



EuroMed Feminist Initiative
المبادرة النسوية الأوروبية
Initiative Féministe EuroMed



نحو المساواة
Towards equality

Algerian Women

in figures 2023



FOUNDATION FOR EQUALITY -  CIDDEF

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1. APC in french, Communal Popular Assembly PCA, is the elected deliberative assembly of the commune which is the basic administrative district in Algeria.
2. APN : Assemblée Populaire Nationale is the Algerian parliament. NPA (National Popular Assembly).
3. Direction Générale de la Sécurité Nationale. GDNS : General Direction of the National Security.

EDITORIAL



The various Algerian constitutions have integrated the rights and freedoms as guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, reinforced in this by the ratification in 1989 of the two pacts of 1966 and, in 1996, by the convention relating to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. The constituent did not fail to give pre-eminence to these texts over our laws (art 154) making their application compulsory.

By proclaiming the principle of equality and its corollary, non-discrimination, the Algerian legislator has made the state responsible for removing the obstacles that hinder human development and prevent the exercise of rights. However, the affirmation of the principle of equality has not had the expected extension in effective implementation. It affirms a discrepancy between the law and the fact, between the law and its actual practice. This constitutional principle of equality is therefore analyzed as an injunction given to those who enact the rule not to commit inequalities and to put in place corrective measures aimed at making the principle of equality concrete.

Equality is therefore above all a principle of political will so that the situation of Algerian women improves in terms of access to rights and the various services offered to citizens.

This new edition of Women in Figures will give us the measure of the efforts undertaken by our state to reduce inequalities wherever they persist. These key figures are a tool that makes it possible to measure the progress made and to trace the path that remains to be covered to achieve real equality between women and men.

Ait-Zai Nadia lawyer

President of the Foundation for Equality/CIDDEF

INTRODUCTION

«Women in Figures» is a periodical providing comparisons between men and women when the available data are disaggregated by gender. The latest publication of the Foundation for Equality is dated 2021. It should be noted that the years of the pandemic did not allow for the collection of data from institutions and the national statistics office; the official sources of a large part of the data we use. The Foundation has therefore opted to present the most recent survey data where information is available, particularly for women.

This edition is mainly devoted to the presentation of data from the MICS1 6/2019, some data from the «study on the opinions and attitudes of Algerians towards the value of equality between men and women and children's rights-2022», carried out by the Foundation for Equality-Ciddef, and data from the report on violence against women produced by the GDNS² for the year 2022.

The Ministry of Health, Population and Hospital Reform conducted the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in Algeria in 2019. The MICS Algeria 2019 survey was carried out as part of the sixth global edition of MICS surveys (MICS6). MICS provides up-to-date, internationally comparable information on the state of children and women within the framework of the 2030 development agenda.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6) is conducted on a global sample of 31,325 households. The target populations of the survey are the sample households and some of their members. They are women aged 15-49, children under five and children aged 5-17. For the preparation of this edition, only data concerning women will be taken into account.

Some data from the «Study on the opinions and attitudes of Algerians towards the value of equality between men and women and the rights of children-2022» were included. This study was carried out by the Foundation for Equality-Ciddef, over three successive periods: 2000, 2008 and 2022, thus giving the opportunity to compare the evolution of opinions and attitudes on the value of equality, of the people surveyed, i.e. adult men and women aged 18 and above, and adolescents aged 15 to 18.

1. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

2. General Direction of the National Security

These few data were chosen to shed more light on certain MICS themes while preserving the spirit and approach. To facilitate reading, the data relating to this study will be presented in a colored box. Similarly, the figures for the year 2022 concerning violence against women and their characteristics produced by the GDNS³ will be integrated into the corresponding paragraph from the MICS 6 and will be presented in a colored box.

This edition provides a visibility on characteristics of women that are not often compared to men, due to lack of comparative data, and gives the opportunity to see the evolution of the situation of women, and to highlight more clearly the segments that still need to be improved. Statistical data is not always attractive to the reader, so in order to make this publication readable and usable it is deliberately presented in the form of questions concerning women.

Dr. Zahia CHERFI

3. General Direction of the National Security

A. WOMEN'S POSITION IN THE GENERAL POPULATION IN 2019

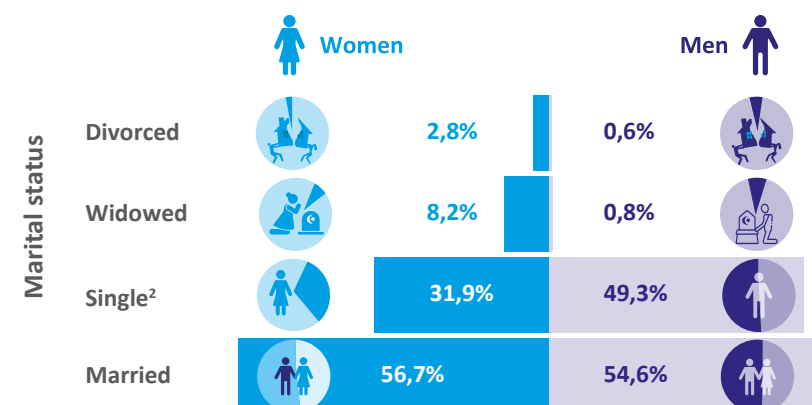
The total resident Algerian population is estimated at 43.0 million, as of January 1, 2019.¹



Men slightly outnumber women in the general population (2019).

B. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN AND WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

1. WHAT IS THE MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE?



Gap of 7.4 points between the percentages of widowed men and widowed women.

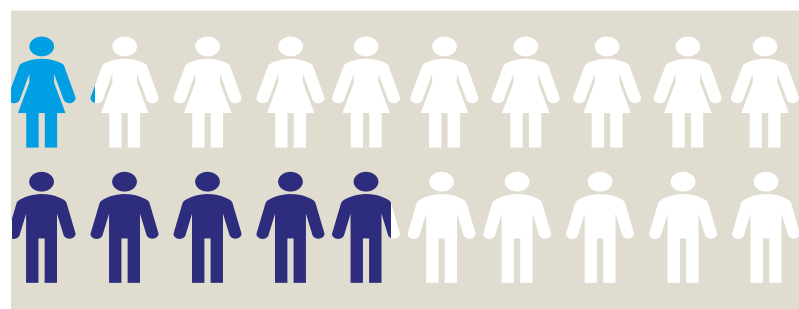
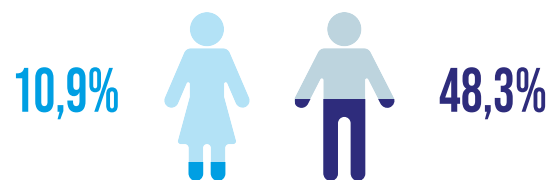
- There are significantly more women widows in urban areas: 8.6% and 0.9% for men.
- The highest percentages are found for pre-school or no education: 23.8% for widowed women and 3.8% for widowed men.

The low or non-existent level of education among widowed women increases their vulnerability, which leads to or reinforces situations of precarity.

The percentage of single people increases with the high level of education (higher level 61.0% for men and for women).

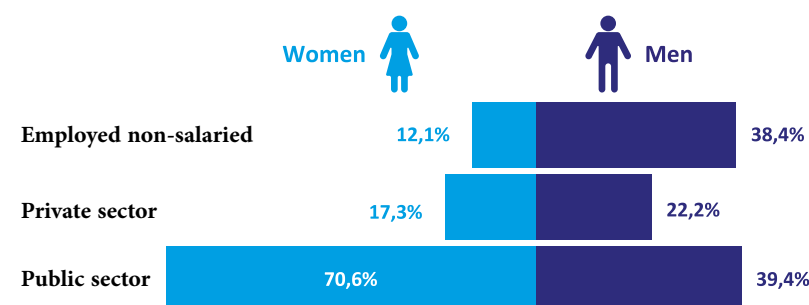
1. ONS: National Statistics Office

2. ARE MEN MORE EMPLOYED THAN WOMEN AGED 15 AND ABOVE?



The rate of employed women is less than 1/5 of the rate of employed men

3. DO THE MAIN SECTORS OF ACTIVITY EMPLOY WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15 AND ABOVE DIFFERENTLY ?



- ▶ Women are predominantly employed in the public sector: 70.6%, slightly less than half for men, 39.4%.
- ▶ The private sector recruits few men (22.2%) and even fewer women (17.3%)
- ▶ Men and women who are not employed are in the poorest economic² well-being index for 50.1% of cases.

2. The economic well-being index or wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. It is constructed using principal component analysis of data on ownership of consumer goods, housing characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics related to household wealth.

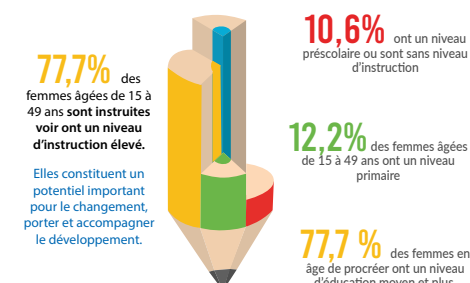
C. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49³

1. WHAT DO WOMEN AGED 15-49 REPRESENT IN THE POPULATION?

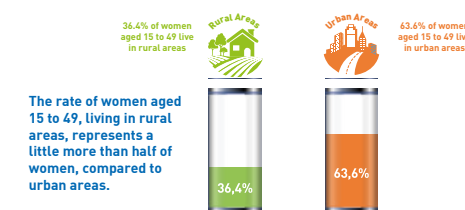
- ▶ Women⁴ aged 15-49 are women of childbearing age.
- ▶ They represent just over half (51.4%) of the female population.
- ▶ They are one quarter (25.3%) of the general population.
- ▶ Women aged 15-29 represent 57.8% of women of childbearing age

More than half of the female population is of childbearing age, 57.8% of whom are aged 15 to 29

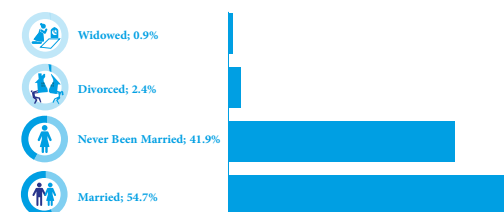
2. WHAT IS THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF WOMEN AGED 15-49?



3. WHERE DO WOMEN AGED 15-49 RESIDE?



4. WHAT IS THE MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 ?

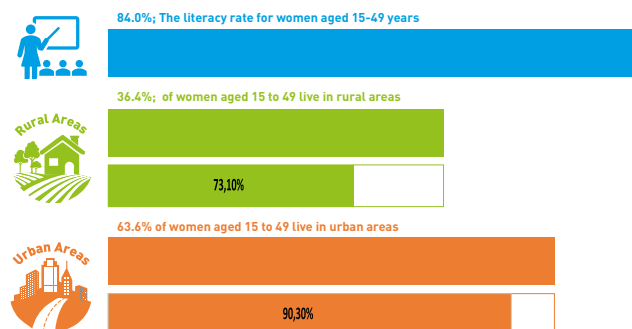


Widowed women are more numerous than widowed men and both are practically uneducated, both are slightly more numerous in urban areas. 9.0% of widowed women are unemployed compared to 1.4% of widowed men.

3. In the MICS, Women of reproductive age are women aged 15-49 in Algeria.
4. MICS 6-2019

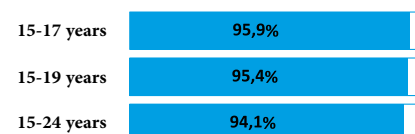
5. WHAT IS THE LITERACY LEVEL OF WOMEN AGED 15-49?

► According to place of residence



The literacy rate for women aged 15-49 is 84.0%. 90.3% reside in urban areas and 73.1% in rural areas, **giving a gap of about 17 points, between the two areas of residence, in favour of the urban area.**

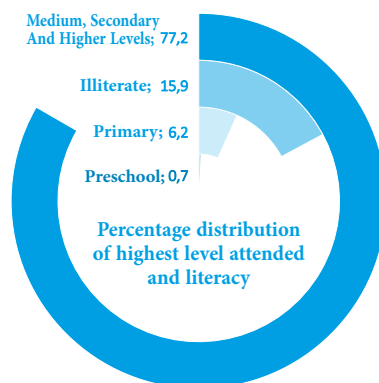
► According to level of education



- The 15-17 age group is the most educated: 95.9%, followed by the 15-19 age group: 95.4 %

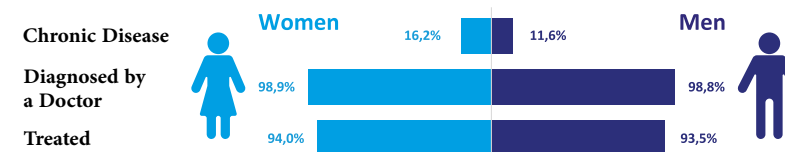
Women with medium, secondary and higher levels of education are 77.2%:

- 84.9% of them live in urban areas and 63.7% in rural areas, giving a gap of 20 points between the two areas of residence, in favour of the urban areas.
- 93.9% are occupied and 74.5% are not occupied.
- 53.3% are in the poorest economic well-being index
- 94.0 are in the richest economic well-being index.



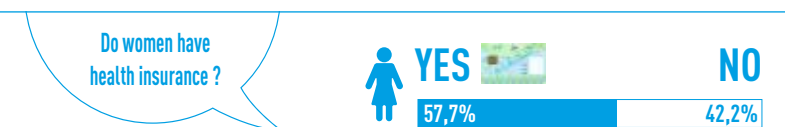
Gaps of about 20 points according to the place of residence are found, in favour of the urban areas for women aged between 19 and 49, as well as for women with a level of education. The urban environment probably increases work opportunities for women. The level of education is in favour of raising the richest economic well-being index, thus confirming the protective effect of literacy.

6. WHAT ACCESS DO WOMEN HAVE TO CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT?



The difference between urban and rural areas is not very significant for women and men, as well as for the regions..

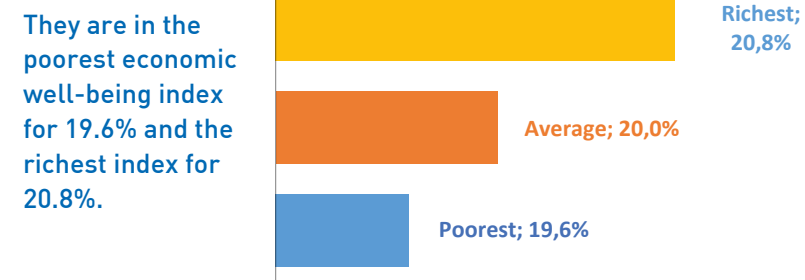
7. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN TERMS OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE?



8. DO WOMEN SUFFER FROM FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES?

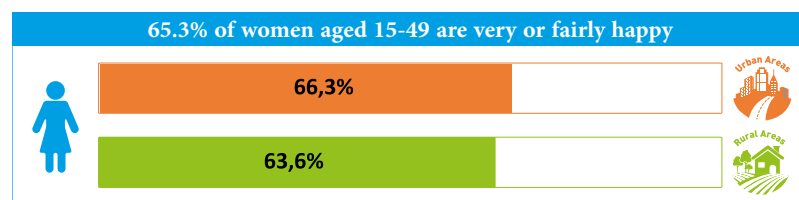


9. IN WHICH INDEX OF ECONOMIC WELL-BEING DO WOMEN STAND?



5. Functional difficulties: Impaired vision, hearing, walking with difficulty....

D. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING⁶



1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE OF SATISFACTION WITH THEIR LIFE IN THE MUNICIPALITY, PLACE OF THEIR CURRENT RESIDENCE, ACCORDING TO AGE ?

- Women aged 15-24

- ▶ 66.6% of women aged 15-24 are very or fairly satisfied.
- ▶ 69.8% in urban areas and 60.6% in rural areas.

- Women aged 25-49

- ▶ 64.7% of women aged 25-49 are very or fairly satisfied
- ▶ 67.8% in urban areas and 59.5% in rural areas.

2. WHAT IS THE PERCEPTION OF A BETTER LIFE AMONG WOMEN AGED 19-49?

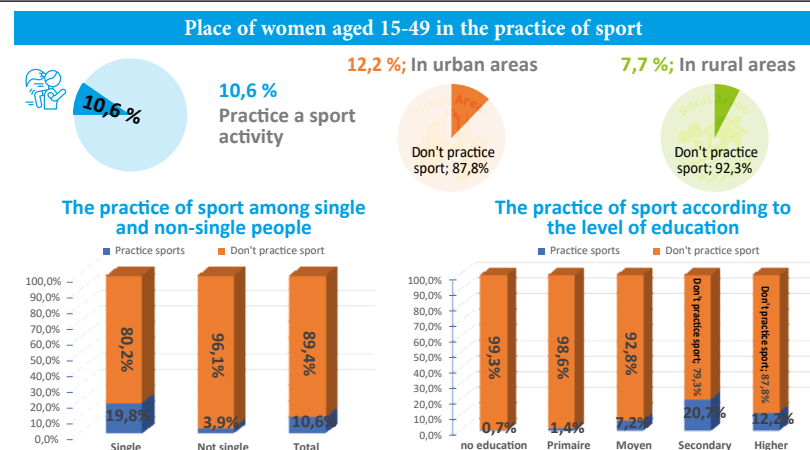
39.5% of women aged 15-49 think that their life has improved in the last year (of the survey).

66.6% of women aged 15-25 are very or fairly satisfied, with 09 points more in urban areas than in rural areas.

6. OECD. OECD guidelines on the measurement of subjective well-being. Paris : Éditions OCDE, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-fr#1

E. THE PRACTICE OF SPORT

1. WHAT IS THE PLACE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 IN THE PRACTICE OF SPORT ?



Few women practise a sporting activity, with a higher rate of about 04 points for women living in urban areas.

Single women and women with secondary and higher levels of education are more likely to practise a sporting activity.

2. WHAT ARE THE UNSATISFIED⁷ SPORT NEEDS OF WOMEN AGED 15-49?



Costs do not seem to be the prevalent reason: mentioned by 7.4%,

- ▶ Nor health problems: mentioned by 4.2%,
- ▶ Nor parental opposition: mentioned by 9.0%,
- ▶ Nor the fact of being busy: 88.5%, or not busy: 89.3%.

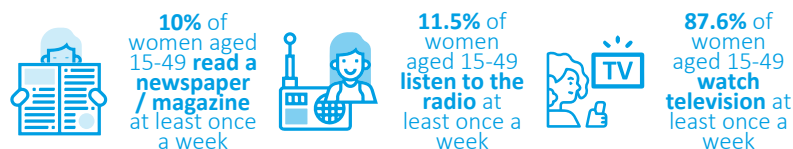
The reasons that are supposed to be obstacles to women's sporting activity are not found in a significant way.

Innovative gender-sensitive sport policies, awareness-raising policies, and facilitation of access to sport activities for girls and women would improve the rates of unsatisfied needs.

7. The indicator of unsatisfied needs for sport among women aged 15-49 is defined as the percentage of women aged 15-49 who do not participate in sport because of affordability, cost, distance from facilities or opposition from parents and/or spouse.

F. MASS MEDIA AND ICT AMONG WOMEN AGED 15-49.

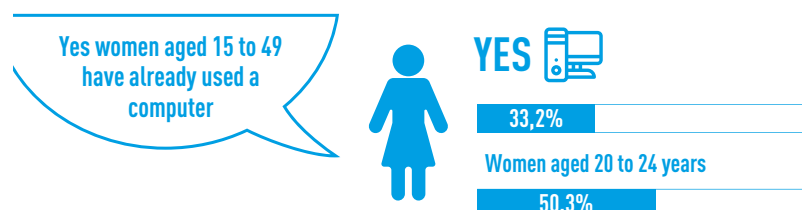
1. WHAT IS THE SITUATION OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 REGARDING THE MASS MEDIA ?



Television seems to be very much used by women, and should be the preferred means of informing and raising awareness among women.

2. WHAT IS THE PLACE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 IN THE USE OF ICT8?

a- Do women aged 15 to 49 use a computer?



Women aged 15 to 49 living in rural areas

22,1%

Women aged 15 to 49 living in urban areas

39,5%

Women with primary education

3,6%

Women with university education level

71,8%

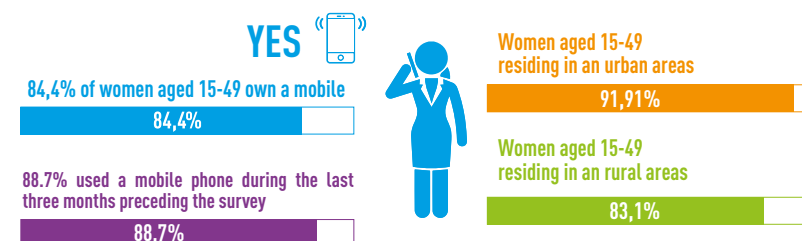
Half of the women who use a computer are young women aged 20-24. Urban women using a computer are about twice as numerous as women living in rural areas using a computer.

Women with primary education level use a computer less than women with university education level do.

So many missed opportunities related to the use of computers for women living in rural areas and for women with a low level of education.

8. Information and communication technologies

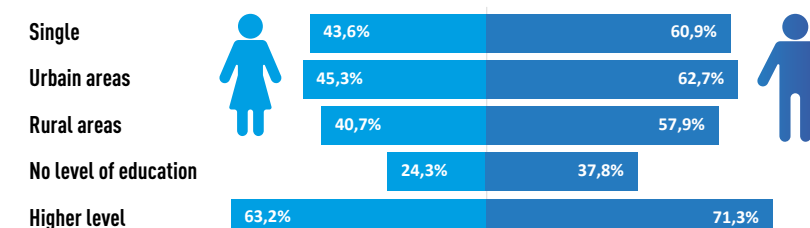
b- Do women aged 15-49 use a mobile phone?



The mobile phone is put within everyone's reach among women in both urban and rural areas.

G. MARRIAGE - SINGLENESS - REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE AT THE REGISTER OFFICE

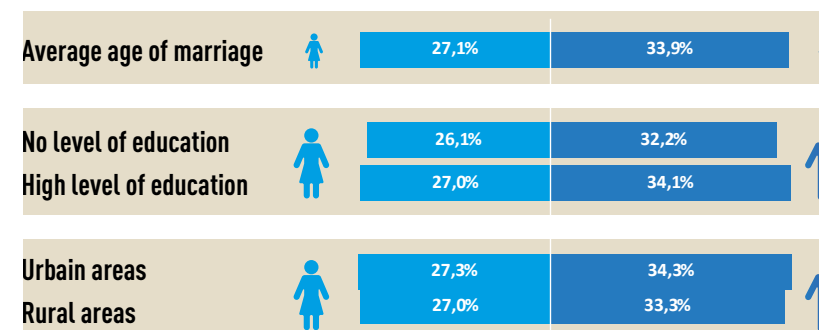
1. WHAT IS THE PLACE OF SINGLENESS AT THE AGE OF 50 ?



60.9% of men are single and 43.6% of women are single.

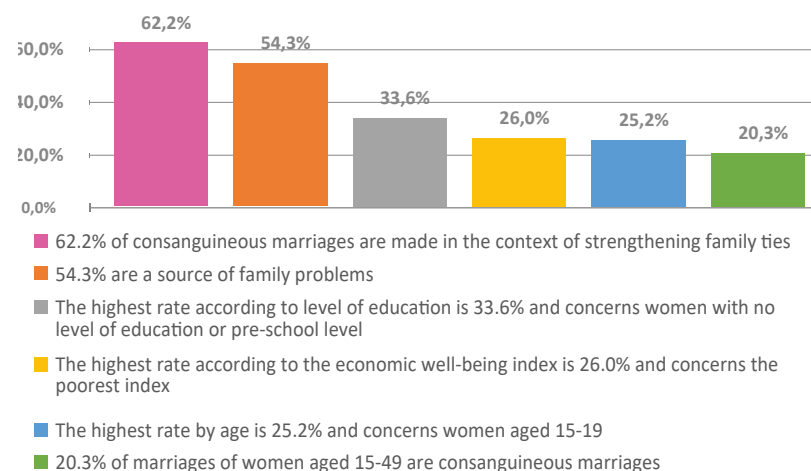
They are more in the urban areas and generally have a higher level of education.

2. WHAT IS THE AVERAGE AGE OF MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN AND MEN ?



It seems that the level of studies and the place of residence do not have a significant influence on the age of marriage.

3. WHAT ABOUT CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN?



A quarter of consanguineous marriages, concern women aged 15-19, they have no level of education or preschool level (33.6%) and belong to the poorest economic well-being index: (26.0%).

Women aged 15-19 are adolescents who lose all chances of learning and fulfillment and thus accumulate all vulnerabilities.

4. WHAT ABOUT POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN?

- ▶ 3.2% of women aged 15 to 49 are in a polygamous marriage (3.1% in urban areas, 3.3% in rural areas).
- ▶ The rates decrease according to age: the highest is 6.2% among women aged 45-49; it is 1.7% in the 15-19 age group.

7.7% is the highest rate for women in polygamous marriages; it is among women with no level of education and 4.9% among women with the lowest economic well-being index.

5. WHAT ABOUT EARLY MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN?

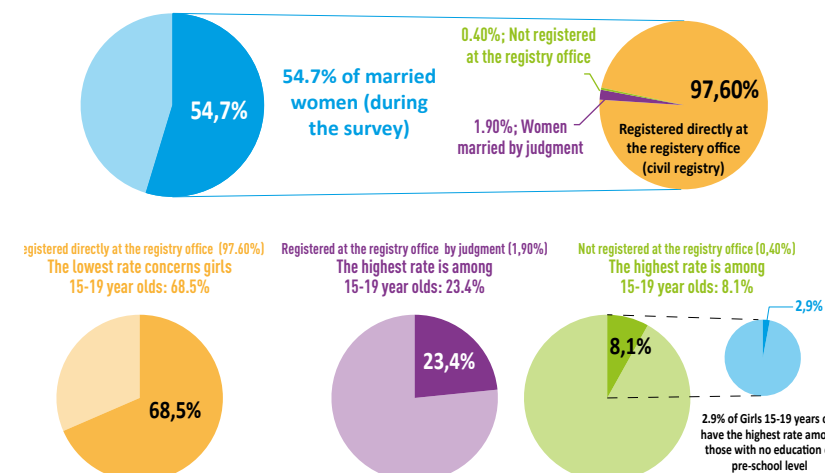
In Algeria, the legal age for marriage is 19 for both men and women.

- ▶ 0.2% of women aged 15 to 49 are married before the age of 15 (0.1 in urban areas, 0.3 in rural areas).
- ▶ The rate 0.2% is found in the 15-17 age group.
- ▶ The highest rate is 1.2% among women with no education.
- ▶ 0.2% of women aged 20-49 are married before the age of 15.
- ▶ 3.9% of women aged 20-49 are married before the age of 18.
- ▶ 3.3% of women aged 15-19 are currently married.

Early marriages have declined significantly in Algeria. There are still cases in the 15-17 age group. Girls with no education constitute the highest rate.

6. WHAT ABOUT CIVIL REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN?

Status of marriage registration in the registry office for married women (during the survey)



Marriage of girls aged 15-19 years is sparsely registered at the registry office, and represents the highest rate of marriages by judgment. This age group represents the highest rate among women with no education or pre-school education.

Women aged 15-19 whose marriages are registered at the register office by judgment or whose marriages are not registered are also uneducated, representing an accumulation of several vulnerabilities that prevent them from accessing opportunities for their empowerment.

This same age group is found at high rates in consanguineous marriages, early marriages and polygamous marriages. These marriages have multiple negative impacts on adolescent girls. Special attention should be given to this age group of young women whose vulnerability is increased.

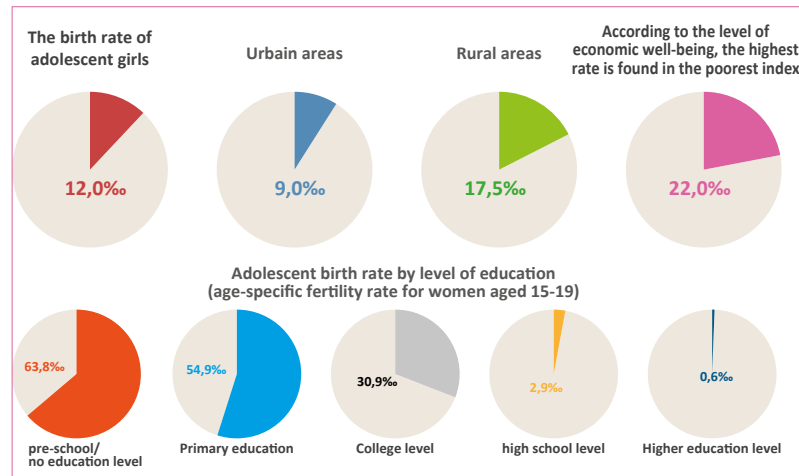
Finally, consanguineous marriages, polygamy and early marriages mainly affect girls aged 15-19 with a low level of education, exposing them to great insecurity

7. WHAT ABOUT EARLY FERTILITY FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS?

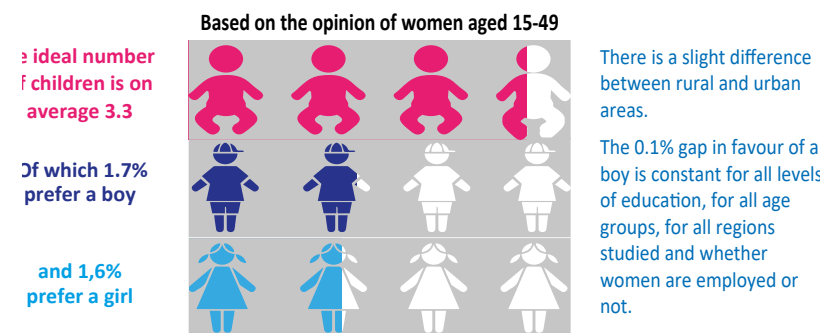
Birth rate⁹ of adolescent girls aged 15-19.

The birth rate among adolescent girls is almost double in rural areas compared to urban areas.

It is higher among adolescent girls with no education or pre-school level and rank in the poorest index of economic well-being.



8. WHAT IS THE IDEAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER SEX FOR WOMEN?



Traditionally the birth of a boy was more desired than that of a girl.

In 2019, the ideal of a girl or a boy is desired almost indifferently for both sexes.

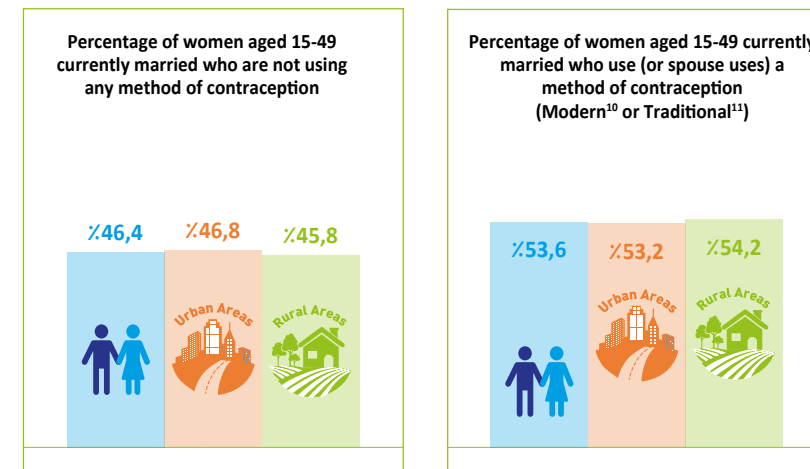
A slight difference persists in rural areas in favour of a boy.

9. The adolescent birth rate (fertility rate for women aged 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women aged 15-19 in the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the number of women aged 15-19 (number of woman-years lived between the ages of 15 and 19 included) in the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

H. MATERNAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

1. CONTRACEPTION

a- Do married women aged 19-49 use contraception?

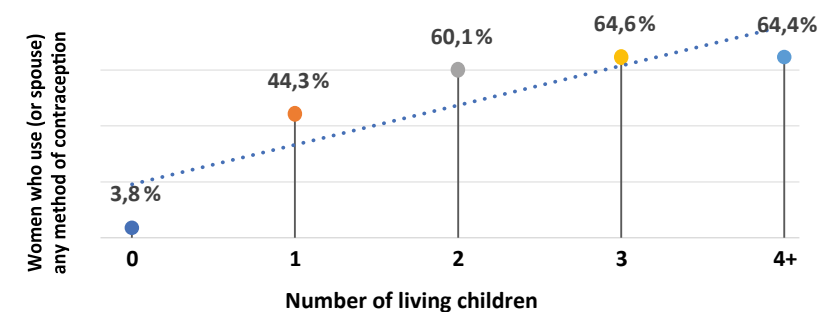


▶ 44.9% of women use any modern method.

▶ 8.1% of women use any traditional method.

Almost half of women do not use any contraceptive method.

b- Do married women aged 19-49 use contraception in the same way depending on the number of children they have ?



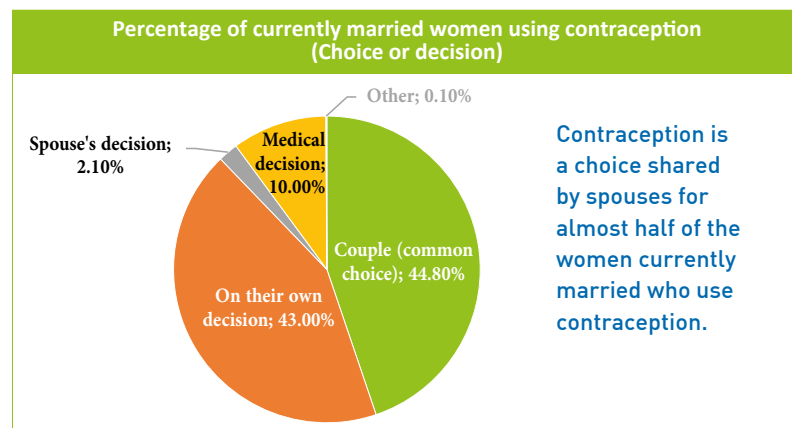
▶ Women generally only use contraception after the first child.

▶ The rate of contraception use increases by 20% after the first child.

10.WHO, "the use of agents, devices, methods or procedures to decrease the probability of conception or avoid it".

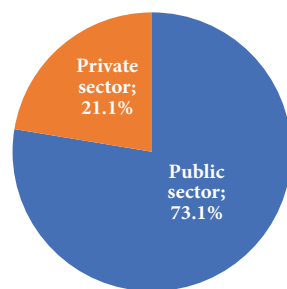
11. Traditional methods, including lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), periodic abstinence and withdrawal; so-called popular methods, such as herbs, herbal teas and other methods that may fall into this category.

c- How is the choice of contraceptive method made within the couple?



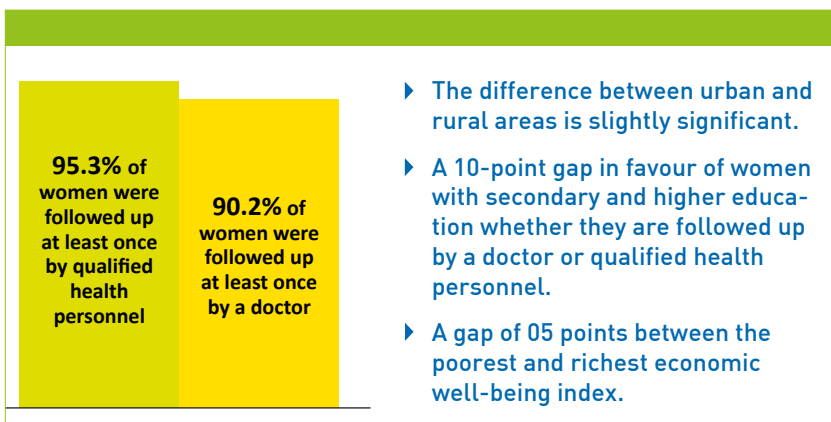
d- Prescription and procurement of contraceptives

- ▶ 73.1% of prescriptions are made in the public sector
 - ▶ 21.1% of prescriptions are made in the private sector
- Obtaining method place: pharmacy at 68.3%

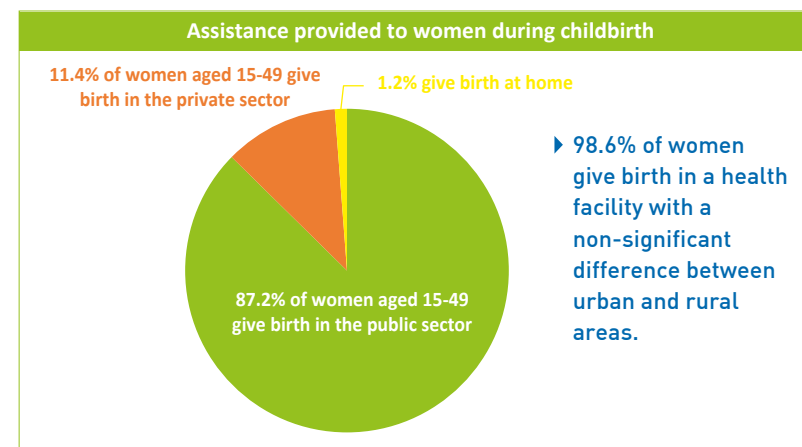


2. ANTENATAL CARE

e- What is the coverage of antenatal care?



3. WHAT ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED TO WOMEN DURING CHILDBIRTH?

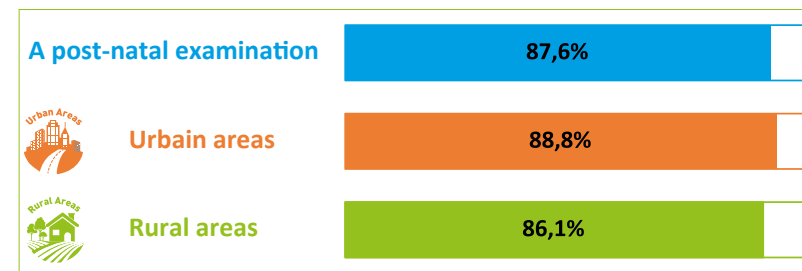


The rate of births in assisted facilities in both urban and rural areas constitutes a major advance.

4. POSTNATAL CARE

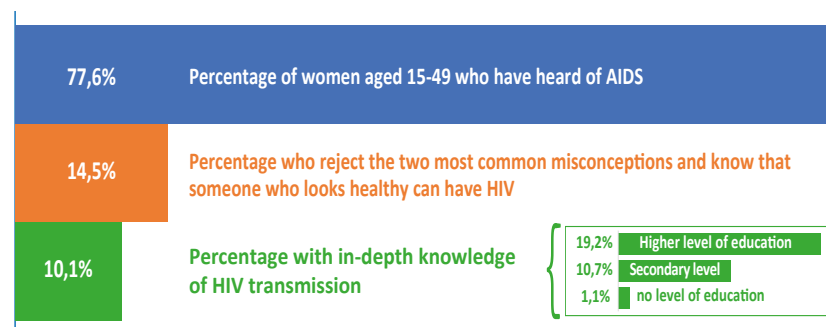
a- What postnatal check-up coverage is provided to mothers?

- ▶ 87.6% of women aged 15 to 49 who gave birth benefited from a post-natal examination.
- ▶ 2.7% difference in favour of urban areas (88.8%/86.1%).



I. THE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS – HIV

1. WHAT IS THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF HIV TRANSMISSION, MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV, AND IN-DEPTH KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION FOR WOMEN ?



Few women have in-depth knowledge about HIV, including among women with a higher level of education. Girls aged 15-17 who are expected to master HIV transmission show the lowest rate.

2. WHAT IS THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF WOMEN HIV?

- ▶ 35.6% of women aged 15-49 do not know any of the specific means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV – There is a 10-point gap between urban areas (32.1%) and rural areas (41.7%)
- ▶ 69.2% for women with no level of education or pre-school education and 15.8% for women with a higher level of education.

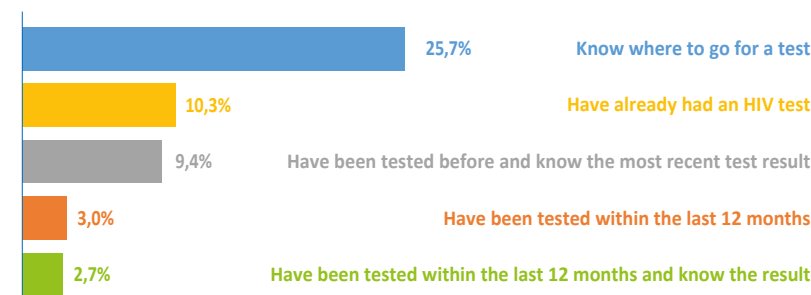
One third of women do not know any of the specific means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, a higher rate in rural areas with a 10-point gap. The highest rates are found among women with no level of education or preschool level.

3. WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV BY WOMEN AGED 15-49?

- ▶ 63.8% of women aged 15 to 49 report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV with no significant difference between urban and rural areas. A difference of 10 points between women with no level of education (68.8%) and women with a higher level (58.1%)
- ▶ 72.6% of women say bad things about people living with HIV or that they think they are living with HIV.
- ▶ 47.3% of women think that a child living with HIV should be able to go to school with HIV-negative children.

Attitudes towards people living with HIV are discriminatory in both urban and rural areas and regardless of the level of education.

4. WHAT IS THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 OF A PLACE WHERE HIV TESTING IS CARRIED OUT?



- ▶ 25.7% of women aged 15-49 do not know where to go to take an HIV test with a 10-point gap to the disadvantage of rural areas. Among these women, 8.2% have no level of education and 44.8% have a higher level of education

A quarter of women are unaware of HIV testing centers, a lack of knowledge that is more pronounced in rural areas.

5. DO WOMEN AGED 15-49 TAKE HIV TESTS?

- ▶ 10.3% of women aged 15-49 have already had a test.
- ▶ 9.4% of women aged 15-49 have been tested before and know their most recent test result.
- ▶ 3.0% of women aged 15-49 have been tested in the last 12 months.

Few women have ever been tested for HIV.

Few women know their HIV status.

6. DO WOMEN AGED 19-49 RECEIVE HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING DURING ANTENATAL CONSULTATIONS?

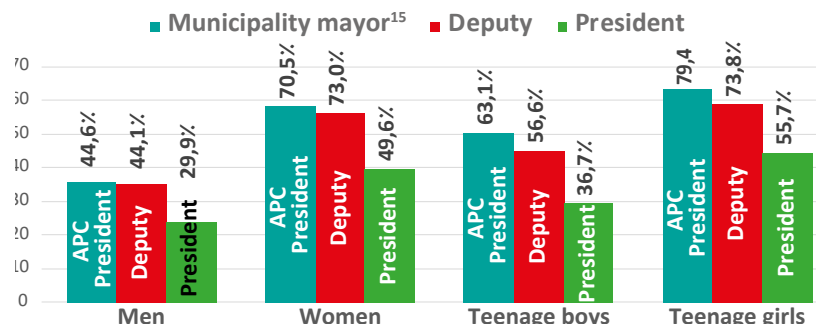
- ▶ 95.3% of women aged 15-49 years received antenatal care by a health professional during the pregnancy of the last live birth.
- ▶ 3.1% of women received HIV counselling during antenatal care.
- ▶ 2.4% received HIV counselling, an accepted HIV test and received the results.

There is insufficient awareness of HIV infection during antenatal care, which is a missed opportunity for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

J. WOMEN'S POLITICAL¹² PARTICIPATION ACCORDING «STUDY ON THE OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES OF ALGERIANS TOWARDS THE VALUE OF EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN AND THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN-2022»¹³

1. WHAT ABOUT THE VOTE FOR A WOMAN TO BE MAYOR (PRÉSIDENTE D'APC¹⁴), DEPUTY, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC¹³ ?

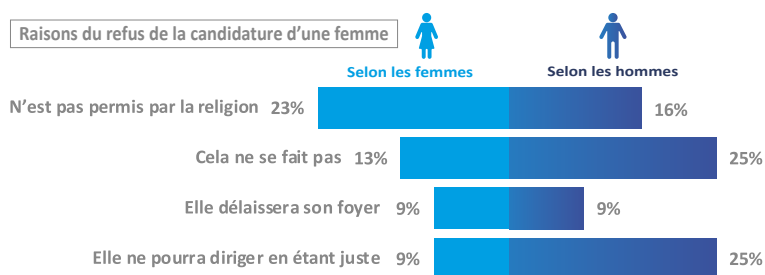
Men and teenagers are generally ready to vote for a woman to be mayor or member of parliament, but to be president they are respectively 29.9% and 36.7%, while teenage girls are 55.7%;



Art. 19. (Amended) - The two spouses may stipulate, in the marriage contract or, in a subsequent authentic contract, any clause which they deem useful, in particular with regard to polygamy and the work of the wife, unless that the conditions are not contrary to the provisions of this law.

Art. 59 of the Algerian Constitution - The State shall work towards promoting the political rights of women by increasing their chances of access to representation in elected assemblies.

2. WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR REFUSING THE CANDIDACY OF A WOMAN FROM THE FAMILY¹³?



For men, the prejudices: «It can't be done», 25% and «it will not be fair»: 25% are higher than the religious argument, which is the lowest (16%),

The religious argument represents the highest rate in the women's answers: 23%. The argument of «neglecting her home» is the lowest for men: 09%, it is the same for women.

12. Art. 59 of the Algerian Constitution - The State shall work towards promoting the political rights of women by increasing their chances of access to representation in elected assemblies.

13. «Study on the opinions and attitudes of Algerians towards the value of equality between men and women and the rights of children-2022» - Produced by the Foundation for Equality/CIDDEF

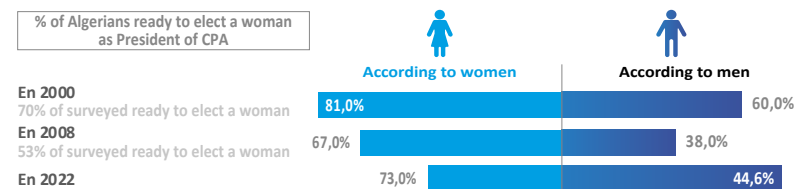
14. APC in french, Communal Popular Assembly PCA, is the elected deliberative assembly of the commune witch is the basic administrative district in Algeria.

3. WHAT ABOUT FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN ELECTED ASSEMBLIES?

In the 2012 law, a 30% quota was reserved for women in elected assemblies. In the 2021 electoral code, this quota no longer appears, it has been replaced by parity, thus repealing the quota law.

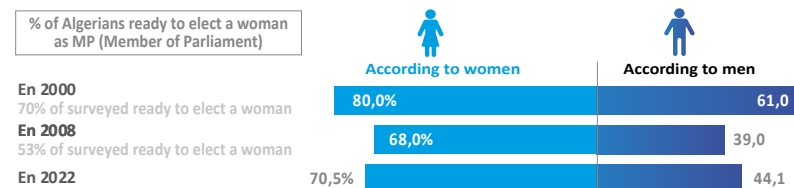
According to the study on «the opinions and attitudes of Algerians vis a vis the value of equality between men and women and children's rights», women agree with the "quotas" at 65% and disagree at 30%, while for men the opposite is observed.

a- Woman elected as CPA¹⁵ president (Mayor)¹⁶



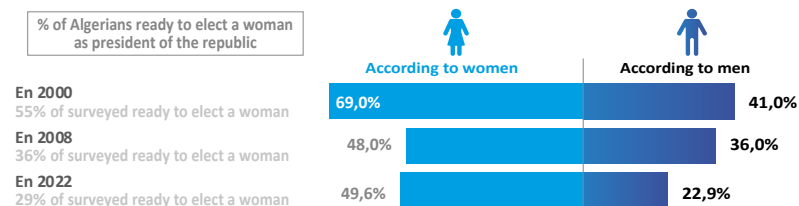
The rates fell gradually but steadily for men over the three periods; they remain high for women, despite a drop in 2008.

b- Woman elected as MP (Member of Parliament)¹⁸



The rates fall by half between 2000 and 2008, to increase in 2022 for men, The rates remain high for women, despite a drop in 2008.

4. WHAT ABOUT THE ELECTION OF A WOMAN AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC¹⁸ ?



The rate of Algerians who said they were ready to elect a woman as president fell significantly between 2000 and 2008, despite the slight increase in 2022 (Drop of about half for men between 2000 and 2022 and drop of 19.4 points for women for the same periods.

15. Communal People's Assembly

16. «Study on the opinions and attitudes of Algerians towards the value of equality between men and women and the rights of children-2022» - Produced by the Foundation for Equality/CIDDEF.

K. PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

1. WHAT ARE THE STATISTICS ON PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS ACCORDING TO THE DGSN¹⁷ REPORT FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 2022 ?

a- 1. What are the statistics on physical and sexual violence and their characteristics according to the GDNS report of 2022?

Type of violence	Number of Victims	Victims in %
Physical violence	3.541	57,72
Assault and battery resulting in death	07	0,11
Homicide	31	0,50
Attempted Homicide	03	0,04
Sexual Violence	51	0,83
Sexual harassment	35	0,57
Street Harassment	64	1,04
Ill treatments	2.370	38,63
Sexual and economic exploitation	01	0,01
Kidnapping	31	0,50
Total	6.134	100,00

Source : GDNS¹⁷-2022

During 2022, the total of women reporting to the police, victims of physical and sexual violence is 5792.

Physical violence is the reason that represents the highest rate for which victims present themselves to the police, i.e. 57.72%; the second-highest reason is ill-treatment, 38.63%, then street harassment: 1.04%.

Homicide (0.50%) and IAB¹⁸ resulting in death (0.11), respectively 31 and 07 victims, total: 1.61% or 38 victims lost their lives.

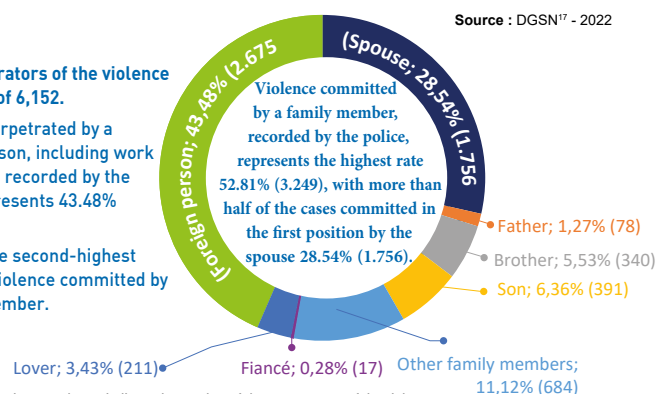
b- What is the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim?

Source : DGSN¹⁷ - 2022

The perpetrators of the violence are a total of 6,152.

Violence perpetrated by a foreign person, including work colleagues, recorded by the police, represents 43.48% (2,675).

They are the second-highest rate after violence committed by a family member.

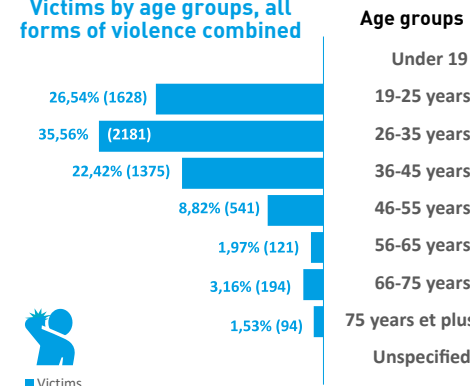


17. Direction Générale de la Sécurité Nationale. GDNS : General Direction of the National Security.

18. Intentional Assault and battery

c- What are the age groups of the victims, all forms of violence combined?

Victims by age groups, all forms of violence combined

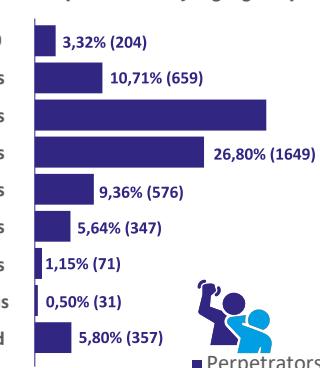


The highest numbers of women, by age, who presented themselves to the police for violence were women aged 26 to 35 years, with 2,181 women, and women aged 19 to 25 years, with 1,628.

They account for 3,809 women who constitute more than half of the total number of victims: 62.09%.

d- What are the age groups of the perpetrators?

Perpetrators by Age groups

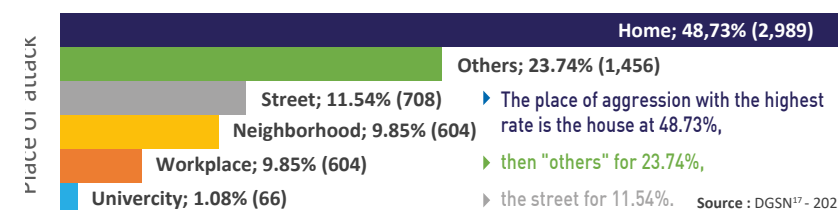


The perpetrators of violence totaled 6,152.

The predominant ages are 2,258 perpetrators aged 26 to 35 and 1,649 are aged 36 to 45.

Source : DGSN-2022

e- Location of the aggression ?



These data only concern the number of victims who reported to the police. It does not take into account victims who do not present themselves to the police, thus hiding the biggest part of the iceberg.

f- How was the health condition of the victims ?

Mobile	Physical disability	Moral disability	Chronic disease	Chronic disease	Total
Number	62	0	226	5.846	6.134
Rate	1,01%	0%	3,68%	95,30%	100%

95.30% of the victims are in good health.

Women with disabilities do not escape violence because they are women and have disabilities. Disability increases their vulnerability.

2. WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY CONDUCTED IN 2022¹⁹ BY THE FOUNDATION FOR EQUALITY ?

a- What about physical violence experienced by women?



6% of the women surveyed said that they had been hit at least once to the point of pain in the 12 months prior to the 2022 survey. More concisely, we are talking about almost 900,000 women.



7% or 755,000 women declared that they had been victims of physical violence in 2008 during the year of the survey.

Most often, the husband exerted the violence.

b- Who are the perpetrators of physical violence according to marital status?

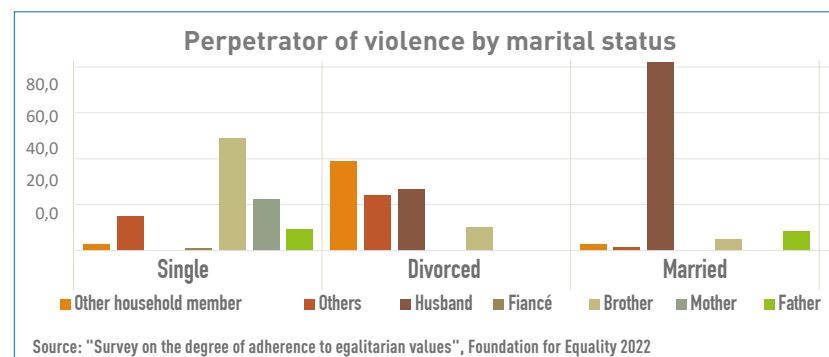
- ▶ For married women, husbands represent more than 80%, followed by the brother or father.
- ▶ For unmarried women, it is the brother in 50% of cases, the mother in 20% of cases, and finally the father or even other people.
- ▶ For divorced women, the perpetrators are other family members, the husband, and other persons outside the family or the brother.

These rates give an indication of the people who most often set themselves up as responsible for women in families:

The husband for married women and the brother,

The mother or father for single women, or

A family member or even the former husband for divorced women.



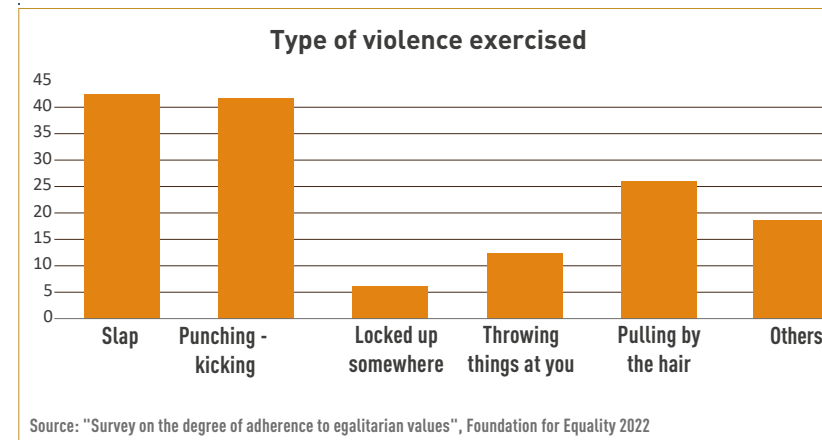
In 10% of cases (among the 6% who are subjected to violence), the physical violence took place in the week preceding the survey. This gives an indication of a significant population for whom such violence is frequent.

19. «Survey on the degree of adherence to egalitarian values» «Foundation for Equality 2022»

c- What are the types of physical violence ?

The violence exerted is mainly slapping and punching or kicking, and to a lesser extent, pulling by the hair.

Slap - Punching - kicking - locked up somewhere - throwing things at you - Pulling by the hair-Other.



d- What bans do women and men face and to what extent?

27% of women and 18% of men are confronted with bans at home. The type of bans is very different according to gender: For women it is strongly linked to «morality», even if in an indirect way.

In 2008, four out of ten women and one out of ten men declared that they were subjected to at least one family ban, 72% for girls.

e- What bans do women face ?

- ▶ Ban to work or to continue studying.

The motivation, in fact, seems to be more about being in the public space and working with male colleagues, than about a principled opposition to women's work in general or to study.

- ▶ Going out without a hijab,
- ▶ Going out without a reason or without being accompanied by a family member,
- ▶ Going out, spending the evening at a friend's house,
- ▶ Travel,
- ▶ Clothing, make-up, hair dyeing,
- ▶ Use of social networks.

f- What are the reasons invoked ?

- **For women:**

The motivations are the same for the other bans: going out without a hijab, going out without a reason or without being accompanied by a family member etc.

- Preserve the woman's «morality» by keeping her away from public space and/or the company of men,
- Preserve the woman from external aggression (going out with the hijab, going out with a family member...),

This protection is ambiguous, one cannot distinguish with precision the motivations of these bans between those linked to protection and those linked to the effective internalization of the fact that a woman without a hijab or a woman in public space would be a provocation. The purpose is to limit the autonomy of the person and therefore her mobility, or the frequenting of public space, or the mixing with men.

- **For Men:**

Generally young and/or single people, the type of bans are much more preventive: cigarettes, alcohol, drugs, bad company, going out at night, wasting money, selling family property, revealing family affairs outside the home, etc.

L. TYPES OF WOMEN'S CASES IN 20COURT

1. WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN WHO HAVE SOUGHT JUSTICE AND/OR HAVE BEEN SUED?

- 4.5% of women have had recourse to courts and/or have been sued (all types of cases) of which 4.8% in urban areas and 3.8% in rural areas.
- The highest rate is in the 25-34 age group: 5.4%
- 5.6% of women are not single and 2.8% are single
- 8.2% of women are employed and 3.9% are not employed.

2. FOR WHAT REASONS AND TYPES OF CASES?

- 94.7% are civil cases with the highest rate being divorce at 37.2%.
- Claiming rights accounts for only 5.8% and inheritance 1.8%.
- 4.9% are criminal cases, the highest rates being theft, 34.8% and assault, 20.5%.

Women make little or no use of their right to take legal action, and take few steps to obtain their rights.

20. Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 who have sought justice or have been sued in the last five (5) years, type of case (civil or criminal). MICS Algeria, 2019.