

Court statistics 2018

Official statistics of Sweden

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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.

Explanation of symbols

- Nil
- .. No information available

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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 2018, there were forty-eight district courts and six courts of appeal.

The Government has set up operating targets for districts courts and courts of appeal while the Supreme Court, in consultation with the Swedish National Courts Administration, sets its own operational targets. These targets are measured as turnaround times for determined cases. The median value is defined as the middle of the turnaround time and the 75th percentile indicates how long it takes to determine 75 % of the cases.

In the case of criminal cases, the Government also sets targets for the turnaround time for cases involving juveniles, where at least one prosecuted person is under 21 years.

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.

The Swedish adjudication of intellectual property law, competition law and marketing law cases as well as matters were previously handled by general courts, general administrative courts, the Court of Patent Appeals and the Market Court. On 1 September 2016, the Patent and Market Court and the Patent and Market Court of Appeal came into being. The Court of Patent Appeals and the Market Court ceased to exist on the same date. Essentially, the two new courts hear all cases and matters in the country relating to intellectual property law, competition law and marketing law. As a court of first instance, the Patent and Market Court is a division of Stockholm District Court. Judgments and decisions reached by the Patent and Market Court can be appealed to the Patent and Market Court of Appeal, which is a division of Svea Court of Appeal.

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 spe-

cific 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. The matter of leave to appeal is decided by one or three justices.

Table 1.1
District courts
Cases filed, determined and pending 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases filed					
FT cases ¹	21 199	19 706	18 982	19 411	20 480
Joint petitions ²	22 497	21 608	21 486	21 871	21 599
Other family cases	17 779	18 021	18 401	19 859	19 890
Other civil cases	24 783	22 452	22 078	22 513	23 648
Total civil cases	86 258	81 787	80 947	83 654	85 617
Other criminal cases	38 187	38 500	39 762	44 054	47 397
Criminal cases involving fines	6 046	5 286	4 536	4 300	5 112
Financial crimes	1 691	1 422	1 489	1 442	1 902
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	23 096	23 652	24 285	26 252	28 515
Crime against property	14 679	13 984	13 791	14 440	14 530
Total criminal cases	83 699	82 844	83 863	90 488	97 456
Environmental cases	2 475	2 640	3 396	2 669	2 836
Property cases	1 212	1 185	1 126	1 124	2 005
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	1 894	1 952	2 374	2 313	2 312
Total	175 538	170 408	171 706	180 248	190 226
Cases determined					
FT cases ¹	21 595	20 142	18 876	19 132	19 397
Joint petitions ²	22 718	21 799	21 352	21 408	21 438
Other family cases	18 519	18 352	18 132	19 941	19 847
Other civil cases	26 292	24 146	22 139	22 711	23 217
Total civil cases	89 124	84 439	80 499	83 192	83 899
Other criminal cases	38 125	38 597	38 831	42 157	45 743
Criminal cases involving fines	6 760	5 536	4 707	4 313	4 867
Financial crimes	1 742	1 481	1 538	1 335	1 667
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	22 495	23 780	23 658	24 525	26 510
Crime against property	14 765	14 154	13 603	13 940	14 237
Total criminal cases	83 887	83 548	82 337	86 270	93 024
Environmental cases	2 502	2 595	3 322	2 911	2 706
Property cases	1 311	1 228	1 137	1 141	1 602
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	2047	2078	2 105	2 392	2 264
Total	178 871	173 888	169 400	175 906	183 495
Cases pending					
FT cases ¹	5 108	4 622	4 663	4 885	5 906
Joint petitions ²	8 907	8 560	8 535	8 854	8 855
Other family cases	10 716	10 515	10 897	10 968	11 206
Other civil cases	12 573	10 941	10 952	10 805	11 300
Total civil cases	37 304	34 638	35 047	35 512	37 267
Other criminal cases	11 900	11 706	12 580	14 359	15 832
Criminal cases involving fines	1 725	1 463	1 268	1 255	1 492
Financial crimes	993	933	892	999	1 241
Crimes against persons/crimes committed against persons	9 721	9 613	10 258	12 044	14 179
Crime against property	5 243	5 059	5 218	5 705	6 029
Total criminal cases	29 582	28 774	30 216	34 362	38 773
Environmental cases	1 649	1 699	1 770	1 525	1 672
Property cases	728	685	674	655	1 062
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	741	617	887	808	857
Total	70 004	66 413	68 594	72 862	79 631

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.

Table 1.2
District courts
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2018, individual district courts

Ålingsås								
Filed	179	289	197	198	796	-	-	-
Determined	173	249	212	183	866	-	-	-
Pending	56	139	104	81	313	-	-	-
Attunda								
Filed	2 740	1 099	884	1 613	3 928	-	-	-
Determined	2 244	1 043	869	1 478	3 561	-	-	-
Pending	1 008	555	602	773	1 970	-	-	-
Blekinge								
Filed	258	291	321	276	1 343	-	-	-
Determined	270	310	316	243	1 199	-	-	-
Pending	57	124	124	282	466	-	-	-
Borås								
Filed	320	405	465	370	1 726	-	-	-
Determined	302	377	428	371	1 693	-	-	-
Pending	90	165	279	178	663	-	-	-
Eksjö								
Filed	147	213	231	134	906	-	-	-
Determined	151	203	238	141	854	-	-	-
Pending	17	88	98	35	270	-	-	-
Eskilstuna								
Filed	215	306	395	293	1 594	-	-	-
Determined	217	320	404	289	1 582	-	-	-
Pending	57	135	217	125	589	-	-	-
Falu								
Filed	217	404	417	314	1 905	-	-	-
Determined	220	426	421	270	1 723	-	-	-
Pending	71	165	249	176	980	-	-	-
Gotlands								
Filed	52	98	86	87	651	-	-	-
Determined	49	106	75	93	597	-	-	-
Pending	13	36	40	33	271	-	-	-
Gällivare								
Filed	65	75	78	69	372	-	-	-
Determined	72	75	77	96	384	-	-	-
Pending	25	27	43	40	125	-	-	-
Gävle								
Filed	287	350	349	277	1 623	-	-	-
Determined	252	372	361	274	1 533	-	-	-
Pending	102	149	198	133	554	-	-	-
Gothenburg								
Filed	1 659	1 567	1 663	1 811	7 056	-	-	-
Determined	1 470	1 629	1 604	1 670	6 477	-	-	-
Pending	656	600	961	913	3 398	-	-	-
Halmstads								
Filed	238	269	250	295	1 347	-	-	-
Determined	212	259	231	277	1 223	-	-	-
Pending	62	97	137	100	505	-	-	-
Haparanda								
Filed	75	69	65	55	413	-	-	-
Determined	100	67	63	79	406	-	-	-
Pending	13	26	42	36	166	-	-	-
Helsingborgs								
Filed	601	636	626	763	2 789	-	-	-
Determined	601	658	633	750	2 725	-	-	-
Pending	153	226	365	312	988	-	-	-
Hudiksvalls								
Filed	177	245	206	161	1 272	-	-	-
Determined	193	252	219	181	1 222	-	-	-
Pending	41	94	144	91	479	-	-	-
Hässelholms								
Filed	96	154	129	118	507	-	-	-
Determined	106	154	154	138	544	-	-	-
Pending	12	46	74	38	127	-	-	-

Table 1.2 (Cont'd.)

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2018, 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	334	457	427	428	2 192	-	-	-
Determined	305	440	382	453	1 907	-	-	-
Pending	116	188	222	184	891	-	-	-
Kalmar								
Filed	347	467	426	384	1 642	-	-	-
Determined	326	463	438	331	1 526	-	-	-
Pending	123	192	246	248	764	-	-	-
Kristianstads								
Filed	172	208	253	195	1 088	-	-	-
Determined	196	210	234	196	1 027	-	-	-
Pending	39	88	137	64	365	-	-	-
Linköpings								
Filed	338	491	398	337	1 985	-	-	-
Determined	344	506	418	332	1 889	-	-	-
Pending	70	188	201	162	724	-	-	-
Luleå								
Filed	245	367	193	285	1 515	-	-	-
Determined	258	376	204	255	1 465	-	-	-
Pending	81	161	130	157	746	-	-	-
Lunds								
Filed	519	663	530	609	2 582	-	-	-
Determined	505	663	525	600	2 711	-	-	-
Pending	131	287	341	235	795	-	-	-
Lycksele								
Filed	43	61	62	38	357	-	-	-
Determined	46	57	64	39	339	-	-	-
Pending	3	19	18	10	95	-	-	-
Malmö								
Filed	887	1 016	864	1 058	4 957	-	-	-
Determined	872	1 017	878	969	4 839	-	-	-
Pending	270	392	583	570	2 268	-	-	-
Mora								
Filed	93	123	102	98	615	-	-	-
Determined	94	122	109	110	616	-	-	-
Pending	24	56	61	49	229	-	-	-
Nacka								
Filed	410	431	278	561	1 470	764	753	905
Determined	385	424	291	519	1 266	582	720	846
Pending	121	200	170	269	756	419	445	363
Norrköpings								
Filed	377	374	431	391	1 538	-	-	-
Determined	356	382	403	345	1 455	-	-	-
Pending	86	168	222	175	545	-	-	-
Norrtälje								
Filed	130	96	98	183	712	-	-	-
Determined	119	106	86	171	711	-	-	-
Pending	33	38	68	93	196	-	-	-
Nyköpings								
Filed	468	334	373	288	1 543	-	-	-
Determined	395	338	356	316	1 514	-	-	-
Pending	179	123	149	81	433	-	-	-
Skaraborgs								
Filed	339	497	412	386	1 963	-	-	-
Determined	308	486	400	409	1 919	-	-	-
Pending	97	208	229	156	664	-	-	-
Skellefteå								
Filed	65	125	145	74	646	-	-	-
Determined	59	149	142	65	655	-	-	-
Pending	25	48	69	36	242	-	-	-
Solna								
Filed	1 042	973	1 089	1 438	4 381	-	-	-
Determined	1 048	967	1 031	1 375	4 083	-	-	-
Pending	303	390	643	698	1 796	-	-	-

Table 1.2 (Cont'd.)

Cases filed, determined and pending in 2018, 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	1 632	1 337	878	2 953	6 878	-	-	-
Determined	1 640	1 309	911	3 273	6 584	-	-	-
Pending	311	316	405	1 837	3 104	-	-	-
Sundsvalls								
Filed	196	254	215	212	1 474	-	-	-
Determined	191	247	226	213	1 247	-	-	-
Pending	57	106	81	89	680	-	-	-
Södertälje								
Filed	304	289	286	447	1 574	-	-	-
Determined	293	281	302	440	1 522	-	-	-
Pending	56	100	154	143	473	-	-	-
Södertörns								
Filed	1 504	1 560	1 554	2 211	7 813	-	-	-
Determined	1 474	1 569	1 606	2 135	7 762	-	-	-
Pending	301	654	854	707	2 555	-	-	-
Uddevalla								
Filed	234	350	317	337	1 399	-	-	-
Determined	232	349	297	328	1 292	-	-	-
Pending	86	150	188	194	660	-	-	-
Umeå								
Filed	205	247	246	172	1 419	88	178	98
Determined	200	225	264	155	1 393	107	183	91
Pending	45	110	70	65	356	38	170	40
Uppsala								
Filed	594	784	667	771	3 485	-	-	-
Determined	548	728	619	735	3 099	-	-	-
Pending	152	384	410	321	1 427	-	-	-
Varbergs								
Filed	229	355	211	265	1 320	-	-	-
Determined	233	351	238	270	1 216	-	-	-
Pending	77	147	114	131	504	-	-	-
Vänersborgs								
Filed	218	328	332	243	1 334	493	669	537
Determined	215	338	355	238	1 384	380	671	557
Pending	72	160	184	133	592	285	371	169
Värmlands								
Filed	368	528	467	397	2 213	-	-	-
Determined	383	510	484	420	2 229	-	-	-
Pending	75	225	263	183	918	-	-	-
Västmanlands								
Filed	446	555	560	584	2 706	-	-	-
Determined	420	553	540	565	2 569	-	-	-
Pending	136	260	354	241	1 123	-	-	-
Växjö								
Filed	242	378	403	256	1 730	494	1 004	675
Determined	250	354	421	256	1 729	431	919	655
Pending	51	178	226	127	475	205	521	226
Ystads								
Filed	363	359	273	317	1 346	-	-	-
Determined	299	329	290	293	1 370	-	-	-
Pending	106	149	151	135	439	-	-	-
Ängermanlands								
Filed	154	232	230	165	1 189	-	-	-
Determined	170	243	241	190	1 088	-	-	-
Pending	34	90	124	95	455	-	-	-
Örebro								
Filed	455	661	585	511	2 808	-	-	-
Determined	428	640	577	495	2 682	-	-	-
Pending	144	299	350	253	1 151	-	-	-
Östersunds								
Filed	201	229	223	220	1 354	166	232	97
Determined	173	206	210	193	1 347	102	213	115
Pending	69	109	112	113	488	115	165	59

Table 1.3
District courts
Bankruptcies and court matters 2014-2018

	Year				
	2 014	2 015	2 016	2 017	2 018
Bankruptcy applications					
Filed	10 292	9 629	9 058	9 402	10 730
Bankruptcies					
Concluded ¹	7 922	8 089	7 185	6 496	7 271
Pending ²	8 992	7 985	7 501	7 971	8 840
Court matters					
Filed	44 360	44 764	45 473	47 097	49 187
Determined	44 513	44 482	44 993	45 918	48 632
Pending	9 455	9 706	10 194	11 342	11 910

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

² Pending bankruptcies: a decision to declare bankruptcy has been made but the bankruptcy is not concluded yet, therefore of filed bankruptcy applications.

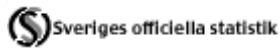


Table 1.4
District courts
Civil cases determined according to family law 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Joint petitions for divorce	22 441	21 575	21 105	21 140	21 185
of which dismissed	1 895	1 772	1 632	1 581	1 649
Divorce petitions	9 603	9 066	9 080	9 336	9 329
of which dismissed	1 816	1 627	1 635	1 662	1 701
Paternity cases	1 347	1 224	1 178	1 335	1 460
of which dismissed	90	93	88	118	112
Petitions for custody of children	5 783	6 296	6 088	7 359	7 327
of which dismissed	1 009	889	873	959	959

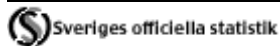


Table 1.5
District courts
Civil cases¹ 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of cases determined following a hearing (%)	30	32	31	29	28
Percentage of cases determined on a collegial basis (%)	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds six hours (%)	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds twelve hours (%)	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Average hearing time in cases determined after a hearing (hours per case)	2.44	2.57	2.63	2.64	2.60
Average hearing time for all cases (hours per case)	0.67	0.79	0.81	0.77	0.73
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	43.3	44.3	44.5	45.4	44.8
Percentage of cases determined by default (%)	21	19.4	18.9	20	20
Percentage of cases determined through dismissal (%)	26.3	24	22.3	20.7	20.7
Percentage of cases determined in a different manner (%)	9.4	12.3	14.4	13.9	14.5

¹ Excluding joint petitions for divorce and child custody.

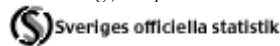
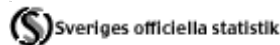


Table 1.6
District courts
Criminal cases 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of priority cases (criminal cases involving a detained person or a defendant under 18 years of age) (%)	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Percentage of cancelled main hearings due to lack of notification (%)	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	52.9	52.6	50.4	48.5	47.4
Percentage of cases with more than one defendant that were determined through a judgment (%)	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5	6.9
Average number of defendants in cases determined through a judgment	1	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.09
Percentage of cases with a remand hearing (%)	9.12	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.0
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds six hours (%) ¹	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	6.9
Percentage of cases where the hearing time exceeds twelve hours (%) ¹	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
Average time in cases decided following a hearing (hours per case)	1.91	2.13	2.23	2.12	2.06
Average hearing time for all cases (hours per case)	1.21	1.18	1.19	1.09	1.03
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	70	69.2	66.6	64.9	64
Percentage of cases determined through dismissal (%)	20.3	21.5	23.7	25.4	25.6
Percentage of cases determined in a different manner (%)	9.7	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.4

¹ The numbers for 2017 are corrected due to a previous miscalculation



Ångermanland	3.6	3.7	3.9	6.1	5.6	7.1
Örebro	4.7	4.4	4.2	6.3	5.5	6.7
Östersund	4.4	5.7	4.5	5.8	5.1	4.6
Total	4.3	4.2	4.1	6.7	6.4	6.2


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Table 1.8
District courts
Turnaround times for criminal cases involving juveniles according to the letter of appropriation by the government, 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of criminal cases involving juveniles determined ¹	13 153	13 089	13 500	14 709	14 859
Median turnaround time (months)	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
75th percentile turnaround time (months) ²	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1

¹

Criminal cases involving juveniles are cases where at least one defendant is under 21 years of age

²

75th percentile shows how long it takes to determine 75 % of the incoming cases


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Table 1.9
Courts of appeal
Cases filed, determined and pending 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases filed					
Criminal cases	8 823	8 781	8 690	8 562	9 234
Civil cases	2 821	2 772	2 653	2 742	2 807
Other cases	12 491	11 858	11 843	12 714	13 139
Environmental cases	834	914	871	943	866
Property cases	316	320	273	284	260
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	870	901	819	1 058	978
Total	26 155	25 546	25 149	26 303	27 284
Cases determined					
Criminal cases	9 126	9 066	8 782	8 528	8 811
Civil cases	2 996	2 821	2 721	2 686	2 855
Other cases	12 589	11 749	12 034	12 430	13 380
Environmental cases	816	840	903	887	909
Property cases	314	348	295	259	266
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	887	878	793	1 010	942
Total	26 728	25 702	25 528	25 800	27 163
Cases pending					
Criminal cases	2 993	2 691	2 578	2 604	3 025
Civil cases	870	825	757	804	756
Other cases	1 278	1 393	1 209	1 504	1 274
Environmental cases	195	269	237	296	252
Property cases	78	86	64	88	83
Cases relating to the Planning and Building Act	148	172	198	248	284
Total	5 562	5 436	5 043	5 544	5 674

Table 1.10
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2018, 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	3 597	1 265	5 458	866	260	978	12 424
Cases determined	3 395	1 269	5 615	909	266	942	12 396
Cases pending	1 410	425	594	252	83	284	3 048
Göta Court of Appeal							
Cases filed	1 329	389	1 923	-	-	-	3 641
Cases determined	1 228	395	1 996	-	-	-	3 619
Cases pending	435	84	124	-	-	-	643
Court of Appeal for Skåne and Blekinge							
Cases filed	1 488	378	1 934	-	-	-	3 800
Cases determined	1 434	399	1 969	-	-	-	3 802
Cases pending	393	67	146	-	-	-	606
Court of Appeal for Western Sweden							
Cases filed	1 747	529	2 377	-	-	-	4 653
Cases determined	1 751	524	2 326	-	-	-	4 601
Cases pending	424	109	204	-	-	-	737
Court of Appeal for Lower Norrland							
Cases filed	579	132	864	-	-	-	1 575
Cases determined	530	145	907	-	-	-	1 582
Cases pending	214	43	139	-	-	-	396
Court of Appeal for Upper Norrland							
Cases filed	494	114	583	-	-	-	1 191
Cases determined	473	123	567	-	-	-	1 163
Cases pending	149	28	67	-	-	-	244

Table 1.11
Courts of appeal
Cases determined 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Criminal cases					
Percentage of priority cases (criminal cases involving a detained person or a defendant under 18 years of age) (%)	24	24	25	24	23
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	59.8	60.6	57	55.9	53.3
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	59	59.3	56.6	54.9	52.3
Percentage of cases determined by judgment (%)	70	71	71	71	72
Average hearing time in cases determined following a hearing (hours per case)	4.59	4.38	4.64	4.65	4.91
Average hearing time for all criminal cases (hours per case)	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,6
Civil cases					
Percentage of cases determined by judges and lay judges (%)	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.9	5.0
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	14.5	14	14.2	12.2	13.4
Percentage of cases determined by judgment (%)	25	23	23	21	23
Average hearing time in cases determined following a hearing (hours per case)	6.80	6.59	8.00	7.90	8.02
Average hearing time for all civil cases (hours per case)	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,1
Environmental cases					
Percentage of cases decided following a main hearing (%)	2.2	2	1.8	1.9	2.4
Property cases					
Percentage of cases determined following a main hearing (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8


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Table 1.12
Courts of appeal
Frequency of amendment in civil and criminal cases 2018

	Number of determined cases	of which amended	
		number	percentage
Criminal cases	8 811	3 324	37.7%
Civil cases	2 855	619	21.7%
Total criminal and civil cases	11 666	3 943	33.8%
Judgment in criminal cases appealed to the court of appeal by the			
Defendant	6 172	1 806	29.3%
Public prosecutor	679	445	65.5%
Public prosecutor and defendant	1 006	530	52.7%
Other	954	543	56.9%
Total	8 811	3 324	37.7%


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Table 1.13
Courts of appeal
Frequency of appeal 2014-2018, percentage of cases appealed from district courts to courts of appeal

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Criminal cases (%)	11	11	11	10	10
Civil cases (%)	4	4	4	4	4
Total (%)	15	15	15	15	15


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Table 1.14
Courts of appeal
Performance of the time targets set by the government 2016-2018

Courts	Criminal cases excluding priority cases 75th percentile, target is 5 months			Civil cases, time from filed case to decision delivered regarding leave to appeal 75th percentile, target is 2 months			Civil cases where leave to appeal has been granted 75th percentile, target is 10 months		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Svea Court of Appeal	7.2	7.5	8.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	11.6	11.3	12.7
Göta Court of Appeal	6.0	6.1	6.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	10.1	10.1	10.7
Court of Appeal for Skåne and Blekinge	6.9	5.3	5.3	2.7	1.9	2.2	12.3	10.3	8.4
Court of Appeal for Western Sweden	5.5	5.2	4.8	2.6	2.1	1.9	11.4	10.0	9.2
Court of Appeal for Lower Norrland	6.3	6.1	7.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	14.2	10.6	13.7
Court of Appeal for Upper Norrland	4.5	6.0	6.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	9.8	9.8	13.7
Total	6.5	6.1	6.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	11.5	10.7	11.7



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Table 1.15
Courts of appeal
Turnaround times for criminal cases involving juveniles according to the letter of appropriation by the government, 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of criminal cases involving juveniles determined ¹	1 035	1 061	1 136	1 112	1 156
Median turnaround time (months)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6
75th percentile turnaround time (months) ²	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.5

¹ Criminal cases involving juveniles are cases where at least one defendant is under 21 years of age

² 75th percentile shows how long it takes to determine 75 % of the incoming cases

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Tabell 1.16
The Supreme Court
Cases filed, determined and pending per category 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases filed					
Civil cases	358	336	347	282	320
Criminal cases	1 665	1 785	1 771	1 759	1 789
Other cases	4 192	4 172	3 953	3 903	4 099
Total	6 215	6 293	6 071	5 944	6 208
Cases determined					
Civil cases	353	354	369	312	306
Criminal cases	1 761	1 855	1 795	1 773	1 796
Other cases	4 333	4 466	4 194	3 923	4 216
Total	6 447	6 675	6 358	6 008	6 318
Cases pending					
Civil cases	154	135	113	83	98
Criminal cases	263	193	169	156	147
Other cases	1 089	794	551	529	411
Total	1 506	1 122	833	768	656


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Table 1.17
The Supreme Court
Cases filed, determined and pending 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Filed	6 215	6 293	6 071	5 944	6 208
Determined	6 447	6 675	6 358	6 008	6 318
Cases in which leave to appeal is granted	120	103	117	137	143
Cases in which leave to appeal is not granted	5 344	5 428	5 121	4 945	5 350
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	983	1 144	1 120	929	825
Pending at the end of the year	1 506	1 122	833	768	656


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Table 1.18
The Supreme Court
Cases determined 2018

	Criminal cases	Civil Cases	Other cases	Total
Cases in which leave to appeal is granted	39	29	75	143
Cases in which leave to appeal is not granted	1 750	262	3 338	5 350
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	7	15	803	825
Total	1 796	306	4 216	6 318


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Table 1.19
The Supreme Court
Frequency of appeal 2014-2018, percentage of cases appealed from courts of appeal to the Supreme Court


	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Criminal cases (%)	18	20	20	21	20
Civil cases (%)	12	12	13	10	11
Total (%)	23	18	18	18	18

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Table 1.20
The Supreme Court
Performance of the time targets set by the Supreme Court 2016-2018¹

	Median (months)			75th percentile (months)				
	Target	Result		Target	Result			
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	
Cases which have been given a decision about leave to appeal during given year	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	3.0	1.8	1.7	2.5
Cases determined which have been granted leave to appeal	12.0	15.9	11.8	9.3	18.0	19.1	14.7	13.7
Cases determined not requiring leave to appeal (extraordinary cases)	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	12.0	7.7	7.1	9.6

¹ Excluding priority cases (criminal cases involving a detained person or a defendant under 18 years of age)

 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 Government has set up operating targets for administrative courts and administrative courts of appeal while the Supreme Administrative Court, in consultation with the Swedish National Courts Administration, sets its own operational targets. These targets are measured as turnaround times for determined cases. The median value is defined as the middle of the turnaround time and the 75th percentile and the 90th percentile indicate how long it takes to determine 75 % as well as 90 % of the cases.

For the operating targets at the administrative courts and administrative courts of appeal priority cases are excluded. These are cases relating to compulsory psychiatric care (LPT) and forensic psychiatric care (LRV), cases under the Care of Young Persons Act (LVU) as well as cases covered by Compulsory Care for Substance Abusers Act (LVM).

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 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases filed					
Tax cases	14 663	12 812	11 792	10 403	10 686
Congestion charge cases	489	239	476	456	681
Social insurance cases	13 881	11 355	11 895	18 241	18 636
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	25 086	24 205	24 630	26 133	27 950
Psychiatric care cases	13 790	14 068	13 987	13 475	14 109
LVU cases	4 046	4 367	4 490	4 674	4 835
LVM cases	1 421	1 451	1 402	1 383	1 300
LOU cases	3 502	2 973	4 188	3 278	2 850
Quantitative cases ¹	10 578	9 705	9 095	9 039	9 560
Migration cases	27 023	25 806	39 929	53 205	50 771
Other cases	18 545	20 650	21 998	22 895	25 476
Total	133 024	127 631	143 882	163 182	166 854
Cases determined					
Tax cases	17 016	15 497	12 672	10 873	9 873
Congestion charge cases	616	228	446	434	638
Social insurance cases	14 029	11 269	12 813	12 713	17 347
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	25 975	25 470	23 049	24 855	26 968
Psychiatric care cases	13 836	14 034	13 881	13 425	14 108
LVU cases	4 074	4 262	4 400	4 681	4 793
LVM cases	1 422	1 462	1 391	1 390	1 298
LOU cases	3 565	2 868	3 716	3 672	2 862
Quantitative cases ¹	9 298	10 293	9 981	8 995	9 284
Migration cases	27 737	27 371	31 313	44 084	51 267
Other cases	19 238	20 199	20 799	21 714	23 410
Total	136 806	132 953	134 461	146 836	161 848
Cases pending					
Tax cases	9 026	6 412	5 571	5 069	5 912
Congestion charge cases	26	37	66	86	129
Social insurance cases	6 738	6 816	5 904	11 360	12 647
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	6 224	4 959	6 540	7 673	8 664
Psychiatric care cases	236	253	359	342	339
LVU cases	473	575	661	645	687
LVM cases	62	51	63	50	52
LOU cases	594	705	1 177	764	760
Quantitative cases ¹	3 345	2 764	1 877	1 895	2 166
Migration cases	5 059	3 517	12 139	21 061	20 835
Other cases	7 207	7 671	8 872	10 019	12 094
Total	38 990	33 760	43 229	58 964	64 285

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

Table 2.2
Administrative courts
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2018

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	434	12	837	1 230	770	306	127	309	499	-	1 197
Determined	310	12	871	1 148	785	310	123	308	474	-	1 347
Pending	314	7	553	457	13	48	5	57	183	-	608
Gothenburg											
Filed	1 223	100	2 404	4 121	2 217	765	210	313	1 378	16 170	2 622
Determined	1 345	81	1 744	4 555	2 218	773	213	316	1 318	15 271	2 308
Pending	670	24	2 087	832	71	97	6	70	300	9 362	1 513
Härnösand											
Filed	288	5	1 040	641	966	160	61	79	513	-	2 319
Determined	262	2	651	579	963	168	59	84	555	-	1 493
Pending	174	6	1 214	488	10	15	4	27	229	-	2 056
Jönköping											
Filed	378	26	1 044	1 507	954	393	83	138	674	-	1 651
Determined	438	21	913	1 347	953	397	83	185	675	-	1 501
Pending	244	9	670	474	19	69	2	20	149	-	825
Karlstad											
Filed	311	5	967	1 806	547	349	85	401	671	-	1 701
Determined	201	4	667	1 515	553	342	82	286	598	-	1 543
Pending	244	2	697	691	9	64	6	148	172	-	637
Linköping											
Filed	1 188	18	1 070	2 399	1 466	413	127	261	795	-	2 289
Determined	1 084	13	789	2 436	1 456	415	125	249	791	-	2 188
Pending	517	12	873	554	32	52	5	43	155	-	968
Luleå											
Filed	1 014	2	595	278	489	102	42	65	212	4 532	676
Determined	951	2	513	251	485	98	41	64	195	4 455	563
Pending	265	1	321	84	4	16	1	18	50	1 386	283
Malmö											
Filed	1 569	30	1 895	4 966	1 596	577	159	288	1 353	13 563	2 767
Determined	1 433	20	1 345	4 585	1 591	559	161	362	1 263	13 884	2 623
Pending	803	12	1 749	1 868	39	76	5	108	308	6 256	1 132
Stockholm											
Filed	3 332	450	6 244	7 084	2 383	807	162	561	1 904	16 506	6 428
Determined	3 070	458	7 852	7 341	2 382	810	161	572	1 955	17 661	6 709
Pending	1 942	42	2 292	1 236	60	103	9	136	173	3 831	1 884
Umeå											
Filed	161	1	743	541	504	149	38	34	305	-	1 111
Determined	111	1	578	552	503	143	39	63	266	-	812
Pending	72	-	562	134	9	18	-	6	99	-	559
Uppsala											
Filed	511	24	1 013	2 159	1 348	424	120	256	789	-	1 418
Determined	389	16	832	1 657	1 347	408	125	256	762	-	1 192
Pending	477	12	1 006	1 150	55	67	5	62	246	-	891
Växjö											
Filed	277	8	784	1 218	869	390	86	145	467	-	1 298
Determined	279	8	592	1 002	872	370	86	117	432	-	1 132
Pending	190	2	623	696	18	62	4	65	102	-	738

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

Table 2.3
Administrative courts, migration cases
Cases filed, determined and pending, migration cases 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases filed					
Removal cases asylum	5 869	5 188	13 478	21 189	16 897
- of which unaccompanied minors	434	342	724	838	503
- of which after new adjudication according to chapter 12 §19	86	137	400	271	472
Immediate enforcement	2 206	2 451	2 976	1 241	1 182
Residence permit, Removal cases not asylum, Status declarations	8 472	8 286	11 672	17 367	16 939
- of which residence permits	5 608	5 826	6 401	10 763	12 583
- of which removal cases, not asylum	1 973	1 641	1 868	3 483	2 720
- of which status declarations	891	846	3 403	3 121	1 636
Enforcement cases	1 549	1 361	900	1 352	2 689
Citizenship cases	1 044	989	1 176	1 248	1 258
Entry visa cases	5 461	5 082	5 654	6 103	6 714
Other migration cases	2 452	2 449	4 072	4 705	5 092
Total migration cases	27 053	25 806	39 928	53 205	50 771
Cases determined					
Removal cases asylum	6 721	5 848	8 268	14 236	17 423
- of which unaccompanied minors	432	342	584	740	733
- of which after new adjudication according to chapter 12 §19	93	121	325	317	357
Immediate enforcement	2 194	2 448	2 983	1 245	1 196
Residence permit, Removal cases not asylum, Status declarations	8 109	9 252	8 910	15 683	16 851
- of which residence permits	5 148	6 446	5 416	9 557	11 899
- of which removal cases, not asylum	1 977	1 844	1 581	2 404	3 157
- of which status declarations	984	962	1 913	3 722	1 795
Enforcement cases	1 552	1 375	885	1 298	2 658
Citizenship cases	1 220	932	1 151	1 173	1 205
Entry visa cases	5 483	5 133	5 413	6 000	6 699
Other migration cases	2 465	2 383	3 702	4 449	5 235
Total migration cases	27 744	27 371	31 312	44 084	51 267

Table 2.3 (Cont'd.)
Cases filed, determined and pending, migration cases 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases pending					
Removal cases asylum	1 939	1 279	6 490	13 368	13 029
- of which unaccompanied minors	51	51	188	271	29
- of which after new adjudication according to chapter 12 §19	11	27	102	50	169
Immediate enforcement	40	43	38	32	19
Residence permit, Removal cases not asylum, Status declarations	2 651	1 685	4 451	6 059	6 216
- of which residence permits	1 834	1 214	2 198	3 368	4 101
- of which removal cases, not asylum	556	326	617	1 685	1 265
- of which status declarations	261	145	1 636	1 006	850
Enforcement cases	31	17	32	85	116
Citizenship cases	112	169	192	265	318
Entry visa cases	210	159	399	452	465
Other migration cases	99	165	537	800	672
Total migration cases	5 082	3 517	12 139	21 061	20 835

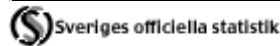


Table 2.4
Administrative courts
Cases determined 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of priority cases ¹ (%)	18	19	19	19	18
Percentage of migration cases determined with oral proceeding (%)	8	6	8	10	11
Percentage of cases determined following an oral hearing (%)	13.9	13.9	14.5	14.0	13.7
Percentage of cases determined by a single judge (%)	61.4	62.7	63.1	63.6	64.4
Percentage of cases determined by a judge and lay judges (%)	37.9	37.1	36.6	36.2	35.4
Percentage of cases determined with a different composition (%)	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Percentage of cases determined through a judgment (%)	88.2	88.8	87.2	87.1	86.5
Percentage of cases determined following a decision (%)	11.8	11.2	12.8	12.9	13.5

¹ Priority cases: cases relating to compulsory psychiatric care (LPT) and forensic psychiatric care (LRV), cases under the Care of Young Persons Act (LVU) as well as cases covered by Compulsory Care for Substance Abusers Act (LVM).

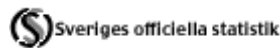



Table 2.5
Administrative courts
Performance of the time targets set by the government 2016-2018

Court	Total excluding priority and migration cases		
	75th percentile (months) Target is 6 months		
	2016	2017	2018
Falun	10.1	9.0	8.1
Gothenburg	5.1	5.8	6.6
Härnösand	7.4	8.7	13.3
Jönköping	8.1	8.2	8.2
Karlstad	5.8	6.2	6.4
Linköping	7.3	5.4	5.9
Luleå	4.0	4.4	5.6
Malmö	4.5	5.8	6.5
Stockholm	5.6	6.3	5.5
Umeå	6.0	5.4	6.6
Uppsala	7.1	11.9	8.7
Växjö	4.9	5.8	8.4
Total	5.8	6.5	6.8

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Tabell 2.6
Administrative courts (migration cases)
Performance of the time targets set by the government, migration cases
2016-2018

Court	Removal cases, unaccompanied minors			Other removal cases			Enforcement cases			Other migration cases		
	90th percentile Target is 2 months			90th percentile Target is 4 months			90th percentile Target is 1 month			90th percentile Target is 5 months		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Gothenburg	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.1	11.9	17.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	3.0	6.8	8.9
Luleå	2.9	3.1	3.7	6.4	7.2	8.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	4.5	4.8	6.5
Malmö	2.8	4.8	5.6	6.8	9.2	12.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.1	7.1	9.1
Stockholm	2.4	3.3	4.3	4.2	5.3	9.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.6	3.9	4.6
Total	2.7	4.0	5.2	5.8	9.5	13.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	4.0	6.3	8.2


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Table 2.7
Administrative courts of appeal
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases filed					
Tax cases	5 662	5 029	4 549	3 432	2 906
Congestion charge cases	96	38	73	60	76
Social insurance cases	4 924	4 670	4 188	3 096	6 313
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	2 116	2 234	2 080	2 146	2 072
Psychiatric care cases	1 502	1 466	1 544	1 528	1 744
LVU cases	1 469	1 694	1 796	1 977	2 259
LVM cases	295	313	313	324	349
LOU cases	798	621	795	925	676
Quantitative cases ¹	1 544	1 474	1 560	1 268	1 180
Migration cases	10 017	10 004	11 279	17 729	21 919
Other cases	5 820	5 807	5 904	6 332	6 107
Total	34 243	33 350	34 081	38 817	45 601
Cases determined					
Tax cases	4 772	6 032	4 830	4 415	3 188
Congestion charge cases	100	43	59	72	64
Social insurance cases	3 622	3 064	3 276	7 970	3 175
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	2 088	2 206	2 178	2 152	1 978
Psychiatric care cases	1 508	1 445	1 572	1 532	1 719
LVU cases	1 421	1 666	1 788	1 958	2 206
LVM cases	303	317	309	331	331
LOU cases	802	640	736	938	742
Quantitative cases ¹	1 567	1 471	1 386	1 473	1 225
Migration cases	9 831	10 403	10 684	17 372	21 738
Other cases	6 050	5 685	6 182	6 532	5 901
Total	32 064	32 972	33 000	44 745	42 267
Cases pending					
Tax cases	4 524	3 568	3 293	2 307	2 023
Congestion charge cases	8	3	17	6	18
Social insurance cases	2 806	4 880	5 794	916	4 308
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	499	530	429	416	511
Psychiatric care cases	108	129	100	96	121
LVU cases	206	233	240	259	314
LVM cases	29	26	30	23	39
LOU cases	138	119	178	165	99
Quantitative cases ¹	297	304	484	277	233
Migration cases	1 190	793	1 389	1 672	1 858
Other cases	1 615	1 827	1 559	1 361	1 574
Total	11 420	12 412	13 513	7 498	11 098

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

Table 2.8
Cases filed, determined and pending in 2018, 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	1 335	53	4 099	799	598	620	79	175	368	21 919	2 399
Determined	1 365	43	1 153	777	591	606	75	177	369	21 738	2 293
Pending	1 059	12	3 477	181	24	68	8	31	72	1 858	571
Gothenburg											
Filed	963	19	831	693	546	784	125	258	355	-	1 587
Determined	1 146	19	706	663	536	772	115	309	360	-	1 578
Pending	475	4	317	187	42	94	14	27	78	-	374
Sundsvall											
Filed	261	2	727	183	297	340	73	119	190	-	882
Determined	267	1	726	179	294	322	76	137	170	-	884
Pending	217	1	210	26	24	56	6	13	36	-	181
Jönköping											
Filed	347	2	656	397	303	515	72	124	267	-	1 239
Determined	410	1	590	359	298	506	65	119	326	-	1 146
Pending	272	1	304	117	31	96	11	28	47	-	448

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

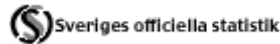


Table 2.9
Administrative Court of Appeal in Stockholm (migration cases)
Cases filed, determined and pending, migration cases in 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases filed					
Removal cases asylum	5 695	5 090	6 375	10 285	12 403
- of which unaccompanied minors	279	266	345	481	587
- of which after new adjudication according	71	76	175	209	226
Immediate enforcement	52	113	68	46	50
Residence permit, Removal cases	2 108	2 648	2 520	4 442	5 381
not asylum, Status declarations					
- of which residence permits	1 249	1 708	1 488	2 557	3 438
- of which removal cases, not asylum	706	724	627	888	1 279
- of which status declarations	153	216	405	997	664
Enforcement cases	574	558	380	611	1 251
Citizenship cases	220	160	181	179	162
Entry visa cases	438	458	501	417	478
Other migration cases	854	890	1 152	1 553	1 953
Extraordinary remedies	79	87	102	196	241
Total migration cases	10 020	10 004	11 279	17 729	21 919

Table 2.9 (Cont'd.)
Cases filed, determined and pending, migration cases in 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases determined					
Removal cases asylum	5 609	5 379	5 925	10 149	12 291
- of which unaccompanied minors	267	285	324	485	602
- of which after new adjudication according	66	75	165	216	203
Immediate enforcement	54	107	73	45	50
Residence permit, Removal cases	2 040	2 734	2 428	4 226	5 360
not asylum, Status declarations					
- of which residence permits	1 207	1 743	1 501	2 362	3 379
- of which removal cases, not asylum	680	779	592	855	1 307
- of which status declarations	153	212	335	1 009	674
Enforcement cases	570	569	373	599	1 207
Citizenship cases	207	164	177	196	153
Entry visa cases	425	465	495	411	469
Other migration cases	849	901	1 111	1 563	1 953
Extraordinary remedies	77	84	102	183	255
Total migration cases	9 831	10 403	10 684	17 372	21 738
Cases pending					
Removal cases asylum	738	449	897	986	1 100
- of which unaccompanied minors	44	25	46	40	25
- of which after new adjudication according	2	7	18	11	34
Immediate enforcement	1	7	2	3	3
Residence permit, Removal cases	335	249	340	540	556
not asylum, Status declarations					
- of which residence permits	191	156	143	327	383
- of which removal cases, not asylum	124	69	102	134	105
- of which status declarations	20	24	95	79	68
Enforcement cases	22	11	18	29	73
Citizenship cases	26	22	26	8	16
Entry visa cases	20	13	19	24	33
Other migration cases	43	32	75	57	65
Extraordinary remedies	7	10	12	25	12
Total migration cases	1 192	793	1 389	1 672	1 858

Table 2.10
Administrative¹ Courts of Appeal
Cases determined 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Determined	22 233	22 569	22 312	27 373	20 529
Cases where leave to appeal is granted	2 808	2 404	2 534	6 310	2 069
Cases where leave to appeal is not granted	9 791	9 365	9 502	9 723	8 892
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	9 634	10 800	10 276	11 340	9 568
Percentage of cases determined with oral proceeding	8	9	10	8	10
Percentage of priority cases (%) ²	15	15	16	14	21

¹

Excluding migration cases

²

Priority cases: cases relating to compulsory psychiatric care (LPT) and forensic psychiatric care (LRV), cases under the Care of Young Persons Act (LVU) as well as cases covered by Compulsory Care for Substance Abusers Act (LVM).

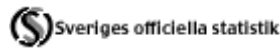


Table 2.11
Administrative Courts of Appeal
Frequency of appeal and amendment 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Frequency of appeal (%)	22	22	22	21	21
Frequency of amendment (%)	17	16	15	27	13
Frequency of appeal in migration cases (%)	36	37	36	40	43
Frequency of amendment in migration cases (%)	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5

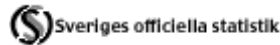


Table 2.12
Administrative Courts of Appeal
Performance of the time targets set by the government 2016-2018

	Total excluding priority and migration cases		
	75th percentile, Target is 6 months		
	2016	2017	2018
Administrative court of appeal			
Gothenburg	7.4	5.9	5.2
Jönköping	8.1	10.6	6.8
Stockholm	8.3	24.3	5.5
Sundsvall	5.1	5.2	3.9
Total	7.4	11.3	5.3

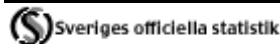


Table 2.13
Administrative Court of Appeal in Stockholm, migration cases
Performance of the time targets set by the government, migration cases 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
90th percentile, target is 2 months			
Total migration cases	1.9	1.5	1.4

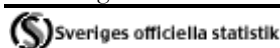


Table 2.14
The Supreme Administrative Court
Cases filed, determined and pending 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cases filed					
Tax cases	1 432	2 006	1 704	1 873	1 232
Congestion charge cases	30	26	15	24	19
Social insurance cases	1 283	1 097	1 002	927	1 065
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	483	526	510	481	400
Psychiatric care cases	280	279	327	462	531
LVU cases	390	458	475	572	754
LVM cases	29	35	34	43	58
LOU cases	236	206	202	385	328
Quantitative cases ¹	498	445	382	479	424
Other cases	2 385	2 297	2 343	2 340	2 141
Total	7 046	7 375	6 994	7 586	6 952
Cases determined					
Tax cases	1 957	1 874	1 715	1 449	1 756
Congestion charge cases	29	26	16	19	21
Social insurance cases	1 548	1 101	948	1 045	991
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	522	566	478	463	419
Psychiatric care cases	282	274	318	441	538
LVU cases	389	424	508	537	745
LVM cases	34	33	34	43	57
LOU cases	229	200	151	350	353
Quantitative cases ¹	375	567	406	493	410
Other cases	2 531	2 395	2 333	2 326	2 353
Total	7 896	7 460	6 907	7 166	7 643
Cases pending					
Tax cases	357	489	481	899	378
Congestion charge cases	1	1	-	5	3
Social insurance cases	358	354	408	290	363
Cases relating to the Social Services Act	105	65	97	115	98
Psychiatric care cases	16	21	29	50	43
LVU cases	46	80	47	82	88
LVM cases	1	3	3	3	4
LOU cases	31	37	88	123	98
Quantitative cases ¹	229	108	84	70	85
Other cases	862	753	755	770	551
Total	2 006	1 911	1 992	2 407	1 711

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

Table 2.15
The Supreme Administrative Court
Cases determined in the Supreme Administrative Court 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Determined	7 896	7 460	6 907	7 166	7 643
Cases where leave to appeal is granted	513	92	123	88	82
Cases where leave to appeal is not granted	6 647	6 770	6 243	6 535	7 047
Cases not requiring leave to appeal	736	598	541	543	514


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Table 2.16
The Supreme Administrative Court
Frequency of appeal 2014-2018, percentage of cases appealed from administrative courts of appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Frequency of appeal (%)	32	33	31	28	34



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Table 2.17
The Supreme Administrative Court
Performance of the time targets set by the Supreme Administrative Court 2016-2018

90th percentile (months)	Target	2016	2017	2018
Time to make a decision about leave to appeal	6.0	7.9	7.0	7.4

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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, they set their own operational targets in consultation with the Swedish National Courts Administration. These targets are measured as turnaround times for determined cases. The 75th percentile indicates how long it takes to determine 75 % of the cases

Table 3.1
Rent and tenancy tribunals
Matters filed, determined and pending 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rent and Tenancy tribunals					
Filed	30 827	33 114	40 046	41 940	41 535
Determined	30 295	32 012	38 049	43 835	40 639
Pending at the year-end	6 714	7 734	9 662	7 589	8 400
- of which Tenancy tribunals					
Filed	2 261	2 113	1 541	1 294	1 419
Determined	1 842	1 636	2 352	1 424	1 152
Pending at the year-end	1 328	1 791	975	842	1 107


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Table 3.2
Rent tribunals and tenancy tribunals
Matters determined according to category 2014-2018

	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rent tribunals					
Mediation or arbitration in tenancy disputes	717	658	619	621	664
Unprotected tenancies	17 487	19 148	23 566	28 170	27 281
Extension of tenancy agreements	2 479	2 623	2 521	2 922	2 977
Court order to perform work, extension of time for work	470	429	374	370	392
Amendment of tenancy terms	618	447	345	337	283
Mediation regarding security of tenure in non-residential property	3 699	3 948	4 136	4 427	4 255
Matters governed by the Rent Negotiation Act	535	577	1 314	2 690	377
Other matters	2 454	2 553	2 917	2 881	3 258
Total	28 459	30 383	35 792	42 418	39 487
Tenancy tribunals					
Agricultural leases	142	112	102	83	97
Residential leases	1 031	911	1 771	892	583
Other matters	669	613	483	449	472
Total	1 842	1 636	2 356	1 424	1 152


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Table 3.3
Rent and tenancy tribunals
Performance of the time targets set by the government 2016-2018

Rent and tenancy tribunal matters excluding premises waiver matters and commercial premises matters 75th percentile. Target is 4 months.			
Rent and tenancy tribunal	2016	2017	2018
Gothenburg	9.6	11.3	5.7
Jönköping	6.9	9.1	5.3
Linköping	3.2	4.4	3.8
Malmö	5.4	2.8	3.3
Stockholm	6.9	9.3	12.6
Sundsvall	10.2	4.0	8.5
Umeå	6.5	9.1	2.8
Västerås	3.2	4.3	3.7
Total	7.0	11.2	6.9