**Notas confianza en las instituciones**

Uslaner, E. M. (Ed.). (2018). *The Oxford handbook of social and political trust*. Oxford University Press.

* Political trust is confidence in institutions such as the executive, the legislature, the judiciary, the bureaucracy, and the police
* Political trust has distinct effects on elections. Higher confidence in government leads to greater participation and support for incumbent political leaders: “political trust tends to stimulate voter turnout, as distrusting citizens are less motivated to cast a vote. Second, low levels of political trust have been associated with an anti-incumbent vote”. Political trust also leads to higher levels of tax compliance.

Lenard, P. T., Miller, D., & Uslaner, E. M. (2018). Trust and national identity. The Oxford handbook of social and political trust, 57-74.

* Political trust is sometimes captured by asking questions that ask respondents for their views of their political leaders, but more often it is captured by questions that focus on whether respondents believe that their political leaders can be expected to do what is right or whether one had confidence in their government and associated political institutions.

Letki, N. (2018). Trust in newly democratic regimes. The Oxford handbook of social and political trust, 15, 335-356.

* Therefore, in countries where the success of political and economic reforms depends on citizens’ support, low institutional trust is likely to signal that the entire process of transformation is at risk. In stable democracies citizens can distinguish between the qualities of the political system and the quality of institutions within this system, and showing distrust is interpreted as a sign of healthy skepticism and the rise of a critical citizenry. Given that democratic quality is ensured through continuous checks andverification by skeptical citizens, low trust in institutions is not necessarily and unhealthy symptom (Mishler and Rose 1997; Norris 1999). In new democracies, people’s experience of how the democratic system works and what this form of government offers to people is limited, and they are likely to conflate the inefficient and corrupt institutions they encounter with the workings of a democratic system in general. Given the fragility and weak institutionalization of new democracies, low levels of institutional trust undermine the legitimacy not only of the government but also of the democratic system as a form of government. Persistent institutional distrust may therefore lead to the withdrawal of support for democratic reforms and to democratic backsliding
* People who trust others and those who have confidence in political institutions are more likely to pay taxes, vote, follow politics, and join political parties and voluntary associations (Howard 2003; Letki 2004; Letki 2006; Uslaner 2003).