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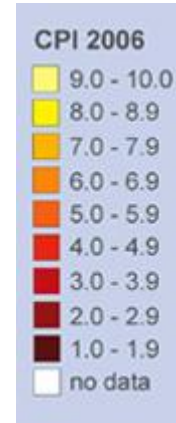
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CORRUPTION RUINS LIVES. FIGHT BACK.



Corruption Perceptions Index 2006



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Transparency International commissioned Prof. Dr J. Graf Lambsdorff of the University of Passau to produce the CPI table. For information on data and methodology, please consult the [frequently asked questions](#) and the CPI [methodology](#) or www.iccg.org.

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- Press release
- Press contacts
- Table of results
- Sources
- Frequently asked questions

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Country Rank	Country	2006 CPI Score	Surveys used	Confidence range
1	Finland	9.6	7	9.4 - 9.7
1	Iceland	9.6	6	9.5 - 9.7
1	New Zealand	9.6	7	9.4 - 9.6
4	Denmark	9.5	7	9.4 - 9.6
5	Singapore	9.4	9	9.2 - 9.5
6	Sweden	9.2	7	9.0 - 9.3
7	Switzerland	9.1	7	8.9 - 9.2

8	Norway	8.8	7	8.4 - 9.1
9	Australia	8.7	8	8.3 - 9.0
9	Netherlands	8.7	7	8.3 - 9.0
11	Austria	8.6	7	8.2 - 8.9
11	Luxembourg	8.6	6	8.1 - 9.0
11	United Kingdom	8.6	7	8.2 - 8.9
14	Canada	8.5	7	8.0 - 8.9
15	Hong Kong	8.3	9	7.7 - 8.8
16	Germany	8.0	7	7.8 - 8.4
17	Japan	7.6	9	7.0 - 8.1
18	France	7.4	7	6.7 - 7.8
18	Ireland	7.4	7	6.7 - 7.9
20	Belgium	7.3	7	6.6 - 7.9
20	Chile	7.3	7	6.6 - 7.6
20	USA	7.3	8	6.6 - 7.8
23	Spain	6.8	7	6.3 - 7.2
24	Barbados	6.7	4	6.0 - 7.2
24	Estonia	6.7	8	6.1 - 7.4
26	Macao	6.6	3	5.4 - 7.1
26	Portugal	6.6	7	5.9 - 7.3
28	Malta	6.4	4	5.4 - 7.3
28	Slovenia	6.4	8	5.7 - 7.0
28	Uruguay	6.4	5	5.9 - 7.0
31	United Arab Emirates	6.2	5	5.6 - 6.9
32	Bhutan	6.0	3	4.1 - 7.3
32	Qatar	6.0	5	5.6 - 6.5
34	Israel	5.9	7	5.2 - 6.5
34	Taiwan	5.9	9	5.6 - 6.2
36	Bahrain	5.7	5	5.3 - 6.2
37	Botswana	5.6	6	4.8 - 6.6
37	Cyprus	5.6	4	5.2 - 5.9
39	Oman	5.4	3	4.1 - 6.2
40	Jordan	5.3	7	4.5 - 5.7

41	Hungary	5.2	8	5.0 - 5.4
42	Mauritius	5.1	5	4.1 - 6.3
42	South Korea	5.1	9	4.7 - 5.5
44	Malaysia	5.0	9	4.5 - 5.5
45	Italy	4.9	7	4.4 - 5.4
46	Czech Republic	4.8	8	4.4 - 5.2
46	Kuwait	4.8	5	4.0 - 5.4
46	Lithuania	4.8	6	4.2 - 5.6
49	Latvia	4.7	6	4.0 - 5.5
49	Slovakia	4.7	8	4.3 - 5.2
51	South Africa	4.6	8	4.1 - 5.1
51	Tunisia	4.6	5	3.9 - 5.6
53	Dominica	4.5	3	3.5 - 5.3
54	Greece	4.4	7	3.9 - 5.0
55	Costa Rica	4.1	5	3.3 - 4.8
55	Namibia	4.1	6	3.6 - 4.9
57	Bulgaria	4.0	7	3.4 - 4.8
57	El Salvador	4.0	5	3.2 - 4.8
59	Colombia	3.9	7	3.5 - 4.7
60	Turkey	3.8	7	3.3 - 4.2
61	Jamaica	3.7	5	3.4 - 4.0
61	Poland	3.7	8	3.2 - 4.4
63	Lebanon	3.6	3	3.2 - 3.8
63	Seychelles	3.6	3	3.2 - 3.8
63	Thailand	3.6	9	3.2 - 3.9
66	Belize	3.5	3	2.3 - 4.0
66	Cuba	3.5	3	1.8 - 4.7
66	Grenada	3.5	3	2.3 - 4.1
69	Croatia	3.4	7	3.1 - 3.7
70	Brazil	3.3	7	3.1 - 3.6
70	China	3.3	9	3.0 - 3.6
70	Egypt	3.3	6	3.0 - 3.7
70	Ghana	3.3	6	3.0 - 3.6

70	India	3.3	10	3.1 - 3.6
70	Mexico	3.3	7	3.1 - 3.4
70	Peru	3.3	5	2.8 - 3.8
70	Saudi Arabia	3.3	3	2.2 - 3.7
70	Senegal	3.3	5	2.8 - 3.7
79	Burkina Faso	3.2	5	2.8 - 3.6
79	Lesotho	3.2	5	2.9 - 3.6
79	Moldova	3.2	7	2.7 - 3.8
79	Morocco	3.2	6	2.8 - 3.5
79	Trinidad and Tobago	3.2	5	2.8 - 3.6
84	Algeria	3.1	5	2.7 - 3.6
84	Madagascar	3.1	5	2.3 - 3.7
84	Mauritania	3.1	4	2.1 - 3.7
84	Panama	3.1	5	2.8 - 3.3
84	Romania	3.1	8	3.0 - 3.2
84	Sri Lanka	3.1	6	2.7 - 3.5
90	Gabon	3.0	4	2.4 - 3.3
90	Serbia	3.0	7	2.7 - 3.3
90	Suriname	3.0	4	2.7 - 3.3
93	Argentina	2.9	7	2.7 - 3.2
93	Armenia	2.9	6	2.7 - 3.0
93	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9	6	2.7 - 3.1
93	Eritrea	2.9	3	2.2 - 3.5
93	Syria	2.9	3	2.3 - 3.2
93	Tanzania	2.9	7	2.7 - 3.1
99	Dominican Republic	2.8	5	2.4 - 3.2
99	Georgia	2.8	6	2.5 - 3.0
99	Mali	2.8	7	2.5 - 3.3
99	Mongolia	2.8	5	2.3 - 3.4
99	Mozambique	2.8	7	2.5 - 3.0
99	Ukraine	2.8	6	2.5 - 3.0
105	Bolivia	2.7	6	2.4 - 3.0
105	Iran	2.7	3	2.3 - 3.1

105	Libya	2.7	3	2.4 - 3.2
105	Macedonia	2.7	6	2.6 - 2.9
105	Malawi	2.7	7	2.5 - 3.0
105	Uganda	2.7	7	2.4 - 3.0
111	Albania	2.6	5	2.4 - 2.7
111	Guatemala	2.6	5	2.3 - 3.0
111	Kazakhstan	2.6	6	2.3 - 2.8
111	Laos	2.6	4	2.0 - 3.1
111	Nicaragua	2.6	6	2.4 - 2.9
111	Paraguay	2.6	5	2.2 - 3.3
111	Timor-Leste	2.6	3	2.3 - 3.0
111	Viet Nam	2.6	8	2.4 - 2.9
111	Yemen	2.6	4	2.4 - 2.7
111	Zambia	2.6	6	2.1 - 3.0
121	Benin	2.5	6	2.1 - 2.9
121	Gambia	2.5	6	2.3 - 2.8
121	Guyana	2.5	5	2.2 - 2.6
121	Honduras	2.5	6	2.4 - 2.7
121	Nepal	2.5	5	2.3 - 2.9
121	Philippines	2.5	9	2.3 - 2.8
121	Russia	2.5	8	2.3 - 2.7
121	Rwanda	2.5	3	2.3 - 2.6
121	Swaziland	2.5	3	2.2 - 2.7
130	Azerbaijan	2.4	7	2.2 - 2.6
130	Burundi	2.4	5	2.2 - 2.6
130	Central African Republic	2.4	3	2.2 - 2.5
130	Ethiopia	2.4	7	2.2 - 2.6
130	Indonesia	2.4	10	2.2 - 2.6
130	Papua New Guinea	2.4	4	2.3 - 2.6
130	Togo	2.4	3	1.9 - 2.6
130	Zimbabwe	2.4	7	2.0 - 2.8
138	Cameroon	2.3	7	2.1 - 2.5
138	Ecuador	2.3	5	2.2 - 2.5

138	Niger	2.3	5	2.1 - 2.6
138	Venezuela	2.3	7	2.2 - 2.4
142	Angola	2.2	5	1.9 - 2.4
142	Congo, Republic	2.2	4	2.2 - 2.3
142	Kenya	2.2	7	2.0 - 2.4
142	Kyrgyzstan	2.2	6	2.0 - 2.6
142	Nigeria	2.2	7	2.0 - 2.3
142	Pakistan	2.2	6	2.0 - 2.4
142	Sierra Leone	2.2	3	2.2 - 2.3
142	Tajikistan	2.2	6	2.0 - 2.4
142	Turkmenistan	2.2	4	1.9 - 2.5
151	Belarus	2.1	4	1.9 - 2.2
151	Cambodia	2.1	6	1.9 - 2.4
151	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1	4	2.0 - 2.2
151	Equatorial Guinea	2.1	3	1.7 - 2.2
151	Uzbekistan	2.1	5	1.8 - 2.2
156	Bangladesh	2.0	6	1.7 - 2.2
156	Chad	2.0	6	1.8 - 2.3
156	Congo, Democratic Republic	2.0	4	1.8 - 2.2
156	Sudan	2.0	4	1.8 - 2.2
160	Guinea	1.9	3	1.7 - 2.1
160	Iraq	1.9	3	1.6 - 2.1
160	Myanmar	1.9	3	1.8 - 2.3
163	Haiti	1.8	3	1.7 - 1.8

Explanatory notes*

* **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).

** **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 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources are available, an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90%.

*** **Surveys used** refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. 12 surveys and expert assessments were used and at least 3 were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

A short methodological note

Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2006

1. The CPI gathers data from sources that span the last two years (for the CPI 2006, this includes surveys from 2005 and 2006).
2. All sources provide a ranking of countries, i.e., include an assessment of multiple countries.
3. All sources measure the overall extent of corruption (frequency and/or size of bribes) in the public and political sectors.
4. For CPI sources that are surveys, and where multiple years of the same survey are available, all annual data are included to provide a smoothing effect.
5. For sources that are scores provided by experts (risk agencies/country analysts), only the most recent iteration of the assessment is included, as these scores are generally peer reviewed and change very little from year to year.
6. Evaluation of the extent of corruption in countries is done by country experts, non resident and residents (in the CPI 2006, this consists of the following sources: CPIA, EIU, FH, MIG, UNECA and WMRC); and resident business leaders evaluating their own country (in the CPI 2006, this consists of the following sources: IMD, PERC, and WEF).
7. To determine the mean value for a country, standardisation is carried out via a matching percentiles technique. This uses the ranks of countries reported by each individual source. This method is useful for combining sources that have a different distribution. While there is some information loss in this technique, it allows all reported scores to remain within the bounds of the CPI, that is to say, to remain between 0 and 10.
8. A beta-transformation is then performed on scores. This increases the standard deviation among all countries included in the CPI and avoids the process by which the matching percentiles technique results in a smaller standard deviation from year to year.
9. Next, all values for a country are averaged, to determine a country's score.
10. The CPI score and rank are accompanied by the number of sources, high-low range, standard deviation and confidence range for each country.
11. The confidence range is determined by a bootstrap (non-parametric) methodology, which allows inferences to be drawn on the underlying precision of the results. A 90% confidence range is then established, where there is 5% probability that the value is below and 5% probability that the value is above this confidence range.
12. Research shows that the unbiased coverage probability for the confidence range is lower than its nominal value of 90%. The accuracy of the confidence interval estimates increases with a growing number of sources: for 3 sources, 65.3%; for 4 sources, 73.6%; for 5 sources, 78.4%; for 6 sources, 80.2%; and for 7 sources, 81.8%.
13. The overall reliability of data is demonstrated in the high correlation between sources. In this regard, Pearson's and Kendall's rank correlations have been performed, which provided average results of .87 and .72 respectively.