

You are currently - [Home](#) [What we do](#) [Research](#) [Corruption Perceptions Index](#) [CPI 2014](#) Results

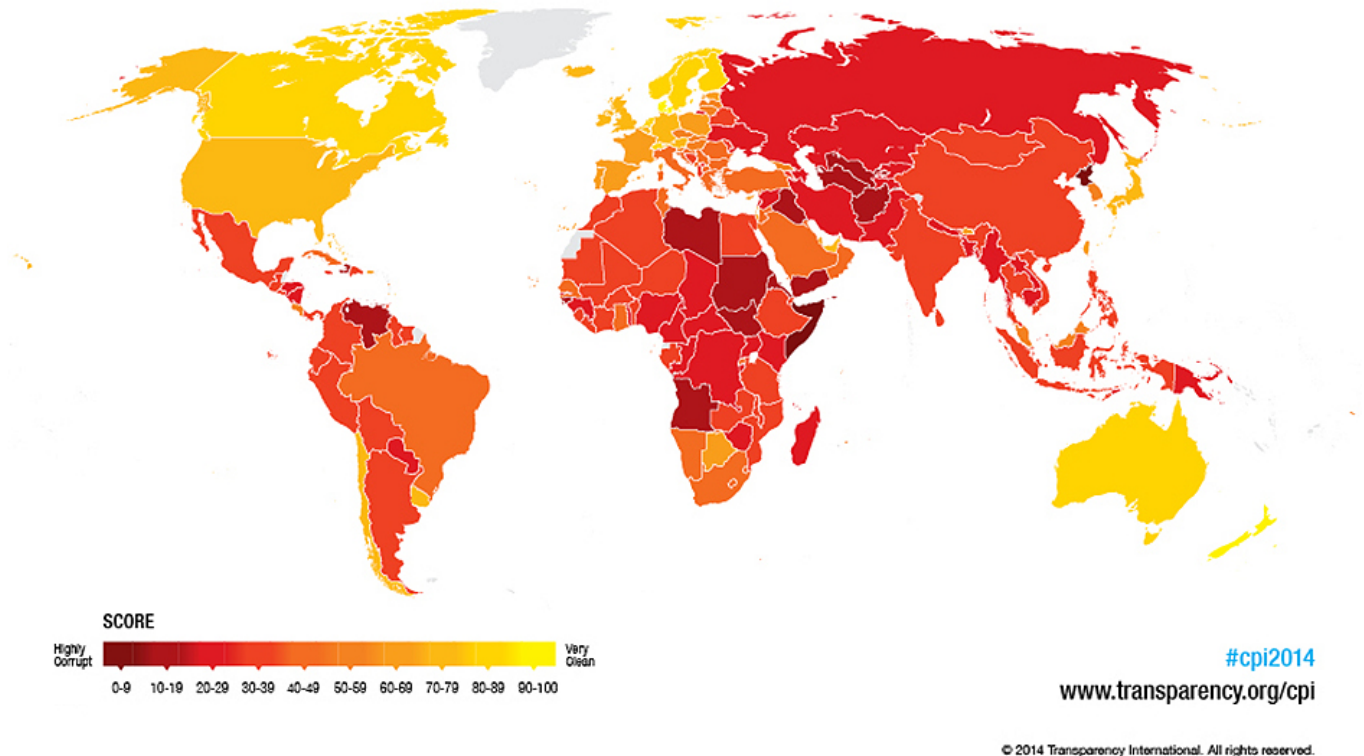
[Corruption Perceptions Index](#)

Select Year

2014

[Start](#)
[Results](#)
[Stories](#)
[Analysis](#)
[Press](#)
[In detail](#)

## CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2014: RESULTS

[ERRATA](#)
[VIEW RESULTS TABLE](#)


## CORRUPTION IS THREATENING ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR ALL

Countries at the bottom need to adopt radical anti-corruption measures in favour of their people. Countries at the top of the index should make sure they don't export corrupt practices to underdeveloped countries.”

— José Ugaz, Chair,  
 Transparency International

Poorly equipped schools, counterfeit medicine and elections decided by money are just some of the consequences of public sector corruption. Bribes and backroom deals don't just steal resources from the most vulnerable – they undermine justice and economic development, and destroy public trust in government and leaders.

Based on expert opinion from around the world, the Corruption Perceptions Index measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption worldwide, and it paints an alarming picture. Not one single country gets a perfect score and more than two-thirds score below 50, on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

Corruption is a problem for all countries. A poor score is likely a sign of widespread bribery, lack of punishment for corruption and public institutions that don't respond to citizens' needs. Countries at the top of the index also need to act. Leading financial centres in the EU and US need to join with fast-growing economies to stop the corrupt from getting away with it. The G20 needs to prove its global leadership role and prevent money laundering and stop secret companies from masking corruption.



## RESULTS: TABLE AND RANKINGS

The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country or territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). A country or territory's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries and territories in the index. This year's index includes 175 countries and territories. Click on the column headings to sort the results, or use the drop-down menu to view results by region. Note that N/A means a country was not included in the index during a particular year.

All countries/territories...

RANK	COUNTRY	2014 SCORE	2013 SCORE	2012 SCORE
119	Mozambique	31	30	31
119	Sierra Leone	31	30	31
119	Tanzania	31	33	35
119	Vietnam	31	31	31
124	Guyana	30	27	28
124	Mauritania	30	30	31
126	Azerbaijan	29	28	27
126	Gambia	29	28	34
126	Honduras	29	26	28
126	Kazakhstan	29	26	28
126	Nepal	29	31	27
126	Pakistan	29	28	27
126	Togo	29	29	30
133	Madagascar	28	28	32
133	Nicaragua	28	28	29
133	Timor-Leste	28	30	33
136	Cameroon	27	25	26

To learn more about the results and view the confidence intervals, you can [read our FAQ](#) and [download an XLS of the results](#).

DOWNLOAD INFO PACKAGE

## ERRATA

An error in transferring raw data from the Economist Intelligence Unit to the 2014 CPI computation files affected three countries. In the case of Saint Vincent and Grenadines the CPI score was revised from 67 to 62. The error made it appear that Samoa had the requisite 3 data sources. However, it did not have the necessary sources and so has been dropped from CPI 2014. Saint Lucia, however, was not included in the published 2014 CPI, though it should have been included.

This affected the published ranks of 21 additional countries/territories by one position.

All scores and ranks have been corrected. All content referring to the countries in question has also been amended.

The source description document has also been updated to clarify the underlying questions asked by the CPI sources and how this data is used in the CPI calculations.

See [here](#) for more information.

Sign up!

FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA

