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PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

# Liechtenstein in Figures 2024



LIECHTENSTEIN

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# Table of Contents

Geographical Situation	4
Environment	6
History and Constitution	8
Population and Housing	10
National Economy	16
Employment and Education	22
Agriculture	30
Goods-producing industries	32
Services-providing industries	34
Transport and Communication	38
Energy	40
Public Finance	42
Online Information	46



## 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 km<sup>2</sup>, 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 <sup>2</sup>	100%
Wooded area	68 km <sup>2</sup>	42.2%
Agricultural area	52 km <sup>2</sup>	32.2%
Non-productive area	23 km <sup>2</sup>	14.3%
Settlement area	18 km <sup>2</sup>	11.3%

### Geographical limits

North:	47° 16' 14"	north
South:	47° 02' 54"	north
West:	9° 28' 18"	east
East:	9° 38' 08"	east

## Municipalities

Area, height and population density, 2022

District/ municipality	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Height above sea level (m)	Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>160.5</b>		<b>247</b>
Upland	125.5		201
Vaduz	17.3	460	336
Triesen	26.5	512	206
Balzers	19.7	477	240
Triesenberg	29.7	886	89
Schaan	26.9	462	225
Planken	5.3	786	91
Lowland	35.0		414
Eschen	10.4	457	442
Mauren	7.5	472	604
Gamprin	6.2	468	281
Ruggell	7.4	433	340
Schellenberg	3.6	630	311

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



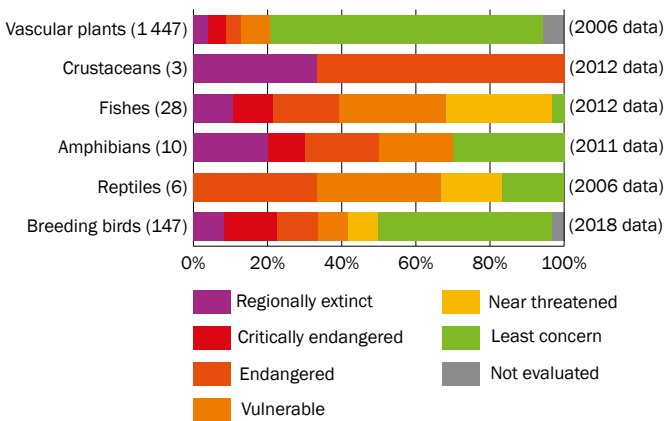
# Environment



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	2019	2020	2021
Tons CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalents	142 300	200 700	185 700	184 200

## Air

Immissions Vaduz	Unit	Limit value	2021	2022
Nitrogen dioxide	Micrograms per cubic meter	30	13	12
Particulate matter	PM2.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	10	8	8
Ozone	Hours > 120 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	83	147

## Water

Concentrations	Unit	Quality target	2021	2022
Nitrate in groundwater	Milligrams per liter	< 10	6.2	6.3
Nitrate in rivers	Milligrams per liter	< 25	4.0	3.4
Consumption per capita (incl. trade and industry)				
Drinking water	Liters per day	.	799	768

## Waste

Municipal waste	Unit	2020	2021	2022
Total	Tons	34 263	33 948	32 424
Per capita	Kilograms	884	869	825
Recycling rate		68.0%	67.6%	66.3%



## 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 were 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 39 700 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 6 100 inhabitants. Around 5 800 people live in the capital, Vaduz.

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

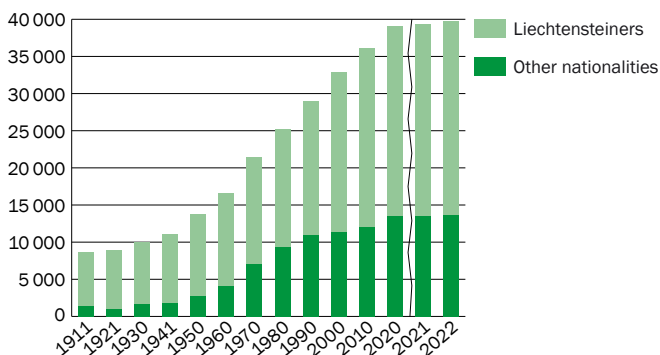
Resident population by municipalities, 2022

District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.	District/ municipality	Resident population as at 31.12.
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>39 677</b>		
Upland	25 171	Lowland	14 506
Vaduz	5 811	Eschen	4 594
Triesen	5 452	Mauren	4 532
Balzers	4 729	Gamprin	1 743
Triesenberg	2 641	Ruggell	2 518
Schaan	6 055	Schellenberg	1 119
Planken	483		

## Resident population

Year	Inhabitants			Share of foreign population
	Liechtensteiners	Other nationalities		
		1911	8 693	7 343
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%
2020	39 055	25 588	13 467	34.5%
2021	39 308	25 781	13 527	34.4%
2022	39 677	26 043	13 634	34.4%

## Resident population by nationality



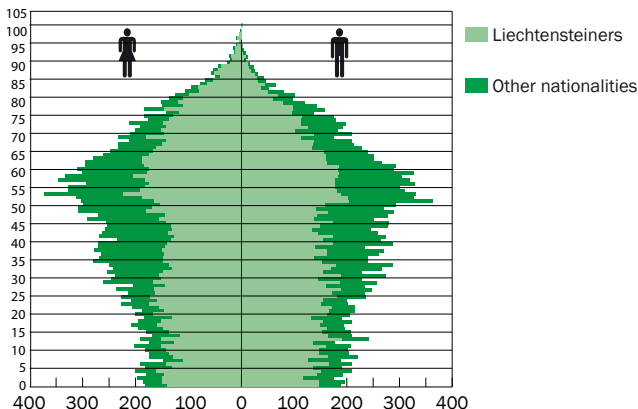
## Resident foreign population by nationality

Year	Switzerland					
	Total	land	Austria	Germany	Italy	Others
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
2020	13 467	3 758	2 324	1 744	1 194	4 447
2021	13 527	3 782	2 299	1 771	1 205	4 470
2022	13 634	3 799	2 333	1 824	1 219	4 459

## Resident population by age

Year	Age			
	Total	0-14	15-64	65+
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
2020	39 055	5 695	26 079	7 281
2021	39 308	5 724	26 046	7 538
2022	39 677	5 740	26 142	7 795

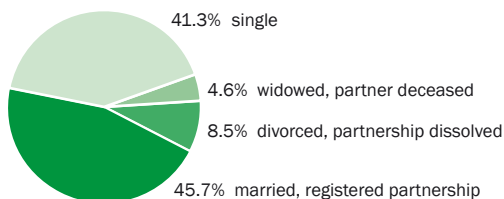
## Age distribution of resident population (31.12.2022)



## Resident population by marital status

Year	Single		Married, registered partnership		Divorced, partnership dissolved, widowed	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
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
2020	7 570	8 591	8 839	9 027	3 278	1 750
2021	7 614	8 640	8 872	9 075	3 326	1 781
2022	7 660	8 724	8 967	9 163	3 362	1 801

## Marital status (31.12.2022)



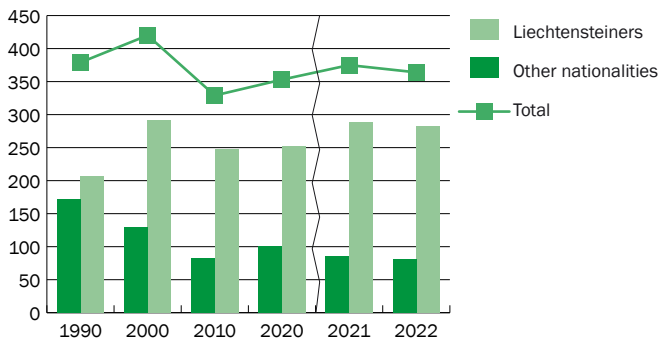
## Marriages, 2022

Number of persons who got married	414	100.0%
Liechtenstein man/Liechtenstein woman	112	27.1%
Liechtenstein man/Woman of other nationality	105	25.4%
Man of other nationality/Liechtenstein woman	104	25.1%
Man of other nationality/Woman of other nationality	93	22.5%

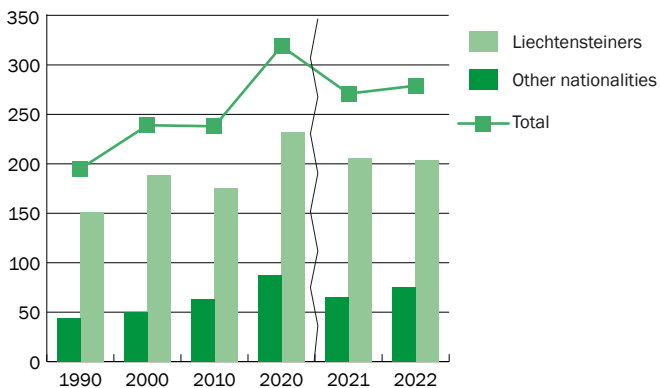
## Deaths by cause, 2022

Cause of death	Deaths	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>131</b>
Circulatory system	74	41	33
Cancer	63	36	27
Respiratory organs	21	12	9
Dementia	21	13	8
Digestive organs	7	2	5
Infections	8	5	3
Accidents and violent deaths	10	5	5
Infirmity of old age	12	6	6
COVID-19	19	6	13
Others/Unknown	44	22	22

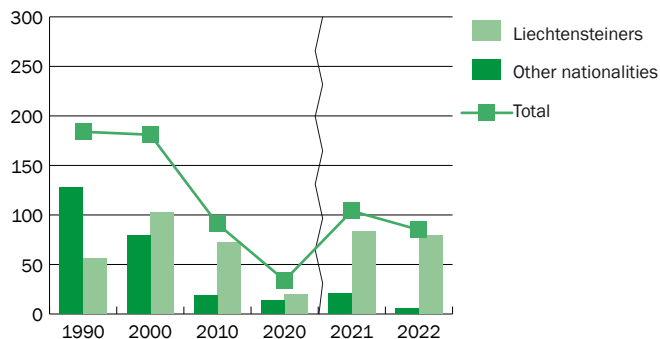
## Live births by nationality



## Deaths by nationality



## Surplus of births by nationality



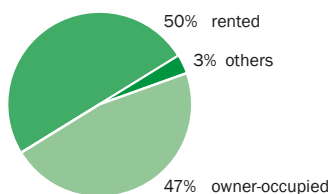
## Households by type

	Population census		
	2015	2020	Change
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 522</b>	<b>17 594</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Private households	16 506	17 571	6.5%
One-person households	5 799	6 349	9.5%
Couples without children	4 185	4 576	9.3%
Couples with children	4 867	4 811	-1.2%
Lone parent household	1 272	1 308	2.8%
Others	383	527	37.6%
Collective households (retirement homes etc.)	16	23	43.8%

## Occupied buildings and dwellings

	Housing census		
	2015	2020	Change
<b>Total buildings</b>	<b>10 861</b>	<b>11 203</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Single-family houses	6 283	6 317	0.5%
Apartment blocks	2 258	2 480	9.8%
Mixed-use residential buildings	1 991	2 073	4.1%
Others	329	333	1.2%
<b>Total occupied dwellings</b>	<b>16 506</b>	<b>17 571</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
in single-family houses	5 475	5 541	1.2%
in apartment blocks	6 362	7 114	11.8%
in mixed-use residential buildings	4 390	4 637	5.6%
in others	279	279	0.0%

## Occupied dwellings, 2020





16

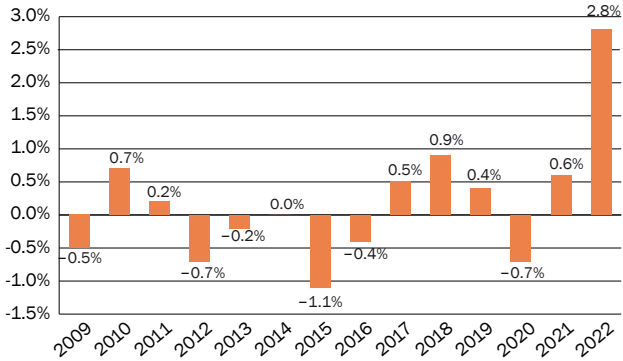
## National Economy

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.



## Average annual inflation



In Liechtenstein, the Swiss consumer price index applies.

## Income from gainful activity

Year	in million CHF
1990	1 093
2000	1 867
2010	2 702
2020	3 340
2021	3 371
2022	3 353

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
2018	3 040	6 260
2019	3 289	6 572
2020	3 460	6 926
2021	3 647	6 570
2022	3 226	6 590

## 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
2017	6.4	197 300	6.6	175 050
2018	6.5	196 380	6.8	176 870
2019	6.4	187 150	6.2	161 570
2020	6.0	178 730	6.5	165 880
2021	7.0	212 610	6.5	165 570

## GDP at current prices, 2021 compared with neighbouring countries

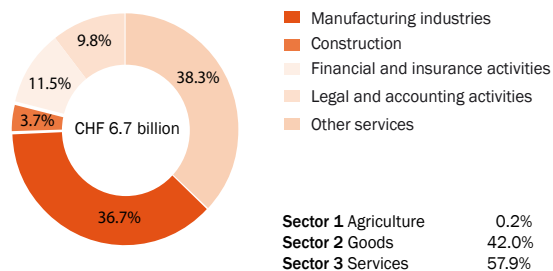
Country	National currency	in billion	
			in billion CHF
Liechtenstein	CHF	7.0	7.0
Switzerland	CHF	743.3	743.3
Austria	EUR	405.2	438.1
Germany	EUR	3 617.5	3 910.5

Euro converted at yearly average rate (1 EUR = 1.0810 CHF)

A distinctive feature of Liechtenstein's national economy is the large number of inward cross-border commuters. In 2022, 57% 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.

## Economic structure, 2021

Measured as the share of gross value added of the respective sector in total gross value added.



## Number of enterprises by sector and size

	2021	2022	Change
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 295</b>	<b>5 426</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Economic sector			
Sector 1 Agriculture	98	96	-2.0%
Sector 2 Goods	641	642	0.2%
Sector 3 Services	4 556	4 688	2.9%
Size class			
1–9 employees	4 692	4 782	1.9%
10–49 employees	487	524	7.6%
50–249 employees	97	100	3.1%
250+ employees	19	20	5.3%

## 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)

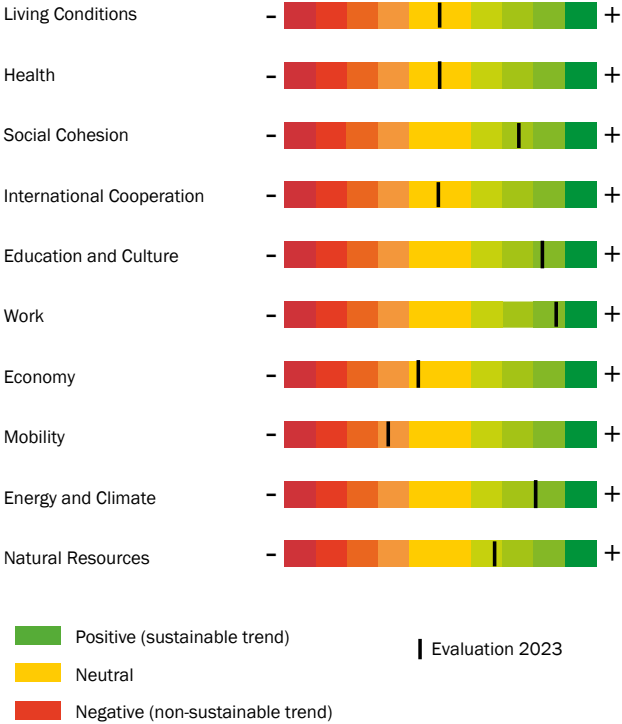
Bilateral social security agreements were signed with Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Italy.

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

# Sustainable development

According to the 2023 update of the indicator system, development in five of the ten thematic areas is positive or at least slightly positive. This means that development in these areas is moving in the direction of sustainability. These are the areas of social cohesion, education and culture, work, energy and climate, and natural resources. The area of mobility, on the other hand, shows a slightly negative development and is thus moving away from sustainability. There is no significant change for the areas of living conditions, health, international cooperation and economy. The assessment in these areas is therefore neutral.

## Indicators of sustainable development, 2023





## Employment and Education

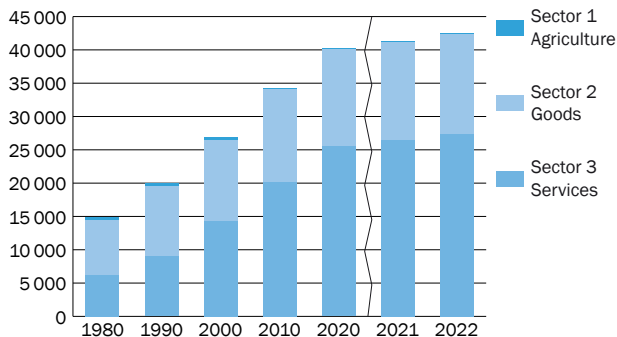
For many years, Liechtenstein's national economy has experienced an above-average growth in employment. Due to the strong economic growth over the past decades and the small size of the country, an increasing input of labour from neighbouring countries is required. More than half of the persons employed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

### Employment

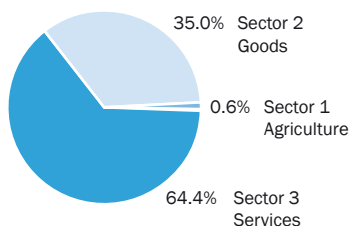
Year	Resident population in gainful employment		Inward commuters	Total employed	
		of which outward commuters			of which other nationalities
1941	4 874	723	10	4 161	676
1950	6 018	380	700	6 338	2 007
1960	7 575	179	1 700	9 096	3 893
1970	9 336	368	2 601	11 569	6 240
1980	12 266	723	3 297	14 840	8 212
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
2020	19 991	2 174	22 511	40 328	28 481
2021	20 340	2 237	23 249	41 352	29 346
2022	20 977	2 616	24 153	42 514	30 359

Inward commuters 1941–1960 and outward commuters 1990 are estimates.

## Employment by economic sector



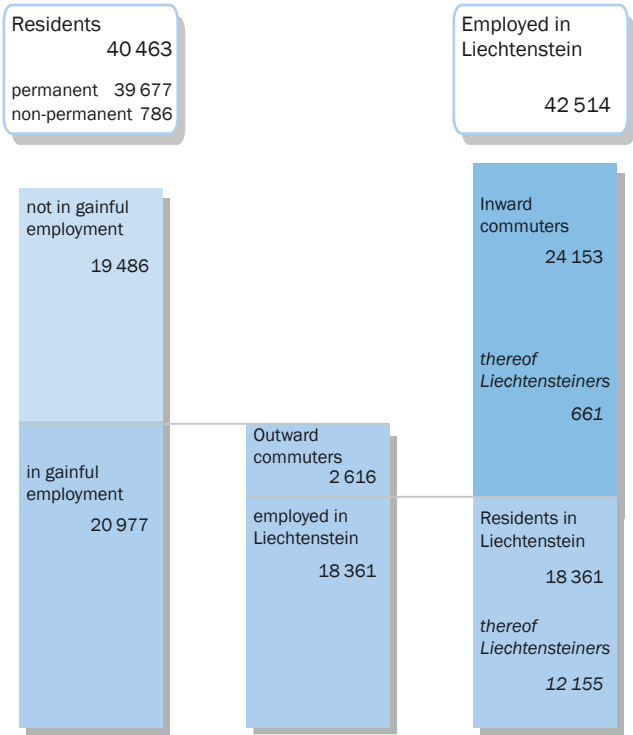
## Employment by economic sector (31.12.2022)



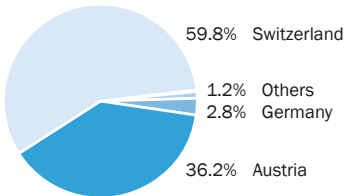
## Persons employed by economic sector, 2022 compared with neighbouring countries

	Liechtenstein	Switzerland	Austria	Germany
Sector 1 Agriculture	0.6%	2.7%	3.5%	1.2%
Sector 2 Goods	35.0%	20.2%	26.4%	23.6%
Sector 3 Services	64.4%	77.1%	70.1%	75.2%

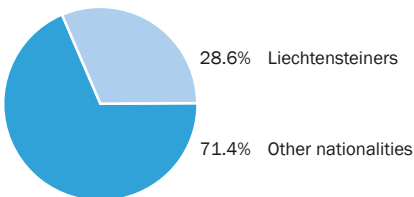
# Total employment as at 31 December 2022 – Summary



## Inward commuters by residence



## Employees by nationality





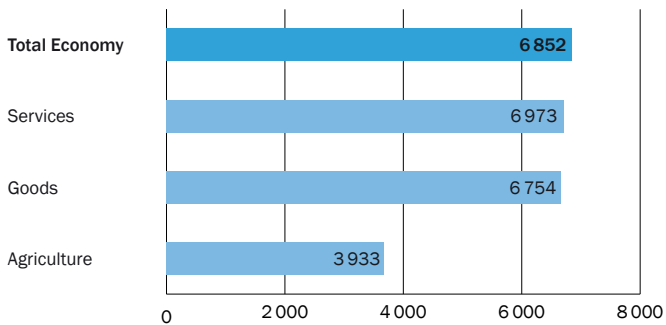
## Employment by economic branch, 2022

	Resident population in gainful employment		Employed in Liechtenstein		
		of which outward commuters	Inward commu- ters	Total	Share in %
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 977</b>	<b>2 616</b>	<b>24 153</b>	<b>42 514</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sector 1 Agriculture	248	12	34	270	0.6
Sector 2 Goods	5 674	791	9 983	14 866	35.0
Mining & quarrying	30	2	57	85	0.6
Manufacturing	3 842	614	8 629	11 857	79.8
Energy & water supply; sewerage & waste remediation	227	31	143	339	2.3
Construction	1 575	144	1 154	2 585	17.4
Sector 3 Services	15 055	1 813	14 136	27 378	64.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	1 868	397	1 602	3 073	11.2
Transportation & storage	502	92	547	957	3.5
Accommodation & food service activities	558	61	484	981	3.6
Information & communication	532	87	625	1 070	3.9
Financial & insurance activities	1 735	120	3 018	4 633	16.9
Real estate activities	130	17	67	180	0.7
Legal & accounting activities	1 603	33	1 536	3 106	11.3
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	486	38	566	1 014	3.7
Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis	589	96	400	893	3.3
Scientific research & development; other technical activities	266	34	132	364	1.3
Administrative & support service activities	952	83	1 586	2 455	9.0
Public administration; compulsory social security	1 649	84	480	2 045	7.5
Education	994	174	507	1 327	4.8
Human health & social work activities	2 077	378	1 212	2 911	10.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation	421	22	727	1 126	4.1
Other service activities	529	67	285	747	2.7
Households as employers	131	2	330	459	1.7
Activities of extraterritorial organisations	33	28	32	37	0.1

## Gross monthly wage by sex and age, 2020

	Gross monthly wage (median) in CHF		
	Both sexes	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 852</b>	<b>6 270</b>	<b>7 287</b>
20–24 years	4 824	4 779	4 874
25–29 years	5 834	5 633	5 947
30–34 years	6 801	6 500	6 979
35–39 years	7 279	6 803	7 625
40–44 years	7 426	6 778	7 910
45–49 years	7 658	6 769	8 460
50–54 years	7 609	6 721	8 416
55–59 years	7 427	6 377	8 306
60–64 years	7 623	6 513	8 497
65+ years	6 883	6 188	7 380

## Gross monthly wage by economic sector, 2020 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
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%
2020	539	370	1.9%
2021	443	307	1.6%
2022	370	283	1.3%

### Unemployment rate



## Education

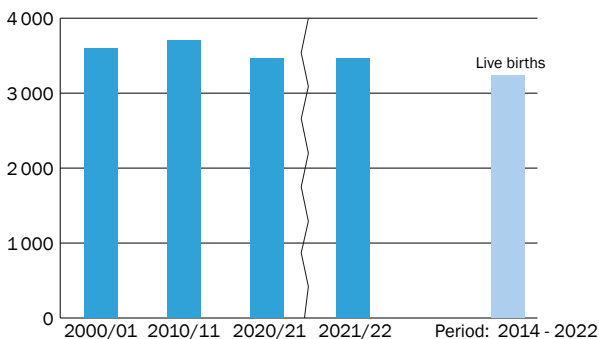
The educational institutions in Liechtenstein offer a wide range of opportunities on primary and lower secondary level. On upper secondary and tertiary level, the domestic institutions only partially cover the educational needs of the population. Therefore, a lot of students go abroad for tertiary education. In the academic year 2021/22 1 124 students from Liechtenstein were registered at advanced vocational colleges and other higher education institutions abroad. 79% of these students joined educational programmes in Switzerland, 16% in Austria and 5% in Germany.

### Pupils

From kindergarten to secondary education	2000/01	2010/11	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>4 898</b>	<b>4 717</b>	<b>4 739</b>
Kindergarten	862	725	735	752
Primary school	2 111	2 014	1 933	1 929
Special school	71	84	96	104
Oberschule (Secondary school)	423	389	397	405
Realschule (Secondary school)	700	885	762	759
Grammar school	679	741	735	740
Voluntary tenth school year	39	60	59	50
Resident population	32 863	36 149	39 055	39 677

### Pupils in compulsory school (9 years)

Primary and lower secondary education



## Apprentices in enterprises

	2000/01	2010/11	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>1 203</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 084</b>
Percentage of women	35.8%	36.8%	37.8%	38.7%
Residence abroad	43.2%	32.7%	33.7%	29.9%
Percentage with vocational secondary school	10.6%	9.2%	4.9%	5.7%
Jobs in Liechtenstein	27 177	35 700	42 758	43 948

## Students at universities in Liechtenstein

Field of study	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Total</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>868</b>
Economics	477	506	476
Technical sciences	201	202	216
Law	74	89	91
Medicine and pharmacy	69	75	85
Humanities and social sciences	10	9	-
Percentage of women	39.5%	40.1%	40.8%

Not included are students in further education programmes.

## Students from Liechtenstein at universities

Place of study	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>1 227</b>
Liechtenstein	90	110	103
Switzerland	868	884	887
Austria	173	171	179
Germany	51	48	58
Percentage of women	48.1%	49.5%	50.0%



30

## Agriculture

The agricultural area (excluding alpine pastures) accounts for about 22% of Liechtenstein's 16 054 ha. In 2022, 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 around 14 million kg of milk in 2021.

In 2020, there were 95 registered farms. Of these, more than 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 28% of the agricultural area. 60% of the agricultural area is used as permanent grassland.

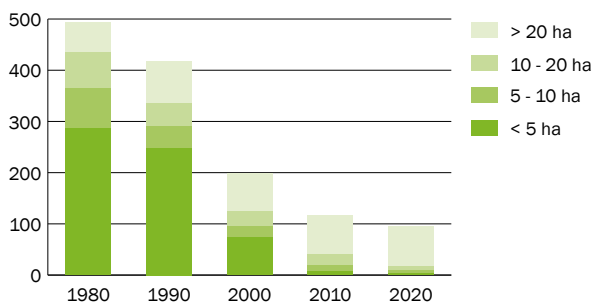
## Farms by size

Year	Total	Size in ha			
		< 5	5-10	10-20	> 20
1980	494	286	80	70	58
1990	417	248	43	45	81
2000	199	73	23	29	74
2010	118	7	13	20	78
2020	95	3	6	8	78

Since 2010:

Only farms receiving agricultural subsidies in form of direct payments

## Farms by size



## Livestock and milk production

	2000	2010	2020	2022
Cattle	5 054	5 993	6 327	6 272
of which cows	2 562	2 807	2 764	2 665
Equidae	379	489	455	454
Pigs	2 013	1 690	1 465	1 557
Sheep	3 319	3 656	3 829	4 436
Goats	239	416	494	498
Poultry	.	12 626	15 291	20 472
Bee colonies	953	1 173	1 175	1 068
Milk production (in 1 000 kg)	12 968	13 493	13 135	.

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 industries

Liechtenstein's economy continues to be strongly shaped by its goods production. In 2022, the goods-producing sector provided 34% of all jobs. This represents a remarkably high proportion, compared to other European countries.

Jobs in the goods-producing industries are provided by a total of 642 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 industries are Switzerland, Germany and the USA.



## Direct goods exports (without Switzerland)

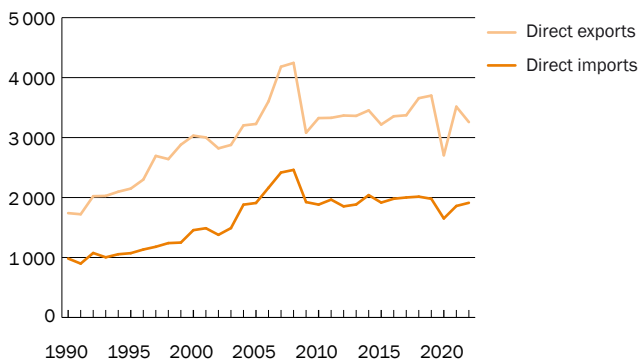
Year	in million CHF	Change
2013	3 389	0.0%
2014	3 453	1.9%
2015	3 217	-6.9%
2016	3 301	2.6%
2017	3 333	1.0%
2018	3 585	7.6%
2019	3 422	-4.6%
2020	2 861	-16.4%
2021	3 515	22.9%
2022	3 258	-7.3%

## Direct goods imports (without Switzerland)

Year	in million CHF	Change
2013	1 909	2.6%
2014	2 040	6.9%
2015	1 916	-6.1%
2016	1 952	1.9%
2017	1 974	1.1%
2018	2 008	1.7%
2019	1 990	-0.9%
2020	1 651	-17.0%
2021	1 859	12.6%
2022	1 912	2.9%

Data of the Federal Office for Customs and Border Security.

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

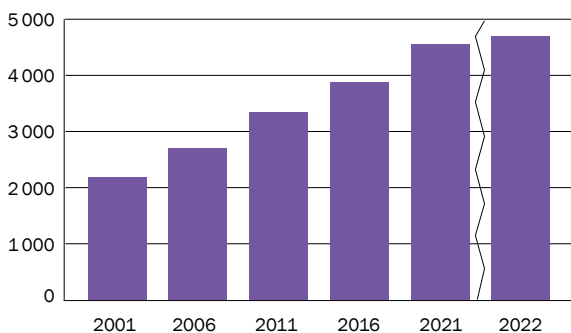
Direct goods exports and imports (without Switzerland)  
in million CHF



## Services-providing industries

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

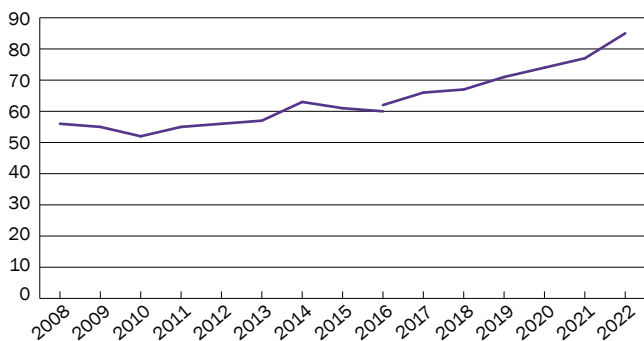


## Banks

in billion CHF	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022
Balance sheet total	52.5	60.6	73.7	77.3	84.9
Assets under administration	.	.	179.2	200.6	187.2
Net new asset in-/ outflows	.	.	5.5	13.0	8.8
Number of banks	16	15	13	12	12
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	2 177	2 053	2 436	2 485	2 699
Number of full-time equivalent jobs	1 959	1 902	2 246	2 287	2 469

Since 2017 non-deposit banks and branches are included.

## Net assets of domestic investment companies in billion CHF

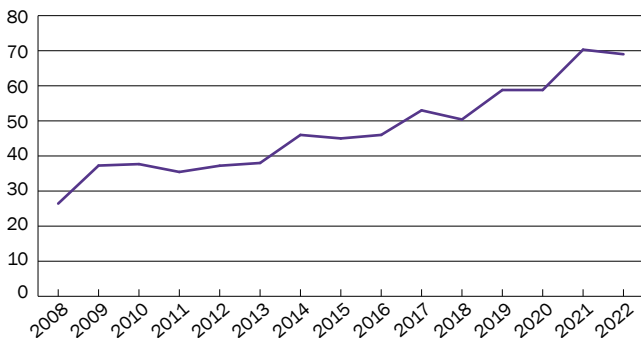


## Domestic investment companies

in billion CHF	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net assets	50.4	58.8	59.1	70.3	69.1
Individual portfolios	710	740	763	812	847
Number of enterprises	489	516	522	556	561

## Net assets of domestic investment companies

in billion CHF



## Insurance companies domiciled in Liechtenstein

in billion CHF	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross premiums written	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Investment assets	26.6	27.0	27.7	27.7	23.2
Technical provisions	24.4	25.7	25.2	25.3	20.8
Equity	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8
Number of enterprises	38	37	36	33	32
Persons employed in Liechtenstein	567	576	554	601	605

## Trustees, auditors, lawyers

	2020	2021	2022
Trustees	147	139	136
Trust companies	245	229	217
Financial auditors	41	45	47
Auditing firms	28	24	23
Lawyers	223	230	238
Law societies	45	45	47
Patent lawyers	5	5	5
Patent law firms	4	4	5

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 2022 was 1.9 nights.

## Hotels and guest houses

Year	Hotels and guest houses	Beds available	Guest arrivals	Overnight stays
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
2020	29	1 296	53 835	113 317
2021	28	1 269	61 783	135 432
2022	27	1 215	86 269	163 951



## Transport and Communication

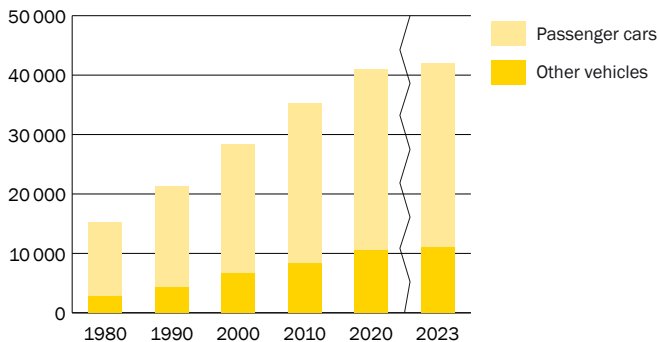
Liechtenstein's road network consists of 420 km of asphalted and 425 km of unpaved roads. The well developed public transport relies mostly on buses, which connect the eleven municipalities with each other and with the railway networks in Switzerland and Austria. The railway line links Feldkirch in Austria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

The level of motorisation is very high. There are around 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 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
1990	21 233	746	16 891	594
2000	28 447	877	21 784	672
2010	35 291	983	26 890	749
2020	40 997	1 058	30 434	785
2022	41 631	1 059	30 654	780
2023	41 987	1 058	30 961	780

## Number of vehicles (as at 30.6.)



## Road traffic accidents

	2000	2010	2020	2021	2022
Accidents	424	366	408	404	452
Injured persons	150	114	109	70	104
Fatalities	3	-	1	-	2

## Public transport and postal services

in 1 000s	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022
Letters delivered	21 655	16 947	10 985	16 401	16 987
Parcels delivered	581	571	1 063	920	876
Bus passengers	5 213	5 294	4 227	4 441	4 488
Number of post offices	12	10	7	7	7
Number of postal partners	-	2	4	4	4

## Telecommunication

	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022
Telephone connections to the fixed network	18 521	17 312	12 607	11 513	10 810
Television connections	14 602	14 740	15 009	14 628	14 151
Internet connections	15 250	15 697	18 050	18 554	19 238
Mobile phone subscriptions	36 972	40 950	48 887	49 223	49 660

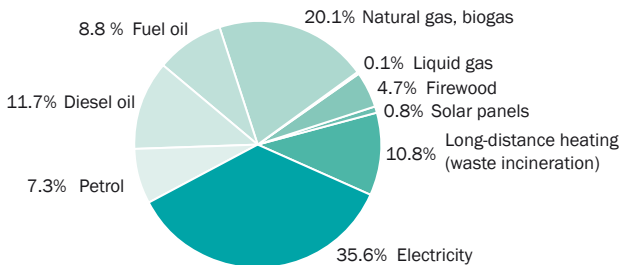


40

## 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, 2022



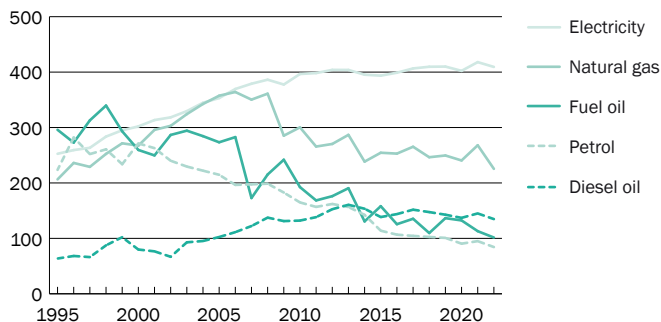


## Energy consumption/ imports

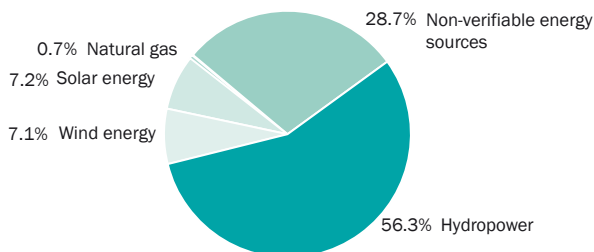
in GWh	2015	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 241.3</b>	<b>1 194.5</b>	<b>1 235.1</b>	<b>1 148.9</b>
Electricity	395.2	402.3	417.6	409.3
Petrol	113.8	90.4	94.7	84.3
Diesel oil	138.5	137.0	145.4	134.8
Fuel oil	158.1	132.4	113.4	101.5
Natural gas, biogas	260.8	247.5	275.2	231.1
Liquid gas	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Firewood	58.2	45.5	44.1	53.6
Solar panel	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.3
Long-distance heating (waste incineration)	105.6	128.5	134.2	124.1
Self supply	135.2	155.7	155.6	149.2
Consumption per inhabitant in MWh	33.0	30.6	31.4	29.0

## Energy consumption/ imports

in GWh



## Electricity consumption by energy source, 2022



Electricity purchased on exchanges and electricity volumes without designations of origin are declared as "Non-verifiable energy sources".

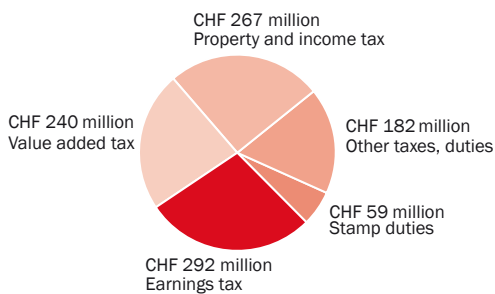


## Public Finance

Liechtenstein's public authority budgets comprise the national budget and the budgets of the eleven municipalities. In 2022, total tax receipts amounted to around CHF 1 039 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, 2022



### Fiscal income

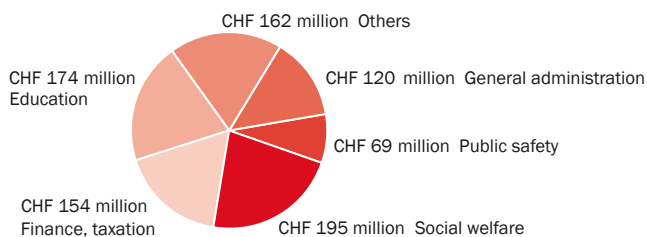
in million CHF	2010	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 692</b>	<b>1 398</b>	<b>1 466</b>
Taxes	833	1 271	969	1 039
Social contributions	324	421	428	427

# National budget

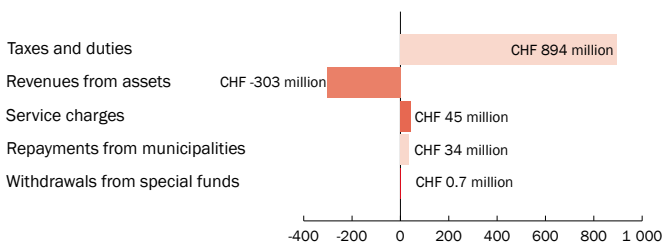
## Overview of the accounts

in million CHF	2021	2022
Operating revenue	902	984
Operating expenditure	-856	-872
<b>Operating result</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>112</b>
Net financial result	178	-315.4
<b>Result of the profit and loss account</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>-203</b>
Depreciation on fixed capital	30	34
Gross investment	-42	-80
Investment income	16	16
<b>Financing surplus/ deficit (-)</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-235</b>

## Current expenditures by purpose, 2022



## Current revenues by type, 2022

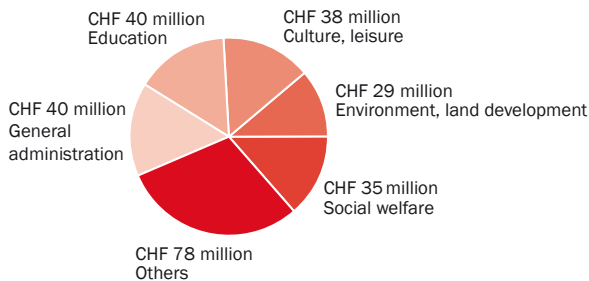


## Local budgets – Municipalities

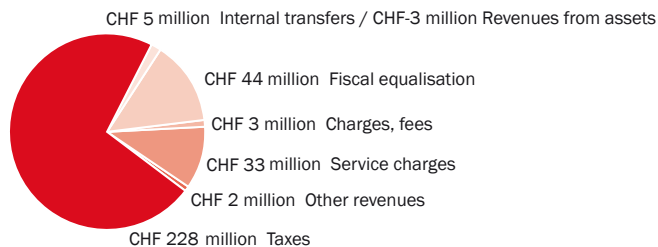
### Current accounts

in million CHF	2010	2020	2021	2022
Current expenditure	179	242	236	261
Current revenue	314	366	345	313
<b>Cash flow</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>52</b>
Depreciation on fixed capital	94	34	38	34
<b>Surplus current accounts</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18</b>

### Current expenditures by purpose, 2022



### Current revenues by type, 2022



### Capital accounts

in million CHF	2010	2020	2021	2022
Gross investment	135	81	65	68
Investment income	26	6	7	8
<b>Net investments</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Financing surplus/ deficit (-)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-8</b>

## 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 176.8 million in 2021. This corresponds to 2.7% of the gross domestic product.

### Government revenue and expenditure by sub-sector, 2021

in million CHF	General government	Central government	Local government	Social security funds
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>1 854.2</b>	<b>1 016.3</b>	<b>338.8</b>	<b>499.1</b>
Taxes	969.7	748.3	221.4	-
Social contributions	428.4	-	-	428.4
Sales	139.6	79.8	49.1	10.6
Other current revenue	314.4	188.1	66.1	60.2
Capital revenue	2.2	-	2.2	-
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>1 677.5</b>	<b>913.8</b>	<b>293.5</b>	<b>470.1</b>
Intermediate consumption	244.1	127.4	100.9	15.9
Compensation of employees	362.6	290.2	60.4	11.9
Interest	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Subsidies	74.5	74.5	-	-
Social benefits	576.7	111.3	23.4	441.9
Other current expenditure	315.9	268.2	47.7	-
Capital transfers payable	20.2	11.0	9.1	-
Capital investments	82.3	30.7	51.4	0.2
<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>176.8</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>29.0</b>
Transfer revenue within the government sector	190.6	74.4	6.3	-
Transfer expenditure within the government sector	190.6	74.4	6.3	-
<b>Consolidated revenue</b>	<b>1 663.6</b>	<b>941.8</b>	<b>332.6</b>	<b>499.1</b>
<b>Consolidated expenditure</b>	<b>1 486.8</b>	<b>839.4</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>470.1</b>

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.

# Online Information

## Statistics Portal Liechtenstein

In the statistics portal, the Office of Statistics offers a comprehensive range of reliable, up-to-date statistical data and analyses from almost all areas of life. The information offered also includes statistics that show developments over longer periods of time and document changes in areas of life.



[www.statistikportal.li](http://www.statistikportal.li)

Here you will find detailed information on the content of the statistics, graphs, tables, time series and country comparisons.

## eTab-Portal Liechtenstein

eTab is the interactive database of the Office of Statistics in German and English.



[www.etab.llv.li](http://www.etab.llv.li)

With eTab statistical tables can be created according to individual needs. The selected characteristics result in a table whose presentation can be changed with various options. Numerous export formats are offered so that the data can be further processed.

