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The mediation effect of political interest on the connection between social trust and well-being
among older adults

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Abstract

Objectives. Previous research has established significant positive associations between social trust and well-being among older adults. This study aimed to obtain a deeper understanding of the relationship between different sources of social trust and well-being by examining the mediational role of political interest.

Method. A sample of 4,406 Italian residents aged 65 years and over was extracted from a national cross-sectional survey during 2013 in Italy, representative of the non-institutionalized population. Measures included trust in people, trust in institutions, political interest, life satisfaction, and self-perceived health. Mediation path analysis and structural equation modelling were used to test the mediation effects of political interest on the relationship between trust in people and trust in institutions with life satisfaction and self-perceived health.

Results. Associations between trust in people, life satisfaction and self-perceived health, and between trust in institutions and life satisfaction were partially mediated by political interest, while the association between trust in institutions and self-perceived health was fully mediated by political interest. Having high levels of political interest may thus enhance the relationship between social trust and well-being among older adults.

Discussion. These results suggest that interventions to enhance well-being in older adults may benefit from examining individuals' levels of political interest.

Key words: trust in people, trust in institutions, political interest, life satisfaction, self-perceived health, late life

Introduction

The remarkable extension of life expectancy could be considered as one of the most important accomplishments of the 20th century. However, ageing populations in many wealthy countries in Europe forecast an unbalanced demographic dependency ratio caused by the growing proportion of senior citizens compared to younger people that will pose serious challenges for social security systems (Prast *et al.* 2016). The rising number of people aged 65 and over and the expectation that this population will continue to grow in the future requires researchers to take an in-depth look at the ageing process and its effects to identify the factors that contribute to maintain satisfactory levels of subjective well-being in older people. International economic and health bodies such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Health Organization are increasingly acknowledging the importance of relying on subjective and self-reported well-being measures as health indicators and cost-benefit analysis tools to evaluate public health policies (Lindert *et al.* 2015; O'Donnell *et al.* 2014). Single-item measures of life satisfaction and self-perceived health have been found to be significant predictors of mortality and of a wide range of chronic diseases (Collins, Gleib and Goldman 2009; Koivumaa-Honkanen 2000) especially among older adults (Mossey and Shapiro 1982; Rouch *et al.* 2014). In addition, higher levels of subjective well-being are protective against the long-term risk of hospitalization and correlate with positive health-related habits (Kennedy 2001; Miilunpalo *et al.* 1997).

Recent studies in ageing research have associated social trust to various measures of psychological health including life satisfaction and self-perceived health (e.g., Koutsogeorgou *et al.* 2015; Nyqvist & Forsman 2015; Schneider *et al.* 2011; Zhang and Zhang 2015). Indices of perceived trust such as generalised trust have been found to affect subjective well-being indicators at the country level (Bjørnskov 2003). Concurrently, research has evidenced the importance of interpersonal trust on health systems and health production in any given society (Gilson 2003). However, despite the extant literature on this issue, it appears there are still some major challenges

to address. First, the mechanisms mediating the association between trust and well-being are still partially unknown (Tokuda, Fujii and Inoguchi 2010). One could argue that political interest, such as engaging in discussions about politics and becoming informed about political issues, may mediate the relationship between social trust and self-reported individual well-being. Second, social trust is a multidimensional concept and includes different dimensions of perceived trust (Leung *et al.* 2011; Paldam 2002). Testing separate associations between different sources of social trust and well-being measures among older adults may evidence whether specific sources of social trust are more determinant than others for this relationship. Such knowledge could help advance psychological research on well-being and advise new intervention strategies in this field. Third, there is a broad consensus that well-being entails satisfaction with life as a whole and with specific domains the importance of which may change according to different stages in life (e.g., Diener *et al.* 2010; Helliwell, Layard and Sachs 2013). In late life, self-perceived health has often been identified as being amongst the most important sources of happiness (Pinquart and Sörensen 2000). Indeed, as life expectancy is growing worldwide (Lutz, Sanderson and Scherbov 2008) senior years will cover an increasingly longer period in a person's life which will increase the probability of experiencing impairments to physical health. Accordingly, the present study looked at how trust in people and trust in institutions relate to life satisfaction and self-perceived health among older adults through the mediational effect of political interest. Including these two relevant subjective well-being outcomes may help to better weight the relationship between social trust and self-perceived well-being in late life and further provide evidence for policy making.

Social trust, political interest and well-being in late life

Paldam (2002), distinguished between two types of social trust, namely generalised trust and special trust. Similarly, Leung *et al.* (2011) found that both generalised trust (measured in terms of interpersonal trust) and special trust (measured in terms of institutional trust) were associated with happiness, although they remain weakly correlated. However, few studies have inferred about the

independent contributions of generalised and special trust on well-being among older adults. For instance, Zhang and Zhang (2015) evidenced the positive association between institutional trust and life satisfaction in a sample of older adults in China, while Schneider *et al.* (2011) demonstrated how experiencing higher levels of interpersonal trust in late life increases self-reported levels of physical health by reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression.

On the other hand, political interest, often measured as general interest in politics or in terms of how often people talk about politics or become informed about it (Shani 2011), has been found to be positively associated to assessments of social trust (Scheufele and Shah, 2000). Reading from Kramer, Brewer and Hanna (1996) this relationship can be explained by the fact that individuals who show high interpersonal trust may be more likely to display attitudes aimed at offsetting the lack of trust by some and to illicit trust from others. Individuals with high levels of social trust can thus tend to engage in behaviours for the “good of society”, such as being interested in politics. Indeed, in his definition of social trust as one of the key features of social capital, Putnam (1993) stressed that trust can favour coordinated actions in a given society by enhancing interaction between people. Accordingly, political interest and social trust may be part of the same collectivistic outlook.

Both social trust and political interest are associated with positive outcomes such as health and well-being (e.g., Hudson 2006; Putnam 2000). Reading from Durkheim’s seminal work (Durkheim 1951), up until the study of social capital in public health (e.g., Kawachi, Kennedy and Glass 1999; Kawachi *et al.* 1997), research has shown how individuals with higher levels of social integration and social networks report better health and higher well-being. More specifically, Giordano, Björk and Lindström (2012) concluded that generalised trust is an independent longitudinal predictor of health status while Lindström and Mohseni (2009) suggested that political trust (an aspect of institutional trust) is significantly and positively associated with mental health. Specific mechanisms explaining these effects may be found for specific sources of trust. When trust levels are measured in terms of trust in institutions these may reflect improved access to resources

such as education or healthcare (Hendryx *et al.* 2002). Moreover, high levels of trust in people may reflect high levels of perceived support that are responsible for improving health and well-being via psychosocial pathways (Giordano and Lindström 2012).

In older adults, several explanations have been put forward to describe the relationship between social trust and well-being. First, as older adults age, they are often forced to adapt to increasingly lower levels of physical, psychological, and social functioning, as they have to rely more on close relationships and public structures. Given this, trustworthiness in human kind and credibility of public institutions may affect, not only their feelings toward society, but also their self-perceived well-being more than is the case for younger people (Cramm, van Dijk and Nieboer 2013; Rostila, Nygård and Nyqvist, 2015). Second, being interested in politics, actively engaging in discussions about political issues and getting informed about political affairs have all been found to positively relate to self-perceived well-being across the life-span (Blace 2012; Klar and Kasser 2009) and this relationship appears to increase with age (Hooyman and Kiyak 1996). Indeed, with the loss of former work-related social roles and social interactions, frequent interpersonal contacts and information sharing may particularly serve as a source to preserve life satisfaction and psychological well-being among retired seniors (Kahana *et al.* 2013).

The current study

In addition to the above rationale regarding the interconnections between social trust, political interest, and well-being, in the current study political interest was considered a mediating factor of the relationship between trust and well-being. Even though social trust and political interest fall under the same theoretical construct of social capital, they should not be generalised into a unique personality trait (Kasse 1999; Newton 2001). For example, analysing long-term panel data, Jennings and Stoker (2004) concluded that social trust is a cause of political engagement rather than a consequence, and the strength of this relationship increases with age. In fact, the hypothesis stating political interest mediates the relationship between social trust and well-being may be

supported by reading from Ryan and Deci (2000)'s self-determination theory of motivation. More specifically, social and political interest may be a source of intrinsic motivation to contribute to a better society and thus benefit well-being because these interests satisfy important psychological needs that are prerequisite for healthy functioning (Klar and Kasser 2009; Ryan and Deci 2001). Conversely, using longitudinal data, Lai, Bond and Hui (2007) found that negative attitudes toward society may result in less social engagement and more negative social feedback, which further results in lower satisfaction with life. Therefore, older adults that maintain high levels of involvement and interest in societal affairs with a positive perception of social trust, may have bolstered well-being indicators.

The Italian context

Italy is in an interesting setting to study the dynamics between social trust and well-being among older adults. First of all, the Italian population is among the top 10 oldest in the world (United Nations 2013). Moreover, the country is expected to experience one of the largest growths in persons ≥ 65 years in the world ($>20\%$ by 2020; Bustacchini *et al.* 2015). This rapid population ageing has social and economic consequences, especially in terms of state expenditure for health services, in particular if we consider the high percentage of older adults living alone in Italy (27.1% in 2009; Osservatorio Nazionale sulla Salute nelle Regioni Italiane 2010). That said, there is little psychological research that has looked at perceptions of social trust as health and well-being associated factors among older people in Italy (de Belvis *et al.* 2008a). Therefore, there is a compelling need to advise new welfare strategies to face present and forthcoming challenges in contexts such as Italy.

Aims and hypotheses

Based on previous studies of the associations among social trust, political interest and well-being, the current study aimed to determine: 1) the relationship between trust in people and trust in

institutions with life satisfaction and self-perceived health, and 2) whether political interest mediates this relationship, after controlling for gender, educational level, and self-assessment of household income. We hypothesized that: 1) trust in people and trust in institutions are both positively associated with older adults' life satisfaction and self-perceived health; and 2) political interest fully or partially mediates the relationship between social trust and well-being (e.g., indirect associations via political interest would be significant).

Methods

Sample

This paper used data from the 2013 *Aspects of Daily Life* survey conducted by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) which adopted a multi-stage stratified cluster sampling procedure. *Aspects of Daily Life* is a large annual sample survey that covers the Italian resident population in private households, by interviewing a sample of about 20,000 households and 50,000 people (using paper and pencil questionnaires). According to the definition of an older adult given by the World Health Organization (2002) this study was restricted to adult respondents aged 65 years and older. This left a total of 4,406 respondents for these analyses. Table 1 reports demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the sample.

The questionnaires used in the *Aspects of Daily Life* survey include questions on individual characteristics, daily lifestyles, and social activities (ISTAT 2015). For the purpose of this paper, the most important questions included the ones concerning life satisfaction, self-perceived health, and potential predictors relative to social trust and political interest. Such questions, reported in the following paragraphs, were aligned to previous empirical research on social capital from Putnam's theoretical perspective (Helliwell and Putnam 2004; van Deth 2008).

PLEASE INSERT TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE

Measures

Trust in people. Two questions were asked to measure trust in people: “Imagine you lost your wallet, how probable do you think it is that one of your neighbours would return it to you?”, and “Imagine you lost your wallet, how probable do you think it is that a complete stranger would return it to you?” Participants could answer on a 1 (*not at all*) to 4 (*very much*) scale. The scale yielded a satisfactory internal consistency (Cronbach’s $\alpha = .70$).

Trust in institutions. Three questions assessed trust in institutions: “How much do you trust the Italian national government?”, “How much do you trust your local government?”, and “How much do you trust your regional government?” Participants could answer on a 0 (*not at all*) to 10 (*completely*) scale ($\alpha = .79$).

Political interest. Interest in politics was assessed through two questions: “How often do you seek information about Italian politics?”, and “How often do you talk about politics?” Participants could answer on a 1 (*never*) to 6 (*every day*) scale ($\alpha = .83$).

Life satisfaction. The degree of self-rated life satisfaction was measured with a global question, “Currently, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole?” Participants could answer on a 0 (*not satisfied at all*) to 10 (*fully satisfied*) scale.

Self-perceived health. The following question accounted for an overall assessment of individual health: “How would you rate your health status?” Participants could answer on a 1 (*very bad*) to 5 (*very good*) scale.

Covariates. Among older adults, gender and education level differences in political interest (e.g., Inglehart and Norris 2000; Verge Mestre and Tormos Marín 2012), self-perceived health (e.g., Benyamini *et al.* 2003) and life satisfaction (e.g., Cheng and Chan 2006) have been extensively documented although findings in this respect are not unequivocal. Nevertheless, these variables have often been included as covariates in models testing associations between social capital constructs and well-being in late life (e.g., Zhang and Zhang 2015). In addition, self-reported measures of income have also been found to account for significant portions of variability in political interest (Nyqvist and Forsman 2015) as well as in self-perceived health and life satisfaction (Andrew & Keefe, 2014). Accordingly, gender (coded 0 = *female* and 1 = *male*), educational level (1 = *elementary or lower*, 2 = *secondary school*, 3 = *high school*, and 4 = *university degree*), and self-assessment of household income (1 = *totally not sufficient*, 2 = *scarce*, 3 = *adequate*, and 4 = *excellent*) were included as covariates in the current analysis.

Data analyses

SPSS for Windows, version 19 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), was used for data analyses of descriptive statistics and correlations. Expectation–maximization algorithm (EM) was adopted to deal with the problem of missing values. Subsequently, structural equation modelling was implemented in two steps using AMOS (v. 20.0; Arbuckle 2011). First, the proposed mediation model (see Figure 1) was tested. In addition, analyses were run controlling for participants' gender, educational level, and self-assessment of household income. Second, mediation effects were tested following the procedure described by Mackinnon, Lockwood and Williams (2004) that proved to reduce the risk of obtaining unbiased mediation estimates (Cheung and Lau 2007) and allows to compute confidence intervals around the estimated indirect effects. The present study employed this bootstrapping method using 2000 iterations, a number previously employed by researchers (Johnson *et al.* 2011). Model fit was evaluated by examining the following four estimates: (1) chi-square (χ^2) goodness-of-fit, (2) root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), (3) Tucker

Lewis Index (TLI), and (4) Comparative Fit Index (CFI). Sample weights were not adopted in the analyses because of the use of a non-random subset (i.e., individuals aged 65 and older), rather than the entire sample of the dataset. A similar approach was adopted in previous studies using secondary data (see Hahs-Vaughn 2006). Accordingly, results from the analyses in the following sections can be interpreted only for the sample of individuals selected here.

Results

Descriptive statistics

Attrition analysis showed that participants with complete data (94% of the entire survey) did not differ from participants with missing data on any of the variables tested in the current study, which supported the assumption that the missingness was random. Accordingly, EM approach was adopted to deal with missing data before testing the structural equation model. Composite mean scores for trust in people, trust in institutions and political interest were calculated. Means, standard deviations, and Spearman correlations between all variables examined in our model are presented in Table 2.

PLEASE INSERT TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE

Mediation model and mediation effects

The mediation model appeared to fit the data well. The chi-square was significant, $\chi^2 (31) = 302.922, p < .001$. The RMSEA value, compensating for the effects of model complexity, was .045 (CI₉₀: .040, .049). This value indicates a good fit of the model as being less than .050. The value of the TLI was .954 and the value of the CFI was .979, each meeting the standards of good fit at .950 or higher. Table 3 reports unstandardized, standardized and significance levels for the overall mediational model while Figure 1 depicts the model along with beta weights. Loadings of the manifest indicators on their respective latent variables were strong (ranging from $\beta = .672$ to $\beta =$

.921) and statistically significant ($p < .001$). One-path mediations were tested in the present model. The results for the mediation analyses are presented below. Each lower and upper bound value for the 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) around each indirect effect failing to contain zero indicates support for the mediation hypothesis because the null hypothesis states the indirect effect value is zero. Thus, CIs not containing zero indicate the mediating variable (i.e., political interest) was a statistically significant mediator between social trust variables (i.e., trust in people and trust in institutions) and well-being variables (i.e., life satisfaction and self-perceived health).

Political interest mediated the effects of trust in people on life satisfaction (mediated effect = .020; 95% Confidence Intervals [CI₉₅]: .011, .028) and on self-perceived health (mediated effect = .018; 95% Confidence Intervals [CI₉₅]: .011, .026), as well as of trust in institutions on life satisfaction (mediated effect = .016; 95% Confidence Intervals [CI₉₅]: .009, .026) and on self-perceived health (mediated effect = .015; 95% Confidence Intervals [CI₉₅]: .008, .023). Direct effects of trust in people on life satisfaction and on self-perceived health and of trust in institutions on life satisfaction were significant at $p < .001$, indicating that political interest partially mediated such relationships. On the other hand, the direct association between trust in institutions and self-perceived health was not significant when political interest was entered in the model. That said, while excluding the mediator factor the direct association between trust in institutions and self-perceived health was significant at $p < .001$, indicating that political interest fully mediates the relationship between trust in institutions and self-perceived health. To determine the percentage of variance attributable to the mediator factor, the direct and indirect effects were summed together for total effects. Next, indirect effects were divided by the total effects, giving the percentage of variance in life satisfaction and in self-perceived health attributable to political interest. Results indicated that political interest accounted for approximately 11% of the variance in life satisfaction and 8% of the variance in self-perceived health.

Additionally, we conducted same mediating analyses with political interest as the predictor and trust in people and trust in institutions as the mediators. This model fits the data well, $\chi^2(32) =$

478.126, $p < .001$ (CFI = .965, TLI = .927, RMSEA = .056), although comparatively speaking, the former model is more significant than the latter. Moreover, in this second model the direct association between trust in institutions and self-perceived health was also not significant. These results suggest that political interest is more suitable for the role of mediator than trust in people and trust in institutions.

PLEASE INSERT FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE

PLEASE INSERT TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE

Discussion

Our results confirm the two hypotheses: 1) there is a significant positive relationship between trust in people and trust in institutions from one side and life satisfaction and self-perceived health on the other side; and 2) political interest serves a mediating role between social trust and well-being among older adults. These findings reflect those of other studies sampling older adults (Barefoot *et al.* 1998; Nyqvist and Forsman 2015; Yip *et al.* 2007), which confirmed social trust is associated with positive self-rated health and subjective well-being among older people. More specifically, the current study adds new insights to previous research undertaken in the Southern Mediterranean area about the role of social capital as a health resource in late life (de Belvis *et al.* 2008b; Garcia *et al.* 2005; Piumatti 2016) and provides new perspectives to study the psychological mechanisms underlying the relationship between trust and individual well-being among older adults.

The descriptive analyses indicated that Italian older adults tended to report high trust in people, and moderate to high life satisfaction, self-perceived health and political interest. Similarly, Li and Fung (2012) showed that a positive association between age and various forms of trust can work as a coping strategy that buffers against social isolation by enhancing connectedness with others. These descriptive results reflect recent figures pointing out to the fact that despite its

struggling economy Italy ranks among the top healthiest countries in the world (Bloomberg Global Health Index 2017). Conversely, in the current sample, Italian older adults showed very low trust in institutions. Indeed, Van de Walle, Van Roosbroek and Bouckaert (2008) observed that in comparison with other European countries, levels of trust towards institutions are lower overall in Italy where corruption scandals in recent years may have affected citizens' opinion about the public sector. On a related note, while trust in people was directly associated with both life satisfaction and self-reported health, trust in institution was directly associated only to life satisfaction (i.e., the latter was fully mediated by political interest). These results confirm how family/friends networks (the primary source of interpersonal connections among older adults) are especially important correlates of perceived support among older adults in Mediterranean contexts such as Italy (Damiani *et al.* 2005). Such finding has important implications for policy making at the European level, especially if we consider how family fragmentation results in more unstable and smaller structures thereby creating a greater need for external public and private support in Europe among older adult populations (Hill 2015). Accordingly, results of the current study may suggest that interventions aimed at improving well-being among older adults should look at non-institutional actions shaped according to individual network characteristics. In particular, as reminded by Börsch-Supan *et al.* (2015), enhancing social capital from an individual network perspective may enhance intergenerational support and further reduce the risk for deprivation and social exclusion among older adults in Europe.

A novel finding of this study was that political interest partially mediated the relationship between trust in people, life satisfaction and self-perceived health on one side, and the relationship between trust in institutions and life satisfaction from the other side (while it fully mediated the association between trust in institutions and self-perceived health). As previous studies have suggested, being politically active expresses a basic human motive necessary for well-being (Klar and Kasser 2009; Ryan and Deci 2001). For older people, social trust and political interest may ascribe to the definition of *generativity* given by Erikson (1950), a feeling representing a personal

need and concern for establishing and guiding the next generation, a need that increases during adulthood. This personal inclination is intrinsically linked to a sense of optimism, such as the one that stems from social trust, and correlates not only with political interest (Peterson, Smirles and Wentworth 1997), but also with life satisfaction (de St. Aubin & McAdams, 1995) and other measures of psychological well-being (Grossbaum and Bates 2002). Generativity is a term that can also be used to describe ‘successful ageing’ via positive social and personal development (Villar 2011). Individuals that fail to maintain good social networks in late life are posing risks to this individual development. Accordingly, by maintaining high levels of political interest and political engagement, older adults may nurture their sense of community bonding further exhibiting higher well-being. In particular, older adults reporting high social trust may show high levels of life satisfaction and self-perceived health by fulfilling a desire to contribute to the next generation and thereby reducing perceptions of social exclusion. Support for these results can also be found reading from socioemotional selectivity theory (Carstensen 2006), which posits that as individuals grow older and face limited future time perspectives they tend to give priority to goals that are emotionally more meaningful to them. Generative activities such as contributing to discussions about politics where they can bring in their longer life experience and benefit the society they trust may indeed be considered an emotionally meaningful goal that can enhance their well-being when fulfilled (Lancee and Radl 2012).

Limitations and final remarks

Given the study design, these analyses had the advantage of being able to test the mediation effect of political interest on the connection between social trust and well-being on a large sample of older adults. However, this study does have limitations. First, the use of cross-sectional survey data makes it impossible to assess the causal relationships between variables. Longitudinal research is needed to support and recommend interventions and evidence-based best practice in this field. Second, life satisfaction and self-perceived health were measured with a single item, which could

not reflect various dimensions of these two constructs. In particular, subjective well-being is a complex construct with multiple factors (Gallagher, Lopez and Preacher 2009). Adopting state-of-the-art measurement analysis techniques such as structural equation modelling, future studies may replicate the model tested here by assessing the multi-dimensionality of this construct rather than examining relevant outcomes separately. Third, political interest was assessed only in terms of how often people talk about politics or seek information about it. Future studies should test more variegated models of political interest and participation, focusing on social and civic participation, for example. Finally, it should be noted that in most cases only a partial mediation was found. Social trust, in particular referring to people, may thus be independently associated with life satisfaction and self-perceived health, or there may be other mediating factors that remain unexplored. On a related note, the current study results cannot exclude the fact that the associations found could be an effect of unmeasured factors and therefore these should be investigated in future research so to overcome the intrinsic limitations of drawing from secondary data analysis.

Despite these limitations, the present study provides new insights within the debate on the connection between social trust and well-being amongst the older adults. In particular, to our knowledge, no previous study has examined, from a psychological perspective, the contributions of different sources of social trust to life satisfaction and health in late life, especially examining the role of mediating factors. Evidence for the relationship between trust in people and trust in institutions on life satisfaction and self-perceived health will help to guide interventions aimed to enhance well-being in late life by examining individual levels of political interest.

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Competing interests

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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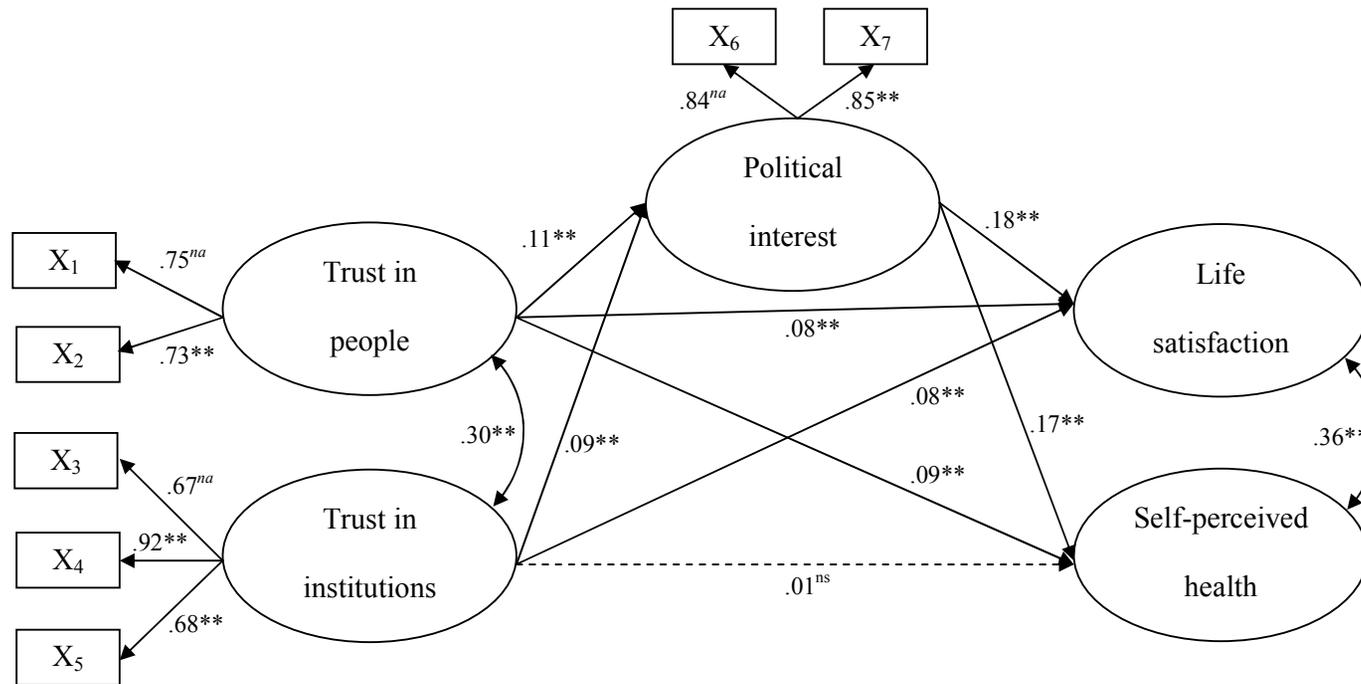
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Figure 1. Model depicting mediation effects of political interest on social trust (trust in people and trust in institutions) and well-being (life satisfaction and self-perceived health): standardized coefficients are shown



Note. Regression weights were drawn from gender, educational level and self-assessment of household income to all endogenous variables but they were not displayed in the figure for graphical reasons. Selected Fit Indexes: χ^2 (31, N = 4,406) = 302.922, $p < .001$ (CFI = .979, TLI = .954, RMSEA = .045 with a 90% confidence interval of .040–.049).

^{na} Not applicable.

****** $p < .01$.

X₁: “Imagine you lost your wallet, how probable do you think it is that one of your neighbours would return it to you?”

X₂: “Imagine you lost your wallet, how probable do you think it is that a complete stranger would return it to you?” X₃: “How much do you trust the Italian national government?”

X₄: “How much do you trust your local government?”

X₅: “How much do you trust your regional government?”

X₆: “How often do you seek information about Italian politics?”

X₇: “How often do you talk about politics?”

Table 1. Demographic and socio-economic sample's characteristics (N = 4,406)

Variable	n	Valid %
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	1854	42.1
Female	2552	57.9
<i>Age</i>		
65 – 74 years	2181	49.5
75 – 84 years	1642	37.3
85 and older	583	13.2
<i>Educational level</i>		
Primary school or lower	2750	62.4
High school	1457	33.1
University degree	199	4.5
<i>Marital status</i>		
Unmarried	289	6.6
Married	2481	56.3
Divorced	177	4
Widowed	1459	33.1
<i>Employment status</i>		
Employed	113	2.6
Housewife	1026	23.3
Retired	2995	68.8
Other or unable to work	272	6.2

Table continues

Self-assessment of household income

Totally not sufficient	232	5.3
Scarce	1816	41.6
Adequate	2291	52.4
Excellent	31	.7

Table 2. Descriptive statistics and Spearman correlations for all variables included in the model

	Mean (<i>SD</i>)	Range	1	2	3	5	6	7	8
1. Gender			-						
2. Educational level			-.18**	-					
3. Household income			-.07**	.18**	-				
5. Trust in people	3.12 (.77)	1–4	.01	.07**	.16**	-			
6. Trust in institutions	3.71 (2.10)	0–10	-.01	.04*	.19**	.24**	-		
7. Political interest	3.50 (1.89)	1–6	-.30**	.35**	.16**	.13**	.12**	-	
8. Life satisfaction	6.59 (1.92)	0–10	-.10**	.13**	.23**	.15**	.16**	.24**	-
9. Self-perceived health	3.10 (.82)	1–5	-.11**	.19**	.22**	.14**	.11**	.23**	.41**

Note. Gender was coded 0 = *Female* and 1 = *Male*; Educational level was coded 1 = Elementary or lower, 2 = Secondary school, 3 = High school, 4 = University degree; Self-assessment of household income was coded 1 = *Totally not sufficient*, 2 = *Scarce*, 3 = *Adequate*, 4 = *Excellent*.

* $p < .05$.

** $p < .01$.

Table 3. Unstandardized, standardized and significance levels for the overall mediational model
(standard errors in parentheses)

Parameter estimate	Unstandardized	Standardized	<i>p</i>
<i>Measurement model</i>			
Trust in people → X ₁	1.00	.75	<i>na</i>
Trust in people → X ₂	1.19 (.07)	.73	< .001
Trust in institutions → X ₃	1.00	.67	<i>na</i>
Trust in institutions → X ₄	1.31 (.03)	.92	< .001
Trust in institutions → X ₅	.95 (.02)	.68	< .001
Political interest → X ₆	1.00	.84	<i>na</i>
Political interest → X ₇	1.10 (.03)	.85	< .001
<i>Structural model</i>			
Gender → Political interest	-.90 (.05)	-.27	< .001
Gender → Life satisfaction	-.12 (.06)	-.03	.052
Gender → Self-perceived health	-.05 (.03)	-.03	.066
Educational level → Political interest	.88 (.05)	.31	< .001
Educational level → Life satisfaction	.01 (.05)	.00	.854
Educational level → Self-perceived health	.11 (.02)	.08	< .001
Household income → Political interest	.16 (.04)	.06	< .001
Household income → Life satisfaction	.53 (.05)	.17	< .001
Household income → Self-perceived health	.20 (.02)	.15	< .001
Trust in people → Political interest	.31 (.05)	.11	< .001
Trust in people → Life satisfaction	.26 (.06)	.09	< .001
Trust in people → Self-perceived health	.13 (.03)	.09	< .001

Table continues

Trust in institutions → Political interest	.08 (.02)	.09	< .001
Trust in institutions → Life satisfaction	.08 (.02)	.08	< .001
Trust in institutions → Self-perceived health	.01 (.01)	.02	.214
Political interest → Life satisfaction	.21 (.02)	.18	< .001
Political interest → Self-perceived health	.08 (.01)	.17	< .001
Trust in people ↔ Trust in institutions	.32 (.02)	.30	< .001
Life satisfaction ↔ Self-perceived health	.51 (.02)	.02	< .001

Note. Gender was coded 0 = *Female* and 1 = *Male*; Educational level was coded 1 = *Elementary or lower*, 2 = *Secondary school*, 3 = *High school*, 4 = *University degree*; Self-assessment of household income was coded 1 = *Totally not sufficient*, 2 = *Scarce*, 3 = *Adequate*, 4 = *Excellent*.

^{na} Not applicable.

X₁: “Imagine you lost your wallet, how probable do you think it is that one of your neighbours would return it to you?”

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X₅: “How much do you trust your regional government?”

X₆: “How often do you seek information about Italian politics?”

X₇: “How often do you talk about politics?”