ROBERT KOCH INSTITUT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Daily Situation Report by the Robert Koch Institute

14/01/2022- CURRENT STATUS FOR GERMANY

Confirmed cases		7-day incidence (7-di)		DIVI-Intensive care registry as of 13/01/2022 12:15 AM	Vaccination monitoring as of 14/01/2022
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
+92,223 (7,835,451)	**+55,400** [ca. 805,400]	**470.6** cases/100,000 pop.	**±0** [411/411]	**-91** [2,959]	**1st vaccination: +50,604 2nd vaccination: +110,514 Booster vaccination: +572,943**
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]**
+951 (392,650)	**+36,500** (ca. 6,914,700)	**3.23** cases/100,000 pop.	**+36** [116/411]	**13.1 %**	**N1: 62,288,513 N2: 60,272,356 N3: 38,156,620**
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**
+286 (115,337)		**5.25** cases/100,000 pop.	**±0** [6/411]	**+153**	**N1: 74.9 %[5] N2: 72.5 %[6] N3: 45.9 %[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.

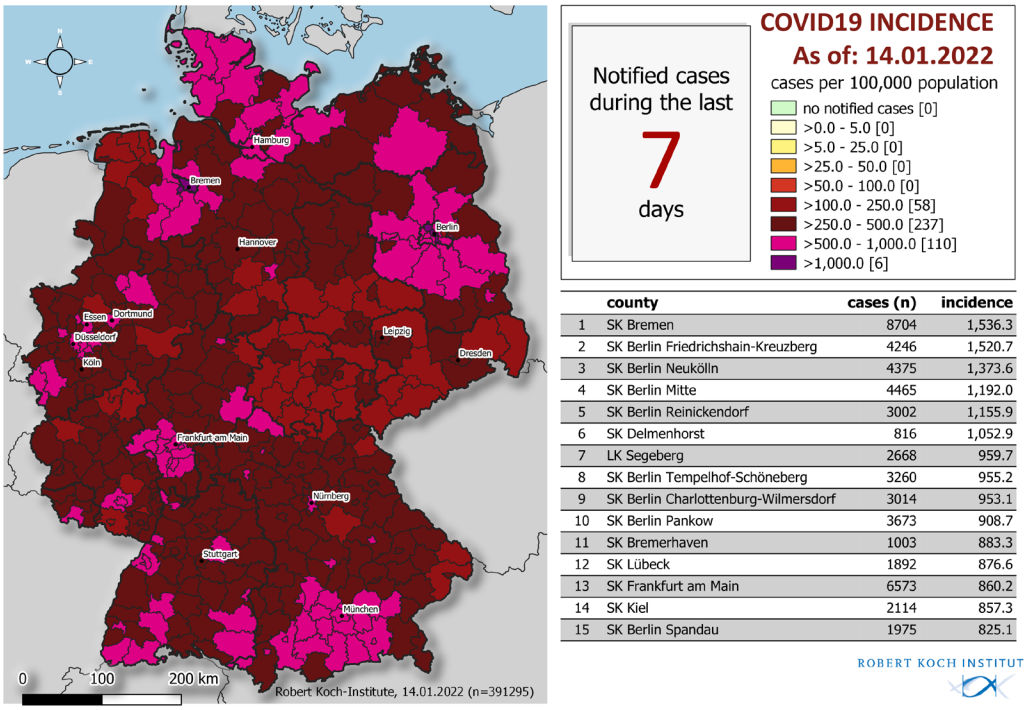
– Changes since the last report are marked blue in the text –

Summary (as of 14/01/2022, 10:00 AM)

- Yesterday, 92,223 new laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases as well as 286 new deaths associated with COVID-19 were transmitted to the RKI in Germany. The national 7-day incidence is 470.6 cases per 100,000 population. The 7-day incidence in federal states lies between 1,427.2 cases per 100,000 population in Bremen and 225.2 per 100,000 population in Saxony.
- Overall, +951 new hospitalisations with COVID-19 were reported, the 7-day incidence of hospitalised cases is 3.23 per 100,000 population.
- On 13/01/2022 (12:15 AM), 2,959 COVID-19 patients were in intensive care units (ICU), -91 cases compared to the day before. The COVID-19 adult occupancy as a percentage of all operational adult intensive care beds is 13.1 %. [4]
- Since 26/12/2020, 157,130,393 vaccine doses have been administered in Germany. Overall, 74.9 % of the population in Germany have been vaccinated at least once.[5] 72.5 % have received a complete course of vaccination against COVID-19. [6] 45.9 % have received a booster vaccination.[7]

Epidemiological Situation in Germany (as of 14/01/2022, 0:00 AM)

Since January 2020, a total of 7,835,451 (+92,223) 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 Bremen	8704	1,536.3
2	SK Berlin Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	4246	1,520.7
3	SK Berlin Neukölln	4375	1,373.6
4	SK Berlin Mitte	4465	1,192.0
5	SK Berlin Reinickendorf	3002	1,155.9
6	SK Delmenhorst	816	1,052.9
7	LK Segeberg	2668	959.7
8	SK Berlin Tempelhof-Schöneberg	3260	955.2
9	SK Berlin Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	3014	953.1
10	SK Berlin Pankow	3673	908.7
11	SK Bremerhaven	1003	883.3
12	SK Lübeck	1892	876.6
13	SK Frankfurt am Main	6573	860.2
14	SK Kiel	2114	857.3
15	SK Berlin Spandau	1975	825.1

Figure 1: Number and cumulative incidence (per 100,000 population) of reported COVID-19 cases in Germany by county and federal state (n=391,295, 14/01/2022, 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.

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 (14/01/2022, 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	1,103,455	19,023	9,938	53,145	478.7	3.06	13,386	121
Bavaria	1,426,155	13,142	10,853	62,172	473.1	2.66	20,133	153
Berlin	388,606	7,240	10,606	34,802	949.8	4.18	4,063	111
Brandenburg	268,143	2,721	10,594	12,738	503.3	2.92	4,860	192
Bremen	63,208	1,741	9,294	9,707	1,427.2	13.23	618	91
Hamburg	165,309	3,766	8,924	12,319	665.0	6.05	2,038	110
Hesse	534,213	7,624	8,489	32,855	522.1	2.62	8,663	138
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	113,540	1,282	7,049	6,866	426.3	5.53	1,557	97
Lower Saxony	495,537	6,458	6,192	30,475	380.8	2.30	6,979	87
North Rhine-Westphalia	1,521,697	17,255	8,489	79,166	441.6	2.95	20,722	116
Rhineland-Palatinate	304,989	3,353	7,442	14,034	342.4	2.88	4,732	115
Saarland	81,213	890	8,253	4,153	422.1	3.05	1,291	131
Saxony	675,972	1,680	16,662	9,135	225.2	2.81	13,691	337
Saxony-Anhalt	237,092	984	10,872	5,531	253.6	4.68	4,460	205
Schleswig-Holstein	153,921	4,332	5,288	19,355	664.9	4.26	1,909	66
Thuringia	302,401	732	14,263	4,842	228.4	5.38	6,235	294
Total	**7,835,451**	**92,223**	**9,423**	**391,295**	**470.6**	**3.23**	**115,337**	**139**

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 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 1,427.2 per 100,000 population in Bremen to 225.2 per 100,000 population in Saxony.

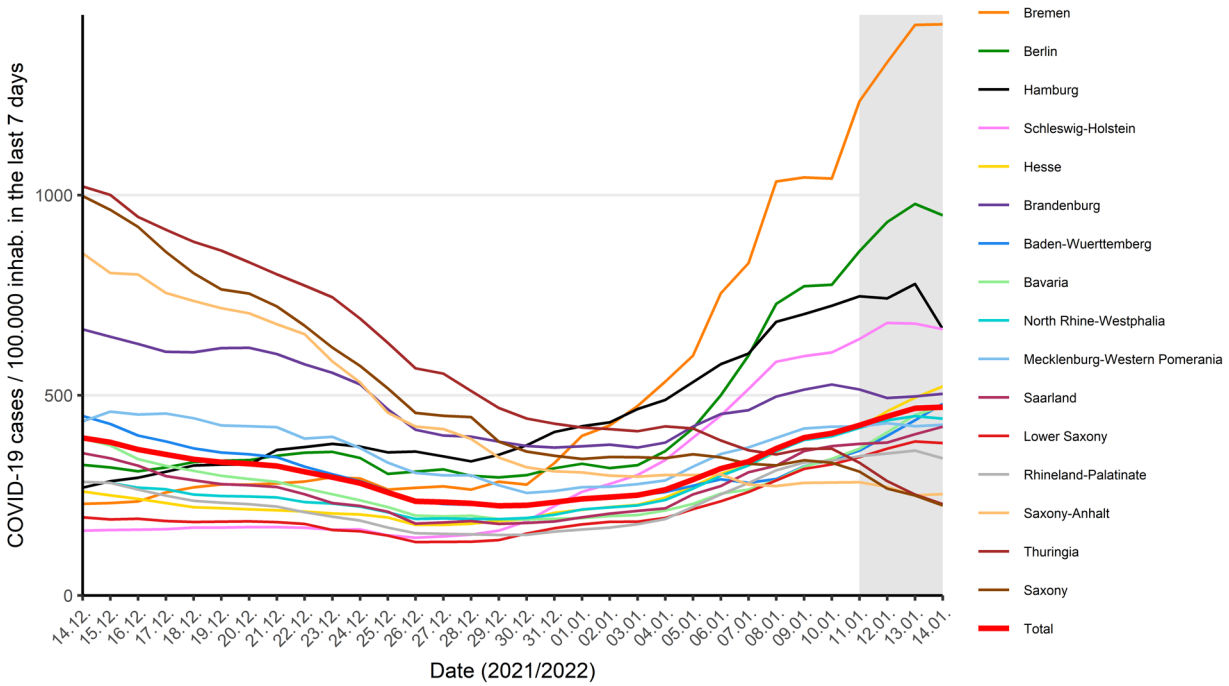


Figure 2: COVID-19 cases/100,000 inhabitants during 7 days in Germany by federal state and reporting date in the health offices (14/01/2022, 0:00 AM). The grey area delineates a range of dates with yet incomplete data, where changes in incidence are likely to occur.

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
1.21 (95%-prediction interval: 1.11 – 1.31)

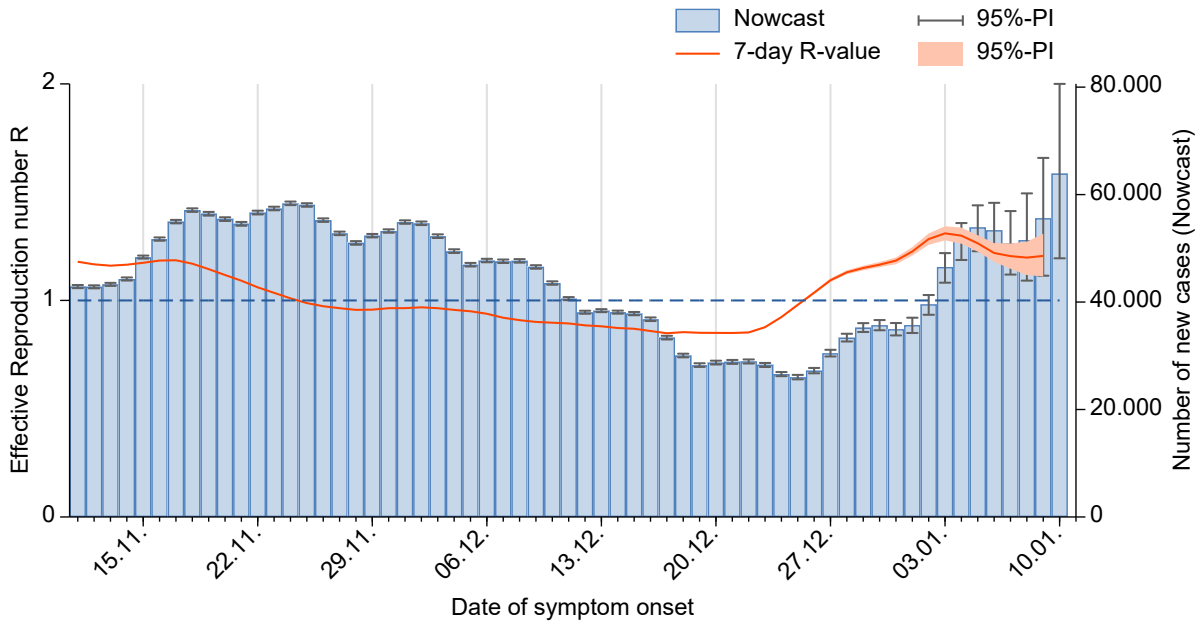


Figure 3: Estimated 7-day R-value (in orange) over the last 60 days, against the background of estimated number of COVID-19 cases according to illness onset (as of 14/01/2022, 12 AM, taking into account cases up to 10/01/2022).

The COVID-19 epidemic in Germany is increasingly dominated by the Omicron variant. This variant differs in some characteristics from the previously dominant variants, in particular it probably has a shorter incubation period [1] and also a shorter generation time [2]. This could also influence the estimation of the R-value in Germany, which was previously performed assuming a constant generation time of 4 days. For shorter generation times, the estimated R-values would be closer to 1. Currently, R values continue to be estimated assuming a generation time of 4 days. If the shorter generation time of Omicron is confirmed, the estimate of the R-value will be adjusted accordingly.

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.

References

[1] Jansen L, Tegomoh B, Lange K, et al. "Investigation of a SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.529 (Omicron) Variant Cluster — Nebraska, November–December 2021." MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2021;70:1782–1784. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm705152e3external icon

[2] Dasom Kim, Jisoo Jo, Jun-Sik Lim, Sukhyun Ryu "Serial interval and basic reproduction number of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant in South Korea". MedRxiv, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.12.25.21268301.

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.