

Statistics on social services for children and young people 2015 and 2016

In 2016, 30 500 children and young people received care during the year concerning 24-hours measures according to SoL (Social Services Act) or measures under LVU (Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act). It is foremost children over the age of 15 who receives measures and the most commonly used placement is foster home.

More children receives 24-hour measures

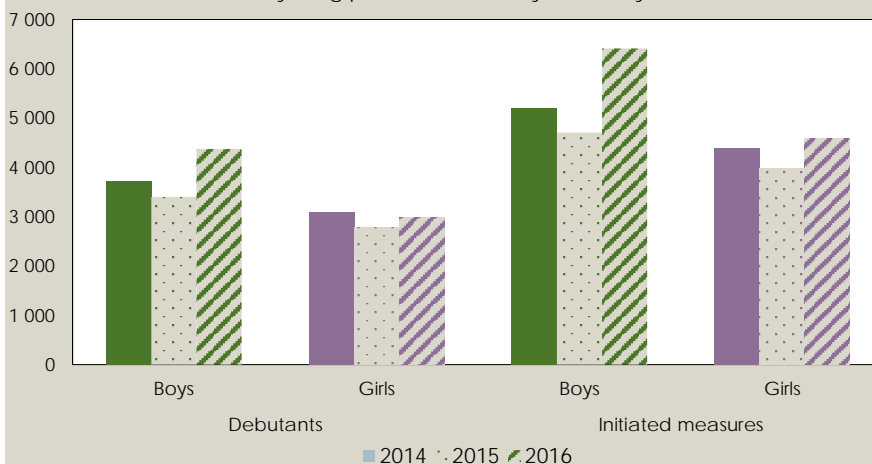
From 2014 the statistics include only 24-hour measures for children and young persons who have a correct Swedish personal identity number. This means that asylum-seeking children, especially unaccompanied children, are not included in the presented 24-hour measures. The measures include children and young people between 0–20 years, depending on the type of measure taken.

More children and young people receive a 24-hour measure

The number of 24-hour measures that started during the reported year is described in two different ways, debutants and initiated 24-hour measures.

Figure 1. Debutants and initiated 24-hours measures

Number of children and young persons divided by sex and year



Källa: The register concerning measures for children and young people, the National Board of Health and Welfare

Those listed as debutants are those who were placed for care outside of the SoL or for the LVU and who had not received a 24-hour measure during the five years preceding the statistical year. For initiated 24-hour measures, the children and young people for which care for SoL or LVU were initiated during the year, regardless of when the previous care was finished or if no previous care has been given.

The number of debutants increased by more than 550 between 2014 and 2016 (figure 1). Even those who initiated a 24-hour measure increased by 1 400 during the same period. Boys 15 years and older accounted for the biggest increase regardless of measure.

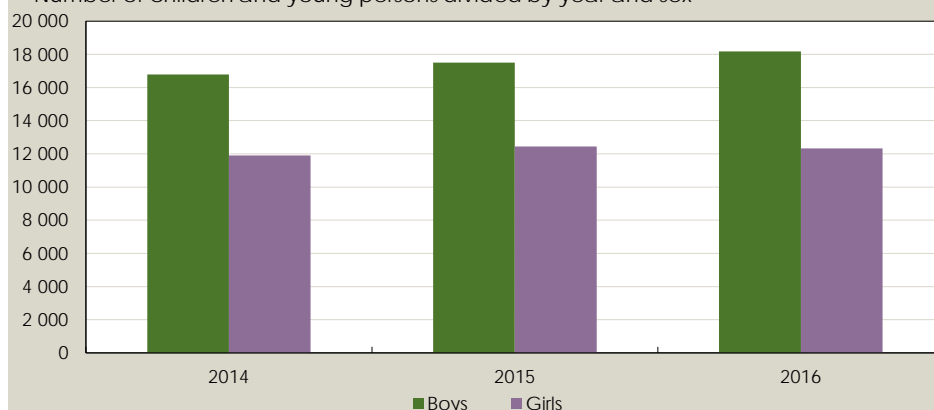
Debutants were usually placed in foster homes or emergency home except boys aged 15 and over who had a placement in a care home.

The total number measures has increased since 2014

When comparing over time, it is seen that the number of children and young people who are receiving 24-hour measures are increasing.

Figure 2. Number of children and young persons who received 24-hour measures sometimes during 2014-2016

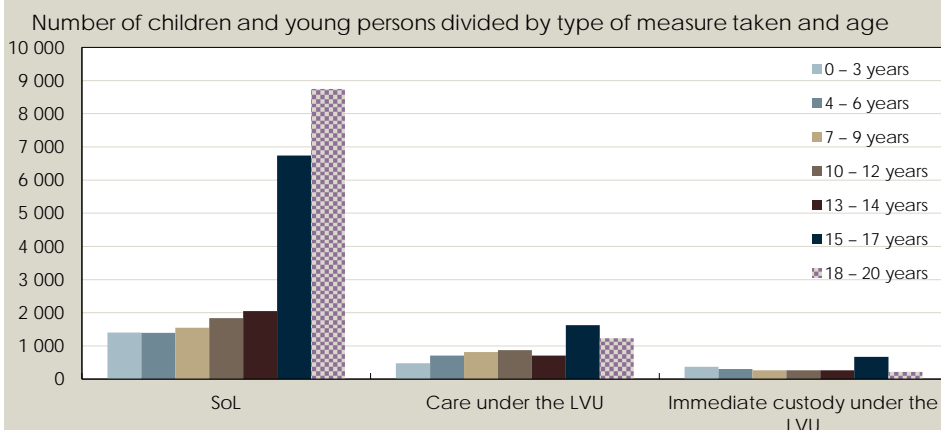
Number of children and young persons divided by year and sex



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Boys receive more often 24-hour measures than girls and the increase over the years is also greater for this group. The biggest increase is seen for boys who are 18 years or older in the period 2014 to 2016 (figure 2).

Figure 3. Number of children and young persons who received 24-hour measures sometimes during 2016



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Placement according to SoL is most common regardless of age group. This applies to boys as well as girls. In one year, several type of measures can be decided for a child. Therefore, the same child may be included in several of the types of measures taken (figure 3).

Foster home most commonly type of placement

When comparing placement, it is advisable to choose a specific date for comparison since a child can be placed at different placement during the same year.

When comparing how children and young people were placed on November 1, 2016, it is seen that foster homes are the most common form of placement. This applies to both boys and girls regardless of age with one exception, the most common form of placement for boys 18 years and older is care home, which include both municipal and private placement.

The non-institutional measures has changed

Non-institutional measure include

- Structured non-institutional care programs under the SoL
- Personal support under the SoL
- Contact person/family under the SoL
- Contact person and treatment under the SoL or under the LVU

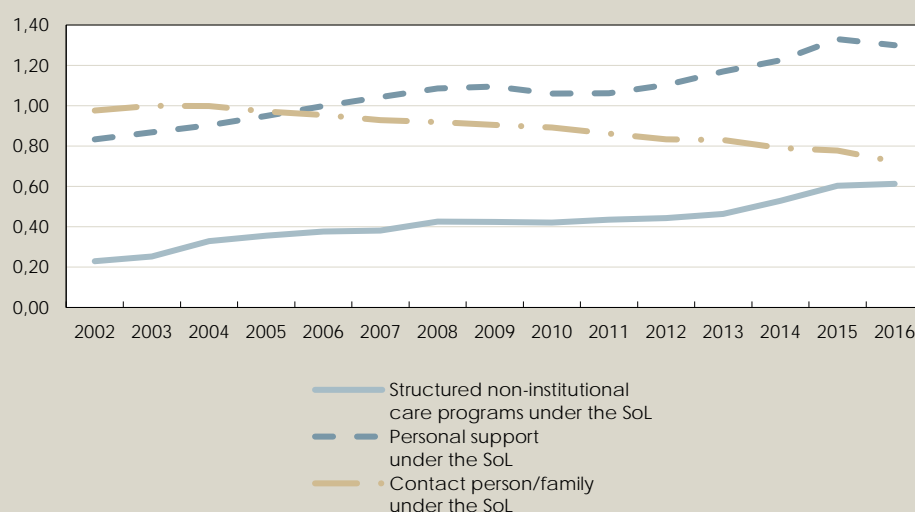
31 700 children received outpatient care

On November 1st 2016, nearly 31 700 children and young people were subject of one or more of the reported non-institutional measures, a decrease of 70 people

since 2014. However, in relation to the population, this does not mean a reduction and over time, the change has been marginal. Upon closer examination of the three different types of non-institutional measures concerning SoL, it varies over time.

Figure 4. Children and young persons with non-institutional measures¹⁾ under the SoL during 2002–2016

Percentage of the population ²⁾, percent



1) Contact person/family refers to 3 kap. 6 § 3 st. Especially qualified contact person according to 3 kap. 6 § 4 st. is not included.

2) Refers to the population aged 0–20 years on december 31.

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Children and young people who had structured non-institutional measures increased throughout the period, from 5 100 in 2002 to 14 700 in 2016. Those who got personal support has also increased, from 18 700 to 31 200. On the other hand, the number of children and young people who had a contact person/family decreased from 21 900 in 2002 to 17 400 in 2016. These difference remains when change in the population is taken into account (figure 4).

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/publikationer2017/2017-9-3

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