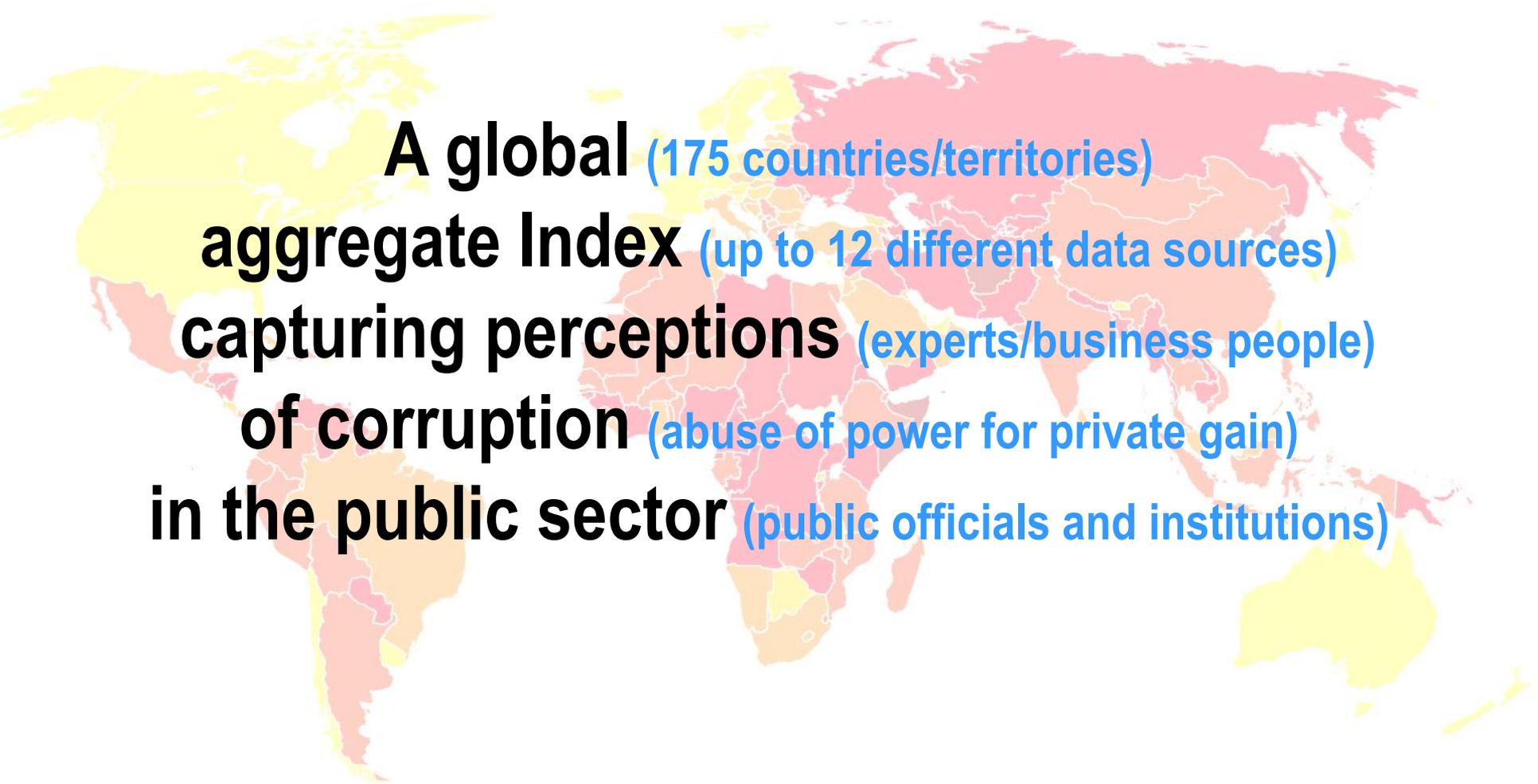


CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2014

A world map where countries are shaded in various colors representing their CPI scores. The color scale ranges from light yellow (highest scores) to dark red (lowest scores). High-scoring countries (yellow) include Denmark, New Zealand, and Australia. Low-scoring countries (red) include Russia, China, and several nations in Africa and South America. The text is overlaid on the map.

Scores and ranks 175 countries and territories from around the world on the perceived level of corruption in the public sector.

THE CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX IS:



**A global (175 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

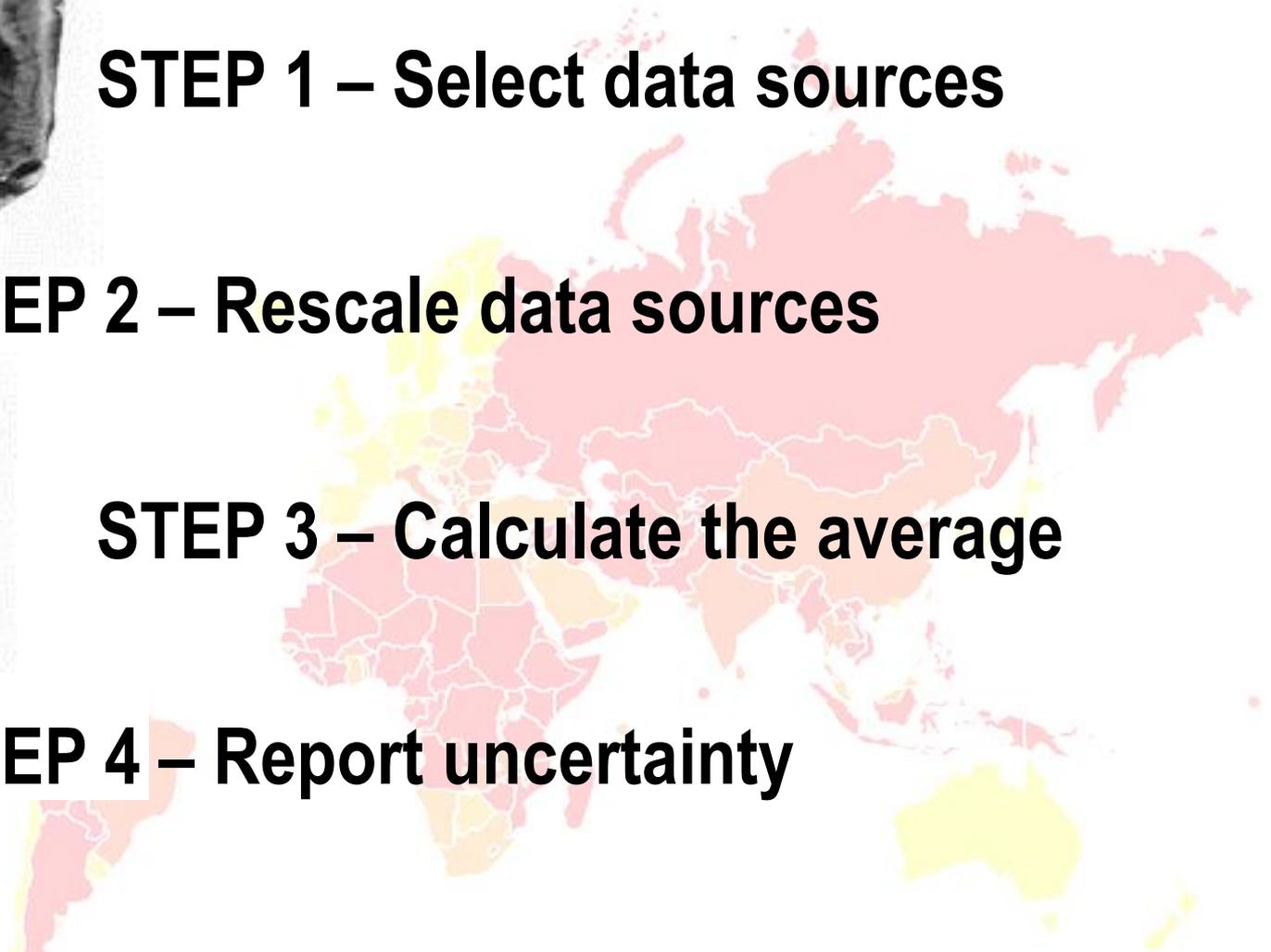
STEP 2 – Rescale data sources

STEP 3 – Calculate the average

STEP 4 – Report uncertainty



■ 1.0 - 1.5
■ 0 - 0.9
No Data



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

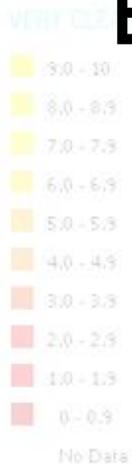


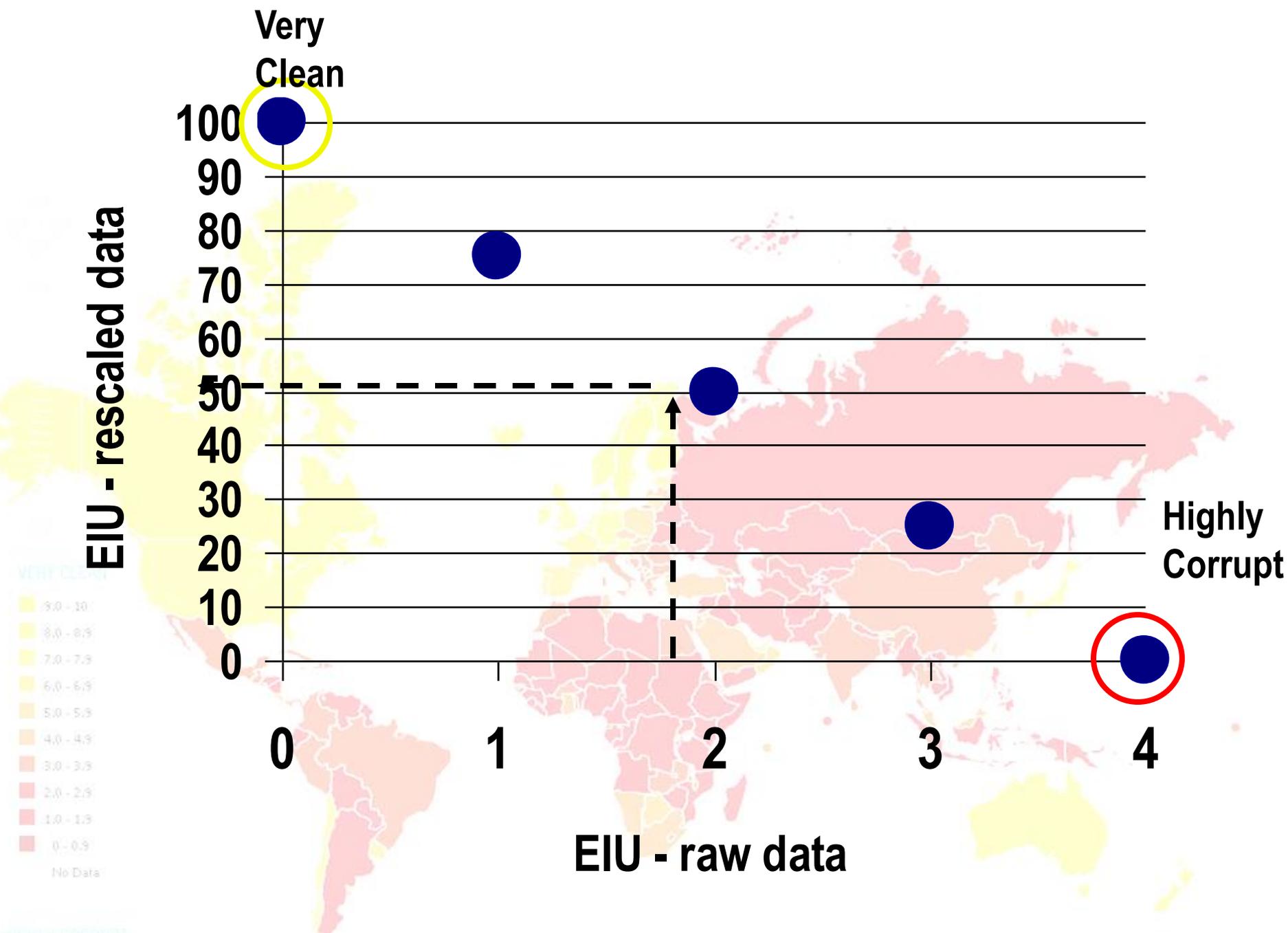
A) Reverse your data (if necessary)

- 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





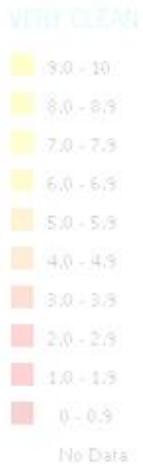
STEP 3 – CALCULATE THE AVERAGE



At least three scores for each country

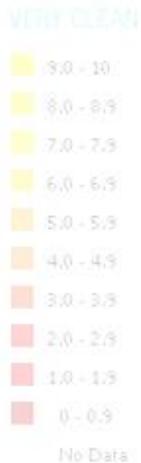
Simple average of scores

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

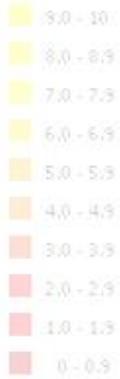


To capture the uncertainty in the score

- **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

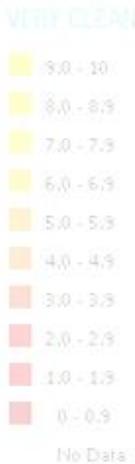
HIGHLY POLLUTED

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

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

$$= 1$$

**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.

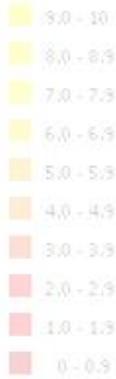
Allows for comparison with 2013 scores: **The CPI scores from 2014 can be compared with the CPI 2013 scores and changes in scores can be interpreted appropriately.**

Rank:

Out of the 175 countries globally, a change in rank could be due to:

- Change in CPI score for the country between 2013 and 2014
- Change in scores of other countries included in the CPI

VERY CLEAN



No Data

HIGHLY CORRUPT

INTERPRETING THE RESULTS

Uncertainty:

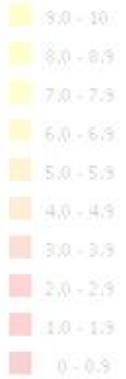
Number of sources: Between 3 (minimum) and 12 (total number of sources)

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