

CEPEJ Study on the judicial systems in the EU Member States - Country fiche

Judiciary at a glance in Sweden

(2022 data)

General data

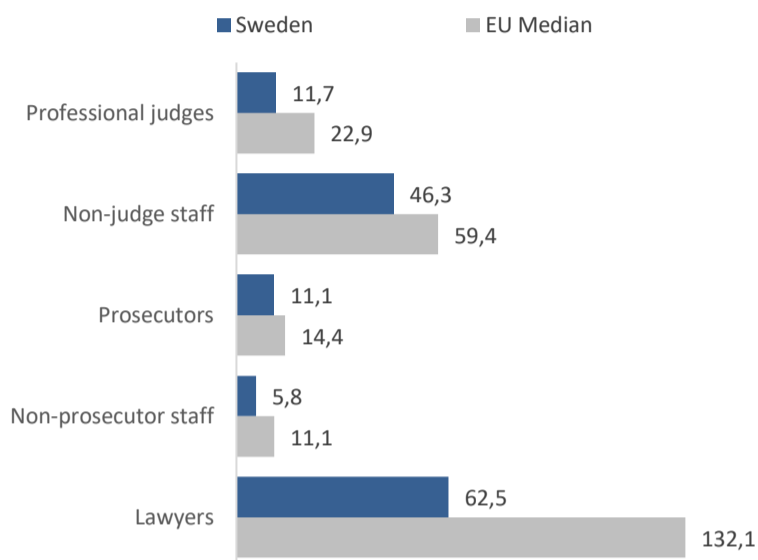
Population: 10 521 556

GDP per capita: 51 520 €

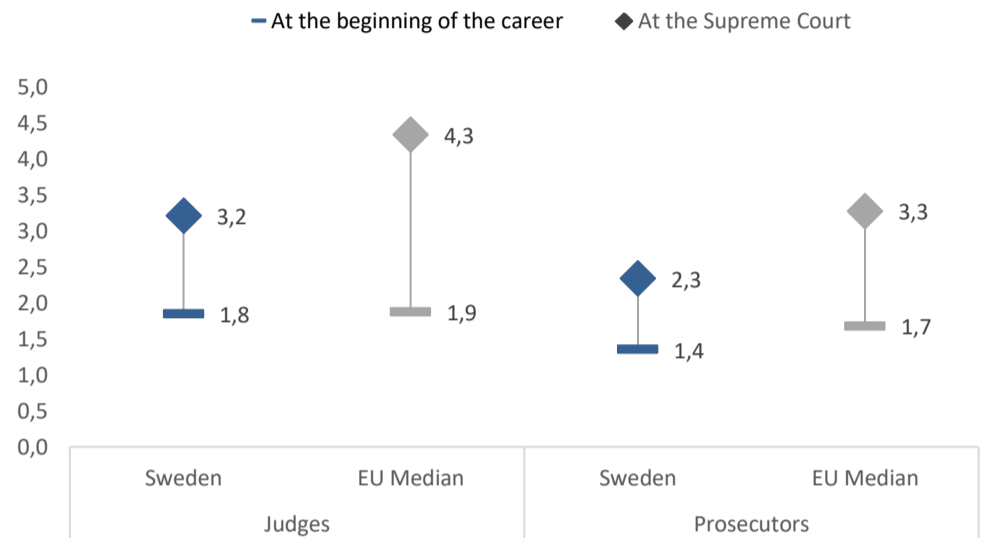
Average annual salary: 41 782 €

Professionals

Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants

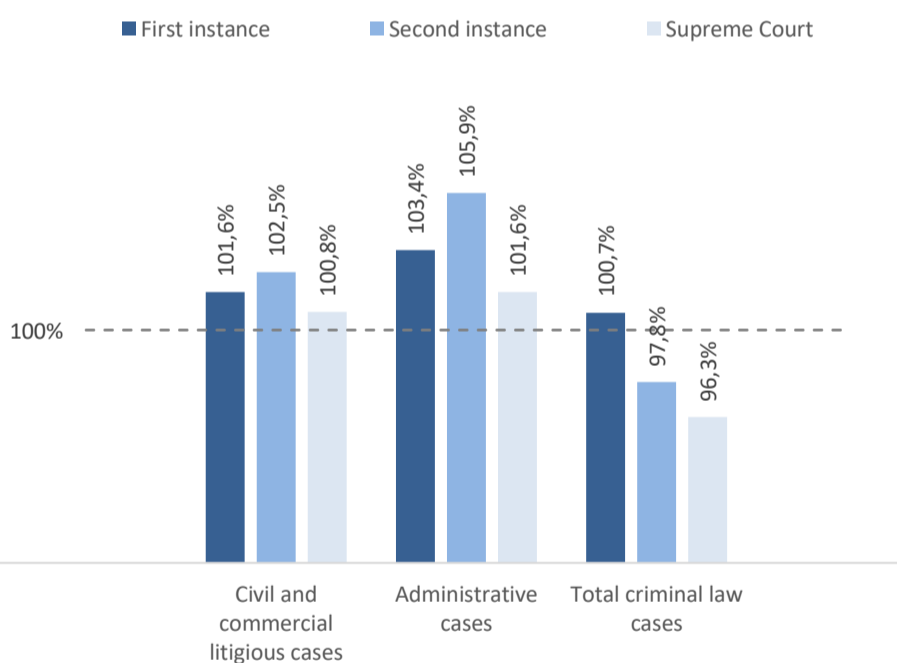


Gross salaries of judges and prosecutors vs average annual salary in 2022

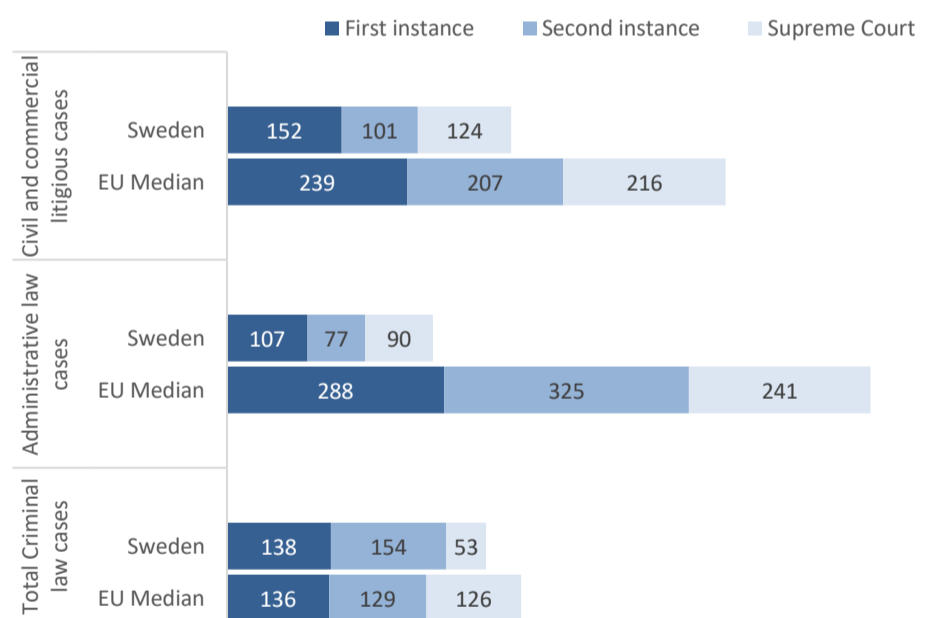


Efficiency

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2022 (%)

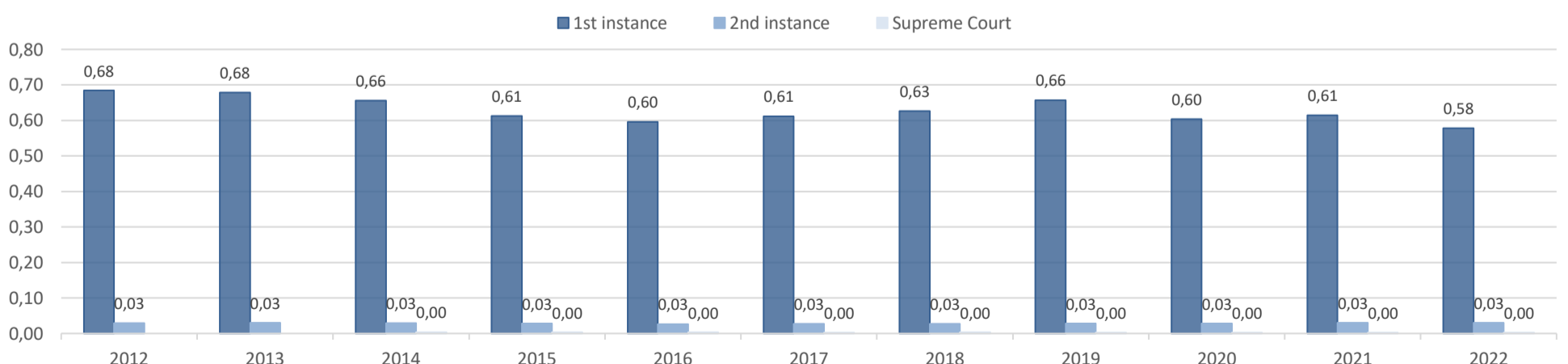


Disposition Time by instance and by matter in 2022 (days)



Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants

Incoming Civil (and commercial) litigious cases per 100 inhabitants*



* Please note that the Supreme Court data prior to 2014 were not collected.

CEPEJ (2023) 17rev part 2 - Sweden

Synthesis table for the main indicators for: Sweden

Economic and demographic data	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	Variations	
													2012-2022	2021-2022
Population	9 555 893	9 644 864	9 747 355	9 851 017	9 995 153	10 120 242	10 230 185	10 327 589	10 379 295	10 452 326	10 521 556		10,1%	0,7%
GDP per capita	43 867	44 384	42 800	46 378	46 125	46 632	46 117	43 560	47 455	50 876	51 520		17,4%	1,3%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	8,57	8,86	9,43	9,20	9,56	9,80	10,20	11,16	10,05	10,26	11,00		28,4%	7,2%
Average annual salary							40 706	37 955	43 092	43 384	41 782			-3,7%
Resources per 100 000 inh.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	Variations	
											2012-2022		2021-2022	
Professional judges	11,75	11,74	11,80	11,77	11,80	11,85	11,90	11,46	11,56	11,86	11,68		-0,6%	-1,5%
Non-judge staff	54,13	48,90	49,21	48,73	48,61	50,28	50,91	47,65	48,13	47,73	46,31		-14,4%	-3,0%
Public prosecutors									10,06	10,84	11,15			2,8%
Non-prosecutors staff									5,03	5,55	5,77			4,0%
Lawyers	54,90	56,22	57,20	58,88	57,70	58,41	58,65	58,10	60,28	61,57	62,45		13,8%	1,4%
Mediators	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP		NAP	NAP
First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2012-2021	Variations	
											2012-2022		2021-2022	
Civil and commercial litigious cases	0,68	0,68	0,66	0,61	0,60	0,61	0,63	0,66	0,60	0,61	0,58		-15,6%	-6,0%
Administrative law cases	1,09	1,10	1,09	1,03	1,44	1,62	1,63	1,72	1,85	1,70	1,45		33,4%	-14,9%
Total criminal law cases									1,16	1,17	1,16			-1,0%
First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2012-2021	Variations	
											2012-2022 (percentage points)		2021-2022 (percentage points)	
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	99%	101%	104%	104%	99%	100%	97%	97%	103%	103%	102%		2,80	-1,06
CR administrative law cases	105%	101%	103%	104%	94%	90%	97%	102%	102%	103%	103%		-1,37	0,05
CR total criminal law cases									96%	100%	101%			1,07
First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	Variations	
											2012-2022		2021-2022	
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	179	171	157	152	164	159	166	167	161	148	152		-14,9%	2,9%
DT administrative law cases (days)	126	126	114	105	115	147	146	125	107	102	107		-15,4%	4,9%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									149	142	138			-2,7%
First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	Variations	
											2012-2022		2021-2022	
Civil and commercial litigious cases	0,33	0,32	0,29	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,28	0,29	0,27	0,26	0,24		-23,9%	-4,3%
Administrative law cases	0,39	0,38	0,35	0,31	0,43	0,59	0,63	0,60	0,55	0,49	0,44		14,5%	-10,7%
Total criminal law cases									0,45	0,45	0,44			-2,6%

Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)	
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				102%	103%	98%	102%	95%	96%	101%	102%			1,82	
CR administrative law cases				97%	97%	114%	93%	97%	110%	97%	106%			8,75	
CR total criminal law cases									93%	92%	98%			5,29	
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022	
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				107	100	109	96	117	128	111	101				-9,1%
DT administrative law cases (days)				188	148	63	96	106	68	92	77				-17,2%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									156	169	154				-9,1%
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)	
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				105%	106%	110%	96%	108%	101%	95%	101%				5,82
CR administrative law cases				101%	99%	95%	110%	101%	97%	97%	102%				4,20
CR total criminal law cases									96%	98%	96%				-1,59
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022	
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				139	112	98	117	96	127	134	124				-7,5%
DT administrative law cases (days)				94	105	122	82	83	94	99	90				-9,6%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									45	46	53				15,3%

1. Judicial organisation in Sweden (2022 data)

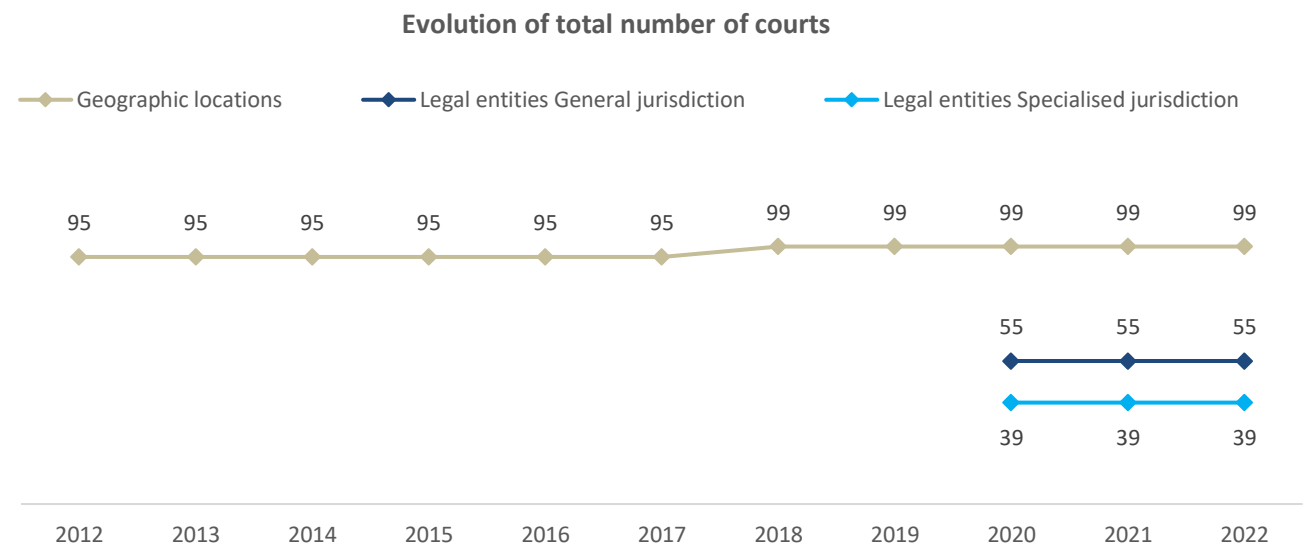
In 2022 in Sweden, the number of courts considered as legal entities is 94. Namely, there are 55 courts of general jurisdiction and 39 specialised courts. Among the 55 legal entities of general jurisdiction, 48 district courts act at first instance and deal with criminal and civil cases and various kinds of other matters such as adoption, administrators, bankruptcy and special representatives. District courts vary in size, from about ten to several hundred employees. The 6 courts of appeal act as second instance courts of general jurisdiction, while the Supreme Court is the highest instance court of general jurisdiction.

Among the 39 legal entities of specialised jurisdiction, 31 are of first instance, while 8 are higher instance specialised courts (infra).

In terms of geographic locations, there are 99 courts among which 84 are of first instance. In fact, the number of first instance courts of general jurisdiction is 48, but five of these also operate in another location in addition to the main location. Thus, the total of 84 first instance courts as geographic locations is equal to 48+5+31 (first instance specialised courts).

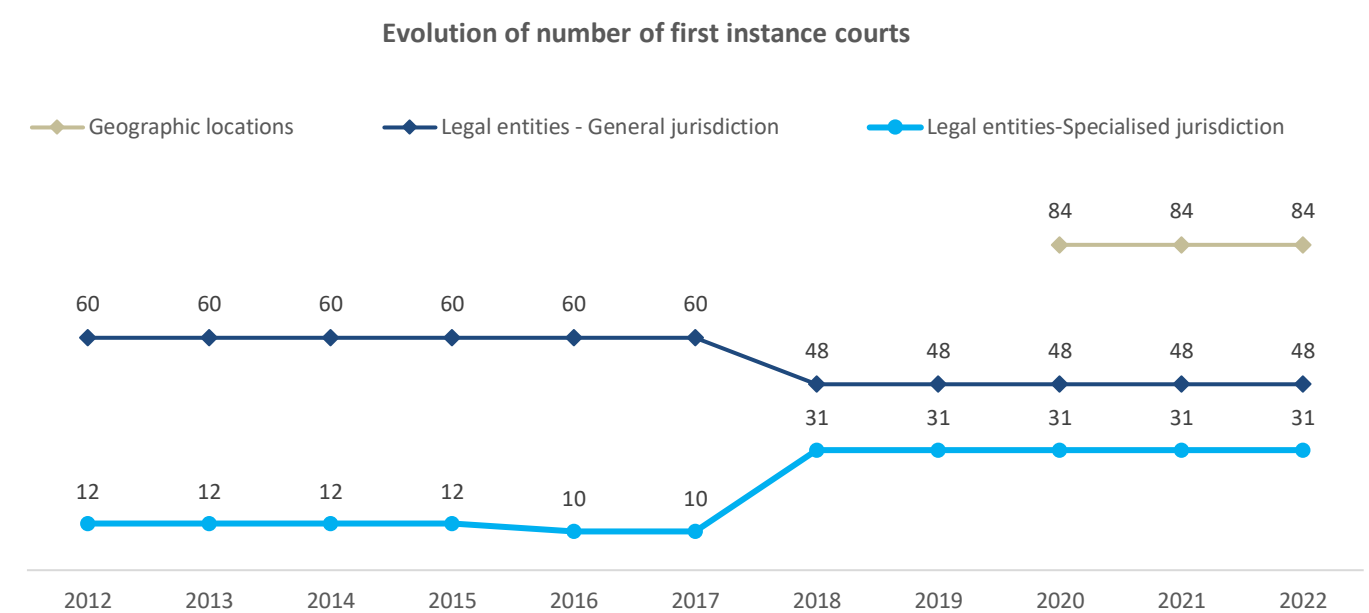
Evolution of total number of courts

Total number of courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2012	95		
2013	95		
2014	95		
2015	95		
2016	95		
2017	95		
2018	99		
2019	99		
2020	99	55	39
2021	99	55	39
2022	99	55	39



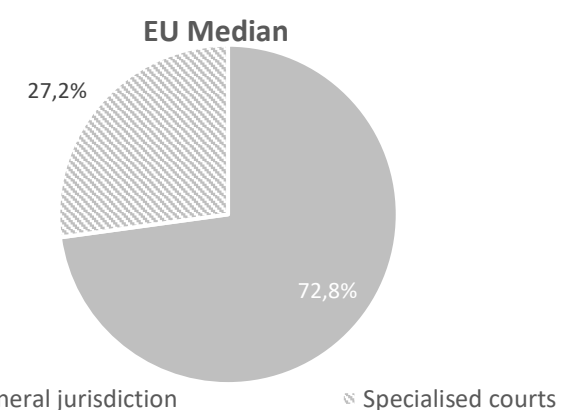
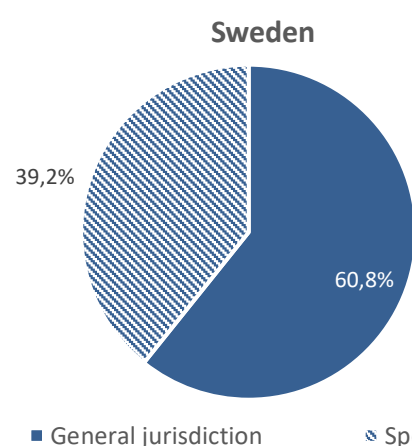
Evolution of number of first instance courts

First instance courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2012		60	12
2013		60	12
2014		60	12
2015		60	12
2016		60	10
2017		60	10
2018		48	31
2019		48	31
2020	84	48	31
2021	84	48	31
2022	84	48	31



It should be recalled that the variations observed in 2018 stem from a change in the methodology of presentation of data and are not due to any reform or judicial reorganisation. More precisely, for the 2020 evaluation cycle (based on 2018 data), the replies have been adjusted to comply with the CEPEJ definitions.

Distribution of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts



The distribution between first instance general jurisdiction courts and first instance specialised courts in Sweden is 60,8% - 39,2%. We can see that there are more specialised courts in Sweden compared to the EU distribution: 72,8% - 27,2%.

Specialised Courts

Specialised courts	First instance	Higher instance
Total	31	8
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP
Labour courts	1	NAP
Family courts	NAP	NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP
Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP
Administrative courts	12	5
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP
Military courts	NAP	NAP
Juvenile courts	NAP	NAP
Other specialised courts	18	3

The 12 administrative courts are the courts of first instance that deal with cases involving disputes between individuals/companies and authorities. These courts settle more than 500 different types of cases. Common types of cases are tax cases, social insurance cases, cases under the Social Services Act and cases concerning compulsory care.

The Patent and Market Court deals with issues relating to market law and intellectual property. There is one first-instance Patent and Market Court. Its decisions can be appealed to the Patent and Market Court of Appeal.

Land and Environment courts process cases such as permits for water operations and environmentally hazardous operations, issues of health protection, nature conservation, refuse collection, polluted areas and hazardous waste, environmentally-related damages, and compensation issues, issues of building, demolition and land permits under the Planning and Building Act, site leaseholds, appeals in planning matters, land parcelling, utility easements and expropriation. There are five Land and Environment Courts, which are specialized courts at the District Courts in Nacka, Vänersborg, Växjö, Umeå and Östersund. The Land and Environment Courts' decisions can be appealed to the Land and Environment Court of Appeal in Stockholm.

Migration courts review decisions made by the Swedish Migration Board on matters concerning aliens and citizenship. There are four Migration Courts, they are specialized courts which are part of the Administrative Courts in Malmö, Göteborg, Stockholm and Luleå. The Migration Courts' decisions can be appealed to the Migration Court of Appeal in Stockholm.

Maritime courts deal with cases under the Swedish Maritime Code (1994:1009). There are seven maritime courts, which are part of the District Courts in Luleå, Sundsvall, Stockholm, Kalmar, Malmö, Gothenburg and Karlstad.

Sweden also has 2 special courts, which are completely separated from the general and administrative courts and their organization, meaning that they have a more far-reaching separation from the general and administrative courts. Those are the Labour Court and the Swedish Foreign Intelligence Court.

The Labour Court deals with labour disputes, i.e., disputes in the frame of employers and employees' relationships; the Labour Court is normally the first and only instance competent in labour disputes. Nevertheless, some labour disputes are heard first in a district court, after which an appeal may be lodged with the Labour Court as the court of second and final instance.

The Swedish Foreign Intelligence Court deals with applications for signals intelligence authorization.

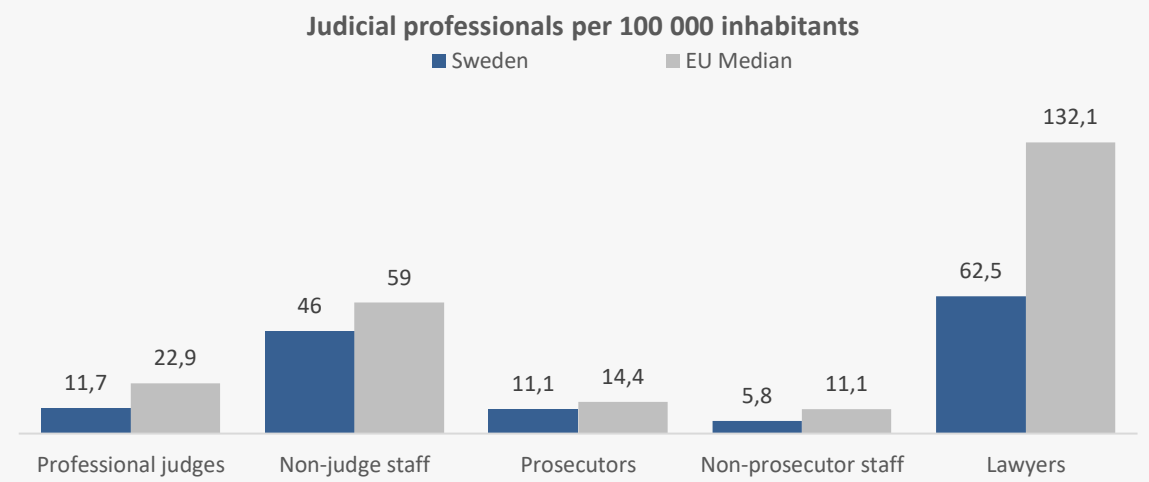
Lastly, there are Rent and Tenancy Tribunals which are not included because they are not courts, but administrative agencies. These are quasi-judicial bodies which hold similar powers to the courts and make decision on disputes involving rents, tenant-ownerships and leaseholds.

2. Professionals of justice in Sweden (2022 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

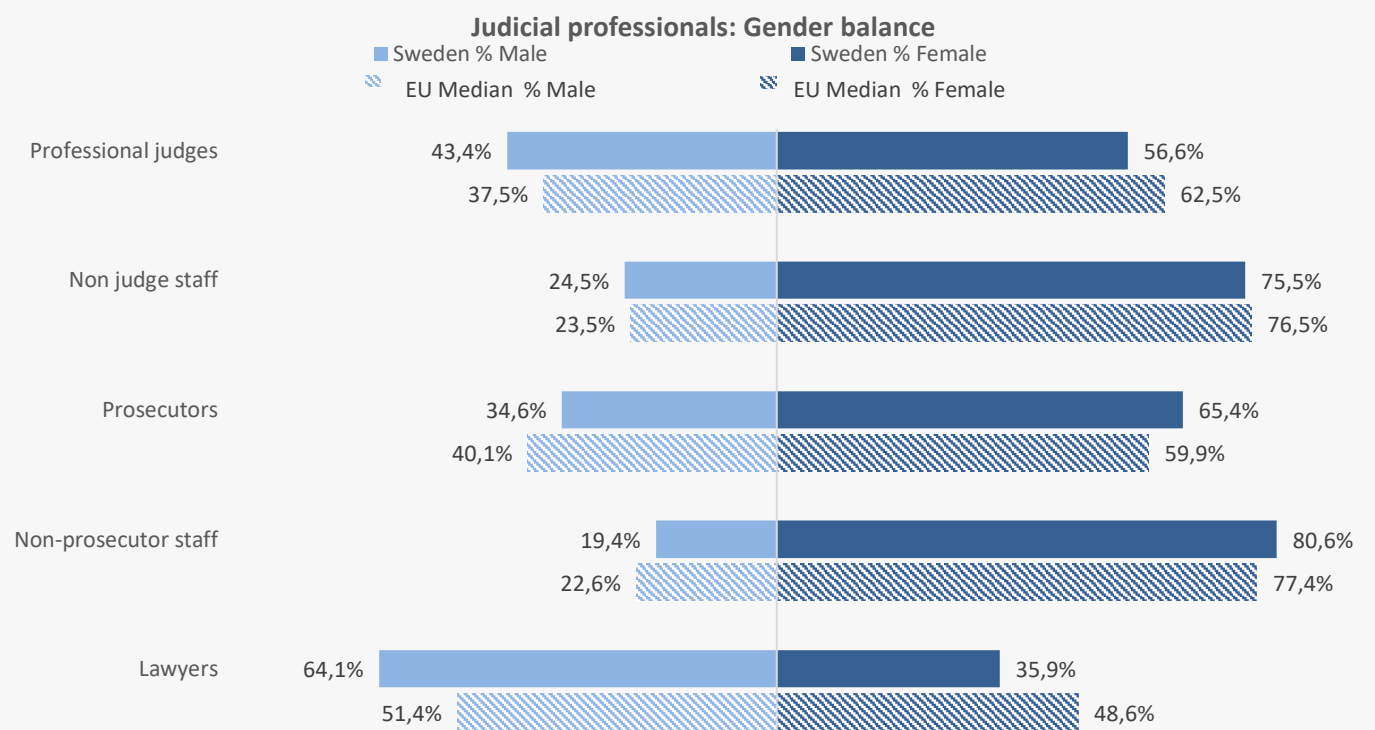
Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	1 229	11,7	22,9
Non-judge staff	4 873	46	59
Prosecutors	1 173	11,1	14,4
Non-prosecutor staff	607	5,8	11,1
Lawyers	6 571	62,5	132,1



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

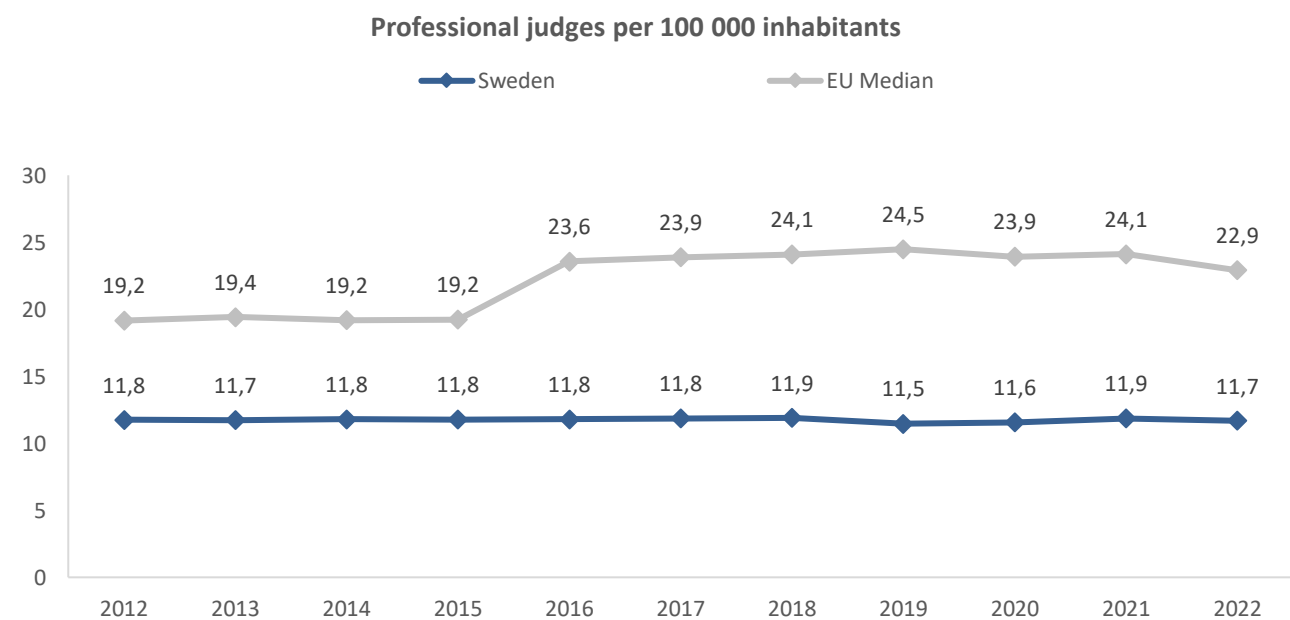
	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	43,4%	56,6%
Non judge staff	24,5%	75,5%
Prosecutors	34,6%	65,4%
Non-prosecutor staff	19,4%	80,6%
Lawyers	64,1%	35,9%



Professional judges

Evolution of the number of professional judges since 2012 (Q46)

Number of professional judges	Absolute Number		Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Sweden	EU Median	Sweden	EU Median
2012	1 123	19,2	11,8	19,2
2013	1 132	19,4	11,7	19,4
2014	1 150	19,2	11,8	19,2
2015	1 159	19,2	11,8	19,2
2016	1 179	23,6	11,8	23,6
2017	1 199	23,9	11,8	23,9
2018	1 217	24,1	11,9	24,1
2019	1 184	24,5	11,5	24,5
2020	1 200	23,9	11,6	23,9
2021	1 240	24,1	11,9	24,1
2022	1 229	22,9	11,7	22,9



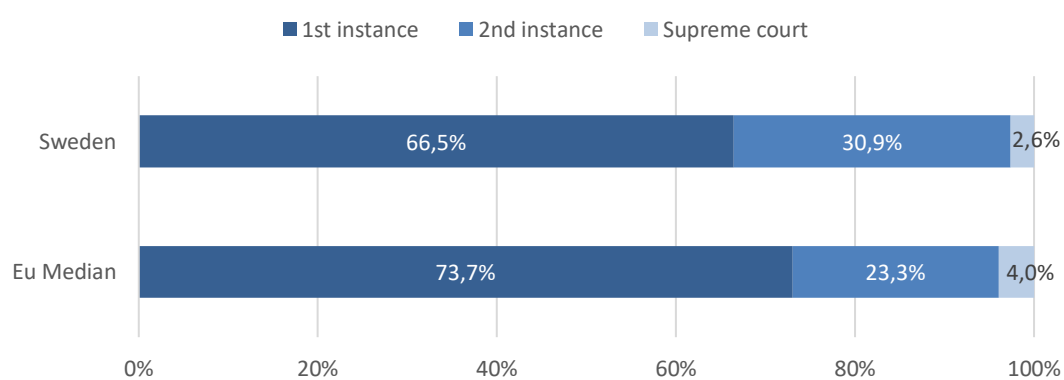
According to 2022 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Sweden is 1 229, which is -0,9% less than in previous cycle.

More precisely, in Sweden, there are 11,68 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is below the EU median of 22,92 judges per 100 000 inhabitants)

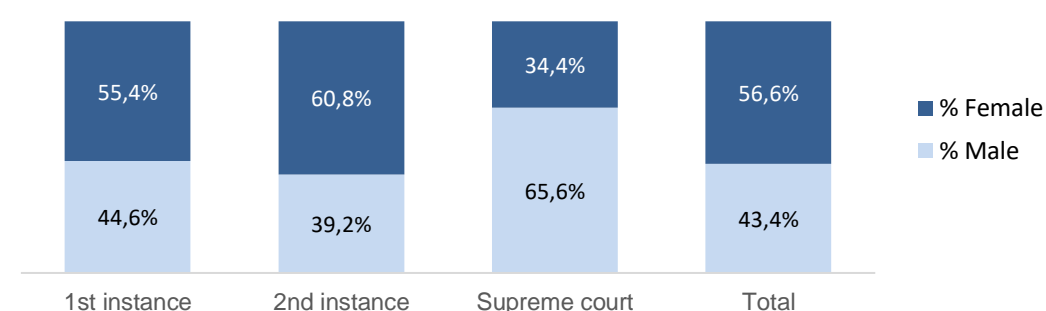
Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	817	66,5%	364	453	44,6%	55,4%
2nd instance	380	30,9%	149	231	39,2%	60,8%
Supreme court	32	2,6%	21	11	65,6%	34,4%
Total	1 229		534	695	43,4%	56,6%

Distribution of professional judges by instance in 2022



Distribution of professional judges by gender and by instance in Sweden



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 695, which represents 56,6% of the total number of judges.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 817 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 453 are female); 380 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 231 are female) and 32 are sitting in Supreme Court (of which 11 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges per instance, the tendency is slightly different in Sweden. Namely, less judges sit at first and third instance, while second instance judges are more numerous in Sweden.

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female professional judges constitute the majority at first and second instance, while at the level of the Supreme court they represent 34%. However, the situation should be qualified by the fact that the Supreme Court judges are few in Sweden and accordingly, the variations affecting the distribution male/female could appear significant in terms of percentage, while in actual numbers the difference is not that significant.

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2022	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	817	NA	NA	205	NAP
2nd instance	380	NA	NA	118	NAP
Supreme court	32	NA	NA	16	NAP
Total	1 229	NA	NA	339	NAP

In Sweden, the distribution of judges by categories of cases is possible only with regard to administrative law cases. Judges working with civil and/or commercial cases also work with criminal cases and vice versa, in courts of general jurisdiction.

Distribution of professional judges by instance and matter

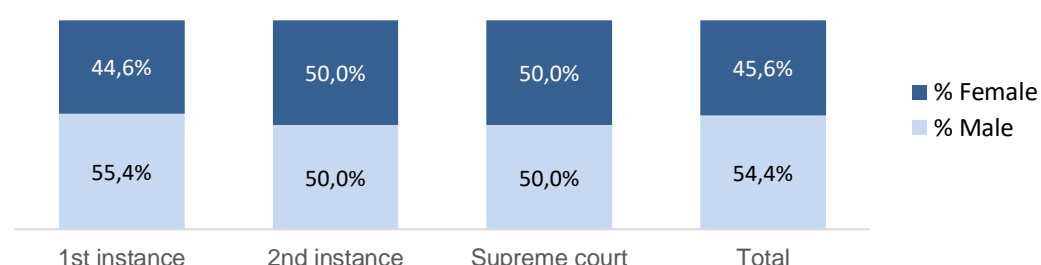
Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2022	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	25,1%	NAP
2nd instance	NA	NA	31,1%	NAP
Supreme court	NA	NA	50,0%	NAP
Total	NA	NA	27,6%	NAP

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	56	82,4%	31	25	55,4%	44,6%
2nd instance	10	14,7%	5	5	50,0%	50,0%
Supreme court	2	2,9%	1	1	50,0%	50,0%
Total	68		37	31	54,4%	45,6%

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance in Sweden



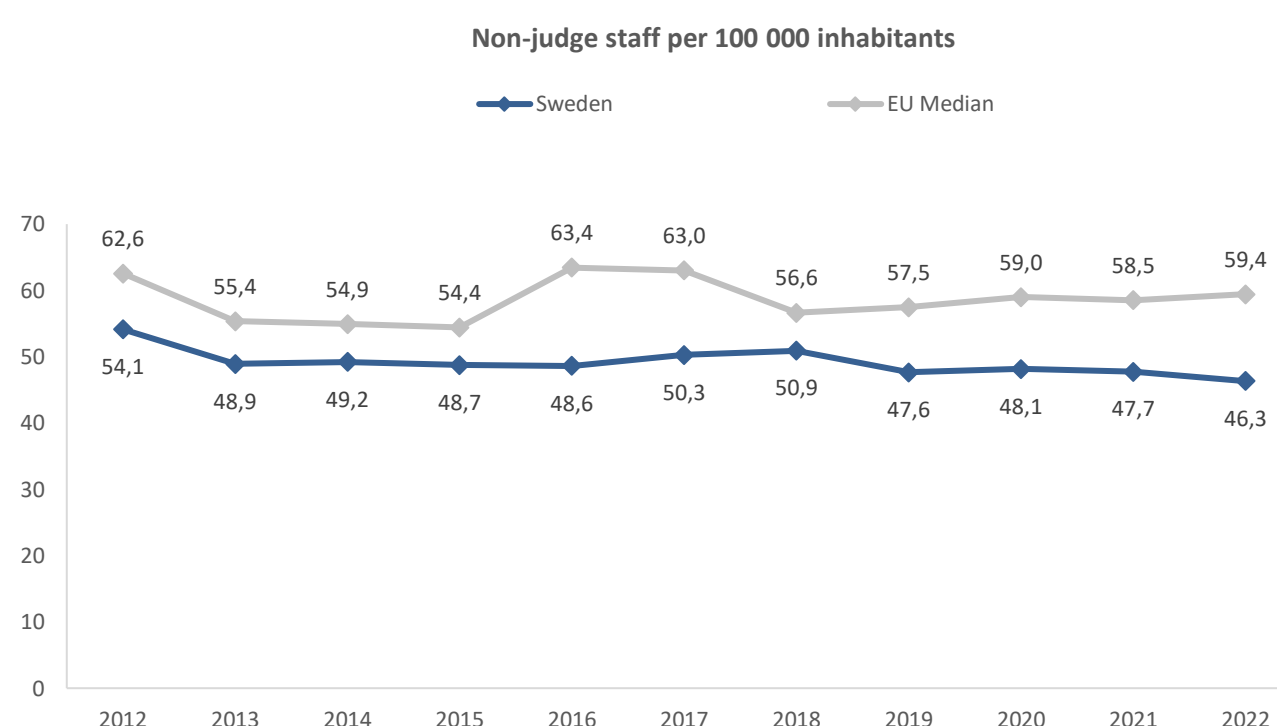
In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 31, which represents 45,6% of the total number of court presidents.

The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 56 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 25 are female); 10 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 5 are female) and 2 are sitting in Supreme Courts (of which 1 is female).

Owing to the fact that court presidents are few, the variations affecting the distribution male/female could appear significant in terms of percentage, while in actual numbers the difference is not that significant (one, two or three judges).

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Sweden	Sweden	EU Median
2012	5 173	54,1	62,6
2013	4 716	48,9	55,4
2014	4 797	49,2	54,9
2015	4 800	48,7	54,4
2016	4 859	48,6	63,4
2017	5 088	50,3	63,0
2018	5 208	50,9	56,6
2019	4 921	47,6	57,5
2020	4 996	48,1	59,0
2021	4 989	47,7	58,5
2022	4 873	46,3	59,4



In 2022, Sweden has 4 873 non-judge staff (of which 3 678 are Female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals a decrease of -2,3%.

In 2022, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has decreased (from 47,7 in 2021 to 46,3 in 2022).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants evolved from 11,9 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in 2021 to 11,7 in 2022.

Number of non-judge staff by category in 2022	Absolute number	in %
Total	4 873	
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	3 256	66,8%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	670	13,7%
Technical staff	177	3,6%
Other	769	15,8%

In this cycle, the non-judge staff is broken down as follows:

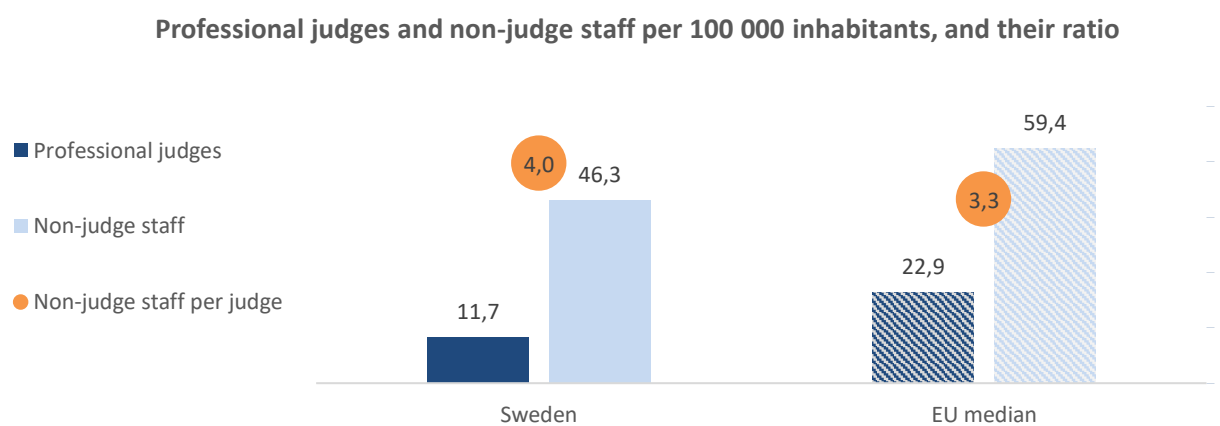
- 3 256 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of which 2 650 are Female);
- 670 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of which 454 are Female);
- 177 technical staff (of which 52 are Female);
- 769 other (of which 522 are Female).

The category "Other non-judge staff" includes junior judges and associate judges in the judicial training program. A junior judge deals with the court's (court of first instance) business in the same way as the permanent judges, but with a smaller workload and with some exceptions as to types of cases handled. An acting associate judge (in a court of appeal) deals with the court's business in the same way as the permanent judges, but with a smaller workload. However, an associate judge is never a presiding judge.

The numbers do not include staff on leave or Swedish National Courts Administration (SNCA) employees. The SNCA is a government agency responsible for the service organisation of courts, namely the overall coordination and joint issues. It has no authority over the courts' judicial business or their verdicts. It also provides support to the courts, rental and tenancy tribunals and the National Legal Aid Authority and the Legal Aid Board. It deals with issues related to staff development, training and information, development of regulations, instructions and guidance. It ensures that operations are conducted in an effective and accessible way for citizens. In 2022, there were about 430 employees with diverse professional backgrounds.

Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

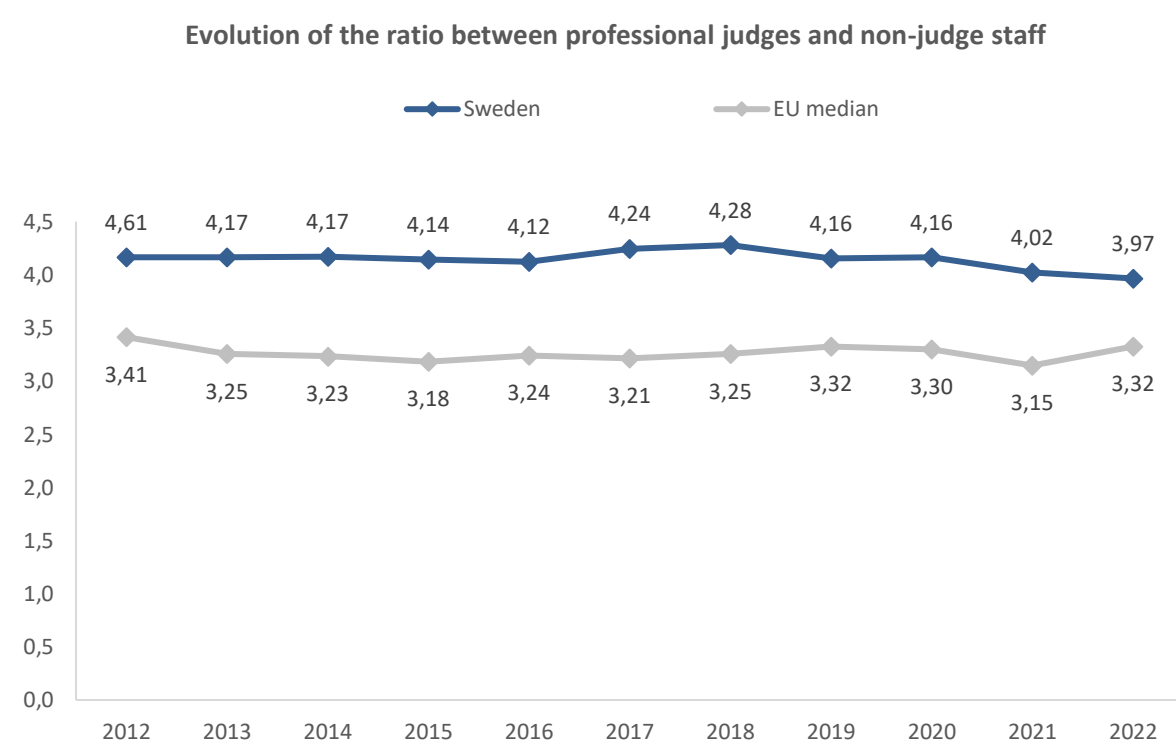
Per 100 000 inhabitants	Sweden	EU median
Professional judges	11,7	22,9
Non-judge staff	46,3	59,4
Non-judge staff per judge	4,0	3,3



In Sweden, there are 11,68 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is below the EU median of 22,92 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 3,97 non-judge staff per judge. There is no significant difference compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 4,02 non-judge staff per judge.

Evolution of the ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.		Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	EU median
2012	11,8	54,1	4,61	3,41
2013	11,7	48,9	4,17	3,25
2014	11,8	49,2	4,17	3,23
2015	11,8	48,7	4,14	3,18
2016	11,8	48,6	4,12	3,24
2017	11,8	50,3	4,24	3,21
2018	11,9	50,9	4,28	3,25
2019	11,5	47,6	4,16	3,32
2020	11,6	48,1	4,16	3,30
2021	11,9	47,7	4,02	3,15
2022	11,7	46,3	3,97	3,32

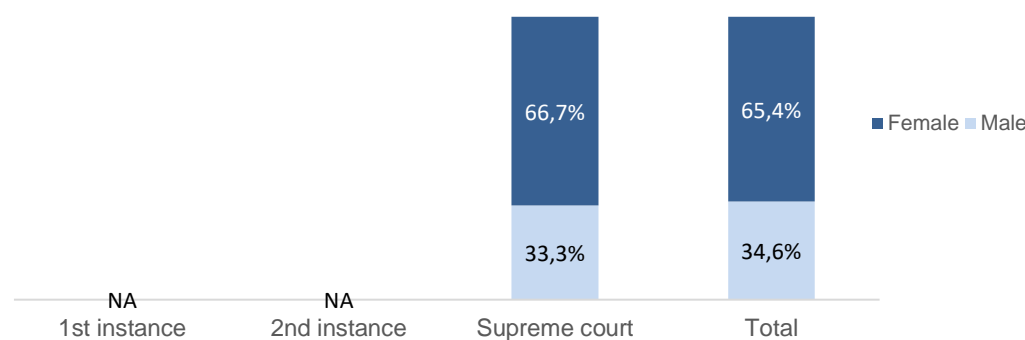


Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2nd instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme court	12	1,0%	4	8	33,3%	66,7%
Total	1 173		406	767	34,6%	65,4%

Distribution of public prosecutors by instance and gender



In this cycle, the total number of Female prosecutors (all instances) is 767, which represents 65,4% of the total number of prosecutors.

The total number of prosecutors cannot be distributed among the different judicial instances. In fact, only the number of public prosecutors acting at the level of the Supreme court can be identified: 12 (of which 8 are female).

As regards the distribution of the number of prosecutors among the different judicial instances, Sweden presents some peculiarities which should be mentioned. Indeed, cases in first and second instance level are handled by the same prosecutors.

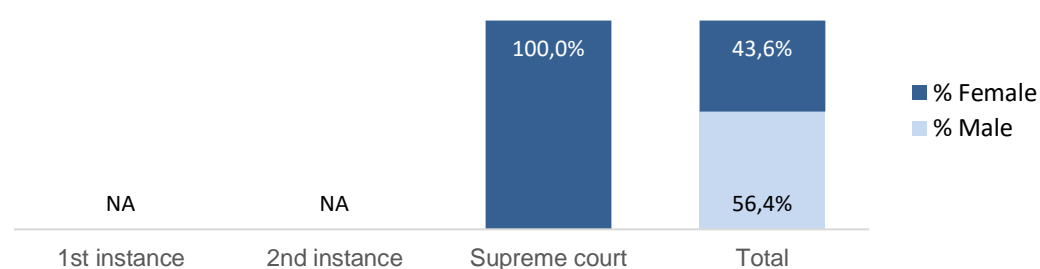
More precisely, all Swedish prosecutors have the mandate to act at first instance as well as at second instance level. The total number of prosecutors at first instance and second instance level in 2022 is 1161: 402 males and 759 females. Only the Prosecutor General and specifically appointed prosecutors working in the Office of the Prosecutor General have the mandate to act in the Supreme Court.

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of Heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2nd instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme court	1	2,6%	0	1	0,0%	100,0%
Total	39		22	17	56,4%	43,6%

Distribution of Heads of prosecution services by gender and by instance in Sweden



In this cycle, the total number of female Heads of prosecution services (all instances) is 17, which represents 43,6% of the total number of Heads of prosecution services.

Among the total number of Heads of prosecution services, only the number at the Supreme court level can be identified: in 2022 the Head was female.

As already mentioned, all Swedish prosecutors have the mandate to act at first and second instance which makes the distinction impossible. Only the Prosecutor General and specifically appointed prosecutors working in the Office of the Prosecutor General have the mandate to act in the Supreme Court. These prosecutors appear exclusively at the Supreme Court level.

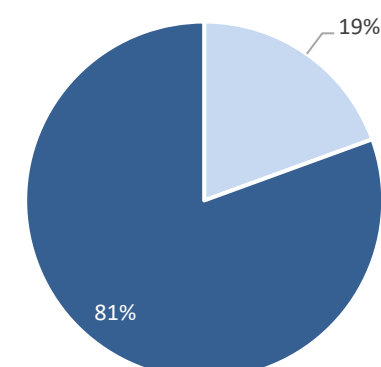
In 2022, there are 38 Heads of Prosecution Offices at first and second instance level. The Prosecutor General is the only Head at Supreme Court level. Additionally, there are three prosecutors assigned to work in the Supreme Court, who are placed at the Office of the Prosecutor General and do not belong to a prosecution office.

Non-prosecutor staff

Non-prosecutor staff	Total	Male	Female
2020	522	99	423
2021	580	116	464
2022	607	118	489,0

Non-prosecutor staff by gender

Male Female

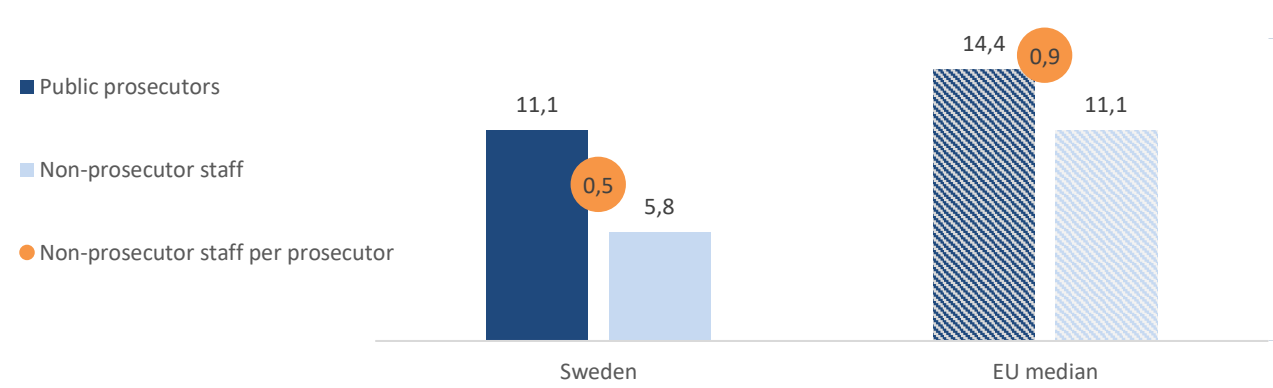


The data provided refer to all staff working in the public prosecution services, other than public prosecutors.

Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Sweden	EU median
Public prosecutors	11,1	14,4
Non-prosecutor staff	5,8	11,1
Non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor	0,5	0,9

Public prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff per 100 000 inhabitants, and their ratio

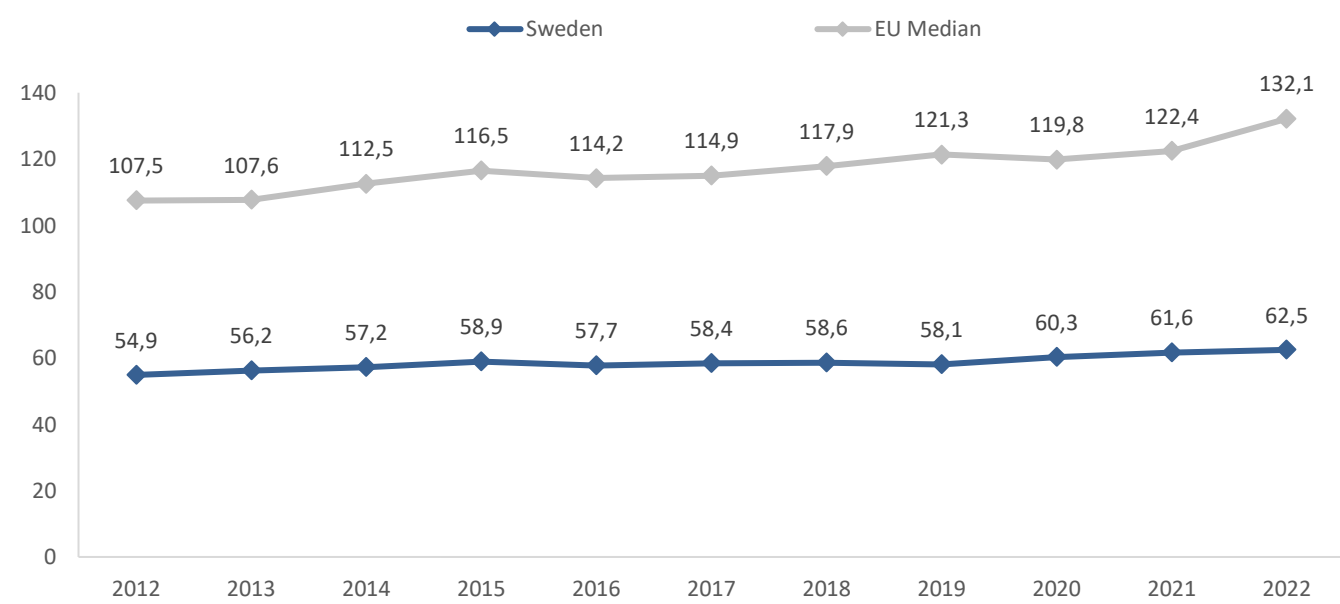


In 2022, in Sweden, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors of 0,5 was somewhat below then the EU median of 0,9.

Lawyers

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Sweden	Sweden	EU Median
2012	5 246	54,9	107,5
2013	5 422	56,2	107,6
2014	5 575	57,2	112,5
2015	5 800	58,9	116,5
2016	5 767	57,7	114,2
2017	5 911	58,4	114,9
2018	6 000	58,6	117,9
2019	6 000	58,1	121,3
2020	6 257	60,3	119,8
2021	6 436	61,6	122,4
2022	6 571	62,5	132,1

Lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants



In 2022, there are 6 571 lawyers in Sweden, which is 2,1% more than in 2021.

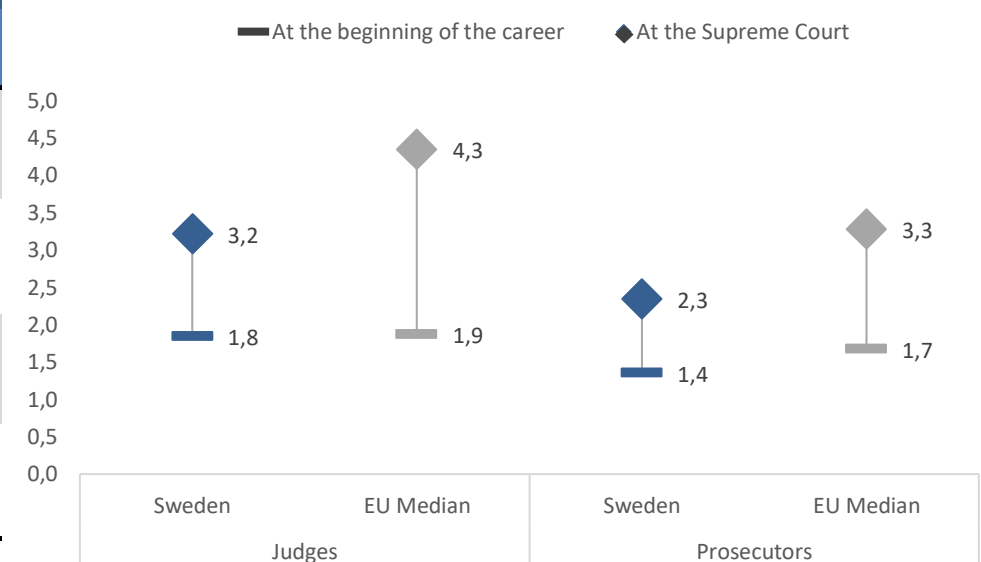
There are 2 361 female lawyers, which is 36% of the total.

Sweden has 62,5 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is considerably below the EU median of 132,1 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at beginning of a career and at the highest instance

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors	Average gross annual salary in €	Average net annual salary in €	Ratio with national average annual gross salary	
	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	EU median
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	76 973€	49 263€	1,8	1,9
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	134 036€	73 720€	3,2	4,3
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	56 520€	NA	1,4	1,7
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	97 680€	NA	2,3	3,3

Gross salaries of judges and prosecutors vs average annual salary in 2022



In the European Union, the absolute gross salary for a judge at the beginning of career ranges from a minimum of 26 931€ to a maximum of 140 244€.

According to 2022 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Sweden is 76 973€, which is quite above the EU median of 54 224€ (42% above).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 1,8 times higher (the EU median is 1,9).

At the highest level, the range of the EU absolute gross salary for a judge is from 53 144€ to 261 648€. Sweden's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is 26% above the EU median of 106 533€.

For the public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 24 609€ to a maximum of 96 084€.

In 2022, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Sweden of 56 520€ is rather above the EU median of 48 728€ (16% above).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a public prosecutors at the beginning of his/her career is 1,4 times higher (the EU median is 1,7).

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 44 880€ and the maximum is 194 005€. Sweden's absolute gross salaries for prosecutors at the highest level is 12% above the EU median of 87 247€.

Concerning public prosecutors, a newly hired prosecutor has a starting salary. For a fully trained prosecutor, individual salary setting is applied, which is revised annually according to salary criteria. The Swedish Prosecution Authority cannot provide net annual salary, since it is not possible to calculate it accurately. The level of income tax varies depending on the income and domicile. Salary of a prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career is calculated according to the median salary of public prosecutors.

3. System of compensating users in Sweden (2022 data)

System for compensating users

2022	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Amount paid in compensations
Total	2 508	2 246	€8 832 545
Excessive length of proceedings	15	0	€0
Non-execution of court decisions	0	0	€0
Wrongful arrest/detention	2 493	2 246	€8 832 545
Wrongful conviction	0	0	€0
Other	NAP	NAP	NAP

Year	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Amount paid in compensations
2020	2 125	1 880	7 170 985 €
2021	2 085	1 812	7 036 964 €
2022	2 508	2 246	8 832 545 €

When it comes to cases concerning excessive length of proceedings (and non-execution of court decisions) the case management system applied by the Office of the Chancellor of Justice does not allow to clearly identify these types of cases. The claim clearly concerned excessive length of proceedings in fifteen cases that were handled in 2022. In regard to cases concerning wrongful arrest the total amount of EUR 8 832 545 includes accrued interest and costs for legal assistance (excluding costs for legal assistance, the compensation payments amounted to EUR 8 607 727).

4. Performance of courts in Sweden (2022 data)

• Efficiency indicators

- Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT)

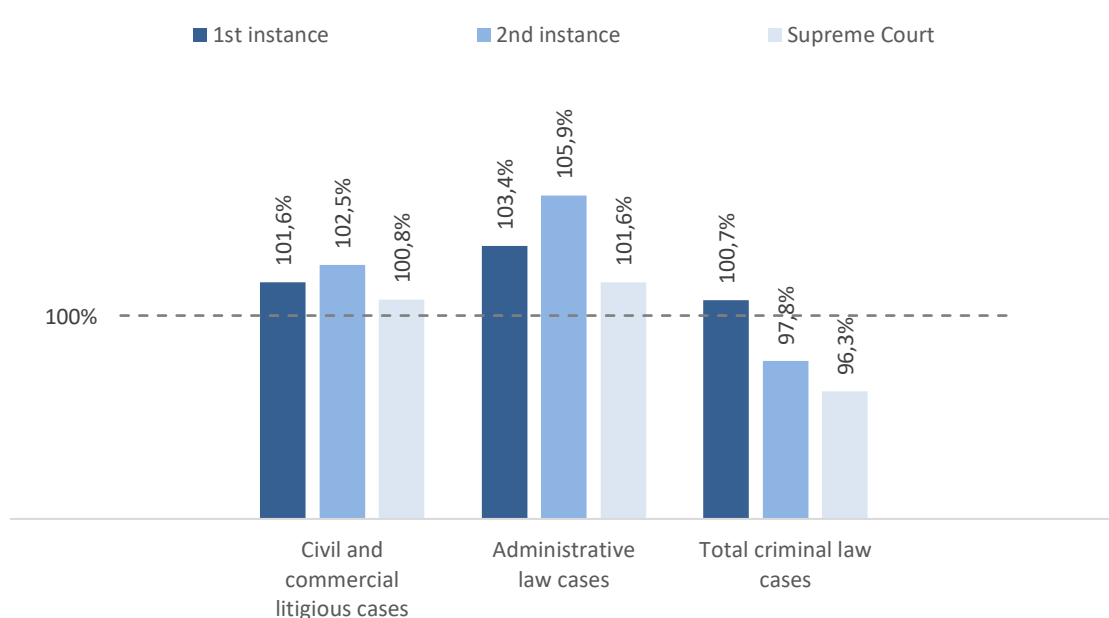
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

The Disposition Time determines the estimated number of days necessary for a pending case to be solved in a court.

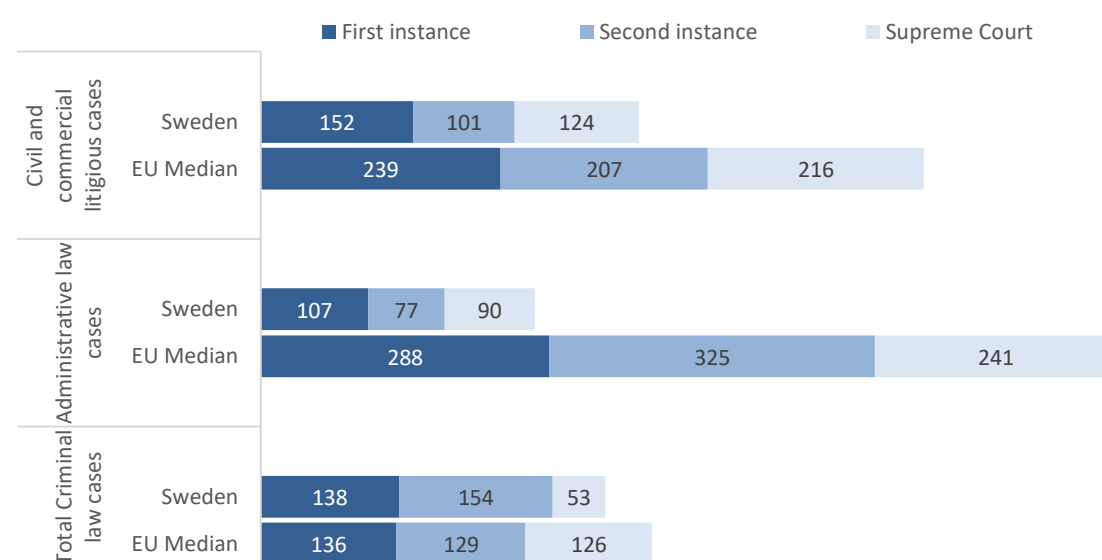
Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter

Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter		Civil and commercial litigious cases		Administrative law cases		Total criminal law cases	
		Sweden	EU Median	Sweden	EU Median	Sweden	EU Median
Clearance Rate (%)	1st instance	101,6%	100,5%	103,4%	98,8%	100,7%	100,0%
	2nd instance	102,5%	97,1%	105,9%	102,3%	97,8%	99,1%
	Supreme Court	100,8%	104,7%	101,6%	101,7%	96,3%	98,5%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	152	239	107	288	138	136
	2nd instance	101	207	77	325	154	129
	Supreme Court	124	216	90	241	53	126

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2022 (%)



Disposition Time by instance and by matter in 2022 (days)



In 2022, within the European Union, the longest total length of proceedings (the three instances combined) is to be noticed in administrative matters, while the shortest total length of proceedings is registered in criminal matters. In Sweden, an opposite trend is observed for 2022. Namely, even though the total length of criminal proceedings is shorter than the EU median, court proceedings in administrative matters prove to be faster than court proceedings in criminal matters.

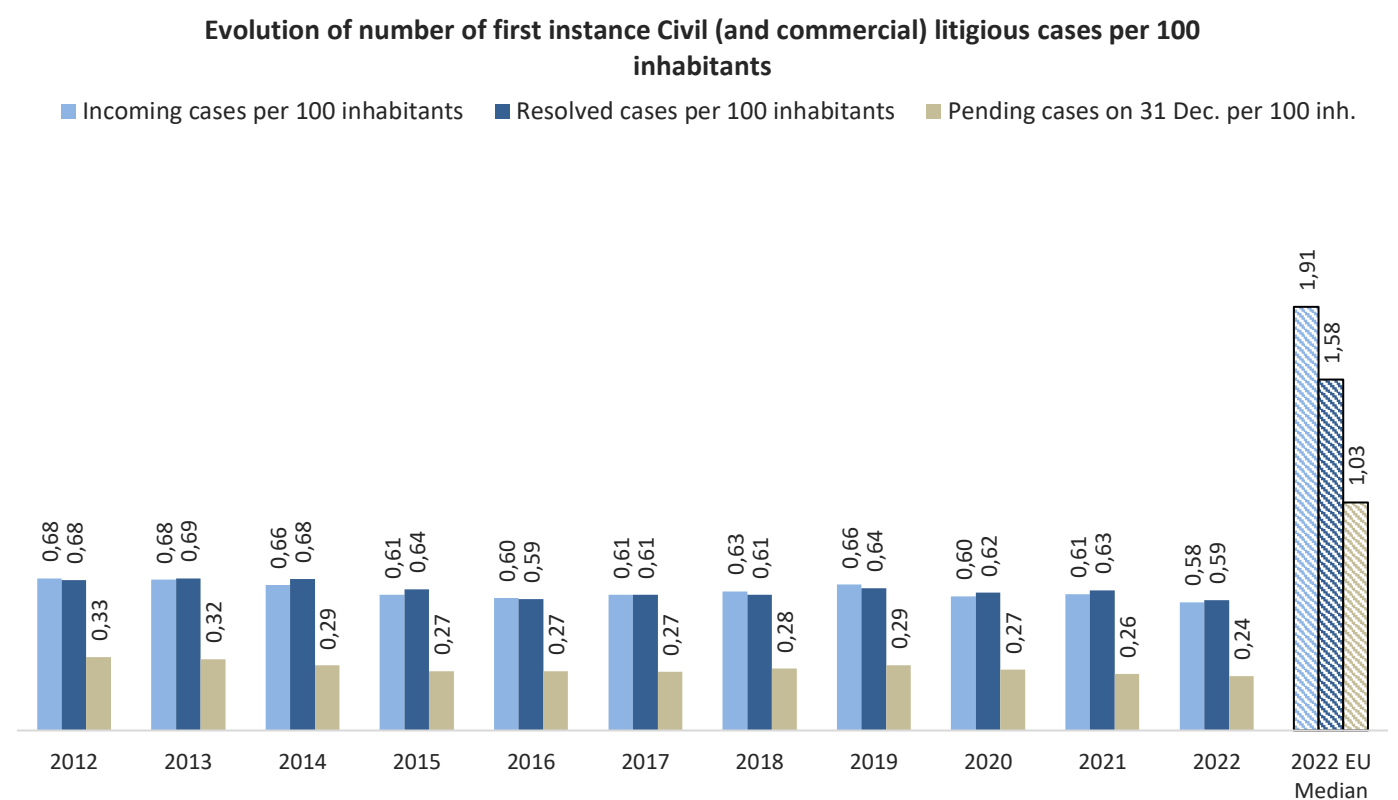
More precisely, in 2022, in administrative matters, at all three instances, the Clearance Rate indicator is above the 100% threshold, while the Disposition Time indicator is well below the respective EU medians. A similar conclusion is to be made in respect of civil and commercial litigious cases, where both efficiency indicators have positive values at all court instances.

As to criminal matters, the Clearance Rate indicator is above the 100% only at first instance. At second instance, this indicator is slightly below the 100%, while the Disposition Time indicator is above the EU median. It was not possible to identify a specific reason explaining the difficulties for appellate courts to respond appropriately to the increasing number of incoming criminal cases. At the level of the Supreme court, even though the Clearance Rate is of 96%, the Disposition Time of 53 days is well below the EU median and generally constitutes in Sweden the lowest value among all matters and all instances.

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2012	0,68	0,68	0,33
2013	0,68	0,69	0,32
2014	0,66	0,68	0,29
2015	0,61	0,64	0,27
2016	0,60	0,59	0,27
2017	0,61	0,61	0,27
2018	0,63	0,61	0,28
2019	0,66	0,64	0,29
2020	0,60	0,62	0,27
2021	0,61	0,63	0,26
2022	0,58	0,59	0,24
2022 EU Median	1,91	1,58	1,03



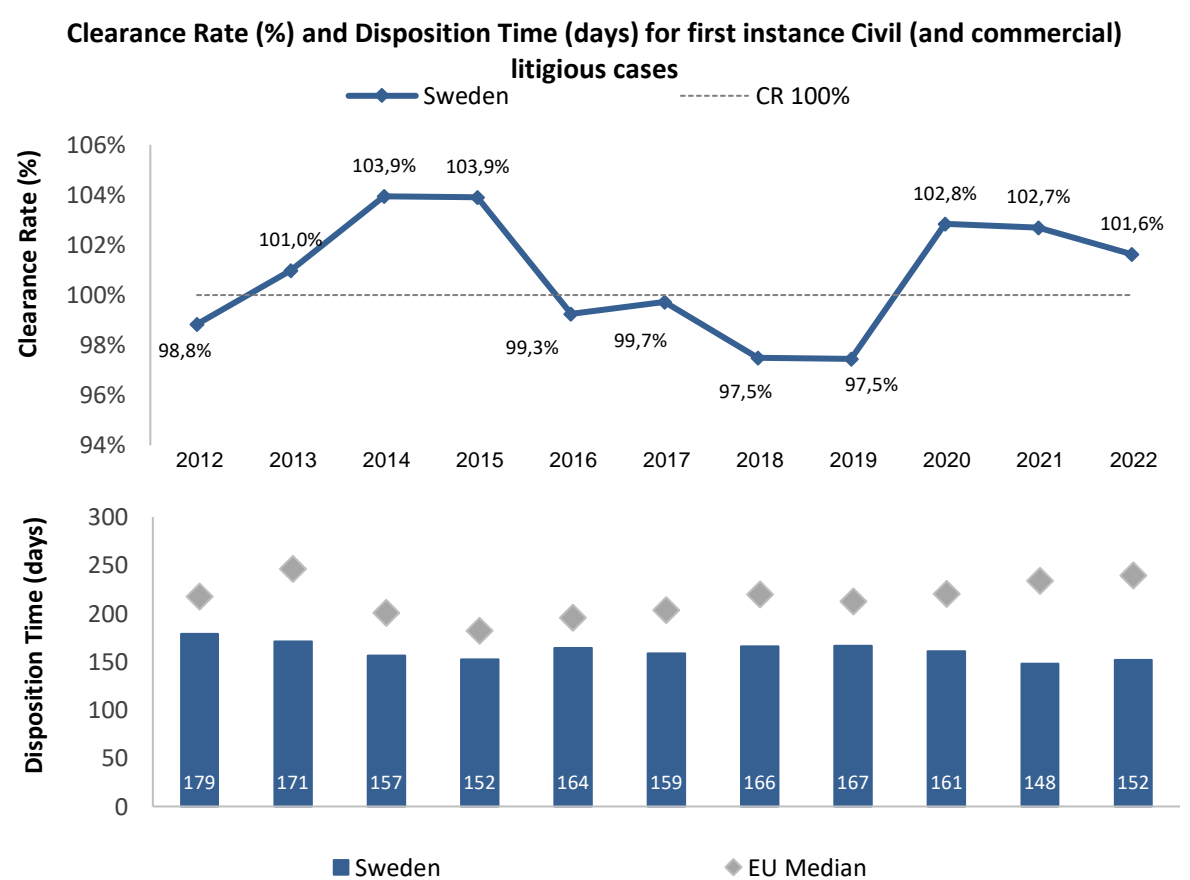
The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Sweden (0,58 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (1,91 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Sweden (0,59 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (1,58 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Sweden (0,24 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (1,03 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Sweden	EU Median	Sweden	EU Median
2012	98,8%	100,4%	179	218
2013	101,0%	101,2%	171	247
2014	103,9%	101,8%	157	201
2015	103,9%	102,5%	152	182
2016	99,3%	102,0%	164	196
2017	99,7%	101,3%	159	204
2018	97,5%	101,2%	166	220
2019	97,5%	99,9%	167	213
2020	102,8%	98,5%	161	221
2021	102,7%	102,5%	148	234
2022	101,6%	100,5%	152	239



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 101,6% in 2022 Sweden seems to be able to deal with its first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -1,1 points.

In 2022, first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases are solved in approximately 152 days, which is somewhat below the EU median of 239 days.

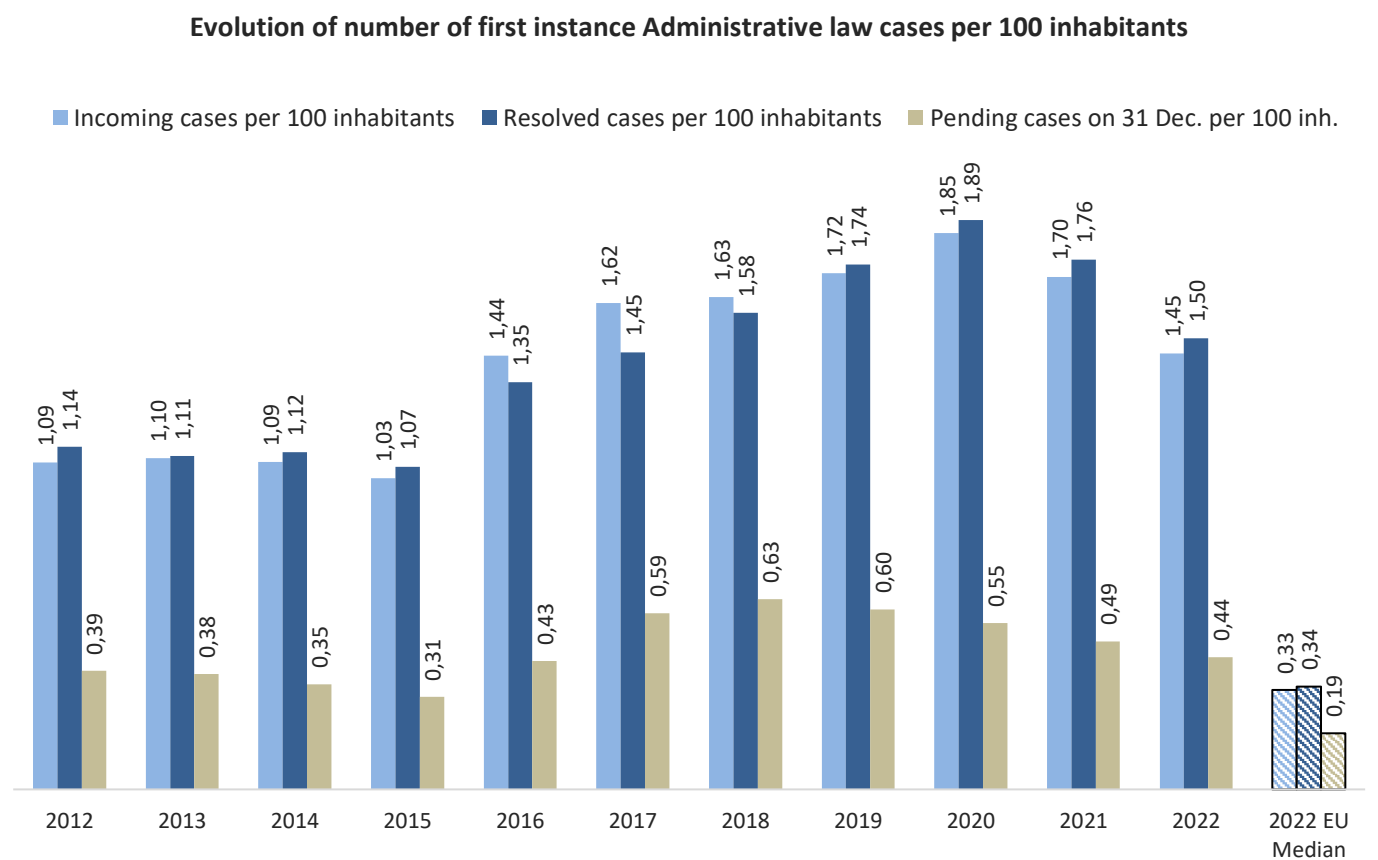
The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a 2,9% increase of the Disposition Time.

It is to be mentioned that filed civil cases excluding joint petitions decreased during 2022 mainly due to lower amounts of family cases and small claims cases (the so called "FT cases"). From 2022 there is a new law regarding information conversations that may have affected the family cases. Filed joint petitions decreased by two percent. The number of pending civil cases decreased for the second year in a row, by three percent.

First instance Administrative law cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Administrative law cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2012	1,09	1,14	0,39
2013	1,10	1,11	0,38
2014	1,09	1,12	0,35
2015	1,03	1,07	0,31
2016	1,44	1,35	0,43
2017	1,62	1,45	0,59
2018	1,63	1,58	0,63
2019	1,72	1,74	0,60
2020	1,85	1,89	0,55
2021	1,70	1,76	0,49
2022	1,45	1,50	0,44
2022 EU Median	0,33	0,34	0,19



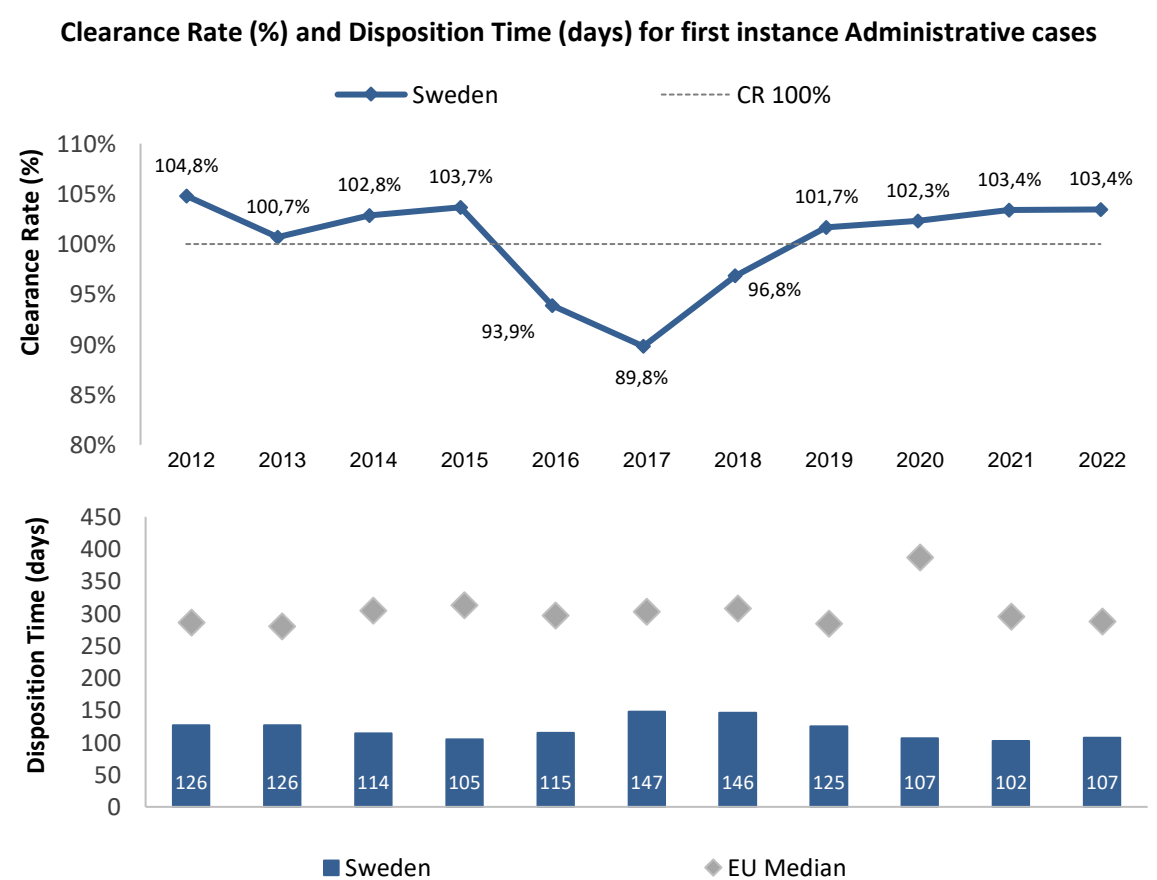
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2022 in Sweden (1,45 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (0,33 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved administrative cases in 2022 in Sweden (1,50 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (0,34 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2022 in Sweden (0,44 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (0,19 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Sweden	EU Median	Sweden	EU Median
2012	104,8%	101,0%	126	286
2013	100,7%	100,3%	126	281
2014	102,8%	99,6%	114	305
2015	103,7%	103,3%	105	313
2016	93,9%	103,0%	115	297
2017	89,8%	102,1%	147	303
2018	96,8%	99,7%	146	308
2019	101,7%	102,1%	125	284
2020	102,3%	100,1%	107	388
2021	103,4%	101,7%	102	296
2022	103,4%	98,8%	107	288



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 103,4% in 2022 Sweden seems to be able to deal with its first instance Administrative law cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has increased by 0,1 points.

In 2022, first instance Administrative law cases are solved in approximately 107 days, which is well below the EU median of 288 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a 4,9% increase of the Disposition Time.

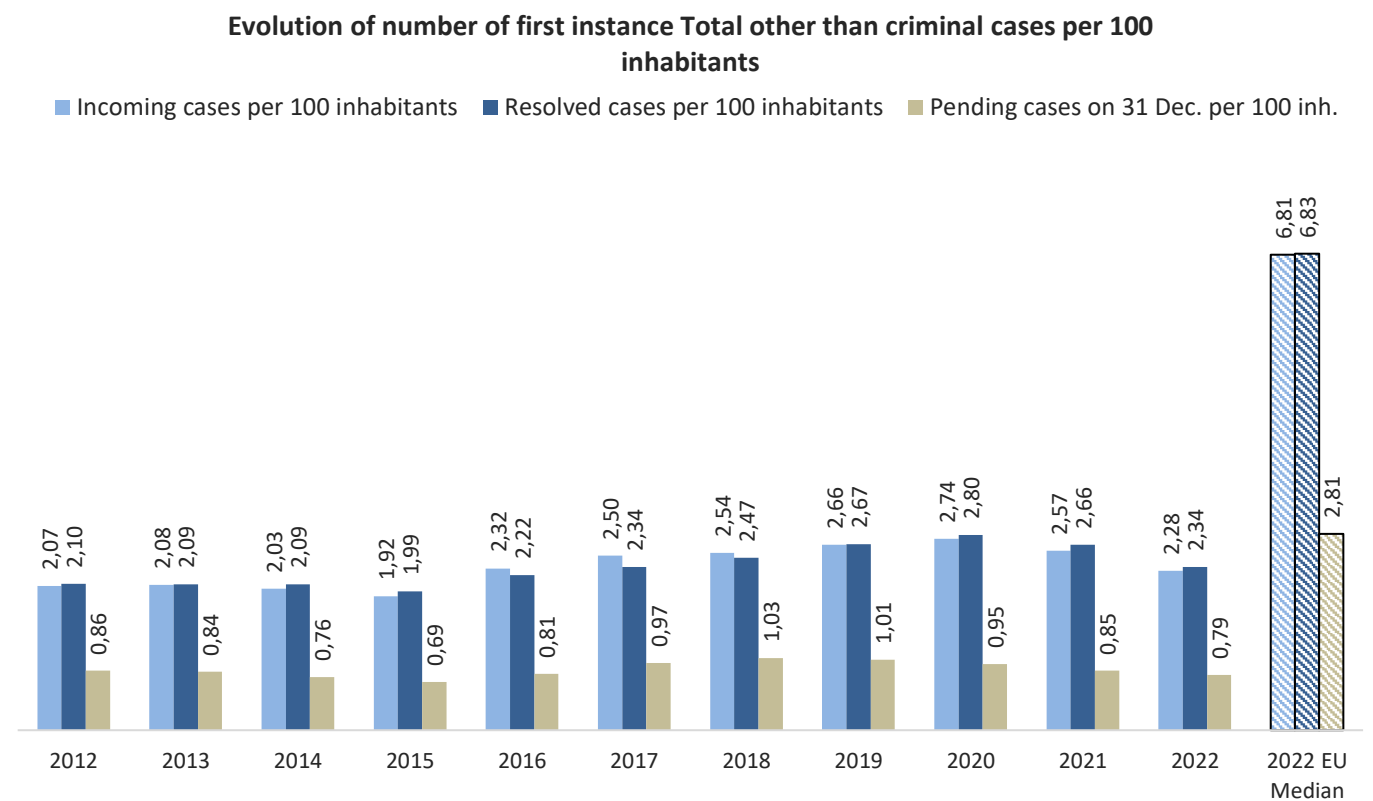
Migration cases are included in administrative law cases. It is useful recalling that the administrative courts (including migration cases) had the highest amount ever of cases filed in 2020. During 2021 and 2022 the number of incoming cases decreased compared to 2020, by 14 percent the recent year. All the twelve courts had lower amounts of filed cases. Moreover, resolved cases decreased by 14 percent. The number of pending cases decreased by ten percent. Although, the proportion of cases pending older than 6 months and 12 months increased compared to previous year.

In respect of migration cases, there was a decline of cases filed compared with the previous year (- 18%), of which asylum cases decreased by 22%. Resolved migration cases also decreased by 21% but were higher than the number of cases filed which resulted in a lower number of pending migration cases compared with the last year - a decrease of 2% of which asylum cases decreased by 27%. The proportion of pending cases older than 6 months and 12 months decreased.

First instance Total of other than criminal cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2012	2,07	2,10	0,86
2013	2,08	2,09	0,84
2014	2,03	2,09	0,76
2015	1,92	1,99	0,69
2016	2,32	2,22	0,81
2017	2,50	2,34	0,97
2018	2,54	2,47	1,03
2019	2,66	2,67	1,01
2020	2,74	2,80	0,95
2021	2,57	2,66	0,85
2022	2,28	2,34	0,79
2022 EU Median	6,81	6,83	2,81



The total of other than criminal cases encompasses civil and commercial litigious cases, civil and commercial non-litigious cases, administrative law cases, including migration cases, and other cases such as property cases, environmental cases, cases relating to the Planning and Building Act. The category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes three types of cases which all go under the same name "joint petition": joint petitions for divorce, dissolution of civil partnership and custody of children.

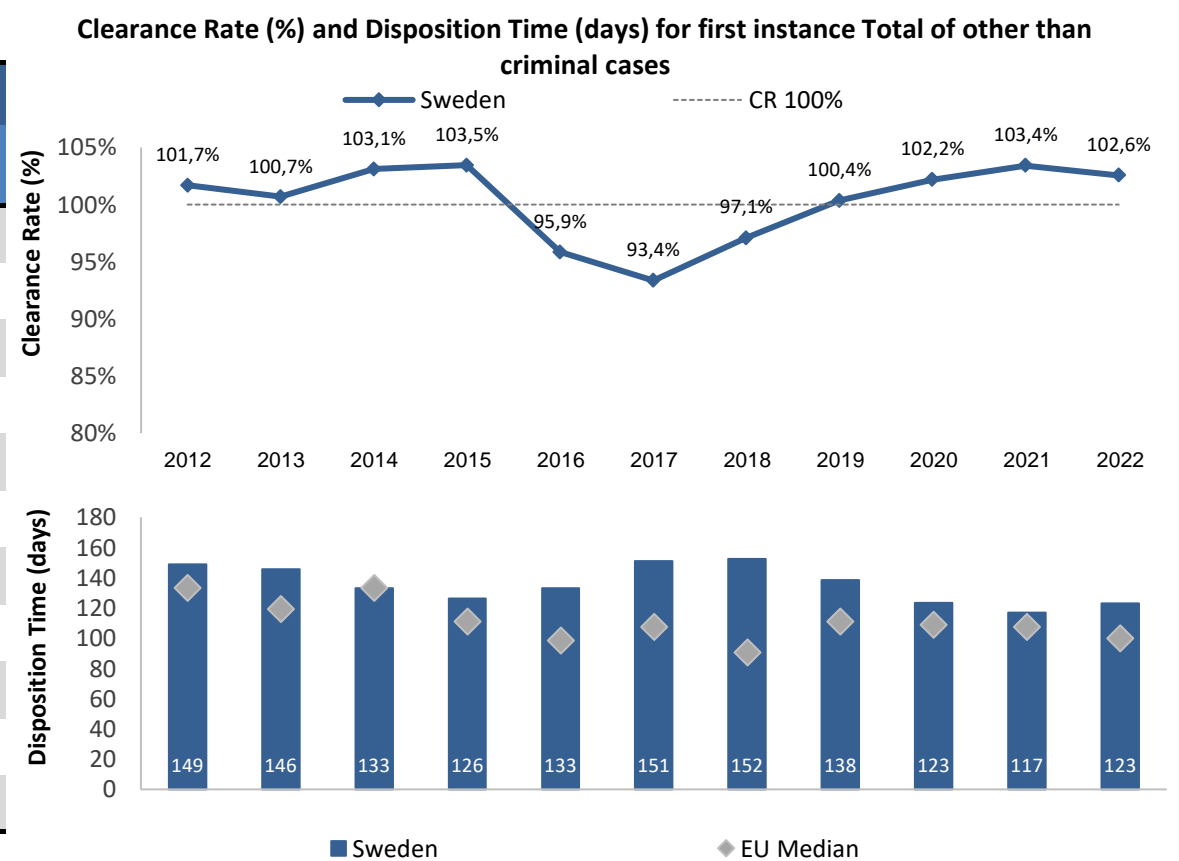
The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Sweden (2,28 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (6,81 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Sweden (2,34 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (6,83 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Sweden (0,79 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (2,81 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Sweden	EU Median	Sweden	EU Median
2012	101,7%	100,5%	149	133
2013	100,7%	100,7%	146	119
2014	103,1%	101,9%	133	133
2015	103,5%	101,2%	126	111
2016	95,9%	101,5%	133	98
2017	93,4%	100,6%	151	107
2018	97,1%	100,6%	152	91
2019	100,4%	99,8%	138	111
2020	102,2%	98,7%	123	109
2021	103,4%	101,2%	117	107
2022	102,6%	99,8%	123	100



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 102,6% in 2022 Sweden seems to be able to deal with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -0,8 points.

In 2022, other than criminal cases are solved in approximately 123 days, which is somewhat above the EU median of 100 days.

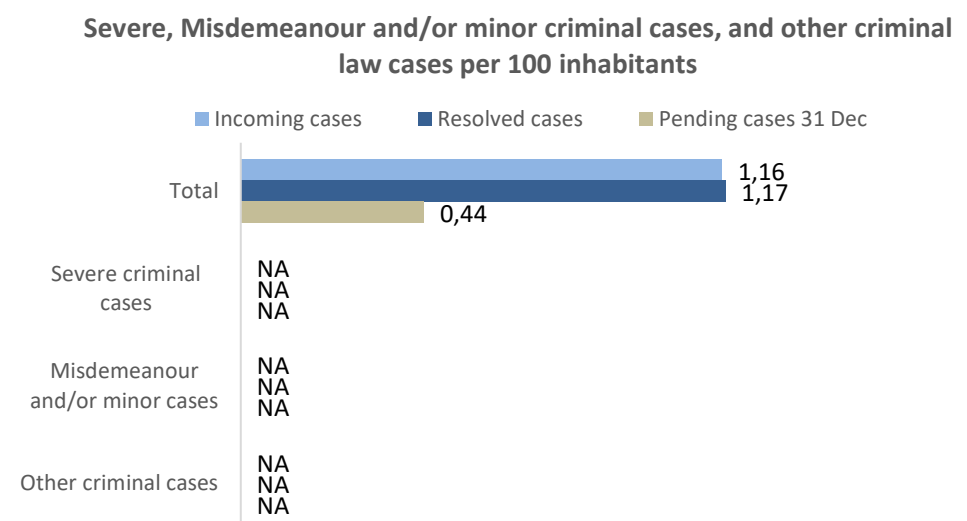
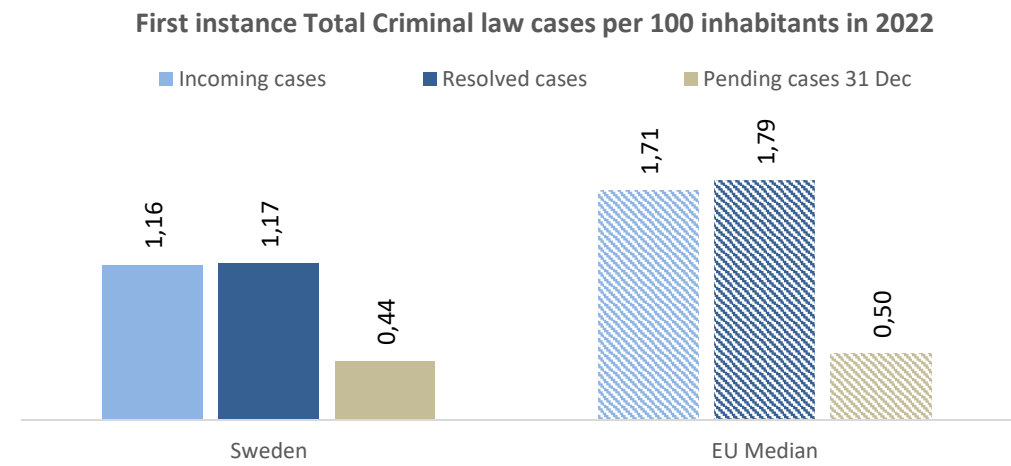
The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a 5,2% increase of the Disposition Time.

First instance Criminal Law Cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Criminal Law Cases	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	47 337	122 018	122 925	46 430
Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA

First instance Criminal Law Cases Per 100 inh.	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	0,45	1,16	1,17	0,44
Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA



Starting from January 1st, 2022, it is possible to distinguish between severe, minor and other incoming criminal cases at district courts. However, the statistics will not be reliable until after a year or two due to continued registration of resolved cases without this refined distinction.

The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2022 in Sweden (1,16 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (1,71 per 100 inhabitants).

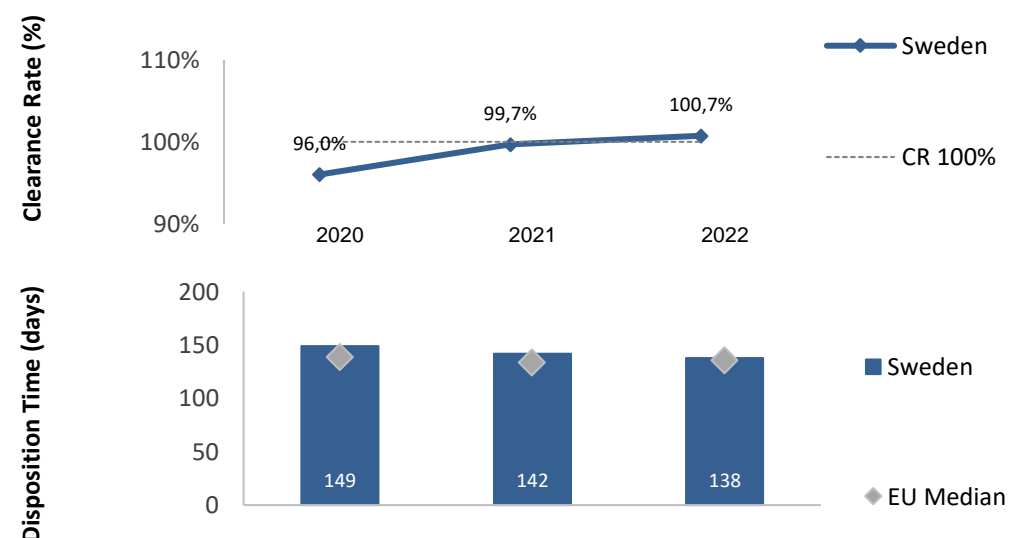
The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2022 in Sweden (1,17 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (1,79 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2022 in Sweden (0,44 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below the EU median (0,50 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total criminal law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Sweden	EU Median	Sweden	EU Median
2020	96,0%	95,2%	149	139
2021	99,7%	100,0%	142	134
2022	100,7%	100,0%	138	136

Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for First Instance Total criminal law cases



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 100,7% in 2022 Sweden seems to be able to deal with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has increased by 1,1 points.

In 2022, first instance total criminal law cases are solved in approximately 138 days, which is slightly above the EU median of 136 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a -2,7% decrease of the Disposition Time.

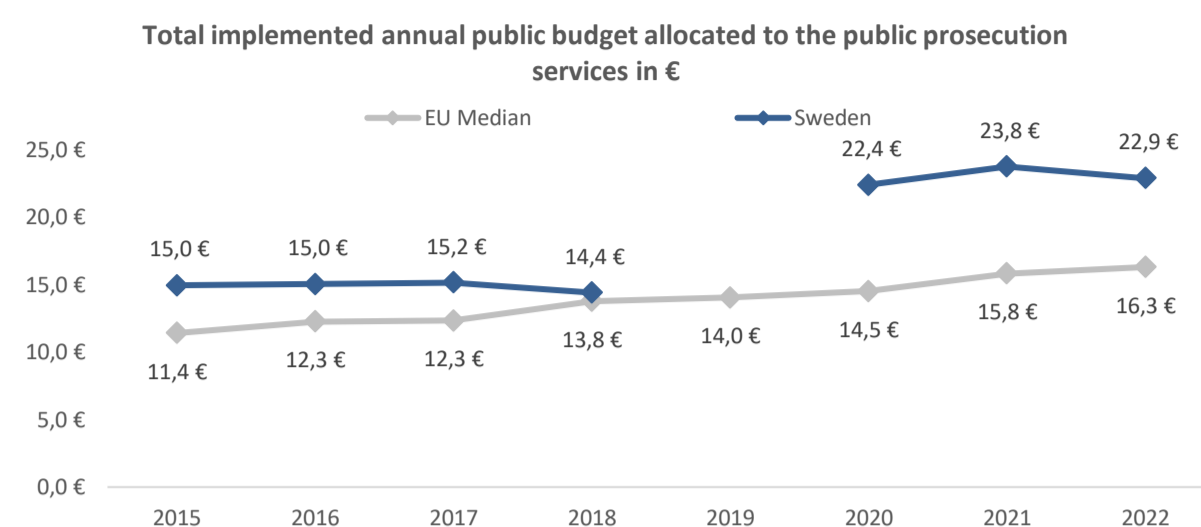
The number of criminal cases received in total has increased over a number of years, but in 2022 the increase stopped, although the number of cases remained at a very high level.

The number of cases relating to "rapid proceedings" decreased at the district courts that have been active in the trial operation for the longest, that is the district courts in the Stockholm region. Furthermore courts joined the trial operation during 2022. Criminal cases resolved increased by one percent, and pending cases decreased by two percent for the first time since 2015.

5. Public prosecution services in Sweden (2022 data)

Public prosecution implemented budget

Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Sweden	Sweden	EU Median
2015	147 410 202 €	15,0 €	11,4 €
2016	150 418 994 €	15,0 €	12,3 €
2017	153 528 265 €	15,2 €	12,3 €
2018	147 464 139 €	14,4 €	13,8 €
2019	NA	NA	14,0 €
2020	232 692 480 €	22,4 €	14,5 €
2021	248 433 000 €	23,8 €	15,8 €
2022	241 015 126 €	22,9 €	16,3 €



Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Sweden	Sweden	EU Median
2019	32 700 000 €	3,17 €	0,03 €
2020	NA	NA	0,01 €
2021	NA	NA	0,02 €
2022	NA	NA	0,01 €

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases	Absolute Number *		Per 100 inhabitants	
	Sweden	% Variation 2021 - 2022	Sweden	EU Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	108 581	▼ -3,3%	1,03	0,88
2. Incoming/received cases	425 341	▼ -8,5%	4,04	2,89
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	433 050	▼ -9,4%	4,12	3,15
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3 + 3.1.4)	223 940	▲ 21,6%	2,13	2,08
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	NA	NA	NA	0,61
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	30 456	▼ -5,4%	0,29	0,64
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	35 234	▼ -3,1%	0,33	0,12
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	158 250	▲ 36,9%	1,50	0,06
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	41 297	▼ -16,3%	0,39	0,17
3.3. Cases brought to court	167 813	▼ -8,9%	1,59	0,63
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	108 062	▼ -0,5%	1,03	0,97

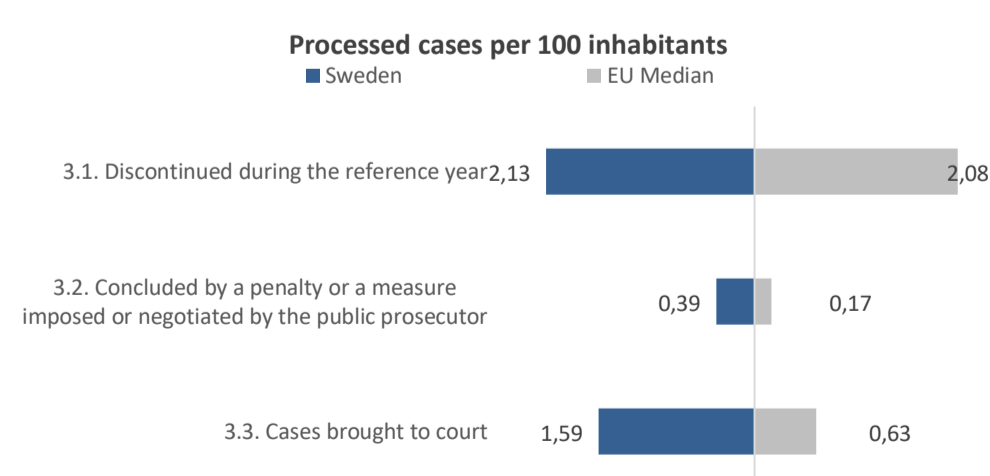
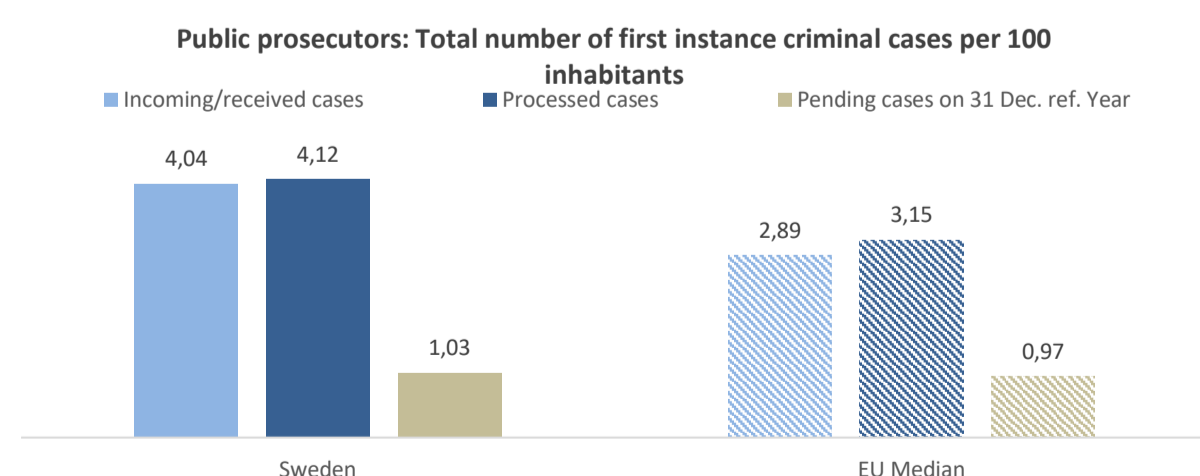
* Please note that these figures include traffic offence cases.

It is not possible for the Swedish Prosecution Authority to ensure vertical consistency in the above table. Each case (suspicion of crime) usually gets registered only once. A suspicion of crime can, however, be "resolved" more than once. When it is reopened it does not receive a new registration date, as the old one is still valid. So it is not "incoming" again. But the next decision that closes the case generates a new date when the case is considered to be resolved. If these decisions are taken during different years the case is counted as "resolved" twice, but only "incoming" once.

As a result, there are usually more resolved cases than incoming, even if the number of pending cases are the same. The most usual examples are 1) when a summary imposition of a fine is issued, which means that the case is resolved. If the fine is not paid, the case will be reopened followed by a decision to prosecute, resolving the case a second time. And 2) when the prosecutor decides that the police shall take over responsibility for the preliminary investigation. If the investigation later on returns from the police to the prosecution agency the case will be reopened and later resolved once again. But as it is the same case it will not receive a new registration date.

Given that for the present evaluation cycle the category "cases closed for other reasons" was deleted, cases previously communicated within this category are now included in "3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons". Namely, decisions for the following cases have been added in "3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons": the suspicion of an offence has been closed; a preliminary investigation has been submitted to the investigating authority; the suspect is under 15 years of age.

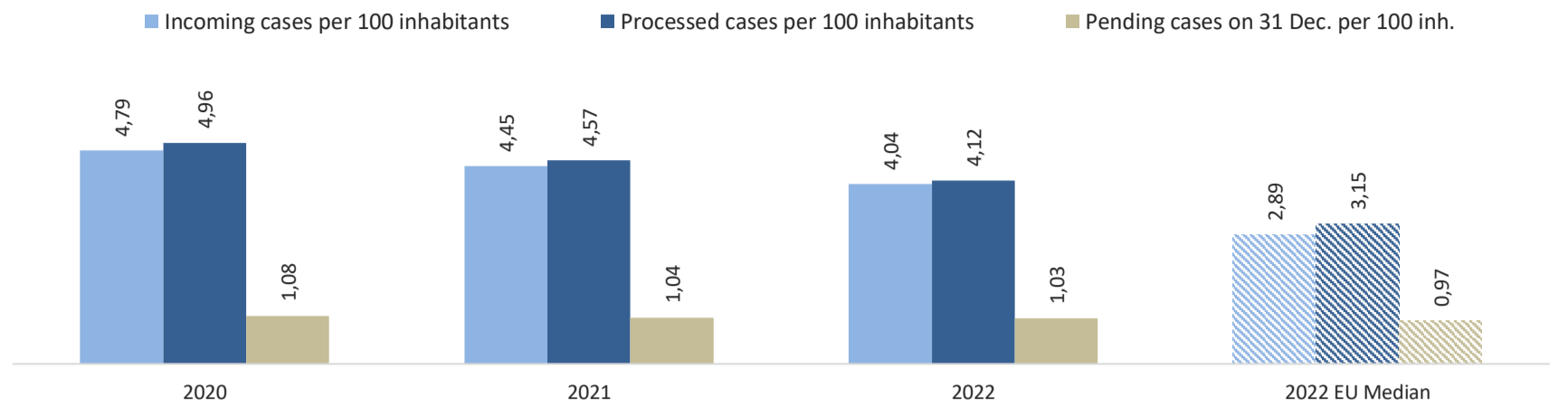
"3.2 Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor": the discrepancy is due to a combination of several factors. The amount of those cases where this kind of judicial proceedings and prosecution activities are relatively common (e.g. possession and abuse of narcotics and illegal driving) has decreased. During 2020, there was an extra drive fighting benefit fraud, which led to a large amount of those cases, resulting in summary penalty orders in particular. The track of using faster legal proceedings has expanded and it is there more common to prosecute directly instead of issuing a summary penalty order, even though this would have been possible, which depends on the special rules concerning service of documents.



◦ Evolution of incoming, processed and pending cases

Evolution of number of prosecution cases per 100 inhabitants

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Processed cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2020	4,79	4,96	1,08
2021	4,45	4,57	1,04
2022	4,04	4,12	1,03
2022 EU Median	2,89	3,15	0,97



The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Sweden (4,04 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (2,89 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Sweden (4,12 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (3,15 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Sweden (1,03 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly above the EU median (0,97 per 100 inhabitants).

6. Mediators and notaries in Sweden (2022 data)

Number of mediators in 2022

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Sweden	Sweden	EU Median
2012	NAP	NAP	9,5
2013	NAP	NAP	9,6
2014	NAP	NAP	8,9
2015	NAP	NAP	11,3
2016	NAP	NAP	13,0
2017	NAP	NAP	13,2
2018	NAP	NAP	14,9
2019	NAP	NAP	14,3
2020	NAP	NAP	14,4
2021	NAP	NAP	16,2
2022	NAP	NAP	17,4

In Sweden there are not accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation.

Indeed, there are no formal requirements for education or experience for someone to be appointed as a mediator. However, experience of working as a lawyer or judge has proved valuable in mediation assignments.

The variation between 2021 and 2022 cannot be calculated.

Number of notaries in 2022

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Sweden	Sweden	EU Median
Total	NA	NA	7,6
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	-
2.Holders of public offices appointed by	NA	NA	7,6
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	-
4.Other	NA	NA	-

The number of notaries in Sweden is not available.

On the one hand, notaries (notarius publicus in Sweden) need to apply to regional county administrative boards in order to be appointed. There is no national register of notaries as the appointments are regional.

On the other hand, all of Sweden's authorities abroad (consulates and embassies) are automatically considered as notaries in that they are allowed to perform most of the same tasks as the appointed notaries. Notarius publicus do not have a central role in the Swedish legal system as the need for authentication, certification and legality control is very limited even when handling official documents in Sweden.

7. ICT tools of courts in Sweden (2022 data)

The ICT questions

The answers to the ICT questions in 2022 can be summarised to :

Writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Usage rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %

Features of the writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Templates	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically generated text	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically suggested decision	No	No	No
Speech-to-text	No	No	No
Electronic signature	No	No	Yes
Other special functionality	No	No	No

Recording of court hearings	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Usage rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %

Features of the recording of court hearings	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Audio recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Video recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Systematic recording for all hearings	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automatically indexed recording	No	No	No
Automatic transcript from recording	No	No	No
Possibility to request a copy of the recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other special functionality	Yes	Yes	Yes

With regard to recording of court hearings, the option "other special functionality" concerns metadata automatically attached to the recording regarding the case. Bookmarking an ongoing recording is done manually.

8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Sweden (2022 data)

In Sweden, quality standards are not determined for the judicial system at the national level.

Systems for measuring and evaluating courts' performance

A regular monitoring system of court activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✔	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)	✘
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✔	Costs of the judicial procedures	✘
Number of resolved cases	✔	Number of appeals	✔
Number of pending cases	✔	Appeal ratio	✘
Backlogs	✔	Clearance rate	✘
Productivity of judges and court staff	✔	Disposition time	✘
Satisfaction of court staff	✘	Other	✔

The Swedish courts all use the same case management system but with different set-ups. The system is used for all categories of cases. Information is shared when a case is appealed to a higher instance court. In criminal cases the system communicates with the National Police Board and the prosecutors office. The system also provides the statistics system with data on a daily basis.

The statistics are found in ready-made reports and some people who are employed by a court can obtain the information quickly and easily. All courts have access to all available information. The statistics system contains operational statistics, as well as historical data and data which is updated continuously. The statistics database and reports are updated every night.

The statistics are mainly used for analysis and follow-ups for all courts and the National Courts Administration, annual reports to the government, official statistics (annual publication), inquiries from media, authorities and public as well as for allocation of budgetary resources between different courts.

The option "Other" refers to: 1) statistics concerning review permits in a superior court (this is often required when you appeal to a superior court): number of incoming cases where there is a demand for a review permit; number of cases that receive a review permit; time to examine if a review permit will be given; 2) statistics concerning hearings: number and duration of hearings in a case; number of cancelled hearings in a case; 3) statistics concerning parties: number and type of parties in a case (defendants, witnesses, parties injured, plaintiffs); number of cases with detained persons (in custody) in a criminal case; number of cases including minor offenders (< 18 years old); 4) statistics concerning various types of decisions: number of times a judicial decision is changed in a superior court.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for judges. ✘

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

There is no system in place for evaluating judges in regard to quantitative performance targets. Judges evaluate themselves.

Systems for measuring and evaluating public prosecution services' performance

A regular monitoring system of public prosecution services activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✔	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)	✘
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✔	Costs of the judicial procedures	✔
Number of resolved cases	✔	Clearance rate	✘
Number of pending cases	✔	Disposition time	✘
Backlogs	✘	Percentage of convictions and acquittals	✘
Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff	✘	Other	✘
Satisfaction of prosecution staff	✔		

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for public prosecutors. ✘

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	9 555 893	9 644 864	9 747 355	9 851 017	9 995 153	10 120 242	10 230 185	10 327 589	10 379 295	10 452 326	10 521 556	10,1%	0,7%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	43 867	44 384	42 800	46 378	46 125	46 632	46 117	43 560	47 455	50 876	51 520	17,4%	1,3%
Q5. Exchange rate of Nat currency to € on 1 Jan	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	10	10	11	28,4%	7,2%

Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services

(Q66, Q67, Q77, Q78, Q77-1, Q78-1, Q73, Q73-0, Q73-1, Q73-2, Q73-3, Q73-4, Q73-5, Q73-6, Q70, Q70-1, Q71, Q72, Q83-2, Q83-3, Q120 and Q120-1)

66 Qlty standards formulated_jud system	No	No	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	No	No	No	No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.4 number of pending cases							True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.5 backlogs							True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.6 productivity of judges and court staff							False	False	True	False	True	True
070.1.7 satisfaction of court staff							False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.8 satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)							False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.9 costs of the judicial procedures							False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.10 number of appeals							True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.11 appeal ratio							False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.12 clearance rate							False	False	False	False	False	False
070-1.1.1 Number of incoming cases									True	True	True	True
070-1.1.2 Length of proceedings (timeframes)									True	True	True	True

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
070-1.1.3 Number of resolved cases									True	True	True		
070-1.1.4 Number of pending cases									True	True	True		
070-1.1.5 Backlogs									False	False	False		
070-1.1.6 Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff									False	False	False		
070-1.1.7 Satisfaction of prosecution staff									True	True	True		
070-1.1.8 Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)									False	False	False		
070-1.1.9 Costs of the judicial procedures									True	True	True		
070-1.1.10 Clearance rate									False	False	False		
070-1.1.11 Disposition time									False	False	False		
070-1.1.12 Percentage of convictions and acquittals									False	False	False		
070-1.1.13 Other									False	False	False		
071.1.1 Monitoring backlogs in Civil law cases									True	True	True		
071.1.2 Monitoring backlogs in Criminal law cases									True	True	True		
071.1.3 Monitoring backlogs in Administrative law cases									True	True	True		
072.1.1 Monitoring timeframes Within the courts									True	True	True		
072.1.2 Monitoring timeframes Within the public prosecution services									True	True	True		
083-2.1.1 Quantitative performance targets defined for each prosecutors									False	False	False		
083-3.1.1 Body responsible - Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)									NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor									NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council									NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor									NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP		

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
120.1.1 Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work									-	-	-		
120-1.1.1 Feequency - Annual									False	False	False		
120-1.1.2 Feequency - Less frequent									False	False	False		
120-1.1.3 Feequency - More frequent									True	True	True		

Indicator 2: The judicial organisation

(Q42, Q43 and Q44)

Q42.1.1 Total number of all courts - legal entities									94	94	94	-	0,0%
Q42.1.2 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									55	55	55	-	0,0%
Q42.1.3 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	60	60	60	60	60	60	48	48	48	48	48	-20,0%	0,0%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									6	6	6	-	0,0%
Q42.1.5 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									1	1	1	-	0,0%
Q42.1.6 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities									39	39	39	-	0,0%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	12	12	12	12	10	10	31	31	31	31	31	158,3%	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.3 Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.4 Labour courts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0,0%	0,0%
43.1.5 Family courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.6 Rent and tenancies courts	8	8	8	8	8	8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.9 Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.10 Administrative courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	12	12	12	12	12	-	0,0%

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
43.1.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.12 Military courts	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	3	3	3	3	1	1	18	18	18	18	18	500,0%	0,0%
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances									8	8	8	-	0,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.3 Insolvency courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.5 Family courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.6 Rent and tenancies courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.9 Internet related disputes									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.10 Administrative courts									5	5	5	-	0,0%
43.2.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.12 Military courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.14 Other specialised courts									3	3	3	-	0,0%
44.1.1 First instance courts geographic locations									84	84	84	-	0,0%
44.1.2 All courts geographic locations	95	95	95	95	95	95	99	99	99	99	99	4,2%	0,0%

Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings

First instance other than criminal cases (Q91)

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
91.1.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	85 228	81 916	80 562	74 407	71 388	81 014	97 859	105 443	104 472	98 324	89 194	4,7%	-9,3%
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	30 917	31 686	31 035	28 538	26 196	26 667	26 858	28 499	30 234	28 470	26 763	-13,4%	-6,0%
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			9 128	8 744	8 399	8 385	8 692	8 701	9 078	9 032	7 601	-	-15,8%
91.1.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	8 505	9 337	9 128	8 744	8 399	8 385	8 692	8 701	9 078	9 032	7 601	-10,6%	-15,8%
91.1.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	42 654	37 724	37 003	34 000	33 796	42 627	59 299	64 646	61 698	57 410	51 434	20,6%	-10,4%
91.1.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	3 152	3 169	3 396	3 125	2 997	3 335	3 010	3 597	3 462	3 412	3 396	7,7%	-0,5%
91.2.1 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	197 441	200 644	197 953	189 467	231 823	253 319	260 016	274 598	284 482	269 022	240 063	21,6%	-10,8%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	65 418	65 467	63 902	60 313	59 591	61 931	64 117	67 885	62 676	64 267	60 817	-7,0%	-5,4%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			22 382	21 489	21 366	21 729	21 490	22 331	22 682	19 907	19 517	-	-2,0%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	22 800	23 217	22 382	21 489	21 366	21 729	21 490	22 331	22 682	19 907	19 517	-14,4%	-2,0%
91.2.5 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.7 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.8 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.9 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.10 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases	103 745	106 094	106 085	101 889	143 970	163 550	167 245	177 144	191 832	178 003	152 422	46,9%	-14,4%
91.2.11 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	5 478	5 866	5 584	5 776	6 896	6 109	7 164	7 238	7 292	6 845	7 307	33,4%	6,7%

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
91.3.1 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	200 774	201 996	204 109	196 006	222 225	236 486	252 458	275 581	290 710	278 184	246 209	22,6%	-11,5%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	64 651	66 112	66 421	62 668	59 146	61 758	62 507	66 155	64 457	65 992	61 807	-4,4%	-6,3%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			22 726	21 811	21 361	21 405	21 445	21 945	22 700	21 322	19 541	-	-8,4%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	21 937	23 416	22 726	21 811	21 361	21 405	21 445	21 945	22 700	21 322	19 541	-10,9%	-8,4%
91.3.5 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.7 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.8 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.9 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.10 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases	108 724	106 832	109 102	105 625	135 150	146 888	161 929	180 107	196 212	184 010	157 642	45,0%	-14,3%
91.3.11 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	5 462	5 636	5 860	5 902	6 568	6 435	6 577	7 374	7 341	6 860	7 219	32,2%	5,2%
91.4.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	81 895	80 564	74 406	67 868	80 986	97 847	105 417	104 460	98 244	89 162	83 048	1,4%	-6,9%
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	31 684	31 041	28 516	26 183	26 641	26 840	28 468	30 229	28 453	26 745	25 773	-18,7%	-3,6%
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			8 784	8 422	8 404	8 709	8 737	9 087	9 060	7 617	7 577	-	-0,5%
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	9 368	9 138	8 784	8 422	8 404	8 709	8 737	9 087	9 060	7 617	7 577	-19,1%	-0,5%
91.4.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases			NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases	37 675	36 986	33 986	30 264	42 616	59 289	64 615	61 683	57 318	51 403	46 214	22,7%	-10,1%
91.4.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	3 168	3 399	3 120	2 999	3 325	3 009	3 597	3 461	3 413	3 397	3 484	10,0%	2,6%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Clearance rate and Disposition time for first instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases	101,7%	100,7%	103,1%	103,5%	95,9%	93,4%	97,1%	100,4%	102,2%	103,4%	102,6%	0,87	(0,85)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	98,8%	101,0%	103,9%	103,9%	99,3%	99,7%	97,5%	97,5%	102,8%	102,7%	101,6%	2,80	(1,06)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	-	101,5%	101,5%	100,0%	98,5%	99,8%	98,3%	100,1%	107,1%	100,1%	-	(6,99)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	96,2%	100,9%	101,5%	101,5%	100,0%	98,5%	99,8%	98,3%	100,1%	107,1%	100,1%	3,91	(6,99)
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	104,8%	100,7%	102,8%	103,7%	93,9%	89,8%	96,8%	101,7%	102,3%	103,4%	103,4%	(1,37)	0,05
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	99,7%	96,1%	104,9%	102,2%	95,2%	105,3%	91,8%	101,9%	100,7%	100,2%	98,8%	(0,91)	(1,42)
DT Total of other than criminal law cases	149	146	133	126	133	151	152	138	123	117	123	-17,3%	5,2%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	179	171	157	152	164	159	166	167	161	148	152	-14,9%	2,9%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	-	141	141	144	149	149	151	146	130	142	-	8,5%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	156	142	141	141	144	149	149	151	146	130	142	-9,2%	8,5%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	126	126	114	105	115	147	146	125	107	102	107	-15,4%	4,9%

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	212	220	194	185	185	171	200	171	170	181	176	-16,8%	-2,5%

Second instance other than criminal cases (Q97)

97.1.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				13 457	15 184	15 895	10 716	13 755	15 996	12 028	13 219	-	9,9%
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				874	825	748	804	750	882	990	969	-	-2,1%
97.1.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				10 842	12 432	13 424	7 765	11 108	12 500	8 437	9 548	-	13,2%
97.1.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases				1 741	1 927	1 723	2 147	1 897	2 614	2 601	2 702	-	3,9%
97.2.1 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				40 137	50 566	56 832	63 668	64 516	62 228	60 998	55 765	-	-8,6%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				2 771	2 646	2 740	2 801	2 888	2 931	3 153	3 133	-	-0,6%
97.2.3 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.4 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.5 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.6 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.7 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.8 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.9 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
97.2.10 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				23 362	34 099	39 085	45 614	44 555	41 044	38 779	33 970	-	-12,4%
97.2.11 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases				14 004	13 821	15 007	15 253	17 073	18 253	19 066	18 662	-	-2,1%
97.3.1 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				39 204	49 859	62 010	60 626	62 280	66 197	59 816	58 160	-	-2,8%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				2 820	2 723	2 684	2 856	2 756	2 824	3 174	3 211	-	1,2%
97.3.3 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.4 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.5 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.6 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.7 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.8 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.9 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.10 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				22 567	33 110	44 743	42 271	43 166	45 106	37 672	35 972	-	-4,5%
97.3.11 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases				13 817	14 026	14 583	15 499	16 358	18 267	18 970	18 977	-	0,0%
97.4.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				14 390	15 891	10 717	13 758	15 991	12 027	13 210	10 824	-	-18,1%
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				825	748	804	749	882	989	969	891	-	-8,0%
97.4.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
97.4.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				11 637	13 421	7 766	11 108	12 497	8 438	9 544	7 546	-	-20,9%
97.4.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases				1 928	1 722	2 147	1 901	2 612	2 600	2 697	2 387	-	-11,5%
97.5.1 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	2 247	105	110	474	112	82	57	-	-30,5%
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	4	5	5	8	19	28	20	-	-28,6%
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	2 230	89	96	456	83	39	29	-	-25,6%

Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance other than criminal law cases (Q97)

CR Total of other than criminal law cases				97,7%	98,6%	109,1%	95,2%	96,5%	106,4%	98,1%	104,3%	-	6,23
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				101,8%	102,9%	98,0%	102,0%	95,4%	96,3%	100,7%	102,5%	-	1,82
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				96,6%	97,1%	114,5%	92,7%	96,9%	109,9%	97,1%	105,9%	-	8,75
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				98,7%	101,5%	97,2%	101,6%	95,8%	100,1%	99,5%	101,7%	-	2,19
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				134	116	63	83	94	66	81	68	-	-15,7%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				107	100	109	96	117	128	111	101	-	-9,1%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				188	148	63	96	106	68	92	77	-	-17,2%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				51	45	54	45	58	52	52	46	-	-11,5%
Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q99)													
99.1.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				3 237	2 831	2 649	3 014	2 211	2 273	2 626	3 074	-	17,1%
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				153	135	113	84	99	78	77	90	-	16,9%
99.1.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				1 996	1 905	1 987	2 402	1 711	1 621	1 854	2 053	-	10,7%
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				1 088	791	549	528	401	574	695	931	-	34,0%
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				11 886	11 289	11 768	11 376	11 837	12 185	13 195	12 994	-	-1,5%
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				336	347	283	320	277	217	258	257	-	-0,4%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.4 High inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
99.2.5 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.6 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.7 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.8 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.9 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				7 380	6 989	7 581	6 960	7 096	7 439	7 731	7 701	-	-0,4%
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				4 170	3 953	3 904	4 096	4 464	4 529	5 206	5 036	-	-3,3%
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				12 280	11 471	11 403	12 172	11 763	11 832	12 747	12 952	-	1,6%
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				354	369	312	306	298	219	245	259	-	5,7%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.4 High inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.5 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.6 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.7 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.8 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.9 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				7 460	6 907	7 166	7 643	7 174	7 206	7 532	7 826	-	3,9%
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				4 466	4 195	3 925	4 223	4 291	4 407	4 970	4 867	-	-2,1%
99.4.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				2 843	2 649	3 014	2 218	2 285	2 626	3 074	3 116	-	1,4%
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				135	113	84	98	78	76	90	88	-	-2,2%
99.4.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
99.4.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				1 916	1 987	2 402	1 719	1 633	1 854	2 053	1 928	-	-6,1%
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				792	549	528	401	574	696	931	1 100	-	18,2%
99.5.1 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	19	5	7	2	18	4	2	-	-50,0%
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	2	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	14	3	4	1	17	3	1	-	-66,7%

Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)

CR Total of other than criminal law cases				103,3%	101,6%	96,9%	107,0%	99,4%	97,1%	96,6%	99,7%	-	3,07
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				105,4%	106,3%	110,2%	95,6%	107,6%	100,9%	95,0%	100,8%	-	5,82
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				101,1%	98,8%	94,5%	109,8%	101,1%	96,9%	97,4%	101,6%	-	4,20
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				107,1%	106,1%	100,5%	103,1%	96,1%	97,3%	95,5%	96,6%	-	1,18

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				85	84	96	67	71	81	88	88	-	-0,2%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				139	112	98	117	96	127	134	124	-	-7,5%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				94	105	122	82	83	94	99	90	-	-9,6%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				65	48	49	35	49	58	68	82	-	20,7%

First instance criminal law cases (Q94)

094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									42 178	46 939	47 337	-	0,8%
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.2.1 Total -incoming									119 936	122 417	122 018	-	-0,3%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.2.4 Other - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.3.1 Total - resolved									115 152	122 015	122 925	-	0,7%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.3.4 Other - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									46 962	47 341	46 430	-	-1,9%
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.1 Total - pending more than 2 years									1 859	2 081	2 432	-	16,9%
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more than 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more than 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.4 Other - pending more than 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)

CR of Total									96%	100%	101%	-	1,1
CR of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total									149	142	138	-	-2,7%
DT of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)

098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									3 444	4 249	5 158	-	21,4%
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.2.1 Total -incoming									10 765	12 052	13 264	-	10,1%
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.2.4 Other - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.3.1 Total - resolved									9 960	11 144	12 967	-	16,4%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.3.4 Other - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									4 249	5 157	5 455	-	5,8%
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									38	50	65	-	30,0%
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									38	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
CR of Total									92,5%	92,5%	97,8%	-	5,73
CR o2 Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
CR of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total									156	169	154	-	-9,1%
DT of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									188	268	324	-	20,9%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming									2 236	2 649	3 184	-	20,2%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.1 Total - resolved									2 156	2 592	3 065	-	18,2%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									268	325	443	-	36,3%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
100.5.1 Total - pending more than 2 years									1	-	-	-	-
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more than 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more than 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more than 2 years									1	NA	NA	-	-

Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)

CR of Total									96,4%	97,8%	96,3%	-	(1,59)
CR of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total									45	46	53	-	15,3%
DT of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Indicator 4: Public prosecution services

(Q107, Q107-1, Q109)

1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year									118 858	112 271	108 581	-	-3,3%
2. Incoming/received cases									497 291	464 707	425 341	-	-8,5%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)									514 851	477 877	433 050	-	-9,4%
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)									193 763	184 139	223 940	-	21,6%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified									NA	NA	NA	-	-
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation									31 944	32 178	30 456	-	-5,4%
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity									39 505	36 356	35 234	-	-3,1%

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons									122 314	115 605	158 250	-	36,9%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor									55 915	49 310	41 297	-	-16,3%
3.3. Cases brought to court									200 014	184 189	167 813	-	-8,9%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year									112 271	108 581	108 062	-	-0,5%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases									1,04	1,03	1,02	-	-9,4%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases									0,24	0,23	0,23	-	-0,5%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Budget of public prosecution services (Q13)													
Total approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	144 485 809 €	142 719 691 €	138 456 474 €	151 769 003 €	156 090 472 €	154 793 265 €	149 975 424 €	NA	232 518 046 €	250 676 000 €	248 743 236 €	72,2%	-0,77%

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	-	-	138 875 248 €	147 410 202 €	150 418 994 €	153 528 265 €	147 464 139 €	NA	232 692 480 €	248 433 000 €	241 015 126 €	-	-2,99%
Approved annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	34 300 000 €	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	32 700 000 €	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Indicator 5: Access to justice

System for compensating users

(Q37)

Number of requests for compensation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
037.1.1 Total									2 125	2 085	2 508	-	20,3%
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings									3	5	15	-	200,0%
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions									-	-	-	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									2 122	2 080	2 493	-	19,9%
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction									-	-	-	-	-
037.1.6 Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total									1 880	1 812	2 246	-	24,0%
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings									1	1	-	-	-
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions									-	-	-	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									1 879	1 811	2 246	-	24,0%
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction									-	-	-	-	-
037.2.6 Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions		
												2012-2022	2021-2022	
Amount of compensations granted (in €)														
037.3.1 Total									7 170 985 €	7 036 964 €	8 832 545 €	-	25,5%	
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings									985 €	964 €	-	-	-	
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions									-	-	-	-	-	
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									7 170 000 €	7 036 000 €	8 832 545 €	-	25,5%	
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction									-	-	-	-	-	
037.3.6 Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-	

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users

(Q62-23, Q62-24, Q62-25, Q62-26)

Writing assistance tools														
062-23.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter												95-100 %		
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter												95-100 %		
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter												95-100 %		
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter												95-100 %		
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter												95-100 %		
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter												95-100 %		
Features of the writing assistance tools														
Civil and/or commercial matter														
062-24.1.1.1 Templates												True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text												True		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision												False		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text												False		

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature											False		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality											False		
Administrative matter													
062-24.1.2.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text											True		
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision											False		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text											False		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature											False		
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality											False		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text											True		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision											False		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text											False		
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature											True		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality											False		
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter											95-100 %		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter											95-100 %		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter											95-100 %		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter											95-100 %		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter											95-100 %		

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter											95-100 %		
Features of the recording of court hearings													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording											True		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											True		
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording											False		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											True		
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality											True		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording											True		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											True		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording											False		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											True		
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality											True		
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording											True		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											True		

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording											False		
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											True		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality											True		

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice

(Q46, Q46-2, Q52, Q52-1, Q55, Q60, Q4, Q132, Q133, Q144, Q145, Q146)

46.1.1 Total Number of professional judges	1 123	1 132	1 150	1 159	1 179	1 199	1 217	1 184	1 200	1 240	1 229	9,4%	-0,9%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	766	764	771	780	785	800	816	803	809	833	817	6,7%	-1,9%
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	324	334	343	343	361	365	370	349	359	376	380	17,3%	1,1%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	33	34	36	36	33	34	31	32	32	31	32	-3,0%	3,2%
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	600	584	584	572	570	577	569	540	535	551	534	-11,0%	-3,1%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	428	414	412	410	397	400	391	377	374	383	364	-15,0%	-5,0%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	152	149	150	140	151	156	159	144	142	150	149	-2,0%	-0,7%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	20	21	22	22	22	21	19	19	19	18	21	5,0%	16,7%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	523	548	566	587	609	622	648	644	665	689	695	32,9%	0,9%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	338	350	359	370	388	400	425	426	435	450	453	34,0%	0,7%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	172	185	193	203	210	209	211	205	217	226	231	34,3%	2,2%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	13	13	14	14	11	13	12	13	13	13	11	-15,4%	-15,4%
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total									1 200	1 240	1 229	-	-0,9%
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total									809	833	817	-	-1,9%
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total									359	376	380	-	1,1%
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total									32	31	32	-	3,2%

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
046-2.2.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.4.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Administrative									351	354	339	-	-4,2%
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative									215	218	205	-	-6,0%
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative									120	121	118	-	-2,5%
046-2.4.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Administrative									16	15	16	-	6,7%
046-2.5.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
046-2.5.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.1.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts	5 173	4 716	4 797	4 800	4 859	5 088	5 208	4 921	4 996	4 989	4 873	-5,8%	-2,3%
52.1.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.1.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges	3 500	3 260	3 290	3 269	3 343	3 490	3 577	3 342	3 375	3 364	3 256	-7,0%	-3,2%
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	1 054	688	707	708	706	724	733	710	700	694	670	-36,4%	-3,5%
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	119	91	106	104	104	119	144	148	163	174	177	48,7%	1,7%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	500	677	694	719	706	755	754	721	758	757	769	53,8%	1,6%

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	NA	1 047	1 060	1 098	1 105	1 198	1 216	1 156	1 226	1 235	1 195	-	-3,2%
52.2.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(men)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.2.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(men)	NA	559	565	595	597	658	659	613	660	641	606	-	-5,5%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	NA	245	238	235	234	248	251	235	232	238	216	-	-9,2%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	NA	42	54	56	63	73	97	97	113	125	125	-	0,0%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	NA	201	203	212	211	219	209	211	221	231	247	-	6,9%
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	NA	3 669	3 737	3 702	3 754	3 890	3 992	3 765	3 770	3 754	3 678	-	-2,0%
52.3.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(women)	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
52.3.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(women)	NA	2 701	2 725	2 674	2 746	2 832	2 918	2 729	2 715	2 723	2 650	-	-2,7%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	NA	443	469	473	472	476	482	475	468	456	454	-	-0,4%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	NA	49	52	48	41	46	47	51	50	49	52	-	6,1%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	NA	476	491	507	495	536	545	510	537	526	522	-	-0,8%
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)									4 996	4 989	4 873	-	-2,3%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)									3 973	3 940	3 806	-	-3,4%
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)									886	909	928	-	2,1%
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)									137	140	139	-	-0,7%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)									1 226	1 235	1 195	-	-3,2%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)									995	984	920	-	-6,5%
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)									203	220	243	-	10,5%
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)									28	31	32	-	3,2%
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)									3 770	3 754	3 678	-	-2,0%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)									2 978	2 956	2 886	-	-2,4%
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)									683	689	685	-	-0,6%

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)									109	109	107	-	-1,8%
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)									1 044	1 133	1 173	-	3,5%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)									12	12	12	-	0,0%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total									396	340	406	-	19,4%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.									NA	NA	NA	-	-
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.									NA	NA	NA	-	-
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts									4	4	4	-	0,0%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total									648	793	767	-	-3,3%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.									NA	NA	NA	-	-
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.									NA	NA	NA	-	-
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts									8	8	8	-	0,0%
057 Other with similar duties as public prosecutors											False	-	-
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)											39	-	-
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)											NA	-	-
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)											NA	-	-
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)											1	-	-
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total											22	-	-
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.											NA	-	-
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.											NA	-	-
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts											0	-	-
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total											17	-	-

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.											NA	-	-
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.											NA	-	-
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts											1	-	-
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							454	-	522	580	607	-	4,7%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							82	-	99	116	118	-	1,7%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							372	-	423	464	489	-	5,4%
004 Annual average salary in the country							40 706 €	37 955 €	43 092 €	43 384 €	41 782 €	-	-3,7%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							72 848 €	73 800 €	79 951 €	79 387 €	76 973 €	-	-3,0%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							126 152 €	127 840 €	138 395 €	136 945 €	134 036 €	-	-2,1%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							56 000 €	56 800 €	56 000 €	56 000 €	56 520 €	-	0,9%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							88 000 €	89 600 €	88 000 €	89 800 €	97 680 €	-	8,8%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							46 623 €	47 232 €	51 169 €	50 808 €	49 263 €	-	-3,0%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							65 599 €	70 312 €	76 117 €	75 320 €	73 720 €	-	-2,1%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
133.1.1.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.2.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Special pension							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.3.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.4.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Other financial benefit							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.1.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.2.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Special pension							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.3.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.4.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Other financial benefit							False	False	False	False	False		

Sweden

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	5 246	5 422	5 575	5 800	5 767	5 911	6 000	6 000	6 257	6 436	6 571	25,3%	2,1%
146.2.1 Practising lawyers - man							4 065	4 065	4 117	4 182	4 210	-	0,7%
146.3.1 Practising lawyers - woman							1 935	1 935	2 140	2 254	2 361	-	4,7%
147 Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?				No	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	-	-
148 Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Indicator 8: Mediators and notaries													
(Q166, Q157)													
166 Number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation:	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
166.2.1 Mediators - male							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
166.3.1 Mediators - female							NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.1 Number of notaries											NA	-	-
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)											NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State											NA	-	-
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)											NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other											NA	-	-
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male											NA	-	-
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male											NA	-	-
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male											NA	-	-
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female											NA	-	-
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female											NA	-	-
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female											NA	-	-

Key: Variation of more than (+ -) 30%