Services for the population
An analysis on the accessibility of services in Switzerland

SCORUS, Wroclaw August 30th – September 1st, 2006
1. Some results
2. Project context
3. Methodical overview
4. Conclusions
5. Outlook
1. Results: Concentration and dispersion of services
1. Results: Average distances and share of the population

Average distance to the next service and share of the population residing at 1km or less from the next service, in 2001

- Average distance (CH)
- Share of the population (<1km)
1. Results: Disparities between urban and rural areas

![Graph showing distance to the nearest service in meters (2001)]

- Medical practices
- Post offices
- Groceries
- Kindergarten and mandatory schools
- Restaurants and coffeehouses
- Public transport stops

- Swiss average distance
- Urban agglomeration centers
- Urban agglomeration belts
- Rural areas
1. Results: Disparities between urban and rural areas

![Index: Inequality of accessibility between the regions (2001)]

(Average distance in rural areas to average distance in urban agglomeration centers)

- Museums
- Hospitals
- Kiosks
- Public administration
- Bakeries and tearooms
- Petrol stations and garages
- Groceries (>2500m²)
- Cinemas
- Nursery schools
- Bookstores
- Schools, secondary degree II
- Sports facilities
- Apothecaries
- Groceries (400-2500m²)
- Dental surgeons
- Banks
- Medical practices
- Groceries (<400m²)
- Post offices
- Groceries (all)
- Kindergarten and mandatory schools
- Restaurants and coffeehouses
- Public transport stops
1. Results: Index of accessibility (types of communes)

**Index of accessibility for different regions (2001)**

Average distance to all services

![Bar chart showing index of accessibility for different regions](chart.png)
1. Results: Touristy regions

Touristy communes: Average distance to the next service in meters (2001)
1. Results: Index of accessibility (MS regions)


© BFS, Themakart, Neuchâtel 2006
Relief: swisstopo, Wabern
1. Results: Changes in accessibility between 1998 & 2001

Changes in the distance to the next service between 1998 and 2001 (in %)

- Cinemas
- Nursery schools
- Banks
- Post offices
- Groceries (all)
- Restaurants and coffeehouses

% of change:
- Swiss average
- Urban agglomeration centers
- Urban agglomeration belts
- Rural areas
2. Project context

Key questions

- How easily can services be accessed? Where from?
- Are there any striking disparities between regions?
- Has accessibility evolved between 1998 and 2001?
3. Methodical overview

Data
- Inhabited hectares (census of population 2000, SFSO)
- Service locations (census of enterprises 1998 and 2001, SFSO)
- Road network (Vektor 25, Swisstopo)

Road distance to a wide range of different types of services reflecting the diversity of needs within the population of Switzerland.
4. Conclusions

- Majority of the population of Switzerland benefit from a good service accessibility
- Distinct spatial disparities for some services
- Partial decrease of accessibility between 1998 and 2001, especially in rural areas
- Better accessibility for nursery schools and cinemas in 2001 compared to 1998
5. Outlook

• 2nd publication on services due September 2006

• Updates on the basis of new data (census of enterprises 2005 etc.)

• Further types of services to be analyzed
Gemeindetypen (9) nach dem Zentren-Peripherie-Modell von 2000
Typologie des communes (9) selon le modèle centres-périphérie, en 2000

Gemeindetypen (9)
Typologie des communes (9)

Zentren
Centres
Seebereie Gemeinden
Communes sururbaines
Einkommensstark Gemeinden
Communes à revenu élevé
Perurbane Gemeinden
Communes périurbaines
Touristische Gemeinden
Communes touristiques
Industrielle und tertiaire Gemeinden
Communes industrielles et tertiaires
Ländliche Pendlergemeinden
Communes périphériques rurales
Agrar-gemischte Gemeinden
Communes agraires-mixtes
Agrarische Gemeinden
Communes agricoles
MS-Regionen und Kantone der Schweiz
Les régions MS et les cantons de la Suisse