

MEASUREMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NIGERIAN JUDICIARY

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to measure the performance of the Nigerian Judiciary. To achieve this objective, data were collected from primary sources with the aid of a well-structured questionnaire of three sections administered to one hundred and thirty (130) respondents. One hundred and thirteen (113) of the questionnaire were retrieved and analyzed with chi-square statistical tools. The study reveals that efficiency of service delivery, quality of judgments provided and the independence of the Judiciary has a great impact on the performance of the Nigerian Judiciary. This study recommends that the Judiciary performance should be frequently evaluated by Nigerian government, ministries, parastatals, corporate bodies and regulatory authorities as it can help increase the efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of Nigerian Judiciary system.

Introduction

Over the last two decades, Judiciary systems around the world have been struggling with performance measurement as part of broader public sector and judicial reforms. For underdeveloped countries like Nigeria and post-Soviet countries of Central and Eastern Europe, these attempts have been made in the context of democratization and the penetration of Western investment, which insists upon a more extensive and reliable rule of law to protect its

investments (Schauffler, 2007). Public confidence in the judicial system is affected by a number of factors, including speedy and judicially correct decisions which are generally comprehensible and a good treatment of parties and witnesses before and during court proceedings. In order to uphold and enhance public trust, judiciary needs to work thoroughly to improve the quality of its system (Hagsgård, 2008).

Judiciary Performance measurement investigation and policy emphasizes mainly on the individual judicial officer and his or her behaviour, covering activities and conduct towards others, especially in the courtroom in order to maintain or improve public trust in the judicial system as a vital part of a democratic society (Roach Anleu, & Mack, 2014). There is no gainsaying the fact that performance evaluation is crucial in understanding the effectiveness or usefulness of a system, but some researchers (Onum, 2015) are of the view that such a task would not be beneficial to a judicial system because it affects the independence of the judiciary. However, some other analysts (White, 2010) declare more solemnly that the performance evaluation of judicial officers is not only crucial to the general welfare of the public, but also important in curtailing the excesses in the judicial process.

Statement of the Problem

The judiciary and the courts are essential legal, social and political institutions. Judicial officers are sometimes the focus of negative public comment and scholars have identified declines in public confidence regarding the judiciary. It is therefore pertinent to determine if the performance of the judiciary can be measured in order to foster decision making.

Prior research have studied the normative aspect of judicial performance measurement- mainly focusing on how it ought to be, without giving empirical evidence to prove the relevance or effectiveness of performance measurement of the judiciary. This study seeks to fill that gap by giving empirical proof of the relevance of judicial performance measurement., using the following questions;

Research Questions

1. To what extent is the Nigerian Judiciary system efficient in their service delivery?
2. To what extent do Nigerian Judges provide quality Judgement for the citizenry?
3. To what extent is the Nigerian Judiciary independent from the other arms of government and the general public?

Research Objectives

The broad objective of this study is to measure the performance of the Nigerian Judiciary. The specific objectives are to:

1. Ascertain the efficiency of service deliver by the Nigerian Judiciary system.
2. Determine the quality of judgments provide by the Nigerian Judges to Her citizens.
3. Examine the independence of the Nigerian Judiciary from other arms of government and the general public.

Research Hypotheses

The research hypotheses are stated in the null form as follows:

1. H01: There is no significant relationship between efficiency of service delivered and the performance of Nigerian Judiciary.

2. H02: There is no link between the quality of judgments provided and the performance of Nigerian Judiciary.
3. H03: Independence of the Judiciary does not have any significant effect on the Nigerian Judiciary performance.

Literature Review

Judicial performance

Anleu and Mack (2014) noted that Judicial performance can be identified using two meta-themes which are: Firstly, it dependence on an underpinning abstract, normative model of the proper judge against which the actual behaviour of individual judicial officers is evaluated. According to American Bar Association criteria and other guidelines articulate an abstract or ideal model of judicial conduct and performance to be applied to all judicial officers (ABA 2005). Other sources may include statements on judicial ethics and judicial accountability by appeal courts and professional associations. The process of evaluation entails identifying deviations from the normative model and then remedying or managing them through professional development, a disciplinary process, and/or in some US states' retention elections (Elek, Rottman,& Cutler 2012).

Second is a nearly exclusive focus on the performance of the individual judicial officer. The concept of performance is used in different ways. One is the performative sense, that is how the judge performs or enacts the judicial role particularly in the courtroom. Here attention is on the judicial officer's outward performance, presentation of self and demeanour, and interaction with courtroom participants, especially litigants (Mack & Roach Anleu 2010). Particular facets evaluated are the judicial officer's capacity to communicate, listen and display appropriate behaviour (ABA 2005). These facets are often assessed in line with conventional expectations of judicial behaviour as detached or unemotional, as well as procedural justice norms and values, which may require more engagement (Mack & Roach Anleu 2010).

Performance can also be considered in the operational or functional sense. The core aspect of judicial work is decision making. Psychologists, in particular, address the cognitive mechanisms, sometimes the neuro-biology, involved in the process of judicial decision making and investigate the inward functioning of the judicial mind (Bennett & Broe 2007). A key finding is that judicial decision making, similar to human decision making in general, relies on heuristics, including cognitive illusions, which can result in systematic errors or bias, including implicit race or gender bias, in judgement (Brest & Krieger 2010). The policy aim is to reduce such errors on the part of the judicial officer and therefore enhance the quality of judicial performance.

The Nigerian Judiciary

Judiciary is the third arm of government, the others being the legislature and the executive (olatawura, 2006). While the legislature is responsible for making laws & executive arm is charged with the implementation of such law, the judiciary is responsible for the interpretation of the law in consonance with the provisions of the constitution which in turn guarantees the independence of the judiciary (Abdurrahman, 2011).The judiciary represents

the court system in a country, it symbolizes judges and justice; a court system implies a judicial arrangement of graduated competences of hierarchical structural arrangement from lower to superior courts (Edosa & Fenemigho, 2014). The judiciary also known as the judicature is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state; Under the doctrine of the separation of powers, the judiciary generally does not make or enforce law, but rather interprets law and applies it to the facts of each case before it (Abdurrahman, 2011); he goes further to add that an independent judiciary is universally acknowledged as one of the most defining and definitive features of a functional democracy which in fact, many perceive as an essential bulwark against abuse of power, authoritarianism and arbitrariness; How it functions as well as how the various stakeholders in a democratic setting appropriate its interventions and role in the polity are critical indicators of the strength or otherwise of a democracy.

The structure of the Nigerian judiciary at present has evolved over various eras before arriving at its current state; for example, Ali (2001) classifies the evolution of the Nigerian judiciary into 4 distinct eras- the period before 1842, 1845-1912, 1914-1953 and 1954 to date; Before 1842, the various indigenous people of Nigeria had different methods of resolving disputes i.e most of these methods of dispute resolution were unique to certain tribes or regions in the country; however, after 1842, the power to administer & dispense justice in Nigeria was mainly vested in the native courts which in dispensing justice fashioned out systems of taxation, civil laws & procedure, penal law & sentencing policies including death sentence. Ali (2001) goes further to add that, with the advent of the colonialists in the southern part of Nigeria, between 1843-1913, the British through a combination of foreign jurisdiction Act of 1843 & 1893 established law under which various courts were set up while in 1854, the earlier courts called the courts of equity were established by the British in the southern parts of Nigeria and thereafter, other courts such as the supreme court of Lagos, federal supreme court e.t.c were established.

According to the constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria, the Nigerian Judiciary is made up of the supreme court of Nigeria, the court of appeal, the federal high court, the high court of the federal capital territory Abuja, a high court of a state, the sharia court of appeal of the federal capital territory Abuja, a sharia court of appeal of a state, and the customary court of appeal of a state. These various courts in Nigeria have their various responsibilities and functions as stipulated in the Nigerian constitution. Sani (2009) points out that some of the challenges facing the Nigerian Judiciary to include corruption, the delay of our justice delivery system, and spate of disobedience of court orders by the executive arm of the government etc. he also adds that, a judiciary reform would be a starting point to solving some of these challenges. In addition to this, for all the problems within the judiciary to be fully addressed, they first have to be identified, which can be done by means of measurement and evaluation.

Performance Measurement of the Nigerian Judiciary

The debate about Judiciary performance is always a delicate one; since judges do not like to compare their judicial work with administrative work that is carried out in a department or another governmental agency. An 'overestimation' of the attention to the subject of

'performance' may lead to heated discussions on the 'I'-word (the independent position of a judge) (Contini, Roach Anleu, Rottman, 2014). The independence of a judge is connected with freedom of decision making and non-interference of the executive (and legislative) power in the work of a judge (Contini, et al, 2014). This means not that a judge is not accountable for the work he or she is delivering. Someway or somehow, the performance of a judiciary must be evaluated, because courts are financed by public means and play an important role in the protection of the rule of law in countries and the day-to-day life of citizens and companies (Contini, et al, 2014).

Performance measurement of the Nigerian Judiciary is necessary because any system which expects a good performance ought to be evaluated from time to time (Owasanoye, 2014); also, the information gathered by virtue of judiciary performance measurement can help improve judges' performance, improve justice delivery, improve the image of the judiciary and create agitation for judicial accountability. In addition to this, Palumbo, Giupponi, Nunziata, and Mora-Sanguinetti (2013) point out that, a large body of empirical evidence has shown that well-functioning judiciaries are a crucial determinant of economic performance which therefore implies that the performance measurement and appraisal of the judiciary is imperative.

The judiciary is composed of a hierarchy of different courts that each serve various purposes, hence a measurement of the judiciary would entail measuring the performance of the court's system. Anleu and Mack (2014) notes that Judicial Performance Evaluation (JPE) processes and programs tend to imply an abstract, normative model of the proper judge. The focus is on the individual judicial officer, identifying how judges ought to perform their judicial work and assessing any departures from the model. However, there is considerable diversity in judging which abstract models of JPE may not anticipate. Importantly, judicial performance occurs within a context – the practical and natural settings in which every day judicial work is undertaken. This entails time constraints, workload patterns, and dependence on the activities of others, factors over which the judicial officer may have little control, but which in turn may affect his/her behavior (Anleu & Mack, 2014). Often, judicial performance is taken to refer to in-court work only. Judicial work also occurs outside court and outside regular court hours and so may be less visible for judicial performance evaluation. Although there is considerable variety in judicial experiences of judging, JPE only sometimes includes self-perceptions or judges' own reflections on their work. Social science and socio-legal research, including original empirical data from Australia, investigates judging in various contexts and explores judicial officers' experiences of their work. Such empirical research can widen understandings of judicial performance and evaluation (Anleu & Mack, 2014).

According to Albers (nd) the evaluation of the performance of Judicial can be carried out at different levels, i.e national level of court, and departmental level (within a court) and at the level of individual judges. Hall and Keiltz (2012) described 11 global measures for evaluating court performance which were formulated by the international framework for court excellence (IFCE); these 11 (eleven) global measures are court user satisfaction (% of the court users who believe that the court provides procedural justice, access fees (average court fees paid per civil case, case clearance rate (the number of finalized/on-going cases expressed as a % of registered/filed and incoming cases), on-time case processing (expressed as a % of cases

resolved within established time frames), pre-trial custody (average elapsed time criminal defendants are jailed awaiting trial), court file integrity (the % of case files and records that meet standards of accuracy, completeness, currency and accessibility), case load backlog (% of cases in the court system longer than established time frames), trial date certainty (proportion of important case processing events that are held when first scheduled), employee engagement (% of the judicial officers and other court employees who indicate that they are productively engaged in the mission and work of the court which is a proxy for court success), compliance with court orders (recovery of criminal and civil court fees as a proportion of fees imposed which is a measure of compliance with law and efficiency) and cost per case. According to Hall and Keiltz (2012), these 11(eleven) core court performance measures listed are aligned with the universally accepted judicial values which are certainty, timeliness, accessibility, transparency, integrity, competence, independence, impartiality, fairness and equality.

Luigi, Metallo and Agrifoglio (2012) on the other hand, break down the measurement of a court performance into 5 dimensions- customer perspective, internal operating perspective, financial perspective, innovative & learning perspective and success perspective; while the customer perspective deals on indicators that measure the court's accessibility and treatment of customers in terms of fairness, equity and respect, the internal operating perspective has to do with indicators that measures the court's efficiency; furthermore, the financial perspective includes indicators which measure the average cost of processing cases while the innovation and learning perspective includes indicators that could be useful to evaluate the contributions of human resources, information capital and court culture to support innovation and learning.

Another form of measurement of judiciary is the Dutch Rechtspraak Q model which is based on five areas- independence and impartiality, timeliness of proceedings, experience of the judges, treatment of the parties at court sessions and judicial quality (Albers, nd). In addition, he goes further to look not only at performance measures but efficiency performance indicators of a court system which he subdivided into 6- load per judge, labour productivity, the duration of the proceedings, cost per case, clearance rate and the budget of courts.

Furthermore, Albers (nd), highlights some of the usefulness and downsides of the six efficiency performance indicators highlighted by him; he noted that information regarding the case load per judge and duration of court proceedings can be used to prevent backlog by asking for higher court budget however the major disadvantage of using such information is that they do not take into account the quality of the work delivered by the judges and the court staff. Rottman and Tyler (2014) also notes that the social psychological field of procedural justice can enhance the value of judicial performance evaluations by giving weight to the qualities of judicial performance that increase trust in courts by both the general public and individual litigants, as well as lawyers. The current use of procedural justice criteria in judicial performance evaluations is described, followed by suggestions for making that use more rigorous and more informative.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to provide answers to the research questions and confirm the stated hypotheses establish in the introduction section. To achieve this, the study employed the survey research design as the main research instrument through the administration of

questionnaires. The questionnaires are administered to 130 respondents which cut cross the recognized stakeholders, (which are: Judges, Lawyers, prosecutors, Academic lawyers, Politicians, Media, court administrators/officers, and the general public). The outcome of the questionnaire administered and retrieved are sorted and analyzed using tables, simple percentages and statistical analysis techniques chi – square and the results from the test will be used to validate or invalidate the entire hypothesis stated. The findings will be discussed and conclusion will be drawn.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c (o_{ij} - e_{ij})^2 / e_{ij}$$

Where o_{ij} = observed frequency in the i th row and j th column

e_{ij} = expected frequency in the ij th cell

$e_{ij} = (\text{ith row total} \times \text{jth column total}) / \text{grand total}$

Decision rule

Reject H_0 : if $\chi^2_{\text{calculated}} > \chi^2_{\text{tabulated}}$

Don't Reject H_0 : if $\chi^2_{\text{calculated}} < \chi^2_{\text{tabulated}}$

Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

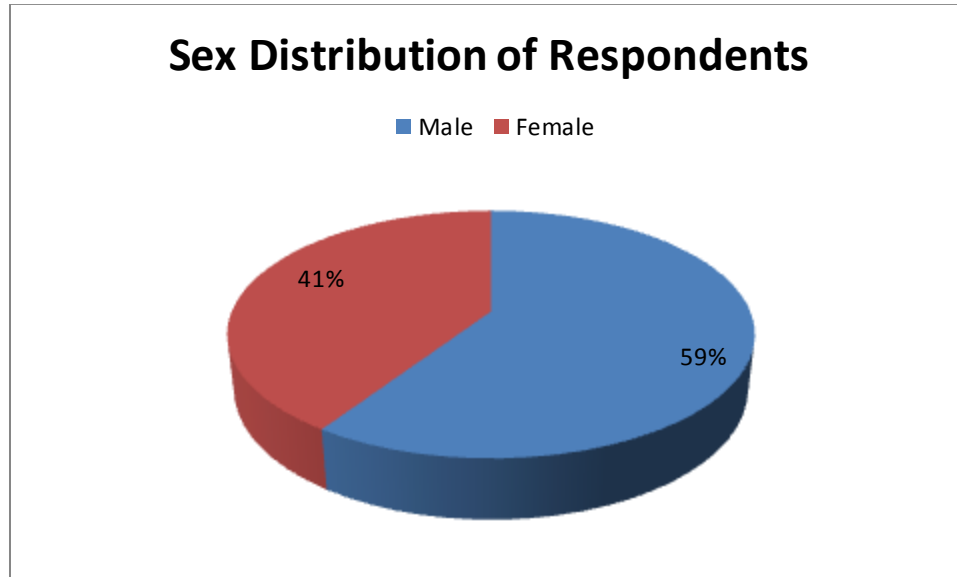
In this section, an analysis of the questionnaires administered to and retrieved from the respondents is done using simple percentage and statistical analysis tools (chi square). It is from this analysis that our conclusion and recommendation is derived. A total of one hundred and fifty (150) questionnaires were administered to the respondents consisting of the identified stakeholders. However, one hundred and thirty five (136) were retrieved and used for the analysis.

Response Rates

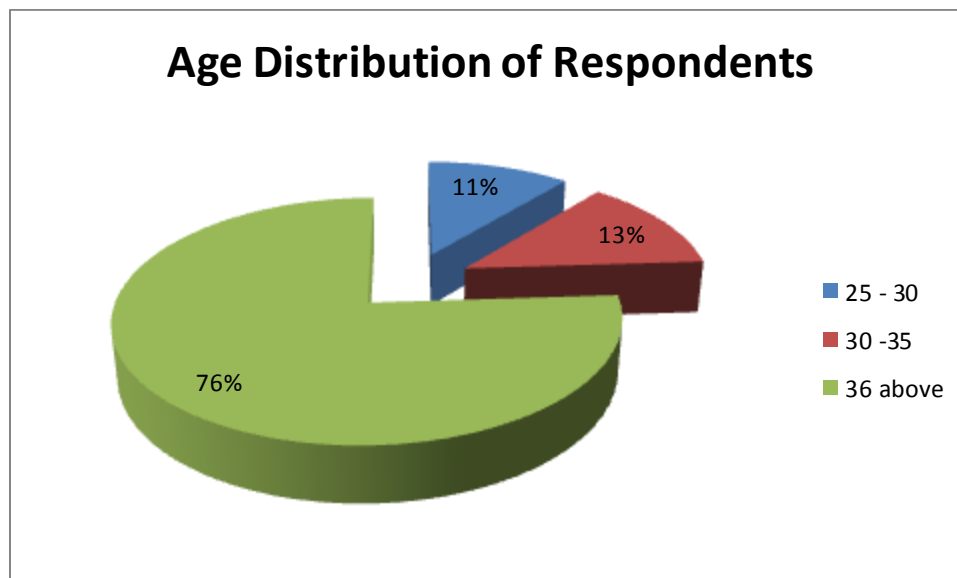
Detail	Number	Percentage
Copies administered	130	100
Copies retrieved	113	87

Source: Researcher Survey, November, 2015

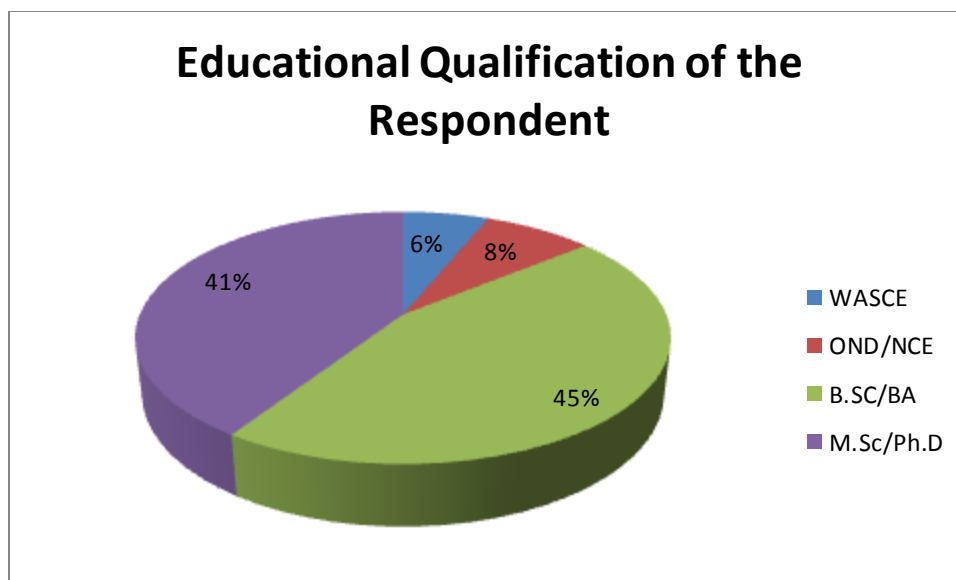
Since the response rate from the respondents as shown above is above sixty percent, then it is above average.



From the 113 respondents retrieved, which were used for the analysis, 67 of the respondents were male representing 59% and 46 of the respondents were female representing 41%.



From the 113 respondents retrieved, which were used for the analysis, 12 of the respondents were within the age range of 25-30, representing 11%, 15 of the respondents were within the age range of 30-35 representing 13%, 63 of the respondents were within the age range of 36 and above, representing 86%



From the 113 respondents retrieved, which were used for the analysis, 7 of the respondents have WASCE qualifications representing 6%, 9 of the respondents have OND/NCE qualification representing 8%, 46 of the respondents have B.SC/ B.A qualifications representing 41%, 51 of the respondents have M.sc/Ph.D qualifications representing 45%.

Hypotheses Testing

HO1: There is no significant relationship between efficiency of service delivered and the performance of Nigerian Judiciary.

S/N	STATEMENT QUESTIONS	SA Oij, (eij)	A Oij, (eij)	U Oij, (eij)	SD Oij, (eij)	D Oij, (eij)	Total
1	The cost per case and clearance rate is always very low and affordable.	6(6.7)	21(15.3)	19(15.7)	44(45.7)	23(29.7)	113
2	Nigerian Judges are not overloaded with cases which are above their capacity.	8(6.7)	24(15.3)	18(15.7)	43(45.7)	20(29.7)	113
3	The Nigerian Judicial process is always very fast and dispensation of justices is not usually delay.	6(6.7)	1(15.3)	10(15.7)	50(45.7)	46(29.7)	113
Total		20	46	47	137	89	339

O _{ij}	E _{ij}	(O _{ij} -e _{ij}) ²	(O _{ij} -e _{ij}) ² /e _{ij}
6	6.7	0.49	0.073
8	6.7	1.69	0.025
6	6.7	0.49	0.073
21	15.3	32.49	2.124
24	15.3	75.69	4.947
1	15.3	204.49	13.365
19	15.7	10.89	0.693
18	15.7	5.29	0.337
10	15.7	32.49	2.069
44	45.7	2.89	0.063
43	45.7	7.29	0.160
50	45.7	18.49	0.405
23	29.7	44.89	1.511
20	29.7	94.09	3.195
46	29.7	16.3	0.549
		X ² calculated	29.589

Source: Researcher Computation, November, 2015

X²calculated, d.f = (r-1) (c-1), level of significant= 0.05
= (5-1) (3-1) = 8

X² tabulated 8,0.05 = 15.507

Decision:

The calculated X² is **29.589** while the chi-square X² value (X² tabulated) is **15.507**. Following our decision rule, we therefore reject the formulated hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis that, there is a significant relationship between efficiency of service delivered and the performance of Nigerian Judiciary.

HO2: There is no link between the quality of judgments provided and the performance of Nigerian Judiciary.

S/N	STATEMENT QUESTIONS	SA O _{ij} , (e _{ij})	A O _{ij} , (e _{ij})	U O _{ij} , (e _{ij})	SD O _{ij} , (e _{ij})	D O _{ij} , (e _{ij})	Total
4	The Nigerian Judiciary practices quality and Fairness in the dispensation of Justices.	10(9.3)	29(27.3)	24(16.3)	27(32.7)	23(27.3)	113
5	The Nigerian public has high trust and confidence in the Nigerian Judiciary system.	6(9.3)	18(27.3)	10(16.3)	42(32.7)	37(27.3)	113
6	The Nigerian Judiciary is made up of Judges who have high level of experience and integrity.	12(9.3)	35(27.3)	15(16.3)	29(32.7)	22(27.3)	113
	Total	28	82	49	98	82	339

Oij	Eij	(Oij-eij) ^2	(Oij-eij) ^2 /eij
10	9.3	0.49	0.053
6	9.3	10.89	1.171
12	9.3	7.29	0.784
29	27.3	1.128	0.041
18	27.3	86.49	3.168
35	27.3	59.29	2.172
24	16.3	59.29	3.637
10	16.3	39.69	2.434
15	16.3	1.69	0.103
27	32.7	32.49	0.994
42	32.7	86.492	2.645
29	32.7	13.69	0.419
23	27.3	18.49	0.677
37	27.3	94.09	3.447
22	27.3	28.09	1.029
		X²calculated	22.774

Source: Researcher Computation, November, 2015

X^2 calculated, d.f = (r-1) (c-1), level of significant= 0.05
 = (5-1) (3-1) = 8

X^2 tabulated 8,0.05 = 15.507

The calculated X^2 is **22.774** while the chi-square X^2 value (X^2 tabulated) is **15.507**. Following our decision rule, we therefore reject the formulated hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis that, there is a link between the quality of judgments provided and the performance of the Nigerian Judiciary.

HO3: Independence of the Judiciary does not have any significant effect on the Nigerian Judiciary performance.

S/N	STATEMENT QUESTIONS	SA Oij, (eij)	A Oij, (eij)	U Oij, (eij)	SD Oij, (eij)	D Oij, (eij)	Total
7	The Nigerian Judiciary is independence from the executive both in fact and in appearance.	10(18.3)	24(33.3)	8(11.3)	59(36.3)	12(13.7)	113
8	Highly placed Nigerians cannot easily influence the outcome of Judicial proceedings to their favour	4(18.3)	26(33.3)	20(11.3)	40(36.3)	23(13.7)	113
9	The Nigerian legislator does not have control over the final judgment of the Judiciary.	41(18.3)	50(33.3)	6(11.3)	10(36.3)	6(13.7)	113
Total		55	100	34	109	41	339

Source: Researcher Computation, November, 2015

X^2 calculated, d.f = (r-1) (c-1), level of significant= 0.05
 = (5-1) (3-1) = 8

X^2 tabulated 8,0.05 = 15.507

The calculated X^2 is **110.293** while the chi-square X^2 value (X^2 tabulated) is **15.507**. Following our decision rule, we therefore reject the formulated hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis that, the Independence of the Judiciary has a great effect on the performance of the Nigerian Judiciary.

Summary of Findings

From hypothesis 1; the calculated chi-square value was **29.589** while the chi-square critical value was **15.507** at 0.05 significant levels, meaning that the calculated figure is higher than the tabulated. Hence, this study therefore rejects the formulated hypothesis and accepts the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between efficiency of service delivered and the performance of Nigerian Judiciary. In hypothesis 2, the null was rejected as the chi-square calculated was **22.774** and the chi-square critical value remains **15.507** at 0.05 significant levels while the alternate hypothesis was accepted that there exists a great link between the quality of judgments provided by the Nigerian Judiciary and their performance. Finally in hypothesis 3 it was also ascertained that Judiciary Independence has a significant effect on their performance.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study reveals that efficiency of service delivered, quality of judgments provided and the independence of the Judiciary has a great impact on the performance of the Nigerian Judiciary. This study recommends that the Judiciary performance should be frequently evaluated by Nigerian government, ministries, parastatals, corporate bodies and regulatory authorities as it can help increase the efficiency, effectiveness and accountable of Nigerian Judiciary system whereby building the trust, believe and confident of the citizenry toward the judiciary.

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**APPENDIX
QUESTIONNAIRE**

Department of Accounting,
Faculty of Management Sciences,
University of Benin,
Edo state,
Nigeria.
3rd Oct, 2015.

Dear respondent,

QUESTIONNAIRE ON: MEASUREMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF NIGERIAN JUDICIARY

The undersigned names are postgraduate students of accounting department, University of Benin Conducting a research on: **Measurement of the Performance of Nigerian Judiciary** You have been carefully selected as a sample respondent to contribute your opinion to the above subject matter

This research work is a prerequisite for the fulfillment of journal publication in **Studies in Anti-corruption** in the M.Sc. accounting program, University of Benin. I therefore crave your indulgence by filling the questionnaire administered. Any information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thanks for your anticipated co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

ONYEOKWENI Victoria Onyeka
OMOZUWA Efosa Roland
ONAYASE Ochuko Juliet

SECTION A: Respondents personal data

INSTRUCTION: Kindly tick (✓) in the appropriate boxes as answers to each question

- (1) Sex: Male[] Female[]
- (2) Age: 25-30[] 31-35[] 36 and above[]
- (3) Educational Qualification: WASCE[] OND/NCE[] B.Sc. /B.A[] M.Sc. / Ph.D.[] others[]

SECTION B: Questions to test the study hypotheses

KEY: Strongly Agree = **(SD)**, Agree = **(A)**, Undecided = **(U)**, Strongly Disagree = **(SD)** and Disagree = **(D)**.

Efficiency of service delivery and performance of the Nigerian Judiciary

S/N	STATEMENT QUESTIONS	SA	A	U	SD	D
1	The cost per case and clearance rate is always very low and affordable.					
2	Nigerian Judges are not overloaded with cases which are above their capacity.					
3	The Nigerian Judicial process is always very fast and dispensation of justices is not usually delay.					

Quality of Judgments provided and Performance of the Nigerian Judiciary

S/N	STATEMENT QUESTIONS	SA	A	U	SD	D
4	The Nigerian Judiciary practices quality and Fairness in the dispensation of Justices.					
5	The Nigerian public has high trust and confidence in the Nigerian Judiciary system.					
6	The Nigerian Judiciary is made up of Judges who have high level of experience and integrity.					

Independence of Judges and performance of the Nigerian Judiciary

S/N	STATEMENT QUESTIONS	SA	A	U	SD	D
7	The Nigerian Judiciary is independence from the executive both in fact and in appearance.					
8	Highly placed Nigerians cannot easily influence the outcome of Judicial proceedings to their favour					
9	The Nigerian legislators does not have control over the final judgment of the Judiciary.					