

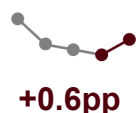
CHILDREN, EDUCATION AND SKILLS

School Healthy Living Survey Statistics 2019

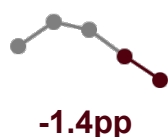
9th September 2019

This annual statistical publication provides information from a survey carried out in February each year of all publicly funded schools in Scotland on registration for free school meals, uptake of school meals (both free and paid for) and Physical Education (PE) provision.

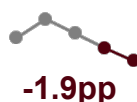
Headline results



38.0 per cent of pupils were registered for free school meals (37.4 per cent in 2018).



Of those registered for free school meals and present on the survey day **78.1 per cent** took a free meal (79.6 per cent in 2018).



Of all pupils present on the survey day **54.5 per cent** took a meal (free or paid for) supplied by the school (55.6 per cent in 2018).



99 per cent of schools (almost 100 per cent of primary and 94 per cent of secondary schools) met the target level of PE provision (99 per cent in 2018).

pp = percentage points

The statistics in this bulletin supersede all previously published statistics.

[Supplementary data tables](#) and [school level data](#) are available on the Scottish Government website.

Requests for additional analysis can be e-mailed to: school.stats@gov.scot

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Chapter 1: School meals

Background

In 2012, a new Healthy Living Survey (HLS) was introduced which incorporated the old school meals survey and new questions on Physical Education. This is an annual survey, normally collected in February each year, from all publicly funded schools in Scotland. The school meal part of this survey collects information on the uptake of meals, both free and paid for, and registration for free school meals. Only meals taken at lunchtime are included, breakfast clubs are not included. The survey reported on here was conducted in the week beginning 18 February 2019.

Information on levels of free school meal registration and school meal uptake is used to monitor the impact of Scottish Government policies on reducing deprivation and promoting healthy eating. In January 2015, the Government extended free school meal eligibility to include all children in primary 1-3.¹

Free school meals as a measure of deprivation

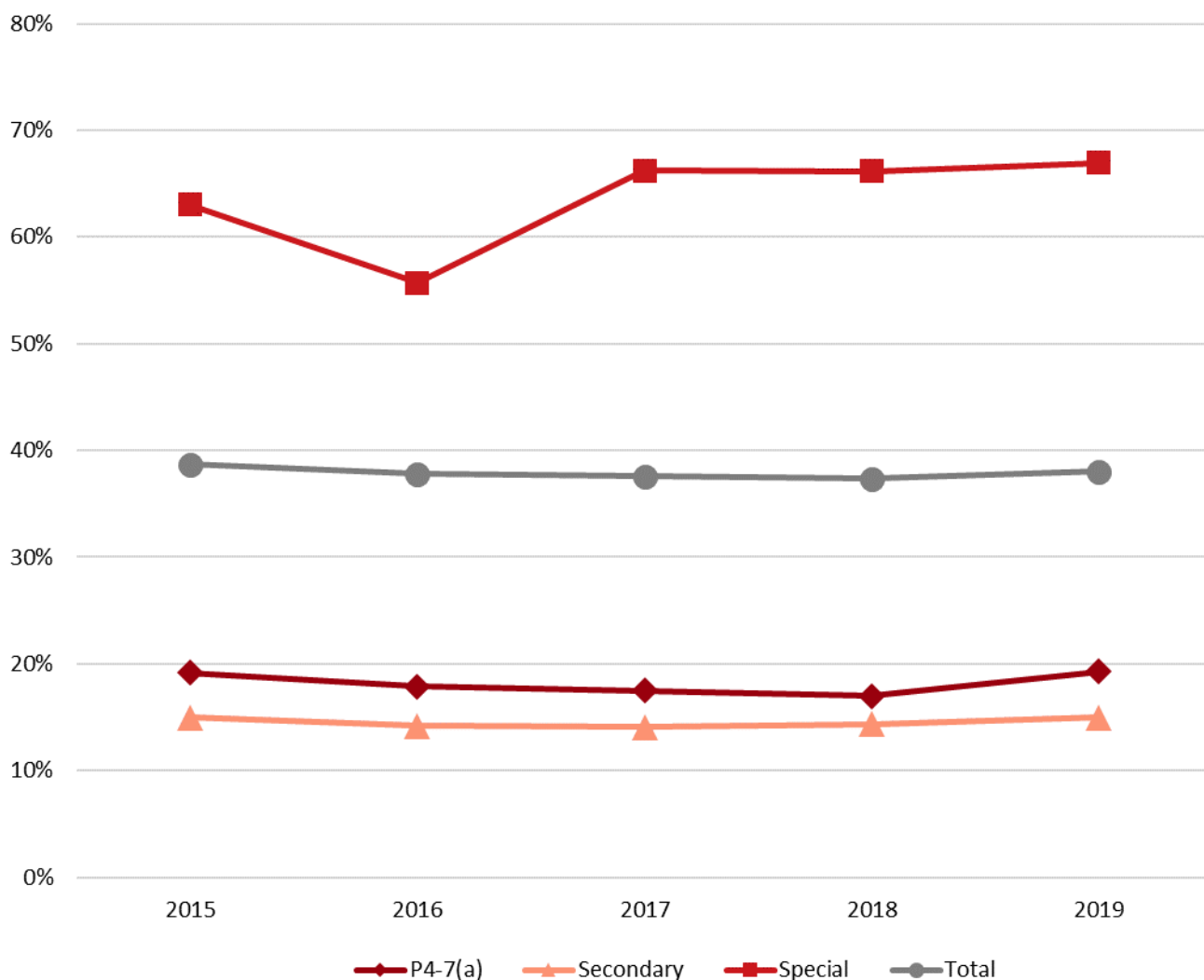
As the national criteria for free school meal eligibility is largely based on the receipt of benefits, statistics on free school meal registrations from the Healthy Living Survey have been used as a measure of deprivation. However, several factors need to be taken into account when using the statistics in this way, particularly for primary and special schools where a substantial proportion of those registered qualify through non-benefits based criteria. See background notes for more information on the use of these statistics as a measure of deprivation.

An alternative to using the percentage of pupils registered for free school meals as a measure of deprivation, are statistics on the percentage of pupils in each school who live in the 20 per cent most deprived data zones in Scotland, available in the [school contact list](#).

¹ For the purposes of this collection it is assumed that all P1-P3 pupils are registered for free school meals.

Key Findings

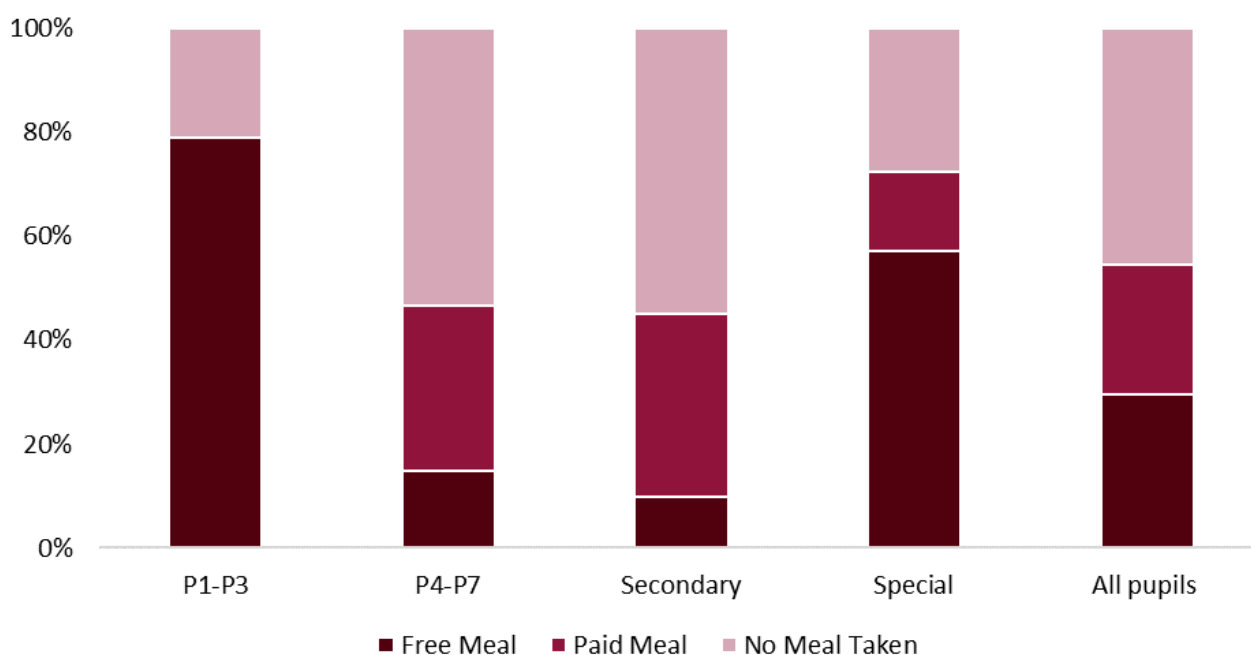
Chart 1: Percentage of pupils registered for free school meals by sector, 2015 to 2019



In 2019, 38.0 per cent of the total school roll was registered for free school meals. This is slightly higher than the 37.4 per cent registered in 2018 and represents the reversal of the previous downward trend in free school meal registration rates. Free school meal registration rates are affected by the economic circumstances of pupils and their parents, and also changes to the eligibility criteria. The most influential changes to eligibility criteria since 2015 have been the increased proportion of special schools reporting 100% registration and the introduction of universal eligibility to all P4 pupils in Glasgow City in August 2018.

(a) In August 2018, Glasgow City Council introduced a local initiative extending free school meals to all P4 pupils

Chart 2: Percentage of pupils present taking school meals, 2019



The percentage of registered P4-7 pupils present on the survey day who took a free school meal decreased from 84.9 per cent in 2018 to 79.9 per cent in 2019.

The percentage of pupils present on the survey day who took a meal (free or paid for) supplied by the school decreased from 55.6 per cent in 2018 to 54.5 per cent in 2019.

Additional data

School meals data by Urban Rural classification, size of school and local authority are available in the [supplementary tables](#). School level information on school meals is also [available](#).

Table 1a: Number and percentage of pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) and registered for and taking free school meals by sector, 2014 to 2019

	Number					
	2014 ^a	2015 ^{b,c}	2016	2017	2018 ^{d,f}	2019 ^{e,f}
Pupils registered for free meals						
Primary	77,791	213,199	212,175	212,235	210,906	214,353
Secondary	44,224	41,744	39,280	38,841	39,511	41,881
Special	4,373	4,498	3,681	4,155	4,506	4,608
Total	126,388	259,441	255,136	255,231	254,923	260,842
Pupils registered and present taking free meals						
Primary	63,986	162,799	166,454	165,027	160,323	160,539
Secondary	27,739	26,264	24,811	23,911	23,937	24,287
Special	3,719	3,607	2,899	3,418	3,466	3,448
Total	95,444	192,670	194,164	192,356	187,726	188,274
Pupils present and taking meals (free or paid for)						
Primary	192,666	237,404	246,821	246,162	237,315	230,271
Secondary	115,150	111,562	114,586	110,288	110,364	112,722
Special	5,206	4,875	4,511	4,375	4,663	4,371
Total	313,022	353,841	365,918	360,825	352,342	347,364
	Percentage					
	2014 ^a	2015 ^{b,c}	2016	2017	2018 ^{d,f}	2019 ^{e,f}
Pupils registered for free meals						
Primary	20.6	55.3	54.1	53.4	52.7	53.5
Secondary	15.5	15.0	14.2	14.1	14.4	15.0
Special	60.7	63.0	55.7	66.2	66.1	66.9
Total	18.8	38.7	37.8	37.6	37.4	38.0
Pupils registered and present taking free meals						
Primary	88.7	80.5	82.7	82.1	80.5	79.2
Secondary	76.6	76.4	73.9	73.4	72.8	70.9
Special	94.8	90.3	89.8	91.3	87.1	85.1
Total	85.0	80.1	81.5	81.0	79.6	78.1
Pupils present and taking meals (free or paid for)						
Primary	53.2	64.6	66.0	65.0	62.4	60.4
Secondary	44.4	44.2	45.8	44.3	44.6	45.2
Special	81.7	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.8	72.4
Total	49.8	56.5	58.1	56.9	55.6	54.5

a. In 2014, primary school free meal registrations were affected by a reduction in the number of local authorities with local initiatives.

b. On 5 January 2015, the Scottish Government launched the extension of free school meals eligibility to include all children in P1-P3.

c. Figures on percentage uptake that were originally published were corrected in June 2016. See section 3.3 background notes for this publication for further details.

d. In August 2019, the 2018 figures for Edinburgh and North Lanarkshire were corrected. PE data was not affected. See section 3.3 background notes for this publication for further details.

e. In August 2018, Glasgow City Council introduced a local initiative extending free school meals to all P4 pupils.

f. Figures for 2018 and 2019 exclude Jordanhill. See section 3.3 background notes for this publication for further details.

Table 1b: Primary pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) and registered for and taking free school meals by sector, 2014 to 2019

		2014 ^a	2015 ^{b,c}	2016	2017	2018 ^{d,f}	2019 ^{e,f}
Number							
Pupils registered for free meals							
P1-P3	#		172,284	172,912	173,020	172,163	169,931
P4-P7	#		40,915	39,263	39,215	38,743	44,422
Total Primary (P1-P7)		77,791	213,199	212,175	212,235	210,906	214,353
Pupils registered and present taking free meals							
P1-P3	#		129,674	134,667	134,042	130,201	127,888
P4-P7	#		33,125	31,787	30,985	30,122	32,651
Total Primary (P1-P7)		63,986	162,799	166,454	165,027	160,323	160,539
Pupils present and taking meals (free or paid for)							
P1-P3	#		129,674	134,667	134,042	130,201	127,888
P4-P7	#		107,730	112,154	112,120	107,114	102,383
Total Primary (P1-P7)		192,666	237,404	246,821	246,162	237,315	230,271
Percentage							
		2014 ^a	2015 ^{b,c}	2016	2017	2018 ^{d,f}	2019 ^{e,f}
Pupils registered for free meals							
P1-P3	#		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
P4-P7	#		19.2	17.9	17.5	17.0	19.3
Total Primary (P1-P7)		20.6	55.3	54.1	53.4	52.7	53.5
Pupils registered and present taking free meals							
P1-P3	#		78.9	81.7	81.2	79.6	79.0
P4-P7	#		87.5	87.3	86.2	84.9	79.9
Total Primary (P1-P7)		88.7	80.5	82.7	82.1	80.5	79.2
Pupils present and taking meals (free or paid for)							
P1-P3	#		78.9	81.7	81.2	79.6	79.0
P4-P7	#		53.1	53.7	52.4	49.5	46.7
Total Primary (P1-P7)		53.2	64.6	66.0	65.0	62.4	60.4

a. In 2014, primary school free meal registrations were affected by a reduction in the number of local authorities with local initiatives.

b. On 5 January 2015, the Scottish Government launched the extension of free school meals eligibility to include all children in primary 1-3.

c. Figures on percentage uptake that were originally published were corrected in June 2016. See section 3.3 background notes for this publication for further details.

d. In August 2019, the 2018 figures for Edinburgh and North Lanarkshire were corrected. PE data was not affected. See section 3.3 background notes for this publication for further details.

e. In August 2018, Glasgow City Council introduced a local initiative extending free school meals to all P4 pupils.

f. Figures for 2018 and 2019 exclude Jordanhill. See section 3.3 background notes for this publication for further details.

Chapter 2: Physical Education

Background

Increasing the amount of Physical Education (PE) pupils receive in school has been a government priority for a number of years. Increased physical activity can have a positive impact on a pupil's health, educational attainment and life chances. In 2011, the Scottish Government made a commitment to ensure that by 2014, every pupil will benefit from at least two hours of Physical Education in primary school and two periods (100 minutes) in S1 to S4 per week.

In order to monitor progress in meeting this commitment, questions on physical education provision in schools have been included in the Healthy Living Survey since 2012. The survey reported on here was conducted in the week beginning 18 February 2019.

Key Findings

In 2019,

- 99 per cent of all primary and secondary schools (2,340 of 2,366) were meeting the target level of PE provision, the same as in 2018.
- Almost 100 per cent of primary schools (2,005 of 2,009) were providing at least 120 minutes of PE to all pupils, compared to 99 per cent in 2018.
- 94 per cent of secondary schools (334 of 356) were providing at least 100 minutes of PE to all pupils in S1 to S4, the same as in 2018.
- The data shows that provision is lowest at S4 (94 per cent). Focusing on S1 to S3, 99 per cent of secondary schools (352 of 356) were meeting the target, one percentage point up from 2018.

For schools which are not meeting the required amount of PE, the main reasons given are lack of facilities and problems with timetabling (for example, some primary schools provide 2 periods of PE per week rather than 2 hours).

PE data by Urban Rural classification, size of school and local authority are available in the [supplementary tables](#), which also contain school level PE data.

Table 2a: Percentage of primary schools meeting PE target¹ by local authority, 2015 to 2019

Local Authority	Percentage				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Aberdeen City	96	100	100	98	100
Aberdeenshire	96	99	99	99	99
Angus	98	98	100	100	100
Argyll & Bute	100	94	98	98	100
Clackmannanshire	100	100	100	100	100
Dumfries & Galloway	100	100	100	100	100
Dundee City	100	100	100	100	100
East Ayrshire	100	100	98	100	100
East Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100
East Lothian	100	100	100	100	100
East Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100
Edinburgh City	95	92	97	100	100
Falkirk	100	100	100	100	98
Fife	100	100	100	100	100
Glasgow City	99	99	98	100	100
Highland	99	100	100	99	100
Inverclyde	80	100	100	100	100
Midlothian	100	100	100	100	100
Moray	100	100	91	100	100
Na h-Eileanan Siar	100	100	100	100	100
North Ayrshire	98	96	96	96	98
North Lanarkshire	99	100	100	100	100
Orkney Islands	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	99	95	100	97	100
Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100
Scottish Borders	95	100	100	100	100
Shetland Islands	97	97	100	100	100
South Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100
South Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100
Stirling	100	100	100	100	97
West Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100
West Lothian	100	100	100	100	100
Scotland²	99	99	99	99	100

1. Target provision of Physical Education refers to at least 120 minutes per week in primary.

2. The Scotland total excludes Jordanhill for 2018 and 2019. For more information see background note 3.3.

Table 2b: Percentage of secondary schools (S1 to S4) meeting PE target¹ by local authority, 2017 to 2019

Local Authority	2017	2018	Percentage				2019
			S1	S2	S3	S4	
Aberdeen City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aberdeenshire	88	94	100	100	100	94	94
Angus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Argyll & Bute	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Clackmannanshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dumfries & Galloway	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dundee City	100	100	100	100	100	88	88
East Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Lothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Edinburgh City	96	96	100	100	96	96	96
Falkirk	50	75	100	100	100	50	50
Fife	89	89	94	100	94	78	78
Glasgow City	97	97	100	100	100	97	97
Highland	97	93	100	100	100	97	97
Inverclyde	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Midlothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Moray	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Na h-Eileanan Siar	100	100	100	100	100	50	50
North Ayrshire	67	78	89	89	89	89	89
North Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Orkney Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	70	60	90	90	90	90	90
Renfrewshire	100	91	100	100	100	100	100
Scottish Borders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Shetland Islands	86	86	100	100	100	100	100
South Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	88	88
South Lanarkshire	76	88	100	100	100	88	88
Stirling	100	86	100	100	100	100	100
West Dunbartonshire	80	60	100	100	100	60	60
West Lothian	91	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scotland ²	93	94	99	99	99	94	94

1. Target provision of Physical Education refers to at least 100 minutes per week in secondary timetabled periods.

2. The Scotland total excludes Jordanhill for 2018 and 2019. For more information see background note 3.3.

Chapter 3: Background notes

3.1 National Statistics publication

This is a National Statistics Publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. This publication has been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority.

3.2 Sources and timing

The information comes from the latest Healthy Living Survey conducted in February 2019 of all publicly funded schools in Scotland. This survey was conducted in the week commencing 18 February 2019.

In 2013, the collection was rescheduled to the first week of March due to the publicity around the possible presence of horse meat in school meals. This was to ensure that the data produced were as representative of a usual school day as possible. For more information on this survey and for a detailed breakdown at local authority and school level, please refer to our [supplementary data](#) tables.

3.3 Definitions and data quality

3.3.1 National Eligibility Criteria

The national criteria for eligibility to free school meals includes the following:

- Pupils within families who receive Income Support, Income-based Job Seekers Allowance or any income related element of Employment and Support Allowance.
- Pupils within families who receive support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.
- Pupils whose parents or carers receive Child Tax Credit, do not receive Working Tax Credit and had an annual income (as assessed by the Inland Revenue) of below £16,105 (from April 2013).
- Pupils whose parents or carers are in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit and their income is up to £6,900 were also entitled (from August 2009).
- Pupils whose parents or carers are in receipt of Universal Credit and their monthly earned income does not exceed £610 were also entitled (from August 2017).
- Pupils in school education who receive any of these benefits in their own right are also entitled to receive free school meals.

Additionally, eligibility to free school meals was extended to all pupils in P1-P3 in January 2015. All pupils in those stages are therefore assumed to be registered for free school meals for the purposes of this collection.

3.3.2 Local Initiatives to provide free school meals

Not all pupils who receive free school meals are eligible to do so under the national criteria as many local authorities have additional initiatives in place that extend the provision of free school meals beyond this criteria.

A pupil is considered to be registered for free school meals for the purposes of the Healthy Living Survey regardless of whether their eligibility is under national eligibility criteria or local initiatives. However, local authorities may not record all pupils receiving FSM under a local initiative as FSM registered in their management information systems. As these records form the basis of the Healthy Living Survey data, local authorities are asked to provide details of any pupils who receive FSM under local initiatives but who they have not recorded as FSM registered. This information is then used to amend the local authority management information system data returned to the Scottish Government during the initial survey. Therefore, the FSM registration information published from the Healthy Living Survey data is based on a combination of the information routinely held by schools and local authorities and the additional information provided to the Scottish Government at the time of the collection.

3.3.3 Overview of local initiatives

In 2017 and 2018 work was undertaken with local authorities to explore their use of local initiatives to expand the provision of free school meals. Approximately half of all local authorities reported that they had an initiative in place to provide free meals to all pupils in at least some of their special schools. This means particular caution should be used when using free school meal registrations as a measure of deprivation in special schools.

Details of local initiatives in place during the 2019 Healthy Living Survey are provided below:

Local initiatives in primary and secondary schools

- Argyll & Bute – pupils staying in the school hostels for Dunoon Grammar School and Oban High School are entitled to free school meals.
- Clackmannanshire – all pupils at the Extended Additional Support unit at Alloa Academy are entitled to free school meals.
- Dumfries & Galloway – all pupils with a Co-ordinated Support Plan are eligible to apply for free school meals. Figures suggest uptake is not universal.
- Glasgow City:
 - Threshold for pupils whose parents or carers receive Child Tax Credit only is £16,500.
 - Threshold for pupils whose parents or carers are in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit was £7,920.
 - Universal eligibility for free school meals for all primary 4 pupils
- Perth & Kinross – all pupils in families qualifying for the clothing grant are automatically registered for free school meals.
- West Dunbartonshire:
 - Threshold for pupils whose parents or carers receive Child Tax Credit only is £16,500.
 - Threshold for pupils whose parents or carers are in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit was £7,920.

Local initiatives in special schools

Local Authorities where all pupils at all special schools are entitled to free school meals - Clackmannanshire, Falkirk (including the ASL wings at Kinnaird Primary School and Maddiston Primary School), Fife, Inverclyde, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, Stirling and West Lothian.

Local Authorities where all pupils at one special school are entitled to free school meals - Dundee City, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire.

Local Authorities where all pupils at two or more special schools are entitled to free school meals - East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire.

Other local initiatives in special schools

- Dumfries & Galloway – all pupils with a Co-ordinated Support Plan are eligible to apply for free school meals. Figures suggest uptake is not universal.
- Glasgow City – a number of children with special schools are entitled to free school meals.

3.3.4 Measure of deprivation

As the national criteria for free school meal eligibility are largely based on the receipt of benefits, statistics on free school meal registrations from the Healthy Living Survey have been used as a measure of deprivation. However, several factors need to be taken into account when using the statistics in this way. Firstly, the introduction of universal free school meal eligibility to all P1-P3 pupils means that it is not appropriate to use free school meal statistics for whole primary schools as a measure of deprivation from 2015 onwards. Statistics for P4-P7 are available from 2015 and their use as measure of deprivation is not affected by this policy.

The use of statistics on free school meal registrations as a measure of deprivation is also affected by initiatives used by local authorities to extend the provision of free school meals beyond the national criteria and cause eligibility criteria to vary across Scotland. These initiatives have changed over the years, as summarised above, these will therefore affect the suitability of year on year comparisons of the data.

There are a number of differences in the eligibility criteria for free school meals across the UK, so any comparisons made free school registration statistics between parts of the UK will not be on a like for like basis.

3.3.5 Data quality

Statistics for primary schools may include some nursery school pupils attending primary school.

Local authorities were asked in 2019 to provide data for an alternative day if they conducted the Healthy Living Survey on a day where there was a class trip or an unusually large group of pupils were out of school. Details of the school where alternative data was used can be found in the school level dataset.

A number of schools share dining facilities and were not able to separate out their meals information. Local authorities therefore returned their combined meal information against one school only. There are a number of schools which share dining facilities across sectors, therefore the meal information will only be included against one of the schools for all sector split figures. See the school level [supplementary dataset](#) for more information on the schools involved.

3.3.6 Comparison to pupil census

Data on the number of school pupils registered for free school meals is collected in the annual Pupil Census. This was published for the first time in 2019, based on the pupil census conducted on the 19th September 2018.

The information on free school meal registrations in the Pupil Census comes from individual pupil records. Therefore, the census provides the opportunity for more detailed analysis of the demographics of pupils registered for free school meals than the Healthy Living Survey.

The Healthy Living Survey collects additional information on school meals from the Pupil Census, such as uptake of meals and the number of paid for meals.

The published statistics include the number and percentage of primary, secondary and special pupils registered for free school meals, split by stage at national and local authority level. This is available in Tables 2.22, 3.11, 4.10, 6.17, 7.14 and 8.13 of the [Pupil Census Supplementary Tables](#). An additional dataset providing the number and percentage of pupils at school level has also been published.

It is highly likely that differences between the free school meal statistics in the collections will be identified upon comparison. This is to be expected for a number of reasons, primarily related to the different timings of the collections:

- Individual circumstance changes:
 - The circumstances of pupils and their families may change between the collection dates. Some pupils may become eligible, while others may lose their eligibility. These changes will be reflected in different registration numbers in the collections.
 - This is also influenced by how frequently authorities review registrations and/or require pupils to re-register. In some areas, registrations may be valid for multiple years or more while in others they may be for shorter periods including years or terms.
- Late registrations
 - The pupil census is taken close to the start of the school year. Therefore, if pupils are required to register every year, some pupils may not be registered in time for the data collection. The HLS takes place later in the year, allowing more time for pupils to register.
- Cohort changes:
 - The HLS and pupil census for the same calendar year will take place in different school years. Stage figures will therefore refer to different cohorts of pupils, between which some variation in free school meal registrations will occur.
- Changes to eligibility criteria between collection dates:
 - If national or local eligibility criteria for free school meals changes between the collections, the number of pupils eligible to register for them will also change and this will be reflected in the statistics.
- Changes in recording systems:
 - Several local authorities reported that between the 2018 HLS and 2018 pupil census they had moved to a system that automatically registers pupil's entitlement to free school meals based upon information held in their benefits systems. This may have led to different numbers of pupils being recorded as registered.

Due to these variations, we advise caution when comparing the statistics from these two collections.

3.3.7 Changes to data

Some of the figures originally published on percentage uptake of school meals in 2015 were amended in June 2016 after a processing error relating to the number of P1-P3 pupils present was discovered in nine schools in North Lanarkshire. This impacted on the percentage uptake figures for P1-P3, all primary and all sectors combined.

City of Edinburgh

This edition of the Healthy Living Survey results includes corrections to the 2018 survey results for City of Edinburgh. Following publication of the 2018 survey results, corrected FSM registration and roll data was received from the local authority. However the authority were not able to provide corrected data for the other aspects of the survey. Therefore, imputation was used to resolve inconsistencies that arose in the data as a result of the corrections. This resulted in changes for 37 schools in the City of Edinburgh authority area affecting:

- Pupils present on survey day
- Pupils registered and present on survey day
- Pupils present and who took a meal (free or paid for) on survey day
- Pupils present and who took a free meal on survey day

These values were imputed using the 2018 Scotland national average based on the remaining 31 local authorities, and the alternative data received from Edinburgh (excluding those schools that required imputation) for the above fields.

As a result of these corrections there was a decrease FSM registrations for Edinburgh from 18,198 to 17,670. These changes did not have a substantial impact on Scotland registration rate for 2018.

North Lanarkshire

This edition of the Healthy Living Survey results includes corrections to the 2018 survey results for North Lanarkshire. Following the publication of the 2018 survey results, corrected data for meals taken was received from the local authority.

As a result of these corrections there was an increase meals taken for North Lanarkshire from 11,498 to 15,718. These changes did not have a substantial impact on Scotland registration rate for 2018.

Jordanhill

To protect against the release of identifiable personal information, Jordanhill primary and secondary are not shown in School Healthy Living Survey Statistics for 2018 and 2019. Free school meal registration and meal uptake information for Jordanhill can be found in the [school level dataset](#). PE provision data can be found in Table 29 of the [supplementary tables](#).

3.3.8 Physical education

For the purposes of this survey, physical education must take place during curriculum time and be led by a GTCS registered physical education, or class, teacher. Certified and non-certified PE are both included, providing it supports the outcomes and experiences defined

by Curriculum for Excellence. For example, dance is included but walking to school and drama are not. In 2014, the survey guidance was improved to make clear what was required for a school to have met the physical education target.

3.4 Supplementary Tables

A large number of additional tables are produced in Excel on or after the publication date and are published on the Scottish Government website.

The following supplementary tables on school meals and Physical Education are available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/MealsSD/mealsped>

School level data on school meals are available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/SchoolMealsDatasets>

3.5 Cost

The estimated cost to local authorities and grant-aided schools, based on staff time only, of providing the Scottish Government with the Healthy Living Survey data in 2019 was approximately £9,700.

3.6 Further Information

Information on Physical Education provision in schools was also collected in 2005 and was published on the Scottish Government website in 'Progress towards the recommendations of the Physical Education Review Group' in January 2006, at the following address: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2005/11/PEReport2005>

Information on the Urban Rural classification used for some statistics in the supplementary tables can be found on the Scottish Government website: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification>

For the purpose of the Healthy Living Survey, a lunch is defined in the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 as amended by the Schools (Health promotion and Nutrition) (Scotland) Act 2007 as any food or drink provided in the middle of the day which the education authority consider is appropriate for consumption as a meal at that time of the day.

For more guidance of schools meals please refer to the [The Nutritional Requirements for food and drink in schools \(Scotland\) Regulations 2008](https://www.gov.scot/publications/schools-health-promotion-nutrition-scotland-act-health-promotion-guidance-local/pages/2/) and <https://www.gov.scot/publications/schools-health-promotion-nutrition-scotland-act-health-promotion-guidance-local/pages/2/>

3.6.1 Symbols

All percentages are rounded separately so breakdowns may not sum to the total shown.

The following symbols are used:

0 = nil or rounds to nil

* = suppressed

= not applicable

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- are available via an alternative route
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact school.stats@gov.scot for further information.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

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