

[Working Paper: How do cities transit to post-carbon? A cities typology](#) [1]

	Country: Sweden	City: Malmö
Population (2015)	9,460,385	302,800 (Urban and greater area)
GDP (2015)	40,800	44,570 (larger urban area)
GDP per capita (2015)	127	147 (larger urban area)
Region	Scania, Southern Sweden	
City's physical geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: A port town situated in the Skåne Region in South West Sweden and the wider Denmark Region incorporating southern Sweden and Eastern Denmark. Climate: Greenhouse climate, with 4.7 hours of sunshine per day; average temperature summer month is 18.2°C; coldest month is -1.7°C; annual rainfall: 587 (Sweden) 	
Municipal Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralised urban state with three recognised levels of governance: central, county and municipal. Municipalities have mandatory administrative powers in the fields of: Transport, Social Welfare, Economic Development, Education, Planning and Building, Health Services, Environment (environmental protection, water and sewage, refuse and waste management). Municipal responsibilities include: Energy and Housing. 	
CO ₂ Reduction Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% reduction CO₂ emissions by 2020 using 1990 as baseline year 60% reduction of GHG in the Transport sector and 60 for Local Electricity by 2020 	

[2]

22 July 2016 - 4:00pm

The working paper "Leading mid-sized EU cities in past-carbon transitions: towards a preliminary typology" based on POCACITO findings is now available on Research Gate

(https://www.researchgate.net/publication/300005225_Leading_mid-sized_EU_cities_in_post-carbon_transitions_towards_a_preliminary_typology [3]). It develops a preliminary typology to better understand how leading mid-sized cities in the EU undergo post-carbon transitions. Five cities have been pre-selected to provide reasonable geographic distribution within the EU, and show the influence of different contextual factors: Malmö (Sweden); Bristol (UK); Freiburg (Germany); Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain); and Ljubljana (Slovenia). The progress of these cities in transition is evaluated qualitatively in environmental, social and economic terms. The aim is to develop knowledge on generic urban types which may aid in establishing which mid-sized cities are peers for the transfer of successful mitigation practices.

Source URL:

<https://pocacito.eu/blog/2016-07-22/working-paper-how-do-cities-transit-post-carbon-cities-typology>

Links

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 [2] https://pocacito.eu/sites/default/files/Capture_2.PNG
 [3] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/300005225_Leading_mid-sized_EU_cities_in_post-carbon_transitions_towards_a_preliminary_typology

