

## 5. Industry

Employed (daytime population) per industry in Öresund region 1993 and 2007 (percent)

Industry	Capital	Capital	Region	Region	Region	Region
	Region of Denmark 1993	Region of Denmark 2007	Zealand 1993	Zealand 2007	Skåne 1993	Skåne 2007
Agriculture, horticulture and forestry	0.8%	0.6%	5.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.0%
Fishery	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining and quarrying	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Food and beverage industry	1.9%	0.9%	3.6%	2.4%	3.9%	2.4%
Clothing and leather industry	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Wood, paper and graphic industry	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%	1.2%	3.8%	2.5%
Chemicals and plastics industries	2.3%	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%	3.0%	2.1%
Industry for other non-metallic mineral products	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Iron and metals industry	4.8%	3.1%	5.3%	4.8%	6.5%	6.2%
Furniture and other industry	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%
Energy and water supply	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Construction industry	5.0%	5.7%	6.9%	9.0%	5.9%	6.9%
Car trade, service and petrol stations	1.6%	1.5%	2.7%	2.9%	1.6%	2.0%
Wholesales trade except cars	7.5%	6.3%	4.0%	4.5%	5.3%	5.6%
Retail trade and repair operations except for motor vehicles	6.2%	6.8%	7.0%	8.6%	5.8%	6.3%
Hotels and restaurants	2.6%	3.5%	2.7%	2.8%	1.8%	2.6%
Transport	5.3%	5.0%	4.4%	3.7%	4.4%	4.7%
Post and telecommunications	2.5%	2.2%	1.6%	1.0%	2.2%	1.3%
Finance and insurance	5.1%	4.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%
Real estate and rentals	1.7%	2.2%	1.4%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%
Business services	9.2%	15.4%	4.9%	8.0%	6.2%	11.2%
Public administration	9.2%	6.4%	7.5%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%
Education	7.2%	7.0%	8.2%	8.2%	7.2%	10.8%
Health and medical care	5.9%	5.8%	6.7%	6.0%	11.3%	7.6%
Social services	10.0%	10.7%	11.8%	15.0%	10.2%	9.1%
Associations, culture and renovation	6.4%	6.6%	4.7%	4.5%	4.1%	4.6%
Other	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	2.2%	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total number of employees</b>	<b>830,371</b>	<b>938,511</b>	<b>315,771</b>	<b>345,065</b>	<b>448,323</b>	<b>535,585</b>

Source: Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden. Processing by Region Skåne Footnote: This refers to November 1993 and November 2007. Comments: The high growth in the furniture industry and other industries is mainly due to the reclassification of statistics in Sweden between 1993 and 2007.

Like other parts of the western world, the Öresund region is in a structural transition. That is to say, the percentage of employed persons in the private service sector is increasing, while the percentage of employees in the manufacturing industries and agriculture is decreasing. However, there are considerable differences within the Öresund region about how far this structural transition has come. The manufacturing industry (including construction) accounted for roughly 15 percent of total employment in the Capital Region of Denmark, which can be compared to Region Zealand and Skåne where the manufacturing industry accounted for 22 percent and 23 percent of employment, respectively. Even if the manufacturing industry were to decrease in all three areas, the reduction would be most drastic in the Capital Region of Denmark. Instead, the Capital Region of Denmark is dominated by a large share (48 percent) of employees in the private service sector. In Regions Zealand and Skåne the private service sector accounts for 36 percent and 37 percent of em-

ployment, respectively. In all three regions, business services and wholesale/retail trade are outstanding. Regarding the manufacturing industry, the construction industry and the chemical and plastics industry account for the large percentage of employment in the three regional areas.

**Value added for each industry in the Öresund region 1993-2007**  
**Constant prices, reference year 2000, in the currency of each economy**

Industry	Capital	Capital	Region	Region	Region	Region
	Region of Denmark	Region of Denmark	Zealand	Zealand	Skåne	Skåne
	1993	2007	1993	2007	1993	2007
<b>Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery</b>	0.5%	0.3%	3.5%	2.5%	2.8%	1.5%
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
<b>Food and tobacco industry</b>	1.7%	1.0%	3.8%	2.8%	4.4%	3.1%
<b>Textiles, clothing and leather industry</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Wood, paper and graphic industry</b>	2.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.4%	3.7%	2.6%
<b>Chemical industry, rubber and plastics</b>	2.5%	3.8%	1.7%	3.8%	2.7%	3.6%
<b>Industry for other non-metallic mineral products</b>	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
<b>Iron, metal and other manufacturing industries</b>	4.2%	3.9%	5.9%	6.4%	7.1%	8.6%
<b>Electricity, gas, heating and hot water supply</b>	2.2%	1.4%	2.9%	1.3%	3.0%	3.2%
<b>Construction</b>	3.4%	3.6%	7.2%	7.6%	5.3%	5.5%
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	15.0%	13.2%	9.8%	13.2%	11.2%	12.7%
<b>Hotel and restaurant industry</b>	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
<b>Transport, travel, post and telecommunications</b>	7.1%	12.7%	7.7%	5.6%	8.1%	6.9%
<b>Financial operations</b>	7.5%	11.1%	2.6%	3.8%	3.9%	2.1%
<b>Real estate, business services, R&amp;D</b>	21.4%	21.3%	17.3%	18.4%	17.4%	23.2%
<b>Public administration</b>	7.2%	6.3%	8.4%	7.1%	6.6%	4.2%
<b>Education</b>	4.7%	4.5%	7.0%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%
<b>Health and medical care</b>	11.4%	8.5%	12.3%	13.4%	11.6%	10.8%
<b>Culture, leisure and recreation</b>	6.4%	4.9%	4.9%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Total value added</b>	318.2	453.3	103.0	129.7	173.0	278.0

Source: Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden. Processing by Region Skåne

### **Value added by industry**

Value added is usually defined as a company's or an industry's production minus the value of input goods. Value added is the company's or industry's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or on the regional level the Gross Regional Product (GRP). Just as with employment statistics, economic statistics show that there are essential differences in industry within different parts of the Öresund region. In Region Zealand and Region Skåne, the manufacturing industry still plays an important role in the economy, while in the Capital Region of Denmark it accounts for a minor part of total production value. In the Capital Region of Denmark, the manufacturing industrial sector (including construction) accounts for only 16 percent of the total value added for 2007, compared to 27 percent in Region Zealand and 25 percent in Region Skåne. In contrast, the private service sector (transport, communication, real estate, financial and business services) accounts for 60 percent of the total value added in the

Capital Region of Denmark, 42 percent in Region Zealand and 40 percent in Region Skåne. On the industrial side the chemical and plastics industry is nearly the same size in the three regional areas but there are significant differences about how the industry is composed. Wholesale/retail trade is also well-represented in all three regional areas. An essential difference is the finance sector's importance in the Capital Region of Denmark, because this industry is typically heavily concentrated in proximity to the capital city. Transport and telecommunication are also heavily over represented in the Capital Region of Denmark.

### Change in value added per industry (EUR billions) in the Öresund region 1993-2007. Constant prices, reference year 2000

	Capital Region of Denmark 2007	Capital Region of Denmark Change 93-07	Region Zealand 2007	Region Zealand Change 93-07	Region Skåne 2007	Region Skåne Change 93-07
<b>Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery</b>	0.2	-16.6%	0.4	-11.4%	0.4	-15.0%
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	0.0	-40.5%	0.0	-15.7%	0.0	-11.0%
<b>Food and tobacco industry</b>	0.6	-12.5%	0.5	-7.3%	0.9	13.9%
<b>Textiles, clothing and leather industry</b>	0.0	-7.8%	0.0	-58.4%	0.0	-6.3%
<b>Wood, paper and graphic industry</b>	1.0	0.5%	0.2	-8.4%	0.8	10.8%
<b>Coal and lignite, chemicals, rubber and plastics</b>	2.3	118.1%	0.7	179.8%	1.1	111.7%
<b>Industry for other non-metallic mineral products</b>	0.1	-6.2%	0.2	38.5%	0.3	51.1%
<b>Iron, metal and other manufacturing industry</b>	2.4	34.2%	1.1	36.2%	2.6	94.0%
<b>Electricity, gas, heating and hot water supply</b>	0.9	-4.9%	0.2	-43.8%	1.0	70.7%
<b>Construction</b>	2.2	51.1%	1.3	31.5%	1.7	67.2%
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	8.0	25.2%	2.3	69.4%	3.8	81.9%
<b>Hotel and restaurant industry</b>	0.9	3.5%	0.2	-5.8%	0.4	97.8%
<b>Transport, travel, post and telecommunications</b>	7.7	154.7%	1.0	-8.7%	2.1	38.0%
<b>Financial operations</b>	6.7	111.1%	0.7	86.0%	0.6	-12.2%
<b>Real estate, business services, R&amp;D</b>	13.0	41.7%	3.2	33.7%	7.0	114.2%
<b>Public administration</b>	3.8	23.8%	1.2	6.7%	1.3	2.4%
<b>Education</b>	2.7	36.3%	1.2	20.6%	1.8	51.5%
<b>Health and medical care</b>	5.2	5.9%	2.3	37.5%	3.2	49.1%
<b>Culture, leisure and recreation</b>	3.0	9.5%	0.6	-4.9%	1.1	77.7%
<b>GRP Total</b>	60.8	42.5%	17.4	26.0%	30.2	61.0%

Source: Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden. Processing by Region Skåne

#### Economic growth by industry

Regarding economic growth measured as a change in value added for an industry, three sectors particularly increased in significance 1993-2007 in the Capital Region of Denmark: Transport and telecommunications, finance and the chemical and plastics industry. The chemi-

cal, plastics and rubber industry has had the greatest growth in Region Zealand, followed by the financial sector and the health care sector. Regarding Region Skåne, the chemical, plastics and rubber industry had the greatest economic growth along with the iron and metal industry. The hotel and restaurant indus-

try together with transport and telecommunications have had the greatest growth on the service side. The strong growth of the chemical, plastics and rubber industry in all parts of the Öresund region is probably attributed to the production from the pharmaceutical industry that is classified within this activity aggregate.

### Value added at base price per employee by industry and region 1993-2007. Reference year 2000 (EUR billions)

	Capital Region of Denmark 2007	Change 1993-2007	Region Zealand 2007	Change 1993-2007	Region Skåne 2007	Change 1993-2007
<b>Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery</b>	25,862	-11%	33,665	26%	26,000	26%
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	130,093	41%	146,631	133%	90,325	-11%
<b>Food and tobacco industry</b>	69,735	54%	55,595	19%	72,378	71%
<b>Textiles, clothing and leather industry</b>	36,954	55%	31,092	-17%	49,248	74%
<b>Wood, paper and graphic industry</b>	66,881	31%	56,264	57%	60,719	56%
<b>Coal and lignite, chemicals, rubber and plastics</b>	99,956	86%	76,572	104%	98,724	172%
<b>Industry for other non-metallic mineral products</b>	62,468	62%	70,867	79%	57,900	38%
<b>Iron, metal and other manufacturing industry</b>	81,455	105%	62,537	50%	65,844	72%
<b>Electricity, gas, heating and hot water supply</b>	194,353	15%	135,943	-17%	310,038	98%
<b>Construction</b>	50,841	18%	50,728	10%	46,492	24%
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	54,391	15%	39,939	34%	48,897	56%
<b>Hotel and restaurant industry</b>	23,118	-42%	22,085	-11%	26,565	25%
<b>Transport, travel, post and telecommunications</b>	99,292	147%	54,027	-12%	61,563	34%
<b>Financial operations</b>	134,174	76%	98,972	63%	74,852	-22%
<b>Real estate, business services, R&amp;D</b>	73,762	-25%	96,080	-18%	96,908	18%
<b>Public administration</b>	58,189	23%	60,974	8%	49,293	13%
<b>Education</b>	42,209	16%	39,728	2%	30,809	24%
<b>Health and medical care</b>	36,007	2%	34,293	23%	35,579	32%
<b>Culture, leisure and recreation</b>	45,709	-10%	51,196	-1%	31,016	43%
<b>Total</b>	63,132	23%	51,498	15%	54,232	41%

Source: Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden. Processing by Region Skåne

### Labour productivity by industry

Labour productivity is usually defined as the change in value added in constant prices in relation to the change in the number of hours worked in a company or in an industry. On the regional level it is only possible to estimate labour productivity as the

change in value added in constant prices in relation to the change in the number of gainfully employed. In all three regional areas – regarding manufacturing industry – the chemicals, rubber and plastics industry has had the strongest growth in productivity. One of the foremost explanations for this is

probably that the pharmaceutical industry is classed in this activity aggregate.

Among service industries, it is primarily transport and telecommunications that has seen increased labour productivity in the Capital Region of Denmark and Region

Skåne. The large growth in productivity in Region Zealand occurred mainly in the financial sector and in wholesale/retail trade. This latter industry has also seen strong development in Region Skåne as well. Regarding real estate and business services as well as R&D, Region Skåne has seen strong development while both of the Danish regions have experienced negative growth in labour productivity during the period 1993–2007. The main reason for this is the weak development on the housing market.

### High tech sector in Europe

The globalisation of the world economy means that the “old” economies are met with increased competition from low cost countries. One strategy for meeting this competition is to increase the knowledge content within production of goods and services in order to compete to a greater extent with knowledge instead of price. The OECD has focused on a sample of industries of special interest in order to analyse this development. These industries are classified as

### High tech service sector in 20 leading EU-15 regions, 2007

Place- ment	Country	Region	Employed persons	Specialisation index	Proportion of total employment
1	France	Île de France	296,920	1.72	5.7%
2	Spain	Comunidad de Madrid	203,693	2.00	6.7%
3	Italy	Lombardia	157,831	1.10	3.7%
4	Italy	Lazio	135,474	1.83	6.1%
5	United Kingdom	Outer London	133,109	1.81	6.1%
6	Germany	Oberbayern	109,650	1.62	5.4%
7	Germany	Darmstadt	103,417	1.73	5.8%
8	Spain	Cataluña	103,204	0.88	2.9%
9	United Kingdom	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	101,377	2.67	8.9%
10	Denmark/Sweden	Öresund region	99,629	1.61	5.4%
11	Netherlands	Zuid-Holland	90,005	1.54	5.1%
12	Germany	Düsseldorf	86,602	1.06	3.5%
13	Germany	Köln	86,045	1.39	4.6%
14	Sweden	Stockholm	84,035	2.49	8.3%
15	Germany	Berlin	79,126	1.59	5.3%
16	United Kingdom	Inner London	76,333	1.74	5.8%
17	France	Rhône-Alpes	75,463	0.86	2.9%
18	Finland	Etelä-Suomi	74,062	1.69	5.6%
19	Italy	Piemonte	73,456	1.18	4.0%
20	Germany	Karlsruhe	69,813	1.66	5.5%

Source: Eurostat. Calculations by Region Skåne

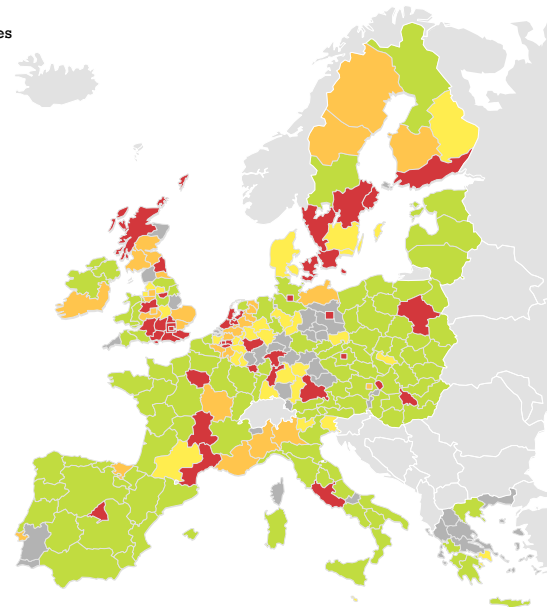
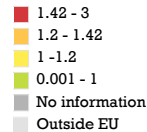
Footnote: 208 regions (Nuts 2 level). Information missing: 45 regions

“high-tech”. These are industries with high technological production of goods and services, with an emphasis on the production of pharmaceuticals, telecommunications technology and aircraft. As for the service sector, R&D and IT/telecommunications are important services. Calling these industries “high tech” is somewhat misleading, as this concerns knowledge-oriented industries that in part create value in themselves, but also produce services that strengthen other kinds of business. But because the concept “high tech” is a standard in the OECD it is also used in this report.

The EU also regards a large percentage of employees in the high tech sector as an important factor for promoting competition and as being significant for reaching the goals of the Lisbon Strategy. The Öresund region has no distinguished position regarding the high and medium technology manufacturing industries compared to other NUTS 2 regions in the EU-15 area (NUTS is the regional division of the EU. Most of

### The high tech service sector in EU15, 2007

#### Specialisation Index high tech services



Source: Eurostat, Statistics  
Denmark and Statistics Sweden.  
Map: Region Skåne

## The Nordic high tech sector, 2008

## Specialisation index for the high tech sector in the Öresund region, Stockholm and Helsinki

	Öresund region	Capital Region of Denmark	Region Zealand	Southwest- ern Skåne	Other Skåne	Stockholm FA	Helsinki
<b>High tech manufacturing industry</b>							
Pharmaceuticals, medical chemicals etc	2.62	3.46	2.43	1.55	0.99	2.35	0.54
Office machines and computers	0.99	0.98	0.30	2.68	0.03	1.11	0.32
Electronic components	0.59	0.64	0.08	1.26	0.32	0.77	0.82
Radio and TV transmitters, line telephony and line telegraphy	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.17	0.02	1.75	2.97
Radio and TV tuners, sound recordings etc	0.62	0.65	0.91	0.11	0.71	0.28	0.25
Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic equipment	2.01	1.97	1.73	2.72	1.68	0.94	1.51
Measuring and navigation equipment	1.00	1.46	0.36	0.29	0.99	1.34	1.63
Instruments for managing industrial processes	0.67	0.21	0.64	2.46	0.37	0.75	0.31
Optical instruments and photographic equipment	1.53	2.05	0.15	2.75	0.14	1.94	0.29
Clocks and watches	0.47	0.73	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.12
Aircraft and spacecraft	0.45	0.79	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.98	1.65
<b>High tech service production</b>							
Post and courier activities	1.08	1.25	0.84	1.08	0.78	1.07	1.19
Telecommunications	1.07	1.61	0.32	0.90	0.26	1.56	1.44
Consultancy regarding machinery	1.59	2.27	0.94	1.04	0.55	1.33	1.71
Consultancy regarding systems and software	1.23	1.61	0.25	1.89	0.39	2.12	1.47
Data processing	0.88	1.30	0.13	0.74	0.52	1.61	3.41
Database operations	1.40	2.40	0.14	0.43	0.54	1.61	2.91
Maintenance and repair of computers and peripheral equipment	0.88	1.29	0.47	0.57	0.28	0.81	2.98
Other computer-related operations	3.19	5.60	1.11	0.32	0.30	0.43	1.29
Scientific and technical R&D	1.48	1.37	0.97	3.42	0.40	1.86	2.07
Social science and humanities R&D	1.60	2.71	0.24	0.91	0.10	2.92	2.22
High tech manufacturing	1.17	1.45	0.92	1.05	0.63	1.53	1.57
High tech services	1.16	1.40	0.80	1.45	0.43	1.54	1.48
High tech total	1.16	1.41	0.83	1.34	0.48	1.53	1.51

Specialisation rate 100% over the average for Nordic countries      Specialisation rate 50% over the average for Nordic countries

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Finland and Statistics Sweden. Calculations by Region Skåne

Eurostat's regional statistics are reported at the NUTS 2 level). This industry is concentrated in south western Germany and northern Italy as well as the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. The Öresund region, together with the greater Oslo, Stockholm and Helsinki regions instead have their positions of strength in the high tech service sector, with industries like postal service and telecommunications, data processing and research and development. Of the EU-15, the Öresund region is in tenth place among the 163 regions for which information is available, measured as the sector's concentration of total employment. Stockholm County is ranked in fourteenth place and the greater Helsinki region (Etelä-Suomi) is in eighteenth.

### **The Nordic high tech sector**

The Öresund region's high tech profile is not as strong in a Nordic comparison as it is from a more European perspective. By calculating a regional specialisation index for the high tech sector, where the value 1 is equal

to the total average for Denmark, Finland and Sweden, it is possible to describe how the technological profile looks in different regions. Both the Stockholm and Helsinki regions have a high tech specialisation of more than 50 percent above the Nordic average, compared to the total Öresund region where the degree of specialisation is only 16 percent above the Nordic average. Within the Öresund region, the Capital Region of Denmark has the highest degree of specialisation at 41 percent above the average in the Nordic countries.

The table indicates that both Stockholm and Helsinki are specialised in goods as well as service-producing high tech industries. This could be interpreted that the value-added process is longer in Stockholm and Helsinki than in Öresund. This means that Stockholm and Helsinki reap greater effects from their respective regions' R&D because it is put into the production of goods in their own regions.

This image changes somewhat when looking at special industries in the high tech sector. The Öresund region has a competitive position in pharmaceutical production and in some computer-related forms of service production compared to Stockholm and Helsinki. Skåne is highly specialised in many of the manufacturing industries but also in natural science and technological research and development. This is because there are research and development companies in biotechnology as well as telecommunications in this area. The Capital Region of Denmark has a prominent position in the pharmaceutical industry, other advanced technological manufacturing and several computer industries. Region Zealand has its most distinct industrial specialisation in pharmaceuticals and the production of medical equipment. Of all Danish, Finnish and Swedish employees in the pharmaceutical and the medical technology industries in 2008, some 50 percent and 38 percent were working in the Öresund region, respectively.

A pan-Nordic comparison of the regions' specialisation in scientific and technical knowledge production (R&D) on the one hand and in high tech production on the other shows that both sides of the sound belong to the few Nordic high tech centres where the two basic elements in production's chain of value has a strong concentration in the same geographic location. This fact combined with the constant efforts to raise the quality of cooperation between these two sectors together with a market orientation allow the Öresund region a strong starting point to retain significant regional, economic impulses from its high technology manufacturing industry in the future. Locating in the same area can occur immediately within companies, but can also take the form of cooperation between a local university and research centre and industry. Besides the Öresund region, the greater Stockholm and Helsinki regions also share this advantageous position with Västra Götaland and Östra Götaland in Sweden and North Österbotten in Finland.

With over 52 000 persons employed in technological research and high tech production industry (23 percent of the total Nordic employment in the sector), the Öresund region in 2007 was the largest Nordic knowledge centre followed by Stockholm in second place with 44 000 employees in the sector. However, important to remember that the Öresund region cannot yet be described as an economically homogenous region in the same way that other large urban regions can, such as the greater Stockholm and Helsinki regions. Meanwhile an increased linking of industry in Öresund SE og Öresund DK will, in the long-term, be strongly enhanced

by scale effects that will also strengthen the Öresund region's position both in competition and cooperation with other large urban regions elsewhere in the Nordic countries and in Europe.

### Newly started companies

Newly started companies are an important driving force for renewal of the economy. Both Sweden and Denmark have a relatively low number of newly started companies compared to the rest of Europe and it is a nationally prioritised task for both countries to increase the number of newly started enterprises. The Swedish as well as the Dan-

### Number of newly started companies per 1 000 inhabitants (aged 16-64)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Denmark</b>	7.4	6.8	7.9	7.8	9.1	9.6
<b>Sweden</b>	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.3	7.6	7.6
<b>Öresund region (DK+SE)</b>	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.7	9.7	10.3
<b>Öresund DK</b>	8.9	7.9	9.2	9.0	11.0	11.0
<b>of which Capital Region of Denmark</b>	9.9	8.7	10.0	9.8	11.0	12.0
<b>of which Region Zealand</b>	6.8	6.2	7.3	7.3	8.8	9.3
<b>Öresund SE</b>	7.0	7.0	6.8	8.1	8.2	8.6
<b>Stockholm County</b>	9.8	10.6	10.2	11.2	11.4	11.1

Source: Örestat and the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies

ish part of the Öresund region each have a greater amount of newly started companies than the average of their respective countries. There are somewhat more newly started companies in Denmark than in Sweden. The number of newly started companies in the Capital Region of Denmark and Stockholm County is at the same level. In Region Skåne and Region Zealand there are somewhat fewer newly started companies.

In 2006 there were 24 000 new companies started in the Öresund region, which cor-

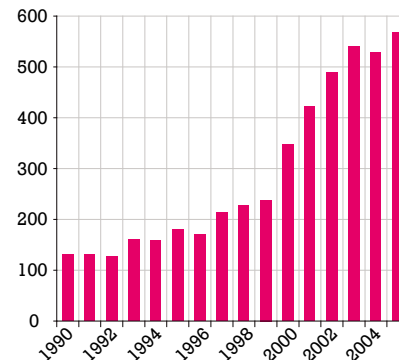
responds to 31 percent of all new companies in Denmark and Sweden. 74 percent of the new companies were started up on the Danish side of Öresund.

Most of the new companies in the Öresund region were in the business services sector (33%), trade, hotels and restaurants (29%) and construction (15%). The distribution of new companies in Öresund SE is by and large the same as for the rest of Sweden, but slightly over-represented in wholesale/retail trade. The Danish part of Öresund mainly

differs from the rest of Denmark, by having a larger share within financial operations and business services and a smaller share of newly started companies within wholesale/retail trade. The differences in industry structure

### Danish owned workplaces in Öresund SE 1990-2008

Number



Source: ITPS

### Industrial distribution of newly started companies in 2006

	Öresund region			Denmark	Sweden
	DK+SE	DK	SE		
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4.2%	3.9%	5.2%	5.1%	5.7%
<b>Construction</b>	14.6%	15.9%	11.2%	15.7%	11.4%
<b>Wholesale/retail trade, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	28.7%	30.3%	24.1%	33.3%	20.5%
of which retail trade and repair operations	8.9%	8.2%	11.1%	8.4%	9.2%
of which hotel and restaurant industry	12.7%	16.2%	2.9%	18.3%	2.8%
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	4.4%	4.7%	3.5%	4.8%	3.4%
<b>Financial operations and business services</b>	32.7%	32.4%	33.5%	28.7%	34.7%
<b>Other community and personal services</b>	15.4%	12.8%	22.6%	12.4%	24.3%
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Örestat

are larger between the Danish and Swedish part of the Öresund region than with either of the respective countries.

#### **More and more companies in Öresund SE have Danish owners**

An increased Danish or Swedish ownership on either side of Öresund reflects the growing internationalisation, but can also be a sign of increased structural integration of industry in both parts of the region. Different studies show that the most common reason for a company to invest in another country is to gain access to larger and growing markets. Proximity to customers is especially important for companies in the service sector.

Statistics from The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis (Growth Analysis) show that Denmark has strengthened its position as an owner country in Öresund SE. Before the opening of the Öresund Bridge there were about 200 Danish owned workplaces (production units) in Öresund SE. In 2008 that number increased to nearly 700.

In total about 80 000 persons are employed at foreign owned workplaces in Skåne; about 11 000 of these persons are employed in Danish owned workplaces. According to statistics from The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis, the increase occurred mainly just during the time the bridge was being completed. In recent years the increase has been more moderate.

The majority of workplaces with Danish owners are in the service sector. More than 40 percent work in the industrial group of trade, hotels and restaurants. Within this industrial group the companies involved in trade are dominant. Roughly 25 percent belong to the industrial group of finance, real estate and business services. This is a very differentiated industrial group that includes consultancy and advertising companies as well as cleaning companies and security firms.

#### **Swedish owned workplaces in the Danish part of Öresund**

Sweden is the single largest owner country in Denmark measured by the percentage of employees at foreign owned workplaces with Sweden as country of origin for the parent company. In 2007 nearly 29 percent of all employees at foreign owned workplaces in Denmark and in the Danish part of the Öresund region worked at Swedish owned workplaces. In Denmark a total of 258 000 persons were employed at foreign owned workplaces, of which nearly 72 000 persons, or 28 percent, were at Swedish owned workplaces. In the Danish part of the Öresund region, 146 000 persons were employed at foreign owned workplaces, of whom 42 000 or 29 percent worked at Swedish owned workplaces. The foreign owned workplaces in Denmark had a total turnover of EUR 101 billion, of which Swedish owned workplaces accounted for EUR 24 billion, or 23 percent. Foreign owned companies in Öresund DK had a turnover of EUR 62 billion, of which the Swedish owned workplaces

amounted to roughly EUR 14 billion, or 22 percent.

Swedish ownership is greatest in trade and business services, followed by the manufac-

turing industry and the construction industry. The fact that trade and business services dominate also indicates that decisions to establish a business are highly influenced by the proximity to customers.

#### Foreign owned workplaces in Denmark by country of origin and number of employees in 2007

Country	Öresund DK		Denmark	
	Employees	Percentage	Employees	Percentage
Sweden	41,829	28.6%	71,718	27.8%
United Kingdom	20,761	14.2%	35,912	13.9%
USA	19,326	13.2%	31,826	12.3%
Germany	14,044	9.6%	28,012	10.8%
Norway	10,852	7.4%	19,101	7.4%
Netherlands	8,415	5.8%	17,526	6.8%
France	7,799	5.3%	12,301	4.8%
Finland	4,033	2.8%	7,067	2.7%
Switzerland	3,185	2.2%	5,557	2.2%
Iceland	2,713	1.9%	4,634	1.8%
Other	13,311	9.1%	24,713	9.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,269</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>258,367</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Statistics Denmark

**Comments on the statistics:**

Statistics for value added by industry are reported on the regional level in current prices only. It is necessary to calculate value added from constant prices in order to compare economic growth among industries and regions. This can only be approximated on the regional level by applying national deflators to the regional statistics.

Labour productivity is defined as value added per worked hour. A change in productivity consists of the change in value added in constant prices in relation to the change in the number of worked hours. Because there are no statistics available for worked hours by industry at the regional level, it is necessary to calculate labour productivity approximately as the change in value added in constant prices in relation to the change in the number of gainfully employed persons.

The OECD has developed an industrial nomenclature for what is called the high technology (high tech) sector. In their regional statistical database, Eurostat also presents statistics on the number of employees per industry, sector and region (NUTS 2 level). However, Eurostat does not entirely follow the OECD nomenclature, but groups industries according to more general terms. In this report where the Öresund region is compared to other European regions, it has been necessary to follow Eurostat's industry group and sector classifications. However, the OECD's more detailed industrial nomenclature has been applied for the Nordic comparisons.

The specialisation index has been calculated as the percentage of employed persons in the regions who work in a given industry, divided by the percentage of employed persons in corresponding industries in Denmark, Sweden, Finland or all the Nordic countries.

According to the OECD, foreign ownership of a company is when more than half of the votes per share are owned by a foreign owner. When a foreign owner owns more than 50 percent of the votes per share, then the owner has a dominant influence and can thus control the company and operations. Hence, a company is considered to be included in the national corporate sector as long as the foreign ownership does not exceed 50 percent of the number of votes per share. Statistics Denmark, Statistics Sweden, and the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis use the OECD definition when compiling statistics about foreign owned companies and workplaces in Denmark and Sweden.

Instead of presenting foreign ownership as the number of foreign owned companies, the number of foreign owned workplaces is presented. A workplace is an address to some real estate or installation where the company conducts operations. A company must always have at least one workplace, but some can have more. The advantage of reporting the number of foreign owned workplaces instead of foreign owned companies is that companies that have located in a region may have workplaces in other regions. In the same way, workplaces in a given region may belong to a company located in another region. The number of employees

reported in association with a company can thus include employees that are in other regions, which can provide a misleading description. This is the reason why it is preferred to report the number of employees related to workplace.

There is uncertainty about foreign owned companies and workplaces. The statistics are based on a business register but it is well known that the register contains undercoverage as well as overcoverage. The register is regularly updated but the companies registered as foreign owned in one year do not need to be new foreign owned companies or workplaces for the given year that the survey is conducted. These companies can have been foreign owned since an earlier date but are still not included in the register. Thus, the information should be used with caution when comparing different years.

For more information, see [www.tendensoresund.org](http://www.tendensoresund.org)