

**Editorial: Articles from and Inspired by the 5th International Conference on Social Identity and
Health**

Juliet R. H. Wakefield^{1*}

Clifford Stevenson¹

Blerina Këllezi¹

Niamh McNamara¹

Mhairi Bowe²

Anna Dobai¹

Darel Cookson¹

Bahar Tunçgenç¹

1. Department of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, NG1 4FQ
2. Department of Psychology, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, EH14 4AS

*Corresponding author: Dr. Juliet Wakefield, Department of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, NG1 4FQ. juliet.wakefield@ntu.ac.uk

The 5th International Conference on Social Identity and Health (ICSIH 5) was hosted at Nottingham Trent University, UK on 23rd-24th June 2022. Taking place every two years, the aim of ICSIH is to showcase the latest research on the Social Identity Approach to Health (SIAH; Haslam et al., 2018) to an international audience. This new paradigm within Social Psychology, often referred to as the 'Social Cure', (e.g., Jetten et al., 2012), articulates the myriad ways in which group memberships – and their associated social identities – impact on health and well-being. Alongside growing academic interest and engagement, Social Cure insights are increasingly being adopted in clinical, health, sport, and organisational settings. ICSIH 5 built on the success of the previous ICSIH conferences held in Exeter, UK (2012), Ottawa, Canada (2014), Brisbane, Australia (2016), and Lausanne, Switzerland (2018). Over 120 delegates from across the EU, USA, UK, and Australia attended – the largest number of delegates in the conference's history.

As ICSIH organisers, we were inspired to curate this special issue to showcase the rich and varied range of research presented at the conference, as well as to provide a platform for the work of those who were unable to attend. To this end, we have collected 19 articles which reflect the increasing methodological pluralism in this area, as well as its expanding international reach. This special issue thus represents the diversity of the SIAH research community, as well as capturing areas of methodological and theoretical innovation.

The Underpinning Theory

The SIAH posits that the social groups with which we identify (i.e., groups in which we experience a sense of belonging, value, commitment, and fit) substantively influence our health and wellbeing. They do this in a variety of ways, by impacting upon group members' perceptions, beliefs, and values, as well as by coordinating group behaviour and collective action. First, some groups possess healthy norms, such that identification leads to more healthful behaviours (Haslam et al., 2018). Second, social identities act as a 'perceptual prism' (Haslam et al., 2012) by providing a shared interpretative lens through which social reality is experienced, which can then influence health and

well-being. Specifically, group members learn to recognise or ‘appraise’ potential threats in their environment, which in turn shapes how they recognise, react to, and cope with adversity (Haslam et al., 2004). Third, group identification has a transformative impact upon the relationships between group members, which in turn unlocks shared social and psychological resources. The increased sense of commonality arising from shared identity leads to increased trust and the sharing of informational, emotional, and practical support (Haslam et al., 2011). This in turn can reduce stress and improve well-being by enabling members to cope better with life’s challenges. Fourth, groups help satisfy basic psychological needs, including the need to belong, the need for esteem, and the need for autonomy and control (Greenaway et al., 2016). Finally, groups are the basis of collective action, enabling their members to act in concert to achieve shared goals and enact common values, and hence have the potential to enable their members to challenge and transform situations of adversity and disadvantage (Haslam & Reicher, 2006).

These benefits can be enhanced through membership of (or, more specifically, identification with) multiple groups (Sani et al., 2015). In addition to the cumulative effect of increasing access to psychological and social resources, multiple group memberships enhance people’s resilience to significant life transitions. Major life events, including retirement, relocation, bereavement, and severe illness all involve social as well as personal change, often resulting in isolation, loneliness, and poor health. The Social Identity Model of Identity Change (SIMIC; Haslam et al., 2021) articulates the ways in which possessing multiple group memberships supports adjustment to these changes. These memberships can promote identity continuity to the degree to which they are maintained during the transition, and the degree to which they can serve as the basis for the acquisition of new social connections. While challenges arise for individuals who are members of multiple groups that are incompatible with each other, population-level evidence generally demonstrates strong links between multiple group memberships, mental health, and recovery from mental illness (e.g., Cruwys et al., 2013), as well as profound effects of multiple group memberships on the health, well-being, and mortality of retirees (e.g., Haslam et al., 2023; Steffens et al., 2016).

The Social Cure is much more than simply a novel theoretical paradigm. Insights from the study of groups and health now underpin a series of evidence-based interventions, including GROUPS4HEALTH (Haslam et al., 2016; Haslam et al., 2019; Cruwys et al., 2022), GROUPS4RETIREMENT (LaRue et al., 2023), and GROUPS4BELONGING (Ingram et al., 2020) which help participants to harness the health benefits of group dynamics. Each intervention uses a series of structured sessions to provide participants with information on the health and well-being benefits of group memberships, as well as insight into their own social group networks. The group dynamics of the sessions themselves provide participants with collective resources needed to identify and overcome threats and challenges in their lives and are used to help scaffold their joining of new social connections to address their unmet social needs. The evidence for the efficacy of these interventions is considerable (Cruwys et al., 2022), including work demonstrating how the approach helped individuals cope with the unique social challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic (Cruwys et al., 2021). Indeed, the pandemic itself was something of a stress-test for the paradigm, and the extensive research literature utilising the Social Cure approach to explain the effects of social isolation, the responses of individuals and communities, and the long-term health-related effects of the pandemic attest to its relevance and applicability (Jetten et al., 2020).

However, in addition to the many health benefits documented in this research, the SIAH also posits that there is a 'darker side' to group life: a 'Social Curse' (Kellezi & Reicher, 2012) whereby groups and group processes contribute to vulnerability and ill-health. For instance, group membership itself can be problematic if the group in question possesses unhealthy norms to which members adhere (Louis et al., 2010). Intergroup processes may also harm health, for example where the group is stigmatised and its members face prejudice and discrimination (Kellezi et al., 2019) or where groups are actively involved in intergroup conflict. Moreover, the boundary between ingroup and outgroup may itself become a site of Social Curse processes: if group members are seen to breach ingroup norms they can face ostracization, withdrawal of collective support and resource, and exclusion from the group (Kellezi & Reicher, 2012). As the member transitions from ingroup to

outgroup, the Social Cure processes of trust, reciprocal helping, and cooperation may become reversed, such that relations with other group members become characterised by suspicion and rejection (Wakefield et al., 2019; Stevenson et al., 2014). Accordingly, a core focus of much SIAH research has become the conditions under which Social Cure and/or Social Curse processes operate, the interplay between Social Cure and Curse processes, and the ways in which Curse processes can be combatted or reversed.

The Special Issue

The papers contained in this special issue reflect the wide scope of the SIAH. We note two broad types of contribution across the papers: methodological and theoretical. We feel that these contributions substantially advance the field and lay the groundwork for future research.

Methodological Contributions

In terms of method, the special issue showcases the increasing breadth of data collection and analytic techniques used within this area, including experiments (in-person and online), surveys (cross-sectional and longitudinal), interviews (one-off and longitudinal), and systematic reviews. Of particular interest are the uses of longitudinal surveys and interviews, which capture unfolding identity processes over time. This is particularly important for SIMIC-based studies exploring responses to the identity change accompanying life transitions. This is exemplified in the longitudinal analyses of Bradshaw and colleagues (2024) which examine the long-term relationships between childhood experiences of parental incarceration and adolescent well-being via reductions in group memberships, and Foran and colleagues' (2024) longitudinal study exploring the relationships between strength of identification with valued groups, psychological wellbeing, and eating disorder symptoms during the transition to university. Within a shorter timeframe, the three-wave survey by Du et al. (2024) teases apart the relationship between pre-COVID-19 multiple group memberships and post-lockdown mental health through the emergence of mediating factors, including 'felt understanding', during lockdown. Similarly, Harkin et al. (2024) use longitudinal interviews to gain

insights into how the lived experience of COVID-19 among medically vulnerable older adults evolved along with the shifting government messaging, which served to undermine their positive ageing identities and left them facing a future of uncertainty.

A second notable methodological advance is the use of mixed methods, especially the integration of qualitative and quantitative datasets. These studies are especially effective in highlighting how generic identity processes are shaped by the specific intragroup and intergroup contexts within which they manifest. In these papers, while the quantitative research captures identity processes, the qualitative research provides insights into the nuances of group life in ways that frame, complement, and extend the quantitative analysis. For example, the survey reported by Wakefield and colleagues (2024) showed how, in line with SIMIC, gaining and maintaining social groups predicted positive mental health outcomes amongst army veterans, while their interviews highlight some of the specific aspects of army culture and policy which serve to undermine these protective processes. Likewise, while the survey by McNamara and colleagues (2024) evidences the presence of groups comprising both recovery supportive and recovery unsupportive norms in the social identity networks of young people with eating disorders, their interviews uncover the subtle and strategic uses of identity-disclosure among these young people which enable them to manage incompatibility between groups, thereby more flexibly accessing support from different family, friendship, and eating disorder-related groups.

Third, it is important to note that experiments are relatively rare within the SIAH literature, yet they provide vital evidence of the effects of group memberships on health and wellbeing. A range of papers within this special issue utilise experimental methods. For example, McMahon and colleagues (2024) use both an experimental paradigm and physiological measures to show that the effects of being informed that a task will be stressful (vs. challenging) affect stress-related reactions to the task, but that these effects are a function of the group membership of the message source (ingroup vs. outgroup) and the status of the participant's ingroup (low vs. high). Meanwhile, Harris

and Easterbrook (2024) use an experimental paradigm to test the effectiveness of brief online social cure, group-affirmation, and self-affirmation manipulations on wellbeing outcomes. Additionally, Skilton and colleagues (2024) report experiments showing that identity salience (woman vs. runner) impacts women's intentions to exercise outside, as well as their sense of safety during this activity.

Theoretical Contributions

This appreciation of the nuance of identity incompatibility is the one of several substantial theoretical contributions of the collection. The SIMIC model posits that compatibility between groups is a condition of whether multiple group memberships positively impact health, and indeed, incompatibility can undermine group-based support. This is evidenced in the current volume by the study of survivors of Adverse Childhood Experiences by Lashkay and colleagues (2024) which showed how their experience of stigmatisation predicted disidentification with their survivor identity and, consequently, poorer mental health. However, less attention has been paid to how people actively manage incompatibility or can even benefit from it. As McNamara and colleagues (2024) show, possessing groups comprising different recovery norms enables young people with eating disorders to access the different types of support they need from different family, friendship, and eating disorder related groups. In this instance, incompatibility is not viewed as stressful, but ultimately serves to hinder recovery. Relatedly, Frings et al. (2024) show how the incompatibility between Christian and alcohol drinker identities can act as a protective factor which predicts intention to change drinking behaviour among US students.

A second theoretical contribution comes from the study of group identities during crisis, which highlights the dual role of group memberships as vulnerabilities and/or sources of resilience. While Donaldson et al.'s (2024) longitudinal study showed that multiple group memberships provided psychological resilience to social anxiety during and after COVID-19, Harkin et al.'s (2024) qualitative research on older adults with medical conditions highlighted the unique identity-related vulnerabilities of this group. For these older adults, government messaging confirmed negative

stereotypes of helplessness and dependency, regardless of their physical condition, and deprived them of the active prosocial roles (and associated group memberships) within their local communities that gave many of them a sense of meaning and purpose in retirement. Relatedly, and supporting Donnellan et al.'s (2024) findings regarding the group-related processes through which volunteering can positively predict health and wellbeing in the context of a text-based crisis support line, Gray and colleagues' (2024) survey work on volunteering during the pandemic highlights how this prosocial group engagement benefitted some volunteers, but not all of them. Longstanding volunteers evidenced identity and well-being benefits, but new volunteers who took on significant volunteering responsibilities suffered exhaustion and burnout. Thus, while these papers indicate the profound wellbeing benefits that can be unlocked from group membership, they also illuminate the specific conditions and circumstances required for this to occur.

A third contribution comes from a greater understanding of the interplay of intragroup and intergroup processes. While Lashkay et al.'s (2024) study of survivors of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Lyu's (2024) survey of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) group members in China attest to the impacts of the beliefs and actions of outgroups on the identity processes occurring within groups, a number of papers attest to effects in the other direction. For example, Byrne and colleagues' (2024) theoretically framed metareview of prisoners' experiences indicates how maintaining a positive prisoner identity in front of other inmates could have an inhibitory effect on accessing intergroup help from prison staff. Conversely, Riihonen and colleagues' (2024) survey work with Finnish and immigrant mothers in Helsinki neighbourhoods showed that identifying with other local mothers positively predicted social support, which in turn positively predicted participants' ability to cope with the challenges of intergroup contact. This also stands out as a rare example of a study which examines the phenomenon of intergroup contact from the perspective of both groups simultaneously. These studies follow Dovidio's (2013) call for better integration of the study of the interplay between intragroup processes and intergroup relations, showing how the SIAH can be fertile ground for theoretical integration of different levels of analysis (Wakefield et al., 2019).

A further contribution comes from the different ways in which social and structural context is considered in the volume. As mentioned previously, the methodological diversity of the work allows a greater consideration of how generic group processes operate within specific circumstances, and this is brought out very clearly in those studies of groups in organisational contexts. As noted above, Byrne's (2024) theoretically guided metareview highlights how the structure and organisation of prison life serves to inhibit help-seeking for mental health problems, while Wakefield et al.'s (2024) study of veterans' experiences notes how the ethos and policies of the military can inhibit or even undermine the efforts of retiring service personnel to socially reintegrate. Likewise, both Harkin et al. (2024) and Gray et al.'s (2024) papers on the effects of COVID-19 on local communities point to the importance of the local community infrastructure in facilitating or inhibiting active involvement, while Filippi et al.'s (2024) paper documents the relationships between organisational decision-making ethos and the well-being of employees in the US, UK, and Italy. By engaging with structural factors which provide opportunities or barriers to social connectedness, these studies enable a fuller appreciation of the many social and environmental 'determinants of health' impacting on Social Cure processes.

Finally, many of the papers in this special issue also bring new theoretical perspectives to bear on their topics, thereby enriching the SIAH. For example, Peters et al.'s (2024) review of arts interventions for people with severe mental illness uses Identity Discrepancy Theory to more explicitly link the group-based practice of many arts interventions to the personal-level benefits in the previous literature. Du et al.'s (2024) investigation of 'felt understanding' on student well-being takes this concept from prior individual-level research and finds that it operates to explain much of the group-level effects previously thought to occur through other mediators. Relatedly, the experiments reported by Harris and Easterbrook (2024) combine the approach of self-affirmation (which has previously been demonstrated to have benefits for individual well-being) with group salience priming, finding positive effects for group salience with and without this self-affirmation addition. These theoretical syntheses provide conceptual bridges to span the gap between group-

and individual-level processes which have sometimes been left underspecified in the SIAH. However, before concluding that either set of factors are more important or efficacious, it is evident that further research using a greater range of methods may be required to more fully understand how they interact.

Conclusion

The ICSIH 2022 conference had been delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic, during which the attention of the world came to be focussed on the importance of collective cooperative behaviour and local community resilience. The papers in this volume attest to the relevance of the SIAH not only to the pandemic and its legacy, but to collective resilience in other crises and contexts of adversity and opportunity. The rapid methodological and theoretical syntheses and advances in this area reflect that the SIAH is, in many ways, a crucible of change for understandings about groups and health, as well as for the broader Social Identity Approach. We eagerly await ICSIH 6 at the University of Limerick, Ireland, in June 2024.

References

- Bradshaw, D., Bornica, I., Griffin, S. M., McMahon, G., & Muldoon, O. T. (2024). 'Sins of their fathers': Social groups parental incarceration and positive psychological outcomes across time in the US and UK. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(2), e2769. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2769>
- Byrne, E., Bradshaw, D., Kerin, M., & Pepe, I. (2023). A social identity approach to mental health help-seeking behaviour in prisoners: A systematic review. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2727. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2727>
- Cruwys, T., Dingle, G. A., Haslam, C., Haslam, S. A., Jetten, J., & Morton, T. A. (2013). Social group memberships protect against future depression, alleviate depression symptoms and prevent depression relapse. *Social Science & Medicine*, 98, 179-186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2013.09.013>
- Cruwys, T., Haslam, C., Haslam, S. A., Rathbone, J. A., & Donaldson, J. L. (2022). Acceptability and feasibility of an intervention to enhance social group belonging: Evidence from three trials of Groups 4 Health. *Behavior Therapy*, 53(6), 1233-1249. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2022.06.011>
- Cruwys, T., Haslam, C., Rathbone, J. A., Williams, E., & Haslam, S. A. (2021). Groups 4 Health protects against unanticipated threats to mental health: Evaluating two interventions during COVID-19 lockdown among young people with a history of depression and loneliness. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 295, 316-322. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2021.08.029>
- Donaldson, J. L., Cruwys, T., Dawel, A., & Chen, J. (2024). Multiple group memberships protect against anticipatory anxiety for social situations. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2713. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2713>
- Donnellan, A., Bradshaw, D., & McMahon, J. (2023). Social support and self-efficacy serially mediate the association of strength of identification with text-based crisis support line volunteers'

- compassion fatigue and compassion satisfaction. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2735. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2735>
- Dovidio, J. F. (2013). Bridging intragroup processes and intergroup relations: Needing the twain to meet. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 52(1), 1-24. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjso.12026>
- Du, X., Livingstone, A. G., & Adlam, A. L. R. (2023). Felt understanding as a bridge between social identity and wellbeing among international university students. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2722. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2722>
- Filippi, S., Peters, K., & Suitner, C. (2023). Power to the people: A social identity perspective on organizational decentralization and employee well-being. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2725. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2725>
- Foran, A. M., O'Donnell, A. T., & Muldoon, O. T. (2023). Affiliative identity, well-being and eating disorder symptoms during the transition to university. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2685. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2685>
- Frings, D., Albery, I. P., & Kim, A. (2024). When ingroup identities “clash”: The influence of beliefs about incompatibilities between being a Christian and a drinker affect motivation to change drinking behaviour. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2670. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2670>
- Gray, D., Randell, J., Manning, R., & Cleveland, M. (2023). Helping in times of crisis: Examining the social identity and wellbeing impacts of volunteering during COVID-19. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2699. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2699>
- Greenaway, K. H., Cruwys, T., Haslam, S. A., & Jetten, J. (2016). Social identities promote well-being because they satisfy global psychological needs. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 46(3), 294-307. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.2169>
- Harkin, L., Stuart, A., Stevenson, C., Talbot, C., Daly, R., Park, M. S. A., ... & Price, B. (2023). Being cut off from social identity resources has shaped loneliness during the coronavirus pandemic: A longitudinal interview study with medically vulnerable older adults from the United

Kingdom. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2724.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2724>

Harris, P. R., & Easterbrook, M. J. (2024). Groups or values? Testing the effectiveness of online social cure, group-affirmation, and self-affirmation manipulations on wellbeing outcomes. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(2), e2774. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2774>

Haslam, C., Lam, B. C. P., Ghafoori, E., Steffens, N. K., Haslam, S. A., Bentley, S. V., Cruwys, T., & La Rue, C. J. (2023). A longitudinal examination of the role of social identity in supporting health and well-being in retirement. *Psychology and Aging*, 38, 615-626. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000757>

Haslam, C., Haslam, S.A., Jetten, J., Cruwys, T., & Steffens, N.K. (2021). Life change, social identity, and health. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 72, 635-661. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-060120-111721>

Haslam, C., Cruwys, T., Chang, M. X. L., Bentley, S. V., Haslam, S. A., Dingle, G. A., & Jetten, J. (2019). GROUPS 4 HEALTH reduces loneliness and social anxiety in adults with psychological distress: Findings from a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of consulting and clinical psychology*, 87(9), 787. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ccp0000427>

Haslam, C., Cruwys, T., Haslam, S. A., Dingle, G., & Chang, M. X. L. (2016). Groups 4 Health: Evidence that a social-identity intervention that builds and strengthens social group membership improves mental health. *Journal of affective disorders*, 194, 188-195. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2016.01.010>

Haslam, C., Jetten, J., Cruwys, T., Dingle, G., & Haslam, S. A. (2018). *The new psychology of health: Unlocking the social cure*. London: Routledge.

Haslam, S. A., Jetten, J., O'Brien, A., & Jacobs, E. (2004). Social identity, social influence and reactions to potentially stressful tasks: Support for the self-categorization model of stress. *Stress and Health: Journal of the International Society for the Investigation of Stress*, 20(1), 3–9. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smi.995>

Haslam, S. A., & Reicher, S. (2006). Stressing the group: Social identity and the unfolding dynamics of responses to stress. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 91*(5), 1037–1052.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.91.5.1037>

Haslam, S. A., Reicher, S. D., & Levine, M. (2012). When other people are heaven, when other people are hell: How social identity determines the nature and impact of social support. In J. Jetten, C. Haslam, & S. A. Haslam (Eds.), *The social cure: Identity, health and well-being* (pp. 157–174). Hove: Psychology Press.

Ingram, I., Kelly, P. J., Haslam, C., O'Neil, O. J., Deane, F. P., Baker, A. L., & Dingle, G. A. (2020).

Reducing loneliness among people with substance use disorders: Feasibility of 'Groups for Belonging'. *Drug and Alcohol Review, 39*(5), 495-504. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dar.13121>

Jetten, J., Reicher, S.D., Haslam, S.A., & Cruwys, T. (2020). *Together apart: The psychology of COVID-19*. London: Sage.

Jetten, J., Haslam, C., & Alexander, S. H. (Eds.). (2012). *The social cure: Identity, health and well-being*. Hove: Psychology Press.

Kellezi, B., Bowe, M., Wakefield, J.R.H., McNamara, N., & Bosworth, M. (2019). Understanding and coping with immigration detention: Social identity as cure and curse. *European Journal of Social Psychology, 49*, 333-351. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.2543>

Kellezi, B., & Reicher, S. D. (2012). Social cure or social curse?: The psychological impact of extreme events during the Kosovo conflict. In J. Jetten, C. Haslam, & S. A. Haslam (Eds.): *The social cure: Identity, health and well-being* (pp. 217-233). Hove: Psychology Press.

Lashkay, A. M., Kinsella, E. L., & Muldoon, O. T. (2023). When trauma is stigmatized: Disidentification and dissociation in people affected by adverse childhood experiences. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology, 33*(5), 1225-1240. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2702>

LaRue, C.J., Haslam, C., Bentley, S.V., Lam, B.C.P., Steffens, N.K., Branscombe, N.R., Haslam, S.A., & Cruwys, T. (2024). GROUPS 4 RETIREMENT: A new intervention that supports well-being in

- the lead-up to retirement by targeting social identity management. *Journal of Occupational and Organisational Psychology*, 97, 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joop.12458>
- Louis, W., Davies, S., Smith, J., & Terry, D. (2010). Pizza and pop and the student identity: The role of referent group norms in healthy and unhealthy eating. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 147, 57-74. <https://doi.org/10.3200/SOCP.147.1.57-74>
- Lyu, M. A. (2024). Roles of LGB group identity in the relationship between perceived discrimination and mental health: A survey in China. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2696. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2696>
- McMahon, G., Walsh, T., Griffin, S. M., Houghton, F., & Muldoon, O. T. (2023). Institutional status and identity dimensions to cardiovascular stress responses. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2712. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2712>
- Peters, L. A., Gomersall, T., Booth, A., & Lucock, M. (2023). Community arts, identity and recovery: A realist review of how community-based arts activities enables the identity change recovery process from serious mental illness. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2751. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2751>
- Riikonen, R., Finell, E., Seppälä, T., & Stevenson, C. (2023). The more diverse the better: Identifying with a diverse neighbourhood mother community predicts greater intergroup contact. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(1), e2764. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2764>
- Skilton, L., McMahon, G., & Muldoon, O. T. (2024). Running women or women runners: Does identity salience affect intention to exercise outside and feelings of safety?. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 34(2), e2765. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2765>
- Sani, F., Madhok, V., Norbury, M., Dugard, P., & Wakefield, J.R.H. (2015). Greater number of group identifications is associated with healthier behaviour: Evidence from a Scottish community sample. *British Journal of Health Psychology*, 20, 466-481. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjhp.12199>

Steffens, N. K., Jetten, J., Haslam, C., Cruwys, T., & Haslam, S. A. (2016). Multiple social identities enhance health post-retirement because they are a basis for giving social support. *Frontiers in Psychology, 7*, 1519. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2016.01519>

Stevenson, C., McNamara, N., & Muldoon, O. (2014). Stigmatised identity and service use in disadvantaged communities: Residents', community workers', and service providers' perspectives. *Journal of Community & Applied Psychology, 24*, 453-466. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2184>

Wakefield, J. R., Bowe, M., Kellezi, B., Haslam, C., Bentley, S. V., Milani, Z., ... & McIntosh, J. S. (2024). Brothers and sisters in arms: A mixed-methods investigation of the roles played by military support and social identity processes in the mental health of veterans during the transition to veterancy. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology, 34*(1), e2756. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2756>

Wakefield, J. R., Bowe, M., Kellezi, B., McNamara, N., & Stevenson, C. (2019). When groups help and when groups harm: Origins, developments, and future directions of the "Social Cure" perspective of group dynamics. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass, 13*(3), e12440.