Documents:

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| File name | structure | line example |
| beds-by-county.csv | County, Beds, Population | 9,22,153067 |
| population-by-zip-code.csv | 20,40,60,code postal,total,0,80 | 4560,4537,3313,38170,17599,4512,677 |
| zip-to-city-county.csv | zip,city,state,county | 38170,Seysinnet Pariset,Auvergne Rhône Alpes,38 |

* The data covers 97 % of French postcodes. The missing 3 % is corsica, overseas territories and communes that have changed their postcode recently.
* Zip code is NOT the same as city. There are sometimes, but not always, multiple postcodes for one city. I mentioned the opposite earlier, this was a mistake.
* PROBLEM: The first file has a different structure.
  + Unfortunately I could not find data for French hospitals. I created a document that I think will allow you to run the program.
  + It has three data points:
  + 1. County
  + 2. Number of available hospital beds per county(18k in the country — this includes the 5000 reanimation beds & more beds from other medical units).
  + 3. County population, so you should be able to infer a number of beds per postal code by using the following formula:

Beds (beds-by-county.csv) \* total (population-by-zip-code.csv) / Population (beds-by-county.csv)

* + It is my understanding you already did something similar in your code? If not I’ll just change the structure of beds-by-county.csv so it has postal code, beds and population
* If the csv needs to follow the same structure, one solution is to manually research each of the 18 largest hospitals of french states (régions) and write down the info. This will take 1 more day of work, approximately.
* Zip to county: to get the county of a zip code, you can also remove the last three numbers of the value.
* Problem: Missing hospital names. My proposed solution is that you use “Centre hospitalier de /(county (in zip-to-city-county.csv) )”

Cheers :)