1 dataset, 10 dataviz

Pourquoi?

How to Lie with Charts

By Jack Dougherty, last updated March 25, 2017

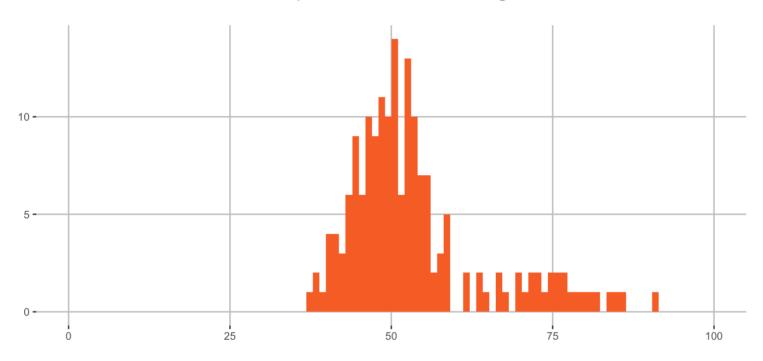
One of the best ways to learn how to detect bias in data visualization is to intentionally manipulate a chart, and tell two (or more) opposing stories with the same data. You'll learn what to watch out for when viewing other people's charts, and think more carefully about the ethical issues when you design your own.

Le dataset

```
# devtools::install github("ThinkRstat/legislatives2017")
legislatives2017::second tour[1:5,]
## # A tibble: 5 x 21
##
    code dpt num circ nom dpt
                                        nom reg code reg Inscrits
##
       <chr>
                <dbl>
                                            <chr>
                                                    <chr>
                                                             <dbl>
                       <chr>
## 1
          01
                    1
                         Ain Auvergne Rhone Alpes
                                                             82676
                                                       84
## 2
                         Ain Auvergne Rhone Alpes
                                                             82676
          01
                    1
                                                       84
## 3
                         Ain Auvergne Rhone Alpes
                                                             93507
          01
                    2
                                                       84
## 4
                    2
          01
                         Ain Auvergne Rhone Alpes
                                                       84
                                                             93507
## 5
          01
                         Ain Auvergne Rhone Alpes
                                                       84
                                                             75548
## # ... with 15 more variables: Abstentions <dbl>, Votants <dbl>,
## #
      Blancs <dbl>, Nuls <dbl>, Exprimes <dbl>, candidat <chr>,
## #
      Nuances <chr>, Voix <dbl>, p inscrits <dbl>, p exprimes <dbl>,
## #
      resultat <chr>, civilite <chr>, Score <dbl>, p abstentions <dbl>,
## #
      ID <chr>
```

1. geom_hist()

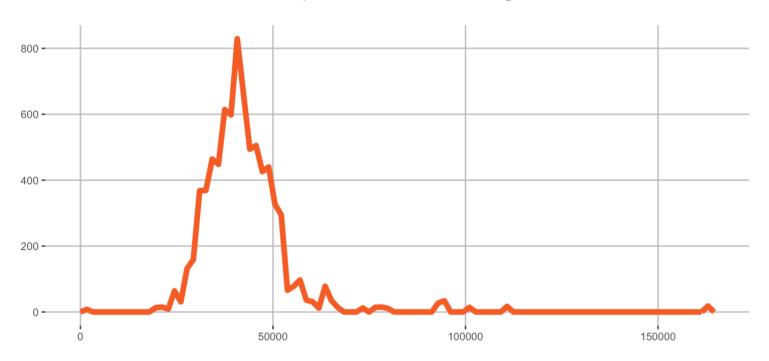
L'abstention au premier tour des législatives 2017



Pourcentage d'abstention dans la circonscription

2. geom_freqpoly()

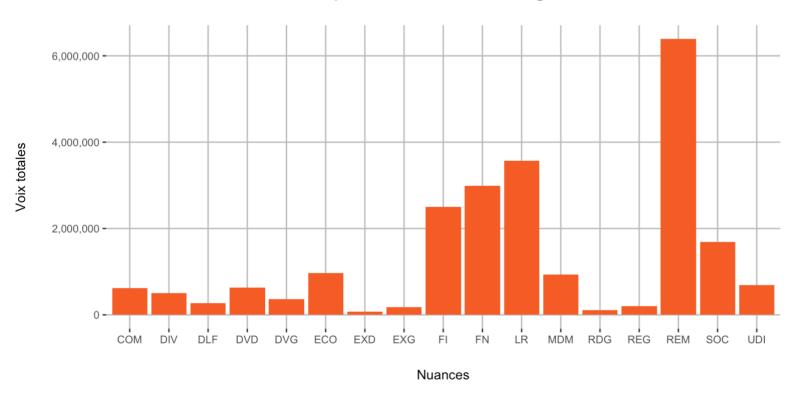
L'abstention au premier tour des législatives 2017



Volume d'abstention dans la circonscription

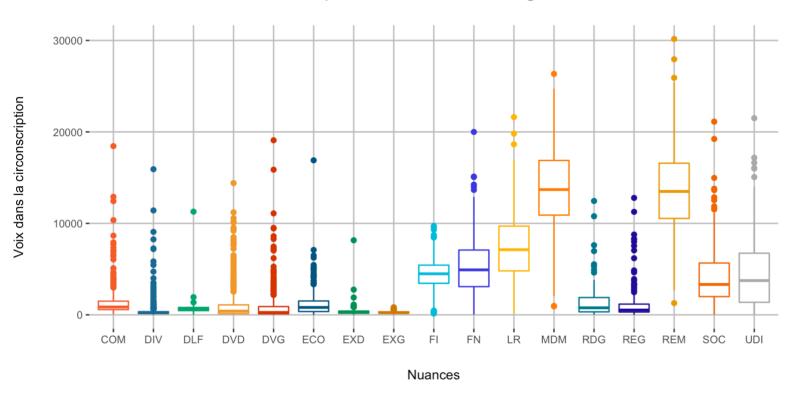
3. geom_bar()

Résultats du premier tour des législatives 2017



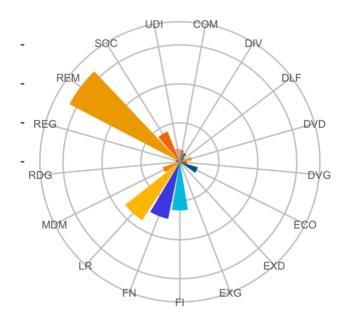
4. geom_boxplot()

Résultats du premier tour des législatives 2017



5. geom_bar() + coord_polar()

Voix par nuances au premier tour des législatives 2017

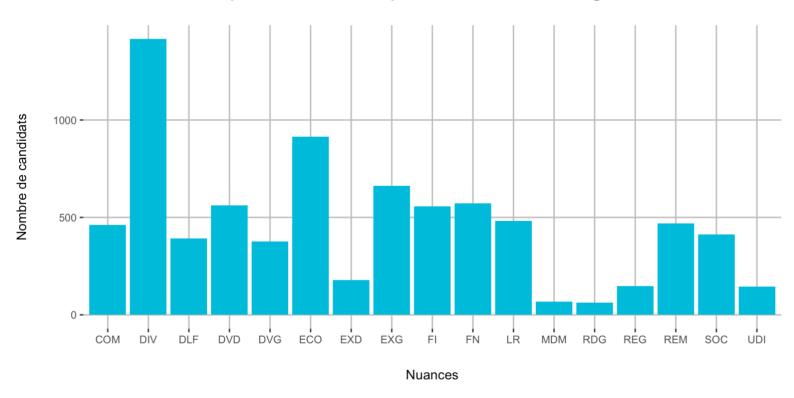


6. geom_bar() + coord_polar()



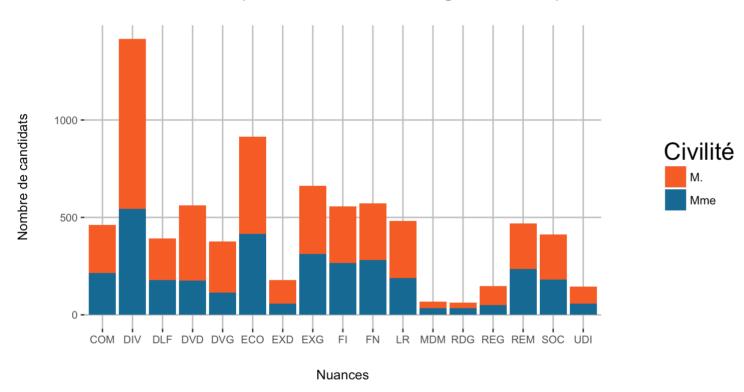
7. geom_bar()

Candidats par nuance au premier tour des legislatives 2017



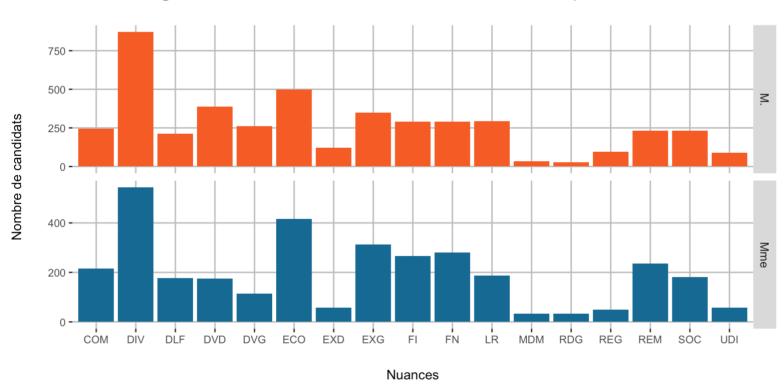
8. geom_bar(fill = civilite)

Candidats & civilité au premier tour des legislatives, par nuances



9. geom_bar() + facet_wrap(scales = "free_y")

Législatives 2017 - Civilité des candidats par nuance



10. geom_bar('position = "fill")

Législatives 2017 - Civilité des candidats par nuance

