



# Sweden

**Potential business figures in 5 years:** The total cost of health sector for the government is 81,3 billion SEK in 2019. Recently big public investments to research infrastructure, reducing cancer queues and fighting the growing mental health issues in particular among the youth. In addition, huge investments in upgrading and building new hospitals.

**Typical buyer of health services:** both public and private operators run the services, with large Swedish chains dominating in the elderly care sector. Private operators in primary care, specialized care and distant care with large virtual doctor's visits are becoming increasing popular and attracting venture capital. For medical and assisted living equipment, there are several large distributors such as OneMed.

**Governmental or legislative climate to support new services/innovations on health:** A national level vision has been established 2015 for applying digitalization to the health care services, and a virtual office has been formed between the key stakeholders Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) and eHealth Agency. There is also a new Life Science Office formed 2018 under the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation.

**Typical buying and/or acceptance process in the country for new solutions:** The National Agency for Public Procurement has an overall responsibility for developing and supporting the procurement carried out by the contracting authorities and entities. The Competition Authority is the supervisory body for public procurement.

**Opportunities for Finland:** Integrated care, eHealth, Telehealth, Mental health, Dementia, Wellfare Technology for Elderly care.

**Regulation & Reimbursement environment:** The state establishes principles and guidelines for the healthcare, whilst the 21 regions are responsible to organize so that all citizens have access to good healthcare. The 290 municipalities are responsible for care of elderly people and citizens with physical or mental disabilities. The health care system is mainly funded through taxes collected on municipal, regional and central governmental level. Privately funded healthcare is still a marginal phenomenon in Sweden, but it is rapidly growing.

**Trends & Strategy:** The most likely areas of change are within the primary care reforms with increased orientation towards family doctors to create a more integrated care.

## Quick Facts about Sweden

**Population:** 10 million

**Life Expectancy:** 78.9 years

**GDP (PPP):** \$518 billion, per capita \$51,200

**Official Languages:** Swedish, Finnish, Sami, Romani, Yiddish and Meankieli.

**Physicians density:** 5.4 / 1000 pop.

**Digitalizations Maturity:** 2nd

**DEI Index:** 3,79/ Stall out

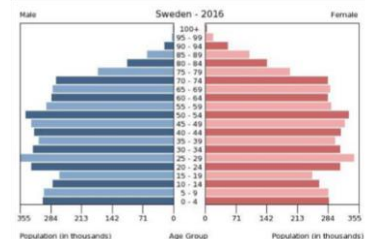
**Urbanization rate:** 87.4%

**Hospital Bed density:** 2.6

**Median age:** 41

**Health expenditure:** 11.9% of GDP

**Population Growth rate:** 0,8%



Source: World Fact Book

### National challenges:

Ischemic heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, Stroke

### Link to opportunities:

<https://bit.ly/2z0yutE>

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