



Annex 12D: Descriptive Report (Graph and charts) for the general questionnaire- JTI survey

Project of **“Providing Legal Training for Legal Institutions in Iraq”**

Report on “General Survey results”

May 2010

Beirut – Lebanon

1. Introduction

- **Framework of the survey**

This report falls within the project of providing legal training for legal and judicial institutions in Iraq, a project conducted by the Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity (ACRLI) and is part of the broader frame of the “Rule of Law” project conducted by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Iraq.

Project activities include conducting a full mapping process for legal training modernization needs at the Judicial Training Institute JTI, assessing the training materials and methods, in addition to developing proposals to enable a more efficient and appropriate legal and judicial work environment. The Project will also review the legal library and the JTI’s IT equipments while assessing the institute’s needs and putting forward equipment proposals.

The survey’s main goal is to gather useful data to help the ACRLI in its evaluation process of the current JTI curriculum and comparative study with other Arab and international curriculums with the aim of:

1. **Modernizing the JTI’s teaching curriculum by adapting the best Arab and international practices, and suggesting the addition of new material**
2. **Determining the JTI’s needs as to Library and IT equipments**
3. **Suggesting recommendations for development and recovery**

In addition, the survey will provide an overall picture of the respondents’ different opinions and determine directives that could be of use for the party responsible of the project.

2. Methodology

- **The Work team**

- ACRLI experts and ENM experts (Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature): Preparing the questionnaire form based on best international practices and experiences in this domain.
- International Data Corporation (IDC): technical help for producing the final format of questionnaire
- A specialized field-work team from Iraq: conducting the survey under the supervision of the project management

- **Surveyed sample size and respondents characteristics**

The survey was conducted with about 87 respondents, divided as follows:

1. Lawyers
2. Judges
3. Academics
4. Courts Experts
5. Legal Assistants

The survey was carried out in Iraq and the selection of respondents was on the basis of level of familiarity with the subject at hand.

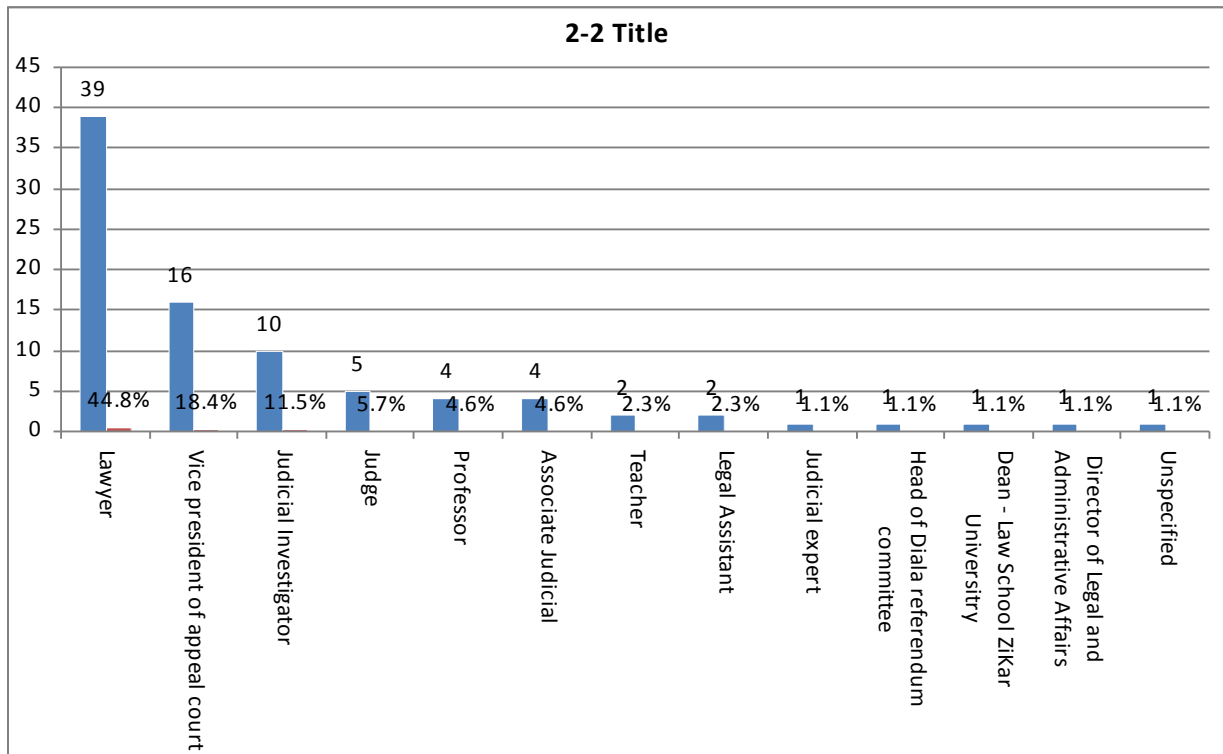
The sample selection also took into account gender representation, and included as much as possible various age groups and levels of education and years of experience, etc. ..., in order to reach the greatest amount of data required.

The survey /General Questionnaire form was conducted in Iraq between April and May of 2010.

3. Respondents characteristics/Information on the respondent

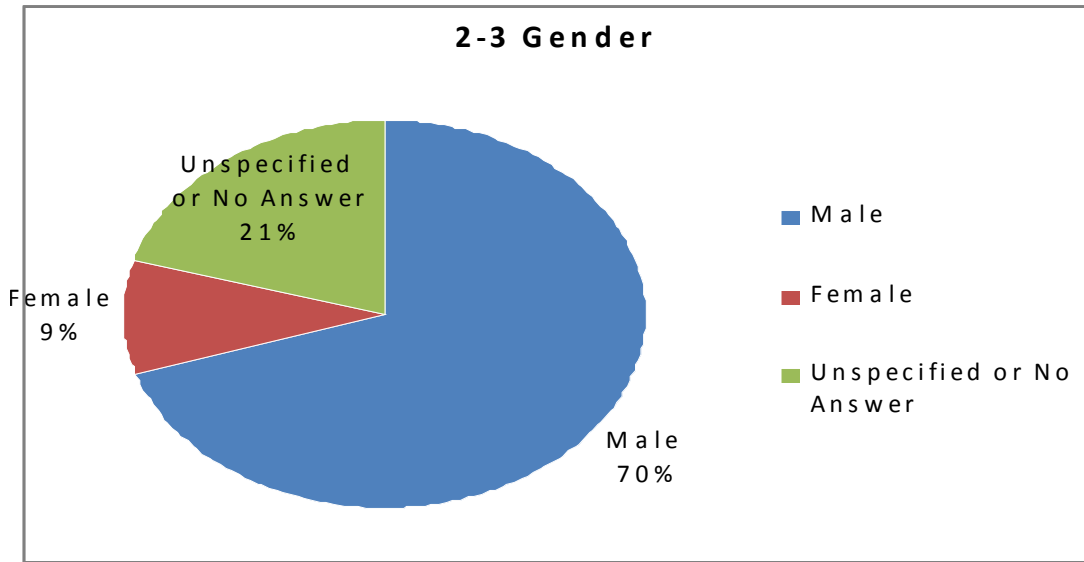
- **Post/Title**

The survey included 39 Lawyers (44.8%), 10 Judicial Investigators (11.5%), 5 Judges (5.7%), 4 Legal University Professors (4.6%), 4 Associate Justices (4.6%), 2 Teachers (2.3%), 2 Legal Assistants (2.3%), 1 Judicial Expert (1.1%), 1 Head of Referendum Committee in Diyala (1.1%), 1 Dean of Law School of Zikar University (1.1%), 1 Director of Legal and Administrative Affairs (1.1%), 1 Vice president of the appeal court (1.1%), 16 Unspecified/No answer (18.4%)



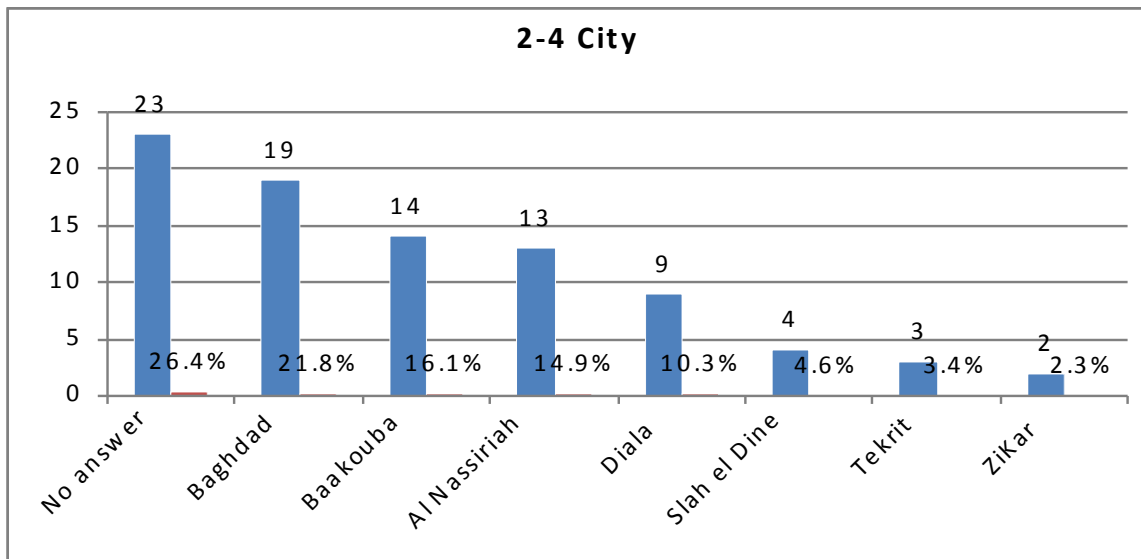
- Gender

The survey included 87 respondents: 61 male respondents (70.1%) and 8 female respondents (9.2%)



- City

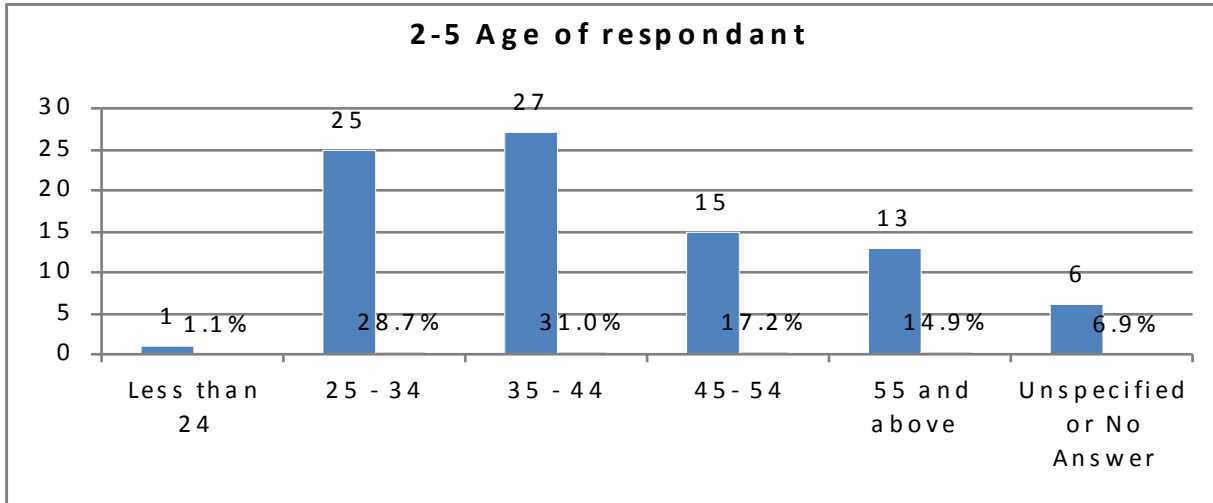
The survey revealed that 21.8% of the respondents were from Baghdad, 14.9% from Al Nasiriah, 16.1% from Baakouba, 10.3% from Diala, 4.6% from the Slah el-Dine, 3.4% from Tekrit, 2.3% Zikar, in addition to 26.4% who did not specify the city.



- **Age**

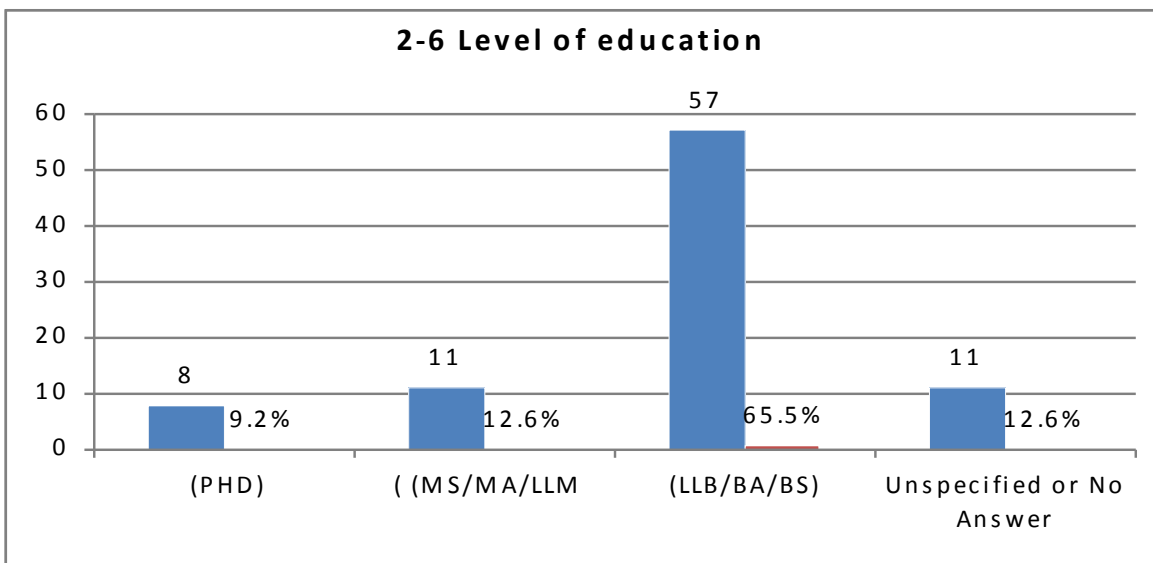
The survey showed that the majority of respondents were between 35 and 44 years of age (31%), 28.7% between 25-34 years, 17.2% between 45-54 years, 14.9% over 55 years.

It should be noted that the percentage of respondents under 24 years of age did not exceed 1.1%



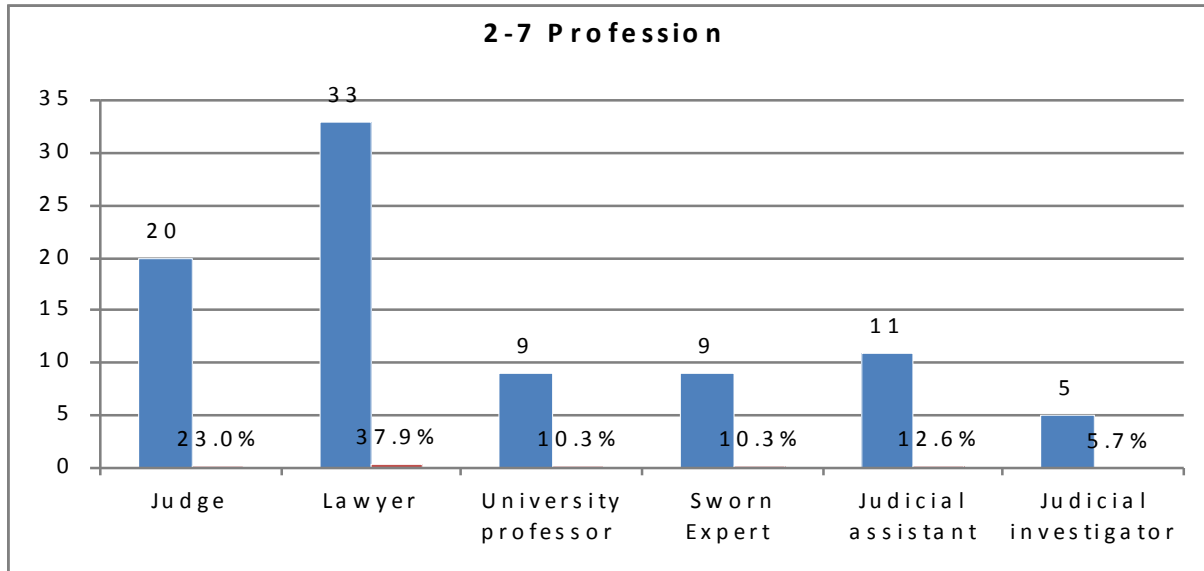
- **Level of Education**

Survey results showed that the majority of respondents, 65.5%, are University Degree holders (BA/BS), while PhD holders were 9.2% and Masters holders (MS/MA/LLM) were 12.6%. It should be noted that 11% of the respondents did not specify an answer.



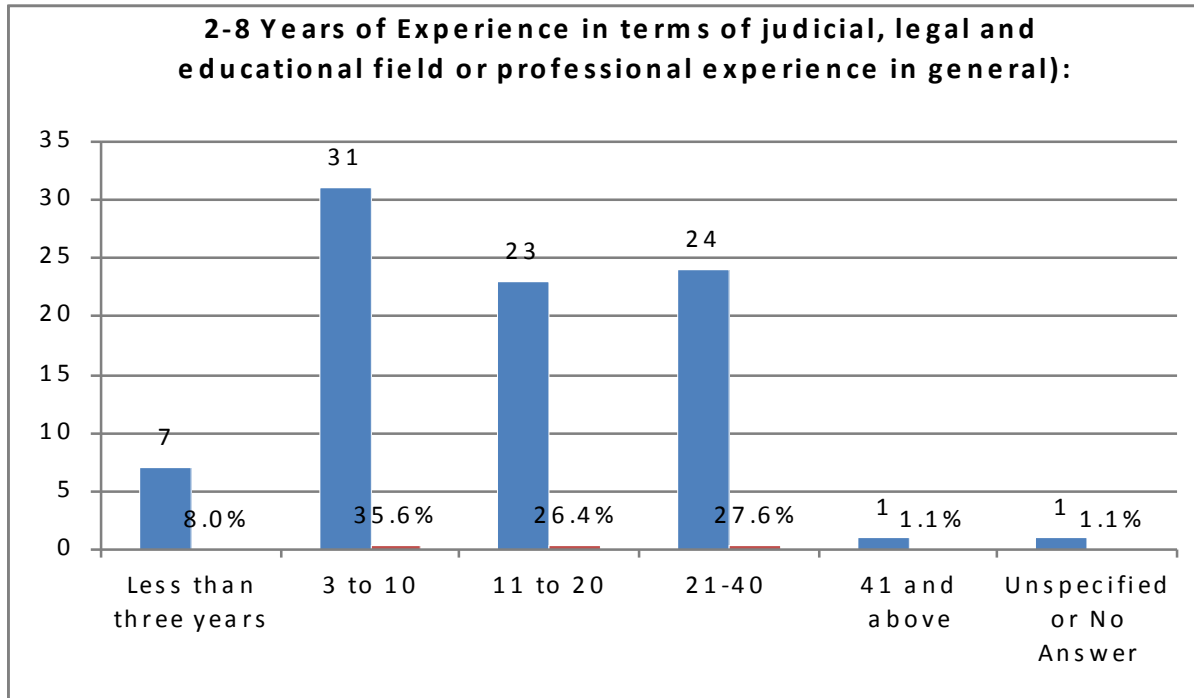
- **Profession**

The survey included 20 judges (23%), 33 lawyers (37.9%), 9 professors (10.3%), 9 sworn experts (10.3%), 11 legal assistants (12.6%) and 5 judicial investigators (5.7%).



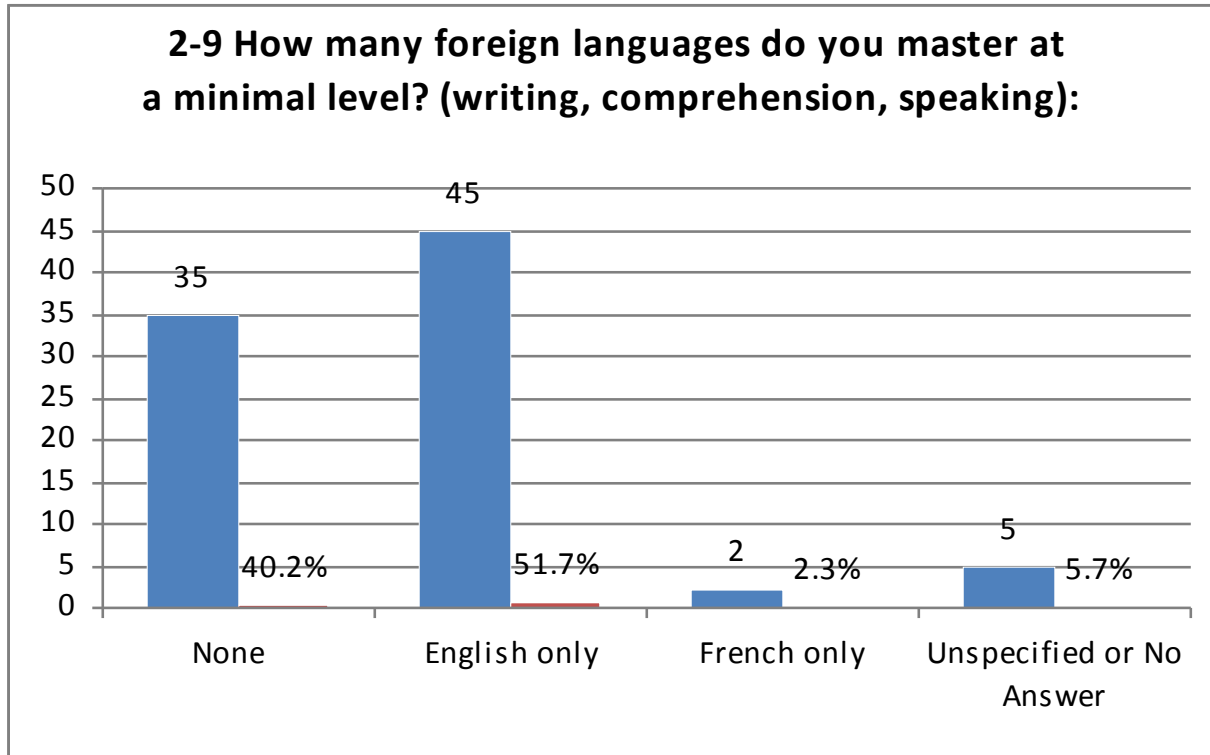
- **Years of experience in judicial and legal field**

35.6% of the respondents (i.e. 32 respondents) had years of experience ranging between 3-10 years, 8% "less than 3 years," 26.4% "between 11 and 20 years", 27.6% between the "20-40 years", while 1.1% only over 40 years of experience.



- **Foreign Languages**

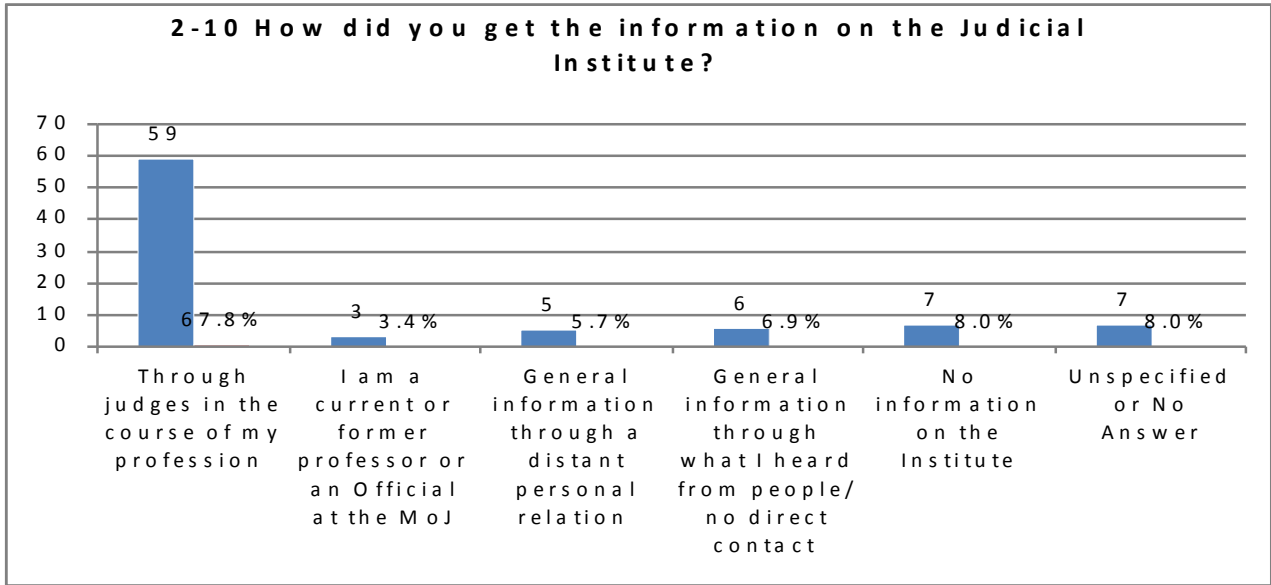
35 respondents do not master any foreign language (40.2%), 45 fluent in English only (51.7%), and 2.3% fluent in English and French only.



- **Getting information on the JTI**

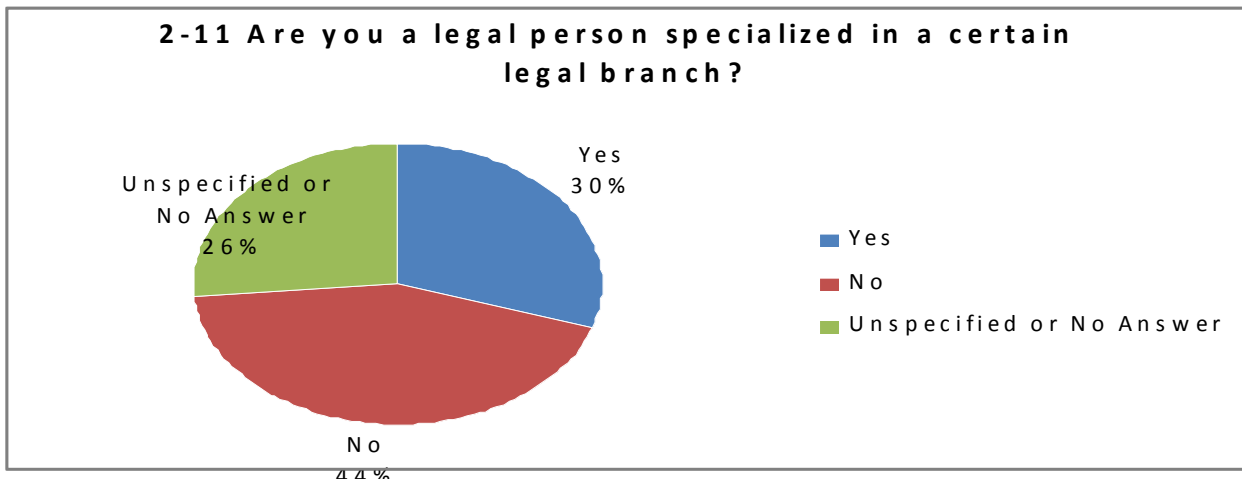
The answers were as follows:

59 respondents (67.8%) answered "through judges in the course of my profession", 3.4% "through being a current or former professor or an Official at the Ministry of Justice (MoJ)", 5.7% "General information through a distant personal relation", and 6.9% "General information through what I heard from people/ no direct contact", while 8% of the respondents do not have any information on the Institute.



- **Specialization in a certain legal branch**

The results revealed that the majority of respondents (43.7%) did not specialize in certain branches of law, while 29.9% of them are specialists in certain branches of law. Also, 26.4% did not specify the answer.

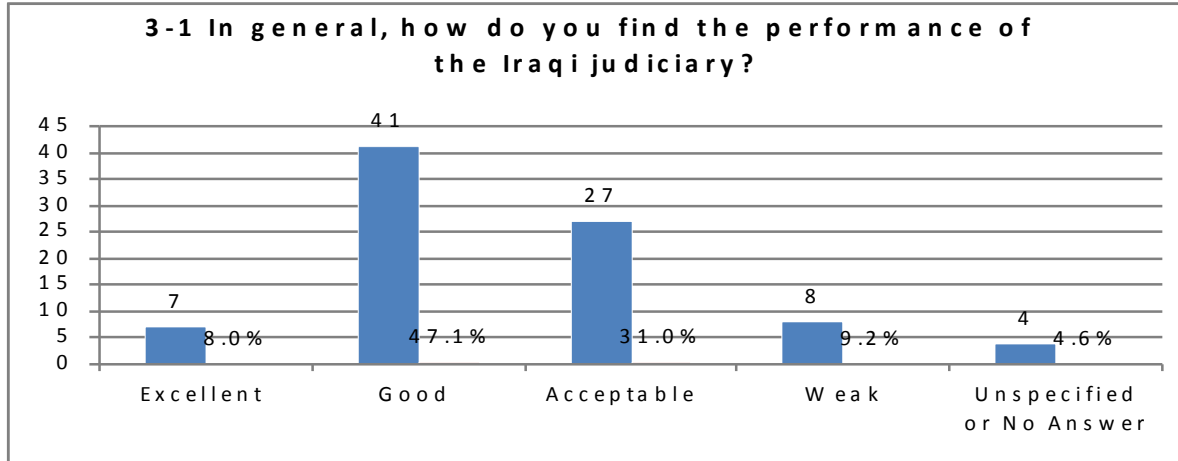


4. Evaluation of JTI's legal training

❖ Part One: General Questions

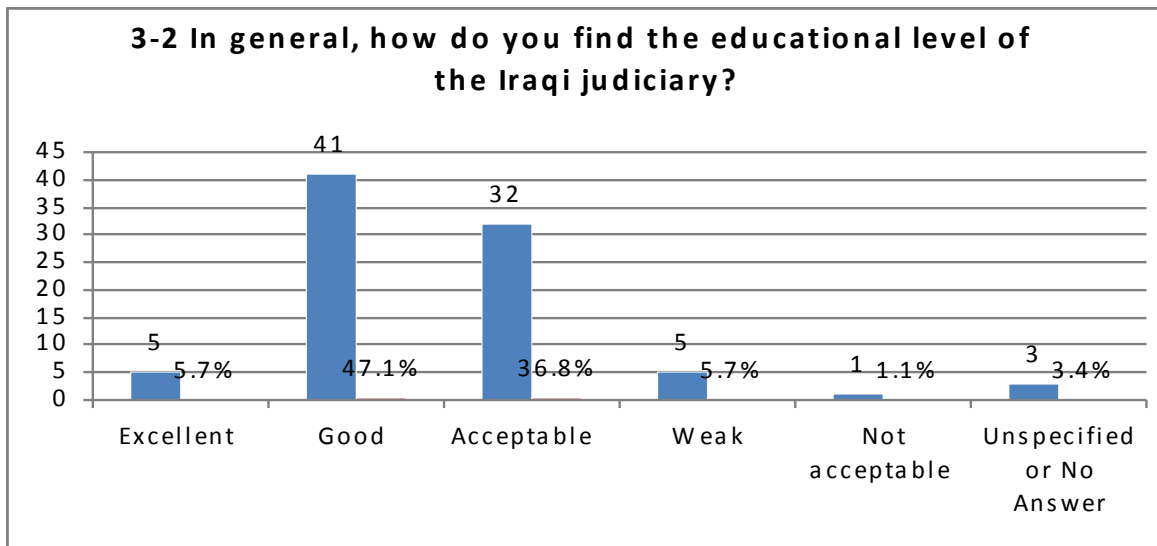
- **Evaluating the performance of the Iraqi judiciary in general**

The respondents were asked to evaluate the performance of Iraqi judiciary in general; 8% of the total respondents considered the Iraqi judiciary performance as “excellent”, 47.1% as “good”, 31% as “acceptable”, 9.2% as “weak” and 4.6% had no answer or unspecified answers.



- **Evaluating the educational level of the Iraqi Judiciary in general**

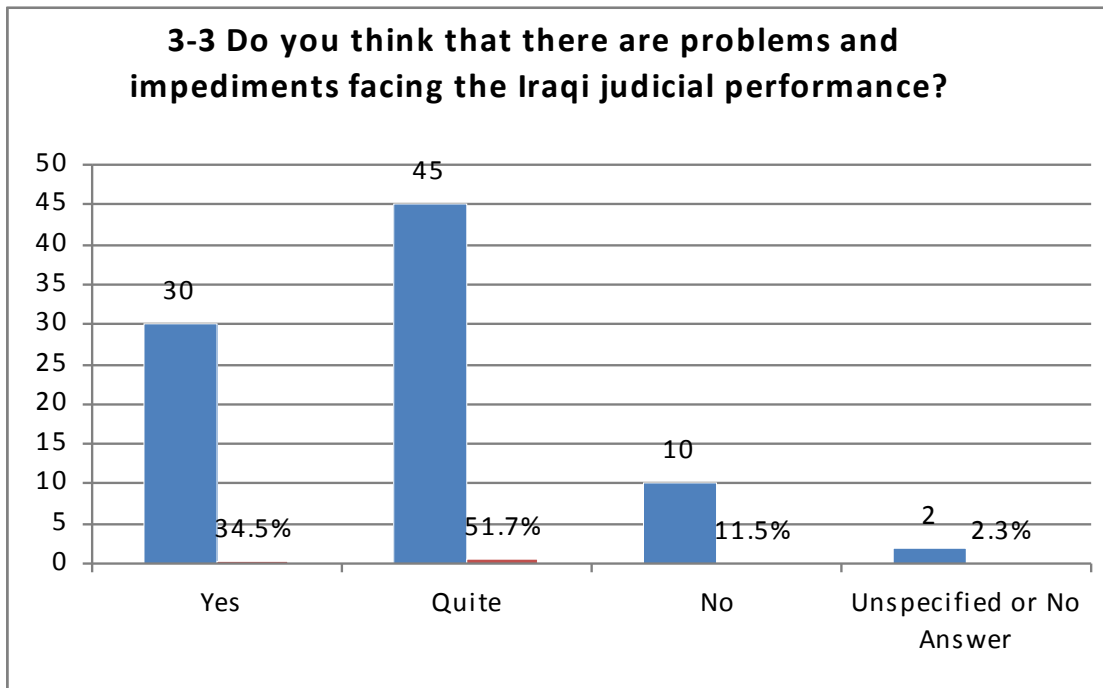
The respondents were asked to evaluate the educational level of Iraqi judiciary in general; 5.7% of the total number of respondents considered the educational level of Iraqi judiciary as “excellent”, 47.1% as “good”, 36.8% as “acceptable”, 5.7% as “weak”, 1.1% as “not acceptable” and 4.6% had no answer or unspecified answers.

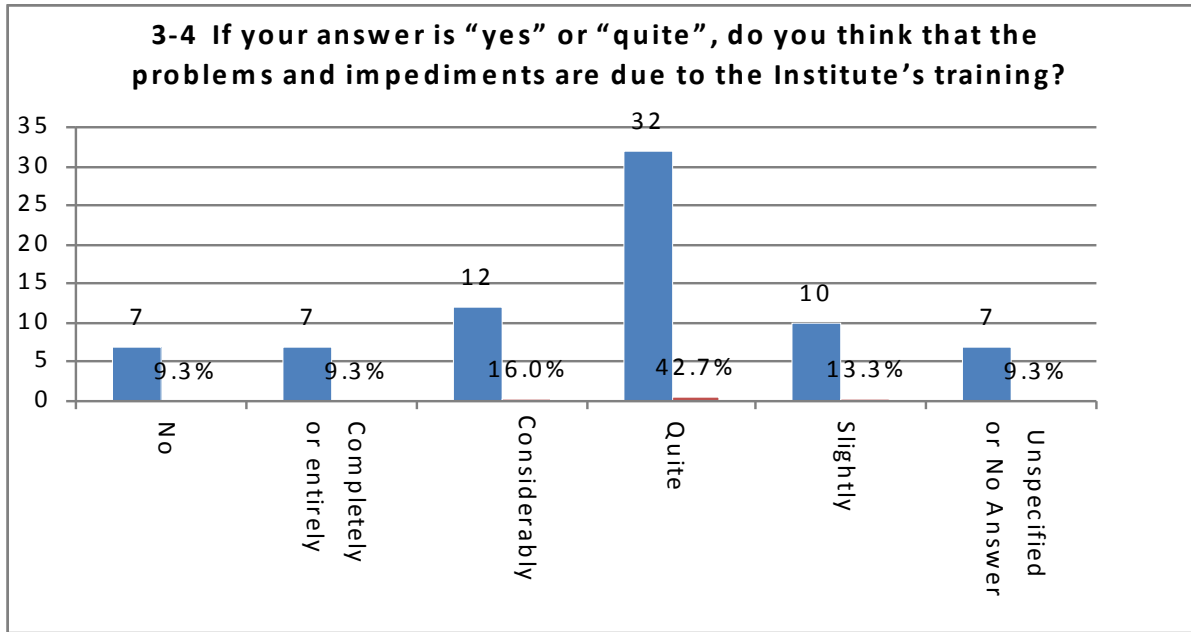


- **The extent of problems and impediments facing the Iraqi judiciary performance: determining the reasons of these problems and impediments within the Institute’s training and their proportion**

34.5% of the respondents reported problems and impediments in Iraqi judiciary performance, 51.7% find there’s “quite” a number of problems and impediments, 11.5% find “no” problems, and 2.3% gave unspecified or no answer.

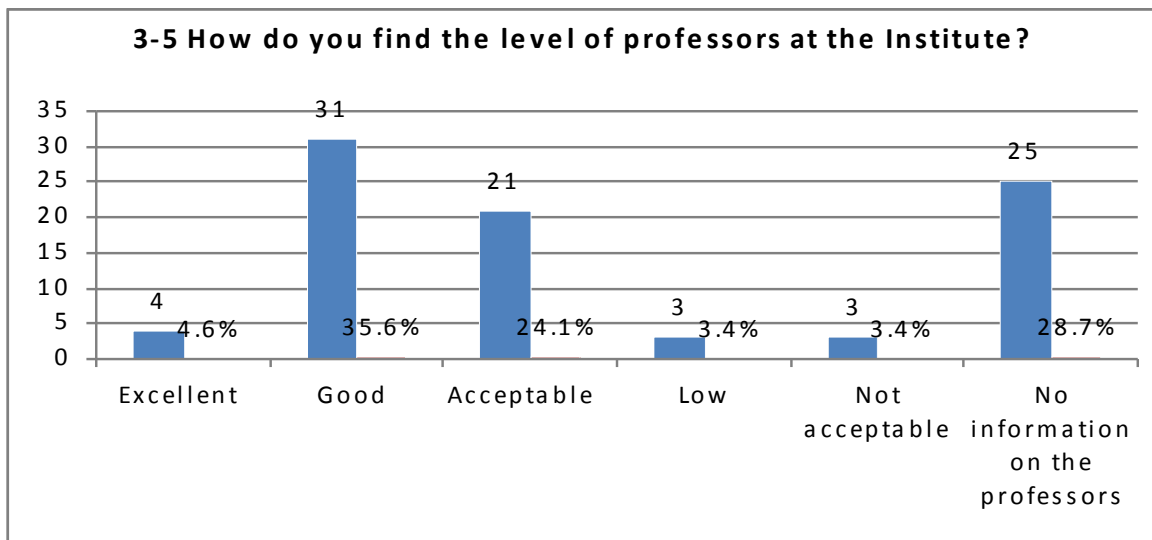
42.7% confirmed that the reasons for these impediments are due to JTI’s training, that being in an acceptable percentage.





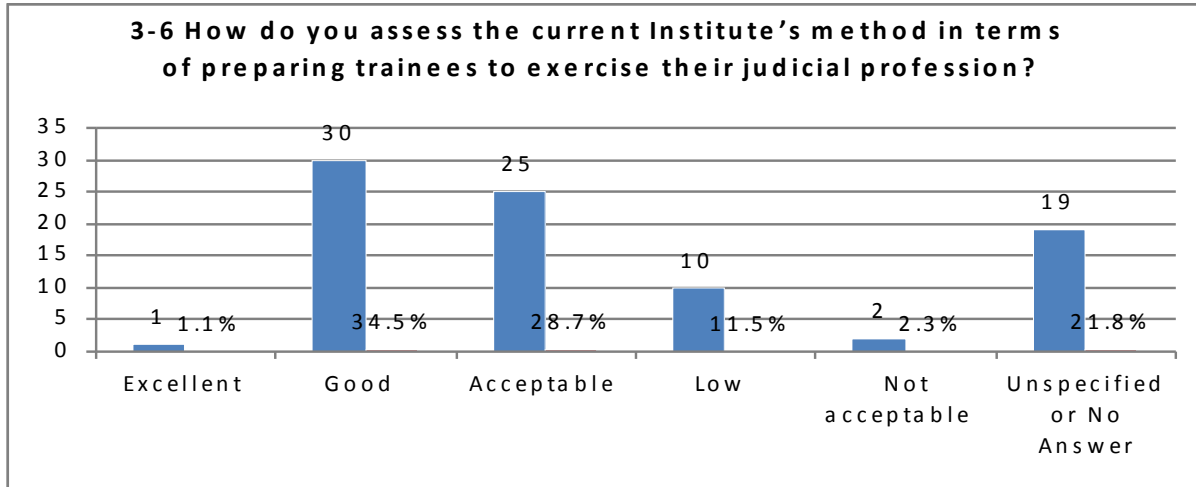
- **Evaluating the level of professors at the Institute**

The respondents were asked to evaluate the level of JTI’s professors on a scale of Excellent to Not acceptable. 4.6% considered the level as “excellent”, 35.6% as “good”, 24.1% as “Acceptable”, 3.4% as “low”, and 3.5% as “not acceptable”. It should be noted that 28.7% of the respondents do not have any idea on the level of JTI’s professors.



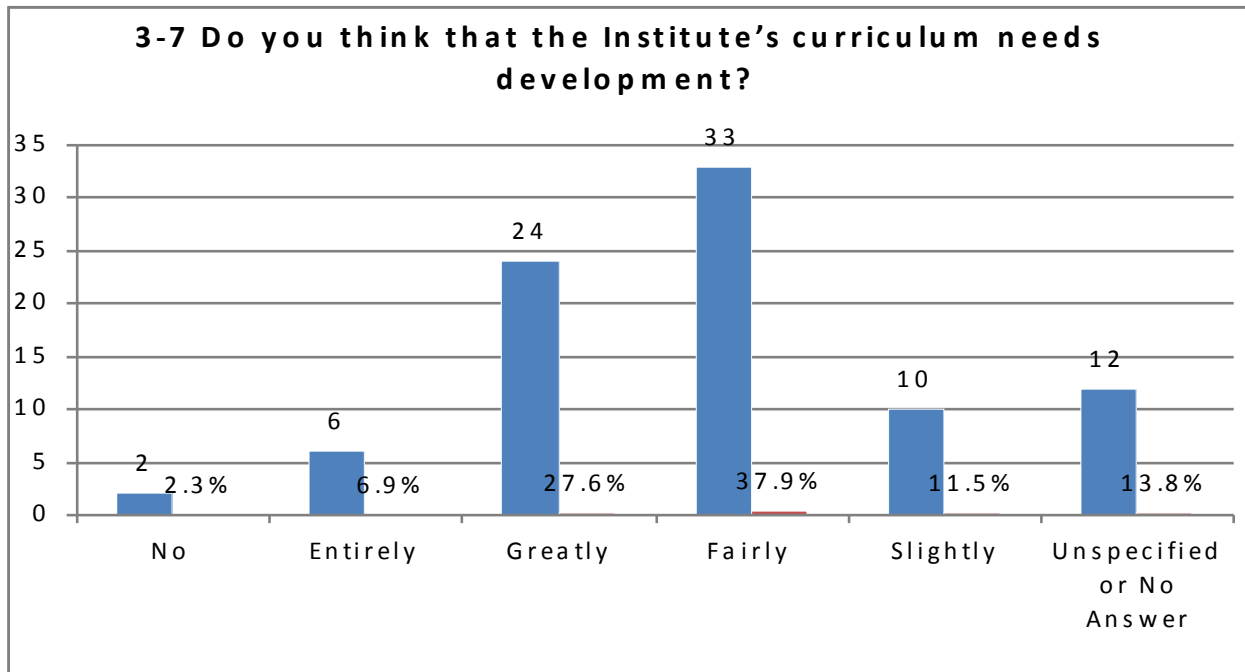
- **Evaluating the current JTI’s curriculum as for preparing trainees to judicial practice**

The respondents were asked to evaluate the institute’s current curriculum for preparing trainees to judicial practice on a scale of Excellent to Not Acceptable. 1.1% considered the training “excellent”, 34.5% “good”, 28.7% “Acceptable”, 11.5% “low”, and 2.3% “not acceptable” and 21.8% “Unspecified or No Answer”.



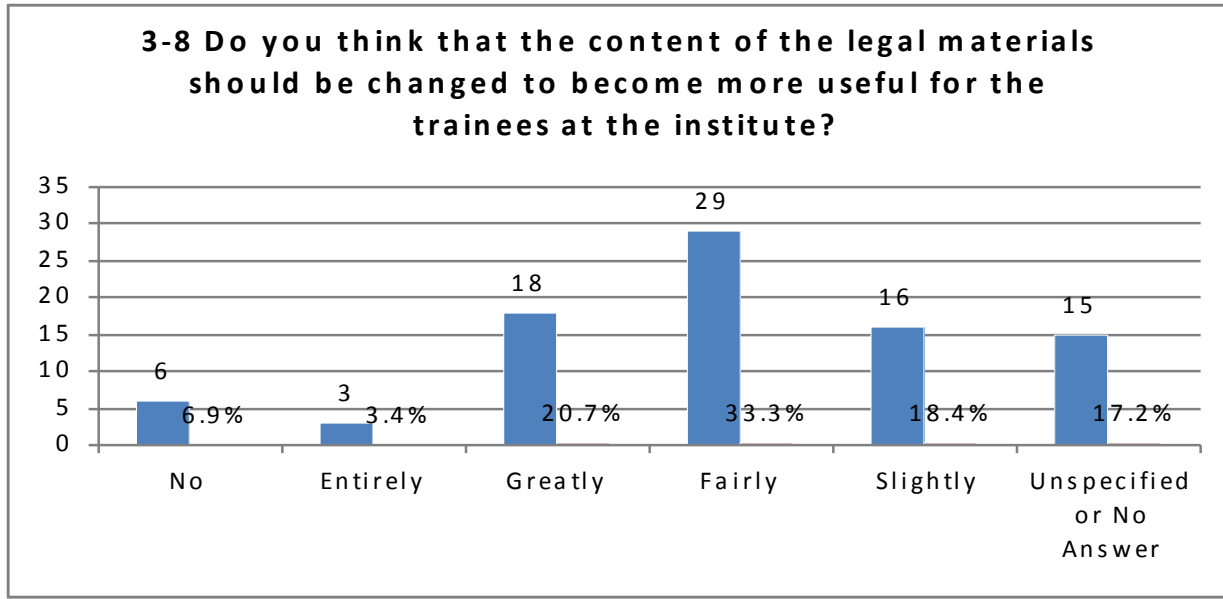
- **On the necessity of improving current JTI’s curriculum and to what extent**

Survey results were as follows: 2.3% reported no need to improve the curriculum, 6.9% consider it needs to be “entirely” improved, 27.6% “greatly” improved, 37.9% “fairly” improved, 11.5% “slightly” improved and 13.8% “unspecified or no answer”.



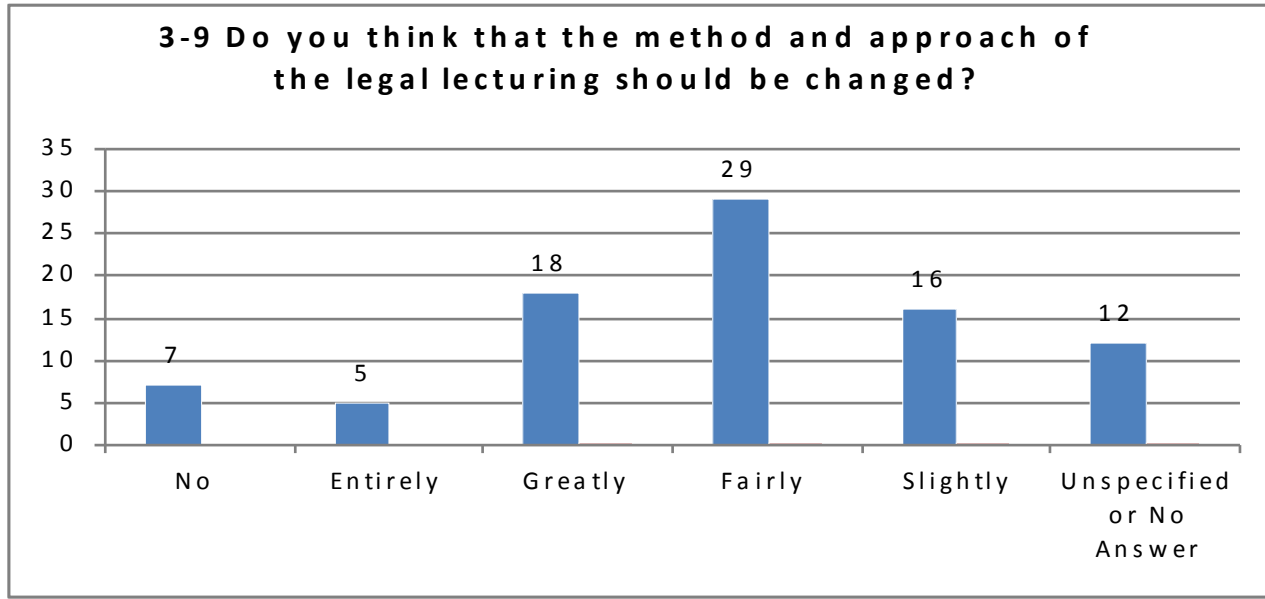
- **On changing the legal materials' content to become more useful to JTI's trainees and the extent of change needed**

6.9% of the respondents reported no necessity for changing materials content, 3.4% consider it has to be "entirely" changed, 20.7% "greatly" changed, 33.3% "fairly" changed, 18.4% "slightly" changed and 17.2% "unspecified or no answer".



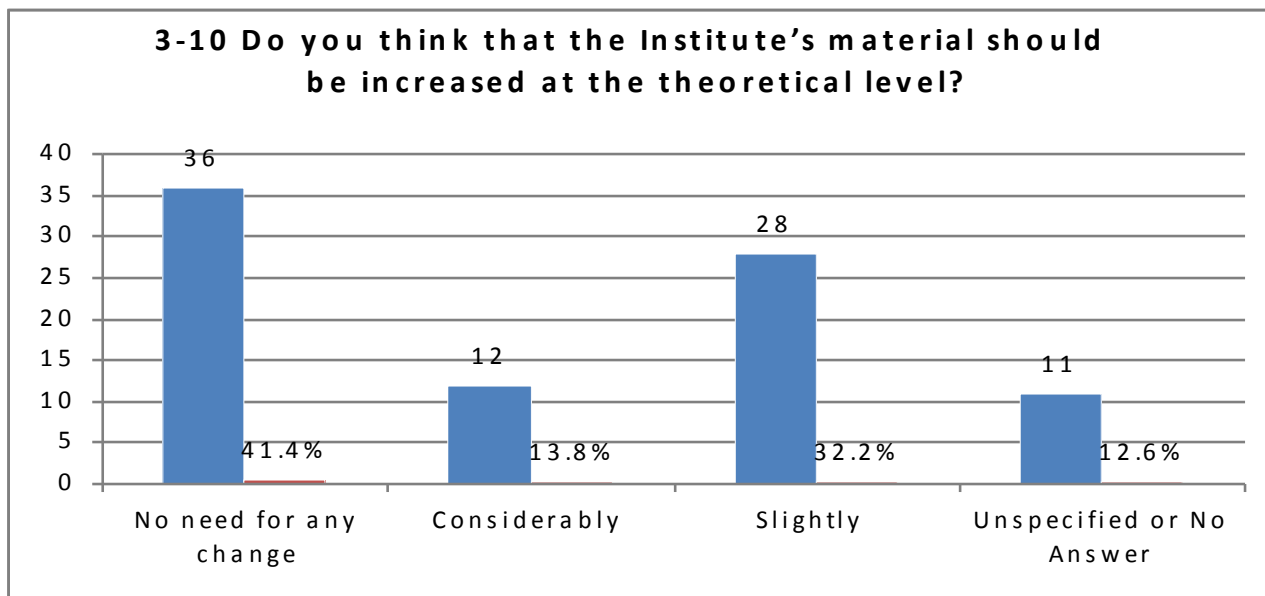
- **On changing the method and approach of JTI’s legal lecturing and the extent of change needed**

8% of the respondents reported no need to change the lecturing method and approach, 5.7% consider it should be “entirely” changed, 20.7% “greatly” changed, 33.3% “fairly” changed, 18.4% “slightly” changed and 13.8% “unspecified or no answer”.



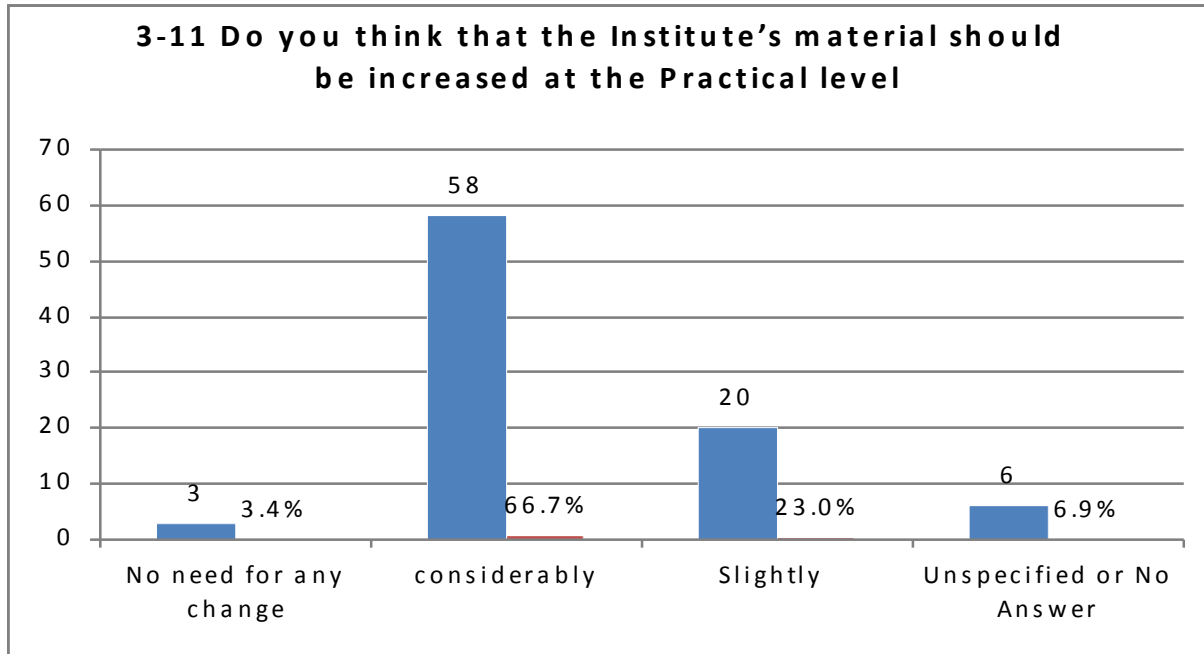
- **On the necessity of increasing JTI’s material at the theoretical level**

The survey revealed that the majority of respondents (41.4%) find no need to increase JTI’s material at the theoretical level while 32.2% see a need to increase theoretical materials although a slight need.



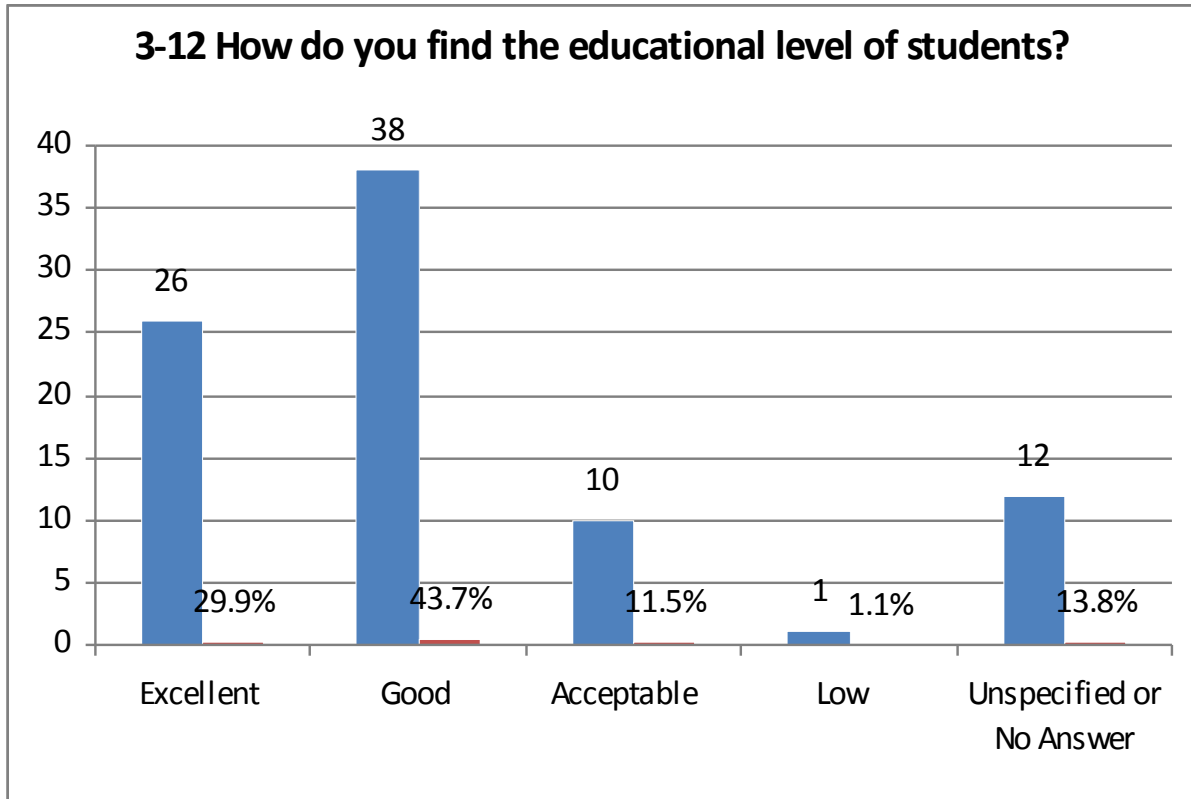
- **On the necessity of increasing JTI's material at the practical level**

Respondents (58 respondents/66.7%) agreed on the necessity of increasing practical applications of materials taught at JTI. It should be noted here that only 3 respondents (3.4%) found no need to increase practical side.



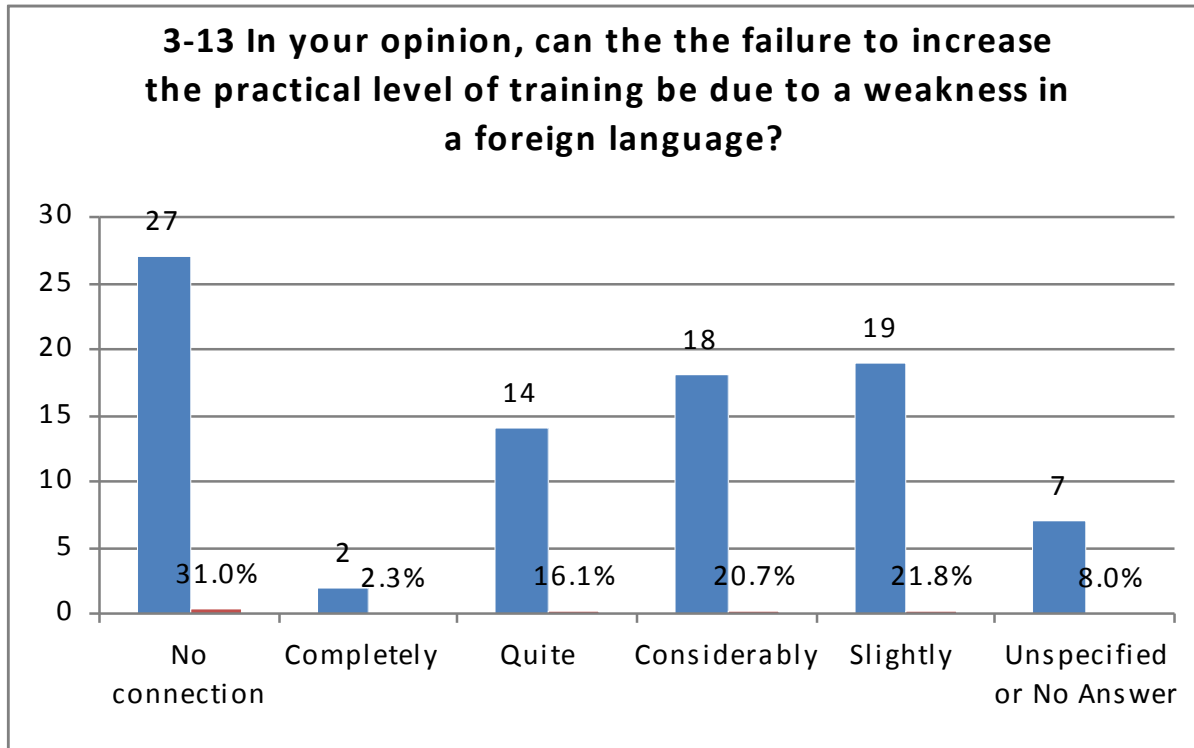
- **Evaluating educational level of students**

Respondents were asked to evaluate JTI students' educational level on a scale of "good" to "not acceptable"; 29.9% considered the level "good", 43.7% "acceptable", 11.5% "low", 1.1% "not acceptable, and 13.8% "unspecified or no answer".



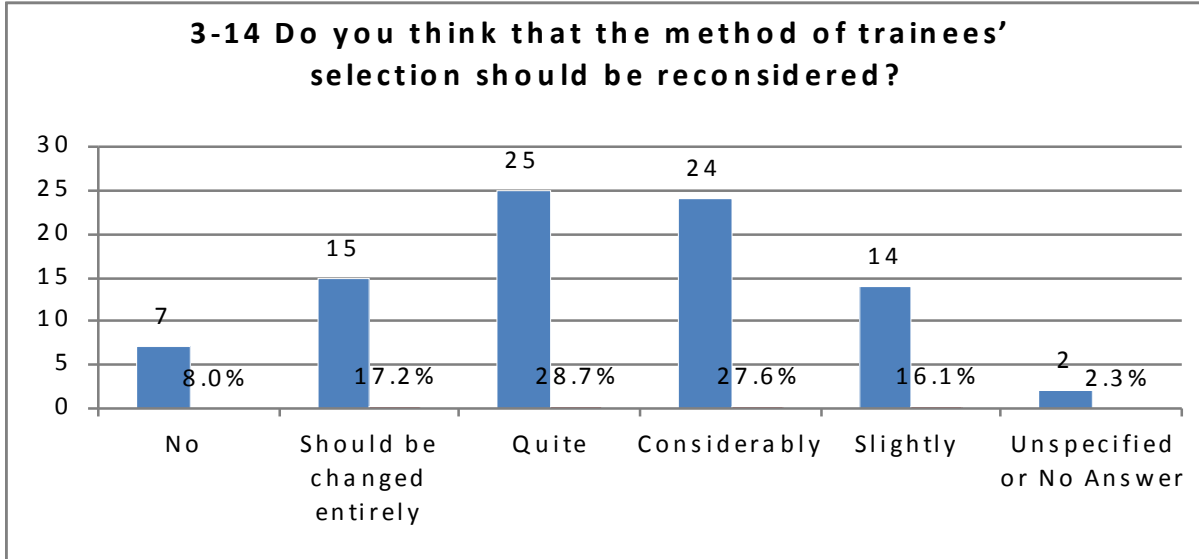
- **Link between weakness in foreign language and failure to increase practical level of training**

31% of respondents found no connection between trainees mastering a foreign language and an increased level of practical training, while more than half of the respondents considered there's a connection (complete or slight) between not mastering a foreign language and increasing training's practical level.



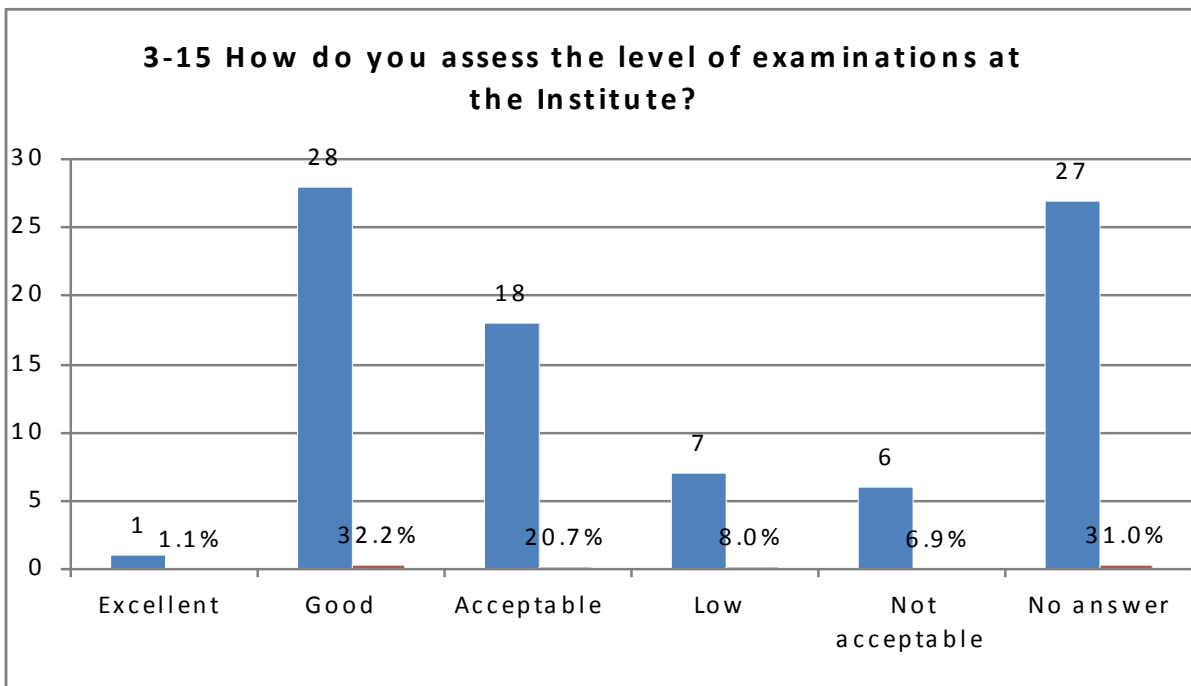
- **On the necessity of reconsidering trainees selection method and to which extent**

8% of respondents consider there's no need to reconsider trainees' selection method while the majority of them consider there's a need to reconsider (entirely or slightly) the selection method.



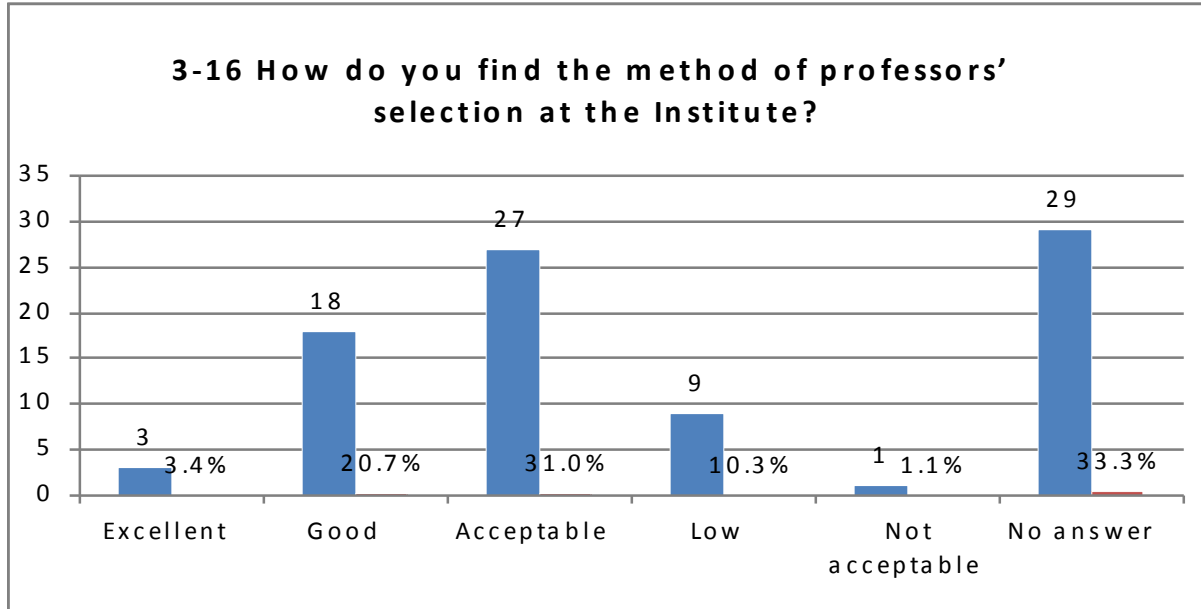
- **Evaluating the level of examination at JTI**

About half of the respondents consider the level of JTI's examination to be between good and acceptable. It should also be noted that 31% of respondents do not know anything about JTI's examination.



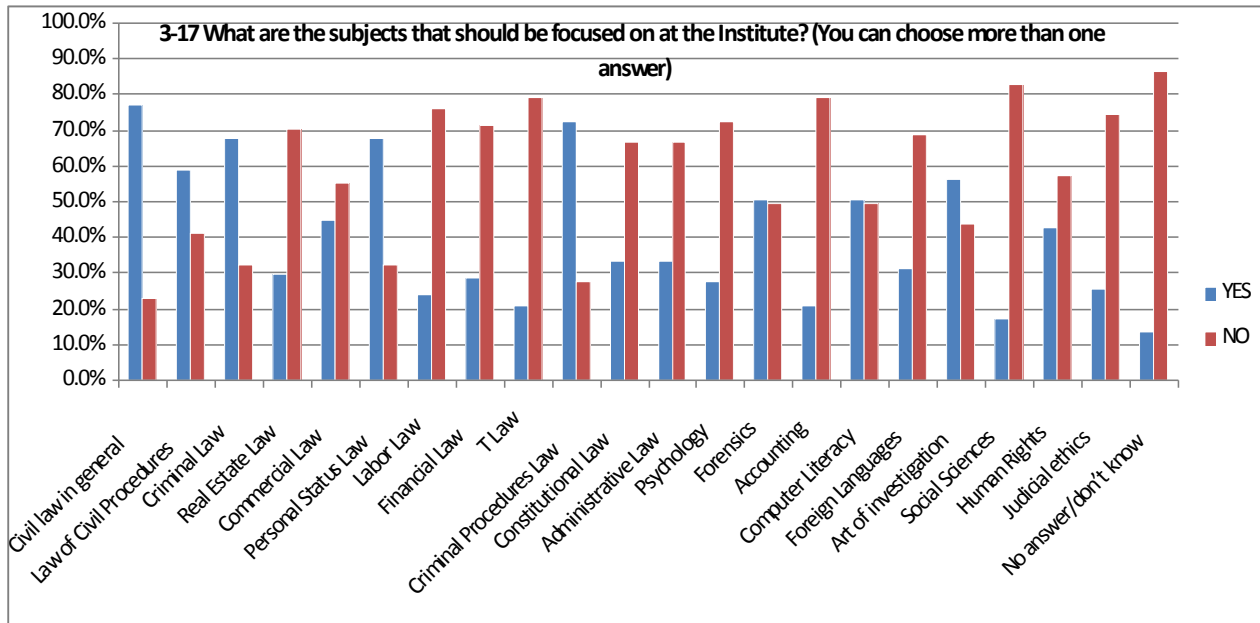
- **Evaluating the method of JTI's professors selection**

About half of the respondents consider the method of professors' selection to be between good and acceptable. It should also be noted that 33% of respondents do not know anything about JTI's professors' selection method.



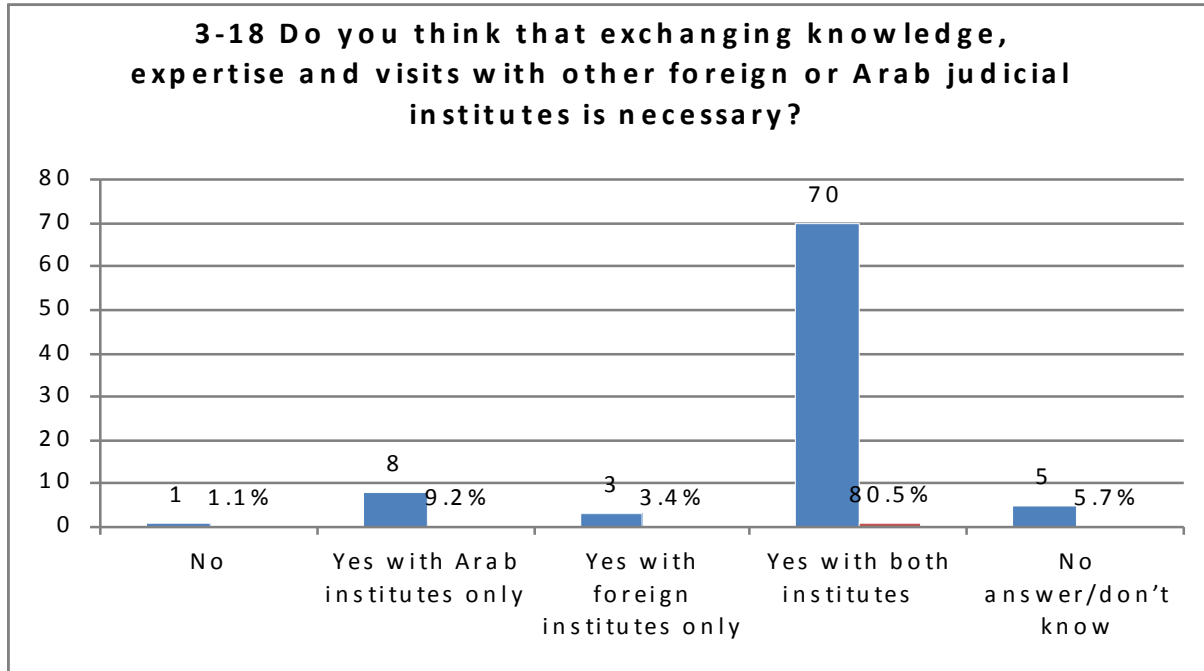
- **Subjects that should be focused on at the Institute**

The survey revealed a need to focus mainly on "Civil law in general", "Criminal Procedures law" and "Personal Status law".



- **The necessity and benefit of exchanging knowledge, expertise and visits with other foreign or Arab judicial institutes**

Respondents were asked if there is a benefit in exchanging knowledge, expertise and visits with other foreign or Arab judicial institutes, and the majority of them (80.5%) agreed on the beneficial aspect of such an exchange.



- **On the necessity of offering incentives for judges to increase their level of interaction in terms of training – Type of incentives**

Respondents (86.2%) agreed on the necessity of offering incentives for judges to increase their level of interaction in terms of training. And the majority of respondents (36%) consider that incentives should be financial, moral, scientific and professional.

