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Long-term care funding in Sweden

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Founding of Longterm care in Sweden

- Municipal/Local taxes.
85- 90 % of LTC cost covered by local taxes
- National Government Grants/ State Funding
10- 12 % of LTC spending
- User Fees/ Out-of- Pocket Payments
4- 6 % of LTC financing.
Income- related fees.
Ceiling on what care recipient can be charged.
- No Private LTC insurance

Public vs private and non for profit

- Differences between local authorities
- Stockholm 50% public
- 50% private, non for profit, contractors running public facilities
- Stockholm relies on private to build 50% of expansion needed
- Increase in private facilities in a number of local authorities
- No changes in funding

Recent or upcoming reforms

- Increased number of local authorities establish a voucher system
- Higher quality standards for providers that apply for government authorization to provide care.
- Quality based procurement procedure when local authorities procure care.

Strengths and challenges of the current system



Affordable care for everyone
Individual choice of care provider
The individual is not dependent on informal carers
Costly system for society

Although costly everyone in Sweden thinks it is worth the tax money. It provides possibilities for every person to govern their own life regardless of age, financial situation or needs.

Thanks for your attention.

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