

Statistics on social services for children and young people 2020

In 2020, 27,300 children and young people received care during the year concerning 24-hours measures, the majority were over 15 years old and most commonly boys. On 1 November 2020, 35,300 individuals received at least one non-institutional measure.

Measures refers to a non-institutional measure and / or a 24-hour measure. Note that an individual can receive several measures during a year, both as 24-hour measure and non-institutional measure. The statistics also report data on initiatives on 1 November each year.

24-hour measure 2020

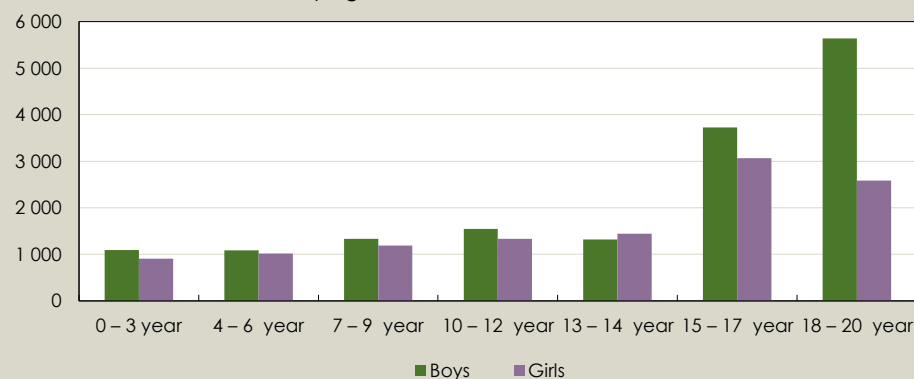
More boys than girls received a 24-hour measure in 2020, however, the proportion of boys decreased between 2019 and 2020. Of those who received a 24-hour measure in 2020, 58 percent were boys and 42 percent girls. The corresponding proportion were 63 and 37 percent in 2019, respectively.

The number who received 24-hour measures in 2020 was almost 3,800 fewer than in 2019. Almost the entire reduction concerned young boys over the age of 15.

Just over 55 percent of all children and young people with 24-hours measures in 2020 were over 15 years old. For the 3,700 unaccompanied children and young people who received a 24-hour measure sometime in 2020, 88 percent were aged 15–20.

Figure 1. Number of children and young persons who received 24-hour measures sometimes during 2020

Number of children divided by age and sex



Source: The register concerning measures for children and young people, the National Board of Health and Welfare.
Drop-out: Tyresö, Oxelösund, Vellinge, Hällefors and Kalix

Family homes are the most common form of placement

An individual may have had several different forms of placements during the same year. Therefore, the number of individuals divided by placement is higher than the number of individuals in total.

The most common form of placement was family homes. In 2020, 19,400 children and young people had placements in family homes, which is 1,000 fewer than in 2019. Just over 53 of those placed in family homes were boys and 47 per cent girls. The corresponding proportion were 56 and 44 percent in 2019, respectively.

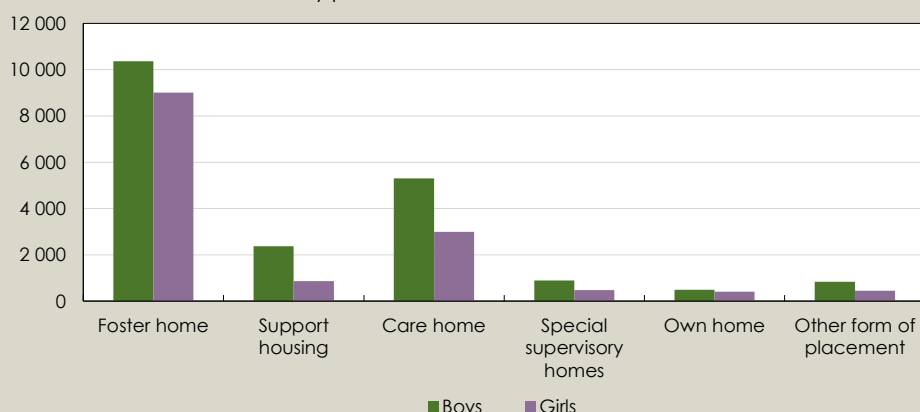
The second most common form of placement was carehome (HVB).

Of the 8,300 who were placed on HVB in 2020, 64 percent were boys and 36 percent girls. The corresponding proportion was 70 and 30 percent in 2019, respectively.

Boys were in the majority in all forms of placements. The largest percentage difference regarding the form of placement and gender referred to supported housing where the proportion of boys was 73 percent.

Figure 2. Number of children and young persons who received 24-hour measures sometimes during 2020

Number of children divided by placement and sex



Source: The register concerning measures for children and young people, the National Board of Health and Welfare.
Drop-out: Tyresö, Oxelösund, Vellinge, Hällefors and Kalix

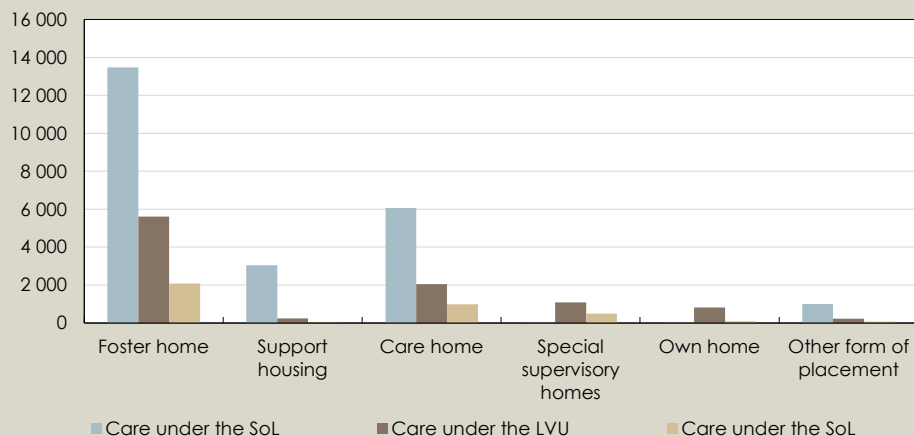
Voluntary measures most common

Measures can be with consent, with the support of Chapter 4. § 1 Social Services Act (SoL), or by force, according to Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act (LVU). An individual may have received multiple 24-hour measures with the support of different legal reason during the same year. Therefore, the number of individuals divided into legal spaces can be higher than the number of individuals in total.

The majority, 73 percent, of the 24-hours measures given to children and young people in 2020 were according to SoL and 33 percent according to LVU.

Figure 3. Number of children and young persons who received 24-hour measures sometimes during 2020

Number of children divided by measures and type of placement



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

Drop-out: Tyresö, Oxelösund, Vellinge, Hällefors and Kalix

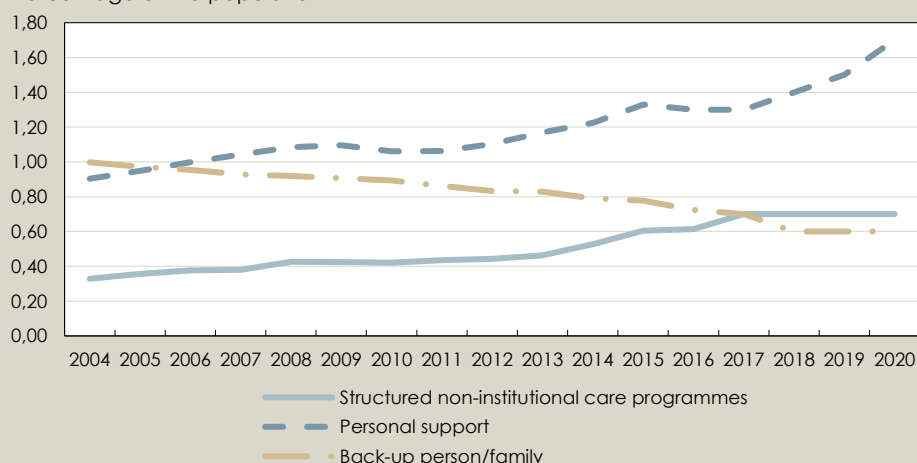
35,300 children received non-institutional measures

On 1 November 2020, almost 35,300 children and young people had at least one non-institutional measure, which is an increase of almost 700 individuals since 2019. However, the proportion in relation to the population had not increased.

Upon closer examination of the three largest non-institutional measures that are reported, it can be seen that the different non-institutional measures has varied noticeably since 2004.

Figure 4. Children and young persons with non-institutional measures under the SoL during 2004–2020

Percentage of the population²⁾



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.

Children and young people who have received measures in the form of personal support or structured non-institutional care programs have increased throughout the period. During the period 2004–2020, the proportion of the population aged 0–20 who received personal support increased from under one percent to 1.7 percent. The corresponding proportion for those who received a structured non-institutional care program also increased, from 0.3 percent to 0.7 percent. On the other hand, the number of children and young people with a contact person / family has decreased from 1 percent to 0.6 percent.

More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information here (select *Tillhörande dokument och bilagor*):

<https://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/alla-statistikamnen/barn-och-ungdom/> (in Swedish, but with English list of terms).

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