



OFFICE OF STATISTICS
PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

Liechtenstein in Figures 2020



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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 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' 14"	north
South:	47° 02' 58"	north
West:	9° 28' 18"	east
East:	9° 38' 08"	east

Municipalities

Area, height and population density, 2018

District/ municipality	Area (km ²)	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)
Liechtenstein	160.5		239
Upland	125.5		196
Vaduz	17.3	460	325
Triesen	26.5	512	196
Balzers	19.7	477	233
Triesenberg	29.7	886	89
Schaan	26.9	462	224
Planken	5.3	786	89
Lowland	35.0		395
Eschen	10.4	457	425
Mauren	7.5	472	585
Gamprin	6.2	468	270
Ruggell	7.4	433	308
Schellenberg	3.6	630	301

Liechtenstein is the sixth smallest country in the world by area.

Dimensions

24.7 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.



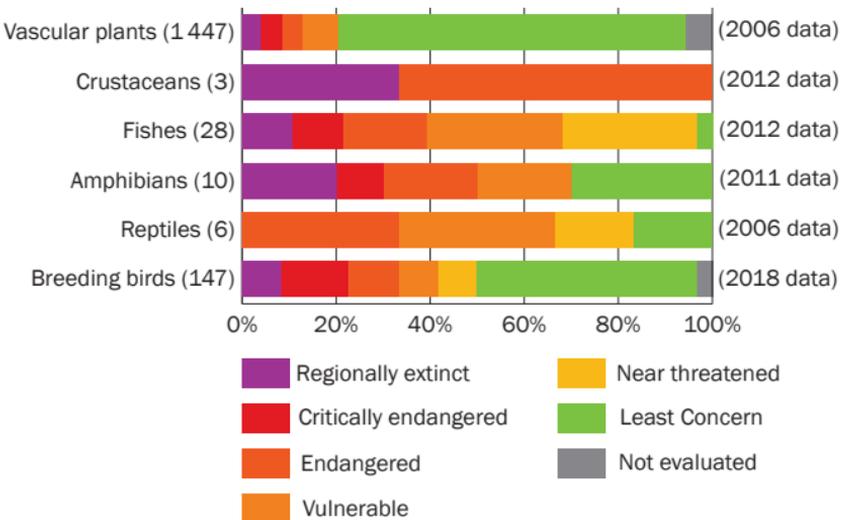
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Environment

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, which is 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 them, 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	2015	2016	2017
Tons CO ₂ -equivalents	188 800	208 900	196 900	204 200

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Air

Immissions Vaduz	Unit	Limit value	2017	2018
Nitrogen dioxide	Micrograms per cubic meter	30	17	16
Particulate matter	Micrograms per cubic meter	20	14	14
Ozone	Hours > 120 µg/m ³	1	178	404

Water

Concentrations	Unit	Quality target	2017	2018
Nitrate in groundwater	Milligrams per liter	< 10	6.3	5.8
Nitrate in rivers	Milligrams per liter	< 25	4.0	3.6
Consumption per capita (incl. trade and industry)				
Drinking water	Liters per day	.	797	820

Waste

Municipal waste	Unit	2016	2017	2018
Total	Tons	32 670	33 575	30 601
Per capita	Kilograms	868	888	803
Recycling rate		65.2%	66.1%	64.6%



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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 lowland (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.
- 1938 Prince Franz Josef II. becomes the first Prince to reside in Liechtenstein.
- 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 160 th member of the UN.
1991	Member of EFTA
1995	Liechtenstein joins the EEA and the WTO.
1997	Foundation of Archdiocese of Vaduz
2003	Amendment of the constitution
2019	The Principality of Liechtenstein celebrates its 300 th anniversary.

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 parties 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. The government is the highest executive body in Liechtenstein and is organised as a Collegial Government, which is constituted by the Prime Minister and four Ministers. This Collegial Government is responsible to the highest legislative body, the Parliament, as well as to the Prince as Head of State.
Parliament	25 Members of Parliament, called Landtag, elected by the people for four years in universal, direct and secret elections. The district upland has 15 Members of Parliament, the district lowland has 10 Members of Parliament. The Parliament is convened and closed by the Prince. The elections for the mandate period 2017-2021 were held on 5 February 2017.
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.



Population and Housing



With a population of around 38 400 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 5 600 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

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

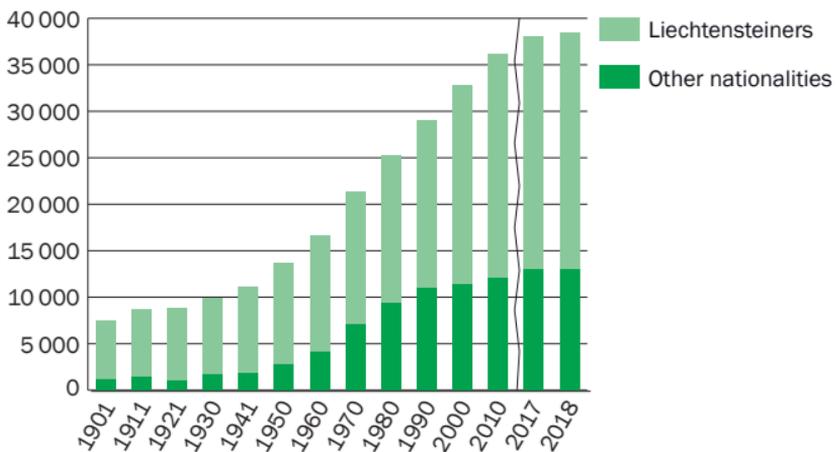
Resident population by municipalities, 2018

District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.	District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.
Liechtenstein	38 378		
Upland	24 542	Lowland	13 836
Vaduz	5 624	Eschen	4 416
Triesen	5 202	Mauren	4 389
Balzers	4 594	Gamprin	1 671
Triesenberg	2 636	Ruggell	2 276
Schaan	6 014	Schellenberg	1 084
Planken	472		

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	12 485	4 143	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%
2017	38 114	25 173	12 941	34.0%
2018	38 378	25 321	13 057	34.0%

Resident population



Resident foreign population by nationality

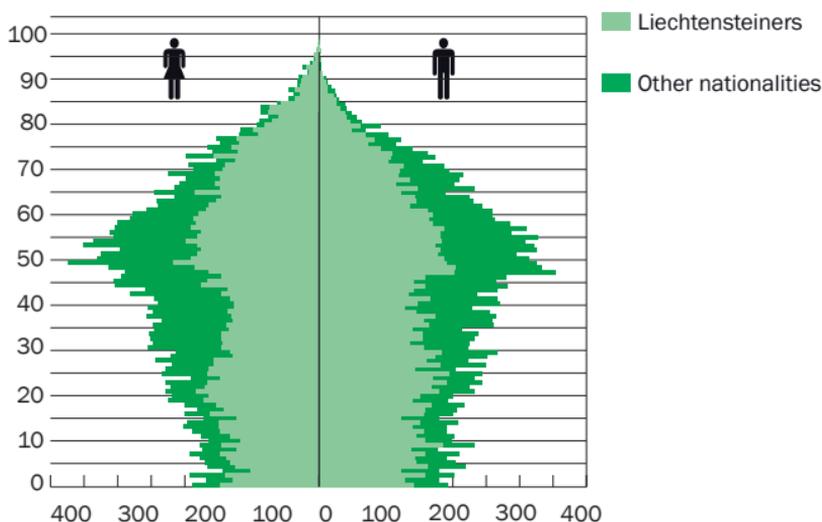
Year	Total	Switzerland				
		land	Austria	Germany	Italy	Others
1980	9 302	4 055	1 945	1 029	894	1 379
1990	10 909	4 459	2 069	1 026	1 071	2 284
2000	11 320	3 805	2 006	1 131	1 028	3 350
2010	12 004	3 586	2 057	1 319	1 148	3 894
2017	12 941	3 645	2 223	1 635	1 184	4 254
2018	13 057	3 669	2 256	1 657	1 189	4 286

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Resident population by age

Year	Total	Age		
		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
2017	38 114	5 601	25 848	6 665
2018	38 378	5 655	25 862	6 861

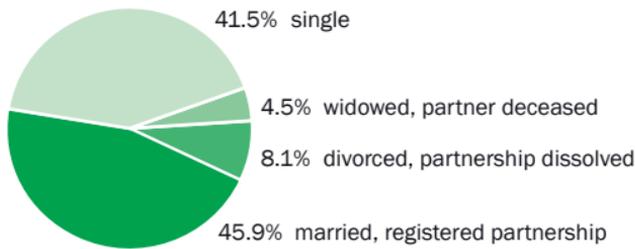
Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2018)



Resident population by marital status

Year	Single		Married, registered partnership		Divorced, partnership dissolved, widowed	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
1980	5 920	6 215	5 499	5 900	1 277	404
1990	6 476	7 034	6 468	6 884	1 623	547
2000	7 070	7 490	7 423	7 555	2 332	993
2010	7 356	8 179	8 074	8 272	2 833	1 435
2017	7 482	8 418	8 587	8 825	3 155	1 647
2018	7 483	8 460	8 684	8 917	3 186	1 648

Marital status (31.12.2018)



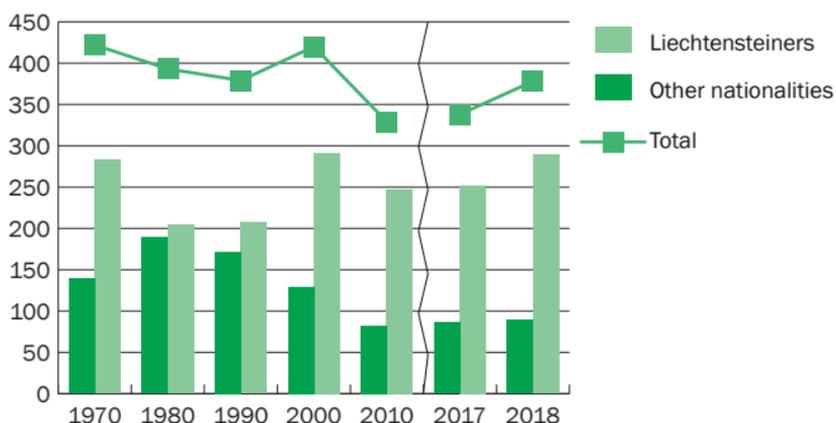
Marriages, 2018

Number of persons who got married	455	100.0%
Liechtenstein man/ Liechtenstein woman	106	23.3%
Liechtenstein man/ Woman of other nationality	150	33.0%
Man of other nationality/ Liechtenstein woman	104	22.9%
Man of other nationality/ Woman of other nationality	95	20.9%

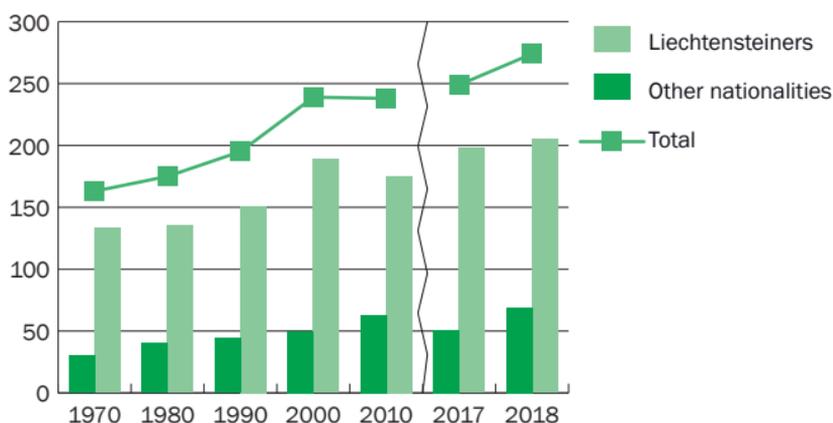
Deaths by cause, 2018

Cause of death	Deaths	Women	Men
Total	274	131	143
Infections	6	1	5
Cancer	49	19	30
Dementia	3	3	-
Circulatory system	109	54	55
Respiratory organs	29	11	18
Digestive organs	10	5	5
Infirmity of old age	23	19	4
Accidents and violent deaths	13	4	9
Others/ Unknown	32	15	17

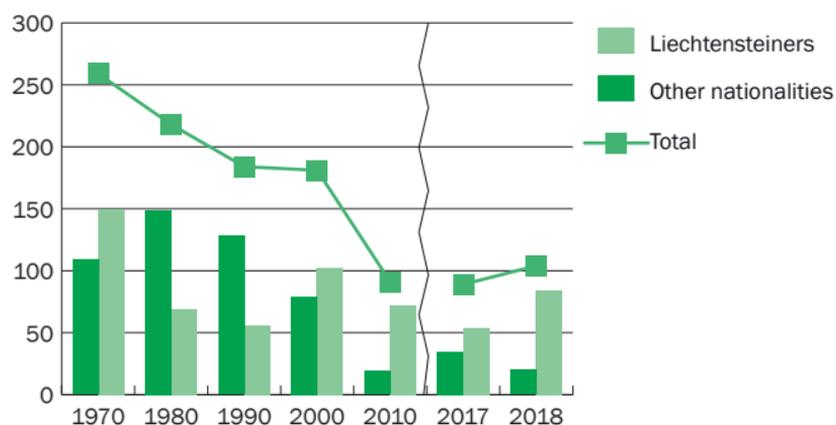
Live births



Deaths



Surplus of births



Households by type

	Population census		
	2010	2015	Change
Total	15 474	16 522	6.8%
Private households	15 463	16 506	6.7%
One-person households	5 284	5 799	9.7%
Couples without children	3 810	4 185	9.8%
Couples with children	4 825	4 867	0.9%
Lone parent household	1 253	1 272	1.5%
Others	291	383	31.6%
Collective households (retirement homes etc.)	11	16	45.5%

Occupied buildings and dwellings

	Housing census		
	2010	2015	Change
Total buildings	10 337	10 861	5.1%
Single-family houses	6 159	6 283	2.0%
Apartment blocks	2 141	2 258	5.5%
Mixed-use residential buildings	1 706	1 991	16.7%
Others	331	329	-0.6%
Total occupied dwellings	15 474	16 522	6.8%
Owner-occupied	7 884	8 292	5.2%
Rented	7 321	7 948	8.6%
Others	269	282	4.8%



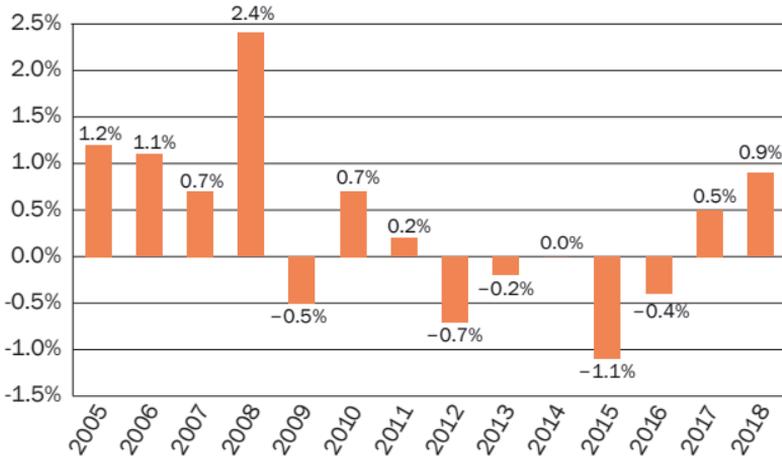
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National Economy

Liechtenstein has a very diverse national economy with a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises. The strong industrial sector and financial services providers particularly contribute to the high value added. At the same time, the contribution of the public sector to the national economy is comparatively small.

On 26 May 1924, Liechtenstein adopted the Swiss franc (CHF) as the legal currency of Liechtenstein. All coins, banknotes 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
2017	3 017
2018	3 096

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 inward cross-border commuters).

Assets of the old age pension schemes

Year	Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)	Company pension scheme
	in million CHF	in million CHF
2014	2 937	5 280
2015	2 911	5 487
2016	2 999	5 643
2017	3 171	6 030
2018	3 040	6 260

GDP and GNI at current prices

Year	Gross domestic product (GDP)	GDP per employed person	Gross national income (GNI)	GNI per inhabitant
	in billion CHF	in CHF	in billion CHF	in CHF
2013	5.9	193 010	4.7	128 080
2014	6.1	196 630	4.9	132 180
2015	6.0	193 150	5.0	132 510
2016	6.1	194 990	5.9	156 390
2017	6.5	199 700	6.7	176 760

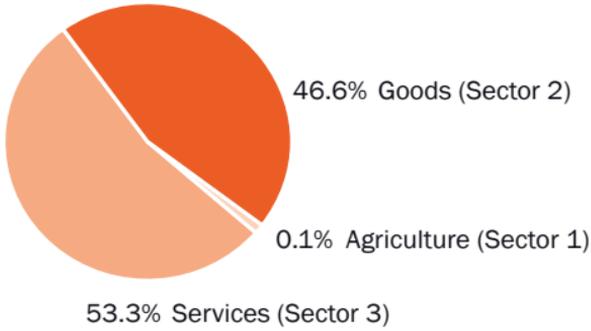
GDP at current prices in comparison, 2017

Country	National currency		in billion CHF
		in billion	
Liechtenstein	CHF	6.5	6.5
Switzerland	CHF	669.5	669.5
Austria	EUR	370.3	411.6
Germany	EUR	3 245.0	3 607.0

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 EUR = 1.111569 CHF).

A distinctive feature of Liechtenstein's national economy is the large number of inward cross-border commuters. In 2018, 56% 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 lead to misleading conclusions in the case of Liechtenstein. Hence, GDP per person employed may be considered a more appropriate figure to compare Liechtenstein across countries.

Gross value added by economic sector, 2017



In 2017, financial services accounted for 22.1% of total value added and other services for 31.2%. In Liechtenstein, the economic branches financial & insurance activities, legal & accounting activities (incl. trust) and activities of head offices are regarded as financial service providers.

Number of enterprises by sector and size

	2017	2018	Change
Total	4 710	4 878	3.6%
Economic sector			
Sector 1 Agriculture	95	99	4.2%
Sector 2 Goods	604	623	3.1%
Sector 3 Services	4 011	4 156	3.6%
Size class			
1–9 employees	4 154	4 305	3.6%
10–49 employees	443	461	4.1%
50–249 employees	96	95	-1.0%
250+ employees	17	17	0.0%

Social protection in Liechtenstein

Industrial Code Act (1910)

- Sickness and maternity insurance compulsory for commercial employees
- Obligatory accident insurance for companies with more than ten employees or companies with special risks

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)

Compulsory health insurance (1971)

Widowers pension (1981)

Maternity benefits (1982)

Insolvency compensation (1985)

Company pension scheme (1989)

Single parent allowance (1999)

Rent allowance (housing benefit) (2001)

Reduction of premiums for health insurance (2004)

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.

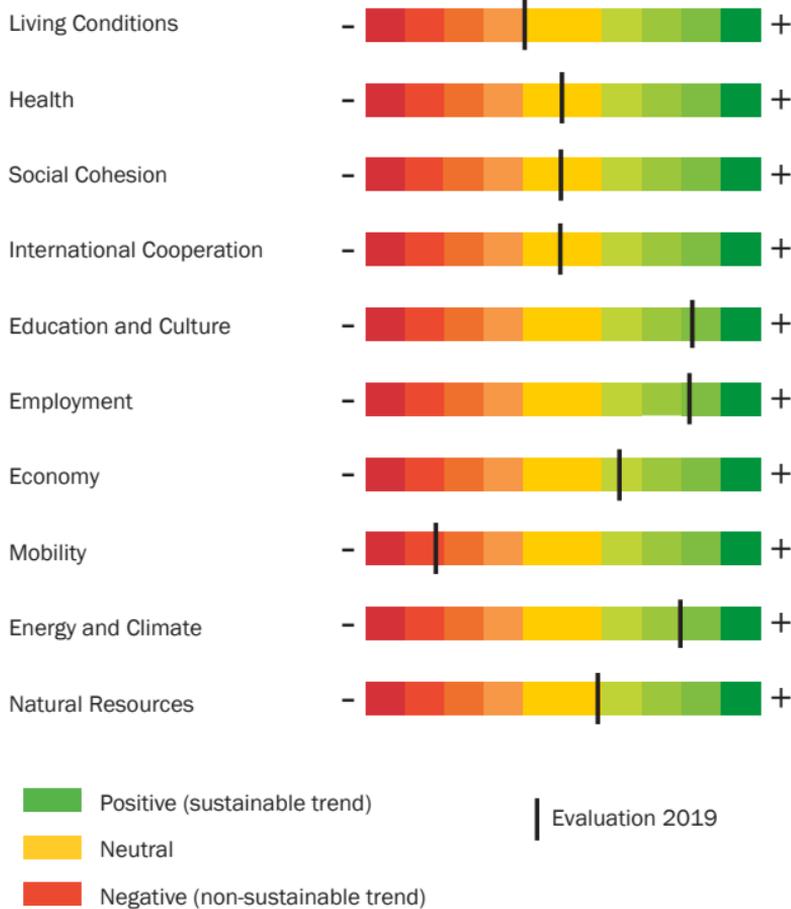
Sustainable development

In the areas of education and culture, employment, economy as well as energy and climate the development is positive or at the very least slightly positive.

The areas of living conditions, health, social cohesion, international cooperation and natural resources show no significant changes. Therefore the overall evaluation in these areas is neutral.

However, the development of the area of mobility is not moving towards sustainability.

Indicators of sustainable development, 2019





Employment and Education



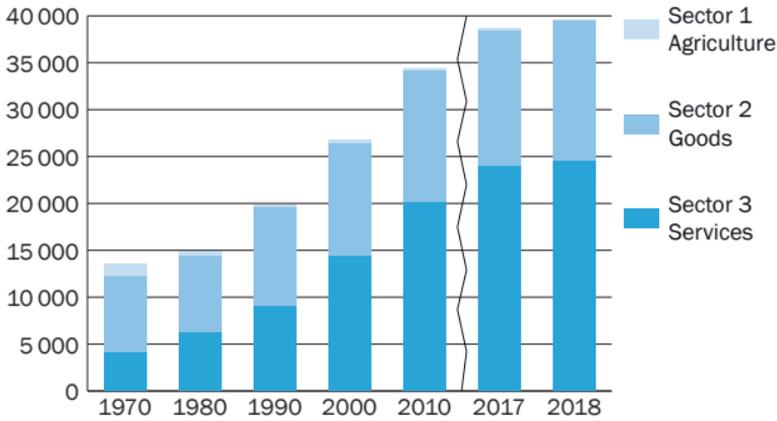
For many years, Liechtenstein's national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. Due to the strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country, an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries is required. More than half of the persons employed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

Employment

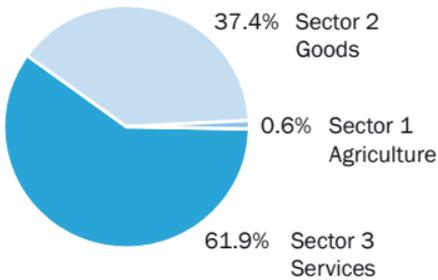
Year	Resident population in gainful employment	Inward commuters		Total employed	
	of which outward commuters				of which other nationalities
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	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
2017	19 398	2 036	21 299	38 661	27 090
2018	19 600	2 003	22 038	39 635	27 897

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

Employment by economic sector



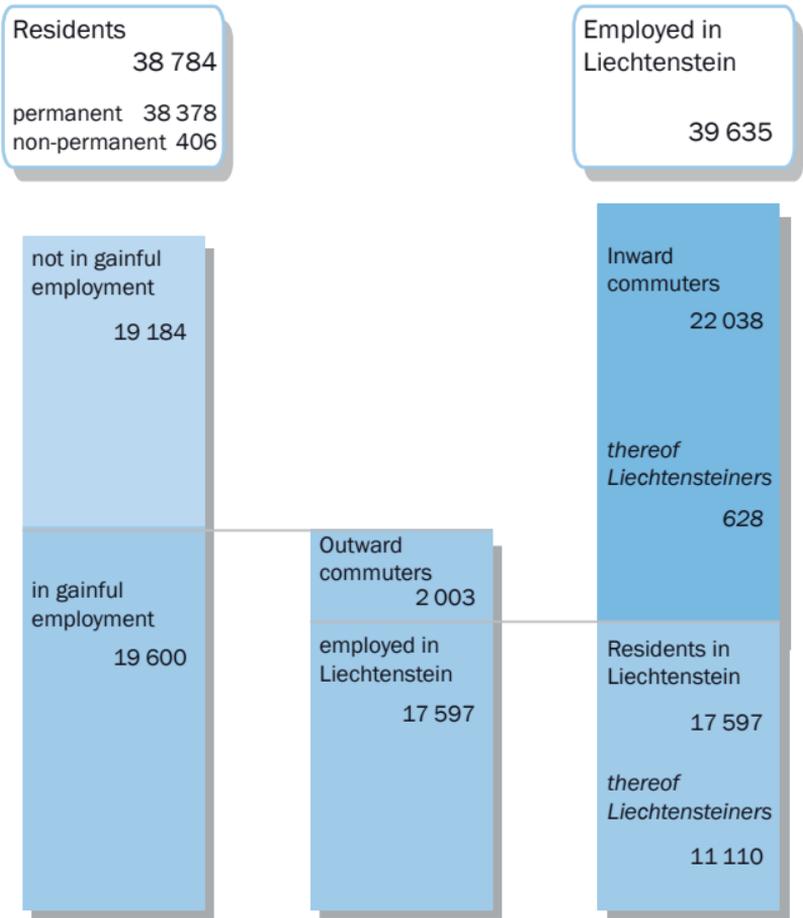
Employment by economic sector (31.12.2018)



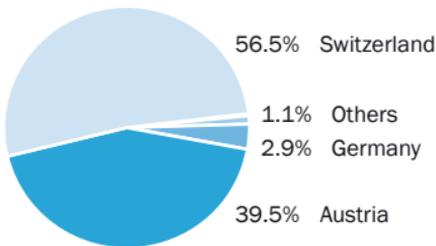
Persons employed by economic sector, 2018 compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.6%	3.0%	3.7%	1.4%
Sector 2 Goods	37.4%	20.8%	25.4%	24.3%
Sector 3 Services	61.9%	76.2%	70.9%	74.4%

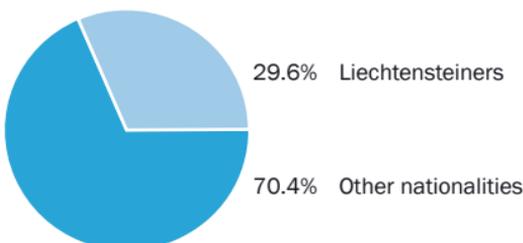
Total employment as at 31 December 2018 – Summary



Inward commuters by residence



Employees by nationality



Employment by economic branch, 2018

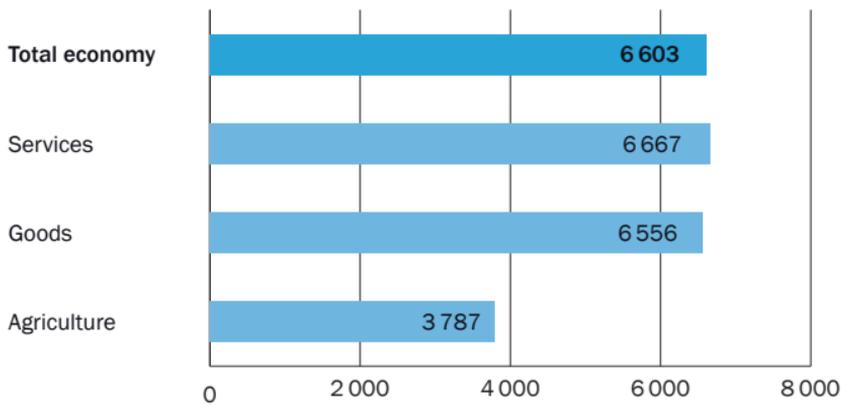
	Resident population in gainful employment		Employed in Liechtenstein		
		of which outward commuters	Inward commuters	Total	Share in %
Total	19 600	2 003	22 038	39 635	100.0
Sector 1 Agriculture	223	8	36	251	0.6
Sector 2 Goods	5 604	671	9 902	14 835	37.4
Mining & quarrying	25	-	21	46	0.1
Manufacturing	3 787	538	8 568	11 817	29.8
Energy & water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	220	28	122	314	0.8
Construction	1 572	105	1 191	2 658	6.7
Sector 3 Services	13 773	1 324	12 100	24 549	61.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 707	328	1 567	2 946	7.4
Transportation & storage	521	81	582	1 022	2.6
Accommodation & food service activities	629	67	474	1 036	2.6
Information & communication	464	59	494	899	2.3
Financial & insurance activities	1 614	86	2 298	3 826	9.7
Real estate activities	113	13	58	158	0.4
Legal & accounting activities	1 519	24	1 324	2 819	7.1
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	365	34	389	720	1.8
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	495	58	406	843	2.1
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	230	19	172	383	1.0
Administrative & support service activities	914	49	1 580	2 445	6.2
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 509	47	347	1 809	4.6
Education	847	111	489	1 225	3.1
Human health & social work activities	1 827	264	1 014	2 577	6.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation	318	18	307	607	1.5
Other service activities	537	47	252	742	1.9
Households as employers	137	2	310	445	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	27	17	37	47	0.1

In 2018, financial services accounted for 18.6% of employees and 43.3% for other services. In Liechtenstein, the economic sectors financial & insurance activities, legal & accounting activities (trust) and activities of head offices are regarded as financial service providers.

Gross monthly wage by sex and age, 2016 (median)

	Gross monthly wage in CHF		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	6 603	7 050	5 976
20–29 years	5 114	5 187	5 000
30–39 years	6 758	6 964	6 384
40–49 years	7 359	8 017	6 483
50–59 years	7 268	8 136	6 228
60+ years	7 200	8 097	6 041

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Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2016 (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 who enter a longer-term further education programme or who are on maternity leave are also counted as unemployed.

Unemployment

as at 31.12.	Jobseekers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
2009	776	545	3.0%
2010	628	401	2.2%
2011	654	463	2.5%
2012	635	443	2.3%
2013	663	481	2.5%
2014	635	463	2.4%
2015	683	475	2.4%
2016	622	406	2.1%
2017	527	343	1.8%
2018	502	325	1.7%

Unemployment rate



Education

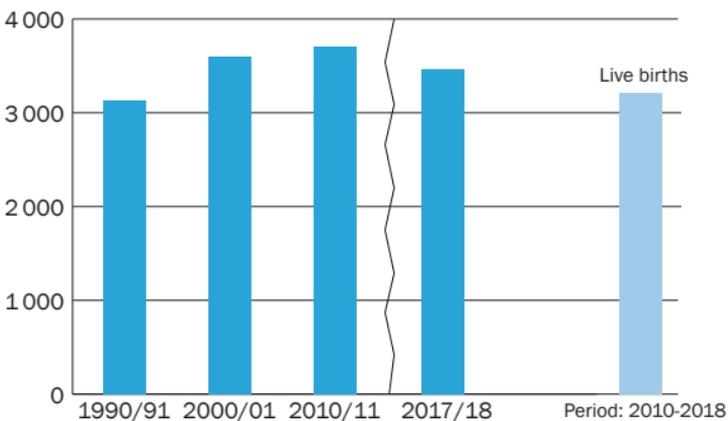
The educational institutions in Liechtenstein offer a wide range of opportunities on primary and lower secondary level. On upper secondary and tertiary level, the domestic institutions only partially cover the educational needs of the population. Therefore, a lot of students go abroad for tertiary education. In the academic year 2017/18 1 012 students from Liechtenstein were registered at advanced vocational colleges and other higher education institutions abroad. 76% of these students joined educational programmes in Switzerland, 20% in Austria and 4% in Germany.

Pupils

From kindergarten to secondary education	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	2017/18
Total	4 153	4 885	4 898	4 729
Kindergarten	739	862	725	738
Primary school	1 892	2 111	2 014	1 965
Special school	65	71	84	86
Oberschule (Secondary school)	403	423	389	379
Realschule (Secondary school)	567	700	885	727
Grammar school	487	679	741	773
Voluntary tenth school year	.	39	60	61
Resident population	29 032	32 863	36 149	38 114

Pupils in compulsory school (9 years)

Primary and lower secondary education



Apprentices in enterprises

	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	2017/18
Total	936	1 011	1 203	1 042
Percentage of women	.	35.8%	36.8%	38.3%
Residence abroad	37.3%	43.2%	32.7%	27.6%
Percentage with vocational secondary school	.	10.6%	9.2%	8.0%
Jobs in Liechtenstein	19 905	27 177	35 700	40 601

Students at universities in Liechtenstein

Field of study	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total	685	730	780
Economics	393	425	439
Technical sciences	176	206	215
Law	48	41	63
Medicine and pharmacy	63	51	52
Humanities and social sciences	5	7	11
Percentage of women	37.0%	38.9%	37.6%

Not included are students in further education programmes.

Students from Liechtenstein at universities

Place of study	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total	1 064	1 058	1 094
Liechtenstein	61	60	82
Switzerland	776	766	771
Austria	189	195	198
Germany	38	37	43
Percentage of women	45.2%	45.6%	47.3%



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Agriculture

The agricultural area (excluding alpine pastures) accounts for about 22% of Liechtenstein's 16 054 ha. In 2018, 0.6% of all persons employed in Liechtenstein were working in agriculture and forestry.

For the farmers, the dairy industry plays an important role. Some 55 dairy farms produced 14 million kg of milk in 2018.

In 2016, there were 102 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 24% of the agricultural area. 58% of the agricultural area is used as permanent grassland.

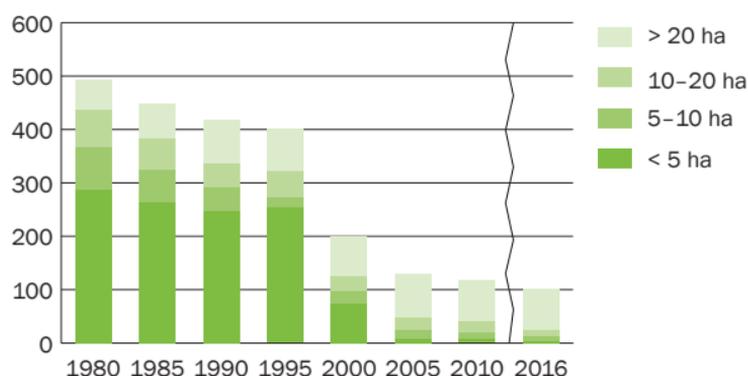
Farms by size

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
2016	102	4	8	13	77

Since 2010:

Only farms receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments.

Farms by size



Livestock and milk production

	1990	2000	2010	2018
Cattle	6 328	5 054	5 993	5 894
of which cows	2 827	2 562	2 807	2 721
Equidae	239	379	489	474
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 690	1 772
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 656	3 989
Goats	171	239	416	431
Poultry	.	.	12 626	12 779
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 173	985
Milk production (in 1 000 kg)	13 158	12 968	13 493	13 794

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 continues to be strongly shaped by its goods production. In 2018, the goods-producing sector provided 36% of all jobs. This represents a remarkably high proportion, compared to other European countries.

Jobs in the goods-producing industry are provided by a total of 623 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, the production of food, 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)

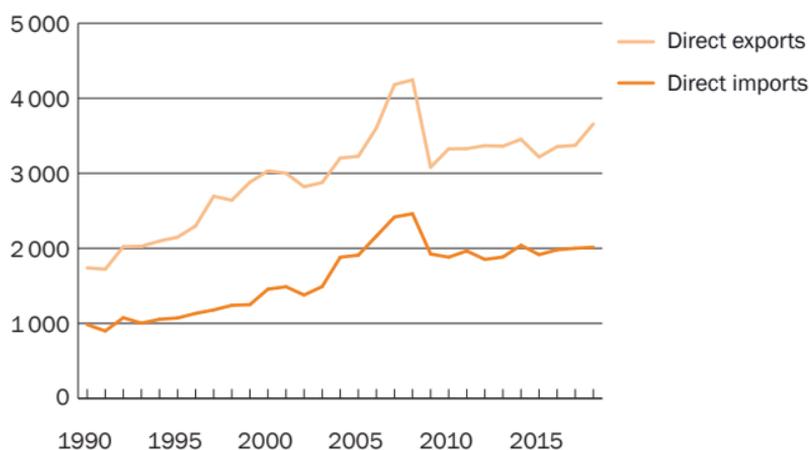
Year	in million CHF	Change
2009	3 081	-27.4%
2010	3 325	7.9%
2011	3 329	0.1%
2012	3 388	1.8%
2013	3 389	0.0%
2014	3 453	1.9%
2015	3 217	-6.9%
2016	3 355	4.3%
2017	3 372	0.5%
2018	3 657	8.4%

Direct goods imports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
2009	1 924	-21.8%
2010	1 882	-2.2%
2011	1 965	4.4%
2012	1 860	-5.4%
2013	1 909	2.6%
2014	2 040	6.9%
2015	1 916	-6.1%
2016	1 980	3.4%
2017	2 001	1.0%
2018	2 015	0.6%

Data of the Swiss Federal Customs Administration.

Goods exchange with and via Switzerland is not recorded because of the common customs union.

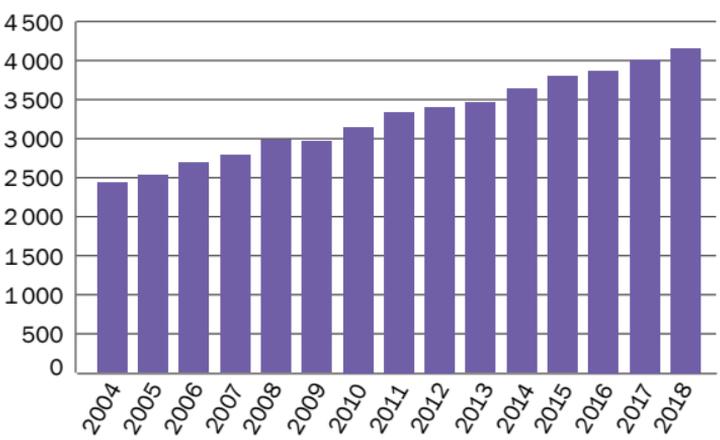
Direct goods exports and imports (without Switzerland)
in million CHF



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.

Enterprises in the service sector



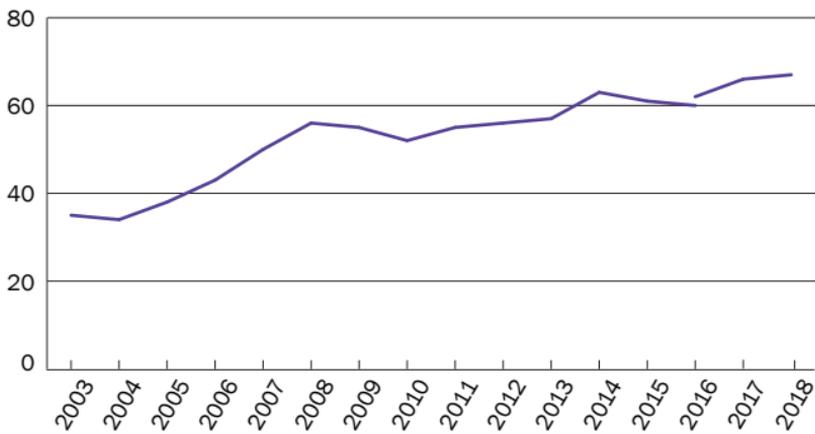
Banks

in billion CHF	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018
Balance sheet total	38.2	52.5	60.6	65.8	67.3
Assets under administration	.	.	.	168.9	159.0
Net new asset in-/ outflows	.	.	.	17.2	3.8
Number of banks	15	16	15	15	14
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	1 719	2 177	2 053	2 110	2 310
Number of full-time equivalent jobs	1 573	1 959	1 902	1 949	2 125

Since 2016 non-deposit banks and branches are included.

Balance sheet total of the banks

in billion CHF

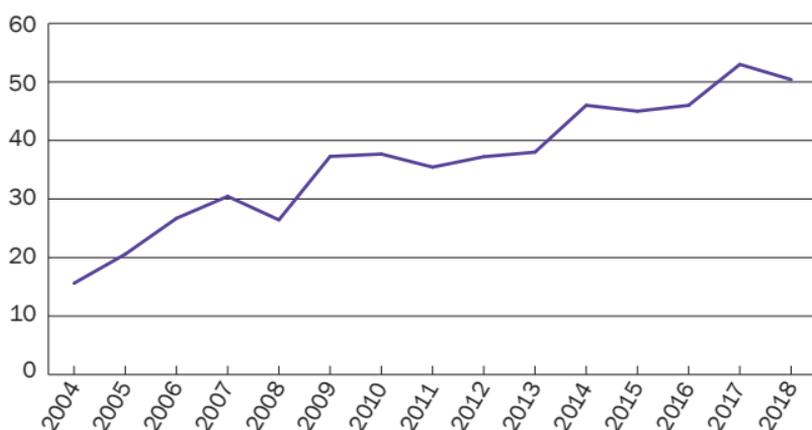


Domestic investment companies

in billion CHF	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Net assets	46.2	45.2	46.0	53.1	50.4
Individual portfolios	735	714	695	683	710
Number of enterprises	532	510	490	480	489

Net assets of domestic investment companies

in billion CHF



Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein

in billion CHF	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gross premiums written	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.2	5.4
Investment assets	29.1	26.0	26.5	28.7	26.8
Technical provisions	27.9	26.3	24.6	26.6	24.4
Equity	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.7	3.1
Number of enterprises	42	41	39	38	38
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	452	481	490	504	567

Trustees, auditors, lawyers

	2016	2017	2018
Trustees	175	184	191
Trust companies	290	285	276
Financial auditors	79	83	83
Auditing firms	46	46	46
Lawyers	229	239	256
Law societies	38	40	43
Patent lawyers	7	7	6
Patent law firms	3	3	3

The figures include licences for restricted activities, licences benefiting from free movement of services and established EU lawyers.

Tourism

The majority of people visiting Liechtenstein are day tourists. In group tourism, the Principality is very popular as a place to visit and as a shopping stop on round trips (primarily for watches, jewelry and souvenirs). The average length of stay of overnight guests in 2018 was 1.9 nights.

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	1 184	62 894	133 485
2010	40	1 098	51 815	115 051
2017	35	1 338	70 058	127 232
2018	34	1 302	73 195	136 066



Transport and Communication

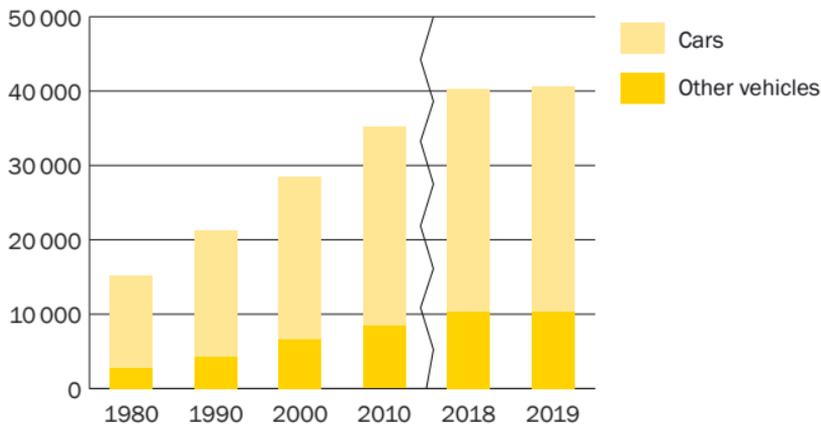
Liechtenstein's road network consists of 420 km of asphalted and 425 km of unpaved roads. The well developed public transport relies mostly on buses, which connect the eleven municipalities with each other and with the railway networks in Switzerland and Austria. The railway line links Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland and has three stops in Liechtenstein.

The level of motorisation is very high. There are around 790 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 560 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants are in use.

Motor vehicles

Year (as at 30.6.)	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	877	21 784	672
2010	35 291	983	26 890	749
2018	40 228	1 056	29 949	786
2019	40 649	1 059	30 248	788

Number of vehicles (as at 30.6.)



Road traffic accidents

	1990	2000	2010	2017	2018
Accidents	340	424	366	436	478
Injured persons	115	150	114	87	121
Fatalities	3	3	-	2	-

Public transport and postal services

in 1 000s	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018
Bus passengers	4 120	5 213	5 294	5 733	5 593
Letters delivered	13 188	21 655	16 947	13 159	12 461
Parcels delivered	499	581	571	572	664
Number of post offices	12	12	10	9	9
Number of postal partners	.	.	2	3	3

Telecommunication

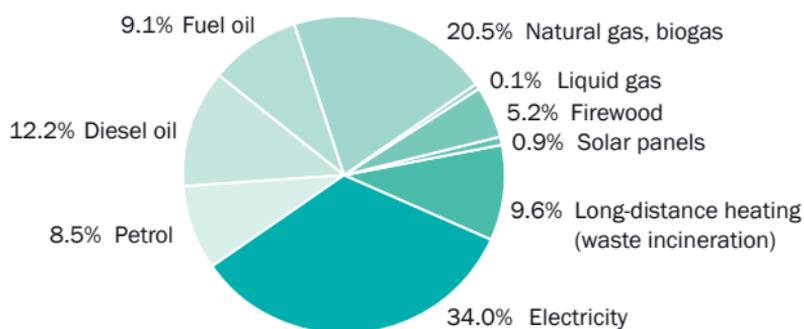
	2010	2015	2017	2018
Telephone connections to the fixed network	18 521	17 312	15 342	15 243
Television connections	14 602	14 740	16 060	16 046
Internet connections	15 250	15 781	16 229	16 712
Mobile phone subscriptions with +423 phone number	13 036	10 999	12 223	14 003



Energy

Electricity, natural gas, heating oil, diesel 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 13%. Energy production in Liechtenstein is limited to the energy sources electricity, firewood and biogas.

Energy consumption/ imports, 2018

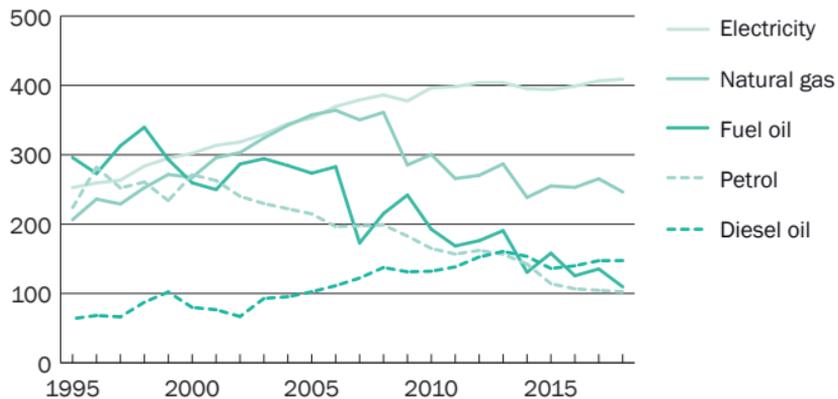


Energy consumption/ imports

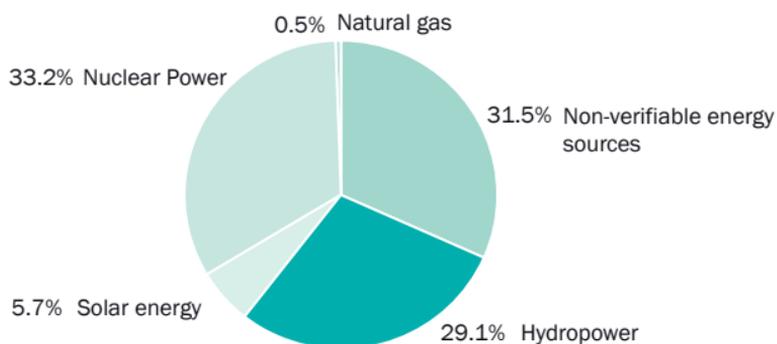
in GWh	2010	2015	2017	2018
Total	1 338.1	1 241.3	1 241.0	1 210.5
Electricity	396.6	395.2	406.6	408.9
Petrol	164.9	113.8	104.5	102.5
Diesel oil	132.1	138.5	151.7	147.4
Fuel oil	192.5	158.1	135.4	109.6
Natural gas, biogas	300.3	260.8	271.6	253.0
Liquid gas	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
Firewood	50.8	58.2	52.5	62.6
Solar panel	8.1	10.3	10.4	10.3
Long-distance heating (waste incineration)	91.2	105.6	107.4	115.1
Self supply	129.8	135.2	152.6	157.5
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	37.0	33.0	32.6	31.5

Energy consumption/ imports

in GWh



Electricity consumption by energy source, 2018



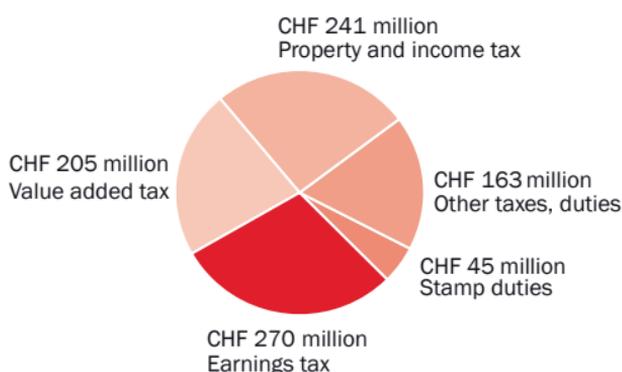


Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise the national budget and the budgets of the eleven municipalities. In 2018, total tax receipts amounted to around CHF 924 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, 2018



Fiscal income

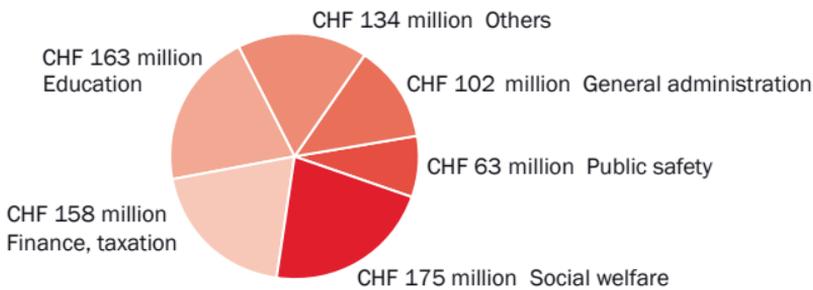
in million CHF	2000	2010	2017	2018
Total	959	1 158	1 246	1 315
Taxes	739	833	874	924
Social contributions	220	324	372	391

National budget

Overview of the accounts

in million CHF	2017	2018
Operating revenue	800	854
Operating expenditure	-789	-793
Operating result	11	61
Net financial result	160	-8
Extraordinary result	-	-
Result of the profit and loss account	170	53
Depreciation on fixed capital	36	39
Gross investment	-32	-35
Investment income	17	16
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	190	73

Current expenditures by purpose, 2018



Current revenues by type, 2018



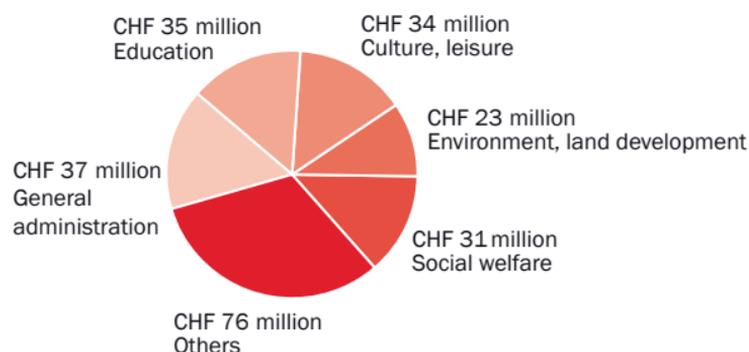
Local budgets – Municipalities

Current accounts

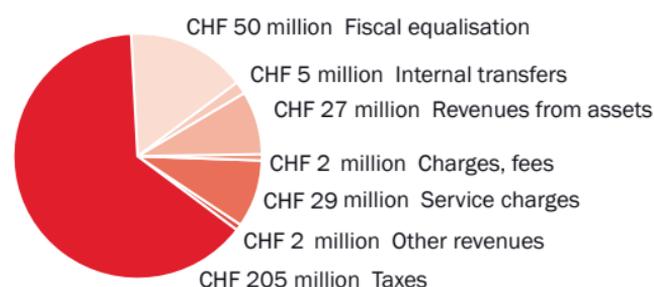
in million CHF	2000	2010	2017	2018
Current expenditure	139	179	211	235
Current revenue	288	314	332	321
Cash flow	149	135	121	86
Depreciation on fixed capital	65	94	33	34
Surplus current accounts	84	41	89	52

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Current expenditures by purpose, 2018



Current revenues by type, 2018



Capital accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2017	2018
Gross investment	130	135	82	92
Investment income	26	26	2	2
Net investments	103	110	79	90
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	45	26	42	-4

General government

The government finance statistics provide an overview of the financial situation of the general government (central government, local government, social security funds). The general government's net lending amounted to CHF 188.7 million in 2017. This corresponds to 3.1% of the gross domestic product.

Government revenue and expenditure by subsector, 2017

in million CHF	General government	Central government	Local government	Social security funds
Revenue	1 711.7	896.9	333.9	480.9
Taxes	874.4	673.4	201.1	-
Social contributions	371.6	-	-	371.6
Sales	119.8	64.3	45.0	10.5
Other current revenue	345.1	159.3	87.1	98.8
Capital revenue	0.7	0.0	0.7	-
Expenditure	1 523.0	824.3	281.3	417.5
Intermediate consumption	216.8	118.6	83.1	15.1
Compensation of employees	323.2	256.7	56.8	9.6
Interest	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Subsidies	55.2	55.2	-	-
Social benefits	490.3	81.8	16.8	391.6
Other current expenditure	324.4	282.1	42.3	-
Capital transfers payable	26.6	16.3	10.3	-
Capital investments	86.3	13.5	71.6	1.2
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	188.7	72.6	52.7	63.4
Transfer revenue within the government sector	217.8	70.7	9.0	-
Transfer expenditure within the government sector	217.8	70.7	9.0	-
Consolidated revenue	1 494.0	826.2	324.9	480.9
Consolidated expenditure	1 305.3	753.6	272.2	417.5

Central government = State, public corporations state

Local government = Municipalities, public corporations municipalities, citizens' cooperatives

Social security funds = Old-age, survivors' and disability insurance, unemployment fund

Data are consolidated between and within the sector of general government.

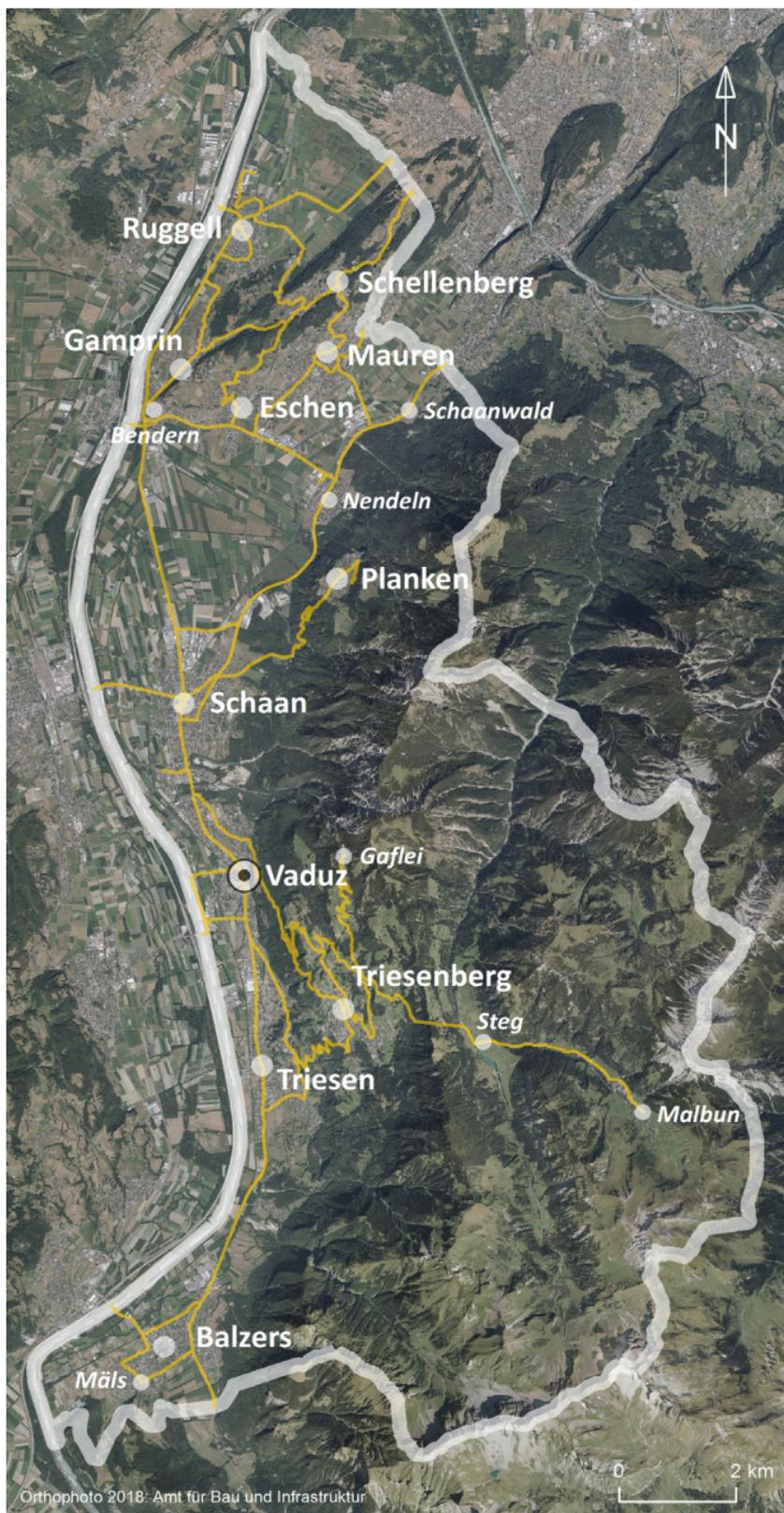
Statistical Publications (in German)

Frequency of publication

Accident insurance statistics	Annually
Agriculture statistics	3 to 4-yearly
Banking statistics	Annually
Building and housing statistics	Annually
Construction statistics	Annually/ quarterly
Consumer price index	Monthly
Current development	Quarterly
Economic report Liechtenstein	Half-yearly
Economic survey	Quarterly
Education statistics	Annually
Employment statistics	Annually
Energy statistics	Annually
Environment statistics	Annually
Family name statistics	10-yearly
First name statistics	Annually
Foreign trade statistics	Annually/ quarterly
Government finance statistics	Annually
Health care statistics	Annually
Health insurance statistics	Annually
Health survey	5-yearly
Indicators of sustainable development	Annually
Liechtenstein in figures	Annually
Migration statistics	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics – Inventory	Annually
Motor vehicle statistics – First registrations	Annually/ monthly
National accounts	Annually
Naturalisation statistics	Annually
Population and housing census	5-yearly
Population scenarios	not defined
Population statistics	Half-yearly
Revenue statistics	Annually
Statistical yearbook	Annually
Tourism statistics	Annually/ seasons
Unemployment statistics	Annually
Vital 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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