Globethics Repository



[Global Corruption Report 2007] Corruption Perceptions Index 2006

This page was generated automatically upon download from the Globethics Repository. More information on Globethics see https://www.globethics.net. Data and content policy of Globethics Repository see https://repository.globethics.net/pages/policy.

Item Type	Book chapter
Authors	Graf Lambsdorff, Johann
Publisher	Transparency international
Rights	With permission of the license/copyright holder
Download date	2026-11-20 01:22:15
Link to Item	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/177833

15 Corruption Perceptions Index 2006

Johann Graf Lambsdorff[1]

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), now in its 12th year, ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. It is a composite index, making use of surveys of business people and assessments by country analysts.

The CPI 2006 ranks 163 countries (an increase from 159 countries last year), and draws on 12 different polls and surveys from nine independent institutions, using data compiled between 2005 and 2006. Data from the following sources were included:

- Country Policy and Institutional Assessment by the IDA and IBRD (World Bank)
- Economist Intelligence Unit
- Freedom House 'Nations in Transit'
- International Institute for Management Development (in Lausanne)
- Merchant International Group Limited (in London)
- Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (in Hong Kong)
- United Nations Commission for Africa
- World Economic Forum (WEF)
- World Markets Research Centre (in London).

One change to the methodology of the CPI in 2006 is that the index no longer reflects a three-year moving average, but now uses only two years of data. The TI CPI therefore reflects data from 2005 and 2006 only. The reason for this methodological change was to rely on more topical data. While this change does not make the CPI a measure of up-to-date anti-corruption policies, it may improve the ability of individual country assessments to reflect recent developments, without lowering measurement precision.

In 2006, testing was carried out to discover to what extent an awareness of the TI CPI was creating a problem of circularity. Given that the CPI has gained wide prominence in the international media, have respondents' judgements become influenced by the data reported by TI? The hypothesis is that respondents might 'go with the herd' instead of submitting their experienced judgement. To test this, respondents to the WEF 2006 survey were asked: 'How well do you know the TI Corruption Perceptions Index?' (1 = unknown; 6 = well known). Based on more than 9,000 responses, two different corruption indices were then produced, one by those who know the CPI well (responses 4–6) and another one by those who do not know the

1 Johann Graf Lambsdorff holds the chair in economic theory at the University of Passau (Germany) and a research consultant with Transparency International, for whom he has coordinated the CPI since 1995.

CPI (responses 1–3). Both these indices were compared with the CPI 2005. The sample familiar with the CPI produced an index that correlates slightly less (0.89) with the CPI 2005 than the sample that does not know the CPI (0.90). This indicates that knowledge of the CPI does not induce business experts to 'go with the herd'; it is even possible that knowledge of the CPI might in fact motivate respondents to determine their own views. This provides a strong indication that there is no circularity in the present approach.[2]

In sum, the perceptions gathered in the CPI continue to be a helpful contribution to the understanding of real levels of corruption from one country to another.

Table 1: Corruption Perceptions Index 2006

Country rank	Country	2006 CPI score[a]	Surveys used[b]	Standard deviation[c]	High–low range[d]	Confidence range[e]
1	Finland	9.6	7	0.2	9.2–9.8	9.4–9.7
	Iceland	9.6	6	0.2	9.2–9.8	9.5–9.7
	New Zealand	9.6	7	0.2	9.2–9.7	9.4–9.6
4	Denmark	9.5	7	0.2	9.2–9.7	9.4–9.6
5	Singapore	9.4	9	0.2	8.9–9.7	9.2–9.5
6	Sweden	9.2	7	0.2	8.8–9.4	9.0–9.3
7	Switzerland	9.1	7	0.3	8.6–9.4	8.9–9.2
8	Norway	8.8	7	0.6	7.7–9.3	8.4–9.1
9	Australia	8.7	8	0.7	7.7–9.4	8.3–9.0
	Netherlands	8.7	7	0.5	7.7–9.3	8.3–9.0
11	Austria	8.6	7	0.6	7.7–9.2	8.2–8.9
	Luxembourg	8.6	6	0.7	7.7–9.7	8.1–9.0
	United Kingdom	8.6	7	0.6	7.7–9.2	8.2–8.9
14	Canada	8.5	7	0.7	7.6–9.3	8.0–8.9
15	Hong Kong	8.3	9	1.0	6.7–9.3	7.7–8.8
16	Germany	8.0	7	0.5	7.5–9.1	7.8–8.4
17	Japan	7.6	9	1.0	5.4–8.9	7.0–8.1
18	France	7.4	7	0.9	5.5–8.5	6.7–7.8
	Ireland	7.4	7	0.9	5.5–8.4	6.7–7.9

(*continued*)

2 A more detailed description of the methodology is available at www.transparency.org/content/download/10854/93146/version/1/file/CPI_2006_long_methodology.pdf

Table 1: (Continued)

Country rank	Country	2006 CPI score[a]	Surveys used[b]	Standard deviation[c]	High–low range[d]	Confidence range[e]
20	Belgium	7.3	7	1.0	5.5–8.9	6.6–7.9
	Chile	7.3	7	0.8	5.5–7.7	6.6–7.6
	USA	7.3	8	1.1	5.1–8.6	6.6–7.8
23	Spain	6.8	7	0.8	5.5–7.7	6.3–7.2
24	Barbados	6.7	4	0.8	5.8–7.7	6.0–7.2
	Estonia	6.7	8	1.1	5.4–8.9	6.1–7.4
26	Macao	6.6	3	1.2	5.4–7.7	5.4–7.1
	Portugal	6.6	7	1.2	5.1–7.7	5.9–7.3
28	Malta	6.4	4	1.7	5.0–8.9	5.4–7.3
	Slovenia	6.4	8	1.2	4.9–8.0	5.7–7.0
	Uruguay	6.4	5	0.8	5.7–7.7	5.9–7.0
31	United Arab Emirates	6.2	5	0.9	5.4–7.6	5.6–6.9
32	Bhutan	6.0	3	1.9	4.1–8.0	4.1–7.3
	Qatar	6.0	5	0.7	5.4–7.0	5.6–6.5
34	Israel	5.9	7	1.1	4.1–7.6	5.2–6.5
	Taiwan	5.9	9	0.5	5.2–6.6	5.6–6.2
36	Bahrain	5.7	5	0.7	4.9–6.7	5.3–6.2
37	Botswana	5.6	6	1.4	4.1–7.7	4.8–6.6
	Cyprus	5.6	4	0.5	5.1–6.1	5.2–5.9
39	Oman	5.4	3	1.3	4.1–6.7	4.1–6.2
40	Jordan	5.3	7	1.0	3.2–6.2	4.5–5.7
41	Hungary	5.2	8	0.4	4.6–5.8	5.0–5.4
42	Mauritius	5.1	5	1.7	3.6–7.7	4.1–6.3
	South Korea	5.1	9	0.8	4.0–6.0	4.7–5.5
44	Malaysia	5.0	9	1.0	3.5–6.6	4.5–5.5
45	Italy	4.9	7	0.9	4.0–6.1	4.4–5.4
46	Czech Republic	4.8	8	0.7	4.0–5.8	4.4–5.2
	Kuwait	4.8	5	1.0	3.2–5.8	4.0–5.4
	Lithuania	4.8	6	1.1	3.4–6.7	4.2–5.6
49	Latvia	4.7	6	1.1	3.6–6.7	4.0–5.5

(*continued*)

Table 1: (Continued)

Country rank	Country	2006 CPI score[a]	Surveys used[b]	Standard deviation[c]	High–low range[d]	Confidence range[e]
	Slovakia	4.7	8	0.8	3.6–5.8	4.3–5.2
51	South Africa	4.6	8	0.9	3.2–6.2	4.1–5.1
	Tunisia	4.6	5	1.2	3.5–6.7	3.9–5.6
53	Dominican Republic	4.5	3	1.2	3.5–5.8	3.5–5.3
54	Greece	4.4	7	0.9	3.6–5.8	3.9–5.0
55	Costa Rica	4.1	5	1.0	3.2–5.4	3.3–4.8
	Namibia	4.1	6	1.0	3.4–6.1	3.6–4.9
57	Bulgaria	4.0	7	1.2	2.7–6.0	3.4–4.8
	El Salvador	4.0	5	1.1	2.6–5.5	3.2–4.8
59	Colombia	3.9	7	1.0	3.2–5.9	3.5–4.7
60	Turkey	3.8	7	0.8	2.3–4.9	3.3–4.2
61	Jamaica	3.7	5	0.4	3.2–4.1	3.4–4.0
	Poland	3.7	8	1.0	2.8–5.8	3.2–4.4
63	Lebanon	3.6	3	0.4	3.2–4.0	3.2–3.8
	Seychelles	3.6	3	0.4	3.2–4.0	3.2–3.8
	Thailand	3.6	9	0.7	2.4–4.6	3.2–3.9
66	Belize	3.5	3	1.0	2.3–4.1	2.3–4.0
	Cuba	3.5	3	1.8	1.8–5.4	1.8–4.7
	Grenada	3.5	3	1.1	2.3–4.1	2.3–4.1
69	Croatia	3.4	7	0.5	2.7–4.1	3.1–3.7
70	Brazil	3.3	7	0.4	2.7–3.9	3.1–3.6
	China	3.3	9	0.5	2.2–4.2	3.0–3.6
	Egypt	3.3	6	0.5	2.6–4.0	3.0–3.7
	Ghana	3.3	6	0.5	2.6–4.0	3.0–3.6
	India	3.3	10	0.5	2.7–4.3	3.1–3.6
	Mexico	3.3	7	0.3	2.7–3.5	3.1–3.4
	Peru	3.3	5	0.7	2.6–4.1	2.8–3.8
	Saudi Arabia	3.3	3	1.0	2.2–4.1	2.2–3.7
	Senegal	3.3	5	0.6	2.7–4.1	2.8–3.7
79	Burkina Faso	3.2	5	0.6	2.7–4.1	2.8–3.6

(*continued*)

Table 1: (Continued)

Country rank	Country	2006 CPI score[a]	Surveys used[b]	Standard deviation[c]	High–low range[d]	Confidence range[e]
	Lesotho	3.2	5	0.5	2.6–4.0	2.9–3.6
	Moldova	3.2	7	0.9	2.3–4.5	2.7–3.8
	Morocco	3.2	6	0.6	2.2–4.0	2.8–3.5
	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2	5	0.6	2.6–4.0	2.8–3.6
84	Algeria	3.1	5	0.7	2.3–4.1	2.7–3.6
	Madagascar	3.1	5	1.0	2.1–4.1	2.3–3.7
	Mauritania	3.1	4	1.1	2.0–4.1	2.1–3.7
	Panama	3.1	5	0.4	2.6–3.5	2.8–3.3
	Romania	3.1	8	0.3	2.7–3.5	3.0–3.2
	Sri Lanka	3.1	6	0.6	2.3–4.0	2.7–3.5
90	Gabon	3.0	4	0.6	2.2–3.5	2.4–3.3
	Serbia	3.0	7	0.6	2.3–4.0	2.7–3.3
	Suriname	3.0	4	0.4	2.6–3.5	2.7–3.3
93	Argentina	2.9	7	0.4	2.4–3.5	2.7–3.2
	Armenia	2.9	6	0.3	2.5–3.2	2.7–3.0
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9	6	0.3	2.7–3.2	2.7–3.1
	Eritrea	2.9	3	1.1	2.2–4.1	2.2–3.5
	Syria	2.9	3	0.5	2.3–3.2	2.3–3.2
	Tanzania	2.9	7	0.4	2.4–3.5	2.7–3.1
99	Dominican Republic	2.8	5	0.6	2.1–3.5	2.4–3.2
	Georgia	2.8	6	0.4	2.2–3.2	2.5–3.0
	Mali	2.8	7	0.7	2.2–4.0	2.5–3.3
	Mongolia	2.8	5	0.8	2.2–4.1	2.3–3.4
	Mozambique	2.8	7	0.4	2.1–3.5	2.5–3.0
	Ukraine	2.8	6	0.4	2.3–3.4	2.5–3.0
105	Bolivia	2.7	6	0.4	2.2–3.5	2.4–3.0
	Iran	2.7	3	0.5	2.3–3.2	2.3–3.1
	Libya	2.7	3	0.5	2.3–3.2	2.4–3.2
	Macedonia	2.7	6	0.3	2.3–3.2	2.6–2.9
	Malawi	2.7	7	0.5	2.2–3.5	2.5–3.0

(*continued*)

Table 1: (Continued)

Country rank	Country	2006 CPI score[a]	Surveys used[b]	Standard deviation[c]	High–low range[d]	Confidence range[e]
	Uganda	2.7	7	0.5	2.1–3.5	2.4–3.0
111	Albania	2.6	5	0.3	2.2–2.8	2.4–2.7
	Guatemala	2.6	5	0.5	2.2–3.5	2.3–3.0
	Kazakhstan	2.6	6	0.4	2.1–3.2	2.3–2.8
	Laos	2.6	4	1.0	1.9–4.0	2.0–3.1
	Nicaragua	2.6	6	0.4	2.2–3.2	2.4–2.9
	Paraguay	2.6	5	0.8	2.2–4.0	2.2–3.3
	Timor-Leste	2.6	3	0.6	2.1–3.2	2.3–3.0
	Vietnam	2.6	8	0.4	1.9–3.5	2.4–2.9
	Yemen	2.6	4	0.2	2.3–2.7	2.4–2.7
	Zambia	2.6	6	0.7	1.6–3.5	2.1–3.0
121	Benin	2.5	6	0.6	1.8–3.2	2.1–2.9
	Gambia	2.5	6	0.4	1.9–3.2	2.3–2.8
	Guyana	2.5	5	0.3	2.0–2.7	2.2–2.6
	Honduras	2.5	6	0.3	2.2–3.0	2.4–2.7
	Nepal	2.5	5	0.4	2.2–3.2	2.3–2.9
	Philippines	2.5	9	0.4	1.9–3.5	2.3–2.8
	Russia	2.5	8	0.4	1.9–3.2	2.3–2.7
	Rwanda	2.5	3	0.2	2.3–2.7	2.3–2.6
	Swaziland	2.5	3	0.3	2.2–2.7	2.2–2.7
130	Azerbaijan	2.4	7	0.3	2.2–3.1	2.2–2.6
	Burundi	2.4	5	0.3	2.1–2.7	2.2–2.6
	Central African Republic	2.4	3	0.3	2.2–2.7	2.2–2.5
	Ethiopia	2.4	7	0.4	1.8–2.8	2.2–2.6
	Indonesia	2.4	10	0.4	1.8–3.2	2.2–2.6
	Papua New Guinea	2.4	4	0.2	2.2–2.7	2.3–2.6
	Togo	2.4	3	0.4	1.9–2.7	1.9–2.6
	Zimbabwe	2.4	7	0.6	1.6–3.2	2.0–2.8
138	Cameroon	2.3	7	0.3	1.8–2.7	2.1–2.5
	Ecuador	2.3	5	0.2	2.0–2.6	2.2–2.5

(*continued*)

Table 1: (Continued)

Country rank	Country	2006 CPI score[a]	Surveys used[b]	Standard deviation[c]	High–low range[d]	Confidence range[e]
	Niger	2.3	5	0.3	1.8–2.7	2.1–2.6
	Venezuela	2.3	7	0.1	2.1–2.5	2.2–2.4
142	Angola	2.2	5	0.3	1.7–2.6	1.9–2.4
	Congo, Republic	2.2	4	0.0	2.2–2.3	2.2–2.3
	Kenya	2.2	7	0.4	1.5–2.7	2.0–2.4
	Kyrgyzstan	2.2	6	0.5	1.7–3.2	2.0–2.6
	Nigeria	2.2	7	0.3	1.8–2.7	2.0–2.3
	Pakistan	2.2	6	0.3	1.6–2.6	2.0–2.4
	Sierra Leone	2.2	3	0.1	2.2–2.3	2.2–2.3
	Tajikistan	2.2	6	0.3	1.9–2.7	2.0–2.4
	Turkmenistan	2.2	4	0.4	1.7–2.7	1.9–2.5
151	Belarus	2.1	4	0.2	1.8–2.3	1.9–2.2
	Cambodia	2.1	6	0.4	1.6–2.6	1.9–2.4
	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1	4	0.2	1.9–2.3	2.0–2.2
	Equatorial Guinea	2.1	3	0.3	1.7–2.3	1.7–2.2
	Uzbekistan	2.1	5	0.3	1.6–2.3	1.8–2.2
156	Bangladesh	2.0	6	0.4	1.4–2.3	1.7–2.2
	Chad	2.0	6	0.4	1.5–2.7	1.8–2.3
	Congo, Democratic Rep.	2.0	4	0.3	1.7–2.3	1.8–2.2
	Sudan	2.0	4	0.2	1.8–2.3	1.8–2.2
160	Guinea	1.9	3	0.3	1.7–2.2	1.7–2.1
	Iraq	1.9	3	0.4	1.6–2.3	1.6–2.1
	Myanmar	1.9	3	0.3	1.7–2.3	1.8–2.3
163	Haiti	1.8	3	0.1	1.7–1.9	1.7–1.8

a '2006 CPI score' relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).
b 'Surveys used' refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. A total of 12 surveys and expert assessments were used and at least three were required for a country to be included in the CPI.
c 'Standard deviation' indicates differences in the values of the sources: the greater the standard deviation, the greater the differences in perceptions of a country among the sources.
d 'High-low range' provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.
e 'Confidence range' provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. This reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Nominally, with 5 per cent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 per cent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources (n) are available, an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90 per cent. It is 65.3 per cent for n = 3; 73.6 per cent for n = 4; 78.4 per cent for n = 5; 80.2 per cent for n = 6 and 81.8 per cent for n = 7.