

STOCKHOLM REPORT 2010

International | Mobile | Innovative

Stockholm

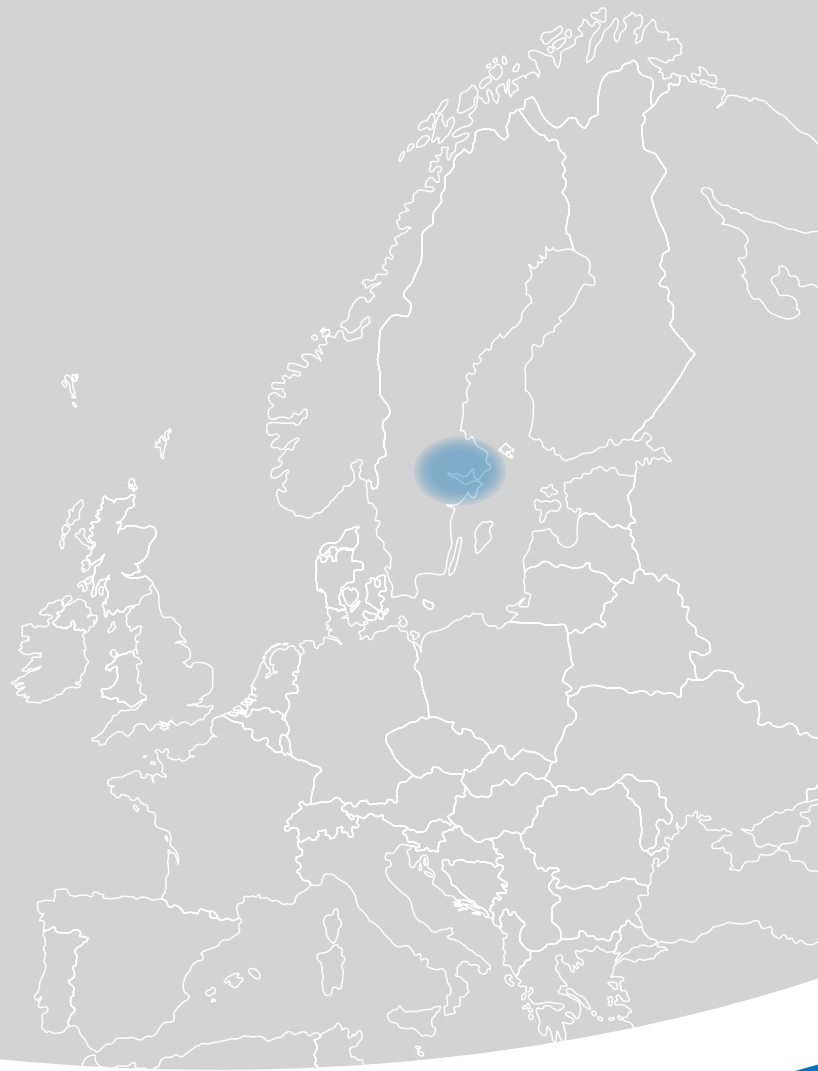
International – Mobile – Innovative

Throughout times, water has connected people and places. The greater Stockholm region is a waterfront region. In spite of its peripheral location, waterways have always permitted people and tradesmen in the Stockholm region to maintain close connections with cities across the Baltic and elsewhere in Europe. Modern time waterways are still used for trade and transportation, as well as for recreation such as sailing, skating and fishing. These physical assets thus add immensely to the quality of life for the area's 3 million inhabitants.

The Stockholm region developed into an international trading centre and meeting place long before any scholar had invented theories about economic geography. Sigtuna, one of the first cities was established here over 1,000 years ago, and Stockholm was established as early as 1252. The northern and western areas of the Stockholm region attracted already in the 17th century skilled migrants and craftsmen from the Netherlands and elsewhere in Europe to exploit the high quality raw materials and excellent conditions for iron mining. Skilled and creative people are still today migrating to the Stockholm region from the entire world, making it one of the most diverse city regions in Europe.

The presence of water also explains the early phases of industrialization in the region. Close to the mining industry and near rivers and waterfronts, manufacturing industries were established along Lake Mälaren in cities such as Västerås, Eskilstuna and Örebro. These industries contributed to boosting the region's international and innovative profile, and they also spurred the intra-regional economic integration and mutual dependence. It could not have happened without abundant access to water.

The foundations of the Swedish industrialization that later evolved into modern industrial society was thus laid out. In 1856 the first business bank, SEB, was founded and in the 1880s, Stockholm became the first city in the world to have an extensive telephone communications network, which was provided by LM Ericsson.



Research and academic development has a long tradition too. Uppsala University was founded in 1477 and there are presently 23 universities and university colleges in the region. Karolinska Institute, which nominates Nobel Prize laureates, is perhaps the most internationally well known.

Present-day Stockholm is a result of past investments, skilful entrepreneurs and successful integration in the world economy. This is where internationally renowned companies and people such as ABB, Alfred Nobel, Atlas Copco, Ericsson, AstraZeneca and H&M have their roots, as well as ABBA, Ingmar Bergman and Annika Sörenstam.

As you can see from the presentation of a number of rankings in the Stockholm Report 2010, Stockholm belongs to the group of the most competitive metropolitan regions in the world. These international rankings display and highlight the factors underpinning Stockholm's competitive profile and assets of today: knowledge-driven businesses run by creative and innovative people, sophisticated markets and excellent quality of life.

And it all started along the shores of Lake Mälaren and the Baltic. Stockholm is today a truly internationally connected, mobile and innovative region – where different people meet and new ideas are born.

PART I

Competitiveness – Stockholm at a glance

Stockholm – Best Performing non-US Region

This index is expected to be updated in 2010. It is a very interesting index for the Stockholm region given the fact that it positions Stockholm among the most leading knowledge regions in the world. Therefore we present this index in the Stockholm Report 2010. Even though it has not been updated since 2008. **The World Knowledge Competitiveness Index 2008 (WKCI)** highlights the Swedish capital's strengths and reliance upon knowledge as a driving force for development. Out of 145 regions all over the world, Stockholm ranks as the 6th most competitive region. In comparison with the previous WKCI from 2005, Stockholm thus positions itself as the best performing non-US region. Furthermore, Stockholm advances two positions in the ranking. The advancement is based on gains across a range of indicators – in particular, business R&D spending, biotechnology and chemical sector employment, and higher education.

World Knowledge Competitiveness Index 2008 (Top Ten Regions)

Rank	Region	2005 Index Score	2005 Rank	Change in Rank
1	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, US	248.3	1	0
2	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, US	175.3	2	0
3	Hartford, US	175.1	4	1
4	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, US	174.7	-	-
5	San Fransisco-Oakland-Fremont, US	160.8	3	-2
6	Stockholm, Sweden	151.8	8	2
7	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, US	151.3	5	-2
8	Providence-Fall River-Warwick, US	147.1	-	-
9	Tokyo, Japan	147.0	22	13
10	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, US	146.1	7	-3

Source: World Knowledge Competitiveness Index 2008

Remark: Of the 145 regions contained in the index there are 63 representatives from North America, 54 from Europe and 28 from Asia and Oceania. In comparison with the 2005 index, another twenty regions have been added.

Remark: Expected to be updated in 2010.

www.cforic.org/pages/wkci2008.php

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The Global Competitiveness Index 2009–2010 rankings and 2008–2009 comparisons

Country/Economy	GCI 2009–2010		GCI 2008–2009	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Change in rank
Switzerland	1	5,60	2	1
United States	2	5,59	1	-1
Singapore	3	5,55	5	2
Sweden	4	5,51	4	0
Denmark	5	5,46	3	-2
Finland	6	5,43	6	0
Germany	7	5,37	7	0
Japan	8	5,37	9	1
Canada	9	5,33	10	1
Netherlands	10	5,32	8	-2
Hong Kong SAR	11	5,22	11	0
Taiwan, China	12	5,20	17	5
United Kingdom	13	5,19	12	-1
Norway	14	5,17	15	1
Australia	15	5,15	18	3
France	16	5,13	16	0

Source: *The Global Competitiveness Report 2009–2010*

Expected update: *On a yearly basis, in connexion with the World Economic Forum in Davos (January/February).*

www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm

Stockholm Report 2010

Stockholm – Capital of a Country of Excellence

Stockholm performs well, and Sweden does too. One of the most acknowledged international indexes is presented in the **Global Competitiveness Report**. Surpassed only by Switzerland, the US, and Singapore, Sweden manages to defend its position as the world's fourth most competitive economy in the Global Competitiveness Index 2009/2010. A position that Sweden has managed to hold on to for the last 2 years! In particular, Sweden's strengths are to be found in technological readiness (1), well functioning institutions (2), higher education and training (3), high efficiency in the goods market (4), business sophistication (4), and innovation (5). For all these factors, Sweden belongs to the top 5 nations in the world (the individual rankings are indicated within brackets)! These strengths underscore the Swedish reliance upon knowledge, science, and social investments as main assets in a world of competition. Sweden's strong macro economic performance, with low levels of public indebtedness, high national savings, and narrow interest rate spreads, also add to the high ranking position.

Ernst & Young Globalization Index 2009

Rank	Country	2009	1995
1	Singapore	7,29	6,04
2	Hong Kong	6,90	5,50
3	Ireland	6,87	5,08
4	Belgium	5,82	4,51
5	Sweden	5,77	4,00
6	Denmark	5,77	4,36
7	Switzerland	5,62	3,93
8	The Netherlands	5,45	4,62
9	Israel	5,16	4,67
10	Finland	5,14	3,76
11	Taiwan	4,90	3,90
12	Austria	4,88	4,38
13	Hungary	4,88	4,46
14	Canada	4,87	4,07
15	UK	4,76	4,11
16	Germany	4,71	3,83
17	Norway	4,59	3,57
18	Czech Republic	4,53	3,46
19	France	4,51	3,79
20	Australia	4,47	3,67

Source: Ernst & Young and the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
<http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Issues/Business-environment/Redrawing-the-map--globalization-and-the-changing-world-of-business---Countries>

Stockholm Report 2010

Sweden – Well Connected Globalized Economy

The **Ernst & Young Globalization Index** measures the extent to which the 60 largest countries in economic terms (that is, by GDP) connect to the rest of the world. The index takes into account key aspects of cross-border integration of business. The indicators fall into five broad categories: openness to trade; capital movements; exchange of technology and ideas; labor movements; and cultural integration. Sweden is ranked as the fifth most globalised economy, thus outperforming other small open economies such as Denmark, Israel, and Taiwan. Furthermore, Sweden is also the second fastest growing globalizer since 1995!

Sweden – Climbing the OECD Prosperity Ranking

Sweden has managed to improve its position considerably among the OECD member states over the last 15 years. In the mid-90s, Sweden was ranked 18. The figures for 2008 reveal that Sweden has advanced since the 1990's. Given the very small differences between position 8 and 15, it is likely that there will be quite some changes in the coming years. Whether Sweden advances a few positions or falls can partly be the cause of fluctuations in the currency markets.

GDP per head, US \$, current prices, current PPPs

Rank	Country	GDP per head in US \$, 2008
1	Luxembourg	84 713
2	Norway	58 599
3	United States	47 186
4	Switzerland	42 783
5	Ireland	41 493
6	The Netherlands	41 063
7	Canada	39 014
8	Austria	37 858
9	Iceland	36 994
10	Denmark	36 808
11	Sweden	36 790
12	Finland	35 809
13	United Kingdom	35 620
14	Germany	35 432
15	Belgium	35 288
16	Japan	34 132
17	France	33 090
18	Spain	31 455
19	Italy	31 195
20	Greece	28 896

Source: OECD
website: <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx>

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Regional gross domestic product (in euros, PPS per inhabitant)

Rank	Region	2007
1	Inner London	83 200
2	Luxemburg	68 500
3	Brussels	55 000
4	Hamburg	47 800
5	Prague	42 800
6	Île de France (Paris)	42 000
7	Southern and Eastern (Dublin)	41 400
8	Groningen	41 100
9	Oberbayern (Munich)	41 000
9	Stockholm	41 000
11	Vienna	40 600
12	Bratislavský kraj	39 900
13	Bremen	39 500
14	Darmstadt	38 900
14	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	38 900

Source: Eurostat

Remark: Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices at NUTS level 2. GDP is an indicator of the output of a country or a region. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries. Calculations on a per inhabitant basis allow for the comparison of economies and regions significantly different in absolute size..

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Stockholm – One of the Strongest Regional Economies in Europe

Stockholm is one of Europe's leading economic regions, with a strong concentration of high value added types of business and trades, such as ICT, health care, advanced manufacturing, and research. Between 2006 and 2007 Stockholm holds on to its 9th place. Given the current downturn in the global economy though, it is hard to tell which regions that will endure. However, the recession has not been as hard on Stockholm as for the rest of Sweden, thus indicating that the capital region has managed the crisis fairly well this far.

PART 2

Business and Markets

Sweden – One of the Best Countries for Business

Being a highly internationally integrated economy, the ease of doing business in Sweden comes as no surprise. The major assets, as observed by the **World Bank Group in the Doing Business Ranking 2010**, are trading across borders, registering property, starting and closing a business, and dealing with various licences (red tape and hours). For all these indicators, Sweden belongs to the top 40 nations in the world. The only area where Sweden ranks in the lower half of all the 181 economies in the report is the labour market. In this field, the Doing Business Ranking assesses the difficulties that employers face in hiring and firing workers.

World Bank Group: Doing Business 2010

Rank	Country	Rank in 2009	Change in rank
1	Singapore	1	0
2	New Zealand	2	0
3	Hong Kong, China	3	0
4	United States	4	0
5	United Kingdom	6	1
6	Denmark	5	-1
7	Ireland	7	0
8	Canada	8	0
9	Australia	9	0
10	Norway	10	0
11	Georgia	16	5
12	Thailand	12	0
13	Saudi Arabia	15	2
14	Iceland	11	-3
15	Japan	13	-2
16	Finland	14	-2
17	Mauritius	24	7
18	Sweden	17	-1
19	Korea, Rep.	23	4
20	Bahrain	18	-2

Source: *Doing Business 2010 report, covering the period June 2008 through May 2009.*

Remark: *Doing Business 2010 rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology and the addition of three new countries. Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1 – 181, with first place being the best. A high ranking on the ease of doing business index means the regulatory environment is conducive to the operation of business.*

www.doingbusiness.org/economyrankings/

Stockholm Report 2010

Eurochambres Economic Survey 2010

The Business Climate in Europe's Regions 2010

Business Confidence, selection of city regions plus top-scoring regions.

Rank	Region	Favourable	Constant	Unfavourable
1	Södra Sverige	58,5	33,5	8,0
2	Norra Sverige	58,4	35,9	5,7
3	Östra Sverige	57,2	33,9	8,9
4	Yorkshire & Humberside	51,6	25,3	20,7
5	West Midlands	50,0	28,3	21,7
6	Macroregiunea trei (Bucarest)	50,0	28,6	21,4
7	London	48,9	18,4	32,7
8	Macroregiunea unu (Cluj)	48,4	29,3	22,3
9	Bulgaria (Sofia)	47,3	26,2	26,5
10	Brussels -Capital	47,0	31,3	21,6
Selection of city regions				
	Flanders (Antwerp)	46,5	39,2	14,3
	Paris	44,0	39,8	16,2
	Denmark (Copenhagen)	37,2	57,6	5,3
	East (Vienna)	34,4	51,6	14,0
	Centro (Rome)	26,1	56,1	17,8
	Madrid	26,0	35,0	39,0
	Cataluña (Barcelona)	25,0	49,0	26,0
	Hamburg	23,0	52,0	25,0
	Berlin	21,0	54,0	25,0
	West Holland (Amsterdam)	11,8	67,1	21,1

Source: Eurochambre Economic Survey 2010

Remark: The ranking includes the 10 top regions plus a selection of metropolitan regions.

Remark: Östra Sverige includes the the following counties: Stockholm, Uppsala, Södermanland, Östergötland, Örebro, and Västmanland.

www.eurochambres.eu/content/Default.asp?PageID=78

Stockholm Report 2010

Stockholm – Super Strong Business Confidence

In the latest **Eurochambre Business Economic Survey** on European enterprises' confidence shows that the Swedish regions report the strongest business confidence forecast figures among all regions in the survey. And Östra Sverige, which is comprised of the counties of the Stockholm Mälardalen region, reports the third highest figure among the EU-15 regions. Businesses in Stockholm and the Mälardalen region are particularly optimistic about their total turnover, domestic sales, and export expectations. They are to a lesser extent optimistic about employment and investments.

Stockholm – the Leading Business Capitol of Scandinavia

In the 2009 **European Cities Monitor**, Stockholm once again confirms its position as the best place for business in Scandinavia. As in previous years rankings, Stockholm ranks among the best cities in terms of freedom from pollution, quality of telecommunications, and languages spoken. And the city manages to improve its position in several categories. In comparison with the previous year's ECM, Stockholm improves its ranking in the following categories (improved ranking places within brackets): Familiarity with cities as a business location (+3); Best cities in terms of easy access to markets (+11); Best cities in terms of qualified staff (+6); cost of staff (+7); external transport links (+2); the climate governments create (+7); availability of office space (+1); and languages spoken (+3)

C&W European Cities Monitor 2009

Europe's Best Cities to locate a Business – ECM 2009 Cushman & Wakefield

2009 Rank	Location	2008 Rank	Change in rank	1990 Rank
1	London	1	0	1
2	Paris	2	0	2
3	Frankfurt	3	0	3
4	Barcelona	5	1	11
5	Brussels	4	-1	4
6	Madrid	7	1	17
7	Munich	9	2	12
8	Amsterdam	6	-2	5
9	Berlin	8	-1	15
10	Milan	13	3	9
11	Geneva	11	0	8
12	Hamburg	17	5	14
13	Zurich	10	-3	7
14	Birmingham	21	7	-
15	Düsseldorf	12	-3	6
16	Manchester	14	-2	13
17	Lisbon	16	-1	16
18	Dublin	15	-3	-
19	Lyon	18	-1	18
20	Stockholm	20	0	19
21	Prague	19	-2	23
22	Rome	25	3	-
23	Warszaw	24	1	25
24	Leeds	28	4	-
25	Copenhagen	23	-2	-
26	Budapest	22	-4	21
27	Istanbul	29	2	-
28	Vienna	26	-2	20
29	Glasgow	27	-2	10
30	Bucharest	31	1	-
31	Helsinki	30	-1	-
32	Moscow	32	0	24
33	Oslo	33	0	-
34	Athens	34	0	22

Source: Cushman & Wakefield European Cities Monitor 2009

http://www.europeancitiesmonitor.eu/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/ECM_2009_Final.pdf

Stockholm Report 2010

European Regional Growth Index (E-REGI), 2009

2009 Rank	Location	2008 Rank	Change in rank
1	Munich	3	2
2	Paris	2	0
3	Stockholm	4	1
4	Oslo	9	5
5	Luxembourg	7	2
6	Moscow	-	-
7	Helsinki	8	1
8	London	1	-7
9	Stuttgart	6	-3
10	Gothenburg	14	4
11	Utrecht	19	8
12	Zurich	22	10
13	Vienna	18	5
14	Bern	38	24
15	Mannheim-Karlsruhe	21	6
16	Copenhagen/Öresund Region	22	6
17	Warszaw	16	-1
18	Amsterdam	26	8
19	Brussels	18	-1
20	Frankfurt	36	16

Source: LaSalle Investment Management European Regional Economic Growth Index (E-REGI) 2009
www.lasalle.com/NR/rdonlyres/176C0343-9986-4F9B-912D-B069807E08CD/51196/EREGL2008a_ENGLISH_WEB.PDF

Stockholm Report 2010

Stockholm – the Natural Financial Centre in Scandinavia

In the **LaSalle Investment Management's European Regional Growth Index (E-REGI)**, 2009, Stockholm consolidates its position as the leading Nordic city. Furthermore, Stockholm climbs one step in the ranking and is now number three in Europe. This is the best ranking the city has achieved since 2000! The strong performance of the Swedish capital is attributed to persistent growth and, also, its natural position as the strongest regional economy in the largest Scandinavian economy. In spite of the prevalent financial crisis and the weakening growth forecasts, Stockholm is expected to be less affected than some other regions.

Sweden – Appealing International Image

Sweden maintains its 10th ranking position in the top 10 listing in the latest Anholt-GfK Roper Nation Brands Index from 2009. There are few changes from last year's ranking, but it is interesting to notice the strong climb of the US.

2009 Anholt-GfK Roper Nation Brands IndexSM

Rank	2009	2008
1	United States	Germany
2	France	France
3	Germany	United Kingdom
4	United Kingdom	Canada
5	Japan	Japan
6	Italy	Italy
7	Canada	United States
8	Switzerland	Switzerland
9	Australia	Australia
10	Spain, Sweden (tie)	Sweden

Source: 2009 and 2008 Anholt-GfK Roper Nation Brands Index

Remark: The NBI is based on a global survey in which people from across 20 major developed and developing countries are asked to rate each nation in six categories: Exports, Governance, Culture, People, Tourism and Immigration/Investment. The NBI ranking is based on the average of these six scores.

<http://www.gfk.com/group/index.en.html>

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European Investment Monitor 2008

Rank	Region	Number of projects 2008	Rank 2007	Change in rank
1	Greater London	262	1	0
2	Île de France	222	2	0
3	Madrid	80	3	0
4	Cataluna	61	4	0
5	Oberbayern	61	10	5
6	Dusseldorf	60	26	20
7	Rhone-Alpes	58	6	-1
8	Moscow	56	8	0
9	Dublin	55	18	9
10	Darmstadt	53	5	-5
10	Bucuresti	52	7	-3
12	Noord-Holland	50	9	-3
13	Lombardia	46	16	3
14	Stockholm	44	12	-2
15	Warszawa	40	18	3
16	Copenhagen	38	13	-3
23	Helsinki	30	67	44
87	Oslo	9	315	228

Source: Ernst & Young European Investment Monitor powered by Oxford Intelligence Ltd
www.eyeim.com/press

Stockholm Report 2010

Stockholm – Primary Recipient of FDI in Scandinavia

According to the Ernst & Young **European Investment Monitor 2009**, Stockholm attracted the highest number of FDI projects in 2008 among the Nordic regions. In a European setting, Stockholm ranks as the 6th destination for investment projects in business services. The region also ranks among the top 10 regions for investment projects in life sciences and financial services

Stockholm – a Northern European Hot Spot for Investments

The **fDI Magazine's and the Financial Times' fDI European Cities and Regions of the Future 2010/2011** ranking shows that Stockholm is an investment hotspot in Northern Europe, second only to London. The ranking is set under six categories, economic potential, human resources, cost effectiveness, quality of life, infrastructure, and business friendliness. A seventh category, FDI promotion strategy, has been submitted by city regions and then judged and scored by an independent judging panel. Stockholm performs exceptionally well in the latter category, that is the foreign direct investment promotion strategy.

fDI European Cities & Regions of the Future 2010/2011

Rank	Region
1	London
2	Paris
3	Moscow
4	Stockholm
5	Barcelona
6	Dublin
7	Vienna
8	Frankfurt
9	Brussels
10	Edinburgh
10	Madrid
12	Amsterdam
13	Copenhagen
14	Hamburg
15	Zurich

Source: fDi magazine and the Financial Times

web: <http://www.fdimagazine.com/cp/26/European-Cities-and-Regions-of-the-Future-2010-11.pdf>

Stockholm Report 2010

PART 3

People and living conditions

SWEDEN – a Human Development Front Runner

The **Human Development Index (HDI)**, elaborated by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), assesses three basic aspects of human development: life expectancy, literacy, education, and standards of living for countries worldwide. Sweden secures a high rank, thanks to high life expectancy rates and educational attainment rates. Sweden's strong economic performance in terms of GDP per capita also explains the high ranking.

Human Development Index 2009, UNDP, UN Development Program

Rank 2009*	Country	Score	Rank 2008	Change in rank
1	Norway	0,971	1	0
2	Australia	0,970	2	0
3	Iceland	0,969	3	0
4	Canada	0,966	4	0
5	Ireland	0,965	5	0
6	Netherlands	0,964	7	1
7	Sweden	0,963	6	-1
8	France	0,961	11	3
9	Switzerland	0,960	9	0
10	Japan	0,960	10	0
11	Luxemburg	0,960	8	-3
12	Finland	0,959	13	1
13	United States	0,956	12	-1
14	Austria	0,955	16	2
15	Spain	0,955	15	0

*The data are for the year 2007

Source: The United Nations

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>

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Human development index and Gini coefficient – measure of development and inequality of income distribution

Rank	Country	Gini coefficient, 2007*	HDI Rank
1	Denmark	24,7	16
2	Japan	24,9	10
3	Sweden	25,0	7
4	Norway	25,8	1
5	Czech Republic	25,8	36
6	Slovakia	25,8	42
7	Finland	26,9	12
8	Belarus	27,9	68
9	Ukraine	28,2	85
10	Germany	28,3	22
11	Croatia	29,0	45
12	Austria	29,1	14
13	Bulgaria	29,2	61
14	Ethiopia	29,8	171
15	Hungary	30,0	43
16	Luxembourg	30,8	11
17	Netherlands	30,9	6
18	Bangladesh	31,0	146
19	Slovenia	31,2	29
20	Pakistan	31,2	141

* Or latest available figure.

Source: UN World Development Report 2009

<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/indicators/161.html>

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Sweden – Combining Successfully Prosperity with Fair Distribution of Incomes

Sweden is one of the countries with the most advanced and extensive income redistribution schemes within the OECD. The income inequality is consequently low, which the national **Gini coefficient** figure shows in the table. The Gini coefficient ranges between 0 and 100; the lower the figure is, the more equal the income distribution is expected to be. Sweden is thus one of the most successful countries in the world in combining a high Human development index with economic equality.

Sweden – Solid Environmental Efficiency Performance

The **Environmental Performance Index (EPI)**, constructed by Yale University, Columbia University, World Economic Forum, and Ipsra, focuses on two broad environmental protection objectives: 1) ecosystem vitality, and; 2) environmental health. Environmental health and ecosystem vitality are gauged using sixteen indicators tracked in six established policy categories: environmental health, air quality, water resources, biodiversity and habitat, productive natural resources, and sustainable energy. The GDP per capita and the EPI rankings often reflect each other. However, the presence of Costa Rica as number 3 suggests that less resourceful countries in terms of GDP may also be regarded as environmental precursors. Furthermore, the list is dominated by rather small countries in terms of population, with the exception of Colombia, France, and the UK.

The 2010 Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

Rank 2010	Country	Score	Rank 2008	Change of rank
1	Iceland	93,5	11	10
2	Switzerland	89,1	1	-1
3	Costa Rica	86,4	5	2
4	Sweden	86,0	3	-1
5	Norway	81,1	2	-3
6	Mauritius	80,6	58	52
7	France	78,2	10	3
8	Austria	78,1	6	-2
9	Cuba	78,1	41	32
10	Colombia	76,8	9	-1
11	Malta	76,3	--	--
12	Finland	74,7	4	-8
13	Slovakia	74,5	17	4
14	United Kingdom	74,2	14	0
15	New Zealand	73,4	7	-8

Source: Environmental Performance Index 2010

<http://epi.yale.edu/CountryScores>

Stockholm Report 2010

Sweden – Leading Country in Bridging the Gender Gap

The **Global Gender Gap Index**, published by World Economic Forum, examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and survival. In the 2009 index, Sweden is down one place from third to fourth position. Still, Sweden manages to advance slightly in terms of scores. The gender gap is almost reduced to 82 per cent, meaning that another 18 per cent remain to bridge in order to achieve complete gender equality. Sweden performs well in all four categories of the Global Gender Gap Index, particularly so for political empowerment and economic participation and opportunity.

The Global Gender Gap Index 2009, World Economic Forum

Rank 2009	Country	Score	Rank 2008	Change of rank
1	Iceland	0,828	4	3
2	Finland	0,825	2	0
3	Norway	0,823	1	-2
4	Sweden	0,814	3	-1
5	New Zealand	0,788	5	0
6	South Africa	0,771	22	16
7	Denmark	0,763	7	0
8	Ireland	0,760	8	0
9	Philippines	0,758	6	-3
10	Lesotho	0,750	16	6
11	Netherlands	0,749	9	-2
12	Germany	0,745	11	-1
13	Switzerland	0,743	14	1
14	Latvia	0,742	10	-4
15	United Kingdom	0,740	13	-2

Source: *The Global Gender Gap Report 2009*

<http://www.weforum.org/en/Communities/Women%20Leaders%20and%20Gender%20Parity/GenderGapNetwork/index.htm>

Stockholm Report 2010

Employment rate, per cent

Rank 2008	Region	2008	Rank previous year	Change in rank
1	Iceland*	85,1	1	0
2	Åland	82,5	5	3
3	Zentralschweiz (Luzern)*	81,2	2	-1
4	Zürich*	81,0	3	-1
5	Ostschweiz*	80,2	4	-1
6	Vestlandet (Bergen)	79,9	9	3
7	Utrecht	79,8	7	0
8	Oslo og Akershus	79,8	8	0
9	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	79,5	11	2
10	Midtjylland (Aarhus)	79,0	18	8
11	Overijssel (Zwolle)	78,9	20	9
12	Agder og Rogaland (Stavanger)	78,5	12	0
13	Espace Mittelland (Bern)*	78,5	10	-3
14	Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	78,3	21	7
15	Noord-Brabant (Eindhoven)	78,2	22	7
16	Gelderland	78,0	16	0
17	Flevoland	77,9	30	13
18	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	77,9	13	-5
19	North Eastern Scotland	77,9	17	-2
20	Trøndelag (Trondheim)	77,5	23	3
21	Småland med öarna	77,4	19	-2
22	Nordjylland (Aalborg)	77,2	35	13
23	Stockholm	77,0	26	3
24	North Yorkshire	77,0	49	25
25	Sjælland	76,6	15	-10

* Figures refer to 2007

Source: Eurostat

Remark: Employment rate of the age group 15-64, NUTS2-level. The employment rate is the number of employed (resident population) divided by the labour force.

Stockholm Report 2010

Stockholm – One of the Highest Metropolitan Employment Rates in Europe

Stockholm belongs to the group of regions in Europa managing to keep up the employment rates close to or above 80 per cent. Most of these European regions are found in Switzerland, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Stockholm – High Scores for Quality of Living

The **Mercer Quality of living survey 2010** report is based on annual responses to a questionnaire developed by international Mercer professionals. In comparison with last year's ranking, few changes have occurred among the top ranked city regions even though some regions have slightly higher or lower scores. Stockholm holds on to its position. The total index is based on 39 factors grouped in 10 categories. These categories are: consumer goods, economic environment, housing, medical and health considerations, natural environment, political and social environment, public services and transportation, recreation, schools and education, and socio-cultural environment. All the Scandinavian capital regions are highly ranked. In particular, the ecology and environment factor explain the high rankings, with Helsinki (3) the highest-ranked in the region, followed by Copenhagen (8) and Stockholm in joint ninth place with Oslo. According to the Mercer Quality of living index, the Nordic cities do well in this respect because of advanced urbanism, specifically so in the modern parts of the cities where potential environmental impacts in the design have been in mind. Cities are ranked against New York as the base city with an index score of 100. All in all, 420 cities have been assessed, and Stockholm belongs to the five per cent top ranked group of cities worldwide.

Mercer's Quality of living survey 2010

Rank 2010	City	Country	Score, base city New York=100	Rank 2007	Change in rank
1	Vienna	Austria	108,6	1	0
2	Zurich	Switzerland	108,0	2	0
3	Geneva	Switzerland	107,9	3	0
4	Vancouver	Canada	107,4	4	0
4	Auckland	New zealand	107,4	4	0
6	Dusseldorf	Germany	107,2	6	0
7	Frankfurt	Germany	107,0	8	1
7	Munich	Germany	107,0	7	0
9	Bern	Switzerland	106,5	9	0
10	Sydney	Australia	106,3	10	0
11	Copenhagen	Denmark	106,2	11	0
20	Stockholm	Sweden	104,5	20	0
24	Oslo	Norway	103,7	24	0
35	Helsinki	Finland	102,6	30	-5

Source: Mercer's 2010 Quality of living survey

www.mercer.com/qualityofliving

Stockholm Report 2010

Monocle Top 20 Most Livable Cities Worldwide

Rank 2009	City	Rank 2008	Change in rank
1	Zurich	4	3
2	Copenhagen	1	-1
3	Tokyo	3	0
4	Munich	2	-2
5	Helsinki	5	0
6	Stockholm	7	1
7	Vienna	6	-1
8	Paris	10	2
9	Melbourne	9	0
10	Berlin	14	4
11	Honolulu	12	1
12	Madrid	13	1
13	Sydney	11	-2
14	Vancouver	8	-6
15	Barcelona	15	0
16	Fukuoka	17	1
17	Oslo	New entry	
18	Singapore	22	4
19	Montreal	16	-3
20	Auckland	New entry	

Source: Monocle Magazine

www.monocle.com/sections/edits/Web-Articles/Top-25-Cities/

Stockholm Report 2010

Stockholm – an Alluring Place for Living

Stockholm once again makes it to the top 10 in the latest ranking of Monocle's **Most Livable Cities worldwide**, and also advances one place. Apart from all the amenities that Stockholm can offer its inhabitants in terms of safety, housing, and beautiful surroundings, the reason for advancing is attributed to the city's determination to defend its environment and to cut CO2 emissions.

PART 4

Knowledge and Science

Stockholm – a Research-Intensive Knowledge Region

According to the latest available figures from the Eurostat database, Stockholm remains one of the most prominent research and development (R&D) intensive regions in Europe. Östra Mellansverige follows closely after. The ranking list is dominated by German, English, Finnish and Swedish regions.

Total R&D expenditure (GERD) by all sectors (government, universities, business) of performance and region Percentage of gross regional production

Rank	Country	Region	R&D expenditure, 2007
1	DE	Braunschweig	6,77
2	SE	Stuttgart	5,85
3	UK	East Anglia	5,72
4	SF	Pohjois-Suomi	5,38
5	DK	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	5,09
6	SE	Sydsverige	4,91
7	UK	Essex	4,66
8	UK	Cheshire	4,55
9	SE	Västsverige	4,47
10	DE	Oberbayern (Munich)	4,32
11	SE	Stockholm	4,19
12	DE	Dresden	4,12
13	DE	Tübingen	3,8
14	SE	Östra Mellansverige	3,79
15	AT	Steiermark	3,77
16	DE	Karlsruhe	3,72
17	SF	Länsi-Suomi	3,68
18	AT	Wien	3,62
19	SF	Manner-Suomi	3,5
20	UK	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	3,41
21	SF	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	3,39
22	DE	Berlin	3,36
23	UK	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	3,3
24	UK	Lancashire	3,2

Source: Eurostat

Remark: Data non available in 2007 for Dutch, French and Italian regions.

Remark: Östra Mellansverige consists of four counties in the Stockholm-Mälars region: Uppsala, Södermanland, Örebro and Västmanland, plus Östergötland.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Stockholm Report 2010

Total R&D expenditure (GERD) by all sectors (government, universities, business) of performance and region

Percentage of GDP

Rank	Country	In per cent of GDP, 2007
1	Sweden	3,61
2	Finland	3,48
3	Denmark	2,55
4	Austria	2,54
5	Germany	2,53
6	France	2,04
7	Belgium	1,9
8	United Kingdom	1,82
9	Netherlands	1,71
10	Norway	1,65
11	Luxembourg	1,58
12	Czech Republic	1,54
13	Slovenia	1,45
14	Ireland	1,28
15	Spain	1,27
16	Portugal	1,21
17	Italy	1,18
18	Hungary	0,97
19	Lithuania	0,81
20	Latvia	0,59

Other Countries and European aggregates

Japan	3,44
Korea	3,21
Iceland	2,7
United States	2,65
EU-27	1,85
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1,44

Source: Eurostat

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home>

Stockholm Report 2010

Sweden – Pole Position for Investments in R&D

Stockholm's and other Swedish regions' relatively strong reliance upon research and development (R&D) contribute to Sweden's top ranking position in the EU for R&D spending. Even in comparison with countries outside the European Union, Sweden proves to be the most R&D intensive country in the entire world.

Stockholm – Prominent Research Region in Medicine and Life Sciences

The Greater Stockholm Region is endowed with a great number of universities, of which the oldest one is Uppsala University and the most distinguished one is the Karolinska Institutet. In the Academic Ranking of World universities – ARWU 2009 (Shanghai Jiao Tong) Karolinska Institutet is positioned as the 8th best performing medical university in the world, and as the 15th best performing university in the field of life sciences, thus advancing in the ranking with 1 and 3 places respectively since last year's ranking. Hence, outside the US, Karolinska Institutet is the primary medical university. In medicine, Uppsala University qualifies too for the top 100 university list. In life sciences, only Cambridge University and Oxford University in the UK are ranked higher than Karolinska Institutet in Europe.

Academic Ranking of World universities 2009 (ARWU) Top 100 world universities in Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy (MED)

World Rank in MED	ARWU 2009 Rank	Institution*	Country	Total Score	World Rank in MED 2008
1	1	Harvard University	USA	100	1
2	18	University of California, San Francisco	USA	83,4	2
3	16	University of Washington	USA	77,1	3
4	19	The Johns Hopkins University	USA	74,3	4
5	7	Columbia University	USA	70,2	5
6	13	University of California, Los Angeles	USA	67,3	6
7	48	The University of Texas SW Medical Center at Dallas	USA	66,9	7
8	50	Karolinska Institutet	SWE	64,5	9
8	22	University of Michigan – Ann Arbor	USA	64,5	8
10	21	University College London	UK	63,8	13
11	2	Stanford University	USA	63,4	11
12	50	University of Pittsburgh	USA	63,1	10
13	10	University of Oxford	UK	62,0	12
14	100–151	Mayo Medical School	USA	60,0	13
15	4	University of Cambridge	UK	59,8	16
16	28	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	USA	59,3	15
17	39	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	USA	58,8	17
18	41	Vanderbilt University	USA	57,1	19
19	152–200	The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center	USA	56,4	21
20	17	University of Wisconsin – Madison	USA	56,1	20
77–100	76	Uppsala Univ	SWE	n/a	76–107

*Institutions within the same rank range are listed alphabetically.

Source: Shanghai Jiao Tong University

www.arwu.org

Stockholm Report 2010

Academic Ranking of World universities 2009

Top 100 Universities in Life and Agriculture Sciences (LIFE)

World Rank in LIFE	ARWU 2009 Rank	Institution*	Country	World Rank LIFE Total Score 2008	
1	1	Harvard University	USA	100,0	1
2	5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	USA	76,7	2
3	18	University of California, San Francisco	USA	76,1	3
4	16	University of Washington	USA	74,0	4
5	2	Stanford University	USA	72,9	5
6	48	The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	USA	68,7	6
7	4	University of Cambridge	UK	68,0	7
7	10	University of Oxford	UK	68,0	11
9	7	Columbia University	USA	67,8	7
10	32	Rockefeller University	USA	66,6	9
10	11	Yale University	USA	66,6	12
12	17	University of Wisconsin – Madison	USA	66,4	10
13	19	The Johns Hopkins University	USA	63,6	13
14	14	University of California, San Diego	USA	63,2	14
15	12	Cornell University	USA	61,2	15
15	50	Karolinska Institutet	SWE	61,2	18
17	25	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	USA	61,0	17
18	21	University College London	UK	60,6	19
18	15	University of Pennsylvania	USA	60,6	16
20	3	University of California, Berkeley	USA	59,2	20

Remark: * Institutions within the same rank range are listed alphabetically.

Source: Shanghai Jiao Tong University

www.arwu.org

Stockholm Report 2010

Stockholm – Specialised in High Tech Patents

Few regions in Europe are as innovative as Stockholm in terms of patent applications. If one regards specific fields of competencies, Stockholm is the 4th region for communication technology (after Oberbayern, Sydsverige and Bretagne).

High-tech patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level, selection of regions

Per million labour force

Rank	Country	Region	2005	2006
1	DE	Oberbayern (Munich)	275	211
2	DE	Mittelfranken (Nürnberg)	205	203
3	SE	Sydsverige	254	175
4	NL	Noord-Brabant (Eindhoven)	481	160
5	SF	Etelä-Suomi	285	131
5	SE	Stockholm	234	131
7	DE	Oberpfalz	167	124
8	SF	Pohjois-Suomi	265	122
9	FR	Bretagne	179	116
10	DE	Stuttgart	158	115
11	DE	Karlsruhe	135	108
12	FR	Île de France (Paris)	140	107
13	AT	Wien	147	100
14	BE	Prov. Antwerpen	123	93
15	BE	Prov. Vlaams Brabant	147	92
16	SF	Länsi-Suomi	245	89
17	UK	East Anglia	159	88
18	DE	Tübingen	89	81
19	FR	Midi-Pyrénées	117	80
20	DE	Darmstadt	90	75

Source: Eurostat

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home>

Stockholm Report 2010

ICT Development Index 2009 (IDI)

Rank 2009	Country	Score	Rank in 2007
1	Sweden	7,85	1
2	Luxemburg	7,71	6
3	Korea	7,68	2
4	Denmark	7,53	3
5	The Netherlands	7,37	5
6	Iceland	7,23	4
7	Switzerland	7,19	8
8	Japan	7,12	7
9	Norway	7,11	9
10	United Kningdom	7,07	12
11	Hong Kong, China	7,04	10
12	Germany	7,02	11
13	Finland	6,95	13
14	Singapore	6,95	15
15	Australia	6,9	14
16	New Zealand	6,81	16
17	Austria	6,72	19
18	France	6,55	22
19	USA	6,54	17
20	Ireland	6,52	20

Source: *Measuring the Information Society (ITU - D 2010)*

www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2010/index.html

Stockholm Report 2010

Sweden – Top ICT Nation for the Third Consecutive Year

The **ICT development Index 2009** captures the level of advancement of ICTs in 159 countries worldwide. Sweden continues to top the IDI ranking in 2009, as it did in 2007 and 2008. Its levels of household computer and Internet access are particularly high, and Internet user penetration is around 88 per cent – surpassed only by Iceland. In addition to achieving the highest level of the IDI, Sweden is also among the ten countries that experienced the largest value increases. Furthermore, Sweden is likely to remain a leader in ICT development with, for example, Swedish operator TeliaSonera being the first worldwide to launch commercial 4G services in Sweden and Norway in December 2009.

Stockholm – a Highly Educated Labour Force

Stockholm belongs to the top group of European regions in terms of highly educated labour force. The presence of several multinational companies, internationally acclaimed universities and lots of job opportunities in the knowledge intensive business services explain Stockholm's performance.

Tertiary Education as percentage share of labour force

Rank 2009	Country	Region	Share of labour force, %
1	Norway	Oslo Og Akershus	50,6
2	Spain	Pais Vasco (Bilbao)	48,6
3	Belgium	Brussels	47,5
4	United Kingdom	London	46,4
5	Denmark	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	45,4
6	Finland	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	43,4
7	Spain	Madrid	42,9
8	Spain	Navarra	42,6
9	France	Île de France (Paris)	42,4
10	Sweden	Stockholm	40,8
11	United Kingdom	Scotland	39,2
12	Ireland	Southern And Eastern	39,1
13	Switzerland	Zürich	39,1
14	Switzerland	Région Lémanique	38,6
15	Spain	Cantabria	38,5
16	Netherlands	West-Nederland	38,1
17	Germany	Berlin	37,8
18	Finland	Pohjois-Suomi	37,7
19	Spain	Aragon	37,6
20	Belgium	Vlaams Gewest	36,8
21	United Kingdom	South East	36,6
22	Belgium	Région Wallonne	36,6
23	Finland	Länsi-Suomi	36,4
24	Spain	Asturias	36,2
25	Norway	Trøndelag	35,8
26	Norway	Agder Og Rogaland	35,7
27	Sweden	Sydsverige	35,5

Source: Eurostat

Remark: Tertiary education corresponding to ISCED 5 Tertiary-type of programmes and ISCED 6 Advanced Research Qualifications

Stockholm Report 2010

Employment in knowledge intensive services 2007 and 2008

Percentage of total employment

Rank	Country	Region	2007	2008
1	UK	Inner London	60,27	60,55
2	SE	Stockholm	55,76	n/a
3	NO	Oslo og Akershus	54,08	52,58
4	DK	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	51,71	52,2
5	SF	Åland	49,92	51,1
6	CH	Zürich	49,74	50,18
7	DE	Berlin	49,52	49,05
8	NL	Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	49,06	47,39
9	NL	Utrecht	48,03	49,34
10	SE	Övre Norrland	47,94	n/a
11	UK	Surrey, East and West Sussex	47,85	48,43
12	SE	Sydsverige	47,42	n/a
13	SE	Östra Mellansverige	47,27	n/a
14	BE	Brussels	47,21	44,06
15	SE	Mellersta Norrland	47,2	n/a
16	UK	Outer London	47,18	48,72
17	NO	Nord-Norge	46,99	48,79
18	NL	Groningen	46,76	44,19
19	UK	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	46,5	48,95
20	BE	Prov, Brabant Wallon	46,12	44,59
21	UK	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	46,03	41,54
22	SE	Västsverige	45,76	n/a
23	CH	Région Lémanique	45,48	45,51
24	NO	Trøndelag	45,44	46,4
25	BE	Prov, Vlaams Brabant	45,36	45,91
26	FR	Île de France	45,36	46,52
27	DE	Hamburg	45,12	47,26
28	CH	Ticino	45,06	45,21
29	UK	Essex	44,82	45,64
30	CZ	Prague	44,19	44,02

Source: Eurostat

Remark: Include all employed regardless of levels of education in knowledge intensive services.

Knowledge intensive services refer to NACE Rev. 1.1 codes 61 Water transport; 62 Air transport; 64 Post and telecommunications; 65 to 67 Financial intermediation; 70 to 74 Real estate, renting and business activities; 80 Education; 85 Health and social work; 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities.

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home>

Stockholm Report 2010

Stockholm – Leading Europe towards the Knowledge Intensive Society

Second only to London, Stockholm is poised to lead Europe in its leap towards a society based on advanced knowledge services. Furthermore, the other Scandinavian capital regions follow suit, just as Östra Mellansverige and other Swedish regions. These findings support the idea that Stockholm positions itself as a diverse business service command centre in the part of Europe that has advanced furthest in transforming the economic structure.

Stockholm – an R&D Intensive Labour Market Region

Innovation in high value-added sectors has been fuelled by strong skills and competencies in science, technology, medicine and knowledge intensive services. Stockholm belongs to the top 10 regions in Europe for employing qualified R&D personnel and reserachers..

R&D personnel and researchers

In percentage of active population

Rank	Country	Region	2007
1	UK	North Eastern Scotland (Aberdeen)	5,52
2	DK	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	4,74
3	CZ	Prague	4,68
4	AT	Wien	4,33
5	NO	Trøndelag (Trondheim)	4,07
6	NO	Oslo og Akershus	4,00
7	UK	Inner London	3,72
8	DE	Braunschweig	3,70
9	FI	Pohjois-Suomi	3,57
10	SE	Stockholm	3,42
11	DE	Oberbayern (Munich)	3,39
12	BE	Brussels	3,27
13	FI	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	3,23
14	SK	Bratislava	3,18
15	IS	Iceland (Reykjavik)	3,06
16	UK	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	3,04
17	DE	Stuttgart	3,00
18	FI	Manner-Suomi	2,99
19	AT	Steiermark	2,87
20	DE	Karlsruhe	2,83

Source: Eurostat

Remark: Data not available for Dutch, French, Greek, and Italian regions.

Stockholm Report 2010