Corruption Perceptions Index 2012
Short methodology note

Following a rigorous review process, some important changes have been made to the methodology in 2012. The method we use to aggregate different data sources has been simplified and also now includes just one year's data from each data source. Crucially, this method will allow us to compare scores over time, which was not methodologically possible previously. Given the changes to the methodology, it must be emphasised that country scores of the CPI 2012 cannot be compared against those of 2011 or previous editions. Year to year comparison will be possible from 2012 onwards.

The following steps are followed to calculate the CPI:

1. **Select data sources:** The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2012 is an aggregate indicator that brings together data from a number of different sources. Each data source must fulfil the following criteria to qualify as a source for the Corruption Perceptions Index:

- Quantifies perceptions of corruption in the public sector
- Be based on a reliable and valid methodology, which scores and ranks multiple countries on the same scale
- Performed by a credible institution and expected to be repeated regularly
- Allow for sufficient variation of scores to distinguish between countries

The CPI 2012 is calculated using different data sources from independent institutions that capture perceptions of corruption within the past two years. These sources are described in detail in the accompanying source description document.

2. **Standardise data sources** to a scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption. This is done by subtracting the mean of the data set and dividing by the standard deviation and results in z-scores, which are then adjusted to have a mean of [TBC] and a standard deviation of [TBC] so that the data set fits the CPI's 0-100 scale.

3. **Calculate the average:** For a country or territory to be included in the CPI, a minimum of three sources must assess that country. A country's CPI score is then calculated as the average of all standardised scores available for that country. Scores are rounded to whole numbers.

4. **Report a measure of uncertainty:** The CPI is accompanied by a standard error and confidence interval associated with the score, which capture the variation in scores of the data sources available for that country/territory.