#### > The Scottish Government

### School Meals in Scotland

Paul Gona
ASPE Soft FM Advisory Group
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## The Scottish Government Structure

- Background
- Legislation
- Uses of data by the Scottish Government
- Picture of FM across Scotland
  - Primary
  - Secondary
- Other provisions i.e. drinking water & breakfast clubs
- Summary

# The Scottish Government Background

- SG conducts an annual survey of FM across Scotland since 2002
- Survey takes place in January/February
- Results based on local authority and grant aided mainstream schools only
- Statistics on meals provided, free or paid as well as registration and entitlement

# The Scottish Government Legislation

- ➤ The Schools (Health Promotion and Nutrition) (Scotland) Act 2007
  - Places health promotion at the heart of schools' activities
  - Ensures food and drink served meet nutritional requirements set by Ministers
  - Ensures local authorities promote uptake and benefit of school meals

# The Scottish Government Legislation

- ➤ The Nutritional Requirements for Food and Drink in Schools (Scotland) Regulations 2008
  - Commenced in primary schools on 4 August 2008
  - Commenced in secondary schools on 3 August 2009
  - Duty to provide free drinking water at all times commenced in both sectors on 4 August 2008

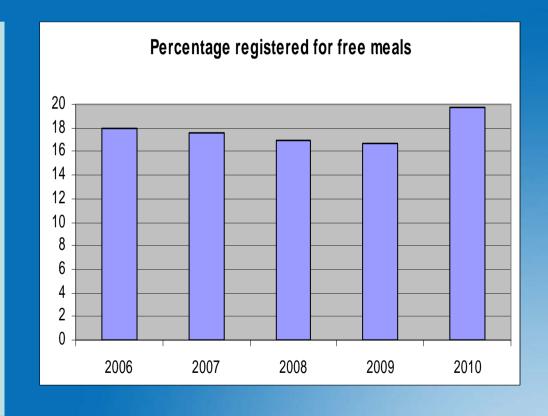
## ★ The Scottish Government Uses of data

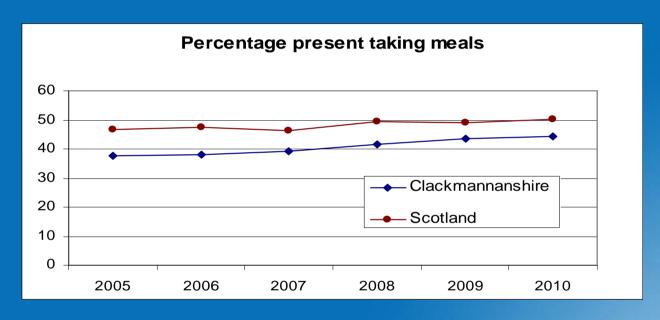
- Benchmarking performance of different local authorities on uptake
- Calculating distribution of grant support to local authorities
- Registration is widely used as an indicator of deprivation, which can be linked with other indicators like attainment & attendance

## ★ The Scottish Government Uses of data

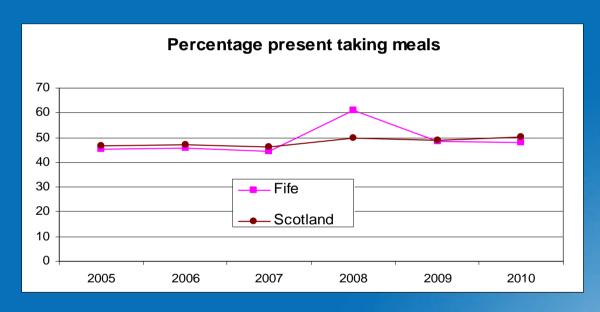
Used to support government healthy eating initiatives

- General decrease of registrations from 2006
- Increase in 2010 due to eligibility criteria extension
- Now includes parents on maximum tax credits of both working and child tax and a low annual income below £6,420

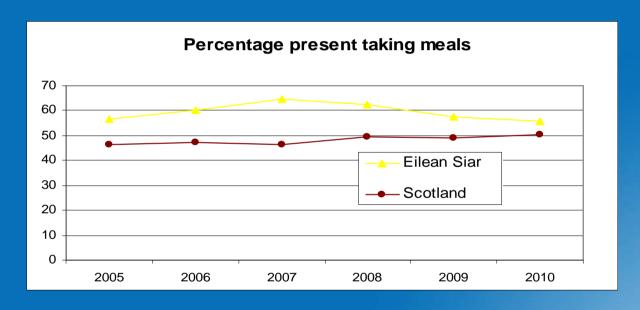




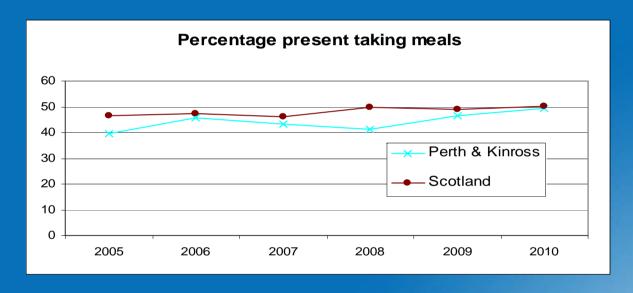
- Improving uptake in Clackmannanshire although still below Scotland overall
- Little evidence of a big jump as a result of extension of eligibility



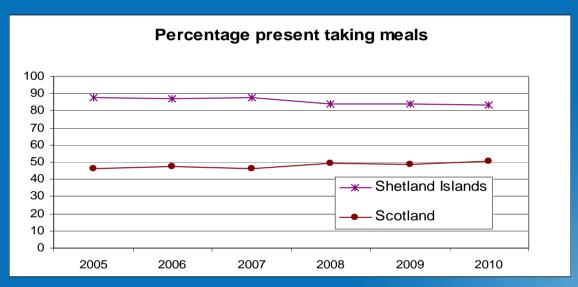
- Effect of trial meals in Fife in 2008 for P1-P3
- Decreasing uptake since 2008 but higher than pre-trial period



 Decreasing uptake rate in Eilean Siar in recent years but still higher than Scotland overall



- Improving uptake in Perth & Kinross, almost close to Scotland overall
- Evidence of effect of extended eligibility



- Higher uptake in rural and more sparse settlements, for example Shetland Islands
- No clear evidence of extension in eligibility

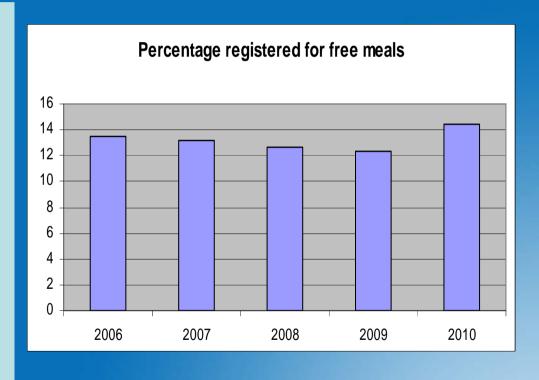
- ➤ Trials local authorities, 2007/08
  - All schools in five local authorities (East Ayrshire, Fife, Glasgow City, Scottish Borders & West Dunbartonshire) took part in a six month trial, whereby all pupils in P1-P3 were entitled to free school meals

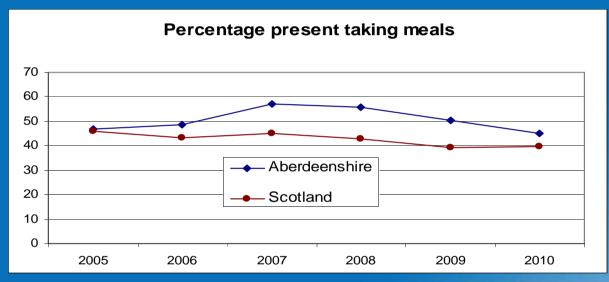
- ➤ Entitlement eligibility extension, August 2009
  - Eligibility was extended to include parents or carers in receipt of both maximum child and working tax credit and annual income below £6,420. Led to overall 17,000 additional pupils across all sectors.

- Uptake higher in rural than urban areas
  - Percentage uptake highest in remote rural areas (57 per cent) and low in urban areas (47 per cent) in 2010

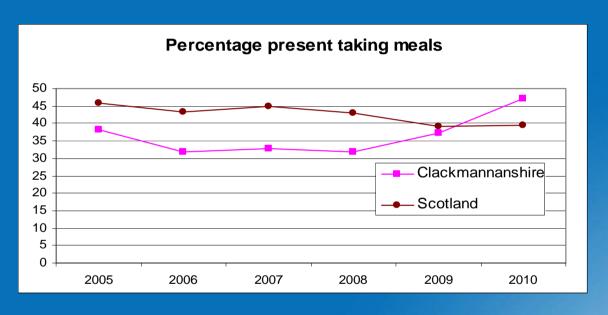
- General decrease in uptake then steady increase
  - From 2003 until 2007 primary uptake decreased from 50 to 46 per cent. This was followed by a steady increase back to 50 per cent in 2010

- Decrease in registrations from 2006 to 2009
- Sudden increase in 2010 due to extension of eligibility criteria
- Entitlement now includes parents or carers in receipt of both maximum child and working tax credit and annual income below £6,420

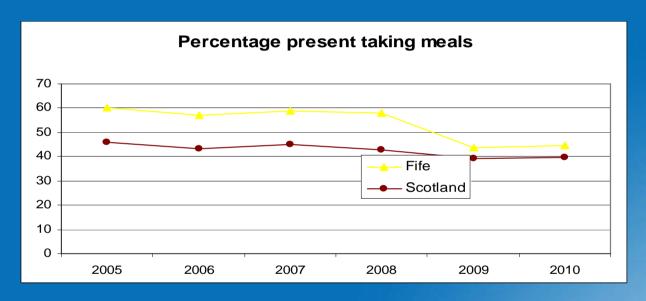




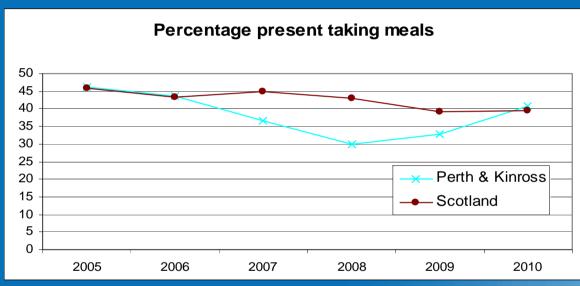
- Decreasing uptake in Aberdeenshire secondaries in recent years
- Uptake generally above Scotland overall



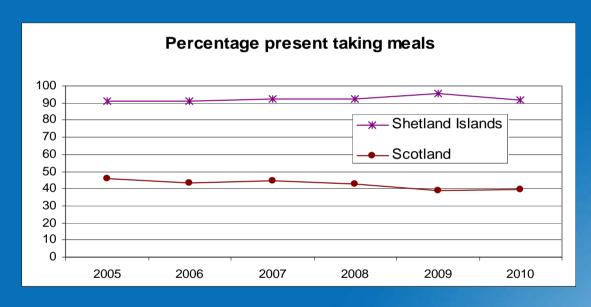
- Positive improvements in Clackmannanshire
- Strong evidence of effect of extension of eligibility



- Decreasing school meal uptake in Fife with a sharp drop between 2008 and 2009
- Little evidence of any effect regarding extension in eligibility



- Positive improvements in Perth & Kinross
- Lowest meals uptake rate in 2008
- Just slightly above the Scotland overall by 2010



- High uptake evident in Shetland Islands with 96 per cent taking meals in 2009
- Percentage uptake always above Scotland uptake

- ➤ General decrease in uptake since 2003
  - Due to transition to new healthy food and drink requirements – these are important for short and long term health of pupils
  - Decreased from a high of 51 per cent in 2003 to 39 per cent in 2009

- Uptake higher in rural areas than urban
  - Percentage of pupils taking meals highest in remote rural areas (56 per cent) and low in large urban areas (28 per cent) in 2010

- > Cheap vans outside schools
  - Cheap vans outside schools are another source of school meals, and they do in some cases lower the uptake rates especially in large urban areas
  - There is no legislation against cheap vans and the decision to restrict them rest with schools and local authorities

- Cheap vans outside schools
  - Angus, Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire and most recently East Dunbartonshire have taken steps to restrict fast food vans that trade near schools during lunchtime

- > Anonymised system for free school meals
  - HMIE is monitoring how schools and local authorities provide access to anonymised systems.
  - It is important that schools take whatever steps they can to ensure there is no stigma attached to the receipt of free school meals

- > Anonymised system for free school meals
  - There is a statutory obligation to ensure anonymity for free meal recipients under the Schools (health promotion and nutrition) (Scotland) Act 2007

- ➤ Drinking water
  - This at first glance appears to be an obvious provision
  - Refers to adequate supply of drinking water for pupils and staff, which is readily accessed within the dinning room and available during periods of learning

#### ➤ Drinking water

 In 2010, 95 per cent of all schools had free drinking water available to staff and pupils at all times

#### > Breakfast clubs

- It is up to local authorities to decide if and how to provide breakfast club services
- In 2010, 36 per cent of all schools provided breakfast club service to pupils

### The Scottish Government Summary

- General decrease of registration for free meals across both sectors until 2009 when extension in eligibility was introduced
- Effect of trial local authorities in comparisons especially in 2008
- General decrease in school meal uptake since 2003 in secondary due to transition to new healthy food and drink requirements

## The Scottish Government Summary

Higher uptake of meals in rural areas than in urban areas due to fewer alternatives in rural areas

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Thank you

Any Questions??

Contact: paul.gona@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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