



## LIECHTENSTEIN

Region: Europe and Central Asia

Income Category: High Income



This 2-page brief provides the 2020 Human Capital Index (HCI) released in September 2020, and a set of indicators that are complementary to the HCI. The HCI measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18. It conveys the productivity of the next generation of workers compared to a benchmark of complete education and full health. Although the effects of COVID-19 on the HCI are yet to be measured due to the lack of data, we expect the post-pandemic HCI to be relatively lower due to the deep learning and health losses globally. **Data collection efforts to allow updates to the HCI remain critical for all countries to inform policies and programs to address the setbacks to human capital.**

## THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

A child born in Liechtenstein just before the pandemic will be **75 percent** as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health. This is higher than the average for the Europe & Central Asia region (69 percent) and High Income countries (71 percent).

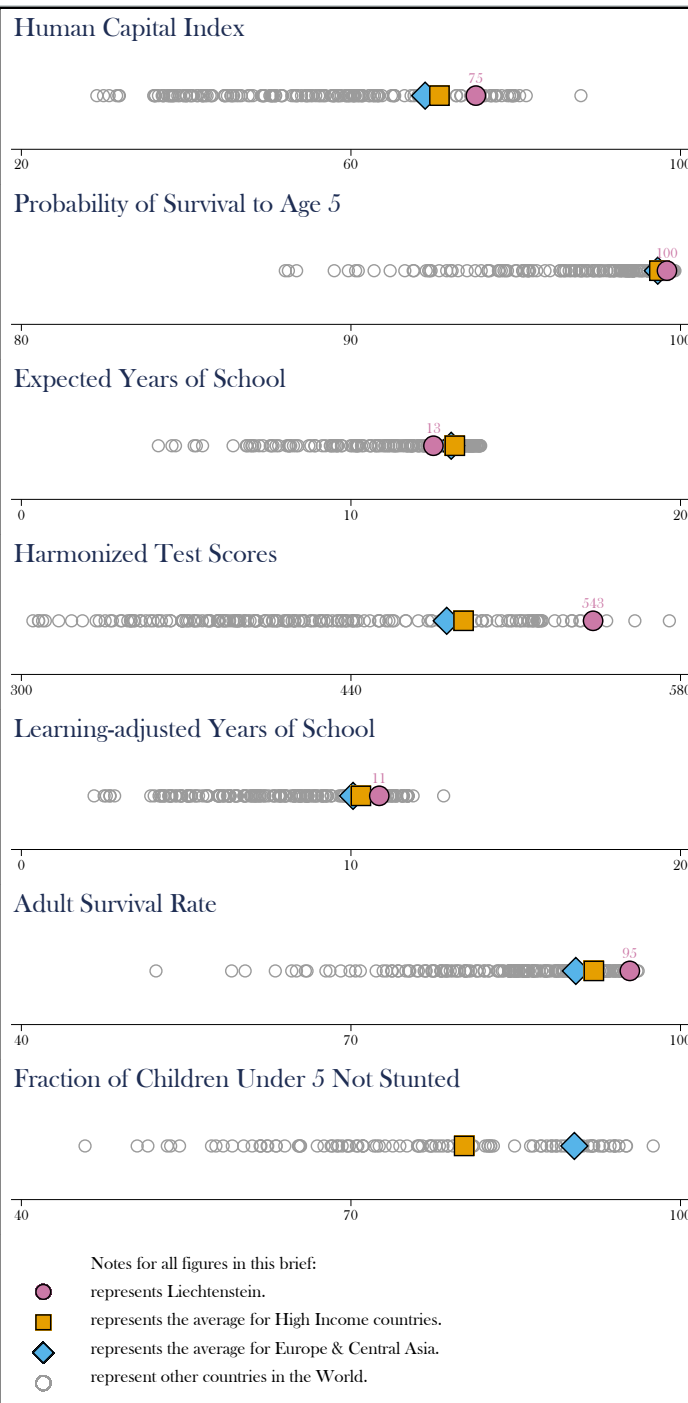
## THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX COMPONENTS

- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** 100 out of 100 children born in Liechtenstein survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In Liechtenstein, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **12.5 years** of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in Liechtenstein score **543** on a scale where 625 represents advanced attainment and 300 represents minimum attainment.
- **Learning-adjusted Years of School.** Factoring in what children actually learn, expected years of school is only **10.9 years**.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across Liechtenstein, **95 percent** of 15-year olds will survive until age 60. This statistic is a proxy for the range of health risks that a child born today would experience as an adult under current conditions.
- **Fraction of Children Under 5 Not Stunted.** Internationally comparable data on stunting are not available for Liechtenstein.

## DIFFERENCES IN HCI ACROSS GENDER AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

In Liechtenstein, the HCI for girls is higher than for boys. The table below shows gender disaggregation for each of the HCI components. There are insufficient data to disaggregate the HCI by socio-economic groups.

HCI and its components	Boys	Girls	Overall
HCI	0.75	0.76	0.75
Survival to Age 5	1.00	1.00	1.00
Expected Years of School	12.5	12.5	12.5
Harmonized Test Scores	545	540	543
Learning-adjusted Years of School	10.9	10.8	10.9
Adult Survival Rate	0.94	0.97	0.95
Not Stunted Rate	-	-	-





Human capital, a crucial ingredient for economic growth, is multi-dimensional and cumulatively built over the lifecycle. Due to the slow moving nature of the HCI, an additional set of Human Capital Complementary Indicators (HCCIs) offer a snapshot of proximate dimensions of human capital in Liechtenstein that can be monitored to measure simultaneous progress in intermediate outcomes. These selected HCCIs are based on the latest available data (*italicized* and shown in parenthesis) and benchmarked against regional and country income group averages. **They highlight where the need is for investment in people in each stage of life and for data collection and updates for evidence-based policy making.**

### EARLY CHILDHOOD

- **Completeness of birth registration (%)**. Complete birth registration is **100 percent** (2017), compared to 100 at the regional level and 100 at the income group level.
- **Female pre-primary school gross enrollment (%)**. The female pre-primary school gross enrollment ratio is **97 percent** (2019), higher than both the regional and income group averages.
- **Male pre-primary school gross enrollment (%)**. The male pre-primary school gross enrollment ratio is **111 percent** (2019), higher than both the regional and income group averages.

### SCHOOL AGE

- **Primary school completion (%)**. Primary school completion rate is **94 percent** (2019), lower than both the regional (98%) and income group (99%) averages.
- **Gross secondary school enrollment (%)**. The secondary school gross enrollment rate is **119 percent** (2019), higher than both the regional (107%) and income group (110%) averages.
- **Lower secondary school completion (%)**. The lower secondary school completion rate is **103 percent** (2019), higher than both the regional (98%) and income group (98%) averages.

### YOUTH

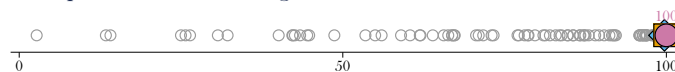
- **Gross tertiary education enrollment (%)**. Tertiary education gross enrollment ratio is **41 percent** (2019), lower than the regional (69%) and income group (70%) averages.
- **Youth NEET (%)**. Internationally comparable data on youth not in employment, education or training are not available for Liechtenstein.
- **Adolescent fertility (births/1000 women)**. Internationally comparable data on adolescent fertility rate are not available for Liechtenstein.

### ADULTS & ELDERLY

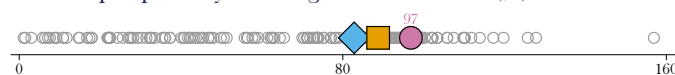
- **Female life expectancy at birth (years)**. Female life expectancy at birth is **84 years** (2020), higher than both the regional (81 years) and income group (83 years) averages.
- **Male life expectancy at birth (years)**. Male life expectancy at birth is **80 years** (2020), higher than both the regional (75 years) and income group (78 years) averages.
- **Male labour force participation (%)**. Internationally comparable data on male labor force participation are not available for Liechtenstein.

### EARLY CHILDHOOD

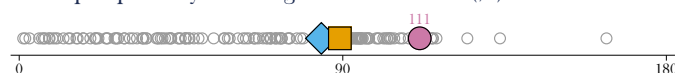
Completeness of birth registration (%)



Female pre-primary school gross enrollment (%)

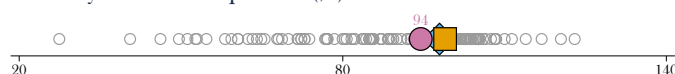


Male pre-primary school gross enrollment (%)

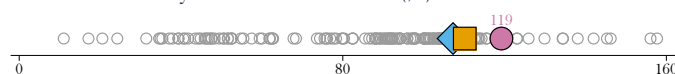


### SCHOOL AGE

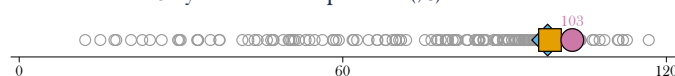
Primary school completion (%)



Gross secondary school enrollment (%)

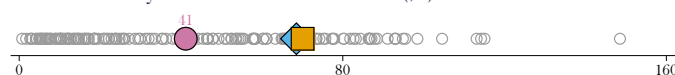


Lower secondary school completion (%)



### YOUTH

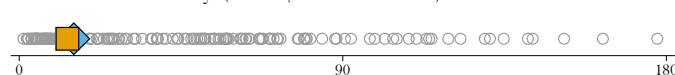
Gross tertiary education enrollment (%)



Youth NEET (%)

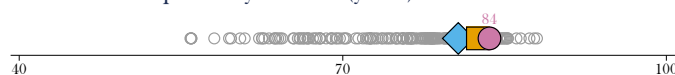


Adolescent fertility (births/1000 women)

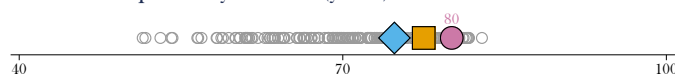


### ADULTS & ELDERLY

Female life expectancy at birth (years)



Male life expectancy at birth (years)



Male labour force participation (%)

