

Malmö

Malmö (/ˈmælmoʊ/, UK also /-mɜːr/; Swedish: [²mal:møː] (ⓘlisten); Danish: *Malmö* [ˈmalmøˀ]) is the capital and largest city of the Swedish county of Scania. The metropolis is a gamma world city (as listed by the GaWC), the third-largest city in Sweden, after Stockholm and Gothenburg, and the sixth-largest city in Scandinavia, with a population of above 300,000.^[5] The Malmö Metropolitan Region is home to 700,000 people,^[6] and the Øresund Region, which includes Malmö, is home to 3.9 million people.^[7]

Malmö was one of the earliest and most industrialized towns of Scandinavia, but it struggled with the adaptation to post-industrialism. Since the construction of the Øresund Bridge, Malmö has undergone a major transformation with architectural developments, and it has attracted new biotech and IT companies, and particularly students through Malmö University, founded in 1998. The city contains many historic buildings and parks, and is also a commercial centre for the western part of Scania.

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History



Malmö's 1437 grant of arms

The earliest written mention of Malmö as a city dates from 1275.^[8] It is thought to have been founded shortly before that date,^[8] as a fortified quay or ferry berth of the Archbishop of Lund,^[9] some 20 kilometres (12 miles) to the north-east. Malmö was for centuries Denmark's second-biggest city. Its original name was *Malmhaug* (with alternate spellings), meaning "Gravel pile" or "Ore Hill".

In the 15th century, Malmö became one of Denmark's largest and most frequented cities, reaching a population of approximately 5,000 inhabitants. It became the most important city around the Øresund, with the German Hanseatic League frequenting it as a marketplace, and was notable for its flourishing herring fishery. In 1437, King Eric of Pomerania (King of Denmark from 1396 to 1439) granted the city's arms: argent with a griffin gules, based on Eric's arms from Pomerania. The griffin's head as a symbol of Malmö extended to the entire province of Scania from 1660.

Malmö



From top left to right: Malmö Live, Turning Torso, Emporia, Griffin Sculpture, Lönngården 1950s apartments, and the Øresund Bridge



Coat of arms

Motto(s): *Mångfald, Möten, Möjligheter* (Eng.: *Diversity, Meetings, Possibilities*)



In 1434, a new citadel was constructed at the beach south of the town. This fortress, known today as Malmöhus, did not take its current form until the mid-16th century. Several other fortifications were constructed, making Malmö Sweden's most fortified city but only Malmöhus remains.



Malmö in 1580: Malmö Castle can be seen at far left, Sankt Petri Church's tower at center

1,500 by 1727. The population did not grow much until the modern harbour was constructed in 1775. The city started to expand and the population in 1800 was 4,000. 15 years later it had increased to 6,000.^[10]



Södergatan in 1913

of the Danish King Christian X. As Oscar died in 1907, and his son Gustav V became the new King of Sweden, the tensions within Scandinavia were still unclear, but during this historical meeting, the Scandinavian Kings found internal understanding, as well as a common line about remaining neutral in the ongoing war

Within sports, Malmö has mostly been associated with football. IFK Malmö participated in the first ever edition of Allsvenskan 1924/25, but from the mid-1940s Malmö FF started to rise, and ever since it has been one of the most prominent clubs within Swedish football. They have won Allsvenskan 1943/44, 1948/49, 1949/50, 1950/51, 1952/53, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 2004, 2010, 2013, 2014, 2016 and in 2017, 23 times in all (as of February 2018).

1970s and later

By 1971, Malmö reached 265,000 inhabitants, but this was the peak which would stand for more than 30 years. (Svedala was, for a few years in the early 1970s, a part of Malmö municipality)

By the mid-1970s Sweden experienced a recession that hit the industrial sector especially hard; shipyards and manufacturing industries suffered, which led to high unemployment in many cities of Scania. Kockums shipyard had become a symbol of Malmö as its largest employer and, when shipbuilding ceased in 1986, confidence in the future of Malmö plummeted among politicians and the public. In addition, many middle-class families moved into one-family houses in surrounding municipalities such as Vellinge Municipality, Lomma Municipality and Staffanstorp Municipality, which profiled themselves as the suburbs of the upper-middle class. By 1985, Malmö had lost 35,000 inhabitants and was down to 229,000.

The Swedish financial crises of the early 1990s exacerbated Malmö's decline as an industrial city; between 1990 and 1995 Malmö lost about 27,000 jobs and its economy was seriously strained. However, from 1994 under the leadership of the then mayor Ilmar Reepalu, the city of Malmö started to create a new economy as a centre of culture and knowledge. Malmö reached bottom in 1995, but that same year marked the commencement of the massive Øresund Bridge road, railway and tunnel project, connecting it to

Location of Malmö in Sweden



Malmö (Europe)

Coordinates: 55°36′21″N 13°02′09″E	
Country	Sweden
Province	Scania
County	Skåne County
Municipality	Malmö Municipality and Burlöv Municipality
Charter	13th century
Government 	
 • Chair of the City Administration	Katrin Stjernfeldt Jammeh (Social Democrats)
Area ^[1]	
 • City	155.4 km ² (60.0 sq mi)
 • Land	156.9 km ² (60.6 sq mi)
 • Water	1.5 km ² (0.6 sq mi)
 • Urban	75 km ² (29 sq mi)
 • Metro	2,522 km ² (974 sq mi)
Elevation 	12 m (39 ft)
Population (31 March 2013) ^{[3][4]}	
 • City	341,457
 • Urban	324,908
 • Urban density	1,946/km ² (5,040/sq mi)
 • Metro	703,920 ^[2]
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
 • Summer (DST)	CEST (UTC+2)
Postal code	2xx xx
Area code(s)	(+46) 40
Website	www.malmo.se



Malmö, December 18, 1914. All three Scandinavian Kings on the same balcony.

Copenhagen and to the rail lines of Europe. The new Malmö University opened in 1998 on Kockums' former dockside. Further redevelopment of the now disused south-western harbour followed; a city architecture exposition (Bo01) was held in the area in 2001, and its buildings and villas form the core of a new city district. Designed with attractive waterfront vistas, it was intended to be and has been successful in attracting the urban middle-class.

Since 1974, the Kockums Crane had been a landmark in Malmö and a symbol of the city's manufacturing industry, but in 2002 it was disassembled and moved to South Korea. In 2005, Malmö gained a new landmark with completion of Turning Torso, the tallest skyscraper in Scandinavia. Although the transformation from a city with its economic base in manufacturing has returned growth to Malmö, the new types of jobs have largely benefited the middle and upper classes. While the inner city becomes gentrified and the upper-middle class have settled the Western Harbour, little has changed for the inhabitants of the districts of the Million Programme Malmö remains a city of sharp social divides and high unemployment.

In its 2015 and 2017 reports, Police in Sweden placed the Rosengård and the Södra Sofielund/Seved district in the most severe category of urban areas with high crime rates.^{[11][12]}

Geography

Malmö is located at 13°00' east and 55°35' north, near the southwestern tip of Sweden, in the province of Scania.

The city is part of the transnational Øresund Region and, since 2000, has been linked by the Øresund Bridge across the Øresund to Copenhagen, Denmark. The bridge opened on 1 July 2000, and measures 8 kilometres (5 miles) (the whole link totalling 16 km), with pylons reaching 204.5 metres (670.9 feet) vertically. Apart from the Helsingborg-Helsingør ferry links further north, most ferry connections have been discontinued.

Climate



Pildammsparken with the old water tower

Malmö, like the rest of southern Sweden, has an oceanic climate. Despite its northern location, the climate is surprisingly mild compared to other locations at similar latitudes, or even somewhat farther south, mainly because of the Gulf Stream. Owing to its northern latitude, daylight lasts 17 hours in midsummer, but only around 7 hours in midwinter. The actual sunshine is measured at 1,700 hours per annum in Falsterbo a bit further south and 1,592 hours per annum in Lund somewhat to the north, according to the 1961–1990 averages. For 2002–2014, sunshine was measured at 1,895 hours per annum in Falsterbo and 1,803 hours per annum in Lund. The sunshine data in the weather box is based on the 2002–2014 data for Falsterbo, which most closely resemble those for Malmö.^[13]



Early-September 2012 aerial view of central Malmö

Summers are mild with average high temperatures of 20 to 23 °C (68 to 73 °F) and lows of around 11 to 13 °C (52 to 55 °F). Heat waves during the summer arise occasionally. Winters are fairly cold and windy, with temperatures steady between −3 to 4 °C (27 to 39 °F), but it rarely drops below −10 °C (14 °F).

Rainfall is light to moderate throughout the year with 169 wet days. Snowfall occurs mainly in December through March, but snow covers do not remain for a long time, and some winters are virtually free of snow

Climate data for Malmö, 2002–2015; extremes since 1901, precipitation 1961–1990													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	10.6 (51.1)	12.5 (54.5)	19.5 (67.1)	26.2 (79.2)	29.6 (85.3)	34.0 (93.2)	33.2 (91.8)	33.6 (92.5)	28.0 (82.4)	22.8 (73)	16.5 (61.7)	11.9 (53.4)	34.0 (93.2)
Average high °C (°F)	2.8 (37)	2.9 (37.2)	6.8 (44.2)	12.6 (54.7)	17.0 (62.6)	20.1 (68.2)	23.1 (73.6)	22.3 (72.1)	18.4 (65.1)	12.5 (54.5)	8.0 (46.4)	4.5 (40.1)	12.5 (54.5)
Daily mean °C (°F)	0.7 (33.3)	0.7 (33.3)	3.4 (38.1)	7.9 (46.2)	12.3 (54.1)	15.5 (59.9)	18.4 (65.1)	18.0 (64.4)	14.5 (58.1)	9.3 (48.7)	5.9 (42.6)	2.4 (36.3)	9.0 (48.2)
Average low °C (°F)	−1.4 (29.5)	−1.5 (29.3)	0.0 (32)	3.2 (37.8)	7.5 (45.5)	10.8 (51.4)	13.7 (56.7)	13.6 (56.5)	10.5 (50.9)	6.1 (43)	3.8 (38.8)	0.4 (32.7)	5.5 (41.9)
Record low °C (°F)	−28.0 (−18.4)	−23.1 (−9.6)	−23.3 (−9.9)	−12.1 (10.2)	−4.5 (23.9)	−0.1 (31.8)	2.5 (36.5)	3.0 (37.4)	−4.0 (24.8)	−8.5 (16.7)	−15.0 (5)	−22.2 (−8)	−28.0 (−18.4)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	48.5 (1.909)	29.8 (1.173)	40.1 (1.579)	37.6 (1.48)	40.6 (1.598)	51.5 (2.028)	61.2 (2.409)	57.6 (2.268)	58.7 (2.311)	57.1 (2.248)	61.4 (2.417)	58.1 (2.287)	602.3 (23.713)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	43	61	151	219	264	268	270	231	189	121	50	28	1,895
Source #1: SMHI A verage Precipitation 19 61–1990 ^[14]													
Source #2: SMHI A verage Data 2002–201 5 ^[15]													

Transport

Oresund Line trains cross the Øresund Bridge 24/7 every 20 minutes (hourly late night) connecting Malmö to Copenhagen, and the Copenhagen Airport. The trip takes around 35-40 minutes. Additionally, some of the X 2000 and Intercity trains to Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Kalmar cross the bridge, stopping at Copenhagen Airport. In March 2005, excavation began on a new railway connection called the City Tunnel, which opened for traffic on 4 December 2010. The tunnel runs south from Malmö Central Station through an underground station at the Triangeln railway station to Hyllievång (Hyllie Meadow). Then, the line comes to the surface to enter Hyllie Station, also created as part of the tunnel project. From Hyllie Station, the line connects to the existing Øresund line in either direction, with the Øresund Bridge lying due ~~west~~.



The Øresund Bridge, connecting Malmö to Copenhagen and the Scandinavian peninsula with Central Europe through Denmark.

Besides the Copenhagen Airport, Malmö has an airport of its own, Malmö Airport, today chiefly used for domestic Swedish destinations, charter flights and low-cost carriers.

The motorway system has been incorporated with the Øresund Bridge; the European route E20 goes over the bridge and then, together with the European route E6 follows the Swedish west coast from Malmö Helsingborg to Gothenburg. E6 goes further north along the west coast and through Norway to the Norwegian town Kirkenes at Barents Sea. The European route to Jönköping–Stockholm (E4) starts at Helsingborg. Main roads in the directions of Växjö–Kalmar, Kristianstad–Karlskrona, Ystad (E65), and Trelleborg start as freeways.

Malmö has 410 kilometres (250 mi) of bike paths; approximately 40% of all commuting is done by bicycle.

The city has two industrial harbours; one is still in active use and is the largest Nordic port for car importation.^[16] It also has two marinas: the publicly owned Limhamn Marina (55°35′N 12°55′E) and the private Lagunen (55°35′N 12°56′E), both offering a limited number of guest docks.

Public transport consisted of atram network from 1887 until 1973. Afterwards it was replaced by a bus network.

Municipality

Malmö Municipality is an administrative unit defined by geographical borders, consisting of the *City of Malmö*^[17] and its immediate surroundings.

Malmö (*Malmö tätort*) consists of the urban part of the municipality together with the small town of Arlöv in the Burlöv Municipality. Both municipalities also include smaller urban areas and rural areas, such as the suburbs of Oxie and Åkarp. *Malmö tätort* is to be distinguished from *Malmö stad* (the city of Malmö), which is a semi-official name of Malmö Municipality.



Malmö's old city hall

The leaders in Malmö created a commission for a socially sustainable Malmö in November 2010. The commission's was tasked with providing evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities and improve living conditions for all citizens of Malmö, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged and issued its final report in December 2013.^[18]

Demographics

Malmö is a young city with almost half of the population under the age of 35 (48%).^[21]

After 1971, Malmö had 265,000 inhabitants, but the population then dropped to 229,000 by 1985.^[22] The total population of the urban area was 280,415 in December 2010. It then began to rise again, and had passed the previous record by the 1 January 2003 census, when it had 265,481 inhabitants.^[23] On 27 April 2011, the population of Malmö reached the 300,000 mark.^[24] In 2017 the total population of the city was 333 633 inhabitants.

In 2017, approximately 54% of the population (179 070 residents) had at least one parent born abroad. People with foreign background represented 45% (150,303 residents) of the population.^[25] The Middle East, Horn of Africa, former Yugoslavia and Denmark are the main sources of immigration.^{[26][27]}

As of 2015, Malmö had the fourth-highest proportion of foreign-born residents of any municipality in Sweden.^[28] In addition to these figures, 14% of the population are foreign nationals.^[29]

Historical population		
Year	Pop.	±% <div>ann.</div>
1950	198,856	—
1960	234,453	+17.9%
1970	265,505	+13.2%
1980	233,803	−11.9%
1990	233,887	+0.0%
2000	259,579	+11.0%
2010	298,963	+15.2%
2015	320,147	+7.1%

^{[19][20]}

In 2011, the 10 largest groups of immigrants were born in Iraq (9,940), Denmark (8,972), Serbia (8,426), Bosnia and Herzegovina (5,969), Lebanon (3,780), Iran (3,375), Poland (3,053), Turkey (2,110), Hungary (2,038) and Romania (2,014).^[30] The 5 largest groups in 2014 were:^{[31][32]}

-  Iraq (11,003)
-  Serbia (8,179)
-  Denmark (7,916)
-  Poland (7,103)
-  Bosnia and Herzegovina (6,223)

In 2011, 174 countries and about 150 languages were represented in Malmö.^[33]

Greater Malmö is one of Sweden's three officially recognized Metropolitan areas (*storstadsområden*) and since 2005 is defined as the municipality of Malmö and 11 other municipalities in the southwestern corner of Scania.^[34] On 31 March 2012, its population was recorded as 664,428.^{[4][35]} The region covers an area of 2,522 square kilometres (974 sq mi).^[1] The municipalities included, apart from Malmö, are Burlöv, Eslöv, Höör, Kävlinge, Lomma, Lund, Skurup, Staffanstorp, Svedala, Trelleborg and Vellinge. Together with Lund, Malmö is the region's economic and education hub.

Economy

The economy of Malmö was traditionally based on shipbuilding ([Kockums](#)) and construction related industries, such as concrete factories. The region's leading university, along with its associated hi-tech and pharmaceutical industries, is located in [Lund](#) about 16 kilometres (10 miles) to the north-east. As a result, Malmö had a troubled economic situation following the mid-1970s. Between 1990–1995, 27,000 jobs were lost, and the budget deficit was more than one billion [Swedish krona](#) (SEK). In 1995, Malmö had Sweden's highest unemployment rate. In 2016, the municipality received about 5 billion SEK annually from other municipalities (Swedish *Det kommunala utjämnningssystemet*) to offset the worsening budget deficit.^[36]

However, during the last two decades there has been a revival. The main contributing factor has been the economic integration with [Denmark](#) brought about by the [Øresund Bridge](#), which opened in July 2000. Also the university founded in 1998 and the effects of integration into the [European Union](#) have contributed.

In 2004, the rate of wage-earners was 63%, compared to 74% in [Stockholm](#) and 71% in [Gothenburg](#).^[37] This in turn led to Malmö municipality in 2007 having the 9th lowest median income in Sweden.^[38]

As of 2005, the largest companies were^[39]

- [Skanska](#) – heavy construction: 3,025 employees
- ISS Facility Service AB – hospital service, cleaning, etc.: 1,725 employees
- E.ON Sverige – electricity: 1,025 employees
- Sydsvenskan – newspaper: 1,025 employees
- [Pågen](#) – bakery: 975 employees
- [Seavus](#) – software developer: 515 employees

Almost 30 companies have moved their headquarters to Malmö during the last seven years, generating around 2,300 jobs.^[40]

The number of start-up companies is high in Malmö. Around 7 new companies are started every day in Malmö. In 2010, the renewal of the number of companies amounted to 13.9%, which exceeds both Stockholm and Gothenburg. Among the industries that continue to increase their share of companies in Malmö are transport, financial and business services, entertainment, leisure and construction.^[41]

Education

Malmö has the country's ninth largest school of higher education, [Malmö University](#), established in 1998. It has 1,600 employees and 24,000 students (2014).

In addition nearby [Lund University](#) (established in 1666) has some education located in Malmö:

- Malmö Art Academy (*Konsthögskolan i Malmö*)
- Malmö Academy of Music (*Musikhögskolan i Malmö*)
- Malmö Theatre Academy (*Teaterhögskolan i Malmö*)
- The Faculty of Medicine, which is located in both Malmö and [Lund](#).

The [United Nations World Maritime University](#) is also located in Malmö. The World Maritime University (WMU)^[42] operates under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. WMU thus enjoys the status, privileges and immunities of a UN institution in Sweden.

Culture

Film and television

A striking depiction of Malmö (in the 1930s) was made by [Bo Widerberg](#) in his debut film *Kvarteret Korpen* (*Raven's End*) (1963), largely shot in the shabby Korpen working-class district in Malmö. With humour and tenderness it depicts the tensions between classes and generations. The movie was nominated for an [Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film](#) in 1965. In 2017, the film *Medan Vi Lever* (*While We Live*) was awarded the prize for best film by an African living abroad at the [Africa Movie Academy Awards](#)^[43]. It was filmed in Malmö and [Gambia](#), and deals with identity integration and everyday racism.^[44]

The cities of Malmö and Copenhagen are, with the Øresund Bridge, the main locations in the television series *The Bridge* (*Bron/Broen*).^[45]

Theatre

In 1944, Malmö Stadsteater (Malmö Municipal Theatre) was established with a repertoire comprising stage theatre, opera, musical, ballet, musical recitals and experimental theatre. In 1993 it was split into three units, Dramatiska Teater (Dramatical Theatre), Malmö Musikteater (Music Theatre) and Skånes Dansteater (Scanian Dance Theatre) and the name was abandoned. The ownership of the last two were transferred to [Region Skåne](#) in 2006 Dramatiska Teatern regained its old name. In the 1950s [Ingmar Bergman](#) was the Director and Chief Stage Director of Malmö Stadsteater and many of his actors, like [Max von Sydow](#) and [Ingrid Thulin](#) became known through his films. Later stage directors include [Staffan Valdemar Holm](#) and [Göran Stangertz](#).^[46] Malmö Musikteater were renamed [Malmö Operan](#) and plays operas and musicals, classics as newly composed, on one of Scandinavia's large opera scenes with 1,511 seats.^[47] Skånes dansteater is active and plays contemporary dance repertory and present works by Swedish and international choreographers in their house in Malmö harbour.^[48]

Since the 1970s the city has also been home to independent theatre groups and show/musical companies. It also hosts a rock/dance/dub culture; in the 1960s [The Rolling Stones](#) played the [Klubb Bongo](#), and in recent years stars like [Morrissey](#), [Nick Cave](#), [B.B. King](#) and [Pat Metheny](#) have made repeated visits.

The [Cardigans](#) debuted in Malmö and recorded their albums there. On 7 January 2009 [CNN Travel](#) broadcast a segment called "MyCity_MyLife" featuring [Nina Persson](#) taking the camera to some of the sites in Malmö that she enjoys.



SCB Malmö taxable income per citizen as percentage of national average 1995-2016

SCB Malmö taxable income per citizen as percentage of national average 1995-2016

The Rooseum Centre for Contemporary Art, founded in 1988 by the Swedish art collector and financier Fredrik Roos and housed in a former power station which had been built in 1900, was one of the foremost centres for contemporary art in Europe during the 1980s and 1990s. By 2006, most of the collection had been sold off and the museum was on a time-out; by 2010 Rooseum had been dismantled and a subsidiary of the national Museum of Modern Art inaugurated in its place.

Museums

In December 2009, Moderna Museet Malmö was opened in the old Rooseum building. It is a part of the Moderna Museet, with independent exhibitions of modern and contemporary art. The collection of Moderna Museet holds key pieces of, among others, Marcel Duchamp, Louise Bourgeois, Pablo Picasso, Niki de Saint Phalle, Salvador Dalí, Carolee Schneemann, Henri Matisse and Robert Rauschenberg.^{[49][50]}

The Malmö Konsthall is one of the largest exhibition halls in Europe for contemporary art, opened in 1975.^[51]

Architecture

Malmö's oldest building is Sankt Petri Church. It was built in the early 14th century in Baltic Brick Gothic probably after St Mary's Church in Lübeck. The church is built with anave, two aisles, a transept and a tower. Its exterior is characterized above all by the flying buttresses spanning its airy arches over the aisles and ambulatory. The tower, which fell down twice during the 15th century, got its current look in 1890.^[52] Another major church of significance is the Church of Our Saviour, Malmö, which was founded in 1870.

Another old building is Tunneln, 300 metres (1,000 ft) to the west of Sankt Petri Church, which also dates back to around 1300.

The oldest parts of Malmö were built between 1300–1600 during its first major period of expansion. The central city's layout as well as some of its oldest buildings are from this time. Many of the smaller buildings from this time are typical Scanian: two story urban houses that show a strong Danish influence.

Recession followed in the ensuing centuries. The next expansion period was in the mid 19th century and led to the modern stone and brick city. This expansion lasted into the 20th century and can be seen by a number of Art Nouveau buildings, among those is the Malmö synagogue. Malmö was relatively late to be influenced by modern ideas of functionalist tenement architecture in the 1930s.

Around 1965, the government initiated the so-called Million Programme, intending to offer affordable apartments in the outskirts of major Swedish cities. But this period also saw the reconstruction (and razing) of much of the historical city centre.

Since the late 1990s, Malmö have seen a more cosmopolitan architecture. Västra Hamnen (The Western Harbour), like most of the harbour to the north of the city centre, was industrial. In 2001 its reconstruction began as an urban residential neighbourhood, with 500 residential units, most were part of the exhibition Bo01.^[53] The exhibition had two main objectives: develop self-sufficient housing units in terms of energy and greatly diminish phosphorus emissions. Among the new buildings towers were the Turning Torso, a skyscraper with a twisting design, 190 metres (620 ft) tall, the majority of which is residential. It became Malmö's new landmark.^{[54][55]} The most recent addition (2015) is the new development of Malmö Live. This new building features a hotel, a concert hall, congress hall and a sky bar in the centre of Malmö. Point Hyllie is a new 110 m commercial tower that is under construction as of 2018.



Sankt Petri Church in Malmö



Art Nouveau Malmö synagogue

Other sights

The beach Ribersborg, by locals usually called Ribban,^[56] south-west of the harbour area, is a man-made shallow beach, stretching along Malmö's coastline. Despite Malmö's chilly climate, it is sometimes referred to as the "Copacabana of Malmö".^[57] It is the site of Ribersborgs open-air bath opened in the 1890s.

The long boardwalk at The Western Harbour, Scaniaparken and Daniaparken, has become a new favourite summer hang-out for the people of Malmö and is a popular place for bathing.^[58] The harbour is particularly popular with Malmö's vibrant student community and has been the scene of several impromptu outdoor parties and gatherings.



Stortorget, a large plaza in the center of Malmö

Annual events

In the third week of August each year a festival Malmöfestivalen, fills the streets of Malmö with different kinds of cuisines and events.

BUFF International Film Festival an international children and young people's film festival, is held in Malmö every year in March.

Nordisk Panorama – Nordic Short & Doc Film Festival, a film festival for short and documentary films by film makers from the Nordic countries, is held every year in September.

Malmö Arab Film Festival (MAFF), the largest Arabic film festival in Europe, is held in Malmö.

The Nordic Game conference takes place in Malmö every April/May.^{[59][60]} The event consists of conference itself, recruitment expo and game expo and attracts hundreds of gamedev professionals every year.

Malmö also hosts other 3rd party events that cater to all communities that reside in Malmö, including religious and political celebrations.

Notable past events

In 1914 the Baltic Exhibition was held in Malmö which consisted of exhibitions about industry, art and crafts from Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Russia.

In 1992 Malmö was the host of the Eurovision Song Contest 1992 after Carola won it the previous year, 1991 in Rome, Italy. Malmö hosted again in 2013 at the newer Malmö Arena,^[61] after Swedish singer Loreen's victory at Eurovision Song Contest 2012 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

Media

Sydsvenskan, founded in 1870, is Malmö's largest daily newspaper, and also one of its larger employers (see section Economy). It has an average circulation of 130,000. Its main competitor is the regional daily *Skånska Dagbladet*, which has a circulation of 34,000. In addition to these, a number of free-of-charge papers, generally dealing with entertainment, music and fashion have local editions (for instance *City*, *Rodeo*, *Metro* and *Nöjesguiden*). Malmö is also home to the Egmont Group's Swedish magazine operations. A number of local and regional radio and TV broadcasters are based in the Greater Malmö area.

Sports

Sports in southern Sweden is dominated by Football. Over the years the city's best football team has been Malmö FF who play in the top level Allsvenskan. They had their most successful periods in the 1970s and 1980s, when they won the league several times. In 1979, they advanced to the final of the European Cup defeating *AS Monaco*, *Dynamo Kiew*, *Wisla Krakow* and *Austria Wien (Vienna)* but lost in the final at the Munich Olympic Stadium against Nottingham Forest by a single goal just before half time scored by Trevor Francis. To date, they are the only Swedish football club to have reached the final of the competition. Malmö FF is the club where for instance, Bosse Larsson and Zlatan Ibrahimović began their football careers. A second football team, IFK Malmö played in Sweden's top flight for about 20 years and the club's quarterfinal in the European Cup is the club's greatest achievement in its history. Today, the club resides in the sixth tier of the Swedish league system. Examples of other Malmö based clubs are IF Limhamn Bunkeflo and FC Rosengård. Both in Division 1 South, the third tier. Held in Sweden, Malmö was one of the four cities to host the 2009 UEFA European Under-21 Football Championship and hosted the final.

The most notable other sports team is the ice hockey team Malmö Redhawks. They were the creation of millionaire Percy Nilsson and quickly rose to the highest rank in the early to mid-1990s and won two Swedish championships, but for a number of years have found themselves residing outside of the top flight. Malmö also has teams that play first division handball HK Malmö, baseball, American football and Australian football. Of these last mentioned sports only handball attracts a fair amount of attendance. Gaelic football has also been introduced to Malmö, with the new Malmö G.A.A. club winning the Scandinavian Championships in their inaugural year 2009, and were again in the running for 201.

Among non-team sports badminton and athletics are the most popular together with east Asian martial arts and boxing. Basketball is also fairly a big sport in the city including the clubs Malbas and SF Sribja among others.

Women are permitted by the city council to swim topless in public swimming pools.^{[62][63]} Everyone must wear bathing attire, but covering of the breasts is not mandatory.^[64] "We don't decide what men should do with their torso, why then do women have to listen to the men. Moreover many men have larger breasts than women", remarked a council spokesman.^[65]

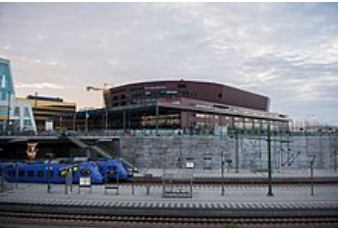
Malmö hosted the 2014 World Junior Ice Hockey Championships from 26 December 2013 to 5 January 2014.

Notable events

Venue	Event
<u>Malmö Stadion</u>	<u>FIFA World Cup 1958</u> <u>UEFA Euro 1992</u>
<u>Baltic Hall</u>	<u>Table Tennis European Championships 1964</u> <u>IHF World Men's Handball Championships 1977</u> <u>Davis Cup 1996</u> <u>Men's World Floorball Championships 2006</u> <u>European Women's Handball Championships 2006</u> <u>WFTDA European Tournament 2014</u>
<u>Malmö Isstadion</u>	<u>European Figure Skating Championships 2003</u> <u>World Junior Ice Hockey Championships 2014</u>
<u>Stadion</u>	<u>UEFA European Under-21 Football Championships 2009</u>
<u>Malmö Arena</u>	<u>World Men's Handball Championships 2011</u> <u>Eurovision Song Contest 2013</u> <u>Dreamhack Masters 2016</u>



Stadion, the home of Malmö FF



Malmö Arena, the home of Malmö Redhawks



Malmö Stadion, the former home of Malmö FF

Notable people

See also

- [Scania](#)
- [Malmö Bulltofta Airport](#)
- [Chapter 4 Concerning the Friary in Malmö](#) *Chronicle of the Expulsion of the Greyfriars*
- [List of governors of Malmöhus County](#)
- [Ports of the Baltic Sea](#)

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External links

- Official municipal site in Swedish and English
- Malmotown.com Malmö official visitor site
- Malmöfestivalen
- Maps of Malmö (in Swedish)
- [3]

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