



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Daily Situation Report of the Robert Koch Institute

07/07/2020 - UPDATED STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases	Deaths	Deaths (%)	Recovered
196,944 (+ 390*)	9,024 (+ 8*)	4.6%	ca. 182,700**

*Change from previous day; **Estimate

COVID-19 cases are notified to the local public health department in the respective districts, in accordance with the German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG). The data are further transmitted through the respective federal state health authority to the Robert Koch Institute (RKI). This situation report presents the uniformly recorded nationwide data on laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases transmitted to RKI.

– Changes since the last report are marked *blue* in the text –

Summary (as of 07/07/2020 12:00 AM)

- The cumulative nationwide incidence over the past 7 days was **2.9** cases per 100,000 inhabitants. A total of **112** districts transmitted zero cases.
- In total, **196,944** laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and **9,024** deaths due to COVID-19 have been electronically reported to the RKI in Germany.
- COVID-19 outbreaks continue to be reported sporadically in nursing homes and hospitals as well as refugee facilities.
- Outbreaks of COVID-19 in meat processing plants have been reported in several federal states. In the district of Guetersloh in North Rhine-Westphalia, such an outbreak led to a high 7-day incidence of over 50 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, **which is, however, currently again decreasing**.

Epidemiological Situation in Germany

Geographical distribution of cases

Epidemiological analyses are based on validated cases notified electronically to the RKI in line with the Protection Against Infection Law (Data closure: 12:00 AM daily). Since January 2020, a total of **196,944 (+390)** laboratory-confirmed cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) have been electronically reported to and validated by the RKI (see Table 1). A total of **112** districts reported no cases in the past 7 days. Information on laboratory-confirmed cases is also available on the RKI website at

https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Fallzahlen.html and <https://corona.rki.de>.

Table 1: Number and cumulative incidence (per 100,000 population) of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths for each federal state electronically reported to RKI, Germany (07/07/2020, 12:00 AM). The number of new cases covers positive cases, which have been sent to the local health department at the same day, but also at previous days.

Federal State	Total number of cases	Number of new cases	Cases/ 100,000 pop.	Cases in the last 7 days	7-day incidence per 100,000 pop.	Number of deaths	Number of deaths/ 100,000 pop.
Baden-Wuerttemberg	35,862	55	324	185	1,7	1,837	16.6
Bavaria	48,852	108	374	429	3,3	2,606	19.9
Berlin	8,462	11	226	221	5,9	215	5.7
Brandenburg	3,468	4	138	29	1,2	168	6.7
Bremen	1,679	0	246	17	2,5	54	7.9
Hamburg	5,223	3	284	19	1,0	261	14.2
Hesse	10,985	30	175	193	3,1	512	8.2
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	805	1	50	2	0,1	20	1.2
Lower Saxony	13,731	59	172	153	1,9	637	8.0
North Rhine-Westphalia	44,158	94	246	959	5,3	1,689	9.4
Rhineland-Palatinate	7,094	12	174	85	2,1	235	5.8
Saarland	2,806	0	283	3	0,3	174	17.6
Saxony	5,459	1	134	11	0,3	224	5.5
Saxony-Anhalt	1,894	5	86	22	1,0	59	2.7
Schleswig-Holstein	3,189	2	110	34	1,2	152	5.2
Thuringia	3,277	5	153	26	1,2	181	8.4
Total	196,944	390	237	2,388	2,9	9,024	10.9

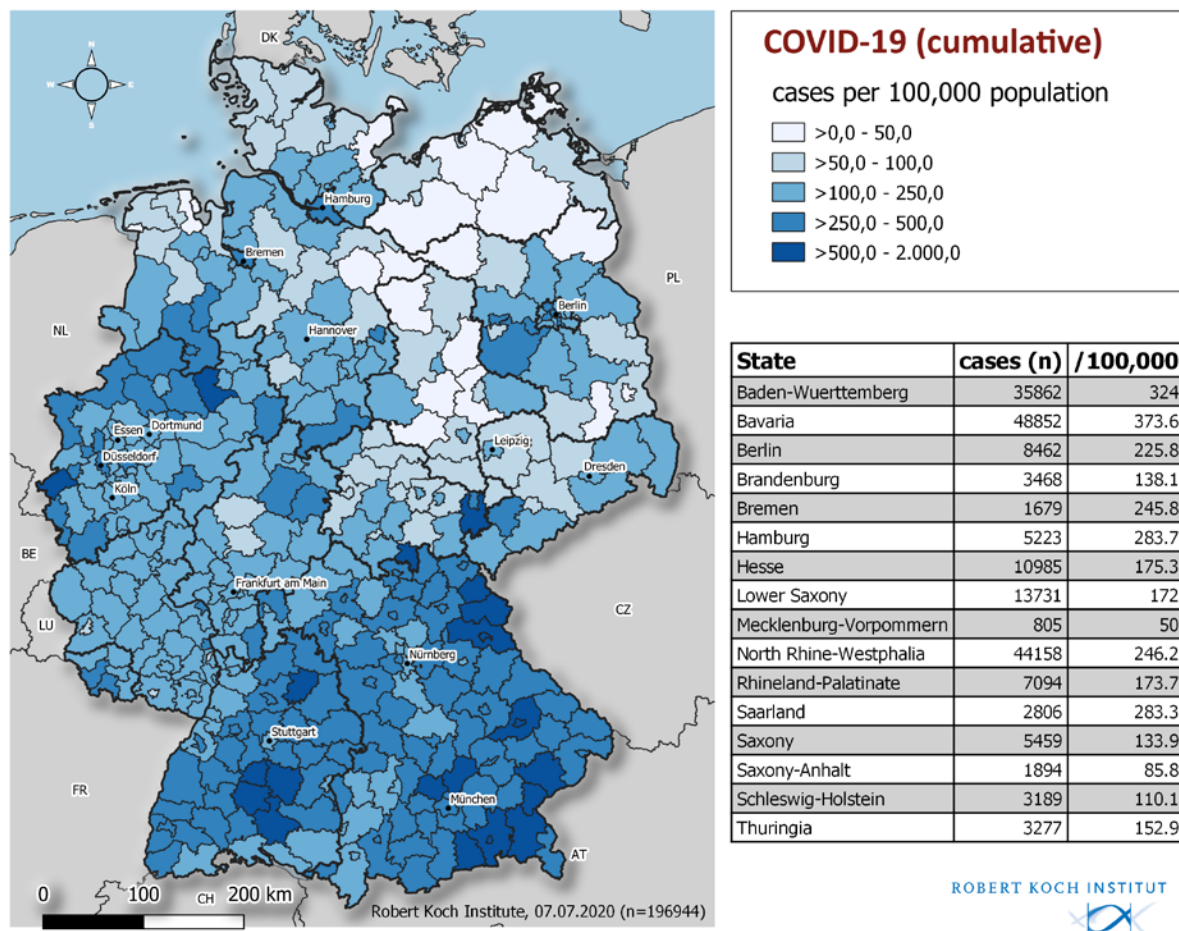


Figure 1: Number and cumulative incidence (per 100,000 population) of the 196,944 electronically reported COVID-19 cases in Germany by county and federal state (07/07/2020, 12:00 AM). Please see the COVID-19 dashboard (<https://corona.rki.de/>) for information on number of COVID-19 cases by county (local health authority).

Distribution of cases over time

The first COVID-19 cases in Germany were notified in January 2020. Figure 2 shows COVID-19 cases transmitted to RKI according to date of illness onset from 01.03.2020 onwards. Of these cases, the onset of symptoms is unknown in 59,082 cases (30%), thus their date of reporting is provided in Figure 2. The incidence of COVID-19 decreased from reporting week 26 to 27 in the majority of states. In states with increases, overall incidences remain low.

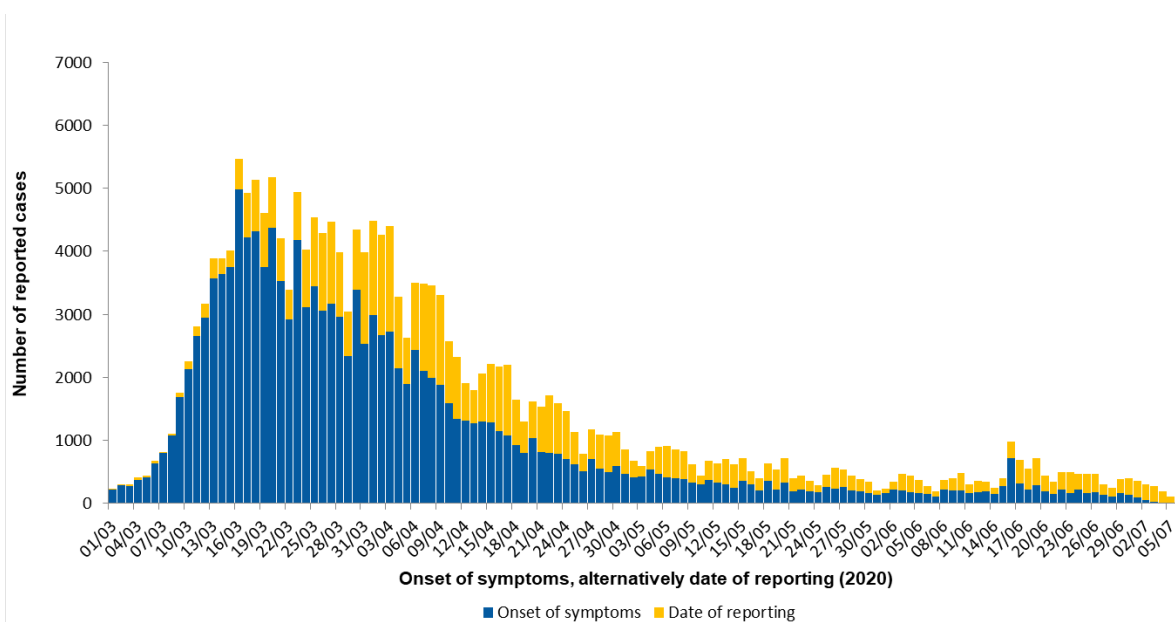


Figure 2: Number of COVID-19 cases in Germany electronically reported to the RKI by date of symptom onset or –if unknown– alternatively by date of reporting from 01/03/2020 (07/07/2020, 12:00 AM).

Demographic distribution of cases

Of all reported cases, 52% are female and 48% are male. Among all those notified cases, for which data on gender was reported, 5,064 were children under 10 years of age (2.6%), 9,602 children and teenagers aged 10 to 19 years (4.9%), 86,625 persons aged 20 to 49 years (44%), 59,578 persons aged 50 to 69 years (30%), 30,295 persons aged 70 to 89 years (15%) and 5,364 persons aged 90 years and older (2.7%). The age and/or gender is unknown in 416 notified cases. The mean age of cases is 48 years (median age 49 years). The highest incidences are seen in persons aged 90 years and older (Figure 3).

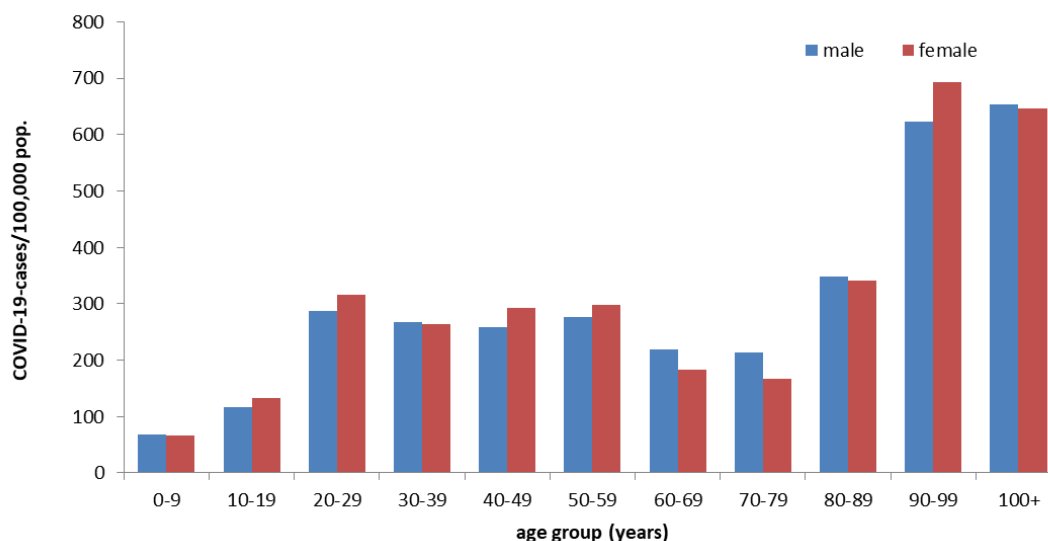


Figure 3: Electronically reported COVID-19 cases/100,000 population in Germany by age group and gender (n=196,522) for cases with information available (07/07/2020, 12:00 AM).

Table 2: The COVID-19 cases reported to the RKI according to gender and the proportion of hospitalization and deceased for the reporting weeks 10 - 27 (07/07/2020 12:00 AM).

Week	Total cases	Mean age (years)	Men	Women	Number information on hospitalisation	Number hospitalized	Percent hospitalized	Number of deaths	Percent deaths
10	894	43	54%	46%	799	161	20%	12	1.3%
11	6,416	45	56%	44%	5,599	518	9%	82	1.3%
12	22,460	46	55%	45%	19,284	2,183	11%	473	2.1%
13	34,035	48	50%	50%	29,292	5,045	17%	1,442	4.2%
14	36,119	51	45%	55%	31,404	6,008	19%	2,233	6.2%
15	27,175	52	44%	56%	23,943	4,659	19%	1,849	6.8%
16	17,339	52	45%	55%	15,403	3,320	22%	1,197	6.9%
17	12,378	51	45%	55%	10,882	2,200	20%	705	5.7%
18	7,438	49	48%	52%	6,553	1,338	20%	368	4.9%
19	6,226	47	48%	52%	5,528	1,045	19%	245	3.9%
20	4,723	46	49%	51%	4,137	721	17%	151	3.2%
21	3,598	44	50%	50%	3,055	497	16%	102	2.8%
22	3,194	42	51%	49%	2,714	406	15%	57	1.8%
23	2,345	39	51%	49%	2,041	301	15%	39	1.7%
24	2,336	38	54%	46%	2,038	277	14%	27	1.2%
25	4,100	37	58%	42%	3,668	293	8%	24	0.6%
26	3,205	37	56%	44%	2,779	264	9%	11*	0.3%
27	2,635	37	53%	47%	2,257	200	9%	7*	0.3%

* Data not yet meaningful, as outcome of the diseases in these weeks is still unclear

Table 2 shows the mean age, gender distribution, percentage of hospitalized cases and deaths among cases reported in calendar weeks 10 to 27. The percentage of deaths in weeks 26 and 27 are not yet meaningful, as the outcome is not yet known for all cases.

The depiction of notified COVID-19 cases in Germany according to age groups and reporting week, shows a continuous and distinct relative decrease among the over 80 year olds from reporting week 17 to reporting week 24, accompanied by a decrease in absolute case numbers that persisted in the ensuing weeks. The proportion of cases in the younger age groups up to 29 years of age increased from week 17 to week 24 (Figure 4), with only small fluctuations since then. Absolute case numbers in children and adolescents under 20 years of age increased up to week 15, after which the continuously decreased until week 21. After plateauing until week 24, they increased markedly in this age group in week 25, only to decrease again in the two following weeks (see Table in Figure 4).

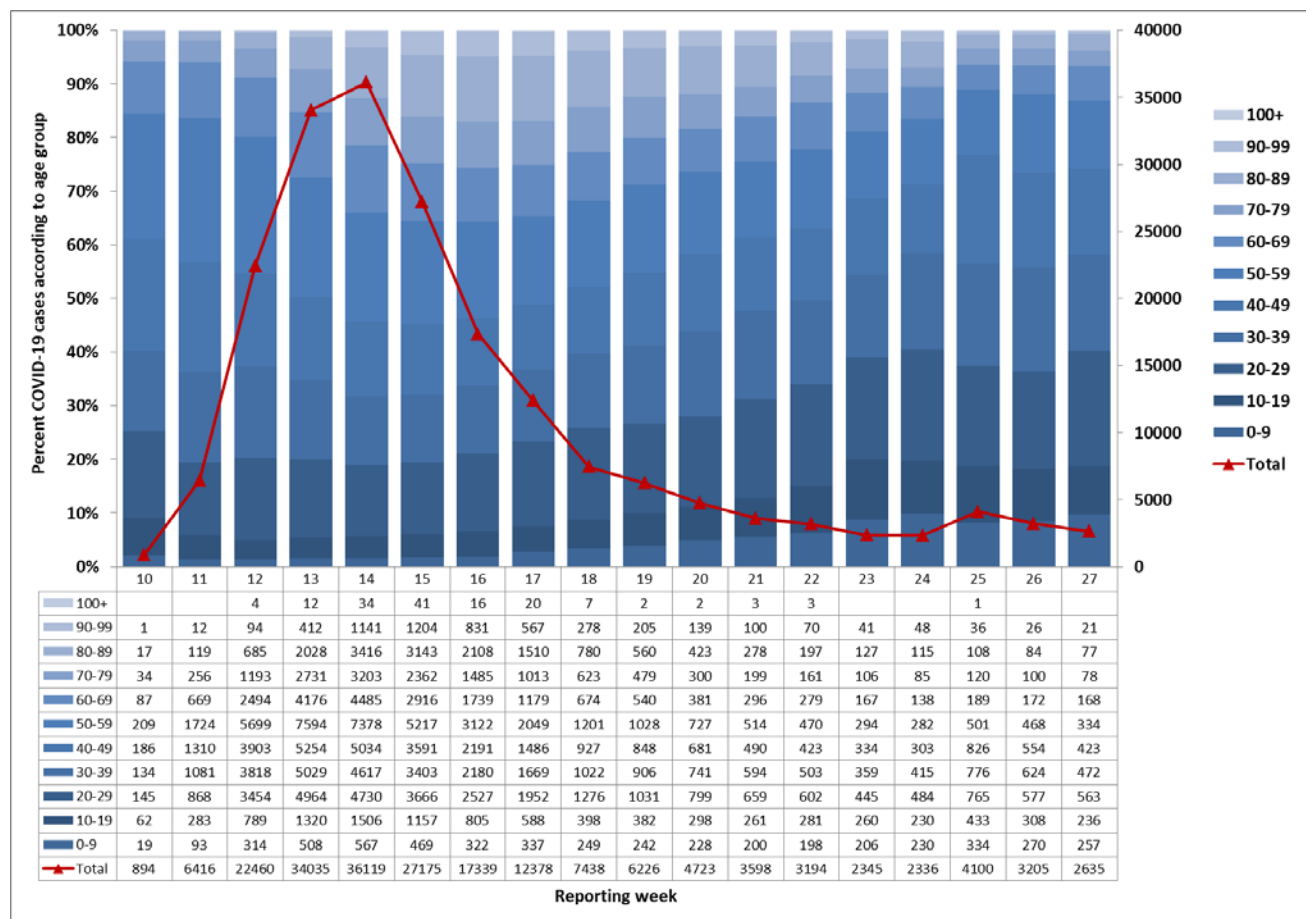


Figure 4: Percent of notified COVID-19 cases by age group and reporting week (n=196,616 cases with respective data in the weeks 10 to 26 (07/07/2020 12:00 AM)). The total number of weekly cases is depicted by the red line.

Clinical aspects

Information on symptoms is available for **168,219** (86%) of the notified cases. Common symptoms are cough (48%), fever (41%) and rhinorrhoea (21%). Pneumonia was reported in **5,087** cases (3.0%). Since calendar week 17, cases are reported to the RKI as a distinct COVID-19 surveillance category. Since then, ageusia and anosmia can also be entered as symptoms. At least one of these two symptoms was reported in **3,673** of **24,851** cases (15%).

Hospitalisation was reported for **29,507** (17%) of **171,650** COVID-19 cases with information on hospitalisation status.

Approximately **182,700** people have recovered from their COVID-19 infection. Since the exact date of recovery is unknown in most cases, an algorithm was developed to estimate this number.

In total, **9,024** COVID-19-related deaths have been reported in Germany (4.6% of all confirmed cases). Of these, **4,992** (55%) are men and **4,027** (45%) are women (see Table 2), the gender was unknown in five cases). The median age was 82 years. Of all deaths, **7,728** (86%) were in people aged 70 years or older, but only 18% of all cases were in this age group. So far, three deaths among COVID-19 cases under 20 years of age have been reported to the RKI. Pre-existing medical conditions were reported for all three.

Table 3: Number of notified COVID-19 deaths by age group and gender electronically reported to RKI (Data available for 9,019 of notified deaths; 07/07/2020, 12:00 AM)

Gender	Age group (in years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100+
Male	0	2	6	17	53	234	638	1,369	2,102	564	7
Female	1	0	3	6	22	85	227	664	1,899	1,076	44
Total	1	2	9	23	75	319	865	2.033	4.001	1.640	51

Occupation, accommodation or care in facilities

In accordance with the Protection Against Infection Act, the RKI receives information on occupation, accommodation or care in a facility relevant for infection control for reported COVID-19 cases

Since information on occupation, accommodation or care in these facilities is missing in 25% of cases, the proportion of cases working, accommodated or cared for in these facilities reported here should be considered minimum values. Among the COVID-19 cases reported from the above mentioned facilities, the proportion of cases that actually acquired their infection in these facilities is unknown.

Table 4: Notified COVID-19-cases according to possible occupation, accommodation or care in facilities relevant for transmission of infectious diseases electronically reported to RKI (195,804* cases, no data available for 49,066 cases; 07/07/2020, 12:00 AM)

Facility according to		Total	Hospitalised	Deaths	Recovered (estimate)
§ 23 IfSG (e.g. hospitals, outpatient clinics and practices, dialysis clinics or outpatient nursing services)	Cared for / accommodated in facility	3,420	2,451	631	2,700
	Occupation in facility	13,941	636	20	13,800
§ 33 IfSG (e.g. day care facilities, kindergartens, facilities for after school care, schools or other educational facilities, children's homes, holiday camps)	Cared for / accommodated in facility*	3,390	73	1	3,100
	Occupation in facility	2,767	146	7	2,700
§ 36 IfSG (e.g. facilities for the care of older, disabled, or other persons in need of care, homeless shelters, community facilities for asylum-seekers, repatriates and refugees as well as other mass accommodation and prisons)	Cared for / accommodated in facility	18,070	4,094	3,564	14,200
	Occupation in facility	9,968	423	43	9,800
§ 42 IfSG (e.g. meat processing plants or kitchens in the catering trade, in inns, restaurants, canteens, cafés, or other establishments with or for communal catering)	Occupation in facility	4,605	193	5	4,200
Neither cared for, accommodated in nor working in a facility		90,577	15,969	3,440	85,000

*for care according to § 33 IfSG only cases under 18 years of age are taken into account, as other information may be assumed to be incorrect.
IfSG: Protection Against Infection Law

The number of COVID-19 cases was highest among Persons cared for or employed in medical and other care facilities according to §23 and §36 IfSG (Table 4). The number of deaths was particularly high among persons cared for in these facilities. Among the cases reported as working in medical facilities, 73% were female and 27% male. Their median age was 41 years.

The high number of cases among people cared for or working in various care facilities (Section 36 IfSG) is consistent with numerous reported outbreaks, especially in nursing homes. The low number of cases among persons who attend or work in facilities providing child care or education (Section 33 IfSG) reflects the low incidence in children observed thus far. The increase in the number of cases among persons working in the food sector (§42) is largely due to outbreaks in meat processing plants.

Countries of Exposure

Borders have begun to open since reporting week 25, initially in Europe. Since then, among the countries reported as the probable place of exposure, the proportion of countries other than Germany has increased. This proportion peaked at 58% in reporting week 11, after which it rapidly decreased in association with the implemented travel restrictions, remaining between 0.6 and 2.6% in weeks 15 to 25. In reporting weeks 26 and 27, this proportion increased to 3.5% and 8.9%, respectively. Table 6 lists the countries most frequently reported as the probable place of infection in weeks 25 to 27 (countries mentioned in at least 5 cases).

Tabelle 6: Countries of exposures reported for COVID-19 cases notified in weeks 25 to 27, 2020 (07/07/2020, 0:00 Uhr).

Country of exposure	Number of mentions
Deutschland	6.881
Serbien	116
Bosnien und Herzegowina	17
Kosovo	17
Türkei	13
Österreich	10
Rumänien	10
Mexiko	9
Pakistan	7
Polen	7
Afghanistan	6
Westafrika	6
Kroatien	5
Mazedonien	5
Schweden	5
Rest	62
Total	7.176

Outbreaks

A high 7-day incidence with more than 25 cases per 100,000 inhabitants was observed in [one](#) district, the district of Guetersloh (North Rhine-Westphalia).

A high 7-day incidence with more than 25 cases per 100,000 inhabitants was observed in [two](#) districts, the district of Guetersloh (North Rhine-Westphalia) and the district of [Dingolfing-Landau \(Bavaria\)](#).

The high 7-day incidence in the district Guetersloh is due to an outbreak in a meat processing plant. Increased case numbers in neighboring districts are linked to this outbreak, as employees of the meat processing company are residents of these districts. More than 1,500 employees were tested positive for SARS-CoV-2. The affected plant remains temporarily closed and all employees are in quarantine together with their household members. The first employees were discharged from quarantine 14 days after being tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 and 48 hours after resolution of symptoms.

In the district of Dingolfing-Landau, a COVID-19 outbreak occurred among residents and staff in a shared accommodation for asylum seekers.

In the district of Germersheim, an increase in COVID-19 cases was observed in connection with a religious community.

A few COVID-19 outbreaks continue to be reported in nursing homes and hospitals, refugee facilities as well as religious communities.

Estimation of the reproduction number (R)

The presented case numbers do not fully reflect the temporal progression of incident COVID-19-cases, since the time intervals between actual onset of illness and diagnosis, reporting, as well as data transmission to the RKI vary greatly. Therefore, a nowcasting approach is applied to model the true temporal progression of COVID-19 cases according to illness onset. Figure 5 shows the result of this analysis.

The reproduction number, R , is defined as the mean number of people infected by one infected person. R can only be estimated based on statistical analyses such as nowcasting and not directly extracted from the notification system.

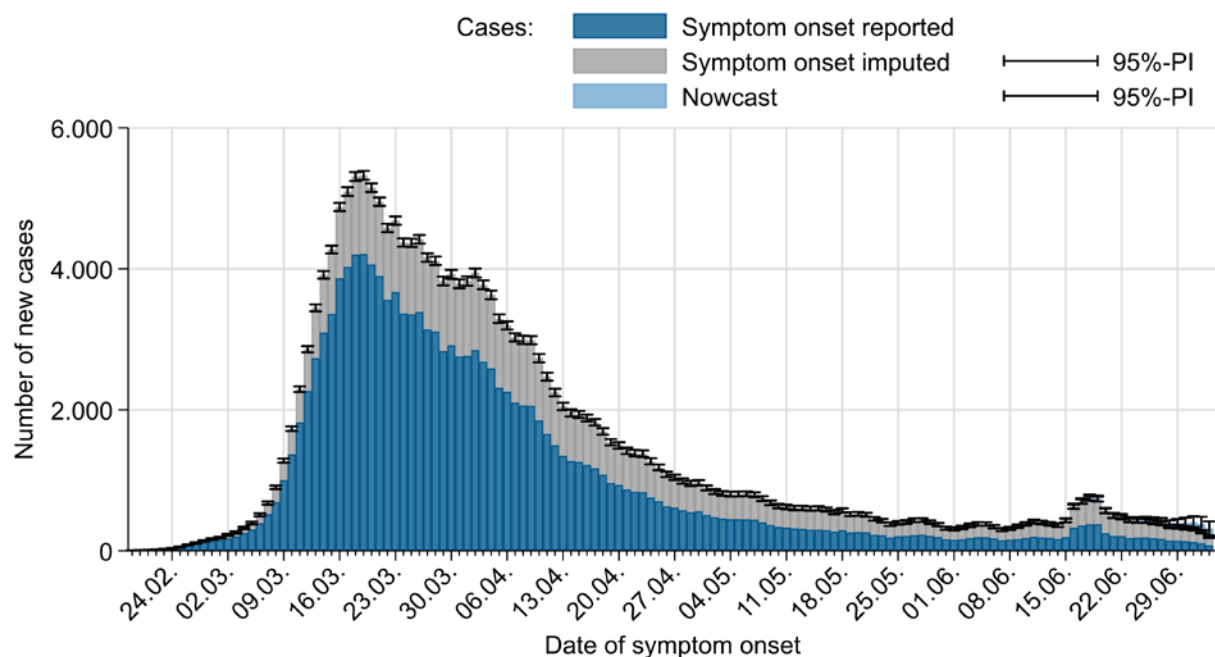


Figure 5: Number of notified COVID-19 cases with known date of illness onset (dark blue), estimated date of illness onset for cases without reported date of onset (grey) and estimated number of not yet notified cases according to illness onset electronically reported to RKI (light blue) (as of 07/07/2020, 12 AM, taking into account cases up to 03/07/2020).

A sensitive R -value can be estimated by using a 4-day moving average of the number of new cases estimated by nowcasting. This 4-day value reflects the infection situation about one to two weeks ago. This value reacts sensitively to short-term changes in case numbers, such as those caused by individual outbreaks. Furthermore, outbreak dynamics may be influenced widespread testing performed among possibly exposed persons, leading to therapid detection of large numbers of additional COVID-19 cases. This can lead to relatively large fluctuations in the estimated R -value, especially if – as is currently the case in Germany - the total number of new cases is small. The current estimate of the 4-day R -value is **0.81** (95%-prediction interval: **0.68 – 0.96**) and is based on electronically notified cases as of 07/07/2020, 12:00 AM.

Similarly, the 7-day R -value is estimated by using a moving 7-day average of the nowcasting curve. This compensates for fluctuations more effectively, as this value represents a slightly later course of infection of about one to a little over two weeks ago. The 7-day R -value is estimated at **0.84** (95% prediction interval: **0.76 – 0.92**) and is based on electronically notified cases as of 07/07/2020, 12:00 AM.

Sample calculations as well as an excel sheet presenting both R -values with daily updates can be found under www.rki.de/covid-19-nowcasting. A detailed methodological explanation of the more stable 7day

R-value is also available there. More general information and sample calculations for both R-values can also be found in our FAQs (<http://www.rki.de/covid-19-faq>).

A detailed description of the methodology is available at https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/EpidBull/Archiv/2020/17/Art_02.html (Epid. Bull. 17 | 2020 from 23/04/2020)

DIVI intensive care register

A registry of the German Interdisciplinary Association for Intensive and Emergency Medicine (DIVI), the RKI and the German Hospital Federation (DKG) was established to document intensive care capacity as well as the number of COVID-19 cases treated in participating hospitals (<https://www.intensivregister.de/#/intensivregister>). The DIVI intensive care register documents the number of available intensive care beds in the reporting hospitals on a daily basis. Since 16/04/2020, all hospitals with intensive care beds are required to report.

As of 07/07/2020, a total of 1,273 hospitals or departments reported to the DIVI registry. Overall, 32,572 intensive care beds were registered, of which 20,967 (64%) are occupied, and 11,605 beds (36%) are currently available. The number of COVID-19 cases treated in participating hospitals is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: COVID-19 patients requiring intensive care (ICU) recorded in the DIVI register (07/07/2020, 12:15 AM).

	Number of patients	Percentage	Change to previous day*
Currently in ICU	298		-7
- of these: mechanically ventilated	144	48%	-1
Discharged from ICU	15,002		+124
- of these: deaths	3,766	25%	+37

*The interpretation of these numbers must take into account the slightly changing number of reporting hospitals (with large differences in their number of beds) from day to day. This can explain the observed decrease in the cumulative number of discharged patients and deaths on some days compared to the previous day.

Risk Assessment by the RKI

General assessment

At the global and the national level, the situation is very dynamic and must be taken seriously. The number of newly reported cases is currently decreasing. The RKI currently assesses the risk to the health of the German population overall as **high** and as **very high** for risk groups. This assessment may change at short notice based on new insights.

Infection risk

The risk of infection depends heavily on the regional spread, living conditions and also on individual behaviour.

Disease severity

In most cases, the disease is mild. The probability of progression towards serious disease increases with increasing age and underlying illnesses.

Burden on health system

The burden on the health care system depends on the geographical distribution of cases, health care capacity and initiation of containment measures (isolation, quarantine, physical distancing etc.). The burden is currently low in many regions, but may be high in some locations.

Measures taken by Germany

- Corona-Warn-App
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/WarnApp/Warn_App.html
- Regulations for persons entering Germany in connection with the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (15.06.2020) https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Transport/BMG_Merkblatt_Reisende_Tab.html
- Information on additional regulations at the regional level regarding control measures such as physical distancing or quarantine regulations for persons entering from other countries can be accessed here: <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/corona-bundeslaender-1745198> (in German)
- (Non-medical) face masks must be worn on public transport and in shops in all federal states.
- Data on current disease activity can be found in the daily situation reports and on the RKI dashboard:
<https://corona.rki.de/>
- A distance of 1.5 metres to other individuals must be maintained in public spaces:
<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/besprechung-der-bundeskanzlerin-mit-den-regierungschefinnen-und-regierungschefs-der-laender-1733248> (in German)