



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

13/06/2020 - UPDATED STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases	Deaths	Deaths (%)	Recovered
<b>186,022</b> (+ 348*)	<b>8,781</b> (+ 18*)	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>ca. 171,900**</b>

\*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 Law (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 recored 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 13/06/2020 12:00 AM)

- The number of newly transmitted COVID-19 cases to RKI continues to decrease in comparison to previous weeks. The cumulative nationwide incidence over the past 7 days was **2.5** cases per 100,000 inhabitants. A total of **147** districts transmitted zero cases.
- In total, **186,022** laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and **8,781** deaths due to COVID-19 have been electronically reported to the RKI in Germany.
- COVID-19 outbreaks continue to be reported in nursing homes and hospitals.
- Outbreaks of COVID-19 have been reported in several federal states (including in institutions for asylum seekers and refugees, in meat processing plants and logistics companies, among seasonal harvest workers and in connection with religious events and family gatherings).

# Epidemiological Situation in Germany

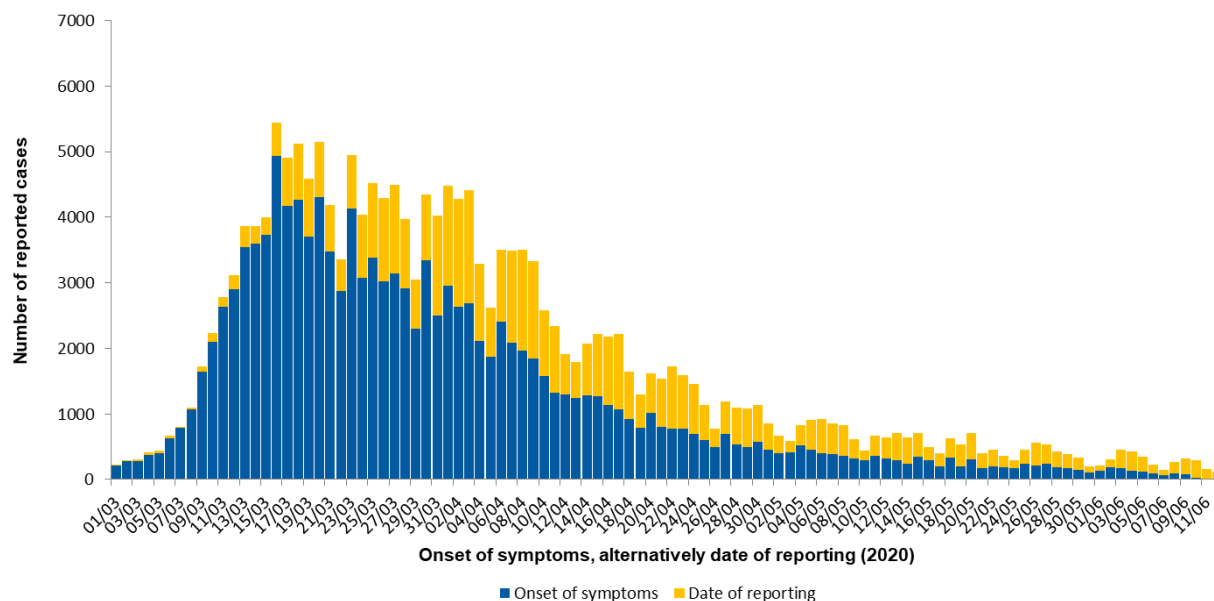
## Geographical distribution of cases

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 **186,022 (+348)** 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 **147** 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](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 (13/06/2020 12:00 AM).

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.
<b>Baden-Wuerttemberg</b>	35,090	33	317	153	1.4	1,805	16.3
<b>Bavaria</b>	47,612	38	364	273	2.1	2,540	19.4
<b>Berlin</b>	7,252	87	193	254	6.8	208	5.5
<b>Brandenburg</b>	3,326	20	132	29	1.2	163	6.5
<b>Bremen</b>	1,581	8	231	68	10.0	45	6.6
<b>Hamburg</b>	5,139	5	279	22	1.2	255	13.8
<b>Hesse</b>	10,321	8	165	131	2.1	491	7.8
<b>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</b>	781	1	49	14	0.9	20	1.2
<b>Lower Saxony</b>	12,822	45	161	339	4.2	613	7.7
<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>	39,137	77	218	599	3.3	1,643	9.2
<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>	6,838	11	167	56	1.4	231	5.7
<b>Saarland</b>	2,770	1	280	27	2.7	168	17.0
<b>Saxony</b>	5,345	1	131	21	0.5	219	5.4
<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>	1,734	2	79	15	0.7	56	2.5
<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>	3,120	0	108	13	0.4	150	5.2
<b>Thuringia</b>	3,154	11	147	69	3.2	174	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,022</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>10.6</b>

### Distribution of cases over time



**Figure 1:** Number of COVID-19 cases in Germany electronically reported to the RKI by date of symptom onset or alternatively by date of reporting from 01/03/2020 (13/06/2020 12:00 AM).

### Clinical aspects

Approximately **171,900** 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 the number of recovered cases.

In total, **8,781** COVID-19-related deaths have been reported in Germany (4.7% of all confirmed cases). 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 2:** Number of notified COVID-19 deaths by age group and gender electronically reported to RKI (Data available for 8,776 of notified deaths; 13/06/2020 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+
<b>Male</b>		2	6	17	49	225	614	1,327	2,063	555	5
<b>Female</b>	1		3	6	20	80	216	650	1,852	1,040	45
<b>Total</b>	1	2	9	23	69	305	830	1,977	3,915	1,595	50

### Occupation, accommodation or care in facilities

In accordance with the Protection Against Infection Law, 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 **26%** 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.

Note: The report is a snapshot and is continuously updated.

**Table 3:** Notified COVID-19-cases according to possible occupation, accommodation or care in facilities relevant for transmission of infectious diseases electronically reported to RKI (185,028\* cases, no data available for 48,892 cases; 13/06/2020 , 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	3,155	2,250	593	2,400
	Occupation in facility	13,441	619	20	13,300
§ 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*	2,577	62	1	2,300
	Occupation in facility	2,591	131	7	2,500
§ 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	17,240	3,928	3,434	13,200
	Occupation in facility	9,647	409	48	9,500
§ 42 IfSG (e.g. kitchens in the catering trade, in inns, restaurants, canteens, cafés, or other establishments with or for communal catering)	Occupation in facility	2,562	158	4	2,400
Neither cared for, accommodated in nor working in a facility		84,923	15,266	3,345	79,800

\*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

## Outbreaks

A high 7-day incidence rate was observed in **two** districts, primarily due to localised outbreaks: The districts of Aichach-Friedberg and Coburg (both Bavaria). In Aichach-Friedberg an outbreak was reported among seasonal harvest workers. Tracing and testing of contacts as well as implementation of hygiene and quarantine measures were rapidly implemented. Harvest activities were temporarily halted.

Declining numbers can be observed in other cities/ districts with previously high 7-day incidences. In the city of Bremerhaven an outbreak extending to other districts, including Cuxhaven, occurred within a religious community. Another outbreak occurred following a large family gathering.

In addition an outbreak occurred in a nursing home for the elderly in the district of Sonneberg, in which both residents and employees were infected with SARS-CoV-2. In the neighbouring district of Coburg an increased number of SARS-CoV-2 infections were also reported in nursing homes, some in conjunction with dialysis treatment.

A large COVID-19 outbreak occurred in the district of Göttingen related to family gatherings, for which a large number of contact persons has been identified. Due to a high number of affected children, numerous schools and day care institutions were temporarily closed.

Outbreaks continue to occur in meat-processing plants in several federal states, some of which have led to closures of plants.

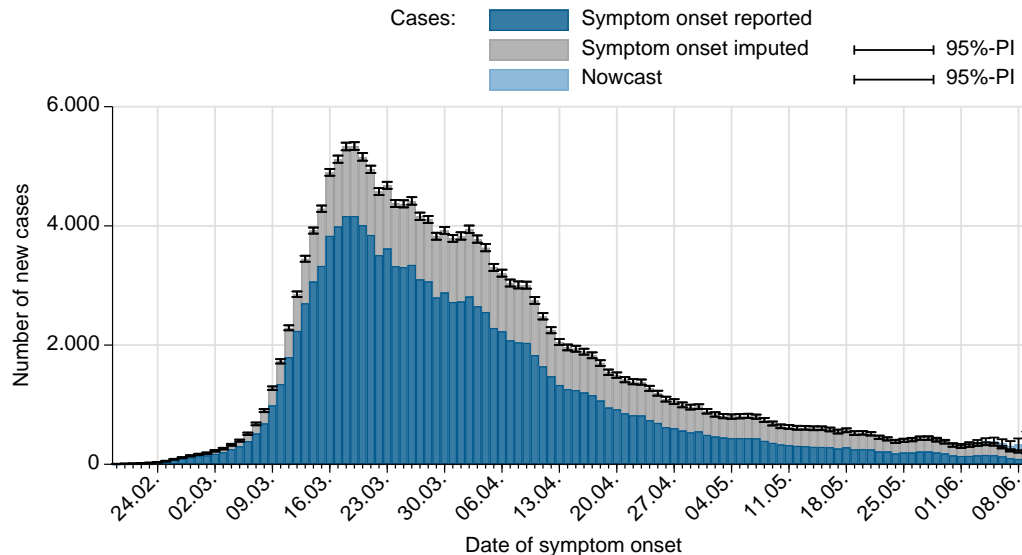
Outbreaks in the context of religious communities have been reported from Berlin, Hesse and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

In addition, several large outbreaks have occurred among workers at logistics companies, for instance in North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

Note: The report is a snapshot and is continuously updated.

## 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 2 shows the result of this analysis.



**Figure 2:** 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 13/06/2020, 12 AM, taking into account cases up to 09/06/2020).

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.

The sensitive  $R$ -value reported 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. This can lead to relatively large fluctuations, especially if the total number of new cases is small. The current estimate of the 4-day- $R$ -value is **1.02** (95%-prediction interval: **0.82 – 1.30**) and is based on electronically notified cases as of 13/06/2020 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 **1.09** (95% prediction interval: **0.97– 1.25**) and is based on electronically notified cases as of 13/06/2020, 12:00 AM. In light of the still low daily case numbers, both  $R$ -values should be interpreted with caution and in their course over several days.

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](http://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](https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/EpidBull/Archiv/2020/17/Art_02.html) (Epid. Bull. 17 | 2020 from 23/04/2020)

## 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

- From 15 June, travel within Europe should be possible again – provided the COVID-19 activity in destination countries permits this. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/reisen-wieder-moeglich-1757372> (in German)
- 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)