ROBERT KOCH INSTITUT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Daily Situation Report by the Robert Koch Institute

12/04/2022- CURRENT STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases		7-day incidence (7-di)		DIVI-Intensive care registry as of 11/04/2022 12:15 AM	Vaccination monitoring as of 12/04/2022
Total[1]	**active cases[2]**	**Total population**	**No. of districts with 7-di > 50/100,000 pop.**	**Change to previous day for no. of cases currently in ICU**	**No. of vaccinations reported in last 24h**
+162,790 (22,840,776)	**-112,200** [ca. 3,815,700]	**1,087.2** cases/100,000 pop.	**±0** [411/411]	**-11** [1,980]	**1st vaccination: +1,740 2nd vaccination: +3,857 Booster vaccination: +14,317**
Hospitalised[1]	**Recovered[3]**	**Hospitalised (all age groups)**	**No. of districts with 7-di > 500/100,000 pop.**	**% of COVID-19 occupancy in total number of operable beds[4]**	**Total no. of people fully vaccinated against COVID-19[5, 6, 7]**
+2,037 (510,134)	**+274,700** (ca. 18,893,100)	**6.36** cases/100,000 pop.	**+1** [405/411]	**9.1 %**	**N1: 63,715,897 N2: 63,243,601 N3: 49,071,280**
Deaths[1]		**Hospitalised aged 60 years +**	**No. of districts with 7-di > 1000/100,000 pop**	**No. of new cases in ICU compared to the previous day**	**Share of population fully vaccinated against COVID-19**
+289 (132,017)		**14.58** cases/100,000 pop.	**+9** [259/411]	**+178**	**N1: 76.6 %[5] N2: 76.1 %[6] N3: 59.0 %[7]**

Numbers in () brackets show cumulative values, numbers in [] brackets show current values. Footnotes can be found in the Annex.

COVID-19 cases are notified to the local public health authorities 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 12/04/2022, 10:00 AM)

- Yesterday, 162,790 new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases as well as 289 new deaths associated with COVID-19 were transmitted to the RKI in Germany. The national 7-day incidence is 1,087.2 cases per 100,000 population. The 7-day incidence in federal states lies between 1,596.3 cases per 100,000 population in Saarland and 659 per 100,000 population in Berlin.
- Overall, +2,037 new hospitalisations with COVID-19 were reported, the 7-day incidence of hospitalised cases is 6.36 per 100,000 population.
- On 11/04/2022 (12:15 AM), 1,980 COVID-19 patients were in intensive care units (ICU), -11 cases compared to the day before. The COVID-19 adult occupancy as a percentage of all operational adult intensive care beds is 9.1 %.[4]
- Since 26/12/2020, 172,420,421 vaccine doses have been administered in Germany. Overall, 76.6 % of the population in Germany have been vaccinated at least once.[5] 76.1 % have received a complete course of vaccination against COVID-19.[6] 59.0 % have received a booster vaccination.[7]

Epidemiological Situation in Germany (as of 12/04/2022, 0:00 AM)

Since January 2020, a total of 22,840,776 (+162,790) laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported to and validated by the RKI (Table 1). The geographical distribution of cases of the last 7 days is shown in Figure 1. Please see the COVID-19 dashboard (https://corona.rki.de/) for information on the number of COVID-19 cases by county (local health authority).

	county	cases (n)	incidence
1	SK Erfurt	8714	4,077.8
2	LK Neunkirchen	4423	3,371.9
3	LK Lüchow-Dannenberg	1232	2,540.0
4	LK Wittmund	1441	2,511.2
5	LK Uelzen	2214	2,391.8
6	SK Weimar	1419	2,179.8
7	LK Cloppenburg	3712	2,150.2
8	LK Neumarkt i.d.OPf.	2882	2,131.3
9	LK Neustadt a.d.Aisch-Bad Windsheim	2151	2,124.0
10	LK Grafschaft Bentheim	2857	2,071.9
11	LK Ansbach	3814	2,058.1
12	LK Miesbach	1969	1,965.4
13	LK Kulmbach	1381	1,933.4
14	SK Salzgitter	1985	1,911.1
15	LK Gotha	2544	1,890.6

Figure 1: Number and cumulative incidence (per 100,000 population) of reported COVID-19 cases in Germany by county and federal state (n=904,090, 12/04/2022, 12:00 AM). Cases are usually reported according to the district from which they were transmitted. This usually corresponds to the place of residence. Place of residence and probable place of infection do not have to coincide.

Figure 2 shows the course of the COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population transmitted to the RKI on the last 7 days in each of the federal states and in all of Germany. The values for the 7-day incidence in the federal states range from 1,596.3 per 100,000 population in Saarland to 659 per 100,000 population in Berlin.

Figure 2: COVID-19 cases/100,000 inhabitants during 7 days in Germany by federal state and reporting date in the health offices (12/04/2022, 0:00 AM). The grey area delineates a range of dates with yet incomplete data, where changes in incidence are likely to occur.

Table 1: Number and cumulative incidence (per 100,000 population) of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths for each federal state electronically reported to RKI, Germany (12/04/2022, 12:00 AM). The number of new cases includes cases newly notified to the local public health authority, but also on prior days.

	Cumulative cases			Last 7 days			Cumulative deaths	
Federal State	Number of cases	Number of new cases	Cases/ 100,000 pop.	Cases	Cases/ 100,000 pop.	Hospitalisations/ 100,000 pop.	Number of deaths	Deaths/ 100,000 pop.
Baden-Wuerttemberg	3,245,741	31,960	29,233	116,126	1,045.9	5.47	15,418	139
Bavaria	4,321,916	16,764	32,891	160,069	1,218.2	6.55	23,009	175
Berlin	950,017	4,537	25,928	24,145	659.0	2.48	4,412	120
Brandenburg	720,854	4,033	28,480	17,879	706.4	4.62	5,477	216
Bremen	168,269	2,586	24,741	7,815	1,149.0	1.91	728	107
Hamburg	485,832	2,169	26,226	19,275	1,040.5	3.51	2,454	132
Hesse	1,562,426	12,865	24,827	69,014	1,096.7	6.31	9,717	154
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	434,105	1,820	26,950	21,672	1,345.4	15.64	2,077	129
Lower Saxony	1,894,886	28,257	23,676	109,496	1,368.1	4.54	8,345	104
North Rhine-Westphalia	4,554,558	26,605	25,408	173,920	970.2	7.43	24,094	134
Rhineland-Palatinate	973,017	8,367	23,741	47,528	1,159.7	6.51	5,362	131
Saarland	274,134	2,127	27,859	15,707	1,596.3	9.04	1,571	160
Saxony	1,390,660	2,927	34,279	38,426	947.2	5.42	14,951	369
Saxony-Anhalt	645,832	3,715	29,616	21,513	986.5	7.84	5,113	234
Schleswig-Holstein	565,646	7,636	19,432	33,452	1,149.2	6.73	2,344	81
Thuringia	652,883	6,422	30,793	28,053	1,323.1	11.74	6,945	328
Total	**22,840,776**	**162,790**	**27,468**	**904,090**	**1,087.2**	**6.36**	**132,017**	**159**

Quality checks and data cleaning by the local health departments and federal state health authorities 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.

The precision of the daily reporting of new infections is limited during the weekend and early in the week, because of a reduced level of testing, as well as of reporting and transmission of cases to the RKI (non-mandatory on weekends). Because there are no immediate consequences on the state and federal level, fewer health departments are transmitting data on weekends. Daily fluctuations in case numbers, especially on and just after weekends, should be interpreted with care. In terms of trends, the data are more reliable when comparing week to week. The RKI issues a more detailled weekly report each Thursday [in German].

Estimation of the reproduction number (R), taking into account the reporting delay (Nowcasting)

Figure 3 shows the course of estimated 7-day R-value.

7-day R-value
0.81
(95%-prediction interval: 0.77 – 0.84)

Figure 3: Estimated 7-day R-value (in orange) over the last 60 days, against the background of estimated number of COVID-19 cases according to illness onset (as of 12/04/2022, 12 AM, taking into account cases up to 08/04/2022).

Sample calculations as well as an excel sheet presenting the daily updated R-value can be retrieved 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).

Annex:

Notes on data collection and evaluation

The data presented in this situation report represent a temporal snapshot. Information on individual cases can be obtained and added by the health authorities in the course of the disease. It is not possible to obtain complete data for all variables.

If necessary, the local public health authorities collect additional information, evaluate reported cases and initiate the necessary infection control measures. In accordance with the Infection Protection Act, the data are transmitted electronically by the local public health authorities to the federal state health authority and from there to the RKI on the next working day at the latest. The data is updated at the RKI daily at 0:00 AM.

Data entry and data transmission can lead to a time lag from the time the case is reported to the local public health authorities until publication by the RKI, so case numbers may deviate from those from other sources.

For the calculation of the incidences, the data of the population statistics of the Federal Statistical Office from 31.12.2020 are used. The calculation of the 7-day incidence is based on the reporting date, i.e. the date on which the local public health authorities became aware of the case and recorded it electronically. For the 7-day incidence, the cases reported on the last 7 days are counted.

On the other hand, the number of cases since the previous day, as shown in the situation report and dashboard, is tied to the date when the case is first published in the RKI's reporting. Thus, due to transmission delays, it may occur that cases with a reporting date more than 7 days ago are still included in the situation report. At the same time, the number of cases since the previous day also may contain cases that were subsequently deleted in data quality checks. Thus, the 7-day incidence cannot be readily calculated from these single-day incidences.

Notes

1 The number of cases since the previous day refers to the date of receipt at the RKI; due to the delay in transmission, cases from previous days may be included.
2 The number of active cases results from the number of transmitted cases minus the deaths and the estimated number of recovered cases.
3 The algorithm for estimating the number of people who have recovered assumes an average duration of illness from onset or hospitalization date on. The true length of symptomatic illness and/or sequelae are usually not available in the reporting system.
4 Proportion of COVID-19 occupancy by adults out of all available adult intensive care beds.
5 The total number of persons vaccinated at least once results from the number of reports coded as first vaccination in the transmitted vaccination data.
6 According to specifications for vaccination data transmission, every second vaccination or first vaccination after recovery is to be transmitted with the code as a complete vaccination. A vaccination with the Janssen vaccine is coded and transmitted as a first vaccination, but is also counted as completed vaccination series.
7 The total number of persons with booster vaccination results from the number of reports coded as booster vaccination in the transmitted vaccination data.