

Social Capital and Mental Health in Indonesia

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Abstract

Mental health is the integral part of overall health. Despite the importance of mental health, most health policy are directed for physical, while mental issues left behind. The similar pattern is also happen in Indonesia. This paper aim to examine the impact of social capital to individual mental health. We utilize IFLS 2014 database since it provide comprehensive information on mental health as well as social capital. Mental health is represented by self-reported of depression CESD-R-10 scale. Social capital represented by social trust in individual and community level as well as participation in community. The research using mixed level regression model method with number of observation 28,257 respondents. We also incorporated control variable such as age, gender, marital status, working status, household size, income, and education. Result of the study showed that social trust and participation in community has no significant contribution to depression. On the other hand, control variables such as being older, male, and married associated with lower probability of depression.

Keywords: social capital, mental health

Background

Mental health is an integral and essential part of individual health. World health organization defines health as “ a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” Which implied that mental health is beyond the