POLAND

Region: Europe and Central Asia Income Category: High Income



Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by Poland in building and using human capital. The Human Capital Complementary Indicators offer a snapshot of human capital investments at four stages of the lifecycle. The figures show the latest available data, benchmarked against regional averages. The figures also report progress over the previous 5 years.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- Neonatal mortality rate. The neonatal mortality rate is **3** per 1,000 live births (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- Participation rate in organized learning. In 2020, 96% of children one year younger than the official primary school entry age participated in an organized learning program, compared to 99% in 2017. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2023, **94%** of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine, compared to 95% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

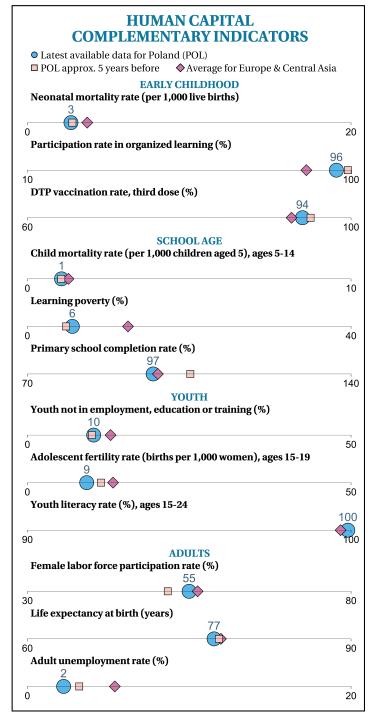
- Child mortality rate. The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is 1 per 1,000 children aged 5 (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- Learning poverty. In 2021, 6% of children could not read and understand a simple text, by age 10, compared to 5% in 2016. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Primary school completion rate.** The primary school completion rate is **97%** (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2022), compared to 105% in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

YOUTH

- Youth not in employment, education or training. In 2023, 10% of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training. This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- Adolescent fertility rate. The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is 9 (2022), compared to 11 in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- Youth literacy rate. The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is **100%** (2021). The indicator is similar to the regional average.

ADULTS

- Female labor force participation rate. Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is 55% (2023), compared to 52% in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- Life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is 77 years (2022), compared to 78 in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- Adult unemployment rate. Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is **2%** (2023), compared to 3% in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.



Note: Missing symbols indicate internationally comparable data are not available to generate the corresponding statistic.