

Statistics on the Functionally Impaired – Measures Specified by LSS 2022

A total of 77,500 people had at least one service under the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS) on October 1st 2022. The number of people receiving services has increased with 20 700 since the year 2007. The largest increase was in group 1 of people entitle to LSS and specifically in the age group 22–40 years.

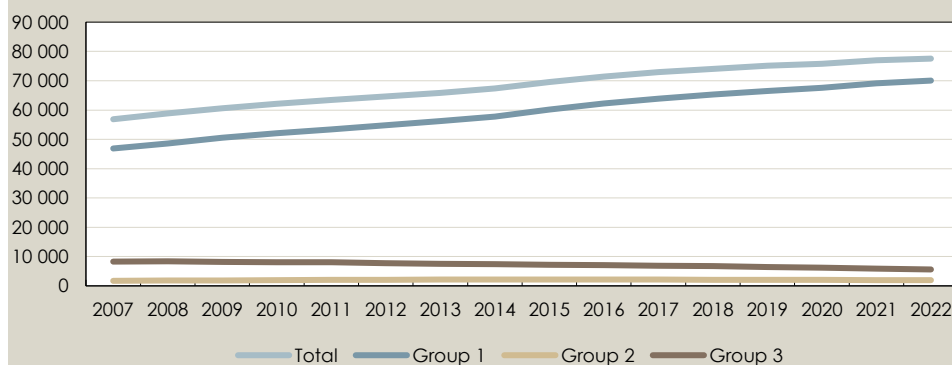
The Service counselling and other personal support

The statistics on the service counselling and other personal support are based on information from the regions and from the municipalities responsible for the service. Data are collected in an aggregated form and the statistics are presented exclusively in the Excel appendix.

Group 1 is increasing

On October 1st 2022, 77,500 people had at least one implemented and municipally decided service according to the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS). This is an increase of 20,700 people since 2007. In order to receive services according to LSS, a person must belong to one of the three groups defined in the box on the next page. The increase has been unevenly distributed between the groups. Group 1 has increased by almost 23,200 people since 2007. Group 2 has increased marginally, while group 3 has decreased by a third, corresponding to almost 2,700 people.

Figure 1. Number of individuals* receiving LSS services at October 1st 2007–2022 by group of people entitled to services according to LSS



* The service counselling and other personal support has been excluded
Source: National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, the National Board of Health and Welfare

Groups entitled to special services

Some people with impairments are entitled to services according to LSS. To be entitled the person has to belong to one of three groups, defined in 1 § 1–3 LSS:

Group 1: Persons with intellectual disabilities and people with autism or conditions similar to autism.

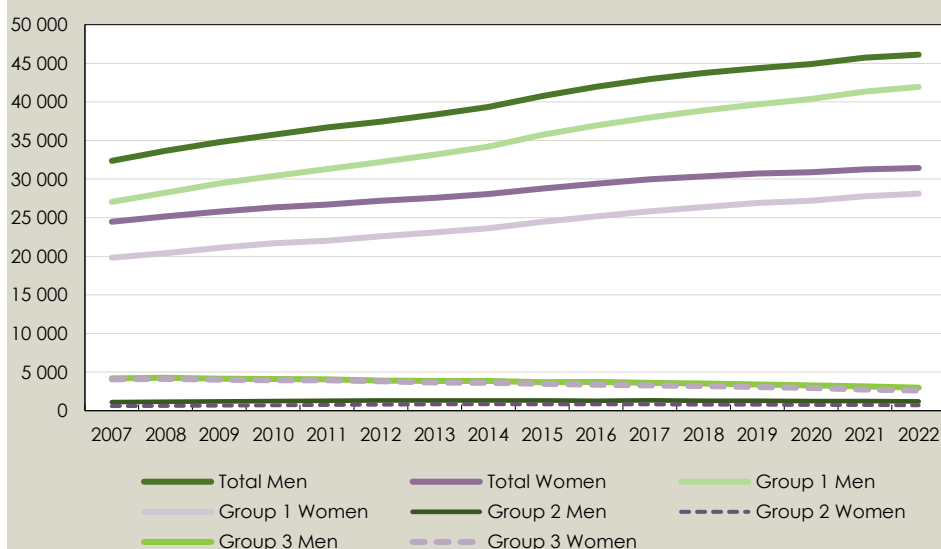
Group 2: Persons with significant and permanent intellectual functional disabilities following brain damage as an adult.

Group 3: Persons, who as a result of other serious and permanent functional disabilities, which are clearly not the result of normal ageing, have considerable difficulties in everyday life and great need of support or service.

Largest increase among men in group 1

More men than women receive services according to LSS. On October 1st 2022, women made up for 41 percent. This is a smaller proportion compared to 2007, when women made up for 43 percent of those with services according to LSS. The group with the largest increase over time is men in group 1. In 2007, men in this group made up for 48 percent of all individuals with services according to LSS. The corresponding number for the year 2022 was 54 percent. The number of women in group 1 has also increased, but in terms of its shares, the group is roughly the same size in 2022 as in 2007. The number of women and men in group 3 has decreased by 35 and 29 percent, respectively.

Figure 2. Number of individuals* receiving LSS services at October 1st 2007–2022 by group of people entitled to special services and gender

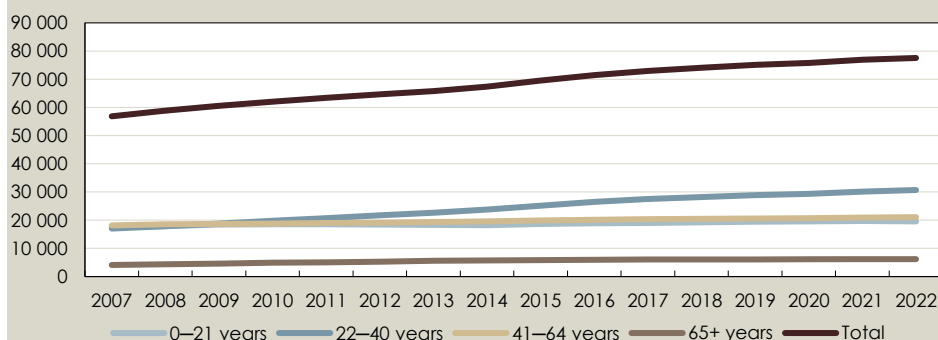


* Individuals with only counselling and other personal support are not included in the figure
Source: National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, the National Board of Health and Welfare

Increasing numbers in the ages 22–40

The number of people with services according to LSS is increasing, but the increase is unevenly distributed across different age groups. The group that has increased the most are in the ages 22–40. The increase however, is entirely concentrated to group 1. In group 2 and 3, the number of people in the age group has decreased. For group 3, all age groups have decreased except for the oldest, 65 years and older. In group 2, only the age group 65 years and older has increased.

Figure 3a. Number of individuals* receiving LSS services at October 1st 2007–2022 by age

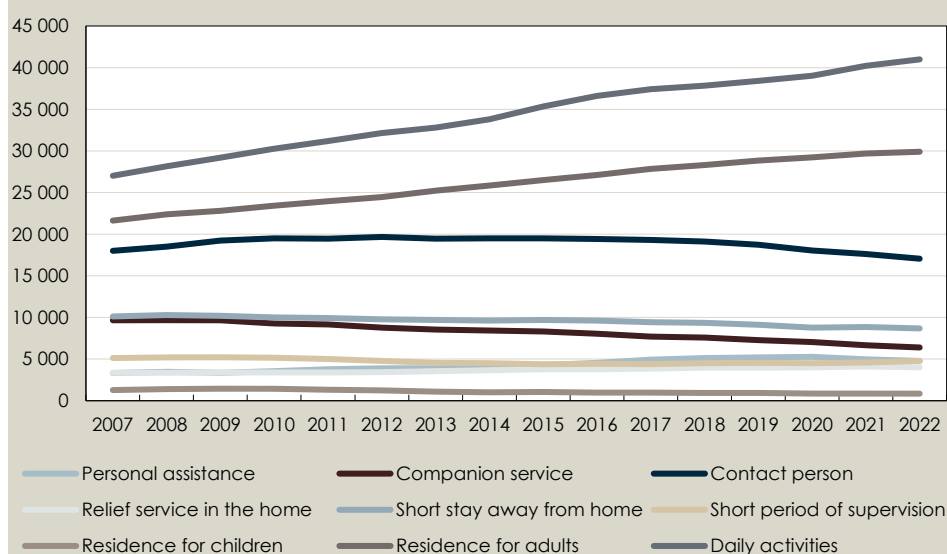


* Individuals with only counselling and other personal support are not included in the figure
Source: National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, the National Board of Health and Welfare

Fewer people receive companion service and short stay away from home

Services according to LSS must be adapted to the recipient's individual needs and ensure the recipient good living conditions. The most common service is daily activities. The target group is people of working age who are not gainfully employed or studying. The second most common intervention is residence for adults. It has also increased over time. The service is given in the form of housing with special service for people in adulthood who need support, service and care and can be designed in different ways. The services that have decreased the most are companion service and short stay away from home. Companion service aims to make it easier for people with extensive disabilities to get out and participate in community life, for example visiting friends and participating in leisure or cultural activities. Short stay is given outside home to provide a change of environment and recreation or to provide relief for close relatives.

For group 3, the number of people has decreased in all types of services except for the service personal assistance. The largest reduction was for companion service, contact person and short stay away from home. Even though the number of people in group 1 has increased considerably, in 2022 fewer received companion service, short stay away from home, residence for children and short period of supervision compared to 2007. The service that has increased the most for group 2 is residence for adults.

Figure 4. Number of LSS services at October 1st 2022 by type of service.

Source: National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments, the National Board of Health and Welfare

The responsibility for personal assistance is shared between the municipalities and 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 from the Swedish Social Insurance Agency are not included in these statistics.**

More information

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

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/alla-statistikamnen/personer-med-funktionsnedsattning/> (in Swedish, but with English list of terms).

Contact information:

Regarding the statistics
Kristina Klerdal
+46(0)75-247 30 00
sostat@socialstyrelsen.se

Regarding the subject
Karin Flyckt
+46(0)75-247 30 00
karin.flyckt@socialstyrelsen.se