783.43

3. Your food cost goal for the year was 40%. What was the food cost percentage? Remember: cost of goods (food)/sales (revenue) = FC% Include “commodity values” in the calculations and total revenues. (2 pt)
Food cost %: 43%

4. Which expenditures are higher? (5 pt)
a. Direct & Indirect Labor costs (calculate):
$ 1,087,822.5
b. Direct & Indirect Material costs (calculate):
$ 1,474,537.07
c. Which is higher, labor or material costs?
Material costs is higher

5. Total enrollment is 7,710 students. What percent of students participate in school breakfast and school lunch? (ADP=Average Daily Participation) (2 pts)
a. Breakfast:
23%
b. Lunch:
64%

6.	Which “meal category” could possibly be increased in the 2023/2024 academic year and why? Look at participation rates (ADP=Average Daily Participation) for students and number of adult (employees/teachers), and think about which two have the most potential for improvement? (2 pt)
	The “Student Lunch” could possibly be increased in the 2023/2024 academic year. Based on the calculation, the “student lunch” (64%) has higher percent of students participation than “student breakfast” (26%). Moreover, the ADP value of “student lunch” (4959) is higher than ADP of “student breakfast” (1754). The “student breakfast” and “adult breakfast” are the most potential for improvement because it indicates that the breakfast equivalents (208,943) which includes students and paying adults has a lower cost than lunch equivalence (928,887).

Calculation Sheet: Name: KaFai Li

2a: Salaries budget:

699,318.5 + (699,318.5 x 2%)
= 699,318.5 + 13986.37
= $713,304.87

2b: Benefits budget:

297,528 + 297,528 x 2%
= 297,528 + 5950.56
= $303,478.56

2c: Total labor budget:
713304.87 + 303478.56
= $1,016,783.43

3: Food Cost% (FC%): (Cost of Good: food and commodity Value/ Sales: Total revenue)
= (140,580.72 + 909,400) / (2,468,317.45) x 100
= (1049980.72 / 2,468,317.45) x 100
= 0.425383178 x 100
= 42.53831775%
~43%

4a: Direct & indirect labor costs:
Direct: Salaries
Indirect: overhead + Benefits

699,318.5 + 297,528 + 90,976
= $1,087,822.5

4b: Direct & indirect material costs:

Direct: Commodity value + food purchased
Indirect: supplies + Indirect Cost Pd.

909,400 + 140,580.72 + 363,905.45 + 60,650.9
= $1,474,537.07

5a: Breakfast
(ADP/Total Enrollment) x 100
(1754 / 7710) x 100
= 23%

5b: Lunch
(4959/7710) x 100
= 64%