

Statistics on the Functionally Impaired – Measures Specified by LSS 2018

The number of persons receiving services according to the law concerning support and service for the functionally impaired (LSS) increased marginally between 2017 and 2018. More men than women receive services.

LSS services are increasing

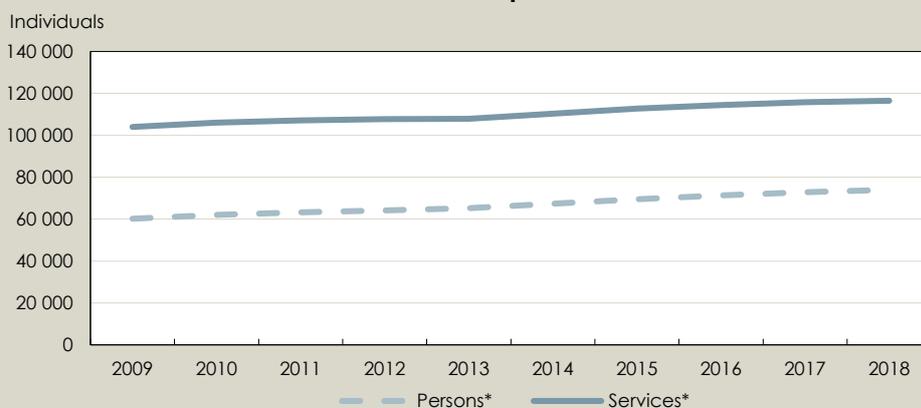
On October 1, 2018, 74,000 people received a LSS service (exclusive counselling and other personal support), which is an increase of 2 percent since 2017. Counselling and other personal support is collected separately at a aggregated level. Therefore is it not possible to count the number of unique persons regardless of LSS service.

The number of services has increased over time, however, it was a marginal decrease of 0.2 per cent between 2017 and 2018 to 118,600. One person can have several services at the same time.

The largest percentage change was found for the LSS service counselling and other personal support, which decreased by 29 percent between 2017 and 2018. During previous years counselling and other personal support were a LSS service. Nowadays these are mainly provided according to the Health Care Act (HSL). When the LSS service counselling and other personal support were excluded, the total number of services have increased by 0.6 per cent between 2017 and 2018.

The number of people receiving support under the LSS has increased by 23 per cent since 2009, while the number of services increased by 12 per cent when counseling and other personal support were excluded.

Figure 1. Total number of individuals receiving LSS services on October 1 and the number of services provided 2009–2018.*



* The service Counselling and other personal support has been excluded

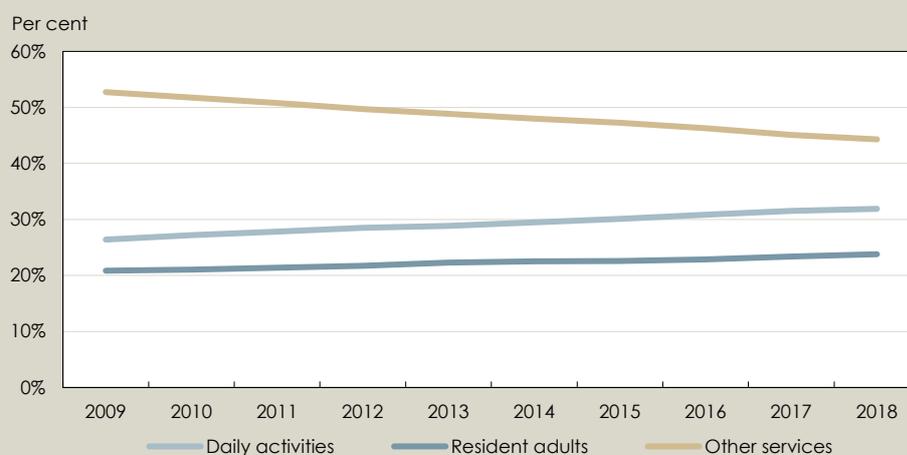
Source: LSS Register, National Board of Health and Welfare

Services that increase the most

The major LSS service is daily activities, which in 2018 accounted for 32 per cent of all services. Daily activities and resident adults have long been the two largest types of LSS services. They are both comprehensive services aimed at adults and are often granted for a large part of the person's life.

Figure 2 shows the percentage distribution between daily activities, adult housing and other activities and how it is developed over time.

Figure 2. Proportion of LSS services divided daily activities, resident adults and other services 1 October 2009-2018



The LSS services daily activities and adult housing have increased by 9 percentages since 2009.

Personal assistance continues to increase

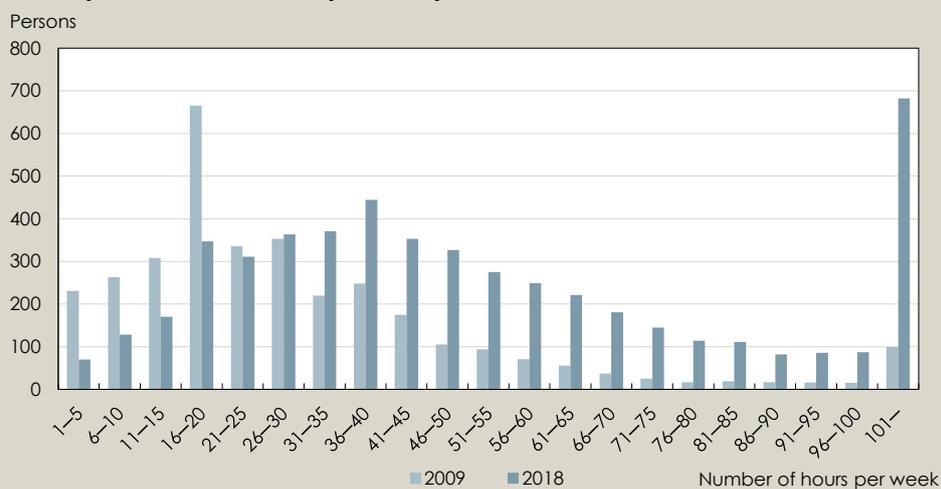
Personal assistance is one service that involves few people but which is often extensive in its nature. This service has had the largest percentage increase over time. Of all the LSS services that were given in 2018, just over 4 per cent were personal assistance. Personal assistance has increased by 50 percent between 2009 and 2018, from 3,400 to 5,100 persons. The gender distribution has also shifted somewhat over time, in 2009 55 per cent of men and 45 per cent of women received personal assistance according to LSS compared to 2018, when the distribution was 53 per cent men and 47 per cent women.

Personal assistance should not be confused with assistance allowance from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Personal assistance according to LSS is given to those who need help with their personal hygiene, meals, dressing, communicating with other people or other help that requires thorough knowledge of the functionally impaired (basic needs). Those in need of personal assistance for their basic needs also have the right to assistance for other personal needs if the needs are not met by other means. If the person needs personal assistance that includes an average of more than 20 hours a week for basic needs, he / she may be entitled to assistance from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. Persons with attendance allowance are not included in these statistics.

The distribution of the number of hours granted with personal assistance per week has also changed between 2009 and 2018 (see Figure 3). In 2009, 44 per cent of the people with the intervention received up to 20 hours of personal assistance per week and 56 per cent received more than 20 hours of personal assistance per week. In 2018, 14 per cent received up to 20 hours of personal assistance per week and 86 per cent received more.

Figure 3. . Number of persons with personal assistance by number of hours per week, 2009 respectively 2018



Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

Stockholm has the lowest proportion of LSS services

There are differences between the counties, as to how many people receive at least one LSS service, even when the population has been taken into account. The highest difference is for those 65 or older where 21 persons per 10 000 in Stockholm County had an LSS service, while the corresponding value was 48 on Gotland on October 1, 2018 (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of individuals per 10,000 receiving LSS services from 1 October 2018. Distribution by age and county.*

	Number of individuals per 10,000 receiving LSS services			
	0–22 year	23–64 year	65– year	Total
Stockholm county	79	64	21	61
Uppsala county	74	83	31	71
Södermanland county	80	96	27	76
Östergötland county	73	98	36	79
Jönköping county	69	95	34	75
Kronoberg county	78	103	36	82
Kalmar county	80	113	39	86
Gotland county	85	124	22	89
Blekinge county	74	113	31	84
Skåne county	70	78	29	67
Halland county	72	81	24	66
Västra Götaland county	83	82	31	72
Värmland county	89	99	25	79
Örebro county	83	117	35	90
Västmanland county	93	98	26	81
Dalarna county	74	99	24	74
Gävleborg county	77	105	30	80
Västernorrland county	77	116	32	86
Jämtland county	73	119	40	89
Västerbotten county	78	116	48	92
Norrbottn county	65	108	37	80

* Counselling and other personal support are excluded
Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information in the following Excel file (in Swedish, but with English list of terms):

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