

Example: COVID-2019 data for French regions

Table of Contents

Initialisation.....	1
Total in France.....	1
French regions.....	3

The dataset is collected from [1]. The data quality may not be very good. There are several NaNs and incorrect data for the most recent days for the regions (24 Mars-27 Mars).

[1] <https://github.com/cedricguadalupe/France-COVID-19>

Initialisation

The parameters are here taken as constant except the death rate and the cure rate.

```
clearvars;close all;clc;
% Download the data from ref [1] and read them with the function
% getDataCOVID_FRA
[tableConfirmed,tableDeaths,tableRecovered,time] = getDataCOVID_FRA();
% time = time(1:end-1);
timeRef = time(1:end); % trick to avoid reloading "time" at each iteration
```

Total in France

```
Npop= 65e6; % population
time = timeRef;

fprintf(['Most recent update: ',datestr(timeRef(end)),'\n'])
```

Most recent update: 13-Apr-2020

```
time = timeRef; % re-initialize value of time
Recovered = table2array(tableRecovered(1:end,end));
Deaths = table2array(tableDeaths(1:end,end));
Confirmed = table2array(tableConfirmed(1:end,end));

Recovered = Recovered(:)';
Deaths = Deaths(:)';
Confirmed = Confirmed(:)';
time = time(:)';

% minimal number of high-quality data required for the fitting
minNum= max(100,round(0.1*max(Confirmed)));
% If the number of confirmed Confirmed cases is small, it is difficult to know whether
% the quarantine has been rigorously applied or not. In addition, this
% suggests that the number of infectious is much larger than the number of
% confirmed cases
dummy = Confirmed - Recovered - Deaths;
Recovered(Confirmed<=minNum | isnan(dummy))=[];
Deaths(Confirmed<=minNum | isnan(dummy)) = [];
time(Confirmed<=minNum | isnan(dummy)) = [];
```

```

Confirmed(Confirmed<=minNum | isnan(dummy)) =[];

tic

% Definition of the first estimates for the parameters
alpha_guess = 0.1; % protection rate
beta_guess = 1.0; % Infection rate
LT_guess = 5; % latent time in days
Q_guess = 0.5; % rate at which infectious people enter in quarantine
lambda_guess = [0.1,0.05]; % recovery rate
kappa_guess = [0.1,0.05]; % death rate

guess = [alpha_guess,beta_guess,1/LT_guess, Q_guess,lambda_guess,kappa_guess];

% Initial conditions
E0 = Confirmed(1); % Initial number of exposed cases. Unknown but unlikely to be zero.
I0 = Confirmed(1); % Initial number of infectious cases. Unknown but unlikely to be zero.
Q0 = Confirmed(1)-Recovered(1)-Deaths(1);
R0 = Recovered(1);
D0 = Deaths(1);

Active = Confirmed-Recovered-Deaths;
Active(Active<0) = 0; % No negative number possible

[alpha1,beta1,gamma1,delta1,Lambda1,Kappa1] = ...
    fit_SEIQRDP(Active,Recovered,Deaths,Npop,E0,I0,time,guess,'Display','off');

dt = 1/24; % time step
timel = datetime(time(1)):dt:datetime(datestr(floor(datenum(now))+datenum(14))));
N = numel(timel);
t = [0:N-1].*dt;

% Call of the function SEIQRDP.m with the fitted parameters
[S,E,I,Q,R,D,P] = SEIQRDP(alpha1,beta1,gamma1,delta1,Lambda1,Kappa1,Npop,E0,I0,Q0,R0,D0,P0);

clf;close all;
figure

semilogy(timel,Q,'r',timel,R,'b',timel,D,'k');
hold on
semilogy(time,Active,'ro',time,Recovered,'bo',time,Deaths,'ko');
% ylim([0,1.1*Npop])
ylabel('Number of cases')
xlabel('time (days)')
leg = {'Confirmed (fitted)',...
    'Recovered (fitted)', 'Deceased (fitted)',...
    'Confirmed (reported)', 'Recovered (reported)', 'Deceased (reported)'};
legend(leg{:}, 'location', 'southoutside');
set(gcf,'color','w')

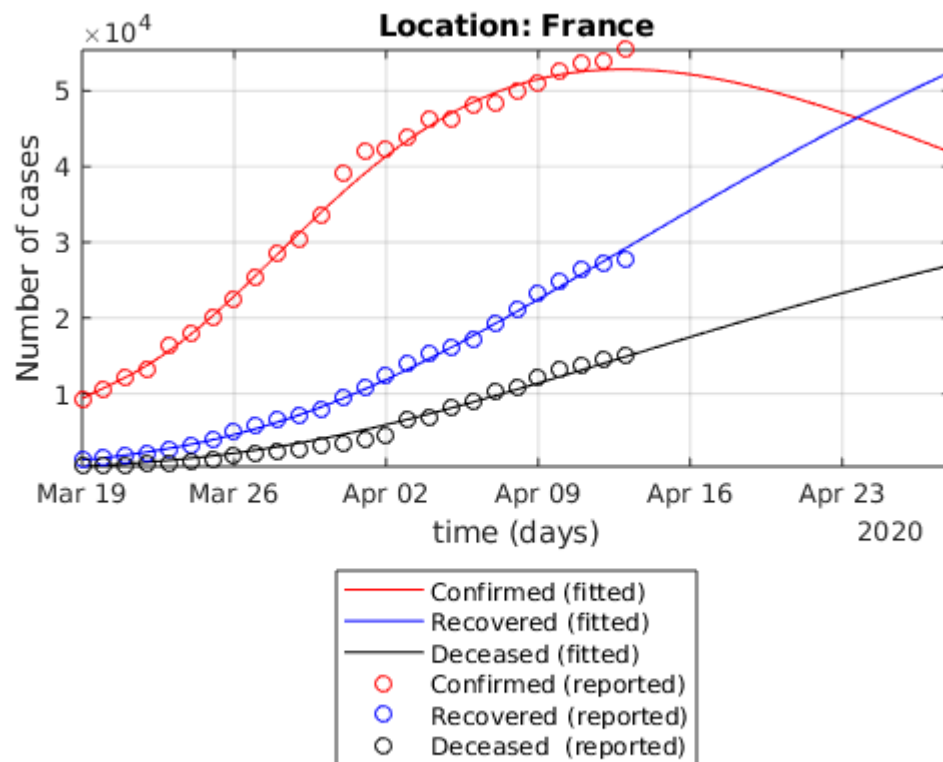
```

```

%%% title %%%
title(['Location: France'])
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

grid on
axis tight
set(gca,'yscale','lin')

```



```

toc

```

```

Elapsed time is 3.842457 seconds.

```

French regions

Data after 24/03/2019 are not accounted in for the regions as they seems to be wrong.

I don't think one can trust most of the result displayed below, especially with respect to the results observed for the entire country.

```

clearvars;close all;clc;
[tableConfirmed,tableDeaths,tableRecovered,time] = getDataCOVID_FRA();
minNum= 30;
minDayNum = 15; % minimal number of high-quality data required for the fitting
timeRef = time(1:end); % trick to avoid reloading "time" at each iteration

```

```
fprintf(['Most recent update: ',datestr(timeRef(end)),'\n'])
```

Most recent update: 13-Apr-2020

```
for ii = 1:size(tableConfirmed,2)-2

    time = timeRef; % re-initialize value of time
    Recovered = table2array(tableRecovered(1:end,ii+1));
    Deaths = table2array(tableDeaths(1:end,ii+1));
    Confirmed = table2array(tableConfirmed(1:end,ii+1));

    Recovered = Recovered(:)';
    Deaths = Deaths(:)';
    Confirmed = Confirmed(:)';
    time = time(:)';

    % If the number of confirmed Confirmed cases is small, it is difficult to know whether
    % the quarantine has been rigorously applied or not. In addition, this
    % suggests that the number of infectious is much larger than the number of
    % confirmed cases
    dummy = Confirmed - Recovered - Deaths;
    Recovered(Confirmed<=minNum | isnan(dummy))=[];
    Deaths(Confirmed<=minNum | isnan(dummy))=[];
    time(Confirmed<=minNum | isnan(dummy))=[];
    Confirmed(Confirmed<=minNum | isnan(dummy))=[];

    Npop= 10e6; % population (dummy number; be careful when interpreting the fitted parameters)
    % The fitting is only applied if enough data is collected
    if numel(Confirmed)>minDayNum % If more than "minDayNum" days of data, run the fitting
        tic

        % Definition of the first estimates for the parameters
        alpha_guess = 0.06; % protection rate
        beta_guess = 1.0; % Infection rate
        LT_guess = 5; % latent time in days
        Q_guess = 0.5; % rate at which infectious people enter in quarantine
        lambda_guess = [0.1,0.05]; % recovery rate
        kappa_guess = [0.1,0.05]; % death rate

        guess = [alpha_guess,beta_guess,1/LT_guess, Q_guess,lambda_guess,kappa_guess];

        % Initial conditions
        E0 = Confirmed(1); % Initial number of exposed cases. Unknown but unlikely to be zero
        I0 = Confirmed(1); % Initial number of infectious cases. Unknown but unlikely to be zero
        Q0 = Confirmed(1)-Recovered(1)-Deaths(1);
        R0 = Recovered(1);
        D0 = Deaths(1);

        Active = Confirmed-Recovered-Deaths;
        Active(Active<0) = 0; % No negative number possible
        [alpha1,beta1,gamma1,delta1,Lambda1,Kappa1] = ...
            fit_SEIQRDP(Active,Recovered,Deaths,Npop,E0,I0,time,guess,'Display','off');
```

```

dt = 1/24; % time step
time1 = datetime(time(1)):dt:datetime(time(end));
N = numel(time1);
t = [0:N-1].*dt;

% Call of the function SEIQRDP.m with the fitted parameters
[S,E,I,Q,R,D,P] = SEIQRDP(alpha1,beta1,gamma1,delta1,Lambda1,Kappa1,Npop,E0,I0,

clf;close all;
figure

semilogy(time1,Q,'r',time1,R,'b',time1,D,'k');
hold on
semilogy(time,Active,'ro',time,Recovered,'bo',time,Deaths,'ko');
% ylim([0,1.1*Npop])
ylabel('Number of cases')
xlabel('time (days)')
leg = {'Confirmed (fitted)',...
       'Recovered (fitted)', 'Deceased (fitted)',...
       'Confirmed (reported)', 'Recovered (reported)', 'Deceased (reported)'};
legend(leg{:},'location','southoutside');
set(gcf,'color','w')

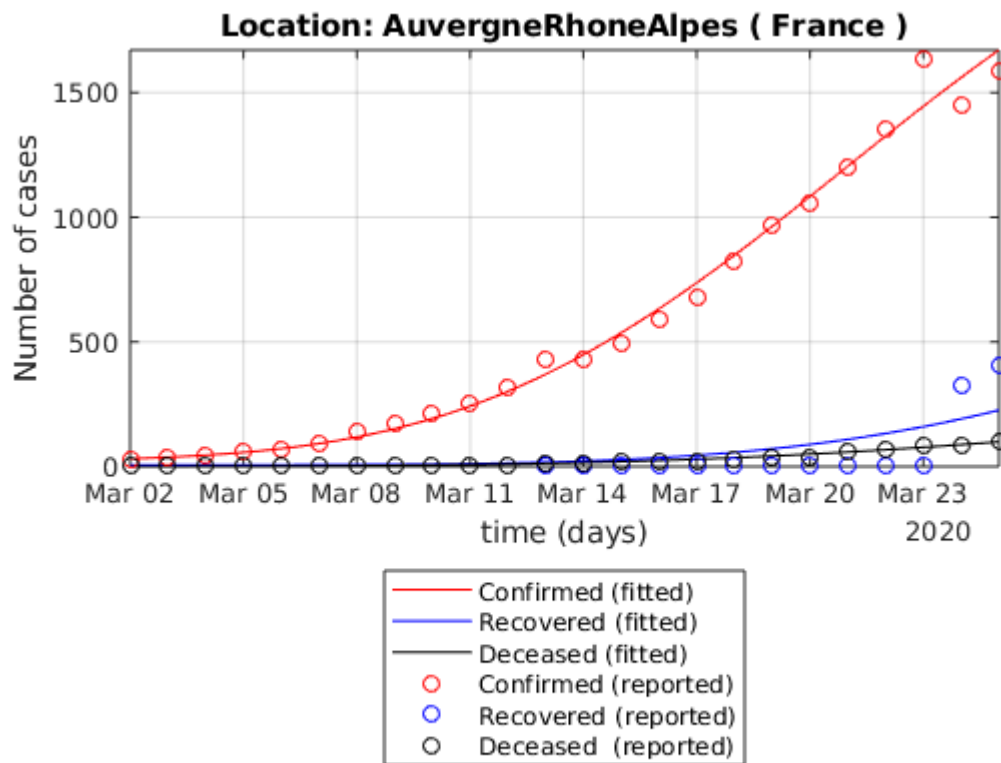
%%% title %%%
subLoc = tableRecovered.Properties.VariableNames{ii+1};
title(['Location: ',subLoc,' ( France )'])
%%%%%%%%%%%%

grid on
axis tight
set(gca,'yscale','lin')
toc

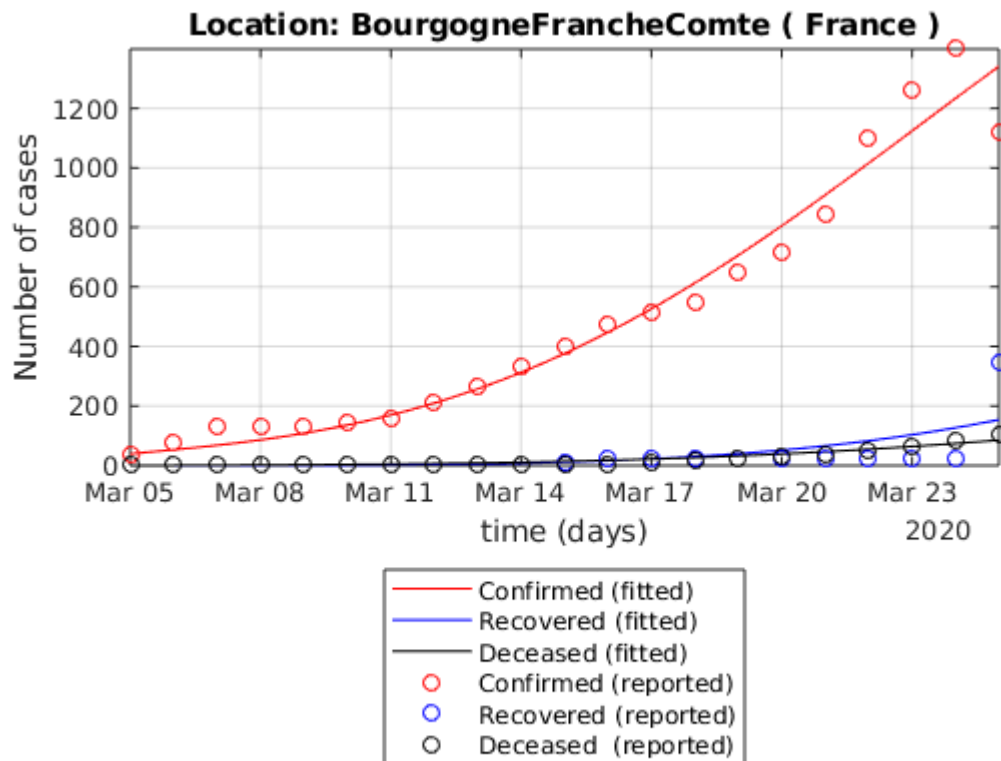
pause(1)
end
end

```

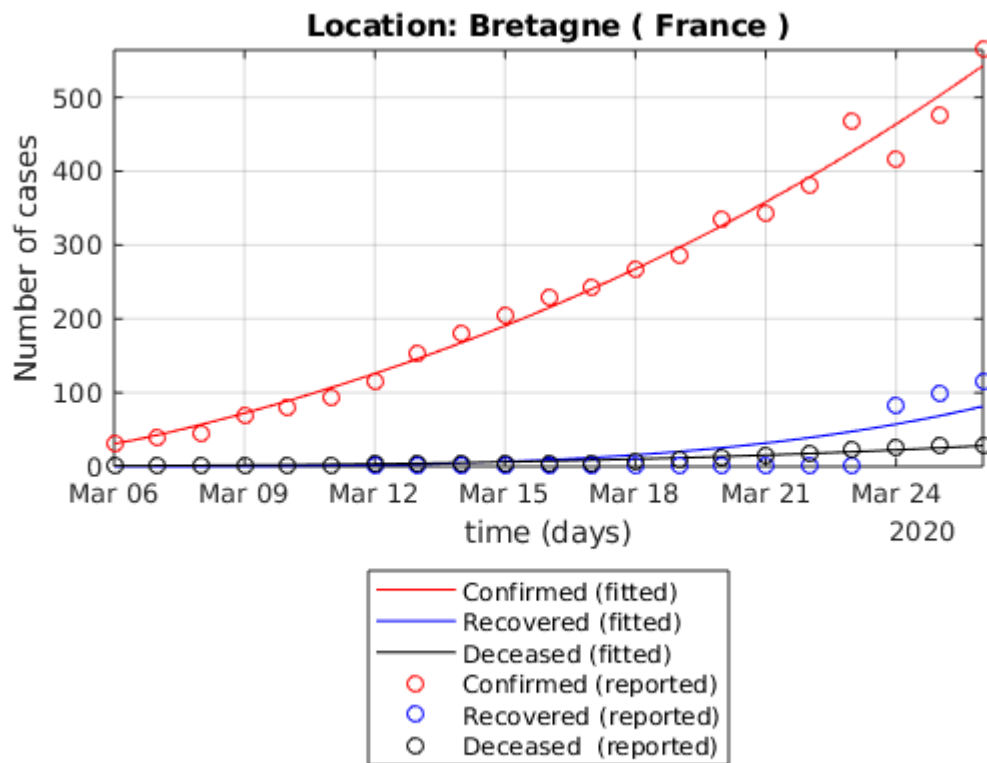
Elapsed time is 2.919644 seconds.



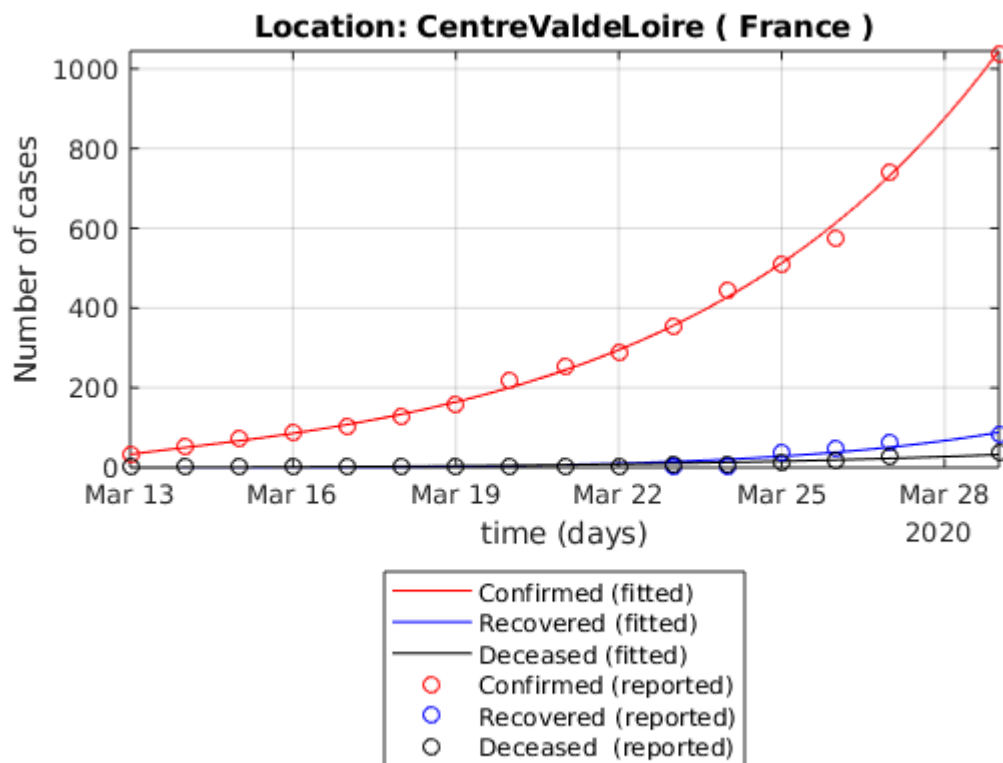
Elapsed time is 1.816230 seconds.



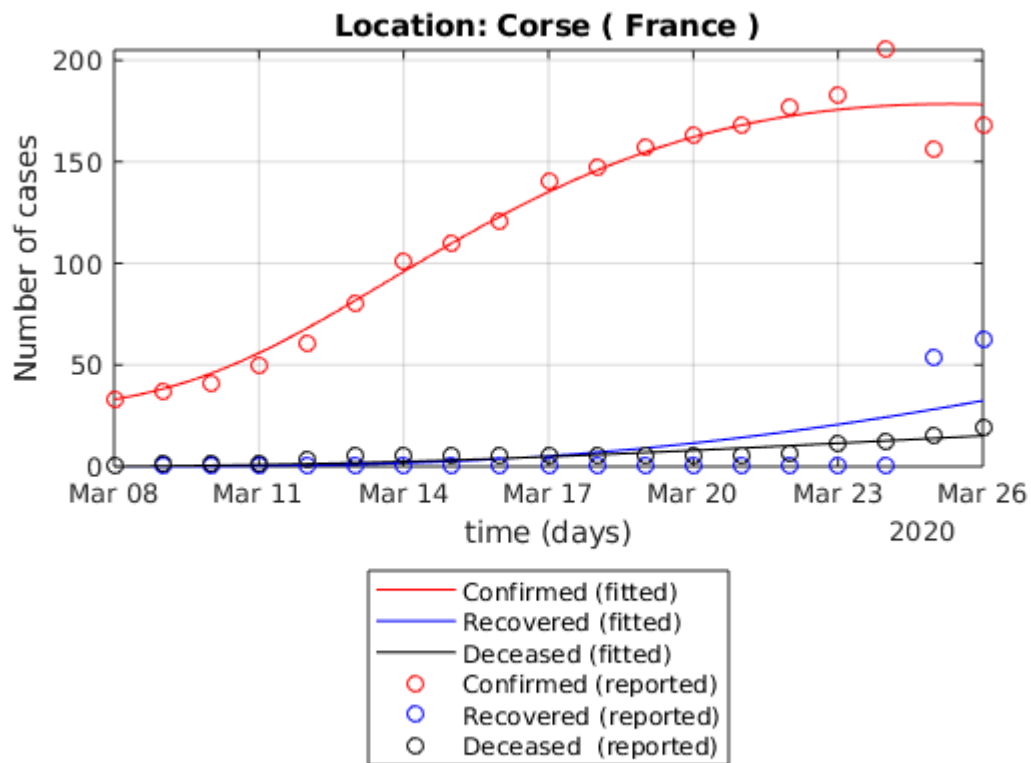
Elapsed time is 3.172092 seconds.



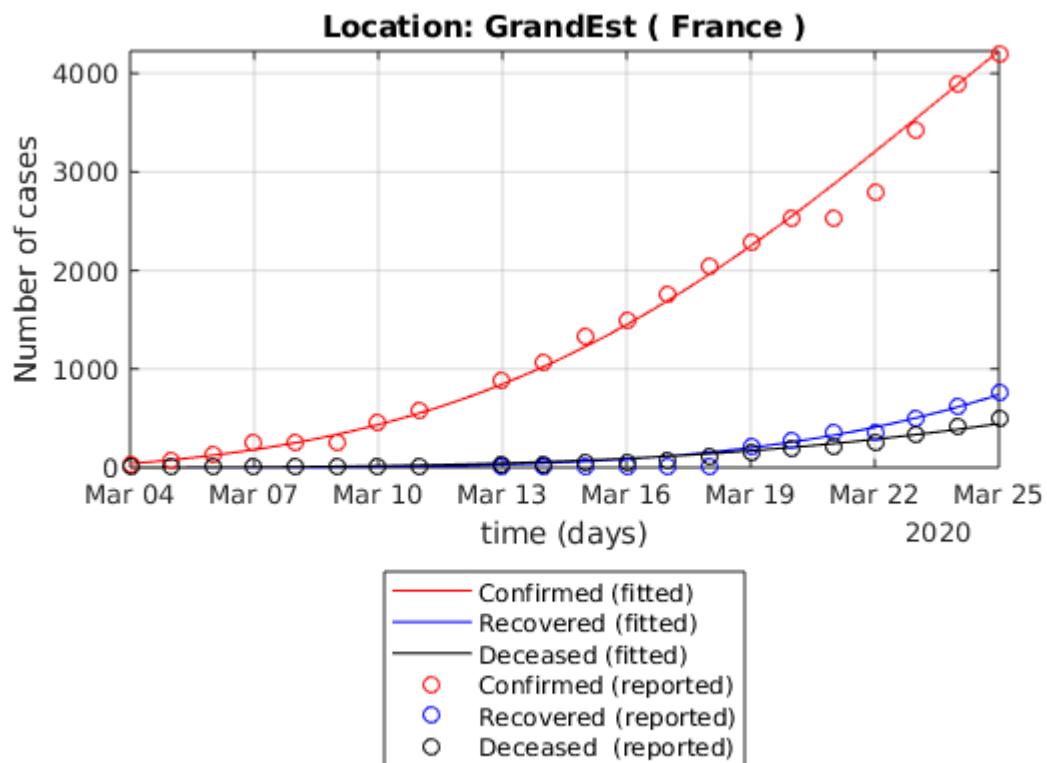
Elapsed time is 1.194418 seconds.



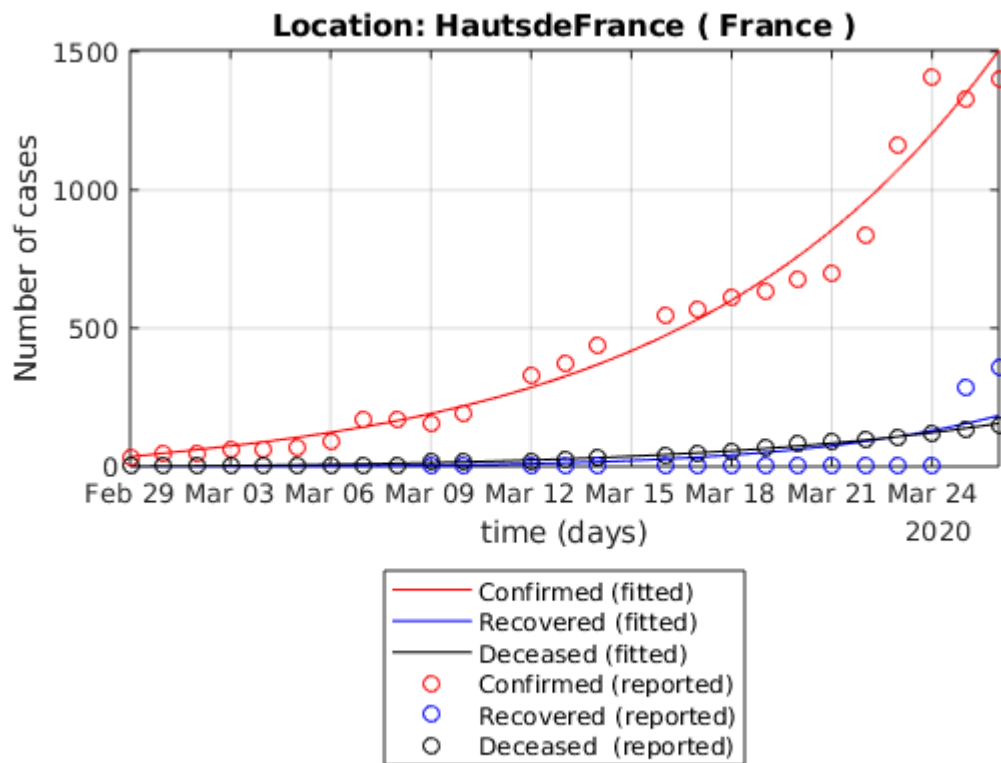
Elapsed time is 2.220339 seconds.



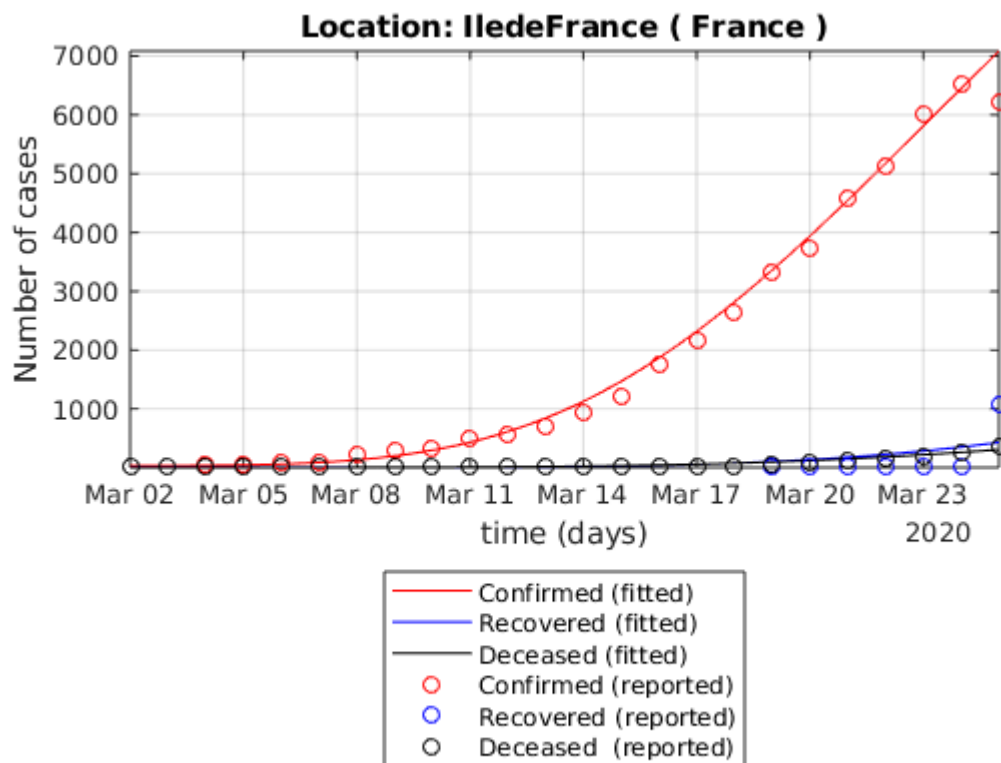
Elapsed time is 2.023200 seconds.



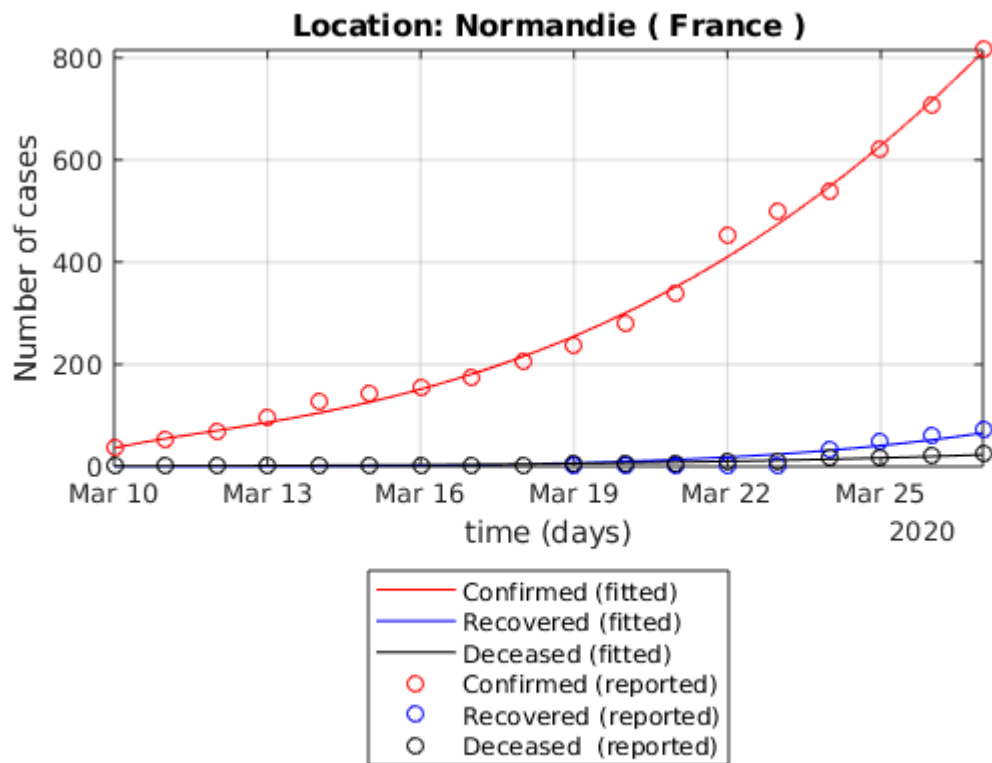
Elapsed time is 2.339401 seconds.



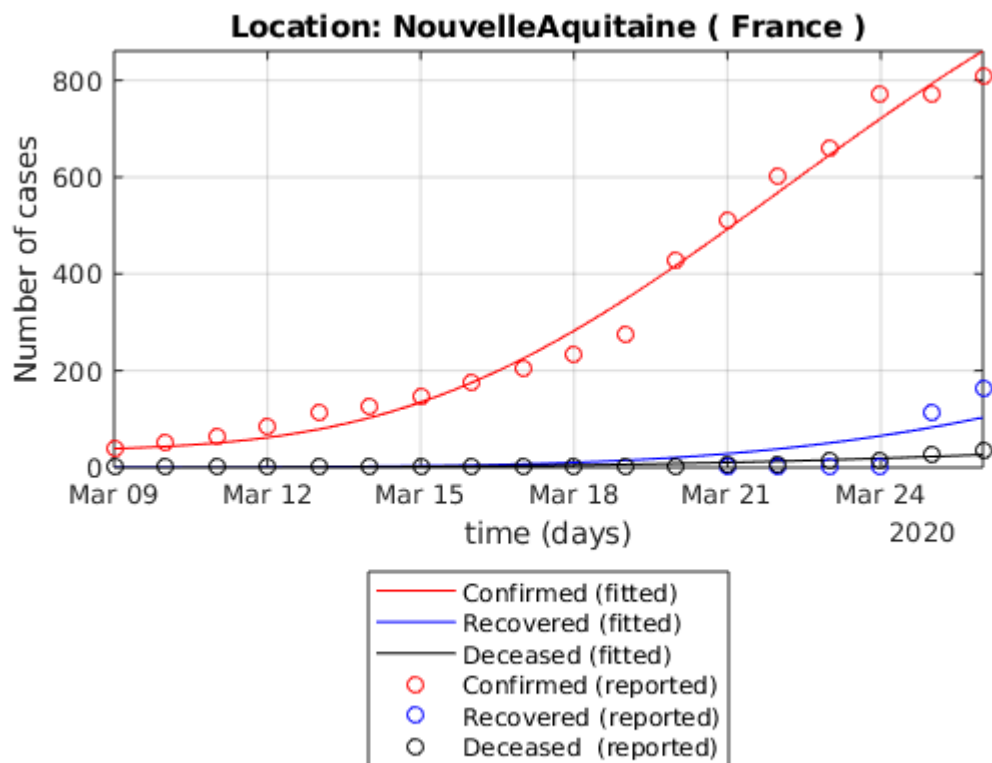
Elapsed time is 1.221850 seconds.



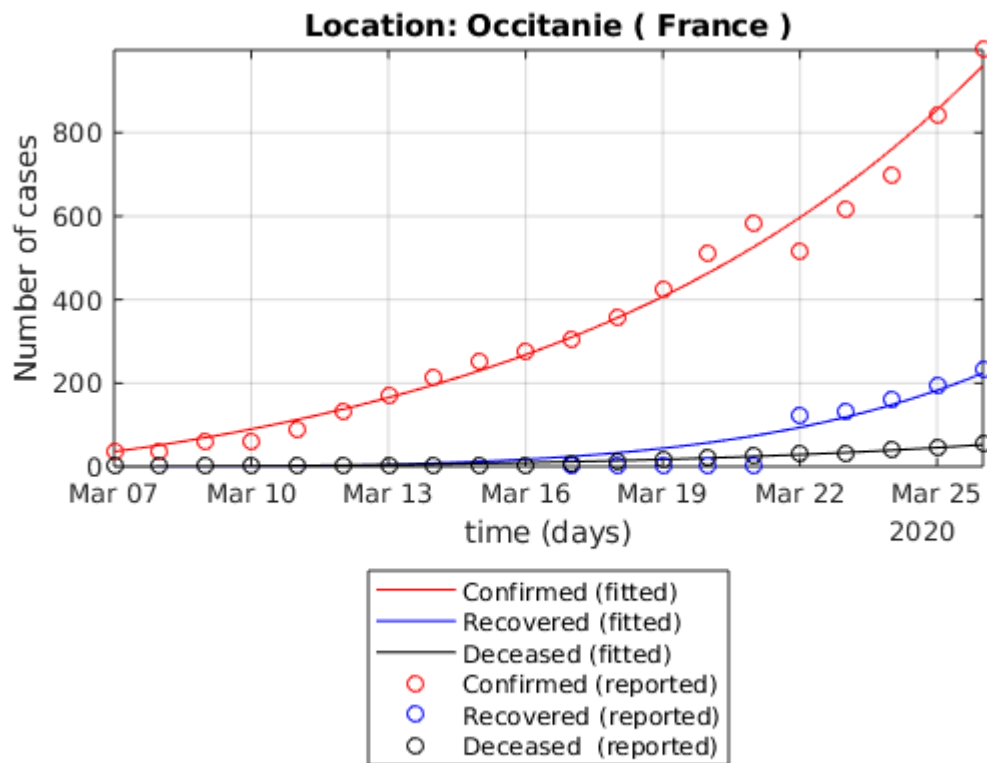
Elapsed time is 1.499169 seconds.



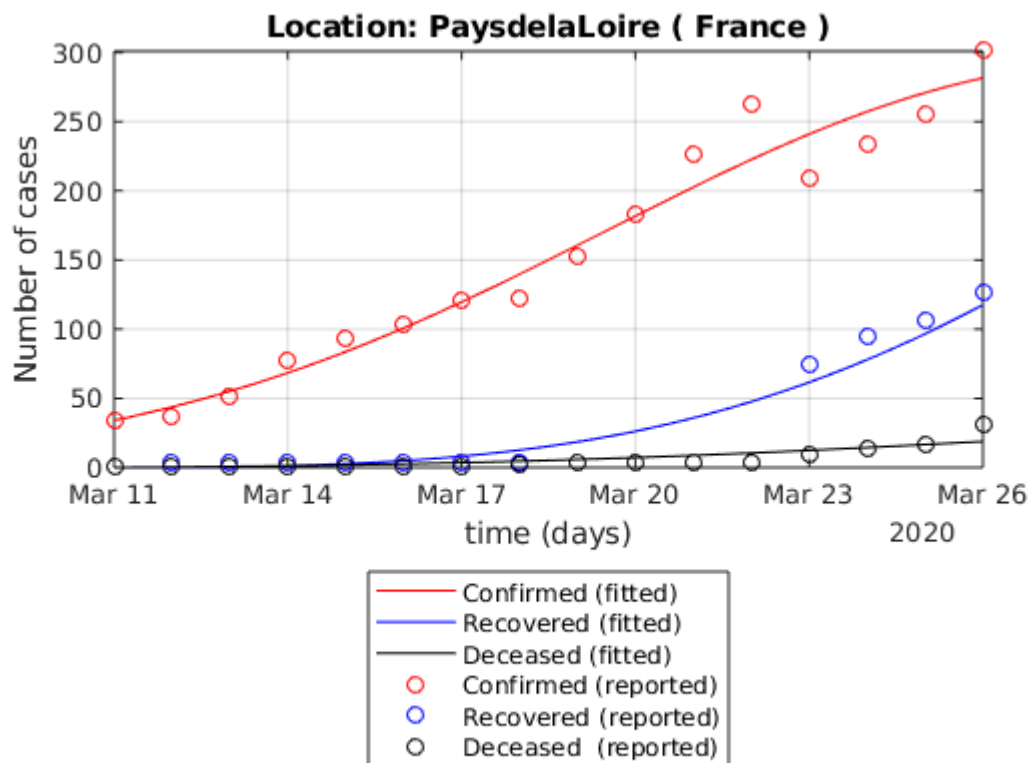
Elapsed time is 1.130321 seconds.



Elapsed time is 1.830714 seconds.



Elapsed time is 1.024803 seconds.



Elapsed time is 0.906846 seconds.

