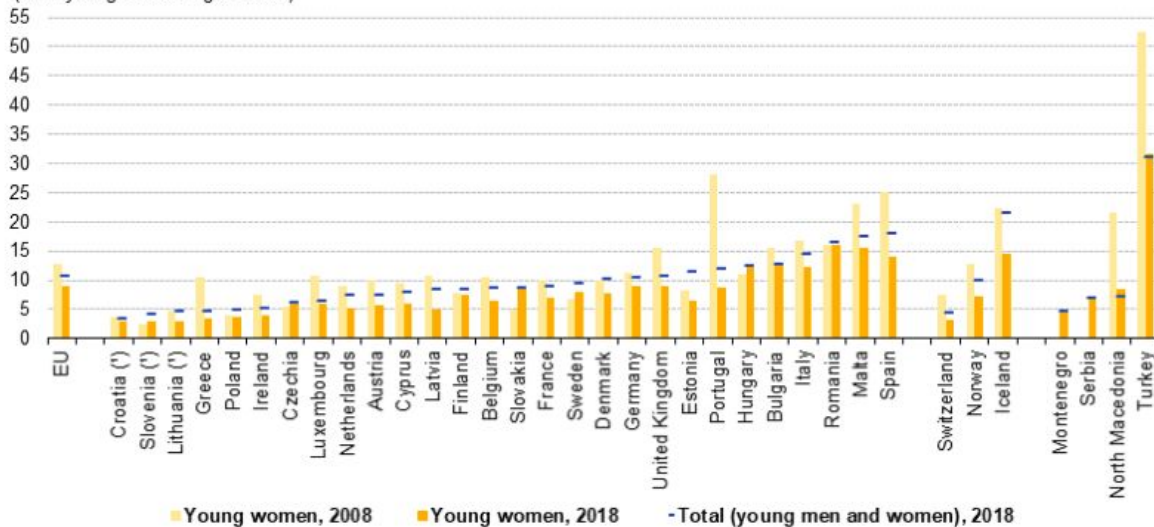


Analysis of a graphic

Ana Granizo

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.

(*) low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_ifse_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](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)

In this graph, there is too much data which makes it difficult to distinguish all the fields. It could be better to associate the countries into subgroups or categories and making graphs for each subgroup. 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 not 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.