



STOCKHOLM REPORT 2012

International | Mobile | Innovative

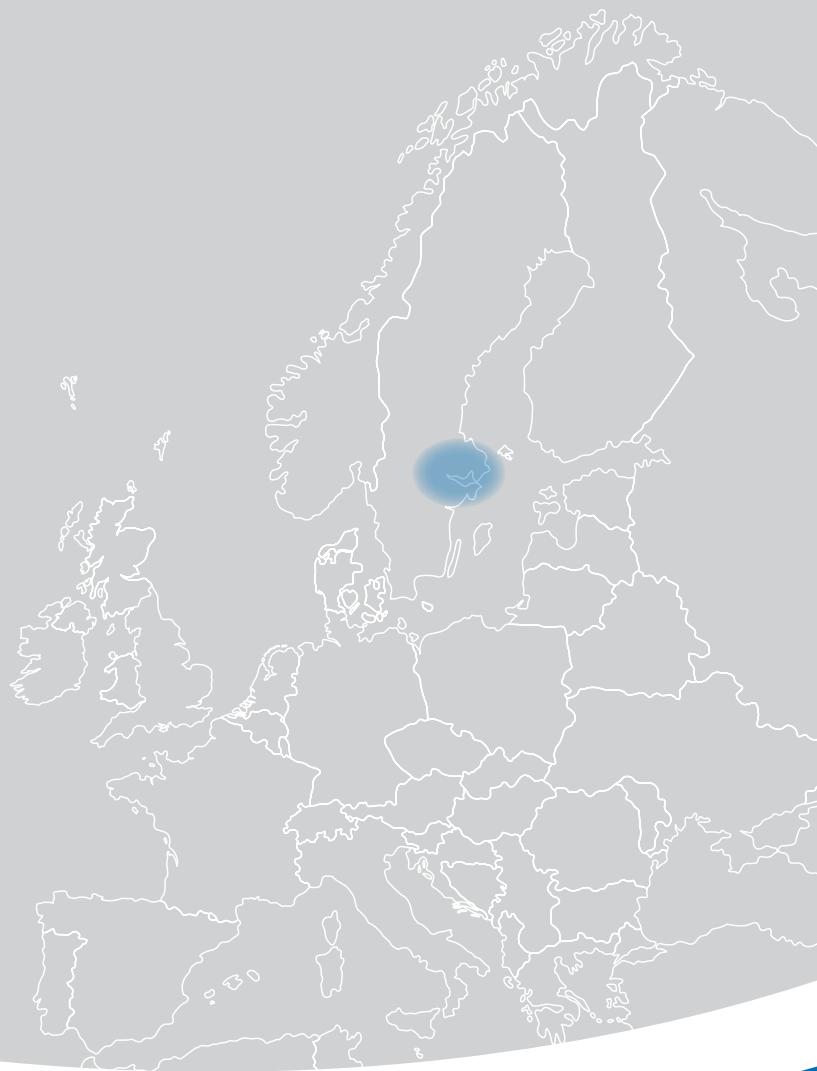
Stockholm

International – Mobile – Innovative

Throughout time, 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 2012 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 needs for attracting and nurturing good 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 2012

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

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

Stockholm Report 2012

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

– One of Few Top Performing Western Metro Economies

The Global Metro Monitor 2011 (GMM) examines the largest 200 metropolitan economies. These economies account for 14 per cent of world, population and employment, but generate more than 48 percent of global GDP. The 200 largest metro economies worldwide recorded aggregate income growth of 1.5 percent from 2010 to 2011, slightly below the global average of 1.6 percent. While North American and European metropolitan regions still do well in terms of GDP per capita, only four metro areas in North America and Western Europe—Houston, Dallas, Stuttgart, and Stockholm— managed to rank among the 40 strongest economies in 2010-2011. What makes these four developed metro economies exceptional, is that they exhibited a healthy diversity, expansion in high value commodities, manufacturing, and business and financial services sectors. In other words, these areas have managed the financial crisis well.

The Global Metro Monitor 2011

Highest economic performance Index Ranking, 200 largest Metropolitan Areas 2010-2011

Total Rank	Metro Area	Region	Income	Employment
1	Shanghai	Developing Asia-Pacific	9.8	5.8
2	Riyadh	Middle East and Africa	7.8	6.3
3	Jiddah	Middle East and Africa	7.0	5.5
4	Izmir	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	5.5	5.6
5	Hangzhou	Developing Asia-Pacific	5.8	5.5
6	Ankara	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	5.4	5.7
7	Istanbul	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	5.3	5.6
8	Shenzhen	Developing Asia-Pacific	11.6	1.7
9	Santiago	Latin America	5.7	4.9
10	Shenyang	Developing Asia-Pacific	11.6	1.7
11	Wuhan	Developing Asia-Pacific	9.8	2.5
12	Nanjing	Developing Asia-Pacific	9.3	2.7
13	Mumbai	Developing Asia-Pacific	6.2	4.3
14	Tianjin	Developing Asia-Pacific	8.4	2.2
15	Foshan	Developing Asia-Pacific	6.7	3.0
16	Buenos Aires	Latin America	7.3	2.5
17	Jakarta	Developing Asia-Pacific	5.5	3.0
18	Casablanca	Middle East and Africa	3.3	3.8
19	Houston	North America	5.5	2.5
20	Kuala Lumpur	Developing Asia-Pacific	1.0	4.9
21	Guangzhou	Developing Asia-Pacific	5.5	2.5
22	Monterrey	Latin America	3.1	3.6
23	Hong Kong	Developing Asia-Pacific	4.6	2.8
24	Xi'an	Developing Asia-Pacific	8.4	0.6
25	Lima	Latin America	4.7	2.5
26	Taichung	Developing Asia-Pacific	4.7	2.5
27	Beijing	Developing Asia-Pacific	3.0	3.3
28	Belo Horizonte	Latin America	3.1	3.2
29	Bogotá	Latin America	4.0	2.6
30	Ulsan	Developing Asia-Pacific	4.6	2.2
31	Stuttgart	Western Europe	5.1	1.9
32	Bucharest	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.0	4.0
33	Warsaw	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	5.2	1.7
34	Brasilia	Latin America	2.6	3.1
35	Chongqing	Developing Asia-Pacific	8.1	0.0
36	Dallas	North America	3.7	2.4
37	Sao Paulo	Latin America	3.0	2.4
38	Bangkok	Developing Asia-Pacific	3.3	2.4
39	Singapore	Developing Asia-Pacific	3.5	2.3
40	Stockholm	Western Europe	4.0	2.0

Source: Global Metromonitor 2011 – Volatility, Growth, and Recovery

Remark: The report focuses on the economic performance of metropolitan areas using a standardized score composed of two indicators: the annualized growth rate of real income (GDP per capita); and the annualized growth rate of employment. Median Period 2007–2011.

www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/reports/2012/1/18%20global%20metro%20monitor/0118_global_metro_monitor.pdf

Stockholm Report 2012

The Global Competitiveness Index 2011–2012

GCI 2011–2012 Rank	Country	Score	GCI 2010–2011 Rank	Change in rank
1	Switzerland	5.74	1	0
2	Singapore	5.63	3	1
3	Sweden	5.61	2	–1
4	Finland	5.47	7	3
5	United States	5.43	4	–1
6	Germany	5.41	5	–1
7	Netherlands	5.41	8	1
8	Denmark	5.40	9	1
9	Japan	5.40	6	–3
10	United Kingdom	5.39	12	2
11	Hong Kong, SAR	5.36	11	0
12	Canada	5.33	10	–2
13	Taiwan, China	5.26	13	0
14	Qatar	5.24	17	3
15	Belgium	5.20	19	4
16	Norway	5.18	14	–2

Source: The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012

www.weforum.org/reports/global-competitiveness-report-2011-2012f

Stockholm Report 2012

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, 142 economies have been assessed and ranked. Sweden is now the third most competitive economy. In particular, Sweden's strengths are to be found in technological readiness (2), well functioning institutions (2), higher education and training (2), business sophistication (2), innovation (2), and high efficiency in the goods market (7). For all these factors, Sweden belongs to the top 10 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.

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 of relevance for business: capital movements; exchange of technology and ideas; labour movements; and cultural integration. Sweden is ranked as the fifth most globalised economy, up two positions since last year's ranking. Viewed over a longer period, Sweden stands out as the third fastest growing globalizer since 1995! Sweden excels in technology and trade, but lags behind for labour movement and culture.

Ernst & Young Globalisation Index 2010

Rank	Country	2011	Changes in score since 2010
1	Hong Kong	7.42	-0.24
2	Ireland	7.24	0.13
3	Singapore	6.88	-0.14
4	Belgium	5.81	-0.07
5	Sweden	5.72	-0.11
6	Denmark	5.7	0.21
7	Netherlands	5.58	0.09
8	Switzerland	5.46	-0.19
9	Finland	5.39	-0.09
10	Hungary	5.19	0.06
11	Israel	5.08	0.11
12	Taiwan	5.06	0.03
13	United Kingdom	4.95	0.02
14	Germany	4.88	-0.05
15	Slovakia	4.84	0.21

Source: Ernst & Young

[http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Globalization_report/\\$FILE/Globalization%20report%20FINAL.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Globalization_report/$FILE/Globalization%20report%20FINAL.pdf)

Stockholm Report 2012

Sweden – Climbing the OECD Prosperity Ranking

Sweden consolidates its position as one of the most prosperous OECD economies, well above the OECD average of \$ 33 960, as well as that of the Euro area standing at \$ 34 480. In the mid-90s, Sweden was ranked 18. The figures for 2010 reveal that Sweden has advanced since the 1990's. Given the very small differences between position 6 and 11, it is likely that there will be changes in the forthcoming years. Whether Sweden advances a few positions or falls can partly be the cause of fluctuations in the currency markets. In spite of the financial crisis 2009, there are surprisingly few dramatic changes among the top 20.

OECD GDP per capita, US \$, current prices, current PPPs

Rank	Country	GDP per head in US \$, 2010
1	Luxembourg	86 226
2	Norway	56 617
4	Switzerland	46 622
3	United States	46 588
5	Netherlands	42 175
6	Australia	40 719
7	Ireland	40 458
8	Austria	40 017
9	Denmark	39 896
10	Canada	39 070
11	Sweden	39 060
12	Belgium	37 676
13	Germany	37 411
14	Finland	36 585
15	Iceland	35 642
16	United Kingdom	35 504
17	France	34 148
18	Japan	33 751
19	Spain	32 229
20	Italy	31 814

Source: OECD

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

Stockholm Report 2012

Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant)

Rank	Region	2009
1	Inner London	75 900
2	Luxembourg	75 200
3	Brussels	59 800
4	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	49 100
5	Île de France (Paris)	47 800
6	Hamburg	47 100
7	Åland	46 200
8	Stockholm	45 200
9	Groningen	44 700
10	Vienna	42 600
11	Utrecht	41 200
12	Oberbayern (Munich)	40 200
13	Bremen	40 100
14	Southern and Eastern (Dublin)	40 000
15	Darmstadt	39 600
16	Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	39 500
17	Midtjylland (Viborg)	38 000
18	Salzburg	37 500
19	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	37 200
20	Nordjylland	36 300

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.

Stockholm Report 2012

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. Stockholm holds on to its 8th position from 2008. For the NUTS 2 region Östra Mellansverige (that is, the other 4 counties in the Stockholm-Mälars region plus the county of Östergötland), the GDP per capita is 26 600 euro, which is below the national average but above the EU-27 of 23 200 euro per capita.



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. The major assets, as observed by the World Bank Group in the **Doing Business Ranking 2012**, are: trading across borders, resolving insolvency, registering property, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, starting a business, and protecting investors. For all these indicators, Sweden belongs to the top 30 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.

World Bank Group: Doing Business 2012

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 States	4	0
5	Denmark	5	0
6	Norway	7	1
7	United Kingdom	6	-1
8	Korea, Rep.	15	7
9	Iceland	13	4
10	Ireland	8	-2
11	Finland	14	3
12	Saudi Arabia	10	-2
13	Canada	12	-1
14	Sweden	9	-5
15	Australia	11	-4
16	Georgia	17	1
17	Thailand	16	-1
18	Malaysia	23	5
19	Germany	19	0
20	Japan	20	0

Source: *Doing Business 2012* report, covering the period June 2000 through June 2010.

Remark: *Doing Business* ranks for 2012 have been adjusted to reflect changes to the methodology of 2012. Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–183, 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. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2011 and reported in the country tables. This year's rankings on the ease of doing business are the average of the economy's rankings on the 10 topics included in this year's aggregate ranking.

www.doingbusiness.org/~media/FPKM/Doing%20Business/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB12-FullReport.pdf

Stockholm Report 2012

Eurochambres Economic Survey 2012

The Business Climate in Europe's Regions 2012

Expectations for 2012 compared to 2011 and 2010, positively scoring economies in falling order.

Rank*	Business Confidence	Total turnover	Domestic sales	Export sales	Employment	Investment
1	Bulgaria	Poland	Turkey	Portugal	Turkey	Turkey
2	Sweden	Turkey	Poland	Bulgaria	Belgium	Poland
3	Turkey	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Turkey	Estonia	Bulgaria
4	Romania	Belgium	Belgium	Greece	Bulgaria	Romania
5	Belgium	Estonia	Romanaia	Estonia	Poland	Estonia
6	Malta	Sweden	Sweden	Poland	Malta	Malta
7	United Kingdom	Romania	Estonia	Denmark	France	Belgium
8	Germany	Slovakia	Malta	France	Sweden	Sweden
9	Hungary	United Kingdom	France	Slovakia	Hungary	Germany
10	Czech Republic	France	Slovakia	Spain	Germany	Italy
11	Estonia	Croatia	Luxemburg	Sweden	Romania	Luxemburg
12		Malta	Croatia	Romania	Luxemburg	
13		Denmark	Hungary	Belgium	United Kingdom	
14		Luxemburg	The Netherlands	The Netherlands	Croatia	
15		Czech Republic	Denmark	Slovenia		
16		The Netherlands		Luxemburg		
17		Austria		Italy		
18		Italy		Germany		
19		Slovenia		Austria		
20		Portugal		Croatia		
21		Spain		Cyprus		
22		Cyprus		Czech Republic		
				Malta		
				United Kingdom		

* Economies reported for here in each category are economies where a larger share of the business participating in the survey have indicated "better than previous year" than "worse than previous year", thus generating a figure above 0.

Source: Eurochambre Economic Survey 2012

www.eurochambres.eu/Content/Default.asp?PageID=282

Stockholm Report 2012

Stockholm – Strong Business Confidence

Each year, **Eurochambre 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 **Eurochambre Business Economic Survey** on European enterprises' confidence, the Swedish entrepreneurs report the second strongest business confidence forecast figures among all economies surveyed.

Stockholm – the Leading Business Capital of Scandinavia

In this year's **European Cities Monitor 2011**, from Cushman & Wakefield, Stockholm is up three positions since last year, from 16th to 13th place. The list is topped by London, Paris and Frankfurt. All in all 36 cities are assessed. The European Cities Monitor is based on survey responses from business leaders in Europe's largest companies. The questions cover business climate, accessibility, marketing, transportation, language skills, access to skills, etc. Stockholm's position depends primarily on (rankings in parentheses): a clean environment (1), quality of life for employees (2), quality of telecommunications (4), language skills (4), availability of qualified personnel (6), good public transport (6). In the latter category, Stockholm has also advanced, as in the category of quality of life for employees. Furthermore, there are more European business leaders stating in this year's survey that they are well acquainted with Stockholm as a business city, 29 percent responded affirmative to that (26 % last year).

C&W European Cities Monitor 2011

Europe's Best Cities to locate a Business – ECM 2011 Cushman & Wakefield

2011 Rank	Location	Rank 2010	Change in rank	1990 Rank
1	London	1	0	1
2	Paris	2	0	2
3	Frankfurt	3	0	3
4	Amsterdam	6	2	5
5	Berlin	7	2	15
6	Barcelona	5	-1	11
7	Madrid	8	1	17
8	Brussels	4	-4	4
9	Munich	9	0	12
10	Zürich	13	3	7
11	Geneva	14	3	8
12	Milan	11	-1	9
13	Stockholm	16	3	19
14	Düsseldorf	10	-4	6
15	Hamburg	12	-3	14
16	Manchester	12	-4	13
17	Lisbon	17	0	16
18	Birmingham	18	0	-
19	Lyon	19	0	18
20	Dublin	20	0	-

Source: Cushman & Wakefield European Cities Monitor 2011
www.europeancitiesmonitor.eu

Stockholm Report 2012

European Regional Growth Index (E-REGI), 2011

2011 Rank	Location	2010 Rank	Change in rank
1	Moscow	2	1
2	London	1	-1
3	Munich	3	0
4	Paris	4	0
5	Istanbul	25	20
6	Luxemburg	10	4
7	Stockholm	5	-2
8	Oslo	6	-2
9	Copenhagen/Öresund	8	-1
10	Stuttgart	13	3

Source: European Regional Economic Growth Index (E-REGI) 2011

www.lasalle.com/News/Pages/MoscowovertakesLondonascitywithbestfutureoccupierdemandprospects.aspx

Stockholm Report 2012

Stockholm – the Number on Real Estate Investment Centre in Scandinavia

The E-REGI index assesses the Europe's most attractive cities for real estate investment. In the **LaSalle Investment Management's European Regional Growth Index (E-REGI)**, 2011, Stockholm holds on to its position as the leading Nordic city. 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 positive 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

The Index is based on three methodological pillars, namely: quantitative data compiled during July 2011, experts' opinions (from the fields of tourism, export, investment and public policy), and co-creative insights from real-time web conversations among with interested third-parties and experts. The issues assessed and questions asked relate to individuals' awareness, familiarity, associations, preference, consideration, decision/visitation, and advocacy with each country in question. As for Sweden, it has enjoyed one of the sharpest increases in overall strength over the past two years, now dominating both the Quality of Life and Value System dimensions and second only to Switzerland in Good for Business. For several subindicators, Sweden is top-ranked within these three categories. For example, Sweden is not only regarded as a safe place and with high quality of living. It is also perceived as one of the best countries for job opportunities (ranked 3), and a desirable place to live in (ranked 5).

FutureBrand Country Brand Index (CBI) 2011–2012

Rank	Country	Rank in 2010	Change in rank
1	Canada	1	0
2	Switzerland	5	3
3	New Zealand	3	0
4	Japan	6	2
5	Australia	2	–3
6	United States	4	–2
7	Sweden	10	3
8	Finland	8	0
9	France	7	–2
10	Italy	12	2

Source: Country brand Index 2011

www.futurebrand.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/2011_2012_FB_CBI_ENG.pdf

Stockholm Report 2012

Ernst & Young's European attractiveness survey

Rank	Region	Number of projects 2010	Change 2009–10, in percent
1	Greater London	289	9
2	Ile-de-France (Paris)	162	–5
3	Rhone-Alpes (Lyon)	122	51
4	Dusseldorf	73	0
5	Autonomous Community of Madrid (Madrid)	71	8
6	Darmstadt	68	31
7	Moscow	65	20
8	Dublin	62	35
9	Milan	55	104
10	Antwerp	55	8
11	Oberbayern (Munich)	54	64
12	Cataluna (Barcelona)	53	–20
13	Stockholm County (Stockholm)	46	55
14	Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	45	22
15	Köln (Cologne)	42	35

Source: Ernst & Young's European attractiveness survey 2011
[www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Europe_attractiveness_2011_web_resolution/\\$FILE/Europe_attractiveness_2011_web_resolution.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/Europe_attractiveness_2011_web_resolution/$FILE/Europe_attractiveness_2011_web_resolution.pdf)

Stockholm Report 2012

Stockholm – Primary Recipient of FDI in Scandinavia

According to the **Ernst&Young European attractiveness Investment Monitor 2011**, Stockholm is the only Nordic capital making it to the top-15 list of attracting FDI projects. The survey consists of two parts, one quantitative part reporting number of FDI projects that have led to job creation (excluding portfolio investments and M&A), and secondly a qualitative part involving telephone interviews with 812 international decision makers.

Stockholm – the European Region of the Future

The fDI Magazine's and the Financial Times' **fDI European Cities and Regions of the Future 2012/2013** ranking shows that the Greater Stockholm region consolidates its position as an investment hotspot in Europe. With total foreign direct investment in Europe falling by more than 7% in 2011, the Greater Stockholm region has overtaken the South-East UK to become the European Region of the Future. 253 European cities and 110 European regions are assessed. The ranking is set under six categories (the Greater Stockholm region's ranking within brackets), economic potential (3), human resources (6), cost effectiveness (not top 10), quality of life (1), infrastructure (4), and business friendliness (2).

fDI European Cities & Regions of the Future 2012/2013

Rank	Region	Country
1	Greater Stockholm Region	Sweden
2	South-east (London)	UK
3	Copenhagen	Denmark
4	Ile-de-France (Paris)	France
5	Scotland	UK
6	Prague	Czech Republic
7	Nordrhein-Westfalen (Hamburg)	Germany
8	Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	The Netherlands
9	Greater Dublin	Ireland
10	Thames Valley	UK
10	Greater Zurich	Switzerland
12	Utrecht	The Netherlands
13	Northern Ireland	UK
14	Vienna	Austria
15	Västsverige (Gothenburg)	Sweden

Source: Foreign Direct Investment (fDI) and the Financial Times

web: www.fdiintelligence.com/Locations/Europe/European-Cities-and-Regions-of-the-Future-2012-13

Stockholm Report 2012

International Congress and Convention Association – ICCA city ranking 2011

Rank	City	Number of meetings 2011
1	Vienna	181
2	Paris	174
3	Barcelona	150
4	Berlin	147
5	Singapore	142
6	Madrid	130
7	London	115
8	Amsterdam	114
9	Istanbul	113
10	Beijing	111
11	Budapest	108
12	Lisbon	107
12	Seoul	99
14	Copenhagen	98
14	Prague	98
16	Buenos Aires	94
17	Brussels	93
17	Stockholm	93
19	Rome	92
20	Taipei	83

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

Stockholm Report 2012

Stockholm – a Global Venue for Association Events

The **International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)** publishes annually statistics on the number of association 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. In 2011, the total number on a global scale surpassed for the first time ever 10 000 such events. European cities predominate the ranking. Stockholm makes it to place 17, thus holding on to its position from last year. The number of events in Stockholm is up from 89 in 2010 to 93 in 2011. In a national setting, Stockholm is host to 93 of 195 events of this kind.

Stockholm – a Safe European Favourite with Investors in Real Estate

Stockholm maintains its 5th position from last year, and scores high for both returns on existing investments and for new investments, and attains a fair level for development. Behind the strong position lies investors' perception of Stockholm as a dynamic and expanding metropolitan area, financial resilience during the crisis, strong public sector finances, a solid export driven economy, and offering investment opportunities especially so in the retail sector. The **Emerging Trends in Real Estate Europe 2012** report reflects the views of more than 600 individuals. Interviewees and survey participants represent a wide range of industry experts—investors, developers, property companies, lenders, brokers, and consultants.

Metropolitan Area Investment Prospects for 2012

Rank	City	Existing investments	New Investments	Development
1	Istanbul	3.83	3.82	4.03
2	Munich	3.77	3.60	3.36
3	Warsaw	3.67	3.50	3.40
4	Berlin	3.62	3.50	3.09
5	Stockholm	3.53	3.54	3.22
6	Paris	3.53	3.34	3.13
7	Hamburg	3.50	3.52	3.10
8	Zurich	3.47	3.41	3.50
9	Moscow	3.46	3.69	3.55
10	London	3.40	3.31	3.12
11	Vienna	3.38	3.18	2.90
12	Helsinki	3.22	3.15	2.64
13	Frankfurt	3.18	3.13	2.73
14	Prague	3.10	3.17	2.81
15	Copenhagen	3.02	3.23	2.97
16	Lyon	2.92	2.84	2.49
17	Edinburg	2.72	2.70	2.38
18	Milan	2.71	2.62	2.20
19	Amsterdam	2.71	2.74	2.30
20	Brussels	2.70	2.74	2.24

Source: PwC and the Urban Land Institute. *Emerging Trends in Real Estate Europe 2012*. London: PwC and the Urban Land Institute, 2012.

www.pwc.se/sv/fastigheter/publikationer/emerging-trends-in-real-estate-2012.jhtml

Stockholm Report 2012

Global Financial Centres Index 2012

Rank	City	Rating	Change in rank
1	London	781	
2	New York	772	
3	Hong Kong	754	
4	Singapore	729	
5	Tokyo	693	1
5	Zurich	689	2
7	Chicago	688	
8	Shanghai	687	-3
9	Seoul	686	2
10	Toronto	685	
11	Boston	684	1
12	San Francisco	683	-3
13	Frankfurt	681	3
14	Geneva	679	-1
15	Washington D.C.	677	-1
16	Sydney	674	-1
17	Vancouver	667	
18	Montreal	658	2
19	Munich	656	3
20	Melbourne	653	-2
21	Jersey	652	
22	Paris	650	2
23	Luxemburg	648	6
24	Osaka	647	2
25	Stockholm	645	3
36	Copenhagen	634	-2
39	Oslo	629	-2
42	Helsinki	626	-3
76	Reykjavik	546	-2

Source: The Global Financial Centres Index 11
www.zyen.com/GFCI/GFCI%209.pdf

Stockholm Report 2012

Stockholm – a Dynamic and Diversified Financial Centre

The **Global Financial Competitiveness Index** is published on a biannual basis by the City of London. It provides profiles, ratings and rankings for 77 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. These respondents rate those centres with which they are familiar and how they perceive the city's competitiveness. All in all, almost 2 000 financial services professionals have submitted their assessments. In position 25 world wide (8 in Europe) as leading financial centre, Stockholm is categorised as a primarily local but diversified financial centre. It is perceived as less unpredictable, that is less sensitive to changes in the instrumental factors and a high variance of assessments, in comparison with last year. It is also termed as the fifth most dynamic financial centre in the world, and as the 12th most stable. Stockholm's reputation is also better than its overall assessment. Stockholm continues to climb upwards the ranking list; this year it is up 3 positions from 28 to 25.



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, 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 third highest ranked country in the world. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. The IHDI accounts for inequalities in HDI dimensions by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality.

Human Development Index 2011, UNDP, UN Development Program

Rank 2011*	Country	Score	Rank 2010	Change in rank
1	Norway	0.943	1	0
2	Australia	0.929	2	0
3	The Netherlands	0.910	7	4
4	United States	0.910	4	0
5	New Zealand	0.908	3	-2
6	Canada	0.908	8	2
7	Ireland	0.908	5	-2
8	Liechtenstein	0.905	6	-2
9	Germany	0.905	10	1
10	Sweden	0.904	9	-1
11	Switzerland	0.903	13	2
12	Japan	0.901	11	-1
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.898	21	8
14	Iceland	0.898	17	3
15	Korea, republic of	0.897	12	-3

*The data are for the year 2010

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

Stockholm Report 2012

The 2012 Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

Rank 2012	Country	Rank 2010	Change of rank 2010–2012
1	Switzerland	2	1
2	Latvia	21	19
3	Norway	5	2
4	Luxemburg	41	37
5	Costa Rica	3	–2
6	France	7	1
7	Austria	8	1
8	Italy	18	10
9	United Kingdom	14	5
10	Sweden	4	–6
11	Germany	17	6
12	Slovakia	13	1
13	Iceland	1	–12
14	New Zealand	15	1
15	Albania	23	8

Source: Environmental Performance Index 2012

<http://epi.yale.edu>

Stockholm Report 2012

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) eco systems vitality, and; 2) environmental health. The EPI ranks countries on 22 performance indicators spanning ten policy categories. It aims at making comparisons between countries and assess over time the global community's performance with respect to established environmental policy goals. The 2012 EPI ranks 132 countries on 22 performance indicators in the following ten policy categories: Environmental Health, Water (effects on human health), Air Pollution (effects on human health), Air Pollution (ecosystem effects), Water Resources (ecosystem effects), Biodiversity and Habitat, Forests, Fisheries, Agriculture, and Climate Change. Sweden scores particularly high for Climate change (ranked 5) and for Water resources (14), and for Agriculture (179). The GDP per capita and the EPI rankings often reflect each other. However, the presence of Costa Rica as number 5 suggests that less resourceful countries in terms of GDP may also be regarded as environmental precursors. Furthermore, the list is dominated at the top by rather small countries in terms of population, with the exception of the four European main economies France, Italy, the UK, and Germany.

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 2010 index, Sweden maintains its fourth position. However, in order to close the gender gap, there are still 19 percentage points to bridge to achieve complete gender equality. While gender gaps are marginal in many developed countries for health and survival and for educational attainment, Sweden performs exceptionally well for political empowerment (ranked 4) and economic participation and opportunity (ranked 7). 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. This is especially the case for Economic participation and Opportunity, where there still is a gender gap of women reaching only 79 % of the level of men.

The Global Gender Gap Index 2012, World Economic Forum

Rank 2012	Country	Score	Rank 2010	Change of rank
1	Iceland	85.3%	1	0
2	Norway	84.0%	2	0
3	Finland	83.8%	3	0
4	Sweden	80.4%	4	0
5	Ireland	78.3%	6	1
6	New Zealand	78.1%	5	-1
7	Denmark	77.8%	7	0
8	Philippines	76.9%	9	1
9	Lesotho	76.7%	8	-1
10	Switzerland	76.3%	10	0
11	Germany	75.9%	13	2
12	Spain	75.8%	11	-1
13	Belgium	75.3%	14	1
14	South Africa	74.8%	12	-2
15	The Netherlands	74.7%	17	2

Source: *The Global Gender Gap Report 2011*
www.weforum.org/issues/global-gender-gap

Stockholm Report 2012

Employment rate, per cent

Rank 2010	Region	Per cent 2010
1	Iceland	84.72
2	Ostschweiz	84.55
3	Zürich	84.36
4	Zentralschweiz (Luzern)	83.54
5	Espace Mittelland (Bern)	82.68
6	Nordwestschweiz (Basel)	82.41
7	Stockholm	81.87
8	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	81.65
9	Dresden	81.26
10	Brandenburg – Südwest	81.21
11	Chemnitz	81.10
12	Brandenburg – Nordost	81.09
13	Leipzig	80.99
14	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	80.72
15	Utrecht	80.68
16	Sachsen-Anhalt	80.62
17	Thüringen	80.53
18	North Eastern Scotland	80.51
19	Åland	80.45
20	Oslo og Akershus	80.08
49	Östra Mellansverige*	78.05

* Östra Mellansverige covers the other four counties in the greater Stockholm region 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 2012

Stockholm – Among the Highest Metropolitan Employment Rates in Europe

Stockholm and Östra Mellansverige* belong 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 2011** report is based 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 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 2011

Rank 2011	City	Country	Rank 2010	Change in rank
1	Vienna	Austria	1	0
2	Zurich	Switzerland	2	0
3	Auckland	New Zealand	3	0
4	Munich	Germany	4	0
5	Düsseldorf	Germany	4	-1
5	Vancouver	Canada	6	1
7	Frankfurt	Germany	8	1
8	Geneva	Switzerland	7	-1
9	Bern	Switzerland	9	0
9	Copenhagen	Denmark	10	1
20	Stockholm	Sweden	20	0
33	Oslo	Norway	24	-9
35	Helsinki	Finland	35	0

Source: Mercer's 2011 Quality of living survey
www.mercer.com/qualityofliving

Stockholm Report 2012

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 2012

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 3 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 2012

Monocle Top 10 Most Livable Cities Worldwide 2011

Rank 2011	City	Rank 2010	Change in rank
1	Helsinki	5	4
2	Zurich	3	1
3	Copenhagen	2	-1
4	Munich	1	-3
5	Melbourne	9	4
6	Vienna	8	2
7	Sydney	12	5
8	Berlin	11	3
9	Tokyo	4	5
10	Madrid	12	2
11	Stockholm	6	-5
12	Paris	7	-5
13	Auckland	20	7
14	Barcelona	17	3
15	Singapore	21	6

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

Stockholm Report 2012

Stockholm – an Alluring Place for Living

What makes a livable city also include love-ability? Monocle Magazine tries to assess that in the 2011 edition of the Monocle Livable Cities Index. Their idea is that cities must provide: opportunity and 24-hours metabolism. Their ranking is based partly on 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 drops out of the top 10 list this year: "It's good to be green, but architects would benefit from more freedom" and cheaper public transport seem to be the two ways forward if Stockholm shall make it back in the top list again. Still, Stockholm is praised for its eco friendliness, cultural offerings, restaurants and night life world class.



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 formidable performance in the EU for R&D spending. The regional figure for Östra Sverige (which include the five counties in the Stockholm Mälars region plus the county of Östergötland) in 2009 was 4.09 %, thus indicating that the region contributes substantially to the high national figure. In spite of a marginal fall in the R&D figure between 2009 and 2010, Sweden, and Finland perform exceptionally well, and the both belong to the most R&D intensive countries in the entire world. EU member states have also set up national targets as part of the EU2020-strategy for investments in R&D.

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

Rank	Country	In percent of GDP, 2010	In per cent of GDP, 2009	National Targets
1	Finland	3.87	3.92	4.0
2	Sweden	3.42	3.61	4.0
3	Denmark	3.06	3.06	3.0
4	Germany	2.82	2.82	3.0
5	Austria	2.76	2.72	3.8
6	France	2.26	2.26	3.0
7	Slovenia	2.11	1.86	3.0
8	Belgium	1.99	2.03	3.0
9	Netherlands	1.83	1.82	2.5
10	Ireland	1.79	1.74	
11	United Kingdom	1.77	1.86	
12	Norway	1.71	1.80	
13	Luxembourg	1.63	1.66	2.3
14	Estonia	1.62	1.43	3.0
15	Portugal	1.59	1.64	2.7
16	Czech Republic	1.56	1.48	
17	Spain	1.39	1.39	3.0
18	Italy	1.26	1.26	1.5
19	Hungary	1.16	1.17	1.8
20	Lithuania	0.79	0.83	1.9
21	Poland	0.74	0.68	1.7
22	Croatia	0.73	0.83	
23	Malta	0.63	0.54	0.7
24	Slovakia	0.63	0.48	1.0
25	Bulgaria	0.60	0.53	1.5
26	Latvia	0.60	0.46	1.5
27	Cyprus	0.50	0.49	0.5
28	Romania	0.47	0.47	2.0
	European Union (27 countries)	2.00	2.01	3.0

Source: Eurostat

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

Remark: No figures available for Greece.

Stockholm Report 2012

Times Higher Education World Universities Ranking 2012

Rank 2012	University	Score	Rank 2011	Change in rank 2012–2011
1	California Institute of Technology	94.8	1	–
2	Harvard University	93.9	10	8
3	Stanford University	93.9	9	6
4	University of Oxford	93.6	16	12
5	Princeton University	92.9	8	3
6	University of Cambridge	92.4	2	–4
6	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	92.3	5	–1
8	Imperial College London	90.7	39	31
9	University of Chicago	90.2	5	–4
10	University of California Berkley	89.8	3	–7
32	Karolinska Institutet	73.1	43	11
87	Uppsala Universitet	55.2	147	60
131	Stockholms Universitet	49.7	129	–2
187	Royal Institute of Technology	43	193	6

Source: Times Higher Education World Universities Ranking 2012
www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2011-2012/top-400.html

Stockholm Report 2012

Stockholm – Host of Globally Attractive Knowledge Institutions

The **World University Ranking 2012** 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 (ratio 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 32, thus climbing closer to the top. Particular strong fields at Karolinska Institute are International outlook and industry income. There are another three universities in the Stockholm-Mälars region making it to the top 200 list, namely Uppsala University at position 87, Stockholm University at 131, and Royal Institute of Technology at 187. While the Karolinska Institute performs best in industry income and international outlook, the other three universities' relative strengths lie within research and international outlook (Uppsala University), citations (Stockholm University) and Industry income and international outlook (Royal Institute of Technology).

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 most internationally distinguished one is the Karolinska Institute. In the Academic Ranking of World Universities – ARWU 2011 (Shanghai Jiao Tong) ranking, Karolinska Institute is positioned as 44th best performing university (same as last year) and Uppsala University as 67. 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 research income per staff, SCIE and SSCI papers per staff, and highly cited researchers. Outside the US, Karolinska Institute is the second primary medical university. In the field of MED, Uppsala University qualifies too for the top 100 university list. In the Field of Life Science, only Cambridge University and Oxford University in the UK are ranked higher than Karolinska Institute in Europe.

Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) 2011

Academic Ranking of World Universities in Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy – 2011

World Rank in MED	ARWU 2011 Total rank	Institution*	Country	Total Score Med
1	1	Harvard University	USA	100
2	17	University of California, San Francisco	USA	84.7
3	16	University of Washington	USA	76.3
4	18	The Johns Hopkins University	USA	74.6
5	8	Columbia University	USA	68.8
6	51	The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	USA	67.5
7	12	University of California, Los Angeles	USA	67
8	5	University of Cambridge	USA	66.3
9	44	Karolinska Institutet	SWE	63.4
10	20	University College London	USA	63.3
11	57	University of Pittsburg	UK	62.7
12	22	University of Michigan – Ann Arbor	USA	62.4
13	2	Stanford University	UK	62.2
14	5	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	UK	61
15	102–150	Mayo Medical School	USA	59.6
76–100	67	Uppsala University	SWE	n/a

* Institutions within the same rank range are listed alphabetically.

Source: Shanghai Jiao Tong University

www.arwu.org

Stockholm Report 2012

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.

Tertiary Education as percentage share of population

Rank 2010	Country	Region	2009	2010
1	UK	Inner London	51.5	53.1
2	BE	Prov. Brabant Wallon	48.6	49.5
3	NO	Oslo og Akershus	47.4	47.9
4	BE	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	44.2	44.6
5	DK	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	43.6	44.1
6	ES	País Vasco	43.6	44.1
7	UK	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	41.4	43.5
8	SE	Stockholm	41.9	42.5
9	BE	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	42.4	42.1
10	NL	Utrecht	42.9	41.7
11	FI	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	40.6	41.5
12	ES	Comunidad de Madrid	38.1	40.9
13	UK	Surrey, East and West Sussex	39.3	40.9
14	UK	Outer London	38.2	40.7
15	CH	Zürich	40.8	40.6
16	UK	North Eastern Scotland	38.8	40.3
17	FR	Île de France	39.7	39.9
18	UK	Eastern Scotland	38.5	39.7
19	CH	Région lémanique	37.8	38.9
20	IE	Southern and Eastern (Dublin)	37.5	38.7
92	SE	Östra Mellansverige	30.3	31.1

Source: Eurostat

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

www.arwu.org

Stockholm Report 2012

R&D personnel and researchers

In percentage of active population

Rank	Country	Region	2009	2010
1	CZ	Praha	50.6	53.1
2	NO	Oslo og Akershus	46.2	48.6
3	SE	Stockholm	47.4	48.2
4	LX	Luxembourg	48.0	48.0
5	SK	Bratislavský kraj	45.2	47.4
6	DK	Hovedstaden	45.1	47.3
7	DE	Hamburg	40.5	44.7
8	N L	Utrecht	40.9	43.6
9	DE	Berlin	38.8	42.6
10	DE	Oberbayern	38.2	41.8
11	BE	Prov. Brabant Wallon	40.6	41.5
12	DE	Hannover	35.7	41.2
13	NL	Noord-Holland	41.4	41.1
14	UK	Inner London	39.6	39.7
15	DE	Bremen	36.5	38.2
16	NL	Groningen	34.8	38.2
17	NL	Zuid-Holland	37.0	38.0
18	SE	Sydsverige	36.8	38.0
19	FR	Île de France	37.5	37.3
20	BE	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	34.6	36.9
46	SE	Östra Mellansverige	34.2	34.5

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.

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

Stockholm Report 2012

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

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 high-technology services

Percentage of total employment

Rank	Country	Region	2008	2009	2010
1	SE	Stockholm	7.28	7.62	7.8
2	CZ	Praha	6.58	6.91	7.33
3	UK	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	9.3	7.6	6.97
4	NO	Oslo og Akershus	6.1	6.55	6.74
5	SK	Bratislavský kraj	5.05	5.66	6.61
6	DK	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	6.26	6.01	6.54
7	ES	Comunidad de Madrid	6.4	8.05	6.49
8	FR	Île de France	5.84	6.38	6.47
9	BE	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	5.07	4.92	5.86
10	AT	Wien	4.53	5.34	5.8
11	BE	Prov. Brabant Wallon	5.23	5.36	5.68
12	DE	Berlin	4.64	4.99	5.68
13	UK	Inner London	6.56	4.67	5.58
14	BE	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	5.15	5.42	5.53
15	FI	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	5.13	5.3	5.36
16	IT	Lazio (Rome)	5.77	5.65	5.28
17	RO	Bucuresti - Ilfov	4.43	4.86	5.11
18	FR	Midi-Pyrénées (Toulouse)	3.19	2.66	5.07
19	UK	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	5.76	5.51	5.05
20	UK	Outer London	5.36	5.08	5.05
21	NL	Utrecht	5.35	4.69	4.89
22	SL	Zahodna Slovenija	4.16	4.69	4.8
23	NL	Noord-Holland (amsterdam)	4.02	4.48	4.77
24	PT	Lisboa	3.78	3.99	4.75
25	DE	Karlsruhe	3.53	2.71	4.71
53	SE	Östra Mellansverige	3.91	3.86	3.38

Source: Eurostat

Remark: Include all employed regardless of levels of education in knowledge intensive high-technology services, that is in telecommunications, Computer and related activities, and research and development..

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

Stockholm Report 2012

The Networked Readiness Index 2012

Rank 2012	Country	Score	Rank in 2010–2011
1	Sweden	5.94	1
2	Singapore	5.86	2
3	Finland	5.81	3
4	Denmark	5.7	7
5	Switzerland	5.61	4
6	The Netherlands	5.6	11
7	Norway	5.59	9
8	United States	5.56	5
9	Canada	5.51	8
10	United Kingdom	5.5	15
11	Taiwan, China	5.48	6
12	Korea, Republic of	5.47	10
13	Hong Kong, SAR	5.46	12
14	New Zealand	5.36	18
15	Iceland	5.33	16
16	Germany	5.32	13
17	Australia	5.29	17
18	Japan	5.25	19
19	Austria	5.25	21
20	Israel	5.24	22

Source: *The Global Information Technology Report 2012*
www3.weforum.org/docs/Global_IT_Report_2012.pdf

Stockholm Report 2012

Sweden – Top ICT Nation

Sweden consolidates its position at the top in the rankings of **The Networked Readiness Index 2012 (NRI)**. Furthermore, the NRI 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. Sweden, in particular, stands out since it leads four of the 10 pillars of the NRI, namely infrastructure and digital content, individual usage, business usage, and economic impacts; and appears in the top 10 of a further five, while in the last pillar, skills, it ranks a very solid 12th.

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

The **Networked Society City Index**, presented by Ericsson, aims at displaying the ICT impacts on economic, social and environmental dimensions of cities' 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

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 2012



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.