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Liechtenstein in Figures 2017



LIECHTENSTEIN

Liechtenstein in Figures 2017 – 2nd Edition

The new edition contains updated information about the Parliament and the Government (mandate period 2017-2021).

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Key

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Geographical Situation

In geographical terms, Liechtenstein is situated between Switzerland and Austria in the centre of the Alpine arc. With a total area of only 160 km², it is the fourth smallest country in Europe. Its western neighbour Switzerland is around 260 times larger than Liechtenstein. In the west and south, the national frontier runs alongside the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden for 41 km. In the north and east, Liechtenstein shares a 37 km long frontier with the Austrian federal state of Vorarlberg.

Area

Total area	160 km ²	100%
Wooded area	67 km ²	42%
Agricultural area	52 km ²	33%
Non-productive area	24 km ²	15%
Settlement area	18 km ²	11%

Geographical limits

North:	47 ° 16' 08''	north
South:	47 ° 02' 58''	north
West:	9 ° 28' 16''	east
East:	9 ° 38' 34''	east

Municipalities
area, height and population density, 2015

District/ municipality	Area (km ²)	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)
Liechtenstein	160.5		234
Upland	125.5		192
Vaduz	17.3	460	314
Triesen	26.5	512	191
Balzers	19.7	477	234
Triesenberg	29.7	886	88
Schaan	26.9	462	223
Planken	5.3	786	84
Lowland	35.0		385
Eschen	10.4	452	424
Mauren	7.5	472	559
Gamprin	6.2	468	268
Ruggell	7.4	433	291
Schellenberg	3.6	630	296

Liechtenstein is the sixth smallest country in the world.

Dimensions

24.8 km at longest distance, 12.4 km at widest distance.

Highest mountain

Grauspitz: 2 599 m

Lowest point

Ruggeller Riet: 430 m

Frontiers

41.2 km with Switzerland, 36.7 km with Austria.



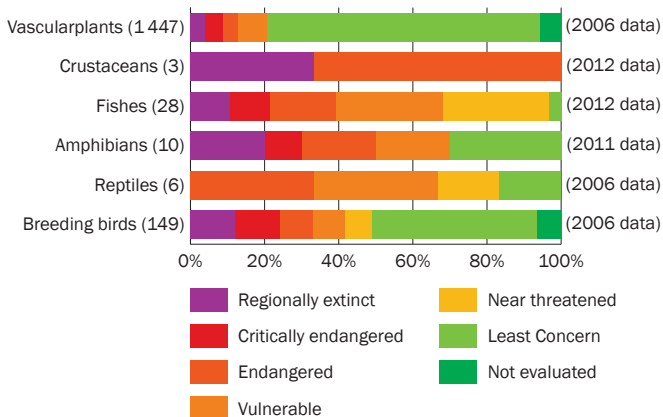
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Environment

In Liechtenstein, the altitudinal vegetation zones range from the foothill to the alpine zones (430 m to 2 599 m above sea level). As a result, a wide variety of ecological systems can be found. This is also reflected in a very diverse flora und fauna. Due to population growth and the associated land use, these ecological systems, as well as the animal and plant species living within, are put under pressure.

Biodiversity

Threatened native species by species groups



Climate

Despite its mountainous location, Liechtenstein's climate can be described as mild. It is strongly influenced by the effect of the Föhn (a warm, dry downslope wind in the Alps), which lengthens the vegetation period in spring and autumn. Annual precipitation ranges from 900 to 1 200 millimetres. In the alpine region, annual precipitation can reach 1 900 millimetres. Whereas in the winter temperatures sometimes drop below minus 10 degrees Celsius, summer daytime temperatures generally fluctuate between 20 and 28 degrees.

Greenhouse gas emissions	Target	2012	2013	2014
Tons CO ₂ -equivalents	186 900	239 500	246 300	216 700

Air

Immissions Landesbibliothek Vaduz		Unit	Limit value	2015
Nitrogen oxide	Micrograms per cubic meter		30	19
Particulate matter	Micrograms per cubic meter		20	13
Ozone	Hours > 120 µg/m ³		1	287

Water

Concentrations	Unit	Quality target	2014	2015
Nitrate in groundwater	Milligrams per liter	< 10	5.5	7.1
Nitrate in rivers	Milligrams per liter	< 20	7.9	3.2
Consumption per capita				
Drinking water	Liters per day	.	803	789

Waste

Urban waste	Unit	2010	2011	2012
Total	Tons	32 799	28 569	28 226
Per capita	Kilograms	914	790	774
Recycling rate		60.3%	64.1%	64.6%



History and Constitution

History

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1342 | Creation of the earldom of Vaduz |
| 1396 | The earldom of Vaduz becomes directly subject to the Holy Roman Emperor |
| 1434–37 | Unification of upland (earldom of Vaduz) and low-land (domain of Schellenberg) |
| 1699 | Prince Johann Adam Andreas purchases the domain of Schellenberg; purchase of the earldom of Vaduz in 1712 |
| 1719 | Vaduz and Schellenberg become the Imperial Principality of Liechtenstein |
| 1806 | Inclusion in the Confederation of the Rhine: Liechtenstein becomes a sovereign state |
| 1815 | Accession to the German Confederation |
| 1852 | Customs treaty with the Austrian Empire |
| 1862 | A new constitution comes into force which provides for a parliament to represent the people |
| 1868 | Abolition of the Liechtenstein army |
| 1919 | Cancellation of the customs treaty with Austria |
| 1921 | Amendment of the constitution; democratic rights are strengthened |
| 1924 | Customs treaty with Switzerland, introduction of the Swiss franc as the official currency |
| 1950 | Membership of the International Court of Justice at The Hague |
| 1960 | Supplementary protocol on participation in EFTA |
| 1972 | Supplementary agreement on inclusion in Switzerland's EC and ECSC agreements |
| 1978 | Member of the Council of Europe |
| 1980 | Currency treaty with Switzerland |

1990	Liechtenstein becomes the 160th member of the UN
1991	Member of EFTA
1995	Liechtenstein joins the EEA and the WTO
1997	Foundation of Archbishopric of Vaduz
2003	Amendment of the constitution

Constitution

Constitution	The principality is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy on a democratic and parliamentary basis; the power of the state is embodied in the reigning prince and the people and is exercised by both under the conditions set forth in the provisions of the constitution (Article 2 of the constitution).
Head of State	HSH Prince Hans-Adam II. von und zu Liechtenstein succeeded Prince Franz Josef II. on 13 November 1989. On 15 August 2004, Prince Hans-Adam II. has entrusted Hereditary Prince Alois to exercise his sovereign powers as his representative.
Government	Five-member government nominated by parliament and appointed by the Prince for four years.
Head of Government	Adrian Hasler (FBP)
Deputy Head of Government	Daniel Risch (VU)
Other members:	Aurelia Frick (FBP) Mauro Pedrazzini (FBP) Dominique Gantenbein (VU)
Parliament	25 members of parliament elected by the people for four years in universal, direct and secret elections. Distribution of seats 2017–2021 <div> <div>9 seats</div> <div>Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP)</div> </div> <div> <div>8 seats</div> <div>Patriotic Union (VU)</div> </div> <div> <div>5 seats</div> <div>The Independents (DU)</div> </div> <div> <div>3 seats</div> <div>Free List (FL)</div> </div>
Courts	Civil and criminal cases are heard initially by the Landgericht, at appeal by the Obergericht and at supreme court level by the Oberster Gerichtshof. Public law cases are dealt with by the Administrative Court and the Staatsgerichtshof. The courts are all located in Vaduz.



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Population and Housing

With a population of around 37 600 inhabitants, Liechtenstein is one of the smallest countries in Europe and the world. The population is spread over eleven municipalities. Schaan forms Liechtenstein's largest municipality with around 6 000 inhabitants. Around 5 400 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

A third of the population are foreign nationals, mainly from Switzerland, Austria and Germany.

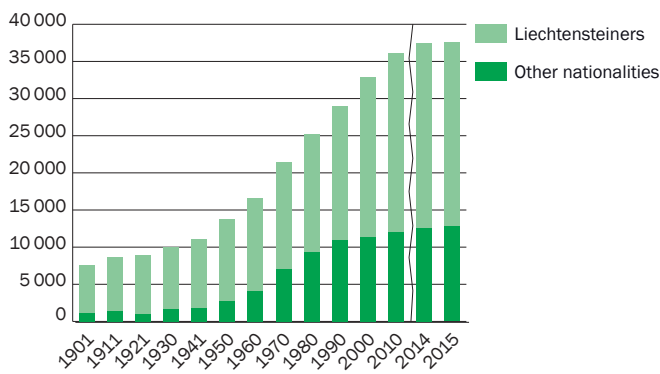
Resident population by municipalities, 2015

District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.	District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.
Liechtenstein	37 622		
Upland	24 142	Lowland	13 480
Vaduz	5 435	Eschen	4 411
Triesen	5 051	Mauren	4 190
Balzers	4 608	Gamprin	1 659
Triesenberg	2 608	Ruggell	2 156
Schaan	5 994	Schellenberg	1 064
Planken	446		

Resident population

Year	Inhabitants			Share of foreign population
	Liechtensteiners	Other nationalities		
1901	7 531	6 419	1 112	14.8%
1911	8 693	7 343	1 350	15.5%
1921	8 841	7 845	996	11.3%
1930	9 948	8 257	1 691	17.0%
1941	11 094	9 309	1 785	16.1%
1950	13 757	11 006	2 751	20.0%
1960	16 628	12 494	4 134	24.9%
1970	21 350	14 304	7 046	33.0%
1980	25 215	15 913	9 302	36.9%
1990	29 032	18 123	10 909	37.6%
2000	32 863	21 543	11 320	34.4%
2010	36 149	24 145	12 004	33.2%
2014	37 366	24 787	12 579	33.7%
2015	37 622	24 847	12 775	34.0%

Resident population



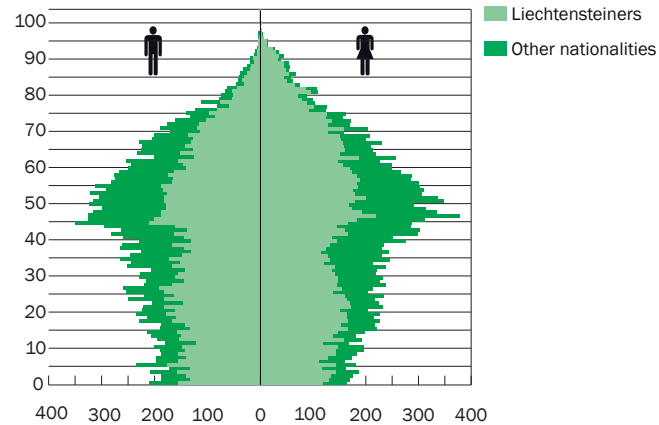
Resident foreign population by nationality

Year	Foreigners					
		Swiss	Austrian	German	Italian	Others
1980	9 302	4 055	1 945	1 029	894	1 379
1990	10 909	4 459	2 069	1 026	1 071	2 284
2000	11 320	3 805	2 006	1 131	1 028	3 350
2010	12 004	3 586	2 057	1 319	1 148	3 894
2014	12 579	3 592	2 179	1 474	1 175	4 159
2015	12 775	3 599	2 199	1 539	1 188	4 250

Resident population by age

Year	Age			
	Total	0–14	15–64	65+
1980	25 215	5 788	17 160	2 267
1990	29 032	5 522	20 619	2 891
2000	32 863	6 088	23 335	3 440
2010	36 149	5 775	25 352	5 022
2014	37 366	5 649	25 743	5 974
2015	37 622	5 610	25 813	6 199

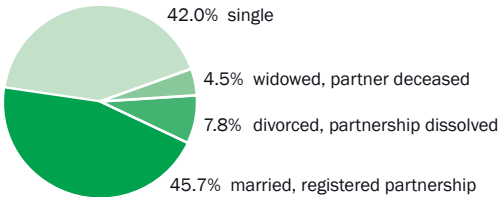
Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2015)



Resident population by marital status

Year	Single		Married, registered partnership		Divorced, partnership dissolved, widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1980	6 215	5 920	5 320	5 320	984	1 456
1990	7 034	6 476	6 884	6 468	547	1 623
2000	7 490	7 070	7 555	7 423	993	2 332
2010	8 179	7 356	8 272	8 074	1 435	2 833
2014	8 369	7 398	8 593	8 392	1 591	3 023
2015	8 360	7 429	8 648	8 447	1 652	3 086

Marital status (31.12.2015)



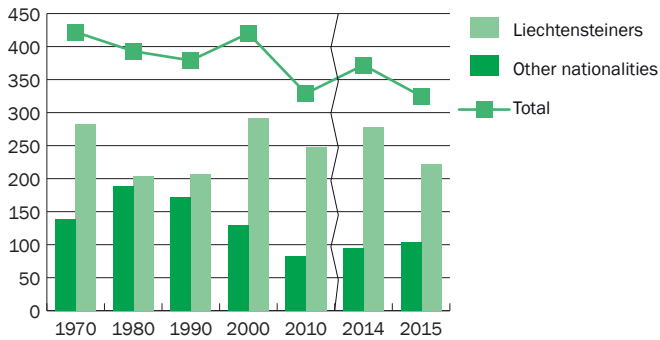
Marriages, 2015

Number of persons who got married	375	100.0%
Liechtenstein man/Liechtenstein woman	90	24.0%
Liechtenstein man/Woman of other nationality	135	36.0%
Man of other nationality/Liechtenstein woman	76	20.3%
Man of other nationality/Woman of other nationality	74	19.7%

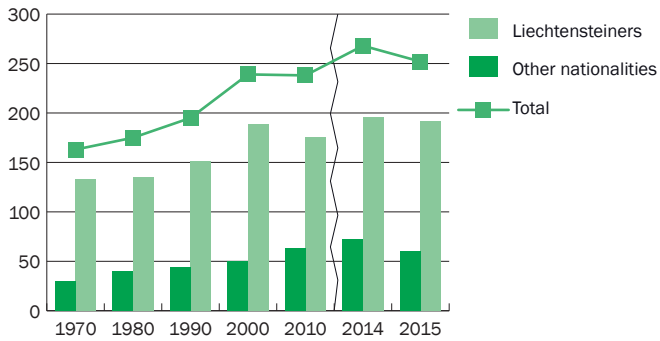
Deaths by cause, 2015

Cause of death	Deaths	Men	Women
Total	252	122	130
Infections	5	2	3
Malignant cancer	62	36	26
Dementia	17	4	13
Circulatory system	57	26	31
Respiratory organs	26	17	9
Digestive organs	14	3	11
Infirmary	14	3	11
Accidents and violent deaths	3	3	-
Others/Unknown	54	28	26

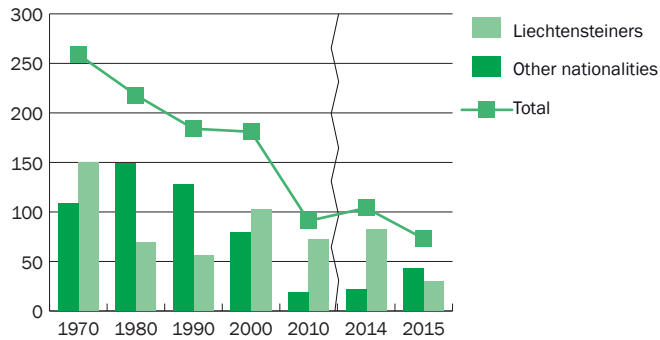
Live Births



Deaths



Surplus of births



Households by type

	Population Census		
	2000	2010	Change
Total	13 325	15 474	16.1%
Private households	13 282	15 463	16.4%
One person household	4 321	5 284	22.3%
Couple without children	2 978	3 810	27.9%
Couple with children	4 656	4 825	3.4%
Lone parent	926	1 253	35.3%
Others	401	291	-27.4%
Collective households (retirement homes etc.)	43	11	-74.4%

Occupied buildings and dwellings

	Housing census		
	2000	2010	Change
Total buildings	8 903	10 337	16.6%
Single family houses	5 961	6 161	4.0%
Apartment blocks	1 576	2 135	37.1%
Mixed-use residential buildings	804	1 705	112.4%
Others	562	336	-43.6%
Total occupied dwellings	12 601	15 474	22.8%
Owner occupied	6 385	7 884	23.5%
Rented	6 006	7 321	21.9%
Others	210	269	28.1%



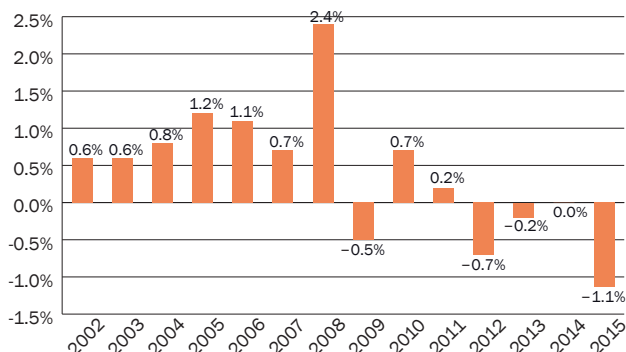
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National Economy

Liechtenstein has an extremely diverse national economy with a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises. The high value-added generated can mainly be attributed to a strong industrial sector and to financial service providers. At the same time, the contribution of the public sector to the national economy is comparatively small.

On 26 May 1924, Liechtenstein declared the Swiss franc (CHF) the legal currency of Liechtenstein. All coins, bank notes and other means of payment used in Switzerland were recognised as official legal tender in Liechtenstein.

Rate of price changes



In Liechtenstein, the Swiss consumer price index applies.

Income from gainful activity

Year	in million CHF
1980	550
1990	1 093
2000	1 867
2010	2 702
2014	2 902
2015	2 916

The income from gainful activity is the sum of the income of all persons employed in Liechtenstein contributing to the compulsory old-age and survivors insurance (including cross-border commuters from abroad).

Assets of the old age pension schemes

Year	Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)	Company pension scheme
	in million CHF	in million CHF
2011	2 414	4 349
2012	2 596	4 698
2013	2 747	4 968
2014	2 937	5 280
2015	2 911	5 487

GDP and GNI at current prices

	Gross domestic product (GDP)	GDP per employed person	Gross national income (GNI)	GNI per inhabitant
Year	in billion CHF	in CHF	in billion CHF	in CHF
2009	4.9	166 580	4.2	117 790
2010	5.3	180 810	4.5	122 850
2011	5.1	171 040	4.0	110 840
2012	5.1	168 570	3.6	97 410
2013	5.3	172 800	4.0	108 830

GDP at current prices in comparison, 2013

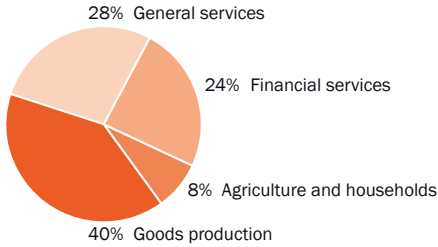
Country	National currency	in billion	in billion CHF
Liechtenstein	CHF	5.3	5.3
Switzerland	CHF	634.9	634.9
Austria	EUR	322.9	397.4
Germany	EUR	2 809.5	3 457.9

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 EUR = 1.230793 CHF).

A distinctive feature of Liechtenstein's national economy is the large number of inward cross-border commuters. In 2015, 54% of Liechtenstein's work force consisted of this group. Since GDP is generated by the entire work force, country comparisons of GDP per capita may in the case of Liechtenstein lead to misleading conclusions. Hence, GDP per person employed may be considered a more appropriate figure to compare Liechtenstein across countries.

Gross value added in 2013

By economic activity



The value added by agriculture and households mainly corresponds to the rental activities of real estates and the imputed rental of owner occupied dwellings.

Number of enterprises by sector and size

	2014	2015	Change
Total	4 331	4 482	3.5%
Economic sector			
Sector 1 Agriculture	102	103	1.0%
Sector 2 Goods	593	584	-1.5%
Sector 3 Services	3 636	3 795	4.4%
Size class			
1–9 employees	3 766	3 941	4.6%
10–49 employees	468	434	-7.3%
50–249 employees	80	90	12.5%
250+ employees	17	17	0.0%

Social protection in Liechtenstein

- sickness and maternity insurance (1910)
- occupational accident insurance (1910)
- non-occupational accident insurance (1932)
- old-age and survivors insurance (1952)
- family allowance (1957)
- bad weather compensation in the construction industry (1957)
- subsidy for the building of houses (1958)
- disability insurance (1959)
- occupational illnesses protection (1961)
- supplementary allowances for old-age, survivors and disability insurance (1965)
- social assistance for individual cases (1966)
- unemployment insurance (1970)
- blind persons allowance (1971)
- widowers pension (1981)
- maternity benefits (1982)
- insolvency compensation (1985)
- company pension scheme (1989)

Bilateral social security agreements were signed with Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Italy.

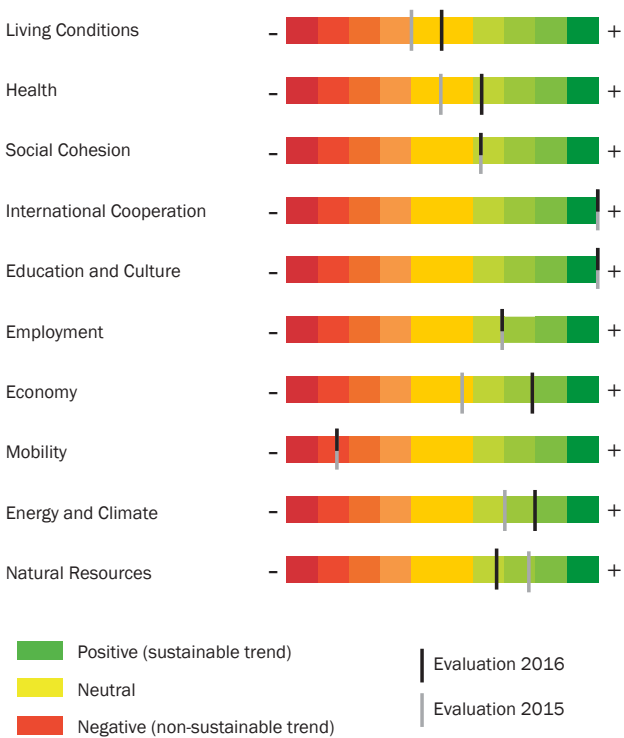
Through the EEA Agreement, various European legal acts in the field of social security also apply in Liechtenstein.

Sustainable development

The update of the indicator system in the year 2016 shows in four areas an improvement and in one area a deterioration in the evaluation.

The areas of living conditions, health, economy as well as energy and climate were evaluated higher than in the previous year. The area of natural resources was evaluated lower than in the year before.

Indicators of sustainable development 2016



Employment and Education

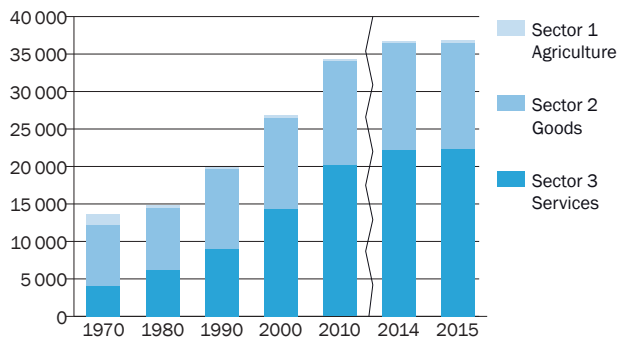
For many years, Liechtenstein's national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. Due to the strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country, an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries is required. More than half of the persons employed in Liechtenstein do not actually live there.

Employment

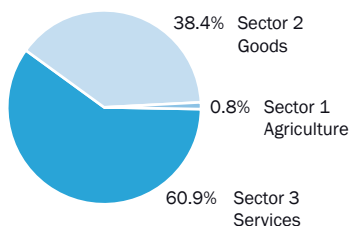
Year	Resident population in gainful employment		Inward commuters	Total employed	
		of which outward commuters			of which other nationalities
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	723	3 297	14 840	8 212
1990	13 970	950	6 885	19 905	11 933
2000	16 710	1 105	11 192	26 797	16 960
2010	18 280	1 516	17 570	34 334	23 187
2014	19 007	1 878	19 551	36 680	25 315
2015	19 119	2 016	19 652	36 755	25 399

Inward commuters 1930–1960 and outward commuters 1990 are estimates.

Employment by economic sector



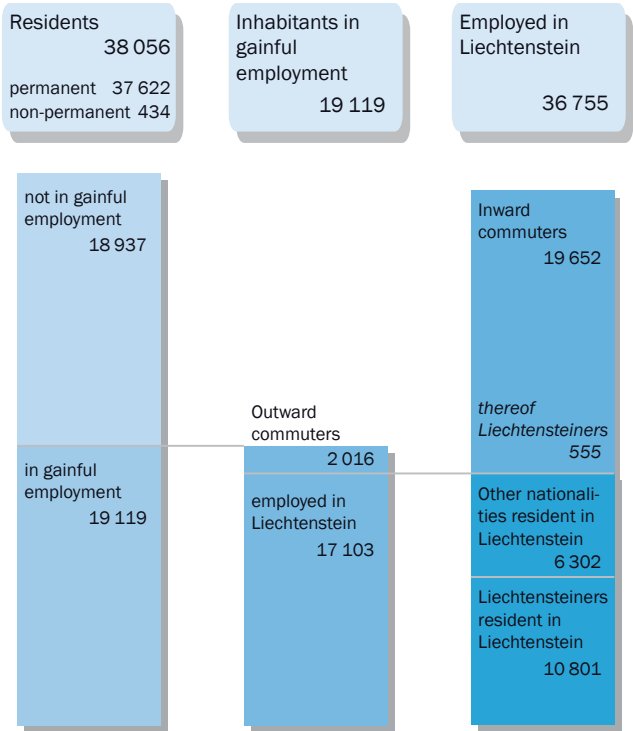
Employment by economic sector (31.12.2015)



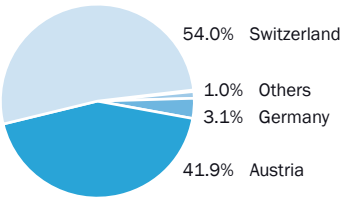
Persons employed by economic sector 2015 compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.8%	3.3%	4.8%	1.5%
Sector 2 Goods	38.4%	21.6%	25.8%	24.4%
Sector 3 Services	60.9%	76.0%	69.4%	74.1%

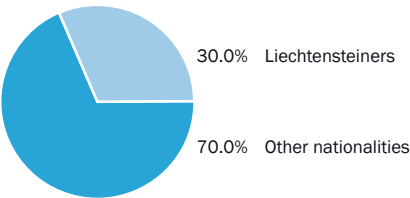
Total employment as at 31 December 2015 - Summary



Inward commuters by residence



Employees by nationality



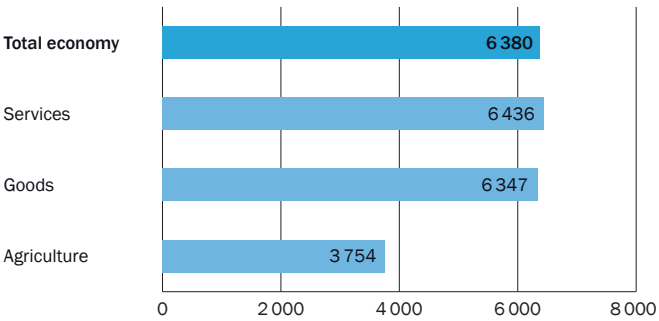
Employment by economic branch, 2015

	Resident population in gainful employment		Inward commu- ters	Employed in Liech- tenstein	Share in %
		of which outward commuters			
Total	19 119	2 016	19 652	36 755	100.0
Sector 1 Agriculture	269	12	28	285	0.8
Sector 2 Goods	5 533	648	9 211	14 096	38.4
Mining & quarrying	28	-	21	49	0.1
Manufacturing	3 735	539	7 975	11 171	30.4
Energy & Water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	206	15	110	301	0.8
Construction	1 564	94	1 105	2 575	7.0
Sector 3 Services	13 317	1 356	10 413	22 374	60.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 733	359	1 471	2 845	7.7
Transportation & storage	539	79	572	1 032	2.8
Accommodation & food service activities	652	65	368	955	2.6
Information & communication	460	67	406	799	2.2
Financial & insurance activities	1 549	92	1 845	3 302	9.0
Real estate activities	101	12	53	142	0.4
Legal & accounting activities	1 472	24	1 248	2 696	7.3
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	345	43	287	589	1.6
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	513	54	423	882	2.4
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	218	17	127	328	0.9
Administrative & support service activities	816	51	1 197	1 962	5.3
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 417	48	305	1 674	4.6
Education	857	120	447	1 184	3.2
Human health & social work activities	1 699	246	1 018	2 471	6.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation	262	16	138	384	1.0
Other service activities	520	46	185	659	1.8
Households as employers	137	1	282	418	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	27	16	41	52	0.1

Gross monthly wage by sex and age, 2012 (median)

	Gross monthly wage in CHF		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	6 380	6 875	5 694
20–29 years	4 978	5 092	4 864
30–39 years	6 584	6 930	6 134
40–49 years	7 094	7 792	6 125
50–59 years	7 017	7 908	6 000
60+ years	6 798	7 445	5 950

Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2012 (median)
in CHF



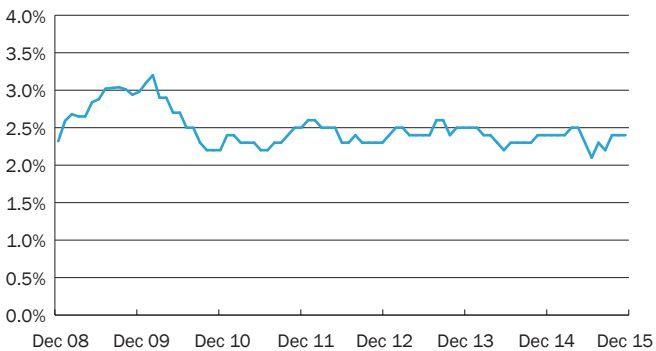
Labour market – Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who are registered at the Office of Economic Affairs, who live in Liechtenstein and who are able to take up employment within two weeks. Due to statistical recording difficulties, persons registered as unemployed that enter a longer-term further education programme or that are on maternity leave are nonetheless counted as unemployed.

Unemployment

as at 31.12.	Job seekers	Vacancies	Unemployed	Unemploy- ment rate
2008	574	135	417	2.3%
2009	776	152	545	3.0%
2010	628	194	401	2.2%
2011	654	201	463	2.5%
2012	635	329	443	2.3%
2013	663	298	481	2.5%
2014	635	267	463	2.4%
2015	683	363	475	2.4%

Unemployment rate



Education

The educational institutions in Liechtenstein offer a wide range of opportunities on primary and lower secondary level. On upper secondary and tertiary level, the domestic institutions only partially cover the educational needs of the population. Therefore, a lot of students go abroad for tertiary education. In the academic year 2014/15 975 students from Liechtenstein were registered at advanced vocational colleges and other higher education institutions abroad. 81% of these students joined educational programs in Switzerland, 16% in Austria and 3% in Germany.

Pupils

From kindergarten to secondary education	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2014/15
Total	4 337	4 153	4 885	4 765
Kindergarten	698	739	862	778
Primary school	1 960	1 892	2 111	1 938
Special school	39	65	71	80
Oberschule (Secondary school)	519	403	423	407
Realschule (Secondary school)	750	567	700	732
Grammar school	371	487	679	756
Voluntary tenth school year	.	.	39	74
Resident population	25 215	29 032	32 863	37 366

Apprentices in enterprises

	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2014/15
Total	794	936	1 011	1 183
Percentage of women	35.3%	.	35.8%	36.2%
Residence abroad	33.8%	37.3%	43.2%	31.3%
Percentage with vocational secondary school	.	.	10.6%	8.2%
Jobs in Liechtenstein	14 840	19 905	27 177	38 363

Students at universities in Liechtenstein

Consecutive programmes	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total	661	677	630
Management	421	403	369
Architecture	177	176	167
Law	31	49	45
Medicine and pharmacy	32	49	45
Philosophy	-	-	4
Percentage of women	36.5%	36.0%	34.9%

Students from Liechtenstein at universities

Place of study	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total	1 037	1 032	1 038
Liechtenstein	95	76	63
Switzerland	755	769	774
Austria	150	152	167
Germany	37	35	34
Percentage of women	45.9%	48.6%	44.7%



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Agriculture

The agricultural area under permanent crops and pastures (excluding alpine pastures) accounts for about 21% of Liechtenstein's 16 050 ha. In 2015, 0.8% of all persons employed in Liechtenstein were working in agriculture and forestry.

Important for the farmers is the dairy industry. Some 55 dairy farms produced 13 million kg of milk in 2015.

In 2013, there were 109 registered farms. Of these, almost a third was certified to produce according to organic farming production methods.

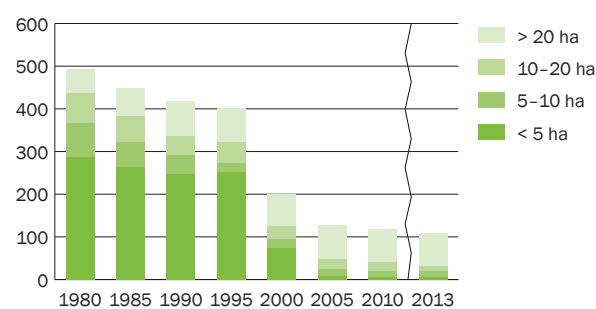
In Liechtenstein, the cultivation of forage crops is of particular importance. The share of forage crops amounts to 23% of the agricultural area. 60% of the agricultural area is used as permanent grassland.

Farms by size

Year	Total	Size in ha			
		< 5	5–10	10–20	> 20
1980	494	286	80	70	58
1990	417	248	43	45	81
2000	199	73	23	29	74
2010	118	7	13	20	78
2013	109	6	12	14	77

Since 2010:
Only farms receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments.

Farms by size



Livestock and milk production

	1990	2000	2010	2015
Cattle	6 328	5 054	5 993	6 031
of which cows	2 827	2 562	2 807	2 764
Equidae	239	379	489	464
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 690	1 747
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 656	3 892
Goats	171	239	416	285
Poultry	.	.	12 626	12 345
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 173	783
Milk production (in 1000 kg)	13 158	12 968	13 493	13 340

Livestock of all livestock owners (including agricultural units receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments).

Milk delivery to dairy (excluding milk from alpine pastures).



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Goods-producing industry

Liechtenstein's economy is still heavily shaped by its goods production. In 2015, the goods-producing sector provided 37% of total employment. This represents a remarkably high proportion, compared to other European countries.

Employment in the goods-producing industry is provided by a total of 584 enterprises. These enterprises are mainly small companies with less than 50 persons employed. They are engaged in a large number of specialised market niches and contribute to the broad diversification of Liechtenstein's economy. The most important branches include mechanical engineering, manufacturing of electrical machinery, vehicle components, dental technology, and food products as well as construction work.

Due to Liechtenstein's limited domestic market, especially larger enterprises are heavily export-oriented. A vast majority of their goods production is sold abroad.

The most important export destinations for Liechtenstein's goods-producing industry are Switzerland, Germany and the USA.

Direct goods exports (without Switzerland)

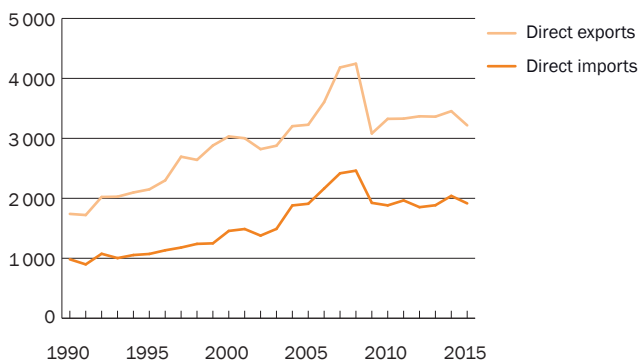
Year	in million CHF	Change
2006	3 604	11.7%
2007	4 182	16.0%
2008	4 245	1.5%
2009	3 081	-27.4%
2010	3 325	7.9%
2011	3 329	0.1%
2012	3 368	1.2%
2013	3 389	0.0%
2014	3 453	1.9%
2015	3 217	-6.9%

Direct goods imports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
2006	2 164	13.3%
2007	2 416	11.7%
2008	2 461	1.8%
2009	1 924	-21.8%
2010	1 882	-2.2%
2011	1 965	4.4%
2012	1 852	-5.7%
2013	1 909	2.6%
2014	2 040	6.9%
2015	1 916	-6.1%

Data of the Swiss Federal Customs Administration.
Goods exchange with Switzerland is not included.

Direct goods exports and imports (without Switzerland) in million CHF





Services-providing industry

Around three-fifths of all persons employed work in the services sector. In this sector, the most important branches of the economy include financial and insurance services, legal and tax consultancy as well as trade. The wide range of services comprises more than 300 kinds of economic activity.

Tourism in hotels and guest houses

Year	Hotels and guest houses	Beds available	Guest arrivals	Overnight stays
1970	70	1 415	72 421	145 247
1980	64	1 760	85 033	182 443
1990	60	1 387	77 735	149 861
2000	49	1 314	62 894	133 485
2010	40	1 144	51 815	115 051
2014	40	1 025	54 118	109 972
2015	35	912	49 165	91 541

Banks

in million CHF	2000	2010	2014	2015
Nominal balance	36 964	52 466	63 354	60 556
Net profit	549	570	580	240
Number of persons employed in Liechtenstein	1 773	2 117	1 927	1 902

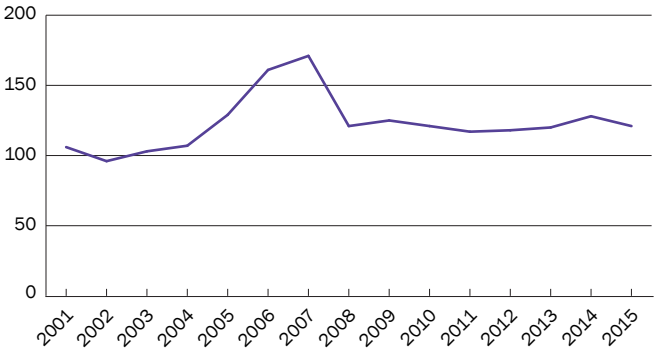
Client assets of the banks

in billion CHF (as at 31.12.)	2000	2010	2014	2015
Total client assets	112.7	121.3	127.7	121.1
Net client deposits	70.6	81.3	84.0	79.7
Relevant capital	28.4	35.4	41.8	39.8
Trusts	13.7	4.6	1.9	1.6

Net client deposits means client deposits offset against items relevant to balance. Custody-Assets are included.

Client assets of the banks

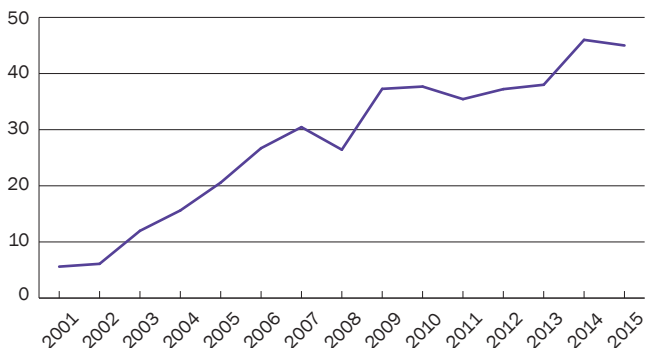
in billion CHF



Domestic investment companies

in billion CHF	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net assets	35.4	37.2	38.4	46.2	45.2
Individual portfolios	785	791	779	735	714
Investment companies	535	557	549	532	510

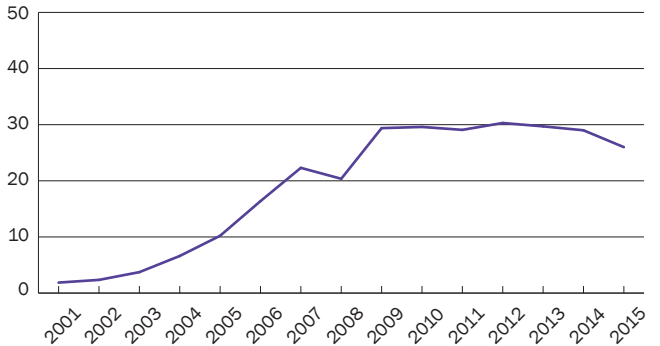
Net assets of domestic investment companies
in billion CHF



Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein

in billion CHF	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross premiums written	4.8	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4
Investment assets	29.1	30.3	29.7	29.1	26.0
Technical provisions	28.3	29.1	28.7	27.9	26.3
Equity	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.6
Number of enterprises	40	40	42	42	41
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	377	365	337	367	367

Investment assets of insurance companies in billion CHF





Transport and Communication

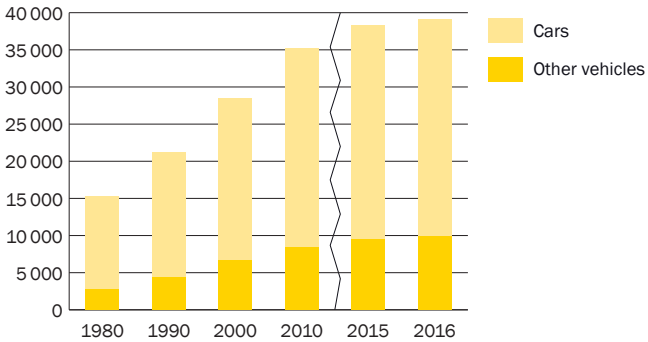
Liechtenstein's road network consists of around 130 km of state roads and around 500 km of local community roads. The well developed public transport relies mostly on buses, which connect the eleven municipalities with each other and with the railway networks in Switzerland and Austria. The railway line links Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland and has four stops in Liechtenstein.

The level of motorisation is very high. There are around 780 passenger cars for every 1 000 inhabitants. This represents a peak value in Europe. In the neighbouring countries of Switzerland and Austria around 540 respectively 550 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants are in use.

Motor vehicles

Year (as at 1.7.)	Motor vehicles		Cars	
	number	per 1 000 inhabitants	number	per 1 000 inhabitants
1980	15 269	592	12 569	487
1990	21 233	746	16 891	594
2000	28 447	866	21 784	672
2010	35 291	983	26 890	749
2015	38 345	1 026	28 802	771
2016	39 080	1 038	29 241	777

Number of vehicles (as at 1.7.)



Road traffic accidents

	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
Accidents	340	424	366	465	445
Injured persons	115	150	114	89	98
Fatalities	3	3	-	3	2

Postal services and public transport

in 1000s	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015
Letters delivered	17 129	13 188	21 655	17 172	16 947
Parcels delivered	415	499	581	543	571
Bus passengers	2 919	4 120	5 213	5 775	5 294
Number of Post offices	12	12	12	10	10



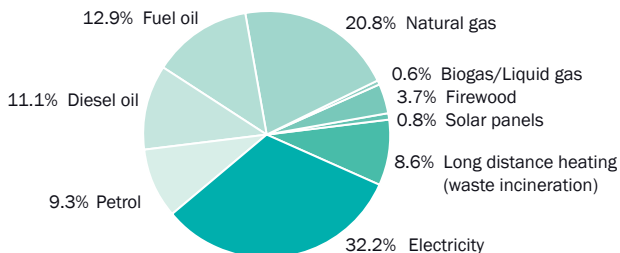
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Energy

Electricity, natural gas, heating oil and petrol are amongst the major energy sources in Liechtenstein, which is strongly dependent upon energy imports. The proportion of own energy supply to total energy consumption is 10%. Energy production in Liechtenstein is limited to the energy sources electricity, firewood and biogas.

Energy consumption/imports in 2015

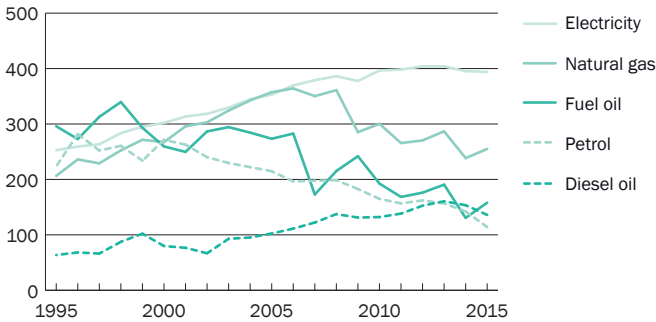


Energy consumption/imports

in GWh	1990	2000	2014	2015
Total	1081.5	1207.2	1228.3	1223.5
Electricity	221.9	302.0	395.3	393.6
Petrol	227.6	271.3	142.3	113.8
Diesel oil	69.6	79.8	153.5	135.5
Fuel oil	419.9	259.5	130.6	158.1
Natural gas	126.6	267.3	238.5	254.5
Liquid gas	3.7	1.5	1.0	1.0
Firewood	11.9	24.4	46.0	44.9
Solar panel	.	1.0	10.1	10.3
Long distance-heating (waste incineration)	.	.	105.1	105.5
Others	0.3	0.2	5.8	6.2
Self supply	67.3	103.5	93.3	120.4
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	37.3	36.7	32.9	32.5

Energy consumption/imports

in GWh



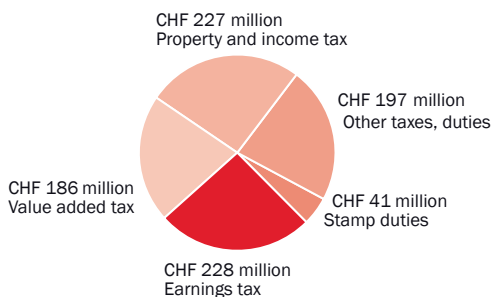


Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise the national budget and the budgets of the eleven municipalities. In 2015, total tax receipts amounted to around CHF 878 million. Other sources of revenue include property investment incomes and fees. On the expenditure side, major expenses are for social welfare and education.

State and municipalities

Tax revenues by type of tax, 2015



Fiscal income

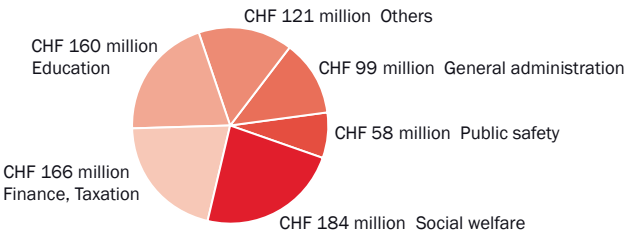
in million CHF	2000	2010	2014	2015
Total	959	1 158	1 155	1 243
Taxes	739	833	792	878
Social contributions	220	324	363	365

National budget

Overview of the accounts

in million CHF	2014	2015
Operating revenue	712	806
Operating expenditure	-784	-778
Operating result	-72	28
Net financial result	132	11
Extraordinary result	5	-
Result of the profit and loss account	65	39
Depreciation on fixed capital	37	41
Gross investment	-118	-41
Investment income	22	18
Financing surplus/deficit (-)	6	58

Current expenditures by purpose, 2015



Current revenues by type, 2015

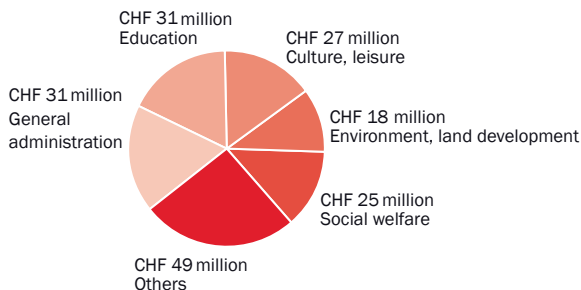


Local budgets – Municipalities

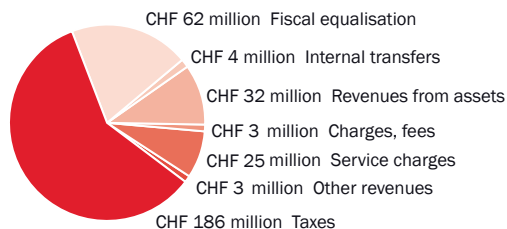
Current accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2014	2015
Current expenditure	139	179	179	182
Current revenue	288	314	317	315
Cash flow	149	135	139	133
Depreciation on fixed capital	65	94	76	77
Surplus current accounts	84	41	63	56

Current expenditures by purpose, 2015



Current revenues by type, 2015



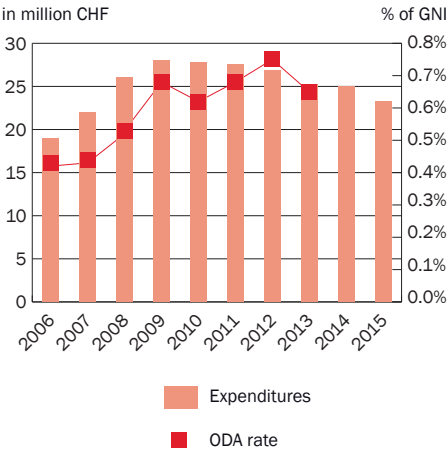
Capital accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2014	2015
Gross investment	130	135	87	78
Investment income	26	26	8	9
Net investments	103	110	80	69
Financing surplus/deficit (-)	45	26	59	64

International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHCD)

The official development assistance (ODA) encompasses all disbursements of a country for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance according to the criteria of the OECD. In Liechtenstein, the total ODA amounted to CHF 23.3 million in 2015. As a percentage of GNI (Gross National Income), total ODA spending for 2013 was 0.65%.

Official development assistance



Statistical Publications

Frequency of publication

Accident insurance statistics	Annually
Agriculture statistics	Periodically
Banking statistics	Annually
Building and housing statistics	Annually
Construction statistics	Annually/quarterly
Consumer price index	Monthly
Current development	Quarterly
Economic report	Biannually
Economic survey	Quarterly
Education statistics	Annually
Employment statistics	Annually
Energy statistics	Annually
Environment statistics	Annually
Family name statistics	10-yearly
First name statistics	Annually
Government finance statistics	Annually
Health insurance statistics	Annually
Health interview survey	Undefined
Indicators of sustainable development	Annually
Liechtenstein in figures	Annually
Marital status statistics	Annually
Migration statistics	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics – inventory	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics – new registrations	Annually/monthly
National accounts	Annually
Naturalisation statistics	Annually
Population and housing census	5-yearly
Population statistics	Half-yearly
Revenue statistics	Annually
Statistical yearbook	Annually
Tourism statistics	Annually/seasons
Unemployment statistics	Annually
Wage statistics	2-yearly

All publications are available online (www.as.llv.li).

The statistical publications are more detailed and up-to-date than the corresponding tables in this brochure. For individual online queries use the eTab-Portal (www.etab.llv.li).



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