

Statistics on Housing Assistance, Institutional Care and Family Support 2015

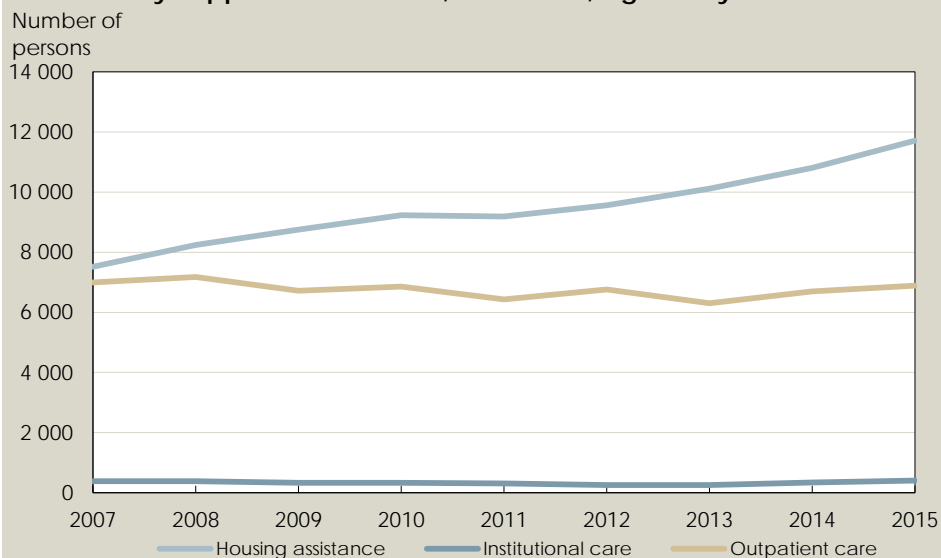
The number of people who receive housing assistance has increased over the last eight years. In the metropolitan municipalities it has become more difficult to find permanent accommodation.

Growing number of people receiving housing assistance

On November 1, 2015 about 11,700 people received housing assistance in accordance with the Swedish Social Services Act, an increase of about 8 per cent since 2014.

In the last eight years the number of people aged 21 years and over who receive housing assistance has increased by 56 per cent, from 7,500 to 11,700 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Care for persons with Housing Assistance, Institutional Care and Family Support November 1, 2007-2015, aged 21 year and older



Källa: statistics Housing Assistance, Institutional Care and Family Support, The National Board of Health and Welfare

The duration of the living situation for people receiving housing assistance as at November 1, 2015 varies between counties in the country. In three counties, Uppsala, Gotland and Kronoberg, more than 90 per cent of people receiving housing assistance had a more stable housing solution (Table 4 in the Excel file).

In the metropolitan areas within the counties of Västra Götaland and Skåne the share of long term solution was 40 per cent, and the share in Stockholm County was 54 per cent. This is often social housing where social services are the first tenant and the client is the second tenant. In the country as a whole, the level of stable living conditions was 58 per cent.

11 per cent of the municipalities gave housing assistance without individual means-testing in 2015.

About the statistics

The statistics on housing assistance, institutional care and family support refer to a diverse category of people without any abuse or addiction issues of their own, aged 21 or over. These statistics includes for example persons who has problem with homelessness, pathological gambling, domestic violence and family support.

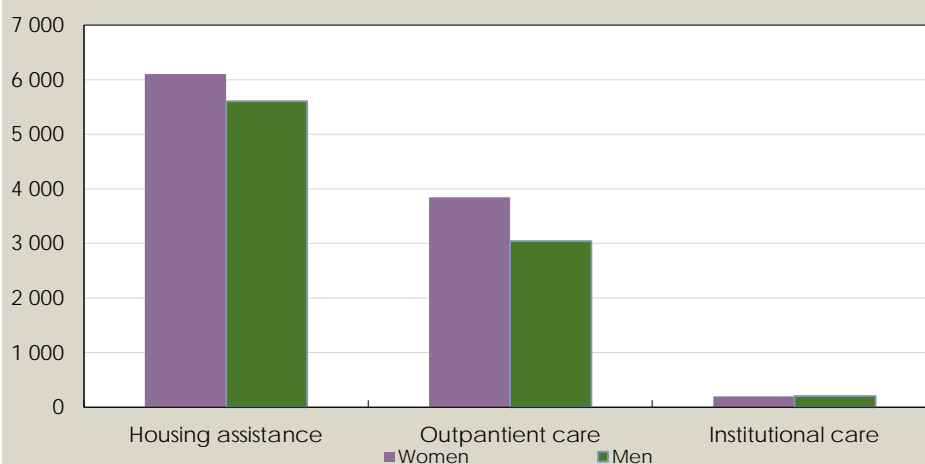
Data refers to November 1 and as a total for 2015.

Women slightly overrepresented in outpatient care and housing assistance

On November 1, 2015 approximately 6,900 people received some form of individually means-tested outpatient care, 3 percent higher than in 2014. The gender distribution for this type of care was 52 per cent female and 48 per cent male (Table 1). Housing assistance was also more common among women, 56 per cent (Figure 2).

Figur 2. Care for persons with Housing Assistance, Institutional Care and Family Support November 1, 2015, aged 21 year and older, women and men

Number of persons



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Outpatient care provided as a service

About half of the Swedish municipalities report that they offered outpatient care that was not individual and means-tested in 2015. This is a slight increase (4 per cent) compared to 2014. Interventions that are not means-tested are referred to as a service, and are not registered in the official statistics.

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/publikationer2016/2016-9-22

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

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikdatabas/ovrigavuxnainomin-divid-ochfamiljeomsorg>

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