

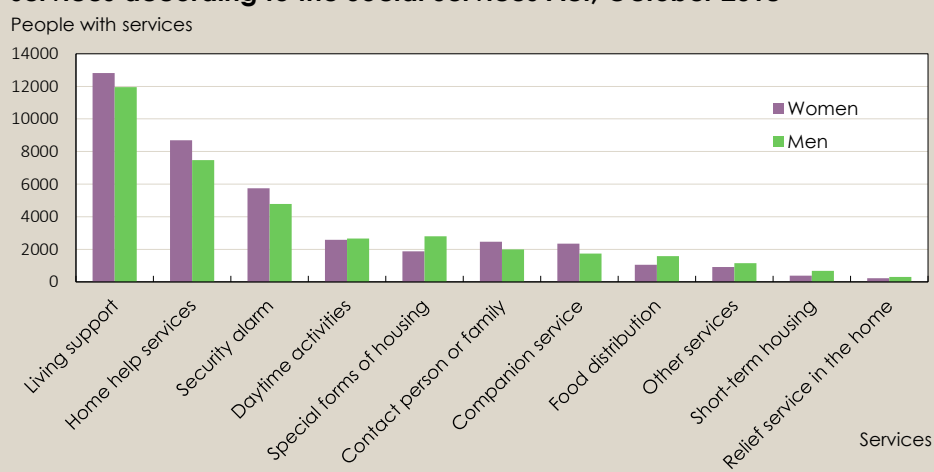
# Statistics on Care and Services for Persons with Impairments 2018

**Living support, Home help services and Security alarms are the most common services under the Social Services Act to persons with impairment, 0 to 64 years old. In total, 55, 800 persons received services on 31 October 2018.**

## Living support the most common service

On the 31st of October 2018 there were 55,800 people receiving some form of service due to physical or mental impairment under the Social Services Act. These individuals received over 68,800 services. The most common service received was Living support, a service in the form of support in daily life in the individuals own home. The second and third most common services were Home help services in ordinary housing and Security alarm (see Figure 1). These three services comprised almost 75 percent of all services provided to people with impairments in accordance with the Social Services Act.

**Figure 1. Men and women 0–65 years with impairments having services according to the Social Services Act, October 2018**



Source: The Register for care and services for the elderly and for persons with impairments according to the Social Services Act. The National Board of Health and Welfare.

Living support is a service to support the individual in practical and social activities of daily living in order to strengthen a person's ability to live independently and work in society.

Compared to last year the number of people who received services in accordance with the Social Services Act has increased by 7 percent. Among the people whom received services, there was an even distribution between the sexes, 51 percent women and 49 percent men.

For the age groups 0–19 and 55–64 other services than Living support were the most common. For the age group 0–19 Relief service in the home was the

most common service. For the oldest age group Home help services was the most common service. Table 1 shows the most common services received by the different age groups.

**Tabell 1. The three most common services for each age group**

Age group	Most common service	Second most common service	Third most common service
0–19 years	Relief service	Living support	Other assistance
20–24 years	Living support	Day time activities	Contact person or family
25–34 years	Living support	Home help services	Day time activities
35–44 years	Living support	Home help services	Day time activities
45–54 years	Living support	Home help services	Security alarm
55–64 years	Home help service	Security alarm	Living support

Source: The Register for care and social services for the elderly and for persons with impairments. The National Board of Health and Welfare.

## Living support has doubled during last 10 years

Living support has increased by 3,800 services between Oct. 2017 and Oct. 2018. On the 1st of October 2007 there were 10,700 persons who were granted Living support service. Ten years later, on the 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2018, about 24,800 people had Living support services.

## Higher proportion of men living outside their own home

Between 60 and 64 percent of the people having a decision of care outside their ordinary home, such as permanent special forms of housing, Short-term housing or other forms of housing outside ordinary homes are men. In October 2018 more than 2,800 men and 1,900 women were granted a place in permanent special forms of housing, and 700 men and 400 women were granted a place in Short-term housing.

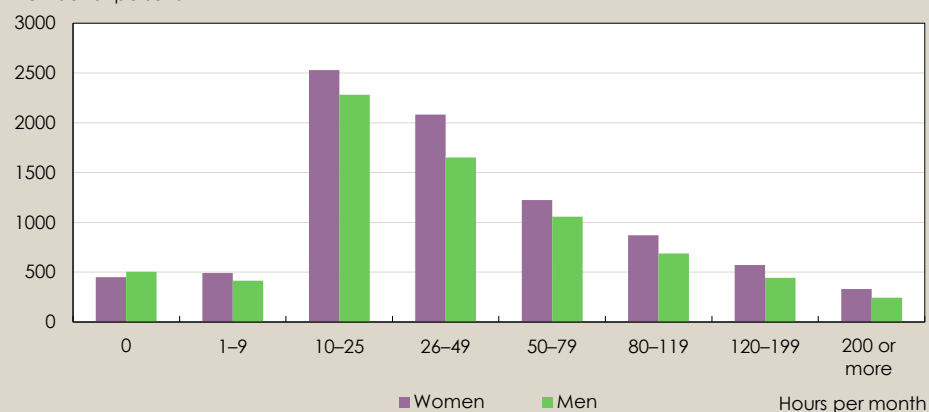
## Nearly 30 percent had home help services

Home help services include Services, Personal care, Relief service in the home and companion service. Over 16,200 people received Home help services in their own homes in October 2018. Of all people with services according to the Social Services Act, about 30 percent were granted Home help services. Two thirds of people with Home help services had services, 60 percent had Personal care, and 40 percent were granted both Services and Personal care.

Most men and women (58 and 59 percent) had between 1 and 50 hours of Home help services per month. Ten percent of the people with Home help services (over 1,500 people) had 120 hours or more per month (see Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Men and women with hours of Home help services, October 2018**

Number of persons



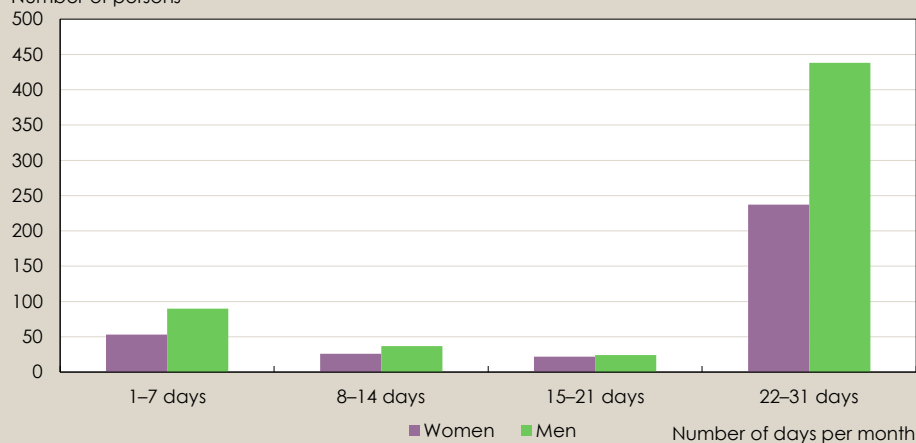
Source: The Register for care and social services for the elderly and persons with impairments. The National Board of Health and Welfare.

## Common with long stay in Short-time housing

The majority of the people who were granted Short-term housing (about 700 out of 1,000 persons) had a stay of 22 days and longer per month. More men than women had stayed 22 days and longer in this housing (see Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Men and women with Short-term housing, October 2018**

Number of persons



Source: The Register for care and social services for the elderly and people with impairments. The National Board of Health and Welfare.

**Short-term housing**

Short-term housing is defined as a service for temporary care around the clock provided outside the ordinary home. Short-term housing is used for example for rehabilitation, health and care and relief service for the family members.

**Municipal services for persons with impairments**

Persons with impairments may receive services from the municipality both according to the Social Services Act, SoL, which covers the services included in this report, but also from the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, LSS. Services under LSS are presented in another report. Some people have services provided from both Acts and appear in both reports. This report presents statistics for persons younger than 65 years who receive SoL-services.

**More information**

You can find more tables, graphs and information in the following Excel file (in Swedish, but with English list of terms):  
[www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2019/2019-4-5](http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2019/2019-4-5)

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