**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).

Torcal (2006)

No obstante, estas “nuevas democracias consolidadas” tienen un problema actitudinal que contrasta con el apoyo mayoritario que los ciudadanos le brindan al nuevo régimen: a pesar de sus preferencias políticas y el apoyo al régimen, los ciudadanos muestran bajos niveles de confianza en las instituciones, en los mecanismos de representación democrática y en sus representantes. A este síndrome actitudinal lo he llamado desafección institucional

A su vez, Uslaner (2002) encuentra que estas actitudes presentan una remarcable estabilidad en el tiempo a nivel individual.

Todos los estudios hechos hasta la fecha han mostrado de manera significativa la constante y estable diferencia en los niveles de confianza política entre muchas de las principales democracias representativas europeas y latinoamericanas siendo significativamente más alta en los países del norte de Europa, siendo mucho menor en los países del Sur del continente (Marien, 2011) y en América Latina (Torcal, 2006; Ross y Escobar-Lemmon, 2011)

In new democracies, confidence in institutions is particularly strongly affected by evaluations of their macro- and micro-level

economic performance, including reduced welfare provisions and the effects of neoliberal reforms (Bratton et al. 2005; Torcal 2006)

Torcal (2006) showed that although in comparison with stable democracies new Southern European and Latin American democracies in the early 1990s had relatively low levels of confidence in institutions, there were some exceptions to this rule (most notably Chile, Uruguay, and Greece in the 1980s)