



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Daily Situation Report

by the Robert Koch Institute

16/09/2021- CURRENT STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases		7-day incidence (7-di)		DIVI-Intensive care registry as of 15/09/2021 12:15 AM	Vaccination monitoring as of 16/09/2021
Total ¹	active cases ²	Total population	No. of districts with 7-di > 25/100,000 pop.	Change to previous day for no. of cases currently in ICU	No. of vaccinations reported in last 24h
+12,925 (4,114,856)	+2,800 [ca. 159,000]	76.3 cases/100,000 pop.	+3 [387/412]	-11 [1,526]	1st vaccination: +97,861 2nd vaccination: +131,840
Hospitalised ¹	Recovered ³	Hospitalised (all age groups)	No. of districts with 7-di > 50/100,000 pop.	% of COVID-19 occupancy in total number of operable beds	Total no. of people fully vaccinated against COVID-19 ^{4,5}
+531 (288,040)	+10,100 (ca. 3,863,000)	1.87 cases/100,000 pop.	-3 [291/412]	6.7 %	N1: 55,595,233 N2: 52,098,316
Deaths ¹		Hospitalised aged 60 years +	No. of districts with 7-di > 100/100,000 pop	No. of new cases in ICU compared to the previous day	Share of population fully vaccinated against COVID-19
+68 (92,837)		2.78 cases/100,000 pop.	-8 [79/412]	+87	N1: 66.9 % ⁴ N2: 62.7 % ⁵

Note: DIVI = the German intensive and emergency care society. ICU= Intensive Care Unit

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 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 16/09/2021, 10:00 AM)

- Yesterday, **12,925** new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases as well as **68** new deaths associated with COVID-19 were transmitted to the RKI in Germany. The national 7-day incidence is **76.3** cases per 100,000 population. The 7-day incidence in federal states is between **112.8** cases per 100,000 population in **Bremen** and **33.1** per 100,000 population in **Saxony-Anhalt**.
- Overall, **+531** new hospitalisations with COVID-19 were reported, the 7-day incidence of hospitalised cases is **1.87** per 100,000 population.
- On **15/09/2021** (12:15 AM), **1,526** COVID-19 patients were in intensive care (**-11** cases compared to the day before). The proportion of COVID-19 cases in intensive care units (ICU) is **6.7 %**.
- Since 26/12/2020, **104,949,545** vaccine doses have been administered in Germany. Overall, **66.9 %** of the population in Germany have been vaccinated at least once.⁴ **62.7 %** have received a complete course of vaccination against COVID-19.⁵

Epidemiological Situation in Germany (as of 16/09/2021, 0:00 AM)

Since January 2020, a total of **4,114,856 (+12,925)** 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 number of COVID-19 cases by county (local health authority).

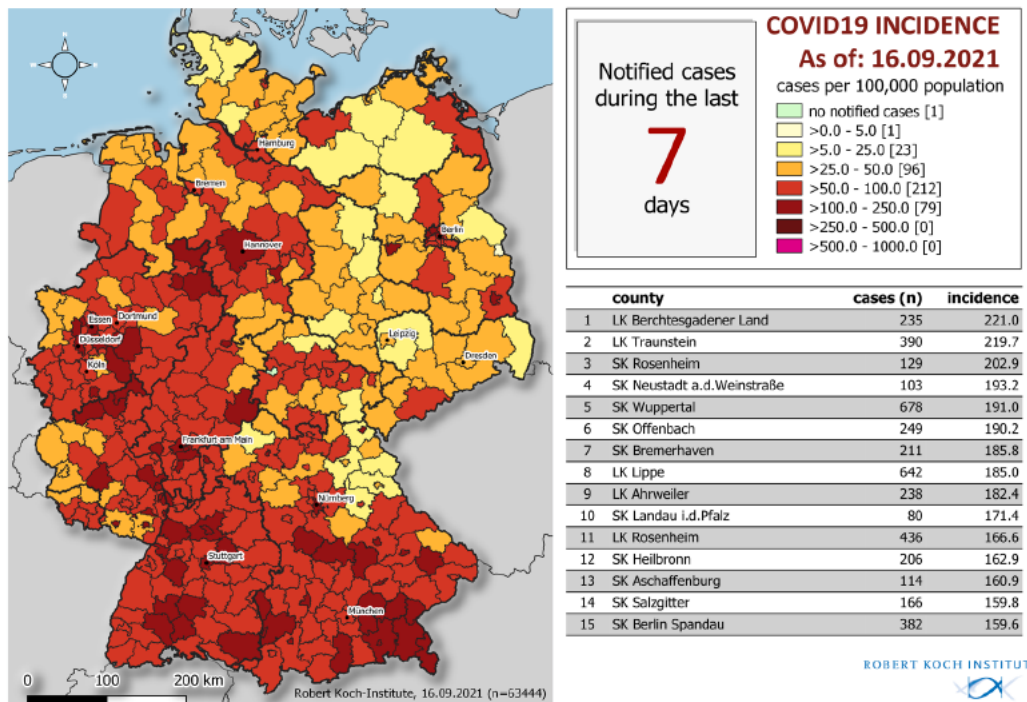


Figure 1: Number and cumulative incidence (per 100,000 population) of reported COVID-19 cases in Germany by county and federal state (n=63,444, 16/09/2021, 12:00 AM). Cases are usually reported according to the district from which they were transmitted. This usually corresponds to the place of residence. Place of residence and probable place of infection do not have to coincide.

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 (16/09/2021, 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	Cumulative cases			Last 7 days			Cumulative deaths	
	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	552,379	2,317	4,975	10,314	92.9	2.25	10,571	95
Bavaria	704,051	2,648	5,358	11,080	84.3	2.27	15,501	118
Berlin	200,600	685	5,475	3,143	85.8	1.64	3,611	99
Brandenburg	114,163	240	4,510	1,119	44.2	0.63	3,831	151
Bremen	31,248	149	4,594	767	112.8	5.15	503	74
Hamburg	89,035	275	4,806	1,214	65.5	0.65	1,668	90
Hesse	324,068	1,029	5,150	5,723	90.9	2.24	7,683	122
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	47,625	93	2,957	583	36.2	0.68	1,195	74
Lower Saxony	291,912	1,043	3,647	5,247	65.6	1.85	5,896	74
North Rhine-Westphalia	935,812	2,671	5,221	15,748	87.9	2.01	17,605	98
Rhineland-Palatinate	175,126	660	4,273	3,378	82.4	1.93	3,954	96
Saarland	46,305	131	4,706	650	66.1	1.12	1,045	106
Saxony	293,163	354	7,226	1,543	38.0	1.11	10,187	251
Saxony-Anhalt	102,285	188	4,691	722	33.1	0.73	3,516	161
Schleswig-Holstein	74,362	230	2,555	1,171	40.2	1.68	1,671	57
Thuringia	132,722	212	6,260	1,042	49.1	1.08	4,400	208
Total	4,114,856	12,925	4,948	63,444	76.3	1.87	92,837	112

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.

Figure 2 shows the course of the COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population transmitted to the RKI for the last 7 days in each of the federal states and in Germany. The values for the 7-day incidence in the federal states range from 112.8 per 100,000 population in Bremen to 33.1 per 100,000 population in Saxony-Anhalt.

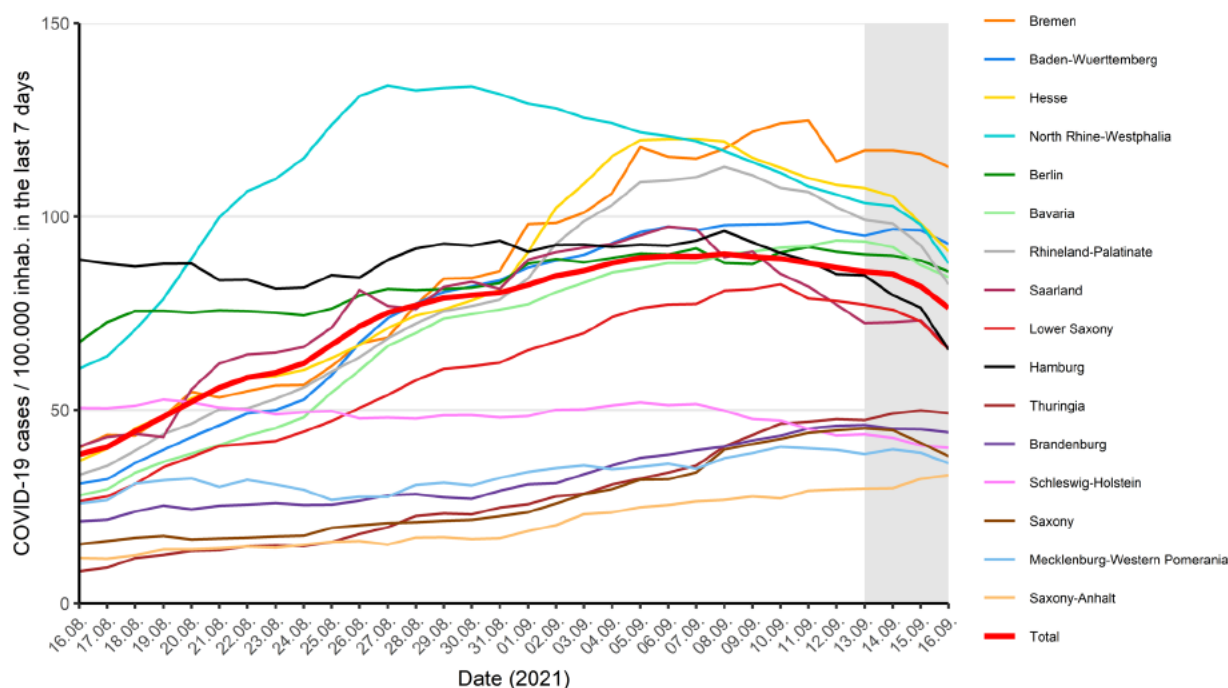


Figure 2: COVID-19 cases/100,000 inhabitants over 7 days in Germany by federal state and reporting date in the health offices (16/09/2021, 0:00 AM). For the area marked in grey, cases could still be transmitted in the following days and thus changes in incidence can occur.

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
0.92
(95%-prediction interval: 0.86 – 1.00)

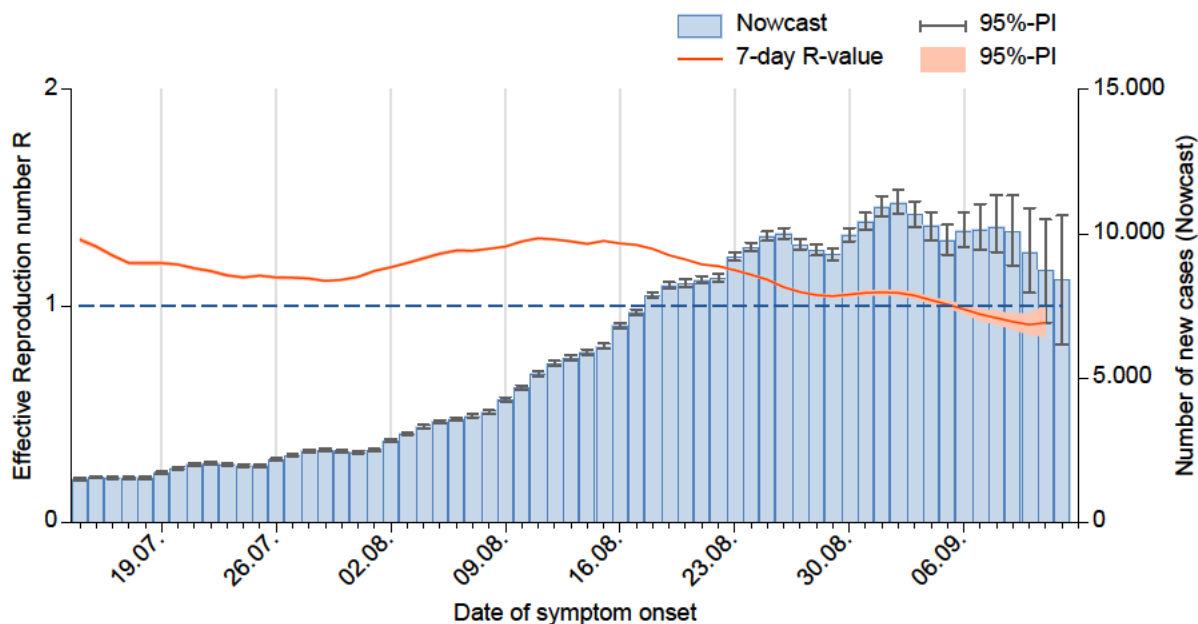


Figure 3: Estimated 7-day R-value (in orange) over the last 60 days, against the background of estimated number of COVID-19 cases according to illness onset (as of 16/09/2021, 12 AM, taking into account cases up to 12/09/2021).

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 snapshot. Information on 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 departments 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 departments 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 once a day at 0:00 AM.

Due to the data entry and data transmission, there is a time lag from the time the case is reported to the local health department until publication by the RKI, so that there may be deviations with regard to the case numbers 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 health department became aware of the case and recorded it electronically. For the 7-day incidence, the cases with a reporting date of the last 7 days are counted.

The difference from the previous day, on the other hand, as shown in the situation report and dashboard, refers to the date when the case is first published in the RKI's reporting. Thus, it may occur that, e.g. due to transmission delays, cases with a reporting date more than 7 days ago are still included in the situation report. At the same time, the difference from the previous day also takes into account cases that were subsequently deleted due to data quality checks, so that the 7-day incidence cannot be readily inferred from this difference.

Notes

- 1 The difference from 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 active cases result 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 considers information on the onset of the disease and hospitalisation, but not whether there are any late sequelae of the disease, because these data are not regularly recorded in the reporting system.
- 4 The total number of persons vaccinated at least once includes persons who received initial vaccinations with BioNTech, Moderna or AstraZeneca vaccines or vaccination with Janssen vaccine.
- 5 Fully vaccinated against COVID-19 means: two vaccine doses with a vaccine from AstraZeneca, BioNTech, Moderna or one dose with the vaccine from Janssen or a single dose in the case of COVID-19 recovered patients.