Information About Corruption and Politicians' Proposals

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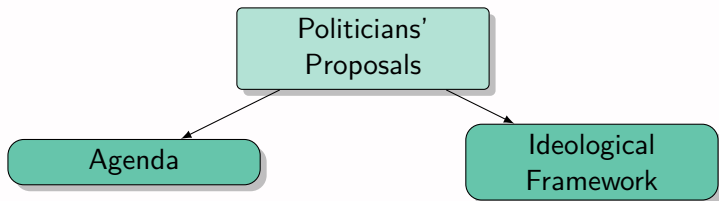   **Does information about corruption affect politicians' proposals?**

Research Question

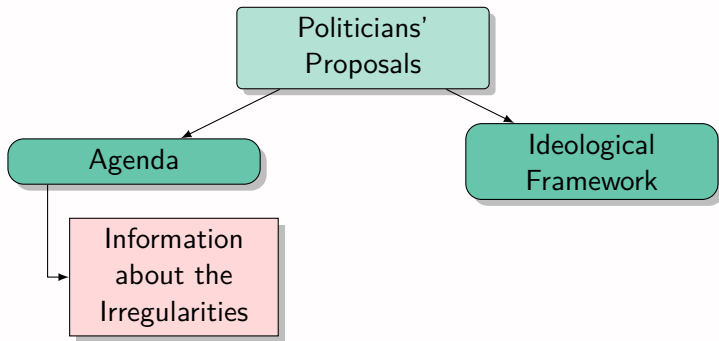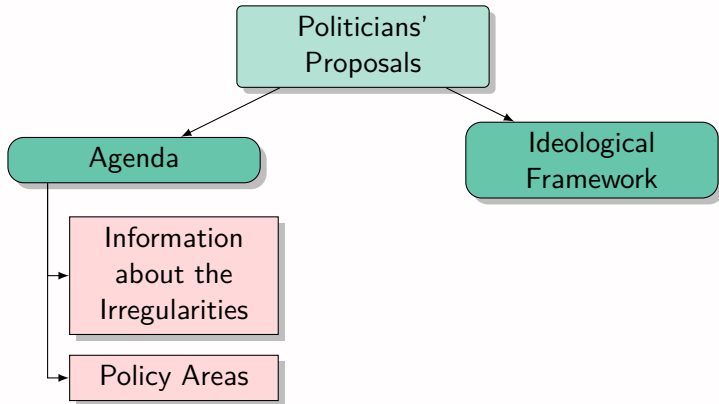**Does information about corruption affect politicians' proposals?**

Does information about corruption affect politicians' proposals?

▸ What is Populism?

Research Question

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Politicians' Proposals

Agenda

Ideological Framework

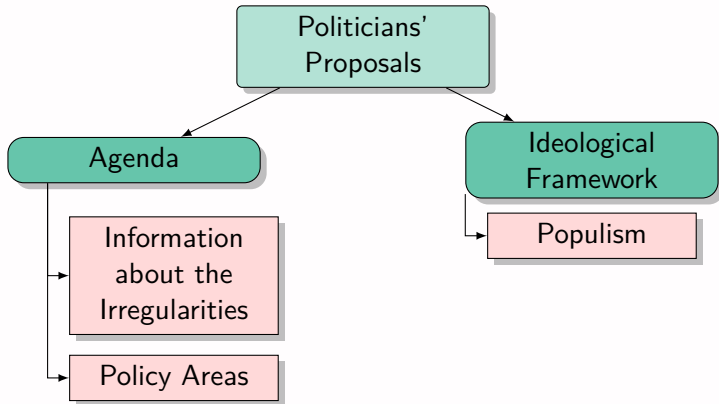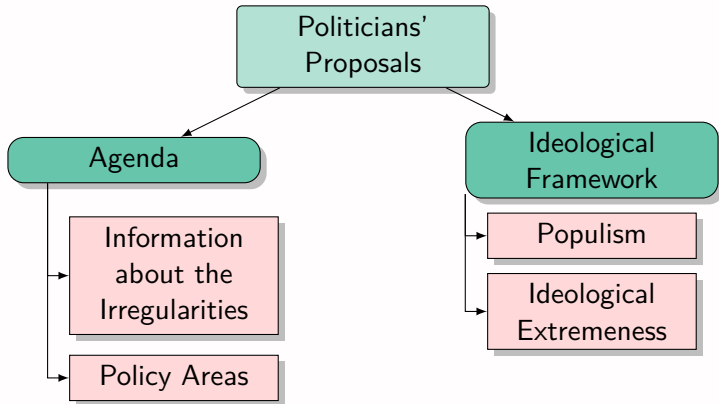Information about the Irregularities

▸ What is Populism?

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This Paper

Information about Corruption in **Brazilian Municipalities**
$\Downarrow$
Proposals made by **mayoral** candidates

This Paper

Information about Corruption in **Brazilian Municipalities**
$$\Downarrow$$
Proposals made by **mayoral** candidates

- Information about Corruption: Randomized Audits Program in Brazil
    - How many irregularities?
    - In which areas?
    ▸ Irregularities

Summary of the Results

- Information about corruption affects the agenda:
    - ↑ % vocabulary used in audit reports: 8-16% of the mean.
    - Disclosure of irregularities on a specific topic:
        - ↑ % focus on that topic **by challengers**
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- Information about corruption affects political positioning:
    - High corruption municipalities:
        Incumbents increase the use of populist rhetoric.
    - Low corruption municipalities:
        Challengers reduce the use of populist and extreme rhetoric.

Related Work

- Responses with changes in political agenda to changes in reputation (e.g. Aragonès, Castanheira, & Giani, 2015; Dragu & Fan, 2016; Riker, 1996) Test of what politicians do.

- Factors driving the rise of populism (Berman, 2021; Gennaro et al., 2021; Guriev & Papaioannou, 2022) and extremism (Gaspar, Giommoni, Morelli, & Nicolò, 2021). Corruption affects populism supply (+ trusted sources).

- Impact of information on politicians' effort, policy choices, and electoral choices.
  - committees participation (Snyder Jr & Strömberg, 2010)
  - city council candidates' quality (Cavalcanti, Daniele, & Galletta, 2018):
  - campaign spending (Poblete-Cazenave, 2021)
  - Brazilian audits (Amorim, 2022; Avis, Ferraz, & Finan, 2018; Colonnelli & Prem, 2020; Ferraz & Finan, 2008, 2011; Gonzales, 2021; Lauletta, Rossi, & Ruzzier, 2020)

  Information from scandals is used in electoral campaigns. This information affects the use of populist/extreme rhetoric.

Interplay between Audits and Platforms

Information about Corruption $\Rightarrow^?$ Proposals

1. More information about the government
2. Reputation shocks

Interplay between Audits and Platforms

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a. Agenda (choice about which issues to emphasize)
   - New information affects focus on or perception about optimal policies (Abou-Chadi et al., 2020; Williams et al., 2016) and candidates choose topics in which they have an advantage (Riker, 1996) or not (Aragonès et al., 2015; Dragu & Fan, 2016).

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b. Ideological Positioning
   - Changes in reputation affect electoral competitiveness $\Rightarrow$ positioning (e.g. Bernhardt et al., 2020; Buisseret & Van Weelden, 2022; Groseclose & Milyo, 2005; Serra, 2010)

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   - Corruption accusations are associated with populist rhetoric (Berman, 2021) and votes to extremist (Gaspar et al., 2021)

Background: Brazilian's Case

Audits to Municipalities (2003-2015)

- **Randomized** audit policy, revealing local government corruption cases.
- Each audited municipality received a report. ▸ Irregularities
- Audits are targeted to specific areas for municipalities with population > 20,000.
- Had effects (e.g. Avis et al., 2018; Ferraz & Finan, 2008; Lauletta et al., 2020)

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Elections and Manifestos

- Municipal elections every four years.
- Maximum two consecutive periods.
- 2.88 candidates in average.
- Since 2009, **manifestos** are required before executive election bids.
  ‣ Manifestos in the News

Data

- 2012 election in municipalities in Brazil
    - only municipalities with incumbents and at least one challenger running.

- Audits
    - Municipalities audited in 2009-2013 (11 rounds)
    - 643 audited municipalities (out of 5,568) in 2009-2012.
    - Data about corruption and irregularities ▸ Irregularities

- Municipal characteristics (IBGE).

- Candidates manifestos at the local level in Brazil for the 2012 election.
    - ▸ Manifestos in the News
    - From the electoral authority website: Downloaded 16,173 pdfs and 13,724 texts.
    - After cleaning: 13,344 candidates from 5,394 municipalities
    - ▸ Descriptives

Empirical Strategy: Effect of the Disclosure I

City A
Audit Report Before Election

City B
Audit Report After Election

What do I Compare?

Candidate A

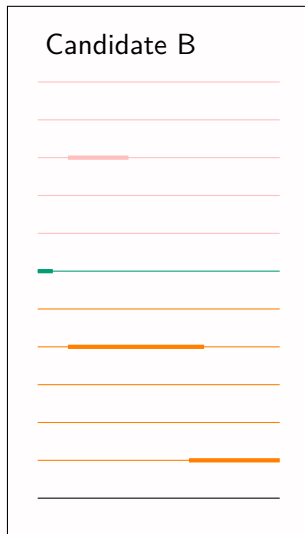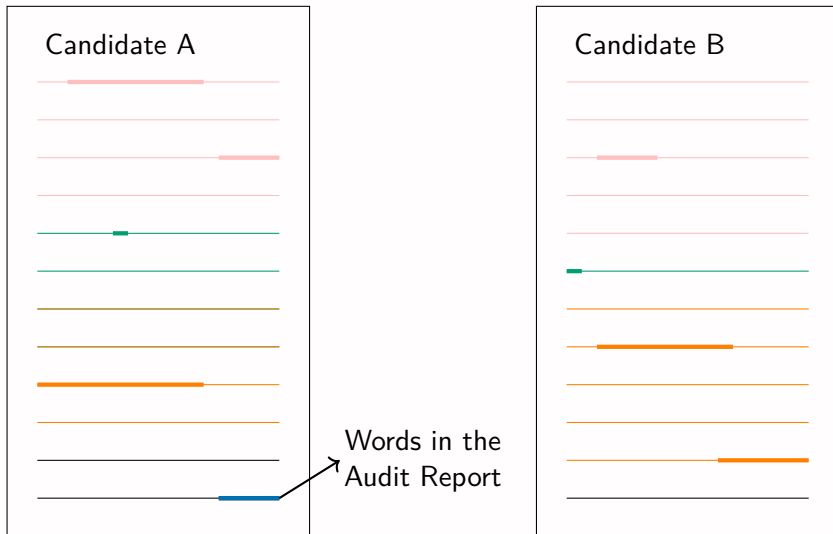# What do I Compare?

Candidate A

Supervised ML

% Health
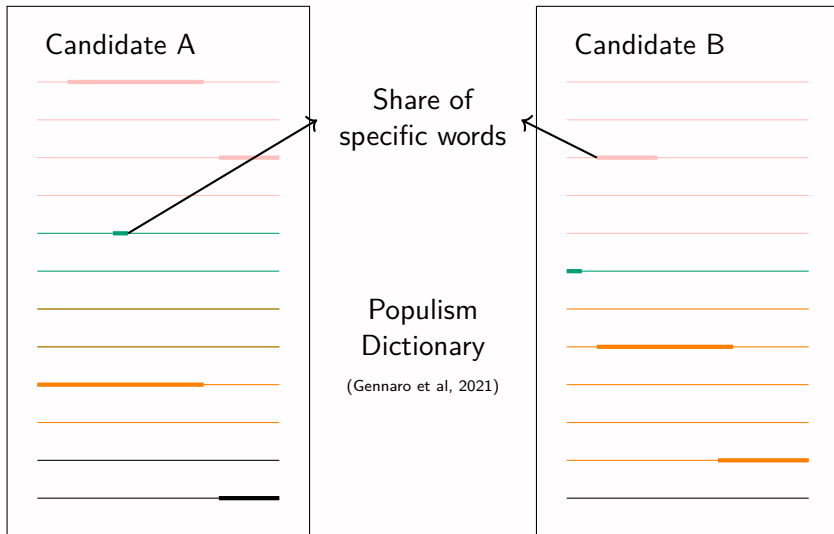
% Social Policy

% Bureaucratic
issues

% Economic
Issues

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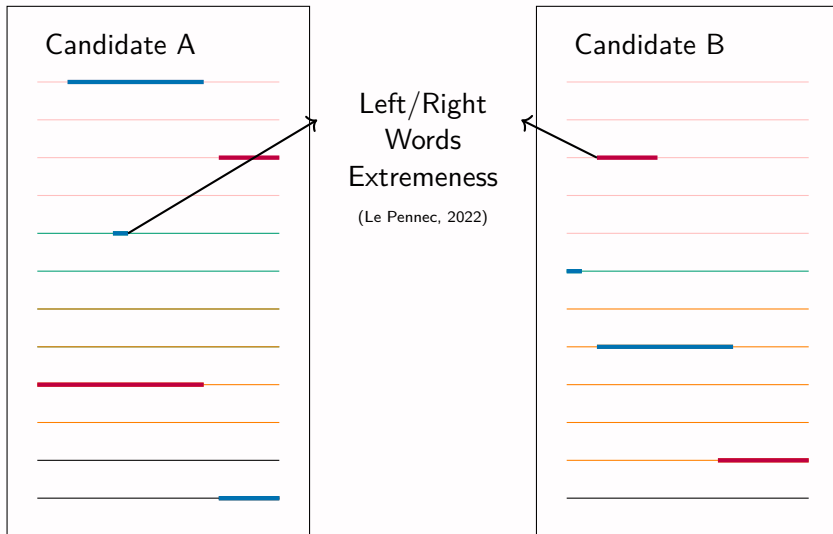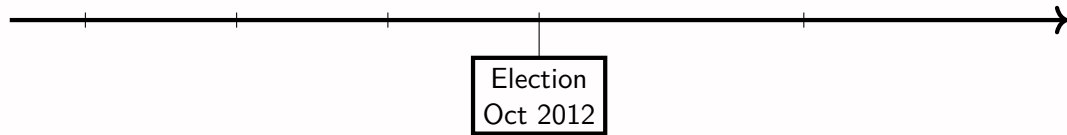
Candidate A

Candidate B

Words in the Audit Report

What do I Compare?

What do I Compare?

Candidate A

Candidate B

Left/Right
Words
Extremeness

(Le Pennec, 2022)

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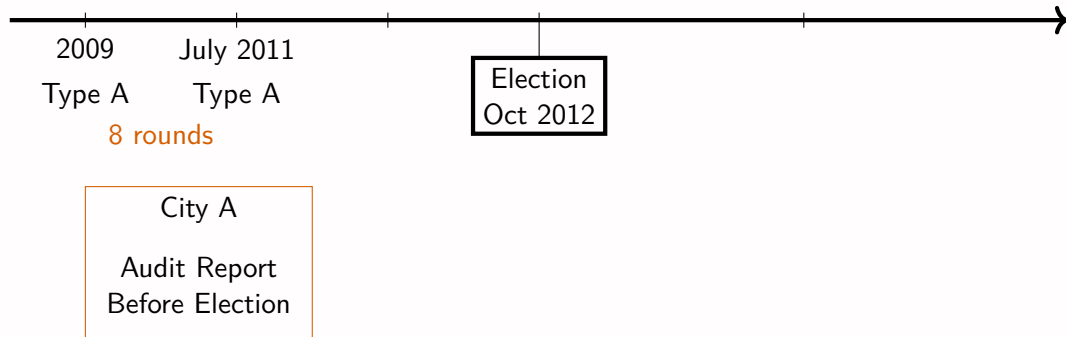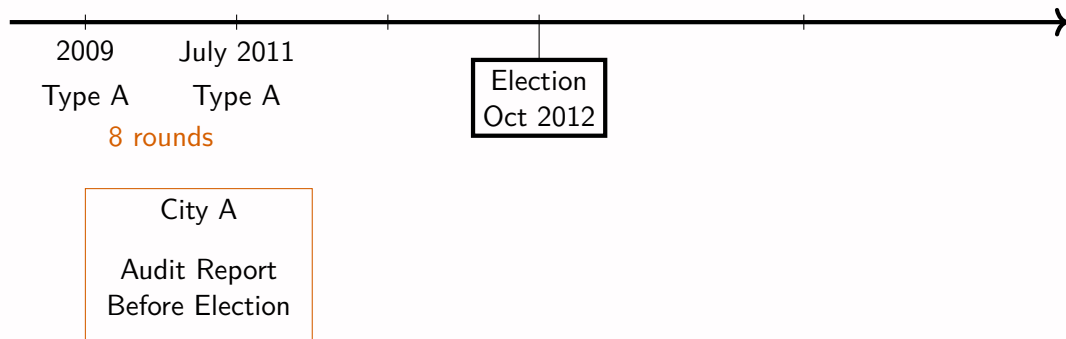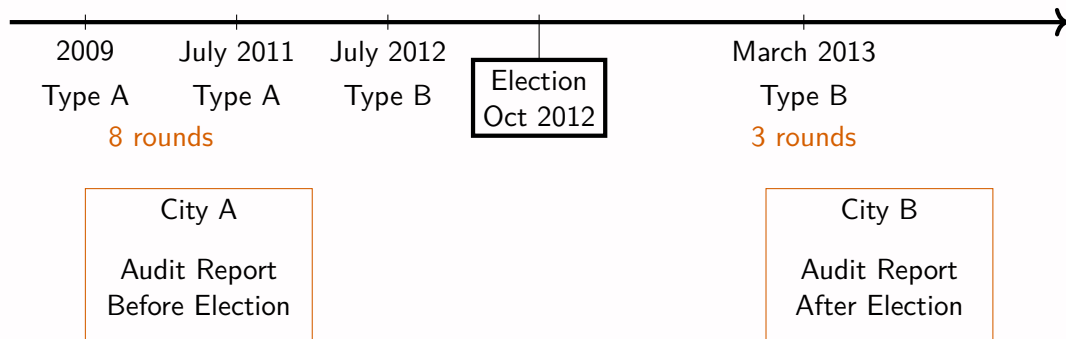
Empirical Strategy: Effect of the Disclosure I

$$Outcome_{imst} = \alpha + \beta_0 Disclosure_{mst} + \beta_1 Disclosure_{mst} \times High\_Corruption +$$
$$+ \beta_2 High\_Corruption + \gamma Controls_{imst} + \nu_s + \varepsilon_{imst}$$

- $Disclosure_{mst} = \mathbb{1}(\text{municipality audit report disclosed before the 2012 election})$
- $High\_Corruption = \mathbb{1}(\text{number of acts of corruption higher than the median})$
  - ▸ Controls
- **Used in** Ferraz and Finan (2008) ▸ Balance ▸ Balance 2
- β_0 : effect of pre-election audit outcomes when corruption was low.
- $\beta_0 + \beta_1$: effect of pre-election audit outcomes when corruption was high.

Effects on the Agenda

Results I: Effect of the Disclosure on the Content

DV: Share of words from the audit report that overlap with the manifesto
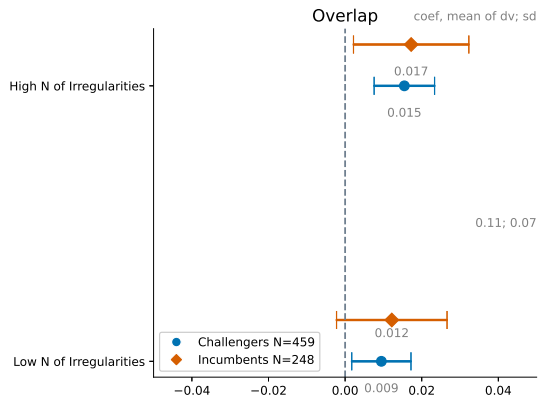
Candidates use information from irregularities on manifestos if the report was disclosed.

95% CI's. ▸ Table Incumbents   ▸ Table Challengers   ▸ Means   ▸ Irregularities

Results II: Effect of the Disclosure on the Topics
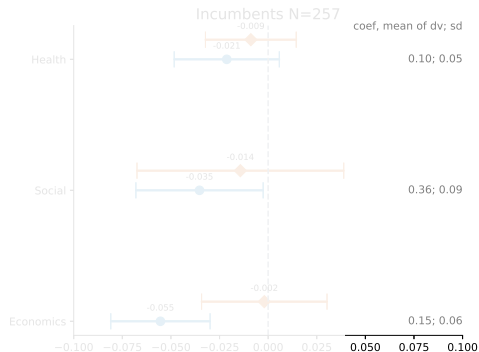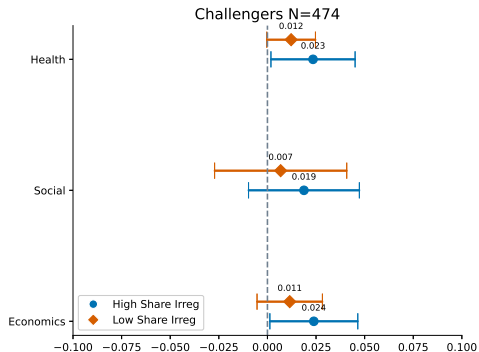
DV: Share of Words on each Topic

Challengers: Disclosure $\Rightarrow$ Discuss **more** about topics with a large share of irregularities
Incumbents: Disclosure $\Rightarrow$ Discuss **less** about topics with a large share of irregularities

95% CI's. ▸ Descriptives ▸ By Population ▸ Table Incumbents ▸ Table Challengers

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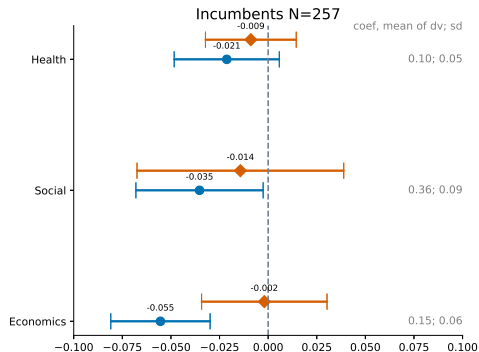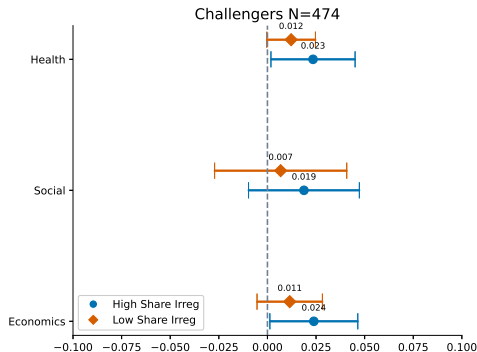
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95% CI's. ▸ Descriptives   ▸ By Population   ▸ Table Incumbents   ▸ Table Challengers

Effects on the Ideological Framework

Results III: Effect of the Disclosure on Populism

DV: Share of Words in the Manifesto used by Populists
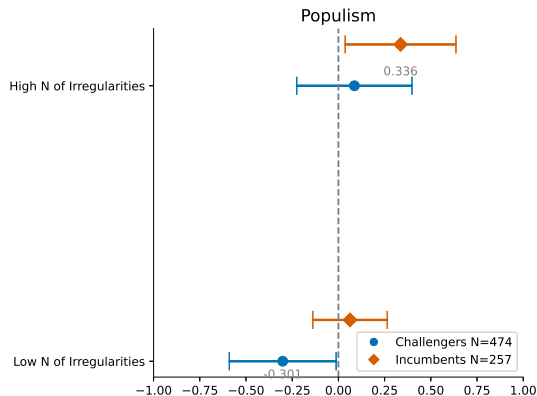
Challengers: Disclosure $\Rightarrow$ Use **less** populist rhetoric in cities with **low** N of irregularities
Incumbents: Disclosure $\Rightarrow$ Use **more** populist rhetoric in cities with **high** N of irregularities 95%
CI's. ▸ Table Incumbents ▸ Table Challengers ▸ Means

Other Results

- Extremeness ▸ Results

- Number of Words ▸ Results

- Audits on Health Policy ▸ Results

- Corruption and Transparency ▸ Results

- Partisanship ▸ Results

- Who are the populists? In High-Corruption Incumbents, not correlated with Same Party as Governor or President, and with winning re-election.

- What happens in races without an incumbent? No significant results.

- 75th percentile. Similar coefficients.

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Thank you!

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Dependent Variables: Agenda

1. Overlap With Audit Reports
   - Measure: Share of words in reports present in manifestos.
2. Agenda: Classified lines into topics
   - Supervised learning: Multinomial naive Bayes classifier (manually codified $\approx 1\%$)
   - Labels: Titles, Introduction, Health, Social Policy, Economic/Sectoral and Environmental Policies, Bureaucratic issues, Infrastructure and Urban issues, and Crime.
   - Measure: how much of a specific agenda they discuss.

‣ Descriptives

Dependent Variables: Ideological Positioning

3. Populism (Gennaro et al., 2021)
   - Example words (in English): elite, absurd, corrupt, establishment
   ▸ Methodology   ▸ Geographical Variation   ▸ Example

4. Manifestos Positioning in the Left-Right axis: Wordscores (Laver, Benoit, & Garry, 2003; Le Pennec, 2022).
   - Which words are used by the Left or the Right?
   - Data-driven
   - Compute scores for each document.   ▸ Methodology   ▸ Words   ▸ Densities Ideological

▸ Descriptives

Manifestos in the News

ELEIÇÕES 2020

Conheça o plano de governo de Pepe Vargas, candidato a prefeito de Caxias

Pioneiro apresenta as propostas dos 11 candidatos à prefeitura de Caxias

Manifestos in the News

Manifestos in the News

Série traz as propostas de Carlos Eduardo para Natal

Prefeito eleito da capital assume o cargo no dia 1º de janeiro de 2013.
Propostas do plano de governo serão mostradas em série de 8 reportagens.

Do G1 RN

Série vai mostrar as promessas de Carlos Eduardo durante a campanha eleitoral (Fotos: Alex Regis/Cedida)

O prefeito eleito de Natal, **Carlos Eduardo (PDT)**, assume o comando da cidade no dia 1º de janeiro de 2013. Dentre os desafios que ele se propôs a enfrentar no Plano de Governo estão problemas nas áreas de saúde, educação, acessibilidade, mobilidade, moradia, esgotamento sanitário, drenagem urbana e coleta regular de lixo.

A série "Copie e Cobre" do **G1** irá apresentar as possíveis soluções que **Carlos Eduardo** apresentou aos eleitores. Serão oito reportagens - que irão ao ar de sexta (28) até a próxima segunda-feira (31).

[large overlaid headline, partially obscured]
... o plano d...
... Vargas, ca...
... de Caxias...
...tas dos 11 candidatos à prefeitura...

Propostas

A chapa "Curitiba Inovação e Amor" foi composta por sete partidos: PMN, PSDB, PSB, DEM, PTN, PSDC e PTdoB.

Durante a campanha, o candidato afirmou em programas eleitorais, entrevistas e debates que pretende tornar o atendimento na saúde pública municipal mais eficiente. Uma das propostas, que segundo ele, pode ser concretizada em 180 dias, é implantar um modelo de agendamento nos posto de saúde que fará com que as pessoas não precisem passar a madruga na fila para conseguir consulta.

CURITIBA

- **População estimada (2016)** 1.893.997
- **Eleitores** 1.289.215
- **IDH* (2010)** 0,823
- **PIB per capita (2013)** R$ 42.934,38
- **Orçamento (2016)** R$ 8,3 bilhões

* medida resumida do progresso em renda, educação e saúde; IDH do país é 0,755

G1 Fontes: IBGE, TSE, prefeituras e câmaras

Em dois anos, afirma Greca no plano de governo, pretende criar o Centro de Especialidades Metropolitano no Portão, garantindo consultas especializadas com cardiologistas, endocrinologistas, geriatras, por exemplo, e equipe multidisciplinar.

Quando falava em mobilidade urbana, Greca era enfático ao afirmar que vai retomar a integração do transporte público de Curitiba com o da Região Metropolitana.

Ainda sobre transporte público, Greca prometeu criar uma tarifa diferenciada, para horários alternativos, diminuindo a sobrecarga nos horários de alto fluxo e revitalizar os terminais de ônibus.

Sobre educação, Greca afirmou que nos primeiros dias de gestão vai identificar a real necessidade de vagas no ensino fundamental e na educação infantil na cidade.

No plano de governo, uma das propostas é colocar Centros Municipais de Educação Infantil (Cmeis) em funcionamento, abrir turmas de berçário e aumentar as vagas para crianças entre zero e três anos.

▸ Back to Background ▸ Back to Data

Descriptives: Candidates

Table: Descriptives for Candidates

	Rounds 28 - 35 (2009-2012)		Rounds 36 - 38 (2012-2013)		Other	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age	48.70	10.53	48.13	10.35	48.58	13.66
% College Studies	0.55	0.50	0.58	0.49	0.56	0.50
% Women	0.14	0.35	0.13	0.34	0.13	0.34
% Same party as the President	0.10	0.30	0.11	0.32	0.12	0.32
% Same party as the Governor	0.15	0.35	0.13	0.33	0.15	0.36
Running for re-election	0.18	0.38	0.19	0.39	0.18	0.38
Number of Candidates	3.38	1.50	3.39	1.45	3.29	1.46
Observations	1129		423		11548	

▸ Back to Empirical Analysis

Descriptives: Issues and Ideological Content

Table: Descriptives for Manifestos on their content

	Mean	**p50**	**p90**	**se**	**N**
Bureaucracy	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.04	13344
Social	0.36	0.36	0.47	0.09	13344
Health	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.05	13344
Urban	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.06	13344
Economic	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.06	13344
Crime	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	13344
Overlap	0.11	0.10	0.19	0.07	1554
Populism	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.06	13706
Extremeness	2.47	2.14	4.77	2.18	13322
Count	2150	1446	4472	2578	13344

Balance Audits

Table: Mean Comparisons between Audited and Nonaudited Municipalities

	Control	Treatment	Difference
GDP pc	12886.52	10805.9	-819.3
	[14487.15]	[9571.88]	[569.971]
Share Illiterate (%)	85.3472	83.51522	-0.0758
	[8.86]	[9.33]	[0.258]
Share Urban	0.6374198	0.6262824	0.00446
	[0.22]	[0.21]	[0.007]
Share Secondary Education and above	0.2156972	0.2083799	0.000671
	[0.08]	[0.08]	[0.003]
Share of Bureaucrats with Superior Education	0.3069009	0.2967605	-0.00219
	[0.11]	[0.11]	[0.004]
HDI	0.6598012	0.6443488	-0.00108
	[0.07]	[0.07]	[0.002]
AM radio	0.2092931	0.1987315	-0.00137
	[0.41]	[0.4]	[0.025]
Gini	0.5013802	0.5095829	-0.0014
	[0.07]	[0.06]	[0.002]
Population (logs)	9.377024	9.470213	0.00526
	[1.09]	[1.1]	[0.032]
Audited Previously	0.2499018	0.2635983	-0.0113
	[0.43]	[0.44]	[0.021]
Observations	5090	478	

Balance Timing

Table: Mean Comparisons between Audited and Nonaudited Municipalities

	Control	Treatment	Difference
GDP pc	11700.37	10805.9	-483.2
	[14514.56]	[9571.88]	[1320.197]
Share Illiterate (%)	84.28	83.52	-0.16
	[8.84]	[9.33]	[0.546]
Share Urban	0.64	0.63	0
	[0.22]	[0.21]	[0.014]
Share Secondary Education and above	0.22	0.21	0
	[0.08]	[0.08]	[0.005]
Share of Bureaucrats with Superior Education	0.31	0.3	-0.01
	[0.11]	[0.11]	[0.009]
HDI	0.65	0.64	0
	[0.07]	[0.07]	[0.004]
AM radio	0.2	0.2	0
	[0.4]	[0.4]	[0.041]
Gini	0.5	0.51	0
	[0.06]	[0.06]	[0.004]
Population (logs)	9.41	9.47	0.07
	[1.11]	[1.1]	[0.053]
Audited Previously	0.24	0.26	0.03
	[0.43]	[0.44]	[0.043]
Observations	165	478	

Geographical Variation

- Platforms show variation across municipalities.
- Increase in the use of populist vocabulary (**?** dictionary).
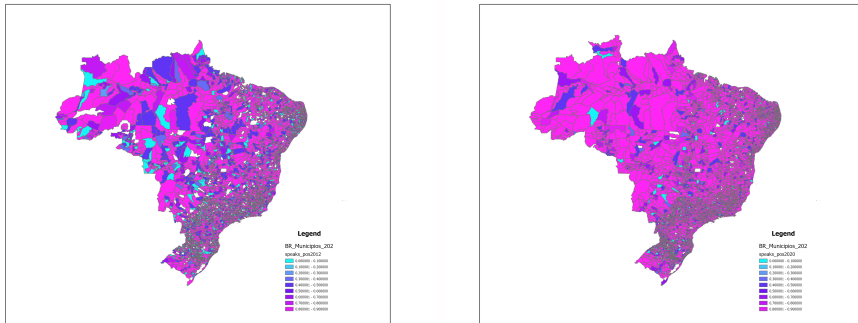
Figure: Percentage of local party manifestos in Brazil that include a populist word (Left: 2012. Right: 2020)

Examples

Populism   "It is a summarized and serious platform that I present to the people from serrano, who wish to see true progress in our municipality, coming to put an end to the excesses, corruption and dishonesty of politicians who have no commitment to the people from serrano." (Jesus dos Passos Vaz, Serra/ES)

Ideological Positioning

- Classification of parties given by the literature,
- For each word w, frequency of w in all the manifestos in the right
  -

$$p_w^R = \frac{\sum_{j \in R} c_{wj}}{\sum_{j \in R} m_j}$$

c_{wj} is the count of word w in document j; m_j is the word-count of j.

- Using these frequencies, I can compute the right-wing score of each word w

$$s_w^R = \frac{p_w^R}{p_w^R + p_w^L} - \frac{p_w^L}{p_w^R + p_w^L} \tag{1}$$

- A manifesto j score is then calculated by:

$$S_j^R = \frac{\sum_w p_{wj}^R \times s_w^R}{S_R} \tag{2}$$

- Extremeness is computed as $|S_j|$
- Partisanship is measured by performing this for each party q (q vs. others instead of right vs. left)

Populism

What is populism?

- the people as a homogeneous and pure entity (e.g., "people")
- the elite as a homogeneous and corrupt entity (e.g., "establishment", "corruption")
- the people and the elite as two antagonistic groups (e.g., "arrogant", "betray")
- the need to give power back to the people (e.g., "direct", "referendum").

Populism

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Procedure

(i) Computed TF-IDF matrix.

(ii) Sum of the TF-IDF values for each word of a document on each dimension

(iii) Standardized Variable

Irregularities

Table: Number of Irregularities per Policy Area

	N	Percentage
Bureaucracy	58	0.2%
Crime	138	0.4%
Economics	1,494	4.1%
Health	10,207	28.2%
Social	21,644	59.8%
Urban	1,818	5.0%
Other	811	2.2%

- Source: CGU

▸ Back to Backgroud ▸ Back to Data

Party Classification: Parties

Table: Parties in the 2012 Election and how they are labeled to measure extremeness

Left	Center	Right
PCO	MDB	PTB
PSTU	Avante	SDD
PSOL	PMN	Podemos
PCB	PHS	PRTB
PCdoB	PSDB	PRB
PT	PSD*	PTC
PSB		PRP
PDT		PR
PV		PSL
PPS		PSC
UP*		DC
PPL*		Progre
		DEM

a Notes: This table shows distribution of parties in the left, center and right-wing groups following Tarouco and Madeira (2015). They are ordered from left (above) to right (below).

* Parties classified using Bolognesi, Ribeiro, and Codato (2022).

Party Classification: Words

Table: Words with the lowest (left-wing) and highest (right-wing) scores

Leftist Words	Right-wing Words
cidasc	democratas
petista	cristao
capitalista	crista
petistas	democrata
socialismo	republicano
inverter	farei
deliberativos	indeb
desiguais	renova
socialistas	equoterapia
dominante	grafias

Party Classification: Densities
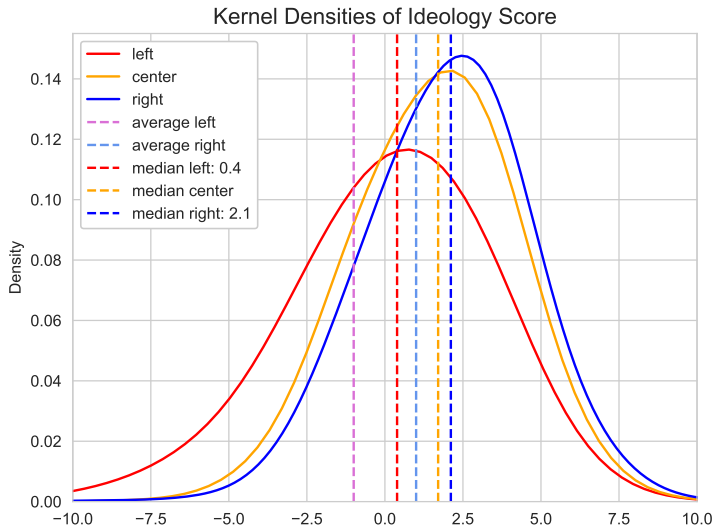
Kernel Densities of Ideology Score

Party Classification: Densities (Left)

Kernel Densities of Leftist Parties

Party Classification: Densities (Right)

Kernel Densities of Right-Wing Parties
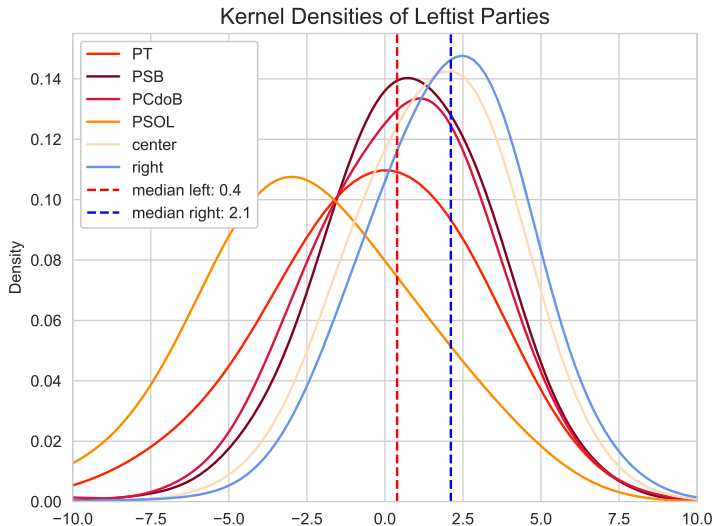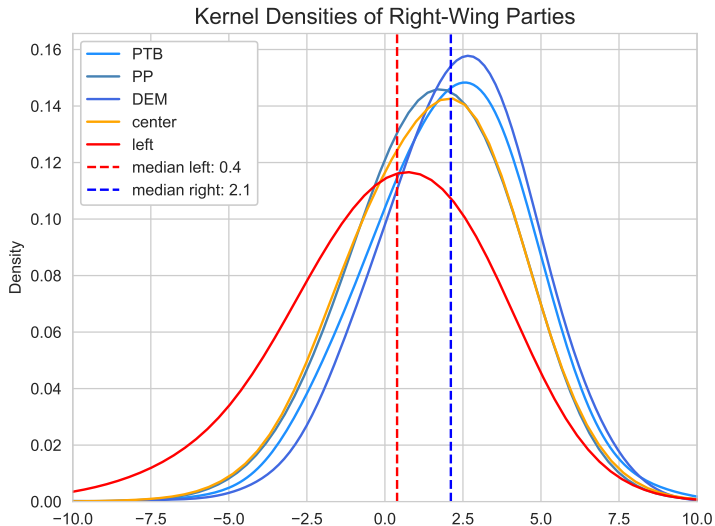
Results IV: Effect of the Audit on Extremeness (cond. on Corruption)

DV: Ideological Extremeness (|Ideological Score - median(Ideological Score)|)

Extremeness

Low N of Irregularities

High N of Irregularities

-0.661

● Challengers N=474
◆ Incumbents N=257
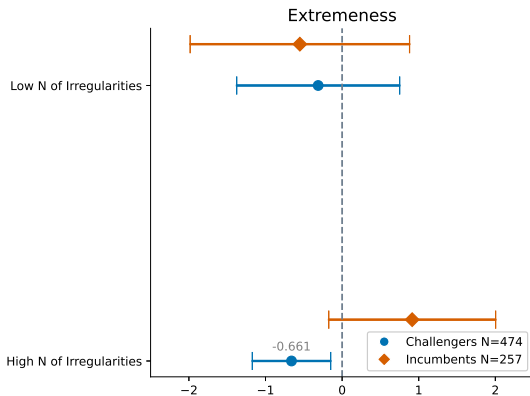
95% CI's. ▸ Table Incumbents ▸ Table Challengers ▸ Means

Challengers: Disclosure ⇒ Use **less** ideological extreme vocabulary in cities with **low** N of irregularities

Effect of the Audits According to the Areas Inspected

Table: Effect of the Audit on Share Dedicated to Health Policies

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Audited	0.009***	0.002	0.001	0.011
	(0.003)	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.017)
Candidate	Challengers	Challengers	Incumbents	Incumbents
Population	Below 50K	Above 100K	Below 50K	Above 100K
Observations	3,283	325	2,053	110
R-squared	0.063	0.140	0.053	0.413
Mean of DV	0.106	0.0875	0.111	0.0900

▸ Other Results

Effect of the Audit on the Use of Specific Words

Table: Outcome: Frequency of words on Manifestos (% of Words on the Manifesto)

| | Panel A: Challengers | | | | | Panel B: Incumbents | | | |
	(1) Corruption	(2) Transparency	(3) Corruption	(4) Transparency		(1) Corruption	(2) Transparency	(3) Corruption	(4) Transparency
Disclosure	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	Disclosure	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
High-Corruption x Disclosure			0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	High-Corruption x Disclosure			-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
High-Corruption			0.000 (0.000)	-0.001* (0.000)	High-Corruption			0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Observations	3,948	3,948	474	474	Observations	2,298	2,298	257	257
R-squared	0.027	0.069	0.130	0.107	R-squared	0.010	0.056	0.093	0.254
Mean of DV	5.46e-05	0.00200	6.14e-05	0.00181	Mean of DV	2.03e-05	0.00185	1.01e-05	0.00173
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$			-4.81e-05	0.000499	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$			-3.13e-05	0.000276
p-value			0.605	0.261	p-value			0.556	0.419

▸ Other Results

Effect of the Audit on the Number of Words

Table: Outcome: Number of Words on the Manifesto

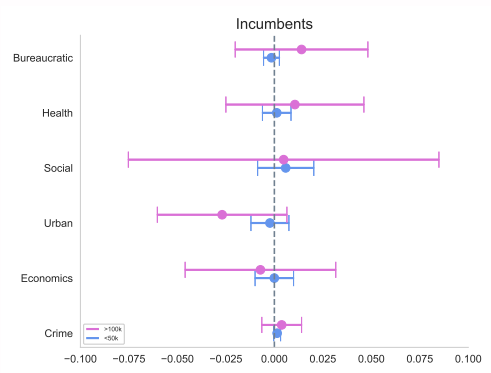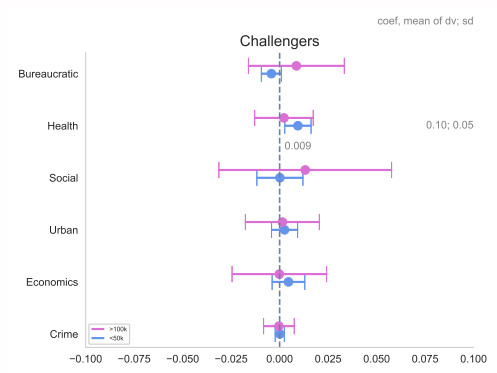|	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Disclosure	169.3	65.533	183.5	66.836
	(146.4)	(228.117)	(113.5)	(264.176)
High-Corruption x Disclosure		121.428		-109.060
		(225.223)		(510.371)
High-Corruption		4.414		133.891
		(337.023)		(706.177)
Candidate	Challengers	Challengers	Incumbents	Incumbents
Observations	3,948	474	2,298	257
R-squared	0.1	0.619	0.1	0.788
Mean	2164	2288	1907	2051
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$		187		-42.22
pval		0.226		0.920

▸ Other Results

Effect of the Audit on the Ideological Framework

Table: Outcome: Frequency of words on Manifestos (% of Words on the Manifesto)

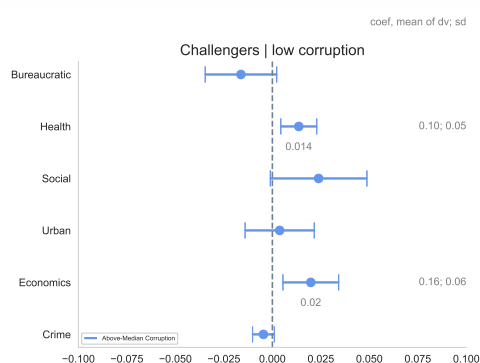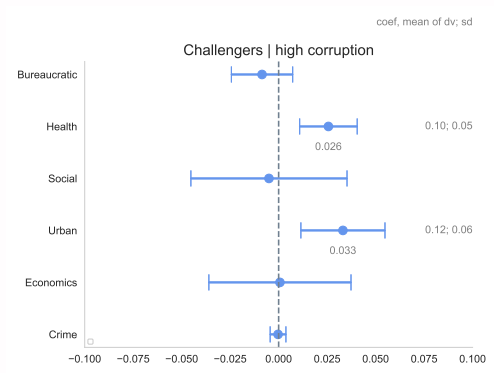|	Panel A: Challengers							Panel B: Incumbents					
	(1) Populism	(2) Extremeness	(3) Partisanship	(4) Populism	(5) Extremeness	(6) Partisanship		(1) Populism	(2) Extremeness	(3) Partisanship	(4) Populism	(5) Extremeness	(6) Partisanship
Disclosure	0.002 (0.046)	-0.183* (0.096)	-0.055 (0.087)	-0.301** (0.138)	-0.661** (0.244)	-0.254 (0.266)	Disclosure	-0.023 (0.058)	0.212 (0.250)	0.073 (0.214)	0.063 (0.096)	0.914* (0.520)	0.781 (0.657)
High-Corruption x Disclosure				0.387** (0.154)	0.348 (0.465)	0.194 (0.611)	High-Corruption x Disclosure				0.273 (0.170)	-1.466* (0.721)	-1.881* (1.048)
High-Corruption				-0.279** (0.110)	-0.026 (0.368)	0.105 (0.630)	High-Corruption				-0.322 (0.206)	1.233* (0.628)	1.067 (1.092)
Observations	3,948	3,946	3,489	474	474	422	Observations	2,298	2,261	2,181	257	254	238
R-squared	0.111	0.058	0.025	0.134	0.154	0.126	R-squared	0.15	0.05	0.03	0.28	0.16	0.15
Mean of DV	0.0800	2.248	-0.0933	0.130	2.185	-0.191	Mean of DV	-0.18	2.13	-0.04	-0.18	2.24	-0.06
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$				0.0861	-0.313	-0.0599	$\beta_0 + \beta_1$				0.34	-0.55	-1.10
p-value				0.569	0.546	0.894	p-value				0.03	0.43	0.30

▸ Other Results

Effect of the Audit on the Agenda (cond. on Corruption) - Population

95% CI's. ▸ Back to Results

95% CI's. ▸ Robustness: Corruption in Health ▸ Table Incumbents ▸ Table Challengers ▸ Means

table4_inc-eps-converted-to.pdf

95% CI's. ▸ Robustness: Corruption in Health ▸ Table Incumbents ▸ Table Challengers ▸ Means

Challengers Agenda

<div align="center">

Table: Audits on Shares - Challengers

</div>

	(1) Bureaucratic	(2) Social	(3) Health	(4) Urban	(5) Economy	(6) Crime	(7) count	(8) overlapa
Audited	-0.016*	0.024*	0.014***	0.004	0.020***	-0.005	65.533	0.009**
	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.004)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.003)	(228.117)	(0.004)
corrup_au	0.008	-0.029*	0.012	0.029**	-0.019	0.004	121.428	0.006
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.004)	(225.223)	(0.006)
corr	-0.009	0.016	-0.016*	-0.039**	0.009	-0.005	4.414	-0.021***
	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.003)	(337.023)	(0.005)
Observations	474	474	474	474	474	474	474	459
R-squared	0.116	0.138	0.204	0.189	0.137	0.167	0.619	0.856
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$	-0.00856	-0.00500	0.0257	0.0331	0.000665	-0.000311	187	0.0155
pval	0.271	0.798	0.00181	0.00471	0.970	0.874	0.226	0.000605

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p¡0.01, ** p¡0.05, * p¡0.1

Incumbents Agenda

Table: Audits on Shares - Incumbents

	(1) Bureaucratic	(2) Social	(3) Health	(4) Urban	(5) Economy	(6) Crime	(7) count	(8) overlapa
Audited	0.010	-0.023	-0.019	-0.004	0.002	-0.000	66.836	0.012*
	(0.007)	(0.020)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.019)	(0.003)	(264.176)	(0.007)
corrup_au	-0.000	-0.014	0.016	0.013	-0.021	-0.009	-109.060	0.005
	(0.016)	(0.025)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.013)	(510.371)	(0.011)
corr	-0.002	-0.004	0.000	-0.007	0.023	0.008	133.891	-0.018
	(0.017)	(0.029)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.012)	(706.177)	(0.013)
Observations	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	248
R-squared	0.225	0.165	0.227	0.368	0.213	0.168	0.788	0.846
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$	0.00955	-0.0371	-0.00298	0.00843	-0.0194	-0.00957	-42.22	0.0172
pval	0.553	0.0124	0.854	0.708	0.264	0.475	0.920	0.0270

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p¡0.01, ** p¡0.05, * p¡0.1

Challengers Agenda, Cases on same Area

Table: Audits on Shares - Challengers

VARIABLES	(1) Bureaucratic	(2) Social	(3) Health	(4) Urban	(5) Economy	(6) Crime
Audited	-0.014**	0.007	0.012*	0.009	0.011	-0.004*
	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.002)
corrup_au	0.016	0.012	0.011	0.001	0.009	0.006
	(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.007)
corr		-0.018	-0.001		0.007	
		(0.016)	(0.012)		(0.013)	
Observations	474	474	474	474	474	474
R-squared	0.117	0.136	0.207	0.183	0.146	0.169
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$	0.00178	0.0190	0.0235	0.0105	0.0198	0.00247
pval	0.928	0.184	0.0378	0.255	0.0684	0.731

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p¡0.01, ** p¡0.05, * p¡0.1

Challengers Agenda, Cases on same Area

Table: Audits on Shares - Incumbents

	(1) Bureaucratic	(2) Social	(3) Health	(4) Urban	(5) Economy	(6) Crime	(7) count	(8) overlapa
Audited	0.010	-0.023	-0.019	-0.004	0.002	-0.000	66.836	0.012*
	(0.007)	(0.020)	(0.011)	(0.010)	(0.019)	(0.003)	(264.176)	(0.007)
corrup_au	-0.000	-0.014	0.016	0.013	-0.021	-0.009	-109.060	0.005
	(0.016)	(0.025)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.013)	(510.371)	(0.011)
corr	-0.002	-0.004	0.000	-0.007	0.023	0.008	133.891	-0.018
	(0.017)	(0.029)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.012)	(706.177)	(0.013)
Observations	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	248
R-squared	0.225	0.165	0.227	0.368	0.213	0.168	0.788	0.846
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$	0.00955	-0.0371	-0.00298	0.00843	-0.0194	-0.00957	-42.22	0.0172
pval	0.553	0.0124	0.854	0.708	0.264	0.475	0.920	0.0270

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p¡0.01, ** p¡0.05, * p¡0.1

▸ Back to Results

Political Positioning - Challengers

Table: Effect of the Audit on Political Positioning

VARIABLES	(1) Standardized values of populis	(2) extremeness_med	(3) partisan_prob
Audited	-0.301**	-0.661**	-0.254
	(0.138)	(0.244)	(0.266)
corrup_au	0.388**	0.348	0.194
	(0.154)	(0.465)	(0.611)
corr	-0.279**	-0.026	0.105
	(0.110)	(0.368)	(0.630)
Observations	474	474	422
R-squared	0.134	0.154	0.126
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$	0.0864	-0.313	-0.0599
pval	0.569	0.546	0.894

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p¡0.01, ** p¡0.05, * p¡0.1

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Political Positioning - Incumbents

Table: Effect of the Audit on Political Positioning

VARIABLES	(1) Standardized values of populis	(2) extremeness_med	(3) partisan_prob
Audited	0.063	0.914*	0.781
	(0.096)	(0.520)	(0.657)
corrup_au	0.273	-1.466*	-1.881*
	(0.170)	(0.721)	(1.048)
corr	-0.322	1.233*	1.067
	(0.206)	(0.628)	(1.092)
Observations	257	254	238
R-squared	0.283	0.157	0.148
$\beta_0 + \beta_1$	0.336	-0.552	-1.100
pval	0.0298	0.430	0.302

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p¡0.01, ** p¡0.05, * p¡0.1