

KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Gross regional product from a European perspective

At national level, gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of a country's total productive effort per year and is measured as the value of total output of goods and services less the value of the raw materials and consumables. At regional level, the gross regional product (GRP) is a measure of a region's economic development. The figure is calculated in the same way as GDP but at regional level.

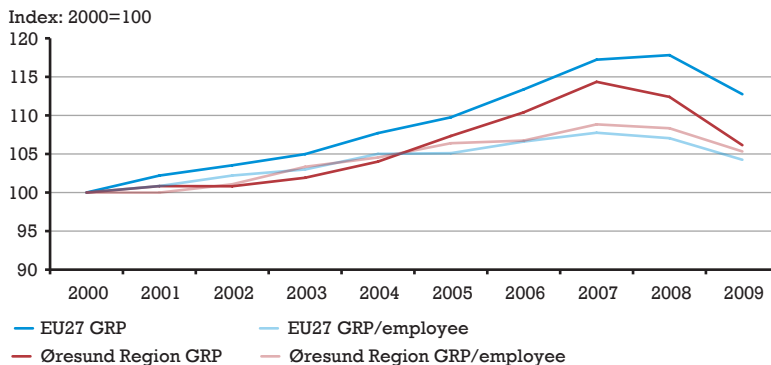
During the period 2000–2009, economic growth in the Øresund Region was lower than the average for the EU27 area: respectively 6.1 per cent in the Øresund Region and 12.8 per cent in the EU27 countries. Also, in comparison with the Helsinki Region and Stockholm County, the Øresund Region has had even weaker economic growth over the same

period: Helsinki had a GRP growth of 24 per cent and Stockholm 30 per cent. Unfortunately, there is a lack of GRP data for the period after 2009 due to a backlog in regional economic statistics. Eurostat data on the trend for GDP indicate, however, that Scania, Stockholm

and Helsinki had higher growth than the Capital Region and Region Zealand in 2010 and 2011. Since 2009, growth in Sweden and Finland has been higher than in Denmark.

One explanation for the higher growth in

Development in GRP and GRP per employee in EU27 and the Øresund Region (2000–2009)



Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Sweden and Region Scania. Calculations by Region Scania.

GRP in the Øresund Region compared to EU27 (2000–2009) in EUR million (2000 prices)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth 2000–09
EU-27	9,202,611	9,527,334	9,911,896	10,433,529	10,788,269	10,842,210	10,375,995	12.8%
Øresund Region DK	81,819	81,648	83,896	88,516	90,311	90,002	84,597	3.4%
Capital Region	63,233	62,783	64,617	68,615	70,330	70,541	66,732	5.5%
Region Zealand	18,586	18,865	19,279	19,901	19,981	19,461	17,866	-3.9%
Øresund Region SE	31,012	32,102	33,461	36,050	38,718	36,820	35,163	13.4%
Øresund Region	112,831	113,750	117,357	124,566	129,028	126,823	119,761	6.1%
Denmark	173,598	175,337	178,679	188,073	192,022	192,022	182,229	5.0%
Sweden	268,253	278,534	296,908	319,584	330,130	328,150	311,742	16.2%
Stockholm	76,135	78,886	84,730	92,705	97,618	98,106	98,597	29.5%
Helsinki	75,668	78,565	82,025	88,029	93,486	93,860	93,860	24.0%

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Sweden and Region Scania. Calculations by Region Scania.

the Swedish part of the Øresund Region, compared to the Danish part, is that the population in the former grew by 9 per cent over the period 2000–2009, while in the Danish part it grew by 4 per cent. A growing population requires a greater supply of goods and services, which contributes to increased GRP.

Productivity

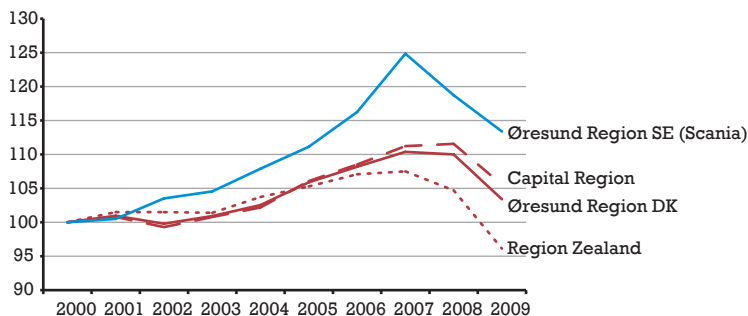
Productivity is usually measured as increased output per hour worked. However, it is not possible to measure this at

regional level – instead it can be useful to measure the value added per employee. In the Øresund Region, growth in labour productivity during the period 2000–2009 was marginally better than the average for the EU27 countries: 5.3 per cent in the Øresund Region and 4.2 per cent in the EU27. In comparison with Stockholm County and the Helsinki Region, the development in the Øresund Region was significantly weaker over the same period: Stockholm County had a GRP growth of 19 per cent per employee

and Helsinki 17 per cent.

Within the Øresund Region, the Capital Region experienced stronger productivity growth than Scania during the 2000–2009 period. Region Zealand was hit hard by the financial crisis in 2008 and has both a negative GRP growth in general and a negative GRP growth per employee. In the Swedish part, the total GRP growth per employee has been 5 per cent compared with 6 per cent in the Danish sector.

GRP development in the Øresund Region (2000–2009)



Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Sweden and Region Scania. Calculations by Region Scania.

Economic growth in the Øresund Region

It is too early to talk about the Øresund Region as a functionally integrated economic entity. The region has the potential to become an important economic centre eventually, provided that the economies on each side of the sound become linked more closely.

One measure of the Øresund Region's economic potential is that it accounts for about 27 per cent of Denmark and

GRP per employee in the Øresund Region compared to EU27 (2000–2009) in EUR (2000 prices)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth 2000–09
EU-27	45,579	46,583	47,863	48,592	49,113	48,790	47,516	4.2%
Øresund Region DK	65,517	66,209	68,546	69,658	70,359	71,448	69,271	5.7%
Capital Region	68,873	69,403	72,161	73,976	74,938	76,131	74,021	7.5%
Region Zealand	56,200	57,416	58,690	57,989	57,905	58,423	55,878	-0.6%
Øresund Region SE	64,261	65,008	67,106	69,311	72,290	68,606	67,161	4.5%
Øresund Region	65,167	65,866	68,129	69,557	70,927	70,599	68,638	5.3%
Denmark	63,540	64,859	66,753	67,480	68,043	69,986	69,118	8.8%
Sweden	66,024	67,162	71,148	74,480	75,010	74,283	72,649	10.0%
Stockholm	79,274	80,993	87,712	92,698	94,286	93,057	94,498	19.2%
Helsinki	61,614	62,586	65,963	68,329	71,249	70,150	72,045	16.9%

Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Sweden and Region Scania. Calculations by Region Scania.

Sweden's total GDP. In 2009, the Danish part of the Øresund Region accounted for 49 per cent of Denmark's total GDP. The Capital Region alone accounted for 38 per cent and Region Zealand for 11 per cent. The Swedish part of the Øresund Region accounted for 11 per cent of Sweden's total GDP, which has remained unchanged since 2000.

The Danish part of the Øresund Region accounts for two-thirds of the Øresund Region's total GRP. GRP growth has been higher in Scania than in the Danish part of the Øresund Region, partly due to the fact that the financial crisis hit Denmark harder than Sweden. While Scania's GRP increased by 13 per cent during the period, the corresponding increase in the Danish part of the Øresund Region was just 3 per cent.