Positive Test Rate Methodology

SUMMARY

The positive test rate for “All Tests” calculates the positivity of all tests administered. Using the “All Tests” methodology, every test that a person has will be counted.

Positive test rates are available for download on the MPH Data Hub. Rates are published by date for counties, regions, and statewide.

POSITIVE TEST RATE FOR ALL TESTS

At the top of the Indiana COVID-19 Data Report, the positive test rate for individuals is available in the “Positivity – All Tests” tile.

Methodology

Calculation:

The positive test rate for “All Tests” is the percentage of all administered COVID-19 tests that are positive. In this calculation, every test for every person is counted (even if the same person is tested multiple times). Additionally, a person who is tested multiple times may produce multiple COVID-19 positive tests. Using the “All Tests” methodology, each test is recorded on the date it was administered (specimen collection date).

The positive test rate calculation for all tests is the same whether measuring positivity on a single date (daily) or measuring positivity for all dates (cumulative).

\[
\text{Positive Test Rate for All Tests (R)} = \frac{(\text{positive tests})}{(\text{tests administered})} \times 100
\]

The positive test rate 7-day average for all tests is calculated by taking the sum of all positive tests administered (P) for the current date (D) and the six previous dates (D-1, 2, 3,...) and dividing by the sum of all tests administered (T) during the same period.

\[
\text{7 – Day Average Positive Test Rate for a Date} = \frac{P_D + P_{D-1} + P_{D-2} + P_{D-3} + P_{D-4} + P_{D-5} + P_{D-6}}{T_D + T_{D-1} + T_{D-2} + T_{D-3} + T_{D-4} + T_{D-5} + T_{D-6}}
\]

Data Notes & Limitations:

If an individual receives two or more of the same test type within a single day, they are counted as only one test. If an individual receives a PCR and antigen test on the same day, these are counted as two separate tests.
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Example:

On July 1, Patient B learns that he has been in close contact with someone who is COVID-19 positive. That same day, Patient B is tested for COVID-19 and tests positive. After a period of self-isolation, on July 15, Patient B is tested for COVID-19 a second time and has a second positive result. Finally, Patient B returns to the testing site on July 22 and tests negative.

Using the “All Tests” methodology, Patient B will be counted as one positive test on July 1, one positive test on July 15, and one negative test on July 22.

LOGIC

“Positive Test Rate for All Tests” logic and limitations:

Preliminary Period:

Receiving enough testing data to perform reliable rate calculations typically takes six days (preliminary period). Therefore, the data within this six-day preliminary period are provisional and should not be characterized as comprehensive and complete data.

Testing Methods:

Both PCR tests and antigen tests are included in positive test rate calculations. Serology tests (IgM and IgG) are excluded.

Testing Date:

The test date is based on the patient’s specimen collection date(s). If the specimen collection date was not provided by the reporting facility, then the date the test results were received by the health department is used.

Historical Data:

Dates and other attributes for historical data may change as records are de-duplicated or additional tests are submitted by the reporting facility.