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## NI 52 – take up of school lunches

### Technical paper

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## Contents

1	Background .....	2
2	Calculating school meal take up - issues to date .....	4
	2.1 Coverage .....	4
	2.2 Comparability.....	5
3	Impact of the introduction of a standardized methodology for calculating take up .....	6
	3.1 Response rates .....	7
	3.2 Coverage .....	7
	3.3 Take up of school meals.....	8
4	Conclusion .....	8
5	References .....	14

## List of tables

Table 1. Services offered to schools by Local Authorities .....	4
Table 2. Types of school food providers in nursery, primary, secondary and special schools in England (%) .....	4
Table 3. Number of Local Authorities in England providing take up data, by year.....	5
Table 4. Total number of primary and secondary schools in the Local Authorities in England providing information on take up, the number of schools for which take up is reported, the % coverage of schools, and the number of pupils attending these schools, by region.....	8

## 1 Background

The School Food Trust (“the Trust”) has been established to support the implementation of changes in school food in England consistent with new standards for school food published on 19 May 2006 by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES)<sup>1</sup>, revised and updated on 17 August 2007<sup>2</sup> and amended on 11 July 2008.<sup>3</sup> One of the key targets for the Trust agreed with DfES<sup>a</sup> in 2006 was an increase in take up of school meals of four percentage points by March 2008 and ten percentage points by autumn 2009 relative to the baseline of take up in the 2005-2006 financial year. The baseline figures were based on the first annual survey of school meal take up in England carried out by the Trust in May 2006 (and published in July 2006).<sup>4</sup> The second annual survey of school meal take up in England was carried out in April 2007 (and published in September 2007).<sup>5</sup> The third annual survey of school meal take up was carried out jointly with LACA in April 2008 (and published in October 2008).<sup>6</sup>

The figures for take up reported in these surveys have generally related only to schools with LA catered or contracted lunch services. The percentage take up reported has been based on that reported by the LAs, rather than calculated from raw data. We are aware that LAs have used several different methods to calculate take up, and this differing basis for calculation means that figures at LA level are not strictly comparable.

In October 2007 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) announced a new National Indicator Set (NIS) for local authorities and local authority partnerships.<sup>b</sup> School meal take up is included in the NIS as an indicator of healthy eating amongst children of school age (NI 52 – take up of school lunches). See Annex 1 for the technical definition of the indicator.

NI 52 is being introduced in April 2009. It means that LAs will be required to provide information on the take up of school meals not only for their own catering or contracted services but for all schools across the LA. The two main virtues of introducing NI 52 relate to:

- **Coverage<sup>c</sup>:** LAs will collect data for all schools in their LA, not just those for whom they provide or contract catering services
- **Comparability:** All LAs will use a standardized methodology for determining take up

The aim of this paper is to provide information on the take up of school meals calculated using the new standardized methodology, and to discuss any resulting differences in take up figures. This will have an impact on the values reported for take up for 2008-2009 and subsequently. It also means that there will be a break in continuity for take up values reported up until 2007-2008 and from 2008-2009 onwards, although data collected in 2007-2008 will be used to calculate a revised baseline.

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<sup>a</sup> Now the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)

<sup>b</sup> The National Indicator Set is a set of 198 streamlined indicators that reflect national priority outcomes for LAs. These NIs will be the only measures on which central government will performance manage outcomes delivered by local Government. They will replace all other existing sets of indicators, and will be reported by all areas from April 2008. More information, including FAQs, is available at [www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframeworkpartnerships/nationalindicators/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframeworkpartnerships/nationalindicators/)

<sup>c</sup> % of schools in LA for whom data is reported

## 2 Calculating school meal take up - issues to date

### 2.1 Coverage

There are a number of different models of school catering provision within LAs. Table 1 below, from the Trust's January 2008 LA survey,<sup>7</sup> shows the services offered to schools, by region, based on data provided by 135 LAs.

Region	Number of LAs responding	Catering using LA in-house provider		Catering using LA contracted private contractor(s)		Catering support /advice		Other		None	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
North East	8	7	87.5	2	25.0	3	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
North West	20	19	95.0	2	10.0	7	35.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yorkshire/Humber	13	10	76.9	3	23.1	8	61.5	1	7.7	0	0.0
East Midlands	8	5	62.5	2	25.0	7	87.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Midlands	14	12	85.7	3	21.4	7	50.0	1	7.1	0	0.0
East of England	8	5	62.5	1	12.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Inner London	12	3	25.0	7	58.3	9	75.0	1	8.3	0	0.0
Outer London	19	9	47.4	9	47.4	16	84.2	1	5.3	0	0.0
South East	18	6	33.3	13	72.2	13	72.2	2	11.1	0	0.0
South West	15	6	40.0	8	53.3	13	86.7	2	13.3	1	6.7
<b>England</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.7</b>

base: 135 LAs

Table 2 shows the mix of catering provision in the 135 LAs.

Level	LA contracted - in-house provider	LA contracted - private contractor	School contracted - LA provider	School contracted - private contractor	School in-house	FSM only	No service	Unknown
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nursery	32.2	9.6	9.6	2.7	9.9	0.0	15.9	20.1
Primary	43.2	19.4	17.8	6.6	6.1	3.0	1.7	2.2
Secondary	17.2	9.0	16.4	22.9	25.8	0.1	0.0	8.5
Special	39.5	12.9	17.6	5.6	19.4	0.6	1.0	3.3

base: 135 LAs

In previous years, LAs were not required to report on the take up of school meals. Those who provided figures did so on a voluntary basis. The data provided by LAs generally related to schools with LA in-house or LA contracted catering services as these data were held centrally as part of the operation of the catering service. Taking into account the mix of catering provision suggests that the maximum coverage of schools, if all LAs reported, would be approximately 75% for primary and special schools and approximately 43% for secondary schools. In reality, not all LAs reported, and of those that did, not all were able to provide data from contractors.

Table 3 shows the number of LAs providing take up data for primary and secondary schools from 2006 to 2008. The number of LAs providing data as part of the Trust's annual survey has increased each year, from 50% (75 LAs) to 65% (97 LAs) for primary schools, and from 35% (53 LAs) to 52% (78 LAs) for secondary schools.

**Table 3. Number of Local Authorities in England providing take up data, by year**

Financial year	Number of LAs providing take up data	
	Primary	Secondary
2005-2006	75	53
2006-2007	86	64
2007-2008	97	78

base: 150 LAs

For the 2007-2008 financial year, the data provided by LAs covered 60% of primary and 34% of secondary schools nationally.<sup>6</sup>

There is currently no means of assessing whether take up in schools which have opted out of LA catering provision is similar to that of schools with catering services provided by the LA. This is also true when considering LAs that do not report and those that do.

In essence, unless all LAs report for all schools, it is impossible to assess whether changes in take up are due to year-on-year changes in coverage or to actual changes in take up.

## 2.2 Comparability

In the past, LAs have been able to calculate take up using their method of choice – there has been no published definition. Evidence suggests that in practice, LAs have used very similar methods for calculating take up in primary schools, but methods used in secondary schools can differ.

In the majority of primary schools, pupils pay, usually in advance, for a meal which typically consists of a main course, a dessert and a drink. The same meal is available to all pupils whether paid for or provided as a Free School Meal (FSM). Consequently, the take up of meals in primary schools is measured by expressing the number of meals served as a percentage of the number of pupils on roll.

Most secondary schools however, operate a cash cafeteria type service at lunchtime, where pupils may be able to purchase individual items or a meal. Pupils entitled to FSMs are allocated a set amount and are able to purchase food and drink up to this value. There seem to be two main methods used by schools and LAs to calculate take up. One method is based on 'till transactions' (i.e. the number of pupils that purchase something, regardless of the amount spent). The other calculates a figure for the number of 'meal equivalents' served, with the value of a meal usually being the FSM value in the dining room. This method assumes that the FSM value reflects the cost of a meal.

These two methods can produce quite different results. Take, for example a secondary school of 1000 pupils, where 500 pupils spend an average of 90p each and the FSM value is £1.80. Using the till transactions method, take up is 50% (number of pupils purchasing something at lunchtime (500) divided by school roll (1000)). Using the 'meal equivalent' method, take up is 25% (total income (£450) divided by FSM value (£1.80), divided by school roll (1000)).

Some LAs have also reported that they measure pupil spend rather than take up as an indicator of the success of their service in secondary schools.

Other variations in approach may have inflated affected take up calculations:

- Roll numbers may have been adjusted downward to reflect attendance
- Staff meals may have been included in the take up calculation
- In secondary schools, all catering income (for example breakfast, mid-morning break) may have been included in the take up calculation

A more problematic issue becomes apparent when considering how to calculate take up for schools with FSM only or no food provision at lunchtime. In both of these instances, take up can be calculated relative to the total number of pupils on roll, or relative to the number of pupils on roll to whom meals are available. If the aim of the take up measure is to understand the proportion of pupils having a school meal, then it would be appropriate to use the total roll number to calculate take up. It could be argued, however, that as meals are not available to all those on roll, it would be more appropriate to calculate take up relative to those who have the opportunity to have meals.

The data collected in previous years has not enabled these issues to be fully investigated, and take up nationally has been calculated not from raw data on the number of meals served, but on the % take up figures reported by LAs.

### 3 Impact of the introduction of a standardized methodology for calculating take up

The inclusion of take up of school meals within the NIS has led to the development of a standard methodology for data collection and calculation of take up.

**School lunch take up** refers to the number or percentage of full-time pupils attending maintained primary, secondary or special schools who have a lunch at school that is provided either by the school or the local authority during the previous financial year. (For all subsequent discussion, primary schools include both primary and special schools).

Please see Annex 1 for the NI 52 definitions for primary and secondary school take up.

In April 2008, at the time when the Trust and LACA's annual survey was sent to LAs, the definition and process for NI52 was known but collection and reporting of data was not mandatory. To help LAs to prepare for the new method, and also to estimate take up by both methods, the annual survey asked LAs to report take up calculated using their 'usual' method, and also requested information that would allow take up to be calculated by the 'new' NI 52 method.

Most LAs were able to report take up according to the new definition. However, scrutiny of the responses received revealed a number of data quality issues, and many returns required follow up by Trust staff to confirm that the % take up figures reported were accurate, and had been obtained from raw data using the new calculation methodology.

Common issues that became evident during the data checking process included:

- How to take into account a service or services starting or finishing part way through the year
- Accuracy of roll number data obtained from the Annual School Census
- Allocating the appropriate element of food and drink sales from mid-morning break services in secondary schools
- How to calculate take up for schools with FSM only or no provision

The majority of these queries were resolved, and further guidance will be made available to LAs prior to the 2009 annual take up survey. The Trust and LACA will continue to work with LAs to resolve outstanding queries.

### 3.1 Response rates

**Primary schools:** Of the 150 LAs in England, 107 provided data for take up in relation to NI 52 for primary schools. Following extensive checking and verification of the data, take up figures for 83 LAs are discussed in this paper. Of the remaining 24 LAs, one had a general query, and 23 had queries relating to the methodology used to calculate take up in LAs which have schools with FSM only or no lunchtime food provision.

**Secondary schools:** Of the 150 LAs in England, 88 provided data for take up in relation to NI 52 for secondary schools. Following extensive checking and verification of the data, take up figures for 83 LAs are discussed in this paper. Of the remaining five LAs, two had general queries, and three had queries relating to the methodology used to calculate take up in LAs which have schools with FSM only or no lunchtime food provision.

Annex 2 shows take up data for primary and secondary schools in 83 LAs. If no figure is indicated, the table shows whether this is due to unresolved queries or to no data being reported by LAs.

The Trust and LACA will continue to work with LAs to resolve these outstanding queries, and data will be updated as it becomes available. It is expected that by April 2009 a baseline figure for the take up of school meals will be available so that the change in the reported take up between 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 can be estimated.

The following results relate to the subset of LAs for whom final NI 52 data was available.

### 3.2 Coverage

**Primary schools:** In 83 LAs, coverage ranged from 59% to 100% of schools, with an overall coverage of 94% (Table 4). This is higher than the 89% coverage reported for 97 LAs in the Trust's third annual survey, reflecting the inclusion of take up data from schools outside of LA catering provision.

**Secondary schools:** In 83 LAs, coverage ranged from 12% to 100% of schools, with an overall coverage of 67% (Table 4). This is higher than the 57% coverage reported for 78 LAs in the Trust's third annual survey, reflecting the inclusion of take up data from schools outside of LA catering provision.

These figures show that LAs had some success in collecting take up data from schools outside of LA catering provision.

Coverage is shown by LA in Annex 2.

**Table 4. Total number of primary and secondary schools in the Local Authorities in England providing information on take up, the number of schools for which take up is reported, the % coverage of schools, and the number of pupils attending these schools, by region**

Region	Primary					Secondary				
	LAs with final data	Schools in LA	Schools in LA reporting take up	% coverage of schools in LA	Number of pupils attending schools reporting take up	LAs with final data	Schools in LA	Schools in LA reporting take up	% coverage of schools in LA	Number of pupils attending schools reporting take up
North East	10	916	898	98.0	177529	10	142	103	72.5	91839
North West	17	1668	1561	93.6	371607	16	265	169	63.8	161000
Yorkshire/Humber	13	1652	1561	94.5	339241	12	234	160	68.4	169766
East Midlands	3	767	744	97.0	130800	5	192	144	75.0	126876
West Midlands	6	815	806	98.9	206505	9	287	212	73.9	187374
East of England	4	1172	1059	90.4	198250	3	129	115	89.1	121909
Inner London	7	442	399	90.3	114448	4	44	26	59.1	22969
Outer London	8	477	442	92.7	159302	8	113	45	39.8	48402
South East	9	497	478	96.2	113228	9	241	150	62.2	139637
South West	6	768	631	82.2	127742	7	135	74	54.7	75033
England	83	9174	8579	93.5	1938652	83	1782	1198	67.2	114805

Base (unweighted): 83 primary, 83 secondary

### 3.3 Take up of school meals

**Primary schools:** The average take up across the 83 LAs was 43.7%. Take up calculated for this group of LAs using the 'usual' method was 44.3%.

**Secondary schools:** The average take up across the 83 LAs was 35.5%. Take up calculated for this group of LAs using the 'usual' method was 37.1%.

This initial analysis suggests that the impact on reported take up resulting from the introduction of a new methodology is in the region of -0.6% for primary schools and -1.6% for secondary schools.

Take up is shown by LA in Annex 2.

## 4 Conclusion

Based on data from 82 LAs for primary schools and 83 LAs for secondary schools, the impact of introducing NI 52 on reported take up nationally appears to be small, with a slightly lower figure for average take up in both primary and secondary schools. The true impact may be greater once outstanding queries have been resolved, particularly those related to calculating take up in schools with FSM only or no provision.

Although the impact of introducing the new methodology on average take up appears small, it is likely that for some LAs the impact will be greater, particularly where a LA's 'usual' method for calculating take up was different to the new NI 52 methodology.

Further clarification of data with LAs will be undertaken before April 2009. The subset of LAs for which comparable ('usual' and NI 52) data are available will be used to estimate the changes in reported take up as a result of introducing NI 52, and to provide a new baseline from which to estimate subsequent changes in take up.

## 5 Annex 1

NI 52: Take up of school lunches			
Is the data provided by the LA or a local partner?	Y	Is this an existing indicator?	N
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>To assess the increase in healthy eating among children and young people by measuring school lunch take-up, particularly those children entitled to a Free School Meal. Nationally, 43% of primary and 38% of secondary pupils have a school lunch. 16% of primary and 13% of secondary pupils have known entitlement to FSM and 13% of primary and 9.5% of secondary pupils take up that entitlement. All school lunches are now required to meet tough nutritional standards that ensure that all the food provided by schools and local authorities in a school lunch is healthy and of good quality. Packed lunches provided by parents are not regulated and there are no mechanisms for establishing whether packed lunches meet the nutritional standards required for school lunches.</p>		
<b>Definition</b>	<p><b>School lunch take-up</b> refers to the number or percentage of full-time pupils attending maintained primary, secondary or special schools, academies and city technology colleges who have a lunch at school that is provided either by the school or the local authority during the previous financial year.</p> <p>In <b>primary schools</b> (includes special schools), the percentage take up is calculated using the formula:</p> $\frac{\text{Reported number of meals served (paid plus free)}}{\text{Number of pupils attending the school full time}}$ <p>where the 'Reported number of meals served (paid plus free)' is based on the numbers reported by catering staff in the school.</p> <p>In <b>secondary schools</b>, the percentage take up is calculated using the formula:</p> $\frac{\text{Total income from lunchtime sales} + \text{total FSM provided}}{\text{FSM equivalent price}}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Number of pupils attending the school full-time</p> <p>where the 'Total income for lunchtime sales' is based on the till receipts for all sales of food during the period to which school lunch standards (including nutrient-based standards from 2009) have been applied, and 'FSM equivalent price' is the monetary value in the dining room of a free school meal.</p> <p><b>Free school meals</b> are available to all children in non-working families, i.e. those where the adults do not work, or work for less than 16 hours per week. These families are reliant on 'welfare support payments' and are not able to claim the additional 'Working Tax Credit' that is available to low income working families (adults working 16+ hours per week).</p>		

	<p>The average for the year will be calculated as follows:</p> <p>Primary – divide the number of meals served over the period by the number of trading days in the period</p> <p>Secondary – divide the result of the numerator calculation by the number of trading days in the period.</p>		
<b>Formula</b>	<p>Average percentage point figures are calculated from returns made by all local authorities in an annual survey carried out by the School Food Trust. The data relate to one financial year, from April to March.</p> <p>Take the percentage take up in each of the schools in the authority which are subject to the nutritional standards for school food (all maintained schools, academies and city technology colleges) provided to one decimal place, and calculated the weighted average to one decimal place.</p> <p>Figures for primary and secondary school take up of lunches are reported on separately.</p>		
<b>Worked example</b>	Evidence will be provided in written and electronic guidance from the School Food Trust	<b>Good performance</b>	<p>At primary level an annual increase in take-up of 1.7 percentage points.</p> <p>At secondary level an annual increase in take-up of 1 percentage point from 2008 to 2010 and of 1.7 pps from 2010 onwards.</p>
<b>Collection interval</b>	Annual (Financial year)	<b>Data Source</b>	An annual survey of local authorities carried out by the School Food Trust. To include information on catering provision from local authority, private and in-house (school) catering providers
<b>Return Format</b>	Percentage	<b>Decimal Places</b>	One
<b>Reporting organisation</b>	The School Food Trust		
<b>Spatial level</b>	School and single tier and county council		
<b>Further Guidance</b>	<p>Further information is available on the Trust's website at <a href="http://www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/calculatingtakeup">www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/calculatingtakeup</a> and detailed guidance is sent out with the Annual Survey</p> <p>School Food Trust Annual Survey  <a href="http://www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/surveysandmonitoring">www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/surveysandmonitoring</a></p>		

## 6 Annex 2

**Table 5. Take up of school lunches (NI 52) and % coverage, in primary and secondary schools in England, by LA, 2007-2008**

LA	Primary				Secondary			
	% take up	No. schools in LA	No. schools reported on	% coverage	% take up	No. schools in LA	No. schools reported on	% coverage
Barking and Dagenham	49.5	50	44	88.0	46.9	9	8	88.9
Barnet		No data available				No data available		
Barnsley	46.8	82	79	96.3	40.6	13	7	53.9
Bath and North East Somerset		Data to be finalised				Data to be finalised		
Bedfordshire		No data available				No data available		
Bexley	24.9	66	63	95.5	35.6	16	2	12.5
Birmingham	53.5	339	334	98.5	39.1	76	46	60.5
Blackburn with Darwen		No data available				No data available		
Blackpool	44.4	32	32	100.0	34.8	8	7	87.5
Bolton	48.5	106	104	98.1	38.2	21	14	66.7
Bournemouth		No data available				No data available		
Bracknell Forest	28.9	31	28	90.3		No data available		
Bradford	52.6	169	161	95.3	32.2	27	11	40.7
Brent		No data available				No data available		
Brighton and Hove	33.6	62	62	100.0	23.8	9	7	77.8
Bristol, City of	37.5	135	99	73.3	20.2	18	9	50.0
Bromley		No data available				No data available		
Buckinghamshire		No data available				No data available		
Bury		Data to be finalised			51.1	14	12	85.7
Calderdale	48.4	46	46	100.0		No data available		
Cambridgeshire		No data available				No data available		
Camden		No data available				No data available		
Cheshire	47.8	279	265	95.0	31.3	43	35	81.4
City of London		No data available				No data available		
Cornwall		No data available				No data available		
Coventry	38.8	95	95	100.0	31.1	19	10	52.6
Croydon		No data available				No data available		
Cumbria		Data to be finalised				Data to be finalised		
Darlington		No data available				No data available		
Derby		No data available				No data available		
Derbyshire	44.2	365	360	98.6	37.9	47	26	55.3
Devon	33.1	347	268	77.2		No data available		
Doncaster	57.0	116	112	96.6	39.3	19	11	57.9
Dorset		No data available				No data available		
Dudley	36.9	85	84	98.8	37.6	22	19	86.4
Durham	48.2	243	243	100.0	42.9	40	40	100.0
Ealing	37.3	70	59	84.3		No data available		
East Riding of Yorkshire		Data to be finalised				No data available		
East Sussex		No data available				No data available		
Enfield		No data available				No data available		
Essex		Data to be finalised			36.3	80	73	91.3
Gateshead	48.0	79	78	98.7	35.7	11	7	63.6
Gloucestershire		Data to be finalised			33.5	42	28	66.7
Greenwich	51.4	69	69	100.0		No data available		
Hackney		No data available				No data available		
Halton	41.1	56	56	100.0	45.2	8	7	87.5
Hammersmith & Fulham		No data available				No data available		
Hampshire		Data to be finalised			25.8	71	38	53.5
Haringey		No data available			23.7	12	2	16.7
Harrow		Data to be finalised			39.0	10	3	30.0
Hartlepool	61.2	32	30	93.8	51.2	6	5	83.3
Havering		Data to be finalised			35.3	18	7	38.9
Herefordshire		No data available				No data available		
Hertfordshire	43.0	460	401	87.2		No data available		

LA	Primary				Secondary			
	% take up	No. schools in LA	No. schools reported on	% coverage	% take up	No. schools in LA	No. schools reported on	% coverage
Hillingdon		Data to be finalised				Data to be finalised		
Hounslow	49.8	65	65	100.0		No data available		
Isle of Wight	34.5	48	47	97.9	29.8	21	19	90.5
Isles of Scilly		No data available				No data available		
Islington	42.3	48	36	75.0		No data available		
Kensington and Chelsea		No data available				No data available		
Kent		No data available				No data available		
Kingston Upon Hull, City of	52.3	78	78	100.0	20.4	14	13	92.9
Kingston upon Thames		Data to be finalised				No data available		
Kirklees	49.2	162	162	100.0	45.8	27	24	88.9
Knowsley	43.4	61	61	100.0	36.4	10	10	100.0
Lambeth	66.0	65	52	80.0		No data available		
Lancashire		No data available				No data available		
Leeds	38.8	231	187	81.0	31.5	39	25	64.1
Leicester		Data to be finalised			29.6	17	13	76.5
Leicestershire		No data available				No data available		
Lewisham	52.1	79	74	93.7	33.9	10	10	100.0
Lincolnshire		Data to be finalised			37.7	63	63	100.0
Liverpool	44.2	158	93	58.9		No data available		
Luton	49.8	62	56	90.3	36.5	11	7	63.6
Manchester	53.0	144	143	99.3	41.5	23	8	34.8
Medway	26.2	90	87	96.7		No data available		
Merton		No data available				No data available		
Middlesbrough	63.1	46	46	100.0	32.5	9	6	66.7
Milton Keynes		No data available				No data available		
Newcastle upon Tyne		No data available				No data available		
Newham	45.3	68	66	97.1	32.5	15	12	80.0
Norfolk	35.7	385	345	89.6		No data available		
North East Lincolnshire	25.2	56	46	82.1	18.8	12	3	25.0
North Lincolnshire	46.6	68	68	100.0	30.8	13	13	100.0
North Somerset	25.4	70	55	78.6	20.6	10	4	40.0
North Tyneside	47.0	63	60	95.2	36.0	11	10	90.9
North Yorkshire	42.4	337	318	94.4		No data available		
Northamptonshire		No data available				No data available		
Northumberland	46.5	187	181	96.8	38.3	15	6	40.0
Nottingham	39.6	93	89	95.7	29.2	18	11	61.1
Nottinghamshire	37.8	309	295	95.5	30.4	47	31	66.0
Oldham	52.4	95	95	100.0	41.8	15	5	33.3
Oxfordshire		No data available				No data available		
Peterborough		No data available				No data available		
Plymouth	34.1	84	83	98.8	33.3	17	11	64.7
Poole		No data available				No data available		
Portsmouth	40.1	60	51	85.0		No data available		
Reading	29.4	40	40	100.0		No data available		
Redbridge	29.8	56	54	96.4	55.1	17	2	11.8
Redcar and Cleveland	76.4	48	47	97.9	60.3	11	6	54.6
Richmond upon Thames	27.5	43	34	79.1		No data available		
Rochdale	48.1	74	61	82.4	39.1	14	6	42.9
Rotherham	41.3	107	107	100.0	34.4	16	14	87.5
Rutland		No data available				No data available		
Salford	54.8	83	81	97.6	45.1	14	10	71.4
Sandwell		Data to be finalised			18.2	13	8	61.5
Sefton	40.5	82	78	95.1	60.5	21	3	14.3
Sheffield	34.4	144	144	100.0	29.2	26	19	73.1
Shropshire	44.4	143	140	97.9	31.1	22	19	86.4
Slough		Data to be finalised			27.0	11	2	18.2
Solihull	36.8	70	70	100.0	36.6	14	12	85.7
Somerset		Data to be finalised				Data to be finalised		
South Gloucestershire	41.8	97	97	100.0		Data to be finalised		
South Tyneside	70.7	57	57	100.0	41.9	9	8	88.9

LA	Primary				Secondary			
	% take up	No. schools in LA	No. schools reported on	% coverage	% take up	No. schools in LA	No. schools reported on	% coverage
Southampton	32.3	66	66	100.0	29.0	14	10	71.4
Southend-on-Sea		No data available				No data available		
Southwark		No data available				No data available		
St. Helens	41.2	58	58	100.0	34.5	10	10	100.0
Staffordshire		Data to be finalised			36.8	68	67	98.5
Stockport	41.3	98	96	98.0	57.1	14	10	71.4
Stockton-on-Tees	49.0	71	64	90.1	28.0	13	2	15.4
Stoke-on-Trent	55.8	83	83	100.0	38.4	17	15	88.2
Suffolk	34.1	265	257	97.0	28.1	38	35	92.1
Sunderland	51.4	90	90	100.0	31.6	17	13	76.5
Surrey		Data to be finalised			41.3	53	37	69.8
Sutton		Data to be finalised				No data available		
Swindon		Data to be finalised			34.0	11	5	45.5
Tameside	45.7	79	76	96.2		No data available		
Telford and Wrekin		No data available				No data available		
Thurrock		No data available				No data available		
Torbay	30.8	35	29	82.9	45.9	8	5	62.5
Tower Hamlets	65.1	74	74	100.0	48.5	15	9	60.0
Trafford	36.0	77	77	100.0	41.7	18	13	72.2
Wakefield		Data to be finalised			53.3	18	12	66.7
Walsall		No data available				No data available		
Waltham Forest	44.7	59	57	96.6	42.6	16	9	56.3
Wandsworth	47.0	65	56	86.2	34.4	10	5	50.0
Warrington	27.9	73	72	98.6	28.9	12	2	16.7
Warwickshire		Data to be finalised			44.9	36	16	44.4
West Berkshire		No data available				No data available		
West Sussex		Data to be finalised			23.9	40	26	65.0
Westminster	62.5	42	38	90.5	40.1	9	2	22.2
Wigan	40.2	113	113	100.0	44.6	20	17	85.0
Wiltshire		Data to be finalised			30.5	29	12	41.4
Windsor and Maidenhead	32.1	46	44	95.7	26.9	13	7	53.9
Wirral		No data available				No data available		
Wokingham	30.3	54	53	98.1	15.2	9	4	44.4
Wolverhampton		No data available				No data available		
Worcestershire		No data available				No data available		
York	31.1	56	53	94.6	27.7	10	8	80.0

## 7 References

<sup>1</sup> Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 2381. *The Education (Nutritional Standards for School Lunches) (England) Regulations 2006*. London: TSO.

<sup>2</sup> Statutory Instrument 2007 No. 2359. *The Education (Nutritional Standards and Requirements for School Food) (England) Regulations 2007*. London: TSO.

<sup>3</sup> Statutory Instrument 2008 No. 1800. *The Education (Nutritional Standards and Requirements for School Food) (England)(Amendment) Regulations 2008*. London: TSO.

<sup>4</sup> Nelson M and Nicholas J (2006) First annual survey of take up of school meals in England. London. School Food Trust.

[www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/documents/annualsurvey1](http://www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/documents/annualsurvey1)

<sup>5</sup> Nicholas J, Wood L and Nelson M (2007) Second annual survey of take up of school meals in England. London. School Food Trust.

[www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/documents/annualsurvey2](http://www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/documents/annualsurvey2)

<sup>6</sup> Nicholas J, Wood L, Morgan C, Lever E, Russell S and Nelson M (2008). Third annual survey of take up of school meals in England. London. School Food Trust.

[www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/documents/annualsurvey3](http://www.schoolfoodtrust.org.uk/documents/annualsurvey3)

<sup>7</sup> Nicholas J, Wood L, Morgan C, Russell S and Nelson M (2008). Survey of Local Authorities – January 2008. London. School Food Trust.

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