

REVIEW

Social capital and mental illness: a systematic review

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J Epidemiol Community Health 2005;59:619–627. doi: 10.1136/jech.2004.029678

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Accepted for publication
8 March 2005

Study objective: The concept of social capital has influenced mental health policies of nations and international organisations despite its limited evidence base. This paper aims to systematically review quantitative studies examining the association between social capital and mental illness.

Design and setting: Twenty electronic databases and the reference sections of papers were searched to identify published studies. Authors of papers were contacted for unpublished work. Anonymised papers were reviewed by the authors of this paper. Papers with a validated mental illness outcome and an exposure variable agreed as measuring social capital were included. No limitations were put on date or language of publication.

Main results: Twenty one studies met the inclusion criteria for the review. Fourteen measured social capital at the individual level and seven at an ecological level. The former offered evidence for an inverse relation between cognitive social capital and common mental disorders. There was moderate evidence for an inverse relation between cognitive social capital and child mental illness, and combined measures of social capital and common mental disorders. The seven ecological studies were diverse in methodology, populations investigated, and mental illness outcomes, making them difficult to summarise.

Conclusions: Individual and ecological social capital may measure different aspects of the social environment. Current evidence is inadequate to inform the development of specific social capital interventions to combat mental illness.

Global burden of disease estimates place mental illness in the top three causes of years lost due to disability. Wide variations in the rates of mental illness between geographical areas underline the need to investigate social and environmental causes. Building or sustaining healthy communities is now considered an important weapon in a state's strategy to prevent mental illness.

Despite methodological problems, the claim that social capital contributes to health inequalities within and between populations has been adopted by social scientists, policy makers, and international institutions, including the World Health Organisation and the World Bank.¹ For instance, the UK government has written the building of social capital into its mental health policy. The Department of Health has explicitly cited developing social capital as an important feature of mental health promotion,² and more recently the government's Social Exclusion Unit's action plan to improve mental health in England and Wales had advocated that authorities target access to volunteering, roles in the community, improving social networks, and general participation to improve mental health.³ It is unclear whether there is an evidence base to support these policy changes. There is a need for a systematic review of the literature to inform the debate concerning the veracity of claims that building social capital is an important facet of national mental health policy.

Social capital is a way of describing social relationships within societies or groups of people. There are many definitions^{4–6} but most overlap. The most accessible definition of social capital used in the health sciences originates with Putnam. He states that social capital consists of five principal characteristics, namely: (1) community networks, voluntary, state, personal networks, and density; (2) civic engagement, participation, and use of civic networks; (3) local civic identity—sense of belonging, solidarity, and equality with other members; (4) reciprocity and norms of cooperation, a sense of obligation to help others, and confidence in return of assistance; (5) trust in the community. In this paper we use social capital to refer to features of

social organisation and integration including the quantity and quality of formal and informal social interactions (often called associational life), civic participation, norms of reciprocity, and trust in others.

The theory of social capital emphasises multiple dimensions within the concept. For example, social capital can be divided into a behavioural/activity component (for example, participation) and a cognitive/perceptual component (for example, trust). These are referred to as structural and cognitive social capital respectively.⁷ Structural and cognitive social capital can refer to linkages and perceptions in relation to people who are similar to each other such as others in one's own community or people of the same socioeconomic status (called bonding social capital), or to people who are different, such as people outside one's community or with a different social identity (called bridging social capital). Social capital can also occur through formal institutions such as between a community and local government structures, and this is termed linking social capital.⁸

There has been much debate as to whether social capital should be considered a property of groups of people (an ecological construct) or also of individuals. Individual social capital is most commonly measured by asking individuals about their participation in social relationships (for example, membership of groups) and their perceptions of the quality of those relationships. For example, it may measure whether a person participates in local non-work related social groups or whether they trust their neighbours.

Ecological social capital has been most often measured by aggregating the responses of individuals in population surveys to the community level. There is, however, an acknowledged need for contextual ecological measures that do not require aggregation of individual responses or rely on individual perceptions.⁹ Because researchers have measured social capital both ecologically and individually and the disagreement on this subject has not as yet been resolved,¹ we have reflected both streams of research in this review.

We present a systematic review of the quantitative studies that have investigated the association between social capital and mental illness. We have collated results by type of social capital (ecological and individual, cognitive and structural) and type of mental illness. We offer the most comprehensive assessment of the evidence to date.

METHODS

Search strategy

Because of the nature of existing research on social capital, a multi-pronged approach to searching was used. Firstly, a review protocol was developed after consultation with a Cochrane information scientist. We aimed to identify all quantitative studies investigating the association between social capital and mental illness up to March 2003.

Keywords, titles, and abstracts in 20 electronic databases were searched using appropriate text words and thesaurus terms related to mental illness and social capital to identify published articles and grey literature such as reports, conferences, and theses. As different terms were, and still are, used to describe what has now been joined under the umbrella term “social capital”, a wide range of search terms was used, for example, “social cohesion” and “collective efficacy” (see the appendix for a complete list of databases searched and search terms used). We did not include the search term “social support” as we are aware that there is a vast literature relating social support to mental illness, including a recent review.¹⁰ We believed that those social support studies that measure social capital should be picked up by the more specific search terms we used.

The reference sections of studies identified in this way were searched by hand. As the field is comparatively new and we believed it possible that there could be significant literature awaiting publication, the first author of all studies eligible for inclusion in the review and other authors known to work in the field were contacted in February 2003 to identify as yet unpublished research. No restrictions were put on date, geographical location, or language of publication.

Selection of studies

The abstracts of all studies were reviewed by the first author and studies potentially eligible for inclusion retrieved. Each author independently assessed each paper against agreed criteria, based only on the methods section of each paper with all references to authorship and place of publication removed. The agreed criteria were as follows: studies were included if they had a mental illness outcome (including suicide¹¹) measured using a validated tool, but excluded if they only measured sub-threshold states or mental health as compared with illness. Studies were included if they contained aspects of social capital such as membership of organisations or generalised trust in others, but did not call these terms social capital. To prevent tautological arguments,^{6, 12} studies were excluded if they only contained measures of social capital that could also be considered a consequence of social capital, for example neighbourhood problems such as graffiti, or homicide rates. Papers were not excluded on the grounds of methodological quality. Methodological limitations were evaluated, documented, and are presented as part of the review.

Data extraction

Effect estimates were extracted separately for studies measuring social capital at an individual and ecological level, for cognitive and structural social capital where these were measured, and for each mental illness outcome. These were later divided into childhood mental disorders, suicide, substance misuse disorders, psychotic disorders, and common mental disorder (anxiety and depression). These categories covered all the disorders that had been investigated. More than one effect estimate was available for some of the studies. For each effect estimate the most complete model was selected to achieve the most complete control for confounding. Models containing variables hypothesised to be on the causal pathway between social capital and mental illness were disregarded, and the next most complete model selected. Authors were contacted where necessary for

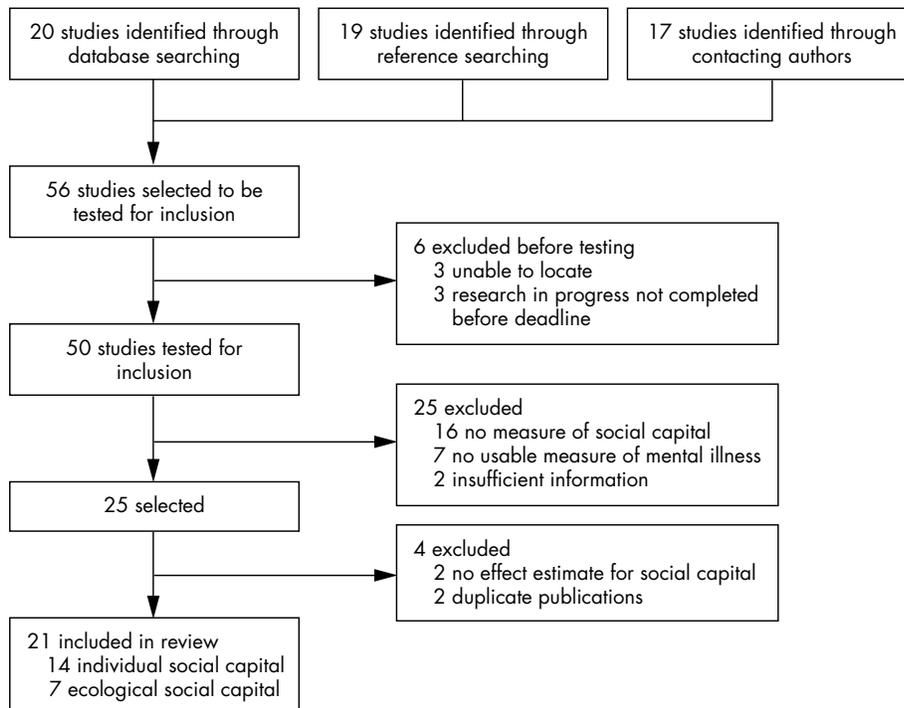


Figure 1 Selection of studies.

information not present in a published study that was required for full assessment of the study.

Data analysis

Differences in the measurement of social capital and mental illness, and the varied nature of the statistical techniques used by the studies made formal meta-analysis impossible. Instead, the method of grouping results developed by Ramirez *et al*¹³ was used. Each effect estimate was grouped into one of three categories: (1) an inverse relation between the level of social capital and the risk of mental illness significant at the 5% level (high levels of social capital associated with lower risk of mental illness), (2) no evidence of an association (effect estimate not statistically significant at the 5% level), and (3) a positive association between the level of social capital and the rate of mental illness significant at the 5% level (high levels of social capital associated with higher risk of mental illness). The number of studies in each category was counted, and the sample sizes aggregated. The methodological limitations of each study were evaluated using a 10 point validity checklist covering problems with the measurement of social capital, study design issues, and features of analysis that may bias the results of the study.

RESULTS

Selection of studies

Figure 1 shows the inclusion and exclusion of studies. Altogether 1693 abstracts from 20 databases were reviewed, yielding 20 studies. Nineteen additional studies were identified through reference searching, while 48 authors were contacted to identify unpublished studies. Forty one authors replied yielding a further 17 studies, making a total of 56 studies. We were unable to locate three of these studies (Albers,¹⁴ Gay and Stevenson (unpublished data), and Nation¹⁵) and a further three were research in progress that had not been completed (Weitzman (unpublished data), Yang *et al* (unpublished data), and Veenestra *et al* (unpublished data)). In total, 50 studies were tested for inclusion in the review.

Seven of these 50 studies were excluded as they did not have an appropriate mental illness outcome. Two measured stress (Cooper *et al*¹⁶ and Bullen (unpublished data), one post-traumatic stress but not post-traumatic stress disorder,¹⁷ one "emotional health",¹⁸ and three drug and alcohol use but not pathological use as defined by an ICD or DSM diagnosis.¹⁹⁻²¹ Sixteen studies were excluded as they did not contain an appropriate measure of social capital. Of these, one measured relationships within the family,²² and one collaboration among health care organisations, which they termed "health sector social capital".²³ Seven studies only measured variables that could arguably be considered the consequence of social capital such as neighbourhood problems,²⁴ or divorce or homicide rates.²⁶⁻³⁰ Seven measured concepts that may be related to social capital such as community satisfaction,³¹⁻³⁵ sense of community,³⁶ and unfair treatment³⁷ but as the associations between these variables and social capital are not well demarcated these studies were excluded.

Thus 25 of the 50 studies met the inclusion criteria. Two were subsequently excluded as they used a composite score that contained among other things a measure of social capital for which we were unable to obtain a specific effect estimate.³⁸ Two studies were excluded as duplicates.⁴⁰ This resulted in 21 studies included in the review, yielding 45 effect estimates.

Description of studies

The characteristics of the included studies measuring social capital at the individual and ecological level are shown in tables 1A and 1B respectively.

All but two studies were set in the developed world with 80% (17 of 21) set in the UK or USA. One third of the studies

measured social capital as an ecological variable. Many different measures of social capital were used, ranging from generalised trust in others to state per capita membership of organisations. Ten studies measured both structural and cognitive aspects of social capital, nine only cognitive, and two only structural. No study explored bridging or linking dimensions of social capital, or used a contextual measure of ecological social capital.

Four studies examined mental illness in children or adolescents, the remainder examined the association in adults. Eighteen used validated psychological assessment survey tools such as GHQ-12 and CES-D, two examined completed suicide rates, and one the incidence rate of schizophrenia using case note diagnoses. In total, the 21 studies examined 17 common mental disorder outcomes, two psychotic, two substance misuse, two suicide, and nine child mental illness outcomes. Organic mental disorders, non-psychotic disorders, and obsessive-compulsive disorders were not measured by any studies.

Tables 1A and 1B show the methodological validity of each study. All studies had a number of methodological limitations. A principal limitation was the cross sectional design of all but three studies, making the direction of the association between mental illness and social capital impossible to determine. Low levels of social capital might lead to higher rates of mental illness. It is also plausible that mental illness could weaken a person's social capital, or that geographical clustering of mental illness results in lower ecological social capital scores.

Other common methodological limitations included incomplete measurement of social capital and sampling restricted to one community type so that there was little variation in social capital scores. Although some studies were secondary analyses of survey data not specifically designed to measure social capital, these studies were in the minority.

Few studies measuring ecological social capital aggregated to the community level explored whether the geographical unit they chose represented the respondent's concept of their community. However, all but one ecological study⁶¹ measured social capital by aggregating responses from a different sample from that used to measure the mental illness outcome.

Results of studies measuring social capital at the individual level

The results of these studies are presented in table 1A, and summarised in table 2.

Cognitive social capital

There is strong evidence of an inverse association between levels of cognitive social capital and common mental disorders, with seven of 11 effect estimates reporting higher levels of social capital to be associated with lower risk of mental illness. These effect estimates come from studies with a combined sample size seven times greater than that of those showing no association.

There is moderate evidence of an inverse association between aspects of cognitive social capital and child mental illness. Effect estimates from two studies reported a statistically significant inverse association, while an association was reported in all but one of the five non-significant effect estimates, although three of these come from the same study.⁴⁷

Structural social capital

Three effect estimates showed a significant inverse association between measures of structural social capital and common mental disorder. These have a combined sample size over twice that of the seven effect estimates that do not report a significant association. One study reported a significant positive association between a person's level of group

Table 1 (A) Characteristics of the 14 studies measuring social capital at the individual level

Study ref	Setting	Study design	Population	Sample size	Validity	Social capital measure	Mental illness measure	Statistical analysis	Result
Pevalin 2003 ^{42‡}	UK national sample	XS	16+ years	Social participation = 16750 Neighbourhood attachment = 7,974 Onset = 35907 person years	1, 2, 3	C = neighbourhood attachment S = social participation	CMD measured using GHQ12	Multivariate	C = -- S = --
		L	16+ years	Recovery = 8840 person years	1, 2, 3	S = social participation	Onset, recovery from, and time to recovery from CMD measured using GHQ12	Multivariate	S = -- Onset = -- Recovery = -- Time to recovery = --
Boreham 2003 ^{43‡}	England national sample	XS	16+ years	7988	2, 3, 10	C = thin trust S = participation in organised activities	CMD measured using GHQ12	Multilevel	C = -- S = -- male = -- female = --
Stephoe 2001 ^{44*}	England Urban	XS	Adults (age n.s.)	658	2, 3, 5, 7, 9	C = social cohesion	CMD measured using GHQ12	Multivariate	C = --
Ellaway 2001 ^{45*}	Scotland Urban	XS	25-65 years	592 adults from four neighbourhoods	2, 3, 9	C = social cohesion—neighbourhood attraction, psychological sense of community and neighbouring behaviour	CMD measured using GHQ12	Multivariate	C = --
Runyan 1998 ^{46*}	USA	XS	2-5 years	667	3, 6	C = neighbourhood support	Child development = BDST Child behaviour = CBCL combined into "child doing well" yes/no Depression = CDI	Multivariate	C = --
Aneshensel 1996 ^{47*}	USA 1 county	XS	12-17 years	877 adolescents from 49 census tracts	2, 3, 9	C = social cohesion—whether kids and adults know each other, whether people are friendly	Anxiety = Hopkins Symptom Checklist. Oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder = Stony Brook Child Psychiatric Checklist-3R	Multivariate	C = -- Depression = -- Anxiety = -- ODD = -- Conduct disorder = +
Ross 2000 ^{48*}	USA 1 county	XS	18+ years	2470	2, 3, 5	Informal social ties with neighbours	CMD measured using Modified CES-D	Multilevel	--
Mitchell 2002 ^{49*}	USA Urban poor	XS	Adults (age NS)	222	3, 6, 10	C = trust, bridging ties with dissimilar people S = group membership	CMD measured using modified CES-D	Multivariate	C = -- S = ++
Brown 1992 ^{50*}	USA Urban	XS	Adult African-American (age NS)	927	2, 3, 6	S = membership of voluntary associations	CMD measured using CES-D	Multivariate	S = --
Dumont 2002 ^{51§}	USA Urban poor	XS	Adult African-American and Latino women (age NS)	397 women from 317 census block groups	2, 3, 6, 9, 10	C = social cohesion—neighbourhood attraction and sense of community	CMD measured using CES-D	Multivariate	C = --
Dumont 2002 ^{52§}	USA Urban poor	XS	African-American and Latino children aged 7-10	131 children from 121 census block groups	2, 3, 6, 9	C = social cohesion—neighbourhood attraction and sense of community	DISC 2.3 (mother's report) internalising and externalising symptoms	Multivariate	C = -- Internalising = -- Externalising = --
O'Brien 1996 ^{53*}	Russia Rural	XS	482 heads of households (age NS)	482 adults from 3 villages	2, 3, 9	Community involvement and how well "fit" into village (integration)	CMD measured using modified CES-D	Multivariate	--
Thomas 2002 ^{54§}	South Africa Urban poor	XS	Women under 40 years	265	2, 3, 6, 8	C = feeling part of neighbourhood S = joining together with others to address a common issue	CMD measured using SRQ20	Multivariate	C = -- S = .
	Zambia Urban poor			266		C = feeling part of neighbourhood, perception of neighbourhood spirit S = group membership	CMD measured using SRQ20	Multivariate	C = -- S = --
Harpham 2002 ^{55*}	Columbia Urban poor	XS	15-25 years	1060	3, 6, 9	C = thin trust, thick trust, cohesion, social support, informal social control S = civic participation	CMD measured using SRQ20	Multivariate	C = . S = .

NS, age not specified. Key to type of study: *study published in peer reviewed journal or accepted for publication, †unpublished manuscript, ‡report/book chapter, §PhD thesis. Study design: XS, cross sectional; L, longitudinal; E, ecological. Social capital measure: C, cognitive social capital; S, structural social capital. Mental illness measure: CMD, common mental disorders. Key to methodological limitations: *Measurement of social capital*—1, secondary analysis of survey questions not originally designed to measure social capital; 2, not all aspects of social capital measured, or combined different aspects of social capital into one score; 3, no information in validity of social capital measure; 4, clusters may not represent respondents' views of their community. *Methodological limitations of study that may bias results*—5, testing the relation between social capital and mental illness not a stated objective of the study; 6, sampled from one community type so little variation in social capital scores between individuals; 7, response rate less than 60%. *Features of analysis that may bias results*—8, no control for confounding by socioeconomic status; 9, hierarchical data structure (individual and community level variables, or clustered data), but only single level modelling used; 10, neighbourhood disorder, violence or psychological resources adjusted for. These variables may be on the causal pathway between social capital and mental illness, thus making the relation non-significant. Key to results: ++, positive association between social capital and mental illness significant at $p < 0.05$; +, positive association between social capital and mental illness not significant at $p = 0.05$; --, inverse association between social capital and mental illness significant at $p < 0.05$; -, inverse association between social capital and mental illness not significant at $p = 0.05$; ., non-significant association, direction of association not known.

Table 1 (B) Characteristics of the seven studies measuring social capital at the ecological level

Study ref	Setting	Study design	Population	Sample size	Validity	Social capital measure	Mental illness measure	Statistical analysis	Results
Stafford 2003 ^{56,§}	England, Scotland National sample	XS	16+ years	9223 adults from 239 electoral wards/postcode sectors	2, 4	C = trust, attachment to neighbourhood, reliance on neighbours for practical help S = participation in organised activities Aggregated to electoral ward level	CMD measured using GHQ12	Multilevel	C = Trust = + Neighbourhood attachment = + Help from neighbours = - S = -
Boydell 2002 ^{57,*}	England Urban	E	All ages	Population from two electoral wards	2, 3, 4, 7, 8	C = social cohesion Aggregated to electoral ward level	Psychotic: standardised incidence rates of schizophrenia made by clinical teams	Bi-variate	C = - -
Drukker 2003 ^{58,*}	Netherlands Urban	XS	10-12 years	576 from 36 neighbourhoods	2, 3, 7	C = social cohesion and trust. Aggregated to neighbourhood level	Child Health Questionnaire mental illness and behaviour subscales	Multilevel	C = Mental illness = + Behaviour = +
Harper 2003 [†]	USA	E	All ages	Total population of 311 metropolitan areas	1, 2, 3, 4	S = number of membership organisations per capital Aggregated to metropolitan area level	Death rate from suicide	Multilevel	S = Males = ++ Females = +
Desai 2003 ^{59,*}	USA	L	Patients discharged from a veterans' psychiatric inpatient program (age NS)	121933	1, 3, 4, 8	Level of community organisational life, engagement in public affairs, community volunteerism, informal sociability, social trust. Aggregated to state level	Death from suicide within one year of discharge	Multilevel	- -
Rosenheck 2001 ^{60,*}	USA Urban	L	Homeless people with severe mental illness (age NS)	3293 respondents' from 18 communities	1, 2, 3	Thin trust, volunteering, community project involvement, club meetings attended, and proportion of adults who voted Aggregated to county level	CMD and psychotic problems measured using C-DIS-R and PERI. Alcohol and drug problems assessed Addiction Severity Index	Multilevel	CMD = + Alcohol = ++ Drug = +
Cutrona 2000 ^{61,*}	USA	XS	African American women, primary caregiver for a 10-12 year old child (age NS)	700 women from 31 clusters created from 259 block census areas	2, 3, 4, 10	C = social cohesion Aggregated to cluster level	CMD measured using Mini-MASQ	Multilevel	C = -

NS, age not specified. Key to type of study: *study published in peer reviewed journal or accepted for publication, †unpublished manuscript, ‡report/book chapter, §PhD thesis. Study design: XS, cross sectional; L, longitudinal; E, ecological. Social capital measure: C, cognitive social capital; S, structural social capital. Mental illness measure: CMD, common mental disorders. Key to methodological limitations: *Measurement of social capital*—1, secondary analysis of survey questions not originally designed to measure social capital; 2, not all aspects of social capital measured, or combined different aspects of social capital into one score; 3, no information in validity of social capital measure; 4, clusters may not represent respondents' views of their community. *Methodological limitations of study that may bias results*—5, testing the relation between social capital and mental illness not a stated objective of the study; 6, sampled from one community type so little variation in social capital scores between individuals; 7, response rate less than 60%. *Features of analysis that may bias results*—8, no control for confounding by socioeconomic status; 9, hierarchical data structure (individual and community level variables, or clustered data), but only single level modelling used; 10, neighbourhood disorder, violence or psychological resources adjusted for. These variables may be on the causal pathway between social capital and mental illness, thus making the relation non-significant. Key to results: ++, positive association between social capital and mental illness significant at p<0.05; +, positive association between social capital and mental illness not significant at p=0.05; - -, inverse association between social capital and mental illness significant at p<0.05; -, inverse association between social capital and mental illness not significant at p=0.05; ., non-significant association, direction of association not known.

participation and their risk of suffering from a common mental disorder.⁴⁹

Combined

In two studies the social capital measurement could not be disaggregated. Both show a significant inverse association with common mental disorders.^{48 53}

Results of studies measuring social capital at the ecological level

The results of these studies are presented in table 1B, and summarised in table 3.

The small number of studies measuring social capital at an ecological level makes the assessment of associations between social capital and mental illness problematic. For all mental illness outcomes 14 effect estimates were reported. Two show inverse associations between measures of social capital and mental illness (cognitive compared with psychosis and combined compared with suicide), two positive associations (structural compared with suicide and combined compared with substance misuse), and 10 no association.

Cognitive

In contrast with the results from the individual social capital studies, there did not seem to be an inverse association

Table 2 Summary of data on the association between individual social capital and mental illness

	Number of effect estimates	Number of effect estimates (sample size)		
		Inverse association	No association	Positive association
Cognitive				
Common mental disorder	11	7(18140)	4(2608)	0
Child mental illness	7	2(1008)	5(3429)	0
Structural				
Common mental disorder	11	3(56971)	7(23832)	1(222)
Combined				
Common mental disorder	2	2(5952)	0	0
Total	31			

Table 3 Summary of data on the association between ecological social capital and mental illness

	Number of effect estimates	Number of effect estimates (sample size)		
		Inverse association	No association	Positive association
Cognitive				
Common mental disorder	4	0	4 (28369)	0
Psychotic	1	1 (NS)	0	0
Child mental illness	2	0	2 (1152)	0
Structural				
Common mental disorder	1	0	1 (9223)	0
Suicide	2	0	1(NS)	1(NS)
Combined				
Psychotic	1	0	1 (3293)	0
Substance misuse	2	0	1 (3293)	1(3293)
Suicide	1	1 (121933)	0	0
Total	14			

NS, sample size not specified.

between ecologically measured cognitive social capital and common mental disorders. Similarly, no association was reported by the study investigating cognitive social capital and child mental illness.⁵⁸

An inverse association was reported between the level of cognitive social capital and schizophrenia but this study was a pilot that did not adjust for potential confounders.⁵⁷

Structural

None of the three effect estimates in this section reported an inverse association between the level of structural social capital and mental illness. One effect estimate reported a higher risk of suicide in areas with higher structural social capital (Harper *et al*, unpublished data) while the other two showed no association (Stafford⁵⁶ and Harper *et al* (unpublished data)).

Combined

Two studies explored the association between combined measures of social capital and mental illness, yielding four effect estimates. One study showed an inverse association with rates of suicide⁵⁹ while the other showed no significant association with psychotic disorders or drug misuse, but showed higher social capital to be associated with increased alcohol problems.⁶⁰

DISCUSSION

Discussion of results

The results for individual social capital and ecological social capital measurements are very different. This may underline

the assertion that individual and ecological social capital do not measure the same thing, and supports arguments that it may be confusing to consider them as similar. Individual social capital can be considered a measure of the respondent's appraisal of their environment, their social networks, and their level of participation in their community. Depression and anxiety produce characteristic ways of thinking, with more negative appraisal associated with anxiety and depression. In addition, social withdrawal in depression means that sufferers are less likely to play an active part in the community than those who are not.⁶² Hence, it would not be surprising for people with common mental disorders to score low on individual social capital scales.

However, while cognitive social capital (feelings of trust and reciprocity) was shown to be inversely associated with common mental disorders as expected, the varied results of associations between structural social capital (group

What this paper adds

This paper offers the most comprehensive assessment of the evidence of an association between social capital and mental health to date. It shows that there is strong evidence for an inverse association between individual level cognitive social capital and common mental disorders but few other consistent associations, largely because of the disparate nature of the research conducted to date.

Policy implications

Social capital has influenced national mental health strategies around the world and is influencing policy development. This review shows that such policies may be premature as the current evidence is inconclusive.

membership) and common mental disorder may warrant further investigation. For instance, if individual assessments of structural social capital merely reflected the disease process then social withdrawal attributable to anxiety or depression would be expected to be associated with low levels of social capital. This is not what we found. An alternate view, however, could be that in areas of low social cohesion and high employment those with a sick role have more time and opportunities for cross community integration than others. Such forces could work in opposite directions on the association between structural social capital and common mental disorders. There are, of course many more detailed and elaborate possibilities that would need in depth longitudinal studies to unravel.

There was no pattern to the results of studies investigating the association between ecological social capital and mental illness. These studies were small in number and diverse in nature and therefore difficult to compare, however there was no clear evidence for an inverse association between the level of social capital and mental illness.

Of particular interest are the two longitudinal studies that showed contradictory results. One found an inverse association whereby high levels of social capital were associated with a decreased risk of suicide in discharged veterans.⁵⁹ The other showed a positive association whereby homeless mentally ill patients who lived in counties with high social capital had lower rates of recovery from alcohol dependence than patients who lived in counties with low social capital.⁵¹ Previous research has questioned whether populations with higher social capital would be less tolerant of diversity and more likely to stigmatise the mentally ill.⁶⁰ A unifying hypothesis to explain these results is that in the USA the homeless mentally ill may be stigmatised but veterans considered more deserving of community support.

Methodological limitations of studies

This review highlights the limitations of research conducted to date and lends credence to the criticism that the current measurement of social capital does not match up to the theory.⁶³⁻⁶⁴ A particularly serious limitation is the predominance of cross sectional studies, which makes the direction of association between social capital and mental illness impossible to determine. It is highly plausible that mental illness could result in low social capital.

While the theory recognises that social capital is a multidimensional concept encompassing both bridging, bonding and linking aspects of social relationships,¹²⁻⁶⁴ none of the studies included in the review measure any aspect of bridging or linking social capital. Indeed, 15 of the 21 studies measure either only one dimension of social capital (structural or cognitive), or combine these two dimensions into one score.

In addition, three of the seven studies measuring ecological social capital retro-fit concepts of social capital onto existing survey questions rather than developing questions specifically to measure social capital (Harper *et al* (unpublished data), Desai *et al*,⁵⁹ and Rosenheck *et al*⁶⁰). Although the remainder ask individuals within each community a series of questions that are then aggregated to the community level, no study uses a contextual measure of social capital that does

not rely exclusively on individual perceptions of their community.⁶⁶

Although many studies use quantitative techniques such as factor analysis to determine the internal validity of sub-scales of social capital, only one study used a qualitatively piloted and validated measure that explored the external validity of the questions by determining respondents' interpretation of the questions.⁵⁶ The problem of how to validate social capital tools remains one of the important challenges facing this research.¹²⁻⁶⁶

The criticism that ecological social capital, while attempting to analyse relationships within communities, often uses levels of aggregation that do not reflect respondents' definitions of their community is borne out by this review,⁹ as is the paucity of proposed causal mechanisms through which social capital could affect mental illness. In addition, many different levels of aggregation are used, ranging from electoral ward to state level. As in the income inequality literature where different effects have been shown at different levels of aggregation,⁶⁷ the differences between the results of the ecological studies may also be explained by different levels of aggregation measuring different types of social capital.

However, most studies adequately adjusted for confounding by the most important confounder socioeconomic status, and the almost universal use of multilevel modelling among the studies measuring ecological social capital ensured a degree of analytical sophistication.

While urban, and particularly poor urban populations, are well represented by the studies conducted to date, the impact of social capital on rural populations and in the developing world is not well researched.

Limitations of the review

This review is subject to a number of limitations. Firstly, unpublished studies by research groups who have not already published material about social capital and mental illness may be under-represented.

Secondly, the method of combining results according to a statistical significance level of 5% is insensitive. Three studies report effect estimates significant at the 10% level but are classed as non-significant by the analysis.⁵⁰⁻⁵⁶ Equally, 12 of the effect estimates are significant at the 1% level or lower, yet this degree of significance could not be shown. Perhaps the greatest problem is the inconsistency of reporting of results by studies. Two do not report coefficients if they are not significant at the 5% level, and nine studies do not report confidence intervals. This makes it extremely difficult to judge if non-significant results show "no effect" or reflect lack of study power. Lastly, treating each effect estimate as if it is from a different study gives more weight to studies that report more than one exposure or outcome. We did not apply a Bonferroni correction to the significance levels of studies with more than one outcome and thus may have over-estimated the significance of coefficients from these studies. This was because while a Bonferroni correction decreases the chance of a type I error this is at the cost of an increased chance of a type II error. In addition, the bias inherent in only selecting one effect estimate from each study was considered greater than that of over-estimating the significance of a few coefficients.

Lastly, it is possible that some studies investigating social support and mental illness measured variables that would satisfy criteria for individual social capital but were not included. Short of repeating existing reviews of the vast social support literature it is difficult to know how this could be avoided. We assessed all papers in which social capital or its synonyms were in a heading, abstract, or keyword. We also searched the reference lists of papers that met the inclusion

criteria. The identified need of our review was to investigate the evidence for a link between social capital and mental illness that was driving current health strategies and policy initiatives. We believe that our strategy will have captured the available literature.

Conclusion

This review reflects the current state of the literature on the association between social capital and mental illness. Among the individual social capital studies, strong evidence was found for an inverse association between cognitive social capital and common mental disorders. There was less evidence for an inverse association between cognitive social capital and child mental illness, and combined measures of social capital and common mental disorders. The ecological studies were diverse in methodology, populations investigated, and mental illness outcomes, making them difficult to compare.

The strength of the current evidence, in particular that from studies measuring ecological social capital, is inadequate to inform the need for or development of specific social capital interventions to combat mental illness. A programme of further research is urgently required.

By outlining the state of current research, this review is able to highlight some of the issues that future research should address:

- (1) Measure all dimensions of social capital—that is, cognitive, structural, bridging, bonding, and linking
- (2) Use validated social capital measures
- (3) Be explicit about causal pathways between social capital and mental illness
- (4) Examine associations longitudinally
- (5) Research in developing world and among rural populations

Specifically for ecological social capital studies:

- (1) Use a level of aggregation that reflects respondents' perception of their community if measuring community social capital
- (2) Use multilevel modelling when linking ecological social capital to individual outcomes

There is growing interest in the design and implementation of social interventions for the promotion of mental health. Future research on social capital and mental illness should inform the future design of such programmes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Fiona Renton (Cochrane Information Scientist) for providing assistance with the selection of databases and search terms, and Nigel De Silva for comments on earlier drafts. We also thank the many authors who responded with information about unpublished studies or with more information about published studies, and the very helpful comments of reviewers.

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Funding: Mary De Silva is supported by a studentship from the UK Medical Research Council.

Competing interests: none.

APPENDIX

LIST OF DATABASES SEARCHED AND SEARCH TERMS USED

- PubMed
- Embase
- PsychInfo
- IBSS
- Science and Social Science Citation Index
- TRIP Database
- Popline
- CAB abstracts
- HMIC
- SERFile
- SIGLE4
- Lilacs
- Inter-American initiative on social capital, ethics and development – document library
- World Bank Social Capital document library
- Eldis
- ID21
- National Research register
- Zetoc
- Cochrane Library
- C2-SPECTR

Search terms

#mental disorders OR #psychology OR #psychiatry OR “mental illness” OR “mental distress” OR “mental health” OR “mental well-being” OR “emotional well-being” OR “psychological well-being”

AND

“social capital” OR “social cohesion” OR “neighbourhood cohesion” OR “neighborhood cohesion” OR “informal social control” OR “collective efficacy” OR “neighbourhood disorder” OR “social disorganization” OR “social disorganisation”

Note # = exploded meSH term encompassing all mesh sub-headings. Search terms in quotes are searched for as exact text phrases.

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