Data on Corruption Indicators at the Municipality Level from the Brazilian Anti-Corruption Program (2003-2009)

- **DATA DESCRIPTION**

The Stata dataset "corruptiondata_lotteries2_29.dta" contains different corruption indicators for Brazilian municipalities, as defined in Brollo et al. (2013). The dataset covers all municipalities that were audited in lotteries 2 to 29 and contains information at the municipality level on the following variables:

– city name
– IBGE city and state codes
– timing of release of audit reports with respect to the timing of municipal elections

  (source: audit reports from CGU,
  http://www.cgu.gov.br/AreaAuditoriaFiscalizacao/ExecucaoProgramasGoverno/Sorteios/index.asp,
  coded by the authors);

– 4 measures of corruption, defined in Brollo et al. (2013). Please refer to the article for a description of the 4 corruption variables ("broad corruption," "narrow corruption," "broad fraction amount," "narrow fraction amount")

  (source: audit reports from CGU,
  http://www.cgu.gov.br/AreaAuditoriaFiscalizacao/ExecucaoProgramasGoverno/Sorteios/index.asp,
  coded by the authors);

Each variable in the dataset can be identified by the appropriate labels in English.

- **CREDIT**

The data from the anti-corruption lotteries 2 to 15 were collected for the paper Brollo (2011); the data from lottery 16 to 29 were collected for the paper Brollo et al. (2013). The protocol used to code the anti-corruption reports is described there. Please refer to these papers if you use the data.

- Brollo, F., Nannicini, T., Perotti, R., Tabellini, G. (2013), "The Political Resource Curse," *American Economic Review*, 103(5): 1759-96.
- Brollo, F. (2011), "Why Do Voters Punish Corrupt Politicians? Evidence from the Brazilian Anti-Corruption Program," mimeo.