

Statistics on adults with substance abuse and addiction 2016

The extent of institutional care decreased somewhat during 2016. The number of people treated in compulsory institutional care on November 1, 2016 was at the same level as the previous year, while the number in voluntary care was reduced by six per cent. The most common forms of treatment are various types of outpatient care.

Numbers in institutional care decreased

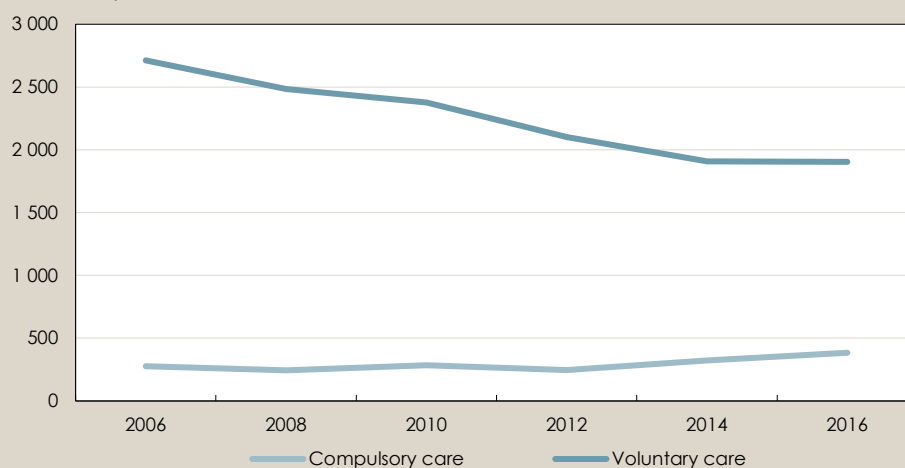
The number of people receiving compulsory institutional care in accordance with the Care of Abusers (Special Provisions) Act on November 1, 2016 was 384, a slight increase from 378 since November 1, 2015. Two thirds were male and one third female.

The number of people in voluntary institutional care in accordance with the Social Services Act decreased by six per cent, from 2,033 to 1,904 over the same time period. In voluntary care the proportion of women was a little lower, 25 per cent.

The number of people in compulsory institutional care has increased by 33 per cent since 2006 while the number in voluntary institutional care has decreased by about 30 per cent, see figure 1.

Figure 1. Number of persons in institutional care, compulsory and voluntary, November 1, 2006–2016

Number of persons



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

Fewer women than men received care

On November 1, 2016, 75 per cent of persons with round-the-clock care were men and 25 per cent were women. At the same time men received 70 per cent of the individual, means-tested out-patient care and housing assistance and women received 30 per cent, see table 1. The gender difference has existed for the last 15 years and has varied by a few percentage points up and down since records began.

Table 1. All forms of care and support for persons with substance abuse November 1, 2016.

Gender structure for recipients 21 years old and older

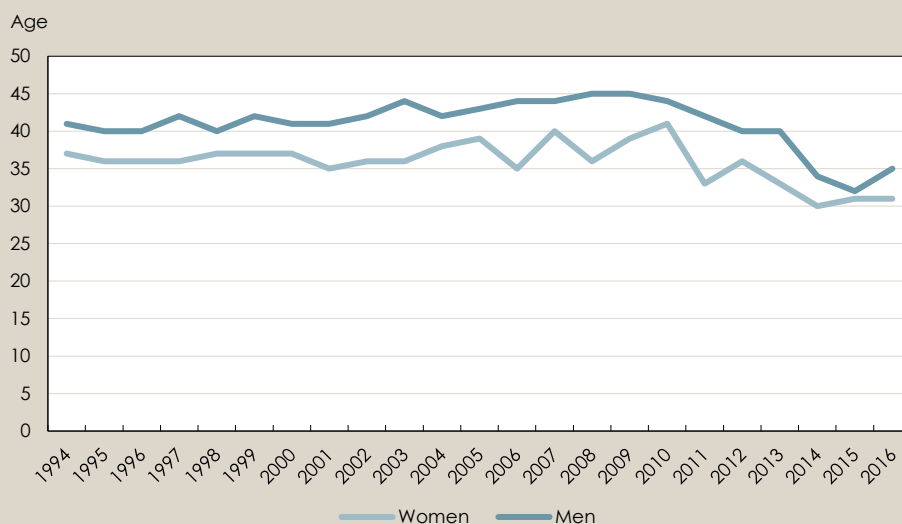
| Form of care or support | Women | | Men | | Total | |
|--|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Housing assistance | 1 542 | 25 | 4 705 | 75 | 6 247 | 100 |
| Individual, means-tested out-patient care | 3 346 | 31 | 7 281 | 69 | 10 627 | 100 |
| | | | | | | |
| Round-the-clock care, of which | 635 | 26 | 1 815 | 74 | 2 450 | 100 |
| Voluntary institutional care | 471 | 25 | 1 433 | 75 | 1904 | 100 |
| Care in private homes | 51 | 32 | 111 | 68 | 162 | 100 |
| Compulsory institutional care 18 years old and older | 113 | 29 | 271 | 71 | 384 | 100 |

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

Compulsory treated get younger

The median age for persons receiving compulsory treatment has fallen in the last 20 years, from almost 40 years in 1994 to 34 years in 2016. Women have been younger than men all the time. In 1994 female median age was 37 years and the male median age was 41 years. In 2016 it has fallen to 31 years for women and 35 years for men.

Figur 2 . Median age of persons discharged from compulsory treatment by abuse 1994–2016. Women and men

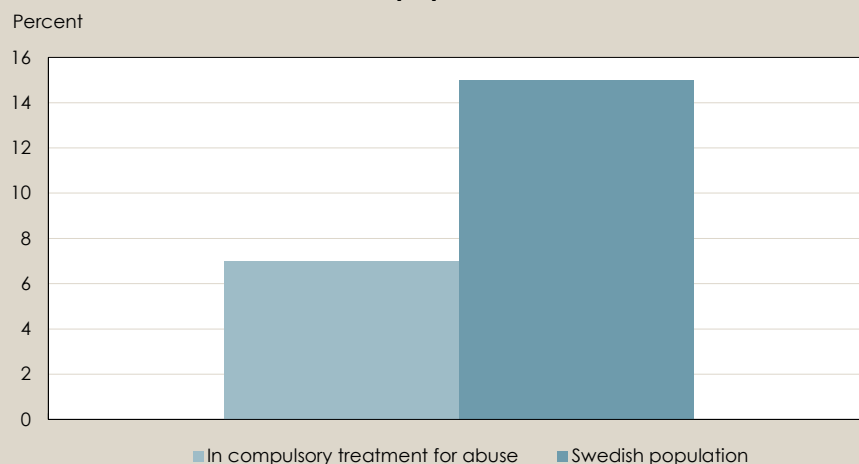


Source: Register of compulsory treatment National Board of Welfare and Health

Few recipients born outside the Nordic countries

The proportion of people in Sweden born outside the Nordic countries in the general population is 15 per cent. Among those in compulsory care during 2016, seven per cent were born outside the Nordic countries. The gender differences are small: six per cent of the women and eight per cent of the men were born outside the Nordic countries, see figure 3.

Figure 3. People born in the Nordic countries for treated in compulsory care 2016 and in the Swedish population, %



Source: Registry for compulsory treatment, National Board of Health and Welfare Registry of population, Statistics

About these statistics

These statistics include services to people suffering from some form of substance abuse: alcohol, drugs, prescription drugs or solvents. Data is collected as a cross section on November 1 and refers to a total for 2016.

The fact sheet only reports information on cross section data from November 1.

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.

More information

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

[Produktionsledaren skriver in länk till produktbladet]

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

www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikdata-bas/vuxnamedmissbrukochberoende

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