



STOCKHOLM REPORT 2011

International | Mobile | Innovative

Stockholm

International – Mobile – Innovative

Throughout times, water has connected people and places. Close to home and far away. The greater Stockholm region is a waterfront region. Since its foundation in 1252, the City of Stockholm and the entire greater region of Stockholm has attracted people from overseas. 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. Close to rivers and waterfronts, manufacturing industries were established along Lake Mälaren in places as Västerås, Eskilstuna and Örebro. These industries contributed to boosting the region's international and innovative profile. The path towards modern industrial society was thus laid out. And advanced services followed suit. 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. Today there are 25 universities and university colleges in the region. Karolinska Institute, which nominates Nobel Prize laureates in medicine, is probably 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 the manifold world champion swimmer Therese Alshammar.

The Stockholm Report 2011 highlights the positioning of the Stockholm region 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 in one of the greenest, smartest and most well networked metropolitan regions in the world.

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 – an Innovative City of Opportunities

According to the **Cities of Opportunity Index 2011**, Stockholm has what it takes for attracting and nurturing people to innovate and build the future with fresh eyes. The index assesses the competitiveness among 26 financial capitals. As is pointed out in the key findings, competitiveness is not only about being an economic powerhouse. Rather, the successful modern city relies on intelligence and social well-being as much as economic clout. This holistic approach also explains why cities like Toronto, San Francisco and Stockholm ranks higher than say mega cities as London, Paris and Tokyo.

The index is composed of 10 indicators and 66 variables or sub-indexes. Of the 10 indicators, Stockholm is number one for three of them. Most impressive of all, Stockholm commands by far the indicator *Intellectual capital and innovation*. The other two indicators where Stockholm is number one are: *Health, safety and security*, and *Demographics and livability*. Stockholm is ranked as number 3 for Technology readiness and Sustainability.

If one regards all the individual 66 variables, Stockholm is ranked as number one for: Air pollution, digital economy score, entrepreneurial environment, green spaces as a percentage of city area, intellectual property, internet access in schools, R&D expenditure, political environment, traffic congestion. And as number two for: Broad band quality, business trip index, libraries with public access, life satisfaction, literacy and enrollment, mass transit coverage, natural disaster risk, operational risk climate. All in all, Stockholm achieves the highest or second highest scores in 18 of 66 variables!

Cities of Opportunity Index 2011

Total Rank	City	Intellectual Capital and innovation	Health safety and security	Demographics and livability
1	New York	3	9	14
2	Toronto	2	2	3
3	San Francisco	3	4	4
4	Stockholm	1	1	1
5	Sydney	7	4	2
6	London	12	11	17
7	Chicago	11	3	8
8	Paris	5	14	8
9	Singapore	16	8	11
10	Hong Kong	17	16	13
11	Houston	7	6	8
12	Los Angeles	6	12	5
13	Berlin	13	7	7
14	Tokyo	7	10	19
15	Madrid	15	15	5

Source: Cities of Opportunity PwC
www.pwc.com/cities

Stockholm Report 2011

EU Regional Competitiveness Index 2010

Rank	NUTS 2 Code	Region	Weighted RCI
1	NL31	Utrecht	1,253
2	DK01	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	1,13
3	NL32	Noord Holland (Amsterdam)	1,116
4	UK100	London	1,082
5	SE11	Stockholm	1,081
6	FI18	Etelä Suomi (Helsinki)	1,031
7	NL33	Zuid-Holland (Delft)	1,024
8	FR10	Ile de France (Paris)	1,017
9	NL41	Nord-Brabant (Eindhoven)	0,993
10	UKH1	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	0,954
11	DE21	Oberbayern (Munich)	0,876
12	UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex (Brighton)	0,871
42	SE12	Östra Mellansverige*	0,515

* Östra Mellansverige is a NUTS 2 level region consisting of five counties in the eastern part of Sweden: Uppsala, Södermanland, Östergötland, Örebro, and Västmanland.

Source: EU Regional Competitiveness Index 2010

website: <http://easu.jrc.ec.europa.eu/eas/downloads/pdf/JRC58169.pdf>

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – Top Scoring European Region

Stockholm belongs to the most prominent European regions. The **EU Regional Competitiveness Index 2010** assesses the competitiveness of 268 European regions. The index is composed of 69 indicators with the objective of describing different dimensions of the level of competitiveness. They are classified into three major groups (or sets of indicators): Institutions, Macro-economic stability, Infrastructure, Health and Quality of Primary & Secondary Education are included in the first group and represent the key basic drivers of all types of economies; In the second group of pillars one finds Higher Education/ Training and Lifelong Learning, Labour Market Efficiency and Market Size; in the third pillar the key drivers for regional improvement are factors related to Technological Readiness, Business Sophistication and Innovation. Stockholm is ranked as the 5th best scoring region. Östra Mellansverige is ranked as 42nd most competitive region.

Stockholm and Östra Mellansverige score well for (rank within brackets for Stockholm and Östra Mellansverige respectively): innovation (1 and 15), health (3 and 10) business sophistication (9 and 124), higher education/training and lifelong learning (10 and 27), and labour market efficiency (10 and 102).

Stockholm – Best Performing non-US Region

This index is expected to be updated in 2011. It positions Stockholm among the most leading knowledge regions in the world. 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 2011.

www.cforic.org/pages/wkci2008.php

Stockholm Report 2011

The Global Competitiveness Index 2010-2011

Country/Economy	GCI 2010-2011		GCI 2009-2010	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Change in rank
Switzerland	1	5,63	1	0
Sweden	2	5,56	4	2
Singapore	3	5,48	3	0
United States	4	5,43	2	-2
Germany	5	5,39	7	2
Japan	6	5,37	8	2
Finland	7	5,37	6	-1
Netherlands	8	5,33	10	2
Denmark	9	5,32	5	-4
Canada	10	5,30	9	-1
Hong Kong, SAR	11	5,30	11	0
United Kingdom	12	5,25	13	1
Taiwan, China	13	5,21	12	-1
Norway	14	5,14	14	0
France	15	5,13	16	1
Australia	16	5,11	15	-1

Source: *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010-2011*

Expected update: *On a yearly basis, presented in September and used in connection with the World Economic Forum in Davos (January/February).*

www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport_2010-11.pdf

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – Capital of a Country of Excellence

One of the most acknowledged international indexes is presented in the **Global Competitiveness Report**, presented on a yearly basis. In this year's edition, 139 economies have been assessed and ranked. Sweden climbs two positions and is now the second most competitive economy. In particular, Sweden's strengths are to be found in technological readiness (1), well functioning institutions (2), higher education and training (2), business sophistication (2), high efficiency in the goods market (5), 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 adds to the high ranking position.

Ernst & Young Globalisation Index 2010

Rank	Country	2010	1995
1	Hong Kong, SAR	7,48	5,45
2	Ireland	7,34	4,93
3	Singapore	6,78	5,91
4	Denmark	5,93	4,20
5	Switzerland	5,86	5,99
6	Belgium	5,82	4,50
7	Sweden	5,80	4,04
8	Netherlands	5,59	4,57
9	Hungary	5,35	4,39
10	Finland	5,29	3,85
11	Slovenia	5,16	3,25
12	Taiwan	5,15	3,90
13	Israel	5,11	4,71
14	Austria	5,10	4,38
15	United Kingdom	5,00	4,14

Source: Ernst&Young

<http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Issues/Business-environment/Winning-in-a-polycentric-world--globalization-and-the-changing-world-of-business---The-Globalization-Index-2010>

Stockholm Report 2011

Sweden – Well Connected Globalized Economy

The **E&Y Globalization Index** measures the extent to which the 60 largest national economies in economic terms (that is, by GDP) connect to the rest of the world. The assessment falls into five separate groups of indicators: capital movements; exchange of technology and ideas; labour movements; and cultural integration. Sweden is ranked as the seventh most globalised economy, down two positions since last year's ranking. However if one measures how fast different countries in the world have globalised since 1995, there are only three other countries in the world that have seen greater progress than Sweden. one could thus term Sweden as fast globaliser since 1995! And there is scope for further integration. While Sweden excels in technology and trade, but lags behind for labour movement.

Sweden – Climbing the OECD Prosperity Ranking

Sweden consolidates its position as one of the most prosperous OECD economies, well above the OECD average of \$ 33 100. In the mid-90s, Sweden was ranked 18. The figures for 2009 reveal that Sweden has advanced since the 1990's. Given the very small differences in GDP per head between Canada in position 9 down to the United Kingdom in position 16, it is likely that there will be quite some changes in the rankings over 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 \$, 2009
1	Luxembourg	84 803
2	Norway	55 750
3	United States	45 674
4	Switzerland	44 830
5	Netherlands	40 813
6	Australia	39 660
7	Ireland	39 571
8	Austria	38 823
9	Canada	37 808
10	Denmark	37 688
11	Sweden	37 163
12	Iceland	36 655
13	Germany	36 340
14	Belgium	36 308
15	Finland	35 237
16	United Kingdom	35 159
17	France	33 698
18	Japan	32 477
19	Italy	32 420
20	Spain	32 254

Source: OECD

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

Stockholm Report 2011

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

Rank	Region	2008
1	Inner London	85 800
2	Luxemburg	70 000
3	Brussels	54 100
4	Groningen	49 700
5	Hamburg	47 100
6	Prague	43 200
7	Île de France (Paris)	42 000
8	Stockholm	41 900
9	Bratislava	41 800
10	Vienna	40 900
11	Oberbayern (Munich)	40 500
12	Bremen	39 500
13	Utrecht	39 300
13	North Eastern Scotland (Aberdeen)	39 300
15	Darmstadt	39 100
16	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	38 500
17	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	38 000
18	Southern and Eastern (Dublin)	37 000
19	Åland	36 300

Source: Eurostat

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

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.

Stockholm Report 2011

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 2007 and 2008 Stockholm advances one position, from 9th to 8th place. For the NUTS 2 region Östra Mellansverige (that is, the other 4 counties in the greater Stockholm region plus the county of Östergötland), the GDP per head is 26 200 euro, which is below the national average but above the EU-27 of 25 100 euro per head.

PART 2

Business and Markets

Sweden – One of the Best Countries for Business

Sweden is an integrated global economy, with a strong free trade tradition favouring international trade. In this year's report, Sweden advances four positions. The major assets, as observed by the World Bank Group in the **Doing Business Ranking 2011**, are: trading across borders, registering property, starting and closing a business, dealing with construction permits, protecting investors, and paying taxes. For all these indicators, Sweden belongs to the top 40 nations in the world. And for the remaining factors Sweden belongs to the upper half of all the 183 economies. If one regards the sub indicators of each factor, a pattern emerges: Sweden is top ranked for low number of procedures. In other words, Sweden offers efficient public services to business.

World Bank Group: Doing Business 2011

Rank	Country	Rank in 2010	Change in rank
1	Singapore	1	0
2	Hong Kong SAR, China	2	0
3	New Zealand	3	0
4	United Kingdom	4	0
5	United States	5	0
6	Denmark	6	0
7	Canada	9	2
8	Norway	7	-1
9	Ireland	8	-1
10	Australia	10	0
11	Saudi Arabia	12	1
12	Georgia	13	1
13	Finland	11	-2
14	Sweden	18	4
15	Iceland	14	-1
16	Korea, Rep.	15	-1
17	Estonia	17	0
18	Japan	19	1
19	Thailand	16	-3
20	Mauritius	20	0

Source: *Doing Business 2011 report, covering the period June 2000 through June 2010.*

Remark: *Doing Business ranks for 2010 have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology of 2011, so as to accommodate for the inclusion of two more national economies in the 2011 version. Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1 – 183, with first place being the best.*

www.doingbusiness.org/economyrankings/

Stockholm Report 2011

Eurochambres Economic Survey 2011

The Business Climate in Europe's Regions 2011

Business Confidence, top-scoring economies and EU average score.

Rank	Region	Favourable	Constant	Unfavourable
1	Sweden	72,9	21,5	5,6
2	Estonia	59,3	33,3	7,4
3	Latvia	58,0	31,0	11,0
4	Belguim	56,6	34,3	9,1
5	Bulgaria	53,4	27,9	18,7
6	Turkey	51,0	37,0	12,0
7	Malta	49,0	43,0	8,0
8	Portugal	48,9	22,3	28,8
9	Denmark	46,0	40,4	13,5
10	Cyprus	44,0	43,7	12,3
11	France	41,7	43,5	14,8
12	United Kingdom	39,8	30,4	30,0
13	Austria	38,2	46,1	15,7
14	Romania	36,4	31,2	32,4
15	Czech Republic	35,8	38,8	25,3
16	Slovakia	35,1	47,4	17,5
	EU average	33,7	47,2	19,1

Source: Eurochambre Economic Survey 2011

<http://www.eurochambres.eu/content/default.asp?PageID=1&DocID=2919>

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – Strong Business Confidence

Each year, **Eurochambres Economic Survey** presents the result from a qualitative survey of business expectation of over 70 000 entrepreneurs at the NUTS 1 European level. In the latest **Eurochambres Business Economic Survey** on European enterprises' confidence shows that the Swedish entrepreneurs report the strongest business confidence forecast figures in the survey. There is no common European regional ranking. But the sub national figures for Sweden reveal that, the entrepreneurs in Östra Sverige, (the five counties in the greater Stockholm region, namely: Stockholm, Uppsala, Södermanland, Örebro, and Västmanland), report particularly optimistic expectations for total turnover, domestic sales, and export expectations. They are less optimistic about employment and investments, but still by far more optimistic than the EU average.

Stockholm – the Leading Business Capital of Scandinavia

The **European Cities Monitor 2010** shows how Stockholm positions itself for the top ranked factors that business leaders attribute great significance to (Stockholm's ranking in brackets): easy to reach markets and customers (17), the availability of qualified personnel (6), as well as, quality of telecommunications (4). Other factors where Stockholm belongs to the top 10 are: good environment and a low level of pollution (1); good quality of life for employees (3), language skills (4); easy to get around the city (7). All in all, the European Cities Monitor 2010 assesses 36 cities. This means that since the first assessment in 1990, another 11 cities have been included.

C&W European Cities Monitor 2010

Europe's Best Cities to locate a Business – ECM 2010 Cushman & Wakefield

2010 Rank	Location	2009 Rank	Change in rank	1990 Rank
1	London	1	0	1
2	Paris	2	0	2
3	Frankfurt	3	0	3
4	Bryssel	5	1	4
5	Barcelona	4	-1	11
6	Amsterdam	8	2	5
7	Madrid	9	2	15
8	Berlin	6	-2	17
9	München	7	-2	12
10	Düsseldorf	15	5	6
11	Milano	10	-1	9
12	Manchester	16	4	13
13	Zürich	13	0	7
14	Genève	11	-3	8
15	Hamburg	12	-3	14
16	Stockholm	20	4	19
17	Lissabon	17	0	16
18	Birmingham	14	-4	-
19	Lyon	19	0	18
20	Dublin	18	-2	-

Source: Cushman & Wakefield European Cities Monitor 2010
www.europeancitiesmonitor.eu

Stockholm Report 2011

European Regional Growth Index (E-REGI), 2010

2010 Rank	Location	2009 Rank	Change in rank
1	London	8	7
2	Moscow	6	4
3	Munich	1	-2
4	Paris	2	-2
5	Stockholm	3	-2
6	Oslo	4	-2
7	Gothenburg	10	3
8	Copenhagen/Oresund region	16	8
9	Zurich	12	3
10	Luxemburg	5	-5
11	Toulouse	22	11
12	Vienna	13	1
13	Stuttgart	9	-4
14	Helsinki	7	-7
15	Bern	14	-1
16	Geneva	25	9
17	Mannheim-Karlsruhe	15	-2
18	Utrecht	11	-7
19	Lyon	23	4
20	Frankfurt	20	0

Source: *European Regional Economic Growth Index (E-REGI) 2010*
www.lasalle.com/Research/LaSalle%20Publications/e-regi_brochure_2010.pdf

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – the Natural Financial Centre in Scandinavia

In the **LaSalle Investment Management's European Regional Growth Index (E-REGI)**, 2010, Stockholm holds on to its position as the leading Nordic city. Furthermore, it maintains a position in the top 5. The strong performance of the Swedish capital is attributed to strong growth platforms and comparatively high levels of wealth. It is also the largest metropolitan economy in Scandinavia, and it has the highest growth rates too. Thus, Stockholm is the natural Scandinavian centre for business and finance. The national economic development with positive income developments arising from tax cuts plus Sweden's business-friendly attitude is expected to boost the competitive advantage further.

Sweden - Appealing International Image

Sweden maintains for the third consecutive year its 10th ranking position in the top 10 listing of the **Nation Brands Index 2010**. There are few changes from last year's ranking, with the US still at the top. The Nation Brands Index is based on a survey among citizens in 50 countries world wide, both developed and less developed countries. It attempts to grasp how people perceive the national image in a number of fields, such as trade, tourism, culture, governance, people, immigration and investments.

To get the idea about Sweden's position, this quote from Simon Anholt (he initiated this index) tells a lot: "Sweden is certainly one of the most admired countries on the planet: it's the only Nordic country that nobody confuses with any of the others, and it ranks well above the others".

Nation Brands Index 2010

Rank	2010	2009
1	United States	United States
2	Germany	France
3	France	Germany
4	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
5	Japan	Japan
6	Canada	Italy
7	Italy	Canada
8	Switzerland	Switzerland
9	Australia	Australia
10	Sweden	Spain, Sweden (tie)

Source: Nation Brands Index 2010

Remark: The 2010 Nation Brands Index (NBI) survey was conducted from July 7, 2010 to August 4, 2010.

<http://nation-branding.info/2010/10/13/nation-brands-index-2010/>

Stockholm Report 2011

European Investment Monitor 2009

Rank	Region	Number of projects 2008	Rank 2007	Change in rank
1	Greater London	262	1	0
2	Ile-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

Remark: Expected update June 2011.

www.eyeim.com/press

Stockholm Report 2011

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 (FDI) 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: *Foreign Direct Investment (fDI) and the Financial Times*

Remark: *Expected update in February 2012.*

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

Stockholm Report 2011

International Congress and Convention Association – ICCA city ranking 2010

Rank	City	Number of meetings
1	Vienna	154
2	Barcelona	148
3	Paris	147
4	Berlin	138
5	Singapore	136
6	Madrid	114
7	Istanbul	109
8	Lisbon	106
9	Amsterdam	104
10	Sydney	102
11	Taipei	99
12	Beijing	98
12	Buenos Aires	98
14	London	97
15	Copenhagen	92
16	Seoul	91
17	Stockholm	89
18	Budapest	87
19	Prague	85
20	Hong Kong	82

Source: International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)
<http://www.iccaworld.com>

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – a Place where the World Meet

The **International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)** publishes annually statistics on the number of meetings arranged in countries and cities worldwide. Their criteria for a meeting to count is that it should be an international event that takes place on a regular basis and that the event rotates among a minimum of three countries. European cities predominate the ranking. Stockholm makes it to place 17. In a national setting, Stockholm is host to 89 of 192 events of this kind.

Stockholm – First International Venue in Scandinavia

The **Union of International Associations Meetings** presents annually statistics on number of meetings organised or sponsored by the international organizations which appear in the Yearbook of International Organizations and in the International Congress Calendar. These meetings are congresses, conventions, symposia, regional sessions grouping several countries, as well as some national meetings with international participation organized by national branches of international associations.

Union of International Associations – international meetings 2009

Rank	City	Number of meetings
1	Singapore	689
2	Brussels	395
3	Paris	316
4	Vienna	311
5	Geneva	183
6	Berlin	171
7	Prague	170
8	Stockholm	159
9	Seoul	151
10	Barcelona	148

Source: *Union of International Associations - UIA*
www.uia.be

Stockholm Report 2011

Global Financial Centres Index 2011

Rank	City	Rating	Change in rank
1	London	775	–
2	New York	769	–
3	Hong Kong	759	–
4	Singapore	722	–
5	Shanghai	694	1
5	Tokyo	694	–
7	Chicago	673	–
8	Zurich	665	–
9	Geneva	659	–
10	Sydney	658	–
10	Toronto	658	2
12	Boston	656	1
13	San Francisco	655	1
14	Frankfurt	654	-3
15	Shenzen	653	-1
16	Seoul	651	8
17	Beijing	650	-1
17	Washington D.C.	650	–
19	Taipei	639	–
20	Paris	637	-2
21	Luxembourg	630	-1
22	Vancouver	626	-1
23	Jersey	624	-1
24	Melbourne	621	-1
25	Munich	617	2
33	Stockholm	592	4
46	Copenhagen	571	-2
53	Oslo	560	–
56	Helsinki	546	2

Source: The Global Financial Centres Index 9
www.zyen.com/GFCI/GFCI%209.pdf

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – a Dynamic and Diversified Financial Centre

The **Global Financial Competitiveness Index** is published twice a year by the City of London. It provides profiles, ratings and rankings for 75 financial centres, drawing on two separate sources of data – instrumental factors (such as people, business environment, infrastructure, market access and general competitiveness) and responses to an online survey. The latter category consists of international financial services professionals. The respondents rate those centres with which they are familiar, and then they rate how they perceive the city's competitiveness. All in all, almost 2 000 financial services professionals have submitted their assessments.

Stockholm is categorised as a primarily local but diversified financial centre. It is also termed as the most dynamic financial centre in the world! However it is also termed, together with Shenzhen, Wellington, and Seoul, as the most unpredictable financial centres. The latter meaning that Stockholm has a high sensitivity to changes in the instrumental factors and a high variance of assessments. It is interesting to note that the centres classed as unpredictable in previous assessments are also the ones that display the greatest movements in ratings over the past year. In the case of Stockholm, there is an advancement of 4 positions.



PART 3

People and living conditions

SWEDEN – a Human Development Front Runner

The **Human Development Index (HDI) 2010**, elaborated by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), assesses three basic aspects of human development: life expectancy, educational attainment and income 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. If one regards the inequality adjusted HDI calculation, Sweden is the fifth highest ranked country in the world.

Human Development Index 2010, UNDP, UN Development Program

Rank 2010*	Country	Score	Rank 2009	Change in rank
1	Norway	0,938	1	0
2	Australia	0,937	2	0
3	New Zealand	0,907	20	17
4	United States	0,902	13	9
5	Ireland	0,895	5	0
6	Liechtenstein	0,964	19	13
7	Netherlands	0,89	6	-1
8	Canada	0,888	4	-4
9	Sweden	0,885	7	-2
10	Germany	0,885	22	12
11	Japan	0,884	10	-1
12	Korea, Republic of	0,877	26	14
13	Switzerland	0,874	9	-4
14	France	0,872	8	-6
15	Israel	0,872	27	12

*The data are for the year 2008

Source: The United Nations
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>

Stockholm Report 2011

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	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

Remark: Expected update in 2012.

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

Stockholm Report 2011

Sweden – Solid Environmental Efficiency Performance

The **Environmental Performance Index (EPI)**, constructed by Yale University, Columbia University, World Economic Forum, and Ispira, focuses on two broad environmental protection objectives: 1) eco systems 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.

Sweden – Leading Country in Bridging the Gender Gap

The **Global Gender Gap Index 2010**, 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 2010 index, Sweden maintains its fourth position. The gender gap is almost down to 82 per cent, meaning that another 18 per cent remains to bridge in order to achieve complete gender equality. While gender gaps are marginal in many developed countries for health and survival and for educational attainment, Sweden performs relatively well also for political empowerment and economic participation and opportunity. Even so, the widest gender gap to bridge is to be found in these two latter categories both in the case of Sweden and all other countries.

The Global Gender Gap Index 2010, World Economic Forum

Rank 2010	Country	Score	Rank 2009	Change of rank
1	Iceland	0,850	1	0
2	Finland	0,840	3	1
3	Norway	0,826	2	-1
4	Sweden	0,802	4	0
5	New Zealand	0,781	5	0
6	South Africa	0,777	8	2
7	Denmark	0,772	7	0
8	Ireland	0,768	10	2
9	Philippines	0,765	9	0
10	Lesotho	0,756	13	3
11	Netherlands	0,755	17	6
12	Germany	0,753	6	-6
13	Switzerland	0,753	12	-1
14	Latvia	0,751	33	19
15	United Kingdom	0,746	15	0

Source: *The Global Gender Gap Report 2010*

Remark: *Expected update in 2012*

www.weforum.org/issues/global-gender-gap

Stockholm Report 2011

Employment rate 2009, per cent

Rank 2009	Region	Per cent 2009	Rank 2008	Change in rank
1	Iceland	84,58	1	0
2	Zürich	84,47	3	1
3	Ostschweiz	83,97	4	1
4	Zentralschweiz	83,5	5	1
5	Nordwestschweiz	83,41	7	2
6	Espace Mittelland	83,13	6	0
7	Utrecht	82,66	13	6
8	Hovedstaden	82,47	8	0
9	Åland	82,39	2	-7
10	Brandenburg - Südwest	81,74	17	7
11	North Eastern Scotland	81,68	21	10
12	Stockholm	81,67	14	2
13	Flevoland	81,47	18	5
14	Dresden	81,34	19	5
15	Brandenburg - Nordost	81,08	23	8
16	Overijssel	81,06	16	0
17	Midtjylland	80,97	11	-6
18	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	80,82	22	4
19	Chemnitz	80,77	20	1
20	Vestlandet	80,75	10	-10
21	Oslo og Akershus	80,73	9	-12
22	Leipzig	80,64	25	3
23	Sachsen-Anhalt	80,53	26	3
24	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	80,45	15	-9
25	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	80,4	29	4
56	Östra Mellansverige*	78,1	59	3

* Östra Mellansverige covers the other four counties in the greater Stockholm region (minus the county of Stockholm) plus the county of Östergötland.

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 2011

Stockholm – One of the Highest Metropolitan Employment Rates in Europe

Stockholm and Östra Mellansverige belongs to the group of regions in Europe 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, Germany, 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. 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 (see also the Mercer Eco City 2010). 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 2009	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 2011

Mercer's Eco City 2010

Rank 2010	City	Country	Score, base city New York=100
1	Calgary	Canada	145,7
2	Honolulu	United States	145,1
3	Ottawa	Canada	139,9
3	Helsinki	Finland	139,9
4	Wellington	New Zealand	138,9
6	Minneapolis	United States	137,8
7	Adelaide	Australia	137,5
8	Copenhagen	Denmark	137,4
9	Stockholm	Sweden	135,6
9	Oslo	Norway	135,6
9	Kobe	Japan	135,6

Source: 2010 Quality of Living global city ranking - Eco-City Ranking 2010
www.mercer.com/articles/quality-of-living-survey-report-2010

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – Up there Among the Leading Green Cities

Stockholm's international profile as an eco-oriented city is confirmed in Mercer's **Eco-City Ranking 2010**. The ranking assesses a set of performance criteria within the following areas: water availability, water potability, waste removal, sewage, air pollution and traffic congestion. All the Scandinavian capitals are among the top performing cities, thus indicating that the Nordic region is exceptionally forward oriented in the leap towards greening the city environment. 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.

Stockholm – Prime Energy Efficiency City

The **European Green City Index** has been developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit in collaboration with urban experts and SIEMENS. It consists of 30 indicators divided into eight categories (Stockholm's rank within brackets): CO2 Emissions (2), Energy (4), Buildings (1), Transportation (1), Water (16), Air (2), Waste/Land Use (8), and Environmental Governance (1 together with three other cities).

European Green City Index 2010

Rank 2010	City	Score*
1	Copenhagen	87,3
2	Stockholm	86,7
3	Oslo	84,0
4	Vienna	83,3
5	Amsterdam	83,0
6	Zurich	82,3
7	Helsinki	79,3
8	Berlin	79,0
9	Brussels	78,0
10	Paris	73,2

Source: *European Green City Index*
www.siemens.com/entry/cc/en/greencityindex.htm

* **Remark:** *The index is essentially the sum of all category scores, rebased out of 100.*

Stockholm Report 2011

Monocle Top 10 Most Livable Cities Worldwide 2010

Rank 2010	City	Rank 2009	Change in rank
1	Munich	4	3
2	Copenhagen	1	-1
3	Zurich	1	-2
4	Tokyo	3	-1
5	Helsinki	5	0
6	Stockholm	6	0
7	Paris	8	1
8	Vienna	7	-1
9	Melbourne	9	0
10	Madrid	12	2

Source: Monocle Magazine, the Livable Cities Index 2010
www.monocle.com/specials/35_cities

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – an Alluring Place for Living

What makes a city livable? Monocle Magazine tries to answer that question. Their idea is that livable cities are "... urban settlement where human life can thrive because they are easy to navigate, diverse, pulsing and full of opportunities."

Their ranking is based partly on figures: international flights, crime, medical care, state education, culture, green spaces, how easy it is to start up a business, environmental issues, and climate. Partly it is based on perception by correspondents, thus experiencing the city life.

Stockholm once again makes it to the top 10 in the latest ranking of **Monocle's Most Livable Cities worldwide 2010**. Stockholm is praised for its eco friendliness, such as clean air, water, access to green areas and forests for outdoor activities, public transport and even the taxi car fleet where as many as 40 per cent run on electric or hybrid fuel. The Monocle's analysts also put forward suggestions for improvement; redevelopment with new design innovation is needed. Here they mention some promising projects as good signs, especially Slussen docks and Norra Bantorget residential area. The singular thing pointed out that Stockholm should really fix to improve: more rental flats in the centre.



PART 4

Knowledge and Science

Sweden – Up at the Top for Investments in R&D

Stockholm's and other Swedish regions' strong reliance upon research and development (R&D) contribute to Sweden's performance in the EU for R&D spending. Even in comparison with countries outside the European Union, Sweden together with its neighbouring sister country Finland are the most R&D intensive countries in the world.

Total R&D expenditure (GERD) by all sectors 2009 (government, universities, business) of performance and region

Percentage of GDP

Rank	Country	In per cent of GDP, 2009
1	Finland	3,96
2	Sweden	3,62
3	Iceland	3,10
4	Denmark	3,02
5	Germany	2,82
6	Austria	2,75
7	France	2,21
8	Belgium	1,96
9	United Kingdom	1,87
10	Slovenia	1,86
11	Netherlands	1,84
12	Norway	1,80
13	Ireland	1,77
14	Luxembourg	1,68
15	Portugal	1,66
16	Czech Republic	1,53
17	Estonia	1,42
18	Spain	1,38
19	Italy	1,27
20	Russia	1,18

European aggregates

European Union (15 countries)	2,10
Euro area (16 countries)	2,05
European Union (27 countries)	2,01

Source: Eurostat

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

Stockholm Report 2011

Times Higher Education World Universities Ranking 2011

Rank	University	Score	Rank 2010	Change in rank
1	Harvard University	96,1	1	-
2	California Institute of Technology	96,0	10	8
3	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	95,6	9	6
4	Stanford University	94,3	16	12
5	Princeton University	94,2	8	3
6	University of Cambridge	91,2	2	-4
6	University of Oxford	91,2	5	1
8	University of California Berkley	91,1	39	31
9	Imperial College London	90,6	5	-4
10	Yale University	89,5	3	-7
43	Karolinska Institute	67,0	na	na
129	Stockholm University	54,0	na	na
147	Uppsala University	51,6	75	-72

Source: Times Higher Education World Universities Ranking 2010–2011
www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2010-2011/top-200.html

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – Host of Globally Attractive Knowledge Institutions

The **THE World University Ranking 2010–2011** assesses the performance of universities based on five categories: teaching (reflecting the learning environment), research (volume, income and reputation), citations (research influence), industry income (reflecting innovation), and international mix (ration of foreign staff and students). These categories are given different weights, where highest weights are given to citation (32.5 per cent), teaching and research (30 per cent respectively).

Karolinska Institutet manages to position itself as number 43 and there are another two universities in the Stockholm-Mälardalen region making it to the top 200 list, namely Stockholm University and Uppsala University. While the Karolinska Institute performs best in industry income, research and citations, the other two universities' relative strengths lie within citations (Stockholm University) and international mix and research (Uppsala University).

How explain Uppsala University's fall in rank? It looks as though Uppsala University plummets in this year's ranking in comparison with last year's. But it is important to underline that the methods of comparison have changed since last year. And it is not only Uppsala that has lost due to the change of methods; also Copenhagen University has plummeted to place 177.

Other rankings show that Uppsala University belongs to the top 100 universities worldwide. For instance, in the QS TopUniversities, Uppsala University is located at number 62 in the world and the Australian list, High Impact Universities, where Uppsala University is in place 67. And, in the most recent Shanghai-ranking (see ARWU 2010), published in January this year, Uppsala University is in place 66.

Stockholm - Universities with World Acknowledged Reputation among Academics

The **THE World Reputation Ranking 2011** is based on a global survey of academic opinion. The survey was distributed between March and May 2010 and more than 13 000 people from 131 countries submitted their views. The average respondent had been working at a higher education institution for more than 16 years and had published more than 50 research papers. So what is included in reputation? The idea is to measure a university's reputation for excellence, in both teaching and research, among experienced university academics around the world. Given the sample of respondents, this ranking complements other rankings relying on data supplied by each university.

Times Higher Education Top Universities by Reputation 2011

Rank	University	Country	Score
1	Harvard University	United States	100
2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	85
3	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	80,7
4	University of California Berkeley	United States	74,7
5	Stanford University	United States	71,5
6	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	68,6
6	Princeton University	United States	36,6
8	University of Tokyo	Japan	33,2
9	Yale University	United States	28,3
10	California Institute of Technology	United States	23,5
51-60	Karolinska Institutet	Sweden	na
61-70	Uppsala Universitet	Sweden	na

Remark: The number one ranked institution, Harvard University, was selected most often. The scores of all the other institutions in the table are expressed as a percentage of Harvard's score, set at 100.

Source: Times Higher Education World Reputation Rankings 2011

www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2010-2011/reputation-rankings.html

Stockholm Report 2011

Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) 2010
Academic Ranking of World Universities in Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy - 2010

World Rank in MED* 2010	ARWU 2010 Total rank***	Institution	Country	Total Score	World Rank LIFE** 2010
1	1	Harvard University	USA	100	1
2	18	University of California, San Francisco	USA	83,8	2
3	18	The Johns Hopkins University	USA	77,1	14
4	16	University of Washington	USA	76,6	4
5	8	Columbia University	USA	70,2	10
6	13	University of California, Los Angeles	USA	66,6	22
7	49	The University of Texas SW Medical Center at Dallas	USA	65,9	7
8	22	University of Michigan - Ann Arbor	USA	64,6	24
9	42	Karolinska Institute	SWE	62,9	17
9	56	University of Pittsburgh	USA	62,9	40
11	21	University College London	UK	62,8	20
12	3	Stanford University	USA	61,8	5
13	10	University of Oxford	UK	61,8	8
14	5	University of Cambridge	UK	60,3	6
15	28	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	USA	59,9	35
76-100	66	Uppsala University	SWE	n/a	n/a

*MED = Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy

**LIFE = Life and Agricultural Sciences

*** Total rank regardless of academic field for 6 categories: alumni and staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals, cited researchers, paper publication and paper indexed.

Source: Shanghai Jiao Tong University

www.arwu.org

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – Prominent Research Region in Medicine and Life Sciences

In the Greater Stockholm Region there are as many as 25 universities or colleges. The oldest institution is Uppsala University and the perhaps most internationally distinguished one is the Karolinska Institute. In the Academic Ranking of World universities – ARWU 2010 (Shanghai Jiao Tong) ranking, Karolinska Institute is positioned as 42nd best performing university (plus one since last year) and Uppsala University as 66 (up ten positions from 76 last year). In the Greater Stockholm Region there are as many as 25 universities or colleges. The oldest institution is Uppsala University and the most internationally distinguished one is perhaps the Karolinska Institute. In the Academic Ranking of World universities – ARWU 2010 (Shanghai Jiao Tong) ranking, Karolinska Institute is positioned as 42nd best performing university (plus one since last year) and Uppsala University as 66 (up ten positions from 76 last year), Karolinska Institute is the 9th best performing medical university in the world. The prominent position of Karolinska Institute as a MED university is attributed to its strong research track record in general, and above all to publishing papers in the top 20 % journals of MED fields to that in all MED journals, Outside the US, Karolinska Institute is the primary medical university and also the only non-American among the top 10. In medicine, Uppsala University qualifies too for the top 100 university list. In life and agricultural sciences, only Cambridge University and Oxford University in the UK are ranked higher than Karolinska Institute in Europe.

Stockholm – a Highly Educated Labour Force

Highly skilled human resources are described as essential for the development and diffusion of knowledge and constitute the crucial link between technological progress and economic growth, social development and environmental well-being. Stockholm belongs to the top group of European regions in terms of highly educated population of active age. The presence of several multinational companies, internationally acclaimed universities and lots of job opportunities in the knowledge intensive business services explain Stockholm's performance. Östra Mellansverige performs well too with 29,4 per cent, which is above the EU average.

Tertiary Education as percentage share of active population

Rank 2009	Country	Region	Share of population aged 25–64, %
1	UK	Inner London	51,5
2	BE	Prov. Brabant Wallon	48,6
3	NO	Oslo og Akershus	47,4
4	BE	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	44,2
5	DK	Hovedstaden	43,6
6	ES	País Vasco	43,6
7	NL	Utrecht	42,9
8	BE	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	42,4
9	SE	Stockholm	41,9
10	UK	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	41,4
11	CH	Zürich	40,8
12	SF	Etelä-Suomi	40,6
13	FR	Île de France	39,9
14	NL	Noord-Holland	39,7
15	UK	North Yorkshire	39,4
16	UK	Surrey, East and West Sussex	39,3
17	UK	North Eastern Scotland	38,8
18	UK	Eastern Scotland	38,5
19	UK	Highlands and Islands	38,5
20	ES	Noreste (ES)	38,4
21	CH	Région lémanique	38,4
22	UK	Outer London	38,2
23	ES	Comunidad de Madrid	38,1
24	IE	Southern and Eastern	37,5
25	SF	Manner-Suomi	37,3

Remark: Tertiary education corresponding to ISCED 5 Tertiary-type of programmes and ISCED 6 Advanced Research Qualifications. NUTS level 2 regions.

Source: Eurostat
www.arwu.org

Stockholm Report 2011

R&D personnel and researchers, 2009

In percentage of active population

Rank 2009	Country	Region	In per cent 2009
1	CZ	Praha	50,6
2	LX	Luxembourg	48
3	SE	Stockholm	47,4
4	MO	Oslo og Akershus	46,2
5	SK	Bratislavský kraj	45,2
6	DK	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	45,1
7	CH	Zürich	43,9
8	CH	Nordwestschweiz (Basel)	42,6
9	NL	Noord-Holland	41,4
10	NL	Utrecht	40,9
11	BE	Prov. Brabant Wallon	40,6
12	DE	Hamburg	40,5
13	CH	Région lémanique (Geneva)	39,8
14	UK	Inner London	39,6
15	DE	Berlin	38,8
16	CH	Zentralschweiz (Luzern)	38,8
17	DE	Oberbayern (Munich)	38,2
18	DE	Darmstadt	38,1
19	DE	Köln	38
20	CH	Ticino	38
21	DE	Rheinessen-Pfalz	37,9
22	DE	Stuttgart	37,7
23	FR	Île de France (Paris)	37,4
24	NL	Zuid-Holland (Delft)	37
25	SE	Sydsverige	36,8
56	SE	Östra Mellansverige	34,2

Source: Eurostat

Remark: HRST are people who fulfill one or other of the following conditions: have successfully completed a tertiary level education or; are not formally qualified as above but employed in a S&T occupation where the above qualifications are normally required. The conditions of the above educational or occupational requirements are considered according to the internationally harmonised standards ISCED and ISCO.

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – a Science and Technology Intensive Labour Market Region

The 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 absolute top performing regions in Europe for employing qualified personnel and researchers

Stockholm – Leading Europe towards the Knowledge Intensive Society

Second only to London among Europe's metropolitan regions, Stockholm leads 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.

Employment in knowledge intensive services 2009 and 2008

In percentage of active population

Rank	Country	Region	2009	2008
1	UK	Inner London	64,42	61,73
2	ES	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	59,90	63,31
3	SE	Stockholm	59,01	58,55
4	NO	Oslo og Akershus	57,86	55,20
5	DK	Hovedstaden	57,06	56,18
6	LU	Luxembourg	55,62	54,2
7	BE	Prov. Namur	55,02	50,25
8	BE	Prov. Brabant Wallon	54,62	51,43
9	UK	Outer London	54,33	51,69
10	NO	Nord-Norge	53,66	51,25
11	FR	Île de France	53,46	51,36
12	UK	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	53,24	48,35
13	UK	Surrey, East and West Sussex	52,86	50,38
14	UK	Merseyside	52,39	48,77
15	BE	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	51,59	51,43
16	ES	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	51,48	52,11
17	UK	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	51,20	44,96
18	SE	Mellersta Norrland	51,03	50,96
19	SE	Övre Norrland	50,99	49,66
20	NL	Utrecht	50,84	52,64
21	UK	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	50,54	45,17
22	NL	Groningen	50,30	47,10
23	BE	Région wallonne	49,81	48,36
24	NL	Noord-Holland	49,54	50,85
25	SE	Sydsverige	49,16	48,63
36	SE	Östra Mellansverige	47,93	48,05

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 2011

The Networked Readiness Index 2010–2011

Rank 2010 –2011	Country	Score	Rank in 2009–2010
1	Sweden	5,6	1
2	Singapore	5,59	2
3	Finland	5,43	6
4	Switzerland	5,33	4
5	United States	5,33	5
6	Taiwan, China	5,3	11
7	Denmark	5,29	3
8	Canada	5,21	7
9	Norway	5,21	10
10	Korea, Rep.	5,19	15
11	Netherlands	5,19	9
12	Hong Kong, SAR	5,19	8
13	Germany	5,14	14
14	Luxembourg	5,14	17
15	United Kingdom	5,12	13
16	Iceland	5,07	12
17	Australisa	5,06	16
18	New Zealand	5,03	19
19	Japan	4,95	21
20	France	4,92	18

Source: *The Global Information Technology Report 2010-2011*

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

<http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-information-technology-report-2010-2011-0>

Stockholm Report 2011

Sweden – Top ICT Nation

Sweden consolidates its position at the top in the rankings of **The Networked Readiness Index 2010–2011**. Furthermore, it confirms the leadership of the Nordic countries and the Asian Tiger economies in adopting and implementing ICT advances for increased growth and development. The Nordic countries thus lead the way in leveraging ICT. The Networked Readiness Index (NRI) featured in the Global Information Technology Report 2010-2011 examines how prepared countries are to use ICT effectively on three dimensions: the general business, regulatory and infrastructure environment for ICT; the readiness of the three key societal actors, individuals, businesses and governments to use and benefit from ICT; and their actual usage of available ICT.

Stockholm – Poised to Capitalize on ICT to Spur Innovation and Citizen Involvement

The **Networked Society City Index 2010–2011**, presented by Ericsson, aims at displaying the ICT impacts on economic, social and environmental dimensions of city development, the so called tripple bottom line. It assesses the maturity as well as the returns on ICT investments in order to meet the tripple bottom line. All in all, it aims at stimulating the dialogue among mayors and decision makers about how ICT can drive the development and renewal of making cities more smart, inclusive and sustainable. The three best-performing cities presented in the index - Singapore, Stockholm and Seoul - have successfully met many social, economic and environmental targets by making extensive investments in ICT. Stockholm is especially mentioned as an example of a city that sees ICT as a major enabler for research collaboration and knowledge transfer.

Ericsson's Networked Society City Index 2010–2011

Rank 2010–2011	City	Score
1	Singapore	66
2	Stockholm	59
3	Seoul	53
4	London	53
5	Paris	50
6	New York	50
7	Tokyo	46
8	Los Angeles	39
9	Shanghai	38
10	Beijing	33
11	Sydney	29
12	Moscow	28

Source: Networked Society City Index
<http://hugin.info/1061/R/1514402/450436.pdf>

Stockholm Report 2011

High-tech patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the regional level

Per million labour force

Rank	Country	Region	2007	2006
1	DE	Mittelfranken (Nürnberg)	193	259
2	DE	Oberbayern (Munich)	177	275
3	SE	Sydsverige	157	339
4	SE	Stockholm	120	252
5	BE	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	114	113
5	DE	Oberpfalz	113	168
7	NL	Noord-Brabant	111	423
8	SF	Pohjois-Suomi (Oulu)	105	248
9	FR	Bretagne	102	168
10	SF	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	100	246
11	DE	Stuttgart	99	135
12	DE	Oberfranken	93	84
13	AT	Wien	92	179
14	FR	Île de France	84	136
15	BE	Prov. Brabant Wallon	82	87
16	BE	Prov. Antwerpen	76	115
17	DE	Karlsruhe	74	144
18	BE	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	71	69
19	FR	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	71	96
20	DE	Berlin	68	94
30	SE	Östra Mellansverige	51	86

Source: Eurostat

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

Stockholm Report 2011

Stockholm – Specialised in High Tech Patents

Few regions in Europe are as innovative as Stockholm in terms of patent applications. Östra Mellansverige performs well too, being ranked as number 30. If one regards specific fields of competencies, Stockholm is the third region for Communication technology. In this specific field, Stockholm and the other three top performing regions (Mittelfranken, Oberbayern, and Etelä-Suomi) clearly dominate the European patent league for communications technology in Europe.

The figures seem to indicate a fall in numbers of applications between 2006 and 2007 for many regions. But that is merely due to that acknowledgement of applications take time to report.



For more information about this publication
Roland Engkvist, roland.engkvist@malardalsradet.se



The Council for the Stockholm Mälär region is a membership organization of municipalities and county councils aiming at strengthening the Stockholm-Mälär region's international competitiveness by being an arena and venue for politics, academia and business.