

Desigualdades & Pobreza

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Working from home in developing countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Charles Gottlieb

Autor Jan Grobovšek

Autor Markus Poschke

Autor Fernando Saltiel

Resumo We use worker-level data on the task content of jobs to measure the ability to work-from-home (WFH) in developing countries. We show that the ability to WFH is low in developing countries and document significant heterogeneity across and within occupations, and across worker characteristics. Our measure suggests that educated workers, wage employees and women have a higher ability to WFH. Using data from Brazil, Costa Rica and Peru, we show that our measure is predictive of actual WFH both in terms of overall levels and variation with occupation and individual characteristics, as well as employment outcomes. Our measure can thus be used to predict WFH outcomes in developing countries.

Data 2021-04-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0014292121000325>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 17:18:16

Volume 133

Páginas 103679

Título da publicação European Economic Review

DOI 10.1016/j.euroecorev.2021.103679

Abreviatura do periódico European Economic Review

ISSN 0014-2921

Data de adição 18/03/2022 17:18:16

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Occupations, Remote work, Tasks, Work from home

Anexos

- Versão aceita
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

Who on Earth can work from home?

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Daniel Garrote Sanchez
Autor Nicolas Gomez Parra
Autor Caglar Ozden
Autor Bob Rijkers
Autor Mariana Viollaz
Autor Hernan Winkler

Data 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Oxford University Press

Volume 36

Páginas 67–100

Título da publicação The World Bank Research Observer

Edição 1

Data de adição 15/03/2022 09:04:38

Data de modificação 15/03/2022 09:04:42

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Trabalho Doméstico Remunerado e Covid-19: aprofundamento das vulnerabilidades em uma ocupação precarizada

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Carolina Tokarski

Autor Luana Pinheiro

Data 2021-3-4

Idioma pt

Título curto Trabalho Doméstico Remunerado e Covid-19

Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)

URL https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/boletim_analise_politico/210304_bapi_26_artigo_6.pdf

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Páginas 55-64

Título da publicação Boletim de Análise Político-Institucional

DOI 10.38116/bapi26art6

Edição 26

Abreviatura do periódico BAPI

ISSN 2237-6208

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Anexos

- Tokarski e Pinheiro - 2021 - Trabalho Doméstico Remunerado e Covid-19 aprofund.pdf

The Unequal Pandemic: COVID-19 and Health Inequalities

Tipo Livro

Autor Bambra Clare

Autor Lynch Julia

Autor Katherine E. Smith

Resumo Rated as a top 10 book about the COVID-19 pandemic by New Statesman: <https://www.newstatesman.com/culture/2021/07/best-books-about-covid-19-pandemic> EPDF and EPUB available Open Access under CC-BY-NC-ND It has been claimed that we are 'all in it together' and that the COVID-19 virus 'does not discriminate'. This accessible, yet authoritative book dispels this myth of COVID-19 as an 'equal opportunity' disease, by showing how the pandemic is a syndemic of disease and inequality. Drawing on international data and accounts, it argues that the pandemic is unequal in three ways: it has killed unequally, been experienced unequally and will impoverish unequally. These inequalities are a political choice: with governments effectively choosing who lives and who dies, we need to learn from COVID-19 quickly to prevent growing inequality and to reduce health inequalities in the future. COVID-19 is an unequal pandemic.

Data 2021-06-15

Idioma English

Título curto The Unequal Pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Books

Extra Google-Books-ID: CIYzEAAAQBAJ

Lugar Bristol, England

Editor Bristol University Press; Policy Press

ISBN 978-1-4473-6125-1

de páginas 200

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Etiquetas:

Medical / Health Policy, Social Science / Discrimination

Anexos

- Google Books Link

The pandemic of poverty, vulnerability, and COVID-19: Evidence from a fuzzy multidimensional analysis of deprivations in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Fernando Flores Tavares
Autor Gianni Betti
Data 2021
Extra Publisher: Elsevier
Volume 139
Páginas Article 105307
Título da publicação World Development
Data de adição 28/02/2022 17:29:38
Data de modificação 18/03/2022 17:07:49

The labour market fallout of COVID-19: Who endures, who doesn't and what are the implications for inequality

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Sergei Soares
Autor Janine Berg
Resumo Government responses to the COVID-19 pandemic have differed in scope and design, with important implications for the labour market as a whole but also for specific groups of workers. Using labour force survey data from seven middle-and high-income countries, this article analyses transitions in the labour market in the first two quarters of 2020 and compares them with transitions in the previous year. The authors find that governments that favoured wage subsidies over other forms of income support were able to lessen labour market volatility, but that in all seven countries studied the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated labour market inequalities.
Data 2022
Idioma en
Título curto The labour market fallout of COVID-19
Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library
URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ilr.12214>
Data de acesso 03/03/2022 15:22:36
Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/ilr.12214>
Volume 161
Páginas 1-24
Título da publicação International Labour Review
DOI 10.1111/ilr.12214
Edição 1
ISSN 1564-913X

Data de adição 03/03/2022 15:22:37

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 17:51:47

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, labour market inequality, labour market policy, labour market transitions

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

The impact of transit monetary costs on transport inequality

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Daniel Herszenhut

Autor Rafael H. M. Pereira

Autor Licinio da Silva Portugal

Autor Matheus Henrique de Sousa Oliveira

Resumo Transport inequality analyses are often informed by accessibility estimates based solely on travel time impedance, ignoring other elements that might hinder access to activities, such as the monetary cost of a trip. This paper examines how and to what extent simultaneously incorporating both time and monetary costs into accessibility measures may impact transport inequality assessment. We calculate job accessibility by transit in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, using cumulative opportunity measures under distinct combinations of temporal and monetary thresholds, and compare how inequality levels vary across different scenarios. We find that the most common research practice of disregarding monetary costs tends to overestimate accessibility levels. However, stricter monetary constraints do not necessarily result in more unequal scenarios. How accessibility inequality is affected by monetary costs is highly dependent on what combinations of temporal and monetary cut-offs are considered in the analysis. In the case of Rio, opting for lower monetary thresholds when looking at shorter trips leads to inequality levels lower than those found in the no monetary threshold scenario, but results in higher inequality levels when allowing for longer trips. We find that the impact of monetary costs on transport inequality estimates depend on a complex interaction between fare policies, the spatial organization and operational characteristics of transit systems, and the spatial co-distribution of opportunities and residential locations. The paper thus highlights that conclusions and policy recommendations derived from transport inequality analyses can be affected in non-intuitive ways by the interplay between temporal and monetary constraints. Future research should investigate how different combinations of travel time and monetary costs thresholds affect inequality estimates in different contexts.

Data 2022-02-01

Idioma en
Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect
URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0966692322000321>
Data de acesso 18/03/2022 16:26:11
Volume 99
Páginas 103309
Título da publicação Journal of Transport Geography
DOI 10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2022.103309
Abreviatura do periódico Journal of Transport Geography
ISSN 0966-6923
Data de adição 18/03/2022 16:26:11
Data de modificação 18/03/2022 17:44:44

Etiquetas:

Accessibility, Equity, Fare policy, Monetary costs, Rio de Janeiro, Socio-spatial inequalities

Anexos

- Versão submetida
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

The impact of COVID-19 on the eradication of poverty: an incorrect diagnosis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Crelis F. Rammelt

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic is said to have reversed a decade of progress towards poverty alleviation. This opinion piece contends that this diagnosis is incomplete and possibly incorrect. It distracts us from understanding the ways in which the impacts of the pandemic are embedded in a longer trajectory of unjust economic development. Two problems are highlighted: a more reasonable international poverty line shows that extreme poverty is on the rise, and the alleged progress fails to account for relatively fast-rising food prices. COVID-19 is therefore not reversing any meaningful trend; it is merely aggravating the problem. Ignoring this critique, the inclusive growth and productive employment agendas persist in their aim to incorporate the poor in an economic system that – compelled by its own logic – (re)produces poverty, inequality and hunger and undermines welfare. Simply reinforcing these agendas in light of COVID-19 bypasses the question of the desirability and viability of the system in which the poor are supposed to be incorporated.

Data 2021-02-01

Título curto The impact of COVID-19 on the eradication of poverty

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2020.1860745>

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Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2020.1860745>

Volume 42

Páginas 441-447

Título da publicação Third World Quarterly

DOI 10.1080/01436597.2020.1860745

Edição 2

ISSN 0143-6597

Data de adição 19/03/2022 12:44:55

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 12:44:59

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, extreme poverty, inclusive development, post-growth, SDG

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Snapshot

The Impact of COVID-19 and Expanded Social Assistance on Inequality and Poverty in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Nora Lustig

Autor Valentina Martinez Pabon

Autor Federico Sanz

Autor Stephen D. Younger

Resumo We use microsimulation to estimate the distributional consequences of covid-19-induced lockdown policies in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. Our estimates of the poverty consequences are worse than many others' projections because we do not assume that the income losses are proportionally equal across the income distribution. We also simulate the effects of most of the expanded social assistance governments have introduced in response to the crisis. This has a large offsetting effect in Brazil and Argentina, much less in Colombia. In Mexico, there has been no such expansion. Contrary to prior expectations, we find that the worst effects are not on the poorest, but those (roughly) in the middle of the ex ante income distribution. In Brazil we find that poverty among the afrodescendants and indigenous populations increases by more than for whites, but the offsetting effects of expanded social assistance also are larger for the former. In Mexico, the crisis induces significantly less poverty among the indigenous population than it does for the nonindigenous one. In all countries the increase in poverty induced by the lockdown is similar for male- and female-

headed households but the offsetting effect of expanded social assistance is greater for female-headed households.

Data jun 2021

Idioma English

Catálogo de biblioteca ideas.repec.org

URL <https://ideas.repec.org/p/tul/ceqwps/92.html>

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Extra Publication Title: Commitment to Equity (CEQ) Working Paper Series

Volume 92

Título da publicação Commitment to Equity (CEQ) Working Paper Series

Data de adição 18/03/2022 10:18:10

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 15:37:23

Etiquetas:

Latin America, poverty, Covid19, inequality, microsimulations, mobility

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Fulltext PDF

The great unequalizer: initial health effects of COVID-19 in the United States

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Marcella Alsan

Autor Amitabh Chandra

Autor Kosali Simon

Data 2021

Título curto The great unequalizer

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Volume 35

Páginas 25–46

Título da publicação Journal of Economic Perspectives

Edição 3

Data de adição 03/03/2022 14:14:38

Data de modificação 03/03/2022 14:14:40

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Socio-economic inequalities and COVID-19 incidence and mortality in Brazilian children: a nationwide register-based study

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor P. R. Martins-Filho

Autor L. J. Quintans-Júnior

Autor A. A. de Souza Araújo

Autor K. B. Sposato

Autor C. S. Souza Tavares

Autor R. Q. Gurgel

Autor D. C. Fontes Leite

Autor S. M. de Paiva

Autor H. P. Santos

Autor V. S. Santos

Resumo Objectives This study aimed to estimate the incidence and mortality rates of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Brazilian children and to analyze its relationship with socio-economic inequalities in a state-level analysis. Study design This is a nationwide register-based study. Methods To estimate the incidence and mortality rates of COVID-19 in Brazilian children aged 0–19 years, we extracted data of confirmed cases and deaths from the de-identified microdata catalog and official bulletins of the 27 Brazilian states' health department websites until September 3, 2020. Social and economic inequalities were evaluated using the Social Vulnerability Index and Gini coefficient, respectively. The relationship between COVID-19 rates in Brazilian children and socio-economic vulnerability at the state level was analyzed using Spearman's rank correlation. Results Of the 3,998,055 individuals with COVID-19 included in our database, 335,279 (8.4%) were children aged 0–19 years. Eight hundred deaths in children were registered, which accounts for about 0.7% of the deaths related to COVID-19 in the country. There were important differences in the incidence and mortality rates among Brazilian regions, and a correlation between mortality rates and social ($\rho = 0.519$; P-value = 0.007; effect magnitude: moderate) and economic ($\rho = 0.615$; P-value < 0.001; effect magnitude: strong) inequalities was found in a state-level analysis. Conclusions This population-based study showed important regional differences in COVID-19 estimates for children in Brazil and a relationship between mortality rates and socio-economic inequalities. The knowledge of sociogeographic differences in the estimates of COVID-19 is crucial to planning societal strategies and local decision-making to mitigate the effects of disease in the pediatric population.

Data jan 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Socio-economic inequalities and COVID-19 incidence and mortality in Brazilian children

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0033350620304935>

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Volume 190

Páginas 4-6

Título da publicação Public Health

DOI 10.1016/j.puhe.2020.11.005

Abreviatura do periódico Public Health

ISSN 0033-3506

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Data de modificação 18/03/2022 18:05:45

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Pediatrics, Public health, SARS-CoV-2, Socio-economic factors

Anexos

- Texto completo
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence and social inequalities in different subgroups of healthcare workers in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Roberta Fernandes Correia

Autor Ana Carolina Carioca da Costa

Autor Daniella Campelo Batalha Cox Moore

Autor Maria Paula Carneiro de Oliveira

Autor Maria Célia Chaves Zuma

Autor Rômulo Gonçalves Galvani

Autor Wilson Savino

Autor Adriana Cesar Bonomo

Autor Zilton Farias Meira Vasconcelos

Autor Elizabeth Artmann

Data 2022

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Elsevier

Volume 7

Páginas 100170

Título da publicação The Lancet Regional Health-Americas

Data de adição 11/03/2022 17:29:35

Data de modificação 11/03/2022 17:29:43

Anexos

○ Full Text

Racial, Economic, and Health Inequality and COVID-19 Infection in the United States

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Vida Abedi

Autor Oluwaseyi Olulana

Autor Venkatesh Avula

Autor Durgesh Chaudhary

Autor Ayesha Khan

Autor Shima Shahjouei

Autor Jiang Li

Autor Ramin Zand

Resumo There is preliminary evidence of racial and social economic disparities in the population infected by and dying from COVID-19. The goal of this study is to report the associations of COVID-19 with respect to race, health, and economic inequality in the United States.

Data 2021-06-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-020-00833-4>

Data de acesso 03/03/2022 15:23:23

Volume 8

Páginas 732-742

Título da publicação Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities

DOI 10.1007/s40615-020-00833-4

Edição 3

Abreviatura do periódico J. Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities

ISSN 2196-8837

Data de adição 03/03/2022 15:23:23

Data de modificação 03/03/2022 15:23:23

Anexos

○ Springer Full Text PDF

Racial disparity in excess mortality in Brazil during COVID-19 times

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Maria Fatima Marinho
Autor Ana Torrens
Autor Renato Teixeira
Autor Luisa Campos Caldeira Brant
Autor Deborah Carvalho Malta
Autor Bruno Ramos Nascimento
Autor Antonio Luiz Pinho Ribeiro
Autor Richard Delaney
Autor Pedro do Carmo Baumgratz de Paula
Autor Philip Setel
Autor Jhames Matos Sampaio
Autor Ana Maria Nogales-Vasconcelos

Resumo We evaluated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on excess mortality by race/skin colour in Brazil, between epidemiological weeks 12 and 50 of 2020. We compared the 2020 point estimate and the expected point estimate applying 2019 mortality rates to the 2020 population. There was an excess of 187 002 deaths (+20.2%) compared to the expected. Excess mortality was 26.3% (23.3–29.3%) among blacks/browns compared to 15.1% (14.1–16.1%) among whites (58.9% of excess among black/browns). Age-standardized rates increased from 377 to 419/100 000 among blacks/browns compared to 328 to 398/100 000 in whites, resulting in 9% relative risk. Excess mortality in Brazil depicts a considerable gap, with increased mortality in all age groups in the black/brown population.

Data 2022-02-01

Catálogo de biblioteca Silverchair

URL <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckab097>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 09:19:58

Volume 32

Páginas 24-26

Título da publicação European Journal of Public Health

DOI 10.1093/eurpub/ckab097

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico European Journal of Public Health

ISSN 1101-1262

Data de adição 15/03/2022 09:19:58

Data de modificação 15/03/2022 09:46:38

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF
- Full Text PDF

Poverty and COVID-19 in Africa and Latin America

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Olivier Bargain

Autor Ulugbek Aminjonov

Resumo Since March 2020, governments have recommended or enacted lockdown policies to curb the spread of COVID-19. Yet, poorer segments of the population cannot afford to stay at home and must continue to work. In this paper, we test whether work-related mobility is effectively influenced by the local intensity of poverty. To do so, we exploit poverty data and Google mobility data for 242 regions of nine Latin American and African countries. We find that the drop in work-related mobility during the first lockdown period was indeed significantly lower in high-poverty regions compared to other regions. We also illustrate how higher poverty has induced a faster spread of the virus. The policy implication is that social protection measures in the form of food or cash transfers must be complementary to physical distancing measures. Further research must evaluate how such transfers, when implemented, have attenuated the difference between poor and non-poor regions in terms of exposure to the virus.

Data 2021-06-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X21000346>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 17:12:38

Volume 142

Páginas 105422

Título da publicação World Development

DOI 10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105422

Abreviatura do periódico World Development

ISSN 0305-750X

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Compliance, Poverty, Lockdown, Work mobility

Anexos

- Texto completo
 - ScienceDirect Snapshot
-

Política fiscal e proteção social na resposta à Covid-19: da resposta emergencial à recuperação econômica

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Fabio Veras Soares

Autor Rodrigo Octávio Orair

Resumo Este artigo documenta e discute as respostas fiscal e da proteção social à tripla crise (sanitária, econômica e social) associada à pandemia da COVID-19. Apesar das semelhanças nos instrumentos utilizados pelos países, a escala da resposta fiscal e das medidas de proteção social tomadas para atenuar os efeitos da crise foram bastante desiguais para países com diferentes níveis de renda. Se por um lado, a política fiscal foi capaz de reduzir os impactos negativos da pandemia sobre o crescimento e as medidas de proteção social de minimizar a perda de renda e preservar vínculos empregatícios, por outro, o avanço desigual da vacinação e a diferença do impacto da pandemia entre países e setores sugerem a necessidade de manutenção de uma política anticíclica que seja capaz proteger os setores mais atingidos e, com o controle da pandemia, estimular a retomada do crescimento em bases mais inclusivas e sustentáveis.

Data out 2021

Idioma pt

Título curto POLÍTICA FISCAL E PROTEÇÃO SOCIAL NA RESPOSTA À COVID-19

Catálogo de biblioteca www.ipea.gov.br

URL <https://www.ipea.gov.br/revistas/index.php/rtm/article/view/317>

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Direitos Copyright (c) 2021 Revista Tempo do Mundo

Extra Number: 26

Páginas 67-102

Título da publicação Revista Tempo do Mundo

DOI 10.38116/rtm26art2

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Data de modificação 18/03/2022 17:47:40

Etiquetas:

COVID-19

Anexos

- Full Text PDF
-

O futuro das transferências de renda no Brasil: dilemas empíricos e normativos para um programa pós-pandemia e pós-auxílio emergencial

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Marcos Paulo Lucca-Silveira

Autor Rogério Jerônimo Barbosa

Resumo Resumo O objetivo desse artigo é refletir sobre os dilemas normativos que rondam o futuro das transferências de renda no Brasil, pós-pandemia. Iniciamos pela análise dos impactos da pandemia sobre resultados socioeconômicos e dos efeitos do auxílio emergencial sobre a distribuição de renda. Abordamos a discussão atual sobre os limites do Bolsa Família e o conceito de renda básica universal. Introduzimos três princípios de justiça para nortear nossa análise normativa: o igualitarismo, o prioritarismo e o suficientismo. Mostramos como esses conceitos permitem fazer questões sobre os objetivos de políticas e sobre dilemas morais implicados nos desenhos e métodos de implementação. Mostramos ainda que os próprios princípios de justiça são modificados quando levamos em conta aspectos práticos e não ideais da realidade sobre quais políticas são elaboradas.

Data 2021-09-27

Idioma pt

Título curto O FUTURO DAS TRANSFERÊNCIAS DE RENDA NO BRASIL

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/sant/a/SmVqJMtWmpkc7bcTWysVZcw/>

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Extra Publisher: Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Volume 11

Páginas 67-92

Título da publicação Sociologia & Antropologia

Abreviatura do periódico Sociol. Antropol.

ISSN 2236-7527, 2238-3875

Data de adição 18/03/2022 16:24:30

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Etiquetas:

Auxílio emergencial, igualitarismo, prioritarismo, renda básica universal, suficientarismo

Anexos

- Snapshot
 - Full Text PDF
-

Municípios in the Time of Covid-19 in Brazil: Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities, Transmission Factors and Public Policies

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Mireille Razafindrakoto

Autor François Roubaud

Autor João Saboia

Autor Marta Reis Castilho

Autor Valeria Pero

Resumo This paper aims at identifying the Covid-19 infection and mortality risk factors in Brazil during the pandemic's first wave. Three groups of variables are considered: socioeconomic and health vulnerabilities, factors related to the virus transmission channels (mobility and density) and the effects of the policy responses. The analysis at the level of all 5,570 municipalities, drawing on a matching of different statistical and administrative databases, returns three main results. First, structurally vulnerable populations are hardest hit—non-white, poor, in poor health, favela residents and informal workers—showing the impact of socioeconomic inequalities. Second, we highlight some policy repercussions. The Auxílio Emergencial (emergency cash transfer) has had a mitigating effect in communities with relatively more informal workers. Finally, Covid-19 has hit hardest in municipalities that are more pro-Bolsonaro. The president's rhetoric and attitudes may have prompted his supporters to adopt more risky behaviour, suffer the consequences and infect others.

Data 2021-11-11

Idioma en

Título curto Municípios in the Time of Covid-19 in Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-021-00487-w>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 11:31:03

Título da publicação The European Journal of Development Research

DOI 10.1057/s41287-021-00487-w

Abreviatura do periódico Eur J Dev Res

ISSN 1743-9728

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Data de modificação 15/03/2022 11:31:06

Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

Multi-dimensional inequality and Covid-19 in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Luiza Nassif Pires
Autor Laura Barbosa de Carvalho
Autor Eduardo Lederman Rawet
Autor Luiza Nassif Pires
Autor Laura Barbosa de Carvalho
Autor Eduardo Lederman Rawet

Data mar 2021

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_abstract&pid=S0185-16672021000100033&lng=es&nrm=iso&tlng=en

Data de acesso 03/03/2022 15:21:27

Extra Publisher: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Economía

Volume 80

Páginas 33-58

Título da publicação Investigación económica

DOI 10.22201/fe.01851667p.2021.315.77390

Edição 315

ISSN 0185-1667

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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Mortalidade por COVID-19 e a queda do emprego no Brasil e no Mundo

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor M. Hecksher

Data 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Título da publicação Nota Técnica do Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada (IPEA)

Data de adição 18/03/2022 16:49:08

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 17:41:24

Measuring global poverty before and during the pandemic: a political economy of overoptimism

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Andy Sumner

Autor Eduardo Ortiz-Juarez

Autor Christopher Hoy

Resumo The contribution of this paper is to question the ‘official’ estimates of global monetary poverty up to and during the COVID-19 pandemic. We argue there is a political economy of overoptimism in the measurement of global poverty. Specifically, we show that the methodological and presentational choices can lead to an over optimistic view of the levels of, and trends in, global poverty. We provide an up-to-date critique of the global poverty estimates and demonstrate how patterns of poverty would differ if small changes in methodology were implemented. We conclude with a theoretical discussion of why such methodological choices that lead to an optimistic view of global poverty levels and trends are made. Subsequently, we propose an alternative approach to global poverty measurement.

Data 2022-01-02

Título curto Measuring global poverty before and during the pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2021.1995712>

Data de acesso 19/03/2022 12:45:05

Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2021.1995712>

Volume 43

Páginas 1-17

Título da publicação Third World Quarterly

DOI 10.1080/01436597.2021.1995712

Edição 1

ISSN 0143-6597

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Data de modificação 19/03/2022 12:45:05

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, crisis, Global poverty, precarity

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Snapshot

Lives and livelihoods: estimates of the global mortality and poverty effects of the Covid-19 pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Benoit Decerf
Autor Francisco H. G. Ferreira
Autor Daniel G. Mahler
Autor Olivier Sterck

Resumo We evaluate the global welfare consequences of increases in mortality and poverty generated by the Covid-19 pandemic. Increases in mortality are measured in terms of the number of years of life lost (LY) to the pandemic. Additional years spent in poverty (PY) are conservatively estimated using growth estimates for 2020 and two different scenarios for its distributional characteristics. Using years of life as a welfare metric yields a single parameter that captures the underlying trade-off between lives and livelihoods: how many PYs have the same welfare cost as one LY. Taking an agnostic view of this parameter, we compare estimates of LYs and PYs across countries for different scenarios. Three main findings arise. First, we estimate that, as of early June 2020, the pandemic (and the observed private and policy responses) had generated at least 68 million additional poverty years and 4.3 million years of life lost across 150 countries. The ratio of PYs to LYs is very large in most countries, suggesting that the poverty consequences of the crisis are of paramount importance. Second, this ratio declines systematically with GDP per capita: poverty accounts for a much greater share of the welfare costs in poorer countries. Finally, a comparison of these baseline results with mortality estimates in a counterfactual “herd immunity” scenario suggests that welfare losses would be greater in the latter in most countries.

Data 2021-10-01

Idioma en

Título curto Lives and livelihoods

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X21001765>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 17:15:00

Volume 146

Páginas 105561

Título da publicação World Development

DOI 10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105561

Abreviatura do periódico World Development

ISSN 0305-750X

Data de adição 18/03/2022 17:15:00

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Etiquetas:

Poverty, Covid, Mortality, Welfare

Anexos

- ScienceDirect Snapshot
- ScienceDirect Full Text PDF

Investigating regional excess mortality during 2020 COVID-19 pandemic in selected Latin American countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Everton E. C. Lima

Autor Estevão A. Vilela

Autor Andrés Peralta

Autor Marília Rocha

Autor Bernardo L. Queiroz

Autor Marcos R. Gonzaga

Autor Mario Piscoya-Díaz

Autor Kevin Martinez-Folgar

Autor Víctor M. García-Guerrero

Autor Flávio H. M. A. Freire

Resumo In this paper, we measure the effect of the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic wave at the national and subnational levels in selected Latin American countries that were most affected: Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru. We used publicly available monthly mortality data to measure the impacts of the pandemic using excess mortality for each country and its regions. We compare the mortality, at national and regional levels, in 2020 to the mortality levels of recent trends and provide estimates of the impact of mortality on life expectancy at birth. Our findings indicate that from April 2020 on, mortality exceeded its usual monthly levels in multiple areas of each country. In Mexico and Peru, excess mortality was spreading through many areas by the end of the second half of 2020. To a lesser extent, we observed a similar pattern in Brazil, Chile, and Ecuador. We also found that as the pandemic progressed, excess mortality became more visible in areas with poorer socioeconomic and sanitary conditions. This excess mortality has reduced life expectancy across these countries by 2–10 years. Despite the lack of reliable information on COVID-19 mortality, excess mortality is a useful indicator for measuring the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, especially in the context of Latin American countries, where there is still a lack of good information on causes of death in their vital registration systems.

Data 2021-11-03

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41118-021-00139-1>

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Volume 77

Páginas 30

Título da publicação Genus - Journal of Population Sciences

DOI 10.1186/s41118-021-00139-1

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico Genus

ISSN 2035-5556

Data de adição 03/03/2022 15:33:03

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 15:29:29

Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

Intergenerational transmission of lockdown consequences: prognosis of the longer-run persistence of COVID-19 in Latin America

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Guido Neidhöfer

Autor Nora Lustig

Autor Mariano Tommasi

Resumo The shock on human capital caused by COVID-19 is likely to have long lasting consequences, especially for children of low-educated families. Applying a counterfactual exercise we project the effects of school closures and other lockdown policies on the ...

Data jul 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Intergenerational transmission of lockdown consequences

Catálogo de biblioteca www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

URL <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/labs/pmc/articles/PMC8325400/>

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Extra Publisher: Nature Publishing Group PMID: 34366749

Páginas 1

Título da publicação Journal of Economic Inequality

DOI 10.1007/s10888-021-09501-x

Data de adição 18/03/2022 10:21:14

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 18:07:05

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Snapshot
- PubMed entry

Impact of Network Centrality and Income on Slowing Infection Spread after Outbreaks

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Shiv G. Yücel

Autor Rafael H. M. Pereira

Autor Pedro S. Peixoto

Autor Chico Q. Camargo

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic has shed light on how the spread of infectious diseases worldwide are importantly shaped by both human mobility networks and socio-economic factors. Few studies, however, have examined the interaction of mobility networks with socio-spatial inequalities to understand the spread of infection. We introduce a novel methodology, called the Infection Delay Model, to calculate how the arrival time of an infection varies geographically, considering both effective distance-based metrics and differences in regions' capacity to isolate -- a feature associated with socioeconomic inequalities. To illustrate an application of the Infection Delay Model, this paper integrates household travel survey data with cell phone mobility data from the São Paulo metropolitan region to assess the effectiveness of lockdowns to slow the spread of COVID-19. Rather than operating under the assumption that the next pandemic will begin in the same region as the last, the model estimates infection delays under every possible outbreak scenario, allowing for generalizable insights into the effectiveness of interventions to delay a region's first case. The model sheds light on how the effectiveness of lockdowns to slow the spread of disease is influenced by the interaction of mobility networks and socio-economic levels. We find that a negative relationship emerges between network centrality and the infection delay after lockdown, irrespective of income. Furthermore, for regions across all income and centrality levels, outbreaks starting in less central locations were more effectively slowed by a lockdown. Using the Infection Delay Model, this paper identifies and quantifies a new dimension of disease risk faced by those most central in a mobility network.

Data fev 2022

Catálogo de biblioteca arXiv.org

URL <http://arxiv.org/abs/2202.03914>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 16:25:45

Extra arXiv: 2202.03914

Título da publicação ArXiv: 2202.03914v1 [physics.soc-ph]

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Etiquetas:

Computer Science - Computers and Society, Computer Science - Social and Information Networks, Physics - Physics and Society

Notas:

Comment: 21 pages, 11 figures, 3 tables

Anexos

- arXiv.org Snapshot
- arXiv Fulltext PDF

Horrible trade-offs in a pandemic: poverty, fiscal space, policy, and welfare

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Ricardo Hausmann

Autor Ulrich Schetter

Resumo We analyze how poverty and a country's fiscal space impact policy and welfare in times of a pandemic. We introduce a subsistence level of consumption into a tractable heterogeneous agent framework, and use this framework to characterize optimal joint policies of a lockdown and transfer payments. In our model, a more stringent lockdown helps fighting the pandemic, but it also deepens the recession, which implies that poorer parts of society find it harder to subsist. This reduces their compliance with the lockdown, and may cause deprivation of the very poor, giving rise to an excruciating trade-off between saving lives from the pandemic and from deprivation. Transfer payments help mitigate this trade-off. We show that, ceteris paribus, the optimal lockdown is stricter in richer countries and the aggregate death burden and welfare losses smaller. We then consider a government borrowing constraint and show that limited fiscal space lowers the optimal lockdown and welfare, and increases the aggregate death burden during the pandemic. This is particularly true in societies where a larger fraction of the population is in poverty. We discuss evidence from the literature and provide reduced-form regressions that support the relevance of our main mechanisms. We finally discuss distributional consequences and the political economy of fighting a pandemic.

Data 2022-05-01

Idioma en

Título curto Horrible trade-offs in a pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X22000092>

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Volume 153

Páginas 105819

Título da publicação World Development

DOI 10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.105819

Abreviatura do periódico World Development

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Developing countries, Government borrowing constraint, Lockdown, Political economy, Transfers

Anexos

- Texto completo
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

Higher risk of death from COVID-19 in low-income and non-White populations of São Paulo, Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Sabrina L. Li

Autor Rafael H. M. Pereira

Autor Carlos A. Prete Jr

Autor Alexander E. Zarebski

Autor Lucas Emanuel

Autor Pedro J. H. Alves

Autor Pedro S. Peixoto

Autor Carlos K. V. Braga

Autor Andreza Aruska de Souza Santos

Autor William M. de Souza

Autor Rogerio J. Barbosa

Autor Lewis F. Buss

Autor Alfredo Mendrone

Autor Cesar de Almeida-Neto

Autor Suzete C. Ferreira

Autor Nanci A. Salles

Autor Izabel Marcilio

Autor Chieh-Hsi Wu

Autor Nelson Gouveia

Autor Vitor H. Nascimento

Autor Ester C. Sabino

Autor Nuno R. Faria

Autor Jane P. Messina

Resumo Introduction Little evidence exists on the differential health effects of COVID-19 on disadvantaged population groups. Here we characterise the differential risk of hospitalisation and death in São Paulo state, Brazil, and show how vulnerability to COVID-19 is shaped by socioeconomic inequalities. Methods We conducted a cross-sectional study using hospitalised severe acute respiratory infections notified from March to

August 2020 in the Sistema de Monitoramento Inteligente de São Paulo database. We examined the risk of hospitalisation and death by race and socioeconomic status using multiple data sets for individual-level and spatiotemporal analyses. We explained these inequalities according to differences in daily mobility from mobile phone data, teleworking behaviour and comorbidities. Results Throughout the study period, patients living in the 40% poorest areas were more likely to die when compared with patients living in the 5% wealthiest areas (OR: 1.60, 95% CI 1.48 to 1.74) and were more likely to be hospitalised between April and July 2020 (OR: 1.08, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.12). Black and Pardo individuals were more likely to be hospitalised when compared with White individuals (OR: 1.41, 95% CI 1.37 to 1.46; OR: 1.26, 95% CI 1.23 to 1.28, respectively), and were more likely to die (OR: 1.13, 95% CI 1.07 to 1.19; 1.07, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.10, respectively) between April and July 2020. Once hospitalised, patients treated in public hospitals were more likely to die than patients in private hospitals (OR: 1.40%, 95% CI 1.34% to 1.46%). Black individuals and those with low education attainment were more likely to have one or more comorbidities, respectively (OR: 1.29, 95% CI 1.19 to 1.39; 1.36, 95% CI 1.27 to 1.45). Conclusions Low-income and Black and Pardo communities are more likely to die with COVID-19. This is associated with differential access to quality healthcare, ability to self-isolate and the higher prevalence of comorbidities.

Data april 2021

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca gh.bmj.com

URL <https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/4/e004959>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 16:50:50

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See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Extra Publisher: BMJ Specialist Journals Section: Original research PMID: 33926892

Volume 6

Páginas e004959

Título da publicação BMJ Global Health

DOI 10.1136/bmjgh-2021-004959

Edição 4

ISSN 2059-7908

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Etiquetas:

cross-sectional survey, epidemiology, geographic information systems, mathematical modelling, public health

Anexos

- Snapshot
- PubMed entry
- Full Text PDF

Gender and Race on the frontline: experiences of health workers in Brazil during the COVID-19 pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Clare Wenham

Autor Michelle Fernandez

Autor M. Corrêa

Autor Gabriela Lotta

Autor Brunah Schall

Autor M. Rocha

Autor D. Pimenta

Data set 2021

Título curto Gender and Race on the frontline

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Título da publicação Social Politics

Data de adição 15/03/2022 09:16:08

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 17:24:19

Falling living standards during the COVID-19 crisis: quantitative evidence from nine developing countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Dennis Egger

Autor Edward Miguel

Autor Shana S. Warren

Autor Ashish Shenoy

Autor Elliott Collins

Autor Dean Karlan

Autor Doug Parkerson

Autor A. Mushfiq Mobarak

Autor Günther Fink

Autor Christopher Udry
Autor Michael Walker
Autor Johannes Haushofer
Autor Magdalena Larreboure
Autor Susan Athey
Autor Paula Lopez-Pena
Autor Salim Benhachmi
Autor Macartan Humphreys
Autor Layna Lowe
Autor Niccoló F. Meriggi
Autor Andrew Wabwire
Autor C. Austin Davis
Autor Utz Johann Pape
Autor Tilman Graff
Autor Maarten Voors
Autor Carolyn Nekesa
Autor Corey Vernot
Data fev 2021

Título curto Falling living standards during the COVID-19 crisis

Catálogo de biblioteca science.org (Atypon)

URL <https://www.science.org/doi/full/10.1126/sciadv.abe0997>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 17:16:19

Extra Publisher: American Association for the Advancement of Science

Volume 7

Páginas eabe0997

Título da publicação Science Advances

DOI 10.1126/sciadv.abe0997

Edição 6

Data de adição 18/03/2022 17:16:19

Data de modificação 03/05/2022 15:47:48

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Emergency Care Sensitive Conditions in Brazil: A Geographic Information System Approach to Timely Hospital Access

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Julia Elizabeth Isaacson

Autor Anjni Patel Joiner

Autor Arthi Shankar Kozhumam

Autor Nayara Malheiros Caruzzo
Autor Luciano de Andrade
Autor Pedro Henrique Iora
Autor Dalton Breno Costa
Autor Bianca Maria Vissoci
Autor Marcos Luiggi Lemos Sartori
Autor Thiago Augusto Hernandez Rocha
Autor Joao Ricardo Nickenig Vissoci

Resumo Background The benefits of treatment for many conditions are time dependent. The burden of these emergency care sensitive conditions (ECSCs) is especially high in low- and middle-income countries. Our objective was to analyze geospatial trends in ECSCs and characterize regional disparities in access to emergency care in Brazil. Methods From publicly available datasets, we extracted data on patients assigned an ECSC-related ICD-10 code and on the country's emergency facilities from 2015-2019. Using ArcGIS, OpenStreetMap, and WorldPop, we created catchment areas corresponding to 180 minutes of driving distance from each hospital. We then used ArcGIS to characterize space-time trends in ECSC admissions and to complete an Origin-Destination analysis to determine the path from household to closest hospital. Findings There were 1362 municipalities flagged as "hot spots," areas with a high volume of ECSCs. Of those, 69.7% were more than 180 minutes (171 km) from the closest emergency facility. These municipalities were primarily located in the states of Minas Gerais, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Tocantins, and Amapá. In the North region, only 69.1% of the population resided within 180 minutes of an emergency hospital. Interpretations Significant geographical barriers to accessing emergency care exist in certain areas of Brazil, especially in peri-urban areas and the North region. One limitation of this approach is that geolocation was not possible in some areas and thus we are likely underestimating the burden of inadequate access. Subsequent work should evaluate ECSC mortality data. Funding This study was funded by the Duke Global Health Institute Artificial Intelligence Pilot Project.

Data 2021-12-01

Idioma en

Título curto Emergency Care Sensitive Conditions in Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667193X21000594>

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Volume 4

Páginas 100063

Título da publicação The Lancet Regional Health - Americas

DOI 10.1016/j.lana.2021.100063

Abreviatura do periódico The Lancet Regional Health - Americas

ISSN 2667-193X

Data de adição 20/03/2022 10:21:32

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Etiquetas:

Brazil, Access to care, Emergency Care, Emergency Care Sensitive Conditions, Emergency Medicine, Geographic Information System, Heart Attack, STEMI, Stroke, Trauma

Anexos

- ScienceDirect Snapshot

Effect of socioeconomic inequalities and vulnerabilities on health-system preparedness and response to COVID-19 in Brazil: a comprehensive analysis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Rudi Rocha

Autor Rifat Atun

Autor Adriano Massuda

Autor Beatriz Rache

Autor Paula Spinola

Autor Letícia Nunes

Autor Miguel Lago

Autor Marcia C. Castro

Data 2021

Título curto Effect of socioeconomic inequalities and vulnerabilities on health-system preparedness and response to COVID-19 in Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Elsevier

Volume 9

Páginas e782–e792

Título da publicação The Lancet Global Health

Edição 6

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Data de modificação 03/03/2022 14:23:39

Anexos

- Full Text

Desigualdades no mercado de trabalho e pandemia da Covid-19

Tipo Relatório

Autor Joana Simões Costa

Autor Ana Luiza Neves de Holanda Barbosa

Autor Marcos Hecksher

Resumo The aim of this study is to investigate three relevant dimensions of Brazilian inequality in the labor market, gender, race and age, in the period 2012-2020. More specifically, we analyze how these statistics were affected by the crisis due to Covid-19. It is observed that inequalities in participation, unemployment, occupation and informality rates are not reduced during the 2020 crisis. On the contrary, there is an increase in the difference of employment to population ratio by race and age. The results also indicate that 2020 is characterized by an unusual increase in the chances of job loss and a reduction in the chances of getting a job. It is important to note that even when controlling for other personal or job characteristics, women, blacks and young people are more likely to lose their jobs. Nonetheless, this disadvantage is not specific of the 2020 crisis.

Data 2021

Idioma por

Catálogo de biblioteca www.econstor.eu

URL <https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/243037>

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Direitos <http://www.econstor.eu/dspace/Nutzungsbedingungen>

Extra DOI: 10.38116/td2684

Número do relatório 2684

Tipo de relatório Working Paper

Instituição Texto para Discussão

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Data de modificação 18/03/2022 16:49:34

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

COVID-19, poverty reduction, and partisanship in Canada and the United States

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Daniel Béland

Autor Shannon Dinan

Autor Philip Rocco

Autor Alex Waddan

Data 2022

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Título da publicação Policy and Society

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:23:01

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF
- Full Text

COVID-19 in Latin America: The effects of an unprecedented crisis on employment and income

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Luis Beccaria

Autor Fabio Bertranou

Autor Roxana Maurizio

Resumo In 2020, Latin America was gripped by an unprecedented labour crisis brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. This article analyses the pandemic's impact on employment and income dynamics, and the policies implemented by the countries in the region. Findings point to a severe contraction in employment, working hours and income in consequence of the sharp decline in economic activity. These impacts have fostered inequalities, and the pathway to recovery is widening employment and income gaps between different population groups.

Data mar 2022

Idioma en

Título curto COVID-19 in Latin America

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ilr.12361>

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Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/ilr.12361>

Volume n/a

Título da publicação International Labour Review

DOI 10.1111/ilr.12361

Edição n/a

ISSN 1564-913X

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Latin America, active labour market policies, employment, employment policies, income, money transfers

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

COVID-19 and social inequalities: a complex and dynamic interaction

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Catherine Quantin

Autor Pascale Tubert-Bitter

Data fev 2022

Título curto COVID-19 and social inequalities

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Elsevier

Título da publicação The Lancet Public Health

Data de adição 27/02/2022 10:59:13

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Etiquetas:

Covid - Desigualdade

Anexos

- Full Text

COVID-19 and informal work: Evidence from 11 cities

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Martha Alter Chen

Autor Erofil Grapsa

Autor Ghida Ismail

Autor Michael Rogan

Autor Marcela Valdivia

Autor Laura Alfers

Autor Jenna Harvey

Autor Ana Carolina Ogando

Autor Sarah Orleans Reed

Autor Sally Roever

Resumo This article presents the findings for 11 cities across five geographical regions from a study led by Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing, investigating the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on different groups of informal workers and their households. Detailing impacts on work and income, food and hunger, care and other household responsibilities, and on the coping strategies of informal worker households, the article also compares the roles of government and informal worker organizations in providing relief and other support. Based on worker demands, the authors present guiding principles for a better deal for informal workers going forward.

Data Jun 2021

Idioma en

Título curto COVID-19 and informal work

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ilr.12221>

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Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/ilr.12221>

Volume n/a

Título da publicação International Labour Review

DOI 10.1111/ilr.12221

Edição n/a

ISSN 1564-913X

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Data de modificação 18/03/2022 18:06:49

Etiquetas:

informal workers, coping strategies, COVID-19 crisis, government intervention, impact evaluation, relief measures, role of worker organizations

Anexos

- Snapshot

COVID-19 and income inequality in OECD countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor John Wildman

Resumo To determine the association between income inequality and COVID-19 cases and deaths per million in OECD countries.

Data 2021-04-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10198-021-01266-4>

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Volume 22

Páginas 455-462

Título da publicação The European Journal of Health Economics

DOI 10.1007/s10198-021-01266-4

Edição 3

Abreviatura do periódico Eur J Health Econ

ISSN 1618-7601

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Data de modificação 03/03/2022 15:24:00

Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

Consequências socioeconômicas da Covid-19 e os efeitos das políticas emergenciais sobre a renda das famílias

Tipo Seção de livro

Autor R. Barbosa

Autor I. Prates

Autor S. Simoni Jr.

Autor E. Lazzari

Autor H. Guicheney

Autor R. Requena

Autor P. Flores

Autor H. Fimiani

Autor V. Menezes

Autor T. Meireles

Organizador Santana Luciana

Organizador E. O. Nascimento

Resumo

Data dez 2021

URL https://scholar.google.com.br/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=pt-BR&user=_GGcZ8PnOA0C&sortby=pubdate&citation_for_view=_GGcZ8PnOA0C:gsN89kCJA0AC

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Lugar Maceió

Editor Edufal

Número da edição 1a

Título do livro Governos e o enfrentamento da pandemia de COVID-19

Data de adição 18/03/2022 16:30:51

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 18:06:35

Anexos

- Snapshot

Building Strategies and Resilience in the Face of a Pandemic in Urban China and Brazil: COVID-19, Access to Water, and Inequality

Tipo Seção de livro

Autor Augusto FJ Schmidt

Autor Erick Tjong

Autor Mariana Hase Ueta

Autor Niklas W. Weins

Autor Roberto L. do Carmo

Organizador M. A. Montoya

Organizador A. Krstikj

Organizador J. Rehner

Organizador D. Lemus-Delgado

Data jan 2021

Título curto Building Strategies and Resilience in the Face of a Pandemic in Urban China and Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Editor Springer, Cham.

Páginas 249–265

Série The Urban Book Series

Título do livro COVID-19 and Cities

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Data de modificação 18/03/2022 18:04:56

Anexos

- Snapshot

Ability, Inequality and Post-Pandemic Schools: Rethinking Contemporary Myths of Meritocracy

Tipo Livro

Autor Alice Bradbury

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic closed schools, but this hiatus provided an opportunity to rethink the fundamental principles of our education system. In

this thought-provoking book, Alice Bradbury discusses how, before the pandemic, the education system assumed ability to be measurable and innate, and how this meritocracy myth reinforced educational inequalities – a central issue during the crisis. Drawing on a project dealing with ability-grouping practices, Bradbury analyses how the recent educational developments of datafication and neuroscience have revised these ideas about how we classify and label children, and how we can rethink the idea of innate intelligence as we rebuild a post-pandemic schooling system. The COVID-19 pandemic closed schools, but this hiatus provided an opportunity to rethink the fundamental principles of our education system. In this thought-provoking book, Alice Bradbury discusses how, before the pandemic, the education system assumed ability to be measurable and innate, and how this meritocracy myth reinforced educational inequalities – a central issue during the crisis. Drawing on a project dealing with ability-grouping practices, Bradbury analyses how the recent educational developments of datafication and neuroscience have revised these ideas about how we classify and label children, and how we can rethink the idea of innate intelligence as we rebuild a post-pandemic schooling system.

Data 2021

Título curto Ability, Inequality and Post-Pandemic Schools

Catálogo de biblioteca JSTOR

URL <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1qgnq00>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 14:47:04

Extra DOI: 10.2307/j.ctv1qgnq00

Editor Bristol University Press

ISBN 978-1-4473-4661-6

Número da edição 1

Data de adição 18/03/2022 14:47:04

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 14:47:04

A pandemia de Covid-19 e a desigualdade racial de renda

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Pedro H. G. F. Souza

Data 2021-3-4

Idioma pt

Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)

URL https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/boletim_analise_politico/210304_bapi_26_artigo_4.pdf

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 16:21:42

Páginas 37-44

Título da publicação Boletim de Análise Político-Institucional

DOI 10.38116/bapi26art4

Edição 26

Abreviatura do periódico BAPI
ISSN 2237-6208
Data de adição 18/03/2022 16:21:42
Data de modificação 03/05/2022 15:08:16

Anexos

- G. Ferreira de Souza - 2021 - A Pandemia de Covid-19 e a Desigualdade Racial de .pdf

A decomposition analysis for socioeconomic inequalities in health status associated with the COVID-19 diagnosis and related symptoms during Brazil's first wave of infections

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Natália Cecília de França

Autor Guaracyane Lima Campêlo

Autor João Mário Santos de França

Autor Eleydiane Gomes Vale

Autor Thaísa França Badagnan

Resumo Recent studies have shown that COVID-19 affects different population groups asymmetrically. This work uses data from the National Survey of Households—PNAD COVID-19/IBGE—to quantify the socioeconomic inequality in health during the first wave of COVID-19 infections in Brazil. We use the concentration curve, the concentration index, and a decomposition analysis to verify the factors that most influence the inequalities in the specified health variables. We find a positive concentration index for the incidence rate, indicating a greater concentration of diagnoses (number of tests) among groups with higher income levels. When considering symptoms similar to a COVID-19 infection, inequality practically disappears. Among people with higher income, a pre-existing disease has a more significant contribution to the concentration of COVID-19 in the presence of correlated symptoms than in its diagnosis. Tests of dominance support the findings. Moreover, the decomposition results show that if the inequalities were explained only by race (non-white) and place of living (North and Northeast), there would be a concentration of COVID-19 among the poorest.

Data 2021-12-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1517758021000163>

Data de acesso 20/03/2022 10:57:34

Volume 22

Páginas 251-264

Título da publicação EconomiA

Série COVID-19 Economics

DOI 10.1016/j.econ.2021.09.002

Edição 3

Abreviatura do periódico EconomiA

ISSN 1517-7580

Data de adição 20/03/2022 10:57:34

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Decomposition analysis, Health inequality, Pre-existing disease, Socioeconomic factors

Anexos

- ScienceDirect Snapshot
- ScienceDirect Full Text PDF

Welfare State & Políticas Sociais

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Vulnerabilidades sociais, modelos de provisão de saúde e mortalidade decorrente da pandemia de Covid-19 no Brasil e nos Estados Unidos (no prelo)

Tipo Seção de livro
Autor Argelina Figueiredo
Autor Hellen Guicheney
Autor Eduardo Lazzari
Editor da série Fernando Fontainha
Editor da série Carlos R. S. Milani
Data 2022 (no prelo)
Lugar IESP-UERJ, Rio de Janeiro
Editor EDUERJ
Título do livro Covid-19 e agendas de pesquisa nas ciências sociais
Data de adição 19/03/2022 07:08:46
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 09:55:29

Uso de leitos hospitalares privados por sistemas públicos de saúde na resposta à Covid-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Adriano Massuda
Autor Renato Tasca
Autor Ana Maria Malik
Resumo Neste estudo, examinaram-se estratégias adotadas por países com sistemas públicos de saúde que expandiram a oferta de leitos por meio da utilização de hospitais privados na resposta à Covid-19. Utilizou-se estudo de casos selecionados para explorar o contexto institucional em que as medidas foram implementadas, os instrumentos de gestão utilizados e como se caracterizou a ação governamental em oito países: Austrália, Espanha, Irlanda, Itália, Chile, México e Peru, além do Brasil. Esta análise pode auxiliar a identificar mecanismos de gestão de sistema de saúde necessários para a coordenação de ações governamentais para resposta a situações de Emergência em Saúde Pública (ESP), bem como para aperfeiçoar a governança dos sistemas de saúde na relação entre os setores público e privado.
Data 2021-08-23
Idioma pt
Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO
URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/sdeb/a/SfPqRtPtjL5nWhDdtQTv4zB/?lang=pt>
Data de acesso 15/03/2022 10:01:39
Extra Publisher: Centro Brasileiro de Estudos de Saúde
Volume 44

Páginas 248-260

Título da publicação Saúde em Debate

DOI 10.1590/0103-11042020E416

Abreviatura do periódico Saúde debate

ISSN 0103-1104, 2358-2898

Data de adição 15/03/2022 10:01:39

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 19:35:27

Etiquetas:

Administração de saúde pública, Administração de serviços hospitalares, Parcerias Público-Privadas, Serviços médicos de emergência

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Using misinformation as a political weapon: COVID-19 and Bolsonaro in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Julie Ricard

Autor Juliano Medeiros

Resumo With over 30,000 confirmed cases, Brazil is currently the country most affected by COVID-19 in Latin America, and ranked 12th worldwide. Despite all evidence, a strong rhetoric undermining risks associated to COVID-19 has been endorsed at the highest levels of the Brazilian government, making President Jair Bolsonaro the leader of the “coronavirus-denial movement”. To support this strategy, different forms of misinformation and disinformation have been leveraged to lead a dangerous crusade against scientific and evidence-based recommendations.

Data 2020

Idioma en_US

Título curto Using misinformation as a political weapon

Catálogo de biblioteca dash.harvard.edu

URL <https://dash.harvard.edu/handle/1/42661741>

Data de acesso 21/03/2022 18:53:16

Direitos open

Extra Accepted: 2020-04-27T16:57:16Z Publisher: Shorenstein Center for Media, Politics, and Public Policy

Título da publicação The Harvard Kennedy School Misinformation Review

DOI 10.37016/mr-2020-013

Data de adição 21/03/2022 18:53:16

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Too little but not too late: nowcasting poverty and cash transfers' incidence during COVID-19's crisis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Matias Brum

Autor Mauricio De Rosa

Resumo The economic crisis triggered by COVID-19 has caused a world-wide economic downturn, and the deepest GDP contraction in Latin America since the beginning of the XXth century. One of the most dramatic outcomes of the crisis is the increase in poverty, but its extent will remain unknown until household income data is collected and analyzed. We propose a simple approach to provide early estimates, micro-simulating the short-run effect of the crisis on the poverty rate. It combines household level micro-data, estimates on the feasibility of working from home, information on key public policies (e.g., cash-transfers, unemployment insurance), and forecasts of GDP contraction. This approach, which can be easily adapted and applied to different countries, allows to nowcast the current poverty level and the poverty-reducing effect of public policies, while providing full micro-macro consistency between heterogeneous impacts on households and the shock to aggregate GDP. Moreover, it enables to estimate the effect on informal and self-employed workers, of utmost importance in developing countries. We illustrate the methodology with an application for Uruguay, finding that during the first full trimester of the crisis, the poverty rate grew by more than 38%, reaching 11.8% up from 8.5%. Moreover, cash transfers implemented by the government in the period had a positive but very limited effect in mitigating this poverty spike, which could be neutralized with additional transfers worth under 0.5% of Uruguay's annual GDP.

Data 2021-04-01

Idioma en

Título curto Too little but not too late

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X20303545>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 17:13:31

Volume 140

Páginas 105227

Título da publicação World Development

DOI 10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105227

Abreviatura do periódico World Development

ISSN 0305-750X

Data de adição 18/03/2022 17:13:31

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 17:13:34

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Poverty, Latin America, Microsimulations, Nowcasting, Uruguay

Anexos

- Texto completo
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

The return of Keynesianism? Exploring path dependency and ideational change in post-covid fiscal policy

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Usman W Chohan

Resumo The aim of this article is to explore the nature of policy change in the domain of public finance (fiscal policy) in the wake of the coronavirus disease (Covid-19) pandemic as well as for a post-Covid era. It draws upon the literatures of path dependency and ideational change in public policy to consider three broad questions: (1) whether the pandemic really is a critical juncture for policy change; (2) whether the extant neoliberal austerity paradigm has faced lasting ideational displacement by Keynesianism; and (3) whether Covid-19 has really punctuated the existing fiscal policy equilibrium or rather served as a path-clearing accelerator of public finance trends that were already underway. The article then suggests three potential future trajectories: Keynesian, neoliberal, and mixed/other to consider how the path of policy change might materialize in the fiscal realm in the post-Covid era.

Data jan 2021

Título curto The return of Keynesianism?

Catálogo de biblioteca Silverchair

URL <https://doi.org/10.1093/polsoc/puab013>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 09:43:59

Volume 41

Páginas 68-82

Título da publicação Policy and Society

DOI 10.1093/polsoc/puab013

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico Policy and Society

ISSN 1449-4035

Data de adição 15/03/2022 09:43:59

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

The quality of alternative models of primary health care and morbidity and mortality in Brazil: a national longitudinal analysis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Matías Mrejen

Autor Rudi Rocha

Autor Christopher Millett

Autor Thomas Hone

Data 2021

Título curto The quality of alternative models of primary health care and morbidity and mortality in Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Elsevier

Volume 4

Páginas 100034

Título da publicação The Lancet Regional Health-Americas

Data de adição 11/03/2022 15:10:54

Data de modificação 11/03/2022 15:10:56

Anexos

- Full Text

The politics of COVID-19 vaccination in middle-income countries: Lessons from Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Elize Massard da Fonseca

Autor Kenneth C. Shadlen

Autor Francisco I. Bastos

Resumo As the world struggles to meet the challenges of vaccination against COVID-19, more attention needs to be paid to issues faced by countries at different income levels. Middle-income countries (MICs) typically lack the resources and regulatory capacities to pursue strategies that wealthier countries do, but they also face different sets of challenges and opportunities than low-income countries (LICs). We focus on three

dimensions of vaccination: procurement and production; regulation of marketing registration; and distribution and uptake. For each dimension we show the distinct challenges and opportunities faced by MICs. We illustrate these challenges and opportunities with the case of Brazil, showing how each dimension has been affected by intense political conflicts. Brazil's procurement and production strategy, which builds on a long trajectory of local production and technology transfer, has been riddled by conflicts between the national government and state governments. The regulatory approval process, based around one of Latin America's most highly-regarded regulatory authorities, has also been subject to acute inter- and intra-governmental conflicts. And with regard to distribution and uptake, in the face of high uncertainty, even with a solid health infrastructure, Brazil encounters difficulties in promoting vaccine delivery. The research also reveals the importance of coordination among these dimensions, in Brazil and beyond. Pandemic preparedness and response must include sharing knowledge of how to produce vaccines and recognition of the crucial linkages between procurement, regulation, delivery, and uptake that are necessary for ensuring access to these products.

Data Jul 2021

Idioma en

Título curto The politics of COVID-19 vaccination in middle-income countries

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953621004251>

Data de acesso 03/03/2022 15:25:48

Volume 281

Páginas 114093

Título da publicação Social Science & Medicine

DOI 10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114093

Abreviatura do periódico Social Science & Medicine

ISSN 0277-9536

Data de adição 03/03/2022 15:25:48

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 19:15:56

Etiquetas:

Access to vaccines, Brazil, Local pharmaceutical production, Pandemic preparedness, Regulation, Vaccine manufacturing

Anexos

- ScienceDirect Snapshot

The Covid-19 pandemic: a call to action for health systems in Latin America to strengthen quality of care

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Garcia Elorrio Ezequiel
Autor Arrieta Jafet
Autor Arce Hugo
Autor Delgado Pedro
Autor Malik Ana Maria
Autor Orrego Villagran Carola
Autor Rincon Sofia
Autor Sarabia Odet
Autor Tono Teresa
Autor Hermida Jorge
Autor Ruelas Barajas Enrique

Resumo The Covid-19 and other recent pandemics has highlighted existing weakness in health systems across the Latin-America and the Caribbean (LAC) region to effectively prepare for and respond to Public Health Emergencies. It has been stated that quality of care will be among the most influential factors on Covid 19 mortality rates and low systems performance is the common case in these countries. More comprehensive and system level strategies are required to address the challenges. These must focus on redesigning and strengthening health systems to make them more resilient to the changing needs of populations and based on quality improvement methods that have shown rigorously evaluated positive effects in previous local and regional experiences. A call to action is being made by the Latin American Consortium for Quality, Patient Safety and Innovation (CLICSS) and they provide specific recommendations for decision makers.

Data jan 2021

Título curto The COVID-19 pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Silverchair

URL <https://doi.org/10.1093/intqhc/mzaa062>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 10:23:57

Volume 33

Páginas mzaa062

Título da publicação International Journal for Quality in Health Care

DOI 10.1093/intqhc/mzaa062

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico International Journal for Quality in Health Care

ISSN 1353-4505

Data de adição 15/03/2022 10:23:57

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 06:43:35

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

The COVID-19 crisis and policy responses by continental European welfare states

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Bea Cantillon
Autor Martin Seeleib-Kaiser
Autor Romke van der Veen
Data 2021
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library
Volume 55
Páginas 326–338
Título da publicação Social Policy & Administration
Edição 2
Data de adição 03/03/2022 15:46:55
Data de modificação 03/03/2022 15:46:55

Anexos

- Snapshot

The American Political Economy Confronts COVID-19

Tipo Seção de livro
Organizador Alexander Hertel-Fernandez
Organizador Jacob S. Hacker
Organizador Kathleen Thelen
Organizador Paul Pierson
Autor Jacob S. Hacker
Autor Alexander Hertel-Fernandez
Autor Paul Pierson
Autor Kathleen Thelen
Resumo As this group met in Cambridge in late February 2020 to discuss revised chapters for this project, we did not know that a COVID-19 super-spreader event was unfolding less than three miles away – ironically, at the conference of a major bio-technology firm. By October, estimates suggested that the strains unleashed at that single event might have infected 300,000 Americans (Wines and Harmon 2020). Well before then, of course, it was clear that a world-historical calamity was unfolding before us.
Data 2021
Catálogo de biblioteca Cambridge University Press

URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/american-political-economy/american-political-economy-confronts-covid19/84F86949F48A4FD0E7C2A7A802E3CE98>

Data de acesso 19/03/2022 07:29:42

Extra DOI: 10.1017/9781009029841.015

Lugar Cambridge

Editor Cambridge University Press

ISBN 978-1-316-51636-2

Páginas 407-418

Série Cambridge Studies in Comparative Politics

Título do livro The American Political Economy: Politics, Markets, and Power

Data de adição 19/03/2022 07:29:42

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 07:29:45

Anexos

- Snapshot

Social protection responses by states and international organisations to the Covid-19 crisis in the global south: stopgap or new departure?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Lutz Leisering

Data 2021

Título curto Social protection responses by states and international organisations to the COVID-19 crisis in the global South

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage UK: London, England

Volume 21

Páginas 396–420

Título da publicação Global Social Policy

Edição 3

Data de adição 11/03/2022 16:31:56

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 03:46:13

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, international organisations, social cash transfers, social protection, world society

Anexos

- Snapshot
- SAGE PDF Full Text
- Full Text

Social protection during the pandemic: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Merike Blofield

Autor Nora Lustig

Autor Mart Trasberg

Resumo In this paper we analyze the COVID-19 policy responses in social protection and evaluate to what extent have these measures potentially mitigated the impact of pandemic on inequality and poverty in the region's four largest countries: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. There is a considerable variation in the governments' policy responses and in terms of speed, breadth, and size. All nations put in place some measures to protect the livelihood of formal workers, which included prohibition of layoffs, salary and work hours reductions, and furloughs. Argentina, Brazil and Colombia launched programs to subsidize formal sector employment in companies that were hard hit by the crisis, and Mexico provided loans to small and medium size enterprises. All countries maintained intact their existing non-contributory transfer programs, and Argentina, Brazil and Colombia launched new emergency cash transfer programs, while Mexico did not. Substantial expansions of existing social assistance or entirely new programs have been able to offset a significant share of the poverty caused by the crisis in Argentina and Brazil, and to a lesser extent, Colombia.

Data jan 2021

Idioma English

Título curto Social Protection during the Pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca ideas.repec.org

URL <https://ideas.repec.org/p/tul/ceqwps/104.html>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 10:18:43

Extra Publication Title: Commitment to Equity (CEQ) Working Paper Series

Volume 104

Título da publicação Commitment to Equity (CEQ) Working Paper Series - Tulane University, Department of Economics

Data de adição 18/03/2022 10:18:43

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 06:38:52

Etiquetas:

Covid-19, social protection, Latin America, poverty, inequality, education, health

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Fulltext PDF

Social Protection as a Key Tool in Crisis Management: Learnt Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Hamidou Taffa Abdoul-Azize

Autor Rehab El Gamil

Resumo Worldwide, the social protection programs have become a key tool for policymakers. These programs are executed to achieve multiple objectives such as fighting poverty and hunger, and increasing the resilience of the poor and vulnerable groups towards various shocks. Recently, with the rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries started to implement social protection programs to eliminate the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and enhance community resilience. This study aims to explore the current implementation of social protection programs during the COVID-19 pandemic in the most affected countries as well as to provide learned lessons from countries that had not previously considered implementing social protection programs up until the COVID-19 crisis. This review was carried out by searching through WOS, Google Scholar, ILO, World Bank reports, and Aljazeera Television. The search was conducted over literature and systematic reviews on the implementation of social protection programs during previous pandemic crises and especially in the current COVID-19 pandemic. The findings revealed that social protection programs become a flexible and strategic tool to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the study highlighted a lack of comprehensive strategy amongst the countries in executing the social protection programs to respond to COVID-19. Finally, the study concluded with some learned lessons and implications for the practitioners and policymakers in managing future pandemics.

Data mar 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Social Protection as a Key Tool in Crisis Management

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40609-020-00190-4>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 15:11:51

Volume 8

Páginas 107-116

Título da publicação Global Social Welfare

DOI 10.1007/s40609-020-00190-4

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico Glob Soc Welf

ISSN 2196-8799

Data de adição 15/03/2022 15:11:51

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 21:06:20

Anexos

Social policy responses to COVID-19 in Canada and the United States: Explaining policy variations between two liberal welfare state regimes

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Daniel Béland

Autor Shannon Dinan

Autor Philip Rocco

Autor Alex Waddan

Data 2021

Título curto Social policy responses to COVID-19 in Canada and the United States

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library

Volume 55

Páginas 280–294

Título da publicação Social Policy & Administration

Edição 2

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:08:04

Data de modificação 27/02/2022 11:25:47

Anexos

◦ Snapshot

◦ Snapshot

Social policy in the face of a global pandemic: Policy responses to the COVID-19 crisis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Daniel Béland

Autor Bea Cantillon

Autor Rod Hick

Autor Amílcar Moreira

Data 2021

Título curto Social policy in the face of a global pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library

Volume 55

Páginas 249–260

Título da publicação Social Policy & Administration

Edição 2

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:08:04

Data de modificação 27/02/2022 11:25:45

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Snapshot
- Full Text
- Full Text

Social policy as an integral component of pandemic response: Learning from COVID-19 in Brazil, Germany, India and the United States

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Scott L. Greer

Autor Holly Jarman

Autor Michelle Falkenbach

Autor Elize Massard da Fonseca

Autor Minakshi Raj

Autor Elizabeth J. King

Resumo It is easy but mistaken to think that public health emergency measures and social policy can be separated. This paper compares the experiences of Brazil, Germany, India and the United States during their 2020 responses to the COVID-19 pandemic to show that social policies such as unemployment insurance, flat payments and short-time work are crucial to the effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical interventions as well as to their political sustainability. Broadly, public health measures that constrain economic activity will only be effective and sustainable if paired with social policy measures that enable people to comply without sacrificing their livelihoods and economic wellbeing. Tough public health policies and generous social policies taken together proved a success in Germany. Generous social policies uncoupled from strong public health interventions, in Brazil and the US during the summer of 2020, enabled lockdown compliance but failed to halt the pandemic, while tough public health measures without social policy support rapidly collapsed in India. In the COVID-19 and future pandemics, public health theory and practice should recognise the importance of social policy to the immediate effectiveness of public health policy as well as to the long-term social and economic impact of pandemics.

Data 2021-09-02

Idioma en

Título curto Social policy as an integral component of pandemic response

Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17441692.2021.1916831>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 09:33:16

Volume 16

Páginas 1209-1222

Título da publicação Global Public Health

DOI 10.1080/17441692.2021.1916831

Edição 8-9

Abreviatura do periódico Global Public Health

ISSN 1744-1692, 1744-1706

Data de adição 18/03/2022 09:33:16

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 09:33:17

Anexos

- Greer et al. - 2021 - Social policy as an integral component of pandemic.pdf

Safeguarding people living in vulnerable conditions in the COVID-19 era through universal health coverage and social protection

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Gabriela Cuevas Barron

Autor George Laryea-Adjei

Autor Vaira Vike-Freiberga

Autor Ibrahim Abubakar

Autor Henia Dakkak

Autor Delanjathan Devakumar

Autor Anders Johnsson

Autor Selma Karabey

Autor Ronald Labonté

Autor Helena Legido-Quigley

Data jan 2022

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Elsevier

Volume 7

Páginas e86-e92

Título da publicação The Lancet Public Health

Edição 1

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:05:45

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 19:44:20

Anexos

- Full Text

Punt Politics as Failure of Health System Stewardship: Evidence from the Covid-19 Pandemic Response in Brazil and Mexico.

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Felicia Marie Knaul

Autor Michael Touchton

Autor Héctor Arreola-Ornelas

Autor Rifat Atun

Autor Renzo Jc Calderon Anyosa

Autor Julio Frenk

Autor Adolfo Martínez-Valle

Autor Tim McDonald

Autor Thalia Porteny

Autor Mariano Sánchez-Talanquer

Autor Cesar Victora

Data dec 2021

Título curto Punt Politics as Failure of Health System Stewardship

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667193X2100082X>

Extra Publisher: Elsevier

Volume 4

Título da publicação The Lancet Regional Health - Americas

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lana.2021.100086>

Data de adição 11/03/2022 17:26:28

Data de modificação 20/03/2022 17:58:00

Etiquetas:

Brazil, Covid-19, Mexico, Health Systems, Stewardship

Anexos

- Texto completo

Políticas de transferência de renda e de assistência no Brasil: descontinuidades recentes e os desafios colocados pela Covid-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Sergio Simoni Jr

Data 2021

Título curto Políticas de transferência de renda e de assistência no Brasil

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Volume 20
Páginas 210–236
Título da publicação Brazilian Journal of Latin American Studies
Edição 40
Data de adição 18/03/2022 12:19:57
Data de modificação 18/03/2022 12:19:57

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Optimal targeted lockdowns in a Multigroup SIR Model

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Daron Acemoglu
Autor Victor Chernozhukov
Autor Iván Werning
Autor Michael D. Whinston

Resumo We study targeted lockdowns in a multigroup SIR model where infection, hospitalization, and fatality rates vary between groups—in particular between the "young," the "middle-aged," and the "old." Our model enables a tractable quantitative analysis of optimal policy. For baseline parameter values for the COVID-19 pandemic applied to the US, we find that optimal policies differentially targeting risk/age groups significantly outperform optimal uniform policies and most of the gains can be realized by having stricter protective measures such as lockdowns on the more vulnerable, old group. Intuitively, a strict and long lockdown for the old both reduces infections and enables less strict lockdowns for the lower-risk groups.

Data dec 2021

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca www.aeaweb.org

URL <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aeri.20200590>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 17:11:40

Volume 3

Páginas 487-502

Título da publicação American Economic Review: Insights

DOI 10.1257/aeri.20200590

Edição 4

Data de adição 18/03/2022 17:11:40

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 06:38:09

Etiquetas:

Regulation, Child Care, Children, Economics of the Handicapped, Family Planning, National Government Expenditures and Health, Health Behavior, Health: Government Policy, Non-labor Market Discrimination, Public Health, Fertility, Youth, Economics of the Elderly

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Snapshot

O impacto da pandemia de Covid-19 na atuação da burocracia de nível de rua no Brasil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Gabriela Spanghero Lotta

Autor Giordano Morangueira Magri

Autor Ana Carolina Nunes

Autor Beatriz Soares Benedito

Autor Claudio Aliberti

Autor Erika Caracho Ribeiro

Autor Fernanda Lima Silva

Autor Gabriela Thomazinho

Autor Guilherme Pereira

Autor Juliana Rocha Miranda

Autor Marcela Garcia Corrêa

Autor Mariana Costa Silveira

Autor Morgana G. Martins Krieger

Autor Taciana Barcellos

Autor Alexsandro Santos

Resumo Abstract: Dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic requires that the State make hard decisions that involve the action of bureaucrats who interact with the population through the implementation of public policy, the street-level bureaucracy (SLB). In this paper, based on a mixed- method exploratory study, we analyze how the daily performance of street-level bureaucrats in different policy areas- health and social care, access to the justice system, public security and education - has changed during the pandemic. We also explore the repercussions of those changes. Based on the analysis of the perceptions of bureaucrats, changes in their work and in their relationship with the public, we identify three categories that illustrate the dynamics of SLB work during the pandemic: the SLB who faces the crisis on the front lines; the SLB who suffers the effects of the pandemic, but whose work does not require her to face it directly; and the SLB who began to work remotely. We conclude that, during the pandemic, SLB suffered in varying degrees an aggravation of structural problems, such as their removal from decision-making processes - now

restricted to the highest government level - and the exacerbation of already existing conflicts and ambiguities.

Data 2021-04-19

Idioma pt

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/rbcpol/a/KrdfpSLymvsqWZkJhC6MPXp/?lang=pt>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 09:51:20

Extra Publisher: Universidade de Brasília. Instituto de Ciência Política

Título da publicação Revista Brasileira de Ciência Política

DOI 10.1590/0103-3352.2021.35.243776

Abreviatura do periódico Rev. Bras. Ciênc. Polít.

ISSN 0103-3352, 2178-4884

Data de adição 15/03/2022 09:51:20

Data de modificação 18/03/2022 19:47:45

Etiquetas:

Ambiguidade, Burocratas de nível de rua, Pandemia, Políticas públicas

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

“Measuring the mix” of policy responses to Covid-19: comparative policy analysis using topic modelling

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Nihit Goyal

Autor Michael Howlett

Resumo Although understanding initial responses to a crisis such as COVID-19 is important, existing research on the topic has not been systematically comparative. This study uses topic modeling to inductively analyze over 13,000 COVID-19 policies worldwide. This technique enables the COVID-19 policy mixes to be characterized and their cross-country variation to be compared. Significant variation was found in the intensity, density, and balance of policy mixes adopted across countries, over time, and by level of government. This study advances research on policy responses to the pandemic, specifically, and the operationalization of policy mixes, more generally.

Data 2021-03-04

Título curto “Measuring the Mix” of Policy Responses to COVID-19

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2021.1880872>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 21:55:19

Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2021.1880872>

Volume 23

Páginas 250-261

Título da publicação Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice

DOI 10.1080/13876988.2021.1880872

Edição 2

ISSN 1387-6988

Data de adição 18/03/2022 21:55:19

Data de modificação 20/03/2022 11:28:04

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, comparative policy analysis, machine learning, policy design, policy mixes, topic modeling

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Managing the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and changing welfare regimes

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Ka Ho Mok

Autor Yeun-Wen Ku

Autor Tauchid Komara Yuda

Data 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

URL <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17516234.2020.1861722>

Extra Taylor & Francis

Volume 14:1

Páginas 1-12

Título da publicação Journal of Asian Public Policy

DOI 10.1080/17516234.2020.1861722

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:10:00

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 04:04:37

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Snapshot
- Full Text
- Full Text

Long-term policy impacts of the coronavirus: normalization, adaptation, and acceleration in the post-Covid state

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Giliberto Capano

Autor Michael Howlett

Autor Darryl SL Jarvis

Autor M. Ramesh

Data 2022

Título curto Long-term policy impacts of the coronavirus

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Oxford University Press UK

Volume 41

Páginas 1–12

Título da publicação Policy and Society

Edição 1

Data de adição 15/03/2022 09:09:00

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 06:39:33

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Latin America at the crossroads yet again: what income policies in the post-pandemic era?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Lena Lavinas

Resumo Focusing on the Latin American experience, and taking Brazil as an example, this article examines the recent trajectory of cash transfer schemes and how they might develop in the face of the humanitarian, economic and social crisis brought about by the coronavirus outbreak. Will they be reinforced as the one-size-fitsall solution? If so, what form will they take: target programmes or a universal basic income? This contribution explores the prospects for Latin American welfare regimes in

the postpandemic era. The Brazilian case illustrates the choices that polarise the debate in a region marked by profound asymmetries and enduring structural hurdles.

Data 2021-04-03
Idioma en
Título curto Latin America at the crossroads yet again
Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)
URL <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02255189.2021.1890002>
Data de acesso 18/03/2022 11:22:57
Volume 42
Páginas 79-89
Título da publicação Canadian Journal of Development Studies / Revue canadienne d'études du développement
DOI 10.1080/02255189.2021.1890002
Edição 1-2
Abreviatura do periódico Canadian Journal of Development Studies / Revue canadienne d'études du développement
ISSN 0225-5189, 2158-9100
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Anexos

- Lavinas - 2021 - Latin America at the crossroads yet again what in.pdf

How Covid-19 has affected frontline workers in Brazil: a comparative analysis of nurses and community health workers

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Gabriela S. Lotta
Autor Vera SP Coelho
Autor Eugenia Brage
Data 2021
Título curto How Covid-19 has affected frontline workers in Brazil
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Volume 23
Páginas 63–73
Título da publicação Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice
Edição 1
Data de adição 03/03/2022 14:18:28
Data de modificação 03/05/2022 15:00:46

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

How Brazil and Mexico diverged on social protection in the pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Nora Lustig

Autor Mart Trasberg

Resumo Mexico and Brazil, both among the region's hardest hit by COVID-19, took strikingly different steps to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic. Although President Jair Bolsonaro dismissed the need for social distancing measures, the government provided substantial financial aid to citizens through cash transfer programs, avoiding potentially sharp increases in poverty and inequality. Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador, who also displayed a dismissive attitude about the virus, made relatively little effort to protect the poor and unemployed from its effects, despite his pro-poor rhetoric. As a result, the Mexican economy was projected to contract by 9 percent in 2020, while poverty sharply increased. Rising malnutrition and missed schooling may have long-term consequences for inequality.

Data 2021-02-01

Catálogo de biblioteca Silverchair

URL <https://doi.org/10.1525/curh.2021.120.823.57>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 16:08:09

Volume 120

Páginas 57-63

Título da publicação Current History

DOI 10.1525/curh.2021.120.823.57

Edição 823

Abreviatura do periódico Current History

ISSN 0011-3530

Data de adição 15/03/2022 16:08:09

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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Victoria Haldane

Autor Chuan De Foo

Autor Salma M. Abdalla

Autor Anne-Sophie Jung

Autor Melisa Tan

Autor Shishi Wu

Autor Alvin Chua

Autor Monica Verma

Autor Pami Shrestha

Autor Sudhvir Singh

Data 2021

Título curto Health systems resilience in managing the COVID-19 pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Nature Publishing Group

Volume 27

Páginas 964–980

Título da publicação Nature Medicine

Edição 6

Data de adição 03/03/2022 14:17:07

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Etiquetas:

Public health, Infectious diseases

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF
- Full Text PDF
- Full Text

Eventos focalizadores e a pandemia da COVID-19: a renda básica emergencial na agenda governamental brasileira

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Felipe Gonçalves Brasil

Autor Ana Cláudia Niedhardt Capella

Autor Leandro Teodoro Ferreira

Resumo Resumo Observar e analisar as causas, os efeitos e as múltiplas consequências econômicas, sociais e sanitárias da pandemia da COVID-19 têm sido primordiais não apenas para a compreensão desse fenômeno mundial, mas também para a elaboração de alternativas e soluções que minimizem os impactos na vida das populações ao redor do mundo. Este artigo tem como principal objetivo entender a ascensão da renda básica emergencial como alternativa viável de política pública no cenário brasileiro, por meio do Auxílio Emergencial. Baseado na literatura de agenda-setting, em específico no conceito de eventos focalizadores (focusing events), recuperamos um breve histórico das políticas de transferência de renda e de combate à pobreza e os principais atores envolvidos, para entender mudanças, adaptações e soluções propostas para que a alternativa de renda básica emergencial pudesse ser considerada e aceita neste momento específico de crise.

Data 2021-07-09

Idioma pt

Título curto Eventos focalizadores e a pandemia da COVID-19

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/yPsBdpccYJyM5rFvCRycJtr/?lang=pt>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 10:00:28

Extra Publisher: Fundação Getulio Vargas

Volume 55

Páginas 644-661

Título da publicação Revista de Administração Pública

Abreviatura do periódico Rev. Adm. Pública

ISSN 0034-7612, 1982-3134

Data de adição 18/03/2022 10:00:28

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, agenda-setting, auxílio emergencial, eventos focalizadores, renda básica

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

El Covid-19 y la protección social de los grupos pobres y vulnerables en América Latina: un marco conceptual

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Nora Lustig

Autor Mariano Tommasi

Data dec 2020

Título curto El COVID-19 y la protección social de los grupos pobres y vulnerables en América Latina
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
URL https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46836/RVE132_Lustig.pdf?sequence=1
Volume 132
Título da publicação Revista CEPAL-Edición Especial
Data de adição 18/03/2022 19:19:42
Data de modificação 19/03/2022 03:48:10

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Drawing parallels among past public health crises and Covid-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor George W. Contreras
Autor Brigitte Burcescu
Autor Tiffany Dang
Autor Jeanette Freeman
Autor Nathan Gilbreth
Autor Juliet Jacobson
Autor Keerthana Jayaseelan
Autor David S. Markenson

Resumo In the early stages of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, there were shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE) and health-care personnel across severely affected regions. Along with a lack of testing, these shortages delayed surveillance, and possible containment of the virus. The pandemic also took unprecedented tolls on the mental health of many health-care workers who treated and witnessed the deaths of critically ill patients. To address these effects and prepare for a potential second wave, a literature review was performed on the response of health-care systems during the influenza pandemics of 1918, 1957, 2009, and the epidemics of Ebola, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). We can use lessons identified to develop a competent and effective response to the current and future pandemics. The public must continue to engage in proper health mitigation strategies, including use of face coverings, physical distancing, and hand washing. The impact the pandemic has had on the mental health of frontline health-care workers cannot be disregarded as it is essential in ensuring effective patient care and mitigating psychological comorbidities. The lessons identified from past public health crises can help contain and limit morbidity and mortality with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Data 2021-06-18
Idioma en
Catálogo de biblioteca Cambridge University Press
URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/disaster-medicine-and-public-health-preparedness/article/drawing-parallels-among-past-public-health-crises-and-covid19/534D9F953BCFDDE5BB3E05A241C88E9D>
Data de acesso 18/03/2022 20:09:47
Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press
Páginas 1-7
Título da publicação Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness
DOI 10.1017/dmp.2021.202
ISSN 1935-7893, 1938-744X
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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Disaster Medicine, Emergency Preparedness, Pandemics, Public Health Practice

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Desafios para a Atenção Primária à Saúde no Brasil: uma análise do trabalho das agentes comunitárias de saúde durante a pandemia de Covid-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Michelle Fernandez
Autor Gabriela Lotta
Autor Marcela Corrêa
Resumo Resumo As fragilidades da Atenção Primária à Saúde podem ser reconhecidas por meio da análise do trabalho das agentes comunitárias de saúde. Uma vez que a situação enfrentada por essas profissionais representa desafios estruturais do sistema de saúde, este artigo tem como objetivo analisar a situação das profissionais em questão no enfrentamento à pandemia de Covid-19 no Brasil. Analisamos seus desafios com base nos dados coletados em um inquérito online e em netnografia. Para a realização da análise dos dados, optamos pela análise de conteúdo, inspirada na grounded-theory. Observamos três dimensões que representam como as agentes comunitárias de saúde experienciam a pandemia: mudanças nas práticas de trabalho, bem como nas interações entre trabalhadores e usuários e a expectativa do futuro no trabalho pós-pandemia. As análises mostram que para resguardar essas profissionais e garantir o funcionamento da Atenção Primária à Saúde é necessário

contar com novas estratégias para viabilizar as dinâmicas locais de trabalho.

Data 2021-04-21

Idioma pt

Título curto Desafios para a Atenção Primária à Saúde no Brasil

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/tes/a/qDg6fnxcSZbgtB9SYvnBK8w/?format=html>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 09:49:49

Extra Publisher: Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Escola Politécnica de Saúde Joaquim Venâncio

Volume 19

Título da publicação Trabalho, Educação e Saúde

DOI 10.1590/1981-7746-sol00321

Abreviatura do periódico Trab. educ. saúde

ISSN 1678-1007, 1981-7746

Data de adição 15/03/2022 09:49:49

Data de modificação 15/03/2022 09:49:56

Etiquetas:

agentes comunitários de saúde, atenção primária à saúde, Covid-19

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Covid-19, the Great Recession and social policy: Is this time different?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Amílcar Moreira

Autor Rod Hick

Data 2021

Título curto COVID-19, the Great Recession and social policy

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library

Volume 55

Páginas 261–279

Título da publicação Social Policy & Administration

Edição 2

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Data de modificação 19/03/2022 04:05:24

Anexos

- Snapshot

Covid-19 and social protection: a study in human resilience and social solidarity

Tipo Livro

Organizador Steven Ratuva

Organizador Tara Ross

Organizador Yvonne Crichton-Hill

Organizador Arindam Basu

Organizador Patrick Vakaoti

Organizador Rosemarie Martin-Neuninger

Data jan 2021

Idioma English

URL <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-16-2948-8?noAccess=true>

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Editor Springer

ISBN 978-9-81-162947-1, 978-9-81-162948-8

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Health, Poverty, Social determinants, Social protection, Vulnerable, Well-being

Contingência hospitalar no enfrentamento da COVID-19 no Brasil: problemas e alternativas governamentais

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Thadeu Borges Souza Santos

Autor Laise Rezende de Andrade

Autor Silvana Lima Vieira

Autor Joseane Aparecida Duarte

Autor Juliete Sales Martins

Autor Lilian Barbosa Rosado

Autor Juliana dos Santos Oliveira

Autor Isabela Cardoso de Matos Pinto

Resumo Resumo Este artigo analisa a agenda governamental estratégica para enfrentamento da COVID-19 no Brasil, com foco na atenção hospitalar. Foram analisados 28 Planos de Contingência na íntegra, sendo 01 nacional, 26 estaduais e 01 do Distrito Federal. Utilizou-se o referencial teórico do Ciclo da Política Pública, especificamente os momentos de pré-decisão e decisão governamental para o enfrentamento da pandemia. As evidências revelaram convergências entre os níveis nacional e estaduais quanto às propostas de reorientação do fluxo de atendimento, detecção dos casos e indicação de hospitais de referência. Todavia, as agendas estaduais demonstraram fragilidades correlacionadas à aquisição de aparelhos de ventilação mecânica, dimensionamento de recursos humanos, regionalização da atenção hospitalar, além de poucos estados terem estabelecido um método de cálculo de leitos de retaguarda, principalmente quanto a previsão de abertura de hospitais de referência ou contratação complementar de leitos de UTI. Conclui-se que a heterogeneidade de ações explicitadas nos planos revela a complexidade do processo de enfrentamento da COVID-19 no Brasil com suas desigualdades regionais, fragilidades dos sistemas estaduais de saúde e reduzida coordenação do Ministério da Saúde.

Data abril 2021

Idioma pt

Título curto Contingência hospitalar no enfrentamento da COVID-19 no Brasil

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/csc/a/XKYHkkdbbTTfsBPTLBpBFFz/?lang=pt>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 20:02:17

Extra Publisher: ABRASCO - Associação Brasileira de Saúde Coletiva

Volume 26

Páginas 1407-1418

Título da publicação Ciência & Saúde Coletiva

Abreviatura do periódico Ciênc. saúde coletiva

ISSN 1413-8123, 1678-4561

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Etiquetas:

Coronavírus, Hospitais, Número de Leitos em Hospital, Planos de Contingência, Sistema Único de Saúde

Anexos

- Snapshot
 - Full Text PDF
-

Condições de trabalho e percepções de profissionais de enfermagem que atuam no enfrentamento à covid-19 no Brasil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Michelle Fernandez

Autor Gabriela Lotta

Autor Hozana Passos

Autor Pauline Cavalcanti

Autor Marcela Garcia Corrêa

Resumo Resumo Diante da importância do trabalho de Enfermagem no combate a epidemias e dos desafios impostos pela covid-19 ao exercício da profissão, o objetivo deste artigo é analisar as condições de trabalho e as percepções das profissionais de Enfermagem sobre sua atuação no contexto da pandemia de covid-19 no Brasil. Para tanto, realizamos uma pesquisa de caráter exploratório, a partir de um questionário online, aplicado entre 15 de junho e 1º de julho de 2020, respondido por 445 profissionais. Realizamos análise qualitativa, fundamentada na análise de conteúdo proposta por Bardin e Saldaña. No campo das sensações, os relatos das profissionais evidenciam medo, aumento da irritabilidade, sobrecarga de trabalho, tristeza e solidão. A pandemia da covid-19 alterou os processos de trabalho e a organização dos serviços, influenciando no dimensionamento do quantitativo de profissionais, na jornada de trabalho e na modalidade de execução, além de demandar maior vigilância quanto às medidas de prevenção e contágio. As mudanças impactaram no tempo disponibilizado para atendimento, na interação entre profissionais e usuários, e prejudicou a comunicação. A relevância do trabalho de Enfermagem junto às equipes de saúde no enfrentamento à covid-19 no Brasil reforça a necessidade de adoção de medidas eficazes de proteção e preservação da saúde física e mental dessas profissionais.

Data 2021-10-08

Idioma pt

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/sausoc/a/rHQ55dwmfK5WCSGS8xDpyDt/?format=html&lang=pt>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 09:50:38

Extra Publisher: Faculdade de Saúde Pública, Universidade de São Paulo. Associação Paulista de Saúde Pública.

Volume 30

Título da publicação Saúde e Sociedade

DOI 10.1590/S0104-12902021201011

Abreviatura do periódico Saude soc.

ISSN 0104-1290, 1984-0470

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Etiquetas:

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Breadth and sufficiency of cash transfer responses in ten latin american countries during the first 12 months of the Covid-19 pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Merike Blofield

Autor Cecilia Giambruno

Autor Jennifer Pribble

Resumo Given the devastating health and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Latin America, social protection responses have been crucial for safeguarding access to basic needs among vulnerable households. Yet policy design has varied widely across countries. In this working paper, we develop comparative measures to assess the breadth and sufficiency of the cash transfer responses of ten Latin American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay) during the first twelve months of the pandemic, from April 2020 to March 2021. We assess it for two particularly vulnerable groups: children in existing cash transfer programs, and informal workers and households in new emergency programs. Four broad types of responses emerge, detailed in Figures 1-4: the first group -Brazil and Chile- provided benefits with relatively high breadth and sufficiency. The second group -Argentina, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Peru and Bolivia- is more heterogeneous, but shares the characteristics of high breadth of benefits. Sufficiency of benefits varies from medium to low sufficiency, often with differences between programs. The third group - Colombia and Ecuador- is characterized both by low breadth and low sufficiency of benefits. The fourth type of response is a non-response, ie., no national-level pandemic cash transfer response, and comprises Mexico.

Data sept 2021

Idioma English

Catálogo de biblioteca ideas.repec.org

URL <https://ideas.repec.org/p/tul/ceqwps/114.html>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 09:57:52

Extra Tulane University, Department of Economics

Volume 114

Título da publicação Commitment to Equity (CEQ) Working Paper Series - Tulane University, Department of Economics

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, social protection, children, informal workers, Latin America, poverty

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Fulltext PDF

Brazil's health system functionality amidst of the COVID-19 pandemic: An analysis of resilience

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Alessandro Bigoni

Autor Ana Maria Malik

Autor Renato Tasca

Autor Mariana Baleeiro Martins Carrera

Autor Laura Maria Cesar Schiesari

Autor Dante Dianezi Gambardella

Autor Adriano Massuda

Data 2022

Título curto Brazil's health system functionality amidst of the COVID-19 pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Elsevier

Volume 10

Páginas 100222

Título da publicação The Lancet Regional Health-Americas

Data de adição 11/03/2022 17:24:38

Data de modificação 11/03/2022 17:24:40

Anexos

- Full Text

Auxílio Emergencial em tempos de pandemia

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Mani Tebet Marins

Autor Mariana Nogueira Rodrigues

Autor Jéssica Maldonado Lago da Silva

Autor Karen Cristina Martins da Silva

Autor Paola Loureiro Carvalho

Resumo Resumo Este artigo investiga o panorama internacional da implementação do Auxílio Emergencial no contexto da pandemia do Coronavírus. Para tanto, utilizamos: i. a base de dados do Social Protection and Jobs Responses to Covid-19 (Banco Mundial), produzida a partir do levantamento em cinco continentes; ii. os dados provenientes de matérias de jornais ao redor do mundo; e iii. dados dos sites oficiais dos governos locais em diferentes regiões do globo. Em particular no Brasil, encontramos várias adversidades dessa política emergencial: i. as longas filas para cadastramento do benefício, gerando aglomeração; ii. as dificuldades iniciais quanto ao CPF não regularizado; iii. a demora na tomada de decisão para o pagamento do auxílio; iv. a precariedade dos recursos humanos; v. o limitado conhecimento com as tecnologias digitais entre a população mais vulnerável; e vi. os problemas de ineficiências horizontal e vertical. Por fim, este estudo pretende trazer contribuições à relação conflituosa entre Estado e sociedade em tempo de crise sanitária.

Data 2021-09-13

Idioma pt

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/se/a/xJ7mwmL7hGx9dPDtthGYM3m/?lang=pt>

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Extra Publisher: Departamento de Sociologia da Universidade de Brasília

Volume 36

Páginas 669-692

Título da publicação Sociedade e Estado

DOI 10.1590/s0102-6992-202136020013

Abreviatura do periódico Soc. estado.

ISSN 0102-6992, 1980-5462

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Etiquetas:

Covid-19, Comparação internacional, Problemas da implementação no Brasil, Renda Básica Emergencial, Sistema de Proteção Social

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

A partisan pandemic: state government public health policies to combat Covid-19 in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Michael Touchton
Autor Felicia Marie Knaul
Autor Héctor Arreola-Ornelas
Autor Thalia Porteny
Autor Mariano Sánchez
Autor Oscar Méndez
Autor Marco Faganello
Autor Vaugh Edelson
Autor Benjamin Gygi
Autor Calla Hummel
Autor Silvia Otero
Autor Jorge Insua
Autor Eduardo Undurraga
Autor Julio Antonio Rosado

Resumo Introduction To present an analysis of the Brazilian health system and subnational (state) variation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, based on 10 non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs). Materials and methods We collected daily information on implementation of 10 NPI designed to inform the public of health risks and promote distancing and mask use at the national level for eight countries across the Americas. We then analyse the adoption of the 10 policies across Brazil's 27 states over time, individually and using a composite index. We draw on this index to assess the timeliness and rigour of NPI implementation across the country, from the date of the first case, 26 February 2020. We also compile Google data on population mobility by state to describe changes in mobility throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Results Brazil's national NPI response was the least stringent among countries analysed. In the absence of a unified federal response to the pandemic, Brazilian state policy implementation was neither homogenous nor synchronised. The median NPI was no stay-at-home order, a recommendation to wear masks in public space but not a requirement, a full school closure and partial restrictions on businesses, public transportation, intrastate travel, interstate travel and international travel. These restrictions were implemented 45 days after the first case in each state, on average. Rondônia implemented the earliest and most rigorous policies, with school closures, business closures, information campaigns and restrictions on movement 24 days after the first case; Mato Grosso do Sul had the fewest, least stringent restrictions on movement, business operations and no mask recommendation. Conclusions The study identifies wide variation in national-level NPI responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. Our focus on Brazil identifies subsequent variability in how and when states implemented NPI to contain COVID-19. States' NPIs and their scores on the composite policy index both align with the governors' political affiliations: opposition governors implemented earlier, more stringent sanitary measures than those supporting the Bolsonaro administration. A strong, unified national response to a pandemic is essential for keeping the population safe and disease-free, both at the outset of an outbreak and as communities begin to reopen. This national response should be aligned with state and municipal implementation of NPI, which we show is not the case in Brazil.

Data jun 2021
Idioma en
Título curto A partisan pandemic
Catálogo de biblioteca gh.bmj.com
URL <https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/6/e005223>
Data de acesso 18/03/2022 11:26:21
Direitos © Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2021. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.
Extra Publisher: BMJ Specialist Journals Section: Original research PMID: 34083242
Volume 6
Páginas e005223
Título da publicação BMJ Global Health
DOI 10.1136/bmjgh-2021-005223
Edição 6
ISSN 2059-7908
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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, descriptive study, health policy, qualitative study

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Federalismo & Governos subnacionais

{₃

Who counts where? Covid-19 surveillance in federal countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Philip Rocco

Autor Jessica A. J. Rich

Autor Katarzyna Klasa

Autor Kenneth A. Dubin

Autor Daniel Béland

Resumo Context: While the World Health Organization (WHO) has established guidance on COVID-19 surveillance, little is known about implementation of these guidelines in federations, which fragment authority across multiple levels of government. This study examines how subnational governments in federal democracies collect and report data on COVID-19 cases and mortality associated with COVID-19. Methods: We collected data from subnational government websites in 15 federal democracies to construct indices of COVID-19 data quality. Using bivariate and multivariate regression, we analyzed the relationship between these indices and indicators of state capacity, the decentralization of resources and authority, and the quality of democratic institutions. We supplement these quantitative analyses with qualitative case studies of subnational COVID-19 data in Brazil, Spain, and the United States. Findings: Subnational governments in federations vary in their collection of data on COVID-19 mortality, testing, hospitalization, and demographics. There are statistically significant associations ($p < 0.05$) between subnational data quality and key indicators of public health system capacity, fiscal decentralization, and the quality of democratic institutions. Case studies illustrate the importance of both governmental and civil-society institutions that foster accountability. Conclusions: The quality of subnational COVID-19 surveillance data in federations depends in part on public health system capacity, fiscal decentralization, and the quality of democracy.

Data 2021-12-01

Título curto Who Counts Where?

Catálogo de biblioteca Silverchair

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Volume 46

Páginas 959-987

Título da publicação Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law

DOI 10.1215/03616878-9349114

Edição 6

Abreviatura do periódico Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law

ISSN 0361-6878

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The role of intergovernmental relations in response to a wicked problem: an analysis of the Covid-19 crisis in the BRICS countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira

Autor Alexey G. Barabashev

Autor Christopher Tapscott

Autor Lisa Ingrid Thompson

Autor Haoqi Qian

Resumo Abstract Globally, policy environments have become increasingly more complex with the growth in the number of wicked problems, such as that posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In their response to these problems, public administrations have, from necessity, become heavily reliant on their intergovernmental relations systems, as the challenges posed generally require multilevel responses. This paper analyzes the role of intergovernmental relations in shaping the responses of the BRICS countries when confronted with COVID-19. We develop an analytical framework to understand the dynamics of intergovernmental relations in these countries. Based on this we assess the capacity of the state and political systems to manage intergovernmental relations and ensure effective responses to the COVID-19 crisis. This framework is based on an analysis of three dimensions of the policy domain: the political and state system, formal and informal institutions, and the political alignment between them. Whilst state and political systems were found to be instrumental in formulating an immediate response to the crisis, informal institutions and political processes also played a prominent role in determining the extent to which strategies were implemented, particularly in countries that are more decentralized. Countries lacking the robust formal institutions needed to facilitate intergovernmental relations and to ensure swift policy responses, tend to deliver ineffective and inefficient results when confronted with wicked problems.

Data 2021-03-05

Idioma en

Título curto The role of intergovernmental relations in response to a wicked problem

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

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Extra Publisher: Fundação Getulio Vargas

Volume 55

Páginas 243-260

Título da publicação Revista de Administração Pública
Abreviatura do periódico Rev. Adm. Pública
ISSN 0034-7612, 1982-3134
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Data de modificação 19/03/2022 12:50:57

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, BRICS, institutions, intergovernmental relations, wicked problem

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

The effectiveness of government measures during the first wave of the outbreak

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor María Celeste Ratto
Autor Juan Manuel Cabrera
Autor Daniela Zacharías
Autor Juan Martín Azerrat
Data 2021
Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library
Volume 102
Páginas 2088–2105
Título da publicação Social Science Quarterly
Edição 5
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Data de modificação 28/02/2022 17:35:36

State-level citizen response to COVID-19 containment measures in Brazil and Mexico

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Claire Dunn
Autor Isabel Laterzo
Data 2021
Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage UK: London, England
Volume 13
Páginas 328–357
Título da publicação Journal of Politics in Latin America

Edição 3

Data de adição 28/02/2022 17:35:36

Data de modificação 20/03/2022 13:11:04

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Social safety nets and COVID-19 stay home orders across US states: a comparative policy analysis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Mildred E. Warner

Autor Xue Zhang

Data 2021

Título curto Social safety nets and COVID-19 stay home orders across US states

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Volume 23

Páginas 176–190

Título da publicação Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice

Edição 2

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:41:28

Data de modificação 27/02/2022 11:41:28

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Reduced acrimony, quiet management: Intergovernmental relations during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada

Tipo Seção de livro

Autor André Lecours

Autor Daniel Béland

Autor Jennifer Wallner

Data 2021

Título curto Reduced acrimony, quiet management

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Editor Routledge India
Páginas 66–75
Título do livro Federalism and the Response to COVID-19
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Data de modificação 27/02/2022 11:23:01

Anexos

- Full Text

Punt Politics as Failure of Health System Stewardship: Evidence from the Covid-19 Pandemic Response in Brazil and Mexico.

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Felicia Marie Knaul
Autor Michael Touchton
Autor Héctor Arreola-Ornelas
Autor Rifat Atun
Autor Renzo Jc Calderon Anyosa
Autor Julio Frenk
Autor Adolfo Martínez-Valle
Autor Tim McDonald
Autor Thalia Porteny
Autor Mariano Sánchez-Talanquer
Autor Cesar Victora
Data dec 2021

Título curto Punt Politics as Failure of Health System Stewardship

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667193X2100082X>

Extra Publisher: Elsevier

Volume 4

Título da publicação The Lancet Regional Health - Americas

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lana.2021.100086>

Data de adição 11/03/2022 17:26:28

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Etiquetas:

Brazil, Covid-19, Mexico, Health Systems, Stewardship

Anexos

- Texto completo

Pandemic policymaking in presidential federations: explaining subnational responses to covid-19 in Brazil, Mexico, and the United States

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Cyril Bennouna

Autor Agustina Giraudy

Autor Eduardo Moncada

Autor Eva Rios

Autor Richard Snyder

Autor Paul Testa

Data 2021

Título curto Pandemic policymaking in presidential federations

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Oxford University Press

Volume 51

Páginas 570–600

Título da publicação Publius: The Journal of Federalism

Edição 4

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:38:18

Data de modificação 20/03/2022 15:32:37

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF
- Full Text PDF

O papel do Supremo Tribunal Federal na intermediação dos conflitos federativos no contexto da Covid-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Fernanda Leoni

Resumo This paper assesses the decision-making trends manifested by the Supreme Federal Court in relation to conflicts among federative entities caused or increased by the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The goal is to assess whether this new scenario has impacted the Court's jurisprudence, which is considered centralist in the analysis of these conflicts, in the sense of favoring the Union in eventual clashes with other federal entities. Therefore, a brief literature review on the national federalist model and the role of the Supreme Federal Court in this scenario was carried out, followed by the analysis of concentrated control actions involving the topic, distributed over

a one-year period of the pandemic. The analyzed data reveal that despite some decisions favoring the role of other federative units, no effective change was visualized in decision-making trend by the Supreme Court during the pandemic period.

Data	2022-02-01
Idioma	pt
Catálogo de biblioteca	bibliotecadigital.fgv.br
URL	https://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/ojs/index.php/cgpc/article/view/83851
Data de acesso	20/03/2022 11:09:55
Direitos	Copyright (c) 2022 Cadernos Gestão Pública e Cidadania
Extra	Number: 87
Volume	27
Páginas	1-17
Título da publicação	Cadernos Gestão Pública e Cidadania
DOI	10.12660/cgpc.v27n87.83851
Edição	87
ISSN	2236-5710
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Anexos

- Full Text PDF

O federalismo cooperativo em obstrução: fissuras intergovernamentais da pandemia

Tipo	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Cláudio César de Paiva
Autor	Raphael Guilherme Araujo Torrezan
Autor	Suzana Cristina Fernandes de Paiva
Data	2022
Título curto	O federalismo cooperativo em obstrução
Catálogo de biblioteca	Google Scholar
Volume	27
Páginas	1–18
Título da publicação	Cadernos Gestão Pública e Cidadania
Edição	87
Data de adição	27/02/2022 10:59:13
Data de modificação	20/03/2022 14:01:40

Etiquetas:

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

National and sub-national social distancing responses to COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Terrence Iverson

Autor Edward Barbier

Data 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute

Volume 9

Páginas 69

Título da publicação Economies

Edição 2

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:38:18

Data de modificação 27/02/2022 11:39:38

Multi-level responses to COVID-19: crisis coordination in Germany from an intergovernmental perspective

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Sabine Kuhlmann

Autor Jochen Franzke

Resumo This article is aimed at analysing local and intergovernmental responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany during the ‘first wave’ of the pandemic. It will answer the question of how the intergovernmental system in Germany responded to the crisis and to what extent the pandemic has changed patterns of multi-level governance (MLG). The article argues that the coordination of pandemic management in Germany shifted between two ideal types of multi-level governance. While in the first phase of the pandemic the territorially defined multi-level system with the sub-national and local authorities as key actors of crisis management was predominant, in the second phase a more functional orientation with increased vertical coordination gained in importance. Later on, more reliance was given again on local decision-making. Based on this analysis, we will draw some preliminary conclusions on how effective MLG in Germany has been for coordinating pandemic management and point out the shortcomings.

Data mar 2021
Título curto Multi-level responses to COVID-19
Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM
URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003930.2021.1904398>
Data de acesso 20/03/2022 10:09:57
Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003930.2021.1904398>
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Título da publicação Local Government Studies
DOI 10.1080/03003930.2021.1904398
Edição 0
ISSN 0300-3930
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Etiquetas:

federalism, covid-19, multi-level governance, crisis, coordination, Intergovernmental relations

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Multi-level governance tackling the Covid-19 pandemic in China

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Niedja de Andrade e Silva Forte dos Santos
Resumo Abstract This paper investigates China's leadership over intergovernmental and private actions in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic and identifies sectors, levels, and roles played. The main argument is that successful control over the pandemic depends on effective and integrated leadership at different levels. The conceptual, theoretical, and analytical framework is given by the multi-level governance theory. Through a case study, the actions adopted in China (n = 374) were mapped from reports issued by the Chinese government, the World Health Organization, and media information. Content analysis was adopted to categorize data. Quantitative and qualitative findings show different roles of actors, as well as usefulness of the multi-level governance to provide fast and complex responses required during the pandemic. In the last section, the conclusion and recommendations for future research are addressed. The lack of studies on the application of multi-level governance in non-democratic regimes especially during a pandemic indicates the relevance and contribution of this study to the literature.

Data 2021-03-05
Idioma en
Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO
URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/zvdfNShHYgZwRmKh8DcrLgJ/?lang=en>
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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, pandemic, China, multi-level governance

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Multi-level governance, policy coordination and subnational responses to COVID-19: comparing China and the US

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Zhilin Liu
Autor Jing Guo
Autor Wei Zhong
Autor Tianhan Gui
Data 2021
Título curto Multi-level governance, policy coordination and subnational responses to COVID-19
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Volume 23
Páginas 204–218
Título da publicação Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice
Edição 2
Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:38:18
Data de modificação 20/03/2022 13:12:31

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, multi-level governance, comparative policy analysis, policy coordination, subnational government

Anexos

- Snapshot

Inequalities and the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil: Analyzing un-coordinated responses in social assistance and education

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Catarina Ianni Segatto

Autor Fernando Burgos Pimentel dos Santos

Autor Renata Mirandola Bichir

Autor Eliana Lins Morandi

Data 2022

Título curto Inequalities and the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Título da publicação Policy and Society

Data de adição 27/02/2022 11:41:28

Data de modificação 27/02/2022 11:41:28

Anexos

- Full Text

Impact of COVID-19 on the comparative practice of federalism: some preliminary observations

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Rupak Chattopadhyay

Autor Felix Knüpling

Autor Diana Chebenova

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented international event. The spread of the coronavirus – the biggest public health crisis in a century and the first of this scale in the globalized modern world – has prompted unparalleled responses by national governments. The proliferation of 24-hours news coverage and social media has allowed people across the world to follow, in real time, the unfolding and visible impacts of the pandemic. In 2020, as governments grappled with fluctuating waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effectiveness of public policy varied among federal nations (the paper focuses on countries that are explicitly and constitutionally federal, and countries with governance systems in which governance powers

and responsibilities are devolved from the central level to the subnational level). Federal countries such as Australia and Canada managed to keep mortality low, whereas others such as Brazil, Spain and the United States suffered some of the highest numbers of fatalities anywhere around world, both in absolute and relative terms (Kontis et al. 2020, 1919-1928; Brunner et al. 2020; Ritchie et al. 2020)

Data	2022-02-01
Idioma	en
Título curto	Impact of COVID-19 on the comparative practice of federalism
Catálogo de biblioteca	bibliotecadigital.fgv.br
URL	https://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/ojs/index.php/cgpc/article/view/85110
Data de acesso	20/03/2022 11:10:19
Direitos	Copyright (c) 2021 Cadernos Gestão Pública e Cidadania
Extra	Number: 87
Volume	27
Páginas	1-16
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DOI	10.12660/cgpc.v27n87.85110
Edição	87
ISSN	2236-5710
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Data de modificação	20/03/2022 14:01:12

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Identity versus fear of death: political polarization under the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil

Tipo	Artigo de periódico
Organizador	Michelle Fernandez
Organizador	Carlos Machado
Autor	Amanda Medeiros
Autor	Frederico Bertholini
Autor	Carlos Pereira
Data	2021
Catálogo de biblioteca	Google Scholar
URL	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-77602-2_10
Extra	DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-77602-2
Páginas	133-145
Título da publicação	COVID-19's political challenges in Latin America
Série	Latin American Societies

Data de adição 20/03/2022 15:07:09

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Anexos

- Snapshot

Governing in a polarized era: federalism and the response of U.S. state and federal governments to the COVID-19 pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Thomas A Birkland

Autor Kristin Taylor

Autor Deseraí A Crow

Autor Rob DeLeo

Resumo How does the state of American federalism explain responses to COVID-19? State-by-state variations to the COVID-19 pandemic illustrate the political dynamics of “kaleidoscopic federalism,” under which there is no single prevailing principle of federalism. In the COVID-19 pandemic, features of kaleidoscopic federalism combined with shortcomings in the public health system under the Trump administration, leading to fragmented responses to the pandemic among the states. Federalism alone does not explain the shortcomings of the United States’ response to the pandemic. Rather, the fragmented response was driven by state partisanship, which shaped state public health interventions and resulted in differences in public health outcomes. This has sobering implications for American federalism because state-level partisan differences yield different and unequal responses to the pandemic.

Data 2021-10-01

Título curto Governing in a Polarized Era

Catálogo de biblioteca Silverchair

URL <https://doi.org/10.1093/publius/pjab024>

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Volume 51

Páginas 650-672

Título da publicação Publius: The Journal of Federalism

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Abreviatura do periódico Publius: The Journal of Federalism

ISSN 0048-5950

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Data de modificação 20/03/2022 15:34:26

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Federalismo fiscal na pandemia da Covid-19: do federalismo cooperativo ao bolsonarista

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Sergio Simoni Jr.

Autor Eduardo Lazzari

Autor Heloísa Fimiani

Resumo The dimension of fiscal federalism is central to the effectiveness of the state's response to the challenges brought by Covid-19. We analyze the federal government's performance in financial aid to sub-national levels through a qualitative and quantitative approach, and argue that the Bolsonaro government presents a conflictive and negative coordination strategy, harming the functioning of cooperative federalism, a pattern that has characterized Brazil since 1988. The Executive's omission made the regional cleavage predominant, and ended up being suboptimal even for the preferences of actors located in the federal government. Thus, the article draws attention to the importance of federal executive choices and objectives, beyond the institutional arrangement, in the functioning of cooperative federalism.

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Idioma pt

Título curto Federalismo fiscal na pandemia da Covid-19

Catálogo de biblioteca bibliotecadigital.fgv.br

URL <https://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/ojs/index.php/cgpc/article/view/83872>

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Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Federalism and the response to COVID-19: a comparative analysis

Tipo Livro

Organizador Rupak Chattopadhyay

Organizador Felix Knüpling

Organizador Diana Chebenova

Organizador Liam Whittington

Organizador Phillip Gonzalez

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic bared the inadequacies in existing structures of public health and governance in most countries. This book provides a comparative analysis of policy approaches and planning adopted by federal governments across the globe to battle and adequately respond to the health emergency as well as the socio-economic fallouts of the pandemic. With twenty-four case studies from across the globe, the book critically analyzes responses to the public health crisis, its fiscal impact and management, as well as decision-making and collaboration between different levels of government of countries worldwide. It explores measures taken to contain the pandemic and to responsibly regulate and manage the health, socio-economic welfare, employment, and education of its people. The authors highlight the deficiencies in planning, tensions between state and local governments, politicization of the crisis, and the challenges of generating political consensus. They also examine effective approaches used to foster greater cooperation and learning for multi-level, polycentric innovation in pandemic governance. One of the first books on federalism and approaches to the COVID-19 pandemic, this volume is an indispensable reference for scholars and researchers of comparative federalism, comparative politics, development studies, political science, public policy and governance, health and wellbeing, and political sociology.

Data 2022

Idioma English

Título curto Federalism and the Response to COVID-19

Catálogo de biblioteca library.oapen.org

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Editor Taylor & Francis

Série Routledge Series on the Humanities and the Social Sciences in a Post-COVID-19 World

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Federalism and the management of the COVID-19 crisis: centralisation, decentralisation and (non-)coordination

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Yvonne Hegele

Autor Johanna Schnabel

Resumo The ability of federal states to manage the COVID-19 pandemic has created much debate. Federations differ considerably in the way they have been tackling the crisis, however. To shed light on how European federations (Austria, Germany, Switzerland) managed COVID-19, this paper distinguishes two dimensions of federal decision making: centralised/decentralised and unilateral/coordinated decision making. Drawing on official government documents and press reports, it examines decisions on the introduction of containment measures and their subsequent easing during the first wave. While Austria and Switzerland adopted a centralised approach, decentralised decision making prevailed in Germany. However, most decisions were coordinated between the governments at the federal and constituent unit level in Austria and Germany, in contrast to Switzerland where unilateralism prevailed. This difference in approaches can partly be explained by the distribution of powers. Political and economic factors also influenced the choice of crisis management strategies.

Data 2021-09-19

Título curto Federalism and the management of the COVID-19 crisis

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2021.1873529>

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Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2021.1873529>

Volume 44

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ISSN 0140-2382

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, federalism, intergovernmental relations, comparative public policy, coordination, decentralisation

Anexos

- Snapshot

Federalism and public health decentralisation in the time of COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Pietrangelo de Biase

Autor Sean Dougherty

Resumo The Coronavirus pandemic has put extreme pressure on public health services, often delivered at the local and regional levels of government. The paper focuses on how countries made changes to the configuration of federalism during the first wave of the pandemic. These changes typically have involved the centralisation and decentralisation of certain health-related activities, as well as the creation of new coordination and funding mechanisms. Specific tools that have been used include an enhanced role of the executive branch (“executive federalism”), the use of centres of government for vertical coordination, as well as the introduction of unique state-of-emergency laws. New horizontal coordination arrangements have also emerged with the more decentralised approaches. The strengths, weaknesses and implementation risks of various approaches are analysed using country examples.

Data 2021-02-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca OECD iLibrary

URL <https://doi.org/10.1787/b78ec8bb-en>

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Volume 33

Título da publicação OECD Working Papers on Fiscal Federalism

Série OECD Publishing, Paris

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Etiquetas:

Coronavirus, fiscal federalism, intergovernmental coordination, public health services, subnational governments

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Explaining intergovernmental coordination during the Covid-19 pandemic: responses in Australia, Canada, Germany, and Switzerland

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Johanna Schnabel
Autor Yvonne Hegele
Data 2021
Título curto Explaining intergovernmental coordination during the COVID-19 pandemic
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: Oxford University Press
Volume 51
Páginas 537–569
Título da publicação Publius: The Journal of Federalism
Edição 4
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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Explaining intergovernmental conflict in the COVID-19 crisis: the US, Canada, and Australia

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Alexander Waddan
Autor Daniel Beland
Autor Alan Fenna
Autor Tracy Fenwick
Autor André Lecours
Autor Mireille Paquet
Autor Phil Rocco
Data 2021
Título curto Explaining Intergovernmental Conflict in the COVID-19 Crisis
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: University of Leicester
Volume 51
Páginas 513–536
Título da publicação Publius: The Journal of Federalism
Edição 4

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Data de modificação 20/03/2022 18:08:48

Anexos

- Snapshot

Explaining intergovernmental conflict in the COVID-19 crisis: the United States, Canada, and Australia

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor André Lecours

Autor Daniel Béland

Autor Alan Fenna

Autor Tracy Beck Fenwick

Autor Mireille Paquet

Autor Philip Rocco

Autor Alex Waddan

Data 2021

Título curto Explaining Intergovernmental Conflict in the COVID-19 Crisis

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Oxford University Press

Volume 51

Páginas 513–536

Título da publicação Publius: The Journal of Federalism

Edição 4

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Data de modificação 20/03/2022 13:12:17

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Estratégia intergovernamental de atuação dos estados brasileiros: o Consórcio Nordeste e as políticas de saúde no enfrentamento à Covid-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Michelle Vieira Fernandez

Autor Hêider Aurélio Pinto

Resumo O artigo tem como objetivo apresentar a articulação dos governos do Nordeste para formular e implementar políticas de saúde no contexto da epidemia de Covid-19. Partindo da discussão teórica sobre federalismos e relações governamentais, tratou-se de abordar as políticas de saúde a partir do arranjo federativo brasileiro e os resultados da cooperação entre os estados que compõem o Consórcio do Nordeste. Para tanto, realizou-se análise de documentos internos do Consórcio editados entre março de 2019 e abril de 2020. Observa-se, portanto, que as ações do Consórcio em políticas de saúde têm sido fundamentais para que esses estados atravessem a referida crise.

Data 2020-07-27

Idioma pt

Título curto Estratégia intergovernamental de atuação dos estados brasileiros

Catálogo de biblioteca revista.redeunida.org.br

URL <http://revista.redeunida.org.br/ojs/index.php/rede-unida/article/view/3150>

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Etiquetas:

Consórcio Nordeste, Federalismo, Políticas de Saúde, Políticas públicas., Relações intergovernamentais

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Duas experiências mexicanas de relações intergovernamentais: Influenza A/H1N1 na competição e Covid-19 na contração

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Joel Mendoza Ruiz

Resumo When facing the question, “Which interventions during pandemics have enabled learning in public policies and which have promoted Mexican intergovernmental cooperation?” six actions have provided outcomes. The Political Communication Strategy, Viral Diagnosis and Direct Territorial Inquiry showed “uncoordinated” setbacks. The main proposal was to seek the ability to implement policy, followed by joint normalization and

horizontal management development. Economic Subsidy Programs and Clinical Care showed progress not attributable to federal cooperation. The integrity of national transfers was proposed. Information Processing was the only cooperative advancement, which should be institutionalized in the horizontal organization of governors. The culminating proposal was the reform of the constitutional text to modify the supremacy of the national government in pandemic situations. The method applied was the synthesis of two kinds of documents related with pandemics: official documents, and opinion and political analysis articles.

Data 2022-02-01

Idioma es

Catálogo de biblioteca bibliotecadigital.fgv.br

URL <https://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/ojs/index.php/cgpc/article/view/83853>

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Direitos Copyright (c) 2022 Cadernos Gestão Pública e Cidadania

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Volume 27

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Título da publicação Cadernos Gestão Pública e Cidadania

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Anexos

- Full Text PDF

(Des)coordenação governamental na pandemia

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor José Roberto R. Afonso

Autor Celia Maria S. Carvalho

Data 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Volume 75

Páginas 18–21

Título da publicação Revista Conjuntura Econômica

Edição 08

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Anexos

COVID-19's political challenges in Latin America

Tipo Livro

Autor Michelle Fernandez

Autor Carlos Machado

Data 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-77602-2>

Editor Springer International Publishing

ISBN 978-3-030-77602-2

Série Latin American Societies

de páginas XI, 198

Data de adição 20/03/2022 15:11:04

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Covid-19 no nordeste do Brasil: entre o lockdown e o relaxamento das medidas de distanciamento social

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Ricardo Arraes de Alencar Ximenes

Autor Maria de Fatima Pessoa Militão de Albuquerque

Autor Celina Maria Turchi Martelli

Autor Thália Velho Barreto de Araújo

Autor Demócrito de Barros Miranda Filho

Autor Wayner Vieira de Souza

Autor Maria Yury Travassos Ichihara

Autor Pedro Israel Cabral de Lira

Autor Ligia Regina Franco Sansigolo Kerr

Autor Estela ML Aquino

Autor Antônio Augusto Moura da Silva

Autor Rosa Livia Freitas de Almeida

Autor Carl Kendall

Autor Julia M. Pescarini

Autor Sinval Pinto Brandão Filho

Autor Naomar Almeida-Filho

Autor Juliane Fonseca de Oliveira

Autor Carlos Teles

Autor Daniel Cardoso Pereira Jorge

Autor Guilherme Santana
Autor Ligia Gabrielli
Autor Moreno MS Rodrigues
Autor Natanael Jesus da Silva
Autor Rafael Felipe da Silva Souza
Autor Vivian Alessandra Ferreira da Silva
Autor Maurício Lima Barreto

Resumo Mesmo no período em que a pandemia de Covid-19 encontrava-se em crescimento no Nordeste do Brasil, iniciou-se a adoção de medidas de flexibilização do distanciamento social. O objetivo do estudo é o de avaliar a pertinência das propostas de flexibilização, tomando-se em conta a situação da pandemia em cada local e o momento em que foram adotadas. Tendo como referência as diretrizes da OMS, foram construídos e analisados indicadores operacionais para cada diretriz, no contexto da região Nordeste. Para análise do comportamento da epidemia, conforme indicadores selecionados, foram usadas técnicas de Joinpoint Trend Analysis, mapas de calor, razão de taxas e comparação da tendência temporal entre capitais e interior dos estados. O pico do crescimento semanal ocorreu em maio-julho/2020 (semanas epidemiológicas 19 a 31). Na maioria das capitais não se observou tendência decrescente simultânea do número de casos e óbitos nos 14 dias prévios à flexibilização. Em todos os estados o quantitativo de testes realizados foi insuficiente. Na semana epidemiológica 24 os percentuais estaduais de ocupação de leitos de UTI/Covid-19 foram próximos ou superiores 70%. A situação epidemiológica das nove capitais dos estados do Nordeste, no momento em que a decisão de flexibilização foi tomada, mostra que nenhuma delas atendia aos critérios e parâmetros recomendados pela OMS.

Data abril 2021

Idioma pt

Título curto Covid-19 no nordeste do Brasil

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <https://www.scielo.org/article/csc/2021.v26n4/1441-1456/#>

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Volume 26

Páginas 1441-1456

Título da publicação Ciência & Saúde Coletiva

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Abreviatura do periódico Ciênc. saúde coletiva

ISSN 1413-8123, 1413-8123, 1678-4561

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Etiquetas:

Covid-19, Coronavírus, Distanciamento Social, Epidemia, Nordeste Brasil

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Covid-19, federalism, and health care financing in Canada, the United States, and Mexico

Tipo	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Daniel Béland
Autor	Gregory P. Marchildon
Autor	Anahely Medrano
Autor	Philip Rocco
Data	2021
Catálogo de biblioteca	Google Scholar
Extra	Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Volume	23
Páginas	143–156
Título da publicação	Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice
Edição	2
Data de adição	27/02/2022 11:23:01
Data de modificação	20/03/2022 13:56:20

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Comparative public policy analysis of COVID-19 as a naturally occurring experiment

Tipo	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Zhilin Liu
Autor	Iris Geva-May
Resumo	This collection presents an effort to draw on the COVID-19 global pandemic, as a rare “naturally occurring experiment”, to advance the comparative public policy scholarship and disseminate knowledge on international policy approaches to this extreme crisis situation. From a comparative lens, these articles reveal how factors such as partisan politics, intergovernmental relationships, culture, and state capacity shape crisis policy responses in contrast to normal policymaking. This collection also provides important lesson drawing: national–local coordination, social safety nets, and a well-organized sector of community workers are all part of a

society's capacity and resilience in a time of crisis.

Data mar 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2021.1894074>

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Título da publicação Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice

DOI 10.1080/13876988.2021.1894074

Edição 2

ISSN 1387-6988

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, comparative public policy, public health crisis, comparative studies, natural experiment, policy analysis

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Snapshot

Comparative Federalism and Covid-19 - combating the pandemic

Tipo Livro

Organizador Nico Steytler

Data 2022

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Extra DOI: 10.4324/9781003166771

Lugar Abingdon, Oxon and New York, NY

Editor Routledge

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Brazilian Federalism in the Pandemic

Tipo Seção de livro

Autor Fernando Luiz Abrucio

Autor Eduardo Grin
Autor Catarina Ianni Segatto
Organizador B. Guy Peters
Organizador Eduardo Grin
Organizador Fernando Luiz Abrucio

Resumo Brazilian federalism was important in the political game of combating the pandemic for three reasons. First, Brazil's public health system depends heavily on intergovernmental relations between Union, states, and municipalities because there is a policy portfolio based on federative cooperation. Second, the subnational governments' autonomy to act against COVID-19 was constantly questioned by the Federal Government – the conflict between the President and governors was a key piece in all health policy. Finally, states and local governments were primarily responsible for policies to fight against pandemic, but the absence and/or wrong measures taken by the Federal Government (such as the delay in purchasing vaccines) generated intergovernmental incoordination, increased territorial inequality, and reduced the effectiveness of subnational public policies, especially those linked to social isolation. In this context, Brazilian federalism played a dual role in the pandemic. On the one hand, the federative structure partially succeeded in averting an even worse scenario, mitigating the impact of mistaken presidential decisions. The role of subnational governments, especially of the states, was critical as a counterweight to federal decisions. On the other hand, the President actively acted against governors and mayors and, above all, sought to weaken intergovernmental articulations within the Unified Health System (SUS), the federative model designed three decades ago. One could say that the federative actors, such as the Supreme Court (Supremo Tribunal Federal – STF) and subnational governments, were the main obstacles for the Bolsonaroist antiscientific agenda. The success of this reaction to President Bolsonaro's negationist populism was partial, but the results of the fight against COVID-19 would have been much worse without these federalist barriers.

Data jan 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Emerald Insight

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Páginas 63-88

Título do livro American Federal Systems and COVID-19

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Etiquetas:

Bolsonaro's federalism, Cooperative federalism, Incoordination, National leadership, Unified Health System, War of vaccines

Brazilian federalism: facing the COVID-19 pandemic

Tipo Seção de livro

Organizador Rupak Chattopadhyay

Organizador Felix Knüpling

Organizador Diana Chebenova

Organizador Liam Whittington

Organizador Phillip Gonzalez

Autor Eduardo Henrique Corrêa da S. P. Nêris

Autor Rodrigo Ribeiro Bedritichuk

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic bared the inadequacies in existing structures of public health and governance in most countries. This book provides a comparative analysis of policy approaches and planning adopted by federal governments across the globe to battle and adequately respond to the health emergency as well as the socio-economic fallouts of the pandemic. With twenty-four case studies from across the globe, the book critically analyzes responses to the public health crisis, its fiscal impact and management, as well as decision-making and collaboration between different levels of government of countries worldwide. It explores measures taken to contain the pandemic and to responsibly regulate and manage the health, socio-economic welfare, employment, and education of its people. The authors highlight the deficiencies in planning, tensions between state and local governments, politicization of the crisis, and the challenges of generating political consensus. They also examine effective approaches used to foster greater cooperation and learning for multi-level, polycentric innovation in pandemic governance. One of the first books on federalism and approaches to the COVID-19 pandemic, this volume is an indispensable reference for scholars and researchers of comparative federalism, comparative politics, development studies, political science, public policy and governance, health and wellbeing, and political sociology.

Data 2022

Idioma English

Título curto Federalism and the Response to COVID-19

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Páginas 59–65

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Título do livro Federalism and the Response to COVID-19: A Comparative Analysis

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Etiquetas:

bic Book Industry Communication::J Society & social sciences::JF Society & culture: general, bic Book Industry Communication::J Society & social sciences::JP Politics & government, bic Book Industry Communication::J Society & social sciences::JP Politics & government::JPB Comparative politics, Comparative politics, Politics and government, Society and culture: general

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Brazil and the fight against Covid-19: strengthening state and municipal powers

Tipo Seção de livro

Autor Gilberto MA Rodrigues

Autor Vanessa Elias de Oliveira

Autor Marcelo Labanca Corrêa de Araújo

Autor Sérgio Ferrari

Organizador Nio Steytler

Data 2022

Título curto Brazil and the Fight Against Covid-19

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Lugar Abingdon, Oxon and New York, NY

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Páginas 238–257

Título do livro Comparative Federalism and Covid-19 - combating the pandemic

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Anexos

- Full Text

Battling COVID-19 with dysfunctional federalism: lessons from India

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Abishek Choutagunta

Autor G. P. Manish

Autor Shruti Rajagopalan

Resumo The Indian federation is highly centripetal, and historically, this has left states without the requisite legislative and fiscal authority to take

independent action and initiate policies of significance. Consequently, India's response to the global COVID-19 pandemic was to impose a very severe countrywide lockdown using the mandate of the Union (federal) government. This centralized one-size-fits-all diktat was imposed despite high variations across states in resources, healthcare capacity, and incidence of COVID-19 cases. We argue that India's dysfunctional federalism is the reason for the centralized lockdown, preventing state and local governments from tailoring a policy response to suit local needs. Using mobility data, we demonstrate the high variation in curtailing mobility in different states through the centralized lockdown. We find that India's centralized lockdown was at best a partial success in a handful of states, while imposing enormous economic costs even in areas where few were affected by the pandemic.

Data	2021
Idioma	en
Título curto	Battling COVID-19 with dysfunctional federalism
Catálogo de biblioteca	Wiley Online Library
URL	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/soej.12501
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Extra	_eprint: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/soej.12501
Volume	87
Páginas	1267-1299
Título da publicação	Southern Economic Journal
DOI	10.1002/soej.12501
Edição	4
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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, mobility, fiscal federalism, centripetal federalism, decentralization, India, lockdown

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

American federalism and Covid-19: Party Trumps policy

Tipo	Seção de livro
Autor	John Kincaid
Autor	J. Wesley Leckrone
Organizador	Nico Steytler
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Catálogo de biblioteca	Google Scholar
Extra	DOI: 10.4324/9781003166771

Lugar Abingdon, Oxon and New York, NY

Editor Routledge

Páginas 181-199

Título do livro Comparative Federalism and Covid-19 - combating the pandemic

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A partisan pandemic: state government public health policies to combat Covid-19 in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Michael Touchton

Autor Felicia Marie Knaul

Autor Héctor Arreola-Ornelas

Autor Thalia Porteny

Autor Mariano Sánchez

Autor Oscar Méndez

Autor Marco Faganello

Autor Vaugh Edelson

Autor Benjamin Gygi

Autor Calla Hummel

Autor Silvia Otero

Autor Jorge Insua

Autor Eduardo Undurraga

Autor Julio Antonio Rosado

Resumo Introduction To present an analysis of the Brazilian health system and subnational (state) variation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, based on 10 non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs). Materials and methods We collected daily information on implementation of 10 NPI designed to inform the public of health risks and promote distancing and mask use at the national level for eight countries across the Americas. We then analyse the adoption of the 10 policies across Brazil's 27 states over time, individually and using a composite index. We draw on this index to assess the timeliness and rigour of NPI implementation across the country, from the date of the first case, 26 February 2020. We also compile Google data on population mobility by state to describe changes in mobility throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Results Brazil's national NPI response was the least stringent among countries analysed. In the absence of a unified federal response to the pandemic, Brazilian state policy implementation was neither homogenous nor synchronised. The median NPI was no stay-at-home order, a recommendation to wear masks in public space but not a requirement, a full school closure and partial restrictions on businesses, public transportation, intrastate travel, interstate travel and international travel. These restrictions were implemented 45 days after the first case in each state, on average.

Rondônia implemented the earliest and most rigorous policies, with school closures, business closures, information campaigns and restrictions on movement 24 days after the first case; Mato Grosso do Sul had the fewest, least stringent restrictions on movement, business operations and no mask recommendation. Conclusions The study identifies wide variation in national-level NPI responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. Our focus on Brazil identifies subsequent variability in how and when states implemented NPI to contain COVID-19. States' NPIs and their scores on the composite policy index both align with the governors' political affiliations: opposition governors implemented earlier, more stringent sanitary measures than those supporting the Bolsonaro administration. A strong, unified national response to a pandemic is essential for keeping the population safe and disease-free, both at the outset of an outbreak and as communities begin to reopen. This national response should be aligned with state and municipal implementation of NPI, which we show is not the case in Brazil.

Data jun 2021

Idioma en

Título curto A partisan pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca gh.bmj.com

URL <https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/6/e005223>

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Extra Publisher: BMJ Specialist Journals Section: Original research PMID: 34083242

Volume 6

Páginas e005223

Título da publicação BMJ Global Health

DOI 10.1136/bmjgh-2021-005223

Edição 6

ISSN 2059-7908

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, descriptive study, health policy, qualitative study

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

A pandemia e o futuro do federalismo brasileiro

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Eduardo José Grin

Autor Antônio Sérgio Araújo Fernandes

Autor Catarina Ianni Segatto

Autor Marco Antônio Carvalho Teixeira

Autor Alex Bruno Ferreira Marques do Nascimento

Autor Paula Chies Schommer

Resumo This special edition aims to analyze the federative crisis in Brazil that was installed in the country in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The objective was to bring studies and reflections that focus on explaining this crisis, as well as pointing out solutions found by federated entities in light of the problems faced, suggesting perspectives for the study of federalism.

Data 2022-02-01

Idioma pt

Catálogo de biblioteca bibliotecadigital.fgv.br

URL <https://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/ojs/index.php/cgpc/article/view/85351>

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Extra Number: 87

Volume 27

Título da publicação Cadernos Gestão Pública e Cidadania

DOI 10.12660/cgpc.v27n87.85351

Edição 87

ISSN 2236-5710

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Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Opinião pública & Mídia

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Will you be vaccinated? A methodology for annotating and analyzing Twitter data to measure the stance towards COVID-19 vaccination

Tipo Seção de livro
Autor Ali Almadan
Autor Mary Lou Maher
Autor Frederico Batista Pereira
Autor Yuqi Guo
Editor da série K Arai
Data 2022
Título curto Will You Be Vaccinated?
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-98012-2_24
Editor Cham: Springer International Publishing
Páginas 311–329
Série Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems
Número na série 438
Título do livro Advances in Information and Communication. FICC 2022.
Data de adição 22/03/2022 15:41:49
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 16:09:07

Anexos

- Snapshot

Will I get COVID-19? Partisanship, social media frames, and perceptions of health risk in Brazil – corrigendum

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Ernesto Calvo
Autor Tiago Ventura
Resumo [//static.cambridge.org/content/id/urn%3Acambridge.org%3Aid%3Aarticle%3AS1531426X21000170/resource/name/firstPage-S1531426X21000170a.jpg](https://static.cambridge.org/content/id/urn%3Acambridge.org%3Aid%3Aarticle%3AS1531426X21000170/resource/name/firstPage-S1531426X21000170a.jpg)
Data may 2021
Idioma en
Título curto Will I Get COVID-19?
Catálogo de biblioteca Cambridge University Press
URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/latin-american-politics-and-society/article/will-i-get-covid19-partisanship-social-media-frames-and-perceptions-of-health-risk-in-brazil-corrigendum/E52FB2B38A70B27969B12E4001815699>

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Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Volume 63

Páginas 179-180

Título da publicação Latin American Politics and Society

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Edição 2

ISSN 1531-426X, 1548-2456

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Data de modificação 22/03/2022 14:11:16

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

When politics collides with public health: COVID-19 vaccine country of origin and vaccination acceptance in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Wladimir G. Gramacho

Autor Mathieu Turgeon

Resumo This study examines the effect of the country of origin of the vaccine on vaccination acceptance against COVID-19. More specifically, we show how the political context in Brazil has affected acceptance of vaccines produced in China, Russia, the US, and England at the University of Oxford. Our data come from a survey experiment applied to a national sample of 2771 adult Brazilians between September 23 and October 2, 2020. We find greater rejection among Brazilians for vaccines developed in China and Russia, as compared to vaccines from the US or England. We also find that rejection of the Chinese-developed vaccine is particularly strong among those who support President Jair Bolsonaro—a COVID-19 denier and strong critic of China and vaccination, in general.

Data 2021-05-06

Idioma en

Título curto When politics collides with public health

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264410X21003960>

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Volume 39

Páginas 2608-2612

Título da publicação Vaccine

DOI 10.1016/j.vaccine.2021.03.080

Edição 19
Abreviatura do periódico Vaccine
ISSN 0264-410X
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Data de modificação 22/03/2022 12:48:28

Anexos

- ScienceDirect Snapshot
- ScienceDirect Full Text PDF

Twitter in Brazil: Discourses on China in times of coronavirus

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Francisca Marli Rodrigues Andrade

Autor Tarssio Brito Barreto

Autor Andrés Herrera-Feligeras

Autor Andrea Ugolini

Autor Yu-Ting Lu

Resumo The health crisis caused by the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) exposes latent social tensions arising from the process of globalization. The battle for the history of the responsibility for the crisis opens new fronts in which, thanks to social media, the public seems to be actively engaged. The first case of coronavirus in Brazil was confirmed in February, followed by a rapid increase in cases, news, and discourses on social media. Against this background, this article examines the following research question: what themes and sentiments are evoked in tweets posted in Portuguese linking the COVID-19 pandemic to China? We conducted a time series study of tweets posted during the period 19 March to April 3, 2020, retrieving 1.6 million tweets. The data was filtered in three stages and thematic and sentiment analysis was performed across the data set. The findings show that the most frequently occurring themes were the “Chinese virus”, “virus from China”, use of chloroquine, cure, the press and quality of information, dictatorship, China, Bolsonaro, and communism. The content of the tweets on these themes clearly reveals user sentiment, with a predominance of negative sentiments (fear, sadness and anger) and low proportion of sentiments in the category trust. The themes and sentiments evoked in the tweets reveal elements that characterize the current context of political polarization in Brazil and its effects on Twitter users’ understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data 2021-01-01

Idioma en

Título curto Twitter in Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590291121000140>
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Volume 3
Páginas 100118
Título da publicação Social Sciences & Humanities Open
DOI 10.1016/j.ssaho.2021.100118
Edição 1
Abreviatura do periódico Social Sciences & Humanities Open
ISSN 2590-2911
Data de adição 22/03/2022 12:02:53
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 15:18:50

Etiquetas:

Brazil, Coronavirus, Twitter, China, Discourses

Anexos

- Texto completo

Topic detection and sentiment analysis in Twitter content related to COVID-19 from Brazil and the USA

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Klaifer Garcia

Autor Lilian Berton

Resumo Twitter is a social media platform with more than 500 million users worldwide. It has become a tool for spreading the news, discussing ideas and comments on world events. Twitter is also an important source of health-related information, given the amount of news, opinions and information that is shared by both citizens and official sources. It is a challenge identifying interesting and useful content from large text-streams in different languages, few works have explored languages other than English. In this paper, we use topic identification and sentiment analysis to explore a large number of tweets in both countries with a high number of spreading and deaths by COVID-19, Brazil, and the USA. We employ 3,332,565 tweets in English and 3,155,277 tweets in Portuguese to compare and discuss the effectiveness of topic identification and sentiment analysis in both languages. We ranked ten topics and analyzed the content discussed on Twitter for four months providing an assessment of the discourse evolution over time. The topics we identified were representative of the news outlets during April and August in both countries. We contribute to the study of the Portuguese language, to the analysis of sentiment trends over a long period and their relation to announced news, and the comparison of the human behavior in two different geographical locations affected by this pandemic. It is important

to understand public reactions, information dissemination and consensus building in all major forms, including social media in different countries.

Data	2021-03-01
Idioma	en
Catálogo de biblioteca	ScienceDirect
URL	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1568494620309959
Data de acesso	18/03/2022 12:02:31
Volume	101
Páginas	107057
Título da publicação	Applied Soft Computing
DOI	10.1016/j.asoc.2020.107057
Abreviatura do periódico	Applied Soft Computing
ISSN	1568-4946
Data de adição	18/03/2022 12:02:31
Data de modificação	22/03/2022 13:43:05

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, English language, Portuguese language, Sentiment analysis, Topic detection, Twitter

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Texto completo
- ScienceDirect Snapshot
- Full Text

The role of multi-platform news consumption in explaining civic participation during the COVID-19 pandemic: a communication mediation approach

Tipo	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Cato Waeterloos
Autor	Michel Walrave
Autor	Koen Ponnet
Resumo	This study employs the orientation–stimulus–reasoning–orientation–response (O-S-R-O-R) framework to examine how multi-platform news consumption is associated with civic participation during the COVID-19 pandemic (offline and via social media) and how this relation is mediated by civic talk and civic attitudes. A survey was administered to 1500 adults in Belgium. Results from structural equation modelling indicate how civic talk with weak ties is not associated with civic attitudes or participation. Analysis of indirect effects reveals that multi-platform news consumption stimulates two different types of participation, through civic talk with strong ties and civic attitudes. The results shed light on

previously unexplored pathways towards participation, while providing support for the O-S-R-O-R framework and highlighting the role of social media as an emerging arena for civic participation.

Data nov 2021

Idioma en

Título curto The role of multi-platform news consumption in explaining civic participation during the COVID-19 pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca SAGE Journals

URL <https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448211058701>

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Páginas 14614448211058701

Título da publicação New Media & Society

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Abreviatura do periódico New Media & Society

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Etiquetas:

social media, Civic attitudes, civic participation, civic talk, communication mediation, multi-platform news consumption, O-S-R-O-R

The relationship between social media use and beliefs in conspiracy theories and misinformation

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Adam M. Enders

Autor Joseph E. Uscinski

Autor Michelle I. Seelig

Autor Casey A. Klofstad

Autor Stefan Wuchty

Autor John R. Funchion

Autor Manohar N. Murthi

Autor Kamal Premaratne

Autor Justin Stoler

Resumo Numerous studies find associations between social media use and beliefs in conspiracy theories and misinformation. While such findings are often interpreted as evidence that social media causally promotes conspiracy beliefs, we theorize that this relationship is conditional on other individual-level predispositions. Across two studies, we examine the relationship between beliefs in conspiracy theories and media use, finding

that individuals who get their news from social media and use social media frequently express more beliefs in some types of conspiracy theories and misinformation. However, we also find that these relationships are conditional on conspiracy thinking—the predisposition to interpret salient events as products of conspiracies—such that social media use becomes more strongly associated with conspiracy beliefs as conspiracy thinking intensifies. This pattern, which we observe across many beliefs from two studies, clarifies the relationship between social media use and beliefs in dubious ideas.

Data 2021-07-07

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11109-021-09734-6>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 13:09:53

Título da publicação Political Behavior

DOI 10.1007/s11109-021-09734-6

Abreviatura do periódico Polit Behav

ISSN 1573-6687

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Data de modificação 22/03/2022 14:12:13

Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

The impact of fake news on social media and its influence on health during the COVID-19 pandemic: a systematic review

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Yasmim Mendes Rocha

Autor Gabriel Acácio de Moura

Autor Gabriel Alves Desidério

Autor Carlos Henrique de Oliveira

Autor Francisco Dantas Lourenço

Autor Larissa Deadame de Figueiredo Nicolete

Resumo As the new coronavirus disease propagated around the world, the rapid spread of news caused uncertainty in the population. False news has taken over social media, becoming part of life for many people. Thus, this study aimed to evaluate, through a systematic review, the impact of social media on the dissemination of infodemic knowing and its impacts on health.

Data 2021-10-09

Idioma en

Título curto The impact of fake news on social media and its influence on health during the COVID-19 pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10389-021-01658-z>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 11:32:46

Título da publicação Journal of Public Health

DOI 10.1007/s10389-021-01658-z

Abreviatura do periódico J Public Health (Berl.)

ISSN 1613-2238

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Data de modificação 22/03/2022 11:32:46

Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

The COVID-19 infodemic and the efficacy of interventions intended to reduce misinformation

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Sarah E Kreps

Autor Douglas L Kriner

Data spring 2022

Volume 86

Páginas 162–175

Título da publicação Public Opinion Quarterly

Edição 1

Data de adição 28/02/2022 19:30:40

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 15:15:33

Anexos

- Snapshot

Social performance and social media activity in times of pandemic: evidence from COVID-19-related Twitter activity

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Diogenis Baboukardos

Autor Silvia Gaia

Autor Chaoyuan She

Resumo Purpose The purpose of this study is to examine corporate disclosure of stakeholder-oriented actions on Twitter in response to COVID-19 during the pandemic outbreak and to empirically investigate whether firms' social performance and their financial resilience impact on their engagement in, and communication of, stakeholder-oriented COVID-19 actions. Design/methodology/approach This study scrapes a sample of tweets communicated by major global listed firms between March 1, 2020 and April 30, 2020 and identifies disclosures that mention firm engagement in stakeholder-oriented actions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Cross-sectional regression analysis is used to examine the relationship between firms' social performance and the number of tweets they post about stakeholder-oriented COVID-19 actions. Further, firms' financial resilience is examined as a moderating factor of this relationship. Findings The results show that firms with better social performance are more likely to engage in and, hence, communicate stakeholder-oriented actions for the COVID-19 pandemic on Twitter. Moreover, it is evident that firms with better social performance communicate more stakeholder-oriented actions only when they belong to industries that have not been severely impacted by the pandemic. Originality/value This study has two important contributions. First, this study provides contemporary evidence of corporate disclosure of firms and their stakeholder-oriented actions on Twitter in response to the COVID-19 pandemic during the initial outbreak period. Second, it reveals insights into what characteristics drive firms to engage in costly corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities, and promote them on social media, in a period characterized by high economic uncertainty.

Data 2021-01-01

Título curto Social performance and social media activity in times of pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Emerald Insight

URL <https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-09-2020-0438>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 11:51:46

Extra Publisher: Emerald Publishing Limited

Volume 21

Páginas 1271-1289

Título da publicação Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society

DOI 10.1108/CG-09-2020-0438

Edição 6

ISSN 1472-0701

Data de adição 22/03/2022 11:51:46

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 11:51:46

Etiquetas:

Twitter, COVID-19 pandemic, Financial resilience, Social performance

Anexos

- Versão aceita

Revealing public opinion towards COVID-19 vaccines with Twitter data in the United States: spatiotemporal perspective

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Tao Hu

Autor Siqin Wang

Autor Wei Luo

Autor Mengxi Zhang

Autor Xiao Huang

Autor Yingwei Yan

Autor Regina Liu

Autor Kelly Ly

Autor Viraj Kacker

Autor Bing She

Autor Zhenlong Li

Resumo Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has imposed a large, initially uncontrollable, public health crisis both in the United States and across the world, with experts looking to vaccines as the ultimate mechanism of defense. The development and deployment of COVID-19 vaccines have been rapidly advancing via global efforts. Hence, it is crucial for governments, public health officials, and policy makers to understand public attitudes and opinions towards vaccines, such that effective interventions and educational campaigns can be designed to promote vaccine acceptance. Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate public opinion and perception on COVID-19 vaccines in the United States. We investigated the spatiotemporal trends of public sentiment and emotion towards COVID-19 vaccines and analyzed how such trends relate to popular topics found on Twitter. Methods: We collected over 300,000 geotagged tweets in the United States from March 1, 2020 to February 28, 2021. We examined the spatiotemporal patterns of public sentiment and emotion over time at both national and state scales and identified 3 phases along the pandemic timeline with sharp changes in public sentiment and emotion. Using sentiment analysis, emotion analysis (with cloud mapping of keywords), and topic modeling, we further identified 11 key events and major topics as the potential drivers to such changes. Results: An increasing trend in positive sentiment in conjunction with a decrease in negative sentiment were generally observed in most states, reflecting the rising confidence and anticipation of the public towards vaccines. The overall tendency of the 8 types of emotion implies that the public trusts and anticipates the vaccine. This is accompanied by a mixture of fear, sadness, and anger. Critical social or international events or announcements by political leaders and authorities may have potential impacts on public opinion towards vaccines. These factors help identify underlying themes and validate insights from the analysis. Conclusions: The analyses of near real-time social media big data benefit public health authorities by enabling them to monitor public attitudes and opinions towards vaccine-related information in a geo-aware manner, address the concerns of vaccine skeptics, and promote the confidence that individuals

within a certain region or community have towards vaccines.

Data 2021-09-10

Idioma EN

Título curto Revealing Public Opinion Towards COVID-19 Vaccines With Twitter Data in the United States

Catálogo de biblioteca www.jmir.org

URL <https://www.jmir.org/2021/9/e30854>

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Extra Company: Journal of Medical Internet Research Distributor: Journal of Medical Internet Research Institution: Journal of Medical Internet Research Label: Journal of Medical Internet Research Publisher: JMIR Publications Inc., Toronto, Canada

Volume 23

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Título da publicação Journal of Medical Internet Research

DOI 10.2196/30854

Edição 9

Data de adição 21/03/2022 20:14:00

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Anexos

- Texto completo
- Snapshot

Reflexivity and media: the COVID-19 and local development in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Carlos Alberto Figueiredo Silva

Autor Wanderson Suzart Costa

Resumo This study focuses on the Jornal Nacional (JN), the most-watched television news in Brazil. We used two guiding objectives; the first seeks to analyze information broadcast by JN; the second aims to discuss the gaps in the program's report and how the lack of clarification to the population can impact local development. We collected the data during the prime-time of Brazilian television, between 8:30 pm and 9:30 pm. We analyzed all programs in April 2020. In this period, the Covid-19 pandemic advanced in Brasil, and the National Congress amended the Brazilian Constitution. The finds show the negligence of issues related to changes in the Brazilian Constitution and the transformation of coronavirus in a spectacle. Copyright © 2020, Carlos A F Silva and Wanderson Suzart. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Data 2020-09-11
Título curto REFLEXIVITY AND MEDIA
Catálogo de biblioteca ResearchGate
Volume 10
Páginas 39434
Título da publicação International Journal of Development Research
DOI 10.37118/ijdr.19821.08.2020
Abreviatura do periódico International Journal of Development Research
Data de adição 22/03/2022 11:54:51
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 14:13:23

Anexos

- ResearchGate Link

Protecting the community: how digital media promotes safer behavior during the Covid-19 pandemic in authoritarian communities—a case study of the ultra-Orthodox community in Israel

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Baruch Shomron
Autor Yossi David
Resumo The Covid-19 pandemic has ushered in new behaviors and digital practices. This study explores how digital media has advanced safer behavior among ultra-Orthodox Israeli adults during the pandemic in authoritarian societies. We explored the level of adherence to government-issued health guidelines during the Covid-19 pandemic by conducting a public opinion survey among a representative sample of ultra-Orthodox Israeli adults (N = 500) during the second Covid-19 wave (Autumn 2020). The results show that digital media usage significantly contributes to higher levels of adherence to health guidelines. This offers new insight into the field of new media research, revealing the significant role of digital media in promoting safer behavior in times of emergency in authoritarian communities, possibly because it bypasses Internet censorship and disinformation. It also emphasizes the need for adapting risk communication to the media habits and cultural beliefs of different social groups, in turn contributing to well-being and life itself.
Data 2022-02-04
Idioma en
Título curto Protecting the community
Catálogo de biblioteca SAGE Journals
URL <https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448211063621>
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Título da publicação New Media & Society
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Abreviatura do periódico New Media & Society
ISSN 1461-4448
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Data de modificação 22/03/2022 15:19:32

Etiquetas:

Covid-19, health, digital media, health guidelines, ICT, safety, ultra-Orthodox

Prevalence and source analysis of COVID-19 misinformation in 138 countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Md. Sayeed Al-Zaman

Resumo This study analysed 9657 pieces of misinformation that originated in 138 countries and were fact-checked by 94 organizations to understand the prevalence and sources of misinformation in different countries. The results show that India (15.94%), the USA (9.74%), Brazil (8.57%) and Spain (8.03%) are the four most misinformation-affected countries. Based on the results, it is presumed that the prevalence of COVID-19 misinformation can have a positive association with the COVID-19 situation. Social media (84.94%) produces the largest amount of misinformation, and the Internet (90.5%) as a whole is responsible for most of the COVID-19 misinformation. Moreover, Facebook alone produces 66.87% of the misinformation among all social media platforms. Of all the countries, India (18.07%) produced the largest amount of social media misinformation, perhaps thanks to the country's higher Internet penetration rate, increasing social media consumption and users' lack of Internet literacy.

Data 2022-03-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca SAGE Journals

URL <https://doi.org/10.1177/03400352211041135>

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Volume 48

Páginas 189-204

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Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico IFLA Journal

ISSN 0340-0352

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Etiquetas:

Twitter, social media, COVID-19 misinformation, Facebook, infectious disease

Anexos

- Versão submetida

Predicting the popularity of tweets by analyzing public opinion and emotions in different stages of Covid-19 pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Maryam Mahdikhani

Resumo In this study, public opinion and emotions regarding different stages of the Covid-19 pandemic from the outbreak of the disease to the distribution of vaccines were analyzed to predict the popularity of tweets. More than 1.25 million English tweets were collected, posted from January 20, 2020, to May 29, 2021. Five sets of content features, including topic analysis, topics plus TF-IDF vectorizer, bag of words (BOW) by TF-IDF vectorizer, document embedding, and document embedding plus TF-IDF vectorizer, were extracted and applied to supervised machine learning algorithms to generate a predictive model for the retweetability of posted tweets. The analysis showed that tweets with higher emotional intensity are more popular than tweets containing information on Covid-19 pandemic. This study can help to detect the public emotions during the pandemic and after vaccination and predict the retweetability of posted tweets in different stages of Covid-19 pandemic.

Data 2022-04-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S266709682100046X>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 11:32:15

Volume 2

Páginas 100053

Título da publicação International Journal of Information Management Data Insights

DOI 10.1016/j.jjime.2021.100053

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico International Journal of Information Management Data Insights

ISSN 2667-0968

Data de adição 22/03/2022 11:32:15

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Etiquetas:

Covid-19, Sentiment analysis, Twitter, Pandemic, Big data analytics, Machine learning, Text mining

Anexos

- ScienceDirect Snapshot

Political preferences, knowledge, and misinformation about COVID-19: the case of Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Wladimir Gramacho

Autor Mathieu Turgeon

Autor John Kennedy

Autor Max Stabile

Autor Pedro Santos Mundim

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a vast research agenda focusing on how citizens acquire knowledge about the virus and the health expert guidelines to protect themselves and their close ones against it. While many countries and regions have been accounted for, there still remains a substantial gap with respect to public opinion about the virus in Latin America, most notably in Brazil, which currently has the second highest in number of fatalities in the world. In this article, we employ a national survey of Brazilians ($n = 2,771$) to measure and explain knowledge and misinformation about the coronavirus and its illness, COVID-19. Our focus concerns the role of political preferences in a context of high elite polarization with a sitting government that has systematically downplayed the risks associated with the coronavirus and its illness. Our findings are clear: political preferences play a substantial role in explaining differences in knowledge about the coronavirus and COVID-19, more than conventional determinants of learning like motivation, ability, and opportunities. Specifically, we find that supporters of President Jair Bolsonaro—an avid science and COVID-19 denier—know significantly less about the coronavirus and its illness and are more likely to believe in a conspiracy theory that claims that the coronavirus was purposefully created in a Chinese laboratory to promote China's economic power, when compared to Brazilians who are less supportive of him and his government. Our findings carry important implications for how Brazilians take informational cues from political elites in that—even in a major event like a global pandemic—supporters of the president are as likely as ever to “follow their leader” and deny expert-backed scientific evidence.

Data 2021

Título curto Political Preferences, Knowledge, and Misinformation About COVID-19

Catálogo de biblioteca Frontiers

URL <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fpos.2021.646430>

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Volume 3

Título da publicação Frontiers in Political Science

ISSN 2673-3145

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Data de modificação 22/03/2022 14:06:01

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Political communication in the time of coronavirus

Tipo Livro

Autor Peter Van Aelst

Autor Jay G. Blumler

Data sep 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Lugar New York & London

Editor Routledge

ISBN ISBN-10 : 0367761858 / ISBN-13: 978-0367761851

Número da edição 1

de páginas 252

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Data de modificação 22/03/2022 15:27:41

Anexos

- Snapshot

Polarização, hiperpartidarismo e câmaras de eco: como circula a desinformação sobre Covid-19 no Twitter

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Raquel Recuero

Autor Felipe Soares

Autor Gabriela Zago

Resumo Neste artigo, analisamos a circulação de links desinformativos sobre a pandemia de Covid-19 no Twitter, a partir de um conjunto de 159.560 links coletados da API do Twitter entre os meses de março e julho de 2020. Através de um mapeamento da rede e da observação da vizinhança dos links e dos links mais compartilhados, observamos uma polarização e redução da circulação dos links de acordo com seu sentido (pró-hidroxicloroquina ou anti-hidroxicloroquina). Os resultados também

apontam para uma maior atividade na divulgação de links pró-hidroxicloroquina, grupo onde também circula a maior quantidade de desinformação e de veículos hiperpartidários. Do mesmo modo, a circulação de veículos de mídia tradicional e institucionais é bastante reduzida neste grupo, fortalecendo a associação entre mídia hiperpartidária e desinformação.

Data	2021-04-30
Título curto	Polarização, Hiperpartidarismo e Câmaras de Eco
Catálogo de biblioteca	ResearchGate
Volume	40
Título da publicação	Revista Contracampo
DOI	10.22409/contracampo.v40i1.45611
Abreviatura do periódico	Revista Contracampo
Data de adição	22/03/2022 12:01:09
Data de modificação	22/03/2022 15:17:17

Anexos

- Texto completo
- ResearchGate Link

Misinformation on social networks during the novel coronavirus pandemic: a quali-quantitative case study of Brazil

Tipo	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Priscila Biancovilli
Autor	Lilla Makszin
Autor	Claudia Jurberg
Resumo	One of the challenges posed by the novel coronavirus pandemic is the infodemic risk, that is, a huge amount of information being published on the topic, along with misinformation and rumours; with social media, this phenomenon is amplified, and it goes faster and further. Around 100 million people in Brazil (50% of the inhabitants) are users of social media networks – almost half of the country's population. Most of the information on the Internet is unregulated, and its quality remains questionable.
Data	2021-06-23
Título curto	Misinformation on social networks during the novel coronavirus pandemic
Catálogo de biblioteca	BioMed Central
URL	https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11165-1
Data de acesso	22/03/2022 11:29:44
Volume	21
Páginas	1200

Título da publicação BMC Public Health
DOI 10.1186/s12889-021-11165-1
Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico BMC Public Health
ISSN 1471-2458

Data de adição 22/03/2022 11:29:44
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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Brazil, Politics, Coronavirus, Misinformation, Pandemic, Fact check, Social media

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Media choice and the polarization of public opinion about COVID-19 in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Frederico Batista Pereira

Autor Felipe Nunes

Data 2021

URL https://gredos.usal.es/bitstream/handle/10366/148731/Prefer%c3%aancias_por_Meios_de_Comunica%c3%a7%c3%a3o_e_.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Data de acesso 21/03/2022 20:26:42

Volume 10

Páginas 39-57

Título da publicação Revista Latinoamericana de Opinión Pública (RLOP)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.14201/rlop.23681>

Edição 2

ISSN ISSN: 1852-9003 - eISSN: 2660-700X

Data de adição 21/03/2022 20:26:42

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 15:43:56

Knowledge about COVID-19 in Brazil: cross-sectional web-based study

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Vinícius Henrique Almeida Guimarães

Autor Máisa de Oliveira-Leandro

Autor Carolina Cassiano

Autor Anna Laura Piantino Marques
Autor Clara Motta
Autor Ana Letícia Freitas-Silva
Autor Marlos Aureliano Dias de Sousa
Autor Luciano Alves Matias Silveira
Autor Thiago César Pardi
Autor Fernanda Castro Gazotto
Autor Marcos Vinícius Silva
Autor Virmondes Rodrigues Jr
Autor Wellington Francisco Rodrigues
Autor Carlo Jose Freire Oliveira

Resumo Background: COVID-19 is a highly transmissible illness caused by SARS-CoV-2. The disease has affected more than 200 countries, and the measures that have been implemented to combat its spread, as there is still no vaccine or definitive medication, have been based on supportive interventions and drug repositioning. Brazil, the largest country in South America, has had more than 140,000 recorded deaths and is one of the most affected countries. Despite the extensive quantity of scientifically recognized information, there are still conflicting discussions on how best to face the disease and the virus, especially with regard to social distancing, preventive methods, and the use of medications. Objective: The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the Brazilian population's basic knowledge about COVID-19 to demonstrate how Brazilians are managing to identify scientifically proven information. Methods: A cross-sectional study design was used. An original online questionnaire survey was administered from June 16 to August 21, 2020, across all five different geopolitical regions of the country (ie, the North, Northeast, Center-West, Southeast, and South). The questionnaire was comprised of questions about basic aspects of COVID-19, such as the related symptoms, conduct that should be followed when suspected of infection, risk groups, prevention, transmission, and social distancing. The wrong questionnaire response alternatives were taken from the fake news combat website of the Brazilian Ministry of Health. Participants (aged ≥ 18 years) were recruited through social networking platforms, including Facebook, WhatsApp, and Twitter. The mean distributions, frequencies, and similarities or dissimilarities between the responses for the different variables of the study were evaluated. The significance level for all statistical tests was less than .05. Results: A total of 4180 valid responses representative of all the states and regions of Brazil were recorded. Most respondents had good knowledge about COVID-19, getting an average of 86.59% of the total score with regard to the basic aspects of the disease. The region, education level, age, sex, and social condition had a significant association ($P < .001$) with knowledge about the disease, which meant that women, the young, those with higher education levels, nonrecipients of social assistance, and more economically and socially developed regions had more correct answers. Conclusions: Overall, Brazilians with social media access have a good level of basic knowledge about COVID-19 but with differences depending on the analyzed subgroup. Due to the limitation of the platform used in carrying out the study, care should be taken when generalizing the study findings to

populations with less education or who are not used to accessing social networking platforms.

Data 2021-01-21

Idioma EN

Título curto Knowledge About COVID-19 in Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca publichealth.jmir.org

URL <https://publichealth.jmir.org/2021/1/e24756>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 11:56:42

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Extra Company: JMIR Public Health and Surveillance Distributor: JMIR Public Health and Surveillance Institution: JMIR Public Health and Surveillance Label: JMIR Public Health and Surveillance Publisher: JMIR Publications Inc., Toronto, Canada

Volume 7

Páginas e24756

Título da publicação JMIR Public Health and Surveillance

DOI 10.2196/24756

Edição 1

Data de adição 22/03/2022 11:56:42

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 14:06:45

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Snapshot

Is the press properly presenting the epidemiological data on COVID-19? An analysis of newspapers from 25 countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Luciano Serpa Hammes

Autor Arthur Proença Rossi

Autor Luana Giongo Pedrotti

Autor Paulo Márcio Pitrez

Autor Mohamed Parrini Mutlaq

Autor Regis Goulart Rosa

Resumo We conducted a cross-sectional study to assess how the top 3 highest circulation newspapers from 25 countries are comparing and presenting COVID-19 epidemiological data to their readers. Of 75 newspapers evaluated, 51(68%) presented at their websites at least one comparison of cases and/or deaths between regions of their country and/or between countries. Quality assessment of the comparisons showed that only a minority of newspapers adjusted the data for population size in case comparisons between regions (37.2%) and between countries (25.6%), and the same was true for death comparisons between regions (27.3%) and between countries (27%). Of those making comparisons, only 13.7% explained the difference in the interpretation of cases and deaths. Of 17 that presented a logarithmic curve, only 29.4% explained its meaning. Although the press plays a key role in conveying correct medical information to the general public, we identified inconsistencies in the reporting of COVID-19 epidemiological data.

Data 2021-09-01

Idioma en

Título curto Is the press properly presenting the epidemiological data on COVID-19?

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41271-021-00298-7>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 11:27:56

Volume 42

Páginas 359-372

Título da publicação Journal of Public Health Policy

DOI 10.1057/s41271-021-00298-7

Edição 3

Abreviatura do periódico J Public Health Pol

ISSN 1745-655X

Data de adição 15/03/2022 11:27:56

Data de modificação 15/03/2022 11:27:59

Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

“I’m not sure what to believe”: media distrust and opinion formation during the COVID-19 pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Stephanie Ternullo

Data 2022

Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Páginas 1–14

Título da publicação American Political Science Review

DOI 10.1017/S000305542200003X

Data de adição 28/02/2022 19:30:40

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 19:01:46

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Idiosyncratic information and vague communication

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Takakazu Honryo

Autor Makoto Yano

Data 2021

Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Volume 115

Páginas 165–178

Título da publicação American Political Science Review

Edição 1

Data de adição 28/02/2022 19:30:41

Data de modificação 19/03/2022 12:48:06

Anexos

- Snapshot

How the mainstream media help to spread disinformation about Covid-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Felipe Soares

Autor Raquel Recuero

Data 2021-03-15

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca www.journal.media-culture.org.au

URL <https://www.journal.media-culture.org.au/index.php/mcjournal/article/view/2735>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 11:57:35

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Extra Number: 1

Volume 24

Título da publicação M/C Journal

DOI 10.5204/mcj.2735

Edição 1

ISSN 1441-2616

Data de adição 22/03/2022 11:57:35

Data de modificação 03/05/2022 12:28:50

Anexos

- Texto completo

How right-leaning media coverage of COVID-19 facilitated the spread of misinformation in the early stages of the pandemic in the US

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Matt Motta

Autor Dominik Stecula

Autor Christina Farhart

Data 2020

Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Volume 53

Páginas 335–342

Título da publicação Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique

Edição 2

Data de adição 28/02/2022 17:38:07

Data de modificação 28/02/2022 17:38:07

How government-controlled media shifts policy attitudes through framing

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Jennifer Pan

Autor Zijie Shao

Autor Yiqing Xu

Resumo Research shows that government-controlled media is an effective tool for authoritarian regimes to shape public opinion. Does government-controlled media remain effective when it is required to support changes in positions that autocrats take on issues? Existing theories do not provide a clear answer to this question, but we often observe authoritarian governments using government media to frame policies in new ways when significant changes in policy positions are required. By conducting an experiment that exposes respondents to government-controlled media—in the form of TV news segments—on issues where the regime substantially changed its policy positions, we find that by framing the same issue differently, government-controlled media moves respondents to adopt policy positions closer to the

ones espoused by the regime regardless of individual predisposition. This result holds for domestic and foreign policy issues, for direct and composite measures of attitudes, and persists up to 48 hours after exposure.

Data 2021/07/21

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca Cambridge University Press

URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/political-science-research-and-methods/article/abs/how-governmentcontrolled-media-shifts-policy-attitudes-through-framing/D6AC316C1C6673E3F5DB6BC7CFC05326>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 13:41:06

Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Páginas 1-16

Título da publicação Political Science Research and Methods

DOI 10.1017/psrm.2021.35

ISSN 2049-8470, 2049-8489

Data de adição 22/03/2022 13:41:06

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 13:41:06

Etiquetas:

China, experiment, framing, media, policy change, public opinion

Anexos

- Snapshot

How behavioural sciences can promote truth, autonomy and democratic discourse online

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Philipp Lorenz-Spreen

Autor Stephan Lewandowsky

Autor Cass R. Sunstein

Autor Ralph Hertwig

Resumo Public opinion is shaped in significant part by online content, spread via social media and curated algorithmically. The current online ecosystem has been designed predominantly to capture user attention rather than to promote deliberate cognition and autonomous choice; information overload, finely tuned personalization and distorted social cues, in turn, pave the way for manipulation and the spread of false information. How can transparency and autonomy be promoted instead, thus fostering the positive potential of the web? Effective web governance informed by behavioural research is critically needed to empower individuals online. We identify technologically available yet largely untapped cues that can be harnessed to indicate the epistemic quality of online content, the

factors underlying algorithmic decisions and the degree of consensus in online debates. We then map out two classes of behavioural interventions—nudging and boosting—that enlist these cues to redesign online environments for informed and autonomous choice.

Data	2020-11
Idioma	en
Catálogo de biblioteca	www.nature.com
URL	https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-020-0889-7
Data de acesso	30/03/2022 15:26:52
Direitos	2020 Springer Nature Limited
Extra	Number: 11 Publisher: Nature Publishing Group
Volume	4
Páginas	1102-1109
Título da publicação	Nature Human Behaviour
DOI	10.1038/s41562-020-0889-7
Edição	11
Abreviatura do periódico	Nat Hum Behav
ISSN	2397-3374
Data de adição	30/03/2022 15:26:52
Data de modificação	30/03/2022 15:26:56

Etiquetas:

Psychology, Communication, Decision making, Science, Social policy, technology and society

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Health-related fake news on social media platforms: a systematic literature review

Tipo	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Cristiane Melchior
Autor	Mírian Oliveira
Resumo	This review aims to (a) investigate the characteristics of both the research community and the published research on health-related fake news on social media platforms, and (b) identify the challenges and provide recommendations for future research on the subject. We reviewed 69 journal articles found in the main academic databases up to April 2021. The studies extracted data mainly from Twitter, YouTube, and Facebook. Most articles aimed to investigate the public's reaction to fake health information, concluding that health agencies and professionals should

increase their online presence. The articles also suggest that future work should aim to improve the quality of health information on social media platforms, develop new tools and strategies to combat fake news sharing, and study the credibility of health information. Nonetheless, those in control of the platforms are the only ones which can take effective measures to ensure that their users receive reliable information.

Data	2021-08-18
Idioma	en
Título curto	Health-related fake news on social media platforms
Catálogo de biblioteca	SAGE Journals
URL	https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448211038762
Data de acesso	22/03/2022 13:22:37
Extra	Publisher: SAGE Publications
Páginas	14614448211038762
Título da publicação	New Media & Society
DOI	10.1177/14614448211038762
Abreviatura do periódico	New Media & Society
ISSN	1461-4448
Data de adição	22/03/2022 13:22:37
Data de modificação	22/03/2022 14:09:38

Etiquetas:

health, social media, Disinformation, fake news, misinformation, social media platforms, social networks

Fato ou Fake? Uma análise da desinformação frente à pandemia da Covid-19 no Brasil

Tipo	Artigo de periódico
Autor	Cláudia Pereira Galhardi
Autor	Neyson Pinheiro Freire
Autor	Maria Cecília de Souza Minayo
Autor	Maria Clara Marques Fagundes
Resumo	This paper aims to present an analysis of the most widespread fake news about the New Coronavirus (Sars-CoV-2) on social networks and how it can harm public health. This is a quantitative empirical study, based on the notifications received by the Eu Fiscalizo Brazilian application. The conclusions show that WhatsApp is the primary channel for sharing fake news, followed by Instagram and Facebook. We can conclude that the dissemination of malicious content related to Covid-19 contributes to the discrediting of science and global health institutions, and the solution to this problem is to increase the level of adequate information for Brazilian society.

Data out 2020
Idioma pt
Título curto Fato ou Fake?
Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)
URL http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1413-81232020006804201&tlng=pt
Data de acesso 22/03/2022 11:58:04
Volume 25
Páginas 4201-4210
Título da publicação Ciência & Saúde Coletiva
DOI 10.1590/1413-812320202510.2.28922020
Edição suppl 2
Abreviatura do periódico Ciênc. saúde coletiva
ISSN 1678-4561, 1413-8123
Data de adição 22/03/2022 11:58:04
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 12:31:44

Anexos

- Galhardi et al. - 2020 - Fato ou Fake Uma análise da desinformação frente .pdf

Fake news and COVID-19: modelling the predictors of fake news sharing among social media users

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Oberiri Destiny Apuke
Autor Bahiyah Omar
Data 2021
Título curto Fake news and COVID-19
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: Elsevier
Volume 56
Páginas 101475
Título da publicação Telematics and Informatics
Data de adição 22/03/2022 13:42:15
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 13:42:15

Anexos

- Full Text

Fake news about Covid 19: communication strategies on WhatsApp in Brazil

Tipo Seção de livro
Autor Eloisa J. C. Klein
Organizador David M. Berube
Resumo This text analyzes communication operations present in false content and misinformation about the coronavirus and the Covid 19 pandemic disseminated in a group of health professionals, with data collection carried out between March and May 2020. The chapter develops a conceptual discussion about fake news and disinformation, as well as modes of circulation and production of contemporary events. We analyzed the occurrence of waves of dissemination of false content that create ephemeral circuits, with a pattern of political action, simulation of journalism and the creation of an audience outside the media. The association between the concepts of fake news and misinformation allows to glimpse connections between related circuits such as confusion, fatalism and ordering of public action.
Data 2021
Idioma en
Título curto Fake News About Covid 19
Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link
URL https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-77344-1_23
Data de acesso 22/03/2022 12:03:40
Extra DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-77344-1_23
Lugar Cham
Editor Springer International Publishing
ISBN 978-3-030-77344-1
Páginas 379-393
Série Risk, Systems and Decisions
Título do livro Pandemic Communication and Resilience
Data de adição 22/03/2022 12:03:40
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 16:08:20

Etiquetas:

Coronavirus, Disinformation, Fake news, WhatsApp

Educative interventions to combat misinformation: evidence from a field experiment in India

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Sumitra Badrinathan
Data 2021
Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press
Volume 115
Páginas 1325–1341

Título da publicação American Political Science Review

Edição 4

Data de adição 28/02/2022 19:30:41

Data de modificação 21/03/2022 18:47:34

Does the platform matter? Social media and COVID-19 conspiracy theory beliefs in 17 countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Yannis Theocharis

Autor Ana Cardenal

Autor Soyeon Jin

Autor Toril Aalberg

Autor David Nicolas Hopmann

Autor Jesper Strömbäck

Autor Laia Castro

Autor Frank Esser

Autor Peter Van Aelst

Autor Claes de Vreese

Data 2021

Título curto Does the platform matter?

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage UK: London, England

Volume 00

Páginas 1-26

Título da publicação New Media & Society

DOI 14614448211045666

Edição 0

Data de adição 11/03/2022 16:29:31

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 19:05:29

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, social media, Affordances, conspiracy theories, misperceptions

Anexos

- Snapshot
 - Full Text
-

COVID-19 fake news diffusion across Latin America

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Wilson Ceron

Autor Gabriela Gruszynski Sanseverino

Autor Mathias-Felipe de-Lima-Santos

Autor Marcos G. Quiles

Resumo Fact-checking verifies a multitude of claims and remains a promising solution to fight fake news. The spread of rumors, hoaxes, and conspiracy theories online is evident in times of crisis, when fake news ramped up across platforms, increasing fear and confusion among the population as seen in the COVID-19 pandemic. This article explores fact-checking initiatives in Latin America, using an original Markov-based computational method to cluster topics on tweets and identify their diffusion between different datasets. Drawing on a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods, including time-series analysis, network analysis and in-depth close reading, our article proposes an in-depth tracing of COVID-related false information across the region, comparing if there is a pattern of behavior through the countries. We rely on the open Twitter application programming interface connection to gather data from public accounts of the six major fact-checking agencies in Latin America, namely Argentina (Chequeado), Brazil (Agência Lupa), Chile (Mala Espina Check), Colombia (Colombia Check from Consejo de Redacción), Mexico (El Sabueso from Animal Político) and Venezuela (Efecto Cocuyo). In total, these profiles account for 102,379 tweets that were collected between January and July 2020. Our study offers insights into the dynamics of online information dissemination beyond the national level and demonstrates how politics intertwine with the health crisis in this period. Our method is capable of clustering topics in a period of overabundance of information, as we fight not only a pandemic but also an infodemic, evidentiating opportunities to understand and slow the spread of false information.

Data 2021-05-19

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13278-021-00753-z>

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Volume 11

Páginas 47

Título da publicação Social Network Analysis and Mining

DOI 10.1007/s13278-021-00753-z

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico Soc. Netw. Anal. Min.

ISSN 1869-5469

Data de adição 22/03/2022 12:01:43

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Anexos

COVID-19 disinformation and political engagement among communities of color: The role of media literacy

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor E. W. Austin

Autor P. Borah

Autor S. Domgaard

Resumo Communities of color, suffering equity gaps and disproportionate COVID-19 effects, also must resist ongoing disinformation campaigns designed to impede their political influence. A representative, national survey (N=1264) of adults conducted June-July 2020 found that nonwhite respondents tended to report less COVID-19 knowledge, media literacy, and voting intent than white respondents, but more acceptance of COVID-19 disinformation and for risks associated with protesting for social justice. General media literacy skills are associated with COVID-19 knowledge and political engagement, while science media literacy is associated with less acceptance of COVID-19 disinformation. Media literacy skills appear important for empowering and informing communities of color.

Data 2021

Idioma en_US

Título curto COVID-19 disinformation and political engagement among communities of color

Catálogo de biblioteca dash.harvard.edu

URL <https://dash.harvard.edu/handle/1/37367224>

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Extra Accepted: 2021-04-09T12:02:00Z Publisher: Shorenstein Center for Media, Politics and Public Policy, at Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government

Volume 1

Título da publicação The Harvard Kennedy School Misinformation Review

DOI 10.37016/mr-2020-58

Edição 7

Data de adição 21/03/2022 18:56:26

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Anexos

- Snapshot
 - Full Text PDF
-

Conspiracy theories in online environments: an interdisciplinary literature review and agenda for future research

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Daniela Mahl

Autor Mike S. Schäfer

Autor Jing Zeng

Resumo Research on conspiracy theories in digital media has grown considerably in recent years. As a result, the field of research has become more multidisciplinary and diverse. To bridge disciplinary boundaries, identify foci of analysis and research gaps, this study provides an interdisciplinary systematic literature review (2007–2020), analyzing current research on conspiracy theorizing online, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Findings show that the majority of studies lack a definition of conspiracy theories and fail to conceptually delineate conspiracy theories from other forms of deceptive content. We also found that while the field employs a variety of methodological approaches, most studies have focused on individual, “mainstream” social media platforms, “Western” countries, English-language communication, and single conspiracy theories. We use the findings of our review to remedy conceptual and empirical shortcomings and to provide suggestions on how to move forward in research on conspiracy theories online.

Data 2022-02-08

Idioma en

Título curto Conspiracy theories in online environments

Catálogo de biblioteca SAGE Journals

URL <https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448221075759>

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ISSN 1461-4448

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Etiquetas:

misinformation, social media platforms, digital media, Conspiracy theories, disinformation, systematic literature review

Anexos

- SAGE PDF Full Text

Análise de fake news veiculadas durante a pandemia de COVID-19 no Brasil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Thainá do Nascimento de Barcelos

Autor Luíza Nepomuceno Muniz

Autor Deborah Marinho Dantas

Autor Dorival Fagundes Cotrim Junior

Autor João Roberto Cavalcante

Autor Eduardo Faerstein

Resumo RESUMO Objetivo. Caracterizar as fake news sobre COVID-19 que circularam no Brasil de janeiro a junho de 2020. Métodos. As fake news registradas até 30 de junho de 2020 em dois sites (G1, da corporação Globo, e Ministério da Saúde) foram coletadas e categorizadas de acordo com o seu conteúdo. Para cada notícia enganosa, foram extraídos os seguintes dados: data de circulação, título, canal de divulgação (por exemplo, WhatsApp), formato da divulgação (por exemplo, texto, foto ou vídeo) e portal de registro. Os termos encontrados nos títulos das notícias falsas foram analisados no Google Trends para determinar se houve aumento de buscas no Google com utilização desses termos após a disseminação de uma determinada notícia enganosa. Foram também identificadas as macrorregiões brasileiras com maior porcentagem de aumento nas buscas utilizando os termos analisados. Resultados. Foram identificadas 329 fake news relacionadas à pandemia de COVID-19 nos sites estudados (253 no G1 e 76 no Ministério da Saúde). As fake news foram disseminadas principalmente através de WhatsApp e Facebook. As categorias temáticas mais frequentes foram: política (por exemplo, governantes falsificando a vacinação contra a COVID-19, com 20,1%), epidemiologia e estatística (proporção dos casos e óbitos, 19,5%) e prevenção (16,1%). Conforme o Google Trends, houve um aumento de 34,3% nas buscas que utilizavam termos presentes nas fake news. O maior aumento nas buscas ocorreu no Sudeste (45,1%) e Nordeste (27,8%). Conclusões. As fake news divulgadas durante os primeiros 6 meses da pandemia de COVID-19 no Brasil se caracterizaram por conteúdos de posicionamento político e desinformação sobre número de casos e óbitos e medidas de prevenção e de tratamento. Os principais veículos de divulgação foram o WhatsApp e o Facebook, com utilização de mensagens, imagens e vídeos, tendo maior alcance nas regiões Sudeste e Nordeste do país.

Data 2021-06-09

Idioma pt

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL <https://www.scielo.org/article/rpsp/2021.v45/e65/pt/#>

Data de acesso 21/03/2022 20:06:10

Extra Publisher: Organización Panamericana de la Salud

Volume 45

Páginas e65

Título da publicação Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública

DOI 10.26633/rpsp.2021.65

Abreviatura do periódico Rev Panam Salud Publica

ISSN 1020-4989, 1020-4989, 1680-5348

Data de adição 21/03/2022 20:06:10

Data de modificação 21/03/2022 20:06:10

Etiquetas:

Brasil, acesso à Internet, Infecções por Coronavírus, meios de comunicação, mídias sociais, saúde global, saúde pública

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

An analysis of COVID-19 vaccine sentiments and opinions on Twitter

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Samira Yousefinaghani

Autor Rozita Dara

Autor Samira Mubareka

Autor Andrew Papadopoulos

Autor Shayan Sharif

Resumo Objective We identified public sentiments and opinions toward the COVID-19 vaccines based on the content of Twitter. Materials and methods We retrieved 4,552,652 publicly available tweets posted within the timeline of January 2020 to January 2021. Following extraction, we identified vaccine sentiments and opinions of tweets and compared their progression by time, geographical distribution, main themes, keywords, posts engagement metrics and accounts characteristics. Results We found a slight difference in the prevalence of positive and negative sentiments, with positive being the dominant polarity and having higher engagements. The amount of discussion on vaccine rejection and hesitancy was more than interest in vaccines during the course of the study, but the pattern was different in various countries. We found the accounts producing vaccine opposition content were partly Twitter bots or political activists while well-known individuals and organizations generated the content in favour of vaccination. Conclusion Understanding sentiments and opinions toward vaccination using Twitter may help public health agencies to increase positive messaging and eliminate opposing messages in order to enhance vaccine uptake.

Data 2021-07-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1201971221004628>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 11:56:03

Volume 108

Páginas 256-262

Título da publicação International Journal of Infectious Diseases

DOI 10.1016/j.ijid.2021.05.059

Abreviatura do periódico International Journal of Infectious Diseases

ISSN 1201-9712

Data de adição 22/03/2022 11:56:03

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 11:56:03

Etiquetas:

Social media, Text mining, Communicable diseases, Vaccine

Anexos

- Texto completo

Affective polarization, local contexts and public opinion in America

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor James N. Druckman

Autor Samara Klar

Autor Yanna Krupnikov

Autor Matthew Levendusky

Autor John Barry Ryan

Resumo Affective polarization has become a defining feature of twenty-first-century US politics, but we do not know how it relates to citizens' policy opinions. Answering this question has fundamental implications not only for understanding the political consequences of polarization, but also for understanding how citizens form preferences. Under most political circumstances, this is a difficult question to answer, but the novel coronavirus pandemic allows us to understand how partisan animus contributes to opinion formation. Using a two-wave panel that spans the outbreak of COVID-19, we find a strong association between citizens' levels of partisan animosity and their attitudes about the pandemic, as well as the actions they take in response to it. This relationship, however, is more muted in areas with severe outbreaks of the disease. Our results make clear that narrowing of issue divides requires not only policy discourse but also addressing affective partisan hostility.

Data 2021-01

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca www.nature.com

URL <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-020-01012-5>

Data de acesso 22/03/2022 13:10:12

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Extra Number: 1 Publisher: Nature Publishing Group

Volume 5

Páginas 28-38

Título da publicação Nature Human Behaviour

DOI 10.1038/s41562-020-01012-5

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico Nat Hum Behav

ISSN 2397-3374

Data de adição 22/03/2022 13:10:12

Data de modificação 03/05/2022 14:56:22

Etiquetas:

Politics and international relations, Psychology, Sociology

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Comportamento político, Voto & Eleições

{₅

‘Why me?’ The role of perceived victimhood in american politics

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Miles T. Armaly

Autor Adam M. Enders

Resumo Despite growing recognition among journalists and political pundits, the concept of victimhood has been largely ignored in empirical social science research. In this article, we develop a theory about, and use unique nationally-representative survey data to estimate, two manifestations of victimhood: an egocentric one entailing only perceptions of one’s own victimhood, and one focused on blaming “the system.” We find that these manifestations of victimhood cut across partisan, ideological, and sociodemographic lines, suggesting that feelings of victimhood are confined to neither “actual” victims nor those partisans on the losing side of elections. Moreover, both manifestations of victimhood, while related to candidate support and various racial attitudes, prove to be distinct from related psychological constructs, such as (collective) narcissism, system justification, and relative deprivation. Finally, an experiment based on candidate rhetoric demonstrates that some political messaging can make supporters feel like victims, which has consequences for subsequent attitudes and behavior.

Data jan 2021

Idioma en

Título curto ‘Why Me?’

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11109-020-09662-x>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 10:49:08

Título da publicação Political Behavior

DOI 10.1007/s11109-020-09662-x

Abreviatura do periódico Polit Behav

ISSN 1573-6687

Data de adição 23/03/2022 10:49:08

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 14:35:40

Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

Who does Bolsonaro listen to under emergency conditions? Building a framework for analyzing informal presidential advisory networks during the Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Aglaé Tumelero

Resumo Despite evidence about the informal advisors of the presidents in Latin America, literature on this topic is still incipient. This article investigates the informational scenario that surrounded the Brazilian president, Jair Bolsonaro, from January to April 2020, a period of presidential decision-making on the measures to face the Covid-19 pandemic. In-depth case study of interactions established by the Brazilian president is developed based on data from the Brazilian President's Daily Diary. Social Network Analysis (SNA) tools are used to analyze this evidence. The findings suggest that the Ministry of Health (MOH) was not the main information channel for the president at the beginning of the pandemic despite its central role in the national governance structure of public health emergencies. In addition, the analysis shows the president's choice to use the structures of the Presidency as main informational support, including strengthening them through unilateral administrative measures. Finally, the results indicate that there is no evidence that the president combined formal and informal advisory as a strategy to access alternative information to the MOH. The findings should be pondered regarding the partly reliable nature of the President's Daily Diary as a source of relational data. The study provides a conceptual and methodological framework to identify and measure the presidential informal advisory strategy, contributing to the advance of research on presidential advising in Latin America.

Data ago 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Who does Bolsonaro listen to under emergency conditions?

Catálogo de biblioteca cuhso.uct.cl

URL <https://cuhso.uct.cl/index.php/RDCP/article/view/2362>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 16:10:44

Direitos Derechos de autor 2021 Revista Chilena de Derecho y Ciencia Política

Extra Number: 1

Volume 12

Páginas 219-253

Título da publicação Revista Chilena de Derecho y Ciencia Política

DOI 10.7770/rchdcp-V12N1-art2362

Edição 1

ISSN 0719-2150

Data de adição 23/03/2022 16:10:44

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 16:40:15

Etiquetas:

Brasil

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Whistling through the COVID-19 pandemic: optimism bias and political beliefs in the United States

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Amy Wolaver

Autor John Doces

Data 2022

Título curto Whistling Through the COVID-19 Pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA

Volume 0

Páginas 1532673X211055043

Título da publicação American Politics Research

Edição 0

Data de adição 11/03/2022 16:09:34

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 23:39:28

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

When guidance changes: government stances and public beliefs

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Charlie Raffkin

Autor Advik Shreekumar

Autor Pierre-Luc Vautrey

Resumo Governments often make early recommendations about issues that remain uncertain. Do governments' early positions affect how much people believe the latest recommendations? We investigate this question using an incentivized online experiment with 1900 US respondents in early April 2020. We present all participants with the latest CDC projection about coronavirus death counts. We randomize exposure to information that highlights how President Trump previously downplayed the coronavirus threat. When the President's inconsistency is salient, participants are less likely to revise their prior beliefs about death counts from the projection. They also report lower trust in the government. These results align with a simple model of signal extraction from government communication, and have implications for the design of changing guidelines in other settings.

Data 2021-04-01

Idioma en

Título curto When guidance changes

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0047272720301833>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 19:51:25

Volume 196

Páginas 104319

Título da publicação Journal of Public Economics

DOI 10.1016/j.jpubeco.2020.104319

Abreviatura do periódico Journal of Public Economics

ISSN 0047-2727

Data de adição 18/03/2022 19:51:25

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 16:22:04

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Belief formation, Crisis management, Government credibility, Government recommendations

Anexos

- ScienceDirect Snapshot

We have it totally under control? Exploring the effects of ideology and knowing someone diagnosed with COVID-19 on evaluations of President Trump's leadership on the pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Jason S. Byers

Autor Laine P. Shay

Data 2022

Título curto We Have It Totally Under Control?

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA

Volume 50

Páginas 83–96

Título da publicação American Politics Research

Edição 1

Data de adição 11/03/2022 16:09:03

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 23:41:04

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Waiting to vote safely: how Covid-19 safety measures shaped in-person voter wait times during the 2020 election

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Joseph Coll

Resumo Objective The aim of this article is to assess the impact of Covid-19 safety measures on voter wait times during the 2020 U.S. election. Methods Multinomial logistic regression models predicting voter wait times contingent on the presence of Covid safety measures: poll workers wearing face coverings, protective barriers separating voters and workers, voters and booths socially distanced, hand sanitizer, single-use ballot marking pens, and cleaning voting booths between voters, as well as an additive index of these measures. Results Findings suggest Covid-safety measures significantly affected voter wait times. Effects vary by Covid safety feature, with face coverings, barriers, social distancing, and cleaning booths increasing voter wait times (typically around 10–30 min), single-use pens decreasing voter wait times, and hand sanitizer having no effect. Results are further confirmed using an additive index. Conclusion Covid safety features likely increased voter wait times during the 2020 U.S. election, potentially accounting for a portion of the increased voter wait time, compared to previous elections.

Data sep 2022

Idioma en

Título curto Waiting to vote safely

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ssqu.13124>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 11:09:22

Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/ssqu.13124>

Volume n/a

Páginas 1-19

Título da publicação Social Science Quarterly

DOI 10.1111/ssqu.13124

Edição n/a

ISSN 1540-6237

Data de adição 23/03/2022 11:09:22

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 12:24:11

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Sara M. Constantino
Autor Alicia D. Cooperman
Autor Thiago M. Q. Moreira

Resumo Objective We investigate the impact of a global health crisis on political behavior. Specifically, we assess the impact of Covid-19 incidence rates, and the impact of temporal and spatial proximity to the crisis, on voter turnout in the 2020 Brazilian municipal elections. Methods We use Ordinary Least Squares and Spatial Durbin Error models to evaluate sub-national variation in municipal-level Covid-19 incidence and voter turnout. We include controls for political, economic, health, and state context. Results Ceteris paribus, increasing deaths in the month leading up to the election from 0.01 to 1 per 1000 people is associated with a 5 percentage point decrease in turnout; higher cases and deaths earlier in the pandemic are generally associated with higher turnout. Covid-19 incidence rates in nearby municipalities affect local turnout in the same directions. Conclusion Higher Covid-19 incidence near the time of the election decreases voter turnout, while incidence farther from the election increases voter turnout.

Data 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Voting in a global pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ssqu.13038>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 09:36:02

Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/ssqu.13038>

Volume 102

Páginas 2210-2235

Título da publicação Social Science Quarterly

DOI 10.1111/ssqu.13038

Edição 5

ISSN 1540-6237

Data de adição 23/03/2022 09:36:02

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 12:42:42

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Voters' view of leaders during the Covid-19 crisis: quantitative analysis of keyword descriptions provides strength and direction of evaluations

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Annika Fredén
Autor Sverker Sikström

Data 2021
Título curto Voters' view of leaders during the Covid-19 crisis
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library
Volume 102
Páginas 2170–2183
Título da publicação Social science quarterly
Edição 5
Data de adição 28/02/2022 09:57:24
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 23:41:50

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Snapshot

(Un) Natural disasters: electoral cycles in disaster relief

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Alicia Cooperman
Data jan 2021
Título curto (Un) Natural Disasters
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA
Título da publicação Comparative Political Studies
DOI 10.1177/00104140211047410
Data de adição 11/03/2022 16:25:37
Data de modificação 23/03/2022 15:45:51

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

¿Tiempos de prueba o poniendo a prueba a los presidentes? COVID-19 desafiando liderazgos en América Latina

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor M. Inácio
Autor D. Chasqueti
Autor Y. Welp
Autor M. Campos

Autor A. I. L. García López

Autor L. L. Schenoni

Autor L. Santana

Autor M. M. D. Rocha

Autor A. Tumelero

Data 2021

Idioma es

Título curto Probationary time or testing the presidents?

Catálogo de biblioteca pesquisa.bvsalud.org

URL <https://doi.org/10.18441/ibam.21.2021.76.203-239>

Data de acesso 18/03/2022 10:59:01

Volume 21

Páginas 203-229

Título da publicação IBEROAMERICANA. América Latina - España - Portugal

Edição 76

Data de adição 18/03/2022 10:59:01

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 16:05:22

Anexos

- Snapshot

The Roads to Congress 2020: Campaigning in the Era of Trump and COVID-19

Tipo Livro

Organizador Sean D. Foreman

Organizador Marcia L. Godwin

Organizador W.C. Wilson

Data nov, 2022

Título curto The Roads to Congress 2020

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82521-8_16

Editor Palgrave Macmillan, Cham

ISBN 978-3-030-82521-8

Data de adição 15/03/2022 11:47:07

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Anexos

- Snapshot
-

The relationship between in-person voting and COVID-19: evidence from the Wisconsin primary

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Chad Cotti

Autor Bryan Engelhardt

Autor Joshua Foster

Autor Erik Nesson

Autor Paul Niekamp

Data 2021

Título curto The relationship between in-person voting and COVID-19

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library

Volume 39

Páginas 760–777

Título da publicação Contemporary Economic Policy

Edição 4

Data de adição 03/03/2022 17:46:21

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 15:46:25

Anexos

- Snapshot

The presidential and congressional elections of 2020: a national referendum on the Trump presidency

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Gary C. Jacobson

Data 2021

Idioma en

Título curto The Presidential and Congressional Elections of 2020

Catálogo de biblioteca pesquisa.bvsalud.org

URL <https://doi.org/10.1002/polq.13133>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 10:28:50

Volume 136

Páginas 11-45

Título da publicação Political Science Quarterly (Wiley-Blackwell)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11109-020-09662-x>

Edição 1

Data de adição 23/03/2022 10:28:50

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 12:37:34

The interplay between partisanship, forecasted COVID-19 deaths, and support for preventive policies

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Lucia Freira

Autor Marco Sartorio

Autor Cynthia Boruchowicz

Autor Florencia Lopez Boo

Autor Joaquin Navajas

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic is a global crisis that has forced governments around the world to implement large-scale interventions such as school closures and national lockdowns. Previous research has shown that partisanship plays a major role in explaining public attitudes towards these policies and beliefs about the intensity of the crisis. However, it remains unclear whether and how partisan differences in policy support relate to partisan gaps in beliefs about the number of deaths that the pandemic will cause. Do individuals who forecast fewer COVID-19 deaths show less agreement with preventive measures? How does partisanship correlate with people's beliefs about the intensity of the crisis and their support for COVID-19 policies? Here, we sought to answer these questions by performing a behavioral experiment in Argentina (Experiment 1, N = 640) and three quasi-replication studies in Uruguay (Experiment 2, N = 372), Brazil (Experiment 3, N = 353) and the United States (Experiment 4, N = 630). In all settings, participants forecasted the number of COVID-19 deaths in their country after considering either a high or low number, and then rated their agreement with a series of interventions. This anchoring procedure, which experimentally induced a large variability in the forecasted number of deaths, did not modify policy preferences. Instead, each experiment provided evidence that partisanship was a key indicator of the optimism of forecasts and the degree of support for COVID-19 policies. Remarkably, we found that the number of forecasted deaths was robustly uncorrelated with participants' agreement with preventive measures designed to prevent those deaths. We discuss these empirical observations in the light of recently proposed theories of tribal partisan behavior. Moreover, we argue that these results may inform policy making as they suggest that even the most effective communication strategy focused on alerting the public about the severity of the pandemic would probably not translate into greater support for COVID-19 preventive measures.

Data 2021-08-03

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca www.nature.com

URL <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-021-00870-2>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 09:35:33

Direitos 2021 The Author(s)

Extra Number: 1 Publisher: Palgrave

Volume 8

Páginas 1-10

Título da publicação Humanities and Social Sciences Communications

DOI 10.1057/s41599-021-00870-2

Edição 1

Abreviatura do periódico Humanit Soc Sci Commun

ISSN 2662-9992

Data de adição 23/03/2022 09:35:33

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 09:35:33

Etiquetas:

Politics and international relations, Psychology

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

The effects of emergency government cash transfers on beliefs and behaviours during the covid pandemic: evidence from Brazil (Working Paper)

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Fernanda L. L. de Leon

Autor Bansi Malde

Autor Ben Mcquillin

Resumo This paper examines the impacts of emergency cash transfers on individuals' social distancing behaviour and beliefs about COVID-19. We focus on the impacts of "Auxílio Emergencial" (AE): a large-scale cash-transfer in Brazil, targeting low-income individuals who were unemployed or informally employed during the pandemic. Using data from an online survey, we exploit discontinuity on individuals' eligibility to the AE programme to identify causal effects. Our results suggest that access to the emergency cash transfer led to a reduced likelihood of individuals contracting COVID-19, likely to have been driven by an impact on individuals' employment decisions. Moreover, the cash transfer seems to have increased perceptions about the seriousness of coronavirus, while also exacerbating misconceptions about the pandemic. Our results point to the effects of emergency cash transfers in determining individuals' narratives about a pandemic, in enabling social distancing and potentially in reducing the spread of the disease.

Data nov 2021

Idioma en

Título curto The Effects of Emergency Government Cash transfers on Beliefs and Behaviours during the COVID pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca papers.ssrn.com

URL <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=3957404>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 16:27:16

Extra DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3957404

Título da publicação SSRN's Research Paper Series

Data de adição 15/03/2022 16:27:16

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Brazil, beliefs, cash transfer

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

The effect of COVID-19 lockdowns on political support: some good news for democracy?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Damien Bol

Autor Marco Giani

Autor André Blais

Autor Peter John Loewen

Data 2021

Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library

Volume 60

Páginas 497–505

Título da publicação European Journal of Political Research

Edição 2

Data de adição 28/02/2022 17:03:46

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 19:14:59

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Snapshot
- Full Text

The COVID-19 pandemic's effects on voter turnout

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Matteo Picchio

Autor Raffaella Santolini

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk of participating in public events, among them elections. We assess whether the voter turnout in the 2020 local government elections in Italy was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. We do so by exploiting the variation among municipalities in the intensity of the COVID-19 outbreak as measured by the mortality rate among the elderly. We find that a 1 percentage point increase in the elderly mortality rate decreased the voter turnout by 0.5 percentage points, with no gender differences in the behavioural response. The effect was especially strong in densely populated municipalities. We do not detect statistically significant differences in voter turnout among different levels of autonomy from the central government.

Data dec 2021

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0176268021001312>

Data de acesso 03/03/2022 17:34:01

Páginas 102161

Título da publicação European Journal of Political Economy

DOI 10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2021.102161

Abreviatura do periódico European Journal of Political Economy

ISSN 0176-2680

Data de adição 03/03/2022 17:34:01

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 09:17:17

Etiquetas:

COVID-19 outbreak, Italian municipalities, Mortality rate, Voter turnout

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Texto completo
- ScienceDirect Snapshot
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

Stigmatized campaign practices and the gendered dynamics of electoral viability

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Mariana Borges Martins da Silva

Autor Malu A. C. Gatto

Resumo What happens when a traditional source of political capital becomes a health hazard? Stigmatized electoral practices, such as vote buying, are a double-edged sword: While these strategies may signal candidates' electoral strength, they may also entail reputational costs. In normal times, street campaigns are a non-stigmatized electoral practice. During the Covid-19 pandemic, however, they imposed health risks. Employing data from a national survey experiment conducted in Brazil prior to the 2020 municipal elections (N = 2025), we extend research on the employment of stigmatized campaigns and the gendered dynamics of electoral viability. We find that voters evaluate candidates who engage in face-to-face activities as less electorally viable and report lower intent to support them. These dynamics do not impact all candidates equally: Voters more harshly punish women candidates who conduct street campaigns than men, leading women to lose the advantage they have over men when both employ non-stigmatized campaign practices.

Data dec 2021

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca SAGE Journals

URL <https://doi.org/10.1177/1866802X211058739>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 10:03:15

Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd

Volume 13

Páginas 376-399

Título da publicação Journal of Politics in Latin America

DOI 10.1177/1866802X211058739

Edição 3

Abreviatura do periódico Journal of Politics in Latin America

ISSN 1866-802X

Data de adição 23/03/2022 10:03:16

Data de modificação 03/05/2022 18:46:07

Etiquetas:

Brazil, campaigns, voter behavior, women's political representation

Anexos

- SAGE PDF Full Text

Sources of government approval during the COVID-19 pandemic: threat or electoral predispositions?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Adrián Pignataro

Resumo Rally-round-the-flag events are short-term boosts of government approval during crises, and the COVID-19 pandemic produced such an effect in many countries. But why did some people join the rally while others didn't? Using public opinion data from Costa Rica, this paper tests two hypotheses: first, that threat increases government approval at the outbreak of the pandemic; second, that electoral predispositions shape approval. Results indicate that COVID-19 contagions, as a measure of the threat, are not associated with approval, while past voting patterns are. Positive assessments of the economy and the relief measures also predict higher support for the government. In brief, Costa Rica's rally-round-the-flag event did not overcome the partisan divisions or the ordinary drivers of approval.

Data 2021-12-01

Título curto Sources of Government Approval During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca SAGE Journals

URL <https://doi.org/10.1177/1866802X211059184>

Data de acesso 15/03/2022 16:28:53

Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd

Volume 13

Páginas 400-418

Título da publicação Journal of Politics in Latin America

DOI 10.1177/1866802X211059184

Edição 3

Abreviatura do periódico Journal of Politics in Latin America

ISSN 1866-802X

Data de adição 15/03/2022 16:28:53

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 16:21:15

Anexos

- SAGE PDF Full Text

Resilient aspirants: women's candidacies and election in times of COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Malu A. C. Gatto

Autor Debora Thome

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic has gendered implications for women's time and resources. The use of informal institutions that pose obstacles to women's electoral viability may also be particularly consequential at a time of rapid change, when election dates and procedures are being amended because of health concerns. Together, these dynamics suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic may impact women's electoral participation, support, and viability in meaningful ways. The November 2020 Brazilian municipal elections provide an opportunity to explore this. Employing data from an original

survey of eligible individuals and aspirant candidates, we find that the main obstacle to women's representation is not personal political ambition or efforts but women's perceptions of their access to support for their candidacies. In the face of greater challenges, resilient aspirants are choosing to work harder to compensate for potential losses in campaign support and funds.

Data dec 2020
Idioma en
Título curto Resilient Aspirants
Catálogo de biblioteca Cambridge University Press
URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/politics-and-gender/article/resilient-aspirants-womens-candidacies-and-election-in-times-of-covid19/C7B9CC197A85B428EFA62FD4C940597C>
Data de acesso 23/03/2022 10:29:17
Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press
Volume 16
Páginas 1001-1008
Título da publicação Politics & Gender
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Edição 4
ISSN 1743-923X, 1743-9248
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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 15:57:58

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Brazil, candidate recruitment, elections, women's representation

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

‘Rally round the flag’: the COVID-19 crisis and trust in the national government

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Sylvia Kritzinger
Autor Martial Foucault
Autor Romain Lachat
Autor Julia Partheymüller
Autor Carolina Plescia
Autor Sylvain Brouard
Data 2021

Extra Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Volume 44
Páginas 1205–1231
Título da publicação West European Politics
Edição 5-6
Data de adição 28/02/2022 17:03:46
Data de modificação 28/02/2022 17:03:46

Primeiros passos

Tipo Seção de livro
Autor Fabiano G. Santos
Organizador Fabiano G. Santos
Autor Cristiane Batista
Data 2021
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Lugar Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Editor EDUERJ
Páginas 21-38
Título do livro Congresso remoto: a experiência legislativa brasileira em tempos de pandemia
Data de adição 21/03/2022 18:03:30
Data de modificação 03/05/2022 15:03:24

Presidents on the fast track: fighting floor amendments with restrictive rules

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Eric Magar
Autor Valeria Palanza
Autor Gisela Sin
Resumo Among presidents' lesser known legislative powers is urgency authority. Seven Latin American presidents wield it: the constitutional power to impose on lawmakers a short deadline to discuss and vote selected bills. This power is similar to the fast-track authority that Congress grants periodically to the US president. We claim that the key consequence of urgency authority is procedural: urgency prevents amendments during floor consideration. By using fast-track authority, presidents can protect bills and committee agreements, in essence becoming a single-member Rules Committee with the ability to impose closed rules on the floor. A formal model generates hypotheses that we test with original data from Chile between 1998 and 2014. Results confirm that preference overlap between the president and committee chairs drives the use of fast-track authority systematically. Patterns in Chile are reminiscent of restrictive rule usage in the United

States.

Data 2021-04

Título curto Presidents on the Fast Track

Catálogo de biblioteca journals.uchicago.edu (Atypon)

URL <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/710015>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 10:21:09

Extra Publisher: The University of Chicago Press

Volume 83

Páginas 633-646

Título da publicação The Journal of Politics

DOI 10.1086/710015

Edição 2

ISSN 0022-3816

Data de adição 23/03/2022 10:21:09

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 12:38:04

Political partisanship influences behavioral responses to governors' recommendations for COVID-19 prevention in the United States

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Guy Grossman

Autor Soojong Kim

Autor Jonah M Rexer

Autor Harsha Thirumurthy

Data 2020

Extra Publisher: National Acad Sciences

Volume 117

Páginas 24144-24153

Título da publicação Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

Edição 39

Data de adição 28/02/2022 17:03:46

Data de modificação 28/02/2022 17:03:46

Polarized social distancing: residents of republican-majority counties spend more time away from home during the COVID-19 crisis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Damon C. Roberts

Autor Stephen M. Utych

Resumo Background The COVID-19 pandemic has presented unique challenges across the world in getting citizens to change their behaviors in response to a public health crisis. In the United States, it appears that partisan differences in willingness to comply with these measures have emerged: Democrats are typically more supportive than Republicans in their stated support of and willingness to comply with these measures. However, actual behaviors are notoriously hard to accurately capture with survey items. Objective To determine the extent to which county-level partisanship influences average willingness to stay at home, and how these effects are moderated by county level characteristics. Methods We use personal device (cell phone) data provided by SafeGraph, aggregated at the county-level, to determine how county-level partisanship is correlated with willingness to stay at home. We additionally test whether these effects are conditional upon the prevalence of COVID-19 in the county, and the percentage of the county under 30 years old. Results We find that county-level partisanship predicts aggregate level compliance with social distancing behavior—citizens of counties that are more Republican spend more time away from home than Democratic counties. We find that the number of COVID-19 cases in the county and the percentage of the county under the age of 30 moderate these effects. Conclusion Partisanship appears to be a powerful predictor, at the county-level, of willingness to follow stay at home orders in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Polarized social distancing

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ssqu.13101>

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Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/ssqu.13101>

Volume 102

Páginas 2516-2527

Título da publicação Social Science Quarterly

DOI 10.1111/ssqu.13101

Edição 6

ISSN 1540-6237

Data de adição 23/03/2022 09:33:43

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 12:44:19

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, partisanship, polarization

Anexos

- Full Text PDF
-

Partisan differences in physical distancing are linked to health outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Anton Gollwitzer

Autor Cameron Martel

Autor William J. Brady

Autor Philip Pärnamets

Autor Isaac G. Freedman

Autor Eric D. Knowles

Autor Jay J. Van Bavel

Resumo Numerous polls suggest that COVID-19 is a profoundly partisan issue in the United States. Using the geotracking data of 15 million smartphones per day, we found that US counties that voted for Donald Trump (Republican) over Hillary Clinton (Democrat) in the 2016 presidential election exhibited 14% less physical distancing between March and May 2020. Partisanship was more strongly associated with physical distancing than numerous other factors, including counties' COVID-19 cases, population density, median income, and racial and age demographics. Contrary to our predictions, the observed partisan gap strengthened over time and remained when stay-at-home orders were active. Additionally, county-level consumption of conservative media (Fox News) was related to reduced physical distancing. Finally, the observed partisan differences in distancing were associated with subsequently higher COVID-19 infection and fatality growth rates in pro-Trump counties. Taken together, these data suggest that US citizens' responses to COVID-19 are subject to a deep—and consequential—partisan divide.

Data 2020-11

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca www.nature.com

URL <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-020-00977-7>

Data de acesso 30/03/2022 15:47:14

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Extra Number: 11 Publisher: Nature Publishing Group

Volume 4

Páginas 1186-1197

Título da publicação Nature Human Behaviour

DOI 10.1038/s41562-020-00977-7

Edição 11

Abreviatura do periódico Nat Hum Behav

ISSN 2397-3374

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Data de modificação 30/03/2022 15:47:16

Etiquetas:

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Parliaments in times of crisis: COVID-19, populism and executive dominance

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Nicole Bolleyer

Autor Orsolya Salát

Resumo This article assesses the extent to which European governments' legal strategies (i.e. the choices of and changes in the legal foundation(s) authorising executive action) to address the COVID-19 pandemic enhanced executive autonomy to the detriment of parliamentary policy-making power, defined as the formal ability of parliaments to constrain executive rule making. Approaching the reduction in parliamentary policy-making power as one indication of 'executive aggrandisement', it contrasts the prominent claim in the literature that populist governments tend to use emergencies to weaken formal checks on executive power with a hypothesis derived from research on crisis policy making, associating such tendencies with unified executives lacking internal checks and balances. Assessing six European governments' legal strategies between January 2020 until the present (spring 2021), the formal weakening of parliaments' role in law making was – overall – more pronounced among 'unified executives' than governments including major populist parties, pointing to a source of 'democratic vulnerability' in emergency situations transcending Central Eastern Europe.

Data 2021-09-19

Título curto Parliaments in times of crisis

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2021.1930733>

Data de acesso 20/03/2022 10:09:41

Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2021.1930733>

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Título da publicação West European Politics

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Edição 5-6

ISSN 0140-2382

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, emergency legislation, executive dominance, parliamentary policy-making power, populism

Anexos

- Snapshot

Parliaments facing the virtual challenge: a conceptual approach for new models of representation

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Alberto Mencarelli

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically accelerated digital transformations in all spheres of public and private life, providing a strong incentive also for parliaments to adopt digital and remote working methods. The entry of the virtual paradigm into parliamentary work is part of a scenario already marked by a crisis of the traditional political representation model, also as a consequence of the disintermediation phenomena induced by the digital revolution. This article aims at investigating some conceptual links between the crisis of parliamentary representation and the digital transition and at analysing pros and cons of virtual/hybrid parliamentary proceedings and investigating with a non-empirical approach some potential systemic effects that could derive from maintaining them even after the current pandemic is over. Finally, the article suggests that the virtual challenge could encourage the evolution of parliaments towards new hybrid and network-based representation models which might help in providing a new centrality to legislatures in 21st century democratic systems.

Data oct 2021

Título curto Parliaments Facing the Virtual Challenge

Catálogo de biblioteca Silverchair

URL <https://doi.org/10.1093/pa/gsab052>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 15:20:13

Páginas gsab052

Título da publicação Parliamentary Affairs

DOI 10.1093/pa/gsab052

Abreviatura do periódico Parliamentary Affairs

ISSN 0031-2290

Data de adição 23/03/2022 15:20:13

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 16:41:10

Anexos

- Texto completo
- Snapshot

Pandemic primary: the interactive effects of COVID-19 prevalence and age on voter turnout

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Daniel S. Scheller

Resumo On March 17, 2020, the state of Florida held its Presidential Preference Primary amid a growing global pandemic. At that time, health officials and the media continued to report on the disproportionate dangers of serious health complications and death from COVID-19 for the elderly population. How did the prevalence of COVID-19 along with age affect Florida voters' propensity to vote on Election Day? Using individual-level voting data from the primary along with county COVID-19 rates, I test the interactive effects of the prevalence of COVID-19 and voter age on the probability of voting in person or not voting at all. I find that for both Democrats and Republicans, voters were more likely to not vote in any manner as the county COVID-19 rate and their age increased. This effect is more pronounced for Republicans. No differences in probabilities of in person voting occurred for Democrat voters based upon age, but older Republicans were less likely to vote in person as the county COVID-19 rate increased.

Data May 2021

Título curto Pandemic primary

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/17457289.2021.1924728>

Data de acesso 03/03/2022 17:41:58

Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17457289.2021.1924728>

Volume 31

Páginas 180-190

Título da publicação Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties

DOI 10.1080/17457289.2021.1924728

Edição sup1

ISSN 1745-7289

Data de adição 03/03/2022 17:41:58

Data de modificação 22/03/2022 23:46:40

Anexos

- Snapshot

Pandemic politics in the United States: COVID-19 as a new type of political emergency

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Udi Sommer

Autor Or Rappel-Kroyzer

Resumo Does a state of emergency necessarily contract human behavior? In times of security crises, for instance, citizens overcome their divides. Our analysis explores the relationship between county-level partisanship in the United States during COVID-19 and mobility. We provide an original theoretical analysis to distinguish pandemic politics from politics in times of emergency as we had known them. Our framework helps reconcile previous contradictory findings about this type of emergency politics. Such a frame is needed as it has been a century since the last major global pandemic and COVID-19 may not be the last. There are five reasons to distinguish COVID-19 from previously familiar types of emergency politics: psychological, national sentiments, policy related, elite related, and time related. Our extensive mobility big data (462,115 county*days from March–August 2020) are uniquely informative about pandemic politics. In times of pandemic, people literally vote with their feet on government actions. The data are highly representative of the U.S. population. At the pandemic outbreak, our exploratory innovative analysis suggests political divides are exacerbated. Later, with mixed messages about the plague from party leadership, such exceedingly partisan patterns dissipate. They make way to less politically infused and more educationally, demographically, and economically driven behavior.

Data nov 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Pandemic Politics in the United States

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/pops.12792>

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Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/pops.12792>

Volume 0

Título da publicação Political Psychology

DOI 10.1111/pops.12792

Edição 0

ISSN 1467-9221

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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 12:27:21

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, emergency politics, mobility patterns, pandemic politics, political ideology, political partisanship, rally around the flag, residential mobility, retail & recreation mobility, US President, workplace mobility

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Os regimentos remotos

Tipo Seção de livro
Autor Fabiano G. Santos
Autor Debora Gershon
Organizador Fabiano G. Santos
Data 2021
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Lugar Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Editor EDUERJ
Páginas 39-52
Título do livro Congresso remoto: a experiência legislativa brasileira em tempos de pandemia
Data de adição 18/03/2022 12:47:54
Data de modificação 03/05/2022 15:03:13

Origens e implicações do funcionamento congressional em tempos de pandemia: notas sobre o Sistema de Deliberação Remota (SDR) e o papel das novas tecnologias

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Cristiane Corrêa Batista
Autor Fabiano Guilherme Mendes Santos
Resumo O dia 13 de março marca o início do afastamento social no Brasil por conta da pandemia causada pela Covid-19. Quatro dias depois, a Câmara dos Deputados institui o Sistema de Deliberação Remota (SDR), realizando sua primeira sessão virtual no dia 25 do mesmo mês. O artigo tem por objetivo entender o micro processo que viabilizou a retomada das atividades de plenário da Câmara tão rapidamente. Através de pesquisa qualitativa e questionários semi-estruturados aplicados a atores chaves no processo, mostramos que o investimento prévio em tecnologia e em informação dotou o parlamento de autonomia visando manter suas atividades. Palavras-chave: Pandemia; Funcionamento Congressional; Câmara dos Deputados; Novas Tecnologias; Sistema de Deliberação Remota. March 13 marks the beginning of social withdrawal in Brazil due to the pandemic caused by Covid-19. Four days later, the House of Representatives institutes the Remote Deliberation System (SDR), holding its first virtual session on the 25th of the same month. The article aims to understand the micro process that enabled the resumption of plenary activities of the House so quickly. Through qualitative research and semi-structured questionnaires applied to key actors in the process, we showed that the previous investment in technology and information on the institution provided the parliament with autonomy in order to maintain its activities. Keywords: Pandemic Times; Congressional Functioning; House of Representatives; New Technologies; Remote

Deliberation System. El 13 de marzo marca el inicio del retiro social en Brasil debido a la pandemia causada por Covid-19. Cuatro días después, La Cámara de los Diputados instituyó el Sistema de Deliberación Remota (SDR), realizando su primera sesión virtual el día 25 del mismo mes. El artículo tiene como objetivo compendiar el microproceso que permitió retomar tan rápidamente las actividades plenarias de la Cámara. A través de investigaciones cualitativas y cuestionarios semiestructurados aplicados a actores claves del proceso, mostramos que La inversión previa en tecnología e información ha dotado al parlamento de autonomía para mantener sus actividades. Palabras clave: Pandemia; Funcionamiento del Congreso; Cámara de los Diputados; Nuevas tecnologías; Sistema de Deliberación Remota.

Data mar 2021

Idioma pt

Título curto ORIGENS E IMPLICAÇÕES DO FUNCIONAMENTO CONGRESSUAL EM TEMPOS DE PANDEMIA

Catálogo de biblioteca e-legis.camara.leg.br

URL <https://e-legis.camara.leg.br/cefor/index.php/e-legis/article/view/654>

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Páginas 57-69

Título da publicação E-Legis - Revista Eletrônica do Programa de Pós-Graduação da Câmara dos Deputados

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Etiquetas:

Sistema de Deliberação Remota

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

O Congresso e a renda emergencial

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Sergio Simoni Jr.

Autor Hellen Guicheney

Autor João Lucas Sacchi Oliveira

Data mar 2021

Extra Publisher: Câmara dos Deputados

Volume 14
Páginas 164–181
Título da publicação E-Legis
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Edição Especial
Data de adição 28/02/2022 16:58:28
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Etiquetas:

Renda Básica Emergencial

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Nem localistas nem setorialistas, as assembleias estaduais são "classe-médistas": ganhos e perdas das leis estaduais durante a crise da COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Murilo de Oliveira Junqueira

Resumo O presente artigo visa analisar o conteúdo das leis aprovadas pelas Assembleias estaduais no combate à crise econômica e social gerada pela Covid-19. Foram analisadas 309 leis de dezesseis estados brasileiros. Observou-se que o padrão de relações entre Assembleia Legislativa e governos de Estado variou enormemente, sendo que alguns parlamentos aprovaram muitas leis e outros pouquíssimas. Principalmente nos parlamentos que aprovaram muitas leis, houve um notável aumento do intervencionismo econômico, principalmente em medidas que beneficiavam, de forma difusa, a classe média. Esse achado contraria o esperado pela literatura, que preconiza que o maior interesse dos parlamentares é medidas de interesse local ou setorial.

Data mar 2021

Idioma pt

Título curto NEM LOCALISTAS NEM SETORIALISTAS, AS ASSEMBLEIAS ESTADUAIS SÃO "CLASSE-MÉDISTAS"

Catálogo de biblioteca e-legis.camara.leg.br

URL <https://e-legis.camara.leg.br/cefor/index.php/e-legis/article/view/648>

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Volume v. 14

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ISSN 2175-0688

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Etiquetas:

política estadual

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Morbid polarization: exposure to COVID-19 and partisan disagreement about pandemic response

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Cristian G. Rodriguez

Autor Shana Kushner Gadarian

Autor Sara Wallace Goodman

Autor Thomas B. Pepinsky

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the lives of all Americans, but the severity of the pandemic has been experienced unevenly across space and time. Some states saw sharp rises in COVID-19 cases in early March, whereas case counts rose much later in the rest of the country. In this article, we examine the relationship between exposure to COVID-19 and citizens' views on what type of measures are required to deal with the crises and how experience with and exposure to COVID-19 is associated with greater partisan polarization. We find consistent evidence of partisan divergence in pandemic-response policy preferences across the first six months of the COVID-19 pandemic: Republicans support national control measures whereas Democrats support welfare policies, and interparty differences grow over time. We find only limited evidence that exposure or experience moderates these partisan differences. Our findings are consistent with the view that Americans interpret the COVID-19 pandemic in fundamentally partisan manner, and that objective pandemic conditions play at most a minor role in shaping mass preferences.

Data 2022

Idioma en

Título curto Morbid Polarization

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/pops.12810>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 11:10:25

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Volume 0

Páginas 1-21

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Edição 0

ISSN 1467-9221

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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 16:23:05

Etiquetas:

COVID-19, partisanship, polarization, pandemic policies, risk avoidance, terror management

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Moral dilemmas and trust in leaders during a global health crisis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Jim A. C. Everett

Autor Clara Colombatto

Autor Edmond Awad

Autor Paulo Boggio

Autor Björn Bos

Autor William J. Brady

Autor Megha Chawla

Autor Vladimir Chituc

Autor Dongil Chung

Autor Moritz A. Drupp

Autor Srishti Goel

Autor Brit Grosskopf

Autor Frederik Hjorth

Autor Alissa Ji

Autor Caleb Kealoha

Autor Judy S. Kim

Autor Yangfei Lin

Autor Yina Ma

Autor Michel André Maréchal

Autor Federico Mancinelli

Autor Christoph Mathys

Autor Asmus L. Olsen

Autor Graeme Pearce
Autor Annayah M. B. Prosser
Autor Niv Reggev
Autor Nicholas Sabin
Autor Julien Senn
Autor Yeon Soon Shin
Autor Walter Sinnott-Armstrong
Autor Hallgeir Sjøstad
Autor Madelijn Strick
Autor Sunhae Sul
Autor Lars Tummers
Autor Monique Turner
Autor Hongbo Yu
Autor Yoonseo Zoh
Autor Molly J. Crockett

Resumo Trust in leaders is central to citizen compliance with public policies. One potential determinant of trust is how leaders resolve conflicts between utilitarian and non-utilitarian ethical principles in moral dilemmas. Past research suggests that utilitarian responses to dilemmas can both erode and enhance trust in leaders: sacrificing some people to save many others ('instrumental harm') reduces trust, while maximizing the welfare of everyone equally ('impartial beneficence') may increase trust. In a multi-site experiment spanning 22 countries on six continents, participants (N = 23,929) completed self-report (N = 17,591) and behavioural (N = 12,638) measures of trust in leaders who endorsed utilitarian or non-utilitarian principles in dilemmas concerning the COVID-19 pandemic. Across both the self-report and behavioural measures, endorsement of instrumental harm decreased trust, while endorsement of impartial beneficence increased trust. These results show how support for different ethical principles can impact trust in leaders, and inform effective public communication during times of global crisis.

Data 2021-08

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca www.nature.com

URL <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-021-01156-y>

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Volume 5

Páginas 1074-1088

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DOI 10.1038/s41562-021-01156-y

Edição 8

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ISSN 2397-3374

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Etiquetas:

Human behaviour, Ethics

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Legislative resistance to illiberalism in a system of coalitional presidentialism: will it work in Brazil?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Thomas Bustamante

Autor Emílio Peluso Neder Meyer

Resumo Illiberal governments typically attempt to undermine representative democracy by adhering to a single comprehensive doctrine sustained through a majoritarian account of legitimacy that is suspicious of the rationality of liberal constitutional democracies. But perhaps there is hope for a system of coalitional presidentialism, such as Brazil. It has been argued that coalitional presidentialism may be in a better position to resist an illiberal project to erode democracy because of its centripetal and conservative forces, which might constitute a firewall against the concentration of powers in the executive branch. The legislature can either slow the pace of authoritarian measures or subject the government to relevant political defeats, raising the chances of democratic reconstruction. Should we expect success for legislative resistance to illiberal populism? What can the Brazilian experience under the first eighteen months of Bolsonaro's government teach us about it? Even though it might be too early for a conclusive assessment of these matters, we try to offer in the following sections a moderately optimistic response to the first question based on our assessment of the second.

Data 2021-09-02

Título curto Legislative resistance to illiberalism in a system of coalitional presidentialism

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/20508840.2021.1942370>

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Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/20508840.2021.1942370>

Volume 9

Páginas 342-362

Título da publicação The Theory and Practice of Legislation

DOI 10.1080/20508840.2021.1942370

Edição 3

ISSN 2050-8840

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Anexos

- Snapshot

Legislar em tempos de pandemia: como a COVID-19 tem impactado a produção dos senadores brasileiros?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Bárbara Tayanne Oliveira

Autor João Victor Soares de Moura Costa

Autor Adrián Albala

Resumo A pandemia produzida pelo Covid-19 colocou os diversos poderes frente a dois objetivos: 1) conseguir se organizar e ser eficiente apesar da quarentena; e, sobre tudo 2) responder de forma eficiente e rápida às necessidades e urgência sanitária e social. Realizamos aqui uma análise do desempenho do senadores, em termo de apresentação (produção) e aprovação (efetividade) de projetos de lei durante a pandemia, e comparamos esses dados com os de uma período normal. Os resultados indicam que a pandemia não só não impactou negativamente em nenhum dos dois aspectos, como que, pelo contrário, parece ter tido um impacto positivo tanto no volume (quantidade) de propostas apresentadas e na celeridade em aprovar as propostas. O teor (qualitativo) das propostas também ficou impactado com um incremento significativo das propostas de saúde.

Data mar 2021

Idioma pt

Título curto LEGISLAR EM TEMPOS DE PANDEMIA

Catálogo de biblioteca e-legis.camara.leg.br

URL <https://e-legis.camara.leg.br/cefor/index.php/e-legis/article/view/642>

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Volume 14

Páginas 85-101

Título da publicação E-Legis - Revista Eletrônica do Programa de Pós-Graduação da Câmara dos Deputados

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Edição Especial

ISSN 2175-0688

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Etiquetas:

Produção legislativa.

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Is a Rational Politics of Disaster Possible? Making Useful Decisions for Others in an Experimental Disaster Game

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Talbot M. Andrews

Autor Andrew W. Delton

Autor Reuben Kline

Resumo Disaster responses are political. But can citizens make useful disaster decisions? Potential obstacles are that such decisions are complex, involve public goods, and often affect other people. Theories of political decision-making disagree on whether these problems can be overcome. We used experimental economic games that simulate disaster to test whether people are willing and able to prevent disasters for others. Groups of players face a complex task in which options that might help vary in their riskiness. Importantly, although all options are reasonable, which option is most useful depends on the experimental condition. We find that players will pay to help, can identify which option is most useful across experimental conditions, and will pay to learn how best to help. Thus, players were able to make useful and costly decisions to prevent others from experiencing disaster. This suggests that, in at least some situations, citizens may be able to make good disaster decisions.

Data 2021-03-19

Idioma en

Título curto Is a Rational Politics of Disaster Possible?

Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11109-021-09700-2>

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Título da publicação Political Behavior

DOI 10.1007/s11109-021-09700-2

Abreviatura do periódico Polit Behav

ISSN 1573-6687

Data de adição 23/03/2022 10:49:39

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Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

Impacto da Covid-19 no comportamento do eleitor fluminense?

Tipo Seção de livro
Organizador Felipe Borba
Organizador Argelina Figueiredo
Autor Fernando Guarnieri
Autor Argelina Figueiredo
Data no prelo (2022)
Editor EDUERJ
Título do livro Política local no estado do Rio de Janeiro: disputa partidária e comportamento político nas eleições municipais de 2020
Data de adição 28/03/2022 09:23:43
Data de modificação 03/05/2022 17:08:30

Ideology and compliance with health guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic: a comparative perspective

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Michael Becher
Autor Daniel Stegmueller
Autor Sylvain Brouard
Autor Eric Kerrouche
Data 2021
Título curto Ideology and compliance with health guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library
Volume 102
Páginas 2106–2123
Título da publicação Social Science Quarterly
Edição 5
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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 14:38:57

Anexos

- Snapshot

How the coronavirus crisis affects citizen trust in institutions and in unknown others: evidence from ‘the Swedish experiment’

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Peter Esaiasson

Autor Jacob Sohlberg

Autor Marina Ghersetti

Autor Bengt Johansson

Data 2021

Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library

Volume 60

Páginas 748–760

Título da publicação European Journal of Political Research

Edição 3

Data de adição 28/02/2022 17:03:46

Data de modificação 23/03/2022 15:46:51

How do coronavirus attitudes fit into britain’s ideological landscape?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Jonathan Mellon

Autor Jack Bailey

Autor Christopher Prosser

Resumo Coronavirus upended British politics in 2020 but where does it fit into the ideological map of party competition? Recent British elections have seen a shift from economic left–right competition between the major parties to competition on the cultural (liberal–authoritarian) dimension, most notably in terms of the issues of immigration and membership of the European Union. Using British Election Study data from June 2020, we find that coronavirus attitudes fall primarily onto the traditional economic left–right dimension, with left-wing voters more willing to make economic sacrifices of various types to reduce infections. However, more draconian coronavirus measures (such as fining or imprisoning those who violate the coronavirus rules) are most supported by voters who score high on authoritarianism. We show that the structure of coronavirus attitudes puts the Conservative government in a difficult position where many steps it takes to reduce infections risk alienating its core economic right-wing vote.

Data 2021-07-01

Catálogo de biblioteca Silverchair

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Título da publicação Parliamentary Affairs
DOI 10.1093/pa/gsab030
Edição 3
Abreviatura do periódico Parliamentary Affairs
ISSN 0031-2290
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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 15:33:59

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Global evidence on the determinants of public trust in governments during the COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Giray Gozgor
Resumo Using the Global Behaviors and Perceptions in the COVID-19 Pandemic dataset covering 108,918 respondents from 178 countries, the paper examines the determinants of public trust in governments during the COVID-19. It is found that older and healthy people trust more to their governments. Education is negatively related to trust in governments. The results are robust to consider different measures of trust in government as well as including various controls, such as precautionary behaviors, first-order beliefs, second-order beliefs, and the COVID-19 prevalence in the country. The findings are also valid for countries at different stages of economic development as well to varying levels of globalization, institutional quality, and freedom of the press.
Data 2021-02-05
Idioma en
Catálogo de biblioteca Springer Link
URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11482-020-09902-6>
Data de acesso 15/03/2022 11:27:40
Título da publicação Applied Research in Quality of Life
DOI 10.1007/s11482-020-09902-6
Abreviatura do periódico Applied Research Quality Life
ISSN 1871-2576
Data de adição 15/03/2022 11:27:40
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 19:20:26

Anexos

- Springer Full Text PDF

Flight to safety: COVID-induced changes in the intensity of status quo preference and voting behavior

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor James Bisbee

Autor Dan Honig

Resumo The relationship between anxiety and investor behavior is well known enough to warrant its own aphorism: a “flight to safety.” We posit that anxiety alters the intensity of voters’ preference for the status quo, inducing a political flight to safety toward establishment candidates. Leveraging the outbreak of the novel coronavirus during the Democratic primary election of 2020, we identify a causal effect of the outbreak on voting, with Biden benefiting between 7 and 15 percentage points at Sanders’s expense. A survey experiment in which participants exposed to an anxiety-inducing prompt choose the less disruptive hypothetical candidate provides further evidence of our theorized flight to safety among US-based respondents. Evidence from 2020 French municipal and US House primary elections suggests a COVID-induced flight to safety generalizes to benefit mainstream candidates across a variety of settings. Our findings suggest an as-yet underappreciated preference for “safe” candidates in times of anxiety.

Data 2022/02

Idioma en

Título curto Flight to Safety

Catálogo de biblioteca Cambridge University Press

URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/american-political-science-review/article/abs/flight-to-safety-covidinduced-changes-in-the-intensity-of-status-quo-preference-and-voting-behavior/AE84D93BAF8B27284DD8F6A75DE5D18A>

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Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Volume 116

Páginas 70-86

Título da publicação American Political Science Review

DOI 10.1017/S0003055421000691

Edição 1

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Anexos

- Versão submetida
-

Enraizando o populismo de direita sob a covid-19: negacionismo, mobilidade social e aprovação do governo no Brasil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Lucio Rennó

Autor Leonardo Avritzer

Autor Priscila Delgado de Carvalho

Resumo Abstract: This paper analyzes how President Jair Bolsonaro's attitudes and policies towards the covid-19 pandemic reverberated in the population as a way of exploring the microlevel congruence between voter and representative positions. We investigate popular support for Brazilian president positions denying the covid-19 pandemic, bringing together supply and demand sides of right-wing populism. Using public opinion data from a survey applied in mid-2020, we focus on how support for the public health system, positions on which government level should lead the responses to the pandemic, perception of risks associated with the virus and adoption of social distancing varied among citizens. Results show low levels of support to denialist positions, except among core Bolsonaro supporters. However, perceptions of social mobility, as an indicator of status threat or gain, were important to explain support of the Bolsonaro government in the period.

Data 2021-10-29

Idioma pt

Título curto Enraizando o populismo de direita sob a covid-19

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URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/rbcpol/a/wBZ7ZbgxdGRq8R8spYmP3SQ/abstract/?lang=pt>

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Volume 36

Título da publicação Revista Brasileira de Ciência Política

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Abreviatura do periódico Rev. Bras. Ciênc. Polít.

ISSN 0103-3352, 2178-4884

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Etiquetas:

Brasil, negacionismo, opinião pública, pandemia, populismo de direita

Anexos

- Snapshot

Emendas parlamentares no contexto da pandemia de COVID-19 no Brasil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Raul Wesley Leal Bonfim

Autor Vítor Eduardo Veras de Sandes-Freitas

Autor Bruno de Castro Rubiatti

Resumo O objetivo desse artigo é analisar o papel das emendas orçamentárias dos parlamentares brasileiros no combate a Covid-19. O contexto da pandemia exigiu um esforço inédito do governo federal no manejo de recursos para políticas de enfrentamento ao vírus, fazendo com que algumas dotações orçamentárias fossem realocadas para ações específicas. Mas, afinal, o Legislativo brasileiro foi capaz de reorientar suas prioridades e remanejar suas emendas para ações de enfrentamento ao novo coronavírus? Para responder essa pergunta foram analisadas todas as emendas individuais e de bancadas estaduais aprovadas pelo Congresso Nacional e pagas pelo Executivo entre os meses de março e setembro de 2020. Nossos resultados indicam que os legisladores não apenas realocaram suas emendas para as ações indicadas pelo governo, mas que esses recursos foram um dos pilares de execução orçamentária do Ministério da Saúde nos primeiros meses da pandemia no Brasil.

Data mar 2021

Idioma pt

Catálogo de biblioteca e-legis.camara.leg.br

URL <https://e-legis.camara.leg.br/cefor/index.php/e-legis/article/view/646>

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Páginas 70-84

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ISSN 2175-0688

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Etiquetas:

Covid-19.

Anexos

- Full Text PDF
-

Elusive consensus: polarization in elite communication on the COVID-19 pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Jon Green

Autor Jared Edgerton

Autor Daniel Naftel

Autor Kelsey Shoub

Autor Skyler J Cranmer

Data jul 2020

Extra Publisher: American Association for the Advancement of Science

Volume 6

Páginas eabc2717

Título da publicação Science - Advances

Edição 28

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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 15:58:53

Economic distress and voting: evidence from the subprime mortgage crisis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Andrew B Hall

Autor Jesse Yoder

Autor Nishant Karandikar

Data 2021

Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press

Volume 9

Páginas 327–344

Título da publicação Political Science Research and Methods

Edição 2

Data de adição 28/02/2022 17:03:46

Data de modificação 28/02/2022 17:03:46

Discursive strategies of manipulation in COVID-19 political discourse: the case of Donald Trump and Jair Bolsonaro

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Peggy A. Kakisina

Autor Tantri R. Indhiarti

Autor Muchamad Sholakhuddin Al Fajri

Data 2022

Título curto Discursive Strategies of Manipulation in COVID-19 Political Discourse
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA
Volume 12
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Título da publicação SAGE Open
Edição 1
Data de adição 11/03/2022 16:32:55
Data de modificação 22/03/2022 23:50:46

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Did Covid-19 kill Trump politically? The pandemic and voting in the 2020 presidential election

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Harold Clarke

Autor Marianne C. Stewart

Autor Karl Ho

Resumo Objective This article investigates the impact of public reactions to the Covid-19 pandemic on voting for former President Donald Trump in the 2020 American presidential election. Methods The impact of the pandemic on voting is assessed by multivariate statistical analyses of representative national survey data gathered before and after the 2020 presidential election. Results Analyses show that voters reacted very negatively to Trump's handling of the pandemic. Controlling for several other relevant factors, these reactions affected voting for Trump and exerted a significant impact on the election outcome. Conclusion Before the onset of Covid-19 Trump had a very narrow path to victory in 2020, and the pandemic did much to ensure his defeat.

Data 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Did Covid-19 Kill Trump Politically?

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

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Volume 102

Páginas 2194-2209

Título da publicação Social Science Quarterly

DOI 10.1111/ssqu.12992

Edição 5

ISSN 1540-6237

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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 12:42:30

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Crisis signaling: how Italy's coronavirus lockdown affected incumbent support in other european countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Catherine E. De Vries

Autor Bert N. Bakker

Autor Sara B. Hobolt

Autor Kevin Arceneaux

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic is an unparalleled global crisis. Yet, despite the grave adversity faced by citizens, incumbents around the world experienced a boost in popularity during the onset of the outbreak. In this study, we examine how the response to the COVID-19 outbreak in one country affected incumbent support in other countries. Specifically, we leverage the fact that the first country-wide lockdown on European soil, in Italy on 9 March 2020, happened during the fieldwork of surveys conducted in four other European countries, France, Germany, Poland and Spain. This allows us to examine how an event abroad that alerted citizens to an imminent crisis—prior to a similar domestic government response—influenced incumbent support. Our results indicate a crisis signal effect of Italy's COVID-19 lockdown, as support for the incumbent increased domestically in other European countries after the lockdown. Importantly, these findings suggest that incumbents can benefit from a crisis unfolding in other countries, even when their own performance in response to the same crisis is not yet fully clear. They illustrate the importance of developments abroad for incumbent approval and the difficulty facing citizens seeking to disentangle performance signals from exogenous shocks.

Data 2021/07

Idioma en

Título curto Crisis signaling

Catálogo de biblioteca Cambridge University Press

URL <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/political-science-research-and-methods/article/crisis-signaling-how-italys-coronavirus-lockdown-affected-incumbent-support-in-other-european-countries/3A5D58D59934DE76F8C34DBFDA2CFB55>

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Extra Publisher: Cambridge University Press
Volume 9
Páginas 451-467
Título da publicação Political Science Research and Methods
DOI 10.1017/psrm.2021.6
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Etiquetas:

public opinion, Comparative politics: political behavior

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Covid-19 meets politics: the novel coronavirus as a novel challenge for legislatures

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Ittai Bar-Siman-Tov

Resumo Much attention has been given to the challenge posed by the covid-19 pandemic to people's health, to public health systems and to the global economy. Insufficient attention has been given to the challenge posed by the 2019 novel coronavirus to legislatures, the vital organ of democracy. This article develops a comprehensive analysis of the multiple ways in which the pandemic challenges legislatures and their operation, drawing on illustrative examples from various countries around the world. It argues that covid-19 poses a unique and complex challenge for legislatures; resulting from the characteristics of this pandemic and the ways they interact with the fundamental institutional features of legislatures; the typical demographic traits of legislators; the psychological biases that can prejudice legislatures' ability to evaluate the risk; and the effects of emergencies on legislatures. The article then delves into an in-depth case study analysis of Israel to analyze how the pandemic particularly challenges parliaments in countries where covid-19 coincides with a pre-existing political crisis. By understanding the complex challenges posed by covid-19 on parliaments, we can help ensure that parliaments, and perhaps ultimately democracy itself, would not become casualties of covid-19.

Data may 2020

Título curto Covid-19 meets politics

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

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Volume 8
Páginas 11-48
Título da publicação The Theory and Practice of Legislation
DOI 10.1080/20508840.2020.1800250
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Etiquetas:

SARS-CoV-2, Covid-19, pandemic, corona virus, coronavirus, Israel, Knesset, legislative activity, legislative oversight, legislatures, novel coronavirus, parliaments

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

COVID-19 and the legislative response in India: the need for a comprehensive health care law

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Kiran Kumar Gowd
Autor Donthagani Veerababu
Autor Veeraiahgari Revanth Reddy
Resumo The outbreak of the SARS CoV2 virus, commonly referred to as the COVID-19 pandemic, has impacted the social, economic, political, and cultural lives of citizens around the world. The sudden outbreak of the pandemic has exposed the legal preparedness, or lack thereof, of governments to reduce and contain its drastic impact. Strong legislative measures play a crucial role in any epidemic or pandemic situation. In this situation, the Indian Government has requested all state governments to invoke the Epidemic Disease Act (EDA) of 1897 to address the COVID-19 emergency. The Central Government has also used the powers provided in the Disaster Management Act (DMA) of 2005. As the country is facing its first major health emergency since independence, the existing legislative measures to deal with a COVID-19 like situation are lacking and require certain amendments to address such situations in the future. This paper aims to present the current constitutional and legislative response to health emergencies in India and attempts to identify gray areas in the statutory provisions. Based on the analysis, this paper suggests several recommendations for amending current legislation and suggests the

promulgation of comprehensive public health law. This paper is largely based on primary sources such as the EDA and the DMA, regulations, guidelines, rules issued by the public authorities and court cases related to health and health emergencies along with secondary resources such as newspaper articles and published papers.

Data 2021

Idioma en

Título curto COVID-19 and the legislative response in India

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/pa.2669>

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Volume 21

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DOI 10.1002/pa.2669

Edição 4

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, pandemic, epidemic, health care law, health emergency, legislative response, WHO

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Conspiracy mentality and political orientation across 26 countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Roland Imhoff

Autor Felix Zimmer

Autor Olivier Klein

Autor João H. C. António

Autor Maria Babinska

Autor Adrian Bangerter

Autor Michal Bilewicz

Autor Nebojša Blanuša

Autor Kosta Bovan

Autor Rumena Bužarovska

Autor Aleksandra Cichocka
Autor Sylvain Delouvée
Autor Karen M. Douglas
Autor Asbjørn Dyrendal
Autor Tom Etienne
Autor Biljana Gjoneska
Autor Sylvie Graf
Autor Estrella Gualda
Autor Gilad Hirschberger
Autor Anna Kende
Autor Yordan Kutiyski
Autor Peter Krekó
Autor Andre Krouwel
Autor Silvia Mari
Autor Jasna Milošević Đorđević
Autor Maria Serena Panasiti
Autor Myrto Pantazi
Autor Ljupcho Petkovski
Autor Giuseppina Porciello
Autor André Rabelo
Autor Raluca Nicoleta Radu
Autor Florin A. Sava
Autor Michael Schepisi
Autor Robbie M. Sutton
Autor Viren Swami
Autor Hulda Thórisdóttir
Autor Vladimir Turjačanin
Autor Pascal Wagner-Egger
Autor Iris Žeželj
Autor Jan-Willem van Prooijen

Resumo People differ in their general tendency to endorse conspiracy theories (that is, conspiracy mentality). Previous research yielded inconsistent findings on the relationship between conspiracy mentality and political orientation, showing a greater conspiracy mentality either among the political right (a linear relation) or amongst both the left and right extremes (a curvilinear relation). We revisited this relationship across two studies spanning 26 countries (combined $N = 104,253$) and found overall evidence for both linear and quadratic relations, albeit small and heterogeneous across countries. We also observed stronger support for conspiracy mentality among voters of opposition parties (that is, those deprived of political control). Nonetheless, the quadratic effect of political orientation remained significant when adjusting for political control deprivation. We conclude that conspiracy mentality is associated with extreme left- and especially extreme right-wing beliefs, and that this

non-linear relation may be strengthened by, but is not reducible to, deprivation of political control.

Data 2022-03
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Catálogo de biblioteca www.nature.com
URL https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-021-01258-7
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Etiquetas:

Politics and international relations, Human behaviour

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Congresso remoto, pandemia e medidas em tempos de crise

Tipo Seção de livro
Autor João Feres Júnior
Organizador Guilherme Mendes Santos
Data 2021
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Editor EDUERJ
Páginas 115-128
Título do livro Congresso remoto: a experiência legislativa brasileira em tempos de pandemia
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Congresso remoto: a experiência legislativa brasileira em tempos de pandemia

Tipo Livro

Autor Fabiano G. Santos

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Título curto Congresso remoto

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

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Anexos

- Full Text

Combate à pandemia de covid-19 e sucesso eleitoral nas capitais brasileiras em 2020

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Vítor Eduardo Veras de Sandes-Freitas

Autor Helga do Nascimento de Almeida

Autor Thiago Rodrigues Silame

Autor Luciana Santana

Resumo Resumo: O artigo propõe analisar o sucesso eleitoral de candidatos às prefeituras das capitais brasileiras em 2020. As eleições de 2020 foram realizadas em um contexto de pandemia de covid-19, em que os prefeitos tiveram de adotar medidas para minimizar efeitos da crise de saúde pública. Por isso, buscou-se explicar o sucesso eleitoral por meio de quatro condições básicas: aprovação do prefeito; grau de restrição das medidas de isolamento social; alinhamento do prefeito com o presidente; e taxa de óbitos por covid-19 por 100 mil habitantes. Para testar o modelo, utilizou-se a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) para compreender as diversas configurações possíveis para se explicar o sucesso eleitoral nas capitais. Encontrou-se que as capitais com prefeitos bem avaliados e baixas taxas de óbitos elegeram candidatos da situação, ainda que outras configurações também tenham levado ao sucesso eleitoral desses candidatos. , Abstract: The article proposes to analyze the electoral success of candidates for mayor of Brazilian state capitals in 2020. The 2020 elections were held in the context of the covid-19 pandemic, in which mayors had to take measures to minimize the effects of the public health crisis. We sought to explain electoral success through four basic conditions: the approval of the mayor; the restrictiveness of social isolation measures; the political alignment of the mayor to the president; and the covid-19 death rate per 100 thousand inhabitants. To test the model, we used Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) to understand the different possible configurations that explain the electoral success in the capitals. We found that capital cities with whose mayors

had high approval rates and with low death rates elected incumbent candidates, although other configurations also led to the electoral success of these candidates. , Resúmen: El artículo propone analizar el éxito electoral de los candidatos a los ayuntamientos de las capitales brasileñas en 2020. Las elecciones de 2020 se realizaron en un contexto de la pandemia covid-19, en la que alcaldes debieron tomar medidas para minimizar los efectos de la crisis en la salud pública. Por ello, buscamos explicar el éxito electoral a través de cuatro condiciones básicas: la aprobación del alcalde; el grado de restricción de las medidas de aislamiento social; alienación política del alcalde con el presidente; y la tasa de mortalidad por covid-19 por cada 100 mil habitantes. Para probar el modelo, utilizamos el Análisis Cualitativo Comparativo (QCA) para comprender las diferentes configuraciones posibles para explicar el éxito electoral en las capitales. Se constató que las capitales con alcaldes bien evaluados y con bajas tasas de mortalidad por covid-19 eligieron a candidatos ya titulares, aunque otras configuraciones también han propiciado el éxito electoral de estos candidatos.

Data 2021

Idioma pt

Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)

URL http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0103-33522021000300401&tlng=pt

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Páginas e246974

Título da publicação Revista Brasileira de Ciência Política

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Abreviatura do periódico Rev. Bras. Ciênc. Polít.

ISSN 2178-4884, 0103-3352

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Anexos

- Sandes-Freitas et al. - 2021 - Combate à pandemia de covid-19 e sucesso eleitoral.pdf

Chile's perfect storm: social upheaval, COVID-19 and the constitutional referendum

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Mauricio Morales Quiroga

Data 2021

Título curto Chile's perfect storm

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Volume 16
Páginas 556–572
Título da publicação Contemporary Social Science
Edição 5
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Data de modificação 03/03/2022 17:46:36

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Chile 2020: pandemia y plebiscito constitucional

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Carlos Meléndez

Autor Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser

Autor Javier Sajuria

Autor Carlos Meléndez

Autor Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser

Autor Javier Sajuria

Resumo Dos son los hitos más importantes que marcaron la política chilena durante el año 2020: la pandemia y el plebiscito constitucional. Mientras el primer fenómeno era absolutamente inesperado e implicó un giro importante en la agenda política del país, el segundo era bastante probable que terminara en un triunfo de la opción a favor del cambio constitucional, pero la contundencia del resultado fue sorpresiva. En este artículo analizamos ambos hitos en detalle. Por un lado, examinamos cómo el gobierno en particular, y el sistema político en general, reaccionaron frente a la irrupción y el desarrollo de la pandemia. Por otro lado, basándonos en una encuesta cara a cara representativa de la población – que se llevó a cabo justo después del plebiscito – mostramos empíricamente que el voto “Rechazo” se explica en gran medida por las variables que en estudios comparados se utilizan para predecir apoyo a fuerzas de derecha populista radical, mientras que el voto “Apruebo” se caracteriza por una alta heterogeneidad en términos ideológicos y sociológicos. En resumen, la evidencia aquí presentada refuerza los hallazgos de otras investigaciones que muestran un aumento de las tensiones al interior del bloque de centroderecha y, a su vez, permite pensar que en Chile están dadas las condiciones para que se establezca una fuerza de derecha populista radical. Palabras Clave: derecha; populismo; plebiscito; proceso constituyente; Covid-19

Data ago 2021

Título curto Chile 2020

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_abstract&pid=S0718-090X2021000200263&lng=es&nrm=iso&tlng=en

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Extra Publisher: Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Instituto de Ciencia Política

Volume 41

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Título da publicação Revista de Ciencia Política (Santiago)

DOI 10.4067/S0718-090X2021005000114

Edição 2

ISSN 0718-090X

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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Can political trust help to explain elite policy support and public behaviour in times of crisis? Evidence from the United Kingdom at the height of the 2020 coronavirus pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor James Weinberg

Resumo Trust between representatives and citizens is regarded as central to effective governance in times of peace and uncertainty. This article tests that assumption by engaging elite and mass perspectives to provide a 360-degree appraisal of vertical and horizontal policy coordination in a crisis scenario. Specifically, a multi-dimensional conception of political trust, anchored in psychological studies of interpersonal relations, is operationalised in the context of the United Kingdom's response to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic. Detailed analysis of data collected from 1045 members of the public and more than 250 elected politicians suggests that particular facets of political trust and distrust may have contributed to levels of mass behavioural compliance and elite policy support in the UK at the height of the COVID-19 crisis. These findings help to evaluate policy success during a unique and challenging moment while contributing theoretically and methodologically to broader studies of political trust and governance.

Data dec 2020

Idioma en

Título curto Can Political Trust Help to Explain Elite Policy Support and Public Behaviour in Times of Crisis?

Catálogo de biblioteca SAGE Journals

URL <https://doi.org/10.1177/0032321720980900>

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Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd

Páginas 0032321720980900

Título da publicação Political Studies

DOI 10.1177/0032321720980900

Abreviatura do periódico Political Studies

ISSN 0032-3217

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Etiquetas:

crisis, governance, coronavirus, policy, trust

Anexos

- SAGE PDF Full Text

Attention to the COVID-19 pandemic on Twitter: partisan differences among U.S. state legislators

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Taegyeon Kim

Autor Nitheesha Nakka

Autor Ishita Gopal

Autor Bruce A. Desmarais

Autor Abigail Mancinelli

Autor Jeffrey J. Harden

Autor Hyein Ko

Autor Frederick J. Boehmke

Resumo Subnational governments in the United States have taken the lead on many aspects of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Variation in government activity across states offers the opportunity to analyze responses in comparable settings. We study a common and informative activity among state officials—state legislators’ attention to the pandemic on Twitter. We find that legislators’ attention to the pandemic strongly correlates with the number of cases in the legislator’s state, the national count of new deaths, and the number of pandemic-related public policies passed within the legislator’s state. Furthermore, we find that the degree of responsiveness to pandemic indicators differs significantly across political parties, with Republicans exhibiting weaker responses, on average. Lastly, we find significant differences in the content of tweets about the pandemic by Democratic and Republican legislators, with Democrats focused on health indicators and impacts, and Republicans focused on business impacts and

opening the economy.

Data dec 2021

Idioma en

Título curto Attention to the COVID-19 Pandemic on Twitter

Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/lsq.12367>

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Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/lsq.12367>

Volume n/a

Título da publicação Legislative Studies Quarterly

DOI 10.1111/lsq.12367

Edição n/a

ISSN 1939-9162

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Twitter, partisanship, public policy, computational social science, health politics, legislators, U.S. states

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Associations among political voting preference, high-risk health status, and preventative behaviors for COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Thalia Porteny

Autor Laura Corlin

Autor Jennifer D. Allen

Autor Kyle Monahan

Autor Andrea Acevedo

Autor Thomas J. Stopka

Autor Peter Levine

Autor Keren Ladin

Resumo We investigate the relationships among political preferences, risk for COVID-19 complications, and complying with preventative behaviors, such as social distancing, quarantine, and vaccination, as they remain incompletely understood. Since those with underlying health conditions have the highest mortality risk, prevention strategies targeting them and

their caretakers effectively can save lives. Understanding caretakers' adherence is also crucial as their behavior affects the probability of transmission and quality of care, but is understudied. Examining the degree to which adherence to prevention measures within these populations is affected by their health status vs. voting preference, a key predictor of preventative behavior in the U. S, is imperative to improve targeted public health messaging. Knowledge of these associations could inform targeted COVID-19 campaigns to improve adherence for those at risk for severe consequences.

Data 2022-02-04
Catálogo de biblioteca BioMed Central
URL <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-12633-y>
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Volume 22
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Título da publicação BMC Public Health
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ISSN 1471-2458
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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Political voting preference, Preventative behaviors, Underlying health conditions

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

American attitudes toward COVID-19: more trumpism than partisanship

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Neeraj Kaushal
Autor Yao Lu
Autor Robert Y. Shapiro
Autor Jennifer So
Data 2022
Título curto American Attitudes Toward COVID-19
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA
Volume 50

Páginas 67–82

Título da publicação American Politics Research

Edição 1

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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

A “terrific symbol”: physical personalization of pandemic relief enhances presidential support

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Henry E. Hale

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic has forced governments worldwide—many that previously prioritized austerity—to approve large relief packages. Political economy tells us that politicians will try to profit from this electorally, but much remains unknown about precisely how pandemic relief might influence voting intentions. Then-President Donald Trump foregrounded this question early in the pandemic by becoming the first US president to physically place his name on Internal Revenue Service relief checks mailed to citizens. By leveraging a nationally representative survey whose timing achieved quasiexperimental variation in the receipt of payments both with and without Trump’s name physically on them, this study asks: Can a president successfully win support through physical personalization of the payments? Yes, the study finds. Receiving a physically personalized check in the mail is associated with a much greater self-reported likelihood of voting for the president, with gains mainly from partisan outgroups. No clear effect is found for unpersonalized electronic transfers. These findings withstand multiple robustness checks.

Data 2022-01-20

Idioma en

Título curto A “Terrific Symbol”

Catálogo de biblioteca DOI.org (Crossref)

URL https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/identifier/S1049096521001438/type/journal_article

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Páginas 1-6

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Anexos

- Hale - 2022 - A “Terrific Symbol” Physical Personalization of P.pdf

Respostas
governamentais

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Women heads of state and Covid-19 policy responses

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Ana Abras

Autor Ana Claudia Polato e Fava

Autor Monica Yukie Kuwahara

Resumo Anecdotal media reports suggest that countries led by women politicians have had better outcomes from combating the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper systematizes the evidence by using data on the presence of women heads of state and COVID-19 related infection and death rates in 144 countries. The regression results show that: (1) there is a negative and statistically significant correlation between COVID-19 outcomes and the presence of a woman head of state; (2) there is no evidence that countries led by women responded faster than countries led by men in implementing social distancing measures to “flatten” the infection curve; and (3) countries led by women have a higher rate of universal healthcare coverage than countries led by men; if the countries led by men had comparable levels of investment in a widely available healthcare system, their outcomes from fighting the pandemic would be similar. **HIGHLIGHTS** Countries with women heads of state report fewer cases and deaths related to COVID-19. These states also have higher rates of universal healthcare coverage. Women’s preferences for public spending on healthcare made these countries better prepared for the pandemic. There is no evidence that women leaders were faster to implement social distancing measures. Countries led by men could have similar outcomes with investment in higher healthcare coverage.

Data 2021-04-03

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

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Volume 27

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DOI 10.1080/13545701.2020.1864432

Edição 1-2

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Etiquetas:

combating COVID-19, gender effects, H51, I18, J16, preferences for social spending, social distancing, Women politicians

Uruguay 2020: el despliegue de la agenda de centro derecha en contexto de pandemia

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Cecilia Rossel

Autor Felipe Monestier

Autor Cecilia Rossel

Autor Felipe Monestier

Resumo El año 2020 en Uruguay estuvo marcado por el despliegue de la agenda del nuevo gobierno de centro derecha en el contexto de la pandemia del COVID-19. Este artículo analiza este proceso prestando especial atención a la dinámica política de la nueva coalición de gobierno y la oposición, en el contexto regional de ascenso de partidos conservadores. El artículo muestra que el nuevo gobierno logró aprovechar el contexto de la pandemia para desplegar exitosamente su agenda de reformas tanto en términos de eficacia, de la cohesión de la coalición que lidera y de la evaluación de la opinión pública. A comienzos de 2021, el deterioro de los indicadores sanitarios, sociales y económicos plantea un escenario más complejo para el gobierno. Palabras clave: Uruguay; centro derecha; sistema de partidos; pandemia

Data 2021

Título curto Uruguay 2020

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_abstract&pid=S0718-090X2021000200401&lng=pt&nrm=iso&tlng=es

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Extra Publisher: Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Instituto de Ciencia Política

Volume 41

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Título da publicação Revista de ciencia política (Santiago)

DOI 10.4067/S0718-090X2021005000119

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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 19:22:27

Anexos

- Snapshot
 - Full Text PDF
-

Tracking public and private responses to the COVID-19 epidemic: evidence from state and local government actions

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Sumedha Gupta

Autor Thuy Nguyen

Autor Shyam Raman

Autor Byungkyu Lee

Autor Felipe Lozano-Rojas

Autor Ana Bento

Autor Kosali Simon

Autor Coady Wing

Data 2021

Extra Publisher: The University of Chicago Press Chicago, IL

Volume 7

Páginas 361–404

Título da publicação American Journal of Health Economics

Edição 4

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The effect of state-level social distancing policy stringency on mobility in the states of Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Lorena G. Barberia

Autor Luiz G. R. Cantarelli

Autor Maria Leticia Claro de Faria Oliveira

Autor Natália de Paula Moreira

Autor Isabel Seelaender Costa Rosa

Resumo Abstract In Brazil, sub-national governments have played a particularly important role as the key actors implementing non-pharmaceutical interventions to halt the spread of COVID-19. Building on the methodology proposed by the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT), we coded the stringency levels of state-level school, commerce, services, industry, public gathering, and private event closure policies and describe these actions' duration at the state-level in Brazil from early February to mid-May 2020. Our results suggest significant heterogeneity across Brazil and across weeks in social distancing policy stringency during this period. We then apply dynamic times-series cross-sectional methods to evaluate the effect of anti-contagion policies on the population's mobility using cell phone location data. We find that anti-contagion policies had a significant effect on producing higher adherence to remaining at home even though social distancing policies were

relatively moderate as compared to other countries. Our results also suggest that social distancing policies have a greater impact when a more complete and coherent set of policies were introduced and sustained by state governments.

Data jan 2021
Idioma en
Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO
URL <http://www.scielo.br/j/rap/a/cDWzVFL6tCSNv8xpGcSfvmD/abstract/?lang=en>
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Páginas 27-49
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ISSN 0034-7612, 1982-3134
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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Brazil, federalism, non-pharmaceutical interventions, states

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

The effect of health and economic costs on governments' policy responses to COVID-19 crisis under incomplete information

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Germà Bel
Autor Óscar Gasulla
Autor Ferran A. Mazaira-Font
Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic has become an unprecedented health, economic, and social crisis. The present study has built a theoretical model and used it to develop an empirical strategy, analyzing the drivers of policy-response agility during the outbreak. Our empirical results show that national policy responses were delayed, both by government expectations of the healthcare system capacity and by expectations that any hard measures used to manage the crisis would entail severe economic costs. With decision-making based on incomplete information, the agility of national policy responses increased as knowledge increased and uncertainty decreased in relation to the epidemic's evolution and the policy responses of other countries.

Data 2021
Idioma en
Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library
URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/puar.13394>
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Extra _eprint: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/puar.13394>
Volume 81
Páginas 1131-1146
Título da publicação Public Administration Review
DOI 10.1111/puar.13394
Edição 6
ISSN 1540-6210
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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Systematic review of empirical studies comparing the effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical interventions against COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Alba Mendez-Brito
Autor Charbel El Bcheraoui
Autor Francisco Pozo-Martin
Resumo Objectives To evaluate which non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) have been more and less effective in controlling the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods We performed a systematic review of published and unpublished empirical studies, either observational or interventional, analysing the comparative effectiveness of NPIs against the COVID-19 pandemic. We searched Embase/Medline and medRxiv to identify the relevant literature. Results We identified 34 studies. During the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, school closing was the most effective NPI, followed by workplace closing, business and venue closing and public event bans. Public information campaigns and mask wearing requirements were also effective in controlling the pandemic while being less disruptive for the population than other NPIs. There was no evidence on the effectiveness of public transport closure, testing and contact tracing strategies and quarantining or isolation of individuals. Early implementation was associated with a higher effectiveness in reducing COVID-19 cases and deaths, while general stringency of the NPIs was not. Conclusions In this systematic review, we found that school closing, followed by workplace closing, business and venue closing and public

event bans were the most effective NPIs in controlling the spread of COVID-19. An early response and a combination of specific social distancing measures are effective at reducing COVID-19 cases and deaths. Continuous monitoring of NPIs effectiveness is needed in order to adapt decision making.

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Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0163445321003169>

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Volume 83

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Título da publicação Journal of Infection

DOI 10.1016/j.jinf.2021.06.018

Edição 3

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ISSN 0163-4453

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Epidemic, Non-pharmaceutical interventions, Systematic review

Anexos

- Texto completo
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

State responses to the Covid-19 - governance, surveillance, coercion, and social policy

Tipo Seção de livro

Organizador Scott L. Greer

Organizador Elizabeth King

Organizador Elize Massard da Fonseca

Organizador André Peralta-Santos

Autor Holly Jarman

Data 2021

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

URL <https://library.oapen.org/viewer/web/viewer.html?file=/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/48284/9780472902460.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Editor University of Michigan Press

Páginas 51-64
Título do livro Coronavirus politics: The comparative politics and policy of COVID-19
Data de adição 19/03/2022 03:27:02
Data de modificação 19/03/2022 03:30:50

State capacity in responding to COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Balzhan Serikbayeva
Autor Kanat Abdulla
Autor Yessengali Oskembayev

Resumo This study investigates the link between state capacity and deaths from Covid-19. We examine the effects on the Covid-19 case fatality rates of state capacity across countries with an ordered probit estimation controlling for the level of democracy, government policy responses, the share of the elderly population, and health system resource capacity. The study presents strong evidence for the critical role of state capacity in achieving positive policy outcomes. The effect of government effectiveness on the Covid-19 death level is consistently negative and statistically significant, suggesting that increased government effectiveness is significantly associated with decreased Covid-19 fatality rates. The findings also show that in the models controlling for government effectiveness and the testing and stay at home policies, non-free countries are more likely to have lower death levels than free countries. The effects of the testing and stay at home policies have expected negative signs. Higher health system capacity represented by higher numbers of hospital beds and doctors is more likely to lower a country's case fatality rate. A higher proportion of the elderly population is associated with higher levels of death from Covid-19.

Data 2021-09-10

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2020.1850778>

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Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2020.1850778>

Volume 44

Páginas 920-930

Título da publicação International Journal of Public Administration

DOI 10.1080/01900692.2020.1850778

Edição 11-12

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, democracy, fatality rate, government effectiveness, health system capacity, policy responses, state capacity, testing policy

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Rights and deaths: government reactions to the pandemic

Tipo Preprint

Autor Jose Antonio Cheibub

Autor Ji Yeon Jean Hong

Autor Adam Przeworski

Resumo Democracies reacted slower than autocracies to the specter of the pandemic, and the most solidly democratic among them were particularly slow to react. We examine at which stages of the spread of the COVID governments introduced four measures that to varying degree abrogate liberal rights: school closings, bans on public meetings, compulsory lockdowns, and shutting work. We conclude that where rights are entrenched, encroaching on them is difficult. Yet we are struck that when the threat of death became sufficiently severe, many democracies resorted to the same measures as autocracies. Still, the reactions of democracies were highly heterogenous and we are unable to account for this heterogeneity.

Data jul 2020

Idioma en

Título curto Rights and Deaths

Catálogo de biblioteca papers.ssrn.com

URL <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=3645410>

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Gênero SSRN Scholarly Paper

Repository Social Science Research Network

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Etiquetas:

political economy, COVID, cross-national

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Ranking the effectiveness of worldwide COVID-19 government interventions

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Nils Haug

Autor Lukas Geyrhofer

Autor Alessandro Londei

Autor Elma Dervic

Autor Amélie Desvars-Larrive

Autor Vittorio Loreto

Autor Beate Pinior

Autor Stefan Thurner

Autor Peter Klimek

Resumo Assessing the effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to mitigate the spread of SARS-CoV-2 is critical to inform future preparedness response plans. Here we quantify the impact of 6,068 hierarchically coded NPIs implemented in 79 territories on the effective reproduction number, R_t , of COVID-19. We propose a modelling approach that combines four computational techniques merging statistical, inference and artificial intelligence tools. We validate our findings with two external datasets recording 42,151 additional NPIs from 226 countries. Our results indicate that a suitable combination of NPIs is necessary to curb the spread of the virus. Less disruptive and costly NPIs can be as effective as more intrusive, drastic, ones (for example, a national lockdown). Using country-specific 'what-if' scenarios, we assess how the effectiveness of NPIs depends on the local context such as timing of their adoption, opening the way for forecasting the effectiveness of future interventions.

Data 2020-12

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Etiquetas:

Epidemiology, Viral infection

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Quantifying political influence on COVID-19 fatality in Brazil (Working paper)

Tipo Preprint

Autor Leandro de Almeida

Autor Pedro V. Carelli

Autor Nara G. Cavalcanti

Autor José-Dias do Nascimento

Autor Daniel Felinto

Resumo The COVID-19 pandemic was severely aggravated in Brazil due to its politicization by the country's central government. However, the impact of diffuse political forces on the fatality of an epidemic is commonly hard to quantify. Here we introduce a method to measure this effect in the Brazilian case, based on the inhomogeneous distribution throughout the national territory of political support to the central government. The correlation between fatality rate and political support grows as the government's misinformation campaign is developed, leading to the dominance of such political factor for the pandemic impact in Brazil in 2021. Once this dominance is established, this correlation allows for an estimation of the total number of deaths due to political influence as 350 ± 70 thousands up to the end of 2021.

Data 2022-02-14

Idioma en

Catálogo de biblioteca medRxiv

URL <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.02.09.22270714v1>

Data de acesso 23/03/2022 19:47:12

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Extra DOI: 10.1101/2022.02.09.22270714 Type: article

Repository MedRxiv

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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Optimal lockdowns for COVID-19 pandemics: analyzing the efficiency of sanitary policies in Europe

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Ewen Gallic
Autor Michel Lubrano
Autor Pierre Michel
Data nov 2021
Título curto Optimal lockdowns for COVID-19 pandemics
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: Wiley Online Library
Páginas 1-24
Título da publicação Journal of Public Economic Theory
DOI 10.1111/jpet.12556
Data de adição 11/03/2022 17:12:20
Data de modificação 23/03/2022 19:10:47

Opportunity management of the COVID-19 pandemic: testing the crisis from a global perspective

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Sabine Kuhlmann
Autor Geert Bouckaert
Autor Davide Galli
Autor Renate Reiter
Autor Steven Van Hecke
Resumo This article provides a conceptual framework for the analysis of COVID-19 crisis governance in the first half of 2020 from a cross-country comparative perspective. It focuses on the issue of opportunity management, that is, how the crisis was used by relevant actors of distinctly different administrative cultures as a window of opportunity. We started from an overall interest in the factors that have influenced the national politics of crisis management to answer the question of whether and how political and administrative actors in various countries have used the crisis as an opportunity to facilitate, accelerate or prevent changes in institutional settings. The objective is to study the institutional settings and governance structures, (alleged) solutions and remedies, and constellations of actors and preferences that have influenced the mode of crisis and opportunity management. Finally, the article summarizes some

major comparative findings drawn from the country studies of this Special Issue, focusing on similarities and differences in crisis responses and patterns of opportunity management.

Data 2021-09-01

Idioma en

Título curto Opportunity management of the COVID-19 pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca SAGE Journals

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Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd

Volume 87

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Título da publicação International Review of Administrative Sciences

DOI 10.1177/0020852321992102

Edição 3

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, pandemic, administrative culture, comparison, crisis management, governance, opportunity management, window of opportunity

Anexos

- SAGE PDF Full Text

Leading the fight against the pandemic: does gender really matter?

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Supriya Garikipati

Autor Uma Kambhampati

Resumo Since the start of the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, the relationship between national women leaders and their effectiveness in handling the COVID-19 crisis has received much media attention. This paper scrutinizes this association by considering income, demography, health infrastructure, gender norms, and other national characteristics and asks if women's leadership is associated with fewer COVID-19 cases and deaths in the first few months of the pandemic. The paper also examines differences in the policy responses of leaders by gender. Using a constructed dataset for 194 countries, it uses a variety of economic and sociodemographic variables to match nearest neighbors. The findings show that COVID-19 outcomes, especially deaths, are better in countries led by women and may be explained

by the timing of lockdowns. The study uses insights from behavioral studies and leadership literature to speculate on the sources of these gender differences as well as on their implications. HIGHLIGHTS COVID-19 offers a unique spotlight on the effectiveness of national leadership in crises. Little is known about how women versus men leaders manage national crises. Nearest-neighbor matching reveals women-led countries performed better in COVID-19 outcomes. Women leaders locked down their countries more quickly than their men-led neighbors. Women leaders also communicated in ways that were markedly different from men leaders.

Data 2021-04-03

Título curto Leading the Fight Against the Pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2021.1874614>

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Título da publicação Feminist Economics

DOI 10.1080/13545701.2021.1874614

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ISSN 1354-5701

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, J16, B54, national leadership, pandemic, risk aversion, women leaders

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Inferring the effectiveness of government interventions against COVID-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Jan M Brauner

Autor Sören Mindermann

Autor Mrinank Sharma

Autor David Johnston

Autor John Salvatier

Autor Tomáš Gavenčiak

Autor Anna B Stephenson

Autor Gavin Leech

Autor George Altman

Autor Vladimir Mikulik

Autor others

Data 2021

Extra Publisher: American Association for the Advancement of Science

Volume 371

Páginas eabd9338

Título da publicação Science

Edição 6531

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Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Governing a pandemic: assessing the role of collaboration on latin american responses to the COVID-19 crisis

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Jennifer Cyr

Autor Matías Bianchi

Autor Lucas González

Autor Antonella Perini

Data 2021

Título curto Governing a Pandemic

Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar

Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage UK: London, England

Volume 13

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Título da publicação Journal of Politics in Latin America

Edição 3

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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Latin America, governance, América Latina, colaboración, collaboration, collaborative governance, gobernanza, gobernanza colaborativa

Anexos

○ Snapshot

○ Full Text

¿Gobernar es cuidar? Los estilos de gestión de la pandemia en América del Sur: los casos de Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor J Martín Azerrat

Autor María Celeste Ratto

Autor Anabella Fantozzi

Data 2021

Extra Publisher: SciELO Argentina

Volume 21

Páginas 146–173

Título da publicação Trabajo y sociedad

Edição 36

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‘Failing forward’: a critique in light of covid-19

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Martin Rhodes

Resumo This article examines the policy responses of the European Union (EU) and the United States (US) to the Covid-19 pandemic during its first twelve months. The intensity of the policy challenge, and the ways in which both political systems have been forced to respond, create a ‘moment révélateur’ – a revealing inflection point – that casts light on their relative institutional strengths and weaknesses. It is also a propitious moment for evaluating existing analytical frameworks, in this case the ‘failing forward’ approach to studying the EU. Far from ‘failing forward’, the pandemic has revealed the EU’s ability to innovate and build new institutions, while effective US crisis management through early 2021 was impeded by poor leadership, political polarization and institutional gridlock.

Data 2021-10-03

Título curto ‘Failing forward’

Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM

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Volume 28

Páginas 1537-1554
Título da publicação Journal of European Public Policy
DOI 10.1080/13501763.2021.1954067
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Etiquetas:

Covid-19, federalism, European Union, United States

Anexos

- Snapshot

Explaining governors' response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Leonardo Baccini
Autor Abel Brodeur
Data 2021
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA
Volume 49
Páginas 215–220
Título da publicação American Politics Research
Edição 2
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Data de modificação 11/03/2022 16:08:19

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Estimating the impact of implementation and timing of COVID-19 vaccination programme in Brazil: a counterfactual analysis (Working paper)

Tipo Preprint
Autor Leonardo Souto Ferreira

Autor Flavia Maria Darcie Marquitti
Autor Rafael Lopes Paixão da Silva
Autor Marcelo Eduardo Borges
Autor Marcelo Ferreira da Costa Gomes
Autor Oswaldo Gonçalves Cruz
Autor Roberto André Kraenkel
Autor Renato Mendes Coutinho
Autor Paulo Inácio Prado
Autor Leonardo Soares Bastos

Resumo Background The vaccines developed in 2020-2021 against the SARS-CoV-2 virus were designed to prevent severity and deaths due to COVID-19. However, estimates of the effectiveness of vaccination campaigns in achieving these goals remain a methodological challenge. In this work, we developed a Bayesian statistical model to estimate the number of deaths and hospitalisations avoided by vaccines in older adults in Brazil. Methods We fit a linear model to predict the number of deaths and hospitalisations in older adults as a function of vaccination coverage and of casualties in younger adults. We then used this model to perform counterfactual analysis, simulating alternative scenarios without vaccination or with earlier vaccination roll-out. We estimated direct effects of COVID-19 vaccination by computing the difference between hypothetical and realised scenarios. Results We estimated that more than 165 thousand individuals above 60 y.o. were not hospitalised due to COVID-19 in the first seven months of the vaccination campaign. An additional contingent of 100 thousand hospitalisations could have been avoided if vaccination had started earlier. We also estimated that more than 75 thousand lives were saved by vaccination in the period analysed for the same age group, and that additional 48 thousand lives could have been saved had the Brazilian Government started the vaccination programme earlier. Conclusions Our estimates provide a lower bound for vaccination impacts in Brazil, demonstrating the importance of preventing suffering and loss of the older adults Brazilians. Once vaccines were approved, an early vaccination roll-out could have saved many more lives, especially when facing a pandemic. Key messagesKey messagesThe coronavirus pandemic affected more severely older adults, which presented the higher rates of hospitalisation and deaths related to COVID-19, leading most countries, as Brazil, to start the vaccination following a decreasing age scheme.Evaluating a hypothetical scenario of the absence of vaccines, we estimated the number of hospitalisations and deaths that Brazil has prevented due to the vaccination roll-out applied to persons above 60 years old: $\approx 167,000$ hospitalisations did not occur and $\approx 77,000$ lives were saved due to the vaccines.The estimates for the number of lives saved and the avoided hospitalisations are a lower bound for the actual number because only the direct effects for the older adults were taken into account, and no herd immunity effect was considered.Evaluating another hypothetical scenario, considering an eight weeks earlier rollout, Brazil could have saved a minimum of additional $\approx 48,000$ lives and avoided another $\approx 100,000$ hospitalisations compared to what happened.

Data 2022-03-06

Idioma en

Título curto Estimating the impact of implementation and timing of COVID-19 vaccination programme in Brazil

Catálogo de biblioteca medRxiv

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Extra DOI: 10.1101/2021.12.24.21268384 Type: article

Repository medRxiv

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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Early COVID-19 policy responses in Latin America: a comparative analysis of social protection and health policy

Tipo Artigo de periódico

Autor Pascal Lupien

Autor Adriana Rincón

Autor Francisco Carrera

Autor Germán Lagos

Resumo In May 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Latin America an epicenter of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Governments have taken different approaches to tackling the crisis, but it is not clear if policies to address the health and economic dimensions of COVID-19 represent a radical departure from business as usual, or whether they simply reflect and reproduce unequal power relations and flawed institutions. This article seeks to address these questions by examining the health and social protection measures Latin American governments implemented in response to COVID-19 in the early stages of the pandemic. We argue that, while there is cross-country variation with respect to COVID-19 policy, the similarities are more striking than the differences. Presidents play a decisive role in the policymaking process, particularly during a time of crisis, and their preferences explain some of the variation we see. But we find that decision-makers and bureaucracies are influenced and constrained by their countries' institutions. Even during a global pandemic, policy reflects path dependency and serves to protect established interests while neglecting the needs of marginalized populations.

Data 2021-05-04

Título curto Early COVID-19 policy responses in Latin America
Catálogo de biblioteca Taylor and Francis+NEJM
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Volume 46
Páginas 297-317
Título da publicação Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies / Revue canadienne des études latino-américaines et caraïbes
DOI 10.1080/08263663.2021.1917823
Edição 2
ISSN 0826-3663
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Etiquetas:

COVID-19, Políticas públicas, social protection, Latin America, health policy, América Latina, public policy, Bienestar social, Política sanitaria

Did they even try? Brazilian government policy measures in the first 12 weeks of the pandemic

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Damasio Duval Rodrigues Neto
Resumo This article draws from recently developed frameworks for the analysis of complex, boundary-spanning policy problems to consider the response of the Brazilian government in the initial stages of the novel coronavirus pandemic. The timeframe selected for analysis covers the first 12 weeks after the first confirmed case in the country. Analysis is focused on government coordination, including major policy measures such as a constitutional amendment and provisional presidential decrees, and on the role of discourses in policymaking. Findings indicate that the Brazilian government failed to respond properly to the pandemic and did not steer public action toward collectively accepted goals. Further consideration raises the question as to whether the government tried to halt the spread of the virus; an analysis of the ideology embraced by the national-populist political coalition suggests that the dehumanization of political enemies is a strategic alternative. Conclusions argue that the dehumanization of the other is a viable strategy for the government and suggest that the pandemic crisis is part of a continuum of crises that calls for a reframing of societal choices and political-economical design in Brazil and elsewhere.
Data 2021
Idioma en

Título curto Did they even try?
Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library
URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/lamp.12226>
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Volume 12
Páginas 250-275
Título da publicação Latin American Policy
DOI 10.1111/lamp.12226
Edição 2
ISSN 2041-7373
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Etiquetas:

Brazil, pandemic, political discourse, public policy

Democracies or authoritarians? Regime differences in the efficacy of handling Covid-19 in 158 countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Chinglen Laishram
Autor Pawan Kumar
Data 2021
Título curto Democracies or Authoritarians?
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Sage India: New Delhi, India
Volume 67
Páginas 470–483
Título da publicação Indian Journal of Public Administration
Edição 3
Data de adição 11/03/2022 16:44:59
Data de modificação 23/03/2022 19:13:59

Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor V. Ximena Velasco Guachalla
Autor Calla Hummel
Autor Jami Nelson-Nuñez
Autor Carew Boulding
Autor V. Ximena Velasco Guachalla
Autor Calla Hummel
Autor Jami Nelson-Nuñez
Autor Carew Boulding

Resumo Bolivia began 2020 in the midst of a political crisis, with an interim administration led by Jeanine Añez, who assumed power during the political crisis that ended the administration of Evo Morales in November 2019. On March 10th, the government identified Bolivia's first COVID-19 case. The administration's swift initial response was marred by corruption, a strained public health system, and resistance from citizens and politicians. This essay focuses on the unprecedented character of a double crisis in Bolivia: a health crisis preceded and aggravated by a political crisis. The crises put the Bolivian government under intense pressure. The thrice-rescheduled presidential elections on October 18th returned the Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS) to power with a decisive victory under the leadership of former finance minister Luis Arce Catacora and former foreign minister David Choquehuanca. We review the consequences of the year's events on human and economic development and conclude by anticipating future challenges. Keywords: crisis; polarization; legitimacy; COVID-19; elections

Data 2021

Título curto Crisis-Doble

Catálogo de biblioteca SciELO

URL http://www.scielo.cl/scielo.php?script=sci_abstract&pid=S0718-090X2021000200211&lng=pt&nrm=iso&tlng=en

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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Covid-19 in the russian federation - government control during the epidemic

Tipo Seção de livro
Organizador Scott L. Greer
Organizador Elizabeth King
Organizador Elize Massard da Fonseca
Organizador André Peralta-Santos
Autor Elizabeth J. King
Autor Victoria I. Dudina
Data 2021
Catálogo de biblioteca Google Scholar
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Comparing waves of COVID-19 in the US: scale of response changes over time (Working paper)

Tipo Preprint
Autor Robert L. Richards
Autor Grant Foster
Autor Bret D. Elderd
Autor Tad A. Dallas
Resumo Local response to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic differed spatially across the United States but the drivers of this spatial variation remain unclear. We approach this open question by studying the relationship between the growth rate of subsequent waves of the pandemic at the county level during the first year of the pandemic, asking whether state or county demographics better explain variation in this relationship. We found clear spatiotemporal patterns in the relationship between the slopes of subsequent waves in a given county. Generally the standardized difference between the growth rates of waves 1 and 2 and waves 2 and 3 were strongly positively correlated over short distances and shifted to a weak negative correlation at intermediate distances. We also found that peer county health group (a categorization of counties by demographic information relevant to public health) explained variation in response better between wave 1 and 2, while state identity was most important between wave 2 and 3. Taken together, we suggest that there are identifiable spatial patterns in pandemic response across the US but that the nature of these patterns change over the course of the pandemic.

Data 2022-03-02
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Título curto Comparing Waves of COVID-19 in the US
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Extra DOI: 10.1101/2022.03.01.22271713 Type: article
Repository medRxiv
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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF

Comparing the impact on COVID-19 mortality of self-imposed behavior change and of government regulations across 13 countries

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Julian C. Jamison
Autor Donald Bundy
Autor Dean T. Jamison
Autor Jacob Spitz
Autor Stéphane Verguet
Resumo Objective Countries have adopted different approaches, at different times, to reduce the transmission of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Cross-country comparison could indicate the relative efficacy of these approaches. We assess various nonpharmaceutical interventions (NPIs), comparing the effects of voluntary behavior change and of changes enforced via official regulations, by examining their impacts on subsequent death rates. Data Sources Secondary data on COVID-19 deaths from 13 European countries, over March–May 2020. Study Design We examine two types of NPI: the introduction of government-enforced closure policies and self-imposed alteration of individual behaviors in the period prior to regulations. Our proxy for the latter is Google mobility data, which captures voluntary behavior change when disease salience is sufficiently high. The primary outcome variable is the rate of change in COVID-19 fatalities per day, 16–20 days after interventions take place. Linear multivariate regression analysis is used to evaluate impacts. Data collection/extraction methods: publicly available. Principal Findings Voluntarily reduced mobility, occurring prior to government policies, decreases the percent change in deaths per day by 9.2

percentage points (pp) (95% confidence interval [CI] 4.5–14.0 pp). Government closure policies decrease the percent change in deaths per day by 14.0 pp (95% CI 10.8–17.2 pp). Disaggregating government policies, the most beneficial for reducing fatality, are intercity travel restrictions, canceling public events, requiring face masks in some situations, and closing nonessential workplaces. Other sub-components, such as closing schools and imposing stay-at-home rules, show smaller and statistically insignificant impacts. Conclusions NPIs have substantially reduced fatalities arising from COVID-19. Importantly, the effect of voluntary behavior change is of the same order of magnitude as government-mandated regulations. These findings, including the substantial variation across dimensions of closure, have implications for the optimal targeted mix of government policies as the pandemic waxes and wanes, especially given the economic and human welfare consequences of strict regulations.

Data 2021
Idioma en
Catálogo de biblioteca Wiley Online Library
URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1475-6773.13688>
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Volume 56
Páginas 874-884
Título da publicação Health Services Research
DOI 10.1111/1475-6773.13688
Edição 5
ISSN 1475-6773
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Data de modificação 23/03/2022 19:37:43

Etiquetas:

SARS-CoV-2, lockdown, nonpharmaceutical interventions, salience, voluntary behavior change, Western Europe

Anexos

- Full Text PDF

Assessing the nationwide impact of COVID-19 mitigation policies on the transmission rate of SARS-CoV-2 in Brazil

Tipo Artigo de periódico
Autor Daniel C. P. Jorge
Autor Moreno S. Rodrigues
Autor Mateus S. Silva

Autor Luciana L. Cardim
Autor Nívea B. da Silva
Autor Ismael H. Silveira
Autor Vivian A. F. Silva
Autor Felipe A. C. Pereira
Autor Arthur R. de Azevedo
Autor Alan A. S. Amad
Autor Suani T. R. Pinho
Autor Roberto F. S. Andrade
Autor Pablo I. P. Ramos
Autor Juliane F. Oliveira

Resumo COVID-19 is now identified in almost all countries in the world, with poorer regions being particularly more disadvantaged to efficiently mitigate the impacts of the pandemic. In the absence of efficient therapeutics or large-scale vaccination, control strategies are currently based on non-pharmaceutical interventions, comprising changes in population behavior and governmental interventions, among which the prohibition of mass gatherings, closure of non-essential establishments, quarantine and movement restrictions. In this work we analyzed the effects of 707 governmental interventions published up to May 22, 2020, and population adherence thereof, on the dynamics of COVID-19 cases across all 27 Brazilian states, with emphasis on state capitals and remaining inland cities. A generalized SEIR (Susceptible, Exposed, Infected and Removed) model with a time-varying transmission rate (TR), that considers transmission by asymptomatic individuals, is presented. We analyze the effect of both the extent of enforced measures across Brazilian states and population movement on the changes in the TR and effective reproduction number. The social mobility reduction index, a measure of population movement, together with the stringency index, adapted to incorporate the degree of restrictions imposed by governmental regulations, were used in conjunction to quantify and compare the effects of varying degrees of policy strictness across Brazilian states. Our results show that population adherence to social distance recommendations plays an important role for the effectiveness of interventions and represents a major challenge to the control of COVID-19 in low- and middle-income countries.

Data 2021-06-01

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Catálogo de biblioteca ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1755436521000232>

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Anexos

- Versão submetida
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

Anatomy of a failure - Covid-19 in the United States

Tipo Seção de livro

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A “step too far” or “perfect sense”? A qualitative study of british adults’ views on mandating COVID-19 vaccination and vaccine passports (Working paper)

Tipo Preprint

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Resumo Background Debate is ongoing about mandating COVID-19 vaccination to maximise uptake. Policymakers must consider whether to mandate, for how long, and in which contexts, taking into account not only legal and ethical questions but also public opinion. Implementing mandates among populations who oppose them could be counterproductive. Methods Qualitative telephone interviews (Feb-May 2021) with British adults explored views on vaccine passports and mandatory vaccination. Participants (n=50) were purposively selected from respondents to a probability-based national survey of attitudes to COVID-19 vaccination, to include those expressing vaccine-hesitancy. Data were analysed thematically. Findings Six themes were identified in participants' narratives concerning mandates: (i) mandates are a necessary and proportionate response for some occupations to protect the vulnerable and facilitate the resumption of free movement; (ii) mandates undermine autonomy and choice; (iii) mandates represent an over-reach of state power; (iv) mandates could potentially create 'vaccine apartheid'; (v) the importance of context and framing; and (vi) mandates present considerable feasibility challenges. Those refusing vaccination tended to argue strongly against mandates. However, those in favour of vaccination also expressed concerns about freedom of choice, state coercion and social divisiveness. Discussion To our knowledge, this is the first in-depth UK study of public views on COVID-19 vaccine mandates. It does not assess support for different mandates but explores emotions, principles and reasoning underpinning views. Our data suggest that debate around mandates can arouse strong concerns and could entrench scepticism. Policymakers should proceed with caution. While surveys can provide snapshots of opinion on mandates, views are complex and further consultation is needed regarding specific scenarios.

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Anexos

- Snapshot
- Full Text PDF