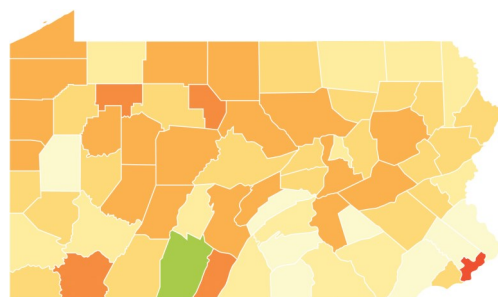


BEDFORD COUNTY

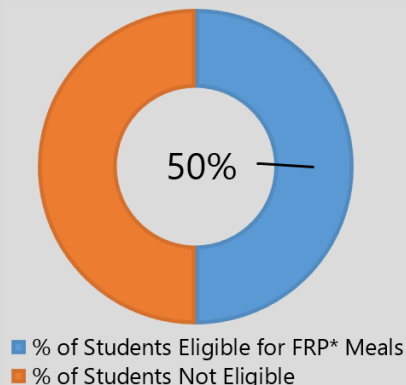
SCHOOL BREAKFAST IN PENNSYLVANIA



County Totals

- 5 School Districts
- 15 Schools
- 15 Schools (100%) Serve Breakfast

6,366
Total Students
3,189
FRP*-Eligible Students



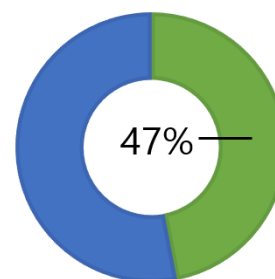
Breakfast by the Numbers

- Daily FRP* Breakfasts
- Daily FRP* Lunches



Breakfast-Lunch Ratio:

(Of all the students eating FRP* school lunch, the percent also eating FRP* school breakfast)



*Free and Reduced-Price (FRP) eligibility is 185% of the poverty line and below, which for a family of four is \$46,435.

**The "Blueprint for a Hunger-Free PA" includes a goal for PA to achieve a breakfast to lunch ratio of 60% by 2020. Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) promotes a 70% breakfast to lunch ratio goal. (See reverse for citations.)

Benefits of School Breakfast

- Better scores on standardized tests
- Better lifelong eating habits
- Lower risk of childhood obesity
- Fewer visits to the nurse's office
- Fewer behavioral & discipline problems
- Fewer absences, tardy arrivals, and missed class time

Data from the PA Department of Education, October 2018



School District Totals

School District	Number of Schools	Number of Schools Serving Breakfast	Number of Students	Number of FRP*-Eligible Students	Average Daily Participation		Breakfast to Lunch Ratio
					Breakfast	Lunch	
Bedford Area	4	4	1,862	842 (45%)	286	641	45%
Chestnut Ridge	3	3	1,400	704 (50%)	229	538	43%
Everett Area	3	3	1,271	711 (56%)	190	545	35%
Northern Bedford	2	2	899	383 (43%)	214	343	62%
Tussey Mountain	3	3	934	549 (59%)	267	434	61%

**The Governor's Food Security Partnership report: "Setting the Table, A Blueprint for a Hunger-Free PA" can be found at:

<http://dhs.pa.gov/ending-hunger/about/blueprint/index.htm>

The Food Research and Action Center's (FRAC) "School Breakfast Scorecard, 2017–2018 School Year" can be found at:

<http://frac.org/research/resource-library/school-breakfast-scorecard-2017-2018-school-year-february-2019>

Note on Methodology:

The average daily student participation data for the 2018–2019 school year were calculated by dividing the number of free and reduced-price (FRP) breakfast and lunches served in October of each year by the number of school days for that same month. The average daily FRP school breakfast participation was then compared to the average daily FRP lunch participation. District totals include individual schools that do not have breakfast programs as long as at least one district school serves breakfast.