Methodology:

Computing a clearance rate requires a count of **incoming cases** and **outgoing cases** during a given time period example yearly or quarterly.

A high clearance rate indicates a higher disposal rate of cases.

1. Incoming Cases

Incoming case consist of cases being **carried forward from 2016 and registered in the particular year**, with these type of case status; *Active, Adjourned Sine Die, Return Date for warrant of Arrest*

Cases calculated incoming cases are inclusive of all type of court from Court of Appeal to Magistrate Court in both civil and criminal types.

2. Outgoing Cases

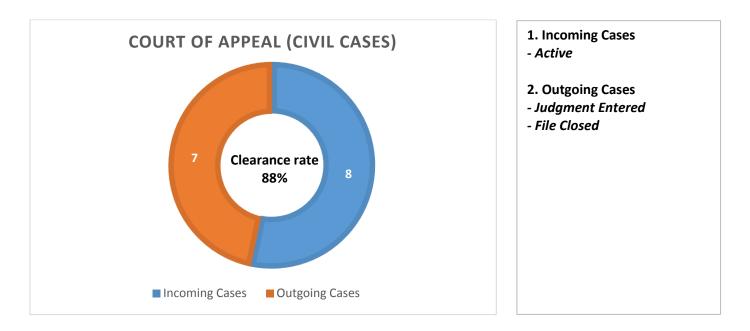
Outgoing cases consist of cases being **carried forward from 2016 and registered in the particular year,** with these type of case status; *Judgment Entered, File Closed, Other (Judgment of Admission/Examination of Means of Judgment Debtor/Judgment)*

The type of cases calculated in outgoing cases are similar with incoming cases which include all type of court in civil and criminal case types

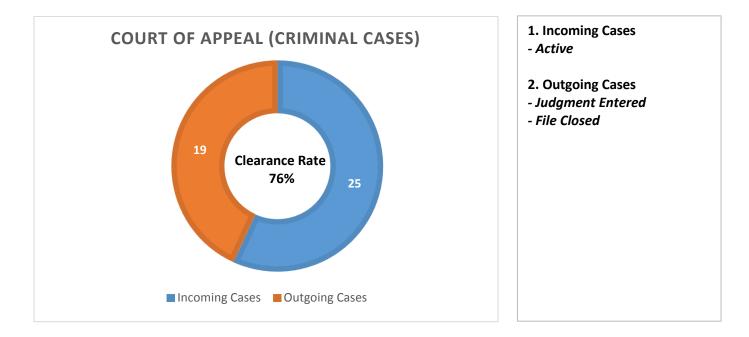
The Clearance rate is calculated:

Outgoing Cases Incoming Cases X100%

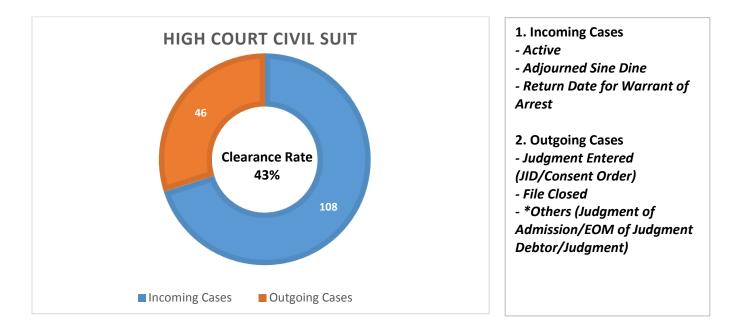
Court Of Appeal (Civil Cases)	
Incoming Cases	8
Outgoing Cases	7



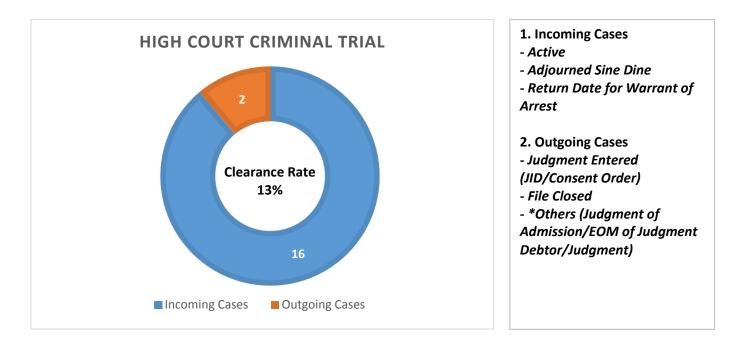
Court Of Appeal (Criminal Cases)	
Incoming Cases	25
Outgoing Cases	19



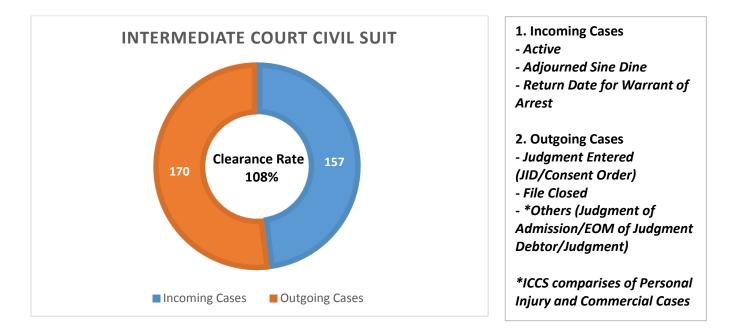
High Court Civil Suit	
Incoming Cases	108
Outgoing Cases	46



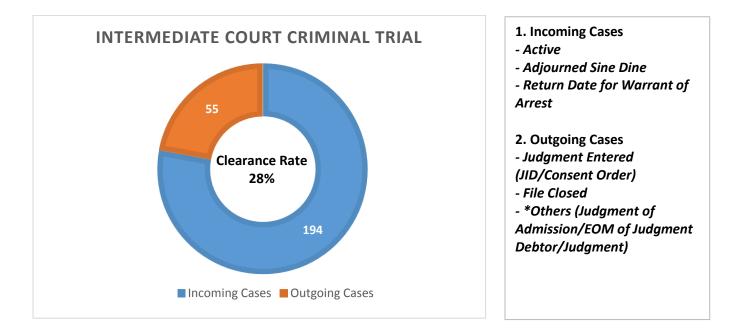
High Court Criminal Trial	
Incoming Cases	16
Outgoing Cases	2



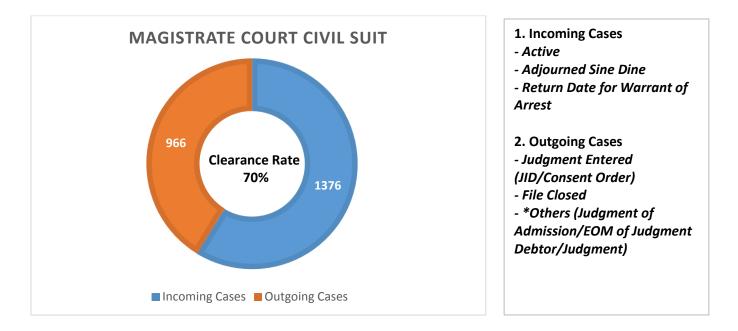
Intermediate Court Civil Suit	
Incoming Cases	157
Outgoing Cases	170



Intermediate Court Criminal Trial	
Incoming Cases	194
Outgoing Cases	55



Magistrate Court Civil Suit	
Incoming Cases	1376
Outgoing Cases	966



Magistrate Court Criminal Trial	
Incoming Cases	955
Outgoing Cases	595

