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Liechtenstein in Figures 2021



LIECHTENSTEIN

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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, 2019

District/ municipality	Area (km ²)	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)
Liechtenstein	160.5		241
Upland	125.5		197
Vaduz	17.3	460	329
Triesen	26.5	512	199
Balzers	19.7	477	236
Triesenberg	29.7	886	89
Schaan	26.9	462	224
Planken	5.3	786	89
Lowland	35.0		400
Eschen	10.4	457	429
Mauren	7.5	472	587
Gamprin	6.2	468	273
Ruggell	7.4	433	314
Schellenberg	3.6	630	308

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

41.3 km with Switzerland, 36.7 km with Austria.

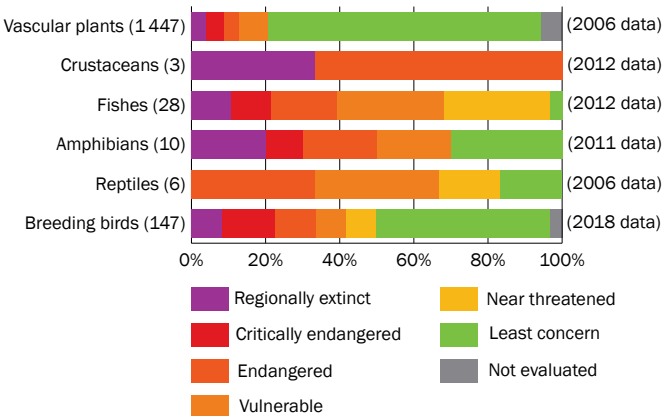


Environment

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	2016	2017	2018
Tons CO ₂ -equivalents	188 300	197 200	204 500	203 000

Air

Immissions Vaduz	Unit	Limit value	2018	2019
Nitrogen dioxide	Micrograms per cubic meter	30	16	14
Particulate matter	Micrograms per cubic meter	20	14	11
Ozone	Hours > 120 µg/m ³	1	404	240

Water

Concentrations	Unit	Quality target	2018	2019
Nitrate in groundwater	Milligrams per liter	< 10	5.8	6.6
Nitrate in rivers	Milligrams per liter	< 25	3.6	7.0
Consumption per capita (incl. trade and industry)				
Drinking water	Liters per day	.	820	813

Waste

Municipal waste	Unit	2017	2018	2019
Total	Tons	33 575	30 601	32 991
Per capita	Kilograms	888	803	860
Recycling rate		66.1%	64.6%	67.3%



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 2021-2025 will be held on 7 February 2021.
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 38 700 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 5 700 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

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

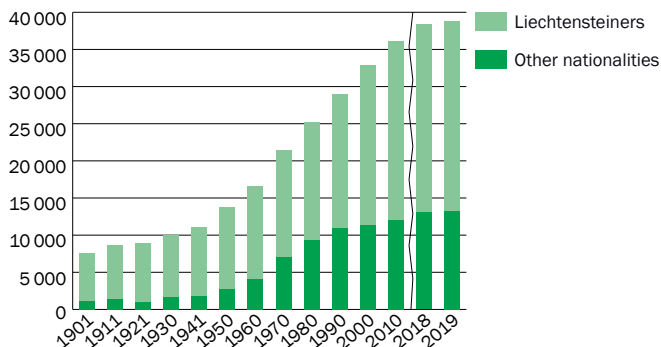
Resident population by municipalities, 2019

District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.	District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.
Liechtenstein	38 747		
Upland	24 764	Lowland	13 983
Vaduz	5 696	Eschen	4 465
Triesen	5 277	Mauren	4 399
Balzers	4 642	Gamprin	1 690
Triesenberg	2 638	Ruggell	2 322
Schaan	6 038	Schellenberg	1 107
Planken	473		

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%
2018	38 378	25 321	13 057	34.0%
2019	38 747	25 485	13 262	34.2%

Resident population by nationality



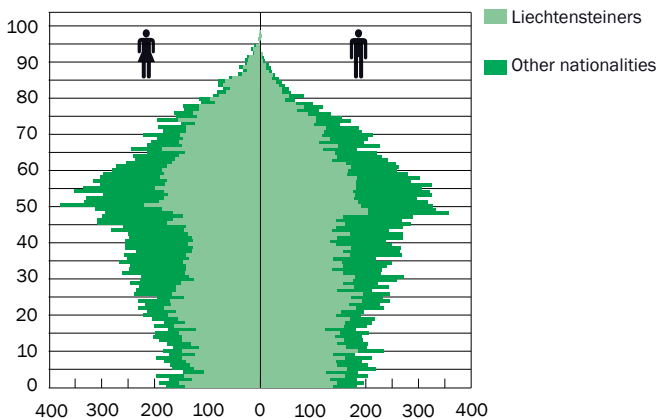
Resident foreign population by nationality

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
2018	13 057	3 669	2 256	1 657	1 189	4 286
2019	13 262	3 732	2 297	1 694	1 183	4 356

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
2018	38 378	5 655	25 862	6 861
2019	38 747	5 678	25 982	7 087

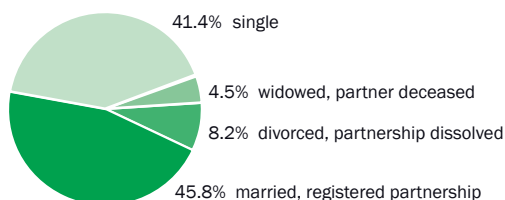
Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2019)



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
2018	7 483	8 460	8 684	8 917	3 186	1 648
2019	7 527	8 526	8 800	9 008	3 205	1 681

Marital status (31.12.2019)



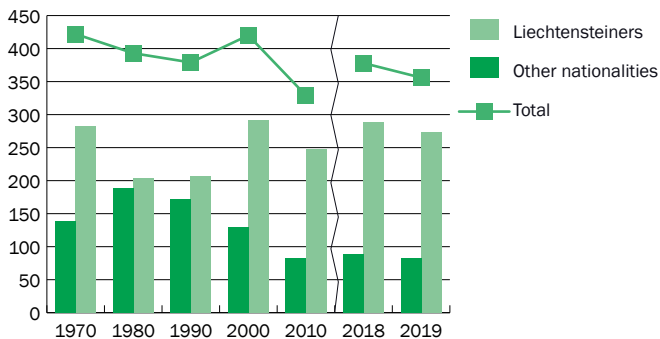
Marriages, 2019

Number of persons who got married	413	100.0%
Liechtenstein man/ Liechtenstein woman	109	26.4%
Liechtenstein man/ Woman of other nationality	115	27.8%
Man of other nationality/ Liechtenstein woman	94	22.8%
Man of other nationality/ Woman of other nationality	95	23.0%

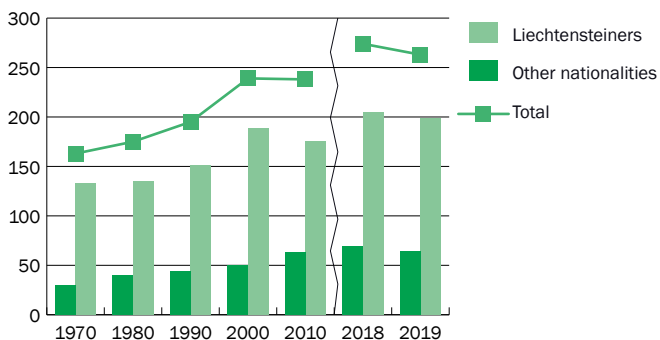
Deaths by cause, 2019

Cause of death	Deaths	Women	Men
Total	263	134	129
Infections	6	1	5
Cancer	47	21	26
Dementia	2	1	1
Circulatory system	92	54	38
Respiratory organs	40	19	21
Digestive organs	8	3	5
Infirmity of old age	18	13	5
Accidents and violent deaths	13	5	8
Others/ Unknown	37	17	20

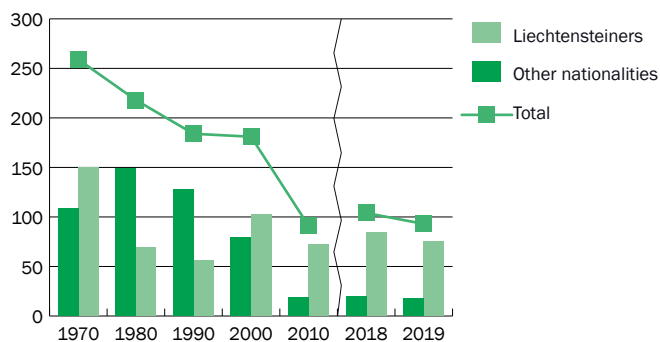
Live births by nationality



Deaths by nationality



Surplus of births by nationality



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%



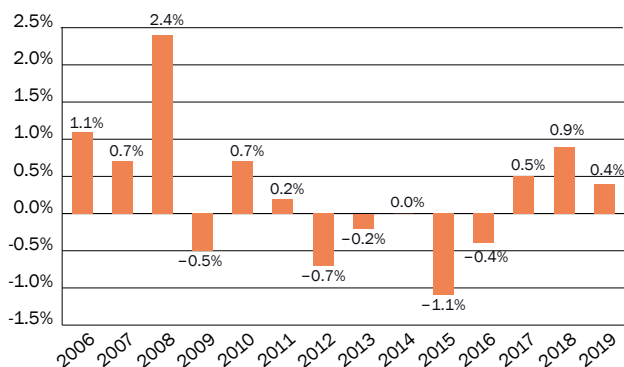
National Economy

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.

In 2020, the Liechtenstein State mitigated the economic consequences of the economic crisis in the wake of the COVID 19 pandemic through short-time work benefits and State subsidies to companies and self-employed. Furthermore, the Liechtensteinische Landesbank provided liquidity to small and medium-sized companies in the form of interest-free loans. In return, the state grants a default guarantee to the Landesbank.

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
2018	3 096
2019	3 304

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
2019	3 289	6 572

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
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	197 300	6.6	175 050
2018	6.7	200 680	6.9	180 370

GDP at current prices, 2018

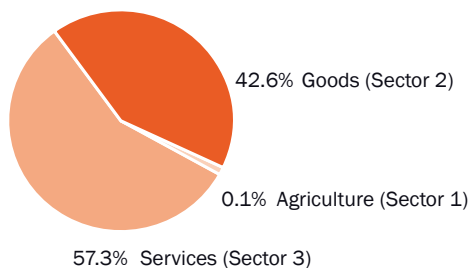
compared with neighbouring countries

Country	National currency	in billion	
			in billion CHF
Liechtenstein	CHF	6.7	6.7
Switzerland	CHF	719.6	719.6
Austria	EUR	385.4	434.3
Germany	EUR	3 344.4	3 768.8

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 EUR = 1.1269 CHF).

A distinctive feature of Liechtenstein's national economy is the large number of inward cross-border commuters. In 2019, 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, 2018



In 2018, financial services accounted for 22.2% of total value added and other services for 35.1%. 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

	2018	2019	Change
Total	4 878	5 050	3.5%
Economic sector			
Sector 1 Agriculture	99	99	0.0%
Sector 2 Goods	623	625	0.3%
Sector 3 Services	4 156	4 326	4.1%
Size class			
1–9 employees	4 305	4 469	3.8%
10–49 employees	461	464	0.7%
50–249 employees	95	99	4.2%
250+ employees	17	18	5.9%

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)

Care allowance (2010)

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.

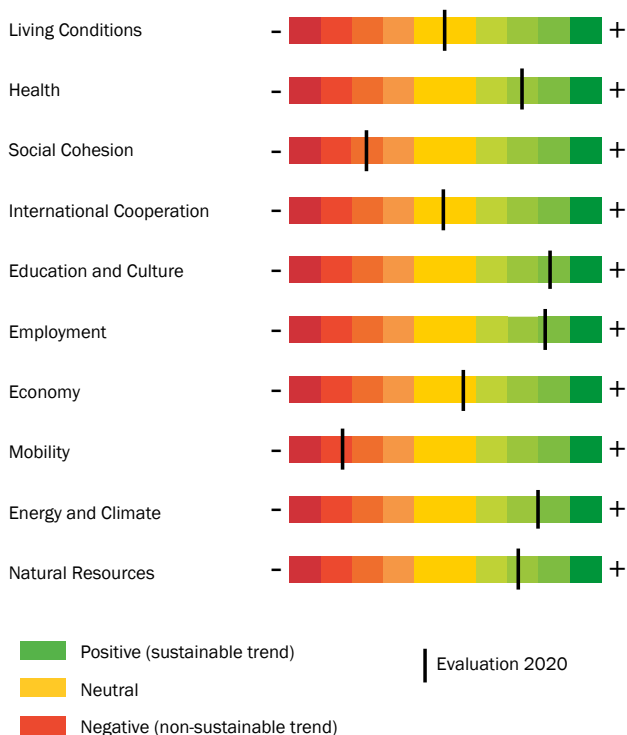
Sustainable development

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, international cooperation and economy show no significant changes. Therefore the overall evaluation in these areas is neutral.

However, the development in the area of mobility and social cohesion are moving away from sustainability.

Indicators of sustainable development, 2020





Employment and Education

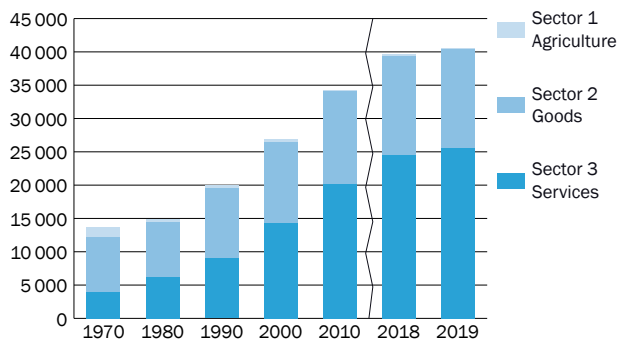
For many years, Liechtenstein's national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. Due to the strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country, an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries is required. More than half of the persons employed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

Employment

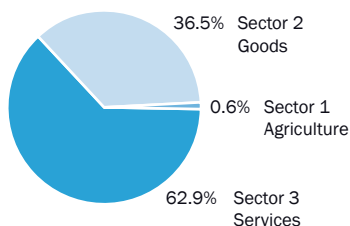
Year	Resident population in gainful employment		Inward commuters	Total employed	
		of which outward commuters			of which other nationalities
1930	4 436	.	150	4 586	.
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	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
2018	19 600	2 003	22 038	39 635	27 897
2019	19 948	2 052	22 715	40 611	28 749

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

Employment by economic sector



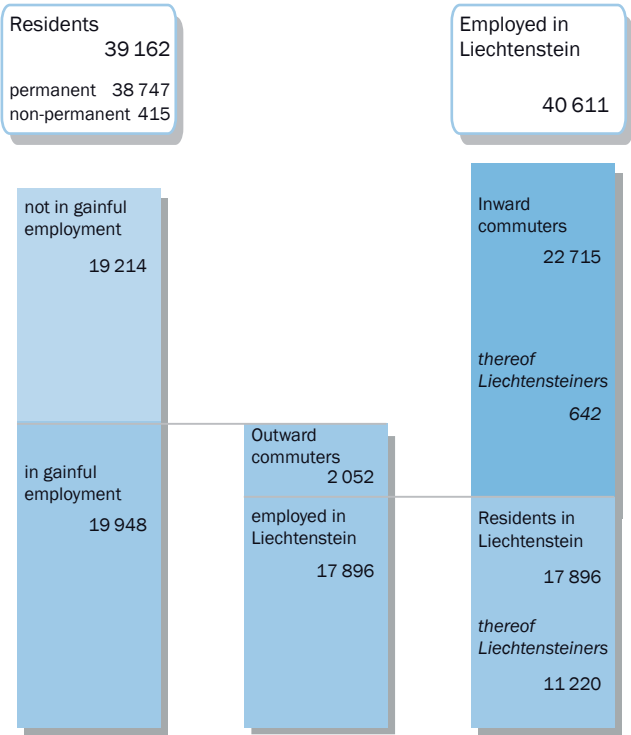
Employment by economic sector (31.12.2019)



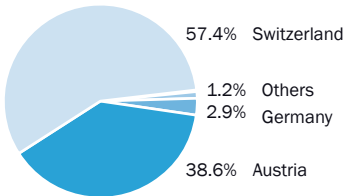
Persons employed by economic sector, 2019 compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.6%	2.6%	3.7%	1.3%
Sector 2 Goods	36.5%	20.8%	25.4%	24.1%
Sector 3 Services	62.9%	76.5%	71.0%	74.5%

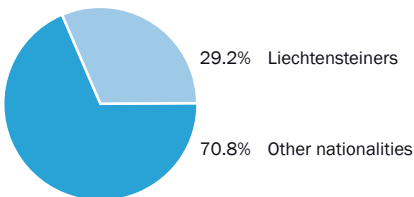
Total employment as at 31 December 2019 – Summary



Inward commuters by residence



Employees by nationality



Employment by economic branch, 2019

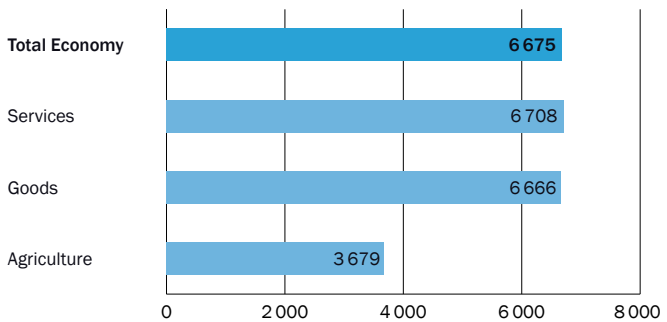
	Resident population in gainful employment		Employed in Liechtenstein		
		of which outward commuters	Inward commuters	Total	Share in %
Total	17 896	2 052	22 715	40 611	100.0
Sector 1 Agriculture	215	7	36	251	0.6
Sector 2 Goods	4 951	661	9 864	14 815	36.5
Mining & quarrying	24	-	20	44	0.1
Manufacturing	3 280	525	8 573	11 853	29.2
Energy & water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	186	24	115	301	0.7
Construction	1 461	112	1 156	2 617	6.4
Sector 3 Services	12 730	1 384	12 815	25 545	62.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 437	343	1 589	3 026	7.5
Transportation & storage	434	84	575	1 009	2.5
Accommodation & food service activities	574	64	482	1 056	2.6
Information & communication	419	60	540	959	2.4
Financial & insurance activities	1 522	95	2 467	3 989	9.8
Real estate activities	103	18	78	181	0.5
Legal & accounting activities	1 496	21	1 350	2 846	7.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	382	28	453	835	2.1
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	461	55	413	874	2.2
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	211	19	170	381	0.9
Administrative & support service activities	881	62	1 644	2 525	6.2
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 471	55	367	1 838	4.5
Education	768	108	500	1 268	3.1
Human health & social work activities	1 578	276	1 107	2 685	6.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation	372	19	467	839	2.1
Other service activities	460	56	251	711	1.8
Households as employers	152	1	333	485	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	9	20	29	38	0.1

In 2019, financial services accounted for 16.8% and other services for 46.1% of all employees. 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, 2018

	Gross monthly wage (median) in CHF		
	Both sexes	Women	Men
Total	6 675	6 078	7 125
20–24 years	4 613	4 557	4 645
25–29 years	5 695	5 573	5 788
30–34 years	6 628	6 283	6 833
35–39 years	7 060	6 525	7 441
40–44 years	7 375	6 693	7 948
45–49 years	7 456	6 639	8 143
50–54 years	7 475	6 500	8 333
55–59 years	7 313	6 324	8 156
60–64 years	7 518	6 480	8 393
65+ years	6 533	5 912	7 058

Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2018 median wage 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	Annual average 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%
2018	502	325	1.7%
2019	446	276	1.5%

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 2018/19 1 089 students from Liechtenstein were registered at advanced vocational colleges and other higher education institutions abroad. 78% of these students joined educational programmes in Switzerland, 17% in Austria and 5% in Germany.

Pupils

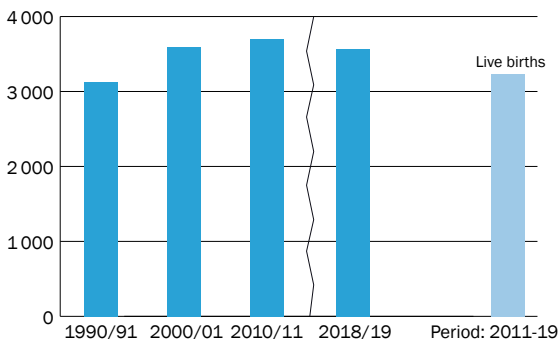
From kindergarten

to secondary education

	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	2018/19
Total	4 153	4 885	4 898	4 736
Kindergarten	739	862	725	750
Primary school	1 892	2 111	2 014	1 936
Special school	65	71	84	91
Oberschule (Secondary school)	403	423	389	391
Realschule (Secondary school)	567	700	885	748
Grammar school	487	679	741	770
Voluntary tenth school year	.	39	60	50
Resident population	29 032	32 863	36 149	38 378

Pupils in compulsory school (9 years)

Primary and lower secondary education



Apprentices in enterprises

	1990/91	2000/01	2010/11	2018/19
Total	936	1 011	1 203	1 106
Percentage of women	.	35.8%	36.8%	38.1%
Residence abroad	37.3%	43.2%	32.7%	32.4%
Percentage with vocational secondary school	.	10.6%	9.2%	7.3%
Jobs in Liechtenstein	19 905	27 177	35 700	41 784

Students at universities in Liechtenstein

Field of study	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total	730	780	819
Economics	425	439	470
Technical sciences	206	215	216
Law	41	63	60
Medicine and pharmacy	51	52	63
Humanities and social sciences	7	11	10
Percentage of women	38.9%	37.6%	38.5%

Not included are students in further education programmes.

Students from Liechtenstein at universities

Place of study	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total	1 058	1 094	1 184
Liechtenstein	60	82	95
Switzerland	766	771	852
Austria	195	198	186
Germany	37	43	51
Percentage of women	45.6%	47.3%	48.0%



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Agriculture

The agricultural area (excluding alpine pastures) accounts for about 22% of Liechtenstein's 16 054 ha. In 2019, 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 2019.

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.

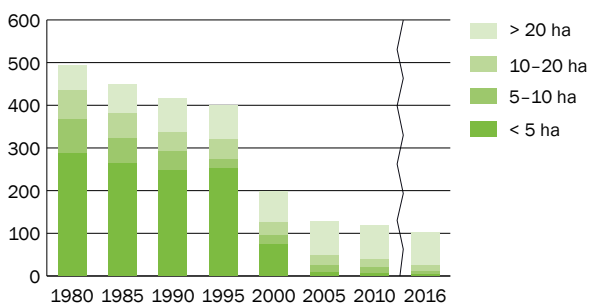
Farms by size

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	2019
Cattle	6 328	5 054	5 993	6 122
of which cows	2 827	2 562	2 807	2 821
Equidae	239	379	489	463
Pigs	3 251	2 013	1 690	1 604
Sheep	2 781	3 319	3 656	3 857
Goats	171	239	416	449
Poultry	.	.	12 626	14 251
Bee colonies	1 058	953	1 173	1 016
Milk production (in 1 000 kg)	13 158	12 968	13 493	13 834

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).



Goods-producing industry

Liechtenstein's economy continues to be strongly shaped by its goods production. In 2019, the goods-producing sector provided 37% 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 625 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)

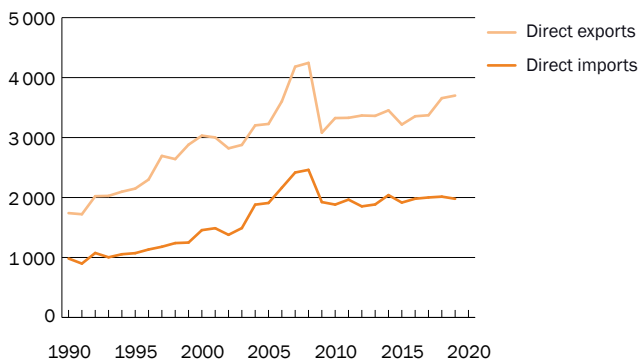
Year	in million CHF	Change
2010	3 325	7.9%
2011	3 329	0.1%
2012	3 388	1.8%
2013	3 389	0.0%
2014	3 453	1.9%
2015	3 217	-6.9%
2016	3 355	4.3%
2017	3 372	0.5%
2018	3 657	8.5%
2019	3 698	1.1%

Direct goods imports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
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	2 002	1.1%
2018	2 015	0.6%
2019	1 978	-1.8%

Data of the Swiss Federal Customs Administration.

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

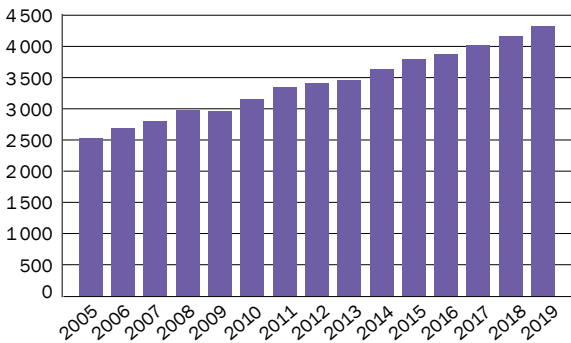
Direct goods exports and imports (without Switzerland)
in million CHF



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

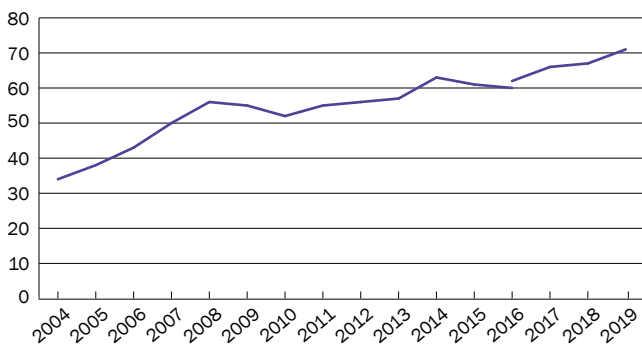


Banks

in billion CHF	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019
Balance sheet total	38.2	52.5	60.6	67.3	71.5
Assets under administration	.	.	.	159.0	174.2
Net new asset in-/ outflows	.	.	.	3.8	0.9
Number of banks	15	16	15	14	14
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	1 719	2 177	2 053	2 310	2 396
Number of full-time equivalent jobs	1 573	1 959	1 902	2 125	2 203

Since 2017 non-deposit banks and branches are included.

Balance sheet total of the banks
in billion CHF

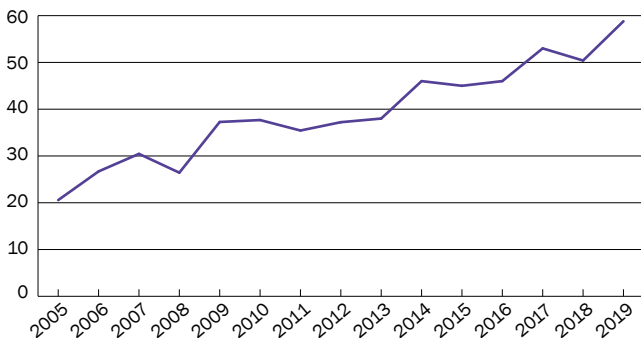


Domestic investment companies

in billion CHF	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Net assets	45.2	46.0	53.1	50.4	58.8
Individual portfolios	714	695	683	710	740
Number of enterprises	510	490	480	489	516

Net assets of domestic investment companies

in billion CHF



Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein

in billion CHF	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross premiums written	3.4	3.5	5.2	5.4	5.5
Investment assets	26.0	26.5	28.7	26.8	27.9
Technical provisions	26.3	24.6	26.6	24.4	25.7
Equity	1.6	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.9
Number of enterprises	41	39	38	38	37
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	481	490	504	567	384

Trustees, auditors, lawyers

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Trustees	175	184	191	190
Trust companies	290	285	276	276
Financial auditors	79	83	83	81
Auditing firms	46	46	46	46
Lawyers	229	239	256	265
Law societies	38	40	43	47
Patent lawyers	7	7	6	5
Patent law firms	3	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 (above all for watches, jewelry and souvenirs). The average length of stay of overnight guests in 2019 was 1.8 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
2018	34	1 302	73 195	136 066
2019	33	1 357	84 983	149 598



Transport and Communication

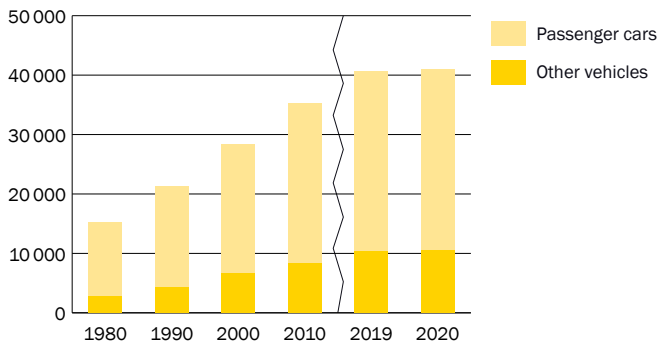
Liechtenstein's road network consists of 420 km of asphalted and 425 km of unpaved roads. The well developed public transport relies mostly on buses, which connect the eleven municipalities with each other and with the railway networks in Switzerland and Austria. The railway line links Feldkirch in Austria 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 570 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants are in use.

Motor vehicles

Year (as at 30.6.)	Motor vehicles		Passenger 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
2015	38 345	1 019	28 802	771
2019	40 649	1 059	30 248	788
2020	40 997	1 058	30 434	785

Number of vehicles (as at 30.6.)



Road traffic accidents

	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019
Accidents	340	424	366	478	509
Injured persons	115	150	114	121	103
Fatalities	3	3	-	-	-

Public transport and postal services

in 1 000s	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019
Letters delivered	13 188	21 655	16 947	12 461	12 492
Parcels delivered	499	581	571	664	605
Bus passengers	4 120	5 213	5 294	5 593	5 843
Number of post offices	12	12	10	9	9
Number of postal partners	.	.	2	3	3

Telecommunication

	2010	2015	2018	2019
Telephone connections to the fixed network	18 521	17 312	15 243	13 727
Television connections	14 602	14 740	16 046	16 132
Internet connections	15 250	15 781	16 712	17 173
Mobile phone subscriptions with +423 phone number	13 036	10 999	14 003	14 954

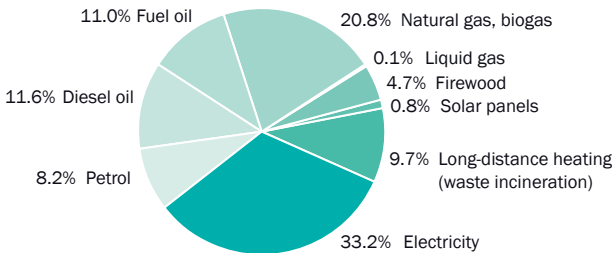


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Energy

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, 2019

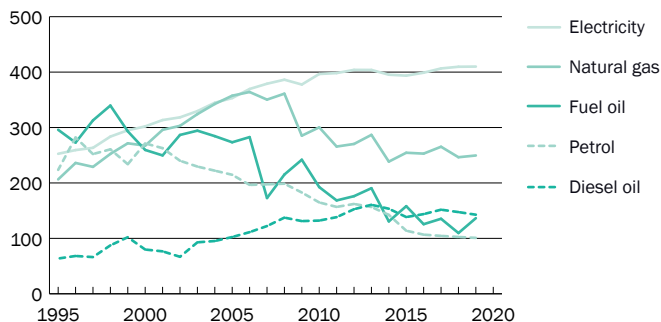


Energy consumption/ imports

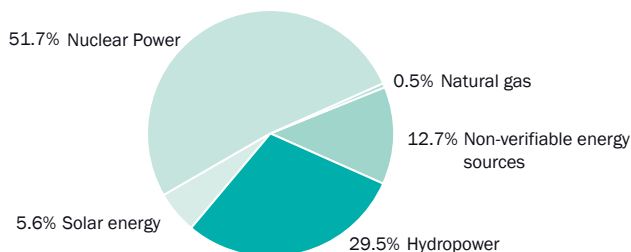
in GWh	2010	2015	2018	2019
Total	1 338.1	1 241.3	1 210.5	1 234.8
Electricity	396.6	395.2	408.9	410.0
Petrol	164.9	113.8	102.5	100.9
Diesel oil	132.1	138.5	147.4	142.7
Fuel oil	192.5	158.1	109.6	136.4
Natural gas, biogas	300.3	260.8	253.0	256.4
Liquid gas	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Firewood	50.8	58.2	62.6	57.5
Solar panel	8.1	10.3	10.3	10.1
Long-distance heating (waste incineration)	91.2	105.6	115.1	119.9
Self supply	129.8	135.2	157.5	164.5
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	37.0	33.0	31.5	31.9

Energy consumption/ imports

in GWh



Electricity consumption by energy source, 2019



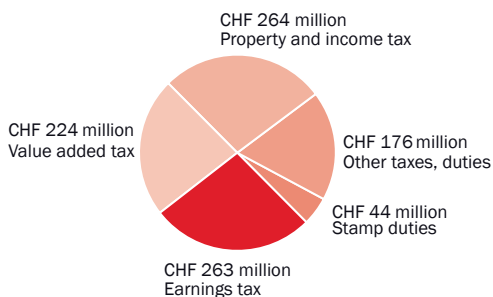


Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise the national budget and the budgets of the eleven municipalities. In 2019, total tax receipts amounted to around CHF 970 million. Other sources of revenue include 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, 2019



Fiscal income

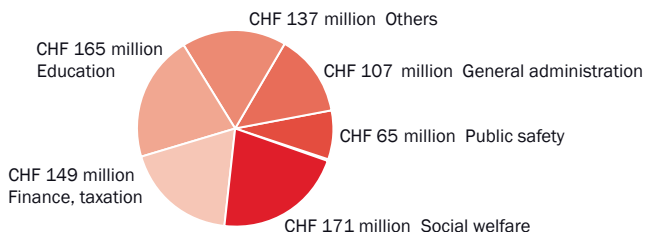
in million CHF	2000	2010	2018	2019
Total	959	1 158	1 313	1 387
Taxes	739	833	922	970
Social contributions	220	324	391	417

National budget

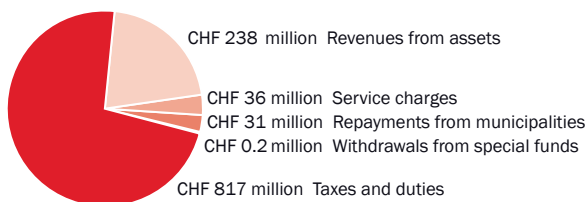
Overview of the accounts

in million CHF	2018	2019
Operating revenue	854	889
Operating expenditure	-793	-789
Operating result	61	100
Net financial result	-8	228
Extraordinary result	-	-
Result of the profit and loss account	53	328
Depreciation on fixed capital	39	32
Gross investment	-35	-47
Investment income	16	15
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	73	327

Current expenditures by purpose, 2019



Current revenues by type, 2019

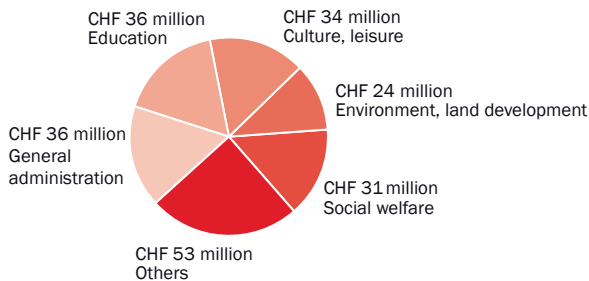


Local budgets – Municipalities

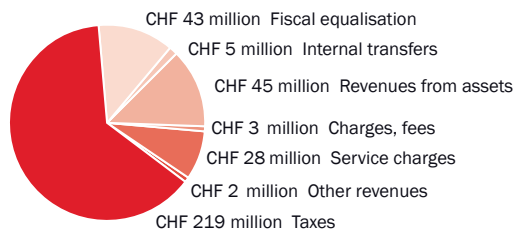
Current accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2018	2019
Current expenditure	139	179	235	214
Current revenue	288	314	321	345
Cash flow	149	135	86	131
Depreciation on fixed capital	65	94	34	30
Surplus current accounts	84	41	52	101

Current expenditures by purpose, 2019



Current revenues by type, 2019



Capital accounts

in million CHF	2000	2010	2018	2019
Gross investment	130	135	92	87
Investment income	26	26	2	3
Net investments	103	110	90	84
Financing surplus/ deficit (-)	45	26	-4	47

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 199.7 million in 2018. This corresponds to 3.0% of the gross domestic product.

Government revenue and expenditure by subsector, 2018

in million CHF	General government	Central government	Local government	Social security funds
Revenue	1 751.0	954.7	323.3	473.0
Taxes	923.5	716.4	207.1	-
Social contributions	391.3	-	-	391.3
Sales	123.4	67.9	45.2	10.3
Other current revenue	311.2	170.4	69.5	71.3
Capital revenue	1.6	0.0	1.6	-
Expenditure	1 551.3	824.6	304.4	422.2
Intermediate consumption	226.7	127.9	87.2	11.6
Compensation of employees	333.6	262.1	61.4	10.1
Interest	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
Subsidies	55.3	55.3	-	-
Social benefits	505.9	86.4	19.3	400.2
Other current expenditure	304.3	260.3	43.9	-
Capital transfers payable	27.4	18.2	9.2	-
Capital investments	97.1	14.3	82.7	0.1
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	199.7	130.1	18.9	50.7
Transfer revenue within the government sector	189.0	72.2	5.7	-
Transfer expenditure within the government sector	189.0	72.2	5.7	-
Consolidated revenue	1 562.0	882.5	317.6	473.0
Consolidated expenditure	1 362.3	752.4	298.8	422.2

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.

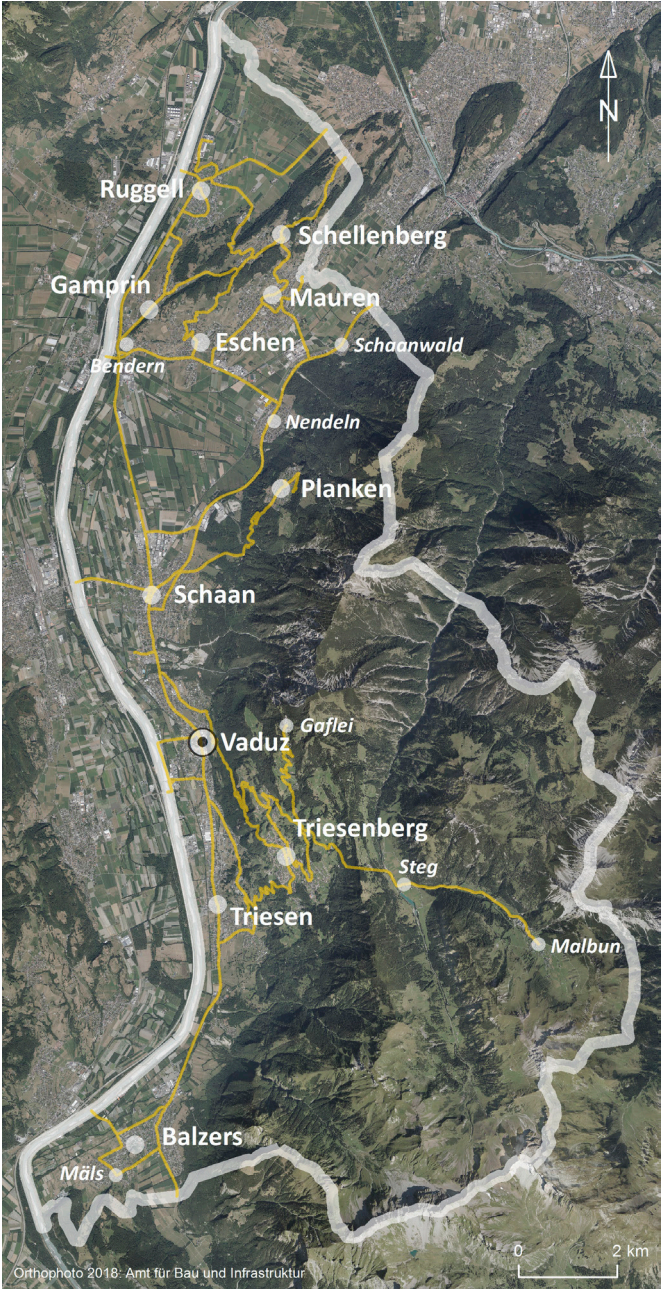
Statistical Publications (in German)

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
Research and development	4-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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