**How to read boxplots: Graduate outcomes (LEO)**

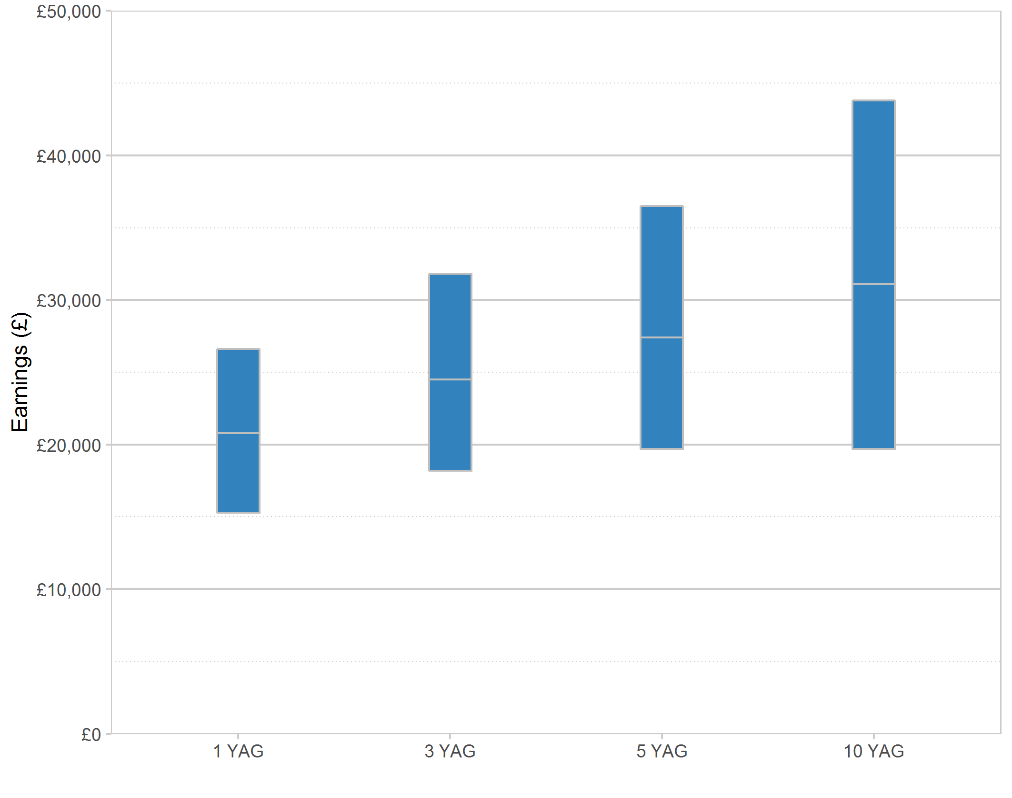
Date

Throughout this publication, we use boxplots in earnings breakdowns. This document provides guidance on how to read earnings boxplots in this publication.

Some boxplots include additional points or lines that will be clearly explained in the key/legend of the plot. In all boxplots, each box represents a group for that particular breakdown. The central grey line represents the median earnings of that group. The upper limit of the box represents the upper quartile of earnings for that group, and the lower limit of the box represents the lower quartile. This means each box represents 50% of the population of that group while 25% of the group lie above the upper quartile and 25% lie below the lower quartile. The box is split by the median line so that 25% of the population lie between the lower quartile and the median line, and 25% lie between the median line and the upper quartile.

**In example 1**, 25% of the represented group have earnings between £15,300 and £20,800 and 25% of the group have earnings between £20,800 and £26,600.

**Example 1:**



Median earnings: £20,800

Upper quartile: £26,600

Lower quartile: £15,300

**In example 2**, 25% of the represented group have earnings between £42,000 and £49,300, and 25% of the group have earnings between £49,300 and £57,300. This boxplot also includes the additional information of where the male and female median earnings sit, represented by different coloured points. The female median earnings point (a light blue triangle) sits below the overall median earnings line at £47,400 while the male median earnings point (a dark blue circle) sits above the median earnings line at £52,200.

**Example 2:**

Median earnings:

£49,300

Upper quartile:

£57,300

Lower quartile:

£42,000

Female median earnings: £47,400

Male median earnings: £52,200

