

ABSTRACT

According to the World Federation for Mental Health, one in five people globally experiences mental health disorders. Various studies have indicated a pattern suggesting that individuals with higher incomes tend to have better mental health. However, in Indonesia, this phenomenon presents divergent results. Despite being a country with a strong economy in the Southeast Asia, Indonesia paradoxically has the highest prevalence of mental health disorders in the area. This study aims to analyze the impact of income levels on mental health in Indonesia, while controlling for other variables, including educational level, work status, age, gender, marital status, place of residence, and number of family member.

This study uses a quantitative method based on secondary data in the form of cross-sectional data taken from the Indonesian Family Life Survey fifth wave (IFLS-5) data with a research period of 2014. The mental health variables obtained from the IFLS-5 questionnaire were initially processed using the Rasch model. Afterwards, all variables were analyzed using the probit regression method.

The findings show a positive and significant relationship between income levels and mental health. In other words, an increase in income will increase the probability of individual mental health. Education level, age, marital status, and family size affect mental health condition. Education level, age, and marital status have a positive and significant effect on mental health. Meanwhile, number of family members have a negative and significant effect on mental health. This result emphasize the importance of considering economic aspects in efforts to improve mental health in Indonesia.

Keywords: Mental health, Income, IFLS-5, Rasch model, Probit model.