

Court statistics 2013

Official statistics of Sweden

Content

Introduction	3
List of tables.....	4
Explanation of symbols.....	5
1. Cases and matters in the general courts.....	6
2. Cases at the general administrative courts.....	18
3. Matters dealt with at the Rent and Tenancy Tribunals	28

Introduction

According to the Official Statistics Act (2001:99) official statistics must be made available to the general public and committees of enquiry and for research purposes. The Swedish National Courts Administration has been responsible for official statistics relating to the work of the courts since 2002. During the period 1993-2001 such statistics were produced by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ). In the early years, the provision of this statistical information was the responsibility of Statistics Sweden (SCB).

Court statistics comprise statistics for cases and matters at the general courts and general administrative courts as well as matters dealt with at the rent and tenancy tribunals. Since 2004, certain statistical information has also been published for individual courts.

Contents of this publication

These statistics are divided into three chapters, each of which begins with a summary of the work of each court category. The first chapter presents statistics from the general courts, i.e. the district courts, the courts of appeal and the Supreme Court, whilst statistics from the general administrative courts, i.e., the administrative courts, administrative courts of appeal and the Supreme Administrative Court, are presented in the second chapter. The third chapter contains information about the rent and tenancy tribunals.

Further legal statistics

In addition to the court statistics in this publication, further legal statistics are available from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, the Prison and Probation Service and Statistics Sweden.

List of tables

1. Cases and matters at the general courts

District courts

- 1.1 Filed, determined and pending, 2009-2013
- 1.2 Filed, determined and pending, 2013, individual district courts
- 1.3 Bankruptcy and judicial proceedings, 2009-2013
- 1.4 Family cases determined, 2009-2013
- 1.5 Civil cases, 2009-2013
- 1.6 Criminal cases, 2009-2013

Courts of appeal

- 1.7 Filed, determined and pending, 2009-2013
- 1.8 Filed, determined and pending, 2013, individual courts of appeal
- 1.9 Cases determined, 2009-2013
- 1.10 Frequency of amendments in civil and criminal cases in 2013

The Supreme Court

- 1.11 Cases filed, determined and pending, 2009-2013
- 1.12 Cases determined, 2013

2. Cases at the administrative courts

Administrative Courts

- 2.1 Cases filed, determined and pending, 2009-2013
- 2.2 Cases filed, determined and pending, 2013, individual administrative courts
- 2.3 Cases determined, 2009-2013

Administrative Courts of Appeal

- 2.4 Cases filed, determined and pending, 2009-2013
- 2.5 Cases filed, determined and pending, 2013, individual administrative courts of appeal
- 2.6 Cases determined, 2009-2013

Supreme Administrative Court

- 2.7 Cases filed, determined and pending, 2009-2013
- 2.8 Cases determined, 2009-2013

3. Matters in the Rent Tribunals and Tenancy Tribunals

- 3.1 Matters filed, determined and pending, 2009-2013
- 3.2 Matters determined, by category, 2009-2013

Explanation of symbols

- Nil
- .. No information available

1. Cases and matters in the general courts

The work of the general courts

The general courts comprise the district court as the court of first instance, the court of appeal as the court of second instance and the Supreme Court as the court of third instance. At the beginning of 2013, there were forty-eight district courts and six courts of appeal.

The District Courts

The principal task of the district courts is to adjudicate in criminal and civil cases.

Crime, in a legal sense, is an action that is punishable and the basic rules that apply to crimes are to be found in the Penal Code, which contains, for example, the rules applicable to crimes of violence and theft. Certain crimes, such as drug offences, tax crimes and traffic offences, are dealt with using special legislation.

The majority of disputes fall under either property law or family law. The former generally involve the inability of the parties to agree on the terms of a contract, e.g. in conjunction with a purchase where there is a dispute regarding the price agreed for a particular item, the lawful ownership of an object or liability for damages. A family law dispute could involve divorce proceedings, custody of children, child maintenance and paternity.

On 2 May 2011, five land and environment courts were established and located at five district courts. Previously, there were special property courts and environmental courts in these same district courts. The land and environment courts handle cases that were previously dealt with by the environmental courts, cases relating to the Planning and Building Act that were dealt with by the administrative courts and the government, and the majority of cases from the property courts. This means that the land and environment courts adjudicate in cases such as leasehold rights, environmentally hazardous activities, permits, compensation for expropriation, environmental damages, water operations etc. A Land and Environment Court of Appeal was also established, located at the Svea Court of Appeal, to handle appealed cases from the land and environment courts.

A number of matters are processed and determined by the district courts, such as distraint cases, which mainly consist of appeals against seizure orders, debt management and bankruptcies.

Determination of cases and matters in the district court

At a main hearing in a crime case, the general rule is that the court should consist of one legally trained judge and three lay judges.

Law clerks also serve in the district courts and after a certain period of service they are usually appointed to adjudicate regularly in less complicated cases such as traffic offences.

At a main hearing in a civil case, the general rule is that the court should consist of three legally trained judges, although there are several exceptions to this. In certain family law cases, the court consists of one legally trained judge and three lay judges. The court could even consist of a single legally trained judge in those instances where the hearing takes the form of a simplified procedure, if the parties have granted their consent or if the case is of a less complicated nature.

Both civil and criminal cases can in certain instances be determined on the basis of documentary evidence, whereby the court acquaints itself with the documents and written evidence presented.

Whilst the majority of criminal cases are determined following a main hearing this applies to less than half the civil cases.

The district court also examines the question of compulsory powers in criminal cases, such as when a public prosecutor asks for a suspect to be remanded in custody. In a custody hearing the court decides whether the suspect will be detained or released.

As a rule, district court judgments can be appealed to a court of appeal.

The courts of appeal

Cases filed at the courts of appeal are classified as civil cases, criminal cases or other cases. Other cases include appeals from the district courts as well as specific decisions taken before or during the hearing at the district court, e.g. remanding a defendant in custody or the replacement of a public defence counsel.

Leave to appeal is required for a court of appeal to examine a judgment or decision of a district court. It is also required for such appeals in civil cases. As regards criminal cases, leave to appeal is required in any appeal where the defendant has only been fined or has been acquitted, when the maximum punishment applicable to the crime is six months' imprisonment or when the appeal relates only to the part of the judgment dealing with compensation.

Leave to appeal may be granted only when the court of appeal is in doubt regarding the correctness of the judgment in the district court, if it is necessary for the court of appeal to determine whether the district court judgment is correct, if an appeal to a higher court constitutes a precedent, or if there are pressing reasons.

Case determination at the courts of appeal

At the main hearing in a civil case, the general rule is that the court must comprise three legally trained judges. If the case to be examined has already been adjudicated by this number at the district court, the court must comprise at least four legally trained judges. In criminal cases the general rule is that the court must comprise three legally trained judges and two lay judges at the main hearing.

The majority of civil cases are determined in a court of appeal without a main hearing. The rules in the Code of Judicial Procedure state that a case can be determined without a main hearing if the matter can be examined satisfactorily and

the parties have requested that it be determined in this way. The court of appeal can also adjudicate in a criminal case without a main hearing, although the majority of criminal cases are determined after a main hearing.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court examines cases that come to it on appeal from one of the six courts of appeal. The majority of cases require leave to appeal. The general rule is that leave is only granted if the judgment or decision of the Supreme Court could be an important precedent. Only a few per cent of the cases referred to the Supreme Court are granted leave to appeal. The Parliamentary Ombudsman (JO) and the Chancellor of Justice (JK) have the right to refer a case that is the subject of public prosecution to the Supreme Court, without leave to appeal.

The majority of cases are decided on the basis of documentation following a presentation, although oral hearings with the parties also take place.

Case determination at the Supreme Court

Cases in the Supreme Court are decided by the Justices of the Supreme Court and when a case is to be examined, five or a maximum of seven justices are present. If the matter to be examined is of a less complicated nature only three justices take part. If the result conflicts with a previous ruling by this court then the matter must be referred to a plenum, which consists of all the justices, or to a 'small plenum', which consists of nine justices. The matter of leave to appeal is decided by one or three justices.

Table 1.1
District courts
Cases filed, determined and pending 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases filed					
FT cases ¹	21 299	22 173	21 222	22 952	21 790
Joint petitions ²	22 729	22 371	21 818	22 953	23 381
Other family cases	14 108	15 772	16 066	17 149	18 184
Other civil cases	24 326	25 485	23 638	25 160	25 287
Total civil cases	82 462	85 801	82 744	88 214	88 642
Other criminal cases ³	-	39 712	39 271	39 455	37 824
Criminal cases involving fines	-	13 527	11 856	10 166	8 428
Financial crimes	-	1 844	1 743	1 611	1 498
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	-	22 407	23 163	22 677	22 728
Crime against property	-	14 942	14 896	15 914	15 065
Total criminal cases	87 476	92 432	90 929	89 823	85 543
Environmental cases	2 075	2 007	2 204	1 071	2 276
Property cases	1 244	1 082	1 032	2 323	1 145
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	-	-	1 414	2 079	2 432
Total	173 257	181 322	178 323	183 510	180 038
Cases determined					
FT cases ¹	20 018	22 127	21 531	22 472	22 178
Joint petitions ²	21 803	22 704	22 062	21 929	23 412
Other family cases	13 507	14 768	16 200	16 840	18 158
Other civil cases	23 350	25 200	24 253	25 276	25 743
Total civil cases	78 678	84 799	84 046	86 517	89 491
Other criminal cases ³	-	40 946	40 412	39 690	37 765
Criminal cases involving fines	-	13 265	12 311	11 192	8 487
Financial crimes	-	1 599	1 813	1 678	1 667
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	-	20 659	23 379	22 467	23 023
Crime against property	-	14 300	14 777	15 705	15 141
Total criminal cases	85 714	90 769	92 692	90 732	86 083
Environmental cases	1 910	2 109	2 046	1 094	2 285
Property cases	1 373	1 173	1 173	2 335	1 072
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	-	-	724	2 034	2 279
Total	167 675	178 850	180 681	182 712	181 210
Cases pending					
FT cases ¹	6 049	5 991	5 679	6 059	5 569
Joint petitions ²	9 511	8 970	8 726	9 543	9 317
Other family cases	9 653	10 805	10 672	11 128	11 291
Other civil cases	14 660	15 078	14 466	14 406	14 015
Total civil cases	39 873	40 844	39 543	41 136	40 192
Other criminal cases ³	-	13 573	12 412	12 052	11 995
Criminal cases involving fines	-	4 082	3 626	2 556	2 462
Financial crimes	-	1 345	1 279	1 212	1 047
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	-	9 417	9 199	9 426	9 114
Crime against property	-	5 137	5 255	5 444	5 349
Total criminal cases	32 163	33 554	31 771	30 690	29 967
Environmental cases	1 622	1 520	1 678	754	1 668
Property cases	1 129	920	779	1 670	826
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	-	-	690	738	891
Total	74 787	76 838	74 461	74 988	73 544

¹Civil cases where the amount claimed does not exceed half a base amount and where the case is always determined by a single judge.

² For divorce and custody of children.

³ The statistics are revised for the period 2010.

Table 1.2
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2013, individual district courts

District court	FT cases	Joint petitions	Other family cases	Other civil cases	Criminal cases	Property cases	Environmental cases	Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act
Alingsås								
Filed	185	298	163	215	768	-	-	-
Determined	195	289	173	214	760	-	-	-
Pending	33	129	97	99	287	-	-	-
Attunda								
Filed	986	1 172	795	1 262	3 437	-	-	-
Determined	946	1 140	834	1 311	3 355	-	-	-
Pending	278	561	562	580	1 233	-	-	-
Blekinge								
Filed	276	324	216	266	1 254	-	-	-
Determined	292	339	212	283	1 311	-	-	-
Pending	85	135	150	147	425	-	-	-
Borås								
Filed	359	412	343	300	1 637	-	-	-
Determined	392	418	330	307	1 636	-	-	-
Pending	81	178	233	206	520	-	-	-
Eksjö								
Filed	172	206	189	154	646	-	-	-
Determined	185	225	170	165	623	-	-	-
Pending	17	76	81	44	183	-	-	-
Eskilstuna								
Filed	301	388	363	357	1 283	-	-	-
Determined	301	378	331	327	1 220	-	-	-
Pending	76	140	225	177	499	-	-	-
Falu								
Filed	394	487	388	352	1 750	-	-	-
Determined	409	453	403	388	1 701	-	-	-
Pending	80	197	252	187	739	-	-	-
Gotlands								
Filed	94	130	62	123	488	-	-	-
Determined	107	114	55	141	468	-	-	-
Pending	32	59	48	72	214	-	-	-
Gällivare								
Filed	70	82	55	65	402	-	-	-
Determined	61	83	52	79	397	-	-	-
Pending	21	34	42	26	106	-	-	-
Gävle								
Filed	329	377	317	291	1 209	-	-	-
Determined	349	392	300	311	1 214	-	-	-
Pending	77	155	184	137	326	-	-	-
Gothenburg								
Filed	1 581	1 827	1 561	2 064	5 739	-	-	-
Determined	1 703	1 868	1 633	2 307	5 885	-	-	-
Pending	476	704	1 029	1 161	2 402	-	-	-
Halmstads								
Filed	267	293	208	304	1 170	-	-	-
Determined	279	326	204	318	1 304	-	-	-
Pending	72	104	133	151	398	-	-	-
Haparanda								
Filed	100	78	82	103	321	-	-	-
Determined	95	70	77	106	319	-	-	-
Pending	31	32	45	60	129	-	-	-
Helsingborgs								
Filed	885	741	558	905	2 928	-	-	-
Determined	911	753	573	1 010	3 046	-	-	-
Pending	178	290	348	397	833	-	-	-
Hudiksvalls								
Filed	291	266	174	183	930	-	-	-
Determined	309	244	163	179	922	-	-	-
Pending	67	119	103	111	268	-	-	-
Hälsleholms								
Filed	141	120	102	124	556	-	-	-
Determined	149	114	108	127	554	-	-	-
Pending	23	41	62	45	155	-	-	-

Table 1.2 (Cont'd.)

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2013, individual district courts

District court	FT cases	Joint petitions	Other family cases	Other civil cases	Criminal cases	Property cases	Environmental cases	Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act
Jönköpings								
Filed	391	483	338	376	1 582	-	-	-
Determined	358	434	349	381	1 665	-	-	-
Pending	107	215	182	158	410	-	-	-
Kalmar								
Filed	508	433	315	424	1 542	-	-	-
Determined	559	422	297	479	1 563	-	-	-
Pending	127	207	203	230	547	-	-	-
Kristianstads								
Filed	253	241	217	260	1 005	-	-	-
Determined	260	235	200	243	1 036	-	-	-
Pending	61	112	141	110	320	-	-	-
Linköpings								
Filed	368	528	378	379	1 569	-	-	-
Determined	385	508	377	419	1 587	-	-	-
Pending	79	214	178	166	423	-	-	-
Luleå								
Filed	305	333	213	223	1 206	-	-	-
Determined	270	342	208	187	1 175	-	-	-
Pending	96	135	138	158	388	-	-	-
Lunds								
Filed	630	693	460	685	2 594	-	-	-
Determined	666	701	442	702	2 494	-	-	-
Pending	134	271	343	402	805	-	-	-
Lycksele								
Filed	87	44	95	45	301	-	-	-
Determined	90	49	87	45	299	-	-	-
Pending	10	12	31	12	62	-	-	-
Malmö								
Filed	998	1 103	999	1 269	4 260	-	-	-
Determined	1 034	1 116	1 053	1 345	4 357	-	-	-
Pending	240	419	647	666	1 908	-	-	-
Mora								
Filed	204	137	102	178	555	-	-	-
Determined	207	131	91	219	698	-	-	-
Pending	61	64	58	90	167	-	-	-
Nacka								
Filed	481	456	272	627	1 509	474	684	888
Determined	439	500	271	620	1 476	429	686	753
Pending	113	176	166	248	509	343	489	364
Norrköpings								
Filed	313	435	320	420	1 476	-	-	-
Determined	327	415	305	419	1 361	-	-	-
Pending	80	200	165	168	519	-	-	-
Norrårlje								
Filed	161	136	104	188	637	-	-	-
Determined	156	134	99	211	675	-	-	-
Pending	34	56	62	75	68	-	-	-
Nyköpings								
Filed	292	369	328	298	1 274	-	-	-
Determined	303	345	288	307	1 306	-	-	-
Pending	53	149	160	94	266	-	-	-
Skaraborgs								
Filed	460	501	393	408	1 639	-	-	-
Determined	467	507	416	407	1 627	-	-	-
Pending	114	185	233	245	527	-	-	-
Skellefteå								
Filed	110	113	139	112	565	-	-	-
Determined	109	110	141	98	559	-	-	-
Pending	31	52	82	53	152	-	-	-
Solna								
Filed	1 150	1 219	1 156	1 370	3 833	-	-	-
Determined	1 130	1 240	1 165	1 439	3 893	-	-	-
Pending	339	426	740	695	1 411	-	-	-

Table 1.2 (Cont'd.)

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2013, individual district courts

District court	FT cases	Joint petitions	Other family cases	Other civil cases	Criminal cases	Property cases	Environmental cases	Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act
Stockholms								
Filed	1 586	1 141	681	3 492	7 052	-	-	-
Determined	1 614	1 153	696	3 183	6 834	-	-	-
Pending	363	306	353	3 075	2 584	-	-	-
Sundsvalls								
Filed	260	327	208	215	1 038	-	-	-
Determined	306	312	182	238	1 108	-	-	-
Pending	66	138	143	136	493	-	-	-
Södertälje								
Filed	344	320	242	354	1 227	-	-	-
Determined	328	325	213	364	1 205	-	-	-
Pending	139	136	201	221	606	-	-	-
Södertörns								
Filed	1 741	1 937	1 645	2 160	6 922	-	-	-
Determined	1 741	1 954	1 678	2 203	7 206	-	-	-
Pending	302	706	925	724	1 945	-	-	-
Uddevalla								
Filed	400	404	265	453	1 380	-	-	-
Determined	381	403	263	425	1 264	-	-	-
Pending	100	156	153	251	521	-	-	-
Umeå								
Filed	207	247	231	206	1 137	82	146	83
Determined	237	263	256	197	1 072	78	137	88
Pending	100	124	136	114	482	53	169	27
Uppsala								
Filed	653	812	574	671	3 146	-	-	-
Determined	644	798	582	649	3 178	-	-	-
Pending	149	343	365	333	1 125	-	-	-
Varbergs								
Filed	320	341	189	329	1 159	-	-	-
Determined	362	341	205	347	1 193	-	-	-
Pending	54	149	129	178	370	-	-	-
Vänersborgs								
Filed	253	308	293	265	1 110	253	610	679
Determined	253	312	333	259	1 099	254	583	694
Pending	77	130	164	152	343	203	332	231
Värmlands								
Filed	489	589	373	496	2 243	-	-	-
Determined	467	565	376	475	2 337	-	-	-
Pending	157	243	231	289	683	-	-	-
Västmanlands								
Filed	514	619	560	607	2 215	-	-	-
Determined	506	649	532	574	2 260	-	-	-
Pending	207	267	399	348	921	-	-	-
Växjö								
Filed	368	375	364	349	1 228	199	692	665
Determined	398	383	350	371	1 242	188	764	616
Pending	81	151	261	200	469	150	555	231
Ystads								
Filed	347	378	223	422	1 145	-	-	-
Determined	384	431	234	397	1 148	-	-	-
Pending	83	143	155	263	411	-	-	-
Ångermanlands								
Filed	247	234	172	194	860	-	-	-
Determined	230	242	163	196	820	-	-	-
Pending	127	101	106	138	338	-	-	-
Örebro								
Filed	658	667	572	526	2 519	-	-	-
Determined	624	666	498	538	2 492	-	-	-
Pending	170	268	345	282	1 083	-	-	-
Östersunds								
Filed	261	257	187	218	1 097	137	144	117
Determined	260	220	190	233	1 139	123	115	128
Pending	88	109	102	141	394	77	123	37

Table 1.3
District courts
Bankruptcies and court matters 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bankruptcy applications					
Filed	11 609	11 451	12 795	11 324	11 217
Bankruptcies					
Concluded ¹	6 544	7 241	7 820	7 001	7 923
Court matters					
Filed	68 976	71 885	63 968	41 800	43 885
Determined	67 994	71 631	66 482	44 226	43 194
Pending	14 358	14 327	11 618	9 074	9 661

¹Bankruptcies concluded due to dismissal or rescission of a bankruptcy judgment or a decision that results in a composition arrangement.

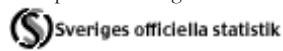


Table 1.4
District courts
Civil cases determined according to family law 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Joint petitions for divorce	21 508	22 348	21 753	21 653	23 109
of which dismissed	1 955	2 044	2 155	1 831	1 942
Divorce petitions	7 415	8 209	8 816	8 823	9 449
of which dismissed	1 433	1 698	1 746	1 830	1 752
Paternity cases	655	786	1 045	1 209	1 318
of which dismissed	80	74	106	97	104
Petitions for custody of children	3 839	4 126	4 586	5 109	5 585
of which dismissed	736	798	870	906	963

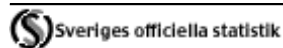


Table 1.5
District courts
Civil cases¹ 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Percentage of cases determined following a hearing (%)	34	34	35	33	33
Percentage of cases determined on a collegial basis (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds six hours (%)	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.9
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds twelve hours (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Average hearing time in cases determined after a hearing (hours per case)	2.15	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.33
Average hearing time for all cases (hours per case)	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.77
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	40.2	40.4	42	41.2	43.5
Percentage of cases determined by default (%)	17.8	19.6	19.5	20.8	19.8
Percentage of cases determined through dismissal (%)	32.8	32.4	31.1	30.3	29.1
Percentage of cases determined in a different manner (%)	9.2	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.6

¹ Excluding joint petitions for divorce and child custody.

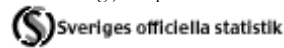


Table 1.6
District courts
Criminal cases 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	62.9	58.9	58.7	56.2	54.6
Percentage of cases with more than one defendant that were determined through a judgment (%)	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1
Average number of defendants in cases determined through a judgment	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.12
Percentage of cases with a remand hearing (%)	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds six hours (%)	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.1
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds twelve hours (%)	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2
Average time in cases decided following a hearing (hours per case)	1.82	1.92	1.93	2.00	2.11
Average hearing time for all cases (hours per case)	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.22
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	79.2	78.4	76.5	75.2	72.3
Percentage of cases determined through dismissal (%)	12.3	13.4	15.0	15.5	18.3
Percentage of cases determined in a different manner (%)	8.5	8.2	8.5	9.3	9.4

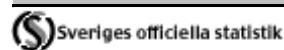


Table 1.7
Courts of appeal
Cases filed, determined and pending 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases filed¹					
Criminal cases	9 079	9 374	9 527	9 344	9 204
Civil cases	2 796	2 951	2 863	2 824	2 945
Other cases	10 659	11 147	11 033	11 476	11 707
Environmental cases	631	662	654	786	780
Property cases	100	95	172	279	289
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	-	-	243	750	902
Total	23 265	24 229	24 492	25 459	25 827
Cases determined¹					
Criminal cases	9 226	9 451	9 404	9 228	9 209
Civil cases	3 287	2 950	2 833	2 805	2 831
Other cases	10 839	11 024	11 256	11 392	11 625
Environmental cases	606	782	680	772	782
Property cases	102	99	131	281	287
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	-	-	161	684	888
Total	24 060	24 306	24 465	25 162	25 622
Cases pending¹					
Criminal cases	3 169	3 092	3 215	3 318	3 307
Civil cases	900	901	931	946	1 052
Other cases	1 257	1 380	1 156	1 258	1 348
Environmental cases	314	194	168	182	180
Property cases	42	38	79	76	77
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	-	-	82	149	164
Total	5 682	5 605	5 631	5 929	6 128

¹The statistics are revised for the period 2009-2010.

Table 1.8
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2013, individual courts of appeal

Court of appeal	Criminal cases	Civil cases	Other cases	Environmental cases	Property cases	Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	Total
Svea Court of Appeal							
Cases filed	3 600	1 152	5 277	780	289	902	12 000
Cases determined	3 607	1 116	5 245	782	287	888	11 925
Cases pending	1 292	422	564	180	77	164	2 699
Göta Court of Appeal							
Cases filed	1 347	464	1 687	-	-	-	3 498
Cases determined	1 273	461	1 622	-	-	-	3 356
Cases pending	486	153	209	-	-	-	848
Court of Appeal for Skåne and Blekinge							
Cases filed	1 404	417	1 657	-	-	-	3 478
Cases determined	1 499	390	1 678	-	-	-	3 567
Cases pending	466	138	159	-	-	-	763
Court of Appeal for Western Sweden							
Cases filed	1 875	620	1 937	-	-	-	4 432
Cases determined	1 852	590	1 892	-	-	-	4 334
Cases pending	737	208	271	-	-	-	1 216
Court of Appeal for Lower Norrland							
Cases filed	562	160	686	-	-	-	1 408
Cases determined	546	139	708	-	-	-	1 393
Cases pending	181	73	79	-	-	-	333
Court of Appeal for Upper Norrland							
Cases filed	416	132	463	-	-	-	1 011
Cases determined	432	135	480	-	-	-	1 047
Cases pending	145	58	66	-	-	-	269


 Sveriges officiella statistik

Table 1.9
Courts of appeal
Cases determined 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Criminal cases					
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	62.6	64.9	66.1	62.4	60.6
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	62.0	64.3	65.5	61.7	60.2
Average hearing time in cases determined following a hearing (hours per case)	3.80	3.75	3.77	4.04	4.14
Civil cases					
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	5.9	3.2	3.9	4.3	3.7
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	18.6	11.8	11.0	13.5	12.8
Average hearing time in cases determined following a hearing (hours per case)	5.24	6.21	6.48	6.74	7.68
Environmental cases					
Percentage of cases decided following a main hearing (%)	5.6	3.6	2.2	2.9	1.5
Property cases					
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	2.9	2	0.8	4.3	1.4


 Sveriges officiella statistik

Table 1.10
Courts of appeal
Frequency of amendment in civil and criminal cases 2013

	Number of determined cases	of which amended	
		number	percentage
Criminal cases	9 221	3 435	37.3%
Civil cases	2 832	596	21.0%
Judgment in criminal cases appealed to the court of appeal by the			
Defendant	6 566	1 962	29.9%
Public prosecutor	724	433	59.8%
Public prosecutor and defendant	980	529	54.0%
Other	951	511	53.7%
Total	9 221	3 435	37.3%


 Sveriges officiella statistik

Table 1.11
The Supreme Court
Cases filed, determined and pending 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Filed	6 024	6 010	6 004	5 709	6 406
Determined	5 923	6 107	5 706	5 893	6 090
Cases in which leave to appeal is granted	142	133	128	152	158
Cases in which leave to appeal is not granted	4 757	5 221	4 680	4 897	4 966
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	1 024	753	898	844	966
Pending at the end of the year	1 418	1 318	1 614	1 430	1 742



 Sveriges officiella statistik

Table 1.12
The Supreme Court
Cases determined 2013

	Criminal cases	Civil Cases	Other cases	Total
Cases in which leave to appeal is granted	36	39	83	158
Cases in which leave to appeal is not granted	1 621	282	3 063	4 966
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	150	46	770	966
Total	1 807	367	3 916	6 090

 Sveriges officiella statistik

2. Cases at the general administrative courts

The work of the general administrative courts

The administrative courts handle cases relating to disputes between individuals and public authorities and are arranged under a three-tier system. The first court tier is the administrative court, the second is the administrative court of appeal, and the third and highest is the Supreme Administrative Court. There are twelve administrative courts and four administrative courts of appeal. On 15 February 2010, the former 23 County Administrative Courts were reorganized to 12 Administrative Courts. At the administrative courts in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö and Luleå, there are migration courts that hear alien and citizenship cases as the court of first instance, whilst the Migration Court of Appeal is attached to the Administrative Court of Appeal in Stockholm and is the highest instance for such cases.

The administrative courts

The administrative courts hear appeals against decisions by an administrative authority or decisions submitted to it by such an authority. They are staffed by judges, law clerks, officials who present the cases and administrative staff. At these courts, lay judges often take part in the judicial process.

Tax cases are among the case categories handled by administrative courts following referral when a decision by the tax authorities is appealed. The decisions in question could refer to income assessment or value-added tax.

Certain decisions by a municipal social welfare committee, such as decisions regarding income support, can be appealed to an administrative court. These are shown under the heading 'Cases involving the Social Services Act'.

Social insurance cases involve appeals against decisions by the Social Insurance Agency on matters such as the right to compensation for occupational injuries, sickness benefit, parental payments or car subsidies for the disabled.

In cases that fall under the Care of Young Persons Act (LVU), the court examines whether children or young persons up to eighteen years of age, in certain cases twenty, can be made subject to a compulsory care and protection order outside their parental home.

In cases covered by Compulsory Care for Substance Abusers Act (LVM), the court must decide, following an application from the social welfare committee, whether such individuals should receive medical treatment for their abuse even if they withhold consent.

The administrative courts also examine issues relating to compulsory psychiatric care and in other psychiatric care cases. The court must decide whether a person is in need of such care, whether a term of compulsory psychiatric care should be extended or whether forensic psychiatric care should be terminated. In such cases the senior consultant involved makes an application to the administrative court, which can also examine various issues following an appeal by the patient.

This could, for example, involve deciding whether compulsory care should be stopped or whether a patient should be allowed a period of leave outside the treatment unit.

Administrative courts also handle cases relating to public procurement (LOU) and the Utilities Procurement Act (LUF). LUF regulates procurement for entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors.

Migration cases involve appeals against decisions mainly made by the Migration Board and could relate to asylum, e.g. a residence permit for a refugee, or Swedish citizenship.

Other cases at the administrative court may relate to the Animal Welfare Act, licences to serve alcoholic beverages and testing the legality of the Local Government Act. Since Sweden joined the EU, cases involving EU legislation also arise. Mention can be made, for example, of cases relating to certain agricultural subsidies.

Case determination at the administrative courts

In accordance with the general rule at an administrative court, a legally trained judge and three lay judges adjudicate. In certain matters falling under the Local Government Act two special members participate whilst in property assessment cases a member who has valuation skills may take part. A large number of cases are also determined by a single judge.

Law clerks also serve in the administrative courts and after a certain period of service they are usually appointed to adjudicate regularly in less complicated cases concerning for example driving licenses.

As a rule, proceedings are in writing although they may include an oral hearing if it can be assumed to be of benefit to the enquiry or could expedite a decision in the case. If an individual party who is presenting the case requests an oral hearing, this should be granted unless it is deemed unnecessary. In certain cases, e.g., the provision of care for young people or substance abusers, an oral hearing takes place unless it is clearly unnecessary. If, in such cases, an individual party requests such a hearing it should always be granted.

If the plaintiffs are dissatisfied they can lodge an appeal with an administrative court of appeal.

The administrative courts of appeal

The administrative courts of appeal examine cases appealed from the administrative courts.

Many cases require the administrative court of appeal to grant leave to appeal for the appeal to be heard. It may be granted only if it is of importance in guiding the application of the law (precedent) or if there are pressing reasons to hear an appeal (extraordinary leave). Regarding alien and citizenship cases certain rules are applied.

The administrative court of appeal is the first instance in what are termed secrecy cases, which relate to the right to view the contents of a public document.

Case determination at the administrative courts of appeal

In accordance with the general rule three legally trained judges adjudicate at the administrative court of appeal. In certain cases they are joined by two lay judges or special members. The question of leave to appeal is decided by two legally trained judges if their decision is unanimous, or by three if it is not.

As a rule, proceedings are in writing. An oral hearing may be included in the proceedings if it can be assumed to be of benefit to the inquiry or if it could expedite the hearing of the case. If an individual party to the case requests an oral hearing, this should be granted unless it is deemed unnecessary. In certain cases, e.g. the provision of care for young people or substance abusers, an oral hearing is held unless it is clearly unnecessary. If, in such cases, an individual party requests such a hearing it should always be granted.

The Supreme Administrative Court

This is the highest general administrative court and examines cases appealed from one of the four administrative courts of appeal. It also examines appeals from the Council for Advance Tax Rulings and the Patent Appeals Board. The majority of appeals at this level require leave to appeal, which is granted only if it could be of importance as a precedent, i.e. provides guidance on how other similar cases are to be determined, or if there are pressing reasons to do so. Only a small percentage of the cases referred to the Supreme Administrative Court of Appeal are granted leave to appeal. The Chancellor of Justice (JK) and the Parliamentary Ombudsman (JO) do not require this in cases of a disciplinary offence or revocation or restriction of the right to work as a doctor or other medical professional within the healthcare system. Nor does the Chancellor of Justice require leave to appeal in cases concerning the law of collection of debts.

The members of this court are called justices and when the facts of a case are to be examined five justices usually take part. The case may also be determined by the court in a full plenary session. Questions regarding leave to appeal are generally decided by one up to three justices.

Proceedings are as a rule in writing and an oral hearing may be included if it can be assumed to be of benefit to the inquiry or if it could expedite the hearing of the case.

Table 2.1
Administrative courts
Cases filed, determined and pending 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases filed					
Tax cases	13 998	13 082	12 709	14 841	15 960
Congestion charge cases	653	555	296	229	357
Social insurance cases	16 532	22 378	20 012	16 593	12 075
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	23 963	24 137	23 272	24 399	26 098
Psychiatric care cases	13 597	13 332	13 296	13 215	12 959
LVU cases	3 180	3 347	3 593	3 605	3 688
LVM cases	1 185	1 274	1 151	1 139	1 236
LOU cases	2 082	3 571	2 719	3 262	3 200
Quantitative cases ¹	10 822	7 366	8 656	9 283	9 550
Migration cases	22 495	23 573	25 353	25 771	26 385
Other cases	16 949	18 497	17 629	17 045	20 749
Total	125 456	131 112	128 686	129 382	132 257
Cases determined					
Tax cases	15 095	13 928	12 305	13 537	14 253
Congestion charge cases	592	407	409	278	264
Social insurance cases	14 040	14 612	24 094	21 611	14 941
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	22 245	22 970	24 309	24 662	25 687
Psychiatric care cases	13 551	13 309	13 267	13 242	12 942
LVU cases	3 109	3 305	3 590	3 544	3 761
LVM cases	1 166	1 280	1 164	1 126	1 222
LOU cases	1 990	3 154	2 959	3 038	3 295
Quantitative cases ¹	10 040	6 850	9 201	9 008	9 846
Migration cases	22 870	23 824	26 658	28 760	25 539
Other cases	15 186	15 358	19 001	18 647	20 573
Total	119 884	118 997	136 957	137 453	132 323
Cases pending					
Tax cases	8 491	7 642	8 082	9 424	11 219
Congestion charge cases	75	223	109	59	152
Social insurance cases	11 085	18 857	14 772	9 745	6 878
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	6 870	8 010	6 960	6 700	7 108
Psychiatric care cases	318	306	321	281	293
LVU cases	472	513	511	571	501
LVM cases	62	53	39	51	64
LOU cases	304	722	480	739	649
Quantitative cases ¹	2 123	2 623	2 078	2 354	2 063
Migration cases	9 202	9 022	7 819	4 884	5 752
Other cases	7 399	10 557	9 218	7 642	7 863
Total	46 401	58 528	50 389	42 450	42 542

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

Table 2.2

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2013 administrative courts

Administrative courts	Tax cases	Congesti on charge cases	Social insurance cases	Cases relating to the Social Services Act	Psychiatric care cases	LVU cases	LVM cases	LOU cases	Quantitative cases ¹	Migration cases	Other cases
Falun											
Filed	735	-	720	1 137	758	264	101	287	618	-	1 098
Determined	977	-	1 346	1 150	762	268	101	273	634	-	1 119
Pending	460	-	338	382	14	40	4	87	208	-	654
Gothenburg											
Filed	2 147	-	1 682	3 893	1 963	552	208	416	1 289	8 873	2 157
Determined	1 991	-	2 001	3 846	1 952	566	197	414	1 260	8 736	2 105
Pending	1 191	-	810	676	61	71	15	66	277	1 826	678
Härnösand											
Filed	379	-	414	767	800	119	51	107	557	-	1 129
Determined	372	-	599	892	804	115	52	105	631	-	1 202
Pending	370	-	296	250	10	16	2	44	141	-	541
Jönköping											
Filed	631	-	793	1 403	978	291	95	142	644	-	1 173
Determined	665	-	1 008	1 397	966	289	96	168	665	-	1 167
Pending	299	-	463	349	29	59	2	29	83	-	392
Karlstad											
Filed	454	-	602	1 485	606	302	69	167	625	-	1 203
Determined	455	-	627	1 421	616	308	72	144	623	-	1 195
Pending	325	-	307	339	10	61	2	43	105	-	347
Linköping											
Filed	1 907	-	751	2 034	1 468	333	129	253	843	-	1 132
Determined	1 375	-	956	1 723	1 468	339	130	225	761	-	1 132
Pending	1 509	-	755	815	30	37	2	58	244	-	770
Luleå											
Filed	822	-	356	330	454	80	31	77	284	616	504
Determined	634	-	502	294	449	85	30	76	262	174	499
Pending	348	-	205	91	7	12	2	17	46	442	186
Malmö											
Filed	1 906	-	1 661	3 979	1 483	415	116	474	1 227	6 942	1 713
Determined	1 873	-	2 083	3 813	1 484	459	114	490	1 313	6 379	1 753
Pending	1 603	-	543	1 067	29	24	9	57	153	1 806	547
Stockholm											
Filed	5 545	357	3 310	7 795	2 076	635	192	787	1 923	9 954	8 585
Determined	4 592	264	3 529	7 491	2 059	619	189	809	2 143	10 250	8 192
Pending	3 930	152	2 055	2 036	65	90	10	146	341	1 678	2 848
Umeå											
Filed	178	-	426	385	394	94	64	73	254	-	354
Determined	219	-	522	466	399	96	59	70	281	-	416
Pending	107	-	289	100	2	8	5	24	68	-	164
Uppsala											
Filed	768	-	694	1 920	1 160	322	104	227	825	-	839
Determined	645	-	1 173	2 209	1 175	340	108	220	797	-	949
Pending	833	-	378	802	18	46	7	47	335	-	512
Växjö											
Filed	488	-	666	970	819	281	76	190	461	-	862
Determined	455	-	595	985	808	277	74	301	476	-	844
Pending	244	-	439	201	18	37	4	31	62	-	224

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

Table 2.3
Administrative courts
Cases determined 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Percentage of cases determined following an oral hearing (%)	17.3	16.0	13.9	13.6	13.7
Percentage of cases determined by a single judge (%)	49.5	53.4	54.1	56.9	60.4
Percentage of cases determined by a judge and lay judges (%)	49.9	45.9	45.4	42.7	39.1
Percentage of cases determined with a different composition (%)	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	88.5	87.7	88.1	88.3	87.6
Percentage of cases determined following a decision (%)	11.5	12.4	11.9	11.7	12.4


 Sveriges officiella statistik

Table 2.4
Administrative courts of appeal
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases filed²					
Tax cases	6 512	5 441	4 819	5 141	5 350
Congestion charge cases	107	55	45	31	57
Social insurance cases	4 702	3 978	8 401	7 371	4 125
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	2 139	1 935	2 136	2 019	2 195
Psychiatric care cases	1 064	1 166	1 169	1 229	1 282
LVU cases	901	956	1 152	1 196	1 310
LVM cases	192	220	207	196	256
LOU cases	410	586	755	771	778
Quantitative cases ¹	1 696	1 030	1 360	1 410	1 435
Migration cases	11 058	10 786	11 178	11 714	9 254
Other cases	5 738	5 655	6 548	6 078	6 021
Total	34 519	31 808	37 770	37 156	32 063
Cases determined²					
Tax cases	6 756	6 812	5 367	4 971	5 448
Congestion charge cases	69	80	55	34	47
Social insurance cases	5 631	4 243	5 086	10 099	4 896
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	2 264	2 072	2 046	2 019	2 195
Psychiatric care cases	1 047	1 190	1 157	1 241	1 281
LVU cases	893	943	1 136	1 233	1 313
LVM cases	182	222	214	198	242
LOU cases	409	544	717	716	818
Quantitative cases ¹	1 663	1 175	1 277	1 352	1 468
Migration cases	10 841	10 911	11 023	11 825	9 697
Other cases	5 835	6 101	6 427	6 200	6 057
Total	35 590	34 293	34 505	39 888	33 462
Cases pending²					
Tax cases	5 441	4 075	3 560	3 737	3 639
Congestion charge cases	40	15	5	2	12
Social insurance cases	1 943	1 677	4 995	2 271	1 503
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	520	379	470	470	470
Psychiatric care cases	138	113	125	112	113
LVU cases	169	182	198	161	158
LVM cases	34	32	25	23	37
LOU cases	46	88	127	182	142
Quantitative cases ¹	357	212	296	354	321
Migration cases	1 553	1 437	1 558	1 447	1 004
Other cases	2 122	1 700	1 939	1 849	1 826
Total	12 363	9 910	13 298	10 608	9 225

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

² The statistics are revised for the period 2011. The revision of 2011 is due to some social insurance cases that had not yet been registered at the time of the collection in 2011.

Table 2.5
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2013, individual administrative courts of appeal

Administrative court of appeal	Tax cases	Congestion charge cases	Social insurance cases	Cases relating to the Social Services Act	Psychiatric care cases	LVU cases	LVM cases	LOU cases	Quantitative cases ¹	Migration cases	Other cases
Stockholm											
Filed	2 000	57	1 351	746	357	387	66	256	437	9 254	2 301
Determined	2 283	47	1 573	750	352	385	59	259	428	9 697	2 255
Pending	1 253	12	383	149	24	36	8	42	106	1 004	605
Gothenburg											
Filed	1 825	-	1 416	844	384	425	93	280	472	-	1 853
Determined	1 731	-	1 970	859	378	434	88	260	515	-	1 990
Pending	1 432	-	620	208	39	53	15	61	113	-	655
Sundsvall											
Filed	819	-	689	286	263	186	33	95	261	-	974
Determined	736	-	713	263	287	187	32	97	262	-	886
Pending	607	-	277	62	18	32	7	8	59	-	328
Jönköping											
Filed	706	-	669	319	278	312	64	147	265	-	893
Determined	698	-	640	323	264	307	63	202	263	-	926
Pending	347	-	223	51	32	37	7	31	43	-	238

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

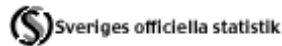


Table 2.6
Cases determined in the Administrative¹ Courts of Appeal 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Determined	24 749	23 382	23 448	28 063	23 765
Cases where leave to appeal is granted	3 095	2 995	2 756	6 405	2 701
Cases where leave to appeal is not granted	11 121	9 310	10 486	11 934	10 938
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	10 533	11 076	10 206	9 723	10 126

¹ Excluding migration cases

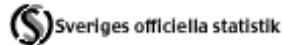



Table 2.7
The Supreme Administrative Court
Cases filed, determined and pending 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases filed					
Tax cases	2 447	2 185	2 265	1 412	2 667
Congestion charge cases	14	26	23	12	20
Social insurance cases	1 925	1 482	1 671	2 050	1 710
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	490	464	543	475	516
Psychiatric care cases	136	195	161	192	229
LVU cases	180	217	269	309	328
LVM cases	15	17	7	13	25
LOU cases	124	108	257	218	222
Quantitative cases ¹	434	331	377	376	410
Other cases	2 498	2 694	2 497	2 267	2 360
Total	8 263	7 719	8 070	7 324	8 487
Cases determined					
Tax cases	2 610	2 361	2 466	1 443	2 395
Congestion charge cases	15	24	20	15	23
Social insurance cases	2 694	1 603	1 498	1 715	2 129
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	744	429	498	523	454
Psychiatric care cases	144	195	153	198	227
LVU cases	209	206	243	323	323
LVM cases	16	15	9	13	19
LOU cases	129	107	234	216	233
Quantitative cases ¹	473	389	324	391	376
Other cases	3 076	2 984	2 613	2 063	2 256
Total	10 110	8 313	8 058	6 900	8 435
Cases pending					
Tax cases	1 058	861	657	616	883
Congestion charge cases	1	3	6	3	0
Social insurance cases	669	542	712	1 045	623
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	51	86	130	81	144
Psychiatric care cases	14	14	22	16	18
LVU cases	18	29	55	40	45
LVM cases	0	2	0	0	6
LOU cases	9	10	33	35	24
Quantitative cases ¹	93	36	89	76	106
Other cases	1 130	859	736	925	1 022
Total	3 043	2 442	2 440	2 837	2 871

¹ Quantitative cases: real estate assessment, national registration, correctional treatment, driving licence and study allowances.

Table 2.8
The Supreme Administrative Court
Cases determined in the Supreme Administrative Court 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Determined	10 110	8 313	8 058	6 900	8 435
Cases where leave to appeal is granted	206	196	139	125	119
Cases where leave to appeal is not granted	9 154	7 381	7 204	6 231	7 756
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	750	736	715	544	560

 Sveriges officiella statistik

3. Matters dealt with at the Rent and Tenancy Tribunals

The work of the Rent and Tenancy Tribunals

Rent Tribunals can mediate in disputes between landlords and tenants or between tenant associations and tenants if the parties themselves cannot reach agreement. Rent tribunals also examine certain rent and tenant issues and pronounce a decision that is binding on the parties. Rent tribunals also deal with matters that involve special administration of residential properties. The purchaser of a rental property may in certain cases require the consent of the tribunal to validate the purchase.

A rent tribunal normally consists of three members during a procedure. The tribunal is chaired by a rent tribunal judge whilst the other members represent different interest groups, of whom one is well versed in property management and the other in the situation of the tenants.

A tenancy tribunal has similar duties to a rent tribunal when it comes to applying legislation relating to leases. Its composition is also similar to that of the rent tribunal except that the members represent the interests of landowners and tenants.

Most of the decisions of a rent tribunal can be appealed to Svea Court of Appeal whilst certain leasehold matters can be appealed to the court of appeal within whose jurisdiction the leased property is located. Some of the decisions cannot be appealed.

There are eight rent and tenancy tribunals.

Table 3.1
Rent tribunals and tenancy tribunals
Matters filed, determined and pending 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rent tribunals					
Filed	27 616	27 191	27 117	29 778	29 775
Determined	27 849	26 938	26 623	29 071	30 824
Pending at the year-end	6 111	6 259	6 626	7 479	6 279
Tenancy tribunals					
Filed	1 896	2 302	2 055	2 767	1 945
Determined	1 945	2 178	1 898	2 330	3 013
Pending at the year-end	1 326	1 446	1 598	2 030	938



 Sveriges officiella statistik

Table 3.2
Rent tribunals and tenancy tribunals
Matters determined according to category 2009-2013

	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rent tribunals					
Mediation or arbitration in tenancy disputes	704	754	749	748	677
Unprotected tenancies	14 909	13 982	13 969	15 499	16 604
Extension of tenancy agreements	2 288	2 374	2 343	2 232	2 504
Court order to perform work, extension of time for work	479	559	507	472	454
Amendment of tenancy terms	608	530	536	639	666
Mediation regarding security of tenure in non-residential property	3 727	3 571	3 815	3 568	3 669
Matters governed by the Rent Negotiation Act	438	438	381	968	652
Other matters	2 768	2 565	2 444	2 632	2 622
Total	25 921	24 773	24 744	26 758	27 848
Tenancy tribunals					
Agricultural leases	211	158	163	186	130
Residential leases	1 016	1 194	1 018	1 006	1 823
Other matters	718	826	717	1 138	1 060
Total	1 945	2 178	1 898	2 330	3 013

 Sveriges officiella statistik