



# **Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2009**

**Policy and Research Department  
Communications Department**

**[www.transparency.org/cpi](http://www.transparency.org/cpi)**

# TI Corruption Perceptions Index 2009

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# What is the CPI 2009?

- Survey of surveys that measures the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians in 180 countries around the world.
- Focuses on perceptions and not hard data (latter difficult to obtain and validity questionable, e.g. by comparing number of prosecutions or court cases).
- Draws on 13 different polls and surveys from 10 independent institutions carried out among experienced observers, such as business people and country analysts, including local experts.

# Objectives

- To enhance comparative understanding of levels of public sector corruption.
- To create public awareness of corruption – and create a climate for change.
- To offer a snapshot of the views of businesspeople and experts who make decisions about trade and investment.
- To stimulate scientific research and complementary diagnostic analysis on causes and consequences of corruption, both at international and national level.

# Methodology

CPI is a survey of surveys -- a composite index. Different sampling and varying methodologies.

- 13 surveys from 10 institutions
- All survey sources assess levels of corruption in the public sector. Some sources provide more detailed data, where averages must be determined prior to inclusion.
- Country scores on a scale from 10 (very clean) to 0 (very corrupt).
- At least 3 sources per country. Businesspeople opinion surveys cover last 2 years while for assessments made by experts only the most recent iteration is included.
- For more details, see one page methodology document or detailed methodology document [www.transparency.org/cpi](http://www.transparency.org/cpi)

# Country coverage

- The CPI 2009 covers 180 countries, as in the CPI 2008 and 2007.
- Change in country coverage resulted from individual sources adjusting their coverage.

Therefore

- **Brunei Darussalam** is included for the first time this year.
- **Belize** is not included in the CPI 2009.

# Sampling

	Source	Sample
1	ADB, AFDB, BTI, EIU, GI, WB	Non-resident perspective; respondents largely from developed countries of the western hemisphere.
2	FH, IMD, PERC, and WEF	Resident perspective; respondents from local experts and local business and multinational firms.

Composition of respondents is approximately 60 percent non-residents and 40 percent residents

# Change in CPI Process, Method and Sources

- **Process:** The CPI 2009 is produced in-house. Advice was provided by TI's Index Advisory Committee. A group of experts from leading universities and institutes both advised TI during the calculation phase and reviewed the production of the Index.
- **Methodology:** By and large, the CPI 2009 follows the same method as in previous years. The one small change that was introduced is that the CPI 2009 uses the previous year's scores, the CPI 2008, as its master list. approach taken to the CPI until 2006.
- **Sources:** Merchant International Group suspended their Grey Area Dynamic service in 2009 so TI could not use this source for the CPI 2009. For the CPI 2008 there was only one edition of the World Economic Forum-Enterprise Opinion Survey available (2007). For the CPI 2009 there were two editions available (2008 and 2009).



## Results -- CPI 2009

### Countries perceived as being least corrupt

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Surveys used</i>
1	New Zealand	9.4	6
2	Denmark	9.3	6
3	Singapore	9.2	9
	Sweden	9.2	6

### Countries perceived as being most corrupt

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Surveys used</i>
176	Iraq	1.5	3
	Sudan	1.5	5
178	Myanmar	1.4	3
179	Afghanistan	1.3	4
180	Somalia	1.1	3

# Changes in results 2009 v. 2008

The CPI should not be used to compare across editions.

Scores from original sources were used to identify countries for which perceptions of the prevalence of corruption changed.

Changes in scores that can be identified in the sources themselves:

- **Decliners 2008 to 2009:**

Bahrain, Greece, Iran, Malaysia, Malta and Slovakia

- **Improvers 2008 to 2009:**

Bangladesh, Belarus, Guatemala, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Syria and Tonga

## How to explain year-to-year changes

- Some changes in score are result of an observable change in perceived levels of corruption
- Some changes are result of:
  - Changes in sources: There is a change in countries covered by the original sources or some sources are not longer used.
  - Rounding and standardizing of data.
  - Methodological change.

# Please remember...

- The CPI SCORE indicates the perceived level of corruption in a country and the RANK indicates its position relative to the other countries included in the index.
- CPI needs complementary analysis. Need other measures to understand WHY a country scores as it does.
- The CPI was not designed to measure change over time. It is also not meant to provide a view of most recent efforts/changes.
- The CPI was not designed to identify areas for reform– NIS or other tools are better suited to do this
- The countries who score and rank poorly are not the most corrupt in the world.
- Although the CPI is robust, it should not be used as a hard measure for aid allocation.

## Key messages

- **Corruption threatens global economic recovery**
  - Fiscal stimulus packages and major public investment bring corruption risks.
  - Corruption continues to thrive where there is opacity – we need an end to financial secrecy jurisdictions that hide the proceeds of corruption.
  - Industrialised countries need to do more: their companies must refrain from collusion (cartels) and transacting with non-transparent financial centres.
  - The G20 must keep its commitments to fighting corruption a part of the solutions to sustainable economic growth – and must bring civil society views into the process.
- **Corruption challenges countries in conflict**
  - Many unstable states, plagued by long term conflicts, are at the bottom of the CPI.
  - They must be helped (donors and investors) – and help themselves (building and strengthening institutions).
  - If they are not, corruption will continue to contribute to human suffering.
- **Majority of countries score lower than 5. No region of the world is corruption free.**

# Press Materials

- For distribution:
  - Press-Kit: press release + CPI 2009 table + table of sources + FAQ
  - 6 Regional highlights and regional tables
  - CPI methodology (long and short versions)
  - World map

# Press Conference

- “Virtual Launch”, 17 November
  - ❖ No press conference, but
  - ❖ Video message of Huguette Labelle, Chair broadcasted on TI’s website
  - ❖ Video message of Robin Hodess, Director of Policy and Research Department broadcasted on TI’s website
  - ❖ Audio/video messages highlighting regional results in various languages and broadcasted on TI’s website
  - ❖ Web-interactive world map presenting the results visually
  - ❖ In Focus gathering all materials
  - ❖ Channelling discussions and comments through TI’s blog, TI’s Twitter account, TI’s Facebook network and through opinion polls and surveys

## World Map

- TO BE ADDED----CPI 2009 MAP will be available on 13 November 2009. Please check back for updated version.





**Thank you**  
**We welcome your questions**

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**Communications Department**

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