

Statistics on the Functionally Impaired – Measures Specified by LSS 2021

A total of 76,700 people had at least one service under the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS) on October 1st 2021. More men than women received services, especially in the younger ages. The two most common services for children aged 0–12 years were relief service in the home and short stay away from home.

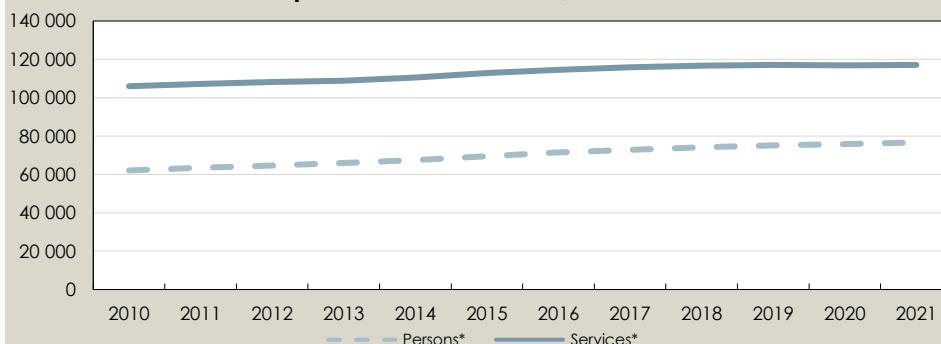
The Service counselling and other personal support

The statistics on the service counselling and other personal support are based on information from the regions and from the municipalities responsible for the service. Data are collected as quantity statistics and the statistics are presented exclusively in the Excel appendix.

More received services

On 1st October 2021, 76,700 people had at least one implemented and municipally decided service under the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS). Persons who only had counselling and other personal support as a service are not included in the number. The number of people with services has increased by 900 persons compared with 2020. The total number of services amounted to 117,100. On average, the persons in the statistics received 1.5 services per person. The most common combination of services for people with several services was residence for adults together with daily activities. One in four people with LSS had these two services.

Figure 1. Total number of individuals receiving LSS services and the number of services* provided October 1st, 2010–2020



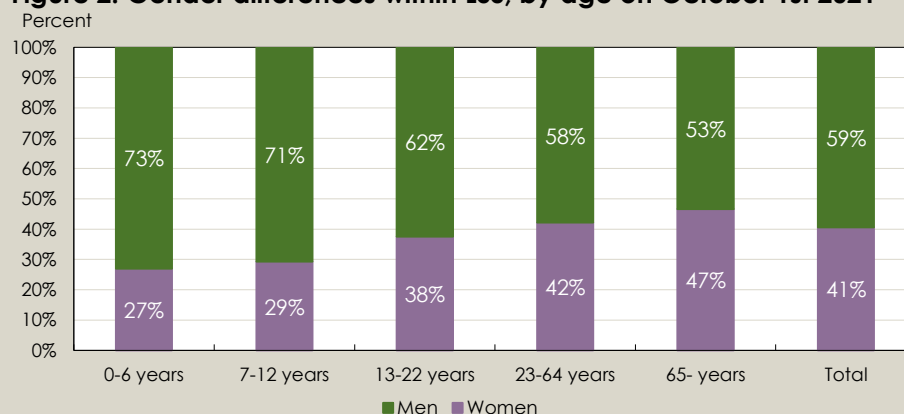
* The service counselling and other personal support has been excluded

Source: National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, the National Board of Health and Welfare

Larger gender differences among the youngest

More men than women receive services according to LSS. On October 1st, 2021, women accounted for 41 percent. The differences were greatest among the youngest and decreases with increasing age, see figure 2. In children aged 0–6 years, 27 percent were girls, whereas women accounted for 47 percent among persons 65 years and older. The differences were greatest for services that are primarily granted to children: relief service in the home, residence for children, short stay away from home and short period of supervision for school-children over the age of 12. The difference was smallest for contact person and personal assistance, where women accounted for 45 percent. Gender differences within LSS can to some extent be explained by differences in the prevalence of different diagnoses, see for example the National Board of Health and Welfare's status report for LSS 2020. Some diagnoses that are linked to the right to services are more common among men than among women in the total population, such as developmental disorders and autism. At the same time, research shows that girls are often diagnosed later than boys, for example when it comes to autism, which may explain why the gender differences decreases with increasing age.

Figure 2. Gender differences within LSS, by age on October 1st 2021



Individuals with only counselling and other personal support are not included in the statistics
 Source: National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, the National Board of Health and Welfare

The design of services according to LSS

Services according to LSS should be adapted to the recipient's individual needs and ensure the participant good living conditions and full participation in society (7 § LSS). The individual shall, to the greatest possible extent, be given influence and co-determination over services that are given (6 § LSS). When a service concerns a child, the child must be given relevant information and the opportunity to express his or her views. The child's opinions shall be given importance in relation to the child's age and level of maturity (8 § LSS).

The most common services for children are relief service in the home and short stay away from home

The two most common services for children aged 0–12 years were relief service in the home and short stay away from home, see Table 1. Relief service aim to make it possible for guardians to relax or carry out chores outside the home. Short stay is given outside home to provide a change of environment and recreation for the child or to provide relief for guardians. It can be arranged in various forms, for example short-term home, with a support family or as a camp. For children, youths and young adults aged 13–22, the two most common services are short stay away from home and short period of supervision for schoolchildren over 12 years of age. The purpose of short period of supervision is to provide the student with meaningful leisure activities before and after school as well as during school holidays and teacher training days. For adults aged 23–64, the two most common services are daily activities and residence for adults. Daily activities are given to people of working age, who are not gainfully employment or studying. The service should offer the individual stimulation, development, meaningfulness and community according to his or her wishes. Residence for adults are given to people who need support, service or care. The most common forms of housing are group housing and service housing. For persons aged 65 years and older, the two most common services are residence for adults and contact person. A contact person supports the individual in order to reduce the individual's isolation and enable them to participate in community life.

Table 1. Number of LSS services on October 1st 2021 by age and type of service

LSS services	0–12	13–22	23–64	65–	Total
Personal assistance	742	818	2 590	798	4 948
Companion service	173	2 521	3 305	670	6 669
Contact person	84	3 466	12 317	1 682	17 549
Relief service in the home	2 716	1 157	193	29	4 095
Short stay away from home	2 582	5 243	955	20	8 800
Short period of supervision	17	4 548	0	0	4 565
Residence for children	76	795	1	0	872
Residence for adults	0	1 295	24 323	3 933	29 551
Daily activities	0	3 519	35 833	712	40 064

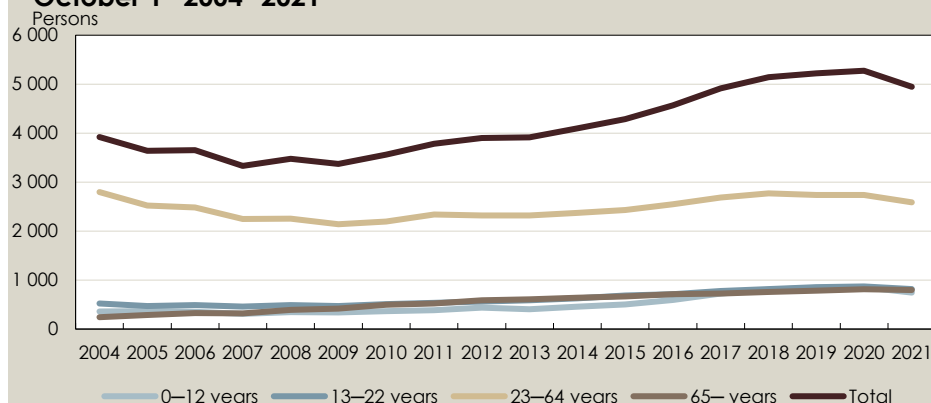
Source: National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, the National Board of Health and Welfare

Fewer receive personal assistance

The number of people with municipally decided personal assistance has increased every year since 2009 up to 2020, from 3,400 people in 2009 to 5,300 people in 2020, see Figure 3. This is an increase of 56 percent and personal assistance is the service that has increased the most in terms of percentages. Withdrawals in attendance allowance explain part of the increase. More information

can be found in the National Board of Health and Welfare's status report for LSS 2020. Between 2020 and 2021, the number of people with personal assistance decreased by just over 300 people. For children aged 0–12 years, the decrease was just over 100 people or 13 percent.

**Figure 3. Number of persons with personal assistance by age
October 1st 2004–2021**



Source: National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, the National Board of Health and Welfare

The responsibility for personal assistance is shared between the municipalities and the Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Personal assistance according to LSS is given to those who need help with their breathing, personal hygiene, meals, dressing, communicating with other people or other help that requires thorough knowledge of the functionally impaired (basic needs). Those in need of personal assistance for their basic needs also have the right to assistance for other personal needs if the needs are not met by other means. If the person needs personal assistance that includes an average of more than 20 hours a week for basic needs, he/she may be entitled to assistance from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency. **Persons with attendance allowance from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency are not included in these statistics.**

More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information here (choose Tillhörande dokument och bilagor):
www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/statistikamnen/personer-med-funktionsnedsattning/ (in Swedish, but with English list of terms).

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