



# GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA

*Georgia's Vision and Commitment to Accelerate  
Investment in Human Capital Development*

2018



# Georgia - Country Overview

**Population:** 3.7 Million

**GDP per capita, PPP:** US \$10,698.7 (2017)

**Life expectancy:** 74.4 years

**Gini Coefficient:** 36.5% (2016)

**Poverty Rate (relative):** 22.3% (2017)

**Unemployment Rate:** 13.9% (2017)

**Doing Business ranking:** 9th (2018)

**Tax Burden:** 9th (2018)

**Open Budget Index:** 5th (2017)

**Safety Index:** 5th (2018)





# Major Achievements Related to Human Capital Development - Education

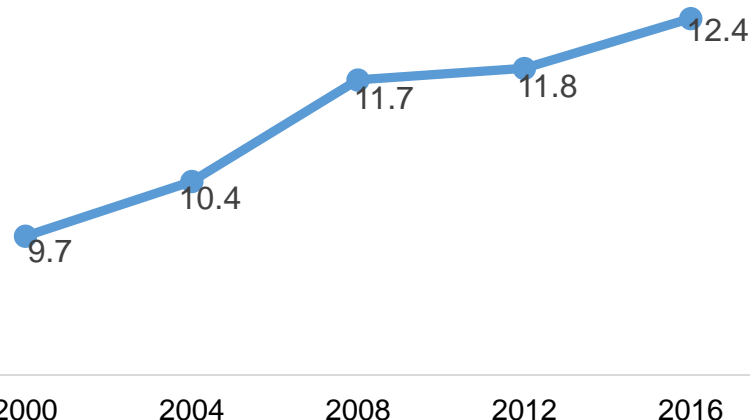
## Student Centered National Curriculum

## Modernized School Governance via Increased Autonomy

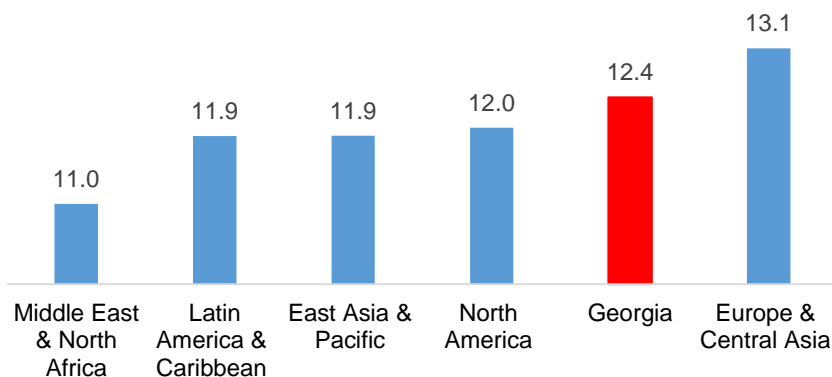
## Equity in Education

- Free transportation for rural school students
- Free textbooks in public schools
- Free portable computers in primary schools
- Special needs educational programs

Expected Years of School in Georgia



Regional Benchmarks





# Major Achievements Related to Human Capital Development - Health

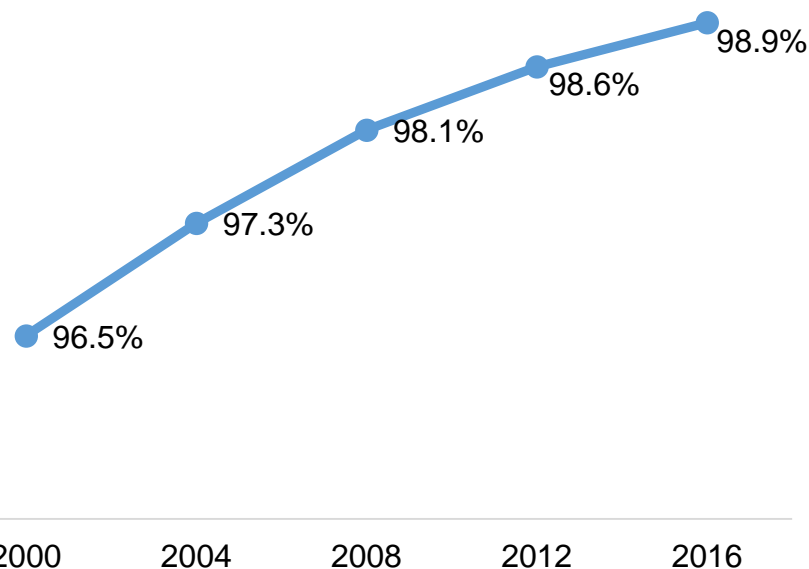
## Universal Health Coverage

- Launched in 2013
- Better access to care
- Better financial protection
- Better user experience

## Hepatitis C Elimination Strategy (2015-2020)

- Screened – 2,1 mln
- Started treatment – 51 k
- Completed treatment – 49,1 k
- Treatment success – 98.2%

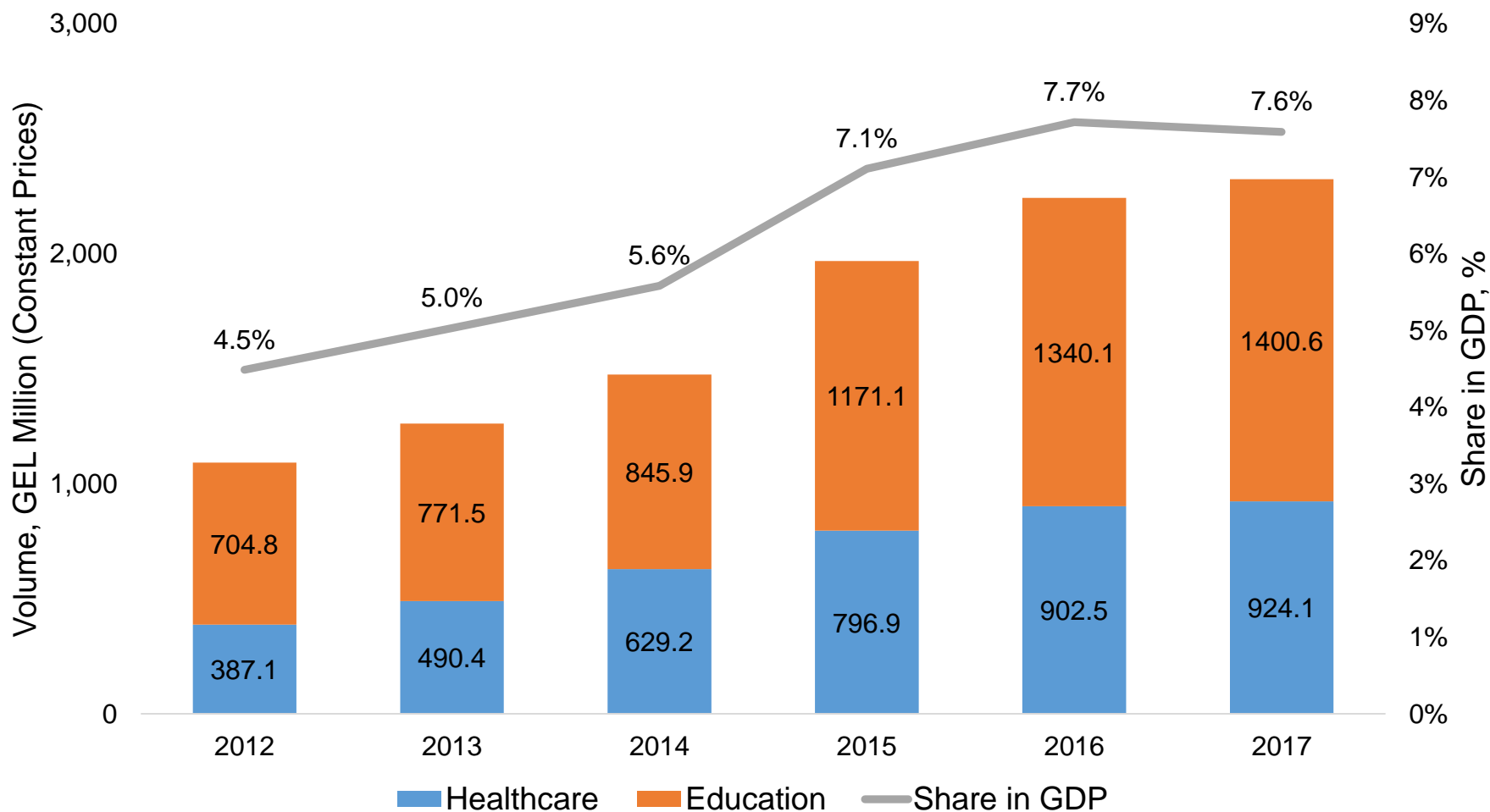
## Probability of Survival to Age 5



- Steady growth since 2000
- Higher score than average of upper middle income countries



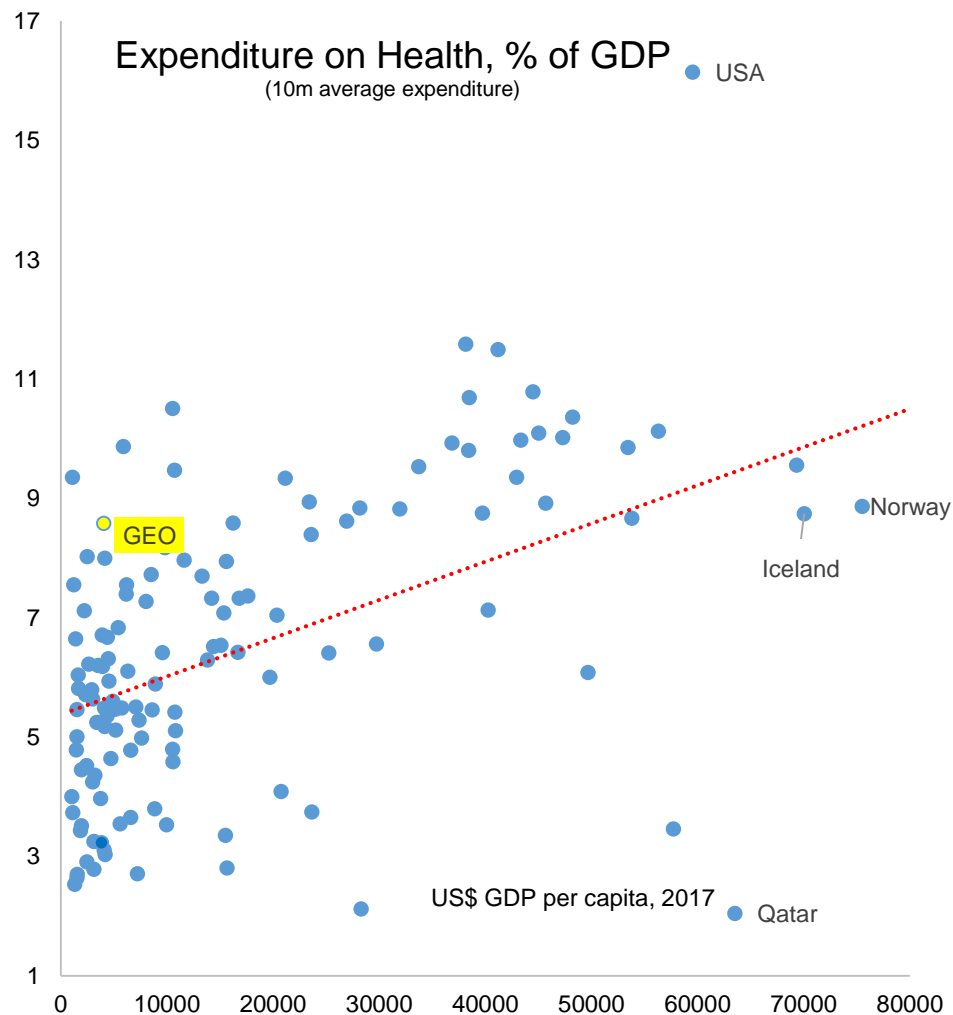
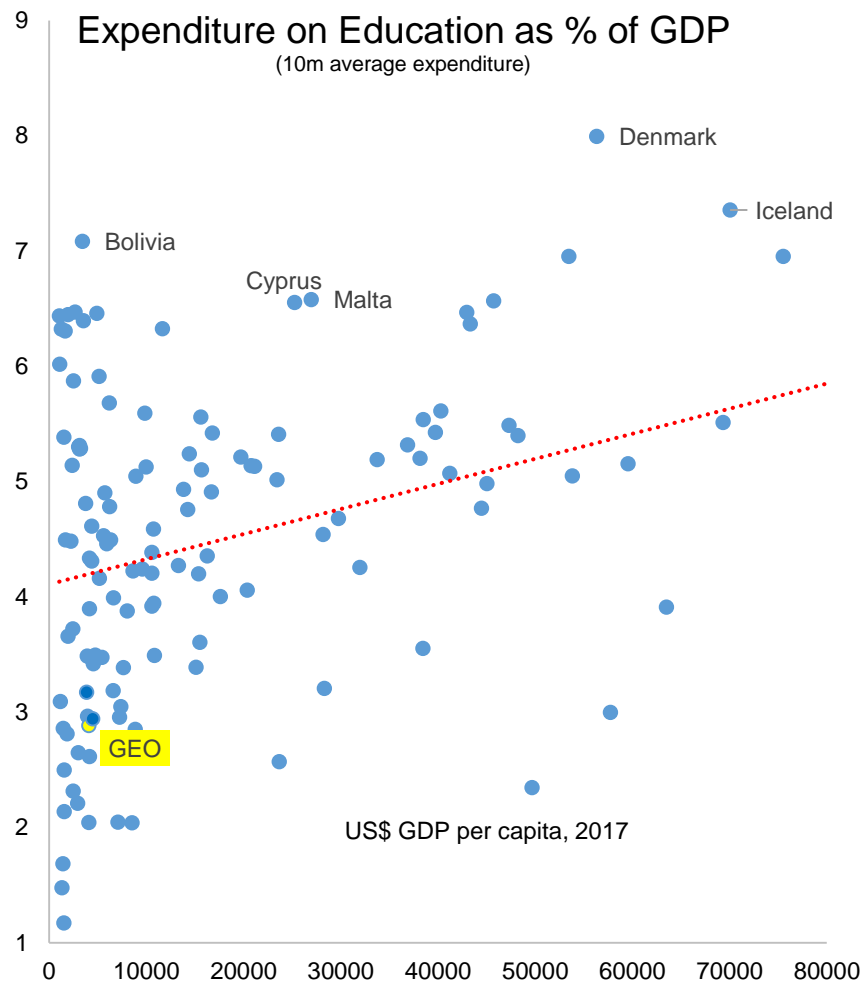
# Public Expenditure on Human Capital Development Programs



- 138.7% in healthcare in 2017 compared to 2012
- 98.7% in education in 2017 compared to 2012



# Public expenditure on Health and Education: International Perspective

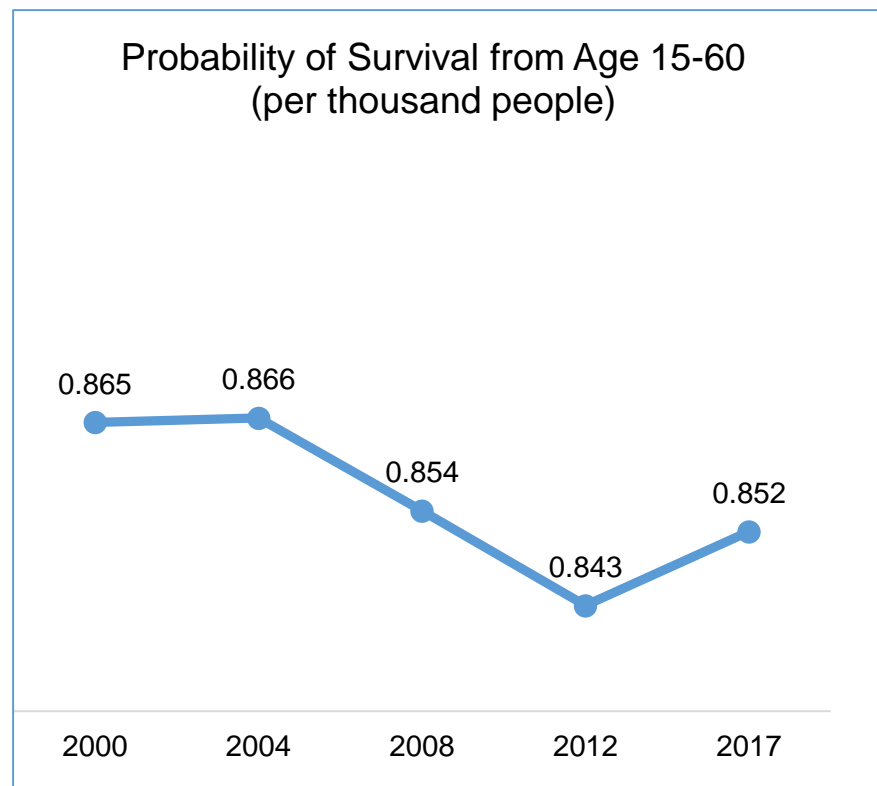
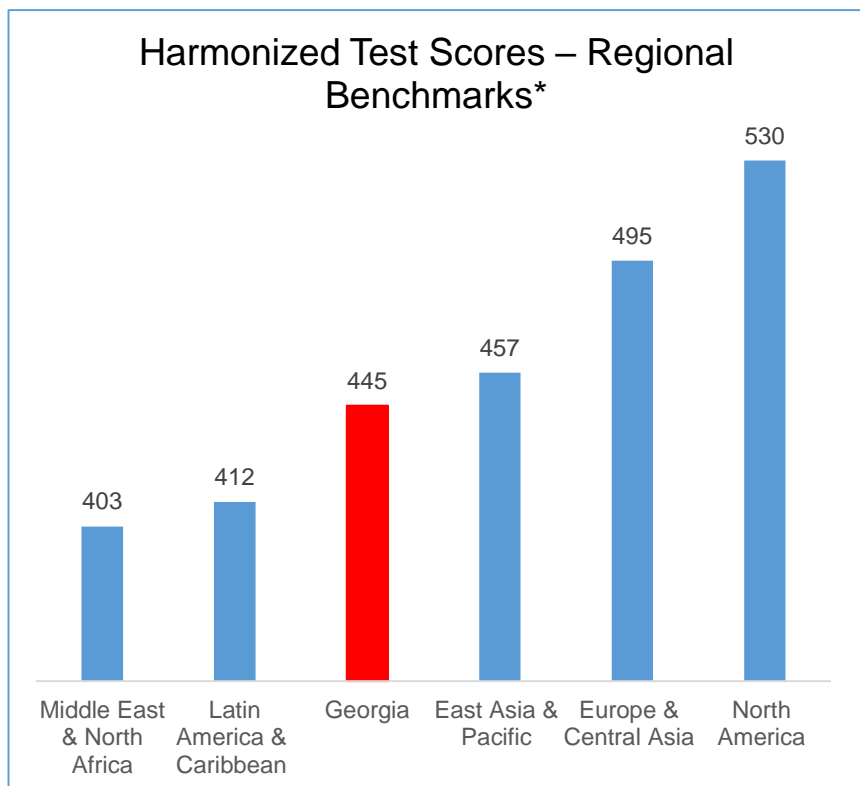


Source: World Development Indicators, 2017



# Main Challenges for Georgia According to Human Capital Index

- Out of the five components that the World Bank Group has selected to measure human capital development in its Human Capital Index, the main challenges for Georgia are:



\* No increase in harmonized test scores for Georgia since 2007 (446 points in 2007 and 464 points in 2011)



# Education Sector - Challenges and Commitments

## Challenges:

- Quality of education and learning outcome improving but still poor
  - Georgia remains two and a half years behind the average for countries in the OECD (PISA) in scientific achievement
  - More than half of all children in Georgia perform below basic proficiency levels in literacy and numeracy (TIMSS)
  - About 26% of all children in Georgia perform at the lower proficiency level and 14% perform below lower proficiency level according to PIRLS results in literacy
- The coverage of the School Readiness Program is low

## Commitments:

- Achievements in international test scores (goals for 2024):
  - Reduce the number of low-performing students in PISA, PIRLS and TIMSS by 10%
- Improvement in School Readiness Program coverage from 75% to 95% by 2023



# Health Sector - Challenges and Commitments

## Challenges:

- High out-of-pocket expenditure (55.6% of total health expenditure)
- 36% of total health expenditure is spent on pharmaceuticals
- Service delivery model is biased towards hospital/emergency services, and less centered on primary healthcare
- Weak health administrative data systems

## Commitments:

- Expand access to outpatient drugs suffering from chronic and other diseases
- Implement an electronic medical records system as part of e-health initiative
- Improve primary healthcare system to promote health and wealth of population, especially in terms of supervising the growth and development of children



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION