[1] W. Guan *et al.*, “Clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease 2019 in China,” *New England Journal of Medicine*, 2020, doi: [10.1056/NEJMoa2002032](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2002032).

[2] WHO Team, “Report of the WHO-China joint mission on coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).” Available: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/report-of-the-who-china-joint-mission-on-coronavirus-disease-2019-(covid-19)>

[3] Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE), “COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University.” 2020. Available: <https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19>

[4] J. Textor, B. van der Zander, M. S. Gilthorpe, M. Liśkiewicz, and G. T. Ellison, “Robust causal inference using directed acyclic graphs: The R package ‘dagitty’,” *International Journal of Epidemiology*, vol. 45, no. 6, pp. 1887–1894, Jan. 2017, doi: [10.1093/ije/dyw341](https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyw341).

[5] S. Schipf, S. Knüppel, J. Hardt, and A. Stang, “Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs) – Die Anwendung kausaler Graphen in der Epidemiologie,” *Gesundheitswesen*, vol. 73, no. 12, pp. 888–892, Dec. 2011, doi: [10.1055/s-0031-1291192](https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0031-1291192).

[6] S. Greenland, J. M. Robins, and J. Pearl, “Confounding and Collapsibility in Causal Inference,” *Statistical Science*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 29–46, 1999, Available: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2676645>

[7] M. Chinazzi *et al.*, “The effect of travel restrictions on the spread of the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak,” *Science*, vol. 368, no. 6489, pp. 395–400, 2020, doi: [10.1126/science.aba9757](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aba9757).

[8] M. U. G. Kraemer *et al.*, “The effect of human mobility and control measures on the COVID-19 epidemic in China.” *Science (New York, N.Y.)*, vol. 368, no. 6490, pp. 493–497, May 2020, doi: [10.1126/science.abb4218](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abb4218).

[9] K. Linka, M. Peirlinck, F. Sahli Costabal, and E. Kuhl, “Outbreak dynamics of COVID-19 in Europe and the effect of travel restrictions.” *Computer methods in biomechanics and biomedical engineering*, pp. 1–8, May 2020, doi: [10.1080/10255842.2020.1759560](https://doi.org/10.1080/10255842.2020.1759560).

[10] C. Santana, F. Botta, H. Barbosa, F. Privitera, R. Menezes, and R. Di Clemente, “Analysis of human mobility in the UK during the COVID-19 pandemic,” 2020.

[11] S. Engle, J. Stromme, and A. Zhou, “Staying at home: Mobility effects of COVID-19,” *Available at SSRN*, 2020, Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3565703>

[12] M. Mazzoli, D. Mateo, A. Hernando, S. Meloni, and J. J. Ramasco, “Effects of mobility and multi-seeding on the propagation of the COVID-19 in Spain,” *medRxiv*, p. 2020.05.09.20096339, Jan. 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.05.09.20096339](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.09.20096339).

[13] G. A. Wellenius *et al.*, “Impacts of State-Level Policies on Social Distancing in the United States Using Aggregated Mobility Data during the COVID-19 Pandemic,” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.10172*, 2020.

[14] F. C. Coelho *et al.*, “Assessing the potential impact of COVID-19 in Brazil: Mobility, Morbidity and the burden on the Health Care System,” *medRxiv*, p. 2020.03.19.20039131, Jan. 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.03.19.20039131](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.19.20039131).

[15] A. Lasry *et al.*, “Timing of community mitigation and changes in reported COVID-19 and community mobility - four U.S. Metropolitan areas, February 26-April 1, 2020,” *MMWR. Morbidity and mortality weekly report*, vol. 69, no. 15, p. 451—457, 2020, doi: [10.15585/mmwr.mm6915e2](https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6915e2).

[16] C. Xiong *et al.*, “Data-Driven Modeling Reveals the Impact of Stay-at-Home Orders on Human Mobility during the COVID-19 Pandemic in the U.S,” *arXiv e-prints*, p. arXiv:2005.00667, May 2020, Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.00667>

[17] R. Goel and R. Sharma, “Mobility Based SIR Model For Pandemics–With Case Study Of COVID-19,” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.13015*, 2020.

[18] L. Zhang *et al.*, “AN INTERACTIVE COVID-19 MOBILITY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DISTANCING ANALYSIS PLATFORM,” *medRxiv*, p. 2020.04.29.20085472, Jan. 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.04.29.20085472](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.29.20085472).

[19] M. S. Warren and S. W. Skillman, “Mobility changes in response to COVID-19,” *arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.14228*, 2020.

[20] A. Scala *et al.*, “Between Geography and Demography: Key Interdependencies and Exit Mechanisms for Covid-19,” *Available at SSRN 3572141*, 2020.

[21] J. H. Fowler, S. J. Hill, N. Obradovich, and R. Levin, “The Effect of Stay-at-Home Orders on COVID-19 Cases and Fatalities in the United States,” *medRxiv*, 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.04.13.20063628](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.13.20063628).

[22] S. Lai *et al.*, “Effect of non-pharmaceutical interventions to contain COVID-19 in China,” *Nature*, May 2020, doi: [10.1038/s41586-020-2293-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2293-x).

[23] M.-C. Chang, R. Kahn, Y.-A. Li, C.-S. Lee, C. O. Buckee, and H.-H. Chang, “Modeling the impact of human mobility and travel restrictions on the potential spread of SARS-CoV-2 in Taiwan,” *medRxiv*, p. 2020.04.07.20053439, Jan. 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.04.07.20053439](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.07.20053439).

[24] J. Liu *et al.*, “Impact of meteorological factors on the COVID-19 transmission: A multi-city study in China.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 726, p. 138513, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138513](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138513).

[25] M. Jahangiri, M. Jahangiri, and M. Najafgholipour, “The sensitivity and specificity analyses of ambient temperature and population size on the transmission rate of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in different provinces of Iran.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 728, p. 138872, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138872](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138872).

[26] J. Xie and Y. Zhu, “Association between ambient temperature and COVID-19 infection in 122 cities from China.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 724, p. 138201, Jul. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138201](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138201).

[27] Y. Ma *et al.*, “Effects of temperature variation and humidity on the death of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 724, p. 138226, Jul. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138226](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138226).

[28] R. Tosepu *et al.*, “Correlation between weather and Covid-19 pandemic in Jakarta, Indonesia.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 725, p. 138436, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138436](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138436).

[29] Á. Briz-Redón and Á. Serrano-Aroca, “A spatio-temporal analysis for exploring the effect of temperature on COVID-19 early evolution in Spain.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 728, p. 138811, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138811](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138811).

[30] N. Iqbal, Z. Fareed, F. Shahzad, X. He, U. Shahzad, and M. Lina, “The nexus between COVID-19, temperature and exchange rate in Wuhan city: New findings from partial and multiple wavelet coherence.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 729, p. 138916, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138916](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138916).

[31] M. F. Bashir *et al.*, “Correlation between climate indicators and COVID-19 pandemic in New York, USA.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 728, p. 138835, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138835](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138835).

[32] C. Del Rio and A. Camacho-Ortiz, “Will environmental changes in temperature affect the course of COVID-19?” *The Brazilian journal of infectious diseases : an official publication of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases*, May 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.bjid.2020.04.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjid.2020.04.007).

[33] Y. Yao *et al.*, “No association of COVID-19 transmission with temperature or UV radiation in Chinese cities.” *The European respiratory journal*, vol. 55, no. 5, May 2020, doi: [10.1183/13993003.00517-2020](https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.00517-2020).

[34] M. Ujiie, S. Tsuzuki, and N. Ohmagari, “Effect of temperature on the infectivity of COVID-19.” *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, vol. 95, pp. 301–303, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.ijid.2020.04.068](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2020.04.068).

[35] P. Mecenas, R. Bastos, A. Vallinoto, and D. Normando, “Effects of temperature and humidity on the spread of COVID-19: A systematic review.” *medRxiv*, p. 2020.04.14.20064923, Jan. 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.04.14.20064923](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.14.20064923).

[36] A. Vantarakis, I. Chatziprodromidou, and T. Apostolou, “COVID-19 and Environmental factors. A PRISMA-compliant systematic review,” *medRxiv*, p. 2020.05.10.20069732, Jan. 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.05.10.20069732](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.10.20069732).

[37] M. F. F. Sobral, G. B. Duarte, A. I. G. da Penha Sobral, M. L. M. Marinho, and A. de Souza Melo, “Association between climate variables and global transmission of SARS-CoV-2.” *Science of the Total Environment*, vol. 729, p. 138997, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138997](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138997).

[38] H. Eslami and M. Jalili, “The role of environmental factors to transmission of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19).” *AMB Express*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 92, May 2020, doi: [10.1186/s13568-020-01028-0](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13568-020-01028-0).

[39] Y. Wu *et al.*, “Effects of temperature and humidity on the daily new cases and new deaths of COVID-19 in 166 countries,” *Science of The Total Environment*, vol. 729, p. 139051, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.139051>.

[40] S. Gupta, G. S. Raghuwanshi, and A. Chanda, “Effect of weather on COVID-19 spread in the US: A prediction model for India in 2020.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 728, p. 138860, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138860](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138860).

[41] M. Şahin, “Impact of weather on COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 728, p. 138810, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138810](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138810).

[42] P. Jüni *et al.*, “Impact of climate and public health interventions on the COVID-19 pandemic: A prospective cohort study.” *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, May 2020, doi: [10.1503/cmaj.200920](https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.200920).

[43] Y. Jiang, X.-J. Wu, and Y.-J. Guan, “Effect of ambient air pollutants and meteorological variables on COVID-19 incidence.” *Infection control and hospital epidemiology*, pp. 1–11, May 2020, doi: [10.1017/ice.2020.222](https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2020.222).

[44] B. Pirouz, S. Shaffiee Haghshenas, B. Pirouz, S. Shaffiee Haghshenas, and P. Piro, “Development of an Assessment Method for Investigating the Impact of Climate and Urban Parameters in Confirmed Cases of COVID-19: A New Challenge in Sustainable Development.” *International journal of environmental research and public health*, vol. 17, no. 8, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.3390/ijerph17082801](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17082801).

[45] A. C. Auler, F. A. M. Cássaro, V. O. da Silva, and L. F. Pires, “Evidence that high temperatures and intermediate relative humidity might favor the spread of COVID-19 in tropical climate: A case study for the most affected Brazilian cities.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 729, p. 139090, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.139090](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.139090).

[46] M. P. Ward, S. Xiao, and Z. Zhang, “The Role of Climate During the COVID-19 epidemic in New South Wales, Australia.” *Transboundary and emerging diseases*, May 2020, doi: [10.1111/tbed.13631](https://doi.org/10.1111/tbed.13631).

[47] H. Qi *et al.*, “COVID-19 transmission in Mainland China is associated with temperature and humidity: A time-series analysis.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 728, p. 138778, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138778](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138778).

[48] D. N. Prata, W. Rodrigues, and P. H. Bermejo, “Temperature significantly changes COVID-19 transmission in (sub)tropical cities of Brazil.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 729, p. 138862, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138862](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138862).

[49] P. Shi *et al.*, “Impact of temperature on the dynamics of the COVID-19 outbreak in China.” *The Science of the total environment*, vol. 728, p. 138890, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138890](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138890).

[50] J. Demongeot, Y. Flet-Berliac, and H. Seligmann, “Temperature Decreases Spread Parameters of the New Covid-19 Case Dynamics.” *Biology*, vol. 9, no. 5, May 2020, doi: [10.3390/biology9050094](https://doi.org/10.3390/biology9050094).

[51] M. Effenberger, A. Kronbichler, J. I. Shin, G. Mayer, H. Tilg, and P. Perco, “Association of the COVID-19 pandemic with Internet Search Volumes: A Google Trends(TM) Analysis.” *International journal of infectious diseases : IJID : official publication of the International Society for Infectious Diseases*, vol. 95, pp. 192–197, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.ijid.2020.04.033](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2020.04.033).

[52] Y.-H. Lin, C.-H. Liu, and Y.-C. Chiu, “Google searches for the keywords of "wash hands" predict the speed of national spread of COVID-19 outbreak among 21 countries.” *Brain, behavior, and immunity*, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.bbi.2020.04.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2020.04.020).

[53] A. Walker, C. Hopkins, and P. Surda, “Use of Google Trends to investigate loss-of-smell‒related searches during the COVID-19 outbreak,” *International Forum of Allergy & Rhinology*, vol. 10, no. 7, pp. 839–847, 2020, doi: [10.1002/alr.22580](https://doi.org/10.1002/alr.22580).

[54] T. S. Higgins, A. W. Wu, D. Sharma, E. A. Illing, K. Rubel, and J. Y. Ting, “Correlations of Online Search Engine Trends With Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Incidence: Infodemiology Study.” *JMIR public health and surveillance*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. e19702, May 2020, doi: [10.2196/19702](https://doi.org/10.2196/19702).

[55] S. M. Ayyoubzadeh, S. M. Ayyoubzadeh, H. Zahedi, M. Ahmadi, and S. R Niakan Kalhori, “Predicting COVID-19 Incidence Through Analysis of Google Trends Data in Iran: Data Mining and Deep Learning Pilot Study.” *JMIR Public Health and Surveillance*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. e18828, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.2196/18828](https://doi.org/10.2196/18828).

[56] X. Yuan, J. Xu, S. Hussain, H. Wang, N. Gao, and L. Zhang, “Trends and Prediction in Daily New Cases and Deaths of COVID-19 in the United States: An Internet Search-Interest Based Model.” *Exploratory research and hypothesis in medicine*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 1–6, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.14218/ERHM.2020.00023](https://doi.org/10.14218/ERHM.2020.00023).

[57] A. Mavragani, “Tracking COVID-19 in Europe: Infodemiology Approach.” *JMIR public health and surveillance*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. e18941, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.2196/18941](https://doi.org/10.2196/18941).

[58] D. Hu *et al.*, “More effective strategies are required to strengthen public awareness of COVID-19: Evidence from Google Trends.” *Journal of global health*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 011003, Jun. 2020, doi: [10.7189/jogh.10.011003](https://doi.org/10.7189/jogh.10.011003).

[59] Y. Ortiz-Martínez, J. E. Garcia-Robled, D. L. Vásquez-Castañeda, D. K. Bonilla-Aldana, and A. J. Rodriguez-Morales, “Can Google® trends predict COVID-19 incidence and help preparedness? The situation in Colombia.” *Travel medicine and infectious disease*, p. 101703, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.tmaid.2020.101703](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmaid.2020.101703).

[60] C. Li, L. J. Chen, X. Chen, M. Zhang, C. P. Pang, and H. Chen, “Retrospective analysis of the possibility of predicting the COVID-19 outbreak from Internet searches and social media data, China, 2020.” *Euro surveillance : bulletin Europeen sur les maladies transmissibles = European communicable disease bulletin*, vol. 25, no. 10, Mar. 2020, doi: [10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.10.2000199](https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.10.2000199).

[61] A. I. Bento, T. Nguyen, C. Wing, F. Lozano-Rojas, Y.-Y. Ahn, and K. Simon, “Evidence from internet search data shows information-seeking responses to news of local COVID-19 cases.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, May 2020, doi: [10.1073/pnas.2005335117](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2005335117).

[62] S. Springer, L. M. Menzel, and M. Zieger, “Google Trends provides a tool to monitor population concerns and information needs during COVID-19 pandemic.” *Brain, behavior, and immunity*, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.bbi.2020.04.073](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2020.04.073).

[63] W. K. Zhou, A. L. Wang, F. Xia, Y. N. Xiao, and S. Y. Tang, “Effects of media reporting on mitigating spread of COVID-19 in the early phase of the outbreak.” *Mathematical biosciences and engineering : MBE*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 2693–2707, Mar. 2020, doi: [10.3934/mbe.2020147](https://doi.org/10.3934/mbe.2020147).

[64] M. Bannister-Tyrrell, A. Meyer, C. Faverjon, and A. Cameron, “Preliminary evidence that higher temperatures are associated with lower incidence of COVID-19, for cases reported globally up to 29th February 2020,” *medRxiv*, p. 2020.03.18.20036731, Jan. 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.03.18.20036731](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.18.20036731).

[65] A. Strzelecki, “The second worldwide wave of interest in coronavirus since the COVID-19 outbreaks in South Korea, Italy and Iran: A Google Trends study,” *Brain, behavior, and immunity*, pp. S0889-1591(20)30551-1, Apr. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.bbi.2020.04.042](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbi.2020.04.042).

[66] M. Schröder, “AfD-Unterstützer sind nicht abgehängt, sondern ausländerfeindlich,” Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW), Berlin, {SOEPpapers} on {Multidisciplinary} {Panel} {Data} {Research} 975, 2018. Available: <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/181028>

[67] E. von Elm, G. Schreiber, and C. C. Haupt, “Methodische Anleitung für Scoping Reviews (JBI-Methodologie),” *Zeitschrift für Evidenz, Fortbildung und Qualität im Gesundheitswesen*, vol. 143, pp. 1–7, Jun. 2019, doi: [10.1016/j.zefq.2019.05.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.zefq.2019.05.004).

[68] M. Wang *et al.*, “Temperature significant change COVID-19 transmission in 429 cities,” *medRxiv*, 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.02.22.20025791](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.22.20025791).

[69] N. Dragano, C. J. Rupprecht, O. Dortmann, M. Scheider, and M. Wahrendorf, “Higher risk of COVID-19 hospitalization for unemployed: An analysis of 1,298,416 health insured individuals in Germany,” *medRxiv*, 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.06.17.20133918](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.06.17.20133918).

[70] S. Dohle, T. Wingen, and M. Schreiber, “Acceptance and adoption of protective measures during the COVID-19 pandemic: The role of trust in politics and trust in science.” OSF Preprints, May 2020. doi: [10.31219/osf.io/w52nv](https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/w52nv).

[71] S. de Lusignan *et al.*, “Risk factors for SARS-CoV-2 among patients in the Oxford Royal College of General Practitioners Research and Surveillance Centre primary care network: A cross-sectional study,” *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, doi: [10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30371-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30371-6).

[72] B. J. Cowling *et al.*, “Impact assessment of non-pharmaceutical interventions against coronavirus disease 2019 and influenza in Hong Kong: An observational study,” *The Lancet Public Health*, vol. 5, no. 5, pp. e279–e288, May 2020, doi: [10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30090-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30090-6).

[73] S. Openshaw, “Ecological Fallacies and the Analysis of Areal Census Data,” *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 17–31, 1984, doi: [10.1068/a160017](https://doi.org/10.1068/a160017).

[74] J. Pearl and E. Bareinboim, “External validity: From do-calculus to transportability across populations,” *Statistical Science*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 579–595, Nov. 2014, doi: [10.1214/14-sts486](https://doi.org/10.1214/14-sts486).

[75] Google LLC, “Google Trends, search term "corona".” Accessed: Jun. 25, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.google.com/trends>

[76] Robert Koch-Institut (RKI), “Fallzahlen in Deutschland (COVID-19).” Available: <https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/InfAZ/N/Neuartiges_Coronavirus/Fallzahlen.html>

[77] Google LLC, “Google COVID-19 community mobility reports.” Accessed: Jun. 25, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/>

[78] Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD) Climate Data Center (CDC), “Recent daily station observations (temperature, pressure, precipitation,sunshine duration, etc.) For Germany, quality control not completed yet, version recent.” Accessed: Jun. 25, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/CDC/observations_germany/climate/daily/kl/recent/>

[79] Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR), “INKAR – Indikatoren und Karten zur Raum- und Stadtentwicklung.” Accessed: Jun. 25, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.inkar.de/>

[80] T. Mitze, R. Kosfeld, J. Rode, and K. Wälde, “Face masks considerably reduce COVID-19 cases in Germany: A synthetic control method approach,” Institute of Labor Economics (IZA), IZA Discussion Papers 13319, 2020. Available: <https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:iza:izadps:dp13319>

[81] O. Gencoglu and M. Gruber, “Causal modeling of twitter activity during COVID-19,” *medRxiv*, 2020, doi: [10.1101/2020.05.16.20103903](https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.16.20103903).

[82] P. Spirtes, C. N. Glymour, R. Scheines, and D. Heckerman, *Causation, prediction, and search*. MIT press, 2000.

[83] J. Pearl, *Causality*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009. Available: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/causality/B0046844FAE10CBF274D4ACBDAEB5F5B>

[84] S. Greenland, J. Pearl, and J. M. Robins, “Causal Diagrams for Epidemiologic Research,” *Epidemiology*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 37–48, 1999, Available: <https://journals.lww.com/epidem/Fulltext/1999/01000/Causal_Diagrams_for_Epidemiologic_Research.8.aspx>

[85] L. Henckel, E. Perković, and M. H. Maathuis, “Graphical Criteria for Efficient Total Effect Estimation via Adjustment in Causal Linear Models,” *arXiv e-prints*, p. arXiv:1907.02435, Jul. 2019, Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02435>

[86] R Core Team, *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing, 2019. Available: <https://www.R-project.org/>

[87] M. Kalisch, M. Mächler, D. Colombo, M. H. Maathuis, and P. Bühlmann, “Causal Inference Using Graphical Models with the R Package pcalg,” *Journal of Statistical Software*, vol. 47, no. 11, pp. 1–26, 2012, doi: [10.18637/jss.v047.i11](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v047.i11).

[88] J. M. Hilbe and W. H. Greene, “4 - Count Response Regression Models,” in *Essential Statistical Methods for Medical Statistics*, C. R. Rao, J. P. Miller, and D. C. Rao, Eds., Boston: North-Holland, 2011, pp. 104–145. Available: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780444537379500074>

[89] E. Perković, J. Textor, M. Kalisch, and M. H. Maathuis, “A Complete Generalized Adjustment Criterion,” *arXiv e-prints*, p. arXiv:1507.01524, Jul. 2015, Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1507.01524>

[90] W. N. Venables and B. D. Ripley, *Modern applied statistics with s*, Fourth. New York: Springer, 2002. Available: <http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/pub/MASS4>

[91] W. O. Kermack and A. G. McKendrick, “Contributions to the mathematical theory of epidemics–i. 1927,” *Bulletin of mathematical biology*, vol. 53, no. 1–2, p. 33—55, 1991, doi: [10.1007/bf02464423](https://doi.org/10.1007/bf02464423).

[92] M. an der Heiden and U. Buchholz, “Modellierung von Beispielszenarien der SARS-CoV-2-Epidemie 2020 in Deutschland,” 2020, doi: [10.25646/6571.2](https://doi.org/10.25646/6571.2).

[93] H. R. Kunsch, “The jackknife and the bootstrap for general stationary observations,” *Ann. Statist.*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 1217–1241, Sep. 1989, doi: [10.1214/aos/1176347265](https://doi.org/10.1214/aos/1176347265).

[94] C. A. Field and A. H. Welsh, “Bootstrapping clustered data,” *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series B (Statistical Methodology)*, vol. 69, no. 3, pp. 369–390, 2007, Available: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4623274>