



GEORGIA

Region: Europe and Central Asia

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 Georgia 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

- **Children who are developmentally on track.** In 2018, **90%** of children (ages 36-59 months) were developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- **Neonatal mortality rate.** The neonatal mortality rate is **5** per 1,000 live births (2023), compared to 6 in 2018. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2024, **86%** of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine, compared to 94% in 2019. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

- **Learning poverty.** In 2021, **14%** of children could not read and understand a simple text, by age 10. This remains unchanged since 2016. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is **2** per 1,000 children aged 5 (2023). This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Primary school completion rate.** The primary school completion rate is **107%** (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2023), compared to 103% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is **100%** (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2024, **23%** of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 26% in 2019. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **21** (2023), compared to 33 in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

ADULTS

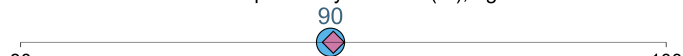
- **Female labor force participation rate.** Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is **59%** (2024), compared to 58% in 2019. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is **74** years (2023). This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is **10%** (2024). This remains unchanged since 2019. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

HUMAN CAPITAL COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS

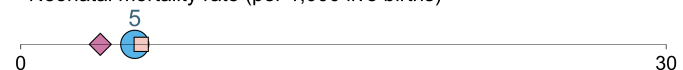
- Latest available data for Georgia (GEO)
- GEO approx. 5 years before
- ◆ Average for Europe & Central Asia

EARLY CHILDHOOD

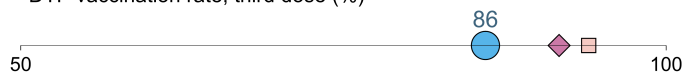
Children who are developmentally on track (%), ages 36-59 months



Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)



DTP vaccination rate, third dose (%)

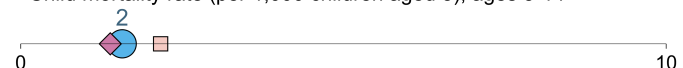


SCHOOL AGE

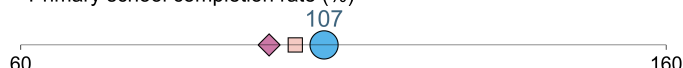
Learning poverty (%)



Child mortality rate (per 1,000 children aged 5), ages 5-14

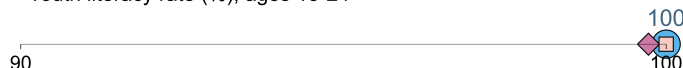


Primary school completion rate (%)

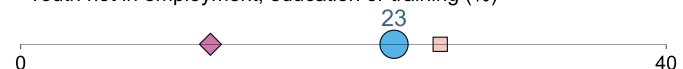


YOUTH

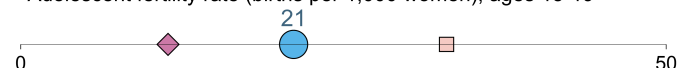
Youth literacy rate (%), ages 15-24



Youth not in employment, education or training (%)

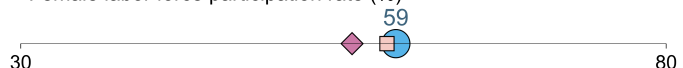


Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women), ages 15-19

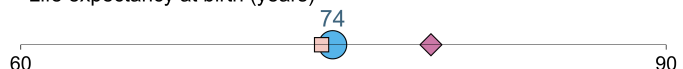


ADULTS

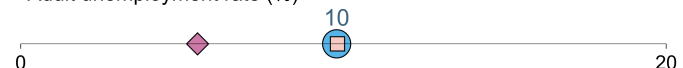
Female labor force participation rate (%)



Life expectancy at birth (years)



Adult unemployment rate (%)



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

