



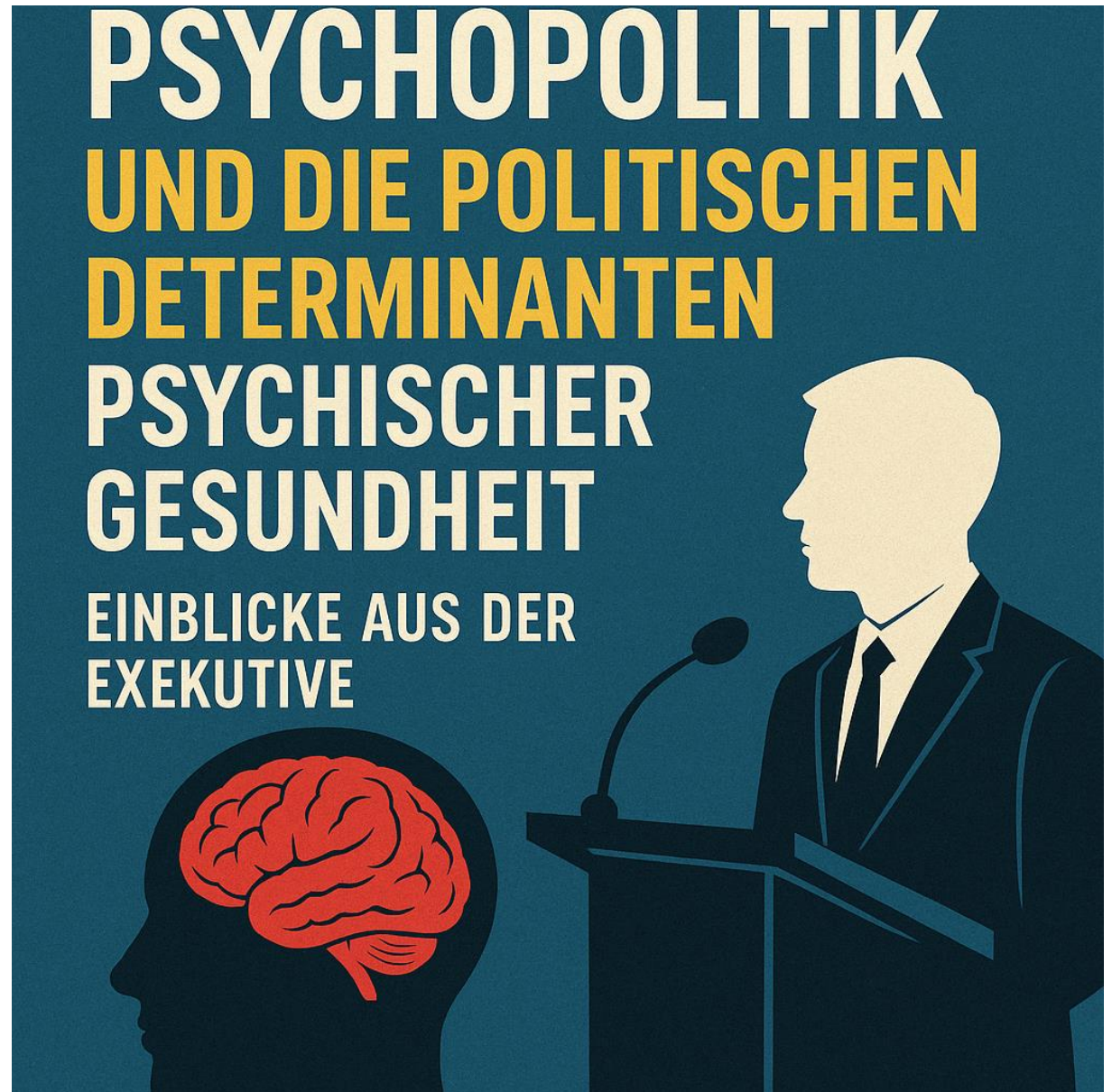
ChatGPT >



Mache mir ein Bild zu dem Text „Psychopolitik und die politischen Determinanten psychischer Gesundheit: Einblicke aus der Exekutive“

Dr. Thomas Götz, Berlin

15. DDPP Kongress
in Berlin

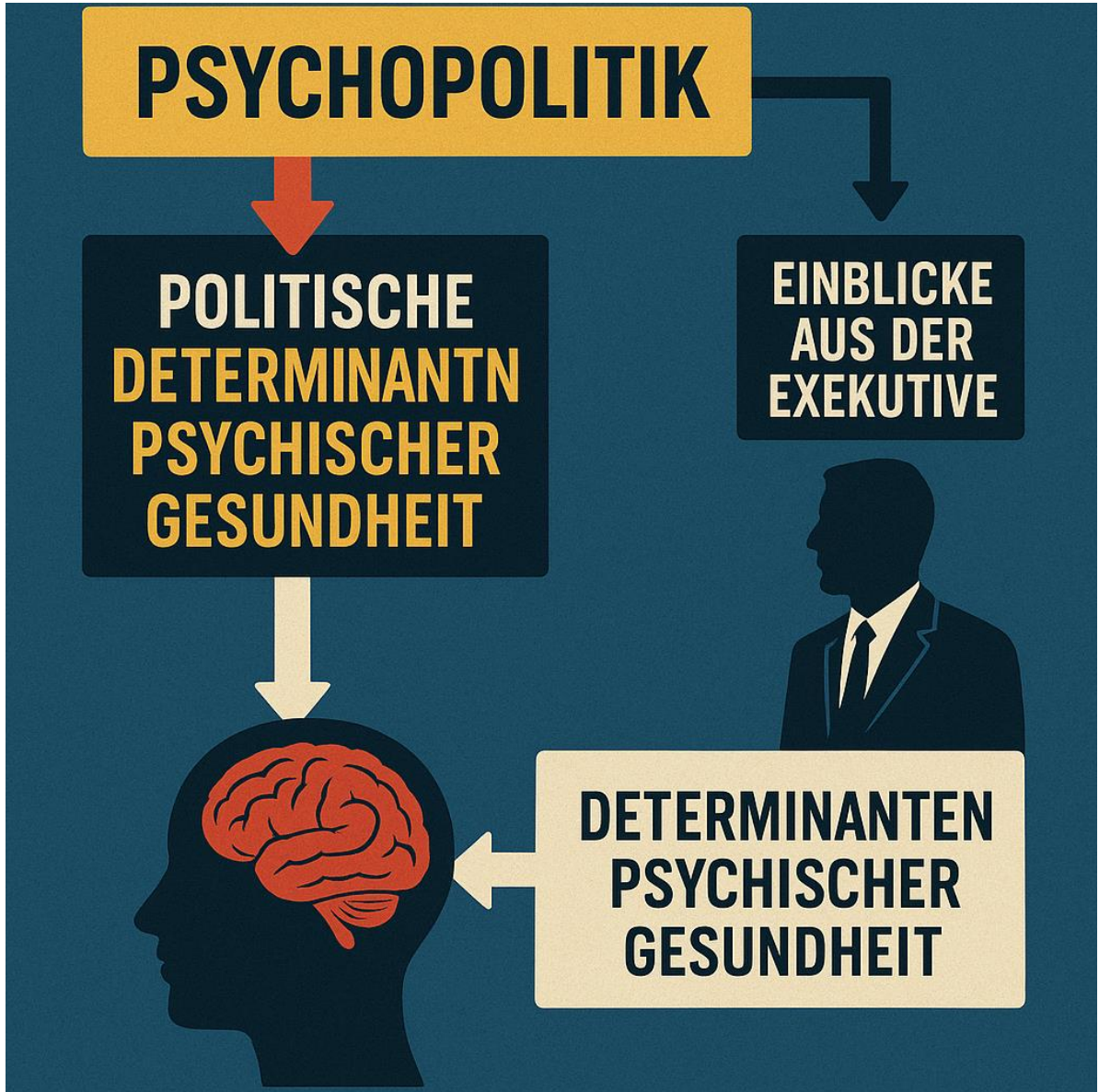




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Visualisiere mir die inhaltlichen Zusammenhänge des Textes, so dass die Betrachter diese auch bildlich erkennen.

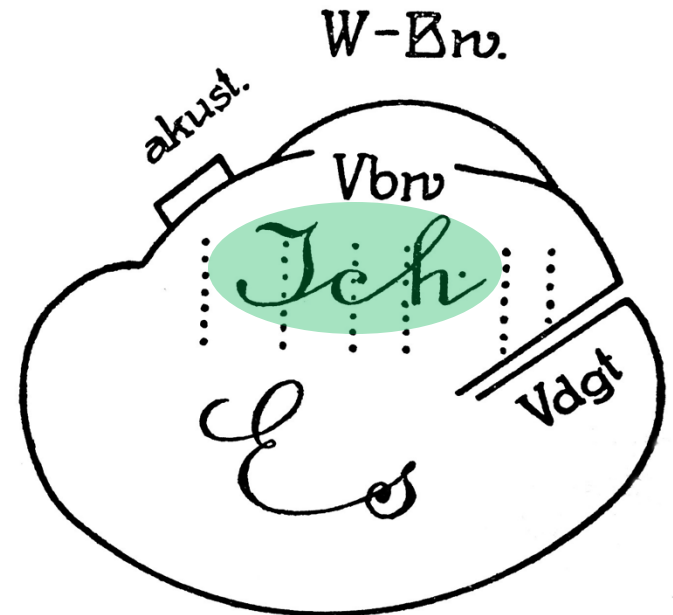


Dr. Thomas Götz, Berlin

15. DDPP Kongress
in Berlin

Warum ich?

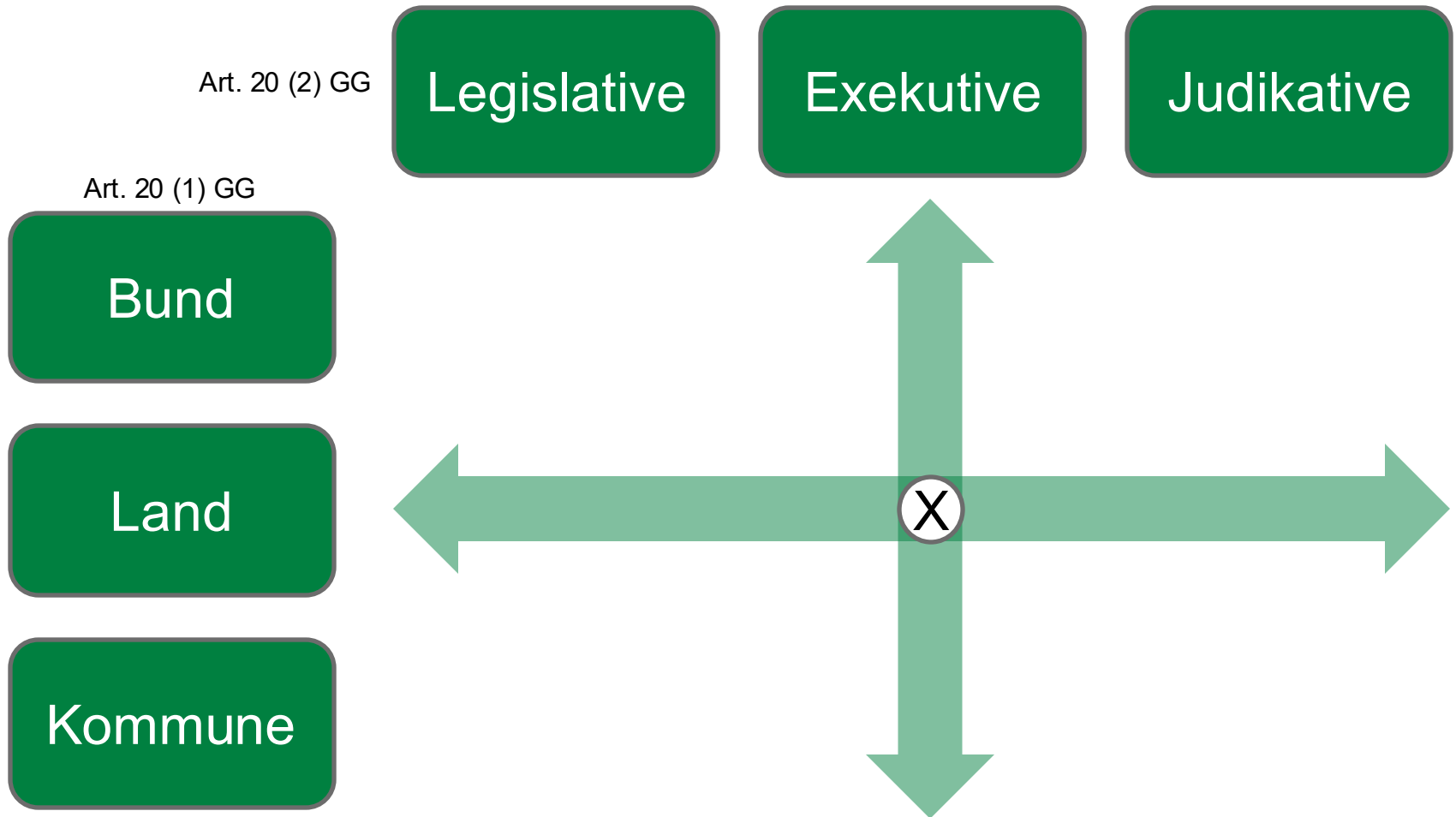
- FA für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie & FA für Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen
- Initial „kliniksozialisiert“ (D, CH)
- Zunehmende „Verwaltungssozialisierung“ (Gesundheitsamt FFM, Landesbeauftragter für Psychiatrie in B)
- Politisch engagiert bei B90/Grünen: ehemals LAG Sprecher Gesundheit und Soziales in B, Koordinator für Koalitionsverhandlungs-Fach AG Gesundheit und Pflege (2021) in B
- 12/21 bis 04/23 Staatssekretär für Gesundheit & Pflege bei der SenWGPG in Berlin
- 01/24 bis 12/24 Staatssekretär für Gesundheit, Integration & Soziales im MSGIV Brandenburg



S. Freud, Das Ich und das Es (1923),
Q: Wiki Commons

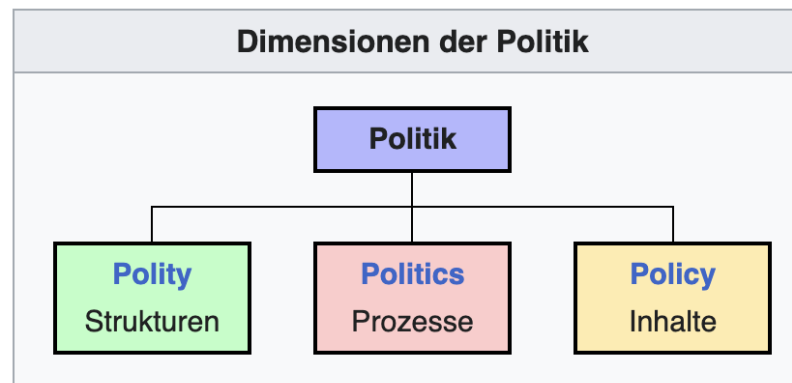
Wo verorte ich mich?

Staatskunde 101 – Horizontale und vertikale Gewaltenteilung in D



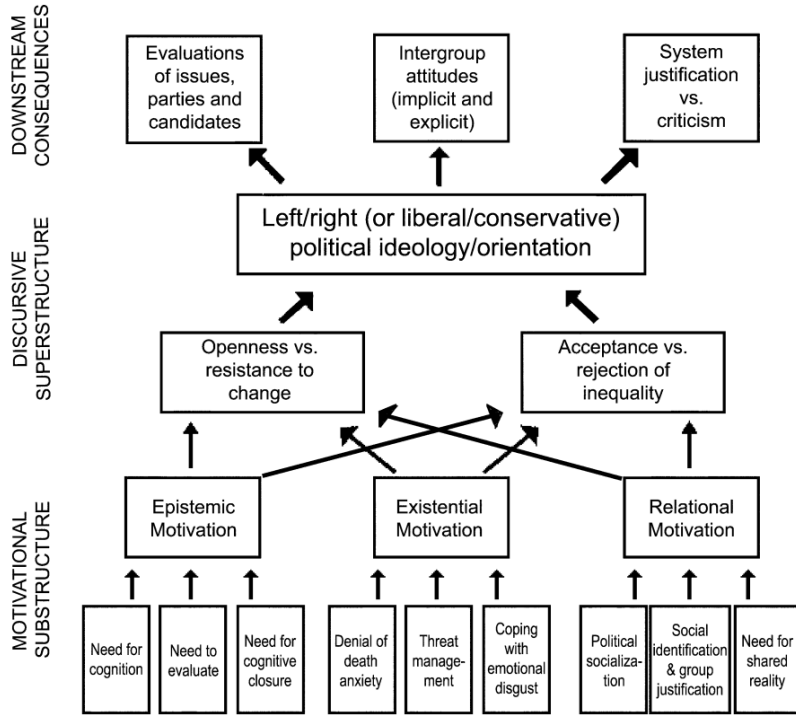
Es gibt nicht „DIE Politik“ bzw. „DIE/DEN Politiker:in“

- Vielfältige Definitionen von Politik
- Wikipedia: „Politik bezeichnet die Strukturen (Polity), Prozesse (Politics) und Inhalte (Policy) zur Regelung der Angelegenheiten eines Gemeinwesens durch allgemein verbindliche und somit in der Regel auf politischer Macht beruhende Entscheidungen. Politik regelt dabei insbesondere das öffentliche, aber teilweise auch das private (Zusammen-)Leben der Bürger, die Handlungen und Bestrebungen zur Führung des Gemeinwesens nach innen und außen sowie die Willensbildung und Entscheidungsfindung über Angelegenheiten des Gemeinwesens.“
- Man kann nicht kein:e politische:r Akteur:in sein – „homo politicus“



Q: Wikipedia

Vielfältige politische Identitäten



Key Figure

Illustrating a psychological taxonomy of political variation

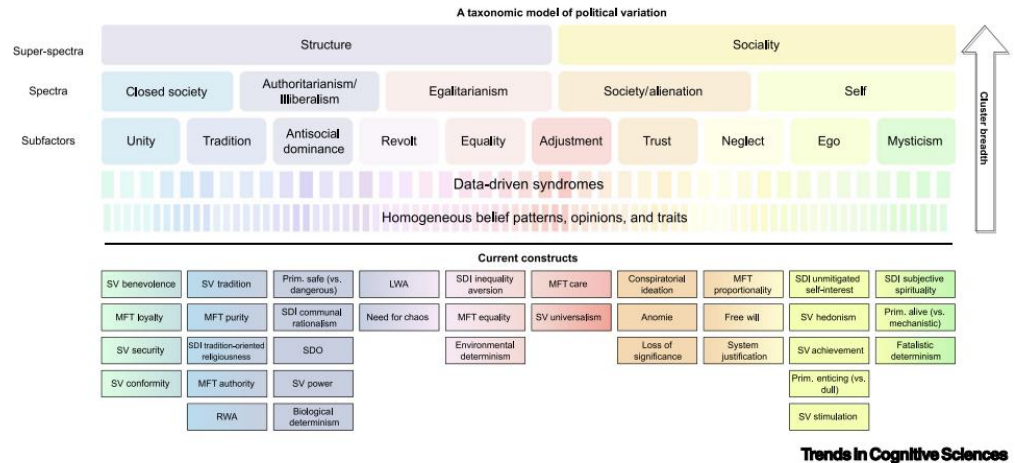
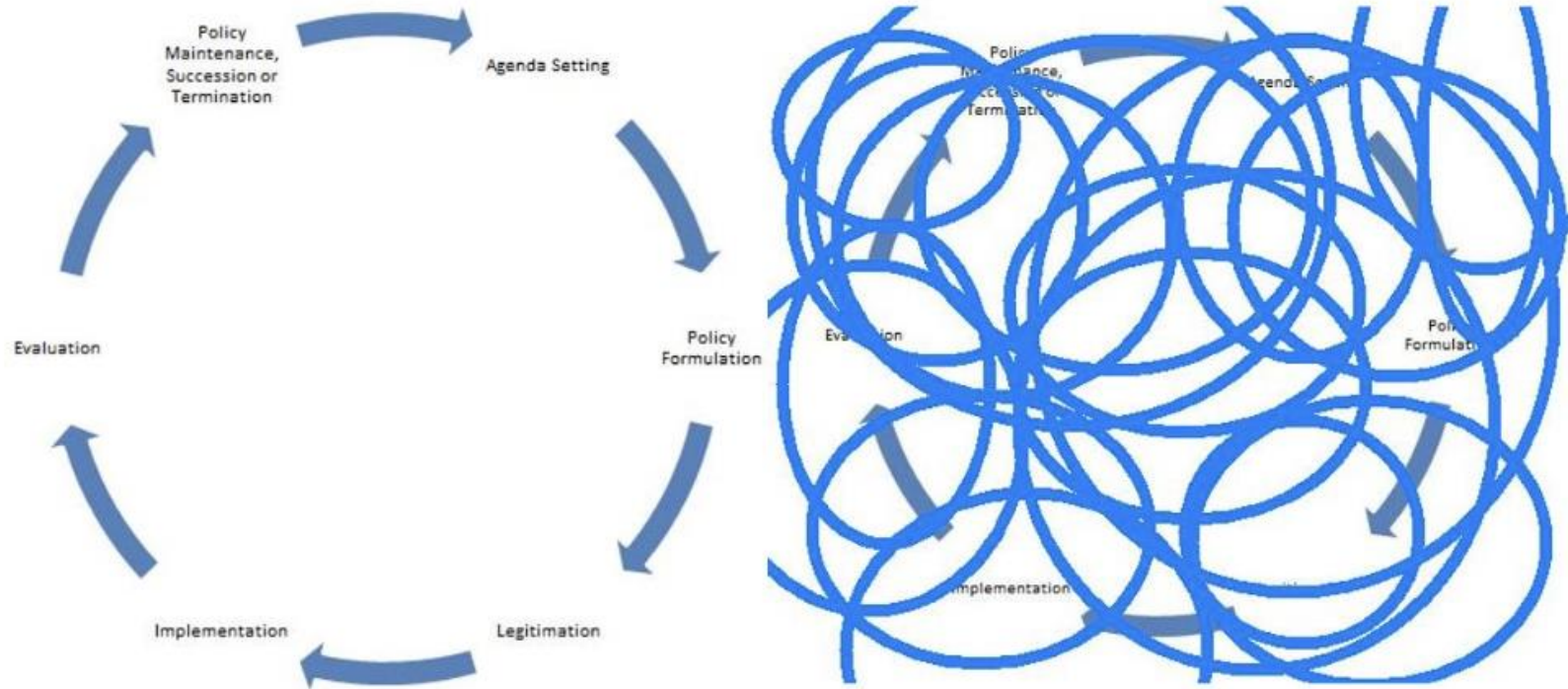


Figure 1
The motivational substructure, discursive superstructure, and downstream consequences of political ideology.

Head 2022

Costello 2023

Der Politikzyklus – Theorie und gelebte Erfahrung



<https://paulcairney.wordpress.com/2017/07/10/5-images-of-the-policy-process/>

Werte-basierte Politik

APPLYING VALUES AND IDENTITIES TO POLICYMAKING

For any policy initiative, ask yourself 'How does it correspond to citizens' most important values in life?'

This figure will help you think in a structured way about different values based on a model replicated in over 200 samples in 80 countries.

What are the core values of citizens?

Citizens' values can be divided into four general directions ('higher order values: Self-transcendence, Openness to change, Conservation, Self-enhancement').

What to do:

Think about how the policy problem is seen through the lens of each value. For example, how is someone who values Self-enhancement thinking about the facts, what would they like to know? What is their top concern?

Can we be more precise?

Going deeper will help you design policy that respects citizens' values. Each of the general value directions summarises several personal values.

What to do:

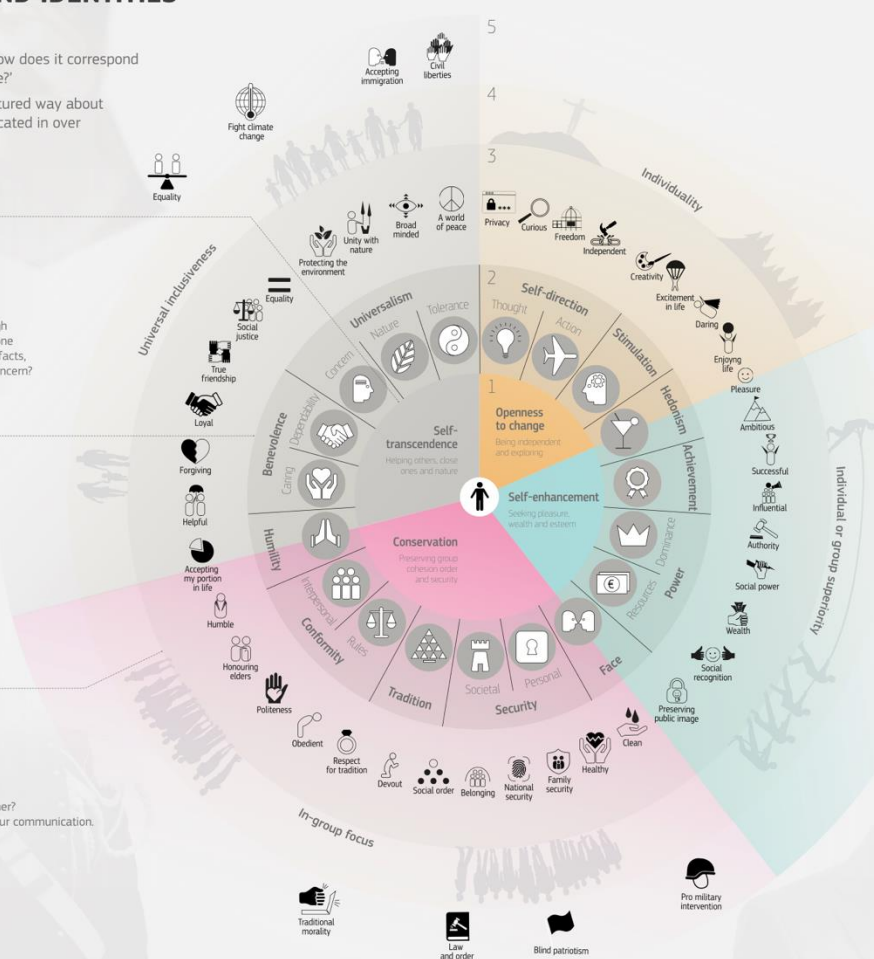
- Ask yourself 'What would a preferred solution to the problem look like through each of the values lenses?'
- What solutions would be especially problematic?'
- Are there solutions for all values or is a trade-off needed?

How to communicate policies?

Learning about how citizens and politicians describe policies in values terms will help make sense of the debate and communicate better.

What to do:

Listen to the debate about the policy issue and identify the values terms used. What values are expressed and how do they relate to each other? Where are values in tension? Apply this in own your communication.



HOW VALUES WORK	
Opposition effect Openness to change Conservation	Complementarity effect Stimulation Hedonism
If one value is very important for a person, he/she is less likely to attach importance to values further away on the circle.	If one value is very important for a person, he/she is more likely to attach importance to nearby values on the circle.
Instantiation effect Identify the values terms used during the debate	Values to social identity Some people are more prone to be interested in group perspectives more effective and more understandable.

Keep social identities in mind!
 Values are important, but citizens also care about what their social groups think and how they are affected. Social groups include family, local or religious communities, national identity as well as political parties.

What to do:
 Think about which groups are important to a policy issue, which are likely to enter the debate or be affected.

What's the big picture in politics?
 For each value, studies have shown a correlation to major political attitudes. Knowing these allows you to navigate hotly debated issues.

What to do:
 Understand the values behind each political attitude and learn how to address them when designing policies.

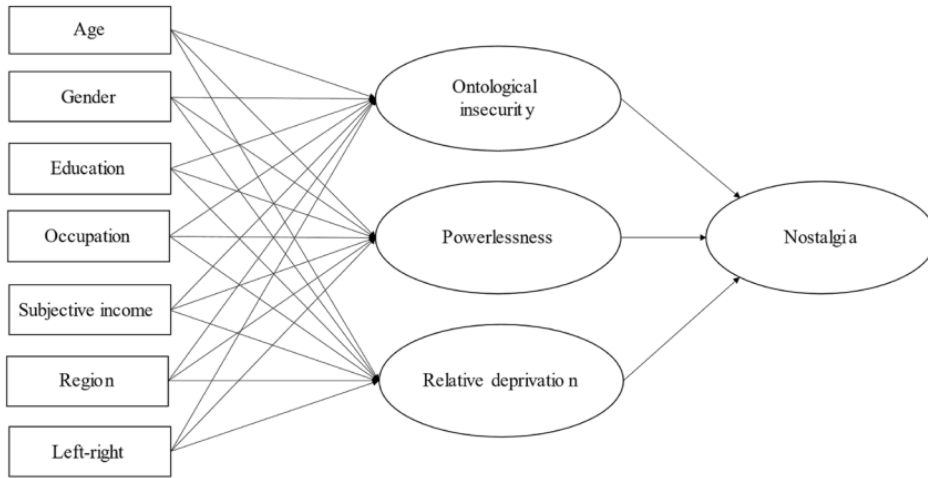
See full report: Schaffhölzl, M., Sordani, L., Mar, D., Sienkiewicz, M., Klemmer, J., Prihi, Des Santos, R., Vinagreiro Alves, H., Weichinski, E., Scheuermann, L. Values and identities - a policymaker's guide. EUR 30800 EN. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021. KI-Nr. 30800-EN-N. ISBN 978-92-76-40965-6. ISSN 1831-9424. doi:10.2760/649527_8K126150 - <https://europeanpublicdataopenness.eu/en/infrastructure>, doi:10.2760/649527_8K126150

Sources: Inzest, A., Jozef, A., Pisk, E., & Schwartz, S. (2014). Values and identity across theory (VIT): theoretical, methodological and empirical foundations. In R. Inzest, A. G. M. Broekwell, & S. Schwartz (Eds.), Identity across theory: identity, social action and social change. Cambridge University Press. Schwartz, S. H., Caprara, G. V., Vecchione, M., Bont, P., Bont, G., Caprara, M. G., Cicouani, J., Amodeo, H., Boscagli, C., Lippinger, J. E., Marnett, C., Miori, J., Pithers, K., Pithers, T., Schmitt, H., Silvestre, J., Todorova, C., Todorova, M., ... Schwartz, S. (2014). Basic Human Values and Social Identities in Political Issues: A Cross-National Study in 15 Countries. Political Behavior, 36(4), 899-930. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11202-013-9255-x> Schwartz, S. H., Cieciuch, J., Vecchione, M., Tomin, C., Dolenec, J., & Bont, G. (2017). Value tradeoffs predict and predict behavior: validating the 20 refined values in 14 countries. European Journal of Social Psychology, 47(3), 241-258. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.2017>



Q: https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/blog/understanding-values-policymaking-challenges_en (2022)

Nostalgie



Public Opinion Quarterly (2024), Vol. 88, No. 4, 1121–1140

Nostalgia in Politics

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³Professor, Department of Political Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, US

Abstract Throughout the 2016 presidential campaign, Donald Trump promised to voters that, if elected, he would “make America great again.” Trump’s explicitly nostalgic appeal was rooted in the collective perception, shared by at least some voters, that life was better (and simpler) in the past. Nostalgic appeals have a long history in American politics. Trump’s “Make America Great Again” (MAGA) slogan was co-opted from Reagan’s “let’s make America great again.” Despite their long history, we suspect that, as nostalgic appeals have become central to the Republican Party’s messaging, nostalgia-susceptible voters have sorted into the Republican Party. Recently, scholars have attempted to better understand the political consequences of nostalgia on voting for populist parties, both in general and specifically for Donald Trump. We make three contributions to the literature. First, using an open-ended prompt, we consider more carefully what people mean when they say they long for the “good old days.” Second, we use these open-ended responses to inform our measurement of nostalgia and whether it reflects a longing for the past or pessimism about the future. In doing so, we show the importance of religiosity and media consumption (i.e., Fox News) as predictors of individual-level nostalgia. Third, we connect our measure of nostalgia to vote choice during the 2022 midterm election—demonstrating that the effects are broader than support for Donald Trump. Overall, we contend that if one is to fully understand contemporary politics, one needs to know how nostalgia influences political attitudes and behaviors.

Until recently, the field of political science has largely ignored nostalgia and its effect on political behavior; however, the global rise of populist politicians making nostalgic appeals to voters (Betz and Johnson 2004;

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Advance Access publication February 13, 2025
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<https://doi.org/10.1093/poq/nfa014>

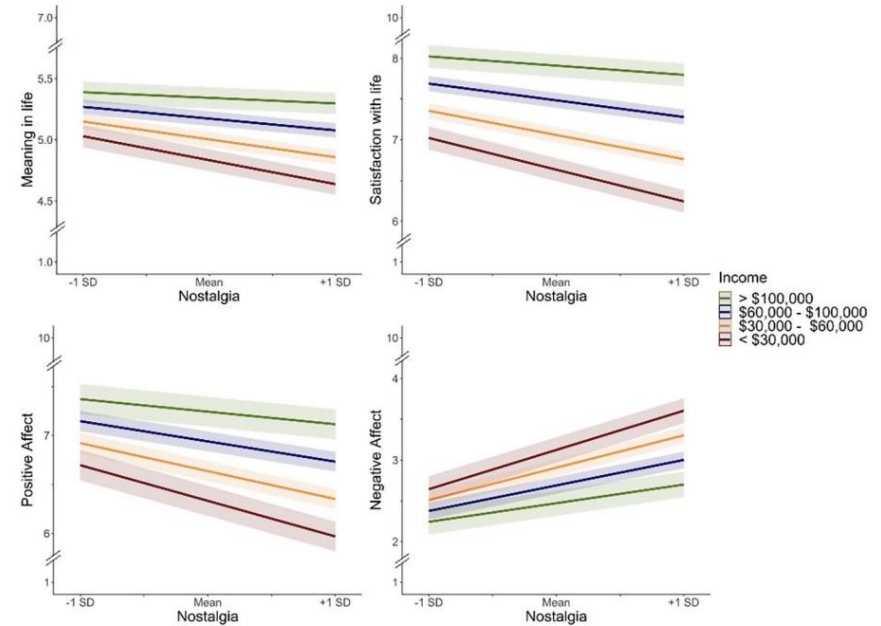
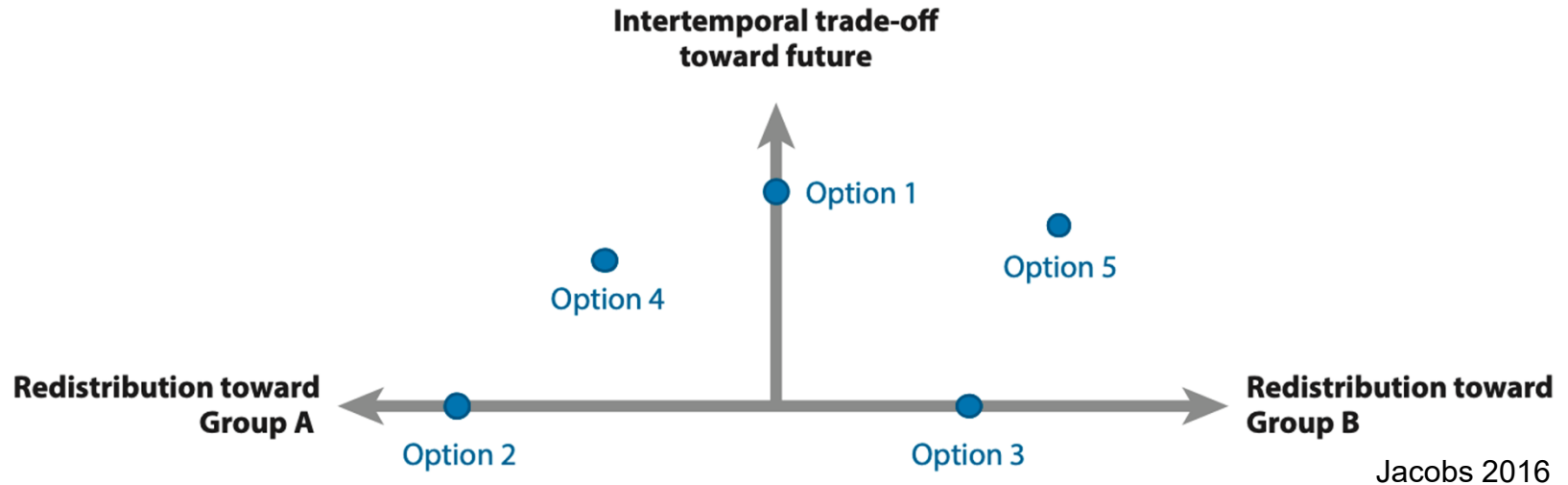


Fig. 1 Interactive effects of nostalgia and income on well-being. Note: Dashed lines indicate the figures are zoomed in to more easily display the direction of the relationships. The negative relationships between nostalgia and well-being are stronger among lower income households than among higher income households

Newman 2022

Zeitenwenden – Zeitperspektive



ARTICLE

THE TIME OF POLITICS, THE POLITICS OF TIME, AND POLITICIZED TIME: AN INTRODUCTION TO CHRONOPOLITICS

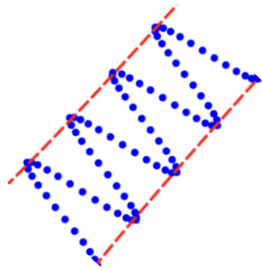
FERNANDO ESPOSITO AND TOBIAS BECKER¹

ABSTRACT

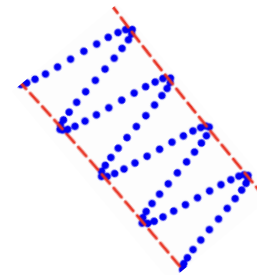
Time is so deeply interwoven with all aspects of politics that its centrality to the political is frequently overlooked. For one, politics has its own times and rhythms. Secondly, time can be an object and an instrument of politics. Thirdly, temporal attributes are used not only to differentiate basic political principles but also to legitimize or delegitimize politics. Finally, politics aims at realizing futures in the present or preventing them from materializing. Consequently, the relationship between politics and time encompasses a broad spectrum of phenomena and processes that cry out for historicization. In our introduction to this *History and Theory* theme issue on chronopolitics, we argue that the concept of chronopolitics makes it possible to do this and, in the process, to move the operation of rethinking historical temporalities from the periphery toward the center of historiographical attention as well as to engage in a dialogue with scholars from a wide range of disciplines. To this end, we propose a broad concept of chronopolitics by discussing existing definitions, by distinguishing between three central dimensions of chronopolitics (the time of politics, the politics of time, and politicized time), and by systematizing possible approaches to studying chronopolitics.

- Zeitperspektive(n) in ihren Möglichkeiten und Beschränkungen
- Future Literacy
- Was ist wann machbar?
- Eigene/Gruppenzeitwahrnehmung
- Zeitwahrnehmung in der Bevölkerung
- Synchronisation
- Etc.

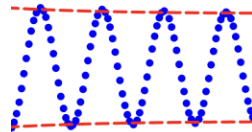
Oszillationen



Psychopolitik



Politik für die
Psyche



Psychopolitik

PsychoPOLTIK

Sicherheit – Law & Order



Menü

ZEIT ONLINE

Abo testen

Psychiatrie in Bayern

Aktenkundig psychisch krank

Patienten sollen bei der Polizei gemeldet und Daten fünf Jahre gespeichert werden: Fachleute sind schockiert vom bayerischen Entwurf eines neuen Psychiatriegesetzes.

Von Felicitas Wilke

18. April 2018, 7:22 Uhr

680 Zusammenfassen

TAGESSPIEGEL
BACKGROUND

Gesundheit & E-Health

PSYCHISCHE GESUNDHEIT

Mehr Unterstützung – und gleichzeitig mehr Kontrolle?

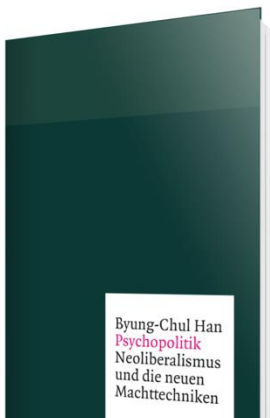
Bedarfsplanungsreformen, bessere Übergänge im Arbeitsmarkt und die Finanzierung der Weiterbildung in der Psychotherapie – der Koalitionsvertrag deckt die großen Brände in der psychiatrisch-psychotherapeutischen Versorgung ab. Auffällig ist aber die starke Verknüpfung von psychischen Erkrankungen und innerer Sicherheit.



von Nantke Garrelts

veröffentlicht am 07.05.2025

Psychopolitik – eine Facette



Byung-Chul Han
Psychopolitik
Neoliberalismus
und die neuen
Machttechniken

S. Fischer/Wissenschaft

„Die smarte Macht schmiegt sich der Psyche an, statt sie zu disziplinieren. Sie erlegt uns kein Schweigen auf. Vielmehr fordert sie uns permanent dazu auf, mitzuteilen, zu teilen, zu übernehmen, unsere Meinungen, Bedürfnisse, Wünsche und Vorlieben zu kommunizieren und unser Leben zu erzählen. Diese freundliche Macht ist gleichsam mächtig als die repressive Macht. Sie entzieht sich jeder Sichtbarkeit. Die heutige Krise der Freiheit besteht darin, dass wir es mit einer Machttechnik zu tun haben, die die Freiheit nicht negiert oder unterdrückt, sondern sie ausbeutet.“

NATURE | 04 2022 October 2028

FEATURE

The mental wealth of nations

Countries must learn how to capitalize on their citizens' cognitive resources if they are to prosper, both economically and socially. Early interventions will be key.

John Bredenkamp, Corey C. Cooper, John Field, Udo Grewenig, Hannah A. Huppert, Rachel Jenkins, Hannah S. Jones, Tom B. Kirkwood, Barbara L. Sahlin and Sany M. Thomas

To prosper and flourish in a rapidly changing world, we must make the most of all our resources — both mental and material. Globalization and its associated demands for competitiveness are increasing the pressures in our working lives. Added to this are the demands from evolving family structures and increased care responsibilities, both for children and for older relatives. And increased life expectancy in most industrialized nations means that even greater numbers of people will be at risk of degenerative disorders in old age.

The UK Government Office for Science is the work announcing the findings of a peer-reviewed study: the Foresight Project on Mental Capital and Wellbeing. This used

state-of-the-art scientific and other evidence to investigate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in the next 20 years. The report provides an independent assessment that is intended to inform policy-makers both in the United Kingdom and around the world.

The project tracks the implications of future changes to our mental development from cradle to grave. Taking two years to complete, it has involved more than 450 experts and stakeholders from many disciplines and from 16 countries. Eighty three reviewed papers summarize the latest evidence, and international workshops have brought together experts and policy-makers to discuss what can be done to address the challenges. Although we project focused on the United Kingdom, the challenges of depression, dementia, learning difficulties and mental ill health are evident worldwide. The project therefore has far-reaching implications for the onset of an individual's life, for societies and for nations. Five reports examine the evidence base and a final report sets out the overall findings and options for policy, which are summarized here. All reports are available at <http://foresight.com/49040m>. Box 1 shows some of the key findings.

Defining mental health
The project looked at two main aspects of mental health: mental capital and mental well-being. Mental capital encompasses both cognitive and emotional resources. It includes people's cognitive ability, their flexibility and efficiency at learning, and their 'emotional intelligence' or social skills and resilience in the face of stress. The term therefore captures key dimensions of the dimension that allows both low and high individual ability to contribute to society and to experience a high quality of life. Mental well-being, on the other hand, is a dynamic that allows individuals to learn and to develop their potential, work productively and creatively, build strong and positive relationships with others and contribute to their society.

However, the two concepts are intimately linked both throughout life and across different areas of the project. Positive emotional states or a generally positive approach to life are associated with greater cognitive performance, thinking and a greater openness to learning, and these qualities are particularly important during the development of mental capital in childhood and adolescence. Early learning in children can increase their resilience to stress and common mental disorders. Later in life, this resilience helps to engender well-being at work and later in old age. And older individuals who report higher levels of well-being also have better cognitive function, even when adjustment has been made for other possible explanatory factors, such as socio-demographic variables, health and lifestyle¹.

Thus, having a nation develop and see its mental capital not only has a significant effect on its economic competitiveness and prosperity, it is also important for mental health and well-being and social cohesion and inclusion. Because they are so closely linked, mental health and well-being should both therefore be considered when developing policies and designing interventions.

The project's two key strategies for understanding the evidence and identifying ways forward. These were a particular area of focus were childhood development, mental health and well-being at work, and making the most of cognitive resources in old age.

Progression through life
Evidence on childhood learning difficulties shows that, left untreated, very small initial differences in the sensory processing systems used by the brain to learn can lead to significant problems later in life. Solving input-output and auditory processing, for example, can give rise to developmental delays, which can have significant negative effects on a person's learning life. Moreover, the interactive nature of the developing brain means that a problem in one sensory area can affect development in other areas. By late childhood, it can be hard to identify the core problem. The cognitive problems experienced by a child with a learning difficulty can lead to poor self-esteem, or to frustration that results in a child withdrawing from learning and lacking the motivation to learn. If a problem is identified late in life, it often hinders the child's ability to realize the full potential of their mental capital and well-being.

The brain undergoes significant structural and functional changes during adolescence², the formation of two synapse peaks at around 9–12 years, followed by years of 'pruning' of synapses that are surplus or underused. In

Article Measuring human capital using global learning data

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03323-7> Noam Angrist¹, Simeon Djankov¹, Pisselotti K. Goldburg^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000}

Received: 4 February 2020
Accepted: 3 February 2021
Published online: 10 March 2021

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Human capital — that is, resources associated with the knowledge and skills of individuals — is a critical component of economic development¹. Learning metrics that are comparable for countries globally are necessary to understand and track the formation of human capital. The increasing use of international achievement tests is an important step in this direction². However, such tests are administered primarily in developed countries³, limiting our ability to analyse learning patterns in developing countries that may have the most to gain from the formation of human capital. Here we bridge this gap by constructing a globally comparable database of 164 countries from 2000 to 2021. The data represent 98% of the global population and developing economies comprise two-thirds of the included countries. Using this dataset, we show that global progress in learning — a priority Sustainable Development Goal⁴ — has been limited, despite increasing enrolment in primary and secondary education. Using an accounting exercise that includes a direct measure of schooling quality, we estimate that the role of human capital in explaining income differences across countries ranges from a fifth to half; this result has an intermediate position in the wide range of estimates provided in earlier papers in the literature^{5–7}. Moreover, we show that average estimates mask considerable heterogeneity associated with income grouping across countries and regions. This heterogeneity highlights the importance of including countries at various stages of economic development when analysing the role of human capital in economic development. Finally, we show that our database provides a measure of human capital that is more closely associated with economic growth than current measures that are included in the Penn world tables version 9.0⁸ and the human development index of the United Nations⁹.

The notion of human capital was mentioned as early as 1776¹⁰ and formalized two centuries later¹¹. Ever since, researchers have explored the role of human capital in economic development. For decades, studies used measures of schooling as a proxy for human capital^{12–14}. This applies even to the most prominent index of human capital at states that is used by the United Nations human development index (HDI) and other high-income countries. This limitation is due to the absence of comparable measures of learning in low- and middle-income countries. Existing measures exclude a considerable portion of the global population. In this article we bridge this gap. We introduce a database of globally comparable learning outcomes for 164 countries covering 98% of the global population from 2000 to 2021. This is one of the largest and most current global learning databases, one of the first to disaggregate learning results by gender and to introduce methodological improvements such as the inclusion of mathematics and reading, and to use mean scores. The database, referred to as the Harmonized Learning Outcomes (HLO) database, is available for public use and updates are expected every 2 to 3 years as new learning data become available.

Several studies have suggested that when human capital is measured by schooling, it does not deliver the returns predicted by growth models. However, when measured by learning, human capital is more strongly associated with growth^{15–17}. To date, most of the effort to measure learning has focused on high-income countries. This limitation is due to the absence of comparable measures of learning in low- and middle-income countries. Existing measures exclude a considerable portion of the global population. In this article we bridge this gap. We introduce a database of globally comparable learning outcomes for 164 countries covering 98% of the global population from 2000 to 2021. This is one of the largest and most current global learning databases, one of the first to disaggregate learning results by gender and to introduce methodological improvements such as the inclusion of mathematics and reading, and to use mean scores. The database, referred to as the Harmonized Learning Outcomes (HLO) database, is available for public use and updates are expected every 2 to 3 years as new learning data become available.

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Commentary BMJ Global Health Building systemic resilience, productivity and well-being: a Mental Wealth perspective

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Adam Okipinski,¹⁸ Goran Ujcar,¹⁹ John Buchanan,^{20,21} Roy Green,²²
Sebastian Rosenberg,²³ Allan Fels,^{24,25} Ian B. Hickie,^{26,27}

Abstract
The concept of mental wealth is a new paradigm for understanding the relationship between mental health, cognitive and emotional resources, and economic growth. It is a holistic approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of mental health, cognitive and emotional resources, and economic growth. It is a paradigm that is based on the idea that mental health is not just a personal issue, but a societal one. It is a paradigm that is based on the idea that mental health is not just a medical issue, but a social one. It is a paradigm that is based on the idea that mental health is not just a personal issue, but a societal one. It is a paradigm that is based on the idea that mental health is not just a medical issue, but a social one.

Introduction
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Discussion
The concept of mental wealth is a new paradigm for understanding the relationship between mental health, cognitive and emotional resources, and economic growth. It is a holistic approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of mental health, cognitive and emotional resources, and economic growth. It is a paradigm that is based on the idea that mental health is not just a personal issue, but a societal one. It is a paradigm that is based on the idea that mental health is not just a medical issue, but a social one. It is a paradigm that is based on the idea that mental health is not just a personal issue, but a societal one. It is a paradigm that is based on the idea that mental health is not just a medical issue, but a social one.

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Occurrence, mortality, and economic burden of brain disorders in Denmark, 2015–2021: a population-based cohort study

Gelis Harðal Haldrup^{1,2}, Thomas Borge Rasmussen³, Jan Holten Skjoldager⁴, Jens Olsen⁵, Anik Stårup⁶, Søren Pappalardo⁷, Henrik Tøft Sørensen⁸, and Christian Vinje Christensen⁹

Abstract
Brain disorders (neurological and mental disorders) are common and burdensome diseases. We examined occurrence, mortality, and economic burden of brain disorders in Denmark from 2015 to 2021.

Methods
We conducted a nationwide population-based cohort study using individual-level registry data. We examined the prevalence of any brain disorder and 25 individual brain disorders for each year from 2015 to 2021 and incidence for 2015–2017 and 2019–2021. We computed age-sex hazard ratios (HRs) for all-cause mortality by comparing individuals with brain disorders to matched controls without and calculated attributable direct and indirect costs (i.e., economic burden) of brain disorders.

Findings
The prevalence of any brain disorder in Denmark was 1,893,119/7,955,540 = 23.8% in 2015, increasing to 2,059,832/8,566,666 = 24.0% in 2021. The most prevalent conditions were depression (793,193/8,566,666 = 9.3%), sleep disorders (788,209/8,566,666 = 9.2%), and headache (661,353/8,566,666 = 7.7%) in 2021. The incidence rate of any brain disorder was 1792 and 1838 per 100,000 person-years in 2015–2016 and 2018–2021, respectively. The one-year HR of mortality for any brain disorder was 5.35 (95% confidence interval [CI] 5.4, 5.8) for 2015–2017 and 5.3 (95% CI 5.2, 5.4) for 2019–2021. The total attributable direct costs for individuals with any brain disorder were €7.5 billion in both 2015 and 2021. Total indirect costs increased from €17.7 billion in 2015 to €23.2 billion in 2021.

Interpretation
Brain disorders remain common, with a levelled higher one-year mortality compared to persons without brain disorders. While total direct costs were similar in 2015 and 2021, total indirect costs increased over this period.

Keywords
Brain disorders, mortality, economic burden, population-based cohort study, Denmark, 2015–2021.

Introduction
Disorders of the brain include neurologic diseases and mental disorders. In 2021, the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study identified neurological disorders as the primary cause of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs). Such prevalence estimates may vary according to low brain disorders are identified. In a Danish study estimating the occurrence, mortality, and cost of brain disorders in 2015, 20% of Danish residents alive on January 1, 2015, had been diagnosed in hospital with at least one brain disorder. The brain disorders in the Danish study were also associated with substantial costs. E.g., the direct costs of healthcare attributed to brain

health researchers endeavour to improve health outcomes and foster more resilient societies, and business and economic policy audiences seek to promote productivity and economic prosperity. This paper advocates for a more interconnected approach. It urges global public health and business audiences

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Was ist gesund?

Von statisch zu dynamisch....

CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION¹

THE STATES Parties to this Constitution declare, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, that the following principles are basic to the happiness, harmonious relations and security of all peoples:

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

What is health? The ability to adapt

Health is not a "state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being". And nor is it "merely the absence of disease or infirmity". The first part of this formulation is enshrined in WHO's famous founding constitution, adopted in 1946. It was supposed to provide a transformative vision of "health for all", one that went beyond the prevailing negative conception of health based on an "absence" of pathology. But neither definition will do in an era marked by new understandings of disease at molecular, individual, and societal levels. Given that we now know the important influence of the genome in disease, even the most optimistic health advocate surely

for a more realistic understanding of what it means to be healthy. The fact is that one cannot be healthy in an unhealthy society.

Health certainly has to encompass these complex determinants of illness. But to say this can induce a feeling of fatigue, even defeat. The obstacles to a minimum quantity of health seem so huge and so complex that it is almost impossible for a single doctor to have any influence on their effects. But if we take a more modest view of what health means, perhaps we may be able to transcend the complexities of disease and offer a very practical mission for modern medicine.



See Series page 837

BMJ

BMJ 2011;343:d4163 doi: 10.1136/bmj.d4163

Page 1 of 3

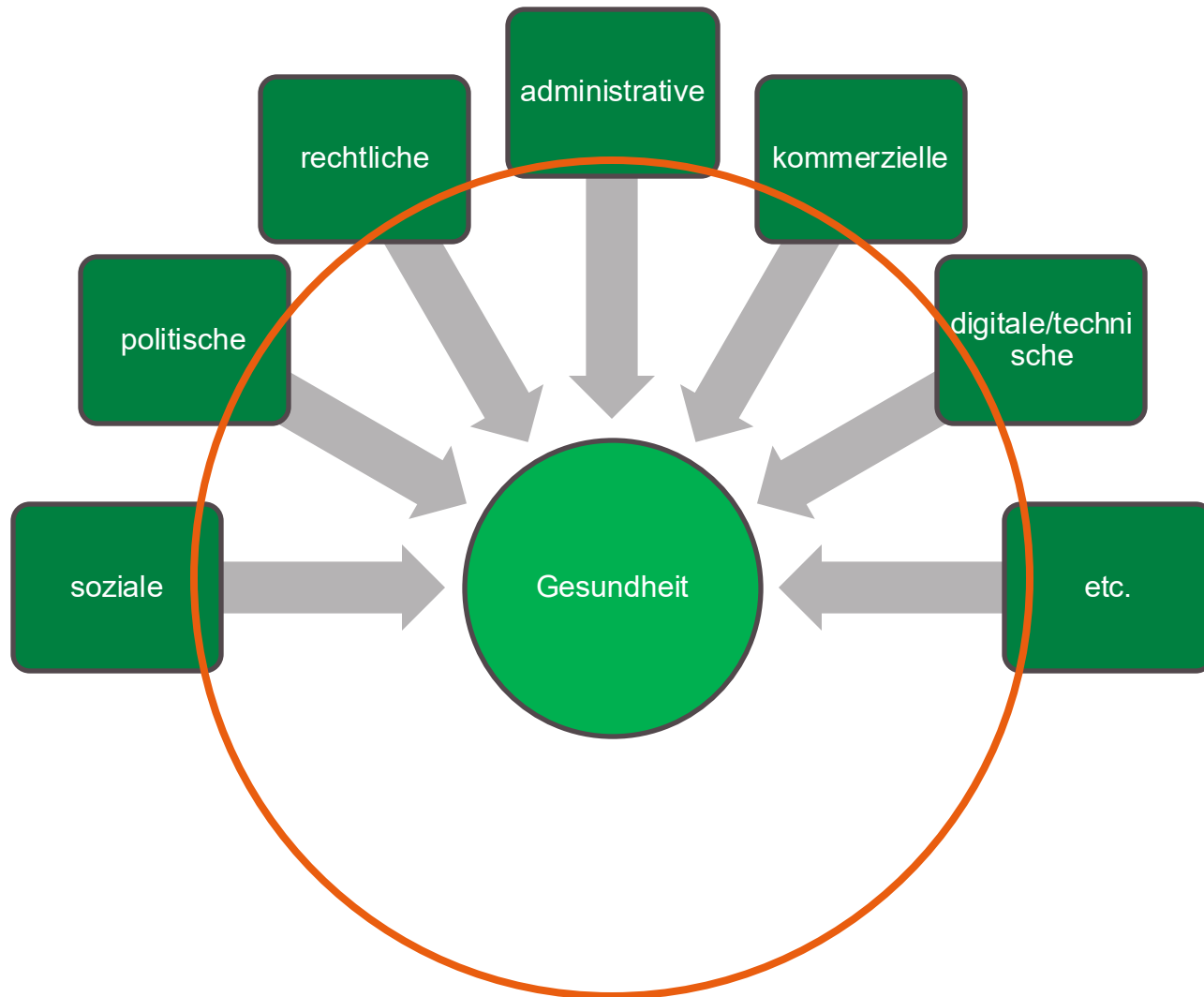
ANALYSIS

How should we define health?

The WHO definition of health as complete wellbeing is no longer fit for purpose given the rise of chronic disease. **Machteld Huber and colleagues** propose changing the emphasis towards the ability to adapt and self manage in the face of social, physical, and emotional challenges

- Herkömmliche Definitionen von Gesundheit unzureichend und nicht an der Lebensrealität der Menschen orientiert
- Gesundheit als Ziel oder als Mittel zum Ziel?
- Individuelle (und gemeinschaftliche) Fähigkeit zu Anpassung, Selbstwirksamkeit und Gedeihen bei sozialen, physischen und emotionalen Herausforderungen (z.B. Huber et al. 2011)

Determinanten von Gesundheit



Vom bio-psycho-sozialen Modell (Engel, 1976) zu den soziale Determinanten (psychischer) Gesundheit

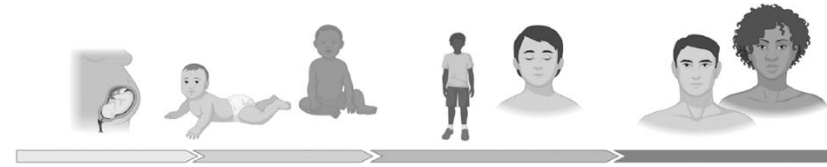
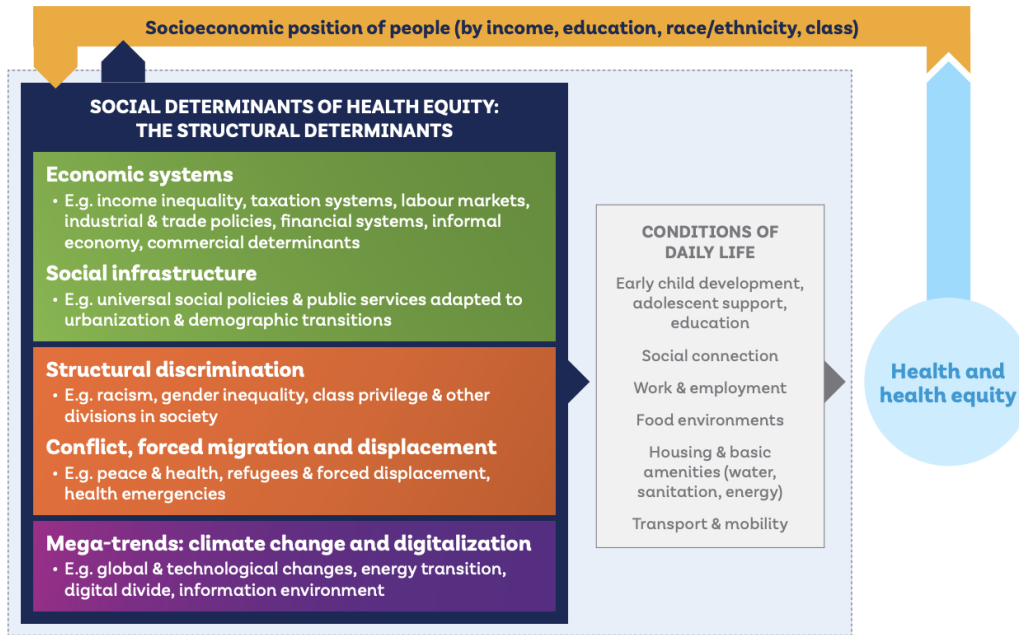


FIG. 1: Social determinants of health equity as outlined in this report



WHO 2025

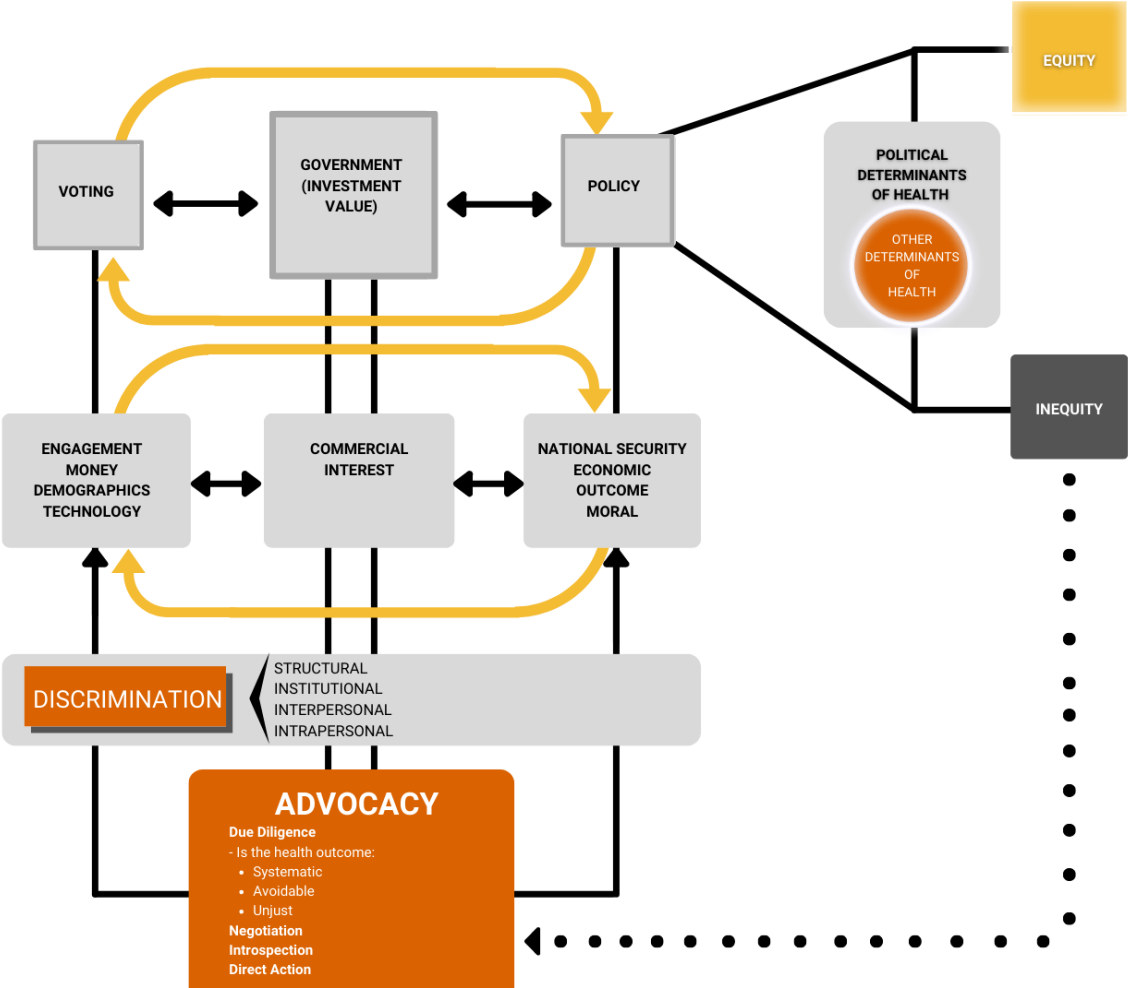
		Early life	Childhood	Adolescence through to adulthood
Social determinants	Individual and household	Prenatal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal stress and mental health Obstetric complications Poor nutrition Socioeconomic status Racial discrimination Smoking, alcohol and substance use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family discord Single-parent households Children of adolescent mothers Bullying and victimization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullying and victimization Loneliness and isolation Leaving school early Lower educational attainment Gender and sex-based discrimination Unemployment
	Wider environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maltreatment and neglect Household dysfunction Economic hardship Parental mental health Racism Structural discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School-level bonding Moving frequently
Primary prevention	Universal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early life home visit programs Prenatal and postnatal maternal support Nutritional supplements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School-based interventions (e.g., mental health literacy, reducing stigma, encouraging help-seeking) Teacher gatekeeping training The <i>Good Behaviour Game</i> for reducing disruptive behaviour in school settings Parenting interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct economic interventions (e.g., <i>Oportunidades</i>) Parenting and family interventions
	Selected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prenatal and postnatal maternal support Early life home visit programs delivered to low-income families, young mothers, those socially isolated or from racially minoritized backgrounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School-based interventions: cognitive behavioural therapy; mindfulness-based programs Parenting interventions (e.g., <i>Triple P</i>; <i>Incredible Years</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychosocial and community-based interventions delivered to refugees
	Indicated		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood regeneration Place-based interventions (e.g., <i>Moving To Opportunity</i> program) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early detection services for children and young people with subthreshold symptoms and/or familial vulnerability Cognitive behavioural therapy Family interventions

Kirkbride et al. 2024

Figure 2 Summary of the social determinants of mental health and disorder and of the main primary prevention strategies

Politische Determinanten

POLITICAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH MODEL



Dawes 2020

Blick in die USA



Public policy and health in the Trump era

Stefly Woolhandler*, David U Himmelstein*, Sameer Ahmed, Zina Bailey, Mary T Bassett, Michael Bird, Jacob Bir, David Bro, Glenn Caruquillo, Merlin Chowkwaryan, Samuel L Dickman, Samantha Fisher, Adam Gaffney, Sandra Galen, Richard N Gottlieb, Kevin Grumbach, Gordon Guyatt, Helena Hansen, Philip J Lanigan, Michael Lighty†, Martin McKee, Danny McCormick, Alicia McGregor, Rosa Mira, Juliana E Monti, Jon S Muliyil, Mounir Nour, Linda Price, Alvin Sosa, David Schiff, Martin Shugart, Lella Toppo, Alexander von Steinhilber

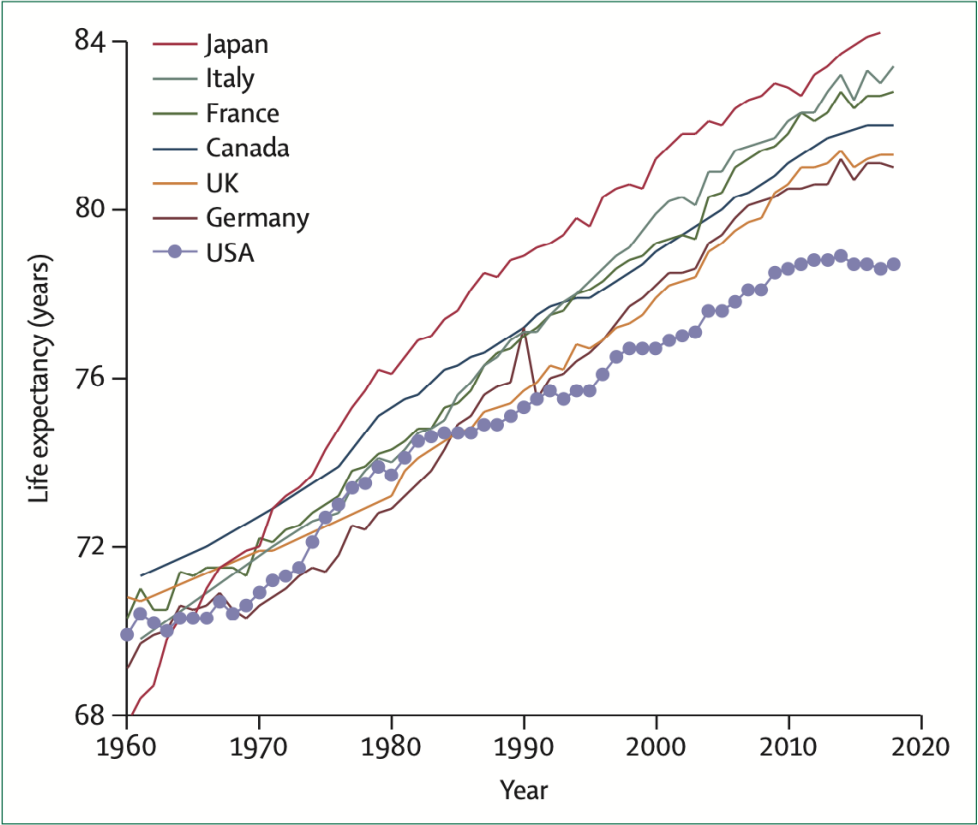


Figure 1: Life expectancy at birth in the USA and other G7 countries (1960–2018)

Woolhandler et al. 2021

Wiederkehr der Exklusionsagenda

The New York Times

<p>accessible activism activists advocacy advocate advocates affirming care all-inclusive allyship anti-racism antiracist assigned at birth assigned female at birth assigned male at birth at risk barrier barriers belong bias biased biased toward biases biases towards biologically female biologically male BIPOC Black breastfeed + people breastfeed + person chestfeed + people chestfeed + person clean energy climate crisis climate science commercial sex worker community diversity community equity confirmation bias cultural competence cultural differences cultural heritage cultural sensitivity culturally appropriate culturally responsive DEI DEIA DEIAB DEIJ disabilities disability</p>	<p>discriminated discrimination discriminatory disparity diverse diverse backgrounds diverse communities diverse community diverse group diverse groups diversified diversify diversifying diversity enhance the diversity enhancing diversity environmental quality equal opportunity equality equitable equitableness equity ethnicity excluded exclusion expression female females feminism fostering inclusivity GBV gender gender based gender based violence gender diversity gender identity gender ideology gender-affirming care genders Gulf of Mexico hate speech health disparity health equity hispanic minority historically identity immigrants implicit bias implicit biases inclusion</p>	<p>inclusive inclusive leadership inclusiveness inclusivity increase diversity increase the diversity indigenous community inequalities inequality inequitable inequities inequity injustice institutional intersectional intersectionality key groups key people key populations Latinx LGBT LGBTQ marginalize marginalized men who have sex with men mental health minorities minority most risk MSM multicultural Mx Native American non-binary nonbinary oppression oppressive orientation people + uterus people-centered care person-centered person-centered care polarization political pollution pregnant people pregnant person pregnant persons prejudice</p>	<p>privilege privileges promote diversity promoting diversity pronoun pronouns prostitute race race and ethnicity racial racial diversity racial identity racial inequality racial justice racially racism segregation sense of belonging sex sexual preferences sexuality social justice sociocultural socioeconomic status stereotype stereotypes systemic systemically they/ them trans transgender transsexual trauma traumatic tribal unconscious bias underappreciated underprivileged underrepresentation underrepresented underserved undervalued victim victims vulnerable populations women women and underrepresented</p>
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Notes: Some terms listed with a plus sign represent combinations of words that, when used together, acknowledge transgender people, which is not in keeping with the current federal government's position that there are only two, immutable sexes. Any term collected above was included on at least one agency's list, which does not necessarily imply that other agencies are also discouraged from using it.

Q: NYT, 05.03.25 <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2025/03/07/us/trump-federal-agencies-websites-words-dei.html>

npr.org/sections/shots-health-news/2024/11/13/nx-s1-5188664/trump-mental-institution-tent-city-addiction-unhoused

SHOTS - HEALTH NEWS

Trump would like to bring back mental institutions, but experts are skeptical

NOVEMBER 13, 2024 · 9:00 AM ET

By Katia Riddle

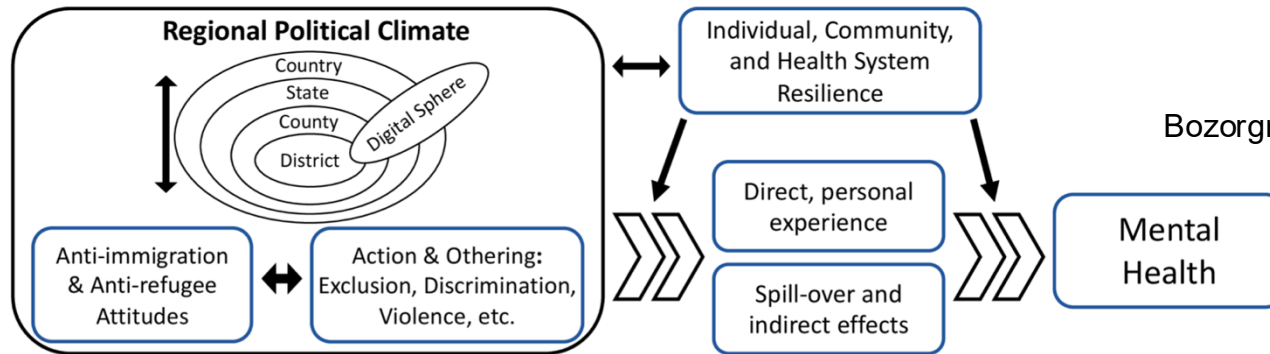


A homeless encampment in Los Angeles in July 2024.

Qian Weizhon/VCG via Getty Images

Donald Trump (11/24): „And for those who are severely mentally ill and deeply disturbed, we will bring them back to mental institutions, where they belong.“

Politische Determinanten – Bsp. Migration



Bozorgmehr et al. 2023

Figure 2 Conceptual framework of local political climate and direct and indirect health effects.

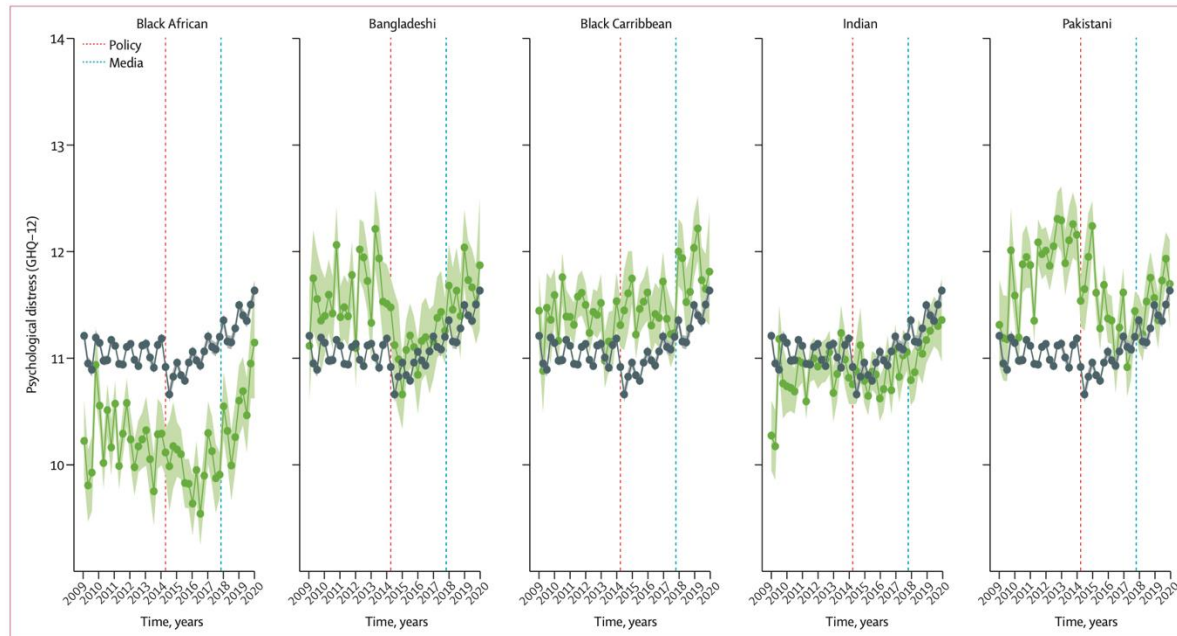


Figure: Effects of the hostile environment policy on mental ill health across different ethnic groups compared with people of White ethnicity
Green data points and lines represent mean GHQ-12 scores from the respective ethnic minority groups; black data points and lines represent mean GHQ-12 scores from the White ethnicity group. The red dashed line shows the implementation of the Immigration Act 2014 and the blue dashed line shows the start of the Windrush scandal media coverage. GHQ-12=General Health Questionnaire 12-item version.

Jeffery et al. 2024

Polizeirecht: Gefahrenabwehr

Allg. Preuß. Landrecht (1794)

Polizeivollzugsordnung (1919)

Landesgesetze (ASOG)

n. §70 GG

UBGs/PsychKGs als *Lex specialis*

NRW 1969, BE 1985

§. 2. Dem Staate kommt es also zu, zur Handhabung der Gerechtigkeit, zur Vorsorge für diejenigen, welche sich selbst nicht vorstehn können, und zur Verhütung sowohl, als Bestrafung der Verbrechen, die nöthigen Anstalten zu treffen.

Polizeigerichtsbarkeit.

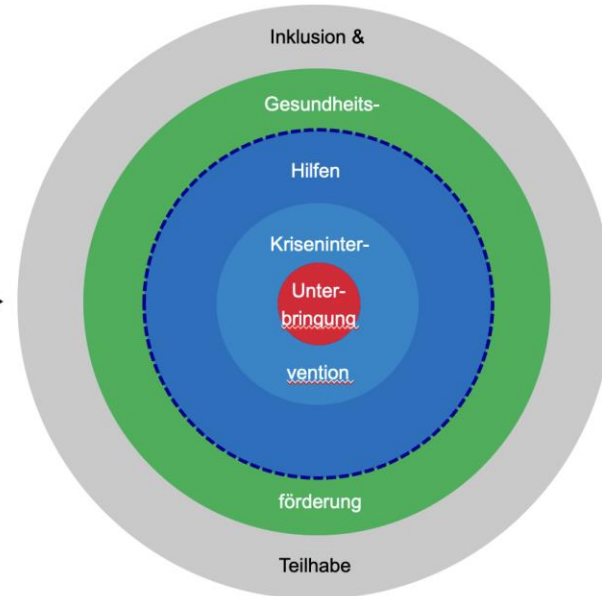
§. 10. Die nöthigen Anstalten zur Erhaltung der öffentlichen Ruhe, Sicherheit, und Ordnung, und zur Abwendung der dem Publico, oder einzelnen Mitgliedern desselben, bevorstehenden Gefahr zu treffen, ist das Amt der Polizey.

Fürsorgerecht

„Iren“gesetze 19. Jhdt.



Gefahrenabwehr



Hilfen & Gefahrenabwehr

Psychiatrie-Enquête 1971-1973, Abschlussbericht 1975

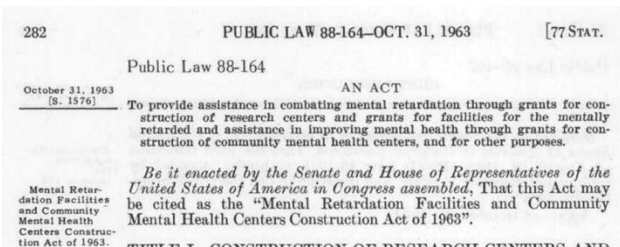
Deutscher Bundestag
7. Wahlperiode

Drucksache 7/4200

Unterrichtung

durch die Bundesregierung

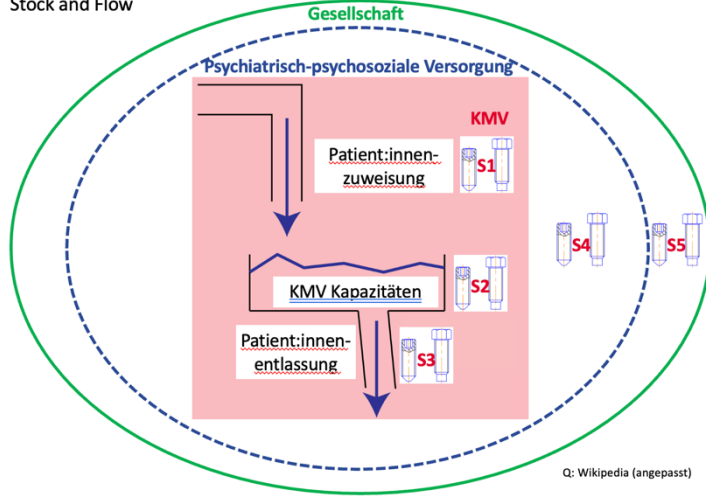
Bericht über die Lage der Psychiatrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
– Zur psychiatrischen und psychotherapeutisch/psychosomatischen
Versorgung der Bevölkerung –



- Psychiatrie-Enquête war ein Meilenstein auf dem Weg zu einer deinstitutionalisierten, gemeindenahen Psychiatrie
- Rolle von Walter Picard (CDU) (betroffener Angehöriger und Politiker) als Motor der Enquête
„Ich bin damals (1960) mit meinem Thema unter Beschuss geraten bei meinen Kollegen im Bundestag, weil ich mich mit den linken Krawallern zusammengetan hätte. Du kannst doch nicht mit den Kommunisten arbeiten, was fällt dir ein, ein CDU-Mann, der kann doch nicht mit den ganz Linken Krawall machen, das waren die Kommentare. **Sie hatten noch nicht verstanden, dass die Studenten von mir – auch als betroffenem Angehörigen – viel Anregung in Sachen Psychiatrie bekommen konnten.**“
- S. auch John F. Kennedy (ebenfalls Angehöriger) mit dem Community Mental Health Act von 1963

Ein kritischer Blick – Forensik als Transinstitutionalisierung forensische Psychiatrie

Das KMV als Teil eines dynamischen Systems
Stock and Flow



Zitat eines Mitarbeitenden:

„Früher hatten wir in der Landeslinik Karl-Bonhoeffer- Nervenklinik ein einzelnes Haus forensische Psychiatrie, heute ist die gesamte Landeslinik mit mehreren Häusern die Forensik!“

Dieser Gedanke, die irren Verbrecher der durch sie entstehenden Unannehmlichkeiten wegen aus den gewöhnlichen Anstalten zu entfernen, hat mit der freieren Entwicklung der Irrenanstalten absolut nichts zu tun. Er war schon lange vorhanden, ehe an die Einführung des No-restraint-Systems in Deutschland gedacht wurde, und es sind nicht grade diejenigen, die sich um diese besonders verdient gemacht haben, von denen er mit der grössten Energie verfochten wird. Man könnte bei genauerem Eingehen

- 50 Jahre nach Psychiatrie-Enquête kommt es in D zu einer signifikanten Zunahme der Zuweisungen von Patient:innen in die forensische Psychiatrie
- Gesetzesänderungen in §§ 63/64 StGB bislang ohne großen Erfolg
- V.a. Patient:innen, die bereits hoch stigmatisiert sind (F2 und F1-Diagnosen; Schomerus et al. 2023)
- Beispiel Berlin: Von 847 Patient:innen haben 67% eine F2-Diagnose
- Statt gesellschaftlicher Diskussion zu Lösungsansätzen steht meistens reine Kapazitätserweiterung im Fokus
- Keine Besserung durch medial und politisch oft zugespitzt geframte Gewalttat – Schizophrenie-Assoziation
- Kein neues Phänomen

Was tun?

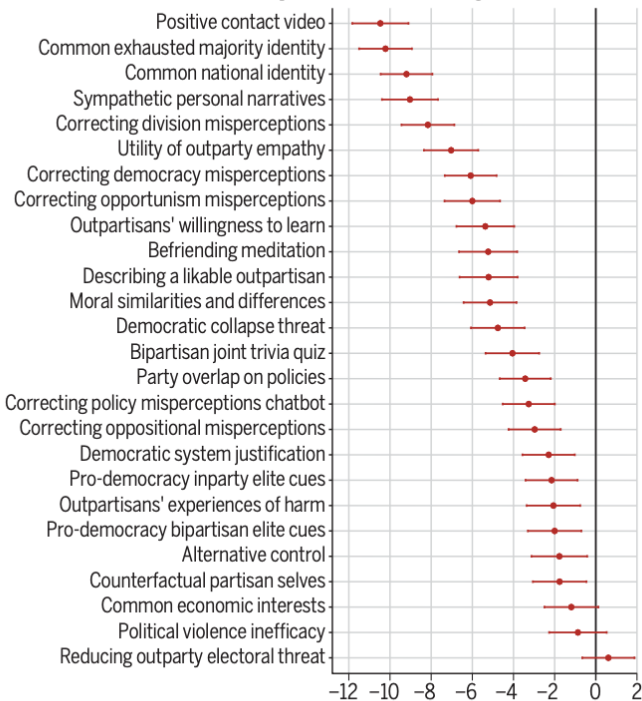
RESEARCH ARTICLE SUMMARY

INTERVENTIONS

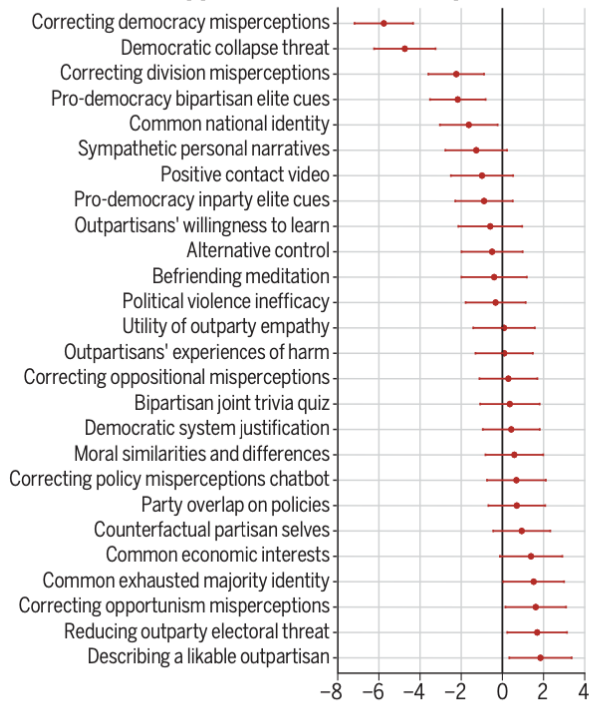
Megastudy testing 25 treatments to reduce antidemocratic attitudes and partisan animosity

Jan G. Voelkel[†], Michael N. Stagnaro[†], James Y. Chu[†], et al.

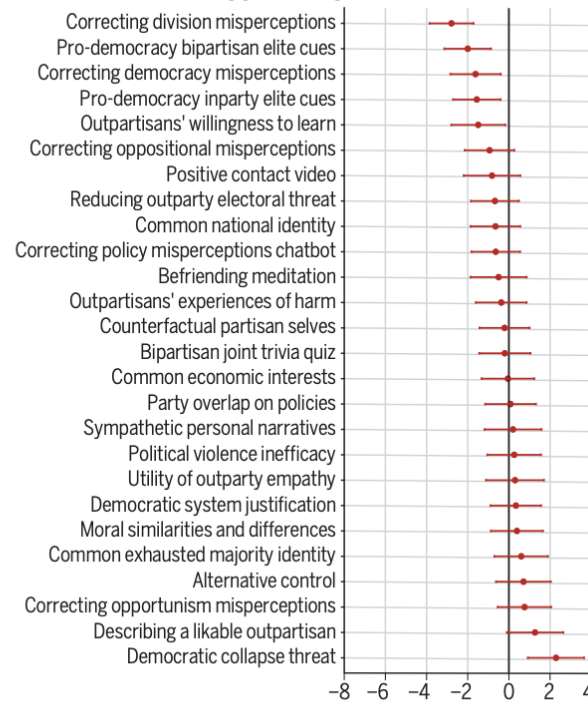
Effects on partisan animosity



Effects on support for undemocratic practices



Effects on support for partisan violence



Megastudy identifies many efficacious treatments that reduce partisan animosity and/or antidemocratic attitudes. Treatment effects on partisan animosity (left), support for undemocratic practices (center), and support for partisan violence (right).

Intellektuelle Bescheidenheit

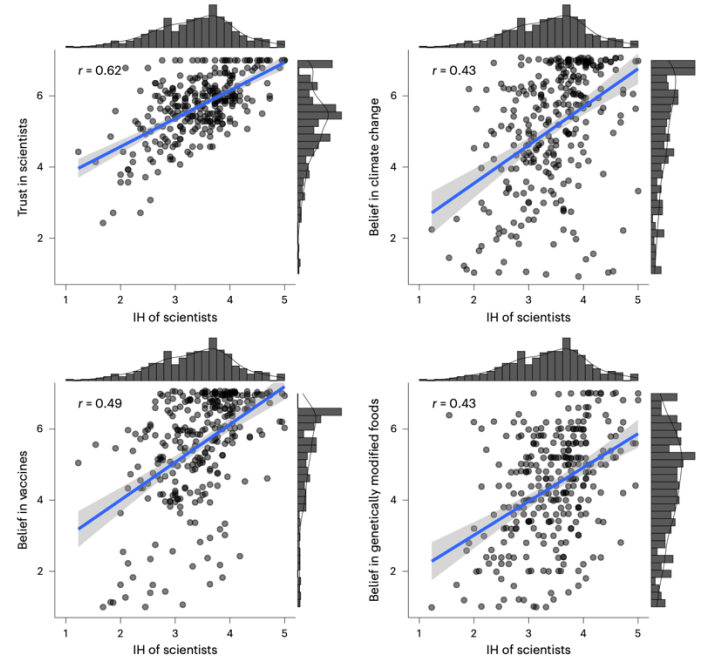
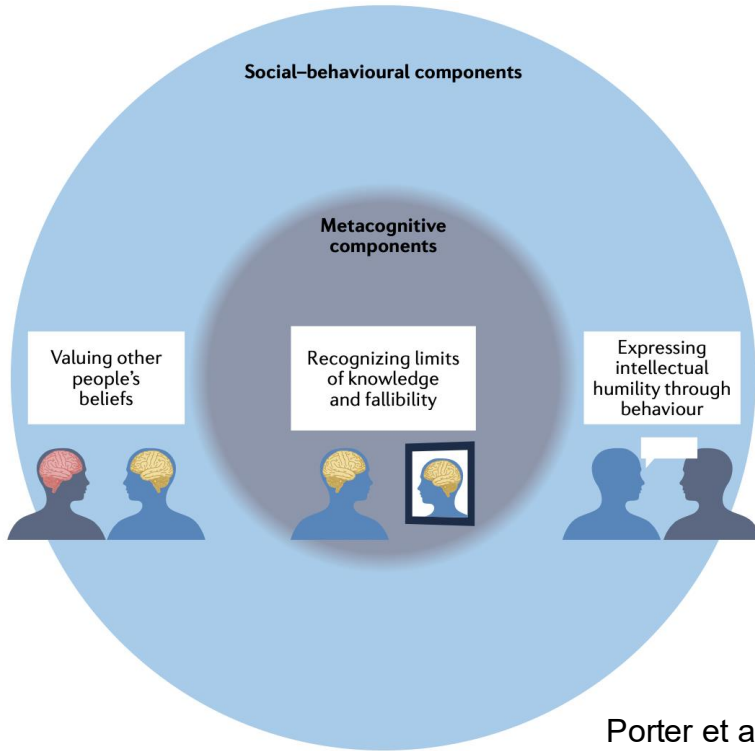


Fig. 1 | The association of perceived IH of scientists and outcomes. Scatter plots showing the association between perceived IH and four outcomes from study 1. The error bands represent the 95% CI. $N = 298$. Correlation tests are two sided.

Koetke et al. 2024

Journal of Ethics and Social Philosophy
VOL. 27, NO. 2 • APRIL 2024

<https://doi.org/10.26556/jesp.v27i2.2856>
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IS INTELLECTUAL HUMILITY COMPATIBLE WITH POLITICAL CONVICTION?

Michael Hannon and Ian James Kidd

Acta Psychologica 250 (2024) 104495



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Unveiling the perception of politicians' intellectual humility

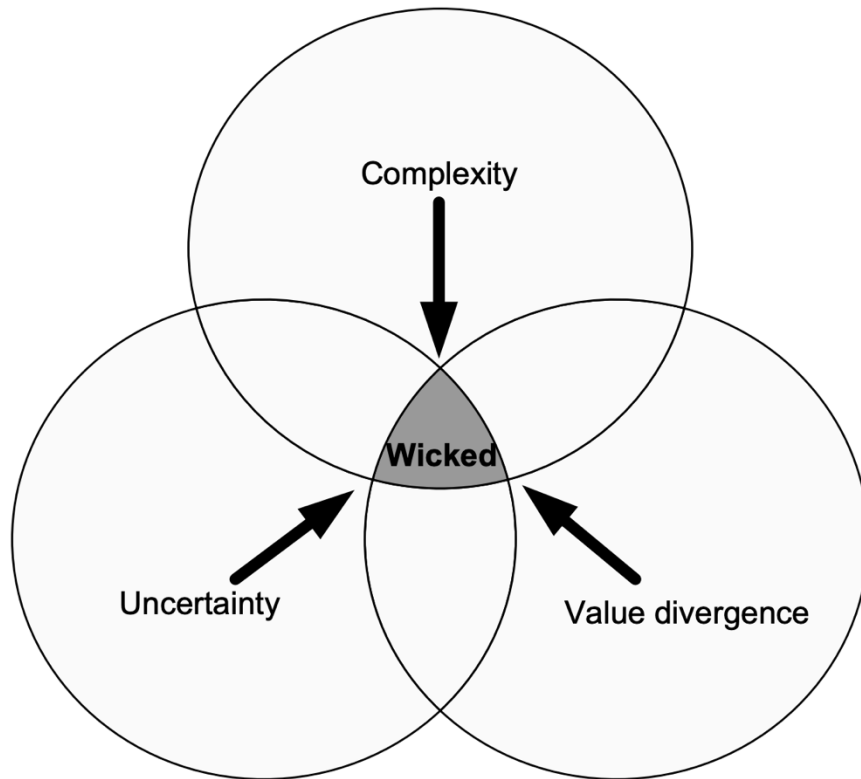
Martha R. Cooper, Irmak Olcaysoy Okten

Department of Psychology, Florida State University, USA



Else Frenkel-Brunswick (1908-1958)
Ambiguitäts(in)toleranz

Wicked problems – Komplexität, Unsicherheit und Werte berücksichtigen



- Ängste vor Komplexität akzeptieren und reduzieren
- Bei sich und anderen
- Ungewissheit benennen
- Divergierende Werte berücksichtigen
- Gestufte kurz-/mittel-/langfristig erreichbare gemeinsame Ziele als Anker

Fig. 2.1 Complexity uncertainty and value divergence dimensions (Source Head, 2008, p. 104; 2010b, p. 22)

Head 2022

Resiliente Strukturen schaffen

Resilience in all Policies

Forsgren et al. BMC Health Services Research (2022) 22:1173
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-022-08544-8>

BMC Health Services Research

RESEARCH

Open Access



Health systems resilience in practice: a scoping review to identify strategies for building resilience

Lena Forsgren¹, Fabrizio Tediosi^{2,3}, Karl Blanchet⁴ and Dell D Saulnier^{1,5*}

Abstract

Background: Research on health systems resilience has focused primarily on the theoretical development of the

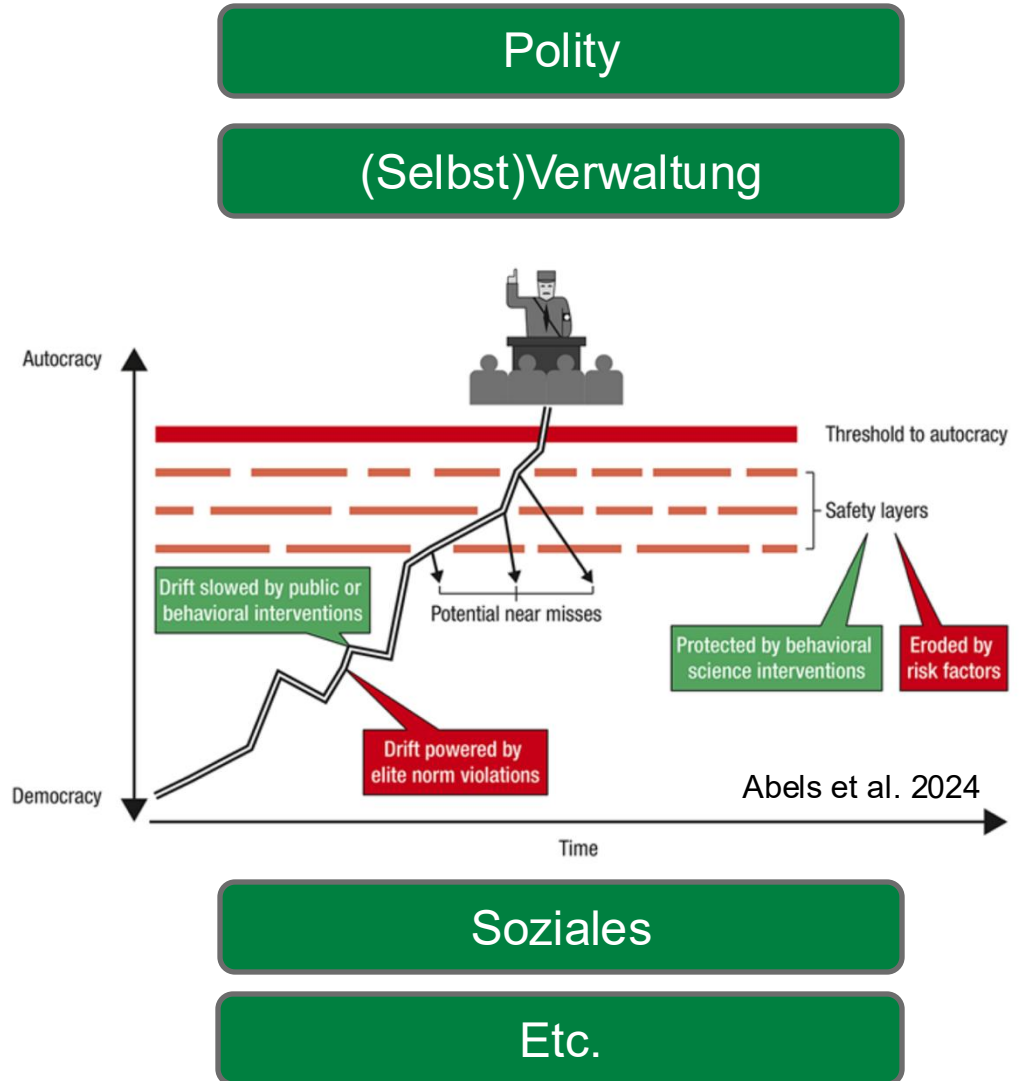
Gesundheitssystem

March 2021 for articles published in English between 2013 to February 2021. A total of 1771 articles were screened, and data was extracted from 22 articles. The articles included empirical, applied research on strategies for resilience, that observed or measured resilience during shocks or chronic stress through collection of primary data or analysis of secondary data, or if they were a review study of empirical research. A narrative summary was done by identifying action-oriented strategies, comparing them, and presenting them by main thematic areas.

Results: The results demonstrate examples of strategies used or recommended within nine identified thematic areas; use of community resources, governance and financing, leadership, surveillance, human resources, communication and collaboration, preparedness, organizational capacity and learning and finally health system strengthening.

Conclusions: The findings emphasize the importance of improved governance and financing, empowered middle-level leadership, improved surveillance systems and strengthened human resources. A re-emphasized focus on health systems strengthening with better mainstreaming of health security and international health regulations are demonstrated in the results as a crucial strategy for building resilience. A lack of strategies for recovery and lessons learnt from crises are identified as gaps for resilience in future.

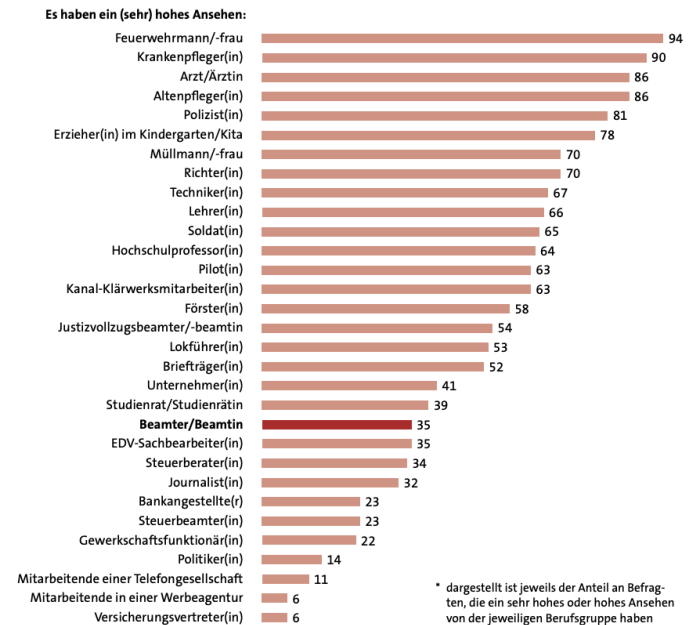
Keywords: Health systems, Resilience, Scoping review



Rolle der Ψ -Fächer – Laut sein!

- Vertrauen in Vertreter:innen der Ψ -Fächer ist grundsätzlich groß (z.B. Psychologists4Future)
- Evidenz-informierte Kommunikation
- Sprach-/Übersetzungskompetenz
- Spagat aus „lauter“ Klarheit und intellektueller Bescheidenheit nach außen
- Werte-basierte Klarheit nach innen

Ansehen einzelner Berufsgruppen 2024 in Prozent*



dbb Monitor Öffentlicher Dienst 2025

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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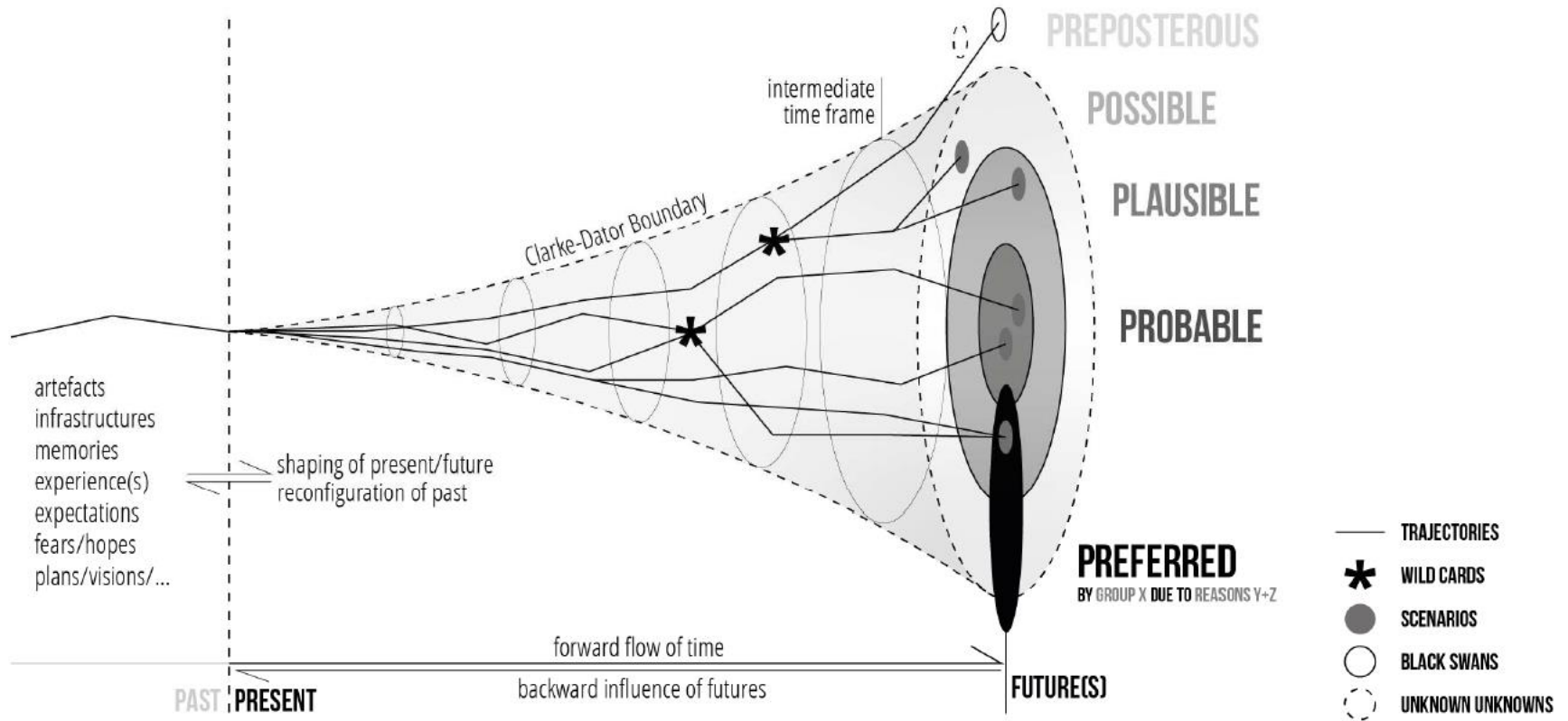
Home > Research and Practice > Leadership >

Public policy needs psychology. Here's how to lend your expertise

"We are cut out for this, particularly in this moment"

Date created: March 17, 2025 7 min read

Zukunft – nur welche? Und wie?



Gall et al. (2022) <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0016328722001240>

Gesundheit und Menschenrechte

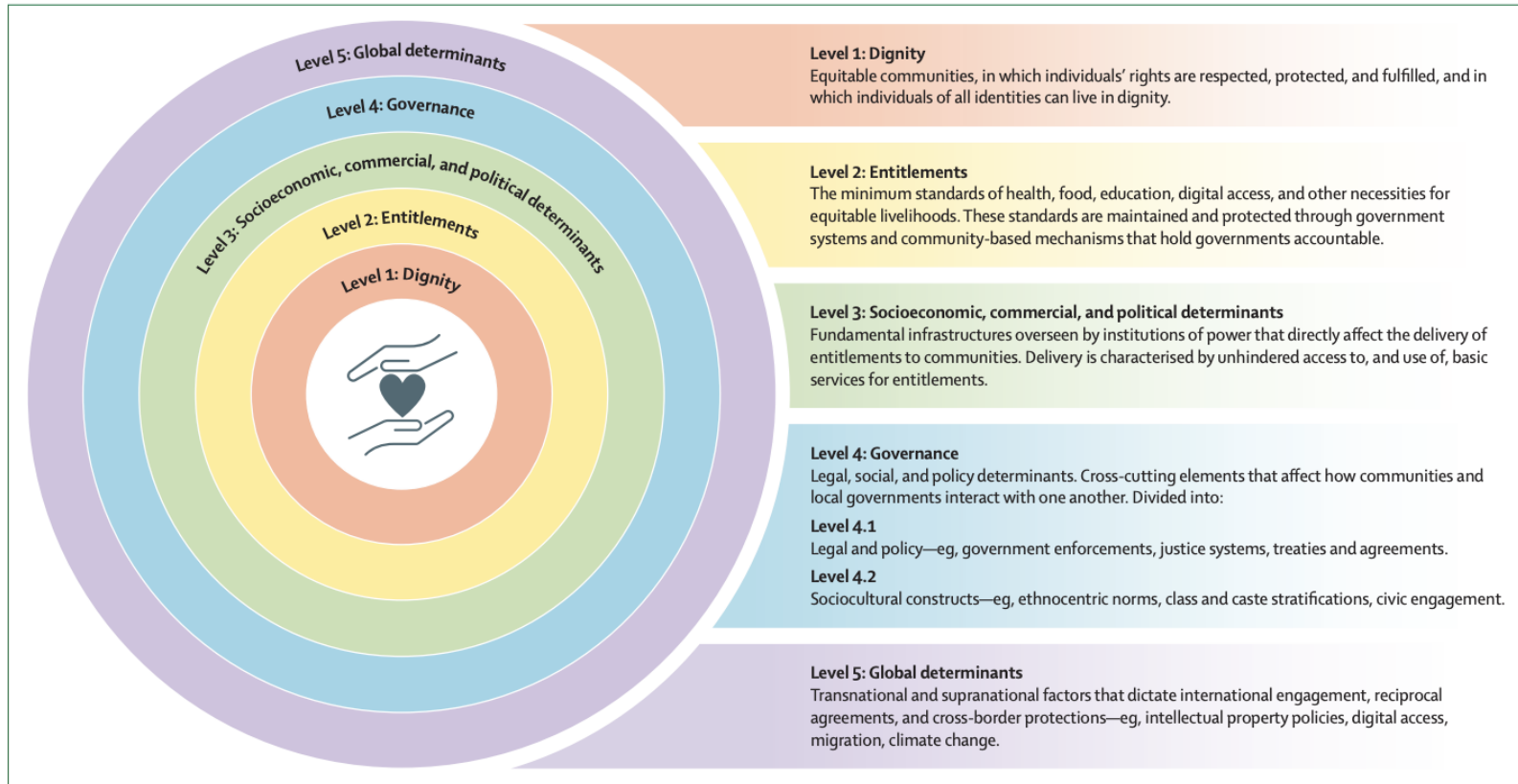


Figure 1: A socioecological model for health and human rights

Beyrer et al. 2024 Lancet Commission on Health and Human Rights

Vielen Dank fürs Zuhören!

