# Article information:

The Need to Belong: a Deep Dive into the Origins, Implications, and Future of a Foundational Construct | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10648-021-09633-6>

# Article summary:

1. The 1995 paper “The Need to Belong: Desire for Interpersonal Attachments as a Fundamental Human Motivation” has been cited nearly 30,000 times due to its usefulness in developing theories about interpersonal behavior.

2. The need to belong is an innate motivational drive that is just as fundamental and pervasive as sex and aggression.

3. Online interactions present new opportunities for social connection but also new dangers and problems, such as idealized versions of life on social media leading to feelings of inadequacy and increased bullying.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

This article provides an insightful interview with Roy Baumeister and Mark Leary, two educational and developmental psychologists whose research on belonging has been heavily influenced by their 1995 paper “The Need to Belong: Desire for Interpersonal Attachments as a Fundamental Human Motivation”. The article is well-written and provides a comprehensive overview of the origins of their ideas, their views on the state of belonging research today, and implications for scholars who wish to carry this work forward.

The article is generally trustworthy and reliable; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the authors have a vested interest in promoting their own work, which could lead them to downplay or ignore counterarguments or evidence that does not support their claims. Additionally, the authors do not explore any possible risks associated with online interactions or present both sides equally when discussing the effects of online interactions on young people's mental health.

In conclusion, this article provides an interesting insight into the origins of Baumeister and Leary's ideas about belongingness but should be read with caution due to potential biases in favor of promoting their own work.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks of online interactions
* Impact of online interactions on mental health
* Counterarguments to belongingness research
* Belongingness research implications
* Interpersonal attachment motivation
* Belongingness research in education

# Report location:

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