



Inhabitants
10 521 556

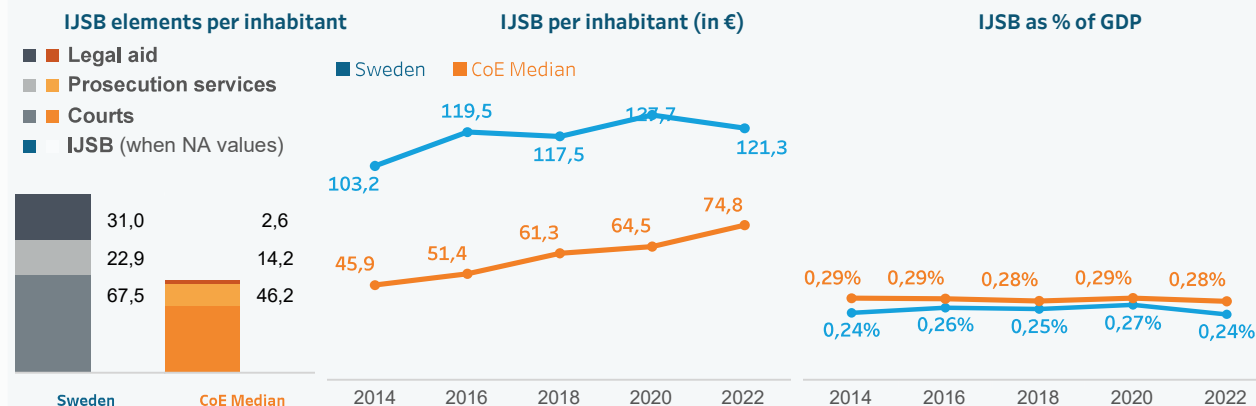


GDP per capita
51 520 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
41 782 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



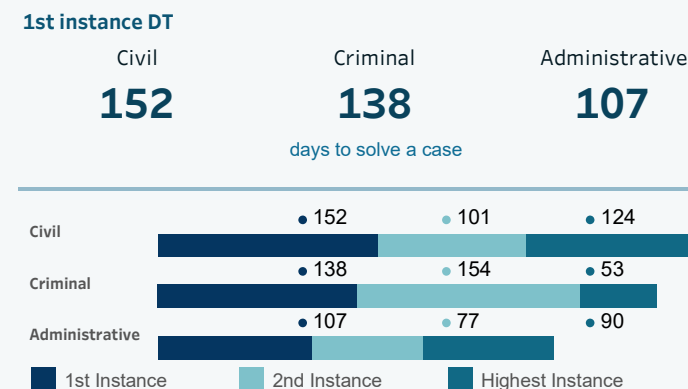
Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of Sweden amounts to 1 276 766 799 €, representing 121,3 € per inhabitant, significantly above the CoE median. As a % of the GDP (0,24%), this budget is slightly below the CoE median. When measured per inhabitant, the budgets of all three components of the judicial system are above the respective CoE medians, but the most significant gap concerns legal aid. With 31,0 € per inhabitant, Sweden stands out as one of the most generous in Europe in this regard. Legal aid accounts for 25,5% of the judicial system budget, reflecting Sweden's strong tradition of providing substantial legal support.

Court users: The Swedish Crime Victim Authority, subordinated to the Ministry of Justice, looks after the rights of all crime victims and draw public attention to their needs and interests. It provides also specific information for minor victims, in cooperation with the Ombudsman for Children.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Sweden resorts to some innovative ICT tools as translation application using AI (specialised in legal language and 60 languages); Process mining: a tool for collecting data from IT-systems to analyse processes; Application identifying and anonymizing personal information in documents submitted to courts (pilot); Automatic transcription and translation of speech during hearings to 60+ languages (pilot); Application that uses AI to search for legal information in vast volumes of documents (pilot).

Evaluation of judges: There is no qualitative or quantitative individual evaluation of the judges' work as such. However, judges have individual salaries set by the court president/chief judge. Every year there is a negotiation to decide to increase or not judge's salary and to what extent. The judge's performance in the past year is considered.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

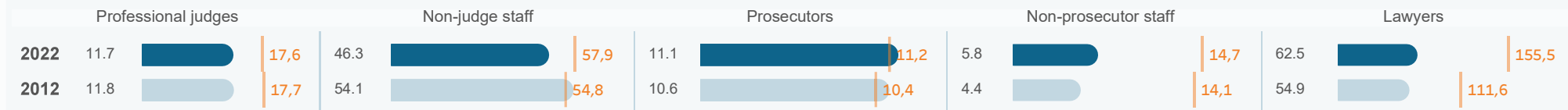


Efficiency : The highest instance remains the most efficient, while the courts are most efficient overall in administrative matters, departing from the trend in Europe in favour of criminal cases. As a matter of fact, the DT values are below the respective CoE medians except for first and second instance criminal cases.

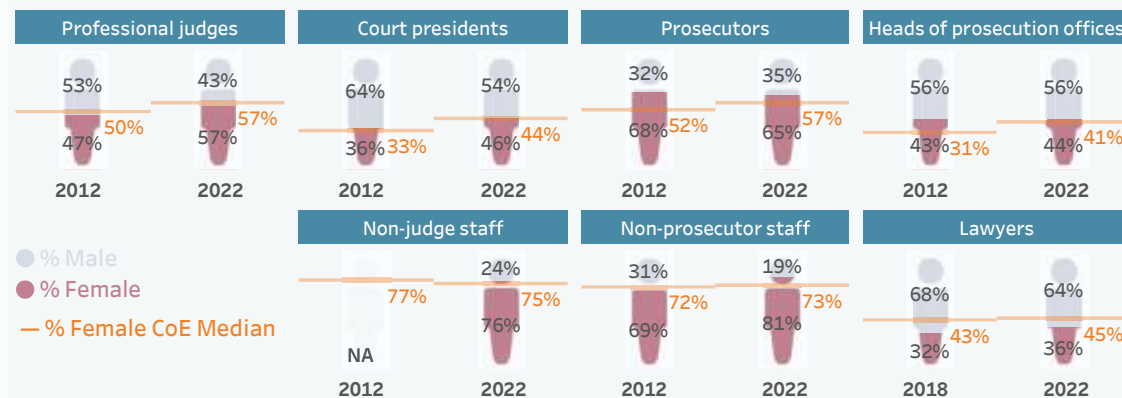
Separately, the courts are most efficient in the third instance criminal cases. The Disposition Time is the highest in the second instance criminal cases in respect of which the CR increased by 5 percentage points since 2020, but remained below 100%.

The overall results are consistent with 2020 and 2018, with some improvements.

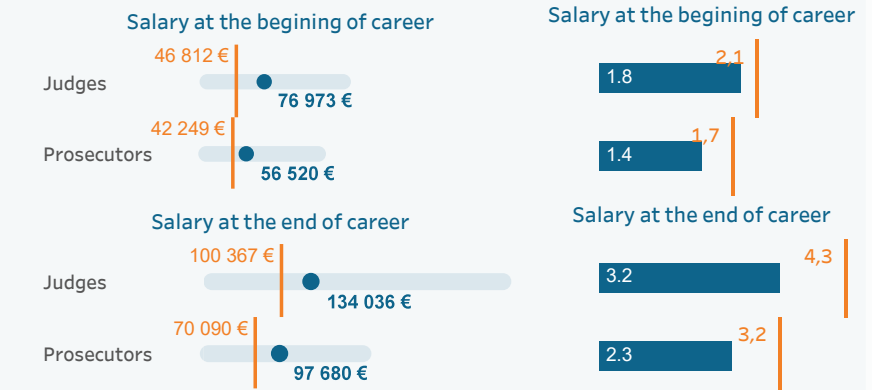
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

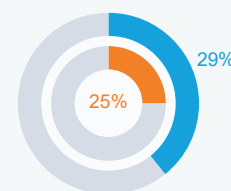


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

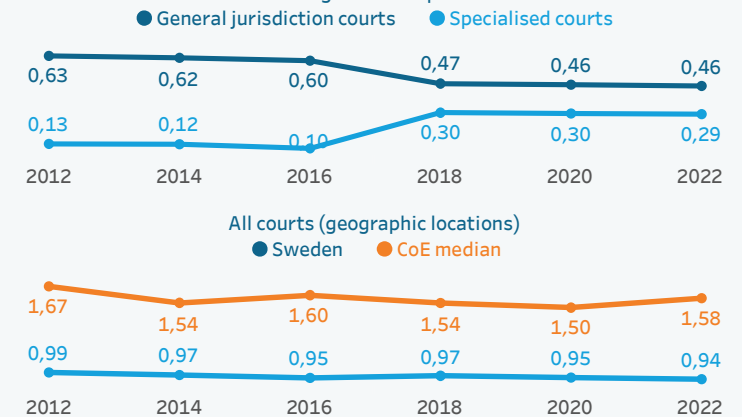


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

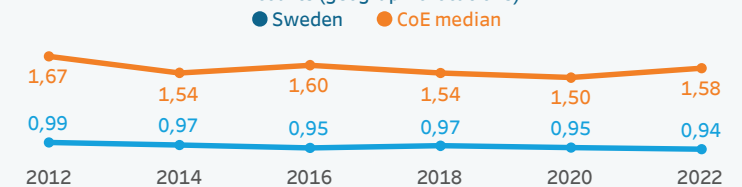


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts

■ Sweden

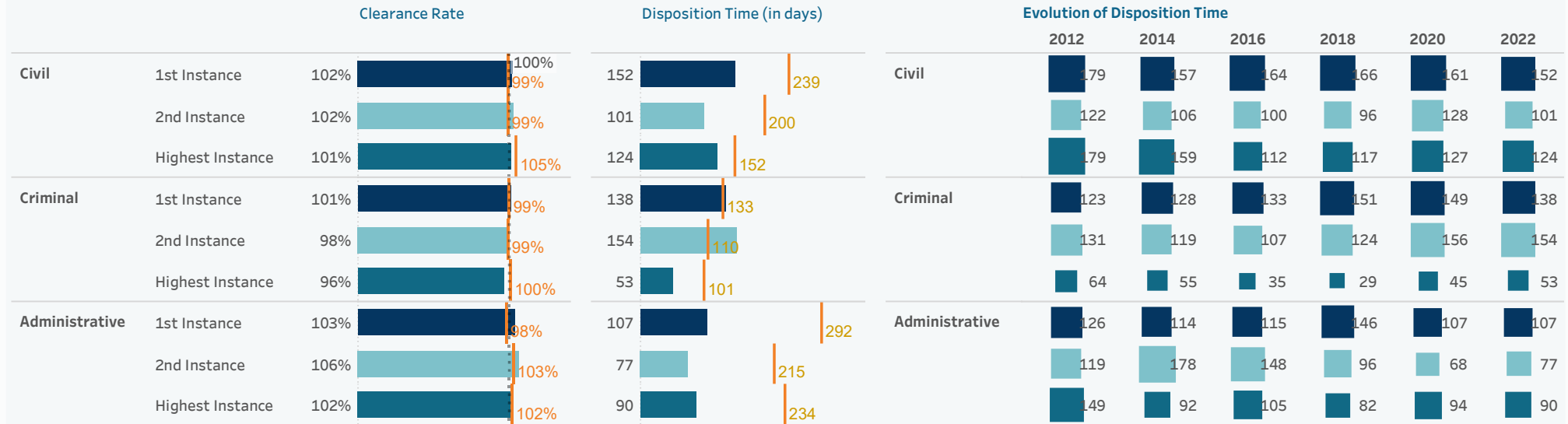
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

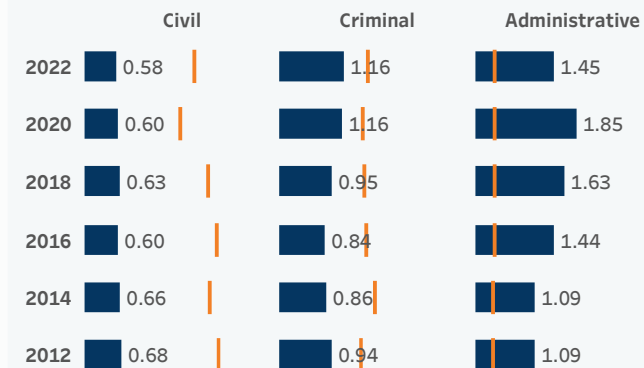
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

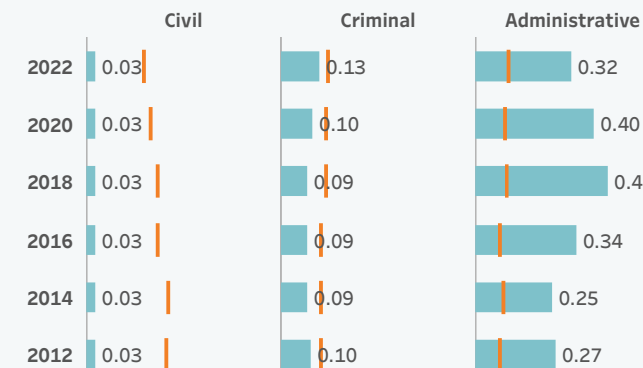


Incoming Cases

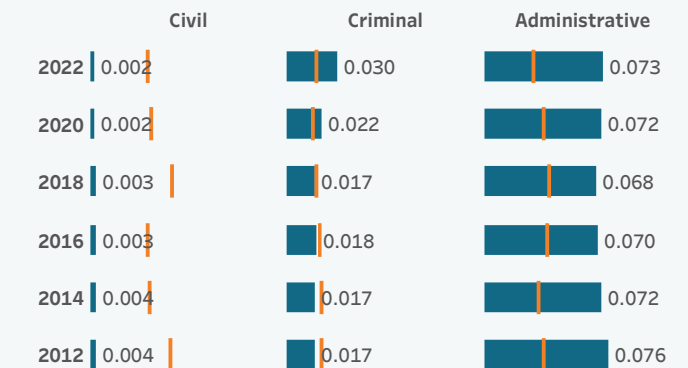
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

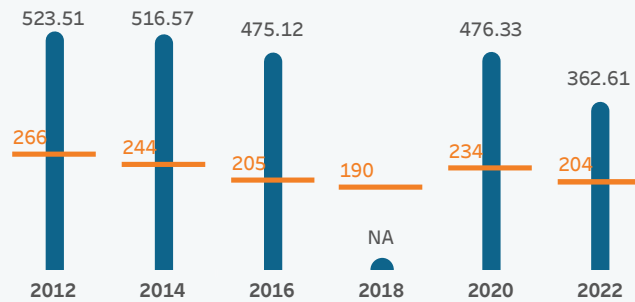


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

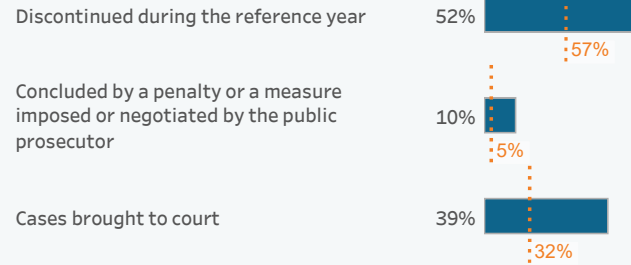


Public Prosecution Services

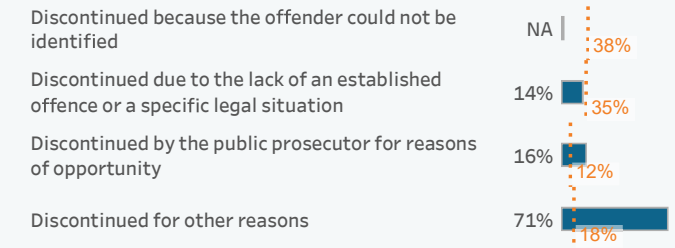
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

ICT Deployment and Usage Index (from 0 to 10)

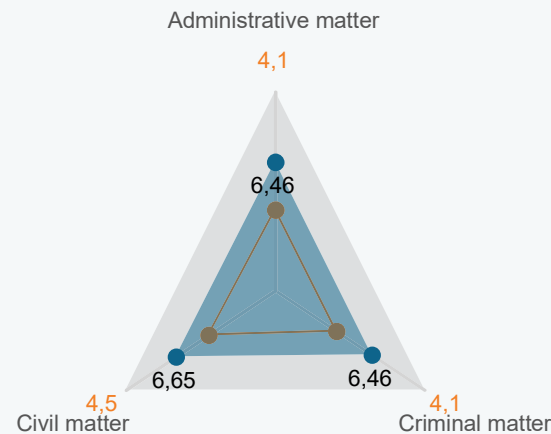
Total deployment rate : **6,53**



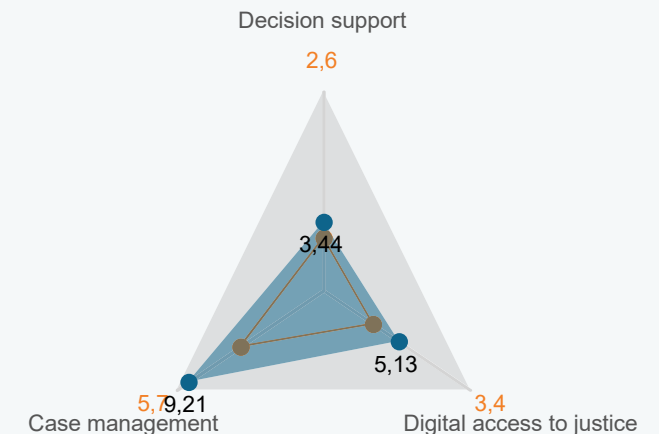
Total usage rate : **5,94**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.riksdagen.se/en/documents-and-laws/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://lagrummet.se/lagrummet/English>

Information about the judicial system

<https://domstol.se>