

Evolution of Knowledge-Intensive Business Services (KIBS) servicification in Sweden

Radka Sabolová ^{1 2}, Magnus Lodefalk ^{1 2}, Hildegunn Kyvik-Nordås ^{1 3}

¹Örebro University, ²Ratio Institute, ³Norwegian Institute of International Affairs

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Ongoing research at the AI-Econ Lab

- AI-Econ Lab established in 2019 at Örebro University
- How does rapid advances in AI reshape the nature of work, especially for white collar workers and in services?
- Research team from 8 countries and 4 disciplines
- Follow our work on www.ai-econlab.com

Servicification in manufacturing - some general facts

- manufacturing increasingly buys, produces and sells services
- reasons for servicification:
 - to become more productive
 - to participate in value chains
 - to increase the value of products to customers
 - overcome market access barriers
- servicification can be seen both as a statistical phenomenon and as a real change in the business models and core tasks of manufacturing

Knowledge intensive business services

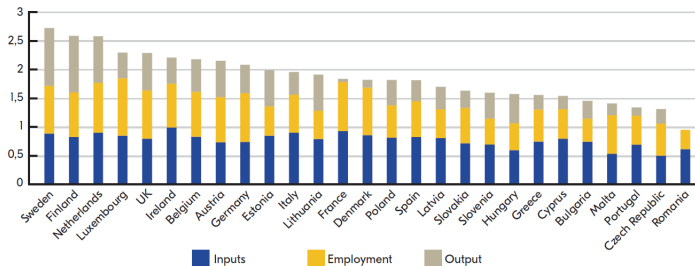
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- output are services with high intellectual value
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- there is no official definition - but most authors agree on the following:
 - IT professions (hardware, software, data)
 - research and development
 - architectural and engineering activities
 - legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities
 - advertising

Sweden - numbers and figures

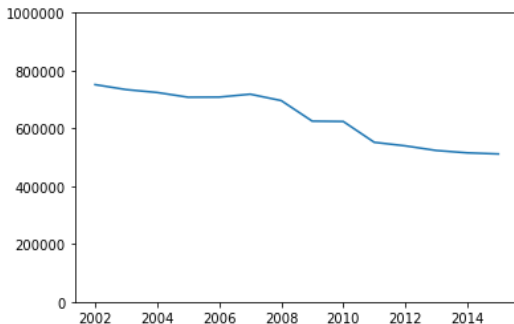
- Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands hold the top three positions in terms of servicification in the EU



Source: WIOD, EU-LFS and National Board of Trade calculations

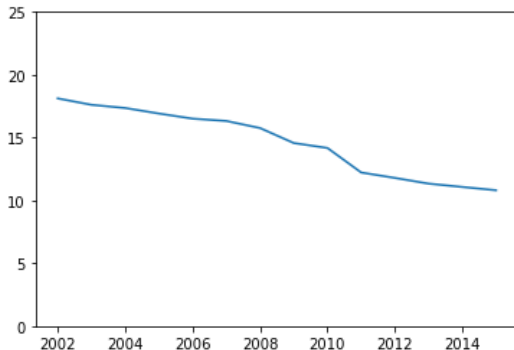
Sweden - numbers and figures

- Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands hold the top three positions in terms of servicification in the EU
- manufacturing is in decline

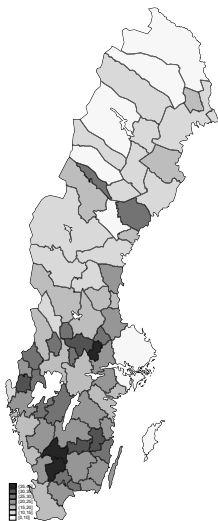


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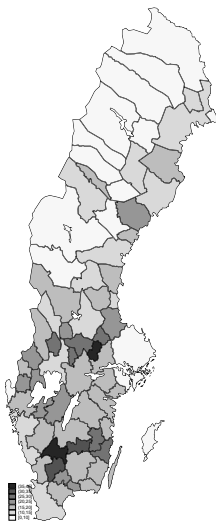
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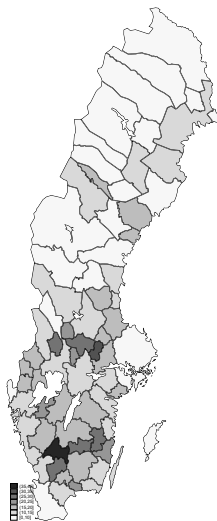
Manufacturing in Sweden, local labour markets



(a) 2005



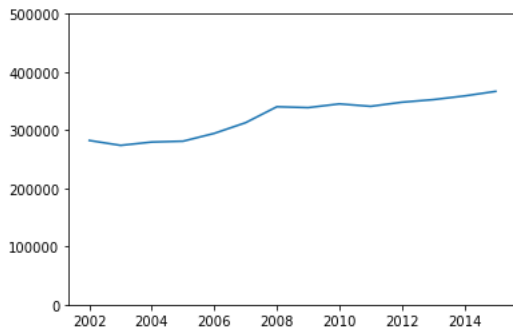
(b) 2010



(c) 2015

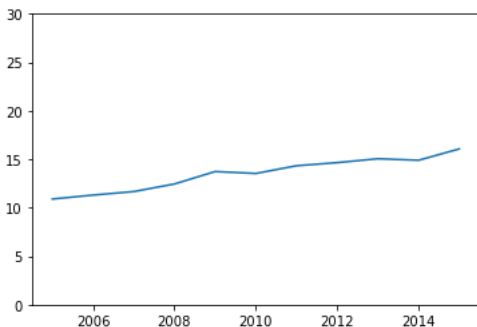
KIBS servicification in Sweden - numbers and figures

- employment in KIBS sector is increasing steadily



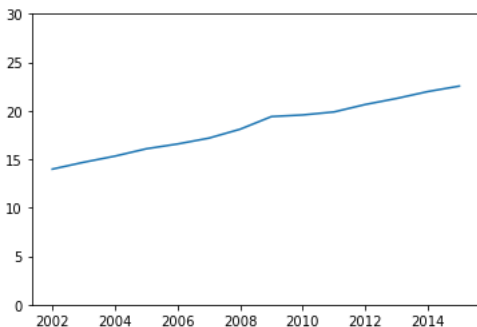
KIBS servicification in Sweden - numbers and figures

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KIBS servicification in Sweden - numbers and figures

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- share of KIBS jobs within manufacturing is growing
- servicification is changing the employment structure in manufacturing firms



New jobs - methodology

Methodology of

Lin, J. (2001):

Technological Adaptation, Cities, and New Work,
The Review of Economics and Statistics, vol. 93(2), 554–574

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- model new work as a function of initial city characteristics (education, industry)
- focus on KIBS jobs

Results

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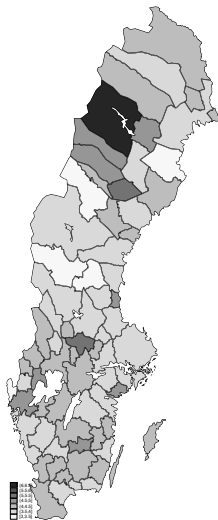
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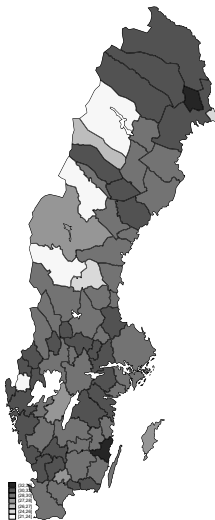
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- shift from men to women
- shift from lower to higher education

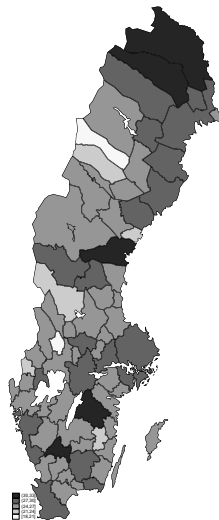
New work, KIBS



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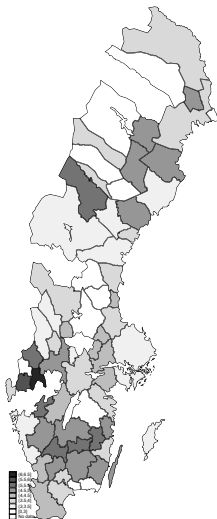


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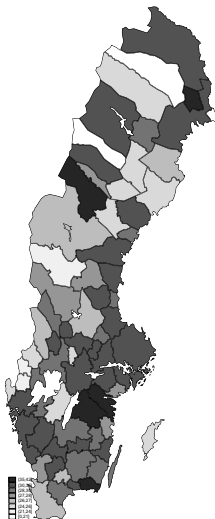


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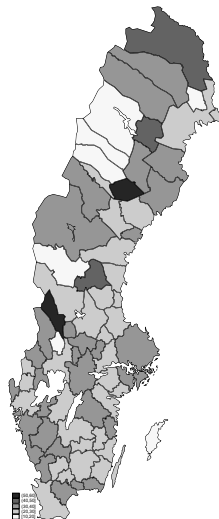
New work, KIBS in manufacturing



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Thank you for your attention!

References

- Lin, J. (2001): **Technological Adaptation, Cities, and New Work**, The Review of Economics and Statistics, vol. 93(2), 554–574
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- National Board of Trade (2016): **The Servicification of EU Manufacturing: Building Competitiveness in the Internal Market**, Stockholm, Sweden: National Board of Trade.