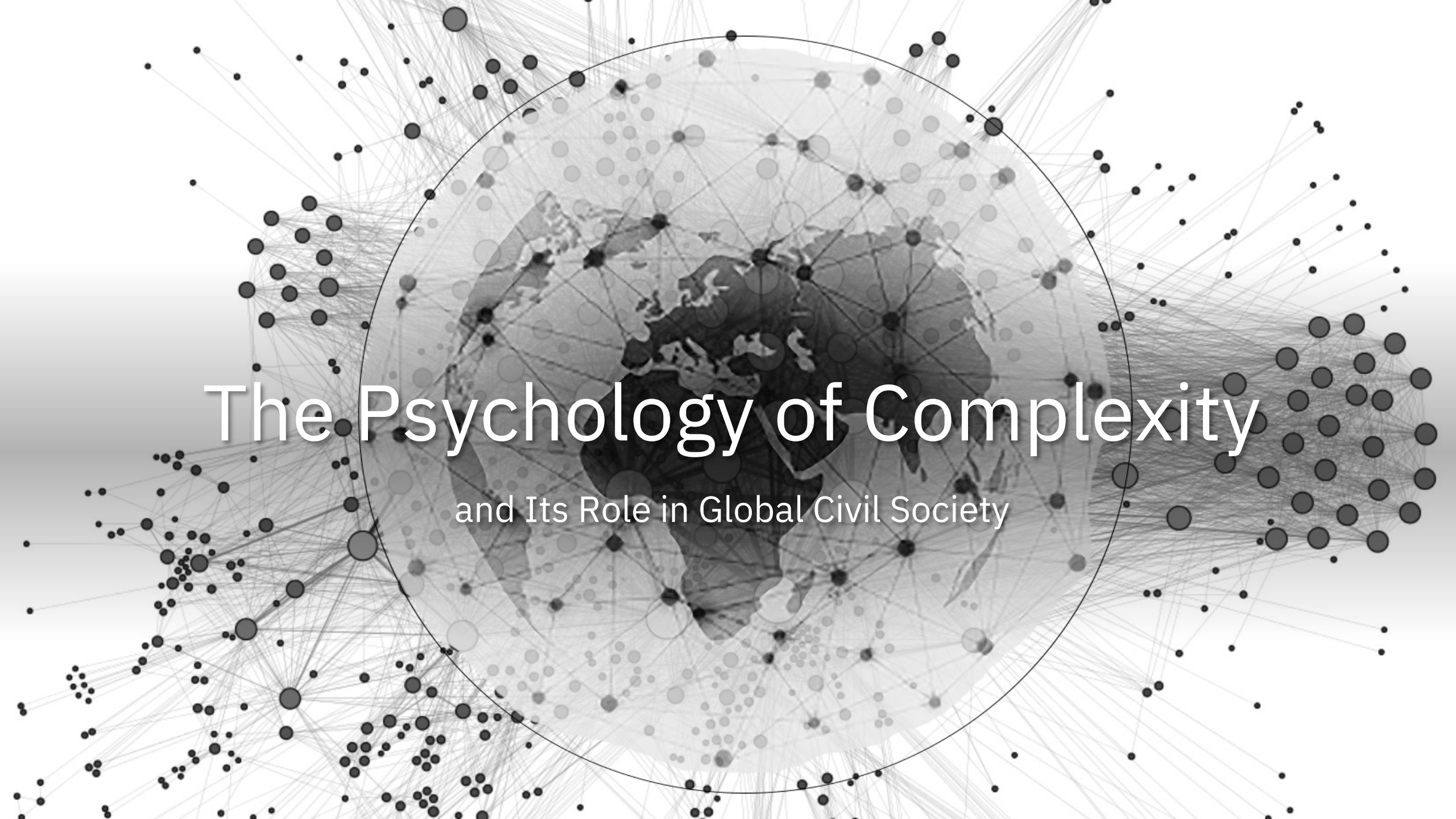
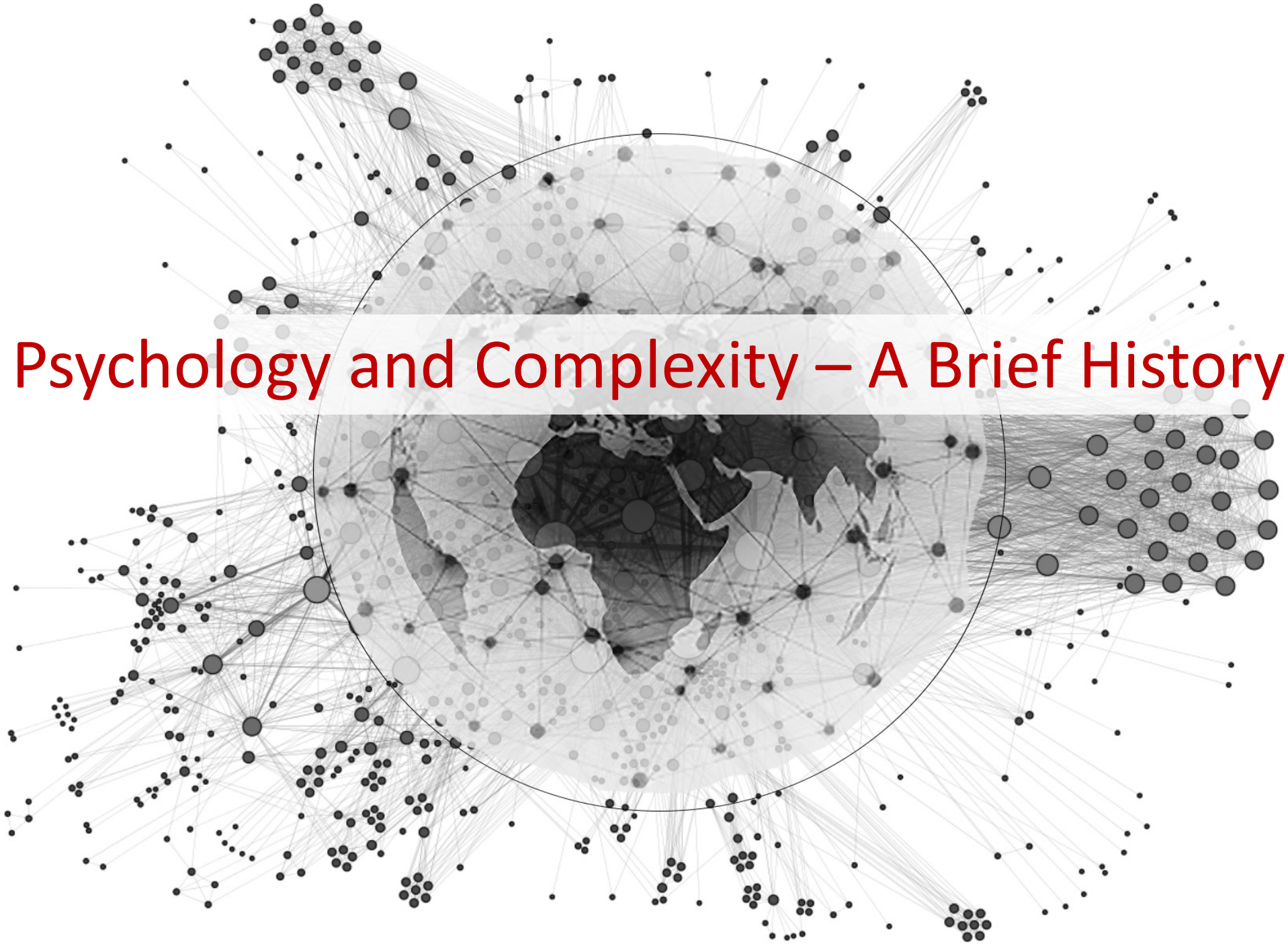


The Psychology of Complexity

and Its Role in Global Civil Society

Presentation Overview

- Psychology and complexity – a brief history.
- Provide two examples
  - Human cognition and consciousness – a systems view.
  - Collective psychology and global civil society.

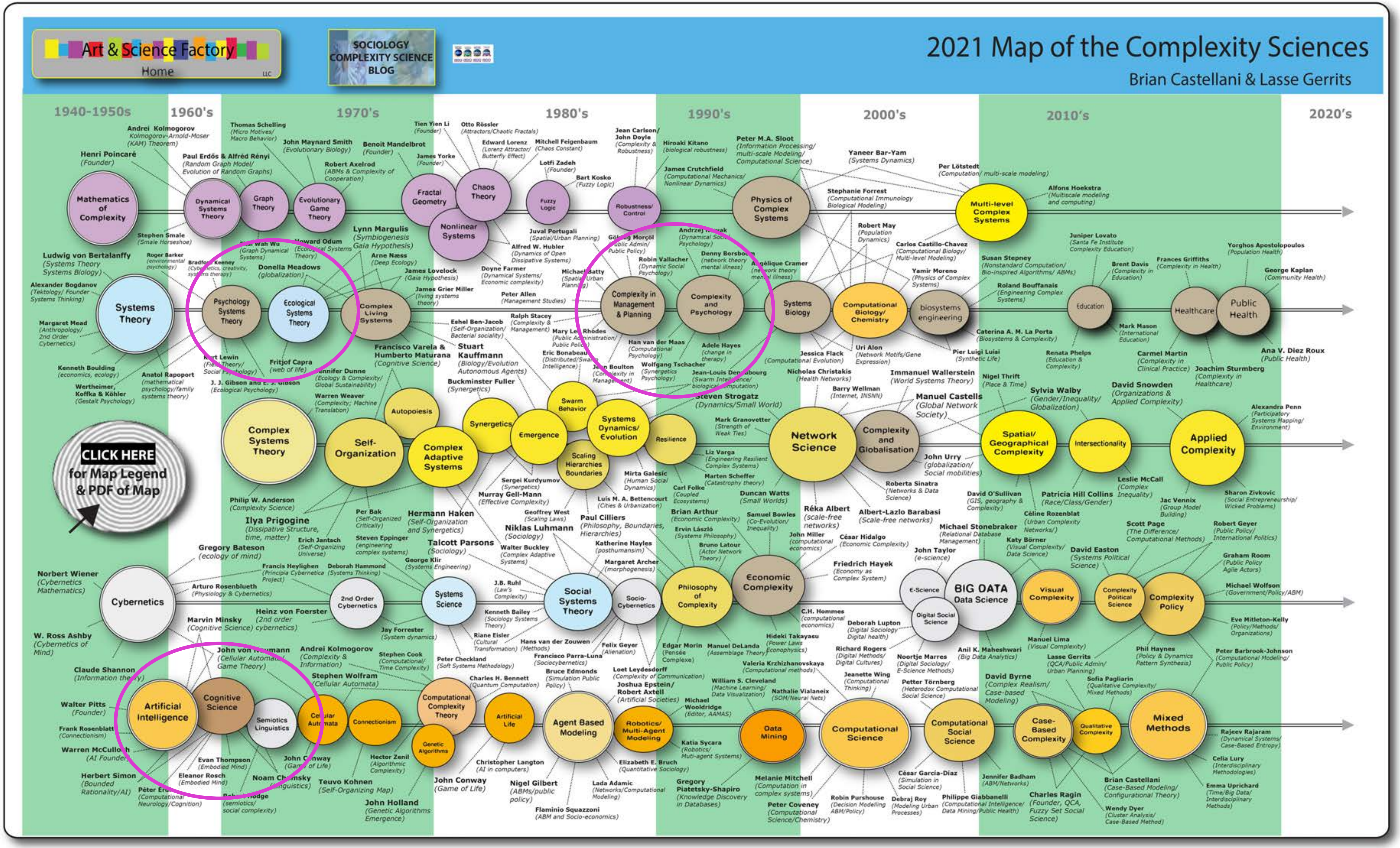


Psychology and Complexity – A Brief History

Historical Outline

Psychology of complexity

a. Gestalt psychology
    i. Max Wertheimer (1880–1943), Kurt Koffka (1886–1941), and Wolfgang Köhler (1887—1967)
b. Family systems theory
    i. Anatol Rapaport
    ii. Bradford Keeney
c. Field Theory
    i. Kurt Lewin
d. Ecology of mind
    i. Gregory Bateson
e. Cybernetics of mind and artificial intelligence
    i. Ross Ashby
    ii. Warren McColloch and the rest of the AI and cybernetics crowd
f. Cognitive Science
    i. Intersects with psychology in developing a theory of mind
g. Self-organisation, synergetics and clinical psychology (1992)
    i. Wolfgang Tschacher
    ii. Günter Schiepek
h. Complex systems and change in psychotherapy (1998)
    i. Adele Hayes (Univ Delaware) and Leigh Andrews
    ii. James Paul Gustafson – brief psychotherapy
i. Network theories of personality and mental health (2013)
    i. Angélique O.J. Cramer
    ii. Han van der Maas
    iii. Claudia van Borkulo
    iv. D. (Denny) Borsboom (psychosystems project – Lead)
j. Computational social psychology
    i. Robin R. Vallacher – one of the first to do this work in psychology.
    ii. Andrzej Nowak
k. Dynamics systems in social psychology
    i. Andrzej Nowak
    ii. Robin R. Vallacher
l. Chaos and complexity in psychology
    i. Stephen Guastello
    ii. David Pincus
    iii. Matthijs Koopmans



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Home
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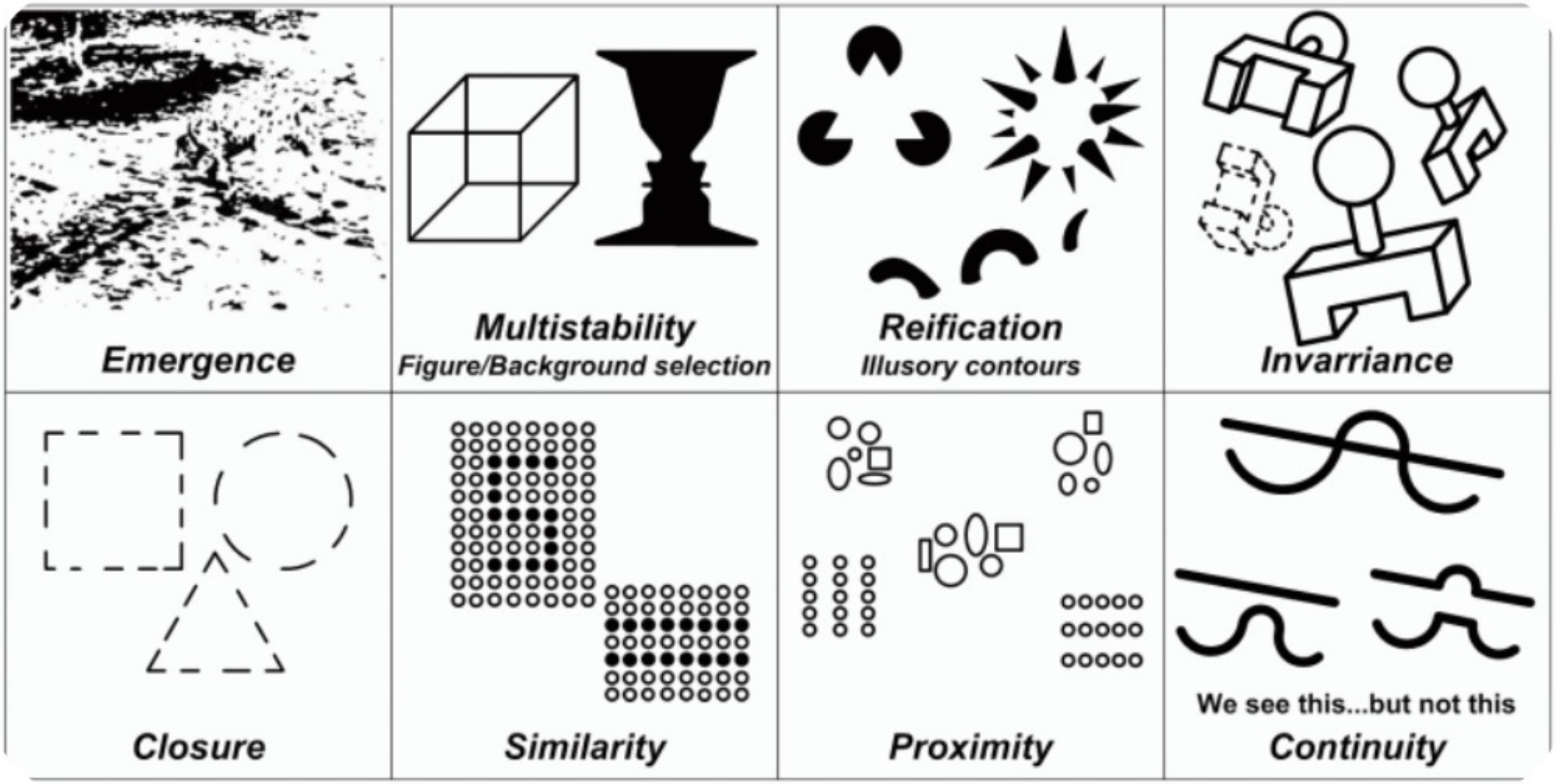
SOCIOLOGY COMPLEXITY SCIENCE BLOG
2021 Map of the Complexity Sciences
Brian Castellani & Lasse Gerrits
1940-1950s
1960's
1970's
1980's
1990's
2000's
2010's
2020's
Mathematics of Complexity
Dynamical Systems Theory
Graph Theory
Evolutionary Game Theory
Fractal Geometry
Chaos Theory
Nonlinear Systems
Fuzzy Logic
Robustness/ Control
Physics of Complex Systems
Multi-level Complex Systems
Systems Theory
Psychology Systems Theory
Ecological Systems Theory
Complex Living Systems
Complexity in Management & Planning
Complexity and Psychology
Systems Biology
Computational Biology/ Biology/ Chemistry
biosystems engineering
Education
Healthcare
Public Health
CLICK HERE for Map Legend & PDF of Map
Complex Systems Theory
Self-Organization
Autopoiesis
Complex Adaptive Systems
Synergetics
Emergence
Swarm Behavior
Scaling Hierarchies Boundaries
Systems Dynamics/ Evolution
Resilience
Network Science
Complexity and Globalisation
Spatial/ Geographical Complexity
Intersectionality
Applied Complexity
Cybernetics
2nd Order Cybernetics
Systems Science
Social Systems Theory
Socio-Cybernetics
Philosophy of Complexity
Economic Complexity
E-Science
BIG DATA Data Science
Digital Social Science
Visual Complexity
Complexity Political Science
Complexity Policy
Artificial Intelligence
Cognitive Science
Semiotics Linguistics
Cellular Automata
Connectionism
Computational Complexity Theory
Genetic Algorithms
Artificial Life
Agent Based Modeling
Robotics/ Multi-Agent Modeling
Data Mining
Computational Science
Computational Social Science
Case-Based Complexity
Qualitative Complexity
Mixed Methods
Henri Poincaré (Founder)
Andrei Kolmogorov Kolmogorov-Arnold-Moser (KAM) Theorem)
Paul Erdős & Alfréd Rényi (Random Graph Model/ Evolution of Random Graphs)
Thomas Schelling (Micro Motives/ Macro Behavior)
John Maynard Smith (Evolutionary Biology)
Robert Axelrod (ABMs & Complexity of Cooperation)
Benoit Mandelbrot (Founder)
James Yorke (Founder)
Tien Yien Li (Founder)
Otto Rössler (Attractors/Chaotic Fractals)
Edward Lorenz (Lorenz Attractor/ Butterfly Effect)
Mitchell Feigenbaum (Chaos Constant)
Lotfi Zadeh (Founder)
Bart Kosko (Fuzzy Logic)
Jean Carlson/ John Doyle (Complexity & Robustness)
Hiroaki Kitano (biological robustness)
James Crutchfield (Computational Mechanics/ Nonlinear Dynamics)
Peter M.A. Sloot (Information Processing/ multi-scale Modeling/ Computational Science)
Yaneer Bar-Yam (Systems Dynamics)
Per Lötstedt (Computation/ multi-scale modeling)
Stephanie Forrest (Computational Immunology Biological Modeling)
Alfons Hoekstra (Multiscale modeling and computing)
Stephen Smale (Smale Horseshoe)
Lynn Margulis (Symbiogenesis Gaia Hypothesis)
Arne Næss (Deep Ecology)
James Lovelock (Gaia Hypothesis)
James Grier Miller (living systems theory)
Alfred W. Hubler (Dynamics of Open Dissipative Systems)
Juval Portugali (Spatial/Urban Planning)
Doyne Farmer (Dynamical Systems/ Economic complexity)
Peter Allen (Management Studies)
Robert May (Population Dynamics)
Carlos Castillo-Chavez (Computational Biology/ Multi-level Modeling)
Yamir Moreno (Physics of Complex Systems)
Susan Stepney (Nonstandard Computation/ Bio-inspired Algorithms/ ABMs)
Juniper Lovato (Santa Fe Institute Complexity Education)
Brent Davis (Complexity in Education)
Frances Griffiths (Complexity in Health)
Yorghos Apostolopoulos (Population Health)
George Kaplan (Community Health)
Roland Bouffanais (Engineering Complex Systems)
Ludwig von Bertalanffy (Systems Theory Systems Biology)
Alexander Bogdanov (Tektology/ Founder Systems Thinking)
Roger Barker (environmental psychology)
Donella Meadows (globalization)
Margaret Mead (Anthropology/ 2nd Order Cybernetics)
Kenneth Boulding (economics, ecology)
Anatol Rapoport (mathematical psychology/family systems theory)
Wertheimer, Koffka & Köhler (Gestalt Psychology)
Kurt Lewin
Fritjof Capra (web of life)
J. J. Gibson
Jennifer Dunne (Ecology & Complexity/ Global Sustainability)
Warren Weaver (Complexity; Machine Translation)
Francisco Varela & Humberto Maturana (Cognitive Science)
Stuart Kauffmann (Biology/Evolution Autonomous Agents)
Buckminster Fuller (Synergetics)
Eshel Ben-Jacob (Self-Organization/ Bacterial sociality)
Ralph Stacey (Complexity & Management)
Eric Bonabeau
Han van der Maas (Computational Psychology)
Wolfgang Tschacher (Synergetics Psychology)
Adele Hayes (change in therapy)
Jean-Louis Deneubourg
Steven Strogatz (Dynamics/Small World)
Jessica Flack
Uri Alon (Network Motifs/Gene Expression)
Pier Luigi Luisi (Synthetic Life)
Caterina A. M. La Porta (Biosystems & Complexity)
Mark Mason (International Education)
Renata Phelps (Education & Complexity)
Carmel Martin (Complexity in Clinical Practice)
Joachim Sturmberg (Complexity in Healthcare)
Ana V. Diez Roux (Public Health)
Nicholas Christakis (Health Networks)
Immanuel Wallerstein (World Systems Theory)
Barry Wellman (Internet, INSNA)
Manuel Castells (Global Network Society)
Nigel Thrift (Place & Time)
Sylvia Walby (Gender/Inequality/ Globalization)
David Snowden (Organizations & Applied Complexity)
Alexandra Penn (Participatory Systems Mapping/ Environment)
Mark Granovetter (Strength of Weak Ties)
Liz Varga (Engineering Resilient Complex Systems)
Marten Scheffer (Catastrophy theory)
John Urry (globalization/ Social mobilities)
Roberta Sinatra (Networks & Data Science)
Leslie McCall (Complex Inequality)
Sharon Zivkovic (Social Entrepreneurship/ Wicked Problems)
Philip W. Anderson (Complexity Science)
Ilya Prigogine (Dissipative Structure, time, matter)
Per Bak (Self-Organized Criticality)
Hermann Haken (Self-Organization and Synergetics)
Sergei Kurdyumov (Synergetics)
Murray Gell-Mann (Effective Complexity)
Geoffrey West (Scaling Laws)
Niklas Luhmann (Sociology)
Paul Cilliers (Philosophy, Boundaries, Hierarchies)
Mirta Galesic (Human Social Dynamics)
Luis M. A. Bettencourt (Cities & Urbanization)
Carl Folke (Coupled Ecosystems)
Duncan Watts (Small Worlds)
Brian Arthur (Economic Complexity)
Réka Albert (scale-free networks)
Albert-Lazlo Barabasi (Scale-free networks)
David O'Sullivan (GIS, geography & Complexity)
Patricia Hill Collins (Race/Class/Gender)
Jac Vennix (Group Model Building)
Céline Rozenblat (Urban Complexity Networks)
Michael Stonebraker (Relational Database Management)
Katy Börner (Visual Complexity/ Data Science)
Scott Page (The Difference/ Computational Methods)
Robert Geyer (Public Policy/ International Politics)
Erich Jantsch (Self-Organizing Universe)
Steven Eppinger (engineering complex systems)
Talcott Parsons (Sociology)
Walter Buckley (Complex Adaptive Systems)
Katherine Hayles (posthumanism)
Margaret Archer (morphogenesis)
Erwin László (Systems Philosophy)
Bruno Latour (Actor Network Theory)
Samuel Bowles (Co-Evolution/ Inequality)
John Miller (computational economics)
César Hidalgo (Economic Complexity)
John Taylor (e-science)
Friedrich Hayek (Economy as Complex System)
David Easton (Systems Political Science)
Graham Room (Public Policy Agile Actors)
Gregory Bateson (ecology of mind)
Norbert Wiener (Cybernetics Mathematics)
Francis Heylighen (Principia Cybernetica Project)
Deborah Hammond (Systems Thinking)
George Klir (Systems Engineering)
Arturo Rosenblueth (Physiology & Cybernetics)
Heinz von Foerster (2nd order cybernetics)
J.B. Ruhl (Law's Complexity)
Michael Wolfson (Government/Policy/ABM)
W. Ross Ashby (Cybernetics of Mind)
Marvin Minsky (Cognitive Science)
Jay Forrester (System dynamics)
Kenneth Bailey (Sociology Systems Theory)
Riane Eisler (Cultural Transformation)
Hans van der Zouwen (Methods)
Felix Geyer (Alienation)
C.H. Hommes (computational economics)
Deborah Lupton (Digital Sociology Digital health)
Eve Mitleton-Kelly (Policy/Methods/ Organizations)
Claude Shannon (Information theory)
John von Neumann (Cellular Automata/ Game Theory)
Andrei Kolmogorov (Complexity & Information)
Stephen Cook (Computational/ Time Complexity)
Peter Checkland (Soft Systems Methodology)
Francisco Parra-Luna (Sociocybernetics)
Edgar Morin (Pensée Complexe)
Manuel DeLanda (Assemblage Theory)
Hideki Takayasu (Power Laws Econophysics)
Richard Rogers (Digital Methods/ Digital Cultures)
Noortje Marres (Digital Sociology/ E-Science Methods)
Anil K. Maheshwari (Big Data Analytics)
Manuel Lima (Visual Complexity)
Lasse Gerrits (QCA/Public Admin/ Urban Planning)
Phil Haynes (Policy & Dynamics Pattern Synthesis)
Peter Barbrook-Johnson (Computational Modeling/ Public Policy)
Stephen Wolfram (Cellular Automata)
Charles H. Bennett (Quantum Computation)
Bruce Edmonds (Simulation Public Policy)
Loet Leydesdorff (Complexity of Communication)
Joshua Epstein/ Robert Axtell (Artificial Societies)
Valeria Krzhizhanovskaya (Computational methods)
William S. Cleveland (Machine Learning/ Data Visualization)
Nathalie Vialaneix (SOM/Neural Nets)
Jeanette Wing (Computational Thinking)
Petter Törnberg (Heterodox Computational Social Science)
David Byrne (Complex Realism/ Case-based Modeling)
Sofia Pagliarin (Qualitative Complexity/ Mixed Methods)
Walter Pitts (Founder)
Frank Rosenblatt (Connectionism)
Warren McCulloch (AI Founder)
Herbert Simon (Bounded Rationality/AI)
Evan Thompson (Embodied Mind)
Eleanor Rosch (Embodied Mind)
Noam Chomsky (Linguistics)
John Conway (Game of Life)
Hector Zenil (Algorithmic Complexity)
Teuvo Kohonen (Self-Organizing Map)
John Holland (Genetic Algorithms Emergence)
Christopher Langton (AI in computers)
John Conway (Game of Life)
Nigel Gilbert (ABMs/public policy)
Flaminio Squazzoni (ABM and Socio-economics)
Lada Adamic (Networks/Computational Modeling)
Elizabeth E. Bruch (Quantitative Sociology)
Katia Sycara (Robotics/ Multi-agent Systems)
Michael Wooldridge (Editor, AAMAS)
Gregory Piatetsky-Shapiro (Knowledge Discovery in Databases)
Melanie Mitchell (Computation in complex systems)
Peter Coveney (Computational Science/Chemistry)
Robin Purshouse (Decision Modelling ABM/Policy)
Debraj Roy (Modeling Urban Processes)
César García-Diaz (Simulation in Social Science)
Philippe Giabbanelli (Computational Intelligence/ Data Mining/Public Health)
Jennifer Badham (ABM/Networks)
Charles Ragin (Founder, QCA, Fuzzy Set Social Science)
Brian Castellani (Case-Based Modeling/ Configurational Theory)
Wendy Dyer (Cluster Analysis/ Case-Based Method)
Rajeev Rajaram (Dynamical Systems/ Case-Based Entropy)
Celia Lury (Interdisciplinary Methodologies)
Emma Uprichard (Time/Big Data/ Interdisciplinary Methods)

Gestalt Psychology

- EARLY YEARS – EARLY 1900S
- Max Wertheimer (1880–1943)
- Kurt Koffka (1886–1941)
- Wolfgang Köhler (1887-1967)

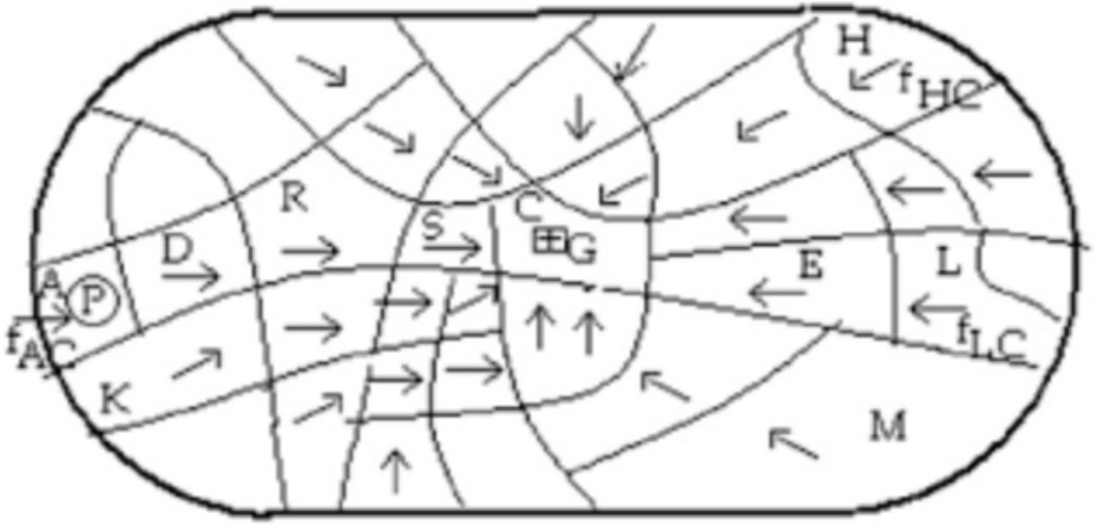
- *The focus is on the psychology of complexity*

Gestalt Psychology



Field Theory

- EARLY YEARS – EARLY 1900S
- Kurt Lewin – deeply original scholar.
- Field Theory – Alternatively, topological and vector psychology
- Pioneered a variety of ideas still widely used today.



  - Social psychology
  - Group dynamics
  - Action research
  - Organisational development

Macy Conference – Cybernetics

- The Real Start of Systems Thinking (1946-1953)

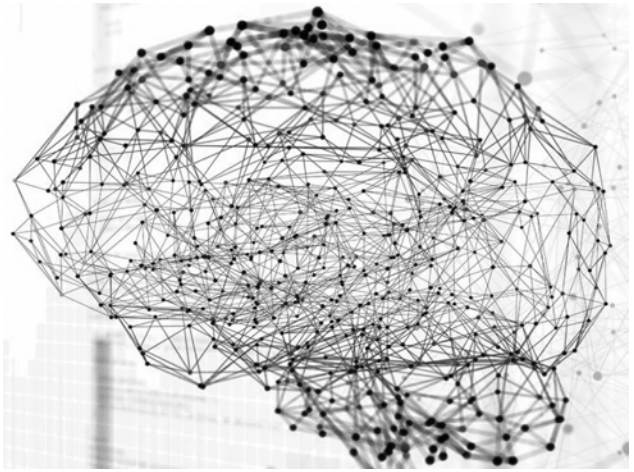
  Participants: (as members or guests) in at least one of the Cybernetics conferences:
  William Ross Ashby, Gregory Bateson, Lawrence K. Frank, Ralph Waldo Gerard, Paul Lazarsfeld, Kurt Lewin, J. C. R. Licklider, Howard S. Liddell, Donald B. Lindsley, Donald M. MacKay, Warren S. McCulloch, Margaret Mead, Walter Pitts, Arturo Rosenblueth, Claude Shannon, Heinz von Foerster, John von Neumann, Norbert Wiener,.

Macy Conference – Cybernetics

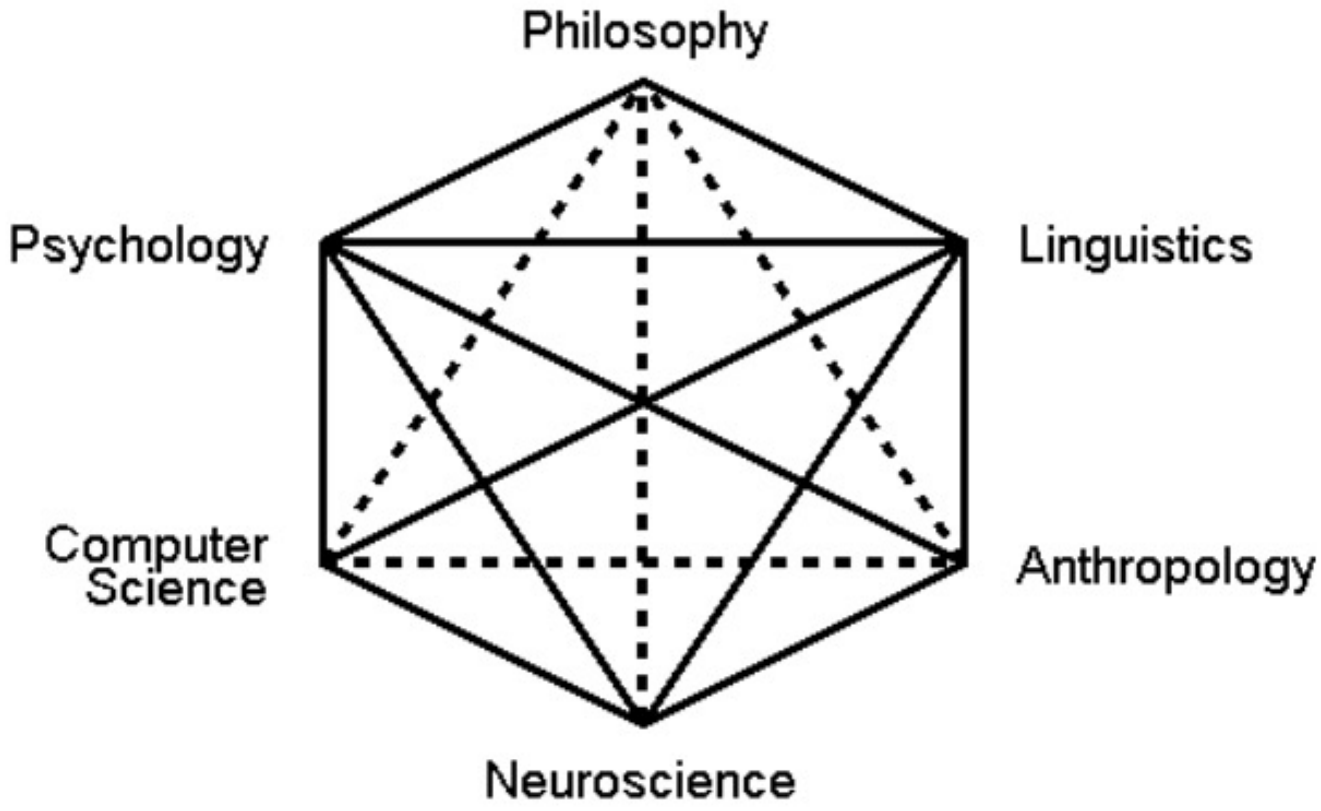
- The Real Start of Systems Thinking (1946-1953)

Ecology of mind
Gregory Bateson

Cybernetics of mind and AI
Ross Ashby, Warren McColloch



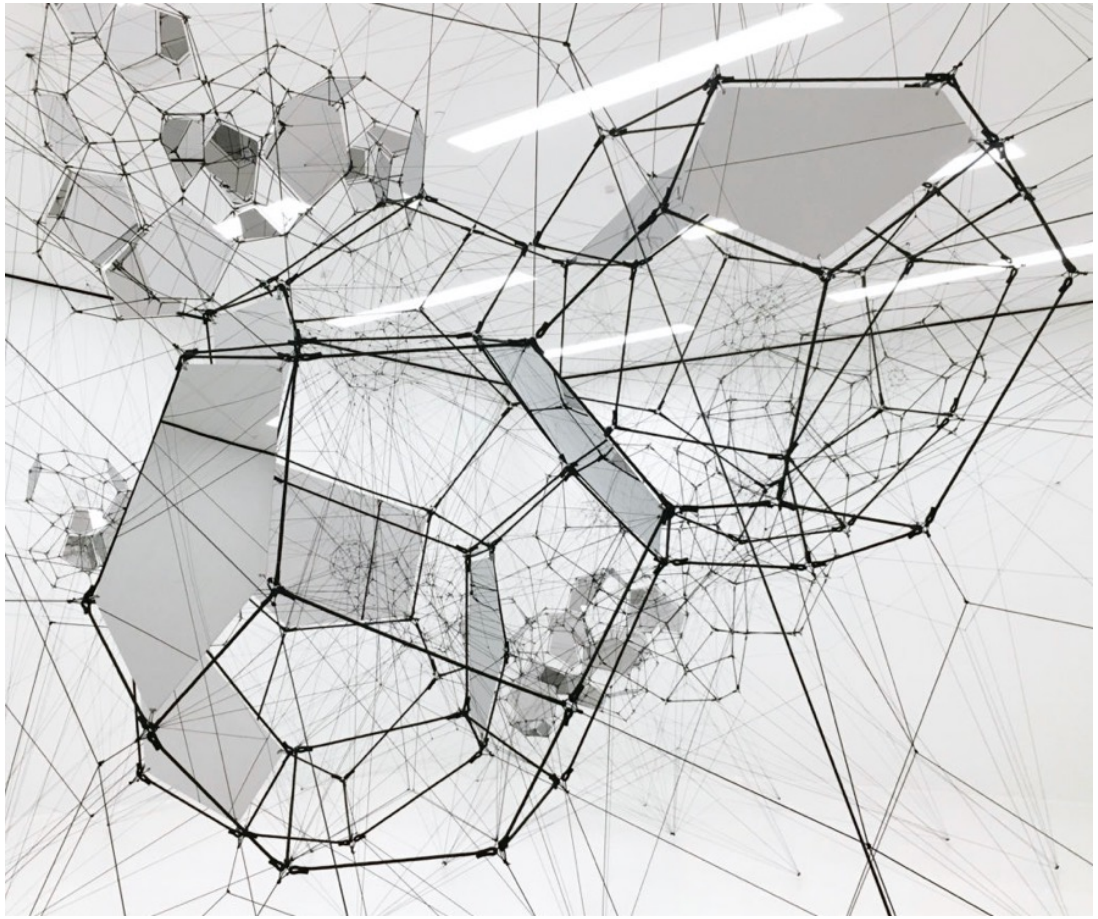
Cognitive science



Self-organisation, synergetics and clinical psychology

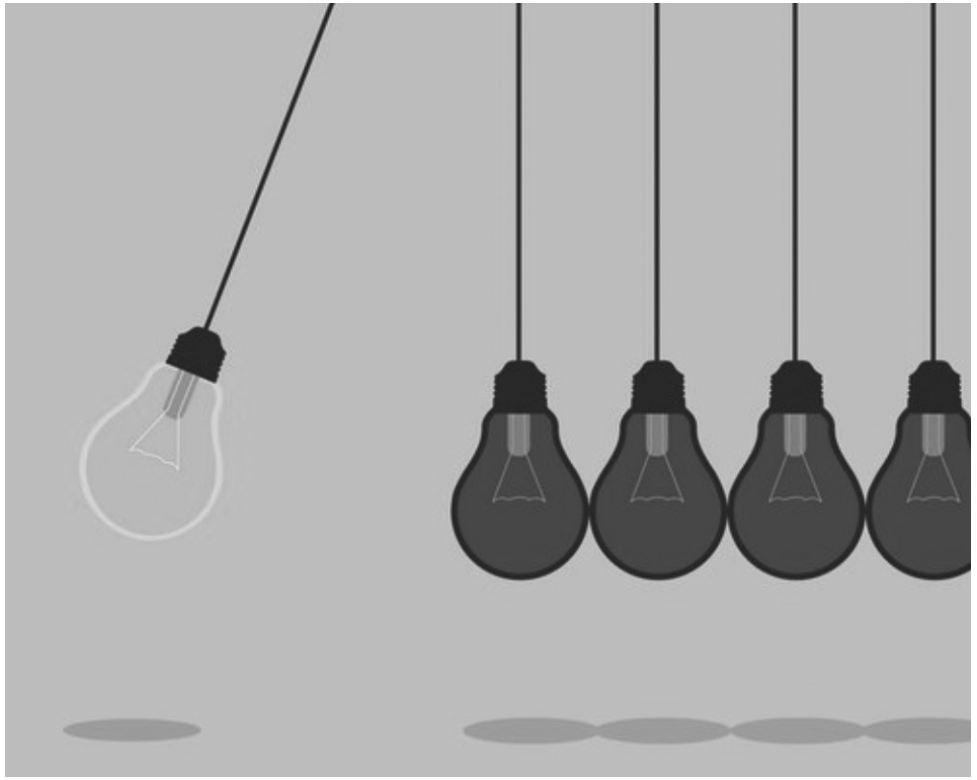
- Wolfgang Tschacher
- Günter Schiepek

- *Here we see a switch to the complexity of psychology*



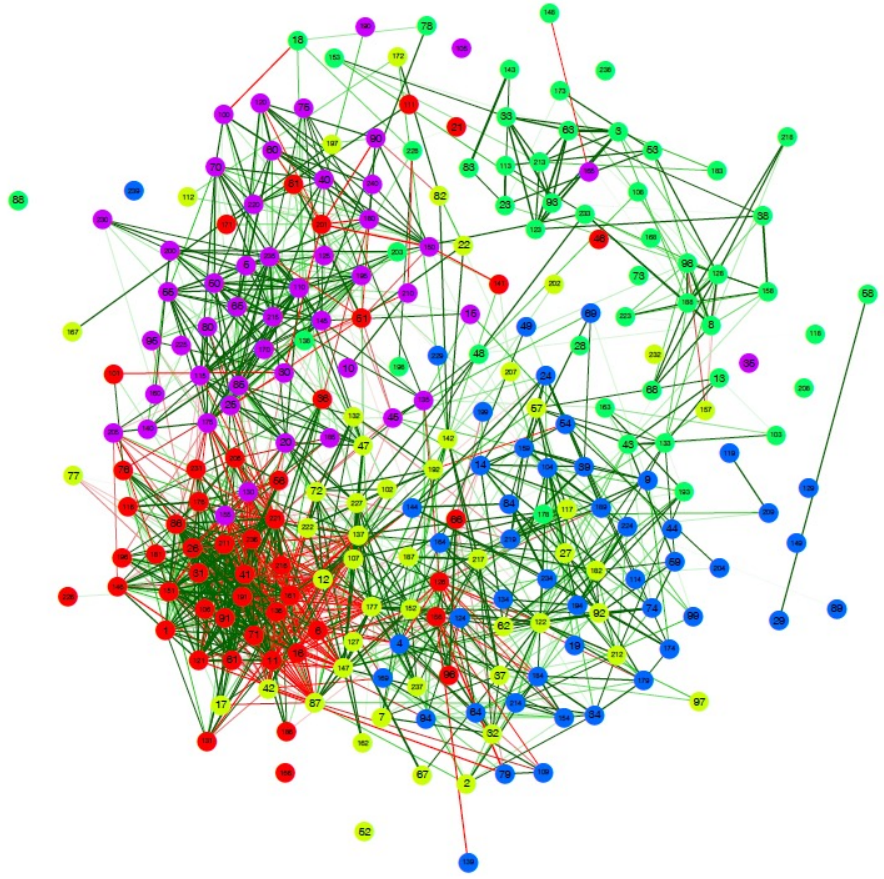
Complex systems and change in psychotherapy

- Adele Hayes and Leigh Andrews
- James Paul Gustafson – brief psychotherapy



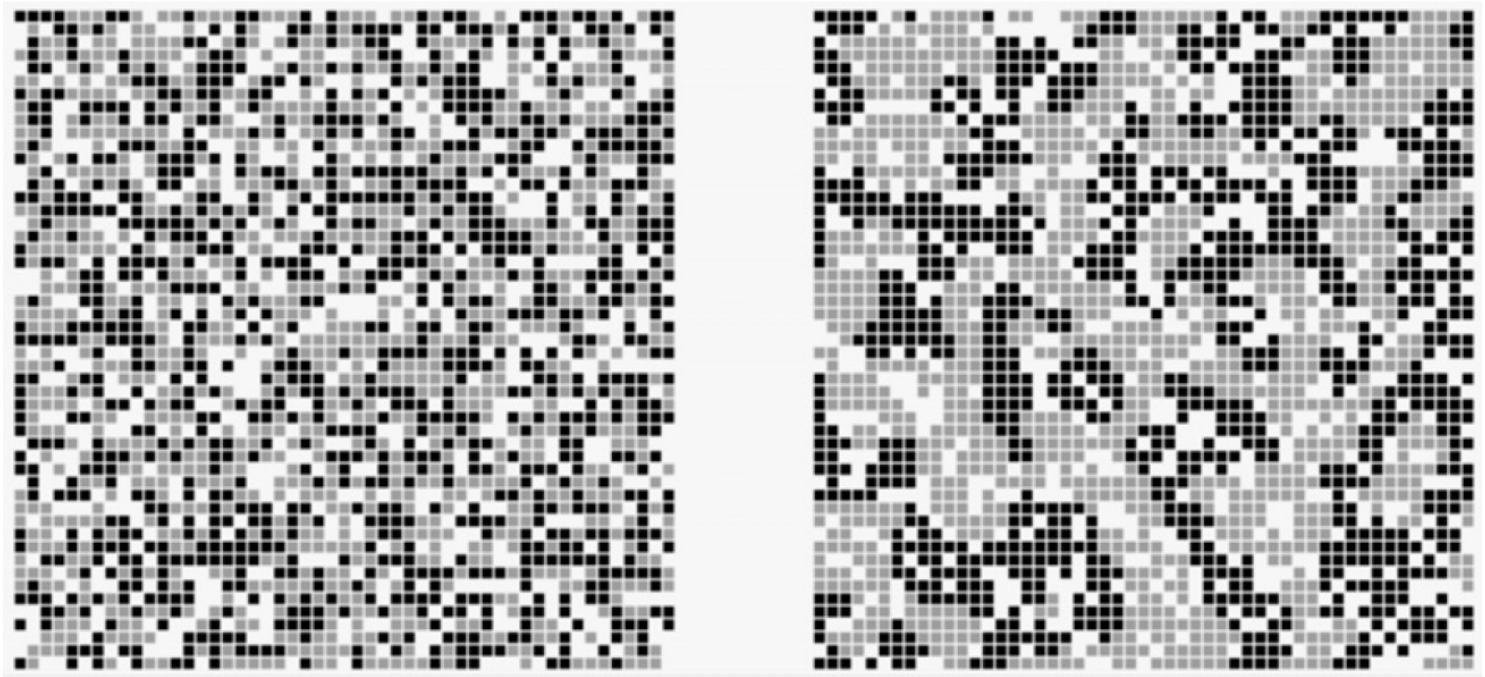
Network theories of personality and mental health

- Angélique O.J. Cramer
- Han van der Maas
- Claudia van Borkulo
- D. (Denny) Borsboom



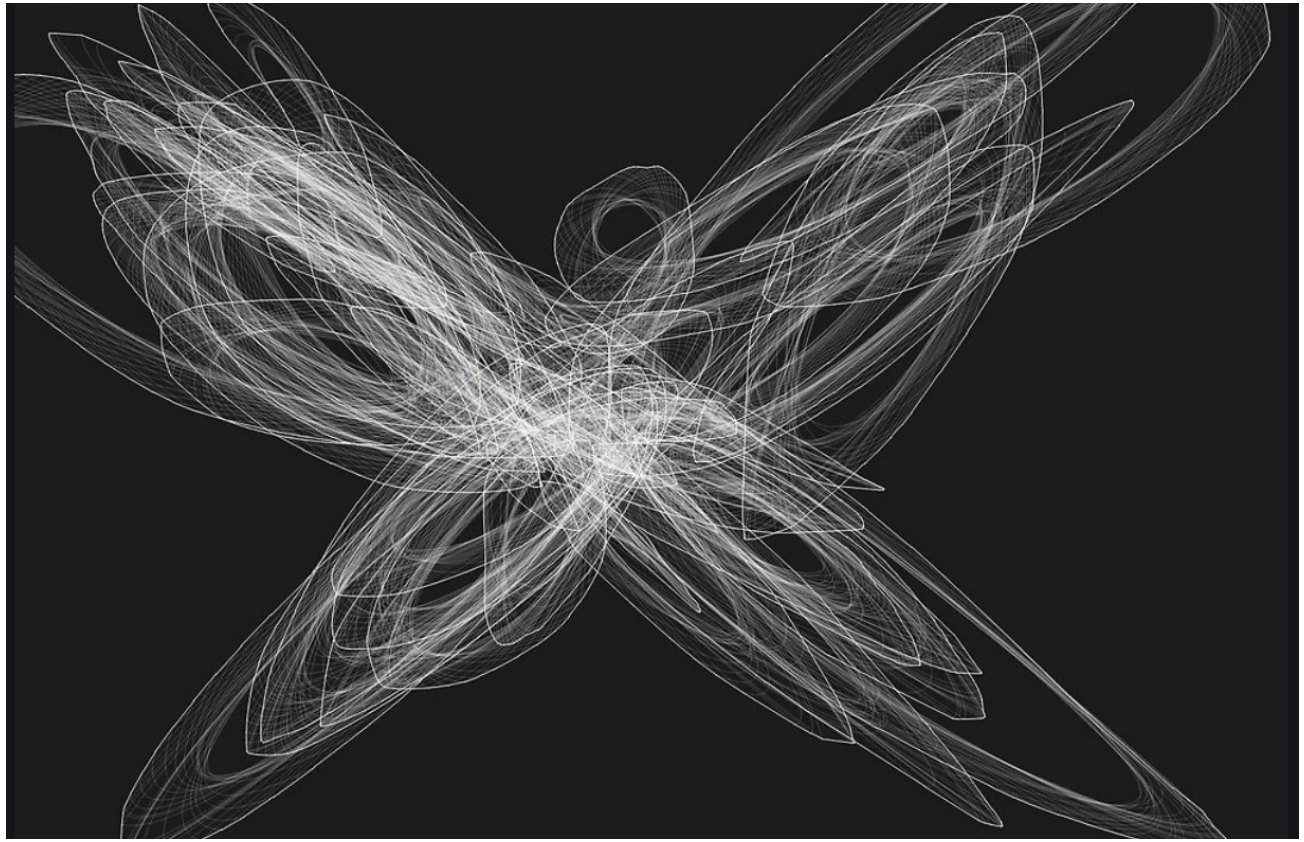
Computational social psychology

- Robin R. Vallacher
- Andrzej Nowak



Chaos and complexity in psychology

- Stephen Guastello
- David Pincus
- Matthijs Koopmans

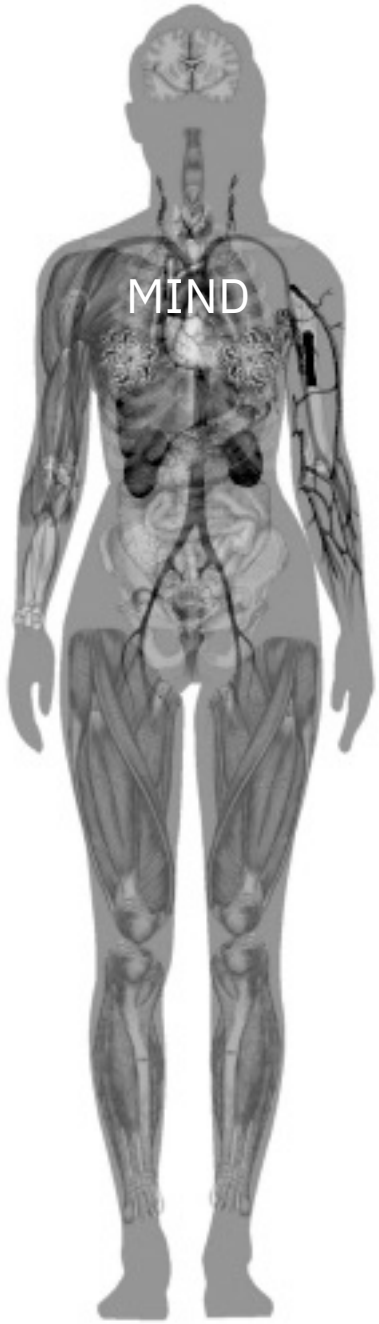


Human cognition – a complexity perspective

The Atlas of Social Complexity

Brian Castellani
Lasse Gerrits

Freud, Jung and the unconscious



Ecosystems Cognition

Machine Intelligence/Cognition
- Non-Conscious Cyberinfrastructure Cognition
- Smart Machines, Internet

Collective Intelligence/Swarm Intelligence
- Societal Cognition – information systems, governance
- Social Group/Network Cognition

Brain-Based Embodied Cognition
- Reflexive Self – I and Me, Identity, etc
- Consciousness
- Pre-Conscious
- Un-conscious
  - Personal Unconscious/Collective Unconscious
- Emotions and Affective Consciousness (multiple levels) –
  - Paleomammalian Emotions, Drives, etc
- Non-Conscious Brain Systems
  - Attention, Memory, Hearing, Vision, etc

Immune System Cognition

Brain–Gut–Microbe Communication

Social behaviours of bacteria

Autopoiesis and Cellular Cognition

Trends in Microbiology

Volume 12, Issue 8, 1 August 2004, Pages 366-372

Bacterial linguistic communication and social intelligence

Eshel Ben Jacob [1] ✉, Israela Becker [1, 2], Yoash Shapira [1], Herbert Levine [3]

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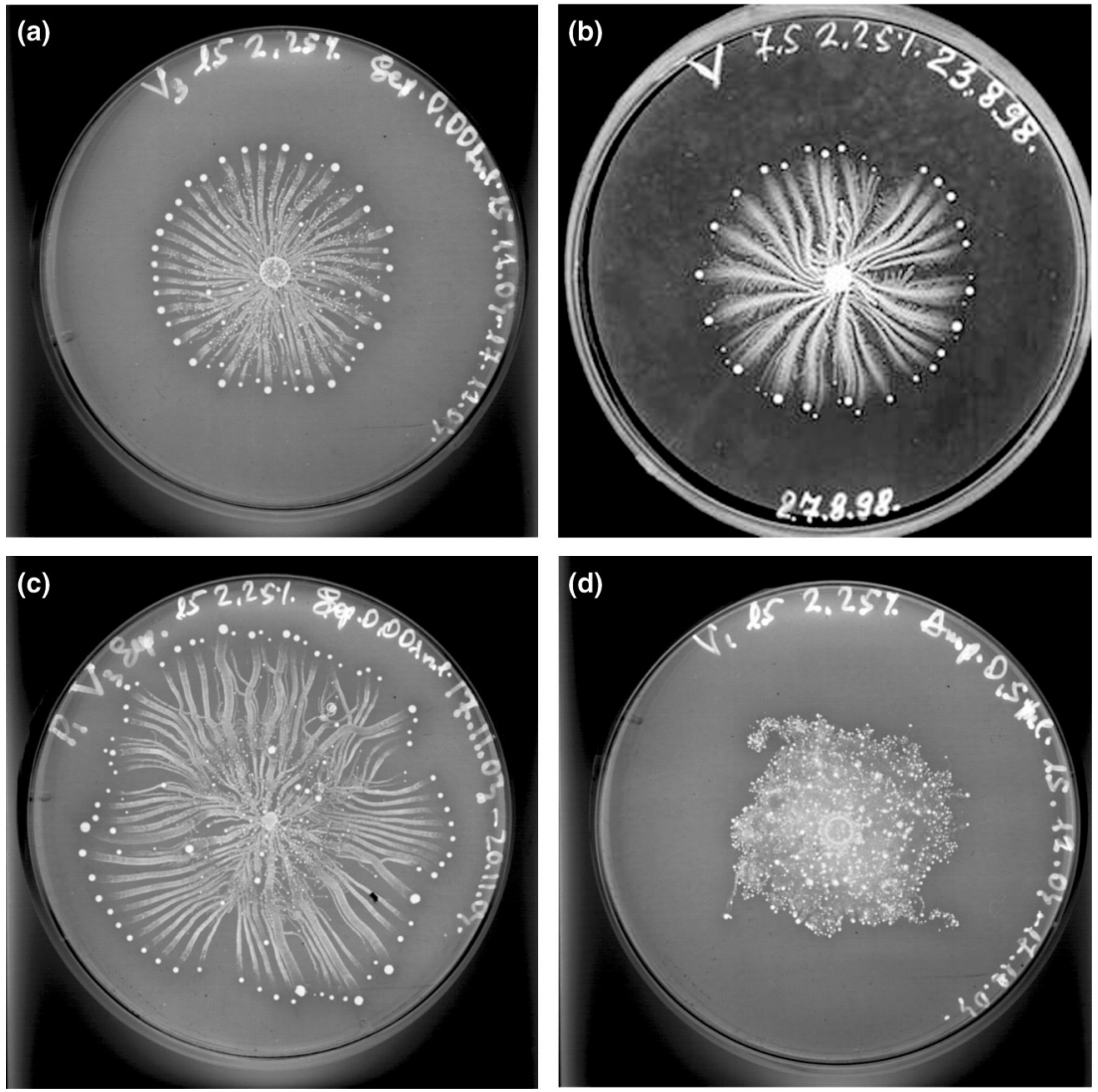
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tim.2004.06.006



Biosystems
Volume 5, Issue 4, May 1974, Pages 187-196

Autopoiesis: The organization of living systems, its characterization and a model

F.G. Varela, H.R. Maturana, R. Uribe

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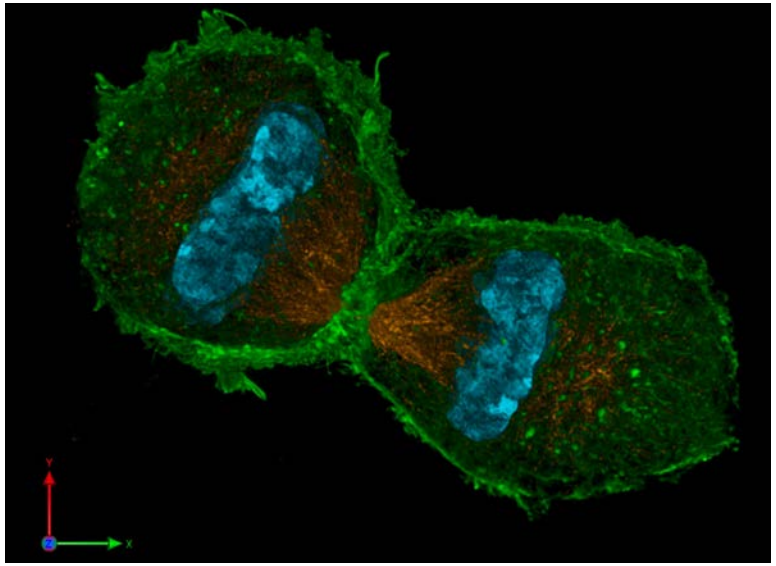
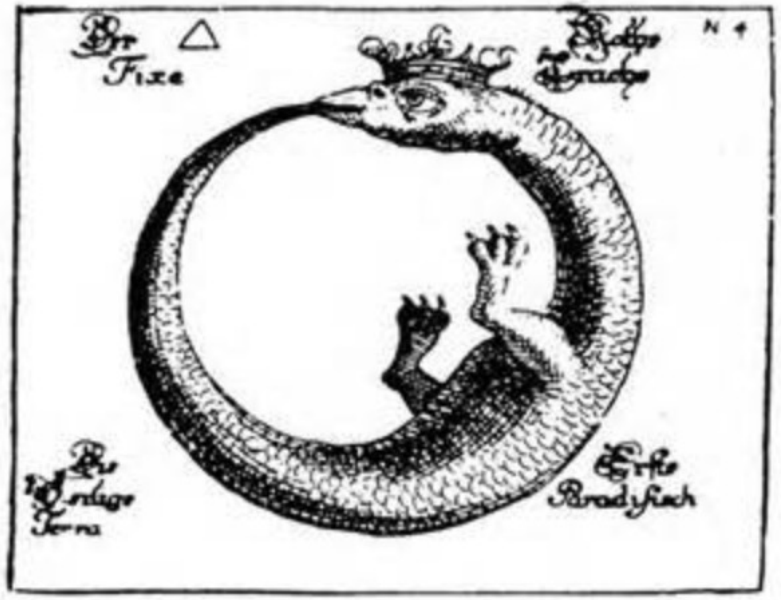




frontiers in PHYSIOLOGY

REVIEW ARTICLE
published: 07 December 2011
doi: 10.3389/fphys.2011.00094

Brain–gut–microbe communication in health and disease

Sue Grenham[1], Gerard Clarke[1,2], John F. Cryan[1,3] and Timothy G. Dinan[1,2]*

[1] Laboratory of NeuroGastroenterology, Alimentary Pharmabiotic Centre, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland
[2] Department of Psychiatry, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland
[3] Department of Anatomy, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

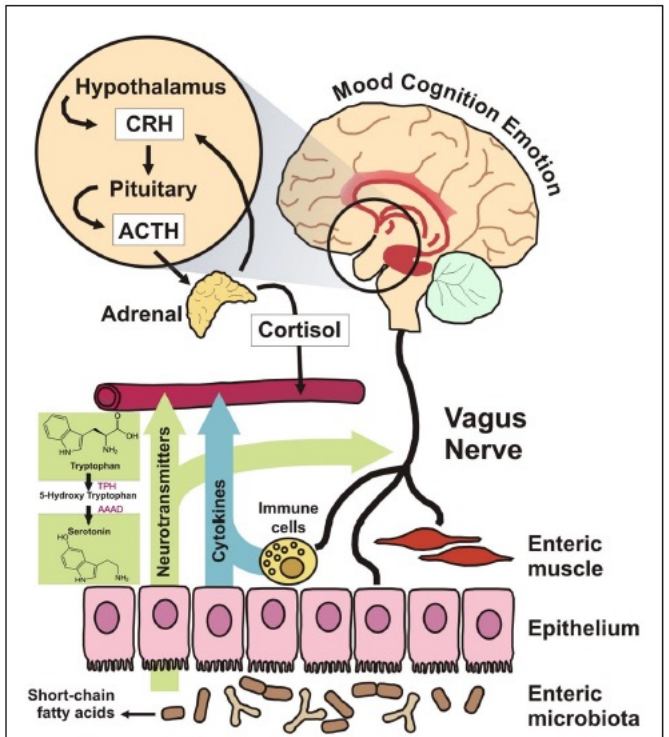


FIGURE 3 | Proposed mechanisms of action. There are a variety of proposed mechanisms, including both humoral and neural routes, through which the microbiota can modulate signaling along the brain–gut axis. For example, recent studies suggest a role for both the vagus nerve and modulation of systemic tryptophan levels in relaying the influence of both resident and exogenous microflora along this bidirectional communication axis.

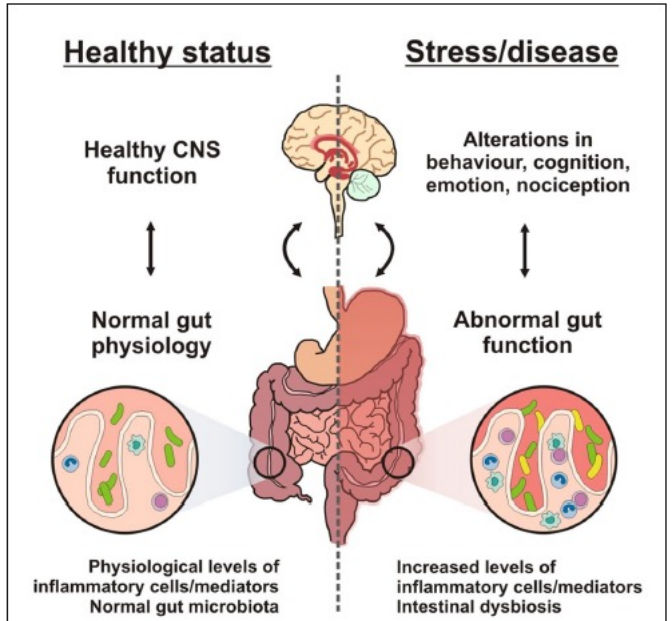


FIGURE 4 | Brain–gut–microbe communication in health and disease. A stable gut microbiota is essential for normal gut physiology and contributes to appropriate signaling along the brain–gut axis and to the healthy status of the individual as shown on the left hand side of the diagram. Conversely, as shown on the right hand side of the diagram, intestinal dysbiosis can adversely influence gut physiology leading to inappropriate brain–gut axis signaling and associated consequences for CNS functions and disease states. Stress at the level of the CNS can also impact on gut function and lead to perturbations of the microbiota.

Published: January 2008

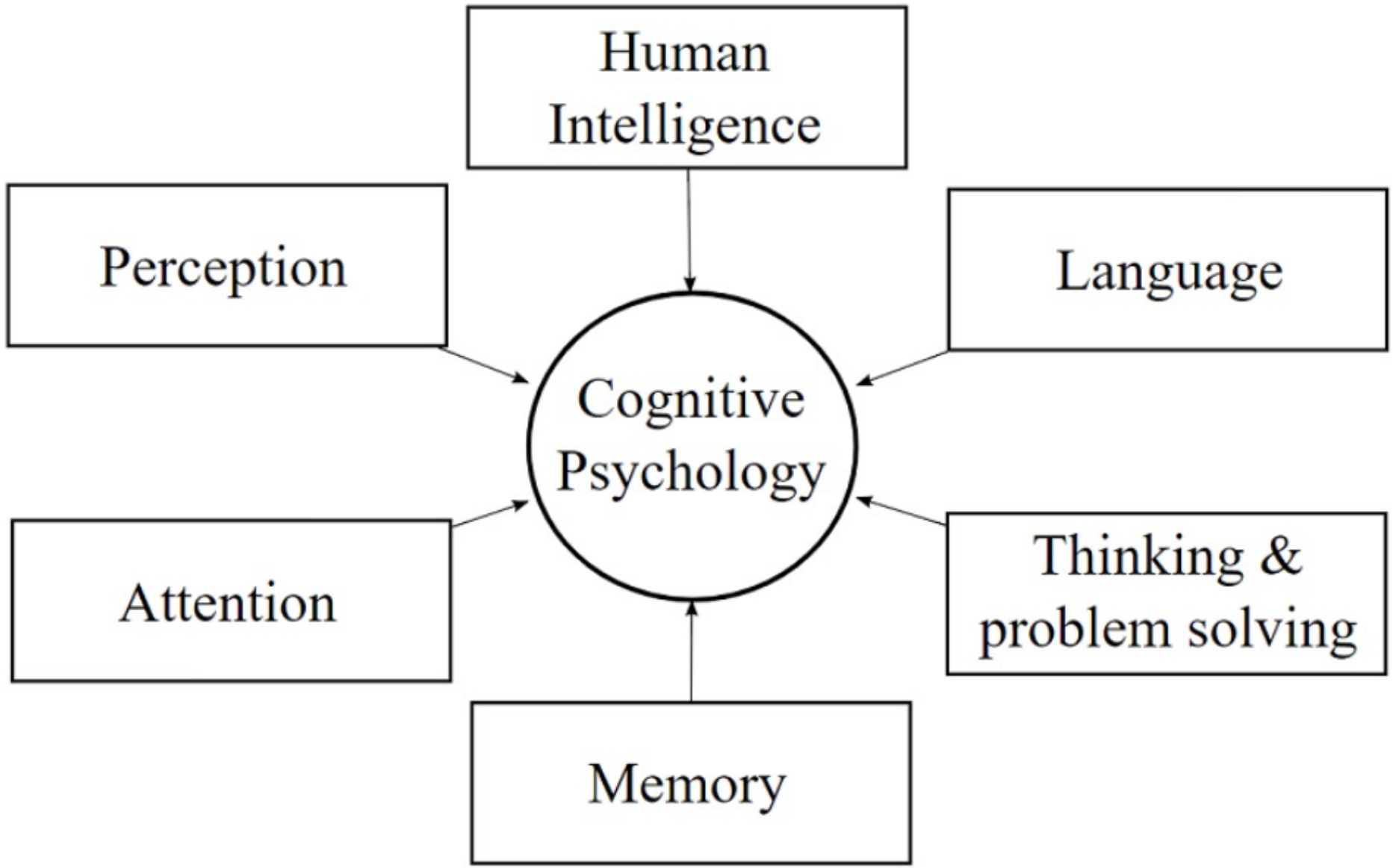
From inflammation to sickness and depression: when the immune system subjugates the brain

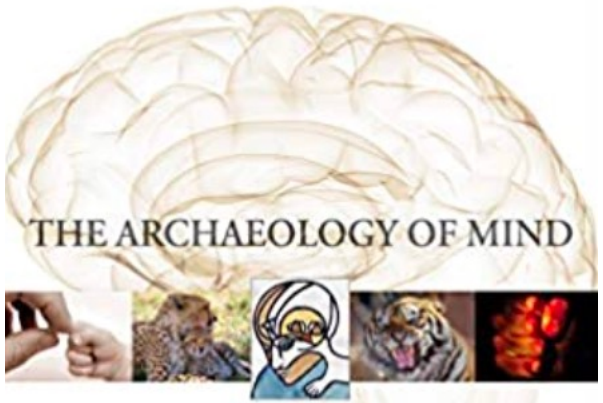
Robert Dantzer ✉, Jason C. O'Connor, Gregory G. Freund, Rodney W. Johnson & Keith W. Kelley

Nature Reviews Neuroscience **9**, 46–56 (2008) | Cite this article

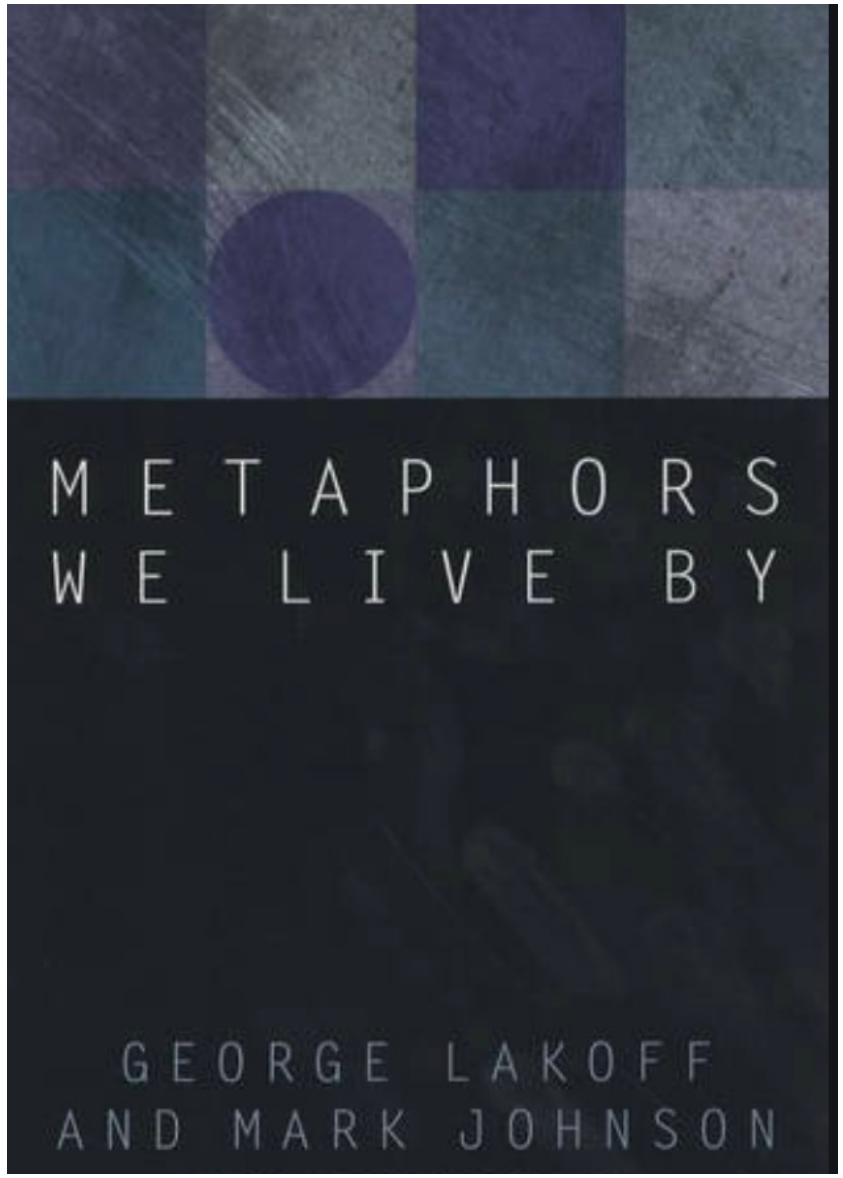
Key Points

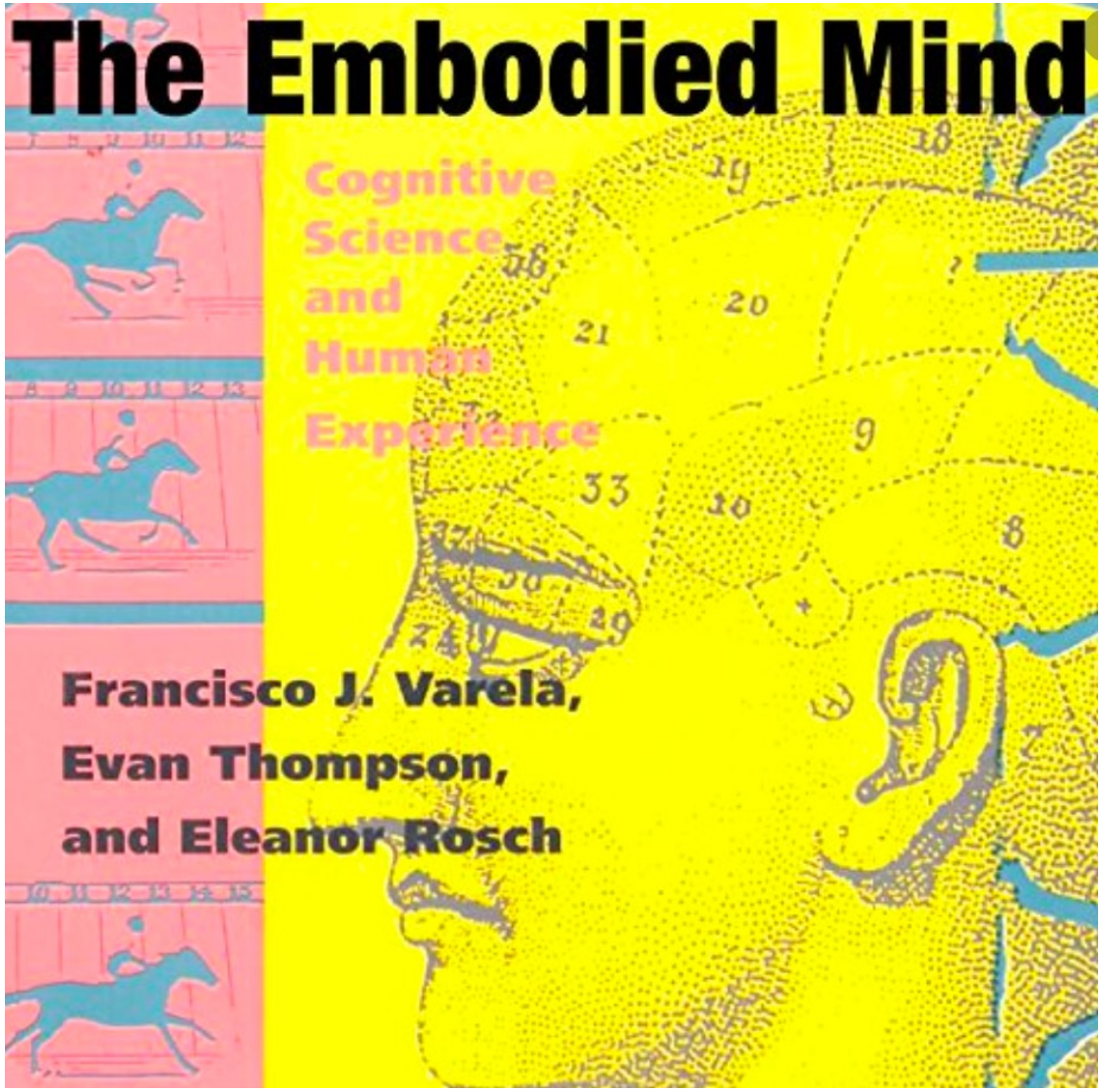
- Infections cause people to become sick and change their behaviour. They develop fever, sleep poorly, eat less, experience difficulty with memory and learning, withdraw socially and complain of pain and fatigue.
- Glial and macrophage-like cells in the brain respond to peripheral infection by synthesizing the same pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines as those produced by leukocytes. Several immune-to-brain communication pathways act in parallel; these include a fast neural afferent pathway and a slower humoral pathway that requires a relay in circumventricular organs and the brain vasculature.
- The predominant pro-inflammatory cytokines that cause behavioural signs of sickness are interleukin-1β and tumour necrosis factor-α (TNF-α).
- Inflammation and sickness place a burden on working memory by reducing the ability of the short-term memory register to process environmental stimuli. This effect is likely to be responsible for the alterations in cognition that are caused by inflammation.
- Sickness is as normal to infection as the fear response is to a threatening predator. Its purpose is to promote survival of the organism.
- If infections do not resolve and peripheral inflammation continues unabated, clinical depression can develop over a background of sickness behaviour.
- A mechanism for inflammation-associated depression is shunting of tryptophan away from serotonin synthesis, by activation of indoleamine 2,3 dioxygenase (IDO), an enzyme that is predominantly synthesized by myeloid cells, such as macrophages and microglia.
- IDO activity is stimulated mainly by TNF-α and interferon-γ. This leads to the production of neuroactive tryptophan metabolites that can induce depression-like behaviour by altering glutamatergic neurotransmission.
- Ageing, obesity and other conditions associated with chronic inflammation increase the risk of development and persistence of inflammation-associated sickness and depression.

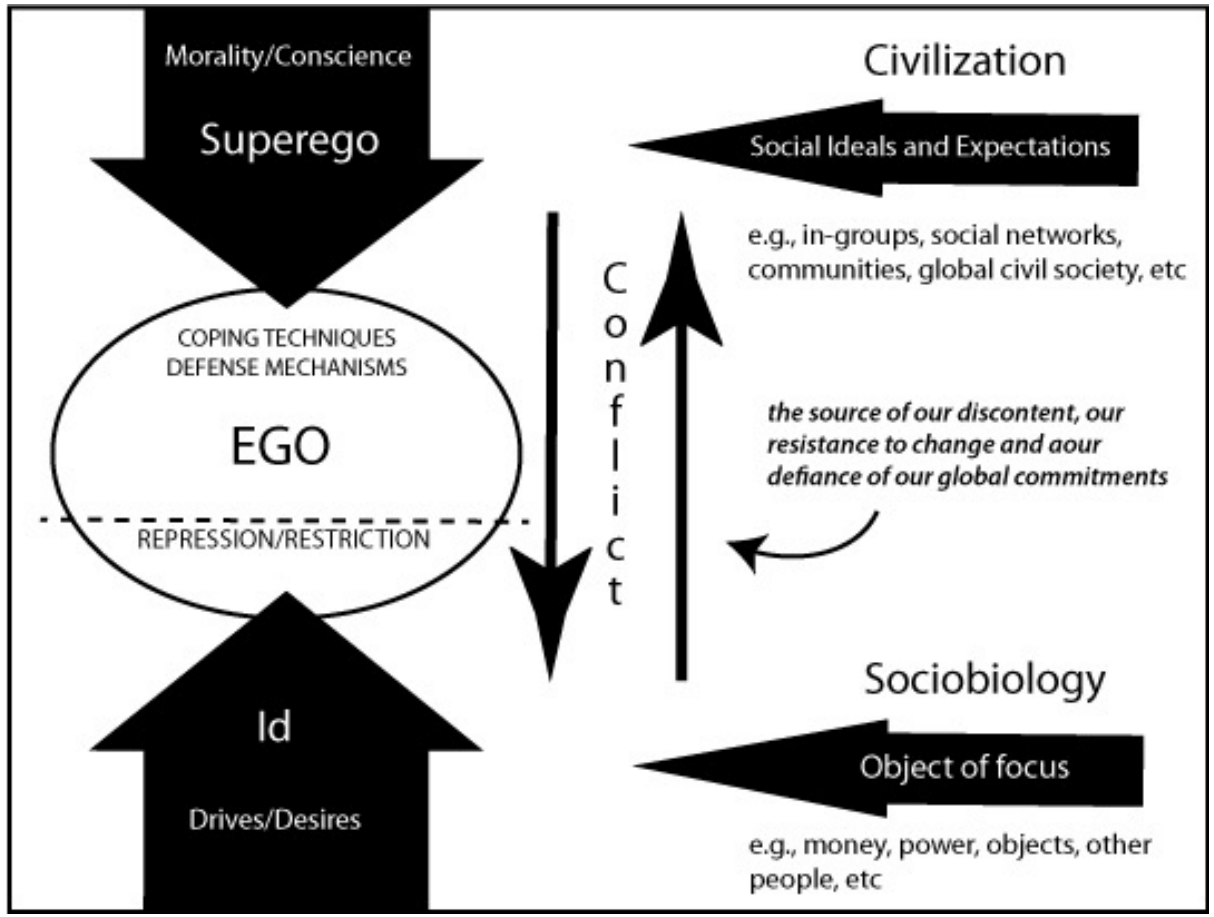

Human Intelligence
Perception
Language
Cognitive Psychology
Attention
Thinking & problem solving
Memory

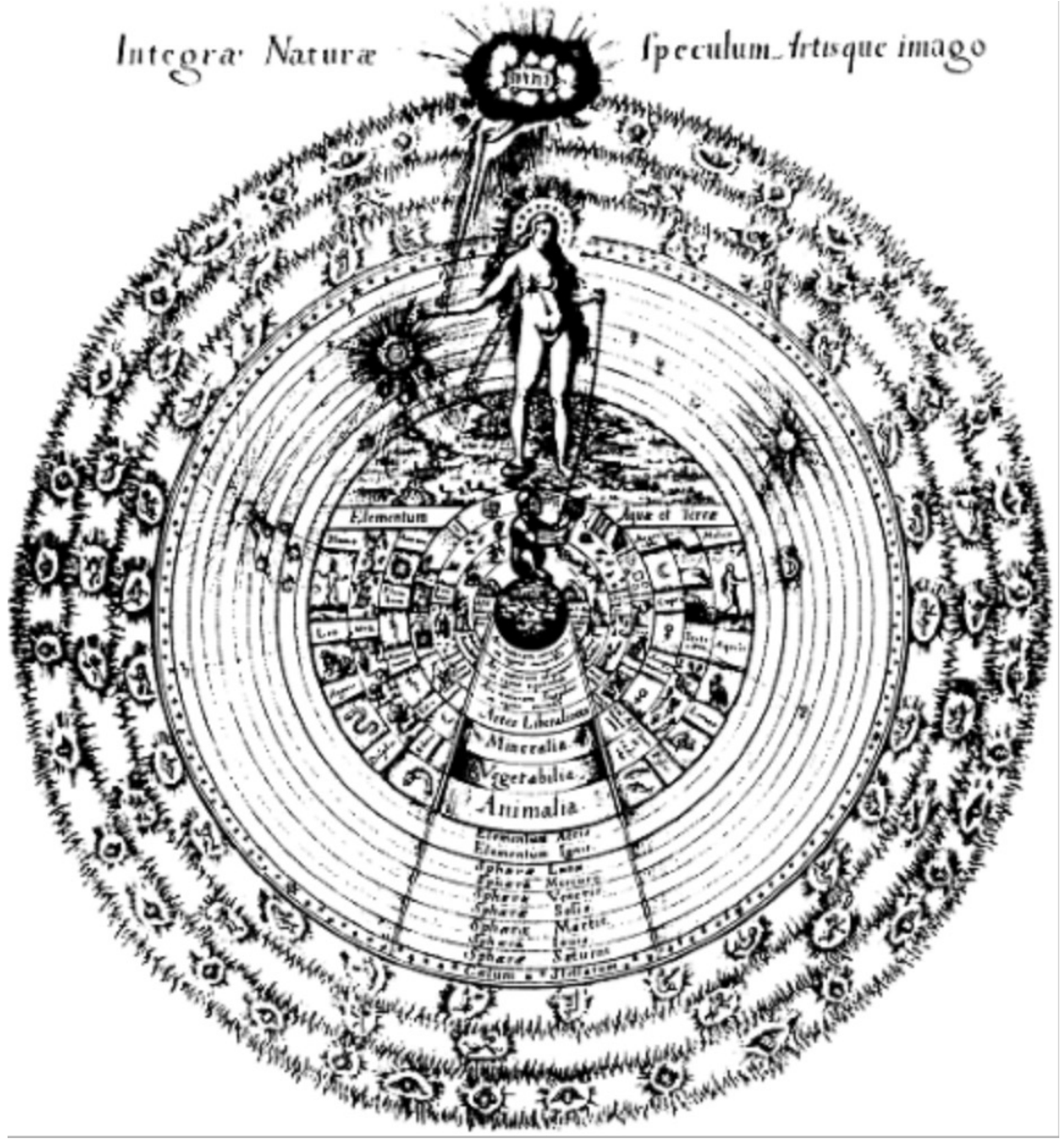


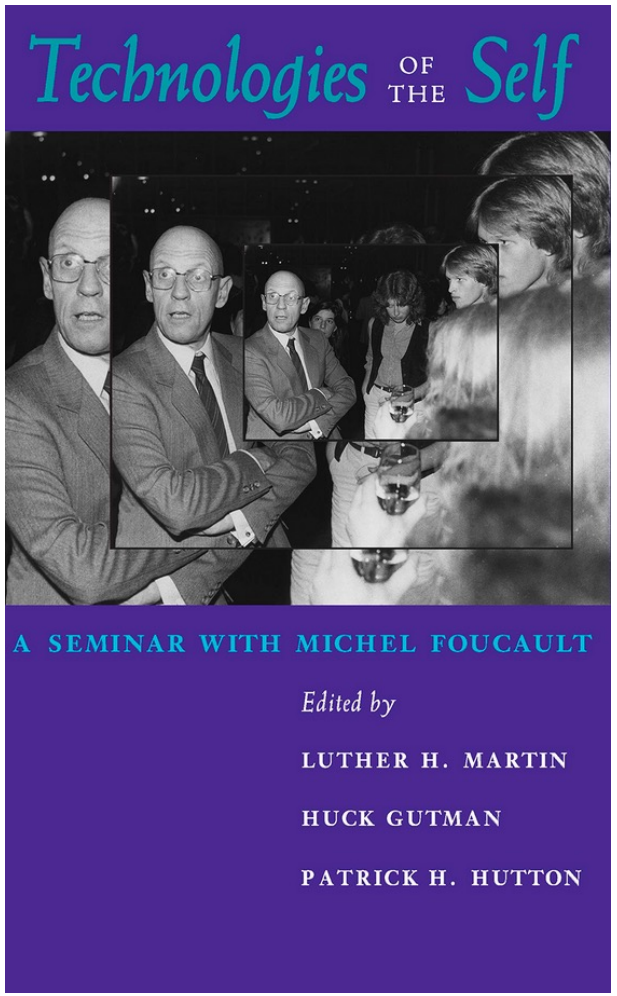
PLEASURE PLAY	Pleasure
RAGE FEAR LUST SEEKING	Arousal
CARE PANIC POWER/ DOMINANCE	Dominance

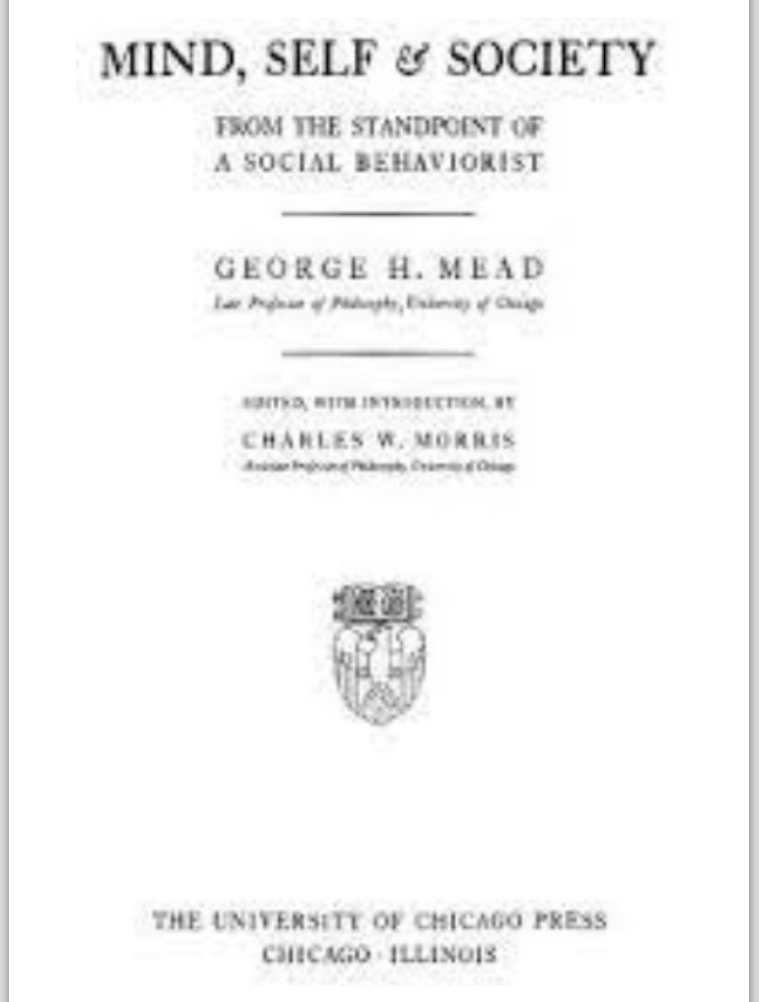

METAPHORS
WE LIVE BY
GEORGE LAKOFF
AND MARK JOHNSON

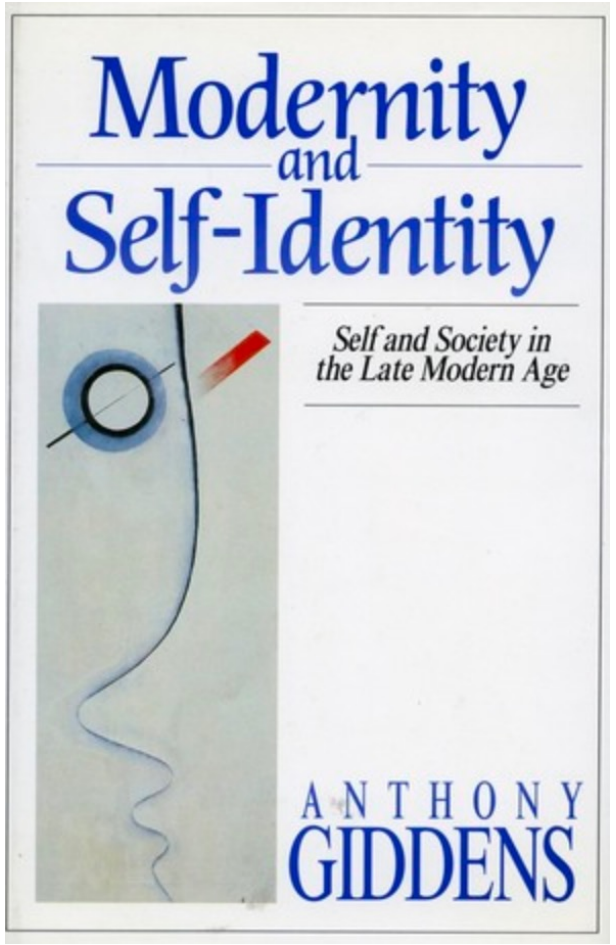

The Embodied Mind
Cognitive
Science
and
Human
Experience
Francisco J. Varela,
Evan Thompson,
and Eleanor Rosch


Morality/Conscience
Superego
COPING TECHNIQUES
DEFENSE MECHANISMS
EGO
REPRESSION/RESTRICTION
Id
Drives/Desires
Conflict
Civilization
Social Ideals and Expectations
e.g., in-groups, social networks, communities, global civil society, etc
the source of our discontent, our resistance to change and aour defiance of our global commitments
Sociobiology
Object of focus
e.g., money, power, objects, other people, etc


Integra Naturæ
Speculum Artisque imago
Elementum
Aqua et Terra
Artes Liberales
Mineralia
Vegetabilia
Animalia
Sphæra Lunæ
Sphæra Mercurii
Sphæra Veneris
Sphæra Solis
Sphæra Martis
Sphæra Jovis
Sphæra Saturni
Coelum

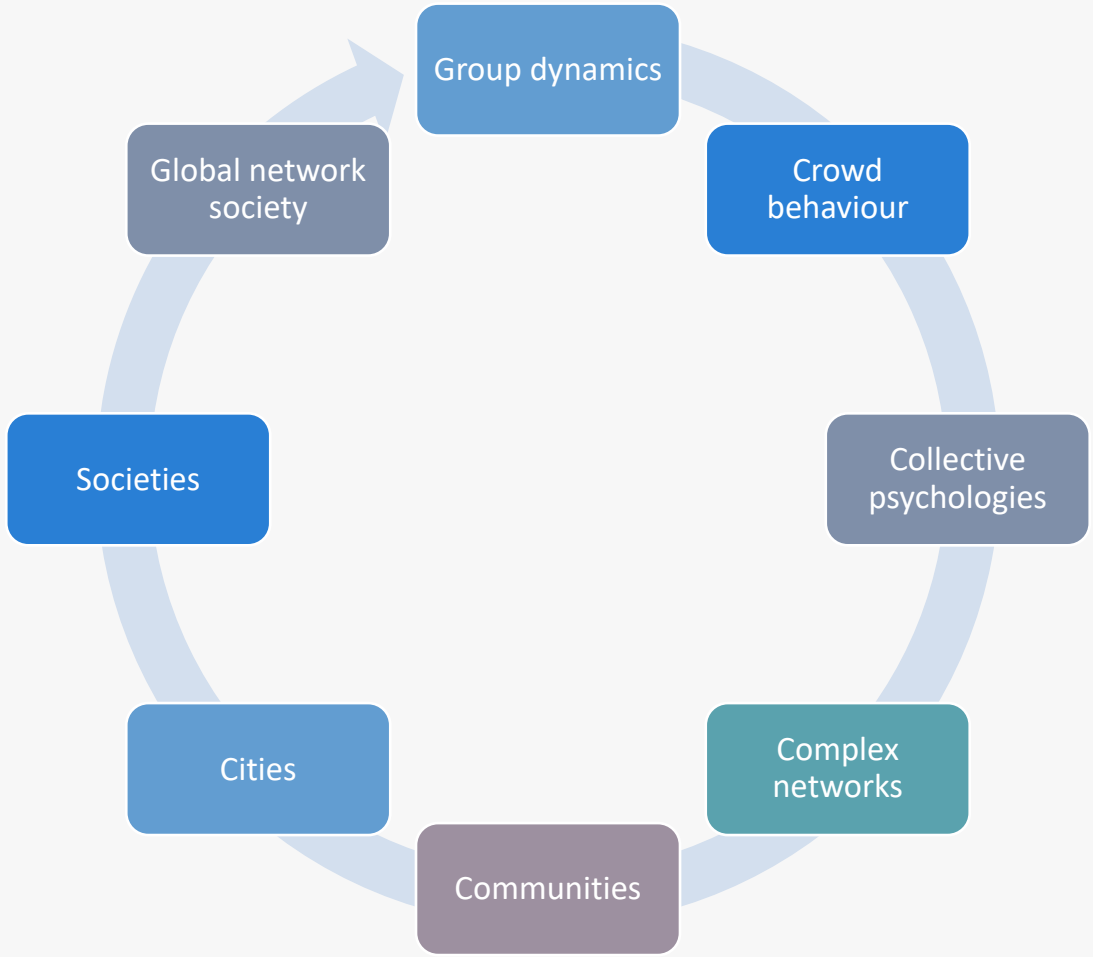

Technologies OF THE Self
A SEMINAR WITH MICHEL FOUCAULT
Edited by
LUTHER H. MARTIN
HUCK GUTMAN
PATRICK H. HUTTON


MIND, SELF & SOCIETY
FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A SOCIAL BEHAVIORIST
GEORGE H. MEAD
CHARLES W. MORRIS
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO · ILLINOIS

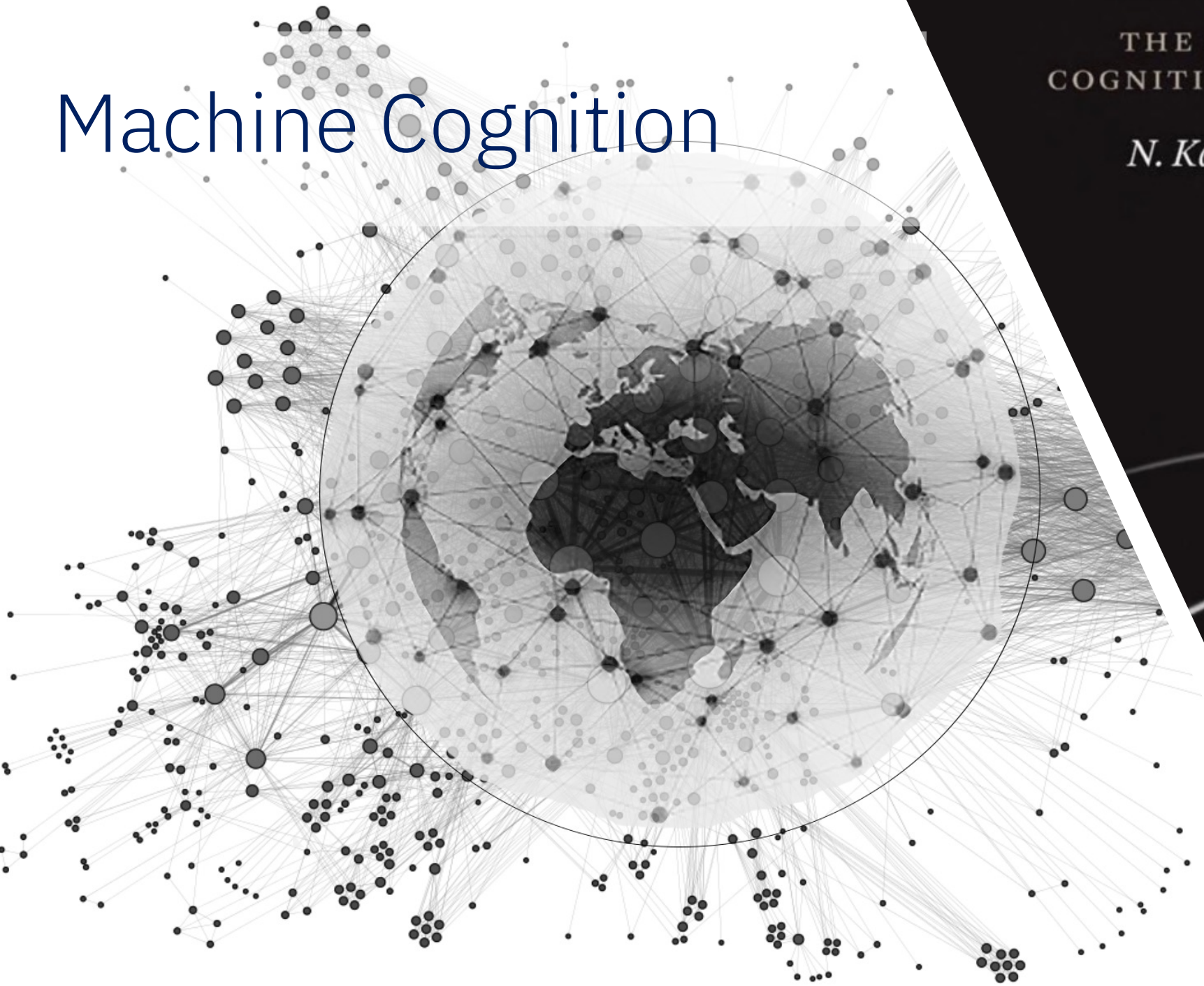

Modernity and Self-Identity
Self and Society in the Late Modern Age
ANTHONY GIDDENS

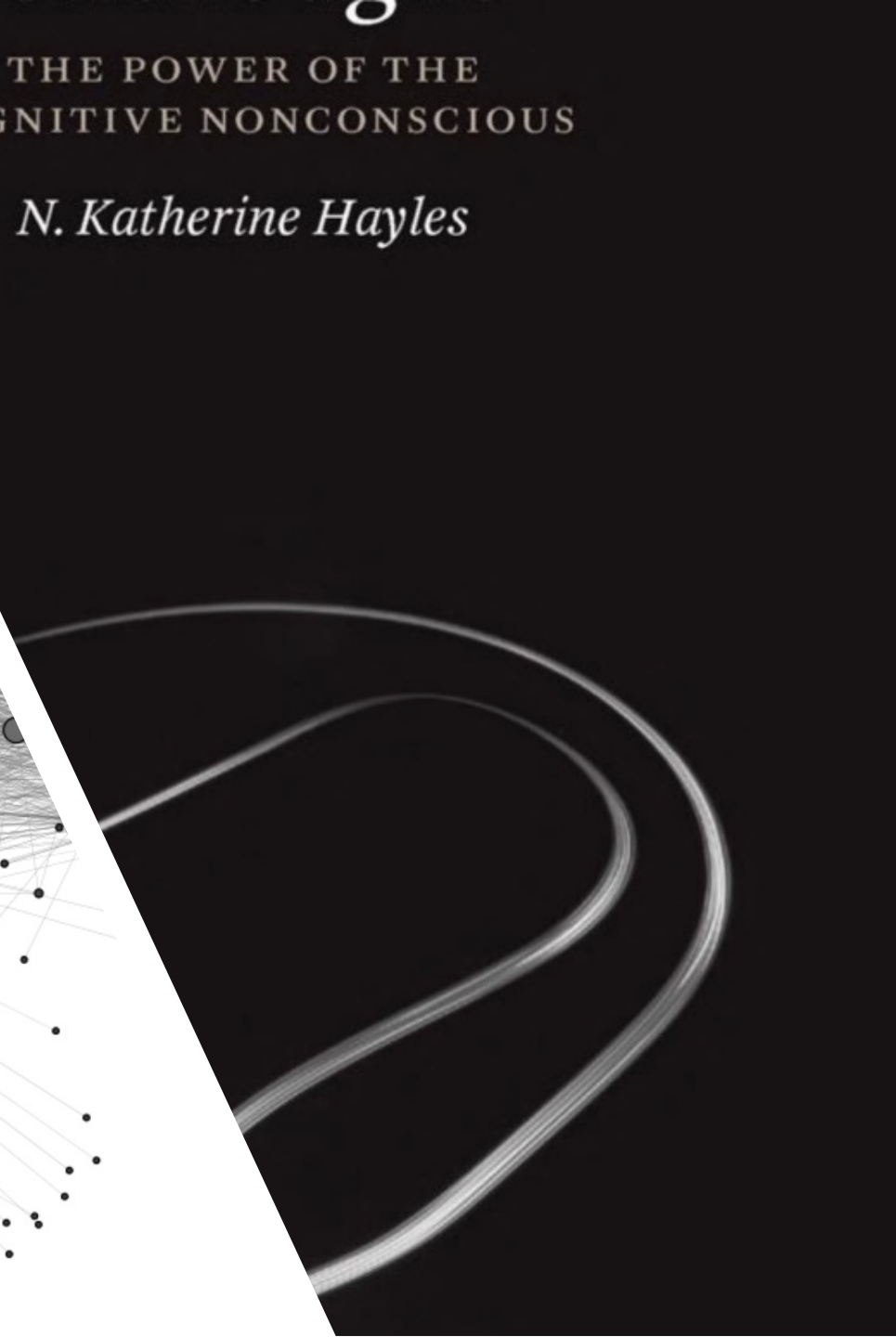
Collective Intelligence/Cognition

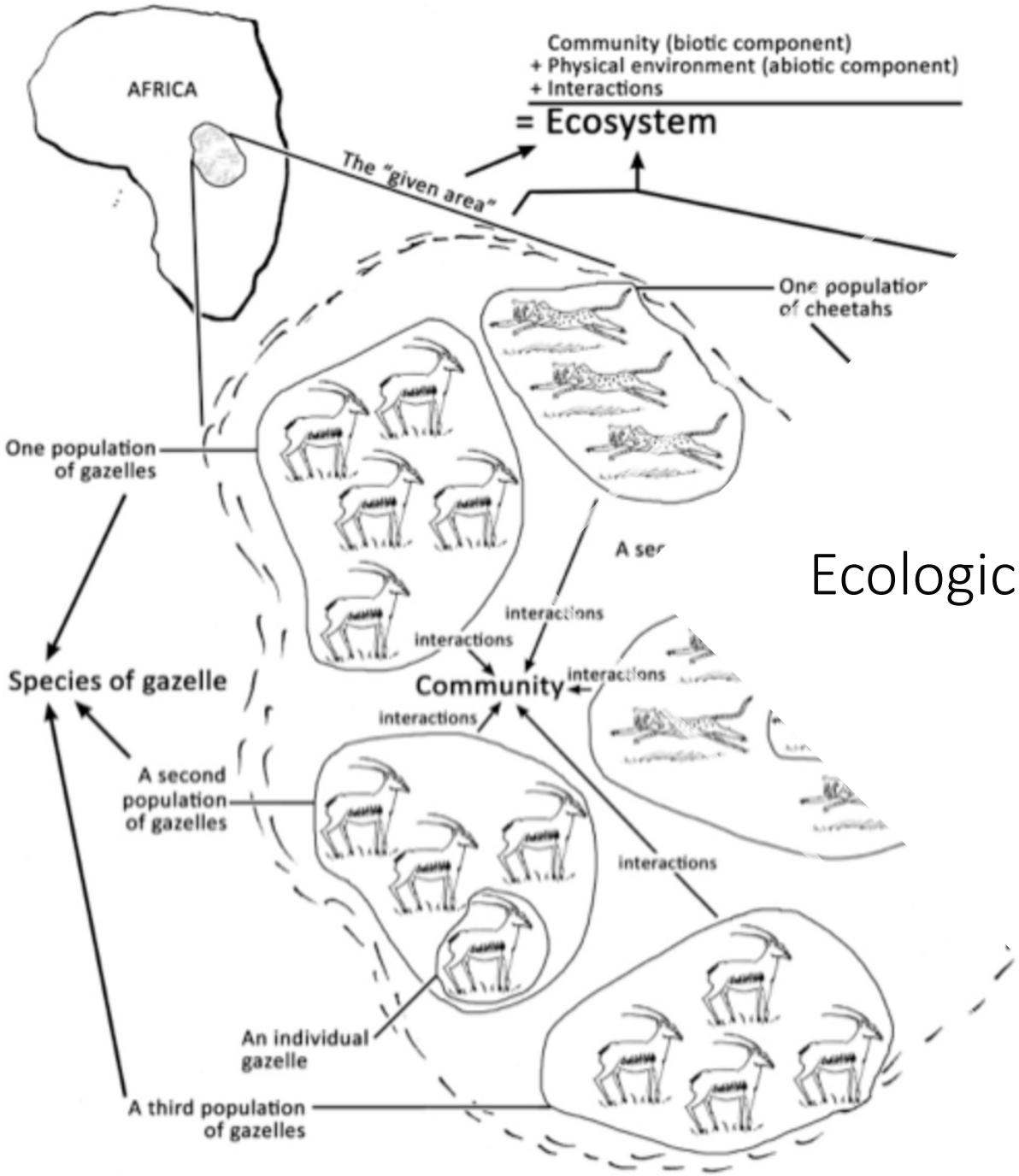
Collective Intelligence/ Cognition



Machine Cognition



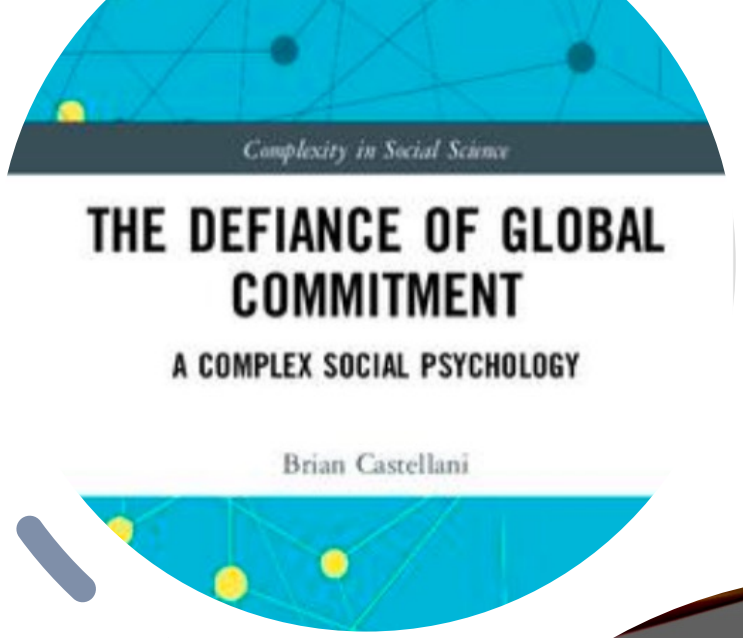




Ecological Cognition

Collective psychology and Global Civil Society

- RESEARCH FOCUS
- Cataloguing collective psychologies and their conflicted relationships they have with each other.
- Exploring the role globalisation and global civil society have on these collective psychologies.
- Understanding how these conflicted negotiations impact how we address current global social problems.
- Developing a psychology of complexity



APA DICTIONARY OF PSYCHOLOGY

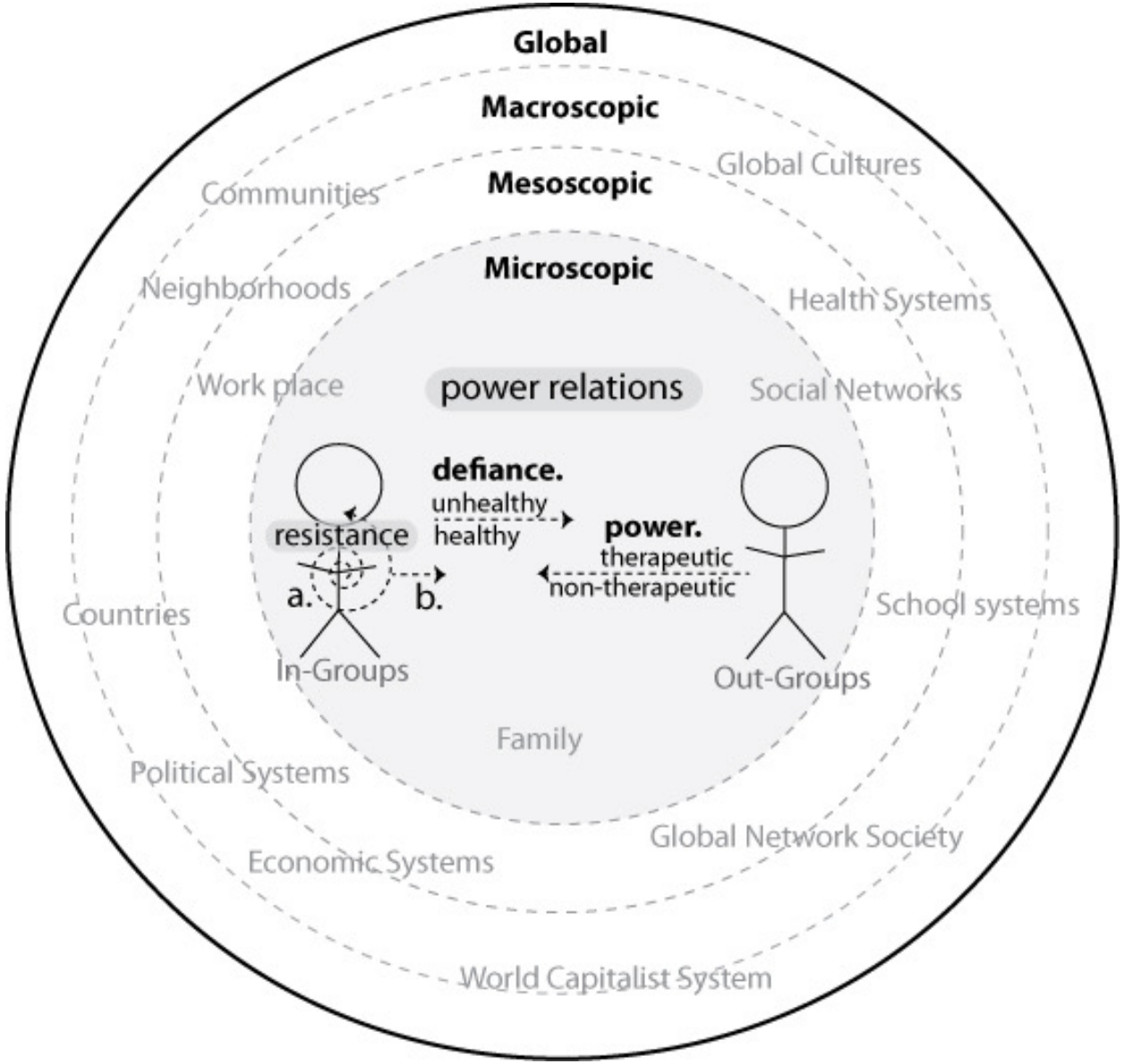
Collective Psychology
The mental and emotional states and processes characteristic of individuals when aggregated in such groups as audiences, crowds, mobs, and social movements. The term is mainly associated with early theorists in this area, such as Gustave Le Bon.

Our Definition

Collective Psychology

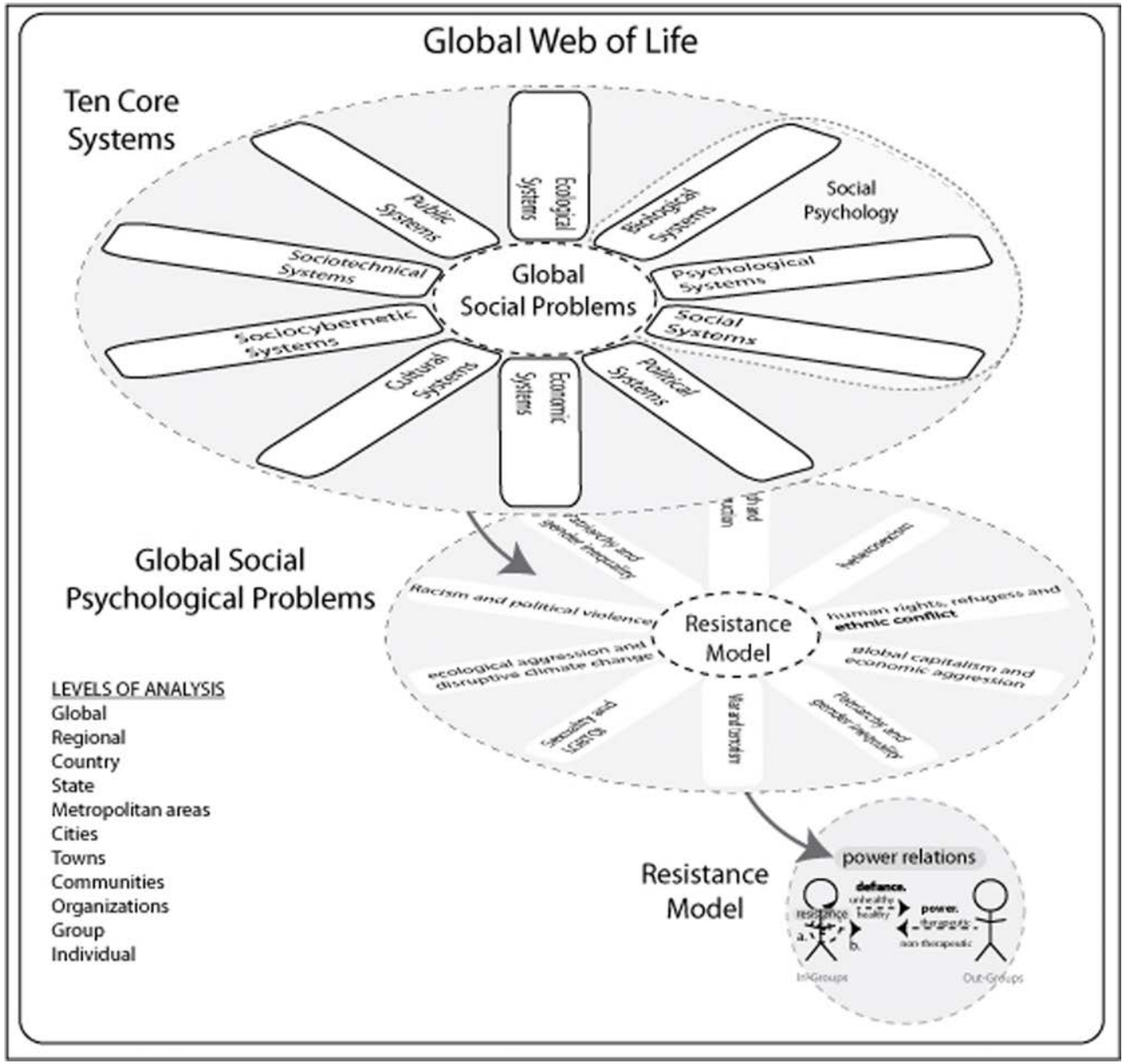
- A shared psychology (involving similar thoughts, emotions, opinions, concerns, grievances, and beliefs) that exists within and across a group of people.
- The aetiology is both internal to the psychology of individuals and external to the psychology of the wider social systems of which those individuals are a part.
- It is therefore both a top-down and bottom-up phenomenon.
- The key here is the notion of shared experience, that emerges through the network of communications, relationships and linkages amongst people.

Collective psychologies are fundamentally relational both within group and between groups



Collective psychologies need to be decentered onto:

-relations of power
-inequalities
-their evolving histories
-geopolitical setting
-current social problems
-politics
-economy
-culture
-geography
-ecology



In the United States overall...

8% are Watchful. They're waiting to see what happens next.

9% are Cost-Anxious. They want the vaccine but can't afford the time or cost.

4% are System Distrusters. They feel the health care system doesn't treat them fairly.

14% are Covid Skeptics. They don't believe the threat.

The New York Times

Meet the Four Kinds of People Holding Us Back From Full Vaccination

By Sema Sgaier

May 18, 2021

Other examples

- The collective psychologies around:
- Brexit
- Global warming
- Refugees and immigrants
- The Alt-right movement
- Women’s right and domestic violence
- Advancing the rights of LGBTQ+ communities
- Global capitalism

Thank you