|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reading | Main Argument | Notes | Comments |
| Lebenbaum, Laporte, Oliveira (2021) - *The effect of mental health on social capital: An instrumental variable analysis* | * What is the effect of MH on social capital? * Examine the impact of self-reported MH on weak tie social connections (neighbors, coworkers, acquaintances) | * MH measured as self-reported MH, past year MH, past 30 day psych distress. * Social capital (SC) measured as sense of belonging and workplace social support. * IV approach: Z is the family history of MH problems. * Why IV? Simultaneity between SC ⬄ HC and MH. Measurement error in self-reported MH (people who feel bad may report feeling worse than necessary)   MH 🡪 social capital   * MH better measured through diagnoses and not short term symptoms * Endogenous: MH * Highly correlated with family history because of heritability | See referenced papers:  *How social capital affects health*   * Ehsan e De Silva 2015 * Rodgers et al 2019 literature review   *Social capital as a production factor of health*   * Laporte 2014 (paywall) * Sirven Debrand 2012 🡪 uses SHARE?   *MH effect on labor market outcomes*   * Banerjee et al 2017 |
| Sirven Debrand 2012, *Social capital and health of older Europeans: Causal pathways and health inequalities* | * SHARELIFE |  |  |
| Bell 2014, *Life-course and cohort trajectories of mental health in the UK, 1991e2008 e A multilevel ageeperiodecohort analysis* |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| #LONELINESS #SHAREDATA #COVID | | | |
| Fokkema et al. 2012, *Cross-national differences in older adult loneliness* | * Share data (W2) * Logistic model |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |