

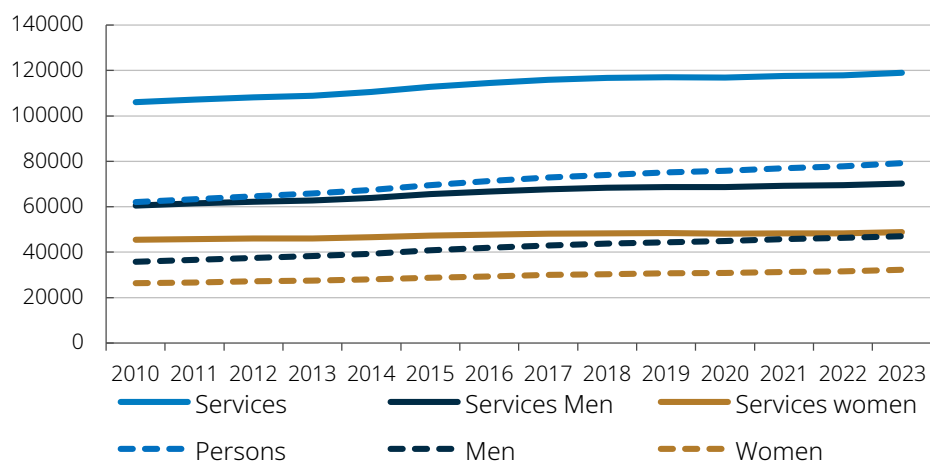
# Statistics on the Functionally Impaired – Measures Specified by LSS 2023

**A total of 79,200 people had at least one service under the Act concerning Support and Services for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS) on October 1<sup>st</sup> 2023. On average, people with LSS received 1.50 services per person. Persons in group 1 of people entitled to LSS has the most services per person and group 3 has the fewest.**

## More receive services

On October 1<sup>st</sup> 2023, 79,200 people had at least one implemented and municipally decided service under the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (LSS). Which is an increase of 1,500 persons since October 1<sup>st</sup> 2022. The number of persons with services has increased by 28 percent since 2010. The increase is greater among men than among women. The number of men with LSS services has increased by 32 percent since 2010. The corresponding increase among women is 22 percent.

**Figure 1. Number of services and number of persons receiving LSS services provided in Sweden on October 1<sup>st</sup> year 2010–2023, by gender**



### **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.

The total number of services amounted to 119,000 on October 1<sup>st</sup> 2023. This is an increase of twelve percent since 2010. On average, people with LSS received 1.71 services per person on October 1<sup>st</sup> 2010. The corresponding number for October 1<sup>st</sup> 2023 was 1.50 services per person. The reason for the number of services per person has decreased is that fewer people receive three services. In 2010, 17 percent received three services. In 2023, it was down to seven percent. A combination of three services that has decreased are contact person, residence with special services for adults and daily activities. In 2010, twelve percent received these three services. The corresponding number for the year 2023 was four percent.

### **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.

## **Group 3 has fewer services per person**

In order to receive help according to LSS, a person must belong to one of the three groups defined in the box above. Of the women, 90 percent belongs to group 1. The corresponding number for men is 91 percent. By comparison, 82 percent of women and 85 percent of men belonged to group 1 in 2010. More men than women are granted services according to the LSS. The gender distribution is most even in group 3, where 47 percent are

women. In group 1 and group 2, 40 percent and 36 percent respectively are women.

**Table 1. Persons with LSS on October 1st 2023 divided by group of people entitled to special services, gender, services, age and number of years with LSS**

	Group 1 Women	Group 1 Men	Group 2 Women	Group 2 Men	Group 2 Women	Group 2 Men
<b>Number of persons</b>	28 977	42 944	688	1 205	2 543	2 865
<b>Number of services</b>	45 183	65 411	934	1 714	2 701	3 068
<b>Number of services per person</b>	1,56	1,52	1,36	1,42	1,06	1,07
<b>Average age</b>	35,2	32,5	56,9	56,6	54,6	52,9
<b>Average number of years with LSS</b>	13,7	13,1	11,3	11,8	12,1	11,8

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

The average number of services per person also differs between the groups. In group 3, seven percent have at least two services. People in group 1 have the most services and 46 percent have at least two services. One reason why people in group 3 have fewer services per person is that people who belong to group 3 are not entitled to the service daily activities. Daily activities are a service that is often given in combination with other services. Almost two out of three people with daily activities also have other services. The average age differs between the groups. People in groups 2 and 3 are on average roughly 20 years older than people in group 1. This applies to both women and men.

The Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments was adopted by the parliament in 1993 and was introduced on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1994. In 2024, it is therefore 30 years since the act came into force. The National Register of Municipal Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments has existed for 25 years. Of those who had services according to LSS on October 1<sup>st</sup> 2023, 13,460 people (17 percent) had LSS in all the years since the register was started. The majority is in group 1, where 20 percent of the women and 17 percent of the men have had services during all the years that the register has existed. In group 2 and group 3, significantly fewer have had services in all years. It is

six percent except for men in group 2 where the figure is nine percent. The differences between the groups are explained, among other things, by the fact that the age when the disability was acquired differs between the groups. In group 1, the disability is often congenital.

### **The design of services according to LSS**

Services according to LSS should be adapted to the recipient's individual needs and ensure the participant good living conditions and full participation in society (7 § LSS). The individual shall, to the greatest possible extent, be given influence and co-determination over services that are given (6 § LSS).

## **The most common services are daily activities and residence with special services for adults**

The most common service in group 1 for both women and men is daily activities. Daily activities are given to people of working age, who are not gainfully employed or studying. The service should offer the individual stimulation, development, meaningfulness and community according to his or her wishes. In the age group 21–65 years, 79 percent of women and men have this service. The second most common service for group 1 is residence with special services for adults. In group 1, 48 percent of women and 50 percent of men aged 21 and older live in such a home. Just over every third person of working age in group 1 have both daily activities and residence with special services for adults. This applies to both men and women. For children and young adults aged 0–20 years in group 1, the most common service is short stay away from home. Short stay is given outside home to provide a change of environment and recreation for recipient or to provide relief for guardians. Four out of ten have this service. The second most common service is short period of supervision for schoolchildren over the age of 12. The service is offered before and after school, during holidays, on teacher training days and during longer holidays. In the age group 12-20 in group 1, 35 percent of the girls and 37 percent of the boys have this service.

Daily activities are also the most common service in group 2; 59 percent of women and 68 percent of men of working age have the service. The second most common service in group 2 is residence with special services for adults. In the age group 21 years and older, 36 percent of women and 38 percent of men live in such a home. The third most common service in group 2 is companion service; 19 percent of women and 16 percent of men have the service. Companion service makes it easier for people with extensive disabilities to get out and participate in community life.

**Table 2. Number of LSS services on October 1st 2023 in Sweden by group of people entitled to special services by gender and type of service**

<b>LSS services</b>	<b>Group 1 Women</b>	<b>Group 1 Men</b>	<b>Group 2 Women</b>	<b>Group 2 Men</b>	<b>Group 2 Women</b>	<b>Group 2 Men</b>
<b>Personal assistance</b>	880	1 375	94	148	1 101	1 114
<b>Companion service</b>	2 180	3 165	128	192	387	311
<b>Contact person</b>	7 256	8 796	107	180	246	286
<b>Relief service in the home</b>	1 108	2 762	7	9	43	37
<b>Short stay away from home</b>	2 939	5 494	1	6	43	50
<b>Short period of supervision</b>	1 785	3 129	1	1	21	29
<b>Family home</b>	9	24	0	0	0	0
<b>Residence with special services for children and adolescents</b>	291	485	0	1	5	4
<b>Residence with special services for adults</b>	11 105	15 788	250	460	799	1 154
<b>Other specially adapted housing</b>	184	253	13	29	56	83
<b>Daily activities</b>	17 446	24 140	333	688	0	0

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

For men in group 3, the most common service is residence with special services for adults. In the age group 21 years and older, 44 percent of men and 34 percent of women live in such a home. The most common service for women in group 3 is personal assistance; 44 percent of women have this

service. The corresponding figure for men is 39 percent. Personal assistance is an even more common service among children and young adults in group 3. Of males, 63 percent have the service and among females, 50 percent have the service. The third most common intervention is companion service; 15 percent of women and 11 percent of men have this service. 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.

**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 (choose Tillhörande dokument och bilagor):

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

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