Dataset: df_LPT_igrejas_outcomes.dta
Unit of analysis = municipality

year = election year
national = indicates whether it is a national election (otherwise, it's a local election)
uf = identifier for the Brazilian states
cod_uf = identifier for the Brazilian states (code version)
ibge7 = identifier for the Brazilian municipalities
pop = municipal population size
idhm = municipal human development index
qtde_eleitores = number of eligible voters registered to vote
ativas_all = number of evangelical churches
all_100 = number of evangelical churches per 100,000 inhabitants
turnout = voter turnout in elections. This variable ranges from 0 to 1 (the highest participation)
comp = electoral competition in elections. This variable ranges from 0 to 1 (absence of competition)
ideo_imp = electoral conservatism in elections. This variable ranges from -1 to 1 (positive values signify voters have an ideological orientation towards the right)
pol_pi = electoral polarisation in elections. This variable ranges from 0 to 10 (extreme polarisation).
share_votes = share of votes obtained in elections by the Worker's Party (PT)
light_00 = % of households with electrification (2000)
treat = targeted municipalities (2000)
margins = the distance from the cutoff (85%) used to allocate the LPT

Dataset: df_LPT_share_evangs.dta
Unit of analysis = municipality

year = election year
national = identifies whether it is a national election (otherwise, it's a local election)
cod_uf = identifier for the Brazilian states (code version)
ibge7 = identifier for the Brazilian municipalities
pop = municipality population size
idhm = municipal human development index
qtde_eleitores = number of eligible voters registered to vote
turnout = voter turnout in elections. This variable ranges from 0 to 1 (the highest participation)
comp = electoral competition in elections. This variable ranges from 0 to 1 (absence of competition)
ideo_imp = electoral conservatism in elections. This variable ranges from -1 to 1 (positive values mean voters have an ideological orientation towards the right)
pol_pi = electoral polarization in elections. This variable ranges from 0 to 10 (extreme polarization).
share_votes = share of votes attained in elections by the Worker's Party (PT)
light_00 = % of households with electrification (2000)
treat = Targeted municipalities (2000)

margins = the distance from the cutoff (85%) used to allocate the LPT
n_connec = number of new connections to the electrical grid through the LPT program
conec_100 = number of new connections (per 100,000 inhabitants) to the electrical grid through the LPT program
share_evang = the estimated share of Christian evangelicals

Dataset: df_LPT_igrejas_placebo_religious_group.dta
Unit of analysis = municipality

year = election year
national = indicates whether it is a national election (otherwise, it's a local election)
uf = identifier for the Brazilian states
cod_uf = code version of the identifier for the Brazilian states
ibge7 = identifier for the Brazilian municipalities
pop = population size of the municipality
idhm = municipal human development index
qtde_eleitores = number of registered eligible voters
ativas_all = number of non-evangelical facilities
all_100 = number of non-evangelical facilities per 100,000 inhabitants
turnout = voter turnout in elections, ranging from 0 to 1 (indicating the highest participation)
comp = electoral competition in elections, ranging from 0 to 1 (indicating absence of competition)
ideo_imp = electoral conservatism in elections, ranging from -1 to 1 (positive values indicate an ideological orientation towards the right)
pol_pi = electoral polarization in elections, ranging from 0 to 10 (indicating extreme polarization)
share_votes = share of votes attained in elections by the Worker's Party (PT)
light_00 = percentage of households with electrification (2000)
treat = targeted municipalities (2000)
margins = the distance from the cutoff (85%) used to allocate the LPT

Dataset: LPT_munic_pretreatmentCov.dta
Unit of analysis = municipality

code_munic = identifier for the Brazilian municipalities
uf = identifier for the Brazilian states
region_code = identifier for the Brazilian macro-regions (1 = North; 2 = Northeast; 3 = Southeast; 4 = South; 5 = Center-west)
fectot = Fertility rate (2000)
espvida = Life expectancy (2000)
mort1 = Child mortality rate - from 0 to 1 year old (2000)
mort5 = Child mortality rate - from 1 to 5 years old (2000)
idhm = Human development index (HDI) (2000)
t_analf18m = Illiteracy rate (2000)
gini = Income inequality (measured by Gini index) (2000)
pmpob = Poverty rate (2000)

t_des = Unemployment rate (2000)
p_formal = % of occupations in the formal sector (2000)
pea = Economically active workforce (2000)
rdpct = Income per capita (2000)
percent_urb_00 = Level of urbanization (2000)
pop_00 = Population size (2000)
light_00 = % of households with electrification (2000)
treat = Targeted municipalities (2000)
margins = the distance from the cutoff (85%) used to allocate the LPT
turnout_00 = Voter turnout (Local elections, 2000)
pt_elected_96 = Is the elected mayor a member of the PT (1996)
pt_elected_00 = Is the elected mayor a member of the PT (2000)
npvv2000 = Number of voted parties (Local council elections, 2000)
npvp2000 = Number of voted parties (Mayoral elections, 2000)
npvde2002 = Number of voted parties in state parliament elections (2002)
npvdf2002 = Number of voted parties in federal parliament elections (2002)
tveDEM2000 = Number of elected council members (PFL)
tveMDB2000 = Number of elected council members (PMDB)
tvePP2000 = Number of elected council members (PPB)
tvePTB2000 =Number of elected council members (PTB)
tvePT2000 = Number of elected council members (PT)

Dataset: df_measures_validation.dta
Unit of analysis = municipality

year = election year
ibge7 = identifier for Brazilian municipalities
cod_uf = identifier for Brazilian states (code version)
light_00 = % of households with electrification (2000)
margins = the distance from the cutoff (85%) used to allocate the LPT
treat = targeted municipalities (2000)
share_evang = estimated share of Christian evangelicals
ativas_all = number of evangelical churches
evang_churchers100 = number of evangelical churches per 100,000 inhabitants
pop_size = population size of the municipality
munic_idhm = municipal human development index
qtde_eleitores = number of eligible voters registered to vote

Dataset: df_comb_cand_vereadores.dta
Unit of analysis = candidate (i.e., candidates running for council elections/Câmara dos Vereadores in Brazil)

ANO_ELEICAO = election year
SG_UE = identifier for Brazilian municipalities (TSE version)
DS_CARGO = indicates whether the candidate is running for council elections (i.e., Vereador)
SG_PARTIDO = indicates the political party of the candidate running for office
NR_PARTIDO = identifies the number of the political party of the candidate running for office

DS_SIT_TOT_TURNO = indicates whether the candidate has secured a position on the local council
CD_SIT_TOT_TURNO = indicates whether the candidate has secured a position on the local council (code version)
pastor_classi = identifies whether the candidate is running for office with a religious cue (i.e., the label “pastor” appears in the candidate’s name)
pastor_dummy = dummy version of pastor_classi
left_party = indicates whether the candidate is running for office with a political party classified on the left side of the political spectrum