

# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2015

**To be published 27 January 2016**

**Scores and ranks 168 countries and territories  
from around the world on the perceived level of  
corruption in the public sector.**

A world map where countries are shaded in various colors representing corruption perception scores. The colors range from light yellow (higher scores) to dark red (lower scores). North America, Australia, and parts of Europe and Asia are in yellow. Most of Africa, South America, and parts of Europe and Asia are in shades of orange and red.

# THE CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX IS:



**A global** (168 countries/territories)  
**aggregate Index** (up to 12 different data sources)  
**capturing perceptions** (experts/business people)  
**of corruption** (abuse of power for private gain)  
**in the public sector** (public officials and institutions)

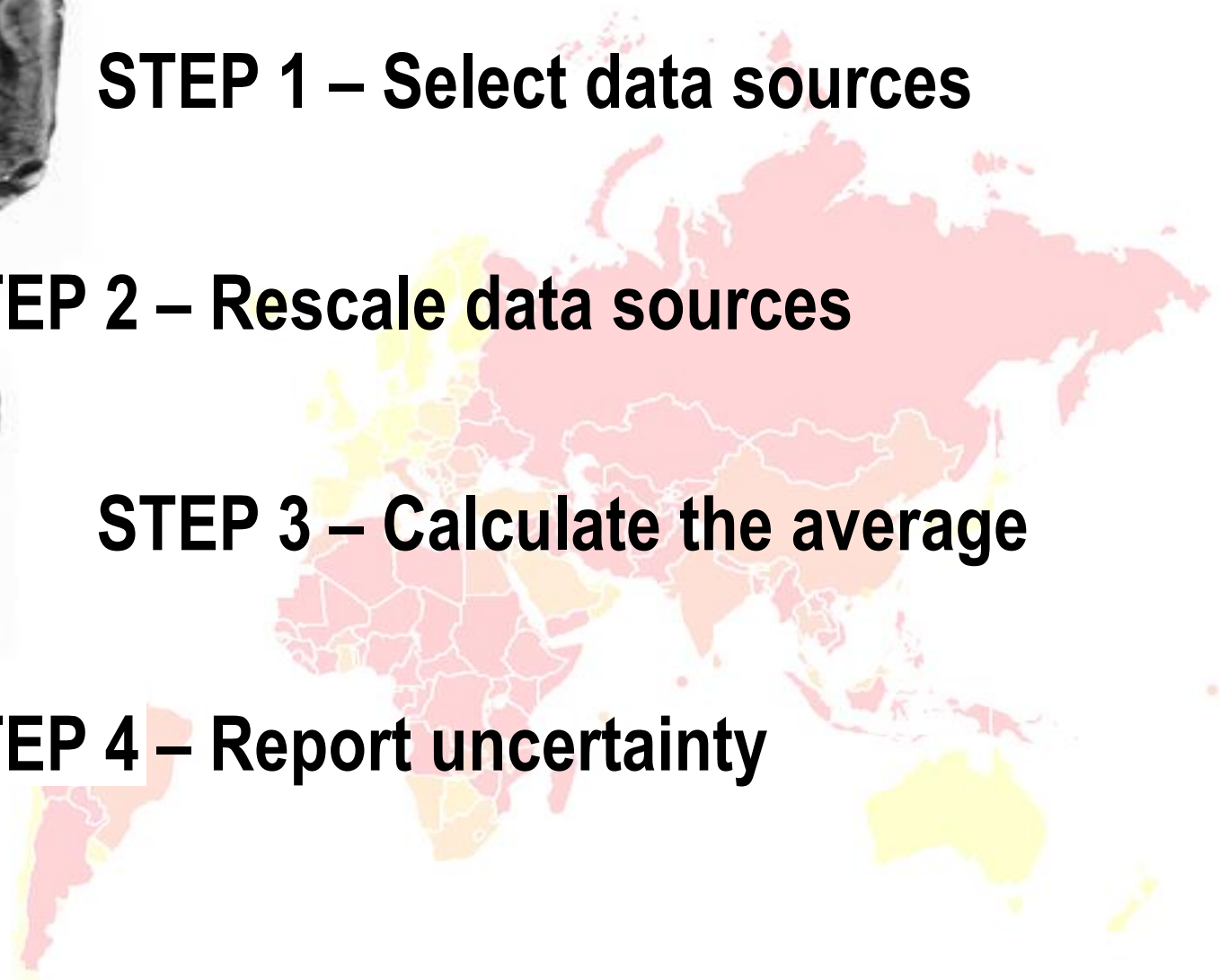
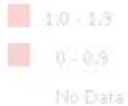
# THE METHOD

**STEP 1 – Select data sources**

**STEP 2 – Rescale data sources**

**STEP 3 – Calculate the average**

**STEP 4 – Report uncertainty**



# STEP 1 – SELECT DATA SOURCES



**What makes a valid data source:**

- A) Measures perceptions of corruption in the public sector**
- B) Reliable data from a credible institution**
- C) Cross-country comparability**
- D) Quantitative granularity**
- E) Comparison over time**

VERY CLEAN

9.0 - 10.0

8.0 - 8.9

7.0 - 7.9

6.0 - 6.9

5.0 - 5.9

4.0 - 4.9

3.0 - 3.9

2.0 - 2.9

1.0 - 1.9

0 - 0.9

No Data

HIGHLY CORRUPT

# STEP 2 – RESCALE DATA SOURCES

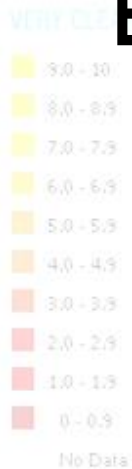


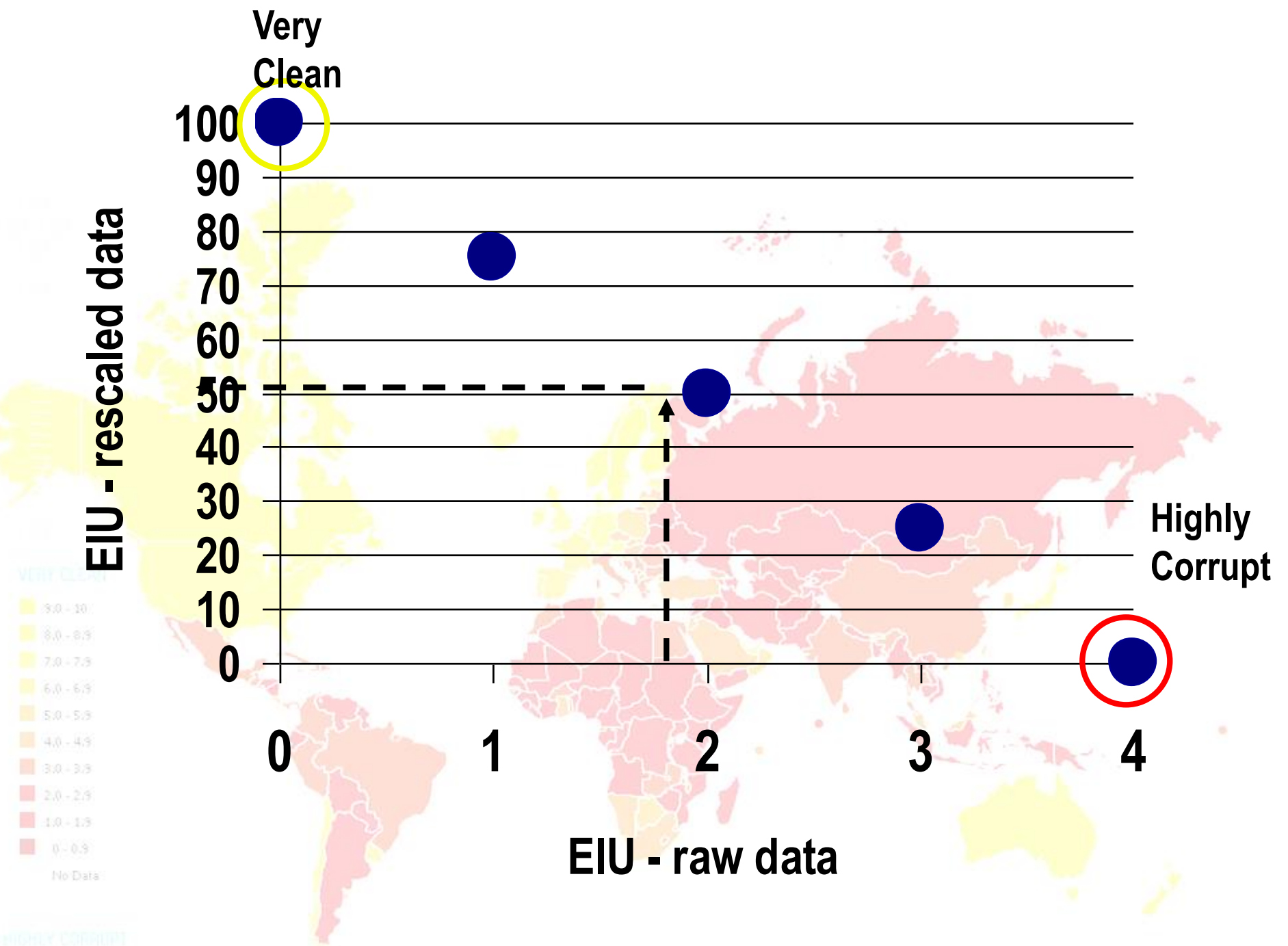
## A) Reverse your data (if necessary)

- Low number = Highly corrupt
- High number = Very clean

## B) Standardise data to CPI scale (0-100)

- Set average equal to 50
- Fix the spread of data to have a max 100, min 0







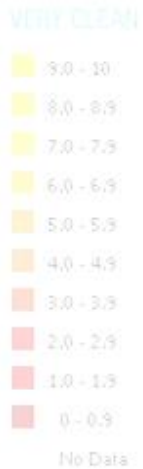
# STEP 3 – CALCULATE THE AVERAGE



**At least three scores for each country**

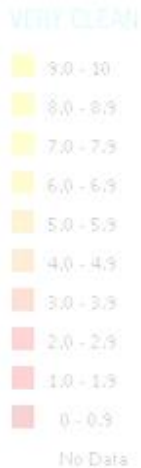
**Simple average of scores**

**Each source counts equally (no weighting)**



Country X	Score
World Bank	61
Bertelsmann Foundation	63
World Justice Project	61
Transparency International (BPI)	65
World Economic Forum	65

**Country X score = (61+63+61+65+65)/5**  
**= 63**





# STEP 4 – REPORT UNCERTAINTY

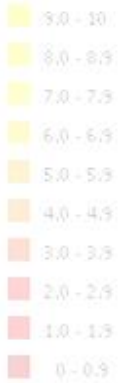


To capture the uncertainty in the score

- Calculate a measure for the spread of the source data
- Report the standard error
- Calculate a 90% confidence interval

**NB: This does NOT capture the uncertainty in the underlying perceptions data**

VERY CLEAN



No Data

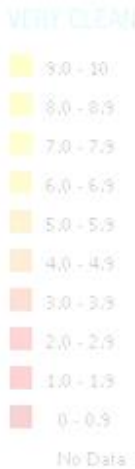
HIGHLY CORRUPT

Country X	Score
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$$\text{Country X st.error} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{var}(61,63,61,65,65)}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= 1$$

**90% Confidence interval = 61 (lower bound)  
65 (upper bound)**



# INTERPRETING THE RESULTS

## Score:

On a scale of 0 – 100, where 0 means highly corrupt and 100 means very clean.

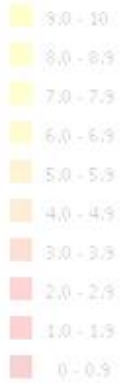
Allows for comparison with scores from previous years (2014, 2013, 2012): **The CPI scores from 2015 can be compared with the CPI scores from the previous 3 years and changes in scores can be interpreted appropriately.**

## Rank:

Out of the 168 countries globally, a change in rank could be due to:

- Change in CPI score for the country between 2014 and 2015
- Change in scores of other countries included in the CPI

VERY CLEAN



No Data

HIGHLY CORRUPT

# INTERPRETING THE RESULTS

## Uncertainty:

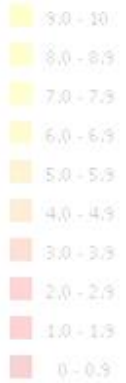
**Number of sources:** Between 3 (minimum) and 13 (total number of sources)

**min/max:** Captures the range of scores given to that country from all data sources

**Standard error:** Calculation of the distribution of the source data, taking into account both the range in values of each source and also the number of sources available for that country

**90% confidence interval:** Captures the uncertainty in the CPI score, by providing a range of scores that we have 90% confidence the CPI score falls between

VERY CORRUPT



No Data

HIGHLY CORRUPT