

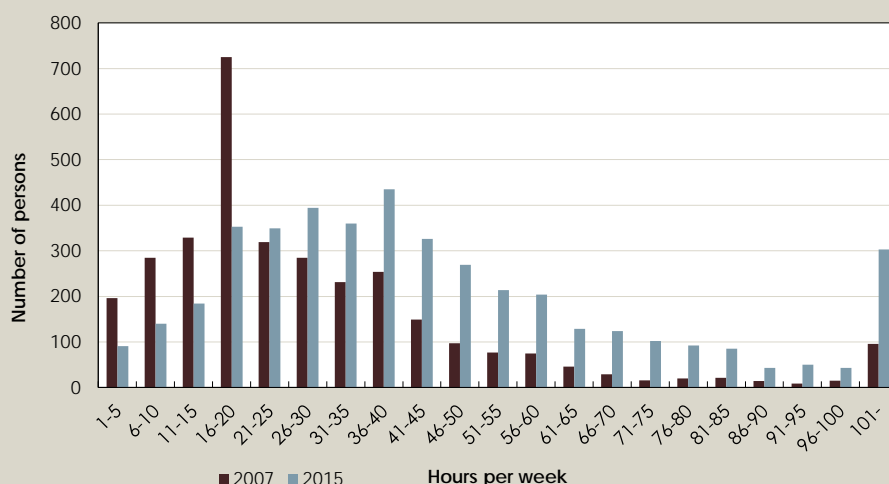
Statistics on the Functionally Impaired – Measures Specified by LSS 2015

The statistics for 2015 show that the number of persons that have organized daily activities, live in adult residences, or receive personal assistance continues to increase. A total of 69,500 persons benefitted from services according to LSS on 1 October 2015. These persons were the subject of more than 117,000 LSS services, almost 3,000 more compared with 2014.

Number of hours of personal assistance per person increases

Personal assistance is one of the less common types of LSS services has increased from 3,300 to 4,300 individuals since 2007. At the same time the number of hours of assistance per week received by these persons is on the increase. Figure A shows how many hours of personal assistance per week they received in October 2015 compared to October 2007. Since 2007 the percentage represented by the group that received more than 20 hours of personal assistance per week increased from 56 to 82 per cent. At the same time the number of persons with 10 or less hours a week has decreased from 500 to less than 250 persons.

Figur A. Number of hours personal assistance per week



Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

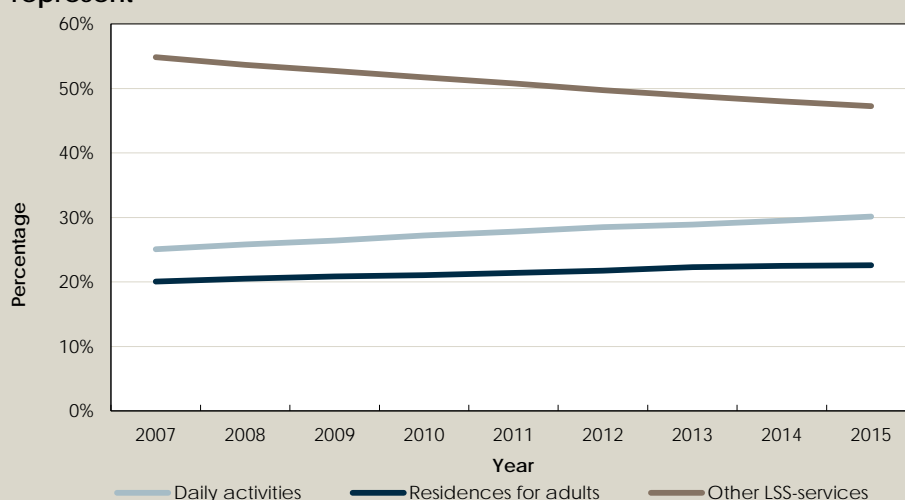
Personal assistance decided by Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Persons who are granted for personal assistance according to LSS receive this help from their municipality. Persons who need more than 20 hours, however, can obtain a decision authorizing this from Swedish Social Insurance Agency. The majority of the persons with more than 20 hours of assistance per week get the authorization from Swedish Social Insurance Agency, according to Social Insurance Code. The persons with personal assistance granted by Swedish Social Insurance Agency are not included in this publication.

The two most common services keep increasing

The most common LSS service is organized daily activities, which represents around 30 per cent of the services. Organized daily activities and residences for adults have long been the two most common LSS services. They are both extensive services that are aimed at adults and will continue for a long part of the person's life. Figure B shows how the share of services represented by organized daily activities or adult residences has trended over time. These services have increased by about 10 percentages in the past eight years.

Figure B. Percentage of LSS-services the most common services represent



Source: LSS Register, National Board of Health and Welfare

Stockholm has the lowest rate of LSS services

There are big differences between counties in terms of number of people benefitting from LSS services in relation to the population. Stockholm County had the lowest rate – 0.6 per cent, while Västerbotten County had the highest – almost 1 per cent. The proportion for all of Sweden was 0.7 per cent.

Of the 69,500 people who received LSS services by their municipality, as at October 1 2015 approximately 60 per cent were male. There were more men than women in almost all age groups, especially in the ages of 5 and 25 years, and across all types of services. The largest difference was found in the services aimed at children and young people, such as relief service in the home, short stay away from home, short period of supervision for school-children over age of 12 and children's residences.

More information

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

[www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2016/2016-3-18]

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