Analysis and improvement of a graphic

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Original Graphic:

Early leavers from education and training, young women, 2008 and 2018
(% of young women aged 18-24)
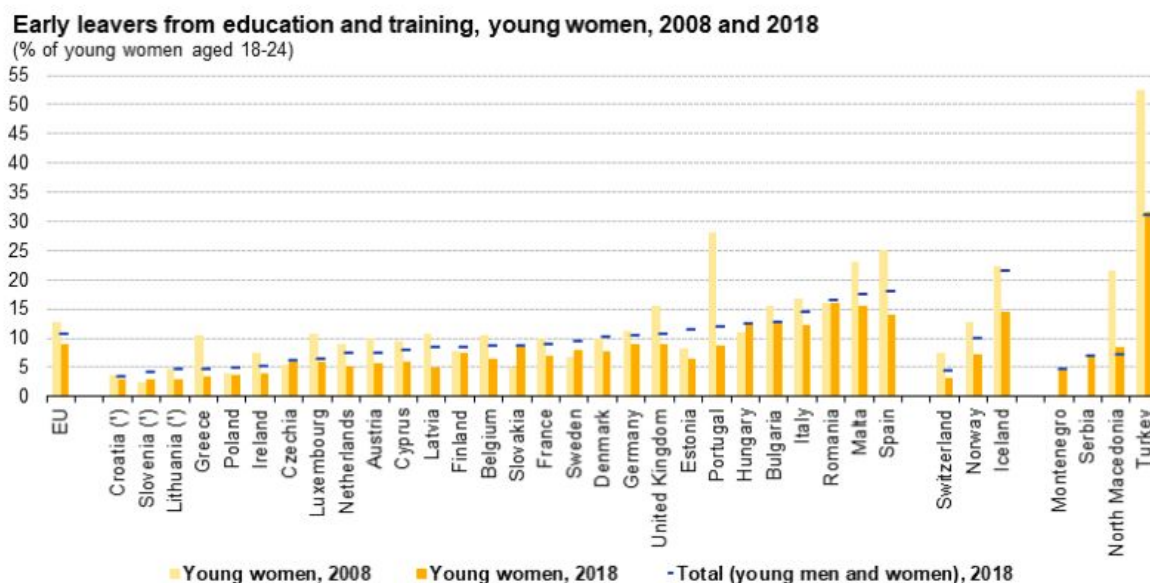
Note: ranked on overall share of early leavers (young men and women); breaks in series.
(¹) low reliability.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_14)

source:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Early_leavers_from_education_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 that are not explained. The gaps seem to be categories but from only looking at the graph, we can not know what those categories are.
- 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.
- It is not clear the message that the author wants to remark.

Graphic Proposed
- We changed the color of the bars so the data is more visible.
- We changed the distribution of the x-axis (the countries) in order to organize it so the dada has some meaning. In this case, in addition to a comparison between 2008 and 2018, we can observe how young women have left education in different countries. Where we can see the countries organized increasingly from fewer dropouts to those with the most ones.
- The value of total leavers (men and women) was removed because this data does not provide relevant information to this graph. If such a comparison is necessary, we should make an additional graph in which the comparison is made between men and women who have dropped out of education and how it has evolved over the years.
- We also removed the countries where we had only a value in 2018 (Montenegro and Serbia) because it does not make sense to plot incomplete data.

Early leavers from education and training for young women between the ages of 18 and 24
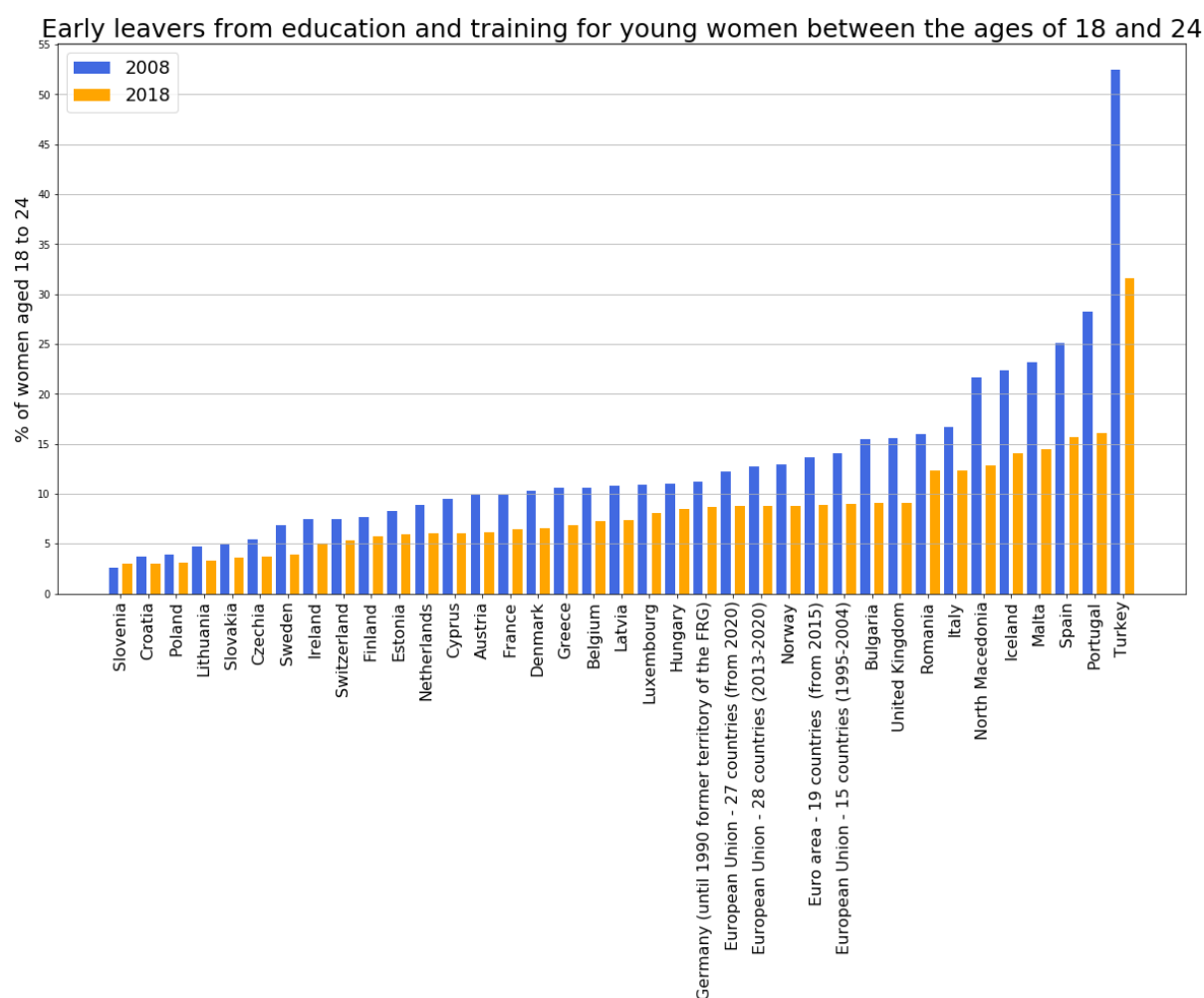
Source to download the data:
https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfse_14&lang=en

With this new proposed graph, it is easier to observe that in all countries (except for Slovenia) early leavers from education have decreased in 2018 compared to 2008. And we can also highlight the countries where there are more young women early leavers.