

The cover image features a large, white, modern building with a curved facade and a prominent, abstract sculpture in the foreground. The sculpture is a large, white, seated figure, possibly a woman, holding a long, thin object. The building has a glass facade and a curved roof. The sky is blue with some clouds. The overall scene is a modern architectural setting.

REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS BRAZILIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC POLICY

Social characteristics of peruvian citizenship and their influence on the perception of governance, democracy and transparency in Peru

Características sociais da cidadania peruana e sua influência na percepção de governança, democracia e transparência no Peru

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Social characteristics of peruvian citizenship and their influence on the perception of governance, democracy and transparency in Peru*

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Abstract

The crisis of governance, deficient democracy, public distrust in institutions, weak legitimacy and lack of transparency represent a threat to political stability and social development. In Peru, these problems are aggravated by political polarization and lack of transparency. The objective was to identify the influence of socio-economic characteristics, such as the condition of monetary poverty, economic income, age, level of education and the area of residence of citizens on the perception of governance, democracy and transparency. The research methodology was hypothetical – deductive, which was used to verify the hypotheses using the multinomial logit econometric model and the chi-square test, the unit of analysis was citizens 18 years of age and older; the source of information was the database of the National Household Survey (ENAHU) of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), period 2014 to 2021. Questions about governance, democracy, and transparency are based on perception or opinion. The results show that the socioeconomic characteristics of the citizen influenced the perception of governance, democracy and transparency. Citizens living in poverty are those who have little or no trust in State institutions, while those citizens with a greater poverty gap, with a higher level of education and residence in urban areas, have a significant decrease in their trust ($p < 0.05$). This implies that state institutions show weakness and loss of legitimacy, there is a crisis of governability accompanied by little government transparency.

Keywords: Citizenship, democracy, governability, institutionality, perception, transparency.

Resumo

A crise de governança, a deficiência da democracia, a desconfiança pública nas instituições, a fraca legitimidade e a falta de transparência representam uma ameaça à estabilidade política e ao desenvolvimento social. No Peru, esses problemas são agravados pela polarização política e pela ausência de transparência. O objetivo foi identificar a influência das características socioeconômicas, como a condição de pobreza monetária, a renda econômica, a idade, o nível de escolaridade e a área de residência dos cidadãos sobre a percepção de governança, democracia e transparência. A metodologia de pesquisa foi hipotético-dedutiva, utilizada para verificar as hipóteses por meio do modelo econométrico logit multinomial e do teste qui-quadrado; a unidade de análise foram cidadãos com 18 anos ou mais. A fonte de informação foi o banco de dados da Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (ENAHU) do Instituto Nacional de Estatística e Informática (INEI), período de 2014 a 2021. As perguntas sobre governança, democracia e transparência baseiam-se na percepção ou opinião. Os resultados mostram que as características socioeconômicas dos cidadãos influenciam a percepção de governança, democracia e transparência. Cidadãos em situação de pobreza são aqueles que têm pouca ou nenhuma confiança nas instituições do Estado, enquanto aqueles com maior nível de escolaridade e residentes em áreas urbanas apresentam uma diminuição significativa na confiança ($p < 0,05$). Isso implica que as instituições estatais demonstram fragilidade e perda de legitimidade, configurando uma crise de governabilidade acompanhada por baixa transparência governamental.

Palavras-chave: cidadania, democracia, governabilidade, institucionalidade, percepção, transparência.

1 Introduction

In Peru, governance faces a series of challenges that affect its ability to function effectively and respond to social needs and demands, among the most prominent problems are the crisis of governance accompanied by political instability, with the absence of institutional legitimacy and the fragmentation of the political system, which generates distrust in public institutions and undermines the capacity of the State to provide basic services and promoting development. In the political context of Peru, governance is inefficient, citizens perceive that democracy works little or not at all and there is little government transparency, there are various challenges and controversies around these areas. Despite institutional and governmental efforts to strengthen democratic governance and transparency, discrepancies persist in citizens' perception of the effectiveness and legitimacy of these policies. The general question of this study was; What is the influence of the socioeconomic characteristics of citizens on the perception of governance, democracy and transparency in Peru during the years 2014-2021? taking into account the socioeconomic characteristics of Peruvian citizens with respect to governance, democracy and transparency during the indicated period. At present, the perception of citizens with respect to governance, democracy and transparency was negative and unfavorable, in order of priority, in terms of transparency it was corruption, in second place, it was the lack of credibility and transparency of the government, poor functioning of democracy.

The problems of governance, democracy and transparency represent crucial challenges for political stability and social development.¹ and ² They have highlighted poor transparency as a significant threat to democratic governance, undermining public trust in government institutions and weakening the legitimacy of the political system. In Peru, these problems are compounded by political polarization and a lack of transparency in government decision-making. Addressing these challenges therefore requires a comprehen-

¹ Fukuyama (2004)

² Putnam (2003)

sive approach that promotes transparency, strengthens the rule of law, and fosters a culture of active citizen participation ³.

Governance is the ability of public institutions to face the challenges that confront the challenges or opportunities ⁴. In the Peruvian case, governance faces a series of challenges that affect its ability to function effectively and respond to social needs and demands, among the most prominent problems are widespread corruption, political instability, the absence of institutional legitimacy and the fragmentation of the political system, corruption is rooted at various levels of government and society. which generates distrust in public institutions and undermines the capacity of the State to provide basic services and promote development ⁵.

In addition, the lack of institutional legitimacy, stemming from corruption scandals and the perception of impunity, undermines the authority of the government and weakens citizens' trust in the political system ⁶. Political instability generates crises in governability, marked by the frequent change of presidents and the lack of political consensus, hinders the implementation of public policies ⁷.

In recent years, Peru has experienced a crisis of citizen confidence as a result of a permanent crisis of governability, characterized by institutional weakness and little government transparency. Table 1 shows a summary of the last governments, both elected in general elections and elected by Congress, after a presidential vacancy. All these governments in power faced complaints and accusations of corruption accompanied by a crisis of governability with political confrontations between the Congress of the Republic and the Executive Branch with little political consensus and with threats and attempts to vacate the President of the Republic; moreover, the Covid-19 pandemic has aggravated the economic and political situation, further exposing the fragility of state institutions.

Board 1 - Duration of Peru's presidents in recent years

President	Start Date	End date	Time	Period	Election
Ollanta Humala	28/07/2011	28/07/2016	5 years	Complete	General
Pedro P. Kuczynski	28/07/2016	23/03/2018	1 year with 7 months and 23 days	Incomplete	General
Martin Vizcarra	23/03/2018	9/11/2020	2 years and 7 months and 17 days	Incomplete	Congress
Manuel Merino	10/11/2020	15/11/2020	5 days	Incomplete	Congress
Francisco Sagasti	17/11/2020	28/07/2021	8 months and 13 days	Incomplete	Congress
Pedro Castillo	28/07/2021	7/12/2022	1 year and 4 months and 12 days	Incomplete	General

Note. National Jury of Elections (2023).

Peru faces many challenges in its democratic process, which influence the quality and stability of its political system, these problems include poor transparency, institutional weakness, insufficient representativeness, political polarization, and social and economic inequality ⁸. The institutional weakness is reflected in

³ Hermann Heller, *Teoría Del Estado*, Teoría Del Estado, 1942; Joseph Schumpeter, *Historia de Las Teorías Económicas*, *Lecturas de Economía*, 1950.

⁴ Joan Prats, "El Concepto y El Análisis de La Gobernabilidad," *Revista Instituciones y Desarrollo* 15, no. 2003 (2003): 239–71.

⁵ (Hinojosa, 2013; Rhodes, 2019)

⁶ Alejandro Alvarado, Gloriana Martínez, and Daniel Fernández, "Conflictos Sociales En El Campo Costarricense: Un Mirada Desde La Protesta Social (2014–2018)," *Revista de Ciencias Sociales* 167, no. 1 (2020): 45–66.

⁷ Araceli Espinoza, Mario Carrillo, and Luis Morales, *Gobernanza, Política y Seguridad Pública Análisis de Casos*, 2015.

⁸ Edwin Pino, Eduardo Chávarri, and Lia Ramos, "Crisis de Gobernanza y Gobernabilidad y Sus Implicancias En El Uso Inadecuado Del Agua Subterránea, Caso Acuífero Costero de La Yarada, Tacna, Perú," *Ideas* 36, no. 3 (2018): 77–86. is an element that contributes to the depletion and deterioration of the quality of groundwater, by processes of marine intrusion. This paper is to characterize the governance crisis in use of the groundwater, under the current conditions of exploitation and establish its implications in the study area, interpreting the current national and international regulations applicable to this type of system. This problem, in all its terms, alters and exceeds the laws regarding the management regimes and limitations in the availability of underground water resources, if immediate action is not taken by the governmental apparatus, the crisis of the system could become irreversible with the consequent economic damage that this entails. In the area there are large areas of olive plantations, which are the support of economic activity in the region. In this sense, it is necessary to have a specific regulatory

the absence of independence of the powers of the State, the inefficiency of the judicial system ⁹. Likewise, political polarization and the fragmentation of the party system make it difficult to form consensus and effective governance, which causes political instability ¹⁰. Persistent social and economic inequality also increases distrust in democratic institutions and breeds social discontent, which can lead to polarization and political and democratic instability ¹¹. Political polarization generates division among citizens with differences in the perception of the role of governance, democracy and transparency.

2 Literature review

Social characteristics of citizens

Citizens' perception of governance, democracy, and transparency is strongly influenced by a number of social characteristics that shape how they interact with government institutions and participate in the political process. These social characteristics include variables such as educational level, income, gender, ethnicity, age, and geographic location, among other aspects. Understanding how these characteristics influence citizen perception is essential to analyzing the quality of democracy and the effectiveness of government policies.

Studies such as that of ¹² They demonstrated that gender plays a significant role in the perception of political participation and the effectiveness of government. Women may perceive and evaluate the performance of political leaders and government policies differently, which can influence their degree of civic engagement and participation in the democratic process.

For ¹³ When describing cases of corruption committed by defenders of the law, who constitute the largest proportion of those accused in the Judiciary, he differentiates them according to their social characteristics. ¹⁴ They consider that social characteristics determine how individuals interpret and evaluate the functioning of political institutions.

Education plays a crucial role in the formation of the civic and political consciousness of individuals. As mentioned¹⁵ who have found that at the highest levels of education, there is a greater understanding of public affairs and greater participation of citizens in public and political activities. Therefore, educational

framework for groundwater that recognizes its particularity, it must consolidate and make strong the institutionality in the area of water law, not being a unique need to the case of groundwater, but in a general to water resources in all its forms in our country.”, “author”: [{“dropping-particle”: “”, “family”: “Pino”, “given”: “Edwin”, “non-dropping-particle”: “”, “parse-names”: false, “suffix”: “”}, {“dropping-particle”: “”, “family”: “Chávarri”, “given”: “Eduardo”, “non-dropping-particle”: “”, “parse-names”: false, “suffix”: “”}, {“dropping-particle”: “”, “family”: “Ramos”, “given”: “Lia”, “non-dropping-particle”: “”, “parse-names”: false, “suffix”: “”}], “container-title”: “Idesia”, “id”: “ITEM-1”, “issue”: “3”, “issued”: {“date-parts”: [[“2018”]]}, “page”: “77-86”, “title”: “Crisis de gobernanza y gobernabilidad y sus implicancias en el uso inadecuado del agua subterránea, caso acuífero costero de La Yarada, Tacna, Perú”, “type”: “article-journal”, “volume”: “36”, “uris”: [“http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=5576a92e-f040-43a1-bac3-77cc973d445c”]], “mendeley”: {“formattedCitation”: “Edwin Pino, Eduardo Chávarri, and Lia Ramos, “Crisis de Gobernanza y Gobernabilidad y Sus Implicancias En El Uso Inadecuado Del Agua Subterránea, Caso Acuífero Costero de La Yarada, Tacna, Perú,” <i>Idesia</i> 36, no. 3 (2018)

⁹ Juan Velit, “La Gobernabilidad En El Peru y Su Impacto Internacional,” 1999, 11.

¹⁰ Martín Trelles, “Comunicación Política y Gobernabilidad. Escenarios de Interdependencia En Una Sociedad En Crisis,” *Palabra Clave* 9, no. August (2006): 7–18.

¹¹ (Quispe, 2021)

¹² Almarcha et al. (2006)

¹³ Khaila and Chibwana (2004)

¹⁴ Cohaila et al. (2012)

¹⁵ García and López (2019)

attainment can influence the perception of the effectiveness of government and democratic legitimacy in public and political affairs.

An individual's socioeconomic position can also influence his or her perception of public affairs in relation to government and democracy. Research such as that of ¹⁶ have shown that those with greater economic resources tend to have greater trust in political and governmental institutions. This trust can affect their perception of the effectiveness of government and their commitment to the democratic system.

Governance, democracy, transparency tend to focus on the social level; but very little is currently known about the social characteristics of individuals. The authors ¹⁷ they point out that social characteristics affect aspects such as transparency and public access, it also affects legitimacy and corruption, and this entails a situation that is still unexplored in Peru. Studies of ¹⁸ They consider that an alternative solution could be lobbying, which is an alternative to corruption.

The author ¹⁹ points out that, in Peru, compared to other countries, different social characteristics are manifested by the actors involved, in order to ²⁰) and ²¹ Those who take a more radical view from a different perspective look at the specific social characteristics due to the country's cultural diversity in relation to governance and transparency, considering social inequality, corruption, and policy implementation. People, groups or companies with certain social characteristics in the public and private sectors have specific characteristics so they have to be taken into account.

Thus, for the authors ²², established that the elite creates a social and legal framework to protect their corrupt attitudes so they have different social characteristics; In such a case, corruption becomes a morally questionable but legal activity. In effect, there are signs of social characteristics that go beyond the mere usual devices entrenched in governance and transparency, this creates the possibility that the State could be indirectly taken over by criminal organizations that divert money from drug trafficking, illegal logging, legal mining and smuggling, thus creating perceptions based on acts of corruption in the words of ²³.

Likewise, there are other forms of direct perception of the institutions that are part of the State, where the perception of the citizenry considers them negatively due to acts of corruption by their officials. ²⁴ He calls this a "mafia takeover." ²⁵ It takes into account the following social factors: authoritarian practice, the growth of clientelism and patronage networks, and public spending.

The authors ²⁶ consider the social characteristics of the victims of corruption, mention that there is decentralized corruption, which currently affects in particular the regional and provincial government level, which also show different social characteristics, state that the most visible corruption seems to have moved from the capital to various parts of the country. Such a document shows a distinctive feature of victimization: considering that women are less susceptible to corruption, perhaps because they have less contact with the public sector; the most socially committed people are more likely to become victims, he also affirms that in the North Coast region and the jungle they are more likely to be part of corrupt practices; those who are

¹⁶ Estella (2020)

¹⁷ Mujica et al. (2017)

¹⁸ Campos and Giovannoni (2007)

¹⁹ Mujica et al. (2017)

²⁰ Castañeda, (2016)

²¹ Durand (2017)

²² Hellman et al. (2001)

²³ Lettuce (2017)

²⁴ Durand (2017)

²⁵ Arévalo (2015)"author":{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Arévalo","given":"Rosa","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""},"container-title":"Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú","id":"ITEM-1","issued":{"date-parts":[["2015"]]}, "number-of-pages":"90","title":"La dinámica política a nivel subnacional: La estabilidad en la gestión de César Álvarez (2006-2013)

²⁶ Carrión et al. (2014)

considered white are less at risk than those of indigenous or Afro-Peruvian descent, who are more likely to become victims of corruption,²⁷ They believe that the effects of corruption and bureaucracy in the public sector affect the poor the most.

The 2003 and 2006 ENAHO Governance, Democracy and Transparency Module, and the 2001 World Bank Opinion and Market Support survey by World Bank officials, uncovered some of the “sanctions” faced by people living in poverty in Peru: they are less likely to have access to public services, their spending is higher on bribes, and they are more likely to have access to public services. and they are less likely to complete procedures well with the police, surveillance and essential service companies. However, these “sanctions” are not the same at all state levels: at the regional, ministerial and health service levels they have found less access and greater bribery to the poor; In contrast, the judiciary has less access to services, affecting the poor more²⁸.

For²⁹, who evaluated whether there was discrimination against the social status of indigenous people in the use of public services, found that aboriginal households had lower levels of access to public services, especially basic services such as drinking water and sanitation, and the success rate in the process is lower. Also the issue of discrimination in state entities. In bribery cases, however, there are no consequences of different treatment of native speakers. “The degree of corruption seems to be defined by corrupt officials as a fixed rate that taxes relatively poor citizens more but does not discriminate based on the user’s ethnic origin” (p. 34). This is a discrepancy with the results of the Lapopy survey, which found a higher number of victims of corrupt practices in a context that does not declare itself as white. We have a text that analyzes the impact of bribery on the economy of Peruvian households and how it has changed in the period 2005-2013⁽³⁰⁾.

3 Method

Study Location

Peru is located in central and western South America. It is located on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by Chile, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, it has an area of 1,285,215 square kilometers, it has maritime sovereignty 200 miles from the sea.

Population

The study population is defined as the set of private dwellings and their occupants residing in the urban and rural areas of the country. Specifically, the population of the unit of analysis was made up of citizens aged 18 years and older, who represented approximately 69.2% of the total population at the national level,

²⁷ Yamada and Montero (2011)“id”:”ITEM-1”,”issued”:{“date-parts”:[[“2011”]]},”number-of-pages”:”81”,”title”:”Corrupción e inequidad en los servicios públicos en el Perú”,”type”:”book”,”uris”:[“http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=399287a4-30d6-4d48-895f-c83991ec786d”]],”mendeley”:{“formattedCitation”:”Gustavo Yamada and Ricardo Montero, <i>Corrupción e Inequidad En Los Servicios Públicos En El Perú</i>, <i>Repositorio de La Universidad Del Pacífico - UP</i>, 2011, https://cies.org.pe/sites/default/files/files/diagnosticoypropuesta/archivos/dyp-50.pdf.”,”manualFormatting”:”Yamada and Montero (2011

²⁸ Ludwig Huber, *Corrupción y Transparencia, Diagnostico y Propuesta* 54, vol. 4, 2015, [http://www2.congreso.gob.pe/sicr/cendocbib/con5_uibd.nsf/BACAF1CCD5B727750525820F007017F8/\\$FILE/balance_y_agenda_ludwig_huber_corrupción.pdf](http://www2.congreso.gob.pe/sicr/cendocbib/con5_uibd.nsf/BACAF1CCD5B727750525820F007017F8/$FILE/balance_y_agenda_ludwig_huber_corrupción.pdf).

²⁹ Yamada and Montero (2011)“id”:”ITEM-1”,”issued”:{“date-parts”:[[“2011”]]},”number-of-pages”:”81”,”title”:”Corrupción e inequidad en los servicios públicos en el Perú”,”type”:”book”,”uris”:[“http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=399287a4-30d6-4d48-895f-c83991ec786d”]],”mendeley”:{“formattedCitation”:”Yamada and Montero, <i>Corrupción e Inequidad En Los Servicios Públicos En El Perú</i>.”,”manualFormatting”:”Yamada and Montero (2011

³⁰ Riesco & Arela, (2015)

residing in both urban and rural areas of the country. It should be clarified, members of the armed forces who resided in barracks, camps, ships, etc., were excluded. Likewise, people living in collective housing were not included.

Sample

The National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAHO) is the research carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), following a statistical methodology and on an annual basis. One of the objectives of the survey is to monitor citizens' perceptions of living conditions and in particular democracy, governance and transparency. The modules used to carry out this research work were:

Board 2 - Modules used and identification of variables

Module	Module Code	variables
Characteristics of the house	1	Place of residence
Characteristics of household members:	2	Age and sex
Education	3	Level of Education
Employment and Income	5	Income by main occupation
Summary	34	Poverty
Governance, democracy and transparency	85	Citizens' perception of democracy, governance and transparency

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAHO) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

At the national level, between 2014 and 2021, the total sample size was 291,185 private homes, of which 183,289 were urban and 107,896 rural and obtained a specific sample of 162,540 citizens aged 18 years and older, the objective was to know the perception of democracy, governance and transparency. The sample was probabilistic, ahead, stratified, multistage and independent in each study department. The survey is carried out at the national level, in urban and rural areas, in the 24 departments of the country and in the Constitutional Province of Callao.

Board 3 - Distribution of the sample by years

Year	Housing			Citizens (n) (18 years of age and older)
	Urban	Rural	Total	
2014	19410	12280	31690	17187
2015	20260	13170	33430	19223
2016	24658	13638	38296	21140
2017	23348	13648	36996	19921
2018	24308	15512	39820	21613
2019	23346	13648	36994	20121
2020	23895	13208	37103	24343
2021	24064	12792	36856	18992
Total	183289	107896	291185	n=162540

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAHO) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

Research method

The research methodology was hypothetical – deductive ³¹, because it has a theoretical framework and the complete database, it is the theory with measurement, which allows corroborating or rejecting theories and allows explanations and predictions to be given, this research is called basic or scientific research. The method used to verify the hypotheses was the multinomial logit econometric model and the chi-square test.

4 Results and discussion

A. relationship between the gender variable and the level of trust in the judiciary

Table 4 confirms the statistical relationship in a significant way ($p < 0.01$) between sex and opinion on trust in the judiciary, given that this institution is in charge of administering justice, it is assumed to be independent and impartial, protecting the fundamental rights of citizens and contributing to the rule of law in the country.

Board 4 - Relationship between sex and trust in the judiciary

Years	Sex	Do you currently have confidence in the judiciary?						Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		nothing	little	enough	pretty - much	He doesn't know	total		
2014	Man	41.77	38.17	11.74	3.01	5.32	100.00	336.8	0.00
	Woman	37.89	34.68	10.58	2.86	13.99	100.00		
2021	Man	44.82	35.32	10.13	2.79	6.95	100.00	275.5	0.00
	Woman	39.80	34.31	8.84	2.59	14.45	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAHU) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

In 2014, 41.7% of men do not trust the judiciary and 38.17% trust little, this behavior in 2021 showed a growing trend, possibly the causes of distrust are the acts of corruption in emblematic cases where the judiciary was directly or indirectly involved, there are networks of power and corruption that are woven in the various offices of the judiciary, showing the forms of corruption that occur in the daily life of State institutions ³². The institutional models or designs that currently exist in the State, in which there are greater instances of corruption, are usually more prone to illegitimate payments or other forms of judicial corruption ³³. In general, State institutions need to be strengthened so that they can exercise their functions objectively and that citizens can fully trust.

For its part, ³⁴, It finds the relationship between gender and trust in the Peruvian judiciary, using data from public opinion surveys and statistical analysis to identify possible differences in the perceptions of men and women. Another study analyzes trust in various political institutions in Peru, including the judiciary, from a gender perspective, considering how factors such as the perception of gender equity can influence

³¹ W Mendoza, *Cómo Investigan Los Economistas: Guía Para Elaborar y Desarrollar Un Proyecto de Investigación*, Editorial (Lima-Perú, 2014), <http://www.sanitas.es/sanitas/seguros/es/particulares/biblioteca-de-salud/medicina-alternativa/quiropaxia.html>.

³² Mujica, Melgar, and Zevallos Trigo, "Corrupción En Gobiernos Subnacionales En El Perú. Un Estudio Desde El Enfoque de La Oportunidad Delictiva."

³³ Pedro Correia, Ireneu Mendes, and Ana Freire, "La Importancia de Los Valores Organizacionales En La Administración Pública," *Revista Del CLAD Reforma y Democracia* 4, no. 73 (2019): 227–58.

³⁴ Mayor (2011)

trust in these institutions ³⁵. Likewise ³⁶ examines trust in the judiciary in Peru, considering differences in gender and educational level in citizens' perceptions of the impartiality and effectiveness of the judicial system.

B. Relationship between the gender variable and the level of trust in the Public Prosecutor's Office

There is a statistically significant relationship between the gender variable of citizens and trust in the Public Prosecutor's Office (Table 7), in a democratic State governed by the rule of law, the Public Prosecutor's Office is a fundamental institution responsible for the defense of legality, citizens' rights, and the prosecution of crime. On average, only about 3% trust the Public Prosecutor's Office (Table 5).

Board 5 - Relationship between sex and trust in the public prosecutor's office

Years	Sex	Do you currently have confidence in the Public Prosecutor's Office?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		no-thing	little	enough	prettymuch	He doesn't know			
2014	Man	28.76	39.63	11.58	2.96	17.07	100.00	378.3	0.00
	Woman	24.45	33.04	9.80	2.48	30.23	100.00		
2021	Man	36.54	37.40	9.96	2.23	13.87	100.00	434.25	0.00
	Woman	30.86	33.01	7.97	2.00	26.15	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

The Public Prosecutor's Office has faced numerous cases of corruption that have affected its credibility and impartiality, corruption undermines citizens' confidence in the justice system, hinders the fight against impunity and weakens the rule of law in Peru ³⁷. In fact, one of the main problems is the corruption that exists at the judicial level as in the rest of the State apparatus ³⁸. For its part, ³⁹ They examine the relationship between gender and trust in the Peruvian Public Prosecutor's Office, using data from public opinion surveys and statistical analysis to identify possible differences in the perceptions of men and women. Citizens' trust in the Public Prosecutor's Office cannot be postponed, from a gender perspective, considering the perception of trust in State institutions (⁴⁰). The results found in the present study confirm the existence of significant differences in the perception of citizenship by sex.

C. Relationship between sex and the level of trust of citizens in the Congress of the Republic

³⁵ Jeri Ramón, "Corrupcion, Etica y Funcion Publica En El Peru," *Revista de La Facultad de Ciencias Contables* 22, no. 41 (2014): 59–73.

³⁶ Lopez et al. (2021)

³⁷ (Berrios & Marjorie, 2019)

³⁸ Marcos Del Aguila, "Rediseño Operacional Para Combatir La Criminalidad Organizada y Fortalecer La Acción Penal Del Ministerio Público, Frente a La Reducida Coordinación Entre Los Órganos de Inteligencia de La PNP y El MININTER, Con Los Efectivos Policiales de Investigación C" (2019), https://tesis.pucp.edu.pe/repositorio/bitstream/handle/20.500.12404/23491/BAUTISTA_SALCEDO_NEYRA_QUISPE.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y. "author": [{"dropping-particle": "", "family": "Aguila", "given": "Marcos", "non-dropping-particle": "Del", "parse-names": false, "suffix": ""}], "id": "ITEM-1", "issued": {"date-parts": [{"2019"}]}, "number-of-pages": "85", "title": "Rediseño operacional para combatir la criminalidad organizada y fortalecer la acción penal del Ministerio Público, frente a la reducida coordinación entre los órganos de inteligencia de la PNP y el MININTER, con los efectivos policiales de investigación c", "type": "thesis", "uris": [{"http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=ef84fbc3f20-45c1-b6d5-bd42f39a1629"}]}, "mendeley": {"formattedCitation": "Marcos Del Aguila, \"Rediseño Operacional Para Combatir La Criminalidad Organizada y Fortalecer La Acción Penal Del Ministerio Público, Frente a La Reducida Coordinación Entre Los Órganos de Inteligencia de La PNP y El MININTER, Con Los Efectivos Policiales de Investigación C\" (2019

³⁹ Landa (2020)

⁴⁰ Mejía, 2001)

In Peru, more than 50% of women do not trust Congress and about 60% of men do not trust the legislative body (Table 6).

Board 6 - Relationship between sex and trust in the Congress of the Republic

Years	Sex	Do you currently have confidence in Congress?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		no-thing	little	enough	prettymuch	He doesn't know			
2014	Man	49.17	32.57	8.31	2.76	7.19	100.00	387.5	0.00
	Woman	45.03	28.97	6.76	1.86	17.38	100.00		
2021	Man	61.34	27.65	4.92	1.50	4.59	100.00	318.22	0.00
	Woman	58.45	24.67	3.93	1.17	11.77	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAHO) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

It is known that the political representation of men and women in the Peruvian Congress is important to promote equal opportunities and gender differences affect public confidence in the legislative institution ⁴¹. Women's political participation in the Peruvian Congress is increasingly prevalent and gender differences influence the perception of trust in political institutions ⁴². There is also a relationship between gender and politics in the Peruvian context, including an analysis of how the presence of women in Congress can affect public confidence in the legislative institution ⁴³.

D. Relationship between the gender variable and the level of trust of citizens in political parties

In Peru, in 2014, 58.11% of men did not trust political parties, while 55.79% of women did not trust, this phenomenon of distrust accelerated in recent years. In 2021, 66.31% of men and 65.06% of women did not trust political organizations (Table 7).

Board 7 - Relationship between sex and trust in political parties

Years	Sex	Do you currently have confidence in political parties?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		no-thing	little	enough	prettymuch	He doesn't know			
2014	Man	58.11	31.00	5.01	1.29	4.58	100.00	347.5	0.00
	Woman	55.79	26.43	4.03	0.95	12.80	100.00		
2021	Man	66.31	25.46	3.23	0.91	4.10	100.00	252.25	0.00
	Woman	65.06	21.75	2.65	0.65	9.89	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAHO) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

Women's participation in Peruvian political parties influences public trust in political parties and democracy in general ⁴⁴. The political representation of women in Peruvian political parties, in a modern and democratic State, is paramount, and their presence affects the perception of trust in political parties and in

⁴¹ Leonardo Rosales, "La Inmunidad Parlamentaria Como Mecanismo de Impunidad y Riesgos de Corrupcion En El Congreso Peruano" (2017), <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/196533983.pdf>.

⁴² (Bermudez, 2021)

⁴³ (Daly & Navas, 2015)

⁴⁴ Sonia Munaris, "Steven Levitsky & Mauricio Zavaleta, Why Are There No Political Parties in Peru? Editorial Planeta Perú s. a. 2019, 82 Pp., 2019 1, no. 82 (2019): 181-86, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37073/puriq.1.02.36> PURIQ.

the political system as a whole ⁴⁵. Women play an important role in political parties and influence the public perception of trust in political institutions ⁴⁶.

E. Relationship between age groups and the level of trust of citizens in the judiciary

Between 2014 and 2021, on average, more than 40% of citizens did not trust the judiciary (Table 8), there is evidence of a relationship between age groups and trust in the judiciary with a significance level of 1%, this implies that the age of citizens influences the perception of trust in the judiciary.

Board 8 - *Relationship between age groups and trust in the judiciary*

Years	Age Groups	Do you currently have confidence in the judiciary?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		no- thing	little	enough	prettymu- ch	He doesn't know			
2014	(18-30]	32.75	41.51	15.08	5.86	4.80	100.00	989.7	0.00
	(30-40]	36.61	42.48	12.48	3.21	5.23	100.00		
	(40-50]	41.18	39.60	11.14	2.75	5.32	100.00		
	(50-60]	41.77	36.99	10.70	2.64	7.90	100.00		
	(60-70]	44.54	31.46	9.56	2.34	12.10	100.00		
	70 and over	37.73	26.22	9.64	2.30	24.11	100.00		
2021	(18-30]	30.93	44.73	14.09	4.25	6.00	100.00	1300	0.00
	(30-40]	39.29	40.13	11.28	3.36	5.93	100.00		
	(40-50]	44.14	37.17	9.45	2.60	6.64	100.00		
	(50-60]	44.76	34.90	9.28	2.43	8.63	100.00		
	(60-70]	46.08	31.45	7.17	2.24	13.05	100.00		
	70 and over	41.35	23.12	7.00	1.82	26.70	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH0) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

F. Relationship between age groups and the level of public trust in the Public Prosecutor's Office

Applying the Chi2 test, there is a relationship between age groups and perception of trust in the Public Prosecutor's Office with a significance level of 1% (Table 9). The data show that more than 40% of citizens had little trust in the Public Prosecutor's Office, from an institutional approach, the trust of citizens in the State institutions in charge of imparting justice is a primary need. Likewise, the results show that by age group it influences perception.

⁴⁵ Martín Tanaka, *Los Partidos Políticos En El Perú 1992-1999*, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1999.

⁴⁶ (On Tuesday, 2012)

Board 9 - Relationship between age groups and trust in the public prosecutor's office

Years	Age Groups	Do you currently have confidence in the Public Prosecutor's Office?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		no-thing	little	enough	prettymuch	He doesn't know			
2014	(18-30]	21.33	45.70	15.08	4.34	13.56	100.00	1100	0.00
	(30-40]	26.15	42.44	13.12	2.94	15.35	100.00		
	(40-50]	27.17	41.24	11.14	2.60	17.84	100.00		
	(50-60]	28.33	36.39	10.57	3.02	21.68	100.00		
	(60-70]	28.77	31.62	8.35	1.99	29.27	100.00		
	70 and over	24.15	21.50	7.26	2.03	45.06	100.00		
2021	(18-30]	25.68	41.82	15.38	3.09	14.04	100.00	1400	0.00
	(30-40]	32.27	42.09	10.13	2.74	12.76	100.00		
	(40-50]	35.37	38.58	9.01	2.11	14.93	100.00		
	(50-60]	34.81	36.66	8.66	2.24	17.63	100.00		
	(60-70]	38.18	29.71	6.67	1.58	23.86	100.00		
	70 and over	29.83	21.65	5.99	1.11	41.42	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

The results were compared with ⁴⁷who confirm that age influences the perception of trust in the Public Prosecutor's Office. Other similar work carried out by ⁴⁸ Through detailed analysis, they show that age significantly influences perception. Other works developed by ⁴⁹) and ⁵⁰, from a socio-political perspective, confirm that age is one of the factors that influences the trust of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

G. Relationship between age groups and level of trust of citizens in the Congress of the Republic

In 2014, approximately 45% of citizens did not trust the Congress of the Republic, unfortunately, this figure in 2021 increased significantly, more than 60% of citizens did not trust this institution, in the age groups over 30 years of age distrust increased, citizens do not feel represented by the legislative body, by the permanent mistakes and acts of corruption (Table 10).

⁴⁷ Cueva et al. (2023)

⁴⁸ Chanjan et al. (2018)

⁴⁹ Ortiz (2021) por lo tanto, su abordaje requiere de la profundidad necesaria para poder comprenderla y así trazar una estrategia eficaz para combatir la corrupción. En el presente ensayo realizare una primera aproximación a este fenómeno, que en el caso de nuestro país Perú está en la cima de su ciclo de percepción producto de los últimos acontecimientos que hemos presenciado y los destapes en las más altas esferas de la corrupción, en este ensayo pretendo analizar las diferentes causas y efectos de la corrupción política de nuestro país Perú. Palabras Clave: Corrupción, política, estrategia, fenómeno, causas y efectos. ABSTRACT Corruption is a very complex phenomenon in the field of politics; therefore, its approach requires the necessary depth to be able to understand it and thus draw up an effective strategy to combat corruption. In this essay I will make a first approach to this phenomenon, which in the case of our country Peru is at the top of its perception cycle as a result of the latest events we have witnessed and uncovered in the highest spheres of corruption, in This essay intends to analyze the different causes and effects of political corruption in our country Peru.,"author":[{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Ortiz","given":"Danitza","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""}],,"container-title":"Universidad privada San Juan Bautista.,"id":"ITEM-1","issue":"July","issued":{"date-parts":["2021"]},"page":"1-8","title":"Análisis de las causas y efectos de la corrupción en el Perú","type":"article-journal"},"uris":["http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=222ef3cb-9668-465a-b190-c623fdc6742b"]},"mendeley":{"for mattedCitation":"Danitza Ortiz, "Análisis de Las Causas y Efectos de La Corrupción En El Perú," <i>Universidad Privada San Juan Bautista.</i>, no. July (2021

⁵⁰ Bustillos and Bazan (2023)

Board 10 - Relationship between age groups and trust in the Congress of the Republic

Years	Age Groups	Do you currently have confidence in Congress?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		no-thing	little	enough	prettymuch	He doesn't know			
2014	(18-30]	41.74	40.06	9.82	2.97	5.41	100.00	1000	0.00
	(30-40]	48.45	35.43	7.42	2.29	6.41	100.00		
	(40-50]	48.58	32.96	8.13	2.22	8.10	100.00		
	(50-60]	48.77	31.33	7.20	2.39	10.32	100.00		
	(60-70]	47.89	27.87	6.91	1.95	15.38	100.00		
	70 and over	42.88	19.31	6.52	2.18	29.11	100.00		
2021	(18-30]	51.95	35.47	6.99	1.40	4.19	100.00	1200	0.00
	(30-40]	60.15	29.72	4.34	1.74	4.06	100.00		
	(40-50]	63.66	26.07	4.38	1.21	4.68	100.00		
	(50-60]	61.64	26.40	4.69	0.92	6.34	100.00		
	(60-70]	61.88	23.51	3.63	1.39	9.58	100.00		
	70 and over	54.22	18.33	3.32	1.24	22.89	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH0) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

Citizens perceive the ineffectiveness of Congress in approving laws that benefit citizens, which are not related to the most urgent needs of the population. From an age group perspective, the level of trust in the Congress of the Republic as a legislative institution in Peru depends on age groups, that is, the perception of citizens is a function of age⁵¹. In short, older people have access to more information and political awareness about the trajectory and function of the Congress of the Republic, which is why they can judge with greater objectivity.

H. Relationship between age groups and citizens' trust in political parties

In Peru, between 2014 and 2021, distrust in political parties increased substantially, up to 8.6 percentage points, there is evidence of a permanent worsening of the political crisis of political organizations, in the study period, the political parties that participated in the presidential elections of Congress, regional and municipal elections, were directly or indirectly involved in acts of corruption that contravene the collective interests of citizens (Table 11).

Board 11 - Relationship between age groups and trust in political parties

Years	Age Groups	Do you currently have confidence in political parties?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		no-thing	little	enough	prettymuch	He doesn't know			
2014	(18-30]	53.62	36.02	5.10	1.45	3.81	100.00	974.5	0.00
	(30-40]	58.91	32.29	4.32	0.91	3.58	100.00		
	(40-50]	60.02	29.72	4.07	1.17	5.03	100.00		
	(50-60]	58.07	29.00	4.81	1.40	6.72	100.00		
	(60-70]	57.03	27.17	3.98	0.78	11.05	100.00		
	70 and over	50.53	19.94	5.11	1.09	23.33	100.00		

⁵¹ (Abaunza, 2022; M. Cruz & Guibert, 2013; Huber, 2015)

Years	Age Groups	Do you currently have confidence in political parties?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		no-thing	little	enough	prettymuch	He doesn't know			
2021	(18-30]	60.69	32.09	3.44	0.70	3.09	100.00	1200	0.00
	(30-40]	67.39	25.78	2.94	0.67	3.22	100.00		
	(40-50]	68.44	23.99	2.93	0.77	3.86	100.00		
	(50-60]	67.73	23.53	3.10	0.73	4.92	100.00		
	(60-70]	67.26	21.30	2.56	0.70	8.19	100.00		
	70 and over	58.61	16.93	2.64	1.01	20.81	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

Historically, political parties were not able to represent the citizenry, the promises of participatory and inclusive good governance were always unfulfilled when they assumed power. The studies of ⁵², all of them, using survey data, confirmed that Peruvian citizens increasingly have little or no trust in political parties based on age and an institutional weakening that puts the country's governability at risk.

I. Relationship between the variable sex and knowledge about democracy

The level of knowledge of citizens about democracy according to the gender variable, it can be seen that, in 2014, the difference in knowledge in democracy between men and women was 21.64 percentage points, while in 2021, the difference was 18.13 percentage points (Table 12).

Board 12 - Relationship between the variable sex and knowledge about democracy

Years	Sex	Do you know what democracy is?		Total (%)	Chi2	Prob.
		Yes	No			
2014	Man	52.90	47.10	100	975,6	0.00
	Woman	31.26	68.74	100		
2021	Man	51.13	48.87	100	636,27	0.00
	Woman	33.00	67.00	100		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

The decrease in the difference would reflect a greater interest of women in democracy; in addition, in Peru, there are laws that promote the participation of women, Law No. 28983 establishes equal opportunities between women and men, in a similar way Law No. 31030, contemplates electoral legislation to guarantee parity and gender alternation in the lists of candidates, in order to promote the equal participation of men and women.

By way of discussion, studies on knowledge of democracy in Peru, including the role of gender in political perception and attitudes, corroborate the influence of sex on knowledge about democracy ⁵³, ⁵⁴ and

⁵² Tanaka, *Los Partidos Políticos En El Perú 1992-1999*; Tuesta, "Un Voto Letal: El Voto Preferencial y Los Partidos Políticos En El Perú"; Nicolás Lynch, "Crisis y Perspectivas de Los Partidos Políticos En El Perú," *Argumentos. Estudios Críticos De La Sociedad*, 2007, <https://argumentos.xoc.uam.mx/index.php/argumentos/article/view/716>.

⁵³ (Merma and Romero, 2017)

⁵⁴ Bareiro and Torres, 2010" id": "ITEM-1", "issued": {"date-parts": ["2010"]}, "number-of-pages": "30", "title": "Gobernabilidad Democrática, Género y Derechos de las Mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe", "type": "book", "uris": [{"http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=da082eff-c9f3-456b-9796-ab2886057bea"}], "mendeley": {"formattedCitation": "Line y Bareiro and Isabel Torres, <i>Gobernabilidad Democrática, Género y Derechos de Las Mujeres En América Latina y El Caribe</i>, <i>Centro de Documentación y Estudios (CDE-Paraguay

⁵⁵. Another study, using data from the National Public Opinion Survey, provides similar evidence on the influence of the gender variable on the level of knowledge about democracy ⁵⁶.

The gender variable can affect the perception of the importance of democracy in Peru and analyzed Peruvians' knowledge of democracy and how this knowledge can influence their opinion of the importance of democracy ⁵⁷. Likewise⁵⁸ They examined the gender variable and its relationship with Peruvians' knowledge of democracy and demonstrated that knowledge of democracy can influence the opinion about the importance of democracy.

J. Relationship between the gender variable and citizens' opinion on the importance of democracy

Table 13 shows the dependency relationship between the gender variable and the importance of democracy ($p < 0.01$). In fact, more than 60% of men and women perceive democracy as important. On the other hand, more than 14% of men and women do not know about the importance of democracy.

Board 13 - Relationship between sex and opinion on the importance of democracy

Years	Sex	In your opinion, democracy in Peru is:					Total (%)	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		Nothing important	Unimportant	Important	Very important	He doesn't know			
2014	Man	3.06	8.81	63.42	20.44	4.27	100.00	360.1	0.00
	Woman	3.22	9.56	61.13	14.37	11.71	100.00		
2021	Man	3.24	8.26	61.06	23.36	4.075	100.00	307.7	0.00
	Woman	3.00	7.90	60.68	18.09	10.33	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH0) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

The perception of the importance of democracy and its relationship with the sex of individuals is fundamental to demonstrate the influence on opinion on the importance of democracy ⁵⁹. For its part ⁶⁰ analyzed political attitudes and citizen participation in Peru, including the opinion on the importance of democracy and found on the relationship between sex and perception of the importance of democracy in the Peruvian context.

⁵⁵ Carrión et al., 2018)

⁵⁶ Guillermo O'Donnell, "Revisando La Democracia Delegativa," *Casa Del Tiempo*, no. 31 (2010): 2-8, <https://biblat.unam.mx/es/revista/casa-del-tiempo/articulo/revisando-la-democracia-delegativa>.

⁵⁷ Itala Laurente, "La Representación Política Parlamentaria y La Cuota de Género En El Sistema Partidario, Electoral y Partidos Políticos de Argentina, Chile y Perú," *Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil (RENIEC)* 5, no. 2313-3465 (2019): 195.

⁵⁸ Caminotti (2016)

⁵⁹ Cecilia Diaz, "Nivel de Participación de Las Mujeres y La Democracia Paritaria En El Perú a Propósito de Las Elecciones En El Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Lima 2018 - 2020," *Universidad Inca Garcilaso de La Vega* (2021), <http://repositorio.uigv.edu.pe/handle/20.500.11818/5674>.

⁶⁰ Guzmán (1996) como veremos, la inclusión de los temas de género es producto fundamentalmente del esfuerzo del movimiento de mujeres, su asimilación en el debate público por otros actores está condicionada por el contexto político global y por las concepciones y valores vigentes. Este artículo reflexiona sobre las diferentes características de este proceso en los últimos 20 años a partir de la experiencia del cono sur, especialmente de Chile y Perú. Postula que en la actualidad existen condiciones en el contexto y en el debate político para plantear la equidad de género como tema de política, y para implementar una institucionalidad gubernamental responsable de velar por la inclusión de la equidad de género en el diseño de políticas.","author":[{"dropping-particle":"","family":"Guzmán","given":"Virginia","non-dropping-particle":"","parse-names":false,"suffix":""}],,"container-title":"Encrucijadas del Saber","id":"ITEM-1","issued":{"date-parts":["1996"]},"page":"213-230","title":"La Equidad de Género como Tema de debate y de Políticas Públicas","type":"article-journal"},"uris":["http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=8b7f6f53-981f-458a-a2f0-63aefd45b3f"],"mendeley":{"formattedCitation":"Virginia Guzmán, \"La Equidad de Género Como Tema de Debate y de Políticas Públicas,\" <i>Encrucijadas Del Saber</i>, 1996, 213-30, http://guiaderecursos.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/21656/1/19_guzman1998_genero_pols_pubs.pdf"},"manualFormatting":"Guzmán (1996

K. Relationship between the gender variable and citizens' perception of the functioning of democracy

Table 14 reports figures on citizens' perception of the functioning of democracy, highlighting that less than 2% of Peruvians qualify that democracy works very well, this result reveals a bad perception of the functioning of democracy.

In 2014, 43.29% of the group of men considered that democracy works poorly and this percentage in 2021 increased to 49.95%, these results confirm a growing trend of poor functioning of democracy. In Peru, the Congress of the Republic, political parties are some of the institutions that reflect this critical situation.

Board 14 - *Relationship between sex and perception of the functioning of democracy*

Years	Sex	In Peru, does democracy work?					total	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		toobad	be	Ok	verywell	He doesn't know			
2014	Man	6.84	43.29	41.54	1.82	6.51	100.00	416.05	0.00
	Woman	5.00	38.63	38.42	1.57	16.38	100.00		
2021	Man	12.46	49.95	29.54	1.70	6.35	100.00	383.8	0.00
	Woman	8.89	45.73	28.80	1.67	14.91	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAHO) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

Studies that examined the perception of the functioning of democracy in Peru corroborated the influence of the gender variable on the perception of democratic functioning ⁶¹. The study of ⁶² reveals that the perception of democracy in Peru, especially among young university students and considering the influence of sex, provided a detailed analysis of how gender can affect the perception of democratic functioning. In addition, citizens' opinions about democracy and the quality of democracy in Peru showed the influence of the gender variable on the perception of democratic functioning ⁶³.

⁶¹ Sandro Macassi, "Participación Juvenil En El Contexto de Recuperación Democrática," *Ultima Década* 10, no. 16 (2002): 189–99, <https://doi.org/10.4067/s0718-22362002000100008>.

⁶² Gibu (2010)

⁶³ (Almarcha et al., 2006; Guardia, 2014; Martínez & Gómez, 2019)ciudadania y representacion politica, una vision de genero";,"type":,"article-journal"},,"uris":["http://www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=866f6572-7642-474c-81d3-d783fc464a89"],,"id":,"ITEM-2"},,"itemData":{"abstract":,"nen como base la persistencia de los altos índices de desigualdad y pobreza a nivel mundial. Uno de estos objetivos es la igualdad de género, que tiene como meta: asegurar la participación plena y efectiva de las mujeres y la igualdad de oportunidades de liderazgo a todos los niveles decisorios en la vida política, económica y pública. Este desafío planteado es importante, debido a que uno de los obstáculos persistentes y más difíciles de superar, es la discriminación en la toma de decisiones en el ámbito político. Solo el 22.8% de integrantes de los parlamentos nacionales eran mujeres al año 2016, frente al 11.3% del año 19951 . En sintonía con este objetivo y desde el año 2006, la Defensoría del Pueblo supervisa la idoneidad de la aplicación de la cuota de género. A través de nuestro trabajo, visibilizamos el impacto positivo de este mecanismo, especialmente a nivel del Congreso de la República, lo que permitió pasar de un 12% a un 22% de parlamentarias, en el cambio del período legislativo del año 2000. Asimismo, identifícamos las limitaciones que surgieron en su aplicación. Por ejemplo, cuando el Jurado Nacional de Elecciones interpretó de forma restrictiva la aplicación de la cuota de género del 30% en los distritos electorales del Callao, Ica y La Libertad en las Elecciones Generales del año 20012 ; o cuando en las Elecciones Regionales y Municipales de los años 20063 y 2018, las candidatas fueron mayormente colocadas en los tercios inferiores de las listas electorales, limitando sus posibilidades de elección. En este contexto y pese a la existencia de mecanismos que promueven la igualdad de oportunidades en el ámbito político, es un pendiente que el Estado garantice la efectiva participación política de las mujeres. Por ello, hemos recomendando medidas complementarias a la cuota de género, para asegurar la presencia igualitaria de las mujeres en los espacios de representación política. Nuestra institución, comprometida con aportar a la disminución de las brechas de género, inicia la publicación de la Serie: Igualdad y no violencia, de la cual forma parte este informe. La presencia equilibrada de las mujeres en el ámbito político, fortalecerá la democracia y la convivencia en una sociedad libre de discriminación. Por ello, esperamos promover la reflexión de la ciudadanía y las autoridades sobre la necesidad de una reforma electoral integral, que considere medidas complementarias a la cuota de género y otros factores que limitan la participación ..."},,"author":{"dropping-particle":,"family":,"Martínez"},,"given":,"C"},,"non-dropping-particle":,""},,"parse-names":false,"suffix":,""}, {"dropping-particle":,"family":,"Gómez"},,"given":,"F"},,"non-dropping-particle":,""}, {"parse-names":false,"suffix":,""}],,"container-title":,"Igualdad y No

L. Relationship between the gender variable and the citizen's perception of corruption

At the national level, in the last 12 months, the dependency relationship between the gender variable and the involvement of citizens in acts of corruption was significant ($p < 0.01$), according to the results between 20214 and 2021, the group of men were more involved in acts of corruption than the group of women (Table 15).

Board 15 - *Relationship between sex and perception of corruption*

Years	Sex	Have you and/or any member of your household been requested, felt obligated or voluntarily given gifts, tips, bribes, bribes to a worker or official of the State?			Total (%)	Chi2 (4)	Prob.
		Yes	no	did not make use of the services of the State			
2014	Man	4.11	94.89	1.00	100.00	78.85	0.0
	Woman	1.94	96.53	1.53	100.00		
2021	Man	2.65	91.36	5.99	100.00	13.23	0.0
	Woman	1.92	92.51	5.58	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

M. Relationship between level of education and citizens' knowledge of democracy

Table 16 shows the statistical relationship between the level of education and the level of knowledge about democracy ($p < 0.01$). The higher the level of education of citizens, the greater the knowledge about democracy, this result reflects the importance of education in political and democratic matters.

Violencia", "id": "ITEM-2", "issue": "2", "issued": {"date-parts": ["2019"]}, "page": "24-37", "title": "Género y participación política en el Perú", "type": "article-journal", "volume": "4", "uris": [{"http": "/www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=24ddecdf-b277-4c91-95cb-6ff3b6177bb8"}], {"id": "ITEM-3", "itemData": {"ISBN": "84-96147-77-0", "author": [{"dropping-particle": "", "family": "Alm archa", "given": "Amparo", "non-dropping-particle": "", "parse-names": false, "suffix": ""}], [{"dropping-particle": "", "family": "Fernandez", "given": "Mairena", "non-dropping-particle": "", "parse-names": false, "suffix": ""}], [{"dropping-particle": "", "family": "Cristóbal", "given": "Patricia", "non-dropping-particle": "", "parse-names": false, "suffix": ""}], "container-title": "XI conferencia de sociología de la educación", "id": "ITEM-3", "issue": "2", "issued": {"date-parts": ["2006"]}, "page": "3-21", "title": "Género, participación social y política desde la perspectiva de la socialización", "type": "article-journal", "volume": "4", "uris": [{"http": "/www.mendeley.com/documents/?uuid=c9943e53-a333-4d16-8674-b822a72f546f"}]}, "mendeley": {"formattedCitation": "Sara Guardia, \"Democracia, Ciudadanía y Representación Política, Una Visión de Género,\" <i>Paper Knowledge . Toward a Media History of Documents</i>, no. 5 (2014

Board 16 - Relationship between level of education and knowledge about democracy

Years	Level of Education	Do you know what democracy is?		total	Chi2	Prob.
		Yes	No			
2014	Without level	2.82	97.18	100.00	5700.00	0.00
	Early education	0.00	100.00	100.00		
	incomplete primary	13.74	86.26	100.00		
	complete primary	27.46	72.54	100.00		
	Incomplete secondary school	39.61	60.39	100.00		
	Complete secondary school	61.04	38.96	100.00		
	superior no univ.	74.88	25.12	100.00		
	superior no univ.	85.07	14.93	100.00		
	superior univ.	87.66	12.34	100.00		
	superior univ.	94.98	5.02	100.00		
	Post-Grade Univ.	97.52	2.48	100.00		
2021	Without level	2.11	97.89	100.00	6600.00	0.00
	Early education	0.00	100.00	100.00		
	incomplete primary	11.30	88.70	100.00		
	complete primary	22.46	77.54	100.00		
	Incomplete secondary school	34.13	65.87	100.00		
	Complete secondary school	52.47	47.53	100.00		
	superior no univ.	70.52	29.48	100.00		
	superior no univ.	81.81	18.19	100.00		
	superior univ.	85.54	14.46	100.00		
	superior univ.	94.30	5.70	100.00		
	Post-Grade Univ.	97.03	2.97	100.00		

Note. National Survey of Households and Living Conditions (ENAH) of 2014-2021 carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

⁶⁴ I examine Peruvians' level of knowledge about democracy and how this knowledge can be affected by the level of education. Likewise⁶⁵ analyzed the level of knowledge about democracy in Peru and demonstrated the relationship between the educational level of citizens and the understanding of democratic principles and processes. In addition⁶⁶ They offered a comprehensive analysis of how education can shape the political attitudes of Peruvians. At last⁶⁷ using data from the National Household Survey, they analyzed the relationship between education and democracy in Peru and citizens' understanding of democracy.

5 Conclusions

Citizens who come from poor households in relation to non-poor households are those who have little or no confidence in the most representative State institutions of governance, such as the Congress of the Republic, the judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office and political parties. Likewise, since 2014, only 17.51% of those citizens in poverty perceive that, if they know about democracy; while 82.49% do not know; In the group of citizens belonging to non-poor households, 47.35% know what democracy is and

⁶⁴ Cuenca (2020)

⁶⁵ Carlos Forment, *La Formación de La Sociedad Civil y La Democracia En El Perú*, 2012.

⁶⁶ Vásquez and Godoy (2021)

⁶⁷ Santa (2009)

52.65% do not know, in the following years (2015-2021), the pattern of behavior is recurrent until 2021, that is, the poor know less about democracy. Citizens who face a greater household poverty gap, if they have a higher level of education and if they reside in urban areas, the probability of trusting decreases ($p < 0.05$). This implies that the institutions of the State are increasingly weak, have lost legitimacy and a crisis of governability in the eyes of the citizenry.

In Peru for the year 2014, 41.7% of men did not trust the judiciary and 38.17% trusted little, possibly the causes of distrust are the acts of corruption of emblematic cases of corruption of judges. Approximately, more than 50% of women did not trust Congress and about 60% of men did not trust the legislative body. On the other hand, 58.11% of men did not trust political parties, while 55.79% of women did not trust, this phenomenon of distrust has accelerated in recent years. The level of education of citizens empirically influences the perception of confidence in the Congress of the Republic. In 2021, about 70% of Peruvian citizens did not trust political parties, these figures have increased in recent years, evidencing a permanent crisis of political organizations. The age of citizens influences the perception of trust in the judiciary; The perception of men about whether they have knowledge of democracy was on average more than 50%, while of women it was more than 30%, there is a difference, approximately 20 percentage points. In that same period, the higher the level of education of citizens, the perception of very bad and bad category increased significantly. On the other hand, approximately only 3% of citizens thought that democracy was very important. Finally, citizens with a higher level of education were more involved in acts of corruption, in 2014, 9.3% of citizens with postgraduate studies were involved in acts of corruption; while, in 2021, this figure was reduced to 4.62%.

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