

Statistics on the Health and Medical Services of Municipalities 2019

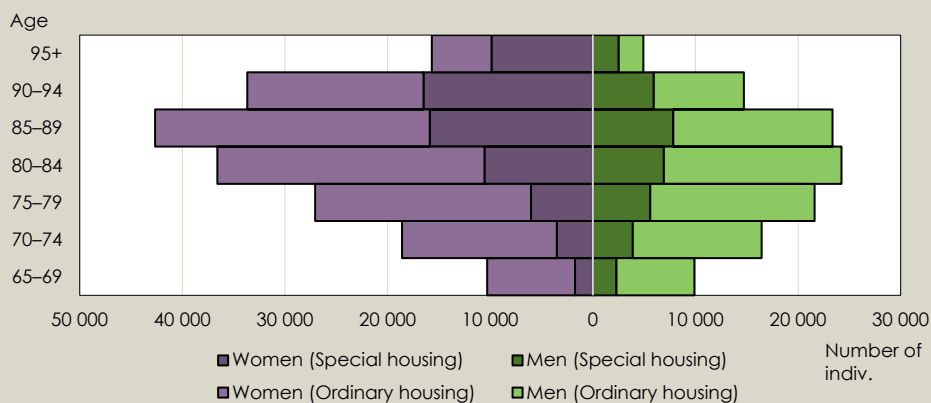
In 2019 there were over 364 000 patients that received care from the Municipal health and medical services. Close to 44 percent of these individuals received care every month of the year. The majority of the patients are 65 years or older.

Elderly are the most common group

Almost 364 000 people received care from the Municipal health and medical services in 2019, in accordance with the Health and Medical Service Act.

Just over 300 000 of the patients are in the age of 65 years or older, of whom 62 percent are women and 38 percent are men. Municipal health and medical services is most commonly given in ordinary housing and a certain part is given in special housing. For the age group 65 years or older, 35 percent of women and 30 percent of men live in special housing. In summation, there are more women than men in age 65 years or older that receive municipal health and medical care and the proportion that lives in special housing are larger for women, see figure 1.

Figure 1. Municipal health and medical care, individuals aged 65+, 2019



Source: The register for care actions in Municipal health and medical care, the register for care and social services for the elderly and people with impairments and the LSS register, The National Board of Health and Welfare

Missing data

A new regulation got into practice in 2019, which means that the register of health and medical services of municipalities is supplemented with information on patient-related procedures (KVÅ) performed by licensed healthcare professionals (excluding physicians) with the municipality as care provider. For some of the municipalities this has resulted in technical problems which means that they have not been able to submit information regarding patient-related procedures. The missing data is so extensive that it is not possible to publish these statistics for 2019. Information about those who receive municipal health care has also been affected by these technical problems but not to the same extent, which makes publication of these statistics possible.

Municipal health and medical care

Municipal health care refers to care and treatment which, through the municipality's responsibility, is provided in special forms of housing, day-to-day activities and home care in ordinary housing. Responsibility for home care in ordinary housing and in so-called aid-assessed security housing requires that the municipality has agreed with the county council to take over such responsibility (accordance with the Health and Medical Service Act - Hälso- och sjukvårdslagen (2017:30) in Swedish).

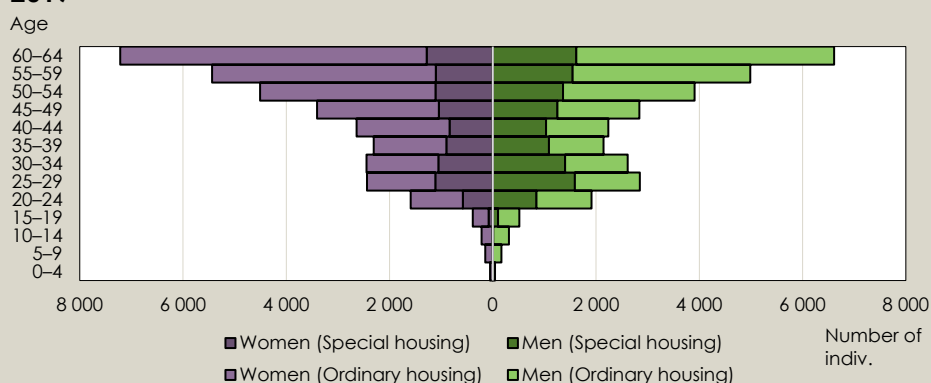
The difference in the proportion of individuals receiving care between men and women aged 65 years or older is because there are more elderly women than elderly men in the country. In addition, the proportion of elderly women who receives services are larger than the proportion of elderly men who receive services. The amount of people who receive care fluctuates very slightly between the months of the year. However, there is a considerable difference between the sexes as there are, on average, 51 000 more older women per month who receive care compared to older men. This difference remains when controlling for the demographic structure as there are a higher percentage of women compared to men receiving municipal health and medical services.

Even distribution between the sexes for people under 65

Figure 2 shows municipal health and medical care for patients younger than 65 years. There is an even distribution between the sexes: 33 000 women and 31 000 men received care at least once in 2019. Of those who received municipal care, a larger proportion of men compared to women live in special housing (38 percent compared to 28 percent). This means that a larger proportion of men than women, 0–64 years of age, received care in special housing.

The statistics show that there are few individuals under 20 years that receive municipal health and medical care. An explanation for this could be that care for children often is provided as self-care by, for example, the caregiver or staff at pre-school or school. In addition, local agreements between the county council and the municipalities regulate how the responsibility for care in ordinary housing is divided between the two parties. In some regions, the local agreements state that the county council, and not the municipality, is responsible for care of children and youth in ordinary housing.

Figure 2. Municipal health and medical care, individuals aged 0–64, 2019



Source: The register for care actions in Municipal health and medical care, the register for care and social services for the elderly and people with impairments and the LSS register, The National Board of Health and Welfare

In conclusion, the statistics shows that the number and proportion of individuals that receive municipal health and medical care generally increases with age.

Time series and regional differences

The scope of the statistics has varied over time. The register was founded 2007 and in the beginning the National Board of Health and Welfare only received information about care provided to individuals in special housing and individuals with Daytime activities. Since Ädelreformen (1992), municipalities have gradually taken over the county council-funded home care services which mean that the scope of the register has increased. In addition, it can be assumed that demographic changes with increased longevity and medical progress have also increased the scope of the register.

It is therefore natural that the number of people receiving care by the municipalities has increased over time.

At the time of this publication, only the municipalities in Stockholm County (except the municipality Norrtälje) do not have that responsibility.

More information

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

www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/statistikammen/insatser-i-kommunal-halso-och-sjukvard/

(in Swedish, but with English list of terms).

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