

Statistics on Social Services for Adults with Drug Abuse or Addiction 2015

Institutional care increased in 2015. The number of people in compulsory care on November 1, 2015 increased by 11 percent compared to the previous year. Voluntary institutional care increased by 6 percent in the same time period. The most common treatment service is outpatient care.

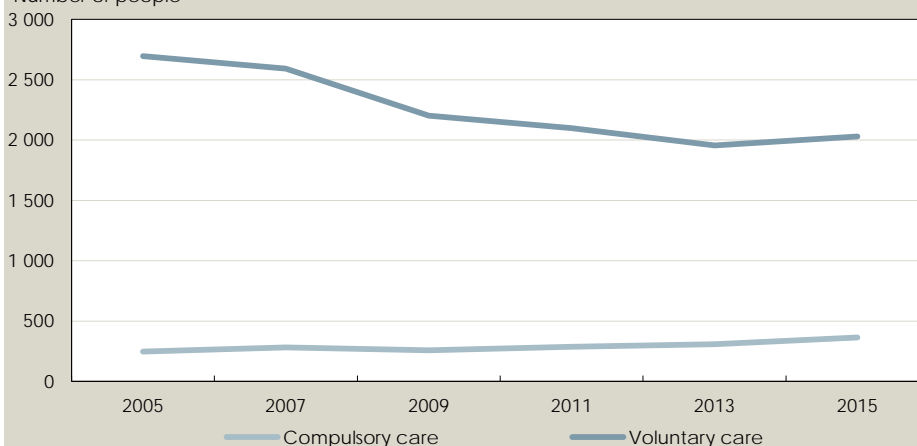
Numbers in institutional care increased

The number of people receiving compulsory institutional care in accordance with the Care of Abusers (Special Provisions) Act on November 1, 2015 was 378, an increase from 342 since November 1, 2014. Two thirds was male and one third female.

The number of people in voluntary institutional care in accordance with the Social Services Act increased from 1,908 to 2,033 over the same time period. In voluntary care the female share was a little lower, 27 percent. The number of people in compulsory institutional care has increased by 51 percent since 2005 while the number in voluntary institutional care has decreased by 25 percent, see figure 1.

Figure 1. Number of people in institutional care, compulsory and voluntary, on November 1, 2005-2015

Number of people



Source: The Swedish National Board of Institutional Care, Abuse statistics from the National Board of Health and Welfare

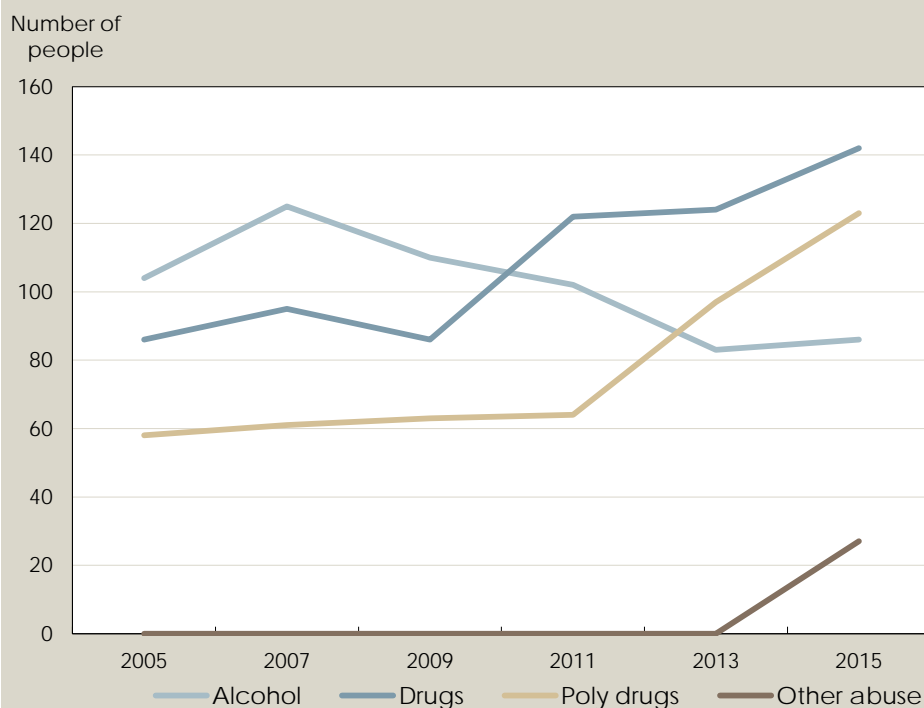
Drugs and polydrug use more common

The most commonly used substance in compulsory institutional care was illicit drugs, 142 of 378 people. Nearly 38 percent did fall into the mentioned category. Polydrug use (drugs and alcohol) has become more common over the last ten-year period with about one third of clients in 2015. Alcohol, as a separate category, has become less frequent in compulsory institutional care over time.

A new abuse category was introduced into the statistics in 2014; other abuse. The category includes solvents and new psychoactive substances, NPS. The number of clients has increased from 14 to 27 individuals compared to the previous year, see figure 2. Five concerned abuse of solvents, the other 22 other substances.

In a similar manner, inpatient hospital treatment using the diagnosis F19 has increased by 60 percent between 2010 and 2014. The diagnosis F19 includes mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances. Patients with this diagnose may suffer from different types of polydrug use and abuse of substances that are not classified as narcotics [1].

Figure 2. Number of people in compulsory institutional care (LVM) November 1, 2005-2015 by substance



Source: The Swedish National Board of Institutional Care

Housing assistance increase

On November 1, 2015 around 6,200 people had housing assistance, in accordance with the Social Services Act, an increase with about 2 percent since 2014. The female share was 23 percent, see table 1.

In the last 10 years the number of people aged 21 years and older, who had housing assistance, increased by 6 percent, from 5,800 to 6,200. However, when population growth was weighted in, there was an actual decrease from 8.6 to 8.3 per 10,000.

Table 1. Care and Service November 1, 2015.

Distribution of sexes for recipients 21 years old and older

| Services | Women | | Men | | Total | |
|---|--------|----|--------|----|--------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Housing assistance | 1 438 | 23 | 4 766 | 77 | 6 204 | 100 |
| Individual, means-tested out-patient care | 3 325 | 31 | 7 298 | 69 | 10 623 | 100 |
| | | | | | | |
| Round-the-clock care, of which | 709 | 28 | 1 856 | 72 | 2 565 | 100 |
| Voluntary institutional care | 546 | 27 | 1 485 | 73 | 2 031 | 100 |
| Care in private homes | 47 | 28 | 123 | 72 | 170 | 100 |
| Compulsory institutional care | 116 | 32 | 248 | 68 | 364 | 100 |

Source: The Swedish National Board of Institutional Care. Abuse statistics from the National Board of Health and Welfare

Outpatient care provided as a service

On November 1, 2015 approximately 10,600 people received some form of individually means-tested outpatient care, 2 percent lower than in 2014. The distribution of sexes for this type of care was 69 percent male and 31 percent female, see table 1.

Nearly two thirds of the Swedish municipalities report that in 2015 they offered outpatient care without an individual, means-tested decision. This means a slight decrease (3 percent) compared to 2014. These services are not registered in the official statistics.

It could also be mentioned that 9 percent of the municipalities did offer housing assistance as a service, 2 percent lower than 2014.

About these statistics

These statistics include services to people suffering from some form of substance abuse: alcohol, drugs, prescription drugs or solvents. Data refers to November 1 and as a total for 2015.

Compulsory institutional care in accordance with the Care of Abusers (Special Provisions) Act is for people 18 year old and older.

Voluntary service in accordance with the Social Services Act is for people 21 years old and older.

References

1. **Inpatient diseases** 1989-2014. Stockholm: Board of Health and Welfare; 2015. Official Statistics of Sweden – Health and Medical Care

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/publikationer2016/2016-5-27

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

www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikdatabas/vuxnamedmissbrukochberoende

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