

News

- 8 News

27.03.2022

6th Ad hoc statement of the position paper authors group: The pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2/CoViD-19



44 / 5.000 Übersetzungsergebnisse Corona: integration into routine care

Exactly two years after the start of its publications, the group of authors presents its [6th ad hoc statement on SARS-CoV-2/CoViD-19](#) and calls for the immediate integration of corona care into routine medical care. Tests without cause should be stopped; instead, symptoms and diseases should be clarified using standard medical procedures. The outpatient-inpatient gap in the care of sick infected people must be closed through energetic efforts in order to show support and, if necessary, to enable regulated hospitalization. The vulnerable groups are to be defined more precisely under the conditions of their vaccination status, and among the diverse questions in social and psychological care, more attention should be paid to the needs of institutionally cared for patients in hospitals and nursing homes and, for example, the farewell of the deceased should be given a dignified framework.

Seven demands are made in this regard. "The end of the pandemic will not be televised", a pandemic does not end suddenly, but requires complex compromises and therefore requires strong, experienced political leadership. Since many measures have been introduced without valid justification, the difficulty now is to explain their termination without reference to the cessation of these reasons. Politicians face the difficult task of shaping this phase of the end of

the pandemic.

Contact:

Prof. Dr. Gerd Glaeske (verstorben)

21.01.2022



29.08.2021

Thesis paper 8.0| - The pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2 / CoViD-19



Pandemic as a complex system, control of the epidemic using indicator-sets, children and adolescents in the corona pandemic, politics and democracy under pandemic conditions

The 8th theses paper expands the tried and tested tripartite division of epidemiology, prevention and social policy by a preceding chapter, which proposes a conceptual understanding of the

epidemic that differs from the common, biological-linear view. A total of four topics are dealt with:

- The pandemic as a complex system,
- Control through indicators and development of indicator sets,
- Children and adolescents in the corona pandemic,
- Politics and democracy under pandemic conditions.

Theses paper 8 tries to gain more perspective, primarily by proposing a concept for understanding the pandemic, secondly by proposing a set of indicators suitable for controlling, thirdly by further deepening the knowledge of the children and adolescents in the pandemic, and fourth, by attempting political interpretation to bid.

Summary:

The proposed concept is that the epidemic should be seen as a complex system. The individual persons represent the elements of the system, the infection as a form of interaction, the infection processes as a result of virus, host and environmental properties according to the rules of this interaction, that are indeed present in complex systems, but are not visible. Success-oriented handling of an epidemic requires knowledge of its essential characteristics (attractors, e.g. age dependency), the expansion of knowledge through iterative interventions (e.g. evaluation of school closings), and as the basis of all efforts, social self-confidence and openness to different approaches.

A concrete proposal for a multidimensional indicator set for control is presented, which, based on the draft of the German Hospital Society, focuses on age stratification and a reporting rate specified according to vaccination status, comorbidity, socio-economic factors and positivity rate along with test frequency. Outcome indicators such as hospitalization (also specified according to comorbidity and vaccination protection), intensive care and the need for ventilation are also used. However, a political line in the transition to multidimensional control systems is currently not discernible.

During the pandemic, children and adolescents made a significant contribution to society and, in doing so, accepted serious disadvantages themselves. In all measures that will apply in the future, your best interests must be given priority.

Instead of linearity and subordination, autonomy, ambiguity or VUCA (variability, uncertainty, complexity, ambiguity) are the words that have to be implemented in politics today.

Contact:

Prof. Dr. Gerd Glaeske (verstorben)

Prof. Dr. Philip Manow

28.07.2021

Third ad hoc statement by the group of authors on intensive medicine care



The group of authors supplements the statements from theses 4 and 6.1 on intensive medicine care

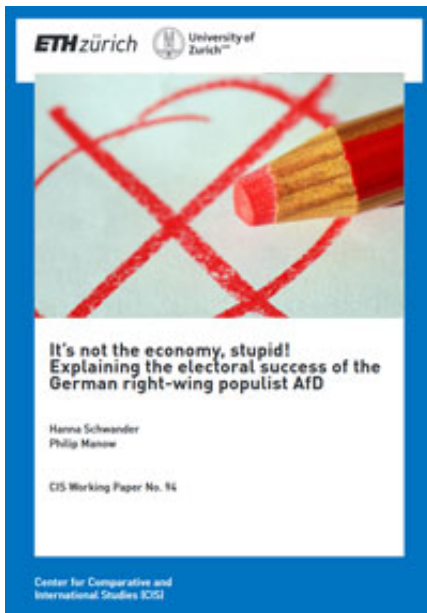
Contact:

Prof. Dr. Gerd Glaeske (verstorben)

Prof. Dr. Philip Manow

22.09.2017

Political Science Study: Alternative für Deutschland (AfD)-voters have right-wing tendencies



Universities of Bremen and Zurich compare election outcomes / AfD-supporters not "victims of modernization".

Right-wing populism is on the rise. Everywhere? Until recently, the resilience of the German party system to such a party has been an exception to this general trend. The establishment of the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) in the wake of the Eurozone crisis put an end to this German exceptionalism.

This paper tests the 'losers of modernization'-thesis, one of the most dominant explanations for right-wing populist voting, for the case of the AfD. Based on district level data from the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development and official data on electoral outcomes at the district level, we examine whether the socio-economic characteristics of a district yield any explanatory power for the AfD's electoral success in the federal elections of 2013 and the elections to the European Parliament in 2014. With this data, we avoid problems of representativeness and reliability of survey data with respect to socio-economically marginalized groups and their voting behavior. Our findings suggest that the modernization thesis bears little relevance for the success of the populist right in Germany. By contrast, we find a strong correlation between the AfD's electoral success in a district and the success of radical right parties in previous elections in the same district. We explain this intriguing finding with a "tradition of radical right voting" and a specific political culture on which the AfD has been able to draw once the broader political and social context allowed for the creation of a right-wing populist party in Germany.

More information:

Study: [It's not the economy, stupid! Explaining the electoral success of the German right-wing](#)

[populist AfD](#)

Contact:

Prof. Dr. Philip Manow

09.10.2014

Party competition and voter de- & re-alignments in times of welfare state transformations

Conference held by Centre for Social Policy Research and Sciences Po, Paris on September 25-26, 2014.

The aim of this workshop was to bridge the research on party competition, electoral politics and welfare state transformations. With quite some cross-country variation, we witness major changes in the welfare state arrangements all over Europe since the beginning of the new millennium. In Continental Europe, for example, reputed for its reform incapacity, large parts of the welfare state underwent substantial reforms in the recent years. Even more profound reforms have been provoked in the wake of the European sovereign debt crisis in Spain, Portugal, and Greece. The welfare state was not only the 'principal institution in the construction of post-war capitalism', but also helped to underpin stable party-voter alignments when the cultural milieus on which given parties were based started to erode in the 1970s. Today, these stabilizing resources are largely depleted as the need to reform, recalibrate and retrench now meets a much more volatile electoral environment. We want to reflect on the effects of these welfare state transformations on party competition in a broader perspective. Given the importance of welfare states for structuring political contestation and the magnitude of recent reforms, our starting hypothesis is that the transformations of the welfare states should impact on various aspects of political competition.

A recent literature is concerned with the electoral consequences of such reforms. It asks whether governments will indeed be punished for retrenching the welfare state or whether welfare state friendly parties are spared from such punishment. But more encompassing analyses looking at the effects on party competition, the consequences for voter behavior and new reform coalitions are still lacking. This is surprising considering that the welfare state is one of the major objects of political contestation and the economic dimension of political competition is largely structured by attitudes and positions towards the (welfare) state. At the same time, the redistributive and thereby political consequences of reforms are complex, since social policy is multidimensional:

Many reforms cut back on passive protection against 'old' risks while implementing new schemes to cope with 'new' social risks and reinforcing the employment orientation of social policies.

Yet, party competition is changing as well. Research on changes in party systems often emphasizes the effects of long-term structural trends on the structuring capacity of traditional conflict lines on party-voter alignments or party competition. The welfare state's influence on potential reconfigurations of these party-voter alignments or party competition is, however, often neglected. Yet, welfare state changes impact party competition as well as party-voter links. Losers of the recent welfare state reforms, for example, might vote increasingly for parties at the poles of the party spectrum. Potentially, this leads to a stronger polarization and fragmentation of party systems, but it could also lead to a lower legitimacy of governments as larger parts of the population are not represented in governments. Hence, we are interested in the effects of welfare state reforms on political alienation and vote abstention, on political polarization and the rise of radical left and right parties, as well as on the potential re-positioning of mainstream parties as a reaction to these new challengers – a repositioning that might also take place on 'non-economic' dimensions of party contestation. Has the 're-moralization' of politics to do with the depletion of politics' material resources?

Thanks to the generous funding of the CRC "Transformations of the State" and Sciences Po, Paris, the following group of scholars were invited to discuss the above outlined questions:

- Alexandre Afonso, King's College, London, UK
- Ben Ansell, Nuffield College, Oxford University, UK
- Silja Häusermann, University of Zurich, Switzerland
- Carsten Jensen, University of Aarhus, Denmark
- Herbert Kitschelt, Duke University, USA
- Johannes Lindvall, University of Lund, Sweden
- Kimberly Morgan, George Washington University, USA
- Jonathan T. Polk, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
- Philipp Rehm, University of Ohio, USA
- Jan Rovny, Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po, Paris, France
- Allison Rovny, Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po, Paris, France
- David Rueda, Nuffield College, University of Oxford, UK

Conveners:

Philip Manow, Centre for Social Policy Research, University of Bremen, Germany

Bruno Palier, Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po, Paris, France

Hanna Schwander, Centre for Social Policy Research, University of Bremen, Germany

Contact:

Prof. Dr. Philip Manow

18.08.2014

Professor Manow is on leave in the academic year 2014/15

He has been invited as a fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin.

Contact:

[Prof. Dr. Philip Manow](#)

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16.09.2010

Philip Manow becomes cohead of the Economics Department at the ZeS

Professor Philip Manow has accepted an offer from the University of Bremen.

Philip Manow will start his new position as a professor in the Political Science Department in October 2010. Together with Professor Stefan Traub he will head the Economics Department in the Centre for Social policy Research.

Philip Manow's research focusses on issues of political economy, the welfare state and political institutions. He has previously worked at the University of Heidelberg, the University of Konstanz and at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne.

During his work for the Centre for Social Policy Research, Philip Manow will particularly examine the link between economic structural change, social policy, and party politics.

Contact:

Prof. Dr. Philip Manow

