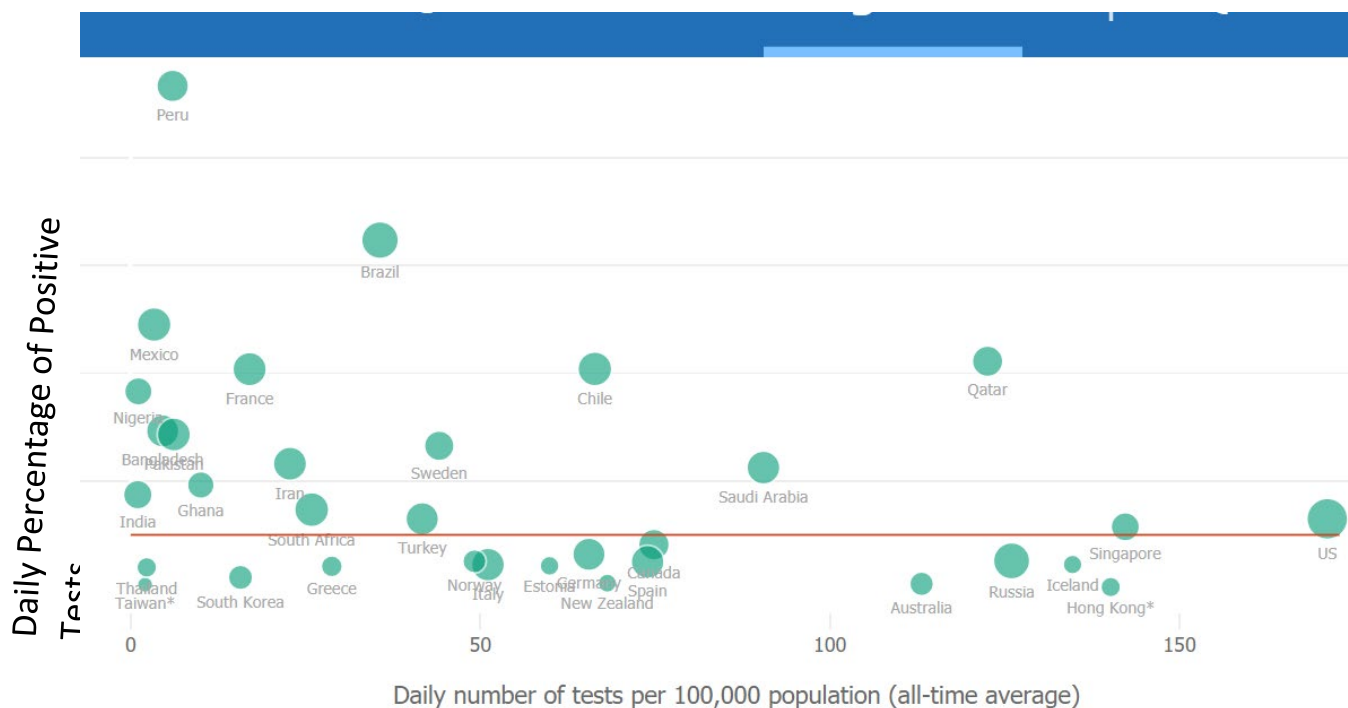


# Coronavirus Statistics by Country

updated on Thursday, July 23, 2020

<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/testing/international-comparison>



COUNTRY/ REGION	DAILY POSITIVITY	DAILY CASES CONFIRMED
1. Taiwan	0.38%	3
2. Australia	0.45%	62
3. New Zealand	0.52%	9
4. South Korea	1.05%	77
5. Thailand	1.99%	16
6. Greece	2.08%	23
7. Estonia	2.13%	11
8. Italy	2.23%	1,365
9. Iceland	2.25%	10
10. Spain	2.49%	1,346
11. Norway	2.54%	50
12. Russia	2.59%	4,302
13. Germany	3.20%	1,151

14. Canada	4.09%	628
15. Singapore	5.75%	280
16. US	6.49%	21,080
17. Turkey	6.49%	1,227
18. South Africa	7.34%	2,017
19. India	8.73%	308
20. Ghana	9.63%	161
21. Saudi Arabia	11.24%	1,401
22. Iran	11.60%	1,531
23. Sweden	13.26%	447
24. Pakistan	14.31%	1,477
25. Bangladesh	14.64%	1,144
26. Nigeria	18.31%	210
27. France	20.37%	1,636
28. Chile	20.40%	1,845
29. Qatar	21.10%	596
30. Mexico	24.51%	1,844
31. Brazil	32.34%	5,324
32. Peru	46.66%	878

he U.S. has conducted more COVID-19 tests than any other country. However, there is no expert consensus on a recommended target for the raw number of tests or even the rate of tests per capita – and the graph above demonstrates why using these statistics alone can be misleading.

In order for governments to identify new cases and effectively respond to the pandemic through tracing and treatment, **testing programs should be scaled to the size of their epidemic, not the size of the population**. In this visualization, you'll see that several countries effectively controlled the spread of the virus through testing programs that had a far lower number of tests per capita than the U.S. Meanwhile, despite having the highest rate of tests per capita, the U.S. faces the largest outbreak in the world and new cases continue to trend upwards in many states.

Looking at the positivity rate (ie, out of all tests conducted, **how many came back positive for COVID-19**) is the most reliable way to determine if a government is testing enough. A high rate of positive tests indicates a government is only testing the sickest patients who seek out medical attention and is not casting a wide enough net. The WHO has issued guidance stating that governments should see positivity rates below 5% for at least 14 days before relaxing social distancing measures.