



OFFICE OF STATISTICS
PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

Liechtenstein in Figures 2019



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Key

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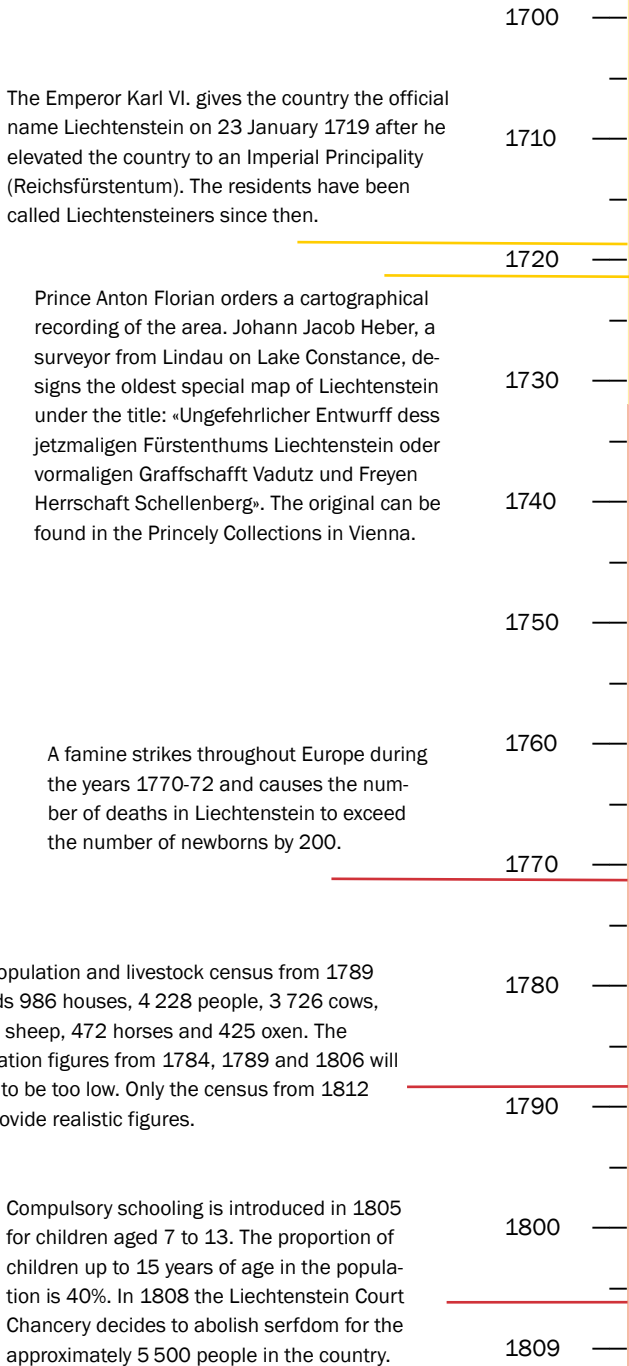
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300 years Principality of Liechtenstein

In the anniversary year 2019 we celebrate 300 years Principality of Liechtenstein and 10 years Office of Statistics Liechtenstein at the same time.

Statistics help us to improve our understanding of the past and the present. The first statistically interpretable sources are the parish registers (baptismal, marriage, and death registers) that have been preserved since the middle of the 17th century. The first purposefully made statistical surveys of the Principality appeared in 1784 in the form of population censuses. From the late 18th century on, statistical evaluations of different agricultural issues have been available as well. To a large extent, however, the compilation of statistics only began in the 19th century.

The institutionalisation of statistics in Liechtenstein occurred in the middle of the 20th century. In 1943, the Government Chancellery started to prepare statistics for family allowances, as well as for the Old Age and Survivors' Pensions. The Office of Children's Aid and Statistics that was founded in 1950 was renamed as Office of Statistics in 1956. In 1976, statistics were integrated into the Office of Economic Affairs. Following Liechtenstein's membership of the EEA in 1995, official statistics became part of the European Statistical System. Since 2009 the official statistics of Liechtenstein have again been organised by an autonomous, professionally independent Office of Statistics.



1810 In order to determine the military quota for the Confederation of the Rhine, the population size is established. The 1812 census counts 1 216 houses and 5 797 persons.

1820 The year 1816 is known as 'the year without a summer'. In the famine period of 1816/17, the people allegedly ate, among other things, grass and ground corn cobs to feed themselves. In 1817/18, the number of deaths exceeds the number of newborns by 150.

1830 During the years 1808 to 1842, a total of 19 850 passports are issued. 10% of the population applies for a travel document in the record year 1836. Many go abroad to work as seasonal workers. Children from poor families who have reached school age move to Southern Germany during the summer months as 'Schwabenkinder'. Emigration to America begins in the aftermath of the severe famine of 1846. The first out of three waves of emigration consists of 250 people.

1840

1850

1860 1861 marks the year in which industrialisation starts. Since 1858 there has been a railway line in the region and in 1868 the first Rhine bridge is completed. The Zins- und Credit-Landes-Anstalt im souverainen Fürstenthume Liechtenstein (later called Landesbank) is founded, where a mortgage is subject to interest at «5 guilders per hundred» and there is 4% interest for savings.

1870

1880 A second wave of emigration to America (1880-84) is caused by the recession in Europe and consists of 200 people.

1890 A private connection between two textile factories is put into service as the first telephone installation in Liechtenstein in 1887. The public telephone network starts in 1898 and comprises two connections for the government, as well as 14 public call stations in the municipalities.

1900 At the beginning of the 20th century, 1 023 citizens of Liechtenstein live in Switzerland and 508 citizens live in Austria – keeping in mind a resident population of about 7 500 people in Liechtenstein at the time.

1910 The Parliament aims to limit vehicle traffic and adopts transit taxes and driving bans in 1909. Before World War One two cars and two motorcycles are registered in Liechtenstein.

1919 The people of Liechtenstein call for a new, contemporary constitution after the end of World War One and the collapse of Austria-Hungary. In 1921, Prince Johann II. gives it to the people, who in addition to 7 038 nationals counts 1 803 foreigners.

The economic crisis after World War One leads to the third wave of emigration in 1920-29, which consists of 160 people. The Princely House assists the country with contributions amounting to millions in response to the crisis after the Rhine flooding (1927) and the savings bank scandal (1928).

1920

1930

The second wave of industrialisation brings an upturn in the metal and engineering industries, with the number of employees rising from 147 (1941) to 760 (1950) in a decade. Liechtenstein's industry profits from the wartime economy and many job seekers find work in Switzerland and the German Reich during the war years. In 1943, about 500 women and men commute to Vorarlberg to work.

1940

1950

In the post-war period, the boom in the financial services industry begins and leads to a tenfold increase in the number of employees from 65 to 672 between 1950 and 1970. In 1952, the introduction of the old-age and survivors' insurance is narrowly accepted in a referendum with 1 574 yes versus 1 366 no.

1960

7

The statistical yearbook of the Principality was first published in 1977 and has been published annually since then. 'Liechtenstein in Figures', published from 1984 onwards, quickly became the most popular statistical publication in the country.

1970

1980

In 1984, Liechtenstein introduces the women's suffrage, with 2 370 yes votes against 2 251 no votes of the male electorate. From 2005 to 2013, just under a quarter of the members of the Landtag will be women, before and after that their proportion will be smaller.

1990

In the first five years of EEA membership, employment growth is accelerating. In 1999, 20% more employees were registered than in 1994. In 2015, 85% of the population evaluates the membership positively.

2000

38 600 people were employed in Liechtenstein in 2017, meaning that the number of employees surpassed the number of residents for the first time.

2010

On 23 January 2019 the Principality turns 300 years old.

2020

2029

Sources:

- Historisches Lexikon des Fürstentums Liechtenstein
- National Archive of Liechtenstein



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

Municipalities

Area, height and population density, 2017

District/ municipality	Area (km ²)	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)
Liechtenstein	160.5		237
Upland	125.5		194
Vaduz	17.3	460	319
Triesen	26.5	512	195
Balzers	19.7	477	233
Triesenberg	29.7	886	88
Schaan	26.9	462	224
Planken	5.3	786	86
Lowland	35.0		393
Eschen	10.4	452	422
Mauren	7.5	472	579
Gamprin	6.2	468	267
Ruggell	7.4	433	306
Schellenberg	3.6	630	301

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

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.



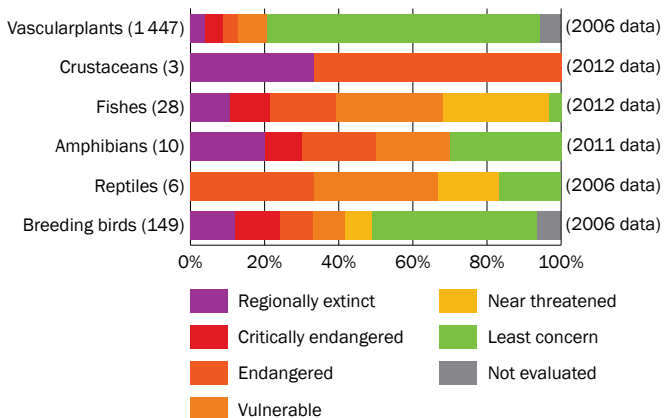
Environment



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	2014	2015	2016
Tons CO ₂ -equivalents	187 800	216 700	208 400	196 000

Air

Immissions Vaduz	Unit	Limit value	2016	2017
Nitrogen dioxide	Micrograms per cubic meter	30	18	17
Particulate matter	Micrograms per cubic meter	20	13	14
Ozone	Hours > 120 µg/m ³	1	103	178

Water

Concentrations	Unit	Quality target	2016	2017
Nitrate in groundwater	Milligrams per liter	< 10	6.5	6.3
Nitrate in rivers	Milligrams per liter	< 25	3.6	4.0
Consumption per capita				
Drinking water	Liters per day	.	767	797

Waste

Municipal waste	Unit	2015	2016	2017
Total	Tons	32 382	32 670	33 575
Per capita	Kilograms	867	868	888
Recycling rate		64.3%	65.2%	66.1%



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 38 100 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 5 500 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

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

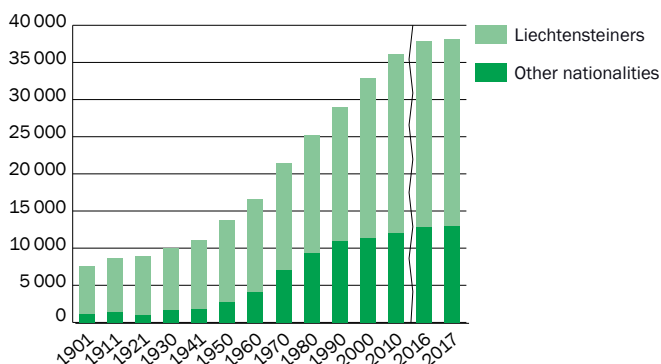
Resident population by municipalities, 2017

District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.	District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.
Liechtenstein	38 114		
Upland	24 375	Lowland	13 739
Vaduz	5 526	Eschen	4 385
Triesen	5 156	Mauren	4 344
Balzers	4 590	Gamprin	1 658
Triesenberg	2 608	Ruggell	2 268
Schaan	6 039	Schellenberg	1 084
Planken	456		

Resident population

Year	Inhabitants			Share of foreign population
	Liechtensteiners	Other nationalities		
		1901	7 531	6 419
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%
2016	37 810	25 015	12 795	33.8%
2017	38 114	25 173	12 941	34.0%

Resident population



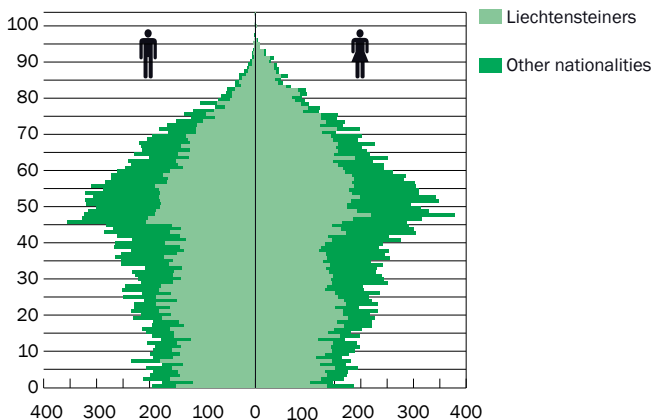
Resident foreign population by nationality

Year	Switzerland					
	Total	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
2016	12 795	3 612	2 203	1 572	1 190	4 218
2017	12 941	3 645	2 223	1 635	1 184	4 254

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
2016	37 810	5 624	25 774	6 412
2017	38 114	5 601	25 848	6 665

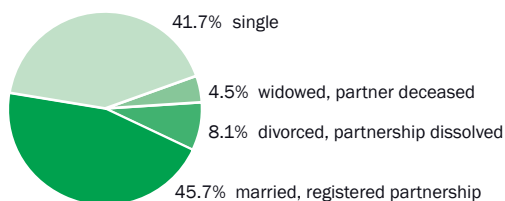
Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2017)



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	5 900	5 499	404	1 277
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
2016	8 402	7 461	8 734	8 499	1 610	3 104
2017	8 418	7 482	8 825	8 587	1 647	3 155

Marital status (31.12.2017)



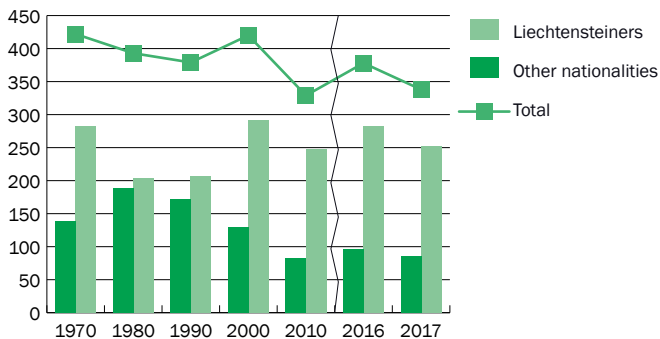
Marriages, 2017

Number of persons who got married	434	100.0%
Liechtenstein man/ Liechtenstein woman	131	30.2%
Liechtenstein man/ Woman of other nationality	131	30.2%
Man of other nationality/ Liechtenstein woman	86	19.8%
Man of other nationality/ Woman of other nationality	86	19.8%

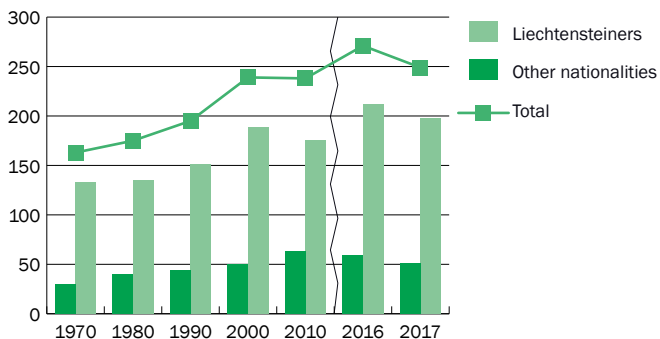
Deaths by cause, 2017

Cause of death	Deaths	Men	Women
Total	249	127	122
Infections	11	7	4
Cancer	57	30	27
Dementia	1	-	1
Circulatory system	86	39	47
Respiratory organs	38	20	18
Digestive organs	7	5	2
Infirmity of old age	14	3	11
Accidents and violent deaths	14	12	2
Others/ Unknown	21	11	10

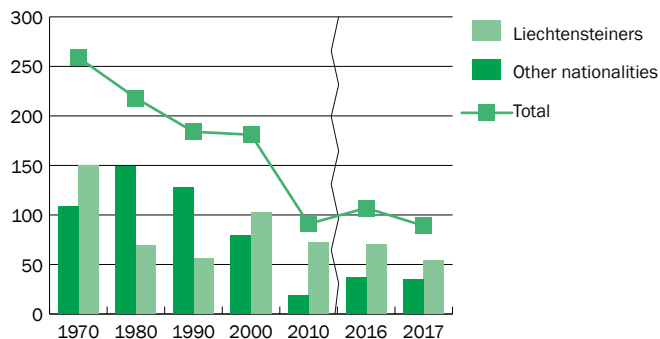
Live births



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%



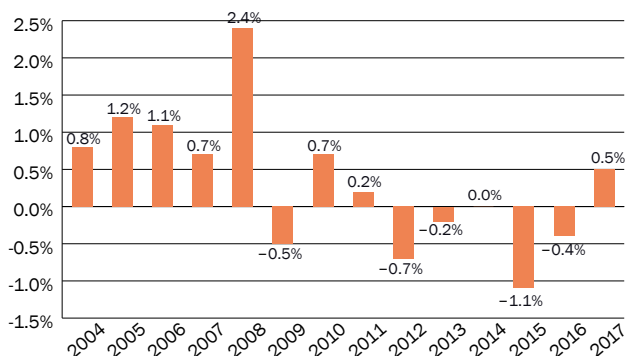
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National Economy

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
2016	2 994
2017	3 017

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
2013	2 747	4 968
2014	2 937	5 280
2015	2 911	5 487
2016	2 999	5 643
2017	3 171	6 030

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	194 290	5.8	154 460

GDP at current prices in comparison, 2016

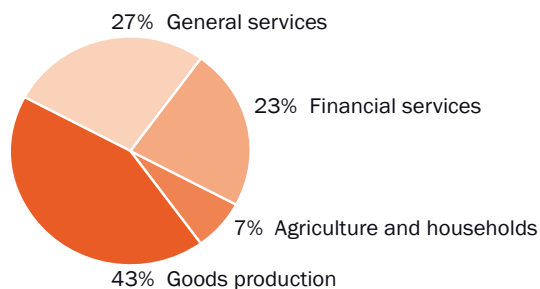
Country	National currency		in billion CHF
		in billion	
Liechtenstein	CHF	6.1	6.1
Switzerland	CHF	660.4	660.4
Austria	EUR	356.2	388.3
Germany	EUR	3 159.8	3 444.4

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 EUR = 1.090089 CHF).

A distinctive feature of Liechtenstein's national economy is the large number of inward cross-border commuters. In 2017, 55% 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 in 2016

By economic activity



The value added of the economic sector agriculture and households mainly results from rental activities of real estates and the imputed rental of owner-occupied dwellings.

Number of enterprises by sector and size

	2016	2017	Change
Total	4 567	4 710	3.1%
Economic sector			
Sector 1 Agriculture	103	95	-7.8%
Sector 2 Goods	593	604	1.9%
Sector 3 Services	3 871	4 011	3.6%
Size class			
1-9 employees	4 025	4 154	3.2%
10-49 employees	438	443	1.1%
50-249 employees	87	96	10.3%
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)
- 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.

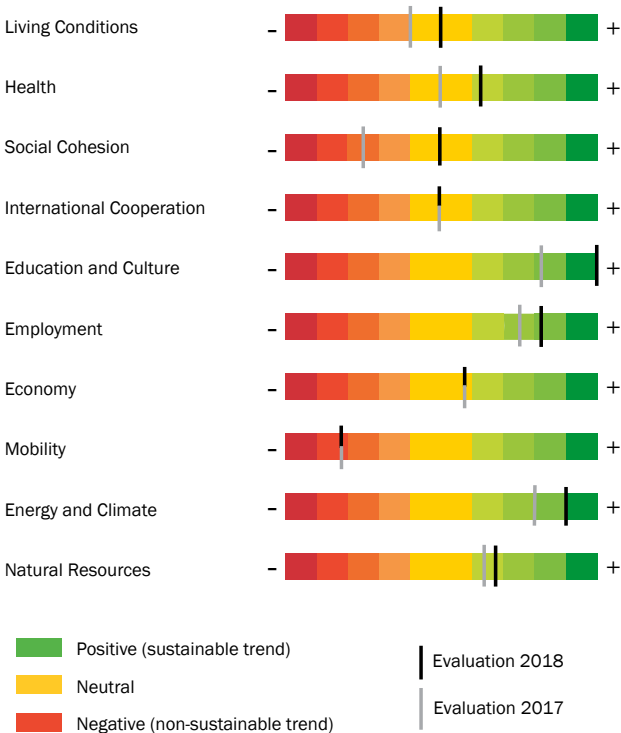
Sustainable development

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

The areas of living conditions, social cohesion, international cooperation and economy 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 2018





Employment and Education

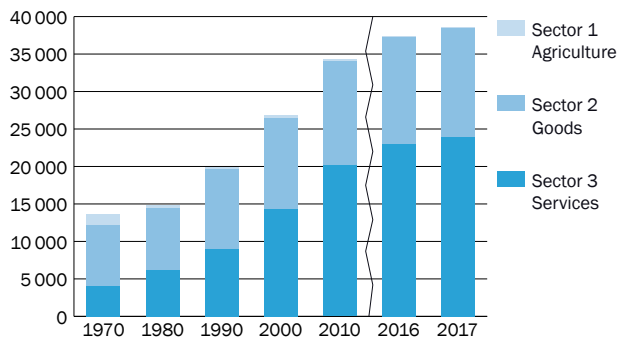
For many years, Liechtenstein's national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. Due to the strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country, an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries is required. More than half of the persons employed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

Employment

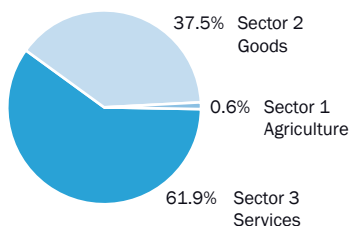
Year	Resident population in gainful employment		Inward commuters	Total employed	
		of which outward commuters			of which other nationalities
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	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
2016	19 214	2 000	20 239	37 453	25 983
2017	19 398	2 036	21 299	38 661	27 090

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

Employment by economic sector



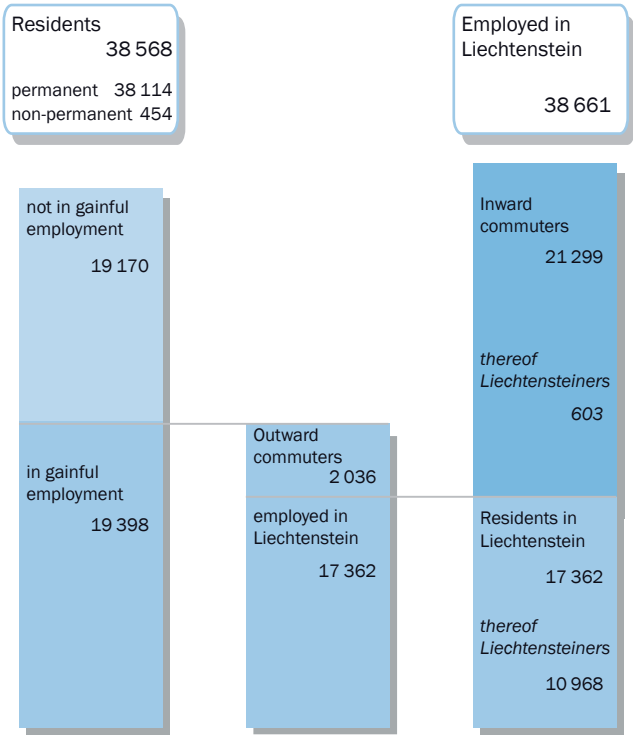
Employment by economic sector (31.12.2017)



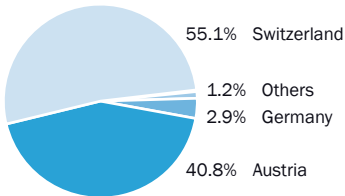
Persons employed by economic sector compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.6%	3.9%	3.8%	1.4%
Sector 2 Goods	37.5%	18.9%	25.0%	24.1%
Sector 3 Services	61.9%	77.3%	71.2%	74.5%

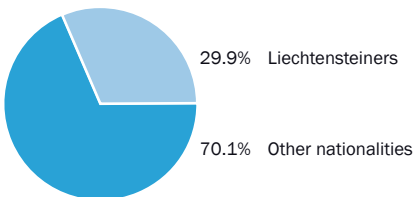
Total employment as at 31 December 2017 – Summary



Inward commuters by residence



Employees by nationality



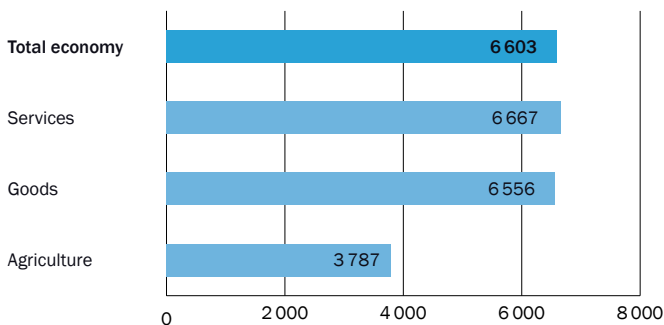
Employment by economic branch, 2017

	Resident population in gainful employment	of which outward commuters	Inward commu- ters	Employed in Liech- tenstein	Share in %
	19 398	2 036	21 299	38 661	100.0
Total	19 398	2 036	21 299	38 661	100.0
Sector 1 Agriculture	225	8	32	249	0.6
Sector 2 Goods	5 498	673	9 656	14 481	37.5
Mining & quarrying	25	-	21	46	0.1
Manufacturing	3 705	547	8 406	11 564	29.9
Energy & water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	214	28	117	303	0.8
Construction	1 554	98	1 112	2 568	6.6
Sector 3 Services	13 675	1 355	11 611	23 931	61.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 706	335	1 531	2 902	7.5
Transportation & storage	522	86	549	985	2.5
Accommodation & food service activities	632	68	482	1 046	2.7
Information & communication	456	61	420	815	2.1
Financial & insurance activities	1 590	92	2 150	3 648	9.4
Real estate activities	111	15	53	149	0.4
Legal & accounting activities	1 508	21	1 277	2 764	7.1
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	353	36	337	654	1.7
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	512	60	416	868	2.2
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	228	22	186	392	1.0
Administrative & support service activities	906	54	1 480	2 332	6.0
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 490	44	340	1 786	4.6
Education	836	114	493	1 215	3.1
Human health & social work activities	1 796	263	1 063	2 596	6.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation	316	18	219	517	1.3
Other service activities	540	47	261	754	2.0
Households as employers	146	3	316	459	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	27	16	38	49	0.1

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

Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2016 (median) in CHF



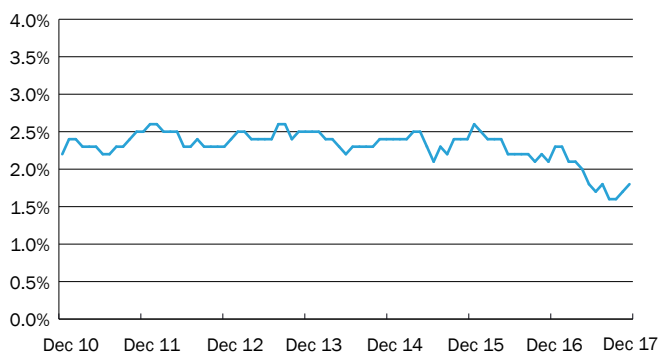
Labour market – Unemployment

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
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%

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 2016/17 998 students from Liechtenstein were registered at advanced vocational colleges and other higher education institutions abroad. 77% of these students joined educational programmes in Switzerland, 19% in Austria and 4% in Germany.

Pupils

From kindergarten to secondary education	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	2016/17
Total	4 153	4 885	4 898	4 760
Kindergarten	739	862	725	745
Primary school	1 892	2 111	2 014	1 963
Special school	65	71	84	86
Oberschule (Secondary school)	403	423	389	393
Realschule (Secondary school)	567	700	885	732
Grammar school	487	679	741	779
Voluntary tenth school year	.	39	60	62
Resident population	29 032	32 863	36 149	37 810

Apprentices in enterprises

	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	2016/17
Total	936	1 011	1 203	1 120
Percentage of women	.	35.8%	36.8%	37.8%
Residence abroad	37.3%	43.2%	32.7%	31.7%
Percentage with vocational secondary school	.	10.6%	9.2%	8.4%
Jobs in Liechtenstein	19 905	27 177	35 700	39 290

Students at universities in Liechtenstein

Field of study	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total	630	685	730
Economics	369	393	425
Technical sciences	167	176	206
Law	45	48	41
Medicine and pharmacy	45	63	51
Humanities and social sciences	4	5	7
Percentage of women	34.9 %	37.0%	38.9%

Not included are students in further education programmes.

Students from Liechtenstein at universities

Place of study	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total	1 038	1 064	1 058
Liechtenstein	63	61	60
Switzerland	774	776	766
Austria	167	189	195
Germany	34	38	37
Percentage of women	47.8%	45.2%	45.6%



Agriculture

The agricultural area (excluding alpine pastures) accounts for about 22% of Liechtenstein's 16 054 ha. In 2017, 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 13 million kg of milk in 2016.

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.

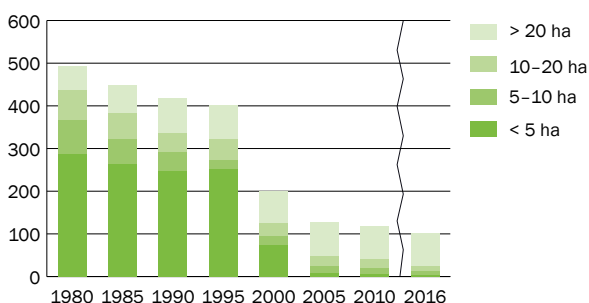
Farms by size

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	2016
Cattle	6 328	5 054	5 993	6 232
of which cows	2 827	2 562	2 807	2 620
Equidae	239	379	489	438
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 690	1 789
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 656	4 050
Goats	171	239	416	323
Poultry	.	.	12 626	12 679
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 173	1 034
Milk production (in 1 000 kg)	13 158	12 968	13 493	12 946

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 2017, 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 604 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.

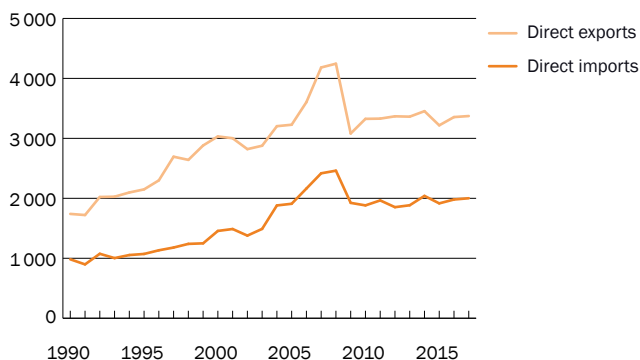
Direct goods exports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
2008	4 245	1.5%
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%

Direct goods imports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
2008	2 461	1.8%
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%

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	1 184	62 894	133 485
2010	40	1 098	51 815	115 051
2016	38	1 264	61 084	109 416
2017	35	1 338	70 058	127 232

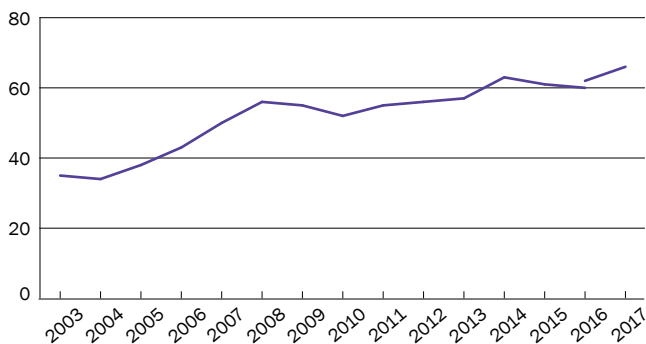
Banks

	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Balance sheet total (in million CHF)	38 176	52 466	60 556	61 769	65 798
Result on ordinary business activity (in million CHF)	597	395	223	.	332
Profit for the year (in million CHF)	743	570	240	.	303
Assets under administration (in billion CHF)	.	.	.	.	168.9
Net new asset in-/ outflows (in billion CHF)	.	.	.	.	17.2
Number of banks	15	16	15	15	15
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	1 719	2 177	2 053	.	2 110
Number of full-time equivalent jobs	1 573	1 959	1 902	.	1 949

Since 2016 non-deposit banks and branches are included.

Balance sheet total of the banks

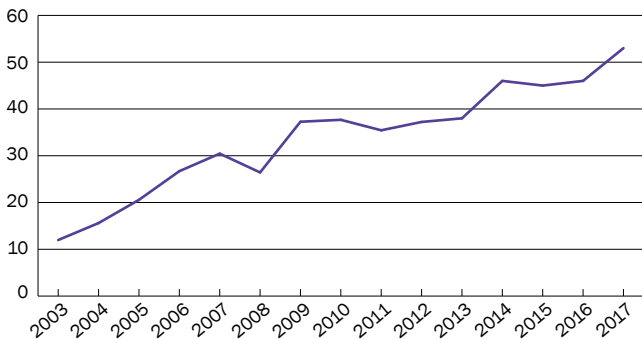
in billion CHF



Domestic investment companies

in billion CHF	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Net assets	38.4	46.2	45.2	46.0	53.1
Individual portfolios	779	735	714	695	683
Number of enterprises	549	532	510	490	480

Net assets of domestic investment companies
in billion CHF

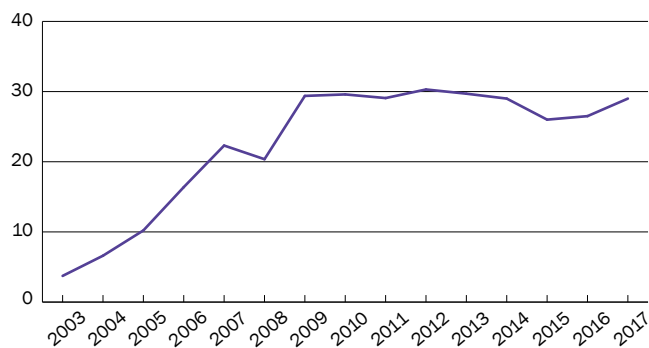


Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein

in billion CHF	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross premiums written	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.2
Investment assets	29.7	29.1	26.0	26.5	28.7
Technical provisions	28.7	27.9	26.3	24.6	26.6
Equity	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.7
Number of enterprises	42	42	41	39	38
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	493	452	481	490	504

Investment assets of insurance companies

in billion CHF





Transport and Communication

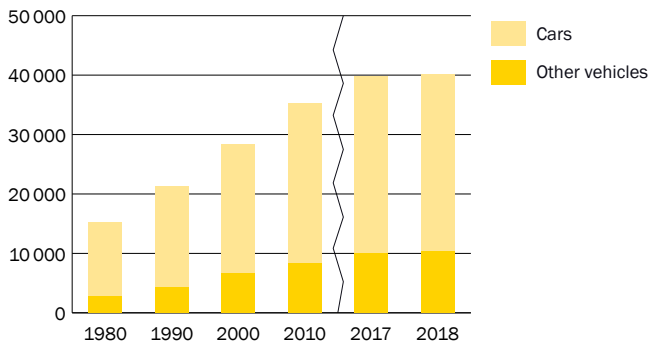
Liechtenstein's road network consists of around 130 km of state roads and over 500 km of local community roads. The well developed public transport relies mostly on buses, which connect the eleven municipalities with each other and with the railway networks in Switzerland and Austria. The railway line 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 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
2017	39 735	1 051	29 676	785
2018	40 228	1 056	29 949	786

Number of vehicles (as at 30.6.)



Road traffic accidents

	1990	2000	2010	2016	2017
Accidents	340	424	366	434	436
Injured persons	115	150	114	105	87
Fatalities	3	3	-	-	2

Postal services and public transport

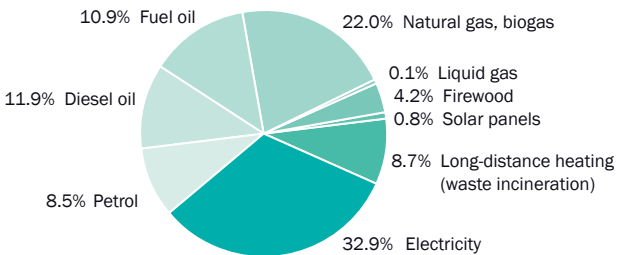
in 1000s	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Letters delivered	13 188	21 655	16 947	14 839	13 159
Parcels delivered	499	581	571	560	572
Bus passengers	4 120	5 213	5 294	5 626	5 700
Number of post offices	12	12	10	10	9
Number of postal partners	.	.	2	2	3



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 12%. Energy production in Liechtenstein is limited to the energy sources electricity, firewood and biogas.

Energy consumption/ imports in 2017

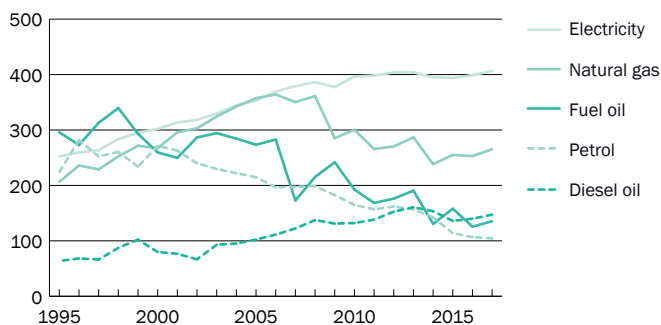


Energy consumption/ imports

in GWh	2000	2010	2016	2017
Total	1 207.2	1 338.1	1 202.5	1 236.6
Electricity	302.0	396.6	398.9	406.6
Petrol	271.3	164.9	106.7	104.5
Diesel oil	79.8	132.1	139.9	147.3
Fuel oil	259.5	192.5	125.6	135.4
Natural gas, biogas	267.3	300.3	258.5	271.6
Liquid gas	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9
Firewood	24.4	50.8	56.3	52.5
Solar panel	1.0	8.1	10.3	10.4
Long-distance heating (waste incineration)	.	91.2	107.9	107.4
Self supply	103.5	129.8	151.6	152.6
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	36.7	37.0	31.9	32.4

Energy consumption/ imports

in GWh



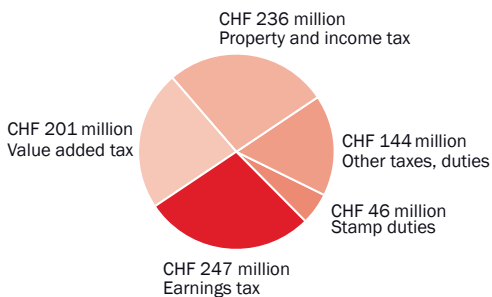


Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise the national budget and the budgets of the eleven municipalities. In 2017, total tax receipts amounted to around CHF 874 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, 2017



Fiscal income

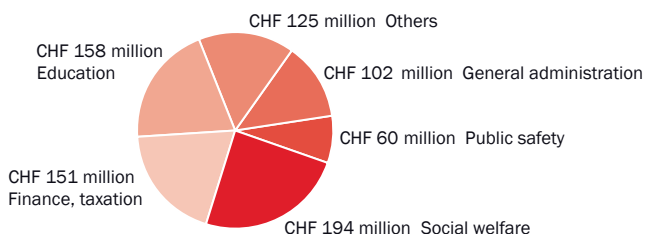
in million CHF	2000	2010	2016	2017
Total	959	1 158	1 239	1 246
Taxes	739	833	864	874
Social contributions	220	324	375	372

National budget

Overview of the accounts

in million CHF	2016	2017
Operating revenue	798	800
Operating expenditure	-793	-789
Operating result	5	11
Net financial result	87	160
Extraordinary result	-	-
Result of the profit and loss account	92	171
Depreciation on fixed capital	37	36
Gross investment	-31	-32
Investment income	18	17
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	115	190

Current expenditures by purpose, 2017



Current revenues by type, 2017

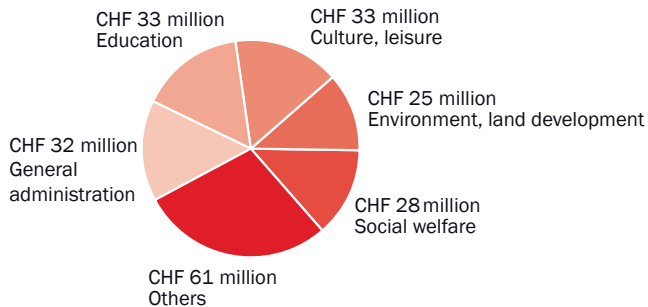


Local budgets – Municipalities

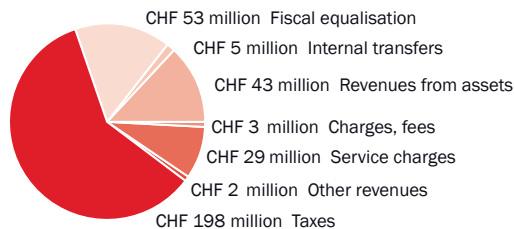
Current accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2016	2017
Current expenditure	139	179	182	211
Current revenue	288	314	314	332
Cash flow	149	135	132	121
Depreciation on fixed capital	65	94	73	33
Surplus current accounts	84	41	58	89

Current expenditures by purpose, 2017



Current revenues by type, 2017



Capital accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2016	2017
Gross investment	130	135	78	82
Investment income	26	26	7	2
Net investments	103	110	71	79
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	45	26	61	42

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 196.1 million in 2016. This corresponds to 3.2% of the gross domestic product.

Government revenue and expenditure by subsector, 2016

in million CHF	General government	Central government	Local government	Social security funds
Revenue	1 688.7	890.8	314.4	483.6
Taxes	864.0	668.1	196.0	-
Social contributions	374.4	-	-	374.4
Sales	116.2	63.9	41.8	10.6
Other current revenue	331.3	158.8	73.9	98.6
Capital revenue	2.8	0.0	2.8	-
Expenditure	1 492.6	822.4	254.3	415.8
Intermediate consumption	204.7	127.0	64.0	13.8
Compensation of employees	319.4	253.8	56.0	9.6
Interest	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Subsidies	55.1	55.1	-	-
Social benefits	476.7	79.0	9.5	388.2
Other current expenditure	330.4	281.3	49.1	-
Capital transfers payable	18.0	12.6	5.4	-
Capital investments	87.8	13.6	69.9	4.3
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	196.1	68.3	60.1	67.7
Transfer revenue within the government sector	217.4	71.1	8.3	-
Transfer expenditure within the government sector	217.4	71.1	8.3	-
Consolidated revenue	1 471.3	819.6	306.1	483.6
Consolidated expenditure	1 275.2	751.3	246.0	415.8

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	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
Foreign trade statistics	Annually/ quarterly
Government finance 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 – New 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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