Education, Children and Families Committee

10am, Tuesday, 10 December 2013

School Meals Service

Item number	7.6
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO1, CO4, CO6
Single Outcome Agreement	SO3

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Executive summary

School Meals Service

Summary

Information regarding the uptake of school meals was previously provided to Committee on 5 March 2013. Committee requested a further report on the school meals service including information on what measures were being put in place to improve school meals uptake; this report responds to that request.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee notes the content of this report including the continued increase in the level of uptake of school meals.

Measures of success

The key measure of success is a continued increase in the level of uptake of school meals.

Financial impact

Whilst there are no direct financial impacts arising as a result of this report there are potential financial implications which arise as a consequence of any increase in the level of uptake of school meals; these are explained in detail within the main report.

Equalities impact

There are no negative equality or human rights impacts arising from this report.

Sustainability impact

There are no sustainability impacts arising from this report.

Consultation and engagement

Not applicable.

Background reading / external references

Report to the Education, Children and Families Committee on 5 March 2013.

Report

School Meals Service

1. Background

1.1 Information regarding the uptake of school meals was previously provided to Committee on 5 March 2013. Committee requested a further report on the school meals service including information on what measures were being put in place to improve school meals uptake; this report responds to that request.

2. Main report

Introduction

2.1 School meals are delivered by three different catering providers. In the PPP (Public Private Partnership) contract schools these are provided by either Amey for the 17 PPP1 contract schools (Amey also provide the service to a secure unit and a community centre) or by Chartwell for the eight PPP2 schools. Catering in all non-PPP schools is provided by the Council directly under the recently introduced Integrated Property and Facilities Management (IPFM) service which superseded what was previously known as Edinburgh Catering Services.

2.2 The delivery of school meals is subject to a legislative framework which includes the Schools (Health Promotion and Nutrition) (Scotland) Act 2007 and the Nutritional Requirements for Food and Drink in Schools (Scotland) Regulations 2008 which set strict nutritional requirement for all food and drink being served in schools. Each of our catering providers has to adhere to these regulations with each menu being subject to strict nutritional analysis to ensure compliance.

2.3 Each catering provider, in consultation with Children and Families, creates their own menu which is delivered consistently across all schools throughout the city to which they provide a service. Details of the latest menus can be found on the school meals website. Whilst both of the PPP providers are contracted to provide a hot meal on a Friday within the non-PPP schools only a packed lunch is provided on that day. In all PPP schools and non-PPP secondary schools meals are cooked on site in a production kitchen. There are 41 non-PPP primary schools and 1 non-PPP special school for which school meals are not cooked on site but are prepared in another school kitchen and then transported to the relevant school to be served in their dining centre.

2.4 We continue to support, develop and promote the school meals service to ensure uptake in every school is maximised. This is achieved through

Information Exchange & Consultation; Service Development, Improving Dining Environments and Promotion & Educational Initiatives.

Information Exchange & Consultation

2.5   The [school meals website](#) continues to be used to disseminate information and provides links to current menus for each school as well as links to legislation and other relevant information on food in schools.

2.6   The dedicated 'food in schools' e-mail address provides a mechanism through which parents, pupils and school staff can provide feedback or access information on any aspect of food in schools.

2.7   A presentation was delivered in August 2012 at the Edinburgh Youth Issues Forum. This provided information on the legislative requirements of schools meals together with how we are consulting with pupils. Pupils' questions were answered and their comments noted and actioned; one example of this was the signage at Liberton High School where new menu boards and pricing have been displayed to make this information clearer for pupils.

2.8   Pupil council meetings are periodically attended by the Healthy Eating Development Officer to hear pupils' views and consult on changes to the catering service/dining environments. Pupils have chosen the colour schemes for new crockery at a number of schools and pupil groups have had input into the furniture choices/ colours to be used in dining room refurbishments. Schools such as Juniper Green, Bonaly and Craigroyston Primary Schools have had the existing meal trays replaced by crockery to enhance the experience and improve social skills. Pupil council representatives from Pilrig Park identified difficulties with the servery area in their school as well as making suggestions on the type of lunch service they would like to receive. As a result the servery was altered and the menus and food choices changed to increase choice. These changes have been implemented in conjunction with a number of school initiatives around the dining experience at lunch time to encourage social skills and social interaction at meal times. Comments are fed back to catering providers on the quality and choice of food provided and, where possible, changes are made as a result.

2.9   Several parent councils have requested information; this has proved beneficial in allowing factual information to be provided to allow fully informed discussions to take place. Feedback from parent council meetings is passed on to catering providers and we are able to provide information regarding any issues raised.

2.10   A pilot project is underway with nine primary schools (Broomhouse, Buckstone, Craigroyston, Echline, Gylemuir, South Morningside, Stockbridge, Longstone and Juniper Green) to consult with pupils and parents to gather views and perceptions of the school meals service. This is being carried out using a resource called School Meals Investigators. This resource has been developed by an external company who carry out the analysis. There are three lessons

where pupils are taught about healthy eating and the regulations surrounding school meals. As part of the lessons pupils design their own questionnaire before taking this into other class year groups to gather pupils' opinions and perceptions of schools meals. Pupils also 'interview' parents at home using another questionnaire. This information is then analysed and the results returned highlighting any positives and areas where pupils and parents would like to see changes. Survey results have been returned from Stockbridge and Echline Primary Schools and schools are currently looking at these with pupils groups within the school to identify how issues raised can be addressed.

2.11   Regular operational catering meetings take place with each of the service providers to facilitate an improved sharing and exchange of information and facilitate greater partnership working. These meetings are used to discuss development of the service and ensure consistency across the three providers.

Service Development

2.12   The pre-order 'Grab and Go' lunch service in secondary schools has been implemented to increase the uptake of school meals and reduce the queuing time at lunch. Each school is different; whilst this has been very popular in several schools such as Liberton and Craigroyston it has had less success in others. It is believed that this initiative has increased the uptake of school meals, particularly free school meals, as it allows pupils to get their lunch quickly and go outside with friends who are not accessing the school lunch service. This is also popular with pupils who attend clubs over the lunch period allowing them to collect their lunch before attending these clubs.

2.13   A breakfast service has been introduced in a number of secondary schools to allow pupils to purchase healthy choices; this promotes the consumption of breakfast which research shows to have a positive effect on behaviour and learning. In consultation with schools, and where feasible, the catering service is open to pupils from breakfast service to lunch time. This allows more flexibility for senior pupils to access the service during 'study periods' and again promotes the consumption of healthier choices.

2.14   In consultation with schools we are currently identifying areas suitable for additional service points in some secondary schools. This option is being explored in order to attract new users to the service and to reduce queuing times. In schools where this is being piloted there has been an increase in uptake and the perception is that new pupils are using the service rather than pupils being displaced from the existing service.

2.15   In order to allow P7 pupils to participate in the full school experience during their transition days into secondary school we promote the use of the lunch service and on these days have implemented the use of the cashless catering card, the One card. This has proved popular with these pupils on their visit as it gives them an opportunity to see what is on offer and experience the difference in

service to that in a primary school. During the three day visit schools timetable lunch service for the P7 pupils before the main lunch period allowing them to access the service earlier than the rest of the school so they can learn the new routine with their peers without the same time pressure and hectic environment which a full dining hall can represent.

2.16   To promote the school lunch service to parents and showcase what is on offer the catering providers have provided taster sessions at several parents' evenings and catered at school events. This allows parents to sample the food on offer at lunch time. These have taken place at both primary and secondary school events and catering providers are keen to participate in future events or parents' evenings within the schools.

2.17   Parents of P1 pupils are invited in for lunch with pupils in a number of schools. Again, this gives parents an opportunity to experience the lunch service and sample the food on offer. This is popular, encourages parents to use the service and provides an opportunity for them to ask questions.

2.18   A pilot project trialling the use of online payments for parents covering a number of in school payments including school meals is currently underway at Sciennes Primary and Currie Primary. This pilot is being extended to Craigroyston Primary and Firhill High School in this academic term. This will be evaluated in January 2014 and rolled out across the estate if a favourable outcome arises.

2.19   The Edinburgh pilot of the Soil Associations Food For Life programme has three partners: the City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian and Edinburgh University. Food for Life promotes the consumption of fresh, seasonal, local and organic food. Currie High School and Buckstone Primary are taking part in the Food for Life pilot project and have achieved the bronze catering mark. The Edinburgh Pilot aims to:

- Identify and tackle barriers to providing increased levels of seasonal, fresh, local, higher welfare and organic food within public sector catering;

- Achieve Food for Life catering mark (minimum silver level) in selected sites;

- Evaluate measureable impacts; and

- Engage children and young people, parents, patients, students and staff.

At its meeting on 31 May 2013 the Council considered a report relating to Trust in the Food We Eat and agreed that the report would be referred to the Education, Children and Families Committee in October 2013 and that the report would include a feasibility study and indicative timetable for the rollout of the silver Catering Mark. This report will be brought to Committee for consideration at its next meeting on 2 March 2014.

Improving Dining Environments

2.20   We continue to identify and promote examples of best practice regarding the effective management of the dining environment and dining experience as part of the whole school ethos.

2.21   A programme of improvements to dining areas is ongoing including the provision of new dining tables and seating to maximise space and the number of pupils able to be seated. This improves the comfort of pupils during lunch, reduces noise and aids turnaround time for staff in schools where the dining room is a multi use area. Schools in which new or additional dining tables and seating have been provided are South Morningside Primary, Prestonfield Primary, Craigour Park Primary and Pirniehall & St David's Primary. An ongoing review will identify further schools which require new or additional dining furniture.

2.22   A number of schools have received new or upgraded servery equipment in order to improve service delivery, accommodate changes to the menu and an increased uptake of school meals. This has improved the dining environment in these schools and improved the use of space, service delivery and queue management.

2.23   A joint project at Liberton High School involving the school, IPFM and Children and Families saw a dramatic refurbishment of the dining area in the school together with the creation of an additional social area for pupils. The dining area was painted and re-floored with the colours being used in other areas of the school to provide continuity. New branding and colour images of food with healthy messages were used in the dining and social area, with similar branding used in other areas of the school. New dining furniture was purchased for the dining and social areas with a variety of heights, shapes and seating numbers being used to accommodate the variety of pupils needs. On observation pupils sat in varying group sizes therefore tables were purchased to facilitate this. This has been a successful project which allows the catering and school dining to be integrated into other areas of the school.

2.24   Another school to benefit from this joint approach to the school dining environment and promotion of health behaviours is Currie High School. The dining area has undergone a makeover by pupils and staff at the school who have designed and painted a mural on the main wall space. The area has been named 'The Dolphin Cafe' and a logo for this has been designed by pupils. In addition to this, IPFM have purchased a range of dining room furniture with breakfast bar areas and tables and chairs creating a cafe dining experience. Pupils were involved in the choice of colours and design.

Promotion & Educational Initiatives

2.25   To encourage the whole school ethos a number of initiatives have been delivered to engage and support schools in the delivery of the Curriculum for Excellence.

2.26   Theme days are delivered throughout the year and these can be tied in to school teaching areas, e.g. Chinese theme menu tied into learning and teaching about their twinned school.

2.27   The Fun Into Food event delivered by one of our catering providers, Chartwell, has been received by Nursery, Primary and Secondary pupils over several dates during 2012 and 2013. This programme aims to encourage pupils to make healthy choices when cooking and eating and included smoothie making and physical activity sessions, home economics 'Food Survival' sessions for senior pupils as well as a 'Ready, Steady, Cook' style competition involving both students and teachers. These have been very well supported and enjoyed by the schools taking part and more are planned for the future, the next being in February 2014.

2.28   Last year Edinburgh Catering Services introduced Wallace and Gromit pasta to the menu. For every pack purchased one pound was donated to the Wallace and Gromit foundation. Wallace and Gromit characters visited Currie Primary and Clovenstone Primary to promote the healthy meal choice. Further details can be found at the following link.

2.29   In October 2012 Sighthill Primary enjoyed a day dedicated to potatoes. In conjunction with (what was then) Edinburgh Catering Services, McCain delivered an assembly to all pupils explaining how potatoes are produced from seed potatoes, the different varieties available and how potatoes have been important through history. A group of pupils then made a chocolate and orange potato cake for lunch. Further information can be found at the following link.

Annual Uptake of School Meals

2.30   An exercise has been undertaken to assimilate and analyse all available data on overall school meals uptake throughout the entire city. The results, showing uptake by academic year, are detailed in the table below. In the 2012/13 academic year approximately 2.55 million school meals were delivered representing a 6.5% increase on the previous year.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Primary Schools	31.0%	32.9%	32.3%	35.0%	36.7%
Secondary Schools	13.6%	14.9%	14.7%	15.2%	15.8%
Special Schools	62.7%	68.8%	63.5%	65.0%	70.7%

Number of meals	2,073,354	2,173,295	2,116,031	2,305,794	2,454,958
School roll	44,896	44,427	44,498	44,634	45,239
Overall uptake	24.3%	25.9%	25.4%	27.2%	28.6%

2.31 Whilst this data is considered sufficiently robust to show overall trends, it is not an entirely accurate representation of the uptake position and should be treated with caution. The following points should, in particular, be noted:

- the data regarding the number of meals taken comes from monthly returns received from each school and the level of accuracy is dependent on the degree of rigor applied by each school in completion;

- the level of uptake is calculated as a percentage of the school roll at the start of the academic year and not based on actual attendance. This will understate the uptake percentage shown above as absences are not taken into consideration.

2.32 Although, as explained above, the data used has its obvious limitations it is currently the only means at our disposal to allow a consistent perspective across the entire estate to be measured and reported. An analysis of the update by school for the last three years is included at Appendix 1.

2.33 The overall uptake of school meals for the 2012/13 school year has increased in every sector with the uptake in all sectors representing a **five year high**. Uptake levels suffered a reduction during 2010/11 due to the number of days lost through school closures as a result of the bad weather during the winter of 2010 however the uptake levels have now fully recovered and continue to increase.

Annual National School Meals Census 2013

2.34 A national School Meals Census is undertaken on one day early in each calendar year for both primary and secondary schools with the results showing comparative data across all Scottish Local Authorities being published towards the middle of that year.

2.35 The most recent published census was undertaken during the week commencing 4 March 2013. The data for Edinburgh together with a comparison against the data from previous years is detailed in the table below. This represents the percentage of pupils who were present at school on the survey day who took a school meal (free or paid for).

	2009 Census	2010 Census	2011 Census	2012 Census	2013 Census
Primary Schools	38.9%	40.5%	40.4%	45.1%	46.4%
Secondary Schools	23.0%	19.3%	18.8%	19.3%	21.9%

2.36 The percentage uptake figures on the census day are significantly higher than those shown for overall uptake based on the returns from schools. A small proportion of the difference will be due to the overall uptake figures being based on the school roll and not on actual attendance. However, the main reason for the significant difference is the fact that schools in Edinburgh work to a 4.5 day

academic week resulting in a significant reduction in school meals uptake on a Friday. The uptake of meals on a Friday can be less than 50% of that achieved during the rest of the week with the majority of these being free school meals; the impact is greatest in the Secondary Schools.

2.37   The annual census is a snap-shot taken on a single day each year and, as such, is not necessarily representative of the true underlying position. However, the upwards trend in uptake levels shown from the annual census results is consistent with the trend in overall uptake based on the results from schools with the 2013 census showing a significant increase for both primary and secondary schools compared with 2012.

Free School Meals

2.38   With effect from 3 August 2009 the entitlement to free school meals (FSM) was extended to children from families where the parents or carers are in receipt of both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit with an income below the threshold for receipt of maximum Working Tax Credit.

2.39   The number of pupils entitled and registered for free school meals from the 2013 census compared to that in the 2012 census is shown in the following table.

	Number of pupils from 2012 census	Percentage of school roll	Number of pupils from 2013 census	Percentage of school roll
Primary	5,191	20.8%	5,144	19.9%
Secondary	2,805	15.2%	2,628	14.5%

2.40   As can be seen from the data above, both the number and percentage of pupils entitled to, and registered for, school meals appears to have decreased in both sectors.

2.41   Although entitlement to free school meals is well publicised, not all pupils who are eligible for free school meals register to receive them. Similarly, not all children registered to receive free school meals actually take them. The Annual School Meals Census is the only opportunity to receive comprehensive data regarding this area. The position at the last 2013 Census date was as follows:

	Pupils entitled and registered for free meals	Registered pupils present on Census day	Pupils present and taking free meals
Primary	5,144	4,554	4,186
Secondary	2,628	2,002	1,394

2.42   In previous years it had been the intention to extend the entitlement to free school meals to all children within P1 to P3 classes. In view of the very difficult financial issues facing Local Authorities; in return for Councils agreement to a specific and enhanced commitment to reduce class sizes, in 2009 the Scottish Government proposed that the commitment to the further expansion of free school meals will be that "Councils will provide a nutritious free meal to all children in primaries P1-P3 in those schools that are in the 20% most deprived communities in a Council area".

2.43   The existing legislation governing free school meals based on directing entitlement to the needs of specific families was considered to be the most appropriate targeting scheme to be applied in determining the achievement of the 20% target rather than a wider definition based on a community area.

2.44   As at 28 October 2013 there were 12,987 pupils in primaries P1-P3 in Edinburgh of which 2,011 were registered as entitled to receive FSM which equates to 15.48%. This represents a very significant variance from March 2013 (the last point at which this data was collated) when the percentage was 19.04%.

2.45   This position is consistent with the data in previous years. March is typically the time in the academic year when almost all applicants that qualify for meals would be recorded on the system. At present the number of FSM forms received are currently approximately 700 lower than those received during the entirety of the last academic year. This could be due to people who have not submitted the correct information or have yet to submit an application. There will still be pupils who would be eligible but for some reason have not submitted an application. We continue to publicise entitlement to FSM provision and receive applications for FSM on an ongoing basis.

2.46   In addition to the provision of FSM, we also operate many breakfast clubs in several primary schools throughout the City, many in the more deprived areas. At these clubs children benefit from a free nutritious breakfast. These are generally very well attended; although detailed attendance records are not maintained we fully expect that a significant number of children in P1-P3 classes benefit from these clubs including those who do not also benefit from a FSM. This additional provision, together with the expected increase in the position as the academic year progresses, will bring the overall uptake up to the 20% target.

Financial Implications

2.47   Legislation places a duty on authorities to promote school lunches and, in particular, free school lunches. It is in the interests of the catering providers to increase the uptake of meals in order to maximise income. However, it should be noted that any increase in the uptake of school meals will come at an increased cost to the Children & Families Department and, in turn, the Council.

2.48   The cost to the Council of delivering a school meal varies between the three different catering providers and, whilst there are some minor variations for some

meal provision, the principal rates applied via internal recharge by IPFM which covers the majority of the school catering provision are £2.71 for a primary school meal and £3.19 for a secondary school meal. These rates exclude a further 1.88% inflationary increase which has been requested be applied however the internal recharge rates are subject to review pending the outcome of a benchmarking analysis to compare the rates charged by IPFM with those applied by other local authorities.

2.49 With effect from August 2013 the price of a school meal was increased for the first time in several years by 5p to £1.80 for a primary school meal and £2.30 for a secondary school meal. In schools where the service is provided by IPFM the cost of providing a free school meal is £2.71 in a primary school and £3.19 in a secondary school. For paid meals, the subsidy for each meal (i.e. the difference between the cost met from the Children and Families budget and the price payable by the pupil) is up to £0.91 for a primary school pupil and £0.89 for a secondary school pupil.

2.51 However it is likely that, as the levels of uptake in school meals continue to increase, additional financial resources will be required to fund this unless there is either a further increase in price and/or cost savings in the delivery of the IPFM school meals service which can then, in turn, be utilised to reduce the cost at which school meals are recharged to the Children and Families budget. Within schools for which the school meals service is provided by the Council it is expected that, as the volume of meals provided increases, significant savings should be achievable. The majority of the cost of delivering meals relates to staffing which, other than any inflationary increases, is fixed with the cost of the food being the main variable cost associated with delivering each additional meal which is estimated to an average of approximately £0.71 for a primary school meal and £1.15 for secondary school meal.

2.52 In the 2012/13 financial year there was a break-even outcome for the school meals budget of £3.43m which covers the service provided by IPFM; the costs associated with delivering catering within the PPP contract schools are part of the overall PPP contract budgets. The budget for non-PPP school meals in 2013/14 is £3.46m which incorporates no uplift for any increase in the levels of uptake of school meals. Whilst it is still too early in the financial year to make any predictions with any degree of accuracy; the current indications are that the continued increase in the levels of uptake of school meals will result in an unbudgeted pressure this year.

3.   Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that the Committee notes the content of this report including the continued increase in the level of uptake of school meals.

Gillian Tee

Director of Children and Families

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO1 - Our children have the best start in life, are able to make and sustain relationships and are ready to succeed.
	CO4 - Our children and young people are physically and emotionally healthy.
	CO6 - Our children and young people's outcomes are not undermined by poverty and inequality.
Single Outcome Agreement	SO3 - Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential.
Appendices	1 Analysis of school meals uptake by individual school

Analysis of uptake for all Secondary Schools

School	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Balerno High School	10.8%	9.7%	7.1%
Boroughmuir High School	5.3%	5.1%	4.6%
Broughton High School	20.7%	19.4%	20.3%
Castlebrae Community High School	25.7%	35.2%	32.9%
Craigmount High School	19.0%	17.0%	13.4%
Craigroyston Community High School	31.3%	30.7%	32.5%
Currie High School	8.4%	10.4%	18.0%
Drummond Community High School	15.4%	18.3%	22.9%
Firhill High School	14.4%	16.6%	16.0%
Forrester High School	22.8%	23.3%	25.2%
Gracemount High School	15.9%	17.6%	18.8%
Holy Rood High School	19.2%	20.3%	19.6%
James Gillespies High School	7.2%	7.4%	8.5%
Leith Academy	10.0%	10.1%	11.3%
Liberton High School	24.5%	23.9%	24.0%
Portobello High School	6.0%	8.1%	9.2%
Queensferry High School	21.2%	22.7%	25.1%
St Augustine's RC High School	19.8%	19.4%	22.4%
St Thomas of Aquins High School	11.0%	11.8%	12.9%
The Royal High School	11.1%	10.7%	9.5%
Trinity Academy	9.1%	9.7%	11.0%
Tynecastle High School	19.8%	20.8%	21.0%
WHEC	33.7%	34.3%	35.3%

Analysis of uptake for all Special Schools

School	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Braidburn	76.1%	80.5%	78.7%
Gorgie Mills	67.2%	58.3%	61.4%
Kaimes	25.0%	25.5%	30.8%
Oaklands	94.2%	88.8%	79.8%
Pilrig Park	65.7%	65.5%	74.5%
Prospect Bank	70.5%	64.3%	75.4%
Redhall	54.0%	58.9%	65.6%
Rowanfield	62.0%	77.4%	85.8%
St Crispin's	92.0%	90.9%	96.0%
Woodlands	59.7%	68.9%	77.6%

Analysis of uptake for all Primary Schools

School	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Abbeyhill PS	38.0%	36.7%	42.9%
Balgreen PS	37.5%	32.9%	35.2%
Blackhall PS	29.6%	33.7%	33.9%
Bonaly PS	27.4%	26.9%	28.1%
Broomhouse	57.6%	60.1%	56.2%
Broughton PS	31.5%	36.3%	34.4%
Brunstane PS	54.8%	63.6%	63.0%
Bruntsfield PS	35.1%	43.3%	44.5%
Buckstone PS	17.2%	16.2%	15.2%
Canal View PS	62.5%	62.4%	70.6%
Carrick Knowe PS	25.9%	31.6%	34.2%
Castleview PS	74.4%	76.9%	72.5%
Clermiston PS	26.9%	31.1%	33.6%
Clovenstone PS	51.8%	60.3%	56.6%
Colinton PS	21.6%	30.3%	31.6%
Corstorphine PS	21.7%	25.8%	30.4%
Craigentinny PS	34.8%	47.8%	52.8%
Craiglockhart PS	21.1%	25.5%	28.8%
Craigour Park	37.5%	45.4%	44.8%
Craigroyston PS	53.5%	59.9%	60.6%
Cramond PS	20.9%	22.4%	24.6%
Currie PS	27.0%	30.2%	34.0%
Dalmeny PS	34.4%	36.9%	34.5%
Dalry PS	45.9%	40.4%	43.6%
Davidson's Mains PS	27.9%	34.2%	37.7%
Dean Park PS	25.3%	29.1%	32.6%
Duddingston PS	22.0%	25.2%	27.8%
East Craigs PS	28.4%	29.7%	27.1%
Echline PS	16.8%	22.5%	30.8%
Ferryhill PS	46.1%	46.4%	48.4%
Flora Stevenson PS	32.3%	34.8%	37.8%
Forthview PS	59.7%	58.3%	58.9%
Fox Covert	29.2%	30.4%	36.1%
Gilmerton PS	34.9%	44.0%	53.8%
Gracemount PS	35.7%	39.4%	42.1%
Granton PS	35.3%	35.8%	36.0%
Gylemuir PS	21.8%	25.3%	28.5%
Hermitage Park PS	28.4%	27.7%	31.6%
Hillwood PS	39.2%	33.7%	39.3%

School	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Holy Cross RC PS	29.1%	30.9%	31.9%
James Gillespie's PS	28.1%	28.6%	37.6%
Juniper Green PS	23.6%	24.7%	24.9%
Kirkliston PS	22.7%	28.8%	28.3%
Leith PS	42.3%	44.4%	39.9%
Leith Walk PS	42.9%	40.0%	47.3%
Liberton PS	27.3%	31.6%	30.1%
Longstone PS	24.2%	25.2%	29.4%
Lorne PS	35.7%	39.2%	43.7%
Murrayburn PS	37.5%	39.8%	39.1%
Nether Currie PS	18.2%	23.8%	29.7%
Newcraighall PS	30.2%	34.4%	40.6%
Niddrie Mill PS	58.1%	59.1%	58.4%
Oxgangs PS	28.7%	28.9%	28.6%
Parson's Green PS	28.3%	33.7%	39.0%
Pentland PS	26.0%	31.4%	35.0%
Pirniehill PS	53.5%	49.8%	50.4%
Prestonfield PS	29.8%	35.2%	48.2%
Preston Street PS	36.7%	34.1%	37.8%
Queensferry PS	18.2%	20.4%	19.9%
Ratho PS	12.1%	19.7%	23.4%
Roseburn PS	21.6%	22.6%	30.1%
Royal Mile PS	58.1%	62.2%	58.5%
Sciennes PS	30.3%	32.3%	23.0%
Sighthill PS	43.7%	49.3%	47.2%
South Morningside PS	15.1%	17.3%	13.4%
St Catherine's RC PS	46.0%	49.9%	45.4%
St Cuthbert's RC PS	34.8%	34.1%	51.7%
St David's RC (PPP)	40.9%	42.2%	39.7%
St Francis' RC PS	53.2%	58.6%	47.0%
St John's RC PS	26.0%	18.4%	24.5%
St John Vianney PS	25.4%	42.9%	39.7%
St Joseph's RC	41.9%	39.7%	39.9%
St Margaret's RC PS	18.8%	23.3%	33.8%
St Mark's RC PS	32.4%	38.7%	43.1%
St Mary's RC PS Edinburgh	36.7%	41.0%	40.0%
St Mary's RC PS Leith	29.8%	31.6%	32.2%
St Ninian's RC PS	34.2%	33.4%	36.8%
St Peter's RC PS	38.3%	39.7%	39.4%
Stenhouse PS	42.3%	40.3%	42.3%

School	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Stockbridge PS	35.2%	35.4%	37.6%
The Royal High Primary School	32.5%	36.7%	41.3%
Tollcross PS	35.2%	34.0%	33.0%
Towerbank PS	26.0%	27.3%	27.2%
Trinity PS	34.7%	35.2%	37.9%
Victoria PS	44.4%	47.2%	54.1%
Wardie PS	34.0%	37.2%	42.4%