Bristol: Public primary schools (D=.36)

Overall distribution of FSM eligibility

School with 75% FSM-eligible pupils

School with ~2% FSM-eligible pupils
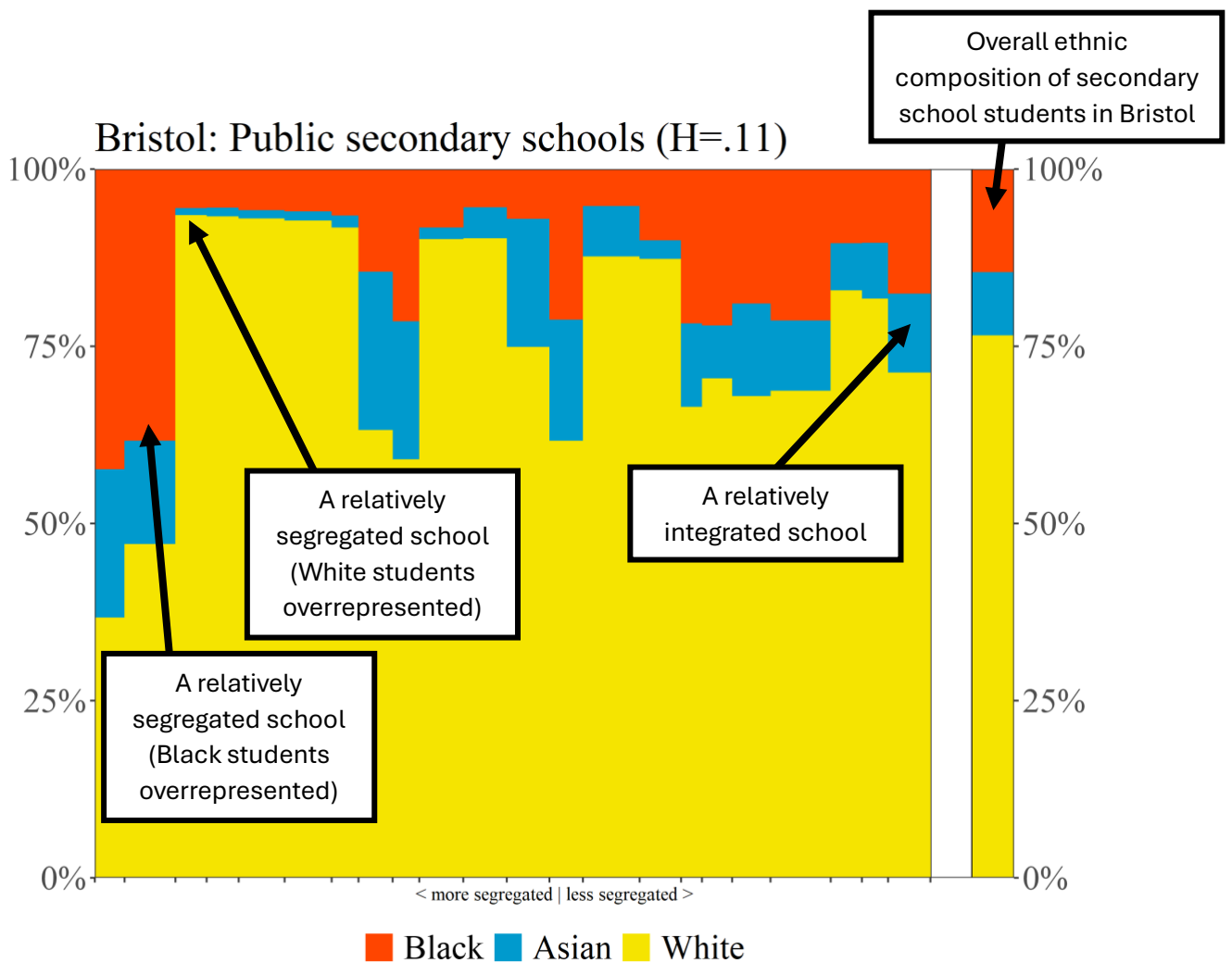
Not FSM eligible FSM eligible

The segplot above depicts the degree of between-school socioeconomic segregation, proxied by Free School Meal (FSM) eligibility, among state primary schools in the city of Bristol. Each vertical bar represents a school, and schools are ordered by the percentage of pupils that are eligible for free school meals. The bar on the right hand side of the graph represents the overall rate of free school meal eligibility among primary school children in Bristol, which is around 28%. If all schools were representative of the wider population in terms of FSM eligibility (perfect integration), then each school would have exactly 28% children eligible for free school meals (indicated by the black line). Instead, we see a clear gradient in the share of FSM-eligible children, ranging from around 2% to over 75%. The overall level of FSM segregation is summarized by the D-index, which is .36 in this example.

Bristol: Public secondary schools (H=.11)

< more segregated | less segregated >

Legend: Black, Asian, White

Callouts:
- Overall ethnic composition of secondary school students in Bristol
- A relatively segregated school (White students overrepresented)
- A relatively segregated school (Black students overrepresented)
- A relatively integrated school

The segplot above depicts the degree of between-school ethnic segregation among state secondary schools in the city of Bristol. Ethnicity is measured by the categories "Black", "Asian", and "White". The bar on the right hand side of the graph represents the overall ethnic composition of secondary school students in Bristol, which is around 14% Black, 9% Asian, and 77% White. Each vertical bar represents a school, and schools are ordered by their degree of segregation, i.e. the extent to which the school ethnic composition deviates from the overall ethnic composition of secondary school students in Bristol. We can see that most schools are broadly representative of the overall ethnic composition, indicating a low degree of ethnic segregation. However, there are a few schools on the left hand side of the graph that overrepresent Black students, and are therefore somewhat segregated. The overall degree of ethnic segregation is summarized by the H-index, which is .11 in this example.