PANAMA

Region: Latin America and Caribbean Income Category: Upper Middle Income



Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by Panama 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 brief uses the latest available data. It is benchmarked against regional averages and reports progress over the previous 5 years.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- Neonatal mortality rate. The neonatal mortality rate is 7 per 1,000 live births (2023), compared to 8 in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- Participation rate in organized learning. In 2018, 82% of children one year younger than the official primary school entry age participated in an organized learning program, compared to 85% in 2015. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2024, **72%** of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine, compared to 88% in 2019. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

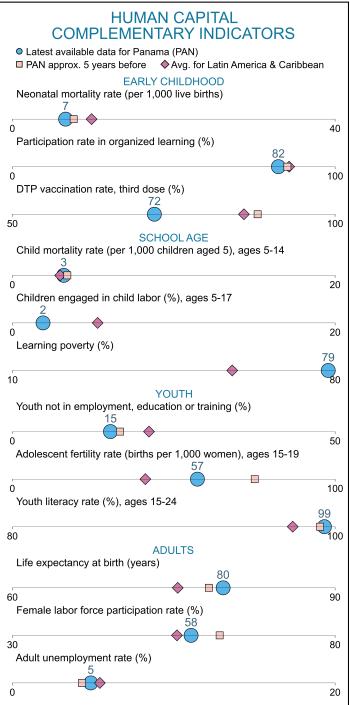
- Child mortality rate. The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is 3 per 1,000 children aged 5 (2023). This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- Children engaged in child labor. The share of children (ages 5-17) who are engaged in economic activities is 2% (2023). The indicator is below the regional average.
- Learning poverty. In 2019, **79%** of children could not read and understand a simple text, by age 10. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

YOUTH

- Youth not in employment, education or training. In 2024, 15% of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 17% in 2019. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- Adolescent fertility rate. The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **57** (2023), compared to 75 in 2018. The indicator is above the regional average.
- Youth literacy rate. The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is 99% (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

ADULTS

- Life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is **80** years (2023), compared to 78 in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- Female labor force participation rate. Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is **58**% (2024), compared to 62% in 2019. The indicator is above the regional average.
- Adult unemployment rate. Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is 5% (2024), compared to 4% in 2019. The indicator is similar to the regional average.



Note: All values use internationally comparable public datasets. Missing symbols indicate unavailable statistics. Full details can be accessed through the OR code.



