

Januar 2022

Länderbericht

Auslandsbüro USA, Washington D.C.



Januar Corona Update: Aktuelle Studien, Analysen und Kommentare

Zusammengestellt von: Dirk Hegen

Die Corona-Krise hat über die erheblichen gesundheitlichen Risiken und Folgen hinaus weitreichende Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft, Sicherheit, Forschung, Innen- und Außenpolitik sowie das gesellschaftliche Leben in den Vereinigten Staaten. Namhafte US-amerikanische Think Tanks und Experten setzen sich intensiv mit den unterschiedlichen Aspekten und Herausforderungen dieser in ihrem Umfang und ihrer Schnelligkeit beispiellosen Krise auseinander. Für einen Überblick über den aktuellen Stand der Diskussion stellt das KAS-Auslandsbüro USA mit Sitz in Washington D.C. monatlich eine Auswahl an Studien, Analysen und Kommentaren jeweils mit Links zu den Beiträgen zusammen. Die bisherigen Ausgaben des Corona Update: USA finden Sie [hier](#).

“2022 Is the Year of Decision - CSIS Commission on Strengthening America’s Health Security”

Quelle: Center for Strategic and International Studies (January 10, 2022)

J. Stephen Morrison, Senior Vice President and Director, Global Health Policy Center; Susan W. Brooks, Co-Chair, CSIS Commission on Strengthening America’s Health Security; Julie L. Gerberding Co-Chair, CSIS Commission on Strengthening America’s Health Security

This [report](#) discusses several fundamental questions about the U.S. future approach towards Covid, including: what scale and type of U.S. leadership and diplomacy are essential to surmount the disorder in the global response, cope with the proliferation of variants, and lay the groundwork for long-term preparedness among its partners? How to update the thinking on the true nature of the security threat that the pandemic poses to U.S. national interests? How to achieve greater alignment and balance in the U.S. domestic and international approaches?

“One Year of the US National COVID-19 Strategy: Assessing Progress on Pandemic Response and Preparedness”

Quelle: Center for Global Development (January 21, 2022)

Amanda Glassman, Executive Vice President of CGD, CEO of CGD Europe, and Senior Fellow; Erin Collinson, Director of Policy Outreach; Jocilyn Estes, Policy Outreach and Research Associate, et al.

One year into President Biden’s National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness, this [blog](#) assesses the efficacy of the measures and specifically the U.S. governments stated goal to “restore US leadership globally and build better preparedness for future threats.” The authors conclude that “the administration must dramatically expand its global response work—and continue its efforts to rally the international community.”

“The US labor market recovered rapidly in 2021 but still fell short even before Omicron wave”

Quelle: Peterson Institute for International Economics (January 7, 2022)

Jason Furman, Nonresident Senior Fellow; Wilson Powell III, Research Associate, Mossavar-Rahmani Center for Business & Government, Harvard Kennedy School.

In this [article](#) the authors examine the pandemic’s ongoing impact on the U.S. economy and state that “more time should help with the recovery of millions of jobs, but it remains uncertain whether it will bring back all 4.4 million missing jobs or the 2.7 million missing workers or just a subset of them and how long this process will take.” They also assess that “the two biggest wildcards are the desire of workers to find jobs and how it, along with labor demand, will interact with the rapid rise of the Omicron variant.”

“9 Reasons Not to Pass Yet Another Federal COVID-19 “Relief” Spending Package”

Quelle: The Heritage Foundation (January 18, 2022)

Rachel Greszler, Research Fellow in Economics, Budget and Entitlements

This [commentary](#) addresses the impact of the federal government’s relief packages and concludes that “COVID-19 relief spending is actually hurting our economy today by adding to problems like rising costs, supply chain problems, and an unprecedented labor shortage.” Greszler states further that “we need policies that will encourage people to take jobs instead of adding more missing parts to already fractured supply chains.”

“The First 2 Years of COVID-19 – Lessons to Improve Preparedness for the Next Pandemic”

Quelle: Journal of the American Medical Association (January 6, 2022)

Jennifer B. Nuzzo, DrPH, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; Lawrence O. Gostin, JD, O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law, Georgetown University, Washington, DC

The authors of this [article](#) ask what lessons COVID-19 teaches in order to advance preparedness, detection, and response. They also recommend mitigation measures including: health systems as the bedrock of pandemic preparedness; testing capacity to detect, characterize, and manage, as well as global cooperation and robust institutions. The authors state “the likelihood of even more challenging future scenarios should create urgency to invest in and maintain resilient health systems.”

“This New Year, Resolve to Abandon Zero-COVID Mentality”

Quelle: CATO Institute (January 25, 2022)

Jeffrey A. Singer, Senior Fellow, Department of Health Policy Studies

Singer’s [commentary](#) points out that at the beginning of the third year of the pandemic, the U.S. averages over 200,000 new cases per day, and more than 800,000 lives have been lost due to the virus. This has occurred despite travel bans, mask mandates, total or partial lockdowns, and school closures. In the author’s view, however, the most effective harm reduction tools against the virus are vaccination and therapeutics.

“The Avenue - Why the pandemic’s record-breaking quit rates are a boon to workers”

Quelle: Brookings Institution (January 12, 2022)

Robert Maxim, Senior Research Associate, Brookings Metro; Mark Muro, Senior Fellow and Policy Director, Brookings Metro; Yang You, Senior Research Assistant, Brookings Metro

This [blog](#) states that the onset of the Omicron variant in December added an additional layer of uncertainty to the trajectory of the economic recovery. However, according to the authors, many workers remain skeptic about returning to front-line jobs at low wages. The blog recommends that “policymakers should leverage this pro-worker moment to promote a healthier reallocation process that not only supports topline economic growth, but also permanently improves the well-being of workers.”

“Responding to Omicron: Aggressively Increasing Booster Vaccinations Now Could Prevent Many Hospitalizations and Deaths”

Quelle: The Commonwealth Fund (January 7, 2022)

Eric C. Schneider, Senior Vice President for Policy and Research; Arnav Shah, Senior Research Associate, Policy and Research; Alison Galvani, Founding Director, Yale Center for Infectious Disease Modeling and Analysis (CIDMA), Burnett and Stender Families Professor of Epidemiology, Yale School of Public Health

This [blog](#) argues that the omicron surge demands an immediate policy and public health response to “flatten the curves” of hospitalizations and deaths. However, few interventions other than disruptive travel restrictions and business and school closures will break transmission of the virus quickly enough. According to the authors, “boosters reinforce the wall of immunity built by previous vaccination and prior infection.”

“The Intersection of Medicaid, Special Education Service Delivery, and the COVID-19 Pandemic”

Quelle: Kaiser Family Foundation (January 21, 2022)

Elizabeth Williams, Policy Analyst for Program on Medicaid and the Uninsured; MaryBeth Musumeci, Associate Director for Program on Medicaid and the Uninsured

This [brief](#) describes how Medicaid and special education services work in meeting children’s needs, explores how the pandemic has affected children who receive special education services, and identifies key issues to watch moving forward.

“Attention to COVID-19 news increased slightly amid omicron surge; partisans differ in views about the outbreak”

Quelle: Pew Research Center (January 27, 2022)

Amy Mitchell, Director, Journalism Research; Jacob Liedke, Research Assistant

According to this [research](#), followers of both parties are less likely now than in April 2020 to say they discuss the pandemic almost all or some of the time. The share of Democrats who say this fell 5 percentage points from 50% in 2020 to 45% in the new survey, while the share of Republicans dropped 11 points, from 39% to 28%.

“Fireside Chat with Dr. Anthony Fauci: Is the Pandemic in Transition?”

Quelle: Center for Strategic and International Studies (January 11, 2022)

Dr. Anthony Fauci, Chief Medical Advisor to the President and Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; J. Stephen Morrison, Senior Vice President, Director of the CSIS Global Health Policy Center

In this [video](#), Dr. Fauci discusses the questions: what might Omicron mean in the larger picture of the pandemic and the future, at home and abroad? Are accumulating immune protections driving fundamental changes in the virus that, once the Omicron blizzard has passed, open the possibility of heightened resilience and more reliable and effective management of the virus?

Für die aktuellen Zahlen zur Coronakrise in den USA:

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/coronavirus-us-cases.html>

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