6. Industry

Employment (16+ years) by region of workplace and industry in the Öresund region 1993 and 2005 (percent)

Industry	Capital Region of Denmark 1993	Capital Region of Denmark 2005	Region Sealand 1993	Region Sealand 2005	Region Skåne 1993	Region Skåne 2005
Agriculture and forestry	0.8	0.6	5.8	3.8	3.1	2.2
Fishing	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, beverage and tobacco industry	1.9	1.0	3.6	2.7	3.9	2.8
Textile and clothing industry	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Wood, pulp, paper, publishers and printing	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.4	3.8	2.8
Chemicals and plastics industry	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.4
Stone, ceramics and glass industry	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
Iron and metal industry	4.8	3.0	5.3	4.8	6.5	6.4
Furniture and other industry	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1
Energy and water supply	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Construction industry	5.0	5.5	6.9	8.5	5.9	6.4
Trade and service with motor vehicles and fuel	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.0
Wholesale trade (except motor vehicles)	7.5	6.6	4.0	4.3	5.3	5.9
Retail trade and repairs (except motor vehicles)	6.2	6.7	7.0	8.2	5.8	6.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.6	1.6	2.4
Transport	5.3	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.6
Post and telecommunications	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.4
Financial operations and insurance	5.1	4.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5
Real estate and renting operations	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.0
Business services	9.2	14.3	4.9	7.2	6.2	9.5
Public administration	9.2	6.7	7.5	5.3	5.0	4.6
Education	7.2	7.1	8.2	8.6	7.2	11.2
Health and social work establishments	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.4	11.3	7.8
Other community and personal service establishments	10.0	11.2	11.8	15.2	10.2	9.2
Recreation, culture and refuse disposal	6.4	6.8	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.6
No information	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of total employees	830 371	908 572	315 771	334 896	448 323	503 152

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Sweden processed by Region Skåne and Öresund Committee. Footnote: Data refers to November 1993 and November 2005.
Comments: The high growth in the furniture industry and other industries is mainly due to the reclassification of statistics in Sweden between 1993 and 2005.

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 employed 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 the total employment in Capital Region of Denmark, which can be compared to Region Sealand and Skåne where the manufacturing industry accounted for 22 percent and 23 percent of employment, respectively. Even if the manufacturing industry decreases in all areas, the drop is most dramatic in the Capital Region of Denmark.

Instead, the Capital Region of Denmark is dominated by a large percentage (47 percent) of employees in the private service sector. In the Regions Sealand and Skåne the private service sector accounts for 34 percent and 36 percent of employment, respectively. In all three regions, business services and wholesale/retail trade are outstanding. As regards industry, the construction industry and the chemical and plastics industry account for the large percentage of employment in the three regional areas.

Value added by industry in Öresund region 1993-2004, constant prices, reference year 2000 (EUR billions)

Industry	Capital Region of Denmark 1993	Capital Region of Denmark 1993	Region Sealand 1993	Region Sealand 2004	Region Skåne 1993	Region Skåne 2004
Agriculture and forestry	0.5 %	0.4 %	3.5 %	3.2 %	2.1 %	1.4 %
Mining and quarrying	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	1.7 %	1.3 %	3.8 %	3.2 %	3.8 %	2.8 %
Wood, pulp, paper, publishers and printing	2.4 %	1.6 %	2.0 %	1.6 %	3.5 %	2.9 %
Coal, chemicals, rubber, plastics	2.5 %	3.3 %	1.7 %	3.5 %	2.1 %	3.4 %
Iron and metal industry	3.9 %	3.3 %	5.3 %	5.3 %	5.6 %	6.5 %
Other manufacturing industry	0.7 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	1.6 %	1.6 %
Electricity, gas, heating, water	2.2 %	2.3 %	2.9 %	1.7 %	2.6 %	3.4 %
Construction industry	3.4 %	3.2 %	7.2 %	7.4 %	4.6 %	4.1 %
Retail and wholesale trade	15.0 %	13.9 %	9.8 %	11.1 %	10.1 %	10.2 %
Hotels and restaurants	2.0 %	1.5 %	1.6 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	1.1 %
Transport, travel, post and telecommunications	7.1 %	13.2 %	7.7 %	6.4 %	7.5 %	8.6 %
Financial operations and insurance	7.5 %	9.2 %	2.6 %	3.4 %	3.4 %	2.3 %
Real estate and business services	21.4 %	20.5 %	17.3 %	18.1 %	14.4 %	17.5 %
Public administration	7.2 %	6.8 %	8.4 %	7.2 %	5.9 %	3.8 %
Education	4.7 %	4.7 %	7.0 %	7.1 %	5.4 %	5.4 %
Health and social work establishments	11.4 %	9.0 %	12.3 %	14.2 %	9.1 %	9.5 %
Other community and personal service establishments	6.4 %	5.2 %	4.9 %	3.9 %	3.0 %	3.2 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Total value added	42.7	57.1	13.8	16.5	20.2	29.5

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Sweden
Processed by Region Skåne and Öresund Committee

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 Sealand and Region Skåne, the manufacturing industry still plays an important roll 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 industrial sector (including construction) accounts for only 16 percent of the total value added for 2004, compared to 24 percent in Region Sealand and 25 percent in Region Skåne.

In contrast, the private service sector (transport, communication, real estate, financial and business services) accounts for 58 percent of the total value added in the Capital Region of Denmark, and for 40 percent in Region Sealand and Region Skåne. On the industrial side the chemical and plastics industry are nearly the same size in the three regional areas but there are significant differences about how the industry is composed there. Wholesale and 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, which is due to the industry typically being heavily concentrated in proximity to the capital city. Transport and telecommunication are also strongly overrepresented in the Capital Region of Denmark.

Change in value added by industry in the Öresund region 1993-2004. Constant prices, reference year 2000 (EUR billions)

Industry	Capital Region of Denmark 2004	Capital Region of Denmark Change 93-04	Region Sealand 2004	Region Sealand Change 93-04	Region Skåne 2004	Region Skåne Change 93-04
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	0.2	1.8%	0.5	7.2%	0.5	-6.4%
Mining and quarrying	0.0	-30.6%	0.0	-6.9%	0.0	-40.1%
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	0.8	7.7%	0.5	1.5%	0.9	4.4%
Wood, pulp, paper, publishers and printing	0.9	-9.0%	0.3	-2.0%	1.0	17.8%
Coal, chemicals, rubber, plastics	1.9	79.6%	0.6	143.5%	1.1	126.5%
Iron and metal industry	1.9	12.6%	0.9	20.5%	2.2	67.1%
Other manufacturing industry	0.3	-4.2%	0.2	-8.3%	0.5	43.7%
Electricity, gas, heating, water	1.3	44.9%	0.3	-28.4%	1.1	83.9%
Construction industry	1.8	25.1%	1.2	22.8%	1.4	25.2%
Retail and wholesale trade	7.9	23.4%	1.8	35.0%	3.4	44.8%
Hotel and restaurants	0.9	0.6%	0.2	-17.4%	0.4	66.9%
Transports, travel, post and telecommunications	7.5	148.4%	1.1	-1.7%	2.9	62.9%
Financial operations	5.3	65.6%	0.6	56.7%	0.8	-3.4%
Real estate, business services and R&D	11.7	28.0%	3.0	24.5%	5.9	72.9%
Public administration	3.9	25.3%	1.2	2.1%	1.3	-8.4%
Education	2.7	32.8%	1.2	22.6%	1.8	45.0%
Health and social work establishments	5.1	5.8%	2.3	37.8%	3.2	48.8%
Other community and personal service establishments	3.0	8.1%	0.6	-4.1%	1.1	50.8%
Total	57.1	33.7%	16.5	19.4%	29.5	45.6%

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Sweden Processed by Region Skåne and Öresund Committee

Economic growth by industry

Regarding economic growth measured as a change in value added for an industry, three sectors particularly increased in significance 1993-2004 in the Capital Region of Denmark: Transport and telecommunications, finance and the chemical and plastics industry. The chemical, plastics and rubber industry have had the greatest growth in Region Sealand, followed by the financial sector and the health care sector. The industrial side, chemical, plastics and rubber industry were those with the greatest economic growth along with iron and metal industry in Skåne as well. The hotel and restaurant industry and 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 can probably be attributed to the production from the pharmaceutical industry classified within this activity aggregate.

Value added per employed by industry and region. Constant prices, reference year 2000 (EUR billions)

Industry	Capital Region of Denmark 2004	Capital Region of Denmark Change 93-04	Region Sealand 2004	Region Sealand Change 1993-2004	Region Skåne 2004	Region Skåne Change 1993-2004
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	33 463	16%	40 065	50%	32 227	41%
Mining and quarrying	123 456	35%	124 962	100%	86 556	-25%
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	75 064	68%	53 520	16%	66 136	30%
Wood, pulp, paper, publishers and printing	55 674	10%	46 575	31%	73 156	51%
Coal, chemicals, rubber, plastics	83 424	57%	63 417	71%	92 113	141%
Iron and metal industry	69 716	77%	54 629	29%	71 995	50%
Other manufacturing industry	54 241	49%	52 014	40%	47 825	51%
Electricity, gas, heating, water	239 108	43%	139 079	-14%	315 738	94%
Construction industry	50 254	18%	50 015	9%	47 299	17%
Retail and wholesale trade	54 310	16%	34 283	16%	46 409	34%
Hotels and restaurants	25 402	-35%	20 937	-14%	28 032	20%
Transport, travel, post and telecommunications	89 040	123%	66 149	8%	80 592	54%
Financial operations	114 740	53%	89 441	49%	101 318	-2%
Real estate, business services and R&D	78 053	-20%	106 466	-8%	101 068	15%
Public administration	54 955	21%	60 173	11%	51 961	26%
Utbildning	41 041	15%	41 647	9%	34 927	30%
Health and social work establishments	34 884	0%	34 600	26%	35 947	37%
Other community and personal service establishments	46 615	-7%	48 293	-5%	32 572	35%
Total	60 927	20%	50 576	15%	65 055	35%

Source: Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden. Processed by Region Skåne and Öresund Committee

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 industry - the chemicals, rubber and plastics industry has had the strongest growth in productivity. One of the foremost explanations is probably that the pharmaceutical industry is classed in this activity aggregate. Among service industries, it is primarily transport and telecommunications that have seen increased labour productivity in the Capital Region of Denmark and Skåne. The large growth in productivity in Region Sealand occurred mainly in the financial sector and in wholesale/retail trade. This latter industry has also seen strong development in Skåne as well. As regards real estate and business services as well as R&D, Skåne has seen strong development while both of the Danish regions have experienced negative growth in labour productivity during the period 1993-2004.

High tech sector in Europe

The globalisation of the world economy means that the "old" economies" are met with increased competition from low income 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 and not price. OECD has focused on a sample of industries of special interest in order to analyse this development. These industries are classed as "high tech" and include 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 service sector in 20 leading EU-15 regions, 2003

Rank	Country	Region	Employed	% of total employ-ment	Concentration index
1	France	Île de France	358 852	7.4	2.17
2	Italy	Lombardia	139 783	3.4	1.01
3	Spain	Comunidad de Madrid	130 550	5.1	1.50
4	UK	Outer London	127 454	6.0	1.78
5	Italy	Lazio	117 194	5.7	1.67
6	Germany	Oberbayern	101 668	5.0	1.47
7	UK	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	94 583	8.3	2.44
8	Germany	Darmstadt	88 451	5.1	1.50
9	Frankrike	Rhône-Alpes	83 131	3.6	1.07
10	Netherlands	Zuid-Holland	81 064	4.8	1.40
11	Sweden	Stockholm	77 790	8.1	2.38
12	Germany	Köln	76 643	4.2	1.25
13	Spain	Cataluña	73 409	2.5	0.73
14	Finland	Etelä-Suomi	72 931	5.8	1.70
15	UK	Surrey, East and West Sussex	70 816	5.6	1.64
16	Denmark/Sweden	Öresundsregionen	68 983	3.9	1.16
17	UK	Inner London	68 444	5.3	1.56
18	Italy	Piemonte	68 141	3.7	1.09
19	Germany	Düsseldorf	66 998	3.1	0.91
20	Germany	Berlin	66 674	4.7	1.39

Source: Eurostat, Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden
Processed by: Region Skåne and the Öresund Committee
Footnote: 210 regions (NUTS2-level) Non-response: 24 regions

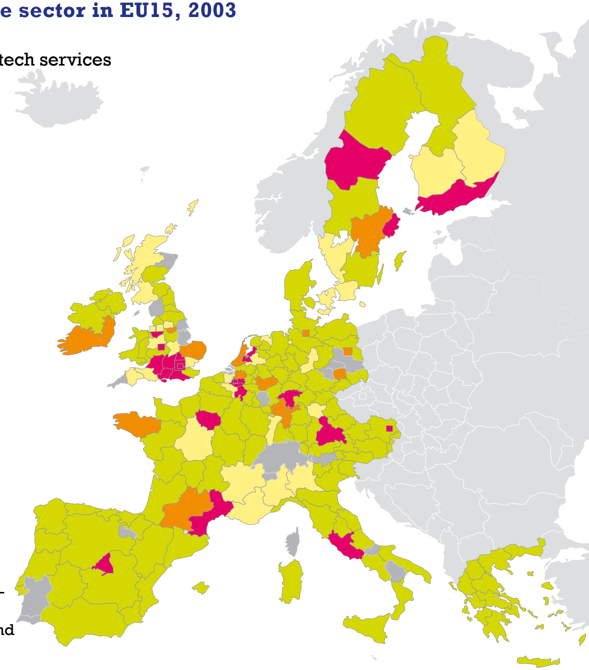
"high tech" is somewhat misleading, as this concerns knowledge-oriented industries that in part create value in themselves but also produce services that strengthen other kinds of business.

But because the concept "high tech" is a standard in the OECD it is also used in this report. In addition, the EU 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 assigned by the Lisbon Strategy. The Öresund region has no distinguished position as regards the high and medium technology producing industries in comparison to other NUTS2-regions in the EU-15 area (NUTS2 is the regional division of the EU. Most of Eurostat's regional statistics are reported at the NUTS2 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 in-

The high tech service sector in EU15, 2003

Specialisation Index high tech services

- 1.42 - 2.42 (26)
- 1.2 - 1.42 (15)
- 1 -1.2 (26)
- 0.001 - 1 (118)
- No information



Source: Eurostat, Statistics Denmark and Statistics Sweden
Processed by: Region Skåne and Öresund Committee.
Map: Öresund Committee

The Nordic high tech sector, 2005
Specialisation index for the high tech sector in the Öresund region, Stockholm and Helsinki

HIGH TECH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	Öresund Region	Capital Region of Denmark	Region Sealand	South-western Skåne	Rest of Skåne	Stockholm FA[1]	Helsinki
Pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical chemicals etc	2.55	3.30	2.26	1.72	1.05	2.48	0.53
Office machines and computers	0.74	0.82	0.47	1.43	0.04	1.08	0.28
Electronic components	0.37	0.47	0.42	0.24	0.11	0.71	1.36
Radio and TV transmitters, line telephony, telegraphy	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.14	0.07	1.66	2.74
Radio and TV receivers, recording equipment etc	0.82	0.91	0.89	0.12	1.14	0.86	0.17
Medical, surgical and orthopaedic equipment	1.93	1.85	1.87	2.58	1.59	0.93	1.64
Measuring and navigation instruments etc	1.01	1.37	0.28	0.76	0.96	1.43	1.44
Instruments for industrial processes	0.71	0.31	0.59	2.63	0.29	0.72	1.59
Optical instruments and photography equipment	1.60	1.49	1.75	3.16	0.11	2.03	0.54
Clocks, watches	0.43	0.54	0.59	0.19	0.00	1.29	0.07
Aircraft and spacecraft	0.40	0.68	0.07	0.14	0.10	1.16	2.04
HIGH TECH SERVICE PRODUCTION							
Postal services	1.07	1.25	0.85	1.01	0.73	1.09	1.33
Telecommunication	1.04	1.54	0.31	0.95	0.27	1.46	1.75
Consultancy for machinery	0.77	1.01	0.23	0.76	0.26	0.82	0.55
Consultancy for systems and software	1.17	1.48	0.29	1.90	0.41	2.16	1.49
Computer processing	0.80	1.15	0.08	0.81	0.49	2.10	3.60
Database operations	1.70	2.85	0.06	0.74	0.69	1.76	2.93
Maintenance and repair of office equipment and data processing equipment	0.75	0.94	0.33	1.11	0.19	2.12	1.60
Other computer-related services	2.77	4.92	0.48	0.45	0.36	1.84	0.49
Scientific and technical R&D	1.46	1.44	1.01	3.06	0.41	2.02	2.21
Social science and humanistic R&D	1.37	2.24	0.32	0.88	0.04	3.14	1.86
High tech manufacturing	1.13	1.35	0.93	1.05	0.65	1.58	1.57
High tech services	1.15	1.46	0.51	1.51	0.46	1.73	1.70
High tech Total	1.14	1.43	0.64	1.36	0.52	1.68	1.66

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Finland and Statistics Sweden
Processed by Region Skåne and the Öresund Committee
[1]FA = Functional analysis regions

Location quotient 100% over Nordic average
Location quotient 50% over Nordic average

stead have their positions of strength in the high tech service sector, which deals with industries like postal service and telecommunications, data processing and research and development.

The Öresund region ranked sixteenth out of 186 regions within the EU-15, measured for a sector's concentration of total employment. Stockholm County is ranked eleventh and the greater Helsinki region (Etelä-Suomi) is ranked fourteenth.

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 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 60 percent above the Nordic average, compared to the total Öresund region where the degree of specialisation is only 14 percent above the Nordic average. the Capital Region of Denmark has the highest degree of specialisation at 43 percent above the average in the Öresund area.

The table indicates that both Stockholm and Helsinki are specialised in goods as well as service-producing high tech industries. One interpretation of this could be that the value-added chain 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. In the Öresund region Skåne has a high specialisation in many of the manufacturing industries but also in natural science and technological research and development, as there are research and development companies in biotechnology as well as telecommunications. The Capital Region of Denmark has prominent positions in the pharmaceutical industry, some other advanced technological production as well as in several computer industries. Region Sealand is clearly specialised in pharmaceuticals and the production of medical equipment. Of all Danish, Finnish and Swedish employees in the pharmaceutical and the medical technology industries as of 2005, some 49 percent and 37 percent were working in the Öresund region, respectively.

A pan-Nordic comparison was made of the regions' specialisation in natural sciences and technical knowledge production (R&D) on the one hand and high tech production on the other. Results showed that both sides of Öresund belong to the few Nordic high tech centres where the two building blocks in production's chain of value are sharply concentrated to the same geographic location. Together with the constant efforts to raise the quality of cooperation between these two sectors in a market-oriented way, the Öresund region gains a strong starting point to also receive significant regional, economic impulses from its high tech manufacturing industry in the future. Location in the same area can occur immediately within companies, but can also take the form of cooperation between a local university or 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 48 000 persons employed in technological research and the high tech manufacturing industry (16 percent of the total Nordic employment in the sector), the Öresund region is the second largest Nordic knowledge centre after Stockholm, which has first place with 54 000 employees in the sector[10].

However, it is 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 Skåne and Zealand 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.

[10]Stockholm refers to Stockholm's regional labour market

Newly started enterprises

Newly started enterprises are an important driving force for renewal in the economy. Both Sweden and Denmark have a relatively low number of newly started enterprises compared to the rest of Europe and it is a nationally prioritised task for both countries to increase the amount of newly started enterprises. The Swedish as well as the Danish part of the Öresund region each have a greater amount of newly started enterprises than the average of their respective countries. Nevertheless, there is a significantly higher frequency of newly started enterprises in Sweden and in Skåne compared to

Number of newly started enterprises per 1000 inhabitants (aged 16-64)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Denmark	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7
Sweden	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.3
Öresund region	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.8	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.3
Öresund DK	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.5
Capital Region of Denmark	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.2	6.2	5.6	5.7	6.0
Region Sealand	4.4	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5
Öresund SE	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.8	8.1
Stockholm County	10.0	9.1	10.0	11.2	9.8	10.6	10.2	11.2

Source:Ørestat

Denmark and the Danish part of the Öresund region. There are more newly started enterprises in the Capital Region of Denmark than in Region Sealand.

In 2004 there were 14 800 new enterprises started in the Öresund region, which corresponded to 25 percent of all new enterprises in Denmark and Sweden. Some 40 percent of the new enterprises in the Öresund region were started in Skåne, which is an essentially higher percentage than can be expected based on Skåne's percentage of the population. The majority of new enterprises in the Öresund region started in the business services sector (35 percent), trade, hotel and restaurants (28 percent) and construction (14 percent). The distribution of new enterprises in Skåne is in general normal for the corresponding distribution in Sweden; the same relation applies for the Danish part of the Öresund region and Denmark. The differences in industry structure are larger between the Danish and Swedish part of the Öresund region than with either of the respective countries.

Number of newly started enterprises by industry 2004

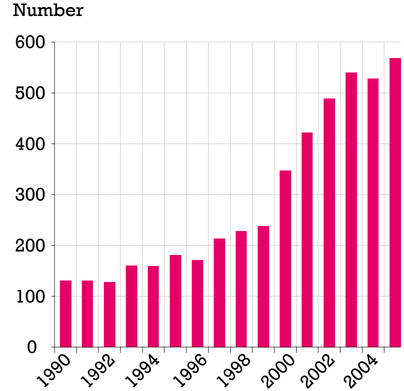
	Öresund region	Öresund DK	Öresund SE	Denmark	Sweden
Manufacturing industry	6%	5%	7%	7%	7%
Construction industry	14%	16%	11%	17%	11%
Wholesale/retail trade and hotel/restaurant	28%	30%	26%	32%	22%
Of which retail trade and repair work	12%	13%	9%	14%	9%
Of which hotel and restaurant industry	7%	9%	3%	10%	3%
Transport, warehousing and communication	5%	5%	3%	6%	3%
Financial operations and business services	35%	36%	33%	31%	36%
Public and personal services	13%	8%	20%	7%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ørestat

More and more enterprises in Skåne have Danish owners

An increased Danish and Swedish ownership on either side of Öresund reflects the growing internationalisation but can also be a sign

Danish-owned workplaces in Skåne 1990-2005



Source: ITPS

of increased structural integration of industry between the 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 enterprises in the Swedish service sector.

Statistics from the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) show that Denmark has a prominent position as an owner country of Skåne's industry. As regards foreign owned enterprises, Danish enterprises take second place as owners of enterprises and workplaces in Skåne. In other parts of Sweden, Denmark comes in fourth place as an owner country of Swedish enterprises and workplaces. The number of Danish enterprises also increases more in Skåne than in other parts of Sweden. ITPS statistics show that Denmark has strengthened its position as an owner country in Skåne. There were over 200 Danish owned workplaces (production units) in Skåne in the years before the opening of The Öresund's Bridge. By 2005 there were over 500. In total, approximately 70 000 persons are employed at foreign owned workplaces in Skåne; approximately 8 000 of these are employed in Danish owned workplaces. However, this trend appears to have stagnated during more recent years, according to ITPS statistics. The majority of workplaces with Danish owners are in the service sector. More than 40 percent work in the industrial group trade, hotel and restaurant. Within this industrial group the enterprises involved in trade are dominant. Approximately 25 percent belong to the industrial group finance, real estate and business services. This is a very differentiated industrial group that includes consultancy and advertising enterprises as well as cleaning enterprises 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 foreign owned workplaces with Sweden as country of origin for the parent company. By 2003, 34 percent of all foreign owned workplaces in Denmark and in the Danish part of the Öresund region were Swedish owned. In Demark 200 000 persons were employed at foreign owned workplaces, of which 64 000 persons, or 32 percent, were at Swedish owned workplaces. There were 115 000 persons employed in foreign owned workplaces in the Danish part of Öresund, of

Foreign owned workplaces in Denmark, by country of origin and number of employed

Ranked by number of employed

	Öresund DK		Danmark	
Country	**Employed**	**Share %**	**Employed**	**Share %**
Sweden	38 039	33.1%	64 277	32.2%
USA	19 716	17.2%	33 276	16.7%
Germany	11 336	9.9%	20 066	10.0%
Norway	10 870	9.5%	18 475	9.2%
UK	8 422	7.3%	15 580	7.8%
Netherlands	8 177	7.1%	14 916	7.5%
France	4 921	4.3%	7 096	3.6%
Finland	3 034	2.6%	5 926	3.0%
Switzerland	2 873	2.5%	4 707	2.4%
Belgium	1 214	1.1%	1 822	0.9%
Other	6 207	5.4%	13 705	6.9%
Total	114 810	100.0%	199 846	100.0%

Source: Statistics Denmark

which 38 000 persons, or 34 percent, were at Swedish owned workplaces. The foreign owned workplaces in Denmark had a total turnover of EUR 62 billion, of which Swedish owned workplaces amounted to EUR 17 billion, or 28 percent. Foreign owned enterprises in Danish Öresund had a turnover of EUR 39 billion, of which the Swedish owned workplaces accounted for approximately EUR 11 billion, or 27 percent.

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 estimated on the regional level by applying national deflators to the regional statistics.

Labour productivity is defined as value added per worked hour. The change in productivity defines the change in value added in constant prices in relation to the change in the number of hours worked. 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 because there are no statistics available for worked hours by industry at the regional level.

The OECD has developed an industrial nomenclature for what is called the high technology, or high tech sector. Eurostat also reports statistics for the number of employees per industry, sector and region (NUTS2-level) in their regional statistical database. However, Eurostat does not entirely follow the OECD nomenclature, but groups industries according to more general terms. When the Öresund region is compared to other European regions in this report, it has been necessary to follow Eurostat's industry group and sector distinctions. The OECD's more detailed industrial nomenclature has been applied for the Nordic comparisons. The Specialisation Index has been calculated as the percentage of gainfully employed in the regions who work in a given industry, divided by the percentage of gainfully employed in corresponding industries in Denmark, Sweden, Finland or the Nordic countries area. Foreign ownership of a company is when more than half of the votes per share are owned by a foreign owner, according to the OECD. When a foreign owner owns more than 50 percent of the votes per share, the owner then has a dominant influence and can thus control the company and operations. Consequently, 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 ITPS use the OECD definition when compiling statistics about foreign owned enterprises and workplaces in Denmark and Sweden.

Instead of reporting foreign ownership as the number of foreign owned enterprises, the number of foreign owned workplaces is reported here. 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 enterprises is that enterprises that have located in a region may have workplaces in other regions. On the other hand, 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 why it is preferable to report the number of employees related to a workplace.

There is uncertainty about foreign owned enterprises 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 enterprises registered as foreign owned in one year do not need to be recently foreign owned enterprises or workplaces for the given year that the survey is conducted. So these enterprises can have been foreign owned since an earlier date but still not included in the register. Thus, the information should be used with due caution when comparing different years.
For more information, see: www.tendensoresund.org