

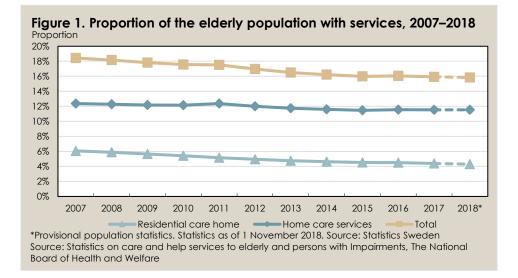
Statistics on Elderly and Persons with Impairments – Management Form 2018

The 2018 statistics show that the proportion of elderly persons and persons with functional impairments who receive care services from private providers (as compared to municipal providers) has decreased, and that the number of people in short-term housing have increased compared to the previous year.

The proportion of elderly people receiving care initiatives is decreasing

On 1 October 2018, a little over 88,000 persons aged 65 years or older were living permanently in residential care homes. At the same time, around 236,000 persons in the same age segment were receiving home care in their regular residence, which means that nearly 16 per cent of all people aged 65 years or older are receiving one of these care initiatives, see figure 1.

Since 2007, the number of persons aged 65 years or older receiving home care has increased by nearly 37,500 while the number of people in residential care homes has decreased by 9,500. In 2007, 18.5 per cent of the population aged 65 years or older were receiving one of these care initiatives, whereas in 2018, the proportion was barely 16 per cent. In total, the number of care initiatives have increased over time, but since the population aged 65 years or older is increasing at a faster rate, the proportion with care initiatives in this age segment has decreased over time (regardless of provider).



Private management – health and social care for which the municipality is ultimately responsible, but which is provided by someone other than the municipality, such as a company (incl. municipal companies), foundation or cooperative on behalf of, and compensated by the municipality, or where the municipality purchases places in residential care homes from such.

Municipal management – health and social care provided primarily by staff employed by the municipality.

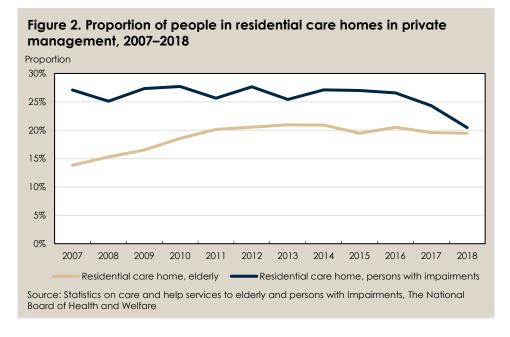
Short-term housing – assistance in the form of a temporary care around the clock outside regular residence. This type of care can, for example, be rehabilitation, nursing, and intermittent care and relieving for relatives.

The proportion of care initiatives by private providers is decreasing

Figure 2 shows the development for privately managed residential care homes in relation to municipal ones since 2007.

The proportion of elderly persons living in privately managed residential care homes has increased every year from 2007 until 2014. Since then, the increase has levelled out and the proportion has then been between 19.5 and 21 per cent. For persons with functional impairments (aged under 65 years) who live in residential care homes, the proportion of privately managed care homes has remained stable at 25–28 per cent between 2007 and 2016. The proportion has then fallen to 20 percent by 2018, a decrease of 7 percentage points.

There are five municipalities, in 2018, where residential care homes are only managed privately for persons aged 65 years or older: Staffanstorp, Sollentuna, Vaxholm, Vellinge and Årjäng. Compared with 165 municipalities that only have residential care homes in municipal management. For persons with functional impairments, there are three counties (no information available at the municipal level) which only have residential care homes in municipal management: Blekinge County, Västerbotten County, and Norrbotten County. The remaining counties have care homes in both municipal- and private management.

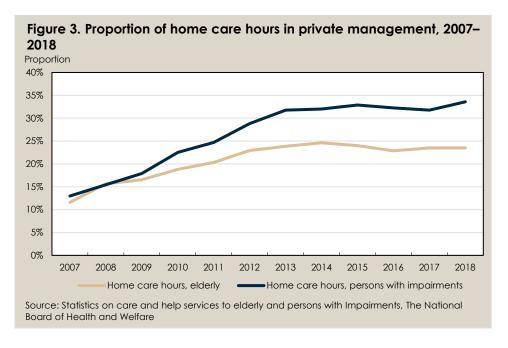


Differences in the amount of home care hours depending on management form

The proportion of home care hours¹ carried out by private providers has been at 24 per cent for people aged 65 years or older and 32 per cent for persons with functional impairments since 2013, see figure 3. However, the proportion of home care hours carried out by private providers for persons with functional impairments has increased by 2 percentage points between 2017 and 2018.

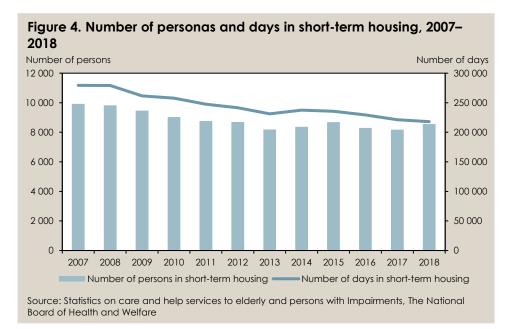
Data for 2018 shows that every person aged 65 years or older with home care in their regular home were receiving an average of 23 hours of home care per month, and persons with functional impairments had 25 hours. The average number of home care hours differ depending on the provider type. Persons aged 65 years or older with municipal home care services received an average of 21 hours per month, whereas persons aged 65 years or older with private home care services had 31 hours. For persons with functional impairments, the average is 22 home care hours per month for municipal providers and 36 hours for private providers.

¹ Granted home care hours



The number of persons in short-term housing is decreasing

The number of persons in short-term housing has decreased over the years, see figure 4. On the other hand, the number of persons in short-term housing has increased by approx. 400 individuals between 2017 and 2018. In the same period, the number of days stayed in the short-term housing has decreased by a little over 3,000.



More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information in the following Excel file (in Swedish, but with English list of terms): http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2019/2019-2-20

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