

# Quantifying the non-reported new daily cases of COVID-2019 by region in Spain at a real-time

The present outbreak of COVID-19 disease, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, has put the planet in quarantine. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a “public health emergency of international concern”, and then a pandemic on March 11.

Spain has become the fifth country worldwide with more infected cases, officially registering over thousands of cases in a short time. Although many critical and severe measures have been considered from the authorities to lessen the impact of the outbreak and help flatten the curve, they rely on numbers that could be unreliable and therefore misrepresent the implications of such pandemic.

Counts in Spain due to the protocols used for testing, mainly include individuals with severe symptoms. The authorities have just announced a new protocol with rapid tests to be implemented in a few days [elpais.com](https://elpais.com).

Given the nature of our data, we can guess that the estimated number of cases that we are finding are in fact potentially severe cases, and presumably the size of the infected population (asymptomatic) is even higher.

Accordingly, the current analysis aims to update the situation concerning COVID-19 daily, and particularly quantify the potential under-reporting in the official registered cases by region in Spain. Results herein can help to have a more realistic picture of the pandemic at a real time as well as to more accurately estimate essential measures such as the basic reproduction number or the fatality rate that are used for practitioners and politicians to make decisions.

The data for the analysis have been extracted from [eldiario.es](https://eldiario.es), where official data are gathered.

Notice that this analysis can be easily reproduced for other countries.

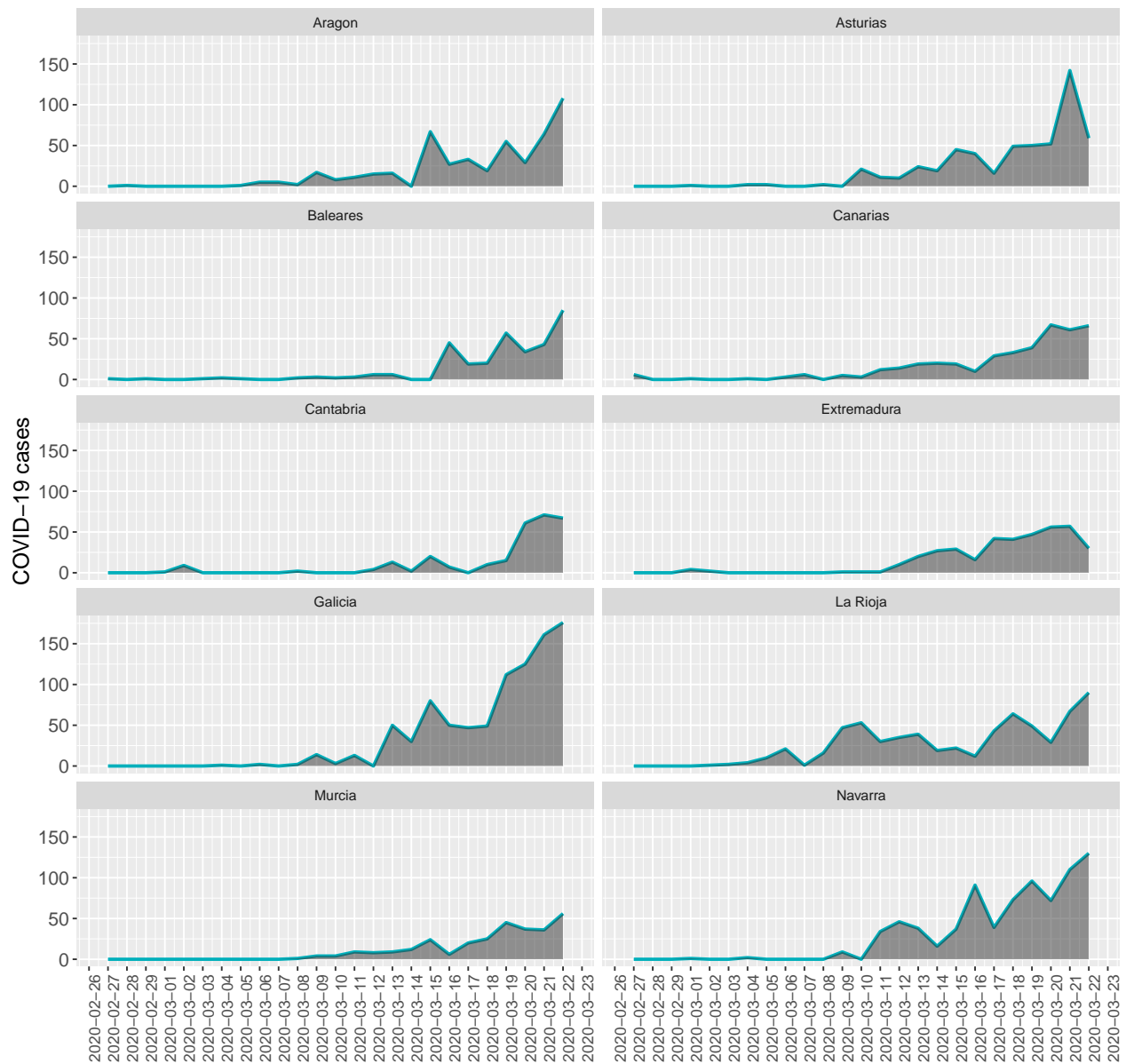


Figure 1 (a): Daily COVID-19 cases from 27-02-2020 to 22-03-2020

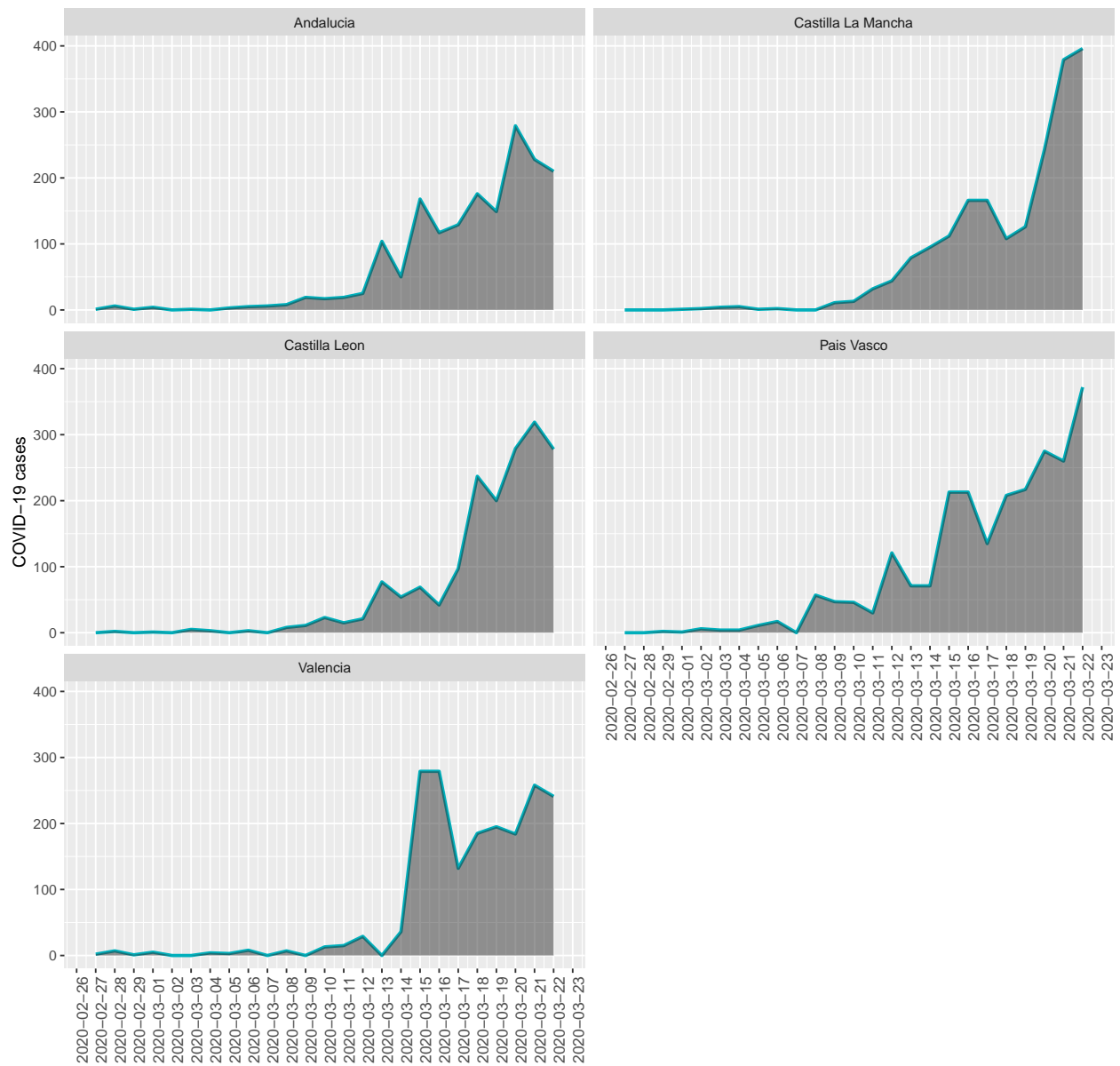


Figure 1 (b): Daily COVID-19 cases from 27-02-2020 to 22-03-2020

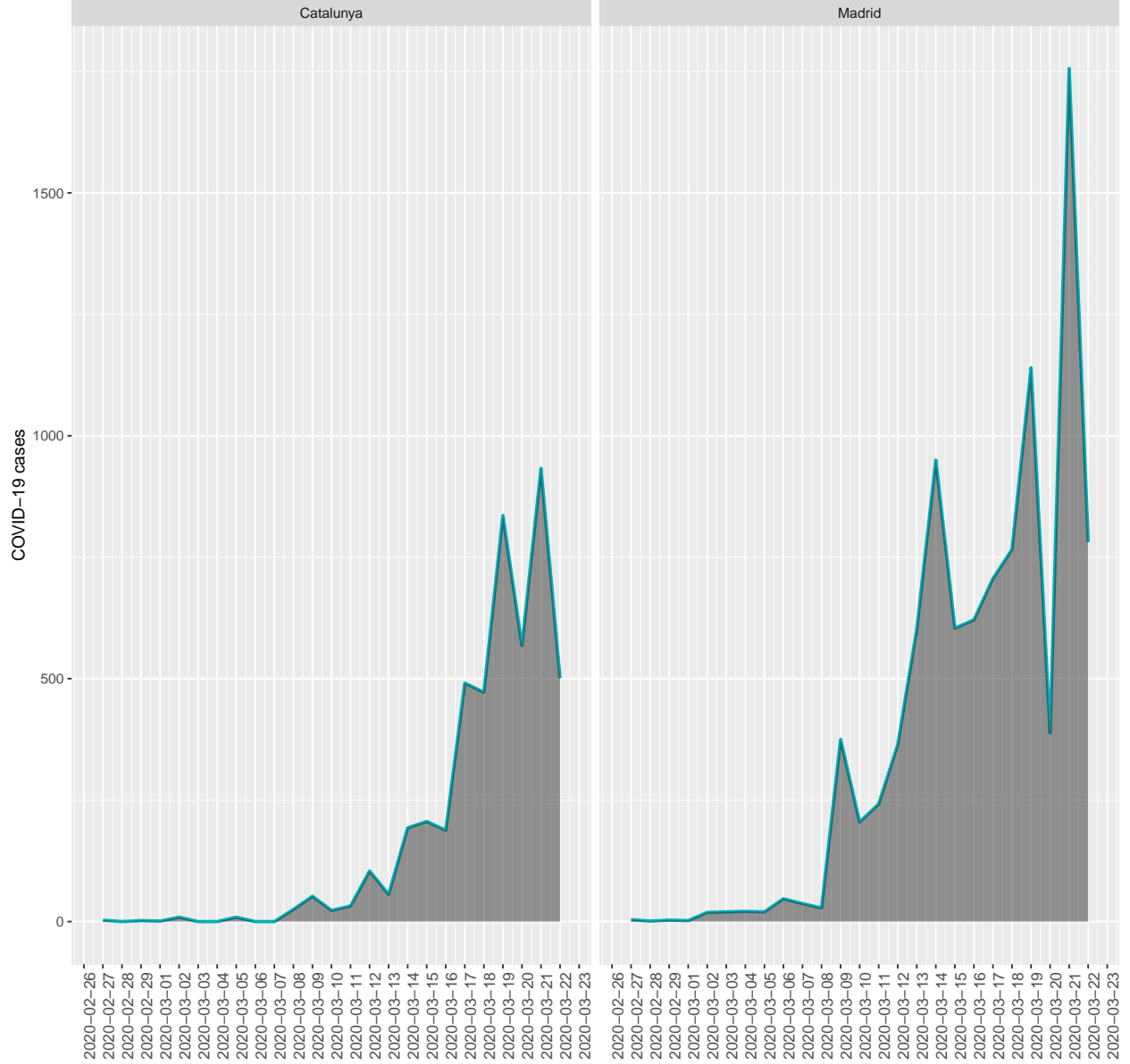


Figure 1 (c): Daily COVID-19 cases from 27-02-2020 to 22-03-2020

If the under-reporting is ignored, the daily counts can be appropriately modeled following:  $\exp(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t)$ , since the number of daily COVID-19 cases overtime properly grows exponentially according to Figure 1.

However, if we consider that the official number of daily cases does not reflect the total number of cases (e.g., a proportion of the cases is not observed, and thus the data are misreported), the model above does not make any sense, and therefore a more appropriate alternative should be considered.

We shall base all the subsequent analysis in a model introduced by Fernández-Fontelo et al. (2016).

In that model, two different processes are considered:  $X_n$  which is the true process but unobserved (latent), and  $Y_n$  which is observed and potentially under-reported. In this application, the latent process is assumed to be Poisson distributed with time-dependent rate,  $\lambda_t = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 t)$ . The observed process will always be lower or equal than the latent process (due to the under-reporting) in such a way that  $Y_n$  will be equal than  $X_n$  (non under-reporting) with probability  $1 - \omega$ ; or  $Y_n$  is  $q \circ X_n$  with probability  $\omega$ . Parameters  $\omega$  and  $q$  quantify the overall frequency and intensity of the phenomenon, which roughly speaking describe respectively the number of times the observed counts are not equal to the real ones, and the distance between the real and

	minimum	mean	median	maximum	standard deviation	dispersion index
Andalucia	0.00	69.00	19.00	279.00	87.03	109.77
Aragon	0.00	19.32	8.00	108.00	27.37	38.76
Asturias	0.00	21.80	10.00	142.00	32.19	47.52
Baleares	0.00	13.24	2.00	85.00	22.35	37.73
Canarias	0.00	16.56	6.00	67.00	21.25	27.27
Cantabria	0.00	11.28	1.00	71.00	21.52	41.07
Castilla La Mancha	0.00	79.40	13.00	396.00	114.68	165.65
Castilla Leon	0.00	69.76	15.00	319.00	103.60	153.86
Catalunya	0.00	188.16	32.00	933.00	278.07	410.96
Extremadura	0.00	15.36	2.00	57.00	19.78	25.47
Galicia	0.00	36.60	3.00	176.00	53.57	78.40
La Rioja	0.00	26.16	21.00	90.00	25.12	24.11
Madrid	1.00	388.08	242.00	1756.00	449.94	521.66
Murcia	0.00	11.84	4.00	56.00	16.28	22.39
Navarra	0.00	31.76	9.00	130.00	40.69	52.14
Pais Vasco	0.00	95.24	47.00	372.00	109.51	125.93
Valencia	0.00	75.32	8.00	279.00	105.04	146.47

Table 1: Summary of the daily COVID-19 cases from 27-02-20 to 22-03-2020 by region in Spain

observed processes. In addition, parameter  $q$  is considered time-dependent following that  $q_t = \text{logit}(\gamma_0 + \gamma_1 t)$ .

Using the Viterbi algorithm, the model also enables reconstructing the most likely sequence of real COVID-19 cases throughout the study. This allows us to have an estimated time series of truly daily cases and evaluate the impact of under-reporting over measures such as the basic reproduction number. Figure 2 shows the observed and reconstructed series over time by region.

	$\beta_0$	$\beta_1$	$\omega$	$\gamma_0$	$\gamma_1$	AIC
Andalucia	2.57	0.13	0.76	-4.04	0.23	223.10
s.e.(Andalucia)	0.20	0.01	0.09	0.38	0.02	
Aragon	0.17	0.18	0.40	-4.74	0.19	191.01
s.e.(Aragon)	0.26	0.01	0.11	1.67	0.08	
Asturias	-0.48	0.22	0.54	-2.14	0.09	165.64
s.e.(Asturias)	0.36	0.02	0.16	1.14	0.05	
Baleares	0.92	0.14	0.86	-3.76	0.16	147.37
s.e.(Baleares)	1.13	0.05	0.09	1.19	0.05	
Canarias	0.31	0.16	0.73	-5.24	0.43	146.92
s.e.(Canarias)	0.67	0.03	0.39	2.94	0.22	
Cantabria	0.53	0.15	0.73	-5.00	0.18	133.90
s.e.(Cantabria)	0.44	0.02	0.09	1.21	0.06	
Castilla La Mancha	1.05	0.20	0.55	-2.99	0.15	214.84
s.e.(Castilla La Mancha)	0.19	0.01	0.11	0.54	0.03	
Castilla Leon	2.01	0.15	0.81	-4.20	0.24	225.02
s.e.(Castilla Leon)	0.29	0.01	0.08	0.44	0.02	
Catalunya	4.17	0.11	0.84	-4.64	0.23	506.83
s.e.(Catalunya)	0.25	0.01	0.07	0.39	0.02	
Extremadura	0.72	0.14	0.54	-5.56	0.24	135.51
s.e.(Extremadura)	0.34	0.02	0.11	1.19	0.05	
Galicia	0.62	0.18	0.60	-5.48	0.28	179.54
s.e.(Galicia)	0.27	0.01	0.10	1.10	0.06	
La Rioja	2.46	0.08	0.48	-3.47	0.16	206.36
s.e.(La Rioja)	0.15	0.01	0.10	0.54	0.03	
Madrid	3.91	0.14	0.52	-2.54	0.09	807.89
s.e.(Madrid)	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.01	
Murcia	-1.11	0.21	0.35	-6.45	0.31	115.58
s.e.(Murcia)	0.40	0.02	0.15	3.31	0.15	
Navarra	1.20	0.15	0.47	-2.29	-0.21	211.40
s.e.(Navarra)	0.26	0.01	0.10	1.36	0.19	
Pais Vasco	3.13	0.11	0.79	-3.42	0.21	252.72
s.e.(Pais Vasco)	0.14	0.01	0.08	0.30	0.02	
Valencia	5.45	0.01	0.88	-8.16	0.40	348.13
s.e.(Valencia)	0.09	0.00	0.07	0.29	0.02	

Table 2: Estimates of under-reporting parameters by region in Spain

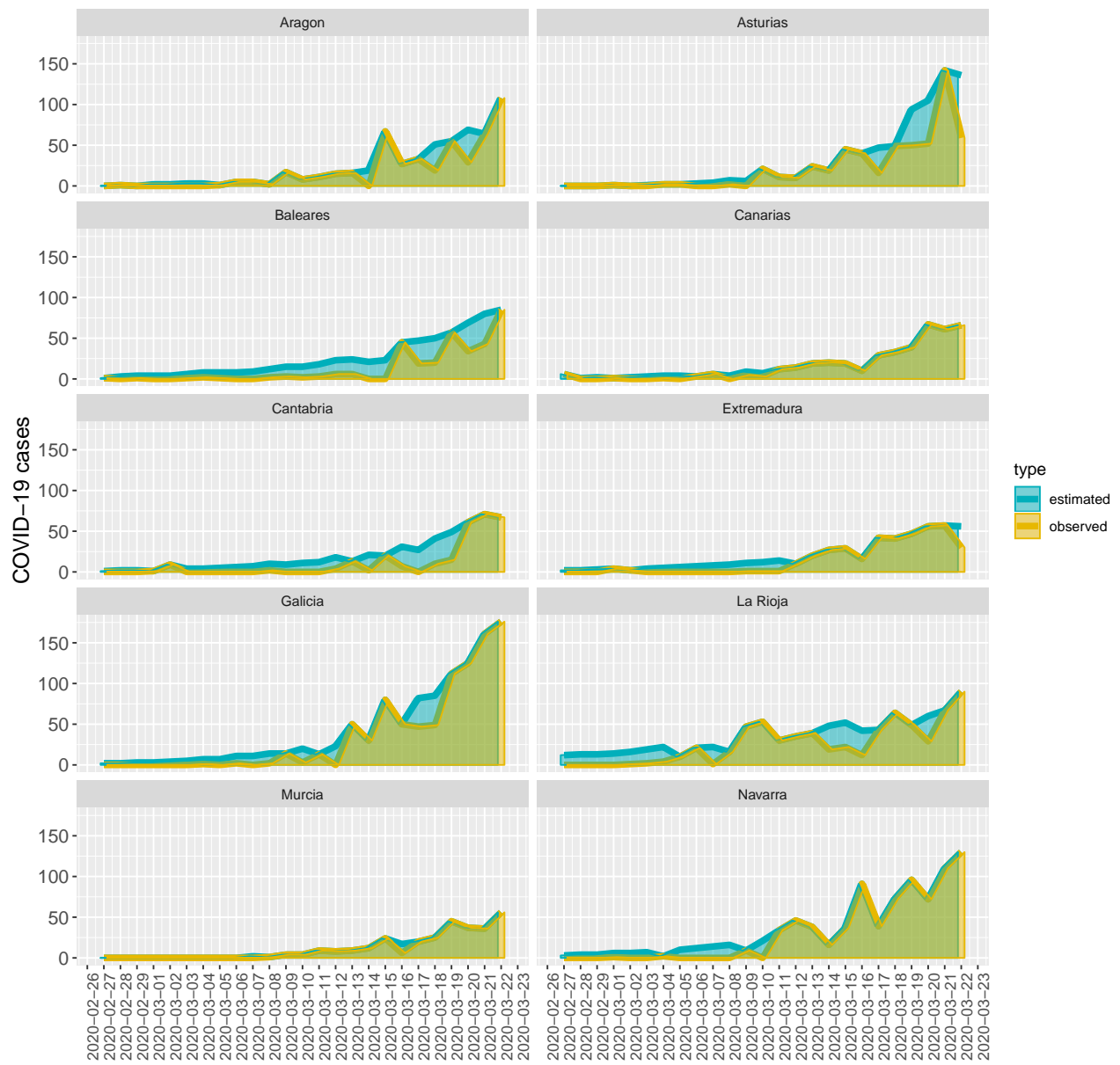


Figure 2 (a): Observed and truly daily cases

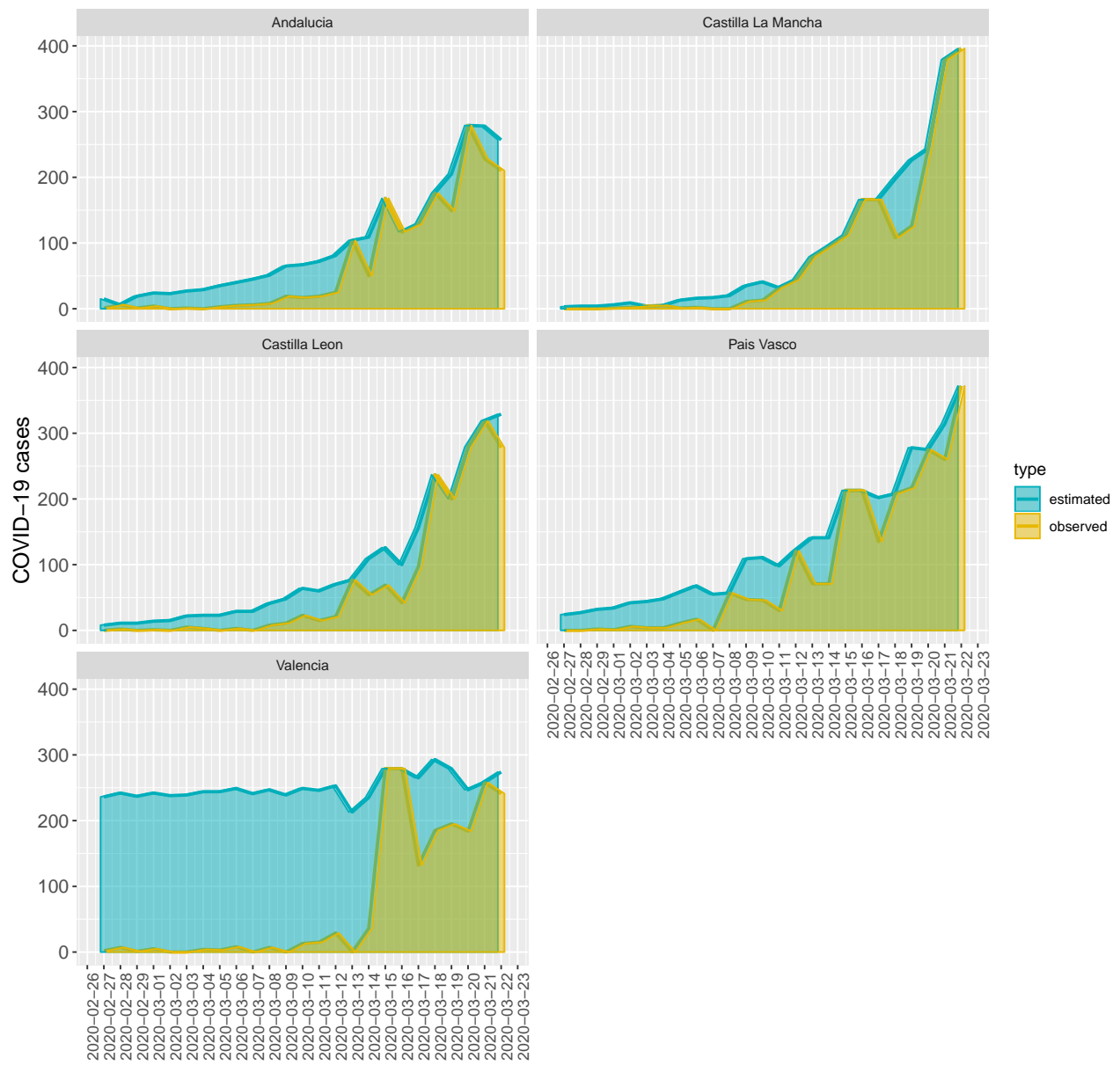


Figure 2 (b): Observed and truly daily cases



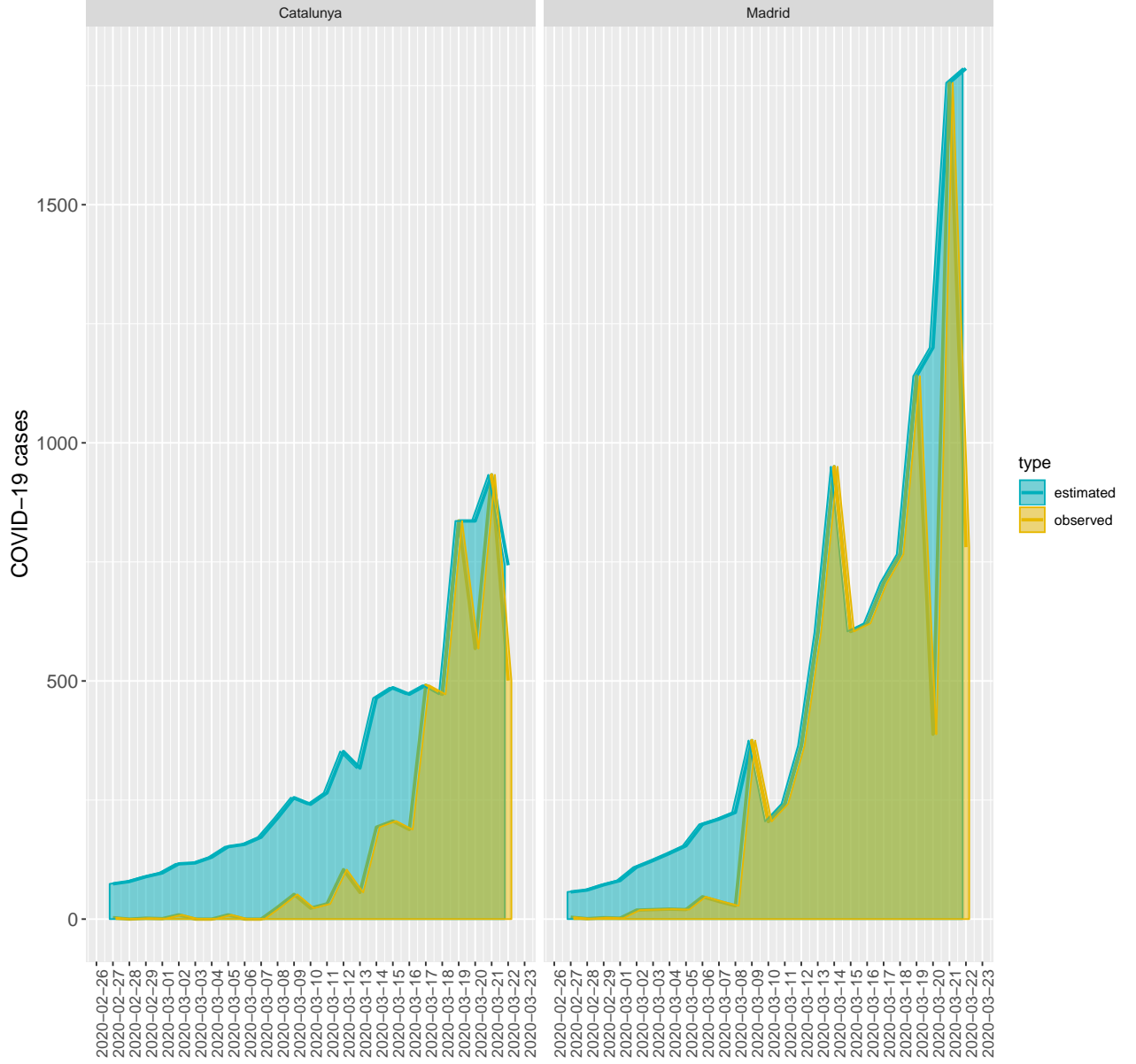


Figure 2 (c): Observed and truly daily cases

Using the Viterbi algorithm, the model also enables reconstructing the most likely sequence of real COVID-19 cases throughout the study. This allows us to have an estimated time series of truly daily cases and evaluate the impact of under-reporting over measures such as the basic reproduction number. Figure 2 shows the observed and reconstructed series over time by region.

Table 3 shows the percentages of means counts that are not covered by the official registers. Thus, the highest the rate, the lower is the coverage, and therefore the severe is the impact of the under-reporting.

	observed mean	true mean	% not covered
Andalucia	69.00	96.84	28.75
Aragon	19.32	23.36	17.29
Asturias	21.80	30.76	29.13
Baleares	13.24	25.56	48.20
Canarias	16.56	17.64	6.12
Cantabria	11.28	20.08	43.82
Castilla La Mancha	79.40	92.48	14.14
Castilla Leon	69.76	96.00	27.33
Catalunya	188.16	342.36	45.04
Extremadura	15.36	19.60	21.63
Galicia	36.60	43.60	16.06
La Rioja	26.16	35.88	27.09
Madrid	388.08	509.80	23.88
Murcia	11.84	12.36	4.21
Navarra	31.76	35.84	11.38
Pais Vasco	95.24	131.40	27.52
Valencia	75.32	250.72	69.96

Table 3: Estimate mean of non-coverage of cases of COVID-19 in Spain

CCAA	estimated	observed	lethality-estimated	lethality-observed	mortality
Andalucia	2421.00	1725.00	1.94	2.72	0.56
Aragon	584.00	483.00	4.11	4.97	1.82
Asturias	769.00	545.00	1.04	1.47	0.78
Baleares	639.00	331.00	0.63	1.21	0.35
Canarias	441.00	414.00	2.04	2.17	0.42
Cantabria	502.00	282.00	1.00	1.77	0.86
Castilla La Mancha	2312.00	1985.00	4.84	5.64	5.51
Castilla Leon	2400.00	1744.00	3.08	4.24	3.08
Catalunya	8559.00	4704.00	2.23	4.06	2.49
Extremadura	490.00	384.00	2.86	3.65	1.31
Galicia	1090.00	915.00	1.10	1.31	0.44
La Rioja	897.00	654.00	2.01	2.75	5.68
Madrid	12745.00	9702.00	8.01	10.52	15.32
Murcia	309.00	296.00	0.32	0.34	0.07
Navarra	896.00	794.00	1.56	1.76	2.14
Pais Vasco	3285.00	2381.00	2.95	4.07	4.39
Valencia	6268.00	1883.00	1.10	3.66	1.38

Table 4: Estimated mortality and lethality rates