A photography of the metropolitan area
DELRIO LAW (56/2014)
It establishes **10 Italian metropolitan cities** (1\textsuperscript{st} January 2015)

**MILANO**
Pop.: 3,20 mln  
N° Munic.: 134

**TORINO**
Pop.: 2,29 mln  
N° Munic.: 315

**GENOVA**
Pop.: 0,86 mln  
N° Munic.: 67

**ROMA**
Pop.: 4,34 mln  
N° Munic.: 67

**VENEZIA**
Pop.: 0,86 mln  
N° Munic.: 44

**BOLOGNA**
Pop.: 1,00 mln  
N° Munic.: 55

**FIRENZE**
Pop.: 1,01 mln  
N° Munic.: 424

**CAGLIARI**
Pop.: 0,56 mln  
N° Munic.: 71

**PALERMO**
Pop.: 1,28 mln  
N° Munic.: 82

**CATANIA**
Pop.: 1,12 mln  
N° Munic.: 58

**MESSINA**
Pop.: 0,65 mln  
N° Munic.: 108

**NAPOLI**
Pop.: 3,12 mln  
N° Munic.: 92

**BARI**
Pop.: 1,27 mln  
N° Munic.: 41

**REGGIO CALABRIA**
Pop.: 0,56 mln  
N° Munic.: 97

Metropolitan Cities provided for by law 56/2014

Metropolitan Cities in Regions with special autonomy

Source: Start City Project – Banca Intesa, ANCI, TEHAmbrosetti
METROPOLITAN CITY OF BOLOGNA

His boundaries coincide with those of the former Province

It is a federation made up of 55 Municipalities and 7 Unions

Surface: 3.702 square km
Density: 271 inhabitants per square Km
GOVERNMENT BODIES

✓ The **Metropolitan Mayor** is the mayor of the Municipality of Bologna

✓ **Vice Mayor**

✓ The **Metropolitan Councilors** with specific political delegation

✓ The **Metropolitan Conference** composed of the 55 Mayors

✓ The **Metropolitan Council** composed of 18 councilors, that are mayors and councilors of the 55 Municipalities, elected with the **electoral system of second degree** by administrators themselves of all the Municipalities

✓ The **Presidence Office** composed of the 7 Presidents of the Unions of Municipalities
FUNCTIONS

- metropolitan strategic plan
- efficient services for the system of Municipalities and Unions
- territorial planning
- mobility and infrastructure
- economic and social development
- computerization and digitalized systems

- school buildings
- roads

management skills already held by the Province
HEALTH AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Socio-health districts and the Metropolitan Social and Health Territorial Conference (CTSSM)
Demographic statistics

Demographic trend of the resident population

Population: **1,009,268**

N. families trend

Number of families: **484,110**

Impact of the foreign population (n. immigrant residents per 1000 inhab) - 2017

Bologna presents a higher value than the national average, but lower than the Region (120.1)

Average components by family trend

Families with only one component: **41.5%**
The old age index is the ratio between the population aged over 65 and the younger population (0-14): it measures the level of generational change.

Bologna: 187.3, higher both nationally and regionally (177.8)

Sources: ISTAT
The employment rate quantifies the incidence of the population (15-64 years) which has an employment on the total population.

**Italy: 57,2**
**Region: 68,4**

Sources: ISTAT
Youth unemployment rate 15-24 years old (%) - 2016

Italy: 37,8%
Region: 22,0%

Youth unemployment rate 15-24 years old trend (%)

Sources: ISTAT
The economic sectors of the metropolitan city of Bologna

Among the 10 Italian metropolitan cities, it ranks:

- 1° place for manufacturing specialization
- 1° place for the percentage of GDP growth
- 1° place for the largest share of exports compared to its GDP

Sources: Infocamere-Registro Imprese
N. active companies per Municipality - 2015

N. employees per Municipality - 2015

N. active youth enterprises trend

Source: elaboration based on Camera di Commercio of Bologna and Infocamere - Registro Imprese data
Per capita income (€) - 2015

+10% than Region (15.742 €)
+26% than Italy

Total tourism demand
fixed base indexes 2007 = 100

CAAGR* = 3,8%
CAAGR* = 2,7%

(*) CAAGR: Average annual growth rate over the period 2007-2016

Tourist arrivals: 1.966.569 (31/12/2016)

Source: Le Linee di indirizzo pluriennali Destinazione turistica Bologna Metropolitana
Bologna has a high surface consumed per capita, although slightly improved compared to 2012.
Distribution of means of transport
“job” - 2011

Distribution of means of transport
“study” - 2011

Source: elaborazioni PSM office based on ISTAT data
From context analysis to strategic planning
STRATEGIC PLAN: WHAT IS IT?

The strategic plan is a process of defining and building the goals of development of a territory. It features to be:

✓ **participated**: it activates networks of relationships between public and private actors, in order to create collaborations and create broader consensus around shared goals;

✓ **medium-long term**: it draws the future of a community, identifying the main development goals and the tools to pursue them;

✓ **integrated and transversal**: it promotes cross-sectorial policies and the involvement of citizens, companies and institutions.
The Strategic Plan is a **voluntary act** of the Public Administrations

The Strategic Plan is an **act of address** of the Metropolitan Cities, compulsory by law

**BEFORE ...**

PSM 2013

**7th April 2014**

**DELRIO LAW 56/2014**

*“Provisions about Metropolitan Cities, Provinces, Unions and Fusions of Municipalities”*

**... AFTER**

PSM 2.0
We express our conviction that the Metropolitan Strategic Plan is a valuable tool for guiding and promoting social cohesion, the attractiveness of the territory, the development and progress of the Bologna society, in the perspective of the future Metropolitan City. The projects of the PSM, united by a transversal alliance, make up an agenda dedicated to change, to affirm the contribution and the projection of the territory of Bologna, in Italy, in Europe and in the world.

(Metropolitan Agreement for Bologna PSM – 9th July 2013)

The first fundamental function of the Metropolitan Cities is the adoption and yearly updating of a three-year Strategic Plan for the metropolitan area, which constitutes an act of address for the body and for the exercise of the functions of the Municipalities and Municipal Unions within the area, even with respect to the exercise of delegated or assigned functions by the Regions.

(art.44, comma 1, lect. A DELRIO LAW 56/2014)
Metropolitan Strategic Plan
... before Delrio Law
2011-2013

PSM 2013
2013 METROPOLITAN STRATEGIC PLAN OF BOLOGNA

✓ voluntary and collegial process
✓ a plan for the city and the territory
✓ prepared in times of economic crisis
✓ metropolitan dimension (the first one in Italy)
STRATEGIC VISION

The pillars
Start from the last
Attractiveness and hospitality
Plural citizenship
Fundamental rights and equal opportunities
Intergenerational relationship

Strategic elements for innovation and development
Territory
University
Culture
Healthcare and welfare
Manufacturing

Tools for the change
Environmental sustainability
Mobility
Digital infrastructures
Participation
Urban quality
Governance
PLACES OF PARTICIPATION

3 Forum

2000 PARTICIPANTS
The great metropolitan assembly, open to all, for discussing and setting the PSM

4 Planning workshops

12 MEETINGS. 1260 PARTICIPANTS
Place of participation. They are 4, coordinated by a member of the Scientific Committee

Innovation and Development coordinated by Paolo Bonaretti
Welfare and Social Cohesion coordinated by Daniela Oliva
Knowledge, Education and Culture coordinated by Graziella Giovannini
Environment, Urban Planning and Mobility coordinated by Roberto Camagni

26 Working groups

87 MEETINGS. 950 PARTICIPANTS
Place of the active operational planning, constituted by subjects involved in drawing up plans of PSM
PRODUCTS

1 Manifesto

13 thematic Reports

1 Strategic Vision

4 Strategic Guidelines

551 Planning ideas

15 Strategic Frameworks

67 Projects

1 Metropolitan Agreement
15 Strategic Frameworks

67 Projects
MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROJECTS

In these five years of implementation, 49 projects are now being implemented (more than 70% of the total).

PSM 2013 keeps on creating networking
METROPOLITAN STRATEGIC PLAN
... AFTER DELRIO LAW
2014-2018

PSM 2.0
LISTENING PHASE AND COGNITIVE FRAMEWORK

La Voce delle Unioni:
6 meetings in order to collect ideas, projects and proposals for the Metropolitan Strategic Plan 2.0 of Bologna

January
April
2016

Metropolitan Strategic Plan 2.0: The guidelines (11/05/2016)

Meetings with Mayors of 7 Municipal Unions and Councillors of Bologna Municipality:
collect projects in the metropolitan area; share work method and issues to be developed in the plan.

February
May
2017
FROM THE PRELIMINARY DOCUMENT TO THE PLAN

The Preliminary Document (December 2017)

November 2017 - March 2018

Contributions and observations collection by:

The Metropolitan Strategic Plan 2.0 (11/07/2018)

Presidence Office

Region

Bologna Municipality

Advisory Board
Composed of 5 representatives of the University of Bologna → link between the Metropolitan and the University Strategic Planning; scientific supervision of the contents of the plan.

Council of Development
Composed of representatives of 43 economic and social trade associations → comparison between the most important economic administrators and social partners of non-territorial administrations.

Subsidiaries Group
Composed of 12 investee companies from the metropolitan city → collaboration and synergy to share common projects in a framework of responsible and sustainable growth.
INDEX

Introduction by the metropolitan Mayor

Premise

1. A shared vision
   I. General aims and institutional model of the Metropolitan City of Bologna
   II. The foundations of the plan

2. General principles

3. The new institutional structure of the metropolitan area
   I. Organizational and structural measures
   II. Regulatory and personnel measures

4. Sectoral policies
   I. Metropolitan Bologna: sustainable, responsible and attractive
   II. Urban and environmental regeneration
   III. Mobility
   IV. Manufacture, new industry and education
   V. Culture, knowledge and creativity
   VI. Education system
   VII. Health and welfare
**A SHARED VISION**

*Many looks, a common horizon*

The goal of Metropolitan City of Bologna is to achieve an **unitary identity operating in constant connection, exchange and agreement** with the administrators of the individual Municipalities and Unions, according to a connecting movement between suburbs and center, canceling the distances, doing every point the center of the whole territory.
THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE PLAN

**Sustainability**
Decline sustainability not only in *environmental terms*, but also in *relation to the economic, social and governance dimension* as tools for environmental quality improvement, social well-being of individuals, economic and job opportunities.

**Inclusiveness**
Give voice and visibility to the peculiarities of every territory, place, community, *transforming the differences in shared heritage of all*.

**Attractiveness**
Do not fear the new, the unexpected, the different, *open up to new residents, workers, entrepreneurs, students, visitors*. 
