

City presentation - City of Göteborg



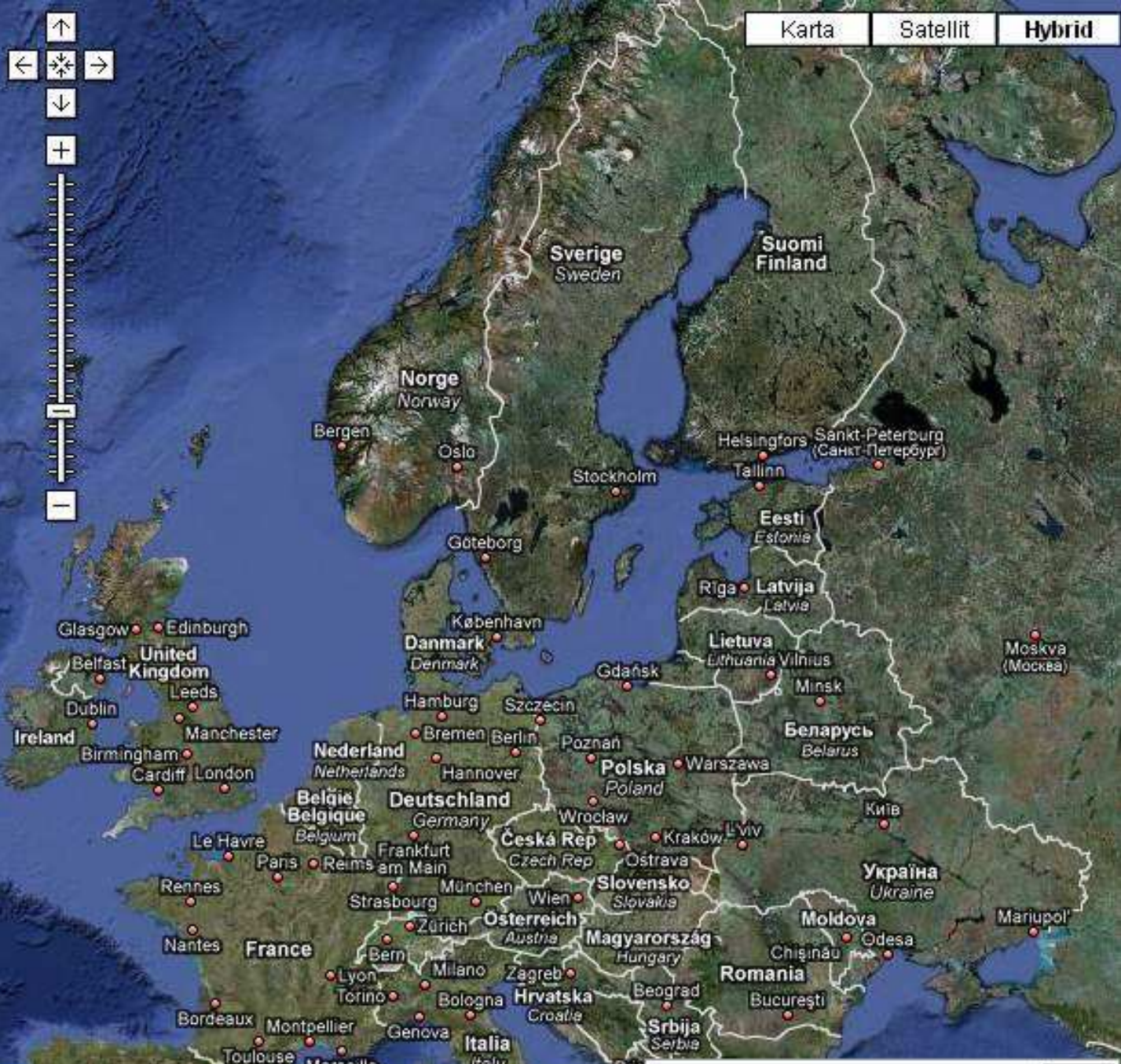
Göteborg and the Leipzig Charter

- Where is Göteborg situated?
- What does Göteborg look like?
- The current condition of urban development in the city and the experiences made from strategies, instruments and observation
- Future plans and improvement opportunities
- Two main topics of the Leipzig Charter
- Expectations towards the urban development in Göteborg, the project and the European level
- Brief presentation of an interactive visualization tool of the socioeconomic development

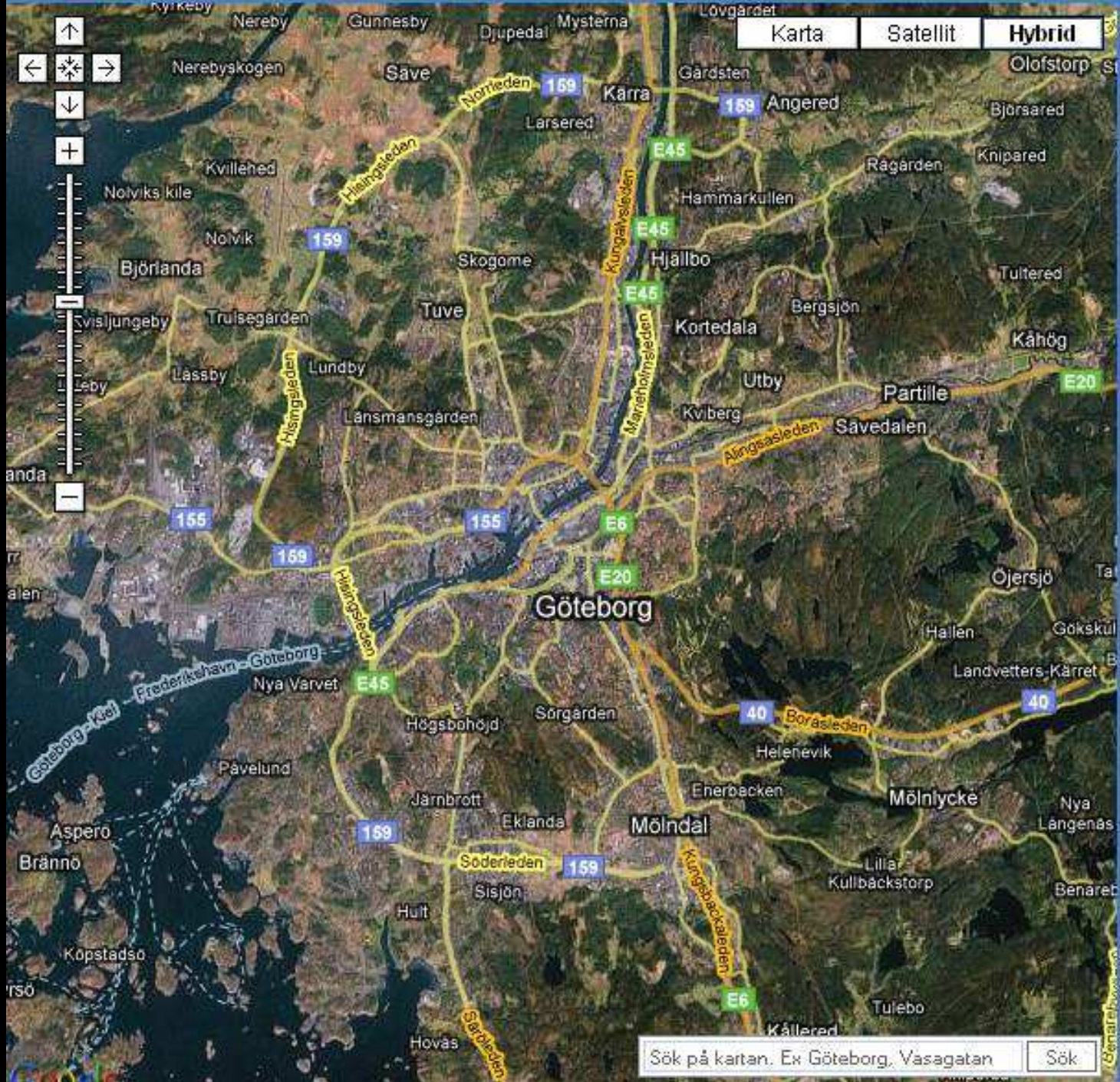




Karta Satellit Hybrid



Sök på kartan. Ex Göteborg, Vasagatan Sök



Karta Satellit Hybrid

Navigation controls including a compass, zoom in (+) and zoom out (-) buttons, and a vertical scale bar.

Sök på kartan. Ex Göteborg, Vasagatan Sök







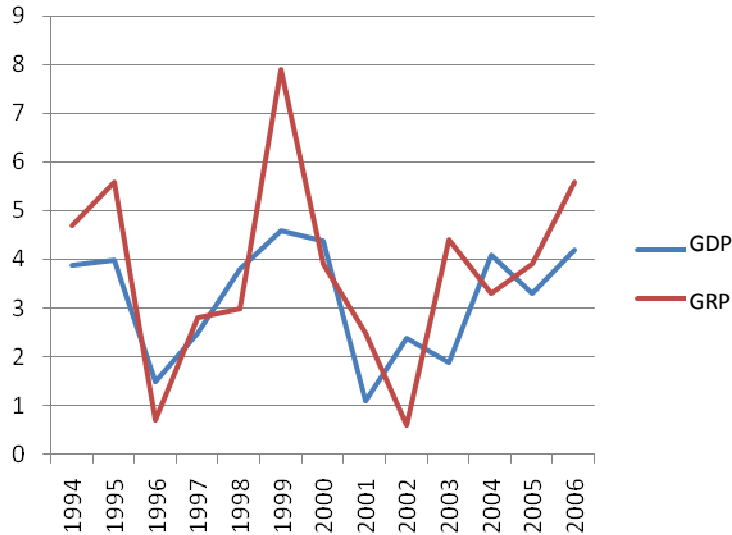
Current conditions of urban development and experiences from strategies, instruments and observation

- Swedish municipalities enjoy a far-reaching autonomy, for example taxation and plan monopoly. However, while the national and local levels are strong, the regional level is weak which constitutes an obstacle for regional development
- Strong economic development but accompanied by increased socioeconomic inequality, despite extensive measures to counter the mounting differences
- Valuable experience from restructuring the local and regional economy during the shipyard crisis
- Political focus to the importance of social and environmental development for the sustainable city
- National politics for urban development focus growth, employment and safety. Local development agreements between the government and the city.

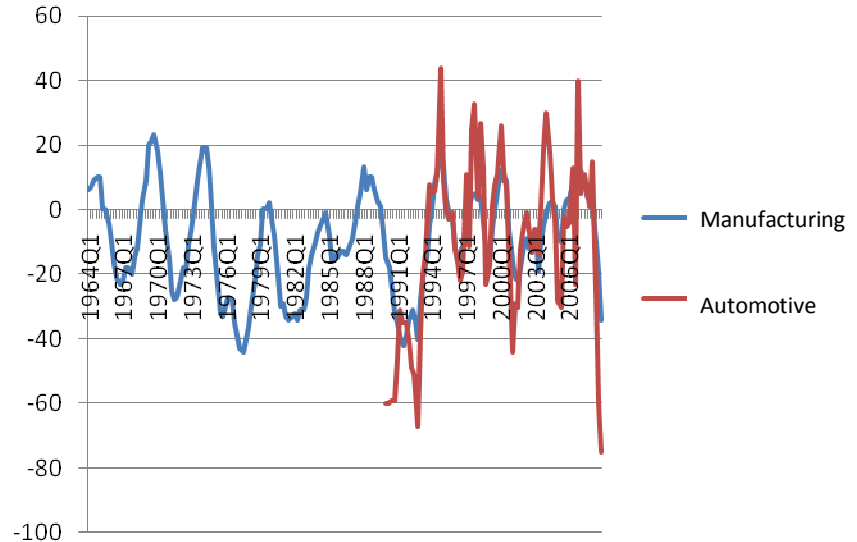


Relatively high regional exposure to economic sentiment

GRP for Region West Sweden versus GDP



Economic sentiment in manufacturing and automotive industry, Sweden



Wide range of trades in the Region of Göteborg

- 692 trades
- 90 % of all trades in Sweden

Private as well as public employers

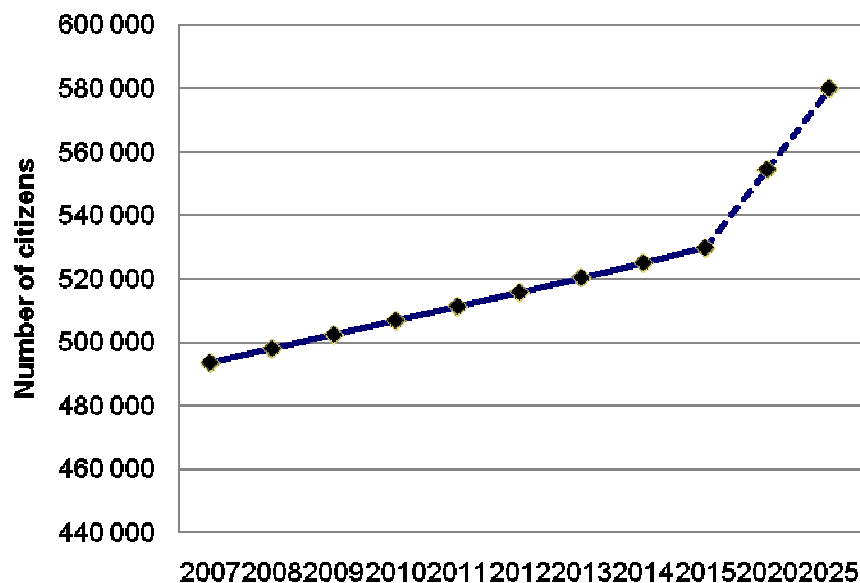
- Private sector 65 %
- Public sector 35 %

Diversified labour market in the City of Göteborg

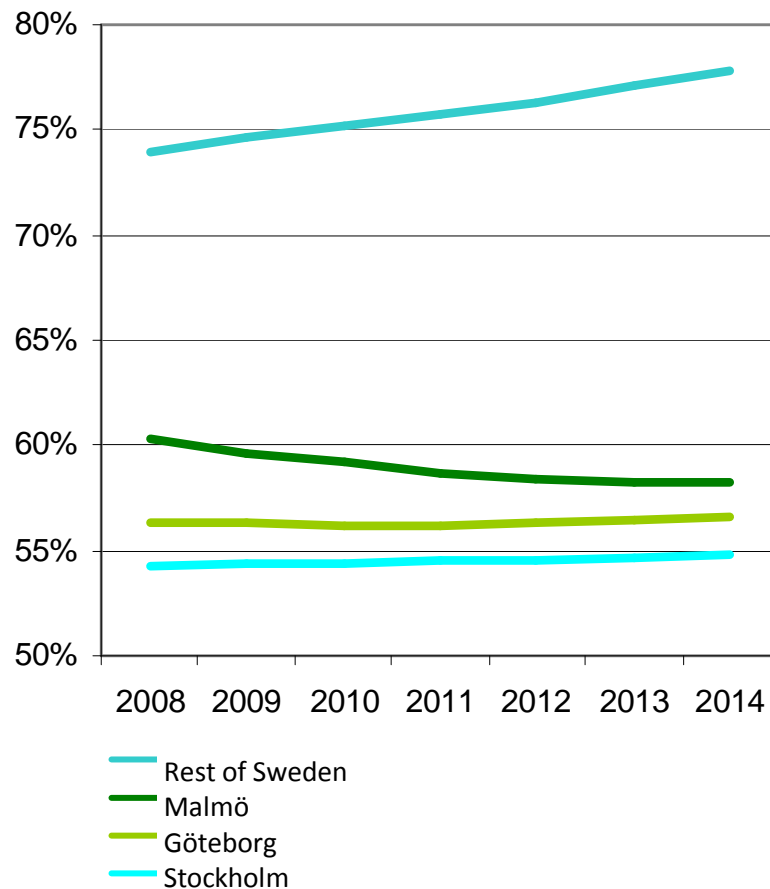
- Trade and communications 21 %
- Manufacturing 17 % ←
- Financial and business services 16 %
- Health care 15 %
- Research and education 11 %

Increasing population and solid dependency ratio

Forecasted population growth in the City of Göteborg, 2007-2025

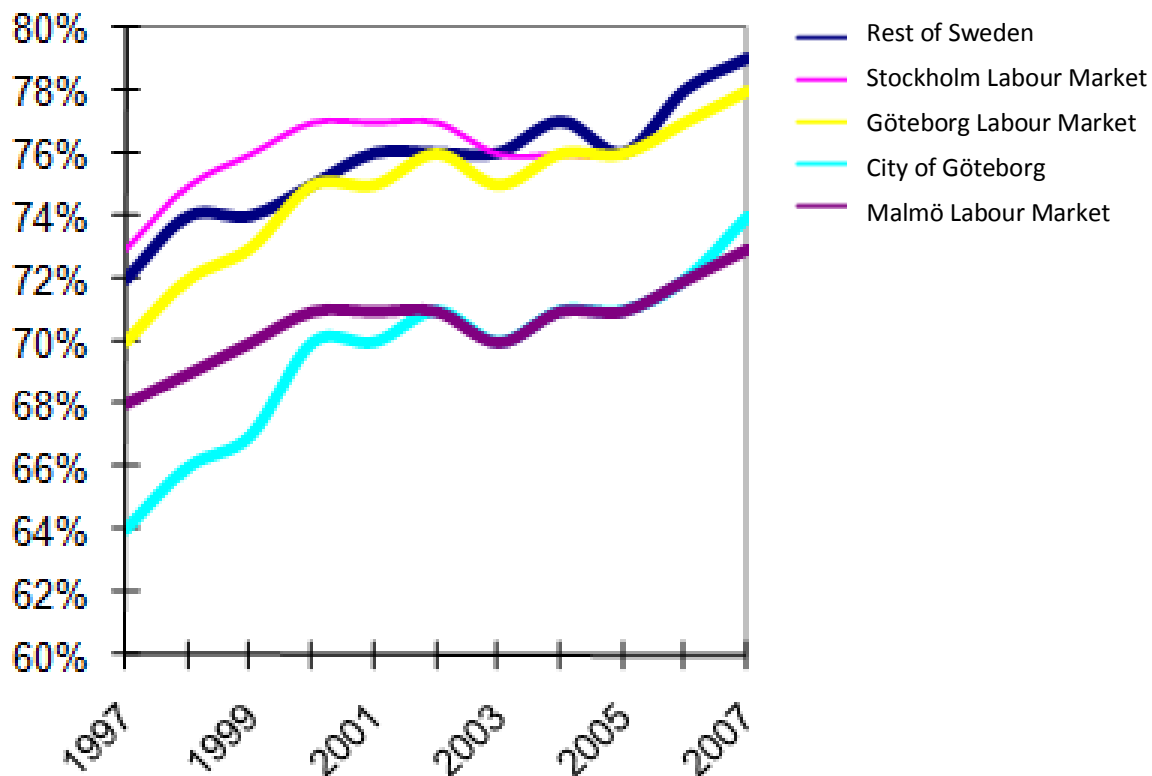


Dependency ratios in the major cities and the rest of Sweden



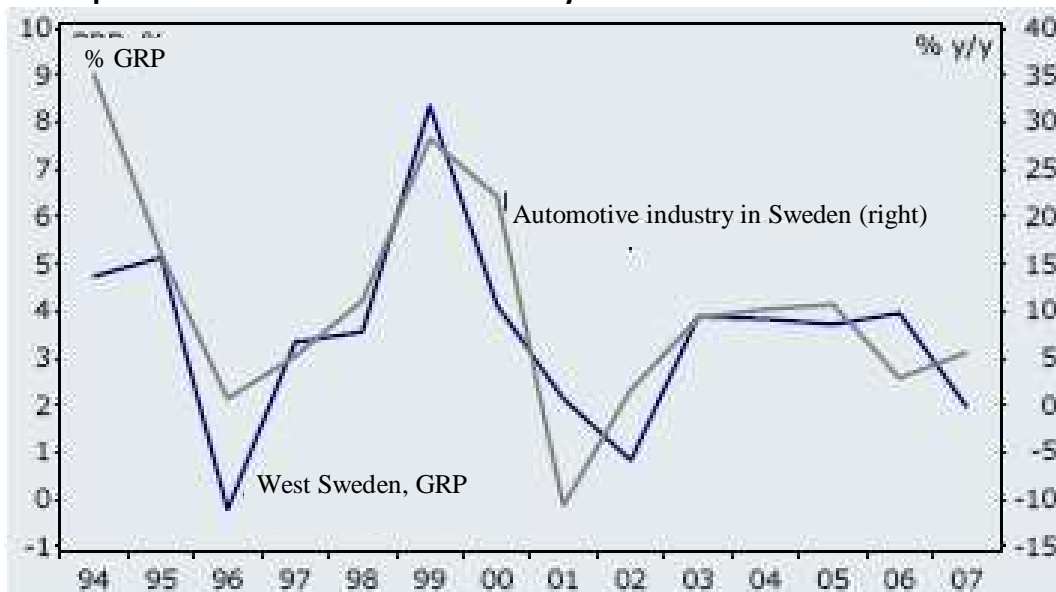
Rising relative employment rate (lagging indicator)

Relative employment rate, 25-64 years old, 1997-2007



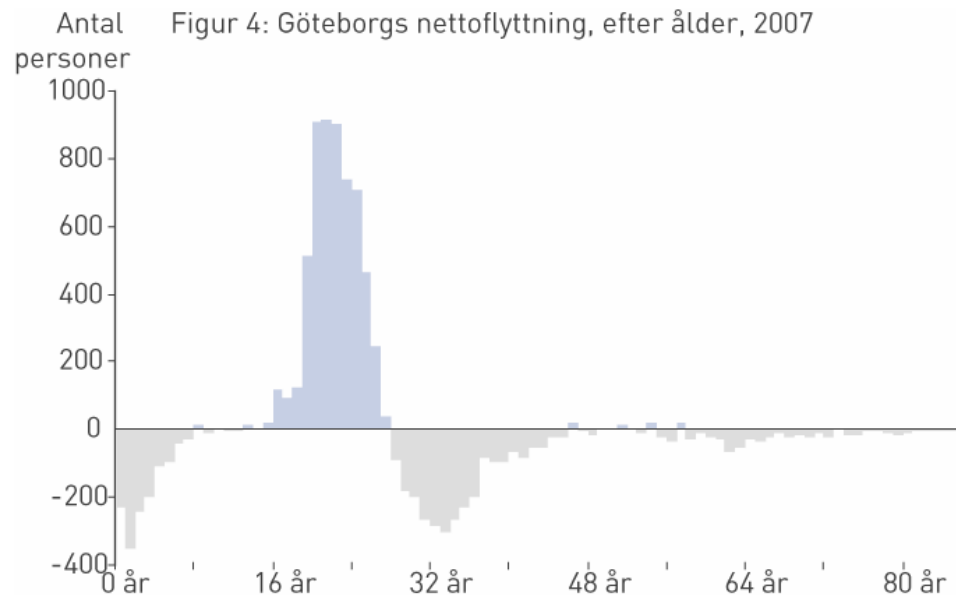
Current risks to region (Quod erat demonstrandum)

The importance of the automotive industry for West Sweden

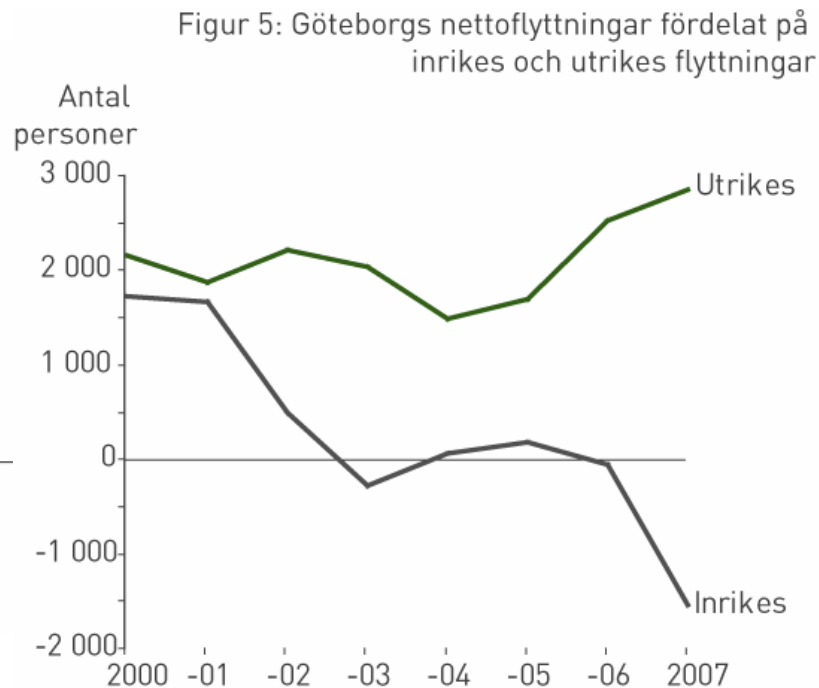


Future risks to region

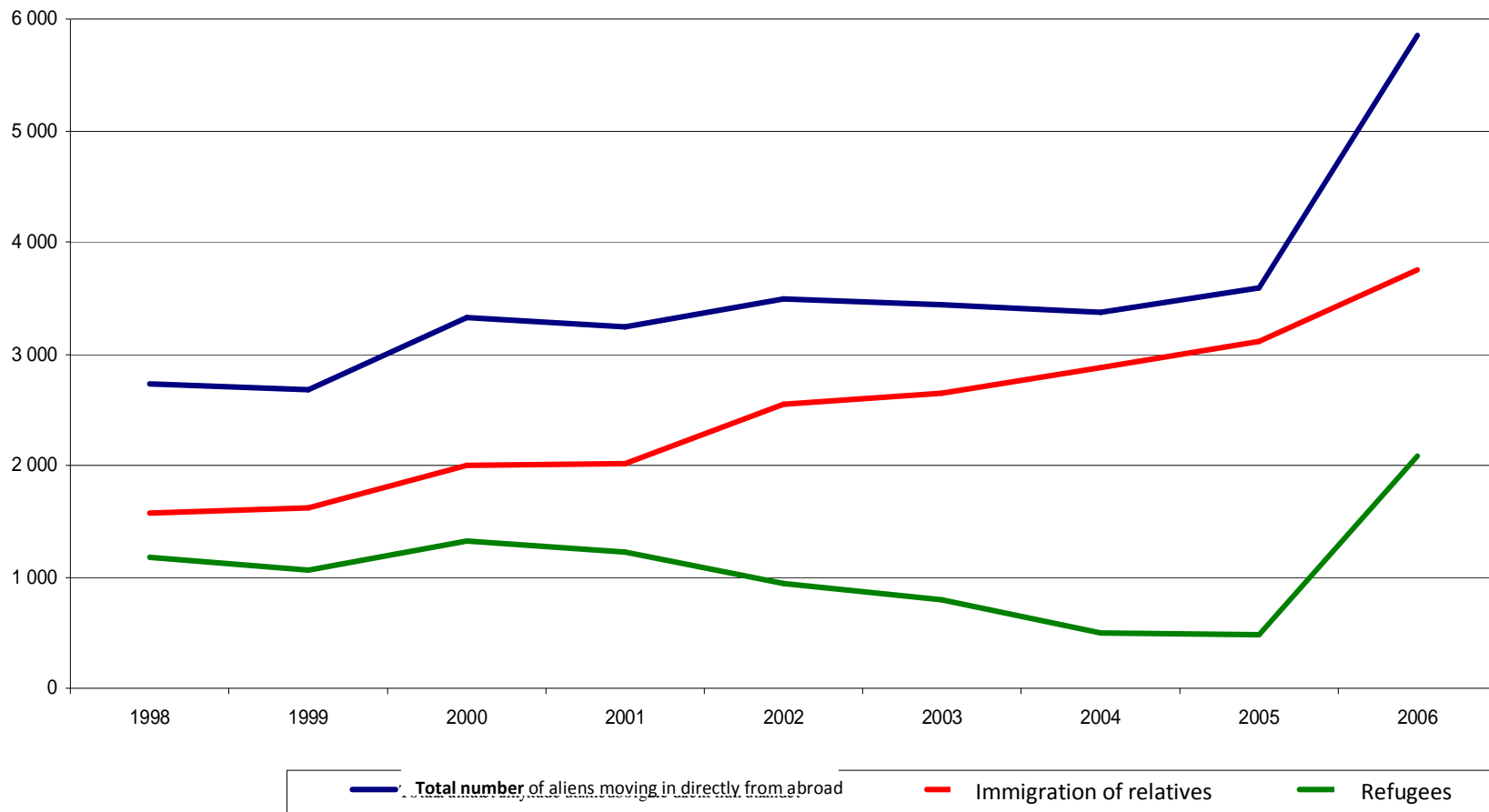
Net moving to Göteborg per age group, 2007



Net moving to Göteborg per area, 2000-2007



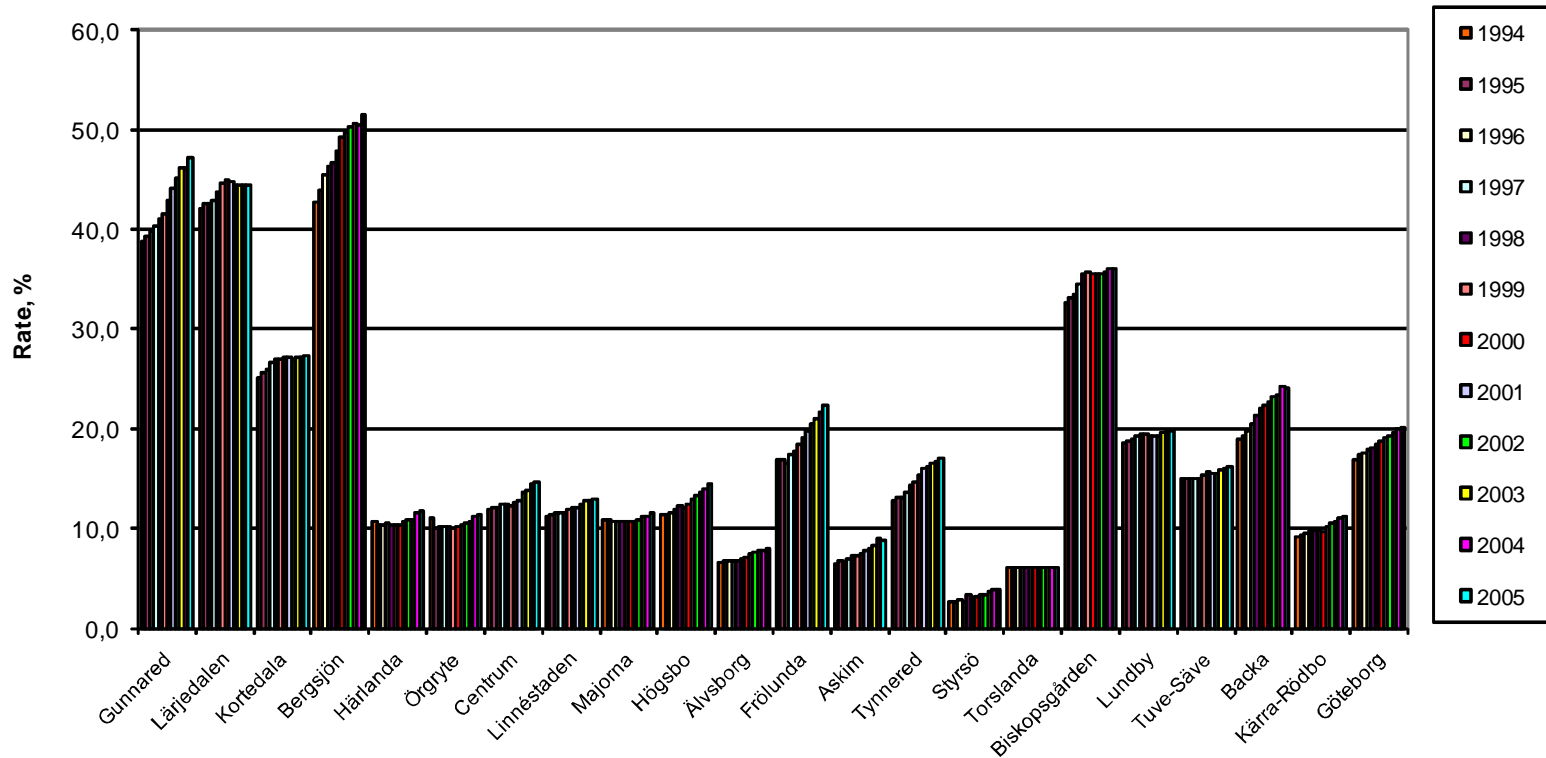
Immigration to Göteborg 1998-2006



Integration in a multicultural society

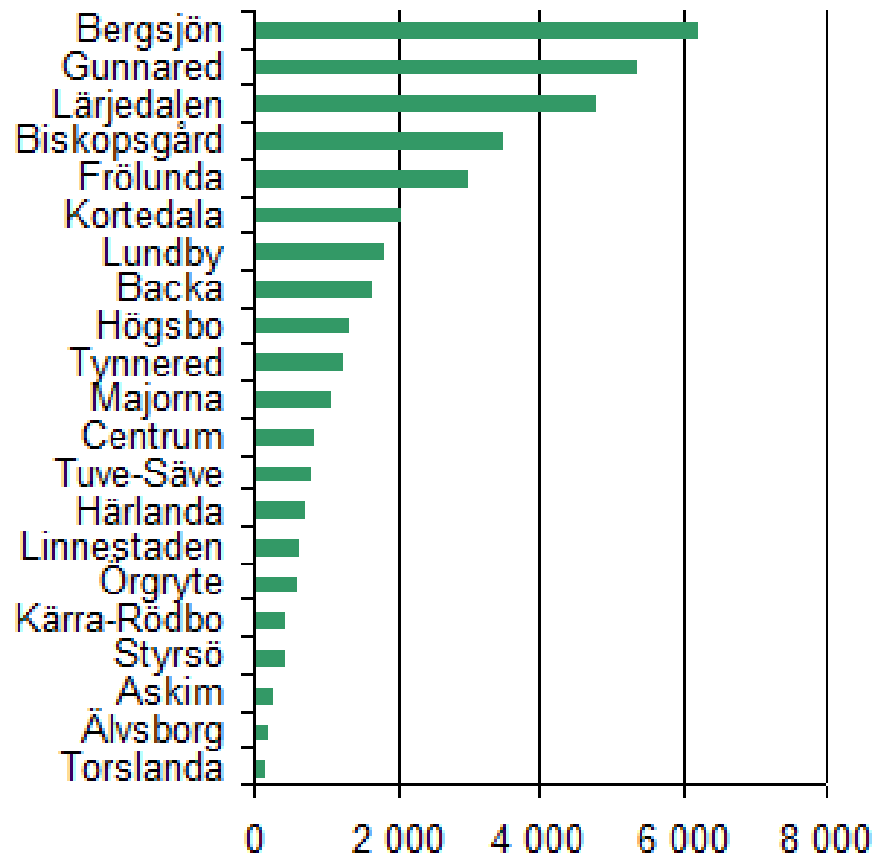
- **20 per cent**, approx. 100 000, of the inhabitants in Göteborg are born abroad.
- 66 per cent of the inhabitants born abroad are Swedish citizens. Almost **4 000 people a year** become Swedish citizens.
- Inhabitants born abroad represent **185 different nations**. Europe is the most common continent, followed by Asia, Africa and Latin America
- **1/3 of the inhabitants born abroad live in the Northeast part of Göteborg**, 22 per cent in the centre of the city, 14 per cent in the Southwest part and 27 per cent in the Northwest part of the city.

Inhabitants born abroad per City District



Distinct divergences of dependency on social contributions

Social contributions per city district in the City of Göteborg, 2008



Future plans and improvement opportunities

- The City Budget is divided into the three dimensions of sustainable development and sets general, prioritized objectives for all 80 units to take into account
- The area plans also build upon the three dimensions
- Integrate the social dimension into the urban development processes
- Combat housing segregation by mixing what types of housing are available in the city districts
- Boost the centre development in the peripheral, deprived suburb district

Two main topics of the Leipzig Charter

- The three dimensions of sustainability are equally important and mutually dependent:
 - Social dimension: How create conditions for more job opportunities in deprived areas so that all those material and cultural resources that are currently not taken advantage of are given a chance to contribute to a sustainable development?
 - Economic dimension: The ongoing transition from a manufacturing economy to a service economy, how to take further steps towards the knowledge society?
 - Ecological dimension: Climate change, how to influence the lifestyle dependent patterns?
- Comparability
 - In order to enhance knowledge transfer and to truly be able to make use of examples of different approaches to sustainability, we must start with increasing the comparability of the effects and outcomes
 - Many parallel processes that can enrich each other: Aalborg Commitments, Global Reporting Initiative, Guideline on how ISO 26000 may be implemented in municipalities and regions for a sustainable urban development, Managing Urban Europe -25

Expectations towards the urban development in Göteborg, the project and the European level

The urban development in Göteborg

- To increase the interest in viewing urban development above the sectorial divisions

The project LC-FACIL

- To try to agree upon a common way to measure and value the sustainability in urban development and presenting/visualizing the outcome in a way that stimulate a wide participation in urban development issues.

The European level

- The key to a more constructive interaction in urban development issues on a European level is increased comparability.



Brief presentation of an interactive visualization tool of the socioeconomic development

