

# Statistics on social service for adults with addiction and dependence in 2018

**The number of people in compulsory treatment for abuse disorders decreases. On the other hand, the number of emergency detentions initiating compulsory treatment increased. At the same time the number of reported causes regarding emergency detention increased, which may indicate a more complex and problematic situation for this group.**

## Compulsory treatment

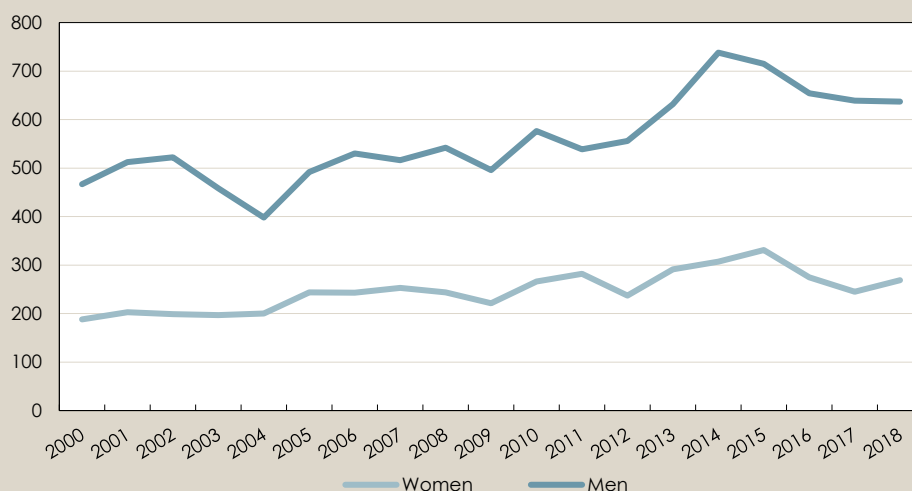
### Compulsory treatment decreases

According to data, 304 persons were involuntary treated on November 1, 2018, of which 30 percent were women. This is a decrease of 18 percent since previous year. In the same way, the number of people discharged declined in 2018, compared to 2017.

### The number of court decisions on detentions varies over time

Compulsory treatment often initiates from a decision about detention, when there is no time to wait for court decision regarding treatment. The number of court decisions on detentions has decreased somewhat in recent years, but from a high level. The trend is similar for both men and women, although the latter represent significantly fewer decisions (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Court decisions on immediate detention in LVM 2000–2018, women and men**



Source: Register of compulsory treatment, National Board of Health and Welfare

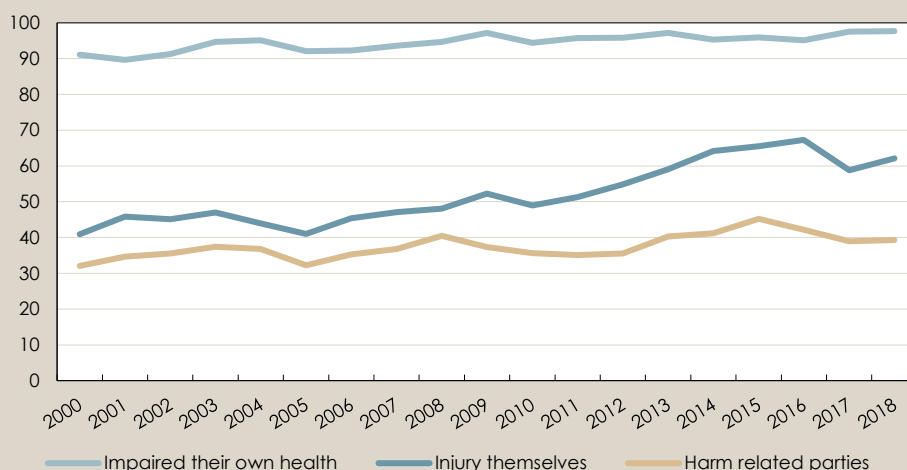
The detentions share of compulsory treatment increases over time. At the beginning of the 2000s, about two-thirds of the compulsory treatment began with a decision on detention, a share that has increased to nearly 90 percent during the last five-year period. The proportion is slightly lower for women, compared to men (about six percentage points seen in the period 2000–2018).

## Increasing number of causes

The number of reported causes increases. One possible explanation may be that people who receive a decision about detention have problems that are more complex than before. In 2000, 91 percent of all cases indicated that the situation severely would impair the health. That share had risen to 98 per cent in 2018. At the same time, other problems have become more common: The criterion that determines whether the person is at risk of injuring himself has increased from 41 percent in the year 2000 to 62 percent in 2018, while the risk of harming related parties have increased somewhat, from 35 to 39 percent (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Indication for court decisions on detentions in LVM, percent of all decisions 2000–2018**

Percent



Source: Register of compulsory treatment, National Board of Health and Welfare

## Voluntary care

### More men than women received voluntary interventions

In the field of voluntary care, individual needs-tested interventions are the most common. Almost 11,300 people received some form of outpatient interventions on November 1, 2018. Two-thirds of these were men, which means that the gender distribution is the same as 2017.

More than 2,000 people received round-the-clock care on November 1, 2018. Of all round-the-clock care, three quarters referred to men and one quarter to

women. At the same time, just under 6,200 people with substance abuse disorders had housing interventions, with about the same gender distribution as previously mentioned.

**Table 1. Care and support for persons with abuse November 1, 2018.**

Gender structure for recipients 21 years old and older

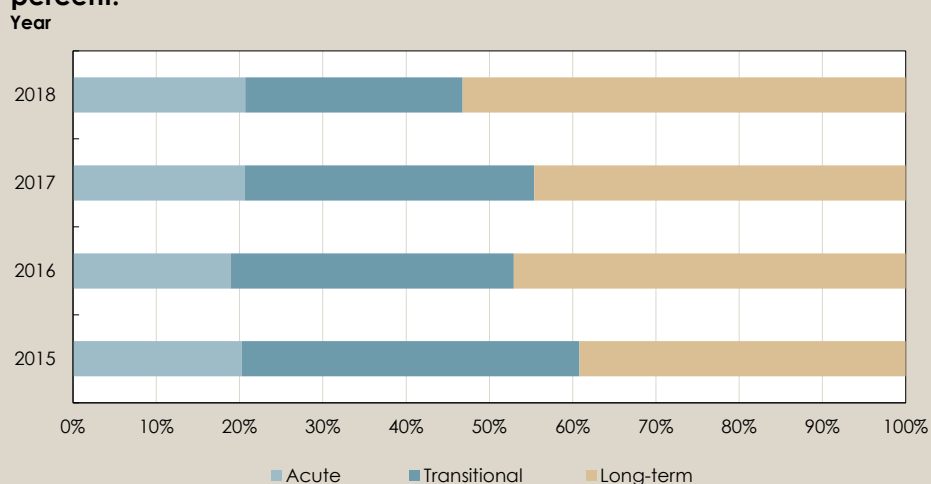
Form of care or support	Women	%	Men	%	Total	%
Housing assistance	1 526	25	4 652	75	6 197	100
Individual, need-tested outpatient care	3 665	32	7 667	68	11 332	100
<b>Round-the-clock care, of which</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1 531</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2 051</b>	<b>100</b>
Voluntary institutional care	470	25	1 387	75	1 857	100
Care in private homes	50	26	144	74	194	100

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

## Long-term housing solutions more common

The duration of housing assistance is divisible as an emergency accommodation, a transitional accommodation or a long-term accommodation. The diagram below shows that the social services' housing efforts since 2015 have become increasingly long-term.

**Figure 3. Social services' housing assistance (SoL): Duration of the assistance relating to housing solutions November 1, 2015–2018, percent.**



Source: Abuse statistics, National Board of Health and Welfare.

The proportion who have long-term housing has increased from 39 percent in 2015 to 53 percent in 2018. The proportion with acute housing (shelter, emergency shelter, etc.) has been almost constant, while the proportion who have received transitional accommodation (e.g. try-out apartments or support housing) have decreased (Figure 3).

**About the statistics**

The statistics refers to interventions for people with substance abuse: alcohol, drugs, or solvents. The statistics are cross-sectional data on November 1 and annual data.

Compulsory care according to the Act on the Care of Abusers (Special Provisions) (1988: 870), is given to persons 18 years and older.

**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/publikationer2019/2019-5-20](http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2019/2019-5-20)

If you wish to use our statistical database (in Swedish):

[www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikdatabas/vuxnamedmissbrukochberoende](http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikdatabas/vuxnamedmissbrukochberoende)

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