



MS regions

Description

The 106 MS regions (MS = spatial mobility), generally serve as an intermediate, micro-regional level in spatial analysis and regional policy. They were created in 1982 as part of a spatial planning research project (NRP5) based on mountain regions and spatial planning regions. They are characterised by a certain spatial homogeneity and adhere to the principle of small labour market areas with a functional orientation towards regional centres. Some of these regions extend beyond cantonal boundaries.

Current version: version published in 2005 on the basis of the 2000 population census

Since 2019, the SM regions have been replaced by the labour market areas and the large labour market areas

Methodology

106 units

Legal basis

Federal Statistics Act of 9 October 1992 (FStatA)
Multi-annual programme of federal statistics

Organisation

Federal Statistical Office
Buildings and Dwellings Section, Spatial Nomenclature Service
Environment, Sustainable Development, Territory Section
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