

Information About Corruption and Politicians' Proposals

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Motivation

- Concerns about the propagation of misinformation and populist rhetoric in electoral campaigns (e.g. Batista Pereira, Bueno, Nunes, & Pavão, 2022; Berman, 2021; Guriev & Papaioannou, 2022).

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 - Revealing them shows problems in the government.
 - Populist leaders often exploit public frustration with corruption (Berman, 2021).

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- Use of populist rhetoric
- Use of extreme language

► What is Populism?

This Paper

Information about Corruption in Brazilian Municipalities



Proposals made by mayoral candidates

This Paper

Information about Corruption in Brazilian Municipalities



Proposals made by mayoral candidates

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

► Irregularities

What do I do?

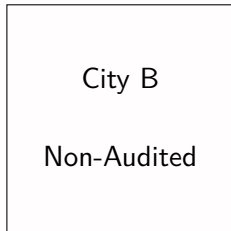
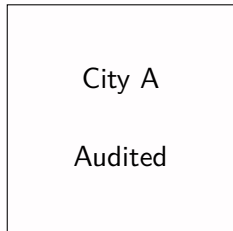


City A

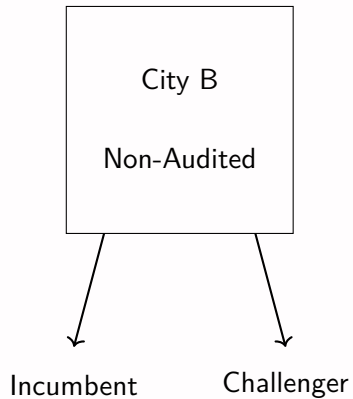
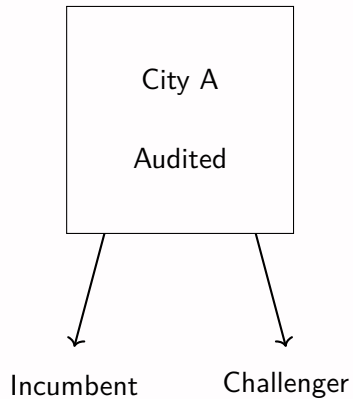


City B

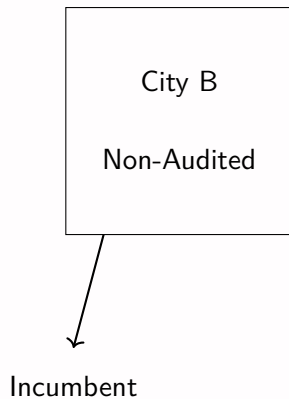
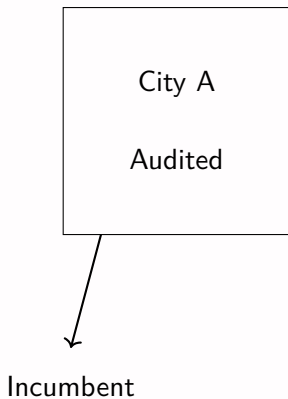
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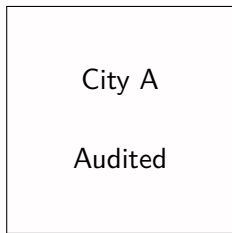
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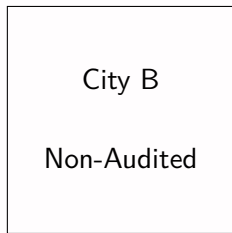
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Challenger



Challenger

What do I Compare?

Candidate A

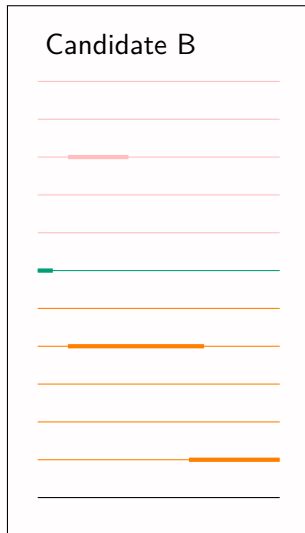
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Candidate A	
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<hr/>	% Health
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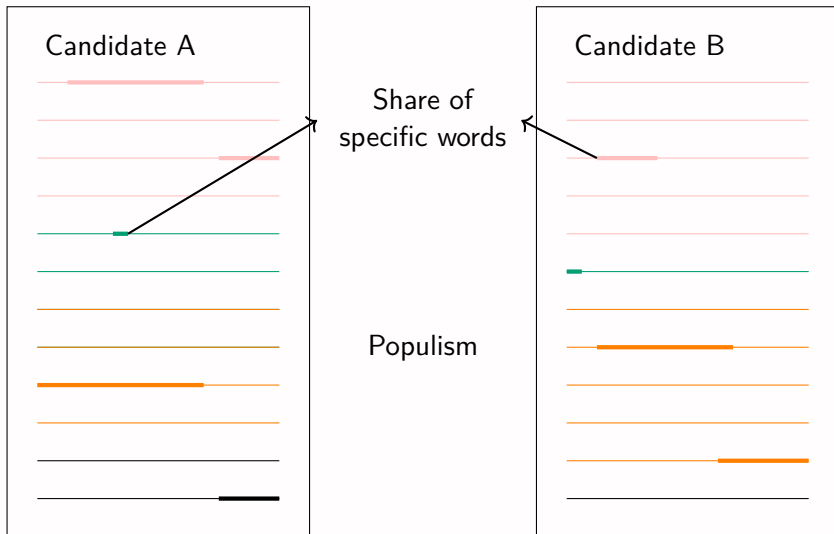
What do I Compare?

Candidate A		Candidate B
<hr/>		<hr/>
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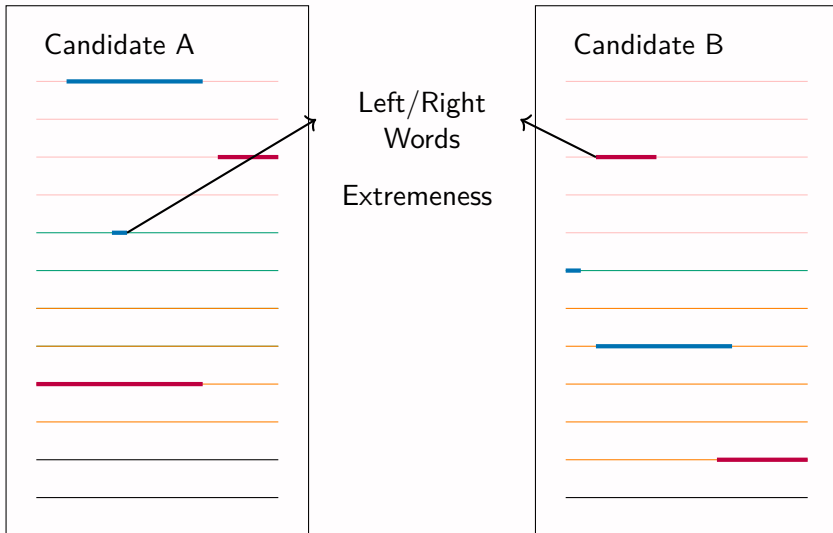
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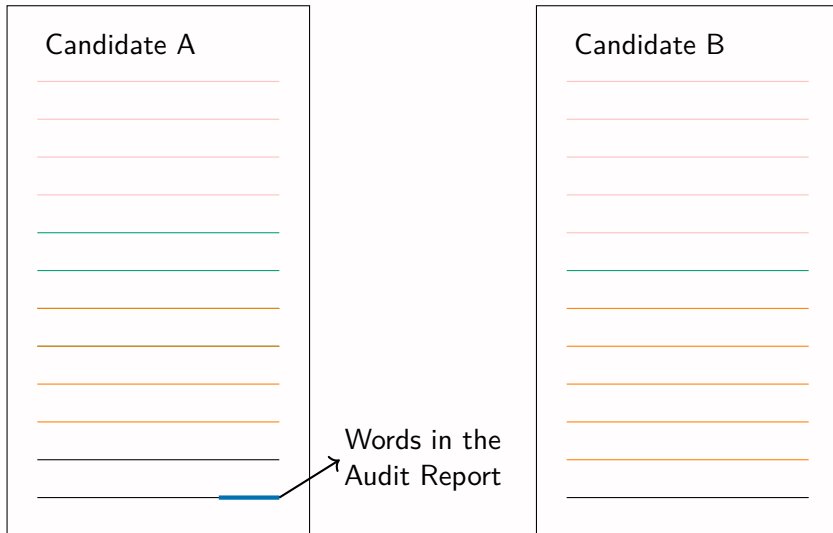
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Summary of the Results: Agenda

- Audits affect the agenda:
 - ↑ % vocabulary used in audit reports: 8-16% of the mean.
 - ↑ % focus on topics **by challengers** in municipalities that were audited when a high number of irregularities is found.
 - ↓ % focus on topics **by incumbents** in municipalities that were audited when a high number of irregularities is found.

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- Audits affect political positioning:
 - Low corruption municipalities:
 - Challengers reduce the use of populist and extreme rhetoric.
 - High corruption municipalities:
 - Incumbents increase the use of populist rhetoric.

Related Work

- responses with changes in political agenda to changes in reputation (e.g. Aragonès, Castanheira, & Giani, 2015; Dragu & Fan, 2016; Riker, 1996)
- factors driving the rise of populism (Berman, 2021; Gennaro et al., 2021; Guriev & Papaioannou, 2022) and extremism. How do candidates respond to reputation shocks? (e.g. Bernhardt, Buisseret, & Hidir, 2020; Buisseret & Van Weelden, 2022; Groseclose & Milyo, 2005; Serra, 2010)
- 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)
 - other audits (Amorim, 2022; Avis, Ferraz, & Finan, 2018; Colonnelli & Prem, 2020; Ferraz & Finan, 2008, 2011; Gonzales, 2021; Lauletta, Rossi, & Ruzzier, 2020)

Interplay between Audits and Platforms

Information about Corruption \Rightarrow ? Proposals

1. More information about the government
2. Reputation shocks

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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
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 - Corruption accusations are associated with populist rhetoric (Berman, 2021).
 - The existence of accurate information to negatively affect populist rhetoric (fake news are associated with this rhetoric (Guriev & Papaioannou, 2022)

Background: Brazilian's Case

Audits to Municipalities

- In 2003, Brazil introduced a **randomized** audits policy that disclosed information about corruption cases in local governments.
- Each audited municipality receives a report.
- Audits are targeted to specific areas for municipalities with population $> 20,000$.
 - ▶ Irregularities
- 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.
- Since 2009, it is mandatory to present **manifestos** before the election for an executive position. ▶ Manifestos in the News

Data

- 2012 election in municipalities in Brazil.
 - 2,691 candidates ran for reelection (incumbents)
 - 5,049 candidates were challengers to incumbents (challengers)
- Audits
 - Audited municipality if audited in 2009-2012 ($Audited_{mst}$)
 - 478 audited municipalities (out of 5,568) in 2009-2012.
 - Data about corruption and irregularities ▶ Irregularities
 - Data about the topic of the irregularity.
- 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

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

Dimension	Example words (in English)
Populism (Gennaro et al., 2021) ▶ Methodology ▶ Geographical Variation ▶ Example	elite, absurd, corrupt, establishment

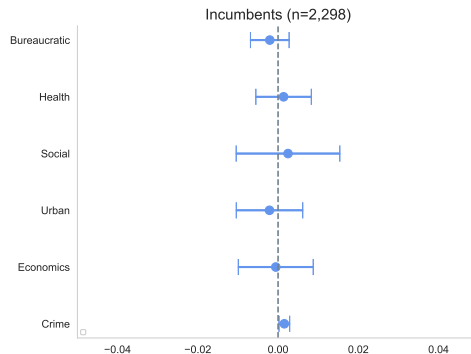
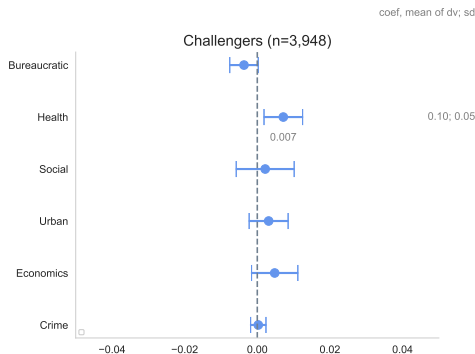
4. Manifestos Positioning in the Left-Right axis: Wordscores (Laver, Benoit, & Garry, 2003; Le Pennec, 2022).

- Which words are used by the Left or the Right?
- Data-driven
- Compute scores for each document. ▶ Methodology ▶ Words ▶ Densities Ideological

▶ Descriptives

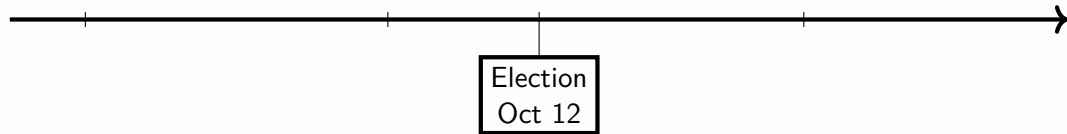
Exploratory Analysis

$$Shares_{imst} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Audited_{mst} + \gamma Controls_{imst} + \nu_s \varepsilon_{imst}$$

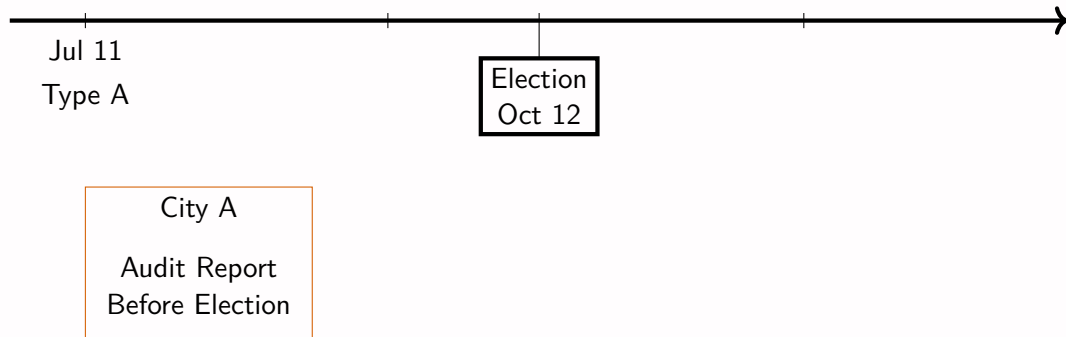


95% CI's. ▶ Means

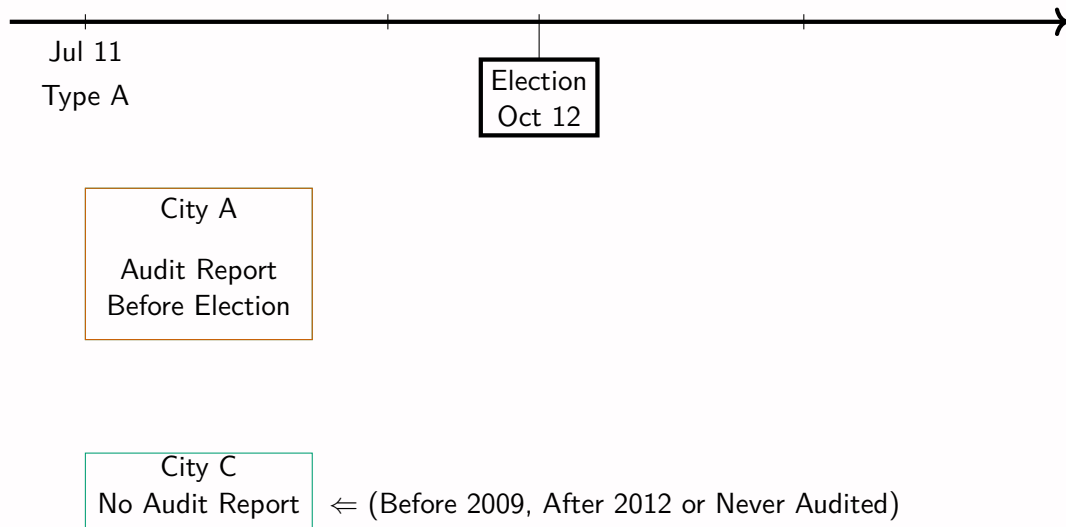
Empirical Strategy: Effect of the Audit I



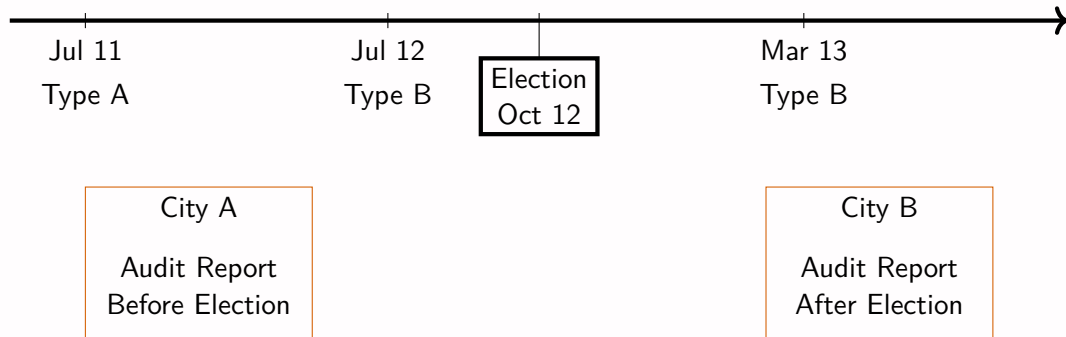
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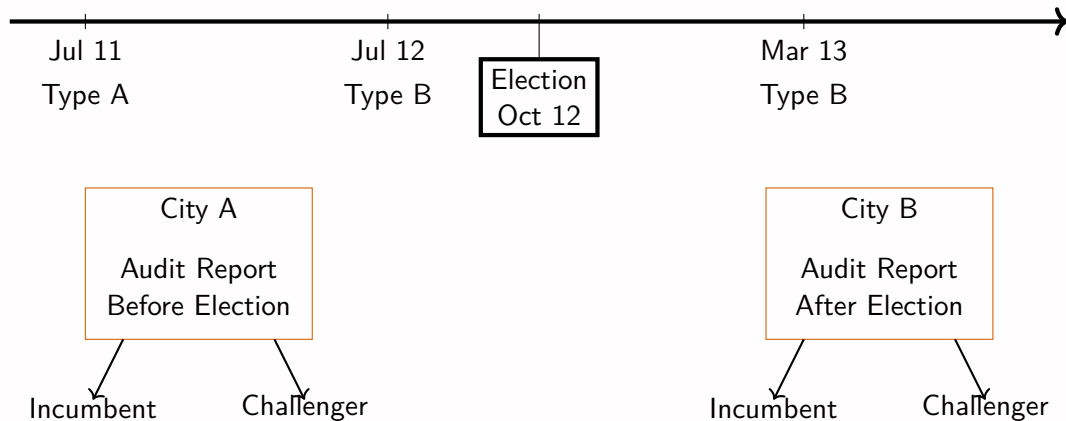
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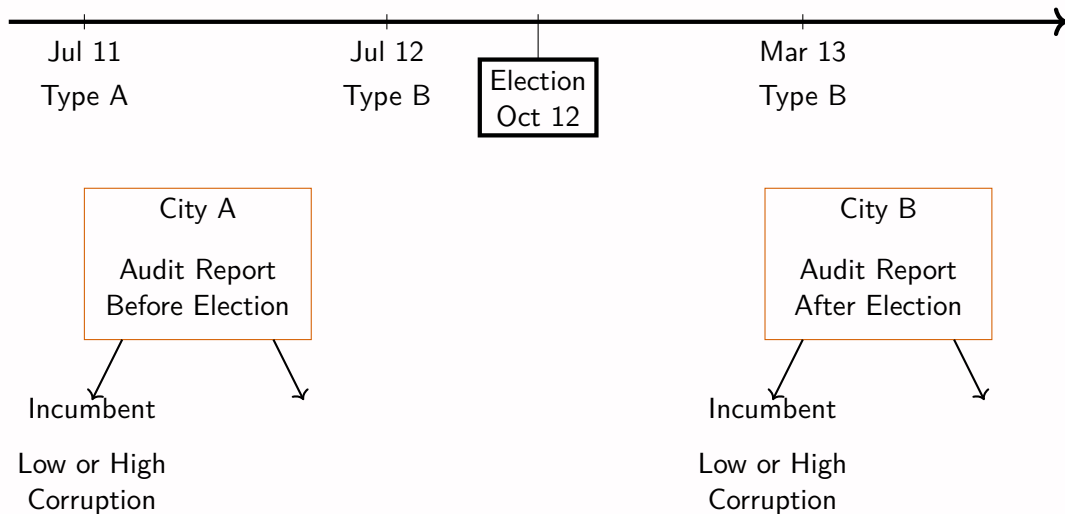
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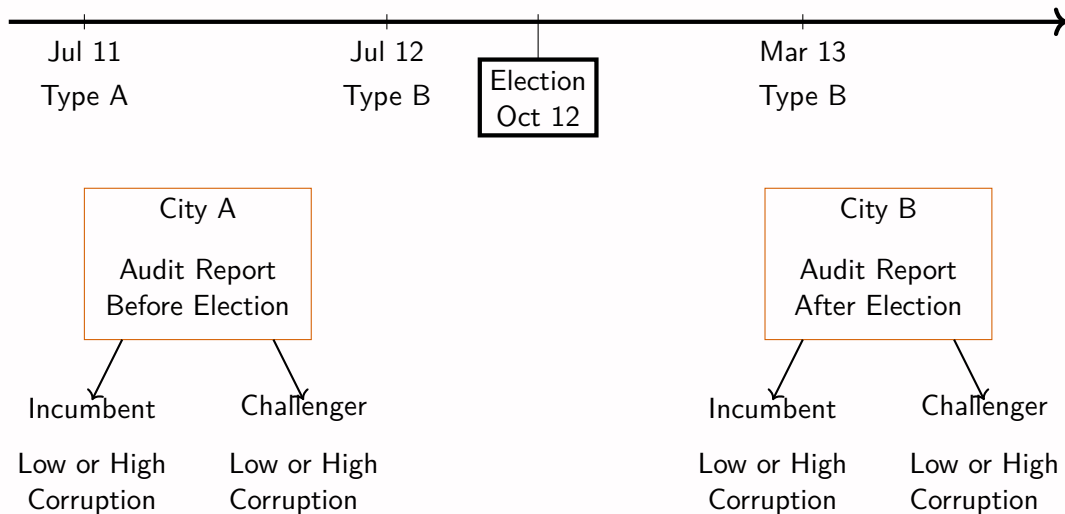
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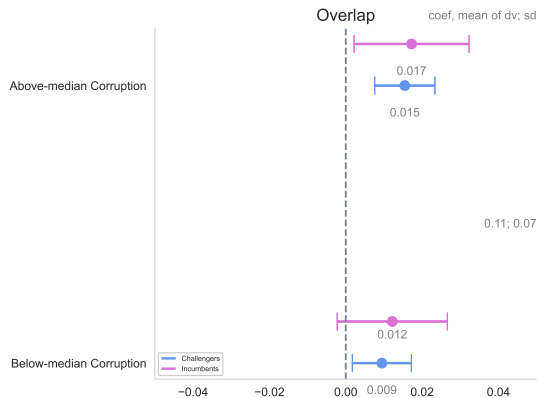


Empirical Strategy: Effect of the Audit II

$$\begin{aligned} Outcome_{imst} = & \alpha + \beta_0 Audited_{mst} + \beta_1 Audited_{mst} \times Corruption + \\ & + \beta_2 Corruption + \gamma Controls_{imst} + \nu_s + \varepsilon_{imst} \end{aligned}$$

- $Audited_{mst} = \mathbb{1}(\text{municipality audit report disclosed before the 2012 election})$
- $Corruption = \mathbb{1}(\text{number of acts of corruption higher than the median})$
 - ▶ Controls
- Used in Ferraz and Finan (2008)
 - ▶ Balance
 - ▶ Balance 2
- β_0 : effect of the audit results disclosed before the election, given the acts of corruption were below the median.
- $\beta_0 + \beta_1$: effect of the audit results disclosed before the election, given the acts of corruption were above the median.

Results I: Effect of the Audit on the Content

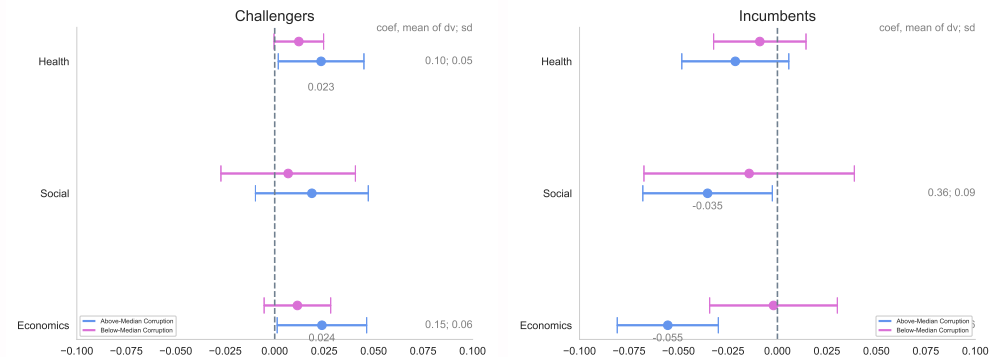


- N Challengers: ; N Incumbents
- Heterogeneous effects: reputation shock matters.

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

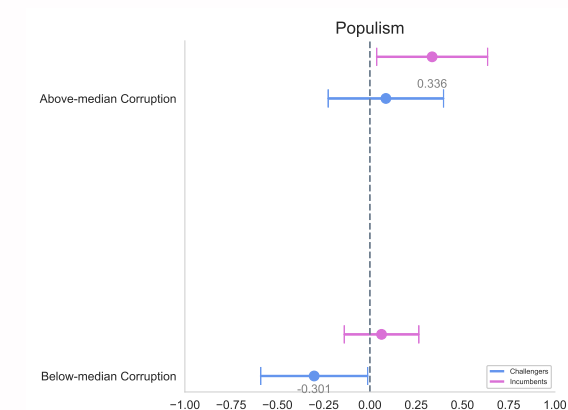
Results II: Effect of the Audit on the Agenda (cond. on Corruption)

$Corruption_{mst} = \mathbb{1}(\text{Share of Irregularities in that Topic higher than the median})$



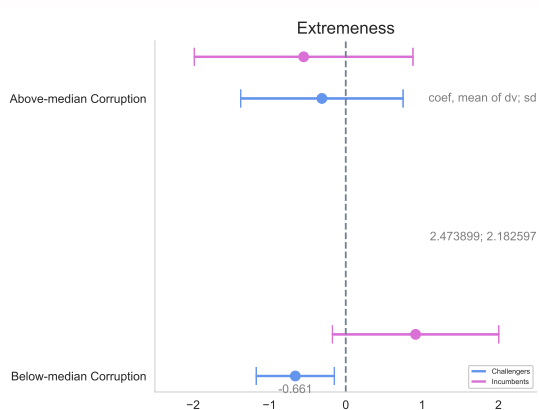
95% CI's. ▶ Descriptives ▶ By Population ▶ Table Incumbents ▶ Table Challengers

Results III: Effect of the Audit on Populism (cond. on Corruption)



95% CI's. ▶ Table Incumbents ▶ Table Challengers ▶ Means

Results IV: Effect of the Audit on Extremeness (cond. on Corruption)



95% CI's. ▶ Table Incumbents ▶ Table Challengers ▶ Means

Summary of the Results

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Do politicians modify their **agenda** in response to information about corruption prior to the election?

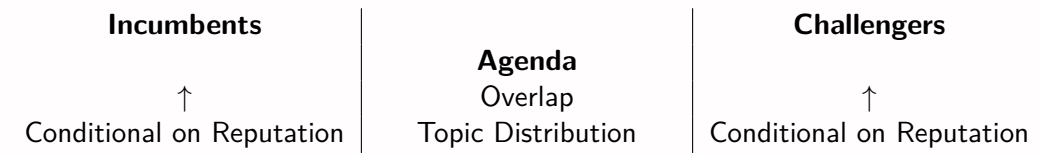
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Incumbents		Challengers
↑	Agenda	↑
Conditional on Reputation	Overlap	Conditional on Reputation
	Topic Distribution	
<hr/>		
	Ideological Positioning	
Conditional on Reputation	Populism	Conditional on Reputation
No	Extremeness	Conditional on Reputation

Final Remarks

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- Role of the media (Avis et al., 2018)

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- Engagement in topics depends on reputation shocks.
- Information about corruption also affects ideological framework.
- Does this mean more polarization? (Gentzkow et al., 2019)
- Role of the media (Avis et al., 2018)
- We knew monitoring interventions affect corruption.
- Affect responsiveness and political climate.

Thank you!

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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

[▶ Back to Background](#) [▶ Back to Data](#)

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ELEIÇÕES 2020

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

Pioneiro apresenta as propostas 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 tomar 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 madrugada 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 0,753



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, geriatrias, 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.

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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 (Foto: 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 "Cópia e Cola" 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).

O plano de Carlos Eduardo para Vargas, Caxias e de Caxias

Entre os 11 candidatos à prefeitura

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Descriptives: Controls

Table: Controls

	Mean	SD
Income (logs)	9.19	0.71
Share Literate	85.59	8.84
Share Urban	0.66	0.22
radioAM	0.25	0.43
Gini	0.51	0.06
Population	32590	59698
PT	0.12	0.32
Same Party as Governor	0.15	0.36
Count Parties	3.40	1.58
Audit Previous 2008	0.26	0.44
Audited	0.09	0.29

Descriptives: Issues and Ideological 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

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- ▶ [Back to Data 3](#)
- ▶ [Back to Exploratory Analysis](#)
- ▶ [Back to Results 1](#)
- ▶ [Back to Results 2](#)
- ▶ [Back to Results 3](#)
- ▶ [Back to Results 4](#)

Balance Audits

Table: Add caption

	mean	sd	mean	sd	dif	se
linc	9.085503	.6704504	9.030838	.685051	-0.0185	[0.060]
Total	84.28485	8.837632	83.51522	9.333198	-0.161	[0.546]
shareurb	.6396398	.2216757	.6262824	.2081788	-0.00451	[0.014]
radioAM	.2	.4012177	.1987315	.399468	0.00490	[0.041]
2010	.504843	.0620201	.5095829	.0614012	0.00200	[0.004]
lpop	9.406071	1.108585	9.470213	1.101596	0.0742	[0.053]
count_par	2.915152	1.236666	3.004228	1.314837	0.0943	[0.105]
Observations	165		473			

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Balance Timing

Table: Mean Comparisons between municipalities before the 2012 Election Audited and Municipalities audited after the 2012 election

	Non-audited		Audited		Difference	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Coefficient	S.E.
GDP pc (logs)	9.09	0.65	9.04	0.68	-0.006	[0.045]
Literacy (%)	84.43	8.42	83.91	9.04	0.13	[0.360]
% in Urban Areas	0.63	0.21	0.63	0.21	0.004	[0.013]
AM Radio	0.19	0.40	0.20	0.40	-0.024	[0.031]
Gini	0.50	0.06	0.51	0.06	0.013	[0.003]
Pop (logs)	9.42	1.04	9.47	1.09	0.002	[0.057]
Number of candidates	2.87	1.21	2.91	1.20	0.072	[0.112]
N	218		381			

Geographical Variation

- Platforms show variation across municipalities.
- Increase in the use of populist vocabulary (? dictionary).

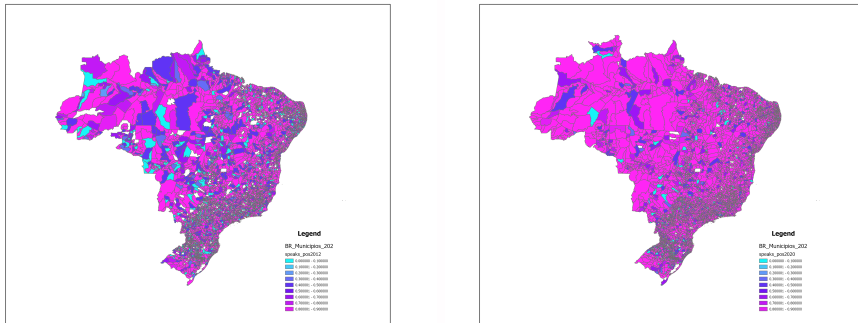


Figure: Percentage of local party manifestos in Brazil that include a populist word (Left: 2012. Right: 2020)

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)

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Ideological Positioning

- Classification of parties given by the literature, [► Parties](#)
- 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

$$s_w^R = \frac{p_w^R}{p_w^R + p_w^L} - \frac{p_w^L}{p_w^R + p_w^L} \quad (1)$$

- A manifesto j score is then calculated by:

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

- 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

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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: TSE

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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).

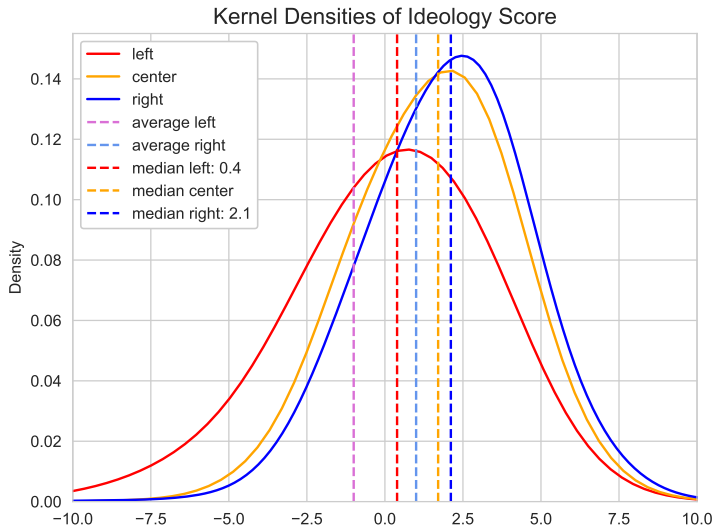
* Parties classified using Bolognesi, Ribeiro, and Codato (2022).

Party Classification: Words

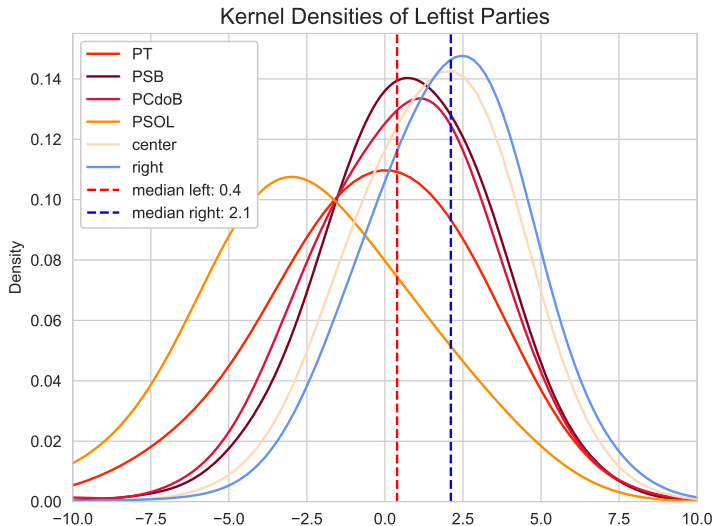
Table: Words with the lowest (left-wing) and highest (right-wing) scores

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

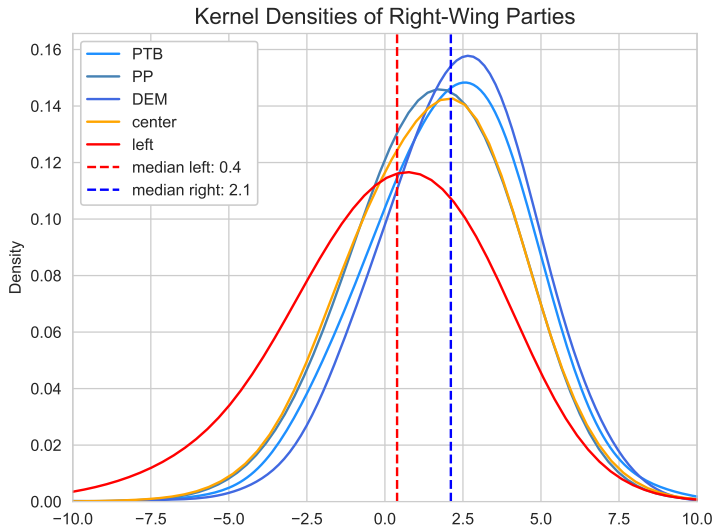
Party Classification: Densities



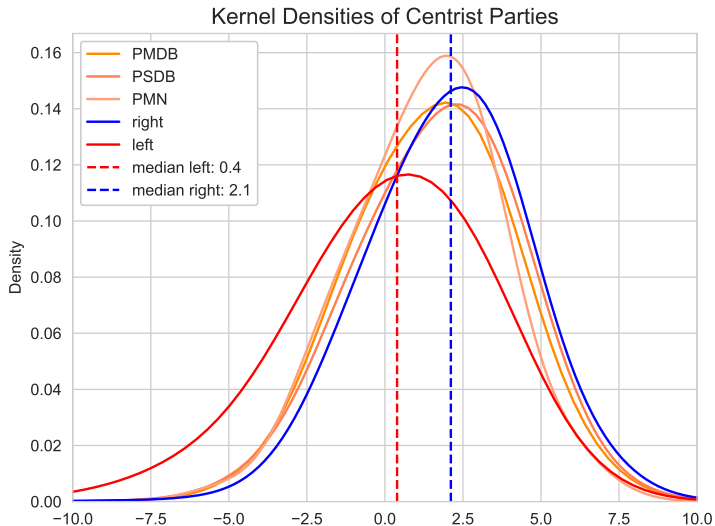
Party Classification: Densities (Left)



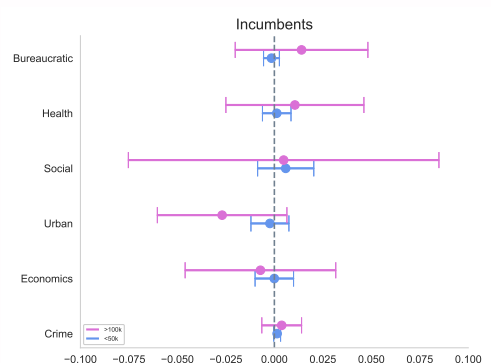
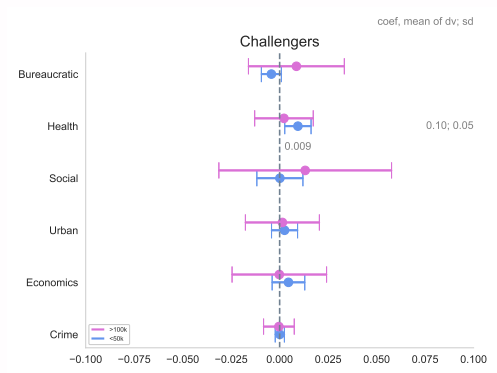
Party Classification: Densities (Right)



Party Classification: Densities (Center)

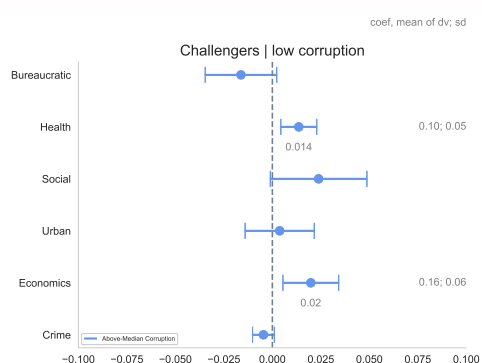
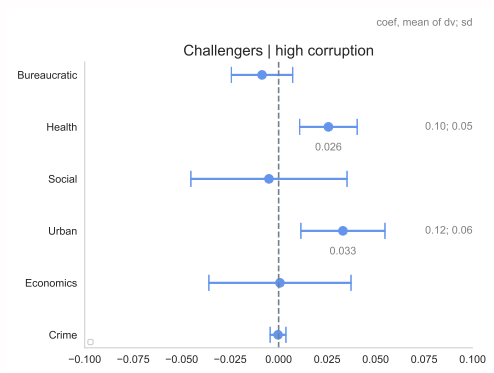


Effect of the Audit on the Agenda (cond. on Corruption) - Population



95% CI's. [▶ Back to Results](#)

Effect of the Audit on the Agenda (cond. on Corruption) for Challengers



95% CI's.

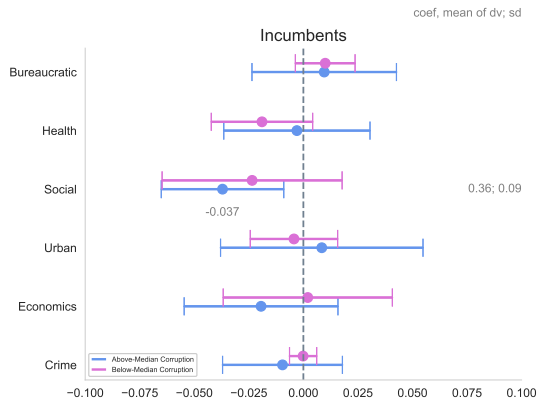
► Robustness: Corruption in Health

► Table Incumbents

► Table Challengers

► Means

Effect of the Audit on the Agenda (cond. on Corruption) for Incumbents



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

Challengers Agenda

Table: Audits on Shares - Challengers

	(1) Bureaucratic	(2) Social	(3) Health	(4) Urban	(5) Economy	(6) Crime	(7) count	(8) overlpa
Audited	-0.016* (0.009)	0.024* (0.012)	0.014*** (0.004)	0.004 (0.009)	0.020*** (0.007)	-0.005 (0.003)	65.533 (228.117)	0.009** (0.004)
corrup_au	0.008 (0.011)	-0.029* (0.016)	0.012 (0.007)	0.029** (0.013)	-0.019 (0.016)	0.004 (0.004)	121.428 (225.223)	0.006 (0.006)
corr	-0.009 (0.013)	0.016 (0.014)	-0.016* (0.009)	-0.039** (0.015)	0.009 (0.015)	-0.005 (0.003)	4.414 (337.023)	-0.021*** (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

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

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Incumbents Agenda

Table: Audits on Shares - Incumbents

	(1) Bureaucratic	(2) Social	(3) Health	(4) Urban	(5) Economy	(6) Crime	(7) count	(8) overlpa
Audited	0.010 (0.007)	-0.023 (0.020)	-0.019 (0.011)	-0.004 (0.010)	0.002 (0.019)	-0.000 (0.003)	66.836 (264.176)	0.012* (0.007)
corrup_au	-0.000 (0.016)	-0.014 (0.025)	0.016 (0.020)	0.013 (0.022)	-0.021 (0.024)	-0.009 (0.013)	-109.060 (510.371)	0.005 (0.011)
corr	-0.002 (0.017)	-0.004 (0.029)	0.000 (0.016)	-0.007 (0.022)	0.023 (0.019)	0.008 (0.012)	133.891 (706.177)	-0.018 (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

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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)	0.007 (0.016)	0.012* (0.006)	0.009 (0.008)	0.011 (0.008)	-0.004* (0.002)
corrup_au	0.016 (0.016)	0.012 (0.019)	0.011 (0.014)	0.001 (0.007)	0.009 (0.013)	0.006 (0.007)
corr		-0.018 (0.016)	-0.001 (0.012)		0.007 (0.013)	
Observations	474	474	474	474	474	474
R-squared	0.117	0.136	0.207	0.183	0.146	0.169
$\$ \backslash \text{beta}_0 + \backslash \text{beta}_1 \$$	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 (0.007)	-0.023 (0.020)	-0.019 (0.011)	-0.004 (0.010)	0.002 (0.019)	-0.000 (0.003)	66.836 (264.176)	0.012* (0.007)
corrup_au	-0.000 (0.016)	-0.014 (0.025)	0.016 (0.020)	0.013 (0.022)	-0.021 (0.024)	-0.009 (0.013)	-109.060 (510.371)	0.005 (0.011)
corr	-0.002 (0.017)	-0.004 (0.029)	0.000 (0.016)	-0.007 (0.022)	0.023 (0.019)	0.008 (0.012)	133.891 (706.177)	-0.018 (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

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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** (0.138)	-0.661** (0.244)	-0.254 (0.266)
corrup_au	0.388** (0.154)	0.348 (0.465)	0.194 (0.611)
corr	-0.279** (0.110)	-0.026 (0.368)	0.105 (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

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 (0.096)	0.914* (0.520)	0.781 (0.657)
corrup_au	0.273 (0.170)	-1.466* (0.721)	-1.881* (1.048)
corr	-0.322 (0.206)	1.233* (0.628)	1.067 (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

