

Statistics on the Functionally Impaired – Measures Specified by LSS 2017

The number of persons receiving services according to the law concerning support and service for the functionally impaired (LSS) increased marginally between 2016 and 2017. More men than women receive services, especially in the younger ages. LSS services to women decreased from 2016 to 2017 while men increased.

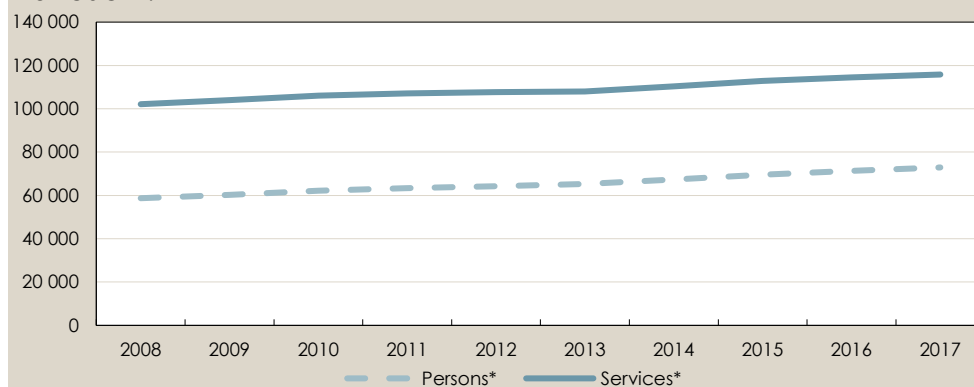
LSS services increases gradually

On October 1, 2017, 72,900 people received a LSS service, which is an increase of 2 percent since 2016. Those who had the LSS service counseling and other personal support as their only service is not included. The number of people who received a LSS service has increased by 24 percent since 2008 while the number of services increased by 13 percent when counseling and other personal support was excluded.

The number of services was the same day 118,800 since a person can get multiple services during the same period. On October 1, 2016, the number of LSS services was 118 600, a marginal increase of 0.2 percent.

The largest percentage change was found for the LSS service counseling and other personal support, which decreased by almost 30 percent between 2016 and 2017 (see Table 1). This can be explained by the fact that counseling and other personal support now take place mainly within the Health Care Act (HSL) and not as prior as an LSS service.

Figure 1. Total number of individuals receiving LSS services on October 1 and the number of services provided 2008–2017. Country Sweden*.



* The service Counselling and other personal support has been excluded

Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

On October 1, 2017, 72 people per 10,000 in the population had at least one LSS service. The corresponding share on October 1, 2008 was 63 per 10,000 in the population. The proportion for men with an LSS service has increased from 57 to 59 percent between 2008 and 2017 while the proportion for women with an LSS service decreased from 43 to 41 percent.

Table 1. Number of services according to § 9 LSS October 1, 2016 and 2017 distributed by sex, services and percentage change.*

	2016			2017			Percentage change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Counselling and other personal support	1 800	2 300	4 100	1 300	1 600	3 000	-26,6	-29,4	-28,2
Personal assistance	2 100	2 500	4 600	2 200	2 700	4 900	6,1	8,2	7,2
Companion service	3 500	4 600	8 000	3 300	4 400	7 700	-3,6	-4,6	-4,2
Contact person	8 800	10 700	19 400	8 600	10 700	19 300	-1,4	0,0	-0,6
Relief service in the home	1 200	2 600	3 800	1 200	2 600	3 900	1,7	2,4	2,1
Short stay away from home	3 400	6 200	9 600	3 300	6 100	9 400	-2,6	-0,9	-1,5
Short period of supervision for school-children over age of 12	1 600	2 800	4 400	1 600	2 700	4 400	0,3	-1,4	-0,7
Resident children	400	600	1 000	400	600	1 000	-2,2	-1,6	-1,8
Resident adults	11 400	15 700	27 100	11 700	16 200	27 800	2,3	3,0	2,7
Daily activities	15 500	21 100	36 600	15 800	21 700	37 500	1,7	3,0	2,4

* The numbers are rounded

** The percentage change is calculated on non-rounded values

*Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

The largest number of services concerns contact persons, resident for adults and daily activities, which together accounted for 71 percent of all LSS services in 2017.

The LSS service that increased the most since 2016 is personal assistance, which increased by just over 7 percent. Resident for adults, daily activities and relief service in the home increased by 2.7, 2.4 and 2.1 percent between 2016 and 2017. As mentioned earlier, counseling and other personal support decreased the most. Companion service decreased by 4.2 percent between 2016 and 2017. For the other services, the differences are marginal.

When an service has increased, it is often the men who account for the greater part of the increase. When an service has been reduced, it is usually the women who account for the biggest reduction. There are more men than women who get an LSS service. In 2016, almost 42,000 men received 66,700 services while 29,500 women received 47,900 services (excluding counseling and other personal support). In 2017, the number of men had increased by 2.3 percent to 42,900 and the LSS service with 1.6 percent to 67,700 services. The number of female individuals in 2017 increased by 1.7 percent to 30,000 and the number of services increased with 0.7 percent to 48,200.

Personal assistance increases

Personal assistance should not be confused with assistance allowance from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency

Personal assistance according to LSS is given to those who need help with their personal hygiene, meals, dressing, communicating with other 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 are not included in this statistic.

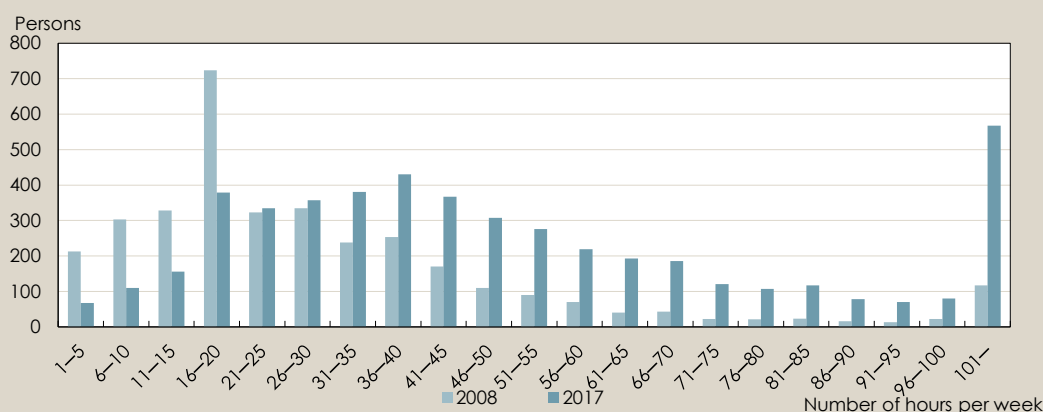
Of the services that were given in 2017, about 4 percent were personal assistance. It is an LSS service that affects few people but has increased over time 40 percent between 2008 and 2017, from 3 500 to 4 900.

The distribution of the number of granted hours with personal assistance per week has also changed during this period. In 2008, 45 percent received up to 20 hours of personal assistance per week and 55 percent received more than 20 hours per week. In 2017, 15 percent received up to 20 hours of personal assistance per week and 85 percent received more.

By 2017 the gender distribution was 55 percent men and 45 percent women for personal assistance according to LSS compared with 2008 when the distribution was 52 percent men and 48 women.

The proportion of people under the age of 22 who receive personal assistance according to LSS increases, in 2008 was 24 percent under 22 years and in 2017 the corresponding figure was 31 percent.

Figure 2. Number of hours personal assistance per week 2008 respective 2017



Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

The most common service for children is Short stay away from home

On October 1, 2017, 5,700 children aged 0-12 years received 6,700 LSS services (excluding counseling and other personal support). The same day in 2016, 5,600 children in the same age group received 6 600 services, an increase of 2.7 respectively 2.3 percent.

Table 2. Number of services and percentage change for children 0–12 years on October 1, 2016–2017 according to 9 § LSS distributed by sex.*

	2016			2017			Percentage change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Personal assistance	230	360	590	270	450	720	17,4	25,0	22,0
Companion service	110	220	330	90	200	290	-18,2	-9,1	-12,1
Contact person	40	120	160	40	90	130	0,0	-25,0	-18,8
Relief service in the home	710	1 770	2 470	730	1 840	2 570	2,8	4,0	4,0
Short stay away from home	910	2 020	2 920	890	2 030	2 920	-2,2	0,5	0,0
Resident children	40	40	80	30	40	70	-25,0	0,0	-12,5

* The numbers are rounded

*Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

The two most common LSS service groups are relief service in the home and short stay away from home. Personal assistance increased most between 2016

and 2017, from 590 to 720 LSS services, ie 22 percent. The boys increased more than the girls by 25 and 17 percent respectively.

The largest services are relief service in the home and short stay away from home.

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/publikationer2018/2018-4-10

Contact information:

Regarding the statistics

Hillevi Rydh

+46(0)75-247 30 00

hillevi.rydh@socialstyrelsen.se

Regarding the subject

Karin Flyckt

+46(0)75-247 30 00

karin.flyckt@socialstyrelsen.se