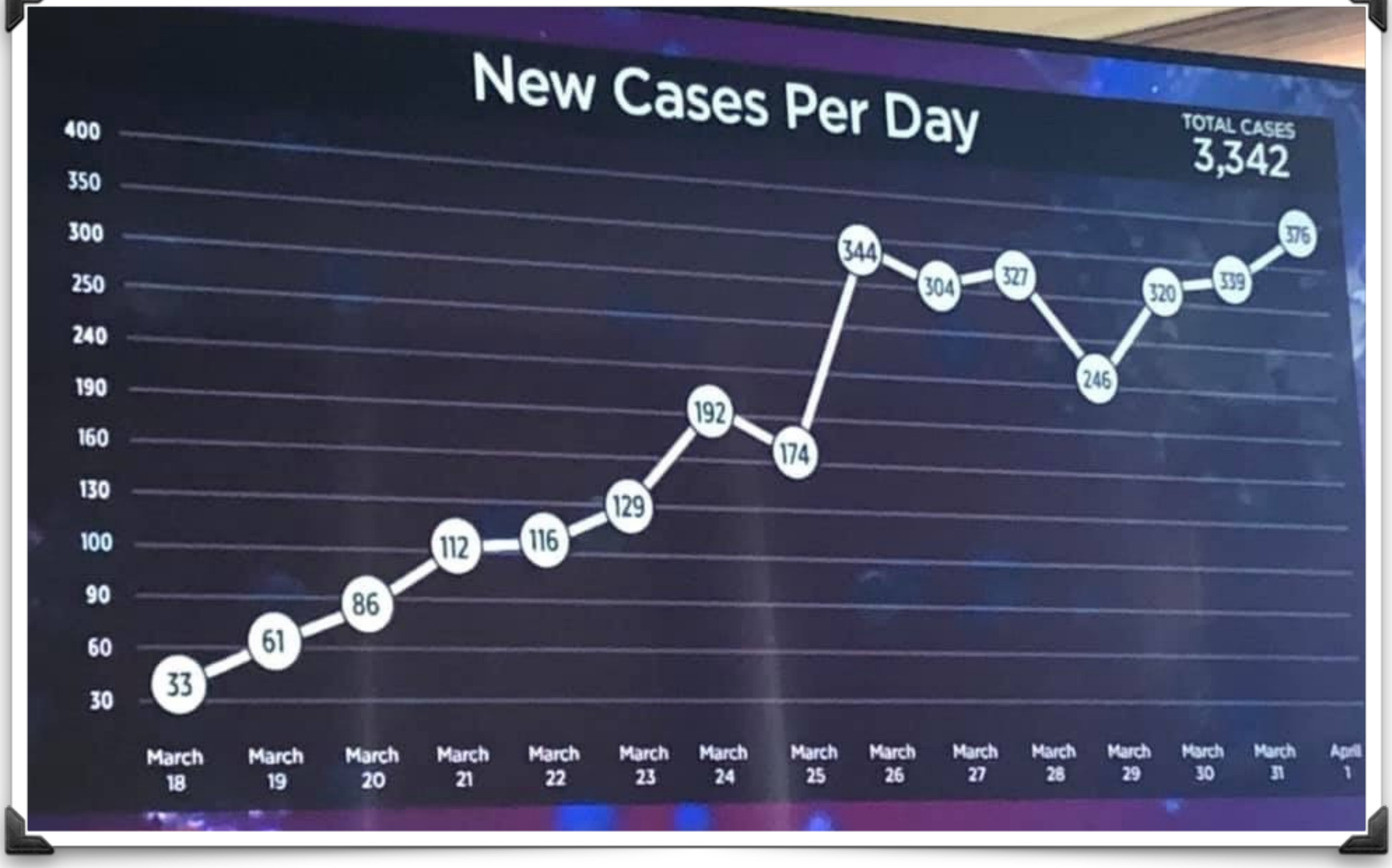
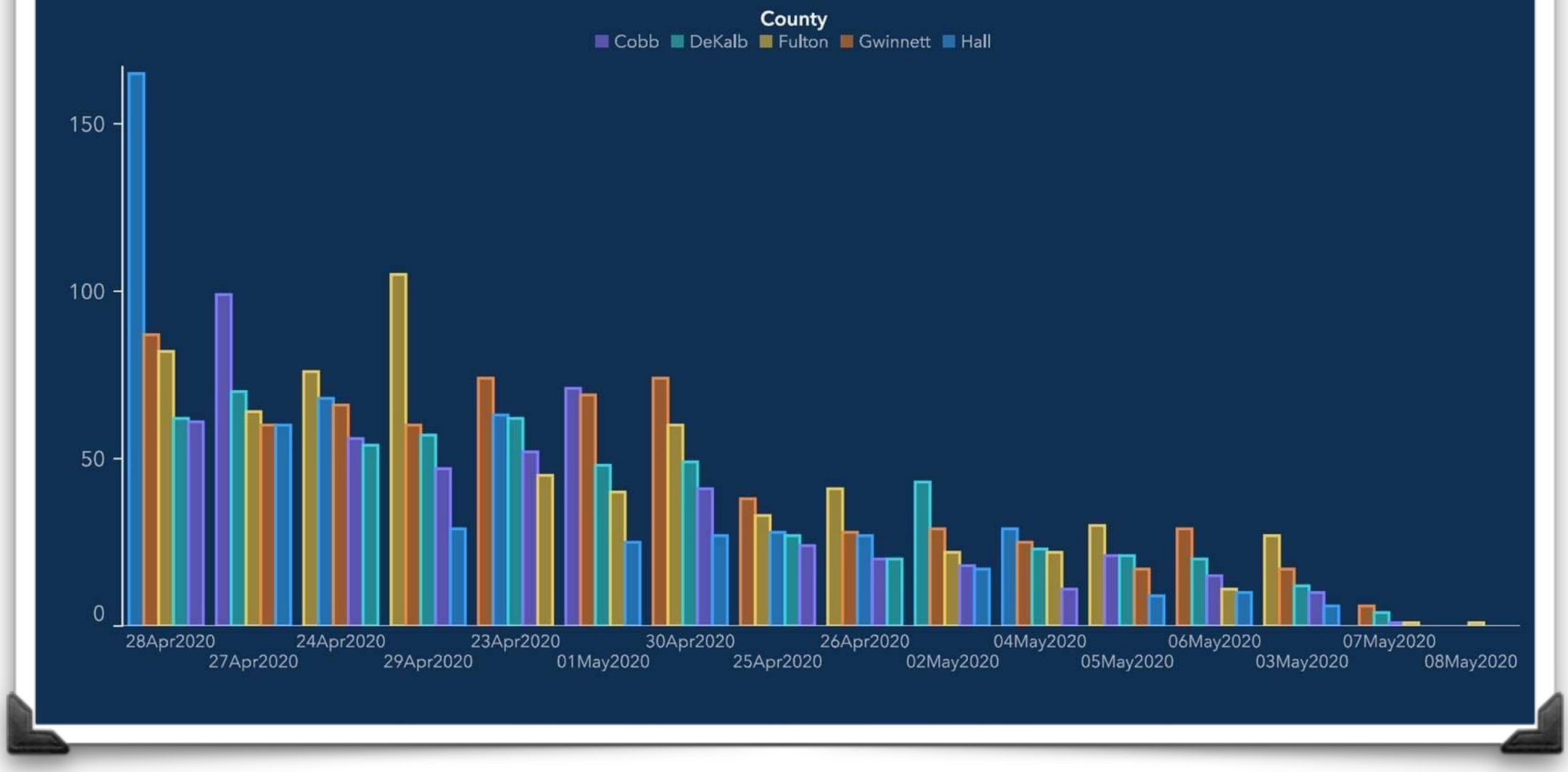


This line graph attempted to illustrate the rising number of COVID-19 cases across time (March 18, 2020 to April 1, 2020). Although the x-axis is arranged linearly (one day per data point), the y-axis is arranged in a most unusual — and misleading — way. Note the jump from 30 to 60 to 90 but then only to 100; then a progression from 100 to 130 to 160 to 190, but then a jump to 240, 250, 300, 350, and 400. Unfortunately, the misleading y-axis isn't labeled, so we don't know what units the graph was trying to illustrate with its rather odd (and misleading) numbering.

Top 5 Counties with the Greatest Number of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

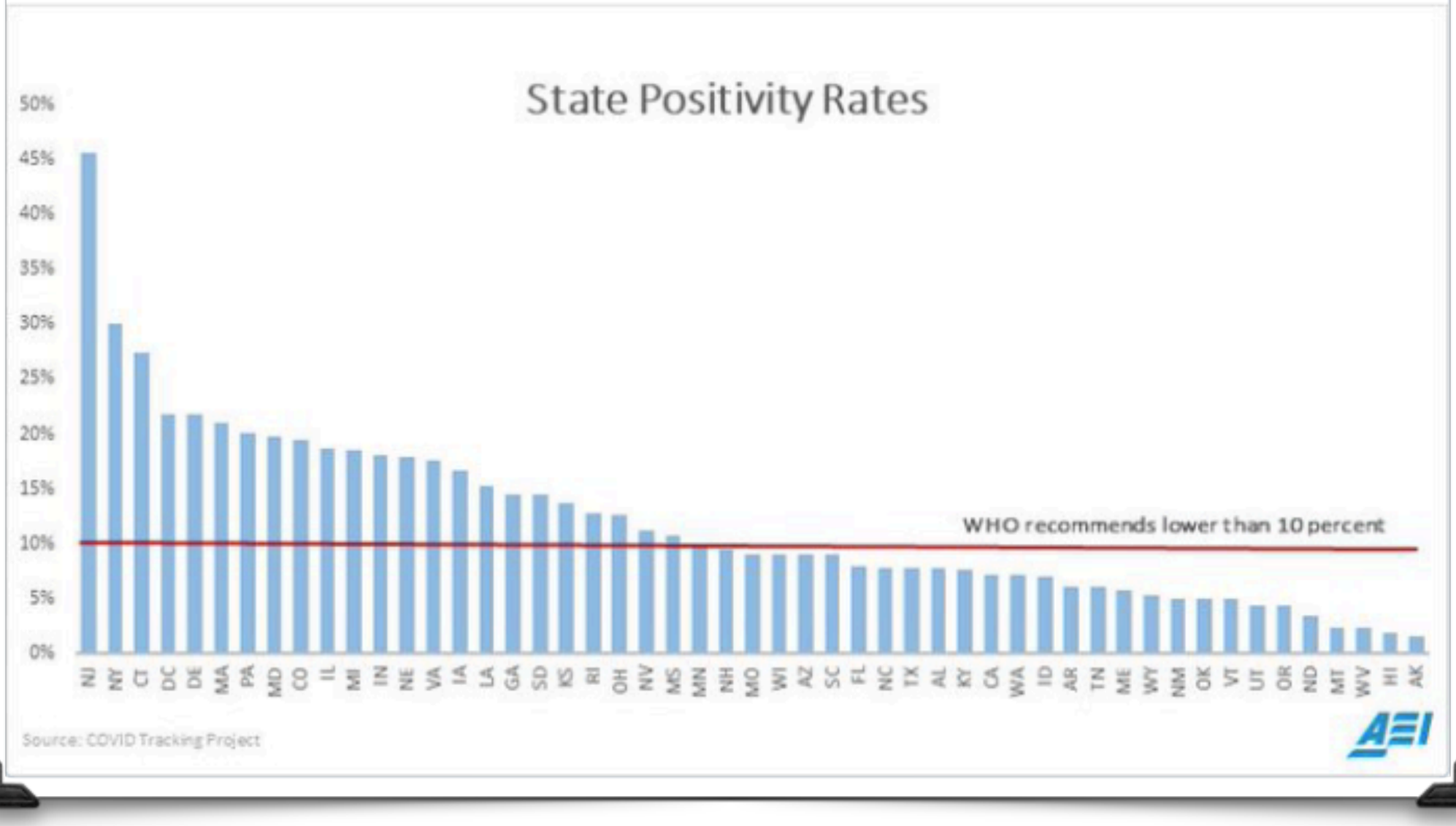
The chart below represents the most impacted counties over the past 15 days and the number of cases over time. The table below also represents the number of deaths and hospitalizations in each of those impacted counties.



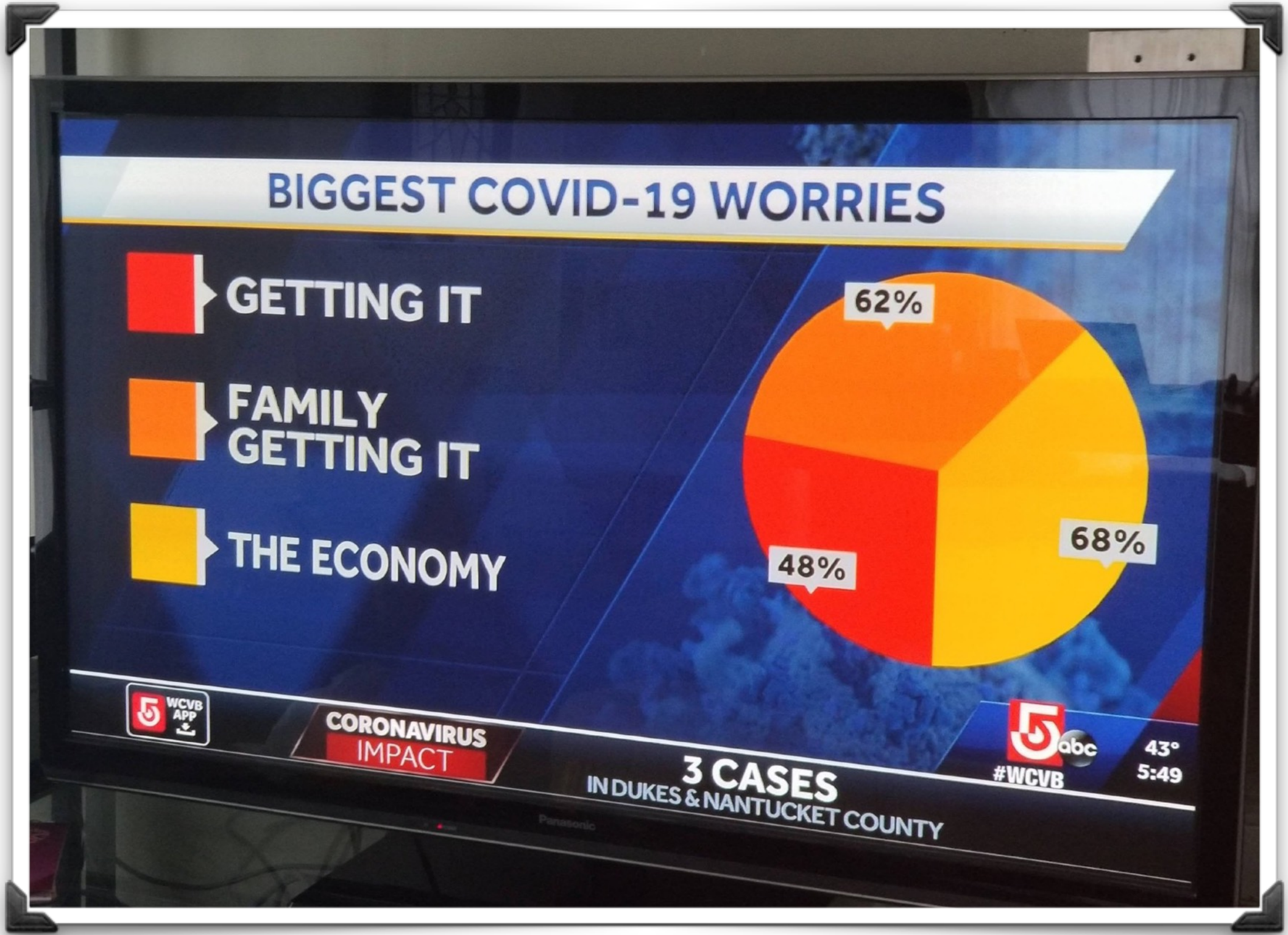
This bar graph attempted to display the number of COVID-19 cases from April 23, 2020 to May 8, 2020 in the five Georgia counties most impacted by COVID-19. However, a close examination of the x-axis shows that the bars are not arranged by chronologically. Indeed, the arrangement seems haphazard at best — jumping forward and backward in time — leading viewers of the graph to think the cases decreased steadily across time (although, in reality, the cases did not decrease steadily).

[redacted]

Positivity rates declining in many states as covid19 testing expands nationally.



The person who Tweeted about this bar graph claimed that the graph shows a decline, across time, in the number of positivity rates (which are the number of people who test positive for COVID-19). However, the bars do not represent temporal categories; indeed, nothing in the graph shows anything about time. Rather, the bars represent states, and the bars are arranged in order of the states with the highest positive testing rates to the states with the lowest positive testing rates, without reference to time.



This pie chart doesn't quite add up. Or, rather, it adds up too much! Remember that the goal of a pie chart is to show proportions (or percentages) that add up to 1.000 (or 100%). These pie slices add up to a whopping 178%.