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How do Germany and Sweden address healthcare workforce shortage caused by demographic change?

# DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND HEALTHCARE: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES IN GERMANY AND SWEDEN

**English for Health Economics** 

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### **Outline**

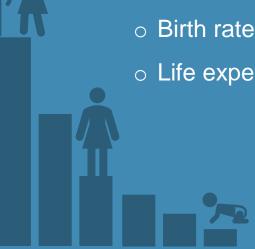
- 1. Definition of Demographic Change
- 2. Demographic Situation in Germany and Sweden
- 3. Impact on the Healthcare System
- 4. Challenges in the Healthcare Workforce
- 5. Strategies
- 6. Comparison of Approaches





# 1. Definition of Demographic Change

- Refers to changes in the size and structure of a population
- Caused mainly by:
  - Low birth rates
  - High life expectancy
  - Migration patterns
- In Western developed countries:
  - o Birth rates are below the replacement level
  - Life expectancy continues to rise



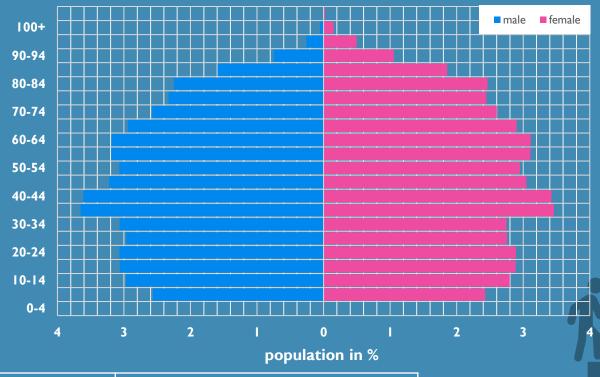


### 2. Demographic Situation in Germany and Sweden

### **Population pyramid Germany 2025**



### Population pyramid Sweden 2025



	Germany	Sweden
Population:	83,6 million	10,6 million
Average age:	46,8 years	41,1 years
Life expectancy:	around 81 years	around 83 years
Birth rate:	8,8%	10%

### 3. Impact on the Healthcare System

- Demographic Change Key Impacts on Healthcare
- More elderly people → higher demand for:
  - Long-term care
  - Geriatric services
  - Chronic disease management
- Fewer working-age people → staff shortages
- Financial stress on insurance systems and pension funds
- Need for reform: smarter resource use, digital tools, care innovation



# 4. Challenges in the Healthcare Workforce



## Challenges in the Healthcare Workforce – Germany

- Rapid increase in elderly and care-dependent people
- Many nurses leave early or are in poor health
- Severe and growing shortage of nurses (could quadruple by 2040)
- Long and demanding nursing education
- Slow implementation of political reforms
- Strong reliance on international recruitment
- Combination of aging population, tough working conditions, and slow reforms leads to serious staff shortages

## Challenges in the Healthcare Workforce – Sweden

- Rapidly rising number of people aged 85+
- Growing care needs, especially for the elderly
- Stagnating or shrinking working-age population (especially rural/ north)
- Significant staff shortages in elderly care
- High share of foreign-born healthcare workers
- Integration of migrants and more full-time work needed
- Combined, these trends are putting increasing pressure on Sweden's healthcare workforce and make sustainable solutions more urgent than ever

## 5. Germany strategies

- Incentives for full-time work and longer careers
- Expansion of training places and faster recognition of foreign qualifications
- Targeted international recruitment (e.g. India, Philippines, Kenya)
- Investment in digital tools, telemedicine, and Al
- Engagement of older generations (e.g. baby boomers, volunteering)

## 5. Sweden strategies

- Promotion of full-time positions and better working conditions
- Strong investment in eHealth, automation, and telemedicine
- Measures to extend working life of older employees
- More training places and incentives for young people
- · High integration of foreign-born healthcare staff



## 6. Comparison of Approaches

Strategy	Germany	Sweden
International recruitment	Strong focus	High, especially assistants
Digitalization/technology	Catching up	World leader (eHealth)
Work model adaptation	Flexible hours, volunteers	Full-time focus, older staff
Training expansion	Yes	Yes
Political reforms	Yes	Yes

### 8. Conclusion

- Demographic change puts similar pressure on Germany and Sweden.
- Germany relies more on international recruitment and policy reforms.
- Sweden focuses on technology and adapting work models.
- There is no single solution a broad, flexible approach is needed.
- Ongoing innovation, training, and integration of foreign-born workers will remain crucial for the future.

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