

# Statistics on the Functionally Impaired – Measures Specified by LSS 2019

**The number of persons receiving services according to the law concerning support and service for the functionally impaired (LSS) has increased by 21 percent since 2010. The increase is higher for men (24%) than for women (17%).**

## Service counselling and other personal support

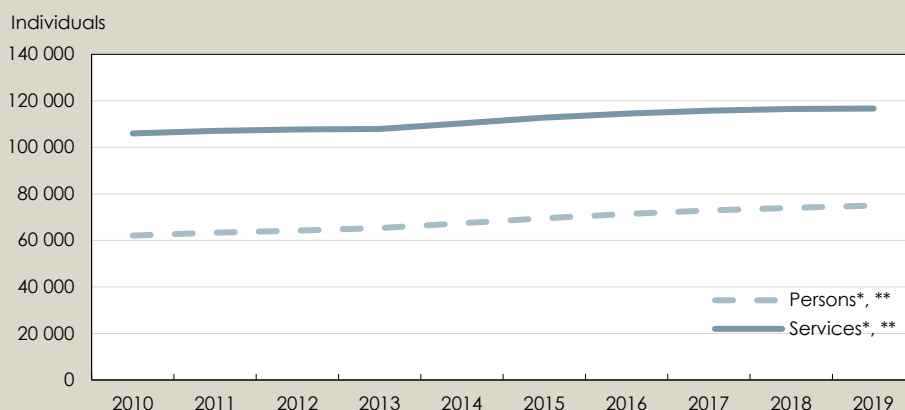
Since the service is now mainly given within the Health Care Act (HSL), these statistics are only found in the annex.

## More receive services

On October 1, 2019, 75,000 people had some implemented service according to LSS, which is an increase of just over 1 percent since 2018. The number of people who have had any implemented service has steadily increased over time, 21 percent since 2010.

The number of services increased from 116,500 in 2018 to 116,700 in 2019. However, the number of services has a slower rate of increase than the number of people. Since 2010, the number of contributions has increased by 10 percent(excluding service counselling and other personal support).

**Figure 1. Total number of individuals receiving LSS services on October 1 and the number of services provided 2010–2019 \*, \*\***



\* The service Counselling and other personal support has been excluded

\*\* Dropout: Sorsele municipality

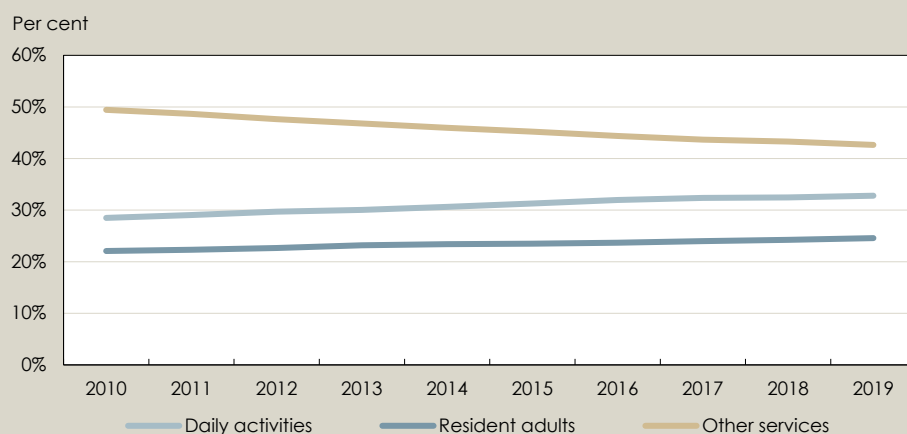
Source: LSS Register, National Board of Health and Welfare

## Daily activities continue to increase

The largest service according to LSS is daily activities, which in 2019 accounted for 32 percent of all services. Daily operations and resident for adults have long been the two largest types of service within LSS. They are both extensive efforts aimed at adults and often last for a large part of the person's life.

Figure 2 shows the percentage distribution between daily activities, resident for adults and other activities, and how it has developed over time.

**Figure 2. Proportion of LSS services divided daily activities, resident for adults and other services 1 October 2010–2019\*, \*\***



\* The service Counselling and other personal support has been excluded

\*\* Dropout: Sorsele municipality

Source: LSS Register, National Board of Health and Welfare

The service daily activities and the service resident for adults have together increased by 25 percent since 2010. The service that next to resident for children has decreased most is companion service. During the period 2010–2019 companion service decreased by 22 percent. The most significant decrease has occurred for group 3 of people entitled to special services, which has decreased by 56 percent.

## Personal assistance continues to increase

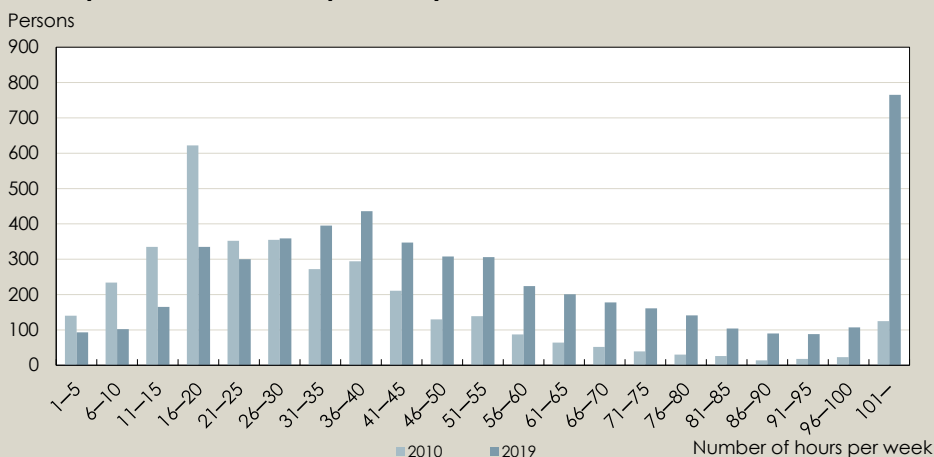
Personal assistance has had the largest percentage increase over time. The service has increased by 44 percent between 2010 and 2019, from 3,600 to 5,200 people. The gender distribution has also shifted slightly over time, 52 percent men and 48 percent women received personal assistance according to LSS in 2010 compared with 2019 when the distribution was 55 percent men and 45 percent women.

**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 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 are not included in these statistics.**

The distribution of the number of hours granted with personal assistance per week has also changed between 2010 and 2019 (see Figure 3). In 2010, 37 percent of the people with the service received up to 20 hours of personal assistance per week and 63 percent received more than 20 hours of personal assistance per week. In 2019, 13 percent received up to 20 hours of personal assistance per week and 87 percent received more

**Figure 3. Number of persons with personal assistance by number of hours per week, 2010 respectively 2019**



Dropout: Sorsele municipality  
 Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

**Stockholm has the lowest proportion of LSS services**

There are differences between the counties, as to how many people receive at least one LSS service, even when the population has been taken into account.

In Stockholm County, 61 people per 10,000 in the population received a service according to LSS, which can be compared with Gotland where the corresponding value was 94 (table 1).

**Table 1. Number of individuals per 10,000 receiving LSS services 1 October 2019. Distribution by age and county. \*, \*\***

	Number of individuals per 10,000 receiving LSS services			Total
	0–22 year	23–64 year	65– year	
Stockholm municipality	78	64	21	61
Uppsala county	78	84	31	73
Södermanland county	79	96	27	76
Östergötland county	73	98	35	78
Jönköping county	66	95	35	75
Kronoberg county	77	103	36	82
Kalmar county	84	113	39	87
Gotland county	98	130	20	94
Blekinge county	77	117	29	86
Skåne county	71	79	30	67
Halland county	70	82	24	66
Västra Götaland county	82	84	30	73
Värmland county	83	101	25	78
Örebro county	87	119	35	92
Västmanland county	84	99	25	79
Dalarna county	73	101	25	75
Gävleborg county	77	107	29	80
Västernorrland county	73	117	32	85
Jämtland county	78	120	35	89
Västerbotten county**	83	115	49	93
Norrbottn county	66	110	39	82
<b>Country</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>73</b>

\* The service counselling and other personal support are excluded

\*\* Dropout: Sorsele municipality

Source: LSS Register , National Board of Health and Welfare

### More information

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

[www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/statistikammen/personer-med-funktionsnedsattning/](http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/statistikammen/personer-med-funktionsnedsattning/) (in Swedish, but with English list of terms).

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