

Corruption in Brazil: evidence from a new conviction dataset

Nicole Janz, Dalson Figueiredo & Caio Malaquias

Fostering Transparency in Government Institutions and Higher Education: A Research and Teaching Initiative

Catalysts: [Dalson Figueiredo](#) (Federal University of Pernambuco) and [Nicole Janz](#) (University of Nottingham)

Locations: University of Nottingham, UK; Recife, Brazil; Brasilia, Brazil

We find research findings resulting from data that is not publicly accessible to not be credible. Similarly, governments withholding administrative information should not be trusted. We argue that the lack of government and research transparency are connected, and can be tackled in by offering training on reproducibility. This project aims to foster transparency in scholarly research and in government institutions. In particular, *we will conduct educational workshops that will leverage insights that have been used to increase governmental and research transparency in the UK to improve transparency in Brazil*. Our target groups are 100 undergraduate and graduate students, 20 scholars, and 20 bureaucrats. The project will strengthen research skills and transparency norms that can contribute to scientific innovation, development, and social welfare. The first workshop will be part of a day-long conference: "[The Gold Standard of Reproducible Research](#)" at the University of Nottingham on March 9, 2017.

See the workshop's OSF page [here](#).

PRODUCTS

Fostering data transparency in Brazil



Funder: Newton Fund
UK host: Dr Nicole Janz
Duration: September 2016 – November 2018

This project aims to encourage government and research community in Brazil to make data sources n available in an attempt to improve government practices and scholarly research.

Brazil currently faces the challenges of its government lacking transparency in the dissemination of a data, particularly on corruption. Similarly, the majority of Brazilian social scientists do not provide acc In this project Dr Nicole Janz and her colleague Dr Dalson Figueiredo from Federal University of Pern Recife, Brazil, will:

- conduct a novel study on corruption in Brazil and to make data publicly accessible
- conduct transparency workshops for researchers and civil servants

The project will strengthen research skills and transparency norms that can contribute to innovation, and ultimately social welfare.

This research is funded through a Newton Fund Mobility grant ref: NG106153.



Seven Reasons to Work Reproducibly

August 6th, 2019, Dalson Figueiredo, Nicole Janz

Posted in: [Reproducibility](#), [open science initiatives](#), [Brazil](#), [transparent workflow](#)



a guest post from Dalson Figueiredo and Nicole Janz who helped to co-author [Seven Reasons ide to Transparency and Reproducibility](#), the first guide of its kind outlining reproducibility best erment institutions and the political science community in Brazil.

[& Workshops](#) [TIER in the Classroom](#) [Events](#) [TIER Network](#) [TIER Protocol](#)

ence

foreign direct investment, corruption iber of initiatives to promote research ottingham, Nicole taught statistics for ch Methods Centre, University of the Department of Politics and icole created and directed the mbassador at the Center for Open nitiative for Transparency in the Social r [blog about reproducibility](#), and on



Twitter Handle
[@polscireplicate](#)

ntation in January at the 2019 Open many. Nicole's presentation, co-authored

with Jeremy Freese (Stanford University) and entitled "Good and Bad Replications in Political Science: How Replicators and Original Authors (Should) Talk to Each Other," provides insights into how individuals should manage the process of performing and reporting on replications. Video of the presentation is available on [YouTube](#). The [slides](#) and [paper](#) are also available on the OSSC2019 web site.

Nicole and colleagues Dalson Figueiredo (Federal University of Pernambuco and 2016-17 TIER Fellow) and Rodrigo Lins (past TIER workshop attendee) have a forthcoming paper in the *Brazilian Journal of Political Science* entitled, "Seven Reasons

OUTLINE

MEASURING CORRUPTION

DATA & METHODS

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

MEASURING CORRUPTION

(n = 746, 1909 - 2021)



MEASURING CORRUPTION

How the bloody hell do you
measure corruption?!

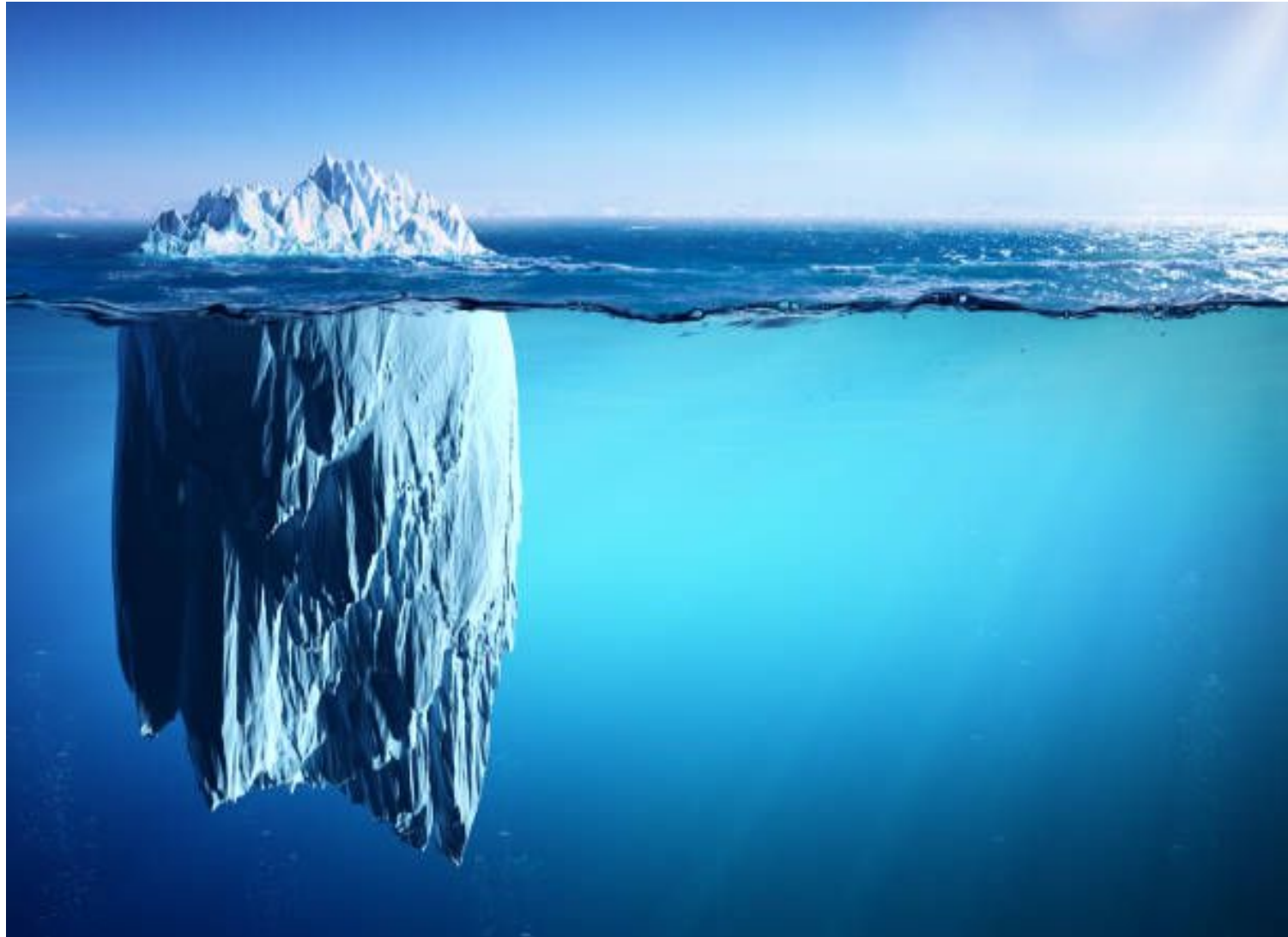


A workshop for research students and
early-career researchers

King's College London, 19 Oct 2018

Olli Hellmann

MEASURING CORRUPTION

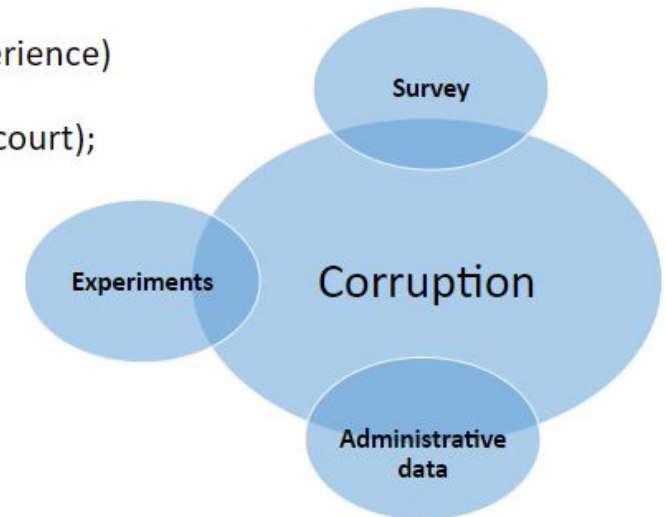


MEASURING CORRUPTION

Source (year)	Measurement
Ades & Di Tella. (1999)	Business Intelligence corruption index
Alt & Lassen (2014)	Corruption convictions in the United States, as reported by the Public Integrity Section of the US Department of Justice
Bertrand, Djankov, Hanna & Mullainathan (2007)	difference between the proportion of subjects in the 'bonus for fast receipt of driver's license' treatment and those in the lesson and control conditions who receive their license, how quickly they receive it, whether they take the licensing exam, whether paid above official fees, whether they tried to bribe, whether used an agent, etc.
Golden & Picci (2005)	the difference between a measure of the physical quantities of public infrastructure and the cumulative price government pays for public capital stocks. Where the difference is larger between the monies spent and the existing physical infrastructure, more money is being siphoned off to mismanagement, fraud, bribes, kickbacks, and embezzlement; that is, corruption is greater
Transparency International	Corruption Perceptions Index. The index, which ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and businesspeople, uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean.
Chong, De La O, Karlan & Wantchekon. (2012)	percentage of resources mayors spent in a corrupt manner (in other words, spending where some form of irregularity was identified such as over-invoicing, fake receipts, diverting resources, fraud, etc.)
Figueiredo, Miguel, Hidalgo & Kasahara. (2012)	Convictions for impropriety while in government office
Ferraz & Finan (2008)	Each audit report contains the total amount of federal funds transferred to the current administration and the amount audited, as well as an itemized list describing each irregularity. Based on our readings of the reports, we codified the irregularities listed into those associated with corruption and those that simply represent poor administration
Fisman & Miguel (2007)	Accumulation of unpaid parking violations by diplomats in Manhattan
Glaeser & Saks (2006)	The number of government officials convicted for corrupt practices through the Federal justice department/the number of Federal corruption convictions per capita by state
Olken (2007)	The difference between official project cost (of building roads) and independent engineers' estimate of costs

Measurement types

- Survey (Perception and experience)
- Experiments (field and lab);
- Administrative data (police/court);

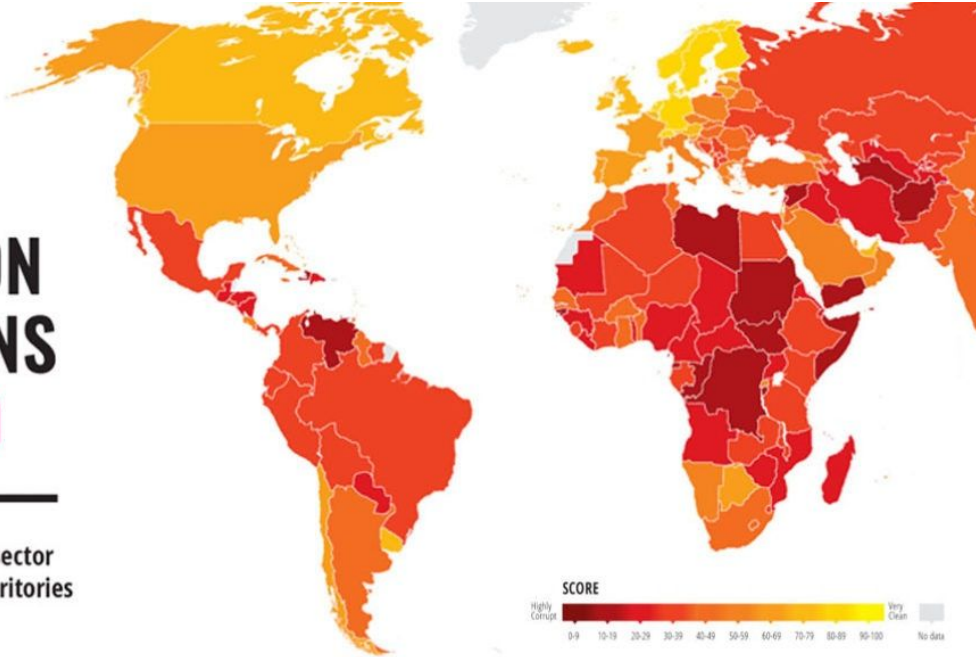


MEASURING CORRUPTION

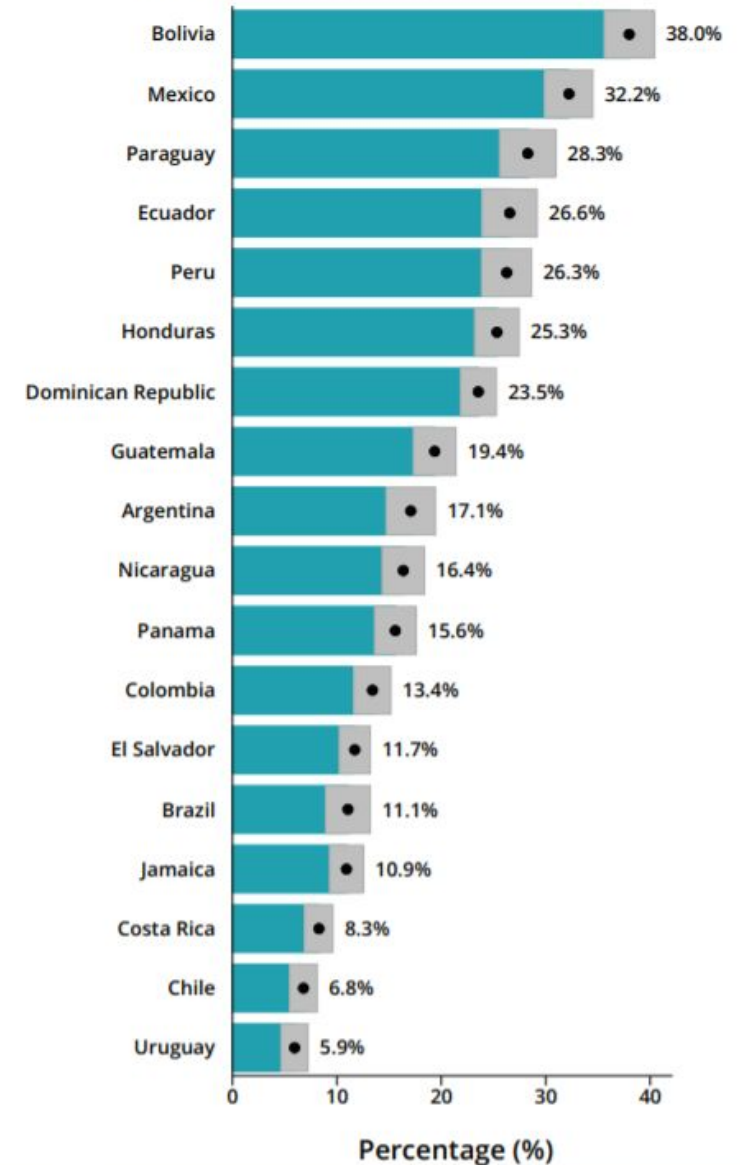


CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2020

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.



Corruption Victimization, 2018/19



MEASURING CORRUPTION



American Political
Science Review

Article contents

- Abstract
- Footnotes
- References

Corruption Information and Vote Share: A Meta-Analysis and Lessons for Experimental Design

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 05 June 2020

TREVOR INCERTI

Show author details ▾

Article **Supplementary materials** Metrics



Incerti Dataset
Dataset

<https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/HD7UUU>

Link



Incerti supplementary material
Incerti supplementary material

PDF 656 KB

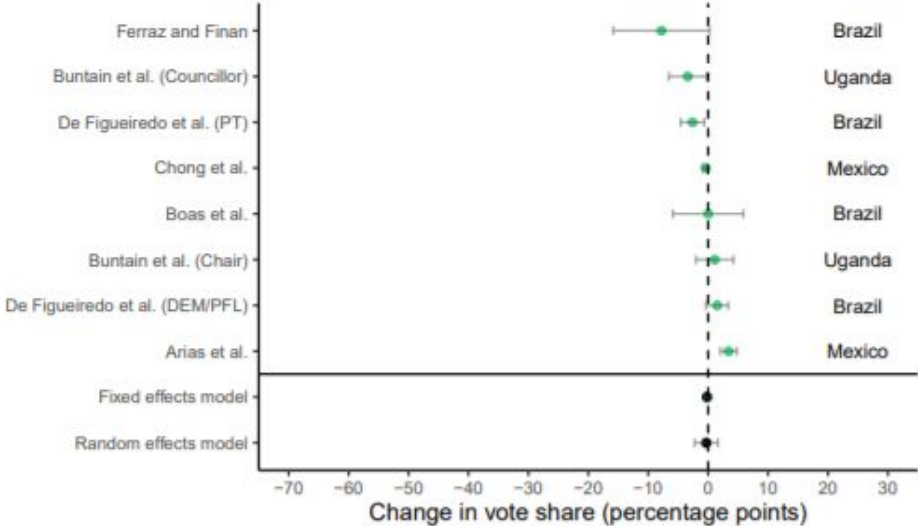


Figure A.2: Field experiments: Average treatment effect of corruption information on incumbent vote share (excluding Banerjee et al. (2010) and Banerjee et al. (2011))

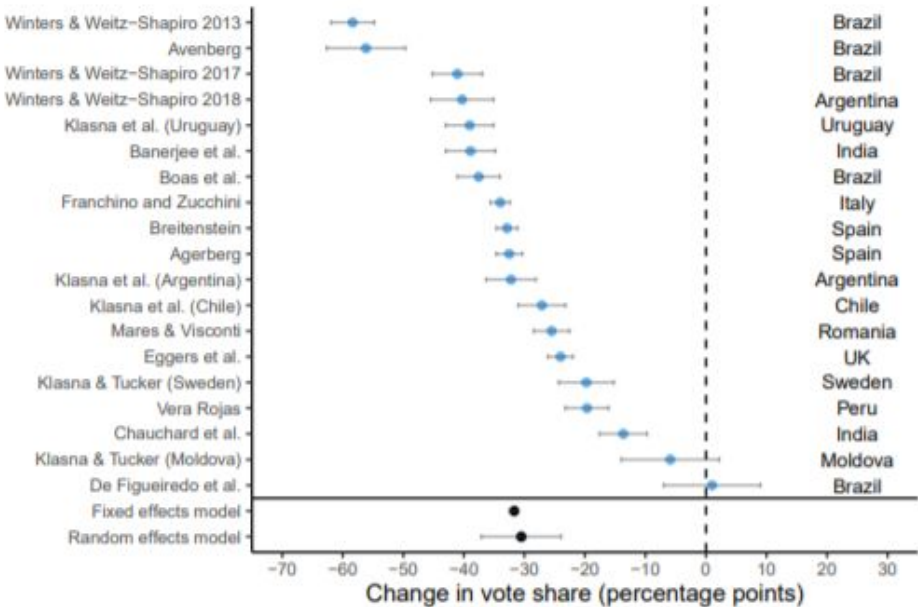




Figure A.3: Survey experiments: Average treatment effect of corruption information on incumbent vote share (including De Figueiredo, Hidalgo and Kasahara (2011))

MEASURING CORRUPTION




THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT *of* JUSTICE

Search this site 

ABOUTOUR AGENCYTOPICSNEWSRESOURCESCAREERSCONTACT

Home » Criminal Division » About The Criminal Division » Sections/Offices

SHARE 


Public Integrity
Section Home

- ▶ About
- ▶ Cases
- Elections Crimes Branch
- Annual Reports
- Careers
- Report
- Contact

PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION (PIN)

Woman Pleads Guilty to Accessing and Releasing Sensitive, Non-public Information

READ MORE



12345678⏮

DATA & METHODS

<https://osf.io/7exsq/>

Fostering Transparency in Government ...

Files

Wiki

Analytics

Registrations

Contributors

Add-ons

Settings



Private

Make Public

0

...

Fostering Transparency in Government Institutions and Higher Education: A Research and Teaching Initiative

Contributors: [Dalson Britto Figueiredo Filho](#), [Nicole Janz](#), [Lucas Silva](#), [Caio Malaquias](#)

Date created: 2018-01-08 01:26 AM | Last Updated: 2018-06-28 07:52 PM

Category:  Project

Description: This data collection, designed to facilitate analysis of corruption and judicial slowness, contains disaggregated information on 65,464 Brazilian court cases from 1992 to 2018. The variables are clustered according to five dimensions: sentence, conviction, social, justice administration and criminal (see codebook).

License: Add a license

DATA & METHODS

The Primary Source

http://www.cnj.jus.br/improbidade_adm/consultar_requerido.php

Cadastro Nacional de Condenações Cíveis por Ato de Improbidade Administrativa e Inelegibilidade

🏠 Conselho Nacional de Justiça - CNJ

👤 Visitante 🚪 Sair

Consulta de Pessoa(s)

Esfera:

Tipo pessoa: ☒ Ambos ☐ Jurídica ☐ Física

CPF/CNPJ: (Este campo só deve conter números)



Nome da Pessoa: **Convicted name (nominal description of the defendant)**

Digite os Caracteres: (*) h m e x 2 1

Se a palavra estiver ilegível, [clique aqui](#) para gerar outra.

DATA & METHODS

The Primary Source

Nome Pessoa	Núm. Processo
ANTONIO CARLOS BOUZADA	0521980018506
ANTONIO CARLOS BOUZADA	19980510014743
INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE ESTUDOS E PESQUISAS COMUNITARIAS DE SÃO PAULO	00155991220084036100
INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE ESTUDOS E PESQUISAS COMUNITARIAS DE SÃO PAULO	19980510014743
LAUTON MACHADO RIBEIRO DA SILVA FILHO	08043275620118120002
'IDELMA LUCIANA DA SILVA NUNES	19980510014743
): ANA PAULA FERREIRA DOS SANTOS	00041624920168160101
): CARLOS ALBERTO DE MELO	00059728120068160013
Número de registros: 69925	
Página 1 de 4662  	

DATA & METHODS

The Problem

De: Dalson [mailto:dalsonbritto@yahoo.com.br]

Enviada em: quinta-feira, 19 de novembro de 2015 22:11

Para: Seção de Atendimento ao Usuário - Sistemas Nacionais CNJ <sistemasnacionais@cnj.jus.br>

Assunto: Solicitação de Banco de Dados

Prezados, “Please, could you share the data?”

Meu nome é Dalson Figueiredo e sou professor de Ciência Política na Universidade Federal de Pernambuco. Estou coordenando uma pesquisa sobre improbidade administrativa no Brasil e gostaria de solicitar acesso ao banco de dados utilizado para alimentar o Cadastro Nacional de Condenações Cíveis por Ato de Improbidade Administrativa e Inelegibilidade, organizado pelo CNJ. Em particular, gostaria de receber as informações em algum formato de planilha de trabalho (.xls, .sav, .dta).

Atenciosamente,

Dalson Britto Figueiredo Filho, Dr.

Assistant Professor of Political Science

Federal University of Pernambuco - UFPE (Recife - Brazil)

CV online : <http://lattes.cnpq.br/6683806605359913>

DATA & METHODS

The Problem

On Friday, November 20, 2015, 12:06 PM, Seção de Atendimento ao Usuário - Sistemas Nacionais CNJ <sistemasnacionais@cnj.jus.br> wrote:

Prezado Senhor Dalson,

Informamos que o acesso é restrito apenas para servidores dos tribunais do âmbito do Poder Judiciário para realizar o acesso ao sistema do CNJ.

Colocamo-nos à disposição para maiores informações ou esclarecimentos de dúvidas.

Atenciosamente,

Equipe da Seção de Gestão de Atendimento ao Usuário – SEGUAU

Coordenadoria de Atendimento e Infraestrutura – COAI

Departamento de Tecnologia da Informação – DTI

CNJ - Conselho Nacional de Justiça.

Telefone: (61) 2326-5353.

E-mail: sistemasnacionais@cnj.jus.br

“Sorry, the data is
restricted to justice staff!”



DATA & METHODS

The Plan



DATA & METHODS

The Code

```
library(magrittr)
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(data.table)
#library(cnc)

setwd("C:/Users/Caio/Dropbox/Fostering Transparency - SandBox/01 - Original
Data")


source("parse-cnc.R")
source("improbos.R")

# pronto

# coleta feita dia 30 de junho de 2018

cnc_pags(path = 'data-row/pags', pags = 1:1)

d_pags <- 'data-row/pags' %>%
  dir(full.names = TRUE) %>%
  parse_pags()
```



Denisson Silva
@denissoncsol Follows you

Cientista Político.

📍 Belo Horizonte, Brasil 🌐 denissonsilva.com 🎂 Born July 5
📅 Joined August 2014

Following

DATA & METHODS

The Data

- Sample size: **65,464** court cases judged in Brazil by all justice levels
 - **18,860** corruption-related cases
- Time frame: 1992 to 2018
- Level of analysis: disaggregated information by justice courts by city (municipal level)
- Number of variables: +50 (time to judge, gender, type of punishment, etc.)
- Crime type: we collected the specific crime committed by each defendant

DATA & METHODS

The Data

Fostering Transparency in Government I...

Dropbox: Fostering Transparency - Sa...

.RData

.Rhistory

+ .Rproj.user

+ 01 - Original Data

+ 02 - Scripts

- 03 - Analysis Data

cci_brazil_states.csv

cci_usa_states.csv

ccUsaBrazil-leastBrazil.htm

ccUsaBrazil-mostBrazil.htm

Codebooks

mt_codebook.xlsx

Show rows with cells including: <input type="text"/>						
Category	Name	Type	Format	Description	Source	Link
lawsuit	lawsuit_number	Number	1 - 999999999999	CNJ lawsuit number	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	lawsuit_id	Number	1 - 999999999999	CNJ system lawsuit URL ide...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	lawsuit_link	String	Aa-Zz	Lawsuit sequential number ...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	initial_date	Date	dd-MMM-YY	Date when the lawsuit starte...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	initial_day	Number	1 - 31	Initial day when the lawsuit ...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	initial_month	Number	1 - 12	Initial month when the lawsu...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	initial_year	Number	1992-2018	Initial year when the lawsuit ...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	final_date	Date	dd-MMM-YY	Date when the lawsuit was j...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	final_day	Number	1 - 31	Final day when the lawsuit ...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	final_month	Number	1 - 12	Final month when the lawsu...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	final_year	Number	1992-2018	Final year when the lawsuit ...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	input_date	Date	dd-MMM-YY	The date when the lawsuit ...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	time_judge_days	Number	0,00 - 99999999,00	Time do judge (days)	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	time_judge_months	Number	0,00 - 99999999,00	Time do judge (months)	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	time_judge_years	Number	0,00 - 99999999,00	Time do judge (years)	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	cnj_dummy_initial_year	Number	0-1	Dummy to indicate when th...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	cnj_dummy_final_year	Number	0-1	Dummy to indicate when th...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	judicial_level	String	Aa-Zz	Judicial level which the laws...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	court_short	String	Aa-Zz	Judicial court abbreviation	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	judgement_type	String	Aa-Zz	Type of judgment (Regular ...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...
lawsuit	region	String	Aa-Zz	Geographic region (North, N...	Cadastro Nacional de Impro...	https://www.cnj.jus.br/impro...

DATA & METHODS

The Data

Table 1 – Types of Corruption

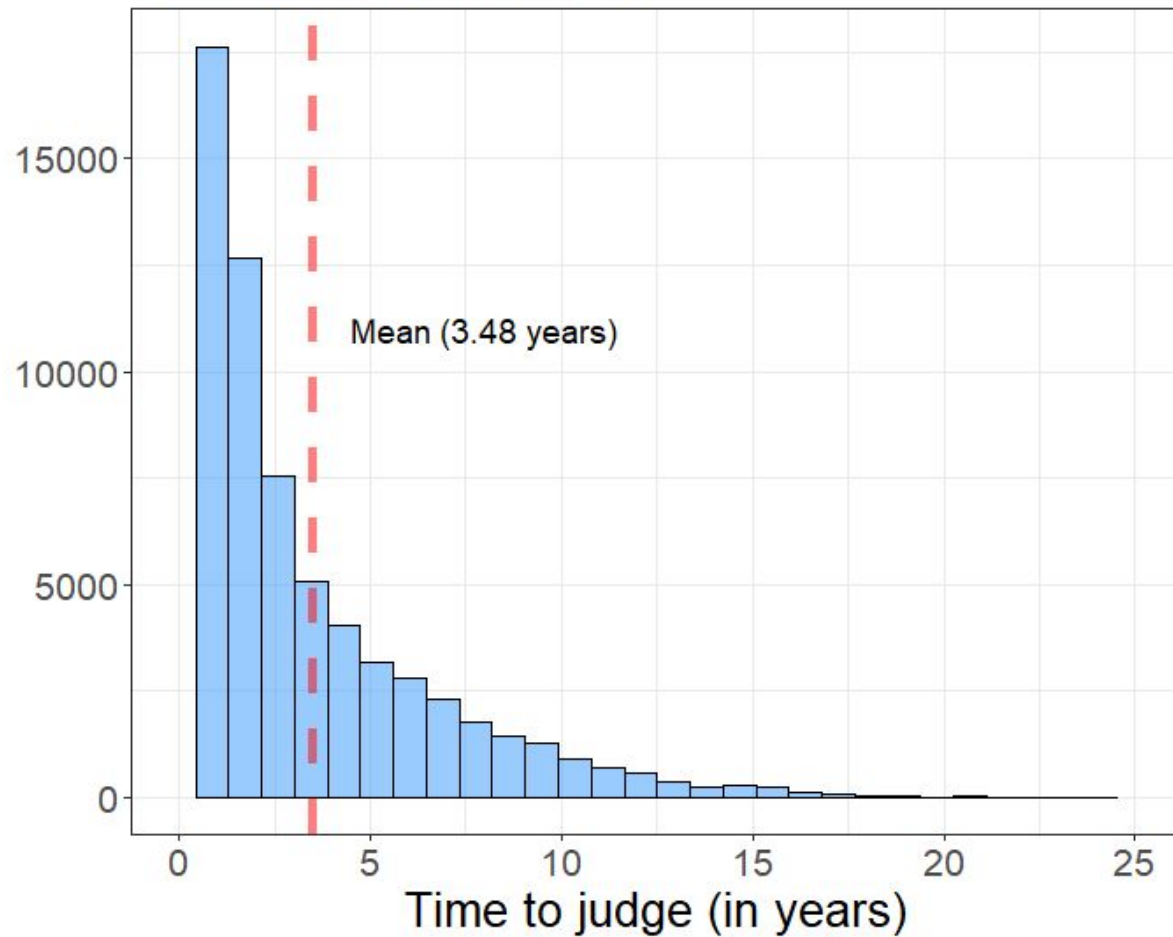
Definition	Measurement	Source
Narrow Corruption	Active and passive corruption	Brazilian Criminal Code, Capasso and Santoro (2018) Langseth (2006)
Public Corruption	All crimes committed by public officials against public administration	Brazilian Criminal Code
Private Corruption	All crimes committed by private actors ²⁷ against public administration	Brazilian Criminal Code
Administrative Corruption	All administrative malpractices that generate illicit enrichment (art. 9), losses to the public treasury (art. 10) or that violates the principles of public administration (art. 11)	Administrative Malpractice Act - Brazilian Law 8.429/1992 Ferraz and Finan (2008)

Note: Crimes listed in the Brazilian Criminal Code are subject to three types of penalties: incarceration, rights restriction and fines. Offenses enumerated in the Administrative Malpractice Act only lead to civil charges against the defendants (there is no incarceration). The possible penalties are: loss of property, full refund of misappropriated resources, dismissal from public office, political rights suspension, fines and prohibition of contracting with government agencies.

RESULTS

Time to judge

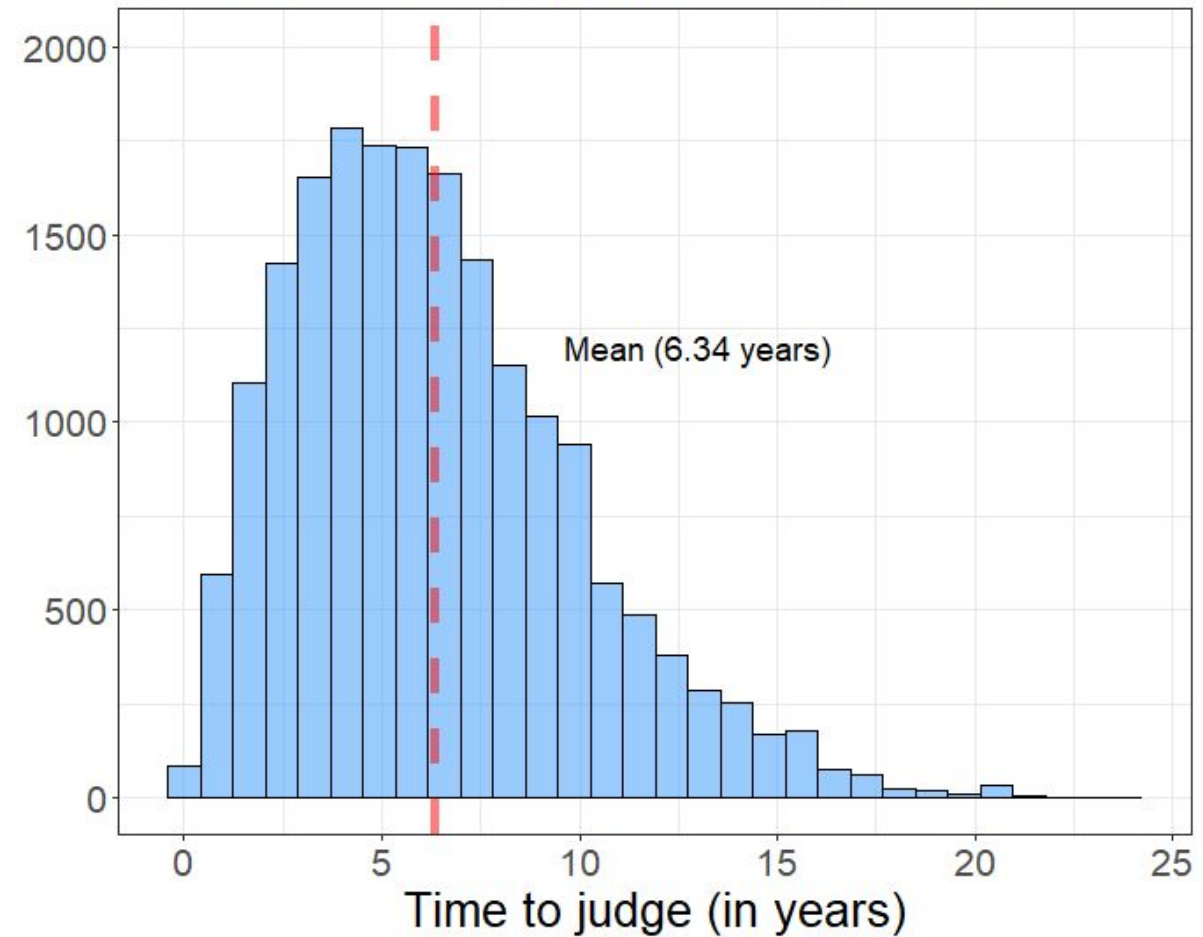
N = 64,850 court cases



Source: CNJ

Time to judge

N = 18,860 corruption-related court cases

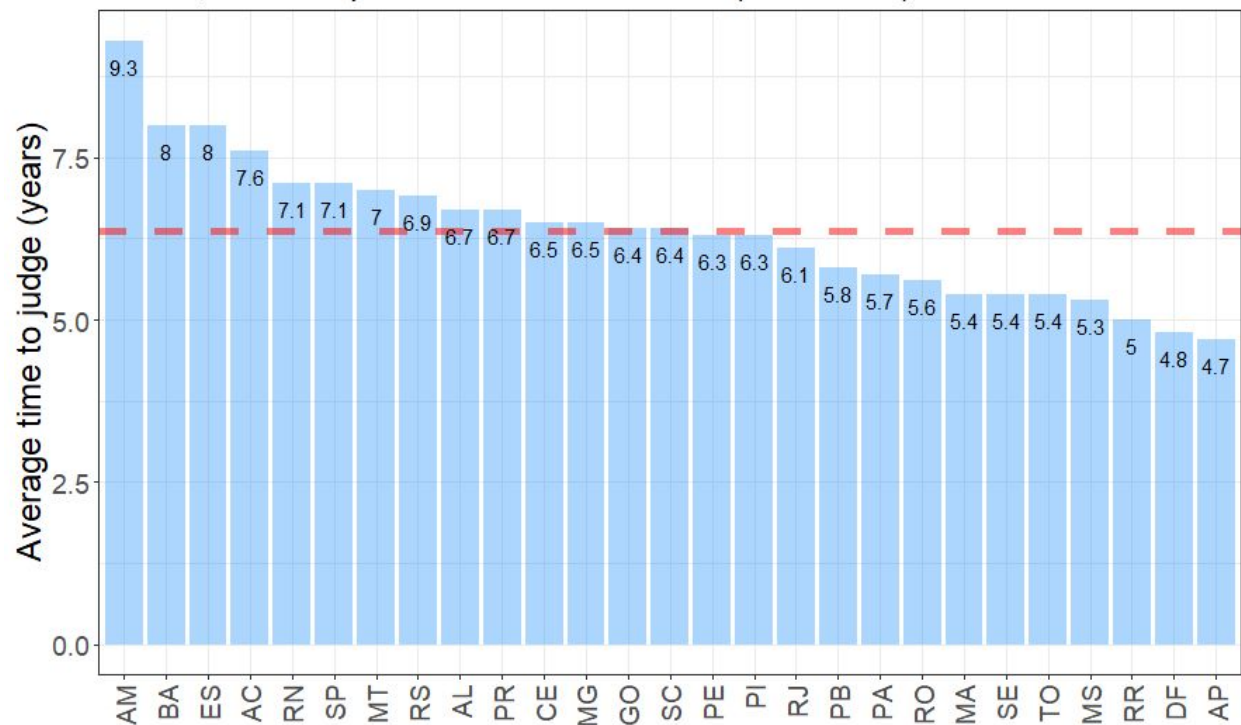


Source: CNJ

RESULTS

Time to judge by state

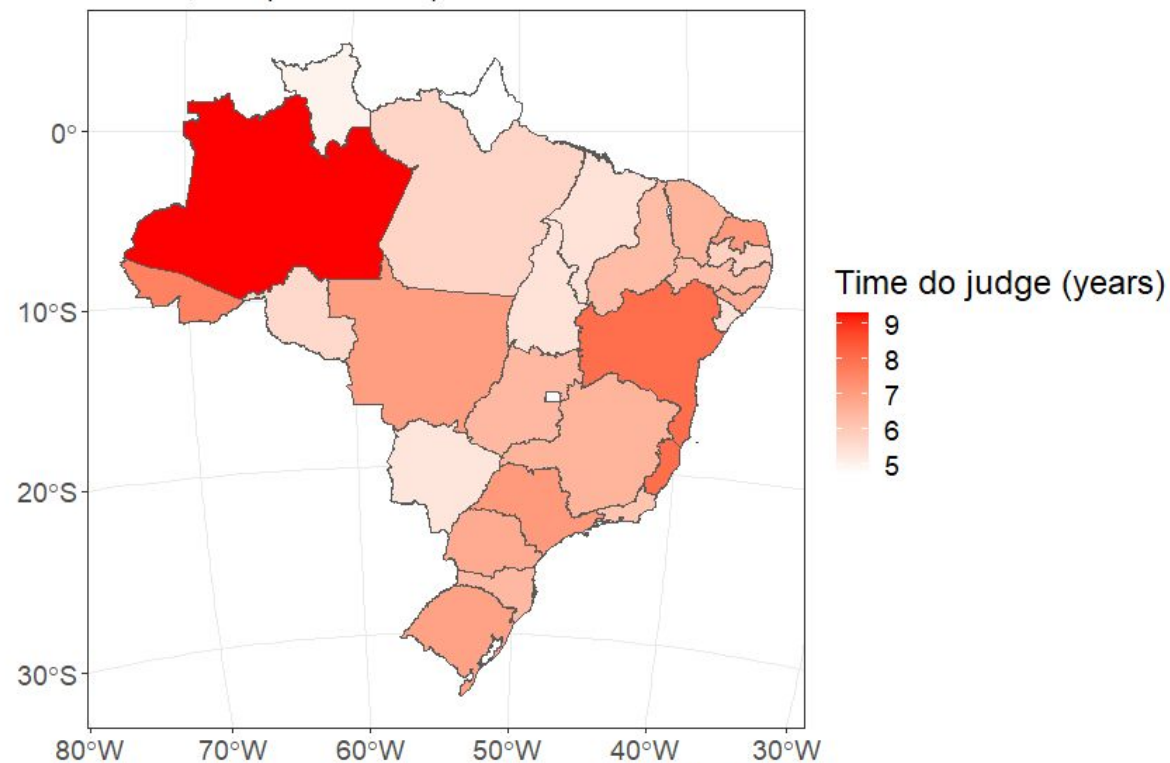
N = 18,860 corruption-related court cases (1992-2018)



Source: CNJ

Time to judge corruption-related court cases in Brazil

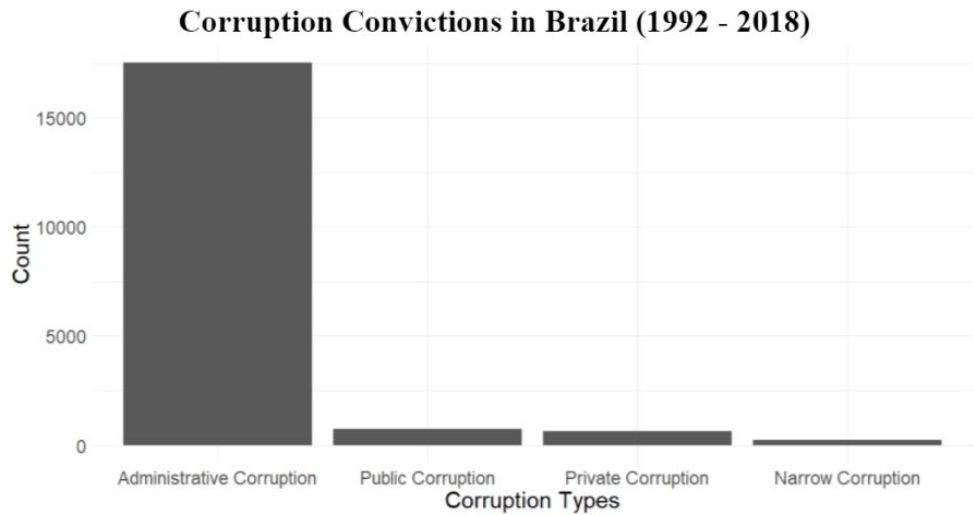
N = 18,860 (1992-2018)



Source: CNJ

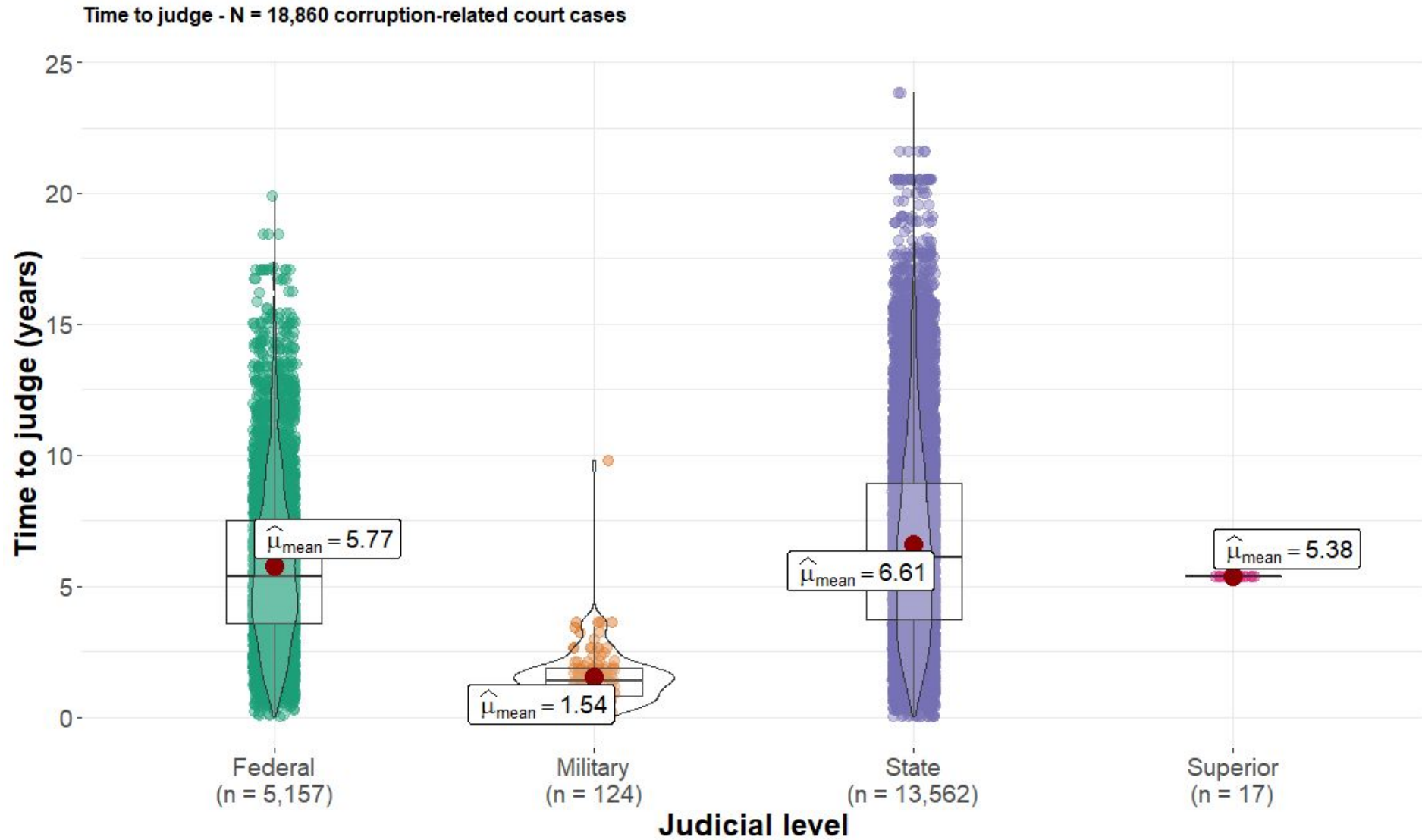
RESULTS

Definition	N (%)	Source
Narrow Corruption	253 (1.34)	Brazilian Criminal Code
Public Corruption	737 (3.9)	
Private Corruption	627 (3.32)	
Administrative Corruption	17,519 (92.89)	Administrative Malpractice Act - Brazilian Law 8.429/1992

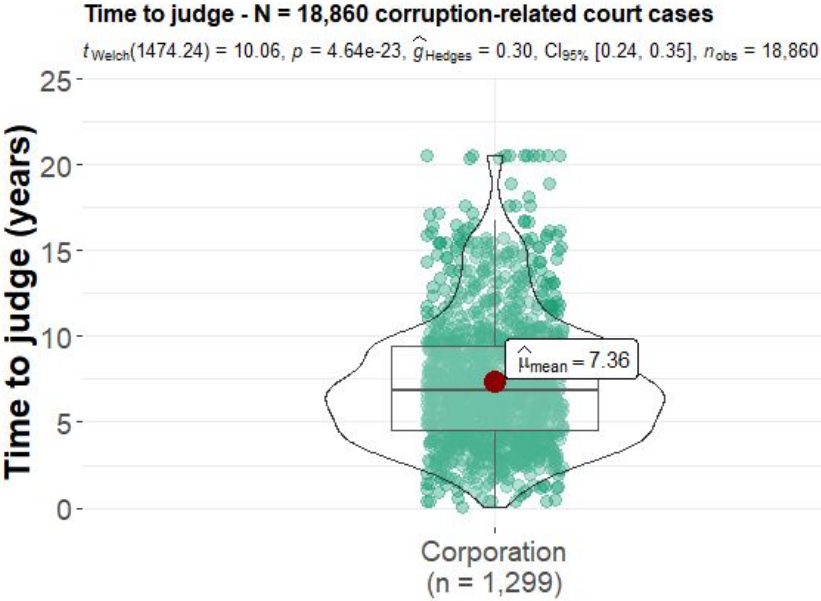


Note: Total number of corruption-related conviction cases in Brazil according to our four corruption types classification.

RESULTS

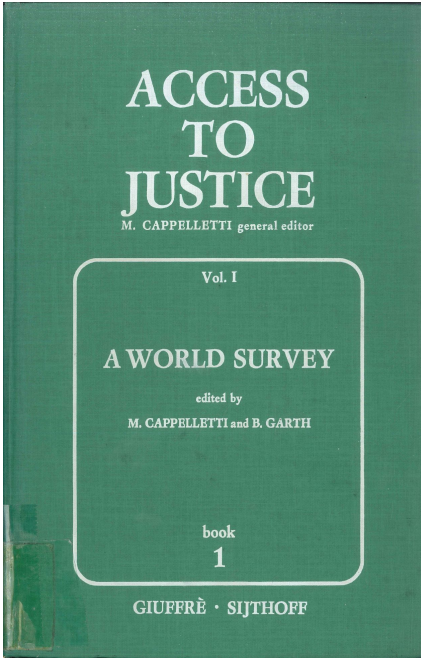
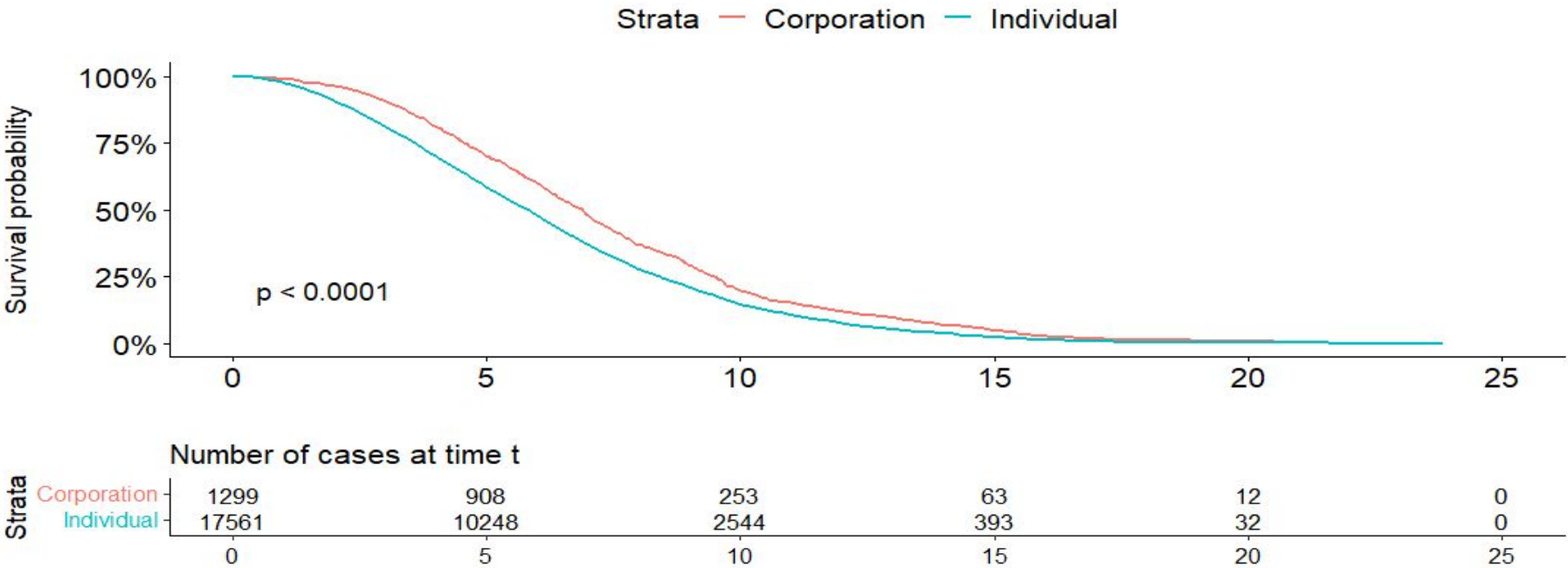


RESULTS

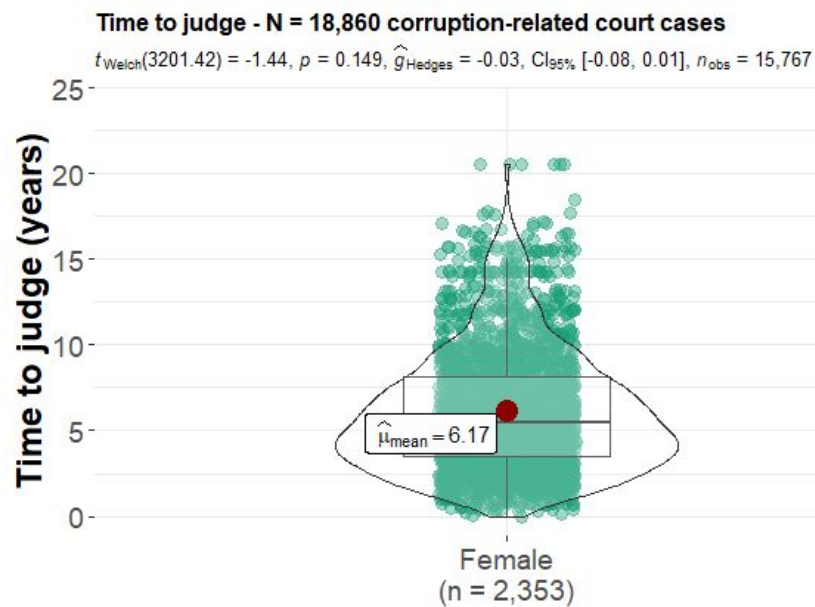


Time to judge by convicted type
N = 18,860 corruption-related court cases (1992-2018)

$\log_e(BF_{01}) = -52.11, \hat{\delta}_{\text{posterior difference}} = -1.09, CI_{95\%}^{HDI} [-1.29, -0.88], r_{\text{Cauchy}}^{JZS} = 0.71$

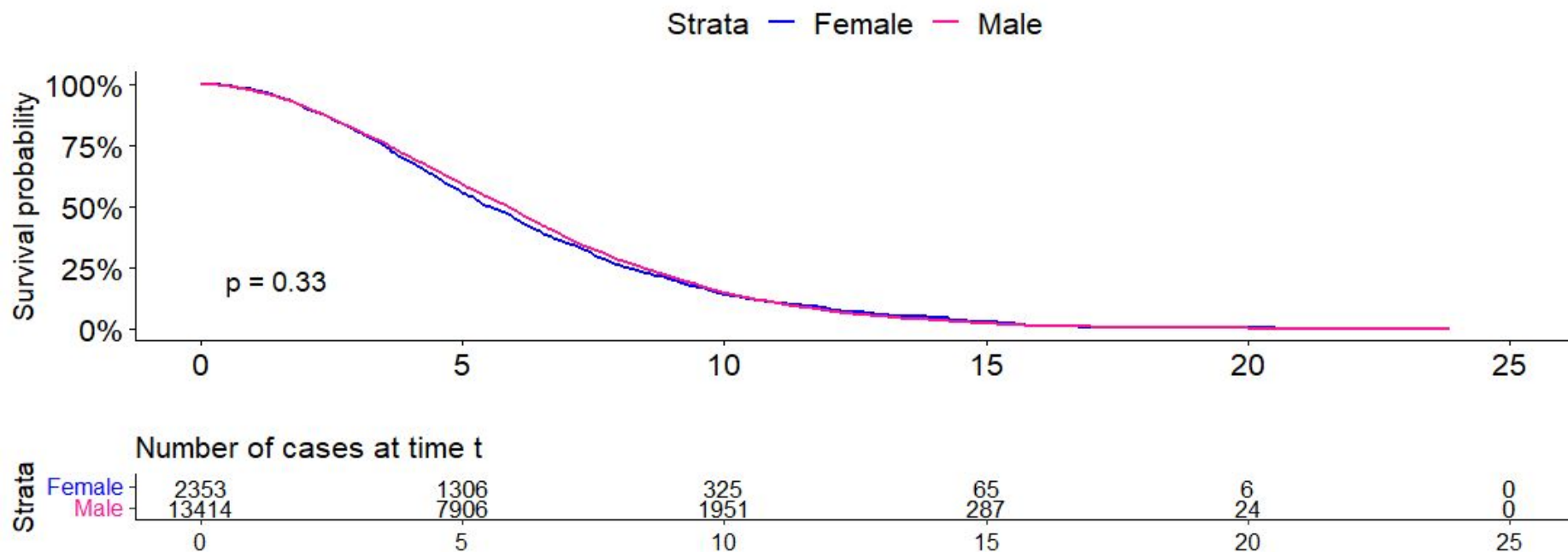


RESULTS



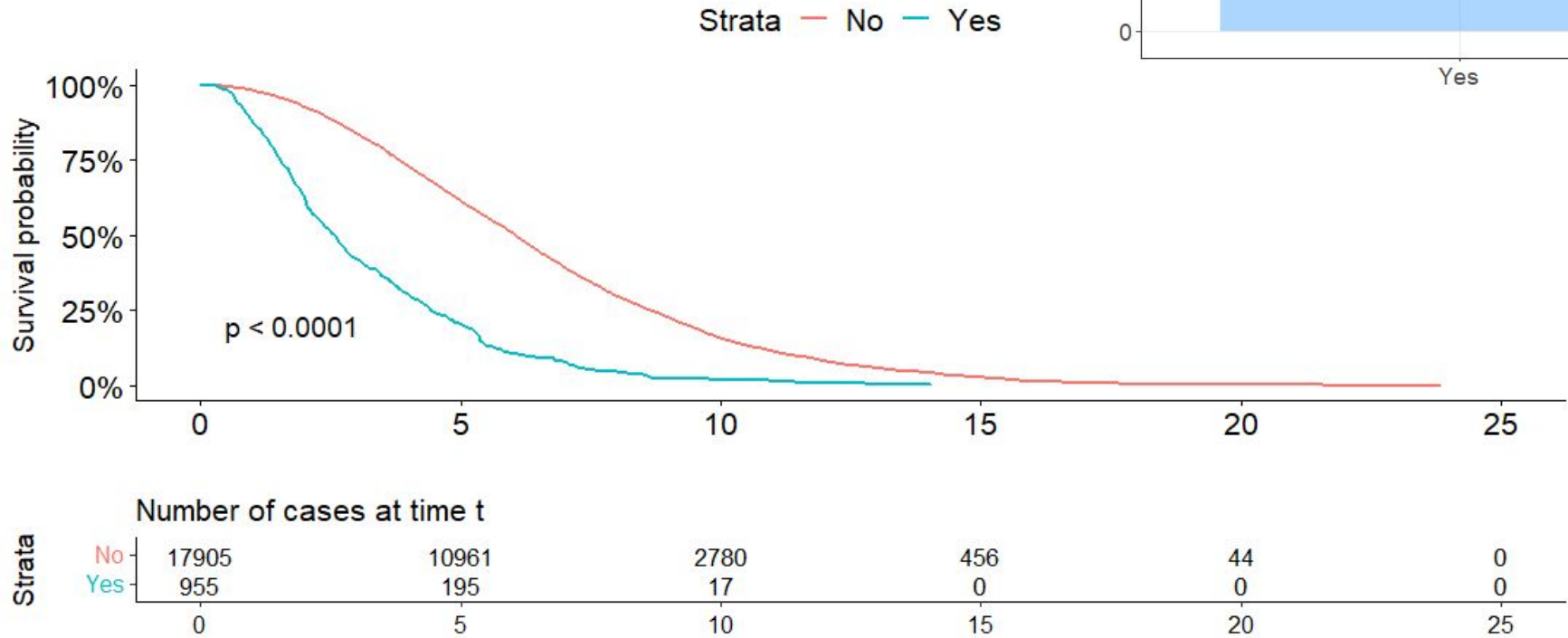
Time to judge by gender
N = 18,860 corruption-related court cases (1992-2018)

$= 2.62, \hat{\delta}_{\text{posterior difference}} = 0.12, CI_{95\%}^{HDI} [-0.04, 0.27], r_{\text{Cauchy}}^{JZS} = 0.71$

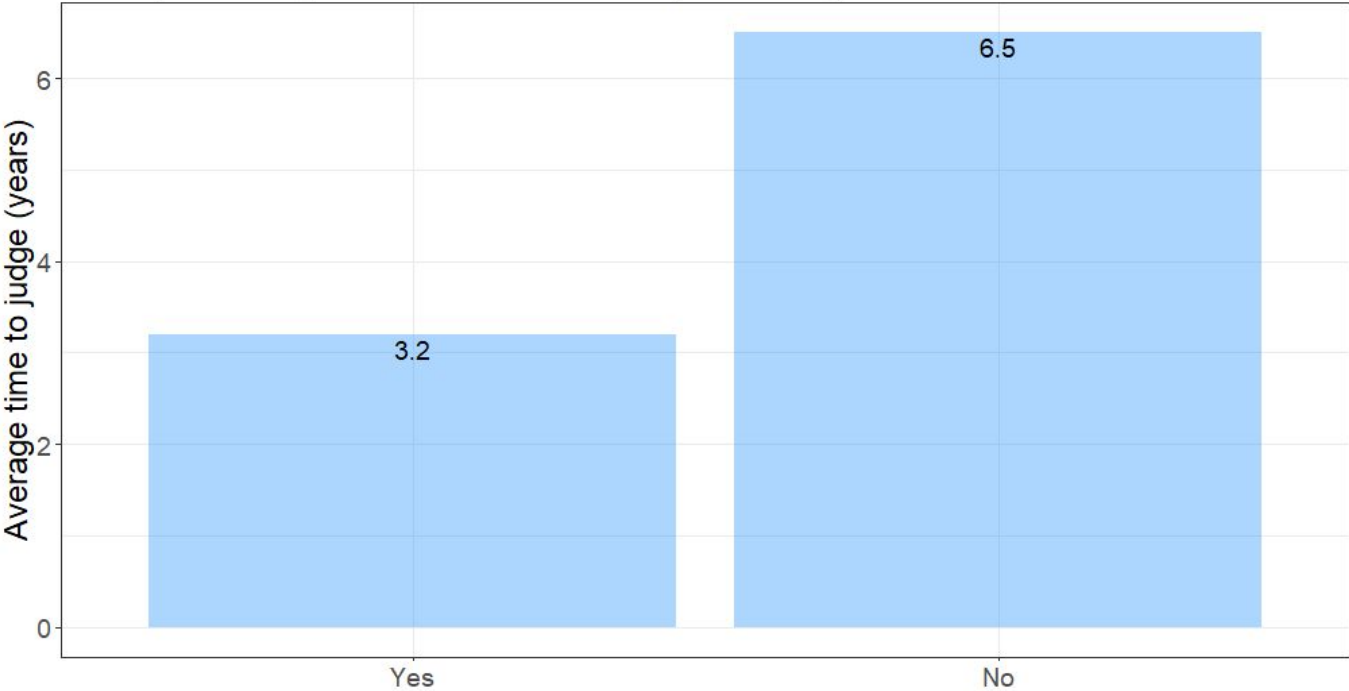


RESULTS

Time to judge by incarceration punishment
N = 18,860 corruption-related court cases (1992-2018)



Time to judge by incarceration punishment
N = 18,860 corruption-related court cases (1992-2018)

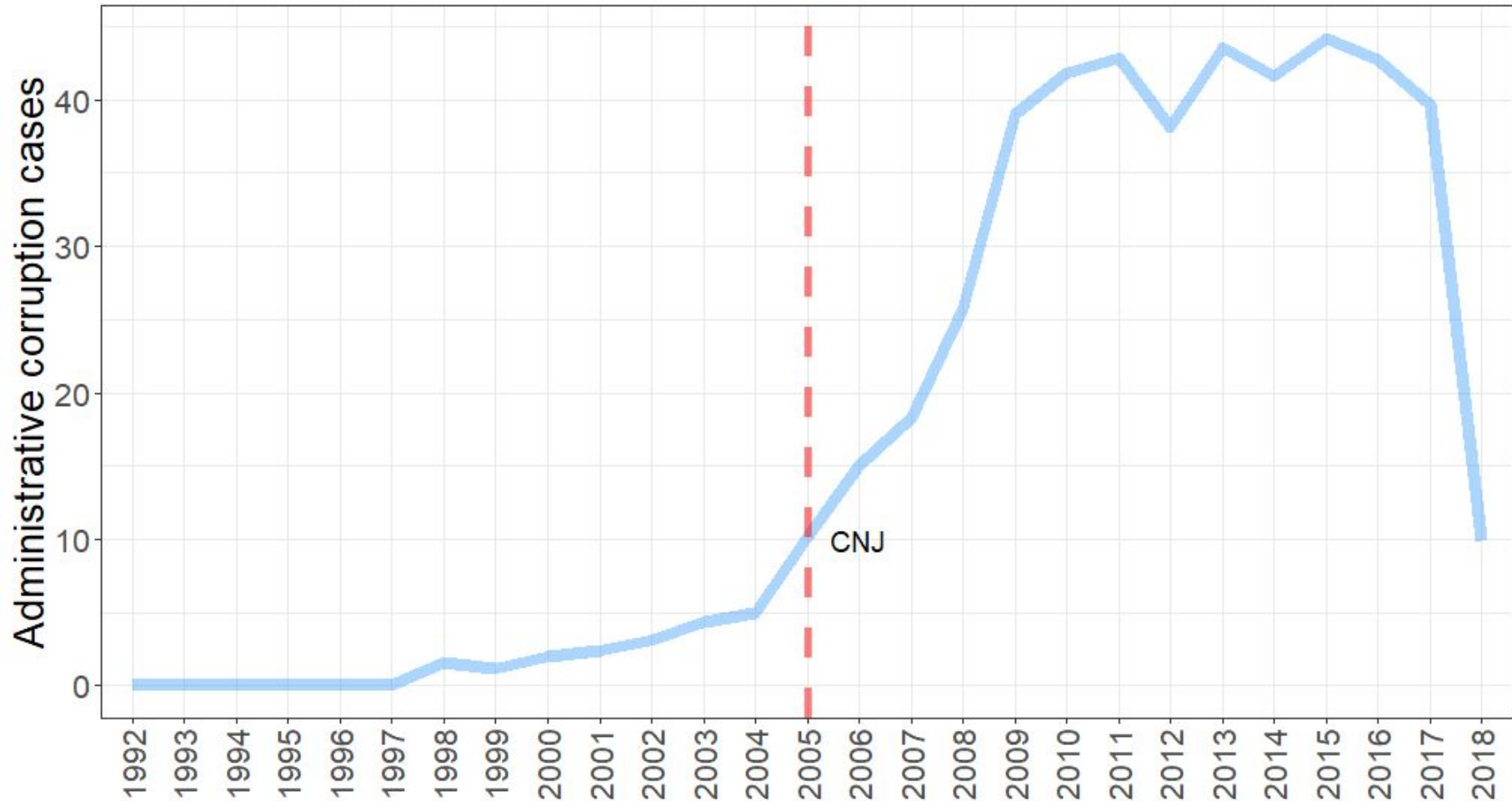


Source: CNJ

RESULTS

Number of administrative corruption cases over time

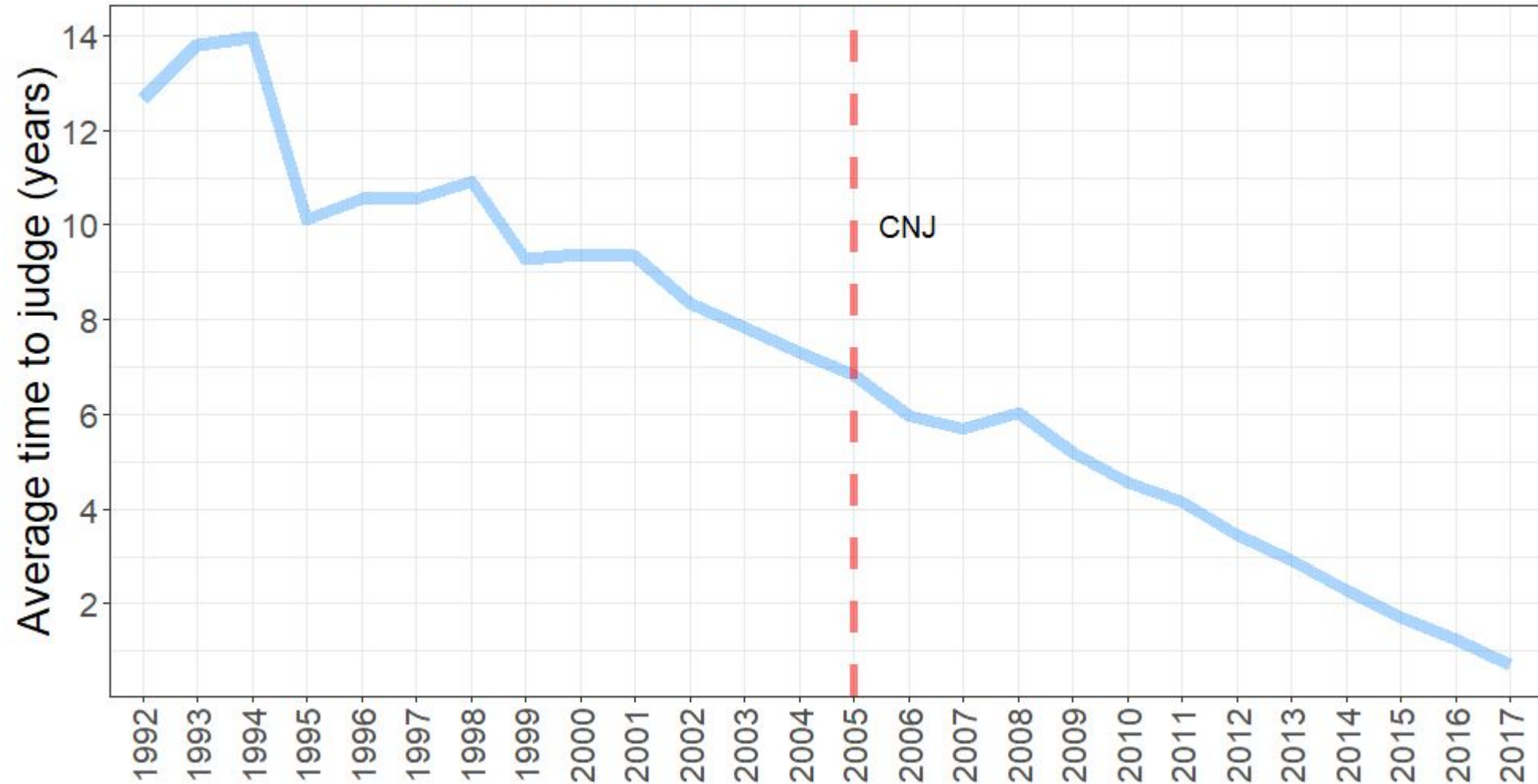
N = 18,860 corruption-related court cases



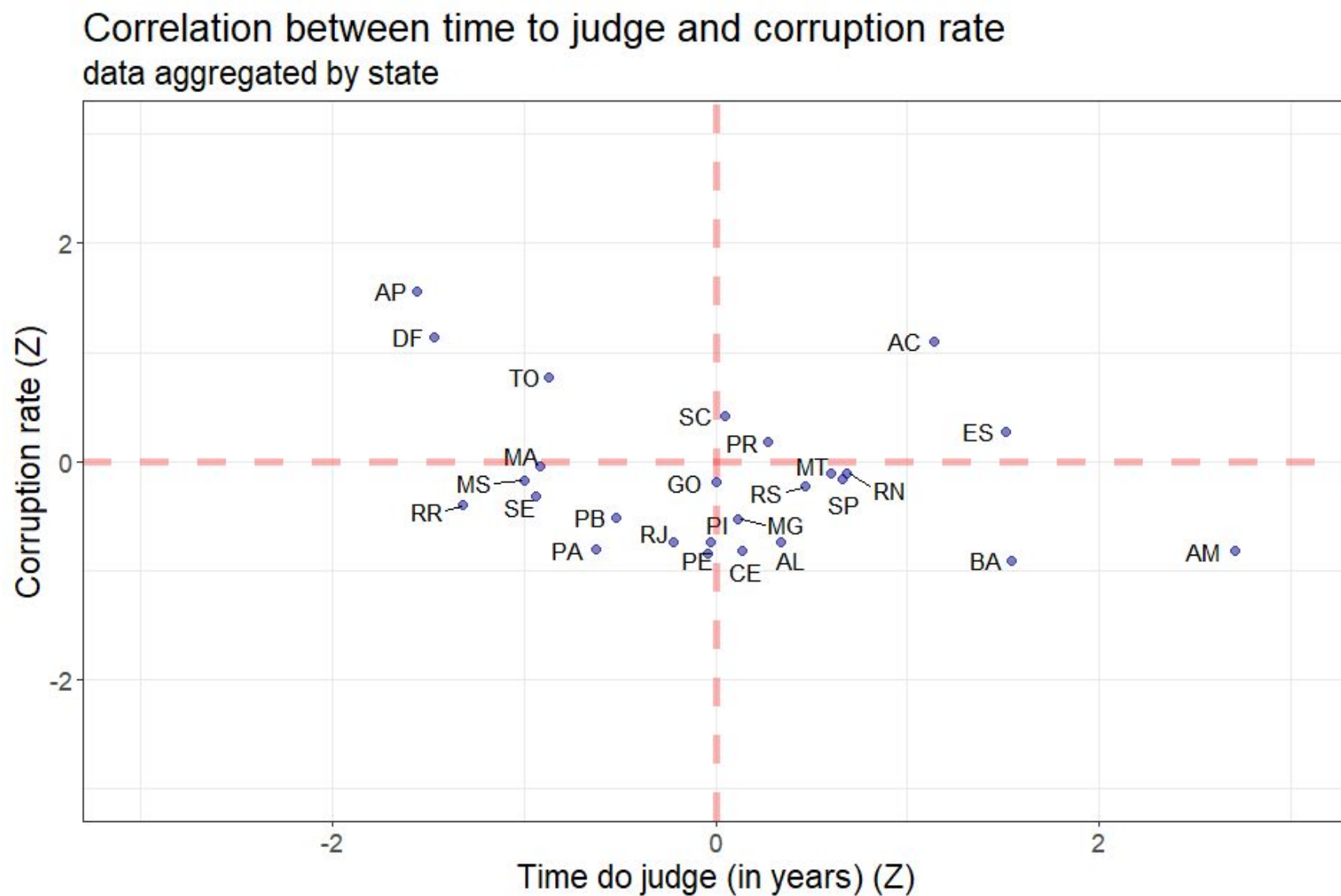
RESULTS

Time to judge over time

N = 18,860 corruption-related court cases



RESULTS



RESULTS

Correlation across corruption measures

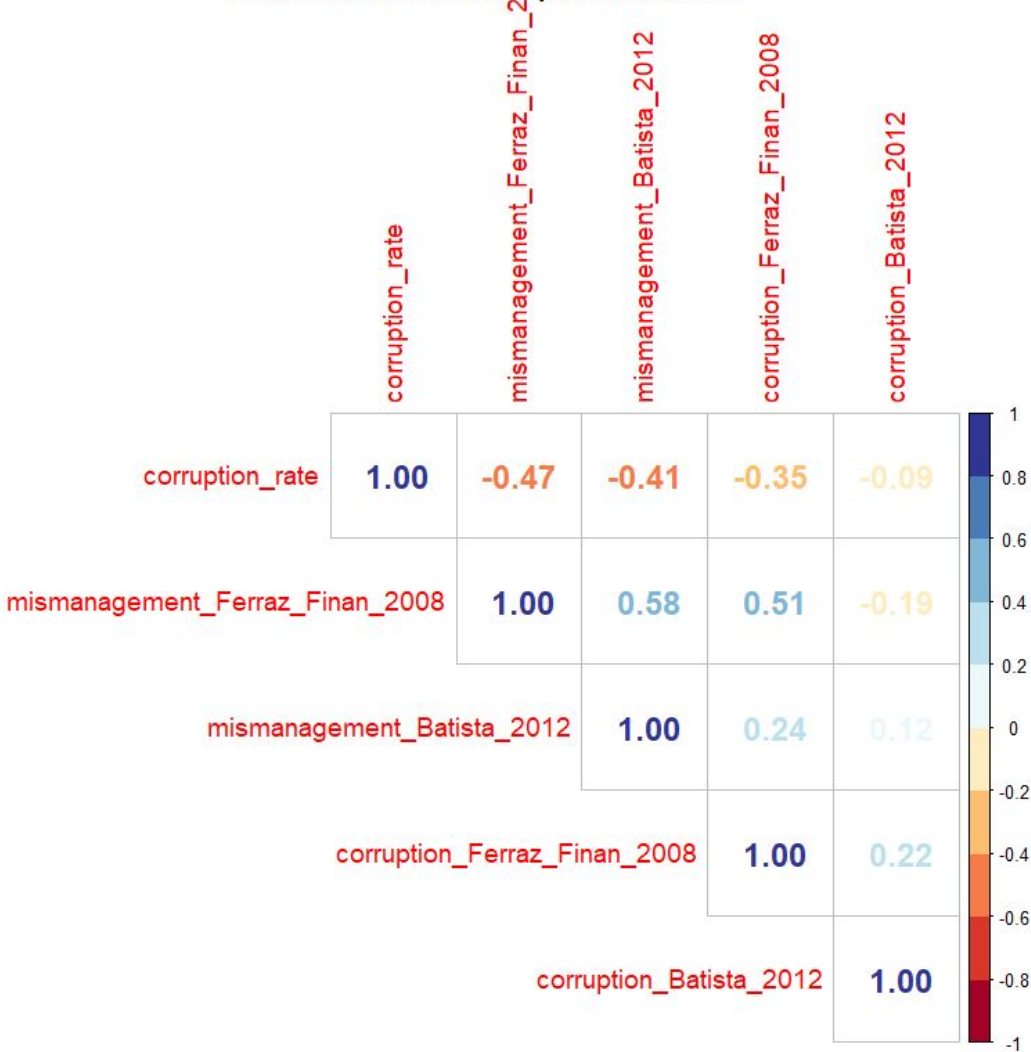
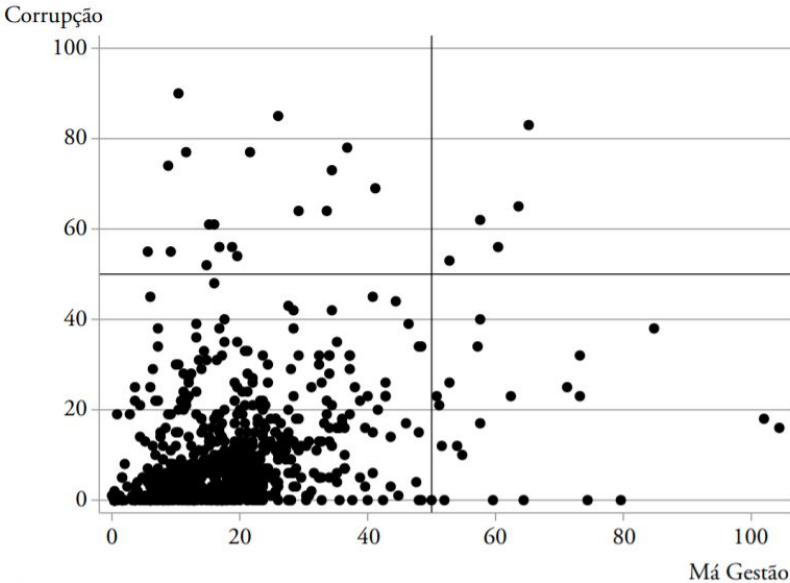


Gráfico 5
Corrupção e Má Gestão nos Municípios Brasileiros



Fonte: Elaboração própria.

CONCLUSIONS

- Corruption-related cases take longer to be judged in Brazil (6.34 x 3.48 years)
- There is a significant spatial variation on the time to judge corruption-related cases
- Most corruption cases are administrative misconducts (mismanagement) (93%)
- Military justice is the quickest, state justice is the slowest
- Court cases with corporations defendants live longer
- There is no significant effect of gender on the time to judge corruption-related cases
- Court cases with incarceration penalties are judged faster
- The number of corruption convictions is increasing over time
- Average time to judge a corruption-related cases is decreasing over time

LIMITATIONS

Only convictions



Measurement error

Data gathering problems



Missing data

Law enforcement
differences

FUNDING

- [The British Academy](#)
- [Berkeley Initiative for Transparency in the Social Sciences](#)

How the bloody hell do you **define** corruption?!



A workshop for research students and
early-career researchers

King's College London, 19 Oct 2018

Olli Hellmann

UNIVERSITY
OF SUSSEX

DEFINING CORRUPTION

SOURCE (YEAR)	DEFINITION
Brooks (1909)	the intentional misperformance or neglect of a recognized duty, or the unwarranted exercise of power, with the motive of gaining some advantage more or less directly personal
World Bank Rose- Ackerman (1975) Jain (2001)	Abuse of public office for private gain
Transparency International	Abuse of entrusted power for private gain
World Bank	‘corrupt’ practice as the ‘offering, giving, receiving or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value to influence improperly the actions of another party.’
Shleifer & Vishny (1993)	we define government corruption as the sale by government officials of government property for personal gain
Treisman (2000)	the misuse of public office for private gain
Andersson & Heywood (2009)	the misuse of power in the interests of illicit gain

WHY BRAZIL?

“From the day Mr. Costa became a whistle-blower in 2014 to February 2016, the Federal Prosecution Service brought 37 criminal charges against 179 people. The charges amount to a total of 6.4 billion BRL (**around 2.6 billion USD in 2012 dollar value**) in **bribes paid from 2003-2012**” (Figueiredo, 2016)

https://www.psa.ac.uk/sites/default/files/conference/papers/2016/Car%20Wash%20PSA%20final1_0.pdf

Brazil corruption scandals: All you need to know

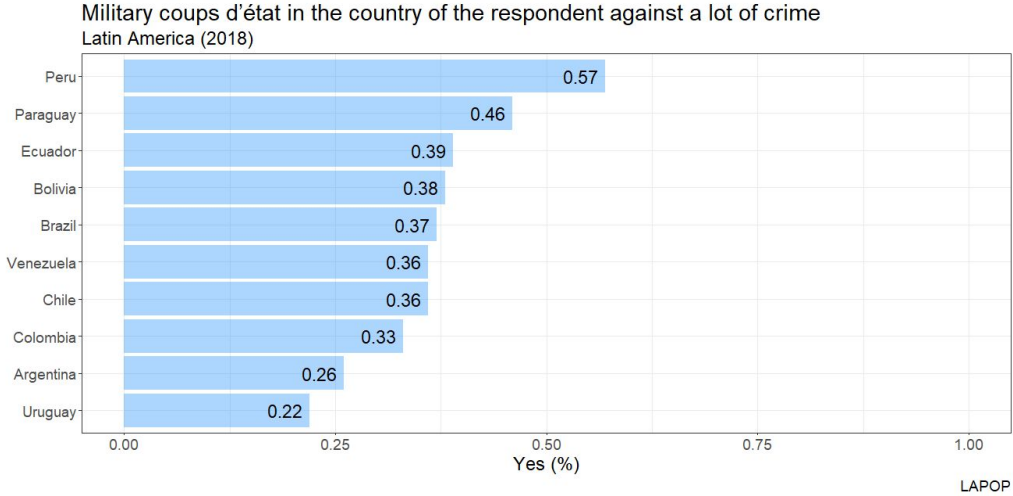


Two former presidents - close allies Dilma Rousseff and Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva - have found themselves under investigation since 2014



Operation Car Wash: Is this the biggest corruption scandal in history?

WHY BRAZIL?



Brasil piora duas posições em ranking de corrupção

Entre 180 países analisados, o Brasil ocupou a 96ª colocação no Índice de Percepção da Corrupção (IPC) no ano passado, segundo levantamento da Transparência Internacional.

Por g1
25/01/2022 02h01 · Atualizado há 5 horas

