



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Daily Situation Report of the Robert Koch Institute

07/11/2020 - UPDATED STATUS FOR GERMANY

Total (cumulative)		Previous 7 days	
Confirmed cases	Deaths	Confirmed cases	7-day incidence
642,488 (+23,399*)	11,226 (+130*)	110,874 (+3,844*)	133,3 cases/ 100,000 pop
Proportion of deaths	Recovered	7-day incidence of people ≥ 60 years	No. of districts with 7- day incidence > 50
1.7 %	ca. 412,000** (+9,400**)	89,9 cases/ 100.000 pop	366 (+7*)

*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 07/11/2020, 12:00 AM)

- Currently, an increase of transmissions in the population in Germany can be observed. Therefore, the entire population is strongly encouraged to commit itself to infection prevention and control.
- The nationwide incidence over the past 7 days increased further to **133.3** cases per 100,000 population.
- Since the beginning of September, the proportion of cases in older age groups has been increasing again. The 7-day incidence of people ≥ 60 years has further increased to currently **89.9** cases/100.000 population.
- The 7-day incidence in Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia and Saarland is higher than the national total 7-day incidence.
- Almost all districts have a high 7-day incidence. Only 7 districts have an incidence ≤25 cases/100,000 population. As of today, **39** districts have an incidence of >25-50 cases /100,000 population, **117** districts have an incidence of >50-100 cases/100,000 population, **249** districts have an incidence of >100 cases/100,000 population and of these, **15** districts have an incidence of >250 cases/100,000 population.
- The nationwide increase is caused by increasingly diffuse transmission, with numerous clusters in connection with private gatherings, celebrations or public events, but also in community institutions, nursing and long-term care homes, as well as in occupational settings or related to religious events.
- The number of COVID-19 patients requiring intensive care has almost tripled in the past 2 weeks from **1,203** patients on **24/10/2020** to **2,839** patients on **07/11/2020**.
- In total, **642,488** laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and **11,226** deaths associated with COVID-19 have been transmitted to the RKI in Germany.

Epidemiological Situation in Germany

In accordance with the international standards of WHO¹ and ECDC², RKI considers all laboratory confirmations of SARS-CoV-2, irrespective of the presence and severity of clinical symptoms, as COVID-19 cases. Thus, in the following report the term "COVID-19 cases" covers acute SARS-CoV-2 infections as well as cases of COVID-19 disease.

General current assessment

After a temporary stabilisation of case numbers at a higher level in late August and early September, there is currently an increase of transmission within the population in all federal states. The proportion of COVID-19 cases in older age groups is currently increasing. The reported R-values were stable well above 1 since the beginning of October. Over the past few days the R-value has decreased and is 1 today. This means that each person infected with SARS-CoV-2 will infect on average one other person. As the number of infected persons is currently high in Germany, this means that the daily number of newly infected persons will remain high.

There are outbreaks in various districts throughout Germany, which are associated with different situations, including large celebrations in the family and circle of friends, in occupational settings, and in old people's and nursing homes. In addition, in many districts there is an increasingly diffuse spread of SARS-CoV-2, without traceable transmission chains.

Currently, however, the number of illnesses among older people is on the rise again. As they more often have a severe course due to COVID-19, the number of serious cases and deaths is also increasing. These can be avoided if we prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus with the help of infection control measures.

It is therefore still necessary for the entire population to be committed to infection prevention and control, e.g. by consistently observing rules of distance and hygiene - also outdoors -, by ventilating indoor spaces and, where indicated, by wearing a community mask correctly. Crowds of people - especially indoors - should be avoided.

¹ World Health Organization, https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Surveillance_Case_Definition-2020.1

² European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19/surveillance/case-definition>

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 **642,488 (+23,399)** laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported to and validated by the RKI (Table 1).

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 (07/11/2020, 12:00 AM). The number of new cases includes positive cases notified 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	96,602	3,338	870	14,217	128.1	2,107	19.0
Bavaria	127,614	4,389	972	21,046	160.4	2,905	22.1
Berlin	38,686	1,329	1,054	6,567	179.0	292	8.0
Brandenburg	10,086	526	400	1,671	66.3	213	8.4
Bremen	6,872	273	1,009	1,537	225.6	85	12.5
Hamburg	16,263	485	880	2,002	108.4	298	16.1
Hesse	51,438	2,111	818	10,079	160.3	741	11.8
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	3,580	165	223	774	48.1	29	1.8
Lower Saxony	44,009	1,302	551	6,862	85.8	811	10.1
North Rhine-Westphalia	164,919	5,892	919	30,231	168.4	2,334	13.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	25,342	1,022	619	4,813	117.6	316	7.7
Saarland	8,130	365	824	1,458	147.7	199	20.2
Saxony	24,255	1,298	596	5,284	129.8	389	9.6
Saxony-Anhalt	6,482	312	295	1,278	58.2	89	4.1
Schleswig-Holstein	9,590	274	330	1,507	51.9	200	6.9
Thuringia	8,620	318	404	1,548	72.6	218	10.2
Total	642,488	23,399	773	110,874	133.3	11,226	13.5

*Quality checks and data cleaning by the health authorities and regional offices can lead to corrections to cases previously transmitted (e.g. detection of duplicate reports). This can occasionally lead to negative values for the number of new cases

Distribution of cases over time

The first COVID-19 cases in Germany were notified in January 2020. Figure 1 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 for 323,997 cases (50%) thus their date of reporting is provided in Figure 1.

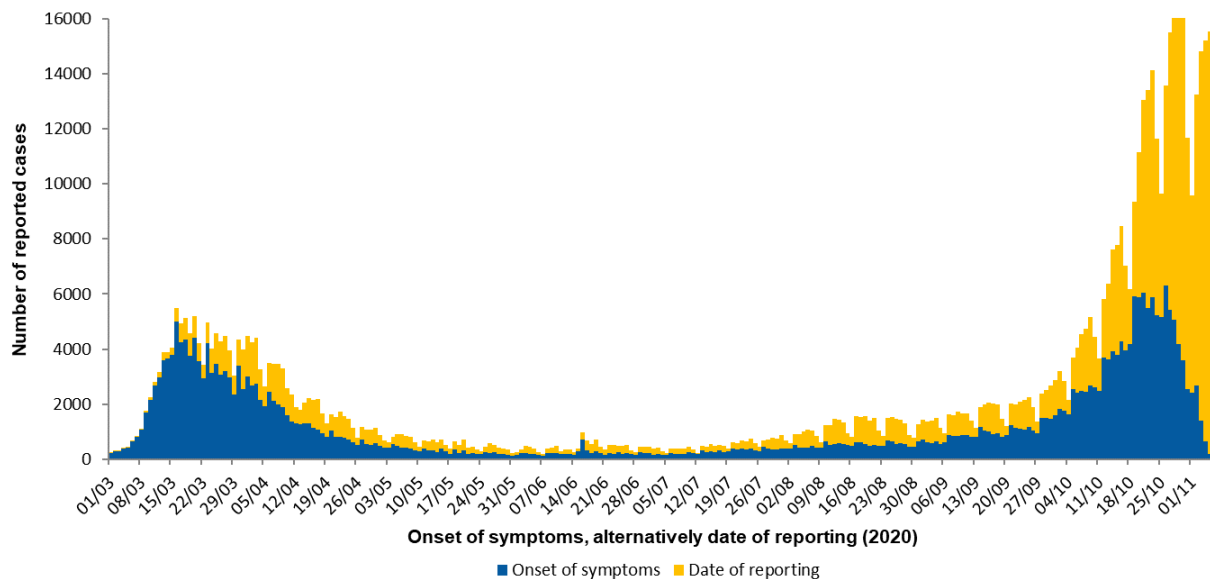


Figure 1: Number of COVID-19 cases in Germany electronically reported to the RKI by the date of symptoms onset or – if unknown – alternatively by date of reporting since 01/03/2020 (07/11/2020, 12:00 AM).

Occupation, accommodation or care in facilities

Due to technical problems, case numbers among people cared for or employed in facilities according to §§ 23, 33, 36 and 42 Protection Against Infection Act (Infektionsschutzgesetz, IfSG) cannot be shown this weekend.

Outbreaks

An increased incidence of >25 cases in 7 days/100,000 population was reported for almost every district (405 of 412). By now, 249 urban and rural districts have an incidence of over 100 cases/100,000 population, including 15 districts with an incidence of over 250 cases/100,000 population; additionally, 117 districts have a 7-day incidence of >50 -100 cases/100,000 population and 39 districts have a 7-day incidence of > 25 – 50 cases/100,000 population. The dashboard (<https://corona.rki.de>) shows all affected districts.

In most districts the transmission is diffuse most of the times, with several cases clustering in the context of celebrations with family and friends, but increasingly as well in community facilities and retirement and nursing homes. On some occasions, specific large outbreaks have been the cause for large increases in the affected districts. At the same time, many small outbreaks in hospitals, facilities for asylum seekers and refugees, various occupational settings and in the context of religious gatherings continue to contribute to the increase of incidence.

Estimation of the reproduction number (R)

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 (Figure 2) and not directly extracted from the notification system.

4-day R-value	7-day R-value
1.05	1.04
(95%-prediction interval: 0.84 – 1.24)	(95%-prediction interval: 0.91 – 1.15)

Delays in reporting of case numbers at weekend days can lead to cyclical fluctuations of the 4-day R-value. The 7-day R-value is less affected because all week days are used to determine the value.

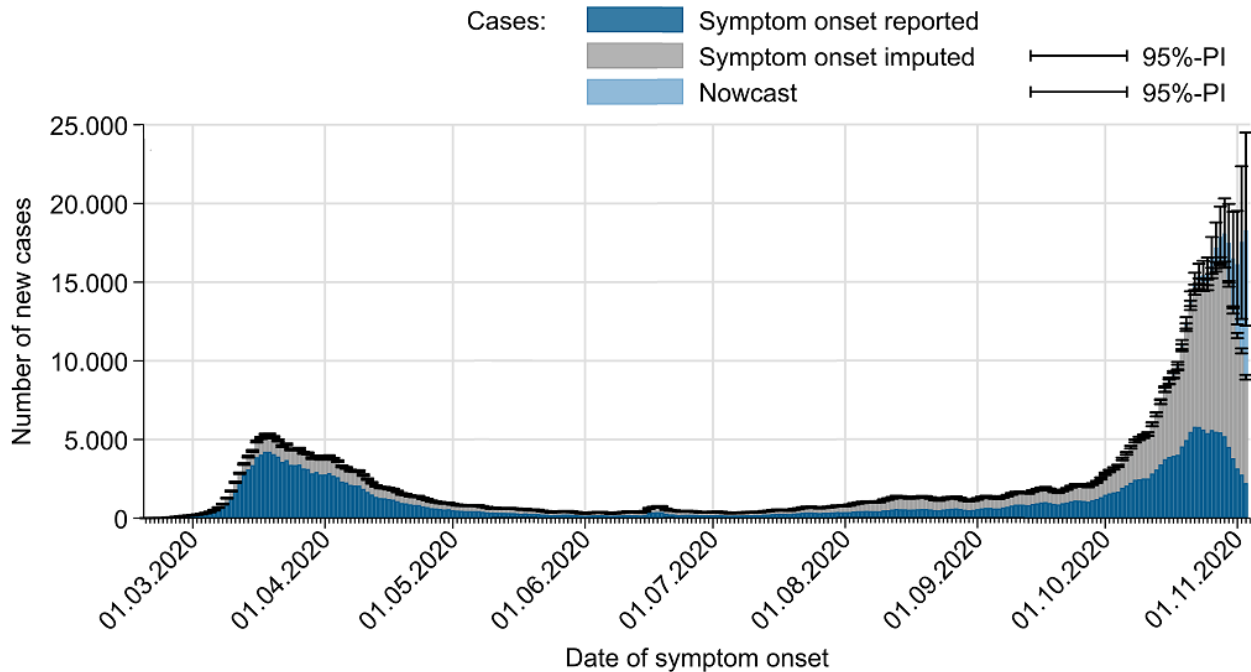


Figure 2: Number of notified COVID-19 cases with known date of illness onset (dark blue), estimated date of illness onset for cases without reported date of onset (grey) and estimated number of not yet notified cases according to illness onset electronically reported to RKI (light blue) (as of 07/11/2020, 12 AM, taking into account cases up to 03/11/2020).

The reported R-values have been stable well above 1 in October. Over the past days the R-value has decreased slightly and is 1 today.

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 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

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

As of 07/11/2020, a total of **1,287** hospitals or departments reported to the DIVI registry. Overall, **28,345** intensive care beds were registered, of which **21,256** (75%) are occupied, and **7,089** (25%) are currently available. The number of COVID-19 cases treated in participating hospitals is shown in Table 2.

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

Table 2: COVID-19 patients requiring intensive care (ICU) recorded in the DIVI register (07/11/2020, 12:15 PM).

	Number of patients	Percentage	Change to previous day*
Currently in ICU	2,839		+86
- of these: with invasive mechanical ventilation	1,534	54%	+89
Discharged from ICU	22,916		+314
- of these: deaths	5,160	23%	+78

*The interpretation of these numbers must take into account the number of reporting hospitals and therefore the number of reported patients may change from day to day. On certain days, this can explain an occasionally important decrease or increase in the cumulative number of discharged patients or deaths compared with the day before.

Risk Assessment by the RKI

In view of the recent further increase in case numbers, the risk assessment of the RKI was adapted to the epidemiologic situation on 26/10/2020. The current version can be found here:

<https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/outbreaks/COVID-19/Risk-assessment.html>

Measures taken in Germany

- National Testing Strategy – who will be tested for SARS-CoV-2 in Germany (05/11/2020) *(in German)*
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Nat-Teststrat.html
- SARS-CoV-2 test criteria for schools during the COVID 19 pandemic (12/10/2020) *(in German)*
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Teststrategie/Testkriterien-Schulen.pdf
- Preventive measures in schools during the COVID 19 pandemic (12/10/2020) *(in German)*
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Praevention-Schulen.pdf
- Selected and regularly updated information on COVID-19 in English
<https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/outbreaks/COVID-19/COVID19.html>
- Information on the designation of international risk areas
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Risikogebiete_neu.html
- The ministry of health has published a record of all measures implemented in Germany since 27/01/2020 *(in German)*
<https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/coronavirus/chronik-coronavirus.html>
- Information from the Ministry of Health for travellers entering Germany: Frequently asked questions and answers *(in German)*
<https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/coronavirus-infos-reisende/faq-tests-einreisende.html>
- Corona-Warn-App
<https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/outbreaks/COVID-19/CWA/CWA.html>
- Orders concerning travel after the determination of an epidemic situation of national significance by the German Bundestag (29/09/2020)
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Transport/BMG_Merkblatt_Reise_nde_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: *(in German)*

<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/corona-bundeslaender-1745198>

- Data on current disease activity can be found on the RKI dashboard:
<https://corona.rki.de/>
- A distance of 1.5 metres to other individuals must be maintained in public spaces: *(in German)*
<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/themen/coronavirus/besprechung-der-bundeskanzlerin-mit-den-regierungschefinnen-und-regierungschefs-der-laender-1733248>
- (Non-medical) face masks must be worn on public transport and in shops in all federal states.