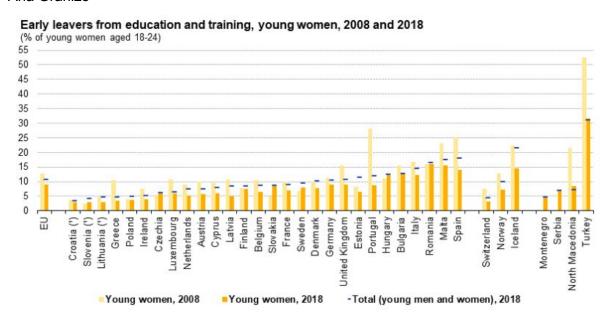
Analysis of a graphic

Ana Granizo



Note: ranked on overall share of early leavers (young men and women); breaks in series. (1) low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_14)

source:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Early_leavers_from_ed_ucation_and_training, young_women, 2008_and 2018 (%25_of_young_women_aged_18-24).png

This graph presents the early leavers from education and training for young women between the ages of 18 and 24 in the years 2008 and 2018.

Positive remarks:

- The information presented in the title of the graph and the description of the axes is clearly defined, which makes it easy for the reader to understand what the author wants to present even without reading an associated article.
- The reference from which the data was taken is cited.

Negative remarks:

- In this graph, there is too much data which makes it difficult to distinguish all the fields.
- The color for Young women, 2008 is too light, so it is difficult to distinguish the values.
- There are gaps between the data which are no explained. Instead of the gaps that seem to be categories, it would be better to split that into more graphs.
- The field Total (young men and women) can be misleading because there is supposed to be a graph about women.
- In the last subgroup, the total (men plus women) seems to be below the bar corresponding to the value of only women, which does not make sense.

How to improve the graph

- It could be better to associate the countries into subgroups or categories and making graphs for each subgroup.
- Changing the color to more visible and different colors between categories.
- Since there is only one high value, maybe focus a bit more on the scale to better visualize the values in general.