

NOTEWORTHY, ONE WORLD

# EXCESS MORTALITY AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSE IN GERMANY

26.03.2025

As an update of [my earlier COVID19](#) paper, I thought about correlating [excess COVID19 mortality](#)

## Excess mortality: Deaths from all causes compared to projection

The percentage difference between the reported number of weekly or monthly deaths in 2020–2024 and the projected number of deaths for the same period based on previous years.



Data source: Human Mortality Database (2024); World Mortality Dataset (2024); Karlinsky and Kobak (2021) and other sources

Note: The reported number of deaths might not count all deaths that occurred due to incomplete coverage and delays in reporting.

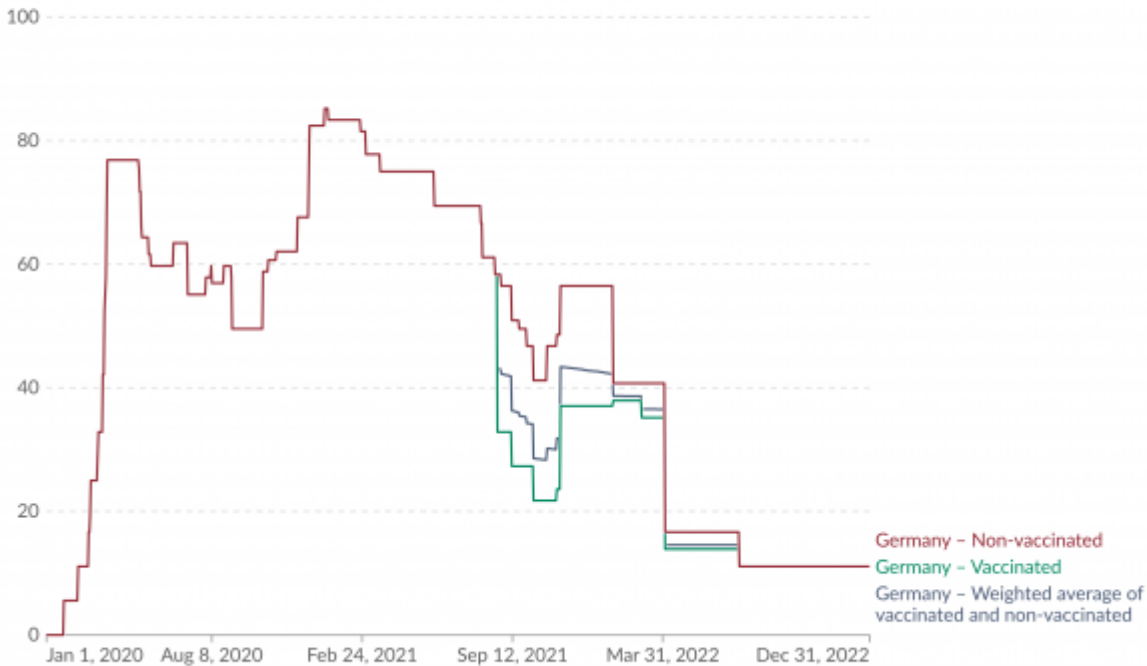
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with the [Oxford stringency index of government response](#).

## COVID-19: Stringency Index, Germany



The stringency index is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest).



Data source: Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford (2023)

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just to answer the question: What had been appropriate?

Getting the data is no problem but verifying and selecting the best variables is a nightmare and involves so many a priori decisions that I am basically lost here. And it looks weird just by overlaying both plots.