



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)





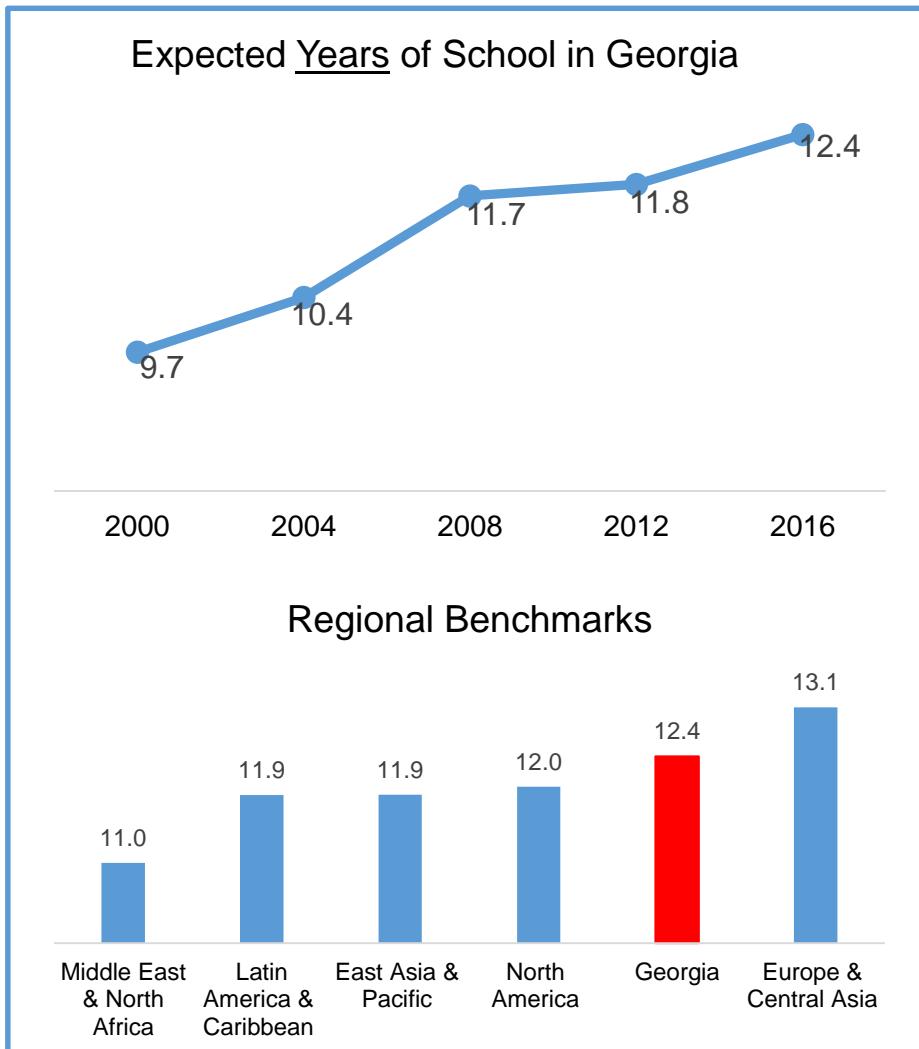
Major Achievements Related to Human Capital Development - Education

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





Major Achievements Related to Human Capital Development - Health

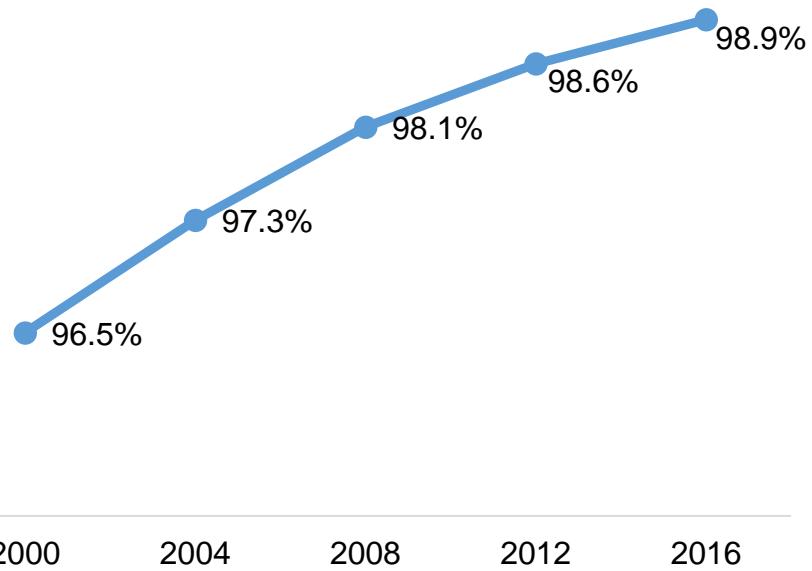
Universal Health Coverage

- 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%

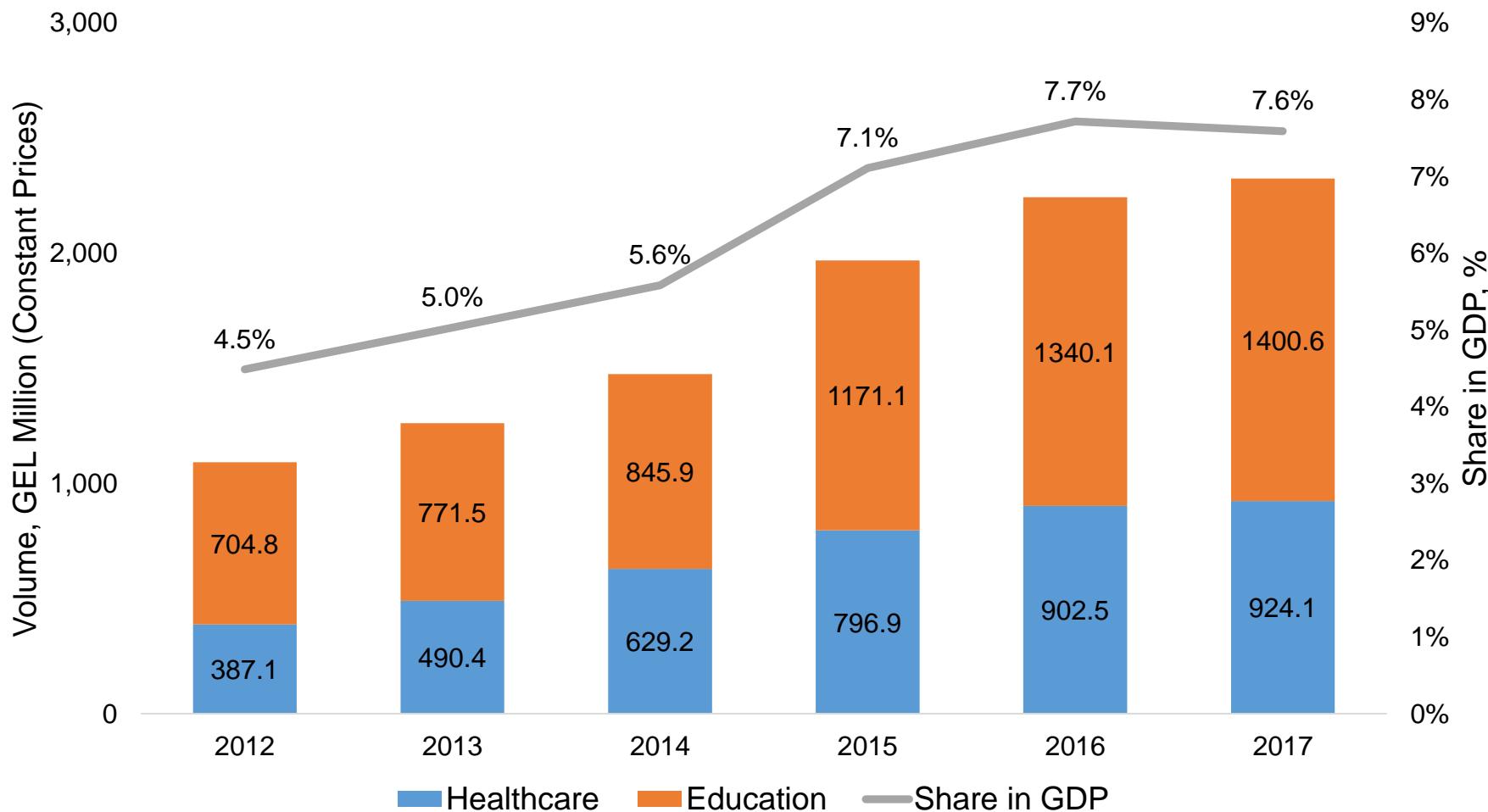
Probability of Survival to Age 5



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



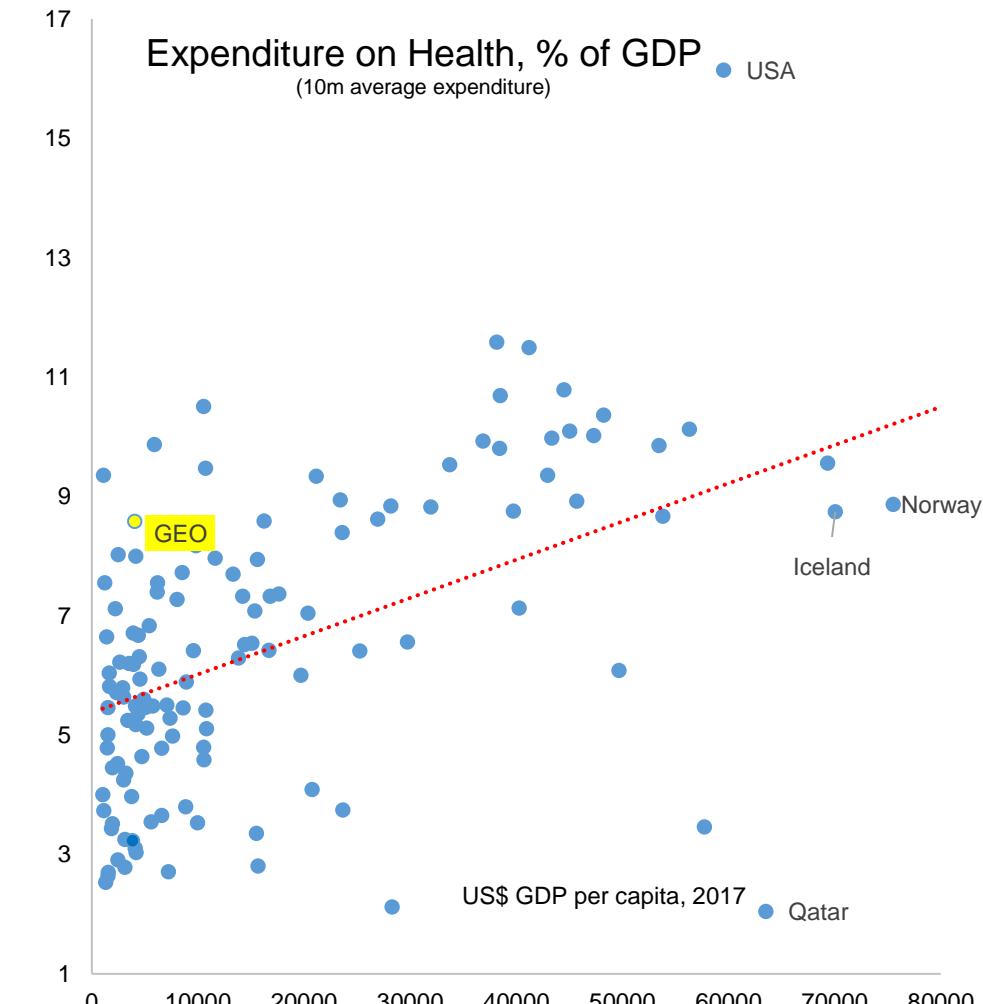
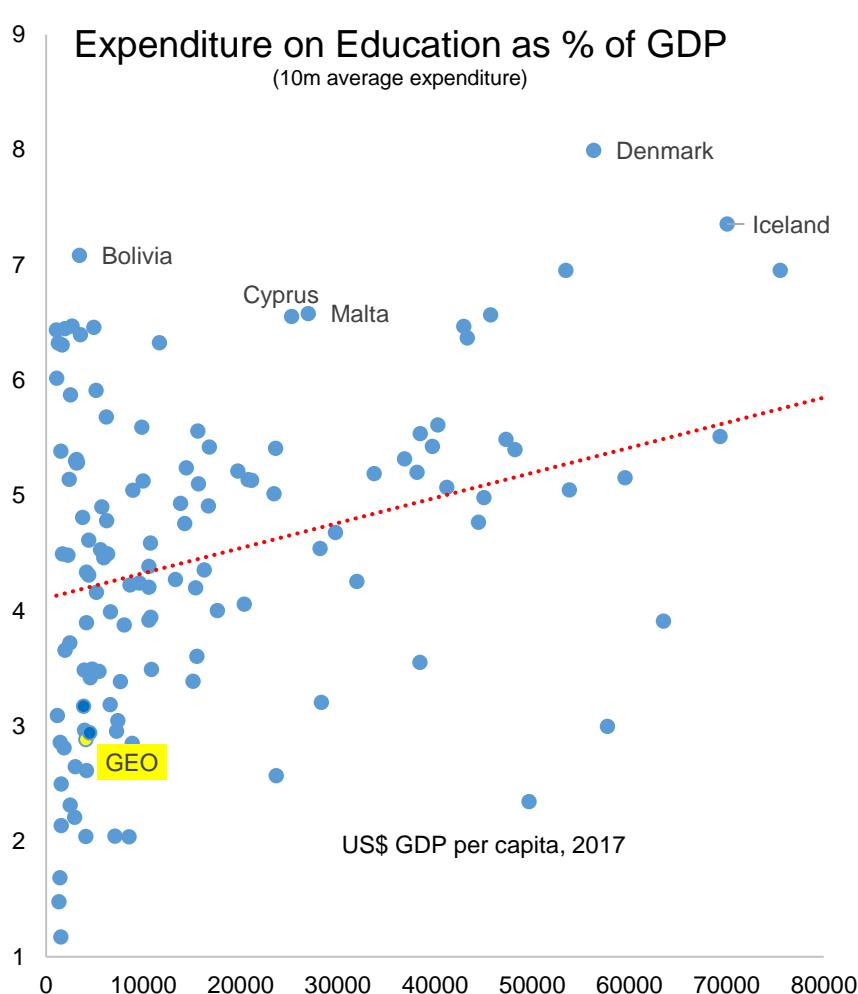
Public Expenditure on Human Capital Development Programs



- 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



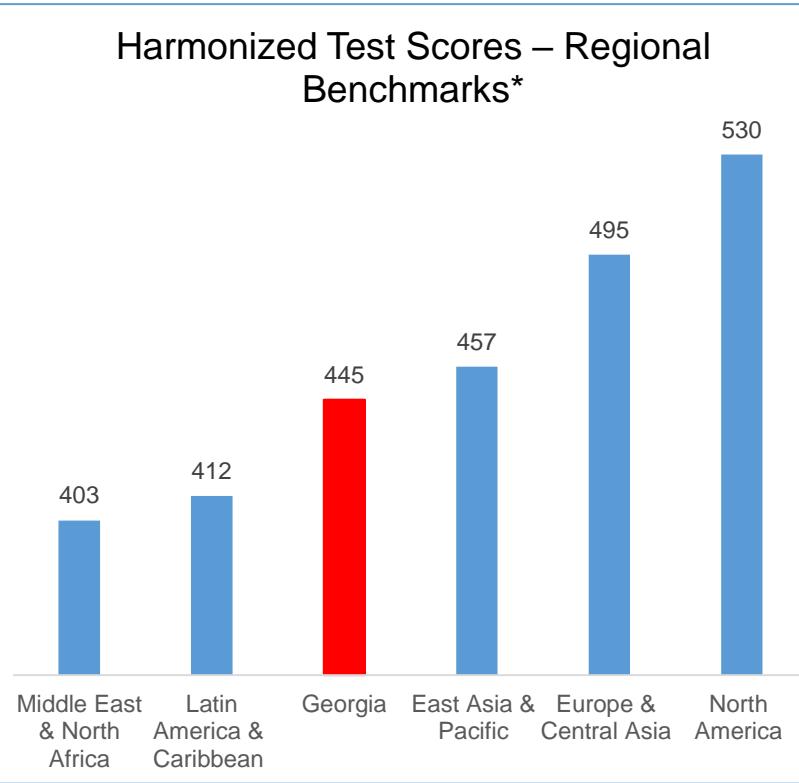
Source: World Development Indicators, 2017



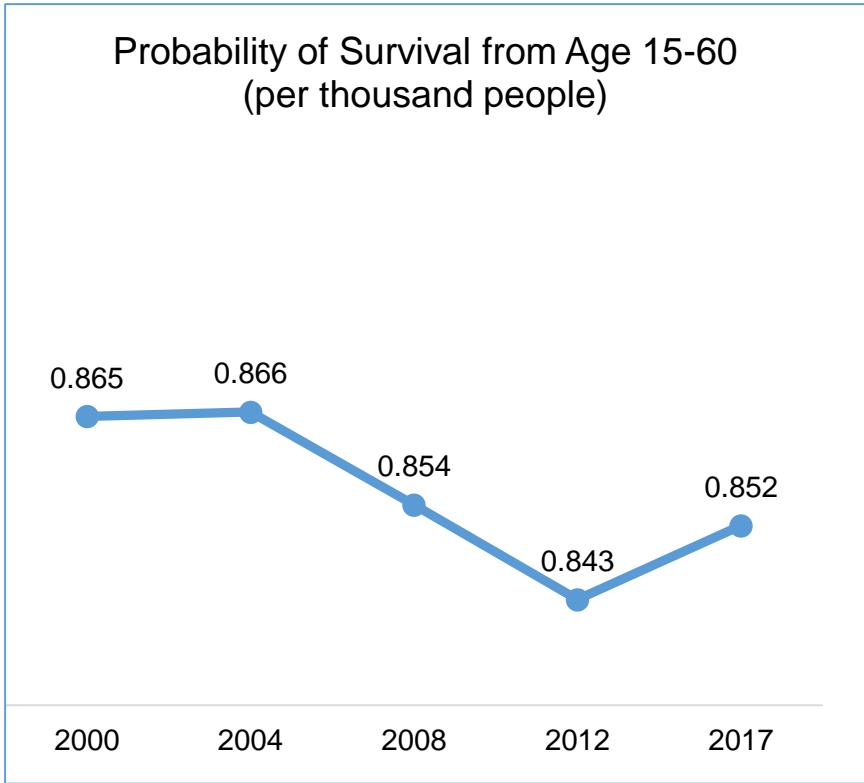
Main Challenges for Georgia According to Human Capital Index

- 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:

Harmonized Test Scores – Regional Benchmarks*



Probability of Survival from Age 15-60 (per thousand people)



* 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