

Corruption Perceptions Index 2016: Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)?

The CPI scores and ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be. It is a composite index, a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption, collected by a variety of reputable institutions. The CPI is the most widely used indicator of corruption worldwide.

Why is the CPI based on perceptions?

Corruption generally comprises illegal activities, which are deliberately hidden and only come to light through scandals, investigations or prosecutions. There is no meaningful way to assess absolute levels of corruption in countries or territories on the basis of hard empirical data. Possible attempts to do so, such as by comparing bribes reported, the number of prosecutions brought or studying court cases directly linked to corruption, cannot be taken as definitive indicators of corruption levels. Instead, they show how effective prosecutors, the courts or the media are in investigating and exposing corruption. Capturing perceptions of corruption of those in a position to offer assessments of public sector corruption is the most reliable method of comparing relative corruption levels across countries.

Which countries/territories are included in the CPI 2016 and why?

For a country/territory to be included in the ranking, it must be included in a minimum of three of the CPI's data sources. If a country is not featured in the ranking, then this is solely because of insufficient survey information and not an indication that corruption does not exist in the country. This year 176 countries and territories are included in the index, eight more than in 2015. Comparing to the 2015 CPI, Seychelles is no longer included in the 2016 CPI, but Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei, Dominica, Grenada, Maldives, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Solomon Islands enter the 2016 CPI.

What are the data sources for the CPI?

The 2016 CPI draws on data sources from independent institutions specialising in governance and business climate analysis. The sources of information used for the 2016 CPI are based on data gathered in the past 24 months. The CPI includes only sources that provide a score for a set of countries/territories and that measure perceptions of corruption in the public sector. Transparency International reviews the methodology of each data source in detail to ensure that the sources used meet Transparency International's quality standards. For a full list of the data sources, the type of respondents and the specific questions asked, please see the [CPI sources description document](#).

What is the difference between a country/territory's rank and its score?

A country/territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and a 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its

position relative to the other countries/territories included in the index. Ranks can change merely if the number of countries included in the index changes.

Is the country/territory with the lowest score the world's most corrupt nation?

No. The CPI is an indicator of perceptions of public sector corruption, i.e. administrative and political corruption. It is not a verdict on the levels of corruption of entire nations or societies, or of their policies, or the activities of their private sector. Citizens of those countries/territories that score at the lower end of the CPI often show the same concern about and condemnation of corruption as the public in countries that perform strongly.

Further, the country/territory with the lowest score is the one where public sector corruption is perceived to be greatest *among those included in the list*. The CPI provides no information about countries/territories that are not included in the index.

Can the score of a country in the 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index be compared with the previous year?

Yes. As part of the update to the methodology used to calculate the CPI in 2012 we established the new scale of 0-100. Using this scale we can compare CPI scores from one year to the next. Because of the update in the methodology, however, CPI scores before 2012 are not comparable over time. In addition, due to the inclusion of a new data source in 2016, the scores of the underlying data sources are not comparable to previous years.

For a more detailed description of the change in methodology in 2012, please see [Corruption Perceptions Index – An updated Methodology for 2012](#).

Which countries have improved/declined on the Corruption Perceptions Index this year?

The biggest improvers this year are Suriname, Belarus, Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Guyana, Georgia, Laos, Argentina, North Korea, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Turkmenistan, Sao Tome and Principe and Afghanistan.

The biggest decliners this year are Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi-Arabia, Cyprus, Lesotho, Jordan, Syria, Macedonia, Mexico, South Sudan, Chile, United Arab Emirates, Mauritania, Central African Republic, Netherlands, Mozambique, Trinidad and Tobago, Ghana, Yemen and Djibouti.

Does the CPI tell the full story of corruption in a country?

No. The CPI is limited in scope, capturing perceptions of the extent of corruption in the public sector, from the perspective of business people and country experts. Complementing this viewpoint and capturing different aspects of corruption, Transparency International produces a range of both qualitative and quantitative research on corruption, both at the global level from its Secretariat and at the national level through Transparency International's network of national chapters based in over 100 countries around the world.

Complementing the CPI, Transparency International's other global research products include:

- *Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)*: Measuring people's perceptions and experiences of corruption, the Global Corruption Barometer is a representative survey of people carried out worldwide. The most recent Europe and Central Asia edition of the Global Corruption Barometer can be found at: <https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/7493>. The most

recent global edition of the Global Corruption Barometer can be found at: <http://www.transparency.org/gcb2013/report>

- *Global Corruption Report (GCR)*: Exploring corruption issues in detail for a specific issue or sector, the Global Corruption Report is a thematic report which draws on a variety of expert research and analysis as well as case studies. The series of Global Corruption Reports, covering issues from the judiciary to education, can be found at: <http://www.transparency.org/gcr>
- *National Integrity System assessments (NIS)*: a series of in-country studies providing an extensive qualitative assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the key institutions that enable good governance and prevent corruption in a country. For more information on the National Integrity System reports, please see: <http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/nis>
- *Transparency In Corporate Reporting (TRAC)*: The study analyses the extent of transparency in the reporting on a series of anti-corruption measures by the world's largest companies. For further information, please see http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/transparency_in_corporate_reporting_assessing_worlds_largest_companies_2014