

STOCKHOLM REPORT 2009

International | Mobile | Innovative

# International - Mobile - Innovative

Where different people meet  
new ideas are born

Stockholm, capital region in one of the Scandinavian countries is characterized by being a waterfront region; and water has always connected people and places. In ancient times when roads were poor and scant, the sea, lakes and rivers permitted diligent and efficient transportation of people and all kinds of commodities. In spite of its peripheral location, waterways have made it possible for the Stockholm region to maintain close connections and trade with cities across the Baltic and elsewhere in Europe. The waterways are also used for recreation and add a high quality of life for the area's 3 million inhabitants.

The Stockholm region developed into an international trading centre and meeting place long before any scholar had invented theories about economic geography. Sigtuna, one of the first cities was established here over 1,000 years ago, and Stockholm was established as early as 1252. The region surrounding Stockholm further north and west, offering high quality raw materials and excellent conditions for iron mining, attracted skilled migrants and craftsmen who settled in the area. Close to the mining industry and near rivers and waterfronts, manufacturing industries were established along Lake Mälaren in cities such as Västerås, Eskilstuna and Örebro. These industries contributed towards boosting the region's international and innovative profile, and the different parts of the region were all highly dependent on each other – and on water access.



The foundations of the Swedish industrialization that later evolved into modern industrial society was thus laid out. In 1856 the first business bank, SEB, was founded and in the 1880s, Stockholm became the first city in the world to have an extensive telephone communications network, which was provided by LM Ericsson. Also, within academics, the region has a long tradition. Uppsala University was founded in 1477 and there are 23 universities and university colleges in the region. Of these, Karolinska Institute, which nominates Nobel Prize laureates, is perhaps the most internationally well known.

Present-day Stockholm is a result of past investments, skilful entrepreneurs and successful integration in the world economy. This is where internationally renowned companies and people such as ABB, Alfred Nobel, Atlas Copco, Ericsson, AstraZeneca and H&M have their roots, as well as Abba, Ingmar Bergman and Annika Sörenstam. As you can see from this presentation, according to a number of international rankings, Stockholm belongs to the group of the most competitive regions in the world. Compiling these international rankings and putting them on display highlights 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.

PART I

# Competitiveness – Stockholm at a glance

## Stockholm – Best Performing non-US Region

The **World Knowledge Competitiveness Index 2008 (WKCI)** once again highlights the Swedish capital's strengths. 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 remains 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	Score 2008	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
<b>6</b>	<b>Stockholm, Sweden</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
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

**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. Expected to be updated in 2010.

[www.cforic.org/pages/wkci2008.php](http://www.cforic.org/pages/wkci2008.php)

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### The Regional European Competitiveness Index 2006–07 (Top Ten Regions)

Rank	Region	2005 Index Score	2004 Rank	Change in Rank
1	Brussels, Belgium	193.5	3	2
2	Helsinki, Finland	188.3	1	-1
3	Paris, France	185.2	4	1
<b>4</b>	<b>Stockholm, Sweden</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>
5	Etelä-Suomi, Finland	175.4	28	23
6	Luxembourg	165.9	6	0
7	Prague, Czech Republic	165.7	-	-
8	Hamburg, Germany	163.5	7	-1
9	London, UK	162.6	8	-1
10	Bratislava, Slovakia	159.6	-	-

<http://www.cforic.org/downloads.php>

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## Stockholm – a European Competitive Hot-spot Region

In a European regional context, Stockholm's performance is on a par with some of the most advanced regions. According to the **European Competitiveness Index 2006–2007**, the major assets of the Stockholm region are: *the employment rate (ranked 1st), total R&D expenditure (1), employment in ICT services (1), R&D employment in business (2), per capita expenditure on R&D by business and higher education (2), employment in IT and computer manufacturing (2), air passengers embarked and disembarked per 1000 inhabitants (4), mean gross earnings (5), employment in biotech (6), patents per million inhabitants (6), and R&D employment in higher education (8).*

### Global Competitiveness Index 2008–2009 World Economic Forum

Rank	Country/Economy	Score	Rank in 2007–2008	Change in rank
1	United States	5,74	1	0
2	Switzerland	5,61	2	0
3	Denmark	5,58	3	0
<b>4</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>5,53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Singapore	5,53	7	2
6	Finland	5,50	6	0
7	Germany	5,46	5	-2
8	Netherlands	5,41	10	2
9	Japan	5,38	8	-1
10	Canada	5,37	13	3
11	Hong Kong SAR	5,33	12	1
12	United Kingdom	5,30	9	-3
13	Korea, Rep.	5,28	11	-2
14	Austria	5,23	15	1
15	Norway	5,22	16	1
16	France	5,22	18	2
17	Taiwan, China	5,22	14	-3
18	Australia	5,20	19	1
19	Belgium	5,14	20	1
20	Iceland	5,05	23	3

[www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm](http://www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm)

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## Stockholm – Capital of a Country of Excellence

Stockholm performs well, and Sweden does too. One of the most acknowledged international indexes is presented in the Global Competitiveness Report. Surpassed only by the US, Switzerland and Denmark, Sweden manages to defend its position as the world's fourth most competitive economy in the **Global Competitiveness Index 2008/2009**. In particular, Sweden's strengths are to be found in technological readiness, higher education and training, well functioning institutions, and innovation. For all these factors, Sweden belongs to the top 5 nations in the world! These strengths underscore the Swedish reliance upon knowledge, science, and social investments as main assets in a world of competition.

## Sweden – Climbing the OECD Prosperity Ranking

Sweden has managed to improve its position considerably among the OECD member states over the last 15 years. In the mid-90s, Sweden was ranked 18. The figures for 2007 reveal that Sweden keeps advancing, and is up another two positions from 2006 to 2007.

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

Rank	Country	GDP per head in US \$, 2007
1	Luxembourg	79 793
2	Norway	53 477
3	United States	45 489
4	Ireland	45 027
5	Switzerland	40 507
6	Netherlands	39 225
7	Canada	38 500
8	Australia	37 565
9	Austria	37 119
<b>10</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>36 603</b>
11	Denmark	35 961
12	Iceland	35 697
13	United Kingdom	35 669
14	Belgium	35 382
15	Finland	34 700
16	Germany	34 391
17	Japan	33 603
18	France	23 521
19	Spain	20 324
20	Italy	17 128

[www.cforic.org/pages/wkci2008.php](http://www.cforic.org/pages/wkci2008.php)

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15	Finland	34 700
16	Germany	34 391
17	Japan	33 603
18	France	23 521
19	Spain	20 324
20	Italy	17 128

Source: OECD

Remark: GDP (gross domestic product) 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.

[http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/Index.aspx?datasetcode=SNA\\_TABLE1](http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/Index.aspx?datasetcode=SNA_TABLE1)

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## Stockholm – Strong Overall Economic Performance

Stockholm is one of Europe's leading economic regions, with a high concentration of ICT, health care, industry and research. Stockholm's **GDP/ca** growth has picked up again since the sluggish growth in the aftermath of the ICT downturn 2002–2003. Current growth is fuelled by domestic demand, consumer spending and demand for labour. In comparison with the other top performing regions of Europe, Stockholm's growth improved significantly in 2004. Since then, growth has soared.

PART 2

# Business and Markets

## Sweden – One of the Best Countries for Business

Being a highly internationally integrated economy, the ease of doing business in Sweden comes as no surprise. The major assets, as observed by the World Bank Group in the **Doing Business Ranking 2009**, are *trading across borders, registering property, starting and closing a business, and dealing with various licences* (red tape and hours). For all these indicators, Sweden belongs to the top 20 nations in the world. The only area where Sweden ranks in the lower half of all the 181 economies in the report is the labour market. In this field, the **Doing Business Ranking** assesses the difficulties that employers face in hiring and firing workers.

### World Bank Group: Doing Business 2009

Rank	Country	Rank in 2008	Change in rank
1	Singapore	1	0
2	New Zealand	2	0
3	United States	3	0
4	Hong Kong, China	4	0
5	Denmark	5	0
6	United Kingdom	6	0
7	Ireland	8	1
8	Canada	7	-1
9	Australia	9	0
10	Norway	11	1
11	Iceland	10	-1
12	Japan	12	0
13	Thailand	15	2
14	Finland	13	-1
15	Georgia	18	3
16	Saudi Arabia	23	7
<b>17</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-3</b>
18	Bahrain	17	-1
19	Belgium	16	-3
20	Malaysia	25	5

**Remark:** *Doing Business 2008 rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology and the addition of three new countries. Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–181, with first place being the best. The Report covers the period April 2007 to June 2008.*

[www.doingbusiness.org/economyrankings/](http://www.doingbusiness.org/economyrankings/)

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## Eurochambres Economic Survey 2009

The Business Climate in Europe's Regions 2009

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

Rank	Region	Favourable	Constant	Unfavourable
1	Macroregiunea doi (Constanta)	89,1	9,4	1,6
2	Macroregiunea patru (Timisoara)	75,8	23,6	0,6
3	Macroregiunea trei (Bucarest)	73,5	20,6	5,9
4	Macroregiunea unu (Cluj)	60,6	23,2	16,1
5	Bulgaria	55,5	25,9	18,6
6	Cyprus	55,1	34,0	10,9
<b>7</b>	<b>Östra Sverige (Stockholm)</b>	<b>52,3</b>	<b>37,8</b>	<b>9,8</b>
8	Turkey	52,0	31,0	17,0
9	Norra Sverige (Umeå)	51,1	35,7	13,3
10	Centro (Rome)	49,1	35,9	15,0
11	Södra Sverige (Malmö)	45,9	39,0	15,1
12	Centralny (Warszaw)	45,7	32,8	21,5
13	Czech Republic	44,3	39,8	15,9
14	Denmark	44,1	43,7	12,2
15	Malta	44,0	42,0	14,0
<b>Selection of city regions</b>				
	London	41,8	27,7	29,7
	Île de France (Paris)	28,5	38,2	33,4
	Brussels -Capital	27,4	36,3	36,3
	Berlin	24,0	49,0	27,0
	Baden-Württemberg (Stuttgart)	23,0	54,0	23,0
	Hamburg	19,0	53,0	28,0
	Bayern (Munich)	16,0	55,0	29,0
	Cataluña (Barcelona)	10,0	33,0	57,0
	East (Vienna)	6,0	37,9	56,1
	Madrid	5,0	33,0	62,0
	West Holland (Randstadt)	4,5	61,2	34,3

**Remark:** The ranking includes the 15 top regions plus a selection of metropolitan regions. Östra Sverige includes the the following counties: Stockholm, Uppsala, Södermanland, Östergötland, Örebro, and Västmanland. The ranking includes the top 15 regions plus a selection of city regions.

[www.eurochambres.eu/content/Default.asp?PageID=78](http://www.eurochambres.eu/content/Default.asp?PageID=78)

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## Stockholm – Business Confidence among the highest in Europe

The yearly published **Eurochambre Business Economic Survey** on European enterprises' confidence shows that regions of the same member states tend to report similar figures. The Swedish regions report some of the strongest business confidence forecast figures among all regions in the survey. And Östra Sverige, which is comprised of the counties of the Stockholm Mälars region, reports the highest figure among the EU-15 regions. Businesses in Stockholm and the Mälars region are particularly optimistic about their *total turnover*, *domestic sales*, and *export expectations*. They are less optimistic about *employment* and *investments*.

# Stockholm – the Business Capital of Scandinavia

In the 2008 European Cities Monitor, Stockholm confirms and improves its position as the best place for business in Scandinavia. Furthermore, Stockholm is up two places from position 22 to 20. Stockholm ranks among the best cities in terms of *freedom from pollution (2nd)*, *quality of life for employees (3rd)*, *quality of telecommunications (4th)*, *languages spoken (8th)*, *travelling around within the city (10th)*, and *residential accommodation for relocating expats (10th)*. In comparison with the previous year's ECM, Stockholm ranks however lower for *well known city as a business location* and *international transportation*.

## Cushman&Wakefield European Cities Monitor 2008

Europe's Best Cities to locate a Business – ECM 2008 Cushman & Wakefield

2008 Rank	Location	2007 Rank	Change in rank
1	London	1	0
2	Paris	2	0
3	Frankfurt	3	0
4	Brussels	6	2
5	Barcelona	4	-1
6	Amsterdam	5	-1
7	Madrid	7	0
8	Berlin	8	0
9	Munich	9	0
10	Zurich	13	3
11	Geneva	12	1
12	Dusseldorf	16	4
13	Milan	10	-3
14	Manchester	18	4
15	Dublin	11	-4
16	Lisbon	15	-1
17	Hamburg	20	3
18	Lyon	17	-1
19	Prague	14	-5
<b>20</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
21	Birmingham	21	0
22	Budapest	23	1
23	Copenhagen	25	2
24	Warsaw	19	-5
25	Rome	27	2
26	Vienna	24	-2
27	Glasgow	26	-1
28	Leeds	30	2
29	Istanbul	-	-
30	Helsinki	29	-1
31	Bucharest	28	-3
32	Moscow	31	-1
33	Oslo	32	-1
34	Athens	33	-1

[www.cushwake.com/cwglobal/jsp/kcReportDetail.jsp?Country=GLOBAL&Language=EN&catId=100003&pld=c17500010p](http://www.cushwake.com/cwglobal/jsp/kcReportDetail.jsp?Country=GLOBAL&Language=EN&catId=100003&pld=c17500010p)

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## LaSalle Investment Management European Regional Economic Growth Index (E-REGI) 2008

2008 Rank	Location	2007 Rank	Change in rank
1	London	1	0
2	Paris	3	1
3	Munich	2	-1
<b>4</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
5	Dublin	4	-1
6	Stuttgart	8	2
7	Luxembourg	6	-1
8	Helsinki	7	-1
9	Oslo	9	0
10	Warsaw	19	9
11	Mannheim-Karlsruhe	16	5
12	Frankfurt	13	1
13	Cologne-Bonn	17	4
14	Gothenburg	13	-1
15	Copenhagen/Öresund Region	21	6
16	Toulouse	22	6
17	Barcelona	16	-1
18	Vienna	26	8
19	Utrecht	18	-1
20	Prague	36	16

[www.lasalle.com/NR/rdonlyres/176C0343-9986-4F9B-912D-B069807E08CD/51196/EREGL2008a\\_ENGLISH\\_WEB.PDF](http://www.lasalle.com/NR/rdonlyres/176C0343-9986-4F9B-912D-B069807E08CD/51196/EREGL2008a_ENGLISH_WEB.PDF)

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## Stockholm - Attractive City for Real Estate Investments

In the LaSalle Investment Management's **European Regional Growth Index (E-REGI), 2008**, Stockholm consolidates its position as the leading Nordic city. Furthermore, Stockholm climbs one step in the ranking and is now number four in Europe. This is the best ranking the city has achieved since 2000! The strong performance of the Swedish capital is attributed to persistent growth. In spite of the prevalent financial crisis and the weakening growth forecasts, Stockholm is expected to be less affected than some other regions.

## Stockholm – an Attractive European Business Trip Destination

The Economist Intelligence Unit's **World Wide Business Trip Index 2006** assesses both cost-related and environmental factors in order to provide an overview of how desirable a destination is likely to be to the business traveller. More than 120 cities from all over the world are rated and Stockholm ranks here as number 3 in Europe! A quarter of the weight is given to *stability* and *culture&environment* respectively, which has a positive impact on the outcome for Stockholm.

### The Economist Intelligence Unit's World Wide Business Trip Index 2006

Rank	City	Score
1	Vancouver	4,6
2	Calgary	4,9
3	Toronto	5,4
4	Adelaide	8,1
5	Honolulu	8,4
6	Cleveland	8,7
6	Brisbane	8,7
8	Perth	9,2
9	Montreal	9,5
9	Melbourne	9,5
11	Pittsburgh	10,1
12	Sydney	10,4
13	Atlanta	10,5
14	Vienna	11,3
15	Boston	11,8
16	Minneapolis	12,0
17	Copenhagen	12,1
17	Zurich	12,1
<b>17</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>12,1</b>
20	Geneva	12,4

[www.economist.com/media/pdf/BUSINESS\\_TRIP\\_INDEX.pdf](http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/BUSINESS_TRIP_INDEX.pdf)

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### The Anholt-GfK Roper City Brands Index 2007

Rank	City	rank 2006	Change in rank
1	Sydney	1	0
2	London	2	0
3	Paris	3	0
4	New York	5	1
5	Rome	4	-1
6	Melbourne	8	2
7	Barcelona	9	2
8	Vancouver	16	8
9	Amsterdam	11	2
10	Montreal	13	3
11	Toronto	14	3
12	Berlin	17	5
13	Madrid	12	-1
14	Geneva	10	-4
15	Milan	19	4
16	Copenhagen	20	4
<b>17</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>
18	Brussels	18	0
19	Auckland	n/a	n/a
20	Tokyo	22	2

[www.gfkamerica.com/practice\\_areas/roper\\_pam/cbi/index.en.html](http://www.gfkamerica.com/practice_areas/roper_pam/cbi/index.en.html)

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## Stockholm – Appealing Global Image

Cities are usually associated in people's minds with a set of qualities, assets or characteristics. The **Anholt-GfK Roper City Brands Index 2007** investigates the global perception of a number of cities worldwide, covering issues such as people, pulse, status and standing, physical aspects, economic and educational opportunities, and liveable aspects. Stockholm is ranked 17 of more than 60 cities, which is two places up from last year's survey.



## 2008 Anholt-GfK Roper Nation Brands Index<sup>SM</sup>

Rank	City
1	Germany
2	France
3	United Kingdom
4	Canada
5	Japan
6	Italy
7	United States
8	Switzerland
9	Australia
<b>10</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
11	Spain
12	The Netherlands
12	Norway
14	Austria
15	Denmark
16	Scotland
17	New Zealand
18	Finland
19	Ireland
20	Belgium

**Remark:** The survey that forms the basis of the index, *How the World Views its Cities*, was conducted in December 2007 in 20 countries and published in March 2008. Anholt-GfK Roper publishes also a nation brands index. According to the 2008 Anholt-GfK Roper Nation Brands Index<sup>SM</sup>, Sweden is ranked as 10th top nation. Sweden is thus ranked higher than Stockholm is.

[www.nationbrandindex.com](http://www.nationbrandindex.com)

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## Stockholm – Recipient of FDI in Advanced Business and Financial Services

According to the Ernst&Young **European Investment Monitor 2008**, Stockholm attracted the highest number of FDI projects in 2007 among the Nordic regions. In a European setting, Stockholm ranks as the 5th destination for *investment projects in financial services*. The region also reports an increase of investment projects in the field of *business services* in comparison with the **EIM 2007**. However, Stockholm has lost ground in the fields of *life science, software, and electronics*.

### European Investment Monitor 2007

Rank	Region	Number of projects 2007	Rank 2006	Change in rank
1	Greater London	305	1	0
2	Ile-de-France (Paris)	209	2	0
3	Madrid	95	3	0
4	Cataluna (Barcelona)	90	4	0
5	Darmstadt	74	8	3
6	Rhone-Alpes (Lyon)	71	5	-1
7	Bucuresti	66	7	0
8	Moscow	60	17	9
9	Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	53	18	9
10	Oberbayern (Munich)	52	12	2
10	Budapest	51	15	5
<b>12</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-6</b>
13	Copenhagen	43	10	-3
14	Bruxelles-Brussel	42	21	7
15	Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur (Marseille-Nice)	40	19	4

**Source:** Ernst & Young's European Investment Monitor powered by Oxford Intelligence Ltd

[www.eyeim.com](http://www.eyeim.com)

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## Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) Business Command Index (BCI) 2008

Rank	City	BCI
1	Tokyo	100.00
2	New York	70.94
3	London	68.49
4	Paris	53.96
5	Houston	25.47
6	Seoul	23.31
7	Chicago	21.44
8	Osaka	20.00
9	Beijing	19.42
10	Madrid	19.14
<b>11</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>18.71</b>
12	Los Angeles	18.13
13	Toronto	17.84
14	San Jose (Ca)	17.70
15	Washington	16.40
16	Hong Kong	16.26
17	Sydney	12.81
18	Dallas	12.66
19	Taipei	11.65
20	Melbourne	11.37

**Source:** Article published in *Environment and Planning A*, 41 (1), (2009), 7–12, *The Way We Were: Command and Control Centres in the Global Space-Economy on the Eve of the 2008 Geoeconomic Transition*

**Remark:** Business Command Index (BCI) is based upon the top 2000 firms in the world.

[www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/index.html](http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/index.html)

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## Stockholm – Outstanding Business Command Centre

The research network Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) has recently published an article containing a computation of a Business Command Index (BCI). The BCI is based upon the top 2000 firms in the world, from Forbes' composite index of firm headquarters.

According to the index, Stockholm shows up as the 11th most important localisation for headquarters in the world. While by far lagging behind super cities, such as New York, London, Paris, and Tokyo, Stockholm manages to outperform other cities of far greater size. In this respect, Stockholm punches clearly above its weight.

PART 3

# People and living conditions

## The UN Ranks Sweden among the Front Runners in Human Development

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

### Human Development Index update 2008, UNDP, UN Development Program

Rank 2008	Country	Score	Rank 2007	Change in rank
1	Iceland	0,968	1	0
2	Norway	0,968	2	0
3	Canada	0,967	4	1
4	Australia	0,965	3	-1
5	Ireland	0,960	5	0
6	Netherlands	0,958	9	3
<b>7</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>0,958</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>
8	Japan	0,956	8	0
9	Luxembourg	0,956	18	9
10	Switzerland	0,955	7	-3
11	France	0,955	10	-1
12	Finland	0,954	11	-1
13	Denmark	0,952	14	1
14	Austria	0,951	15	1
15	United States	0,950	12	-3

Source: The United Nations 18 December 2008

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

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## Mercer's Quality of living survey 2008

Rank 2008	City	Country	Score, base city New York=100	Rank 2007	Change in rank
1	Zurich	Switzerland	108,0	1	0
2	Geneva	Switzerland	107,9	2	0
2	Vienna	Austria	107,9	3	1
4	Vancouver	Canada	107,6	3	-1
5	Auckland	New Zealand	107,3	5	0
6	Dusseldorf	Germany	107,2	5	-1
7	Frankfurt	Germany	107,0	7	0
7	Munich	Germany	107,0	8	1
9	Bern	Switzerland	106,5	9	0
10	Sydney	Australia	106,3	9	-1
11	Copenhagen	Danmark	106,2	11	0
12	Wellington	New Zealand	105,8	12	0
13	Amsterdam	Netherland	105,7	13	0
14	Brussels	Bergium	105,4	14	0
15	Toronto	Canada	105,3	15	0
16	Berlin	Germany	105,0	16	0
17	Melbourne	Australia	104,8	17	0
17	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	104,8	18	1
19	Ottawa	Canada	104,7	18	-1
<b>20</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>104,5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
21	Perth	Australia	104,3	21	0
22	Montreal	Canada	104,2	22	0
23	Nurnberg	Germany	104,1	23	0
24	Oslo	Norway	103,7	26	2
25	Calgary	Canada	103,5	24	-1

Source: Mercer's 2008 Quality of Living survey  
[www.mercer.com/qualityofliving](http://www.mercer.com/qualityofliving)

Stockholm Report 2009

## Stockholm – High Scores for Quality of Living

The **quality of living reports** are based on annual responses to a questionnaire developed by **international Mercer professionals**. The total index is based on the following categories: *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, 215 cities have been assessed, and Stockholm belongs to the ten per cent top ranked group of cities worldwide.

## Sweden – a High Ranking Quality of Life Nation

The **Quality of life Index 2007**, elaborated by The Economist, is based on a methodology that links the results of subjective life-satisfaction surveys to the objective determinants of quality of life across countries. The following factors are included in the index: *material well-being, health, political stability and security, family life, community life, climate and geography, job security, political freedom, and gender equality.*

### Quality of life index, publicerad 2007, The Economist

Rank 2005	Country	Score	GDP per person, rank
1	Ireland	8,33	4
2	Switzerland	8,07	7
3	Norway	8,51	3
4	Luxembourg	8,02	1
<b>5</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>7,94</b>	<b>19</b>
6	Australia	7,93	14
7	Iceland	7,91	8
8	Italy	7,81	23
9	Denmark	7,80	10
10	Spain	7,73	24
11	Singapore	7,72	9
12	Finland	7,62	20
13	United States	7,62	2
14	Canada	7,60	5
15	New Zealand	7,44	25

**Source:** The Economist Quality of Life Index

[www.economist.com/media/pdf/QUALITY\\_OF\\_LIFE.PDF](http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/QUALITY_OF_LIFE.PDF)

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### Quality of living survey 2007, Health and sanitation, Mercer

Rank 2007	City	Country	Score, base city New York=100
1	Calgary	Canada	131,7
2	Honolulu	United States	130,3
3	Helsinki	Finland	128,5
4	Ottawa	Canada	127,2
5	Minneapolis, MN	United States	125,7
6	Oslo	Norway	125,0
<b>6</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>125,0</b>
6	Zurich	Switzerland	125,0
9	Katsuyama	Japan	123,8
10	Bern	Switzerland	123,7
10	Boston	United States	123,7
10	Geneva	Switzerland	123,7
10	Lexington, KY	United States	123,7
10	Montreal	Canada	123,7
10	Nurnberg	Germany	123,7
10	Pittsburgh	United States	123,7
10	Vancouver	Canada	123,7
18	Auckland	New Zealand	123,1
18	Wellington	New Zealand	123,1
20	Dublin	Ireland	122,9

[www.mercer.com/referencecontent.htm?idContent=1307990](http://www.mercer.com/referencecontent.htm?idContent=1307990)

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## Stockholm – One of the Healthiest Cities in the World

The **quality of living health and sanitary** is based on annual surveys and questionnaires developed by **international Mercer** professionals. Cities in Canada and the US, the Nordic countries, and Switzerland predominate among the top positioned cities. Stockholm and Oslo have similar scores, and Helsinki scores slightly higher.



## Stockholm – One of the Safest Capitals in the World

The quality of living personal safety is based on annual surveys and questionnaires developed by international Mercer professionals. The total index is based on the following categories: *internal stability, crime, effectiveness of law enforcement* and *relationships with other countries*. The top 8 positions are held by European cities, including Stockholm. Personal and family safety is of great importance in attracting skilled people.

### Quality of living survey 2008, Personal safety, Mercer

Rank 2007	City	Country	Score, base city New York=100
1	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	131,4
2	Bern	Switzerland	126,3
2	Geneva	Switzerland	126,3
2	Helsinki	Finland	126,3
2	Zurich	Switzerland	126,3
6	Vienna	Austria	121,1
7	Oslo	Norway	120,8
<b>7</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>120,8</b>
9	Singapore	Singapore	120,2
10	Auckland	New Zealand	119,4
10	Wellington	New Zealand	119,4
12	Copenhagen	Denmark	117,2
12	Dusseldorf	Germany	117,2
12	Frankfurt	Germany	117,2
12	Munich	Germany	117,2
12	Nurnberg	Germany	117,2
17	Dublin	Ireland	117
18	Katsuyama	Japan	116,6
18	Omuta	Japan	116,6
18	Tsukuba	Japan	116,6

[www.mercer.com/referencecontent.htm?idContent=1307990](http://www.mercer.com/referencecontent.htm?idContent=1307990)

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### Environmental Performance Index 2008

Rank 2008	Country	Score	rank 2006	Change of rank
1	Switzerland	95,5	16	15
2	Norway	93,1	18	16
3	Sweden	93,1	2	-1
4	Finland	91,4	3	-1
5	Costa Rica	90,5	15	10
6	Austria	89,4	6	0
7	New Zealand	88,9	1	-6
8	Latvia	88,8	--	--
9	Colombia	88,3	17	8
10	France	87,8	12	2
11	Iceland	87,6	13	2
12	Canada	86,6	8	-4
13	Germany	86,3	22	9
14	United Kingdom	86,3	5	-9
15	Slovenia	86,3	31	16

Source: Environmental Performance Index 2008  
[www.mercer.com/referencecontent.htm?idContent=1307990](http://www.mercer.com/referencecontent.htm?idContent=1307990)

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## Sweden – Successful Environmental Performance

The **Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2008**, constructed by Yale University, Columbia University, World Economic Forum, Ipsra, and focuses on two broad environmental protection objectives: 1) reducing environmental stresses on human health, and; 2) protecting ecosystem vitality. 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 Colombia and Costa Rica among the top 15 countries suggests that less prosperous countries may also be regarded as environmental precursors. Also Stockholm has a strong track record in this field and was awarded European Green Capital 2010 by the European Commission.

## Sweden – Leading in Efforts to Overcome Gender Gaps

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 2008 index, Sweden yet again achieves to hold on to its third position from last year. Sweden has managed to reduce the gender gap up to almost 82 per cent, meaning that another 18 per cent remains to bridge in order to achieve complete gender equality. Sweden performs well in all four categories of the **Global Gender Gap Index**, being the leading country for political empowerment.

### The Global Gender Gap Index 2008, World Economic Forum

Rank 2008	Country	Score	rank 2007	Change of rank
1	Norway	0,8239	1	0
2	Finland	0,8195	2	0
<b>3</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>0,8139</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
4	Iceland	0,7999	4	0
5	New Zealand	0,7859	7	2
6	Philippines	0,7568	6	0
7	Denmark	0,7538	5	-2
8	Ireland	0,7518	8	0
9	Netherlands	0,7399	10	1
10	Latvia	0,7397	11	1
11	Germany	0,7394	9	-2
12	Sri Lanka	0,7371	12	0
13	United Kingdom	0,7366	19	6
14	Switzerland	0,736	21	7
15	France	0,7341	13	-2

Source: World Economic forum

[www.weforum.org/en/Communities/Women%20Leaders%20and%20Gender%20Parity/GenderGapNetwork/index.htm](http://www.weforum.org/en/Communities/Women%20Leaders%20and%20Gender%20Parity/GenderGapNetwork/index.htm)

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## Employment rate, per cent

Rank 2007	Region	2007	Rank 2006	Change in rank
1	Åland	79,5	4	3
2	Utrecht	79,1	3	1
3	Oslo og Akershus	78,8	6	3
4	Vestlandet (Bergen)	78,7	2	-2
5	Agder og Rogaland (Stavanger)	77,6	12	7
6	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	77,5	1	-5
7	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	77,4	5	-2
8	Gelderland (Arnhem)	77,3	17	9
9	Småland med öarna (Jönköping)	77,2	8	-1
10	North Eastern Scotland (Aberdeen)	77,1	--	--
11	Overijssel (Enschede)	77,0	24	13
12	Noord-Holland (Amsterdam)	76,7	16	4
13	Noord-Brabant (Eindhoven)	76,6	19	6
14	Trøndelag (trondheim)	76,5	21	7
<b>15</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>76,0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-1</b>
16	Highlands and Islands (inverness)	76,0	--	--
17	Surrey, East and West Sussex	75,9	15	-2
18	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warks	75,8	9	-9
19	Flevoland (Lelystad)	75,4	13	-6
20	Zuid-Holland (The Hague)	75,2	29	9

**Source:** Eurostat,

**Remark:** Employment rate of the age group 15-64.

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1090,30070682,1090\\_33076576&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_33076576&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

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## Stockholm – Among the Highest Employment rates in Europe

Regions in the north western parts of Europe tend to have high employment rates. Partially, this is explained by women's high participation rates. Among the capital regions in Europe, only Oslo and Amsterdam have higher employment rates than Stockholm.

## Stockholm – managing high growth and fair distribution of income

Sweden is one of the countries with the most advanced and ambitious income redistribution schemes within the OECD. The income inequality is consequently low, which the national **Gini coefficient** figure shows in the table. A low figure on the Gini-coefficient indicates a high rate of income distribution.

### Gini coefficient – measure of inequality of income distribution

2005 Ranking	Country	Score
1	Sweden	23
2	Denmark	24
3	Slovenia	24
4	Iceland	25
5	Austria	26
6	Czech Republic	26
7	Finland	26
8	Luxembourg	26
9	Slovakia	26
10	Albania	27
11	Belgium	28
12	France	28
13	Germany	28
14	Hungary	28
15	Malta	28
16	Norway	28
17	Cyprus	29

**Source:** Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2172.html>

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PART 4

# Knowledge and Science

## Stockholm – High Ratings for Innovation

According to the **European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS) 2006**, Sweden ranks highest for the categories: *innovation & entrepreneurship* (innovation expenditures, early-stage venture capital, and innovative SMEs co-operating with others) and *knowledge creation* (business and public R&D expenditure, share of medium-high/high-tech R&D).

Regional figures shows that Stockholm scores highest among all European regions. The Greater Stockholm Region, labelled Östra Mellansverige in the table, also performs well. This region, excluding Stockholm, consisting of five counties located geographically close to Stockholm, makes it to the top 10 list.

### European Innovation Scoreboard 2006

Rank	Region	Score
1	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>0,90</b>
2	Västsverige (Gothenburg)	0,83
3	Oberbayern	0,79
4	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	0,78
5	Karlsruhe	0,77
6	Stuttgart	0,77
7	Braunschweig	0,76
8	Sydsverige (Malmö)	0,76
9	Paris	0,75
10	<b>Östra Mellansverige</b>	<b>0,74</b>
11	Berlin	0,74
12	South East UK	0,72
13	Tübingen	0,72
14	Manner-Suomi	0,71
15	Prague	0,70
16	Darmstadt	0,69
17	Eastern (Cambridge)	0,69
18	Dresden	0,69
19	Köln	0,69
20	Noord-Brabant (Eindhoven)	0,68

[www.proinno-europe.eu/doc/EIS2006\\_final.pdf](http://www.proinno-europe.eu/doc/EIS2006_final.pdf)

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**International Telecommunication Union  
– ITU, ICT Opportunity Index 2007**

Rank	Country	Score	Average annual growth rate 2001-2005
1	Sweden	378	44
2	Luxembourg	371	77
3	Hong Kong, China	366	57
4	Netherlands	363	53
5	Denmark	361	42
6	Switzerland	354	43
7	Singapore	347	50
8	United Kingdom	346	66
9	Iceland	341	51
10	Norway	339	52
11	Canada	337	34
12	Belgium	324	42
13	United States	324	44
14	Australia	323	76
15	Austria	306	33
16	Germany	303	43
17	Taiwan, China	303	59
18	Israel	297	87
19	Finland	294	44
20	Ireland	286	58

Source: ICT opportunity index  
<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/ict-oi/2007/index.html>

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## Stockholm – Ahead of its ICT Competitors

In 2000, Stockholm was appointed the ICT World capital by Newsweek. And this is a position that Stockholm will hold on to. According to the **ICT Opportunity Index** 2007 published by ITU, Sweden's particular strengths are namely to be found within the field of skills and uptake capacity. Stockholm is thus well prepared to lead and profit from coming leaps in the ICT development. The prerequisites remain world class thanks to the regional economy's focus on ICT services, investments in R&D and intensive R&D activities.



## Stockholm – Prominent Research Region in Medicine and Life Sciences

The Greater Stockholm Region is endowed with a great number of universities, of which the oldest one is Uppsala University and the perhaps most famous one is Karolinska Institute.

In the **Academic Ranking of World universities – ARWU 2008** (Shanghai Jiao Tong) ranking, Karolinska Institute is positioned as the 9th best performing medical university in the world, and as the 18th best performing university in the field of life sciences. Hence, outside the US, Karolinska Institute is the primary medical university. In medicine, Uppsala University qualifies too for the top 100 university list. In life sciences, only Cambridge University and Oxford University in the UK are ranked higher than Karolinska Institute in Europe.

### Academic Ranking of World universities 2008 (ARWU) “Top 100 world universities in Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy (MED)”

World Rank in MED	ARWU 2007 Rank	Institution*	Country	Total Score
1	1	Harvard Univ	USA	100
2	18	Univ California - San Francisco	USA	84,1
3	16	Univ Washington - Seattle	USA	77,5
4	19	Johns Hopkins Univ	USA	73,6
5	7	Columbia Univ	USA	70,6
6	13	Univ California - Los Angeles	USA	67,5
7	39	Univ Texas Southwestern Med Center	USA	66
8	21	Univ Michigan - Ann Arbor	USA	64,6
<b>9</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>Karolinska Inst Stockholm</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>63,3</b>
10	49	Univ Pittsburgh - Pittsburgh	USA	63,1
11	2	Stanford Univ	USA	61,5
12	10	Univ Oxford	USA	61,2
13	102-150	Mayo Clinic Coll Med	UK	60,9
13	25	Univ Coll London	UK	60,9
15	33	Univ Minnesota - Twin Cities	USA	59,5
<b>76-107</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>Uppsala Univ</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	

Source: Shanghai Jiao Tong University

<http://ed.sjtu.edu.cn/en/>

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**Academic Ranking of World universities 2008**  
**Top 100 Universities in Life and Agriculture Sciences ( LIFE )**

World Rank in LIFE	ARWU 2007 Rank	Institution*	Country	Total Score
1	1	Harvard Univ	USA	100
2	5	Massachusetts Inst Tech (MIT)	USA	75,4
3	18	Univ California - San Francisco	USA	74,9
4	16	Univ Washington - Seattle	USA	74
5	2	Stanford Univ	USA	72,2
6	39	Univ Texas Southwestern Med Center	USA	68,3
7	7	Columbia Univ	USA	67,7
7	4	Univ Cambridge	UK	67,7
9	30	Rockefeller Univ	USA	67,5
10	17	Univ Wisconsin - Madison	USA	67,1
11	10	Univ Oxford	UK	66,8
12	11	Yale Univ	USA	65,5
13	19	Johns Hopkins Univ	USA	63,3
14	14	Univ California - San Diego	USA	62,6
15	12	Cornell Univ	USA	61,7
16	15	Univ Pennsylvania	USA	60,7
17	26	Univ Illinois - Urbana Champaign	USA	60,3
<b>18</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>Karolinska Inst Stockholm</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>60,2</b>
19	25	Univ Coll London	UK	59,5
20	3	Univ California - Berkeley	USA	59,2

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

**Source:** Shanghai Jiao Tong University

<http://ed.sjtu.edu.cn/en/>

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## Stockholm – Specialised in High-tech Patents

German regions predominate the patent ranking in Europe, as measured by the European Patent Office in Munich. However, Stockholm in particular and a few British, Dutch, Belgian, French, Austrian and Finnish regions perform extremely well too. The number of patent applications seems to strongly correlate with the presence of competitive regional industrial clusters.

The strong performance in patent applications of the Swedish capital region becomes even more salient once only high-tech patents are considered.

It is also worth noting that Swedish companies are very active in applying for and obtaining U.S. patents. Thus, Sweden makes it to the top 20 for granted patent applications per country of origin in America.

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

Per million labour force

Rank	Country	Region	2003	2004	2005
1	DE	Oberbayern (Munich)	308	273	196
2	NL	Nord-Brabant (Eindhoven)	361	546	179
3	NL	Sydsverige (Malmö)	210	239	158
4	SE	Pohjois-Suomi (Oulu)	206	226	151
5	SF	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	258	300	148
6	DE	Mittelfranken (Nürnberg)	187	207	139
7	SF	Länsi-Suomi (Vaasa and Turku)	220	289	125
8	DE	Stuttgart	153	184	120
<b>9</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>119</b>
10	FR	Bretagne (Rennes)	162	139	117
11	BE	Prov. Vlaams Brabant (Leuven)	115	128	116
12	BE	Prov. Brabant Wallon (Nivelles)	56	122	111
13	DE	Oberpfalz (Regensburg)	165	215	105
14	BE	Prov. Antwerpen	92	124	103
15	UK	East Anglia (Cambridge)	176	162	102
16	DE	Karlsruhe	148	181	97
17	FR	Île de France (Paris)	146	156	96
18	AT	Vienna	108	130	81
19	FR	Rhône-Alpes (Lyon)	108	94	79
20	DE	Hannover	129	142	77

Source: Eurostat

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1090,30070682,1090\\_33076576&\\_dad=portal&schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_33076576&_dad=portal&schema=PORTAL)

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## Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level

percentage share of all employed

Rank	Country	Region	2005	2006	2007
1	UK	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	10,55	11,47	10,7
<b>2</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>10,07</b>	<b>9,28</b>	<b>9,28</b>
3	UK	Hampshire and Isle of Wight (Southampton)	7,09	7,63	8,46
4	UK	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire (Luton)	9,52	7,32	8,35
5	HU	Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)	7,32	8,36	8,16
6	DE	Oberpfalz (Regensburg)	5,26	5,76	8,14
7	SF	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	7,81	7,92	8,14
8	DE	Oberbayern (Munich)	7,51	8,53	8,13
9	CH	Espace Mittelland (Bern)	7,52	7,51	7,94
10	NO	Oslo og Akershus	7,64	7,64	7,85
11	DK	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	-	-	7,82
12	CZ	Prague	7,79	7,01	7,74
13	BE	Prov. Vlaams Brabant (Leuven)	6,83	7,4	7,66
14	ES	Comunidad de Madrid	6,65	7,15	7,56
15	DE	Karlsruhe	8,34	7,57	7,42
16	IT	Lazio (Rome)	6,86	7,03	7,29
17	DE	Darmstadt	7,35	6,46	7,25
18	DE	Freiburg	6,73	6,02	7,09
19	FR	Auvergne (Clermont-Ferrand)	3,36	3,72	7,07
20	FR	Île de France (Paris)	8,92	8,78	7

Source: Eurostat

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1090,30070682,1090\\_33076576&\\_dad=portal&schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_33076576&_dad=portal&schema=PORTAL)

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## Stockholm – Extensive Employment in Science and Technology

Innovation in high value-added sectors has been fuelled by strong skills in science and technology. About a third of all employees in Stockholm with tertiary education are trained in the science and technology fields. Stockholm has been top ranked among European regions for several years in employing qualified staff in high-tech services.

## Stockholm – Investing Extensively in R&D

According to the latest available figures, Stockholm holds on to its prominent position in the research and development (R&D) field. Östra Mellansverige follows closely after. No other European capital region spends, relatively speaking, as much on R&D as Stockholm does.

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

Rank	Country	Percentage of GDP, region	2005
1	DE	Braunschweig	5,81
2	SE	Västsverige (Göteborg)	5,39
3	DE	Stuttgart	5,25
4	SF	Pohjois-Suomi (Oulu)	4,79
5	DE	Oberbayern	4,75
6	SE	Sydsverige (Malmö)	4,46
<b>7</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>Stockholm</b>	<b>4,29</b>
8	FR	Midi-Pyrénées (Toulouse)	4,15
<b>9</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>Östra Mellansverige</b>	<b>4</b>
10	DE	Tübingen	3,94
11	DE	Karlsruhe	3,89
12	DE	Berlin	3,82
13	SF	Länsi-Suomi (Vaasa and Turku)	3,6
14	DE	Dresden	3,59
15	SF	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	3,53
16	AT	Wien	3,35
17	AT	Steiermark	3,21
18	FR	Ile de France (Paris)	3,11
19	NL	Nord Brabant	3,11
20	DE	Darmstadt	3,01
21	CZ	Strední Čechy (Central Bohemia)	2,77
22	NL	Zuid-Nederland	2,77
23	IC	Iceland (Reykjavik)	2,77
24	DE	Köln	2,75

**Source:** Eurostat

**Remark:** Data non available for UK regions. Data for French and Austrian regions from 2004.

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1090,30070682,1090\\_33076576&\\_dad=portal&schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_33076576&_dad=portal&schema=PORTAL)

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

Rank	Country	2005
1	Sweden	3,8
2	Finland	3,48
3	Germany	2,48
4	Denmark	2,46
5	Austria	2,44
6	France	2,1
7	Belgium	1,84
8	United Kingdom	1,73
9	Netherlands	1,72
10	Luxembourg	1,57
11	Slovenia	1,44
12	Czech Republic	1,41
13	Ireland	1,25
14	Spain	1,12
15	Italy	1,09
16	Estonia	0,94
17	Hungary	0,94
18	Portugal	0,81
19	Lithuania	0,75
20	Malta	0,6

**Other Countries and European aggregates**

Japan	3,32
United States	2,61
European Union (27 countries)	1,82
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1,34

**Source:** Eurostat

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1090,30070682,1090\\_33076576&\\_dad=portal&schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,30070682,1090_33076576&_dad=portal&schema=PORTAL)

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## Sweden – in Leading Position for Investments in R&D

Stockholm's and other Swedish regions' relatively strong reliance upon R&D contribute to Sweden's top ranking position in the EU for R&D spending. Even in comparison with countries outside the European Union, Sweden maintains its pole position.