

Measuring Corruption Using Governmental Audits: A New Framework and Dataset

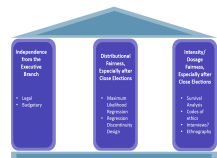
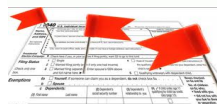
Mike Denly (UT Austin)

ECPR General Conference

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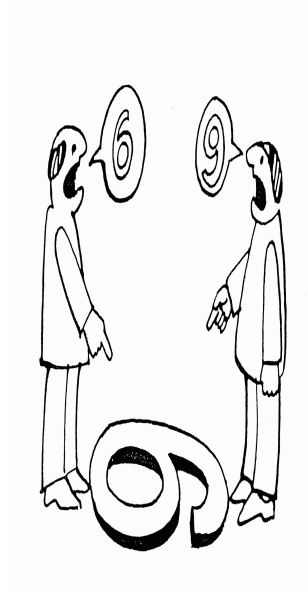
Motivation/Talk Outline

- ① Perceptions data are problematic for theory and knowledge development
- ② Audits irregularities vs. other objective measures
- ③ Overuse of Brazilian audit data
 - randomization \neq audit independence/utility
 - lack of external validity (general knowledge)
- ④ Audit independence/utility framework
- ⑤ Objective audit data for everyone to use



Why Not Perceptions Data?

- ① Over time comparisons with TI CPI
 - Andersson *et al.* 2009; Stephenson 2017
- ② Halo effects/information leakage
 - Kurtz & Schrank 2007
- ③ Content opacity
 - Hollyer 2018
- ④ Construct validity/discriminant validity
 - Langbein & Knack 2010; Thomas, 2010
- ⑤ Level-of-analysis problems
 - Gingerich 2013



Audits Violations Vs. Other Objective Corruption Indicators

① Other objective corruption indicators:

- procurement red flags, asset abnormalities, taxes, smuggling, parking tickets, infrastructure quality, shell companies, stock market prices, etc.
- Fazekas *et al.* 2018; Fisman *et al.* 2001, 2007, 2009, 2014; Olken, 2007; Findley *et al.* 2014, etc.

② Audit content

- ghost firms, overinvoicing, and...
- **ALL OF THE ABOVE**

The image shows a US Form 1040 tax return with three large red arrows pointing to specific sections. The first arrow points to the 'Personal Information' section at the top left, which includes fields for Name, Address, and SSN. The second arrow points to the 'Filing Status' section in the middle, which includes checkboxes for Single, Married filing jointly, Married filing separately, and Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child. The third arrow points to the 'Exemptions' section at the bottom, which includes checkboxes for Yourself, Spouse, and Dependents. The form is titled '1040 U.S. individual income tax return'.

① One-off studies/experiments

- Di Tella & Schargrodsky 2004; Olken 2007; Lagunes forthcoming

② Countries/territories besides Brazil:

- Bobonis *et al.* 2016; Larreguy *et al.* forthcoming

③ Brazil

- Ferraz & Finan 2008, 2011; Melo *et al.* 2009; Brollo *et al.* 2013, 2016; Avis, Ferraz & Finan 2018; Daniele *et al.* 2008; Hidalgo *et al.* 2016; Morelli *et al.* forthcoming

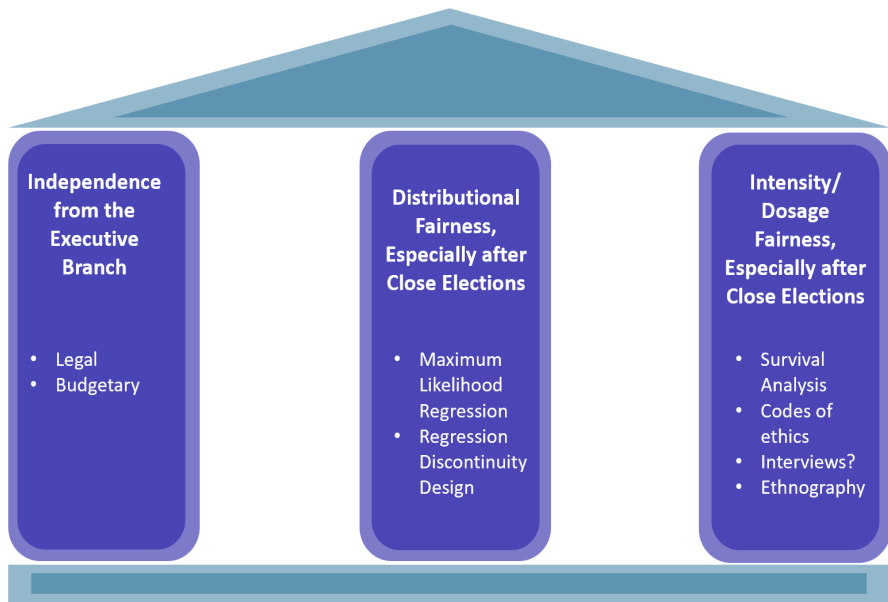


Why Not Only Brazil? (External Validity)

Table 1: External Validity Dimensions of the Brazil Studies

| Dimension | Sample(s) | Population(s) | Target(s) |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| Mechanism | Local media, election proximity, politician quality (education level) | | |
| Settings | Comptroller General audit lotteries program on use of federal transfers | Regular municipal audits, audits of other programs, experiments, or other types designs | All countries in the world? |
| Treatment | Municipalities receiving an audit, mayor ability to run for reelection, being a female mayor | Subnational unit receiving an audit, politician ability to run for reelection, being a female politician in Brazil | Getting audited, reelection, being a female politician in any country |
| Outcome | Corrupt infractions or misappropriations in use of federal transfers | Subnational political corruption in Brazil | Subnational political corruption in all other countries? |
| Unit | Municipalities receiving an audit, municipalities with politicians seeking reelection or all municipalities in Brazil below certain populations | All municipalities in Brazil | All subnational political corruption in countries with reelection |
| Time | 2004-a few years before the publication of each respective study | 2004-present | All years? |

A New Framework for All Audit Utility Data



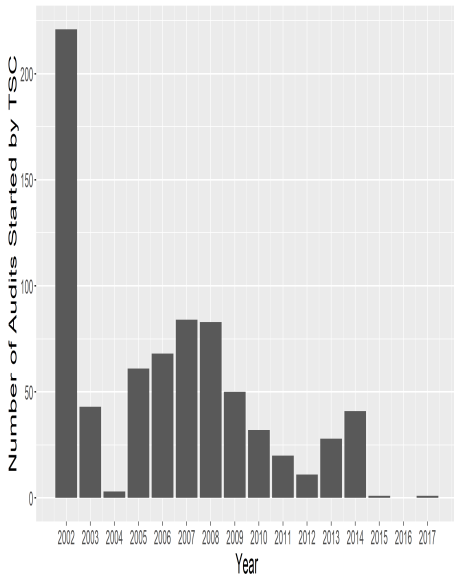
Audit Data for Everyone!

Table 2: Summary of Original Data Collected

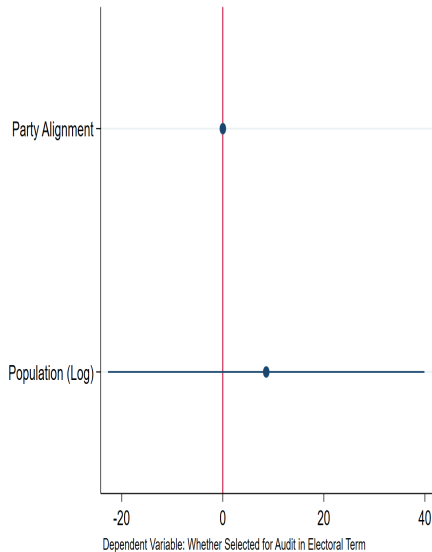
| | Honduras | Guatemala | Mexico | India |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Administrative Level | Municipal | Municipal | Municipal | State |
| Years Covered | 2002-2018 | 2004-2018 | 2000-2018 | 2004-2018 |
| Number of Audits | 900 | 3,500 | 2,300 | 1,100 |
| Sector | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Sub-sector | No | No | No | Yes |
| Infractions | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Precise Details of Infractions | Yes | No | Yes | Partial |
| Money Stolen/Missing | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Follow-up on Audit Recommendations | No | No | No | Yes |
| Whistleblower Complaints | No | Yes | No | No |
| Bureaucrat Sanctions | No | Yes | No | No |
| Money Audited | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Money Outside Audit | No | No | Yes | No |

Honduras' Audit Distribution [1]

Annual Audits (2002-2017)

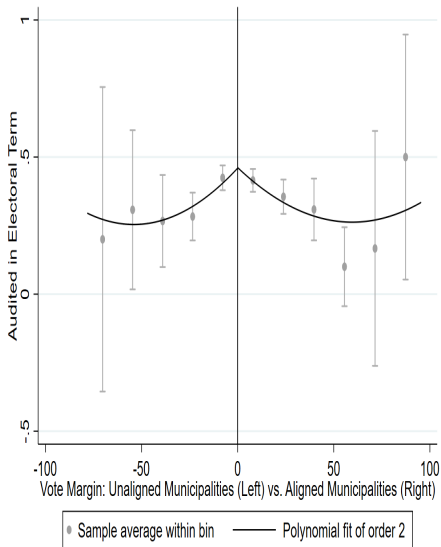


Logit Specification

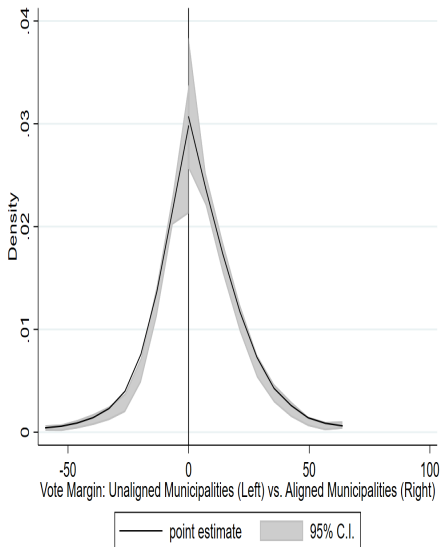


Honduras' Audit Distribution [2]

Regression Discontinuity Design

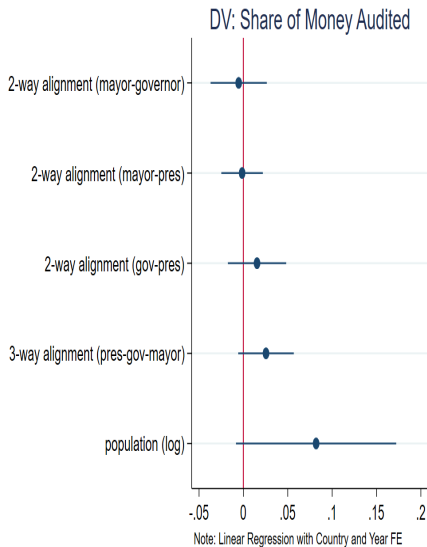


McCrary (2008) Density Test

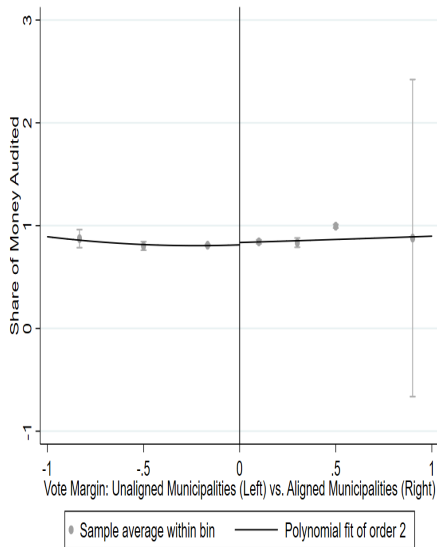


Mexico's Audit Intensity/Dosage

Linear Regression



Regression Discontinuity Design



- New audit data & framework \Rightarrow
 - Better inferences
 - More external validity
- Policy innovation and more SAls complying with INTOSAI Mexico and Lima Declarations

Thank you!

Comments/feedback welcome: mdenly@utexas.edu