

Domestic Violence in Algeria: A Statistical Study on the Light of MICS-2019 Data

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Abstract:

In Algerian culture, bullying subtly impacts family dynamics in ways that we are just beginning to grasp. This research aims to unravel this intricate issue by utilizing information from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-6) carried out in 2019. Here lies the difficult aspect: this extensive survey did not include direct inquiries regarding bullying in the way we usually understand it. Nevertheless, the indirect information on domestic violence tells a completely different tale about the daily realities faced by millions of Algerians. This study is based on a theoretical approach that links harsh disciplinary actions against children and the justification of violence against women to the wider idea of Domestic Bullying. This is not merely a theoretical discussion—it is a sincere effort to comprehend how ongoing abuse within homes forms a type of bullying that could be even more harmful than that which occurs in schools, precisely because it takes place in the very places where individuals ought to feel the most secure.

Keywords: Domestic bullying; Domestic violence. Violent discipline. Psychological aggression; Gender differences ; Algeria

1. Introduction:

Towards a Fresh Perspective on Bullying in Algeria

Most scholarly conversations about bullying focus mainly on schools or online spaces. However, the situation in Algeria is much more complex. In a society where traditional parenting methods often include physical and verbal punishment as normal, it is essential to broaden our understanding of bullying to encompass occurrences within families themselves.

The MICS-2019 study, carried out in collaboration between the National Office of Statistics and UNICEF, is one of Algeria's most extensive sources of statistical information. However, this poses a real challenge because it did not ask direct questions related to bullying in the contemporary sense. While this might appear to limit the research, it actually provides a chance to adopt a more inventive research strategy that utilizes existing data in fresh ways. The information on violent discipline methods and perspectives on domestic violence offers important insights into the true extent of bullying and psychological abuse.

The main question guiding this research is: In the absence of direct bullying data, how can we create a trustworthy statistical representation of this issue in Algerian society? Can indicators of domestic violence help us understand the reality of bullying within households? Though these questions may seem theoretical, they have immediate practical consequences for comprehending the issue and formulating responses.

2. Theoretical Framework: Redefining Bullying in the Family Setting

Before examining the statistics, it is vital to establish a strong theoretical groundwork. Bullying, as defined by Dan Olweus in the 1990s, consists of repeated aggressive actions aimed at harming another individual, with a clear imbalance of power between the aggressor and the victim. While this definition is clear, it has primarily been applied to school and online contexts in academic studies.

But what occurs when we apply this same understanding to domestic violence, particularly focusing on its verbal and psychological aspects? The response appears clear: a significant portion of domestic violence aligns with the criteria of bullying. There is a pattern of repetition (such as daily

yelling and ongoing insults), a clear intent (the aim is to dominate and humiliate), and an evident power disparity between parent and child or between spouses.

What we are introducing here is the idea of Domestic Bullying, which refers to ongoing verbal and psychological mistreatment within families. This notion allows us to link bullying behaviors to domestic violence, paving the way for a deeper understanding of how aggressive actions manifest in society.

How can this connection be significant?

Since families serve as the main place where children learn social behaviors and when this atmosphere becomes one that fosters bullying and abuse, the likelihood of children either suffering as victims or acting as aggressors in other environments significantly increases. Research conducted by Baldri in 2003 indicated that children who witness violence between parents are much more likely to engage in bullying at school, even after factoring in instances of direct child abuse. The findings showed that witnessing violence between parents was a strong predictor of both acting as a bully and experiencing victimization, especially in girls who saw fathers being violent towards mothers. This creates a harmful cycle that begins at home.

3. Methodology: Our Approach to Analyzing the Data and Our Discoveries

3. 1; Sources of Data and Sample : We based our work on the concluding report from the MICS-6 Algeria 2019 survey, carried out by the National Office of Statistics in collaboration with UNICEF. This survey is considered reliable due to its use of a sample that represents the entire country, allowing us to apply the results nationwide. Nevertheless, it is crucial to note that the survey did not ask a direct question regarding bullying as it is understood today. Although this limitation was initially disappointing, it encouraged us to create a more creative approach to our research.

3. 2 Indicators Employed: From Implicit to Clear Importance Our attention was on two main indicators:

Firstly: Children's Violent Discipline (PR. 2) - This indicates the percentage of children between the ages of 1 and 14 who faced any kind of physical punishment or emotional abuse in the last month. Emotional abuse here covers acts such as yelling, name-calling, and threats - the very actions that characterize verbal bullying. We examined this data according to the gender of the children (boys and girls), which is essential for understanding how the experience of violence differs based on societal gender norms.

Secondly: Women's Views on Domestic Abuse (PR. 8. 1N and PR. 8. 2N) - This shows the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 who believe it is acceptable for a husband to hit his wife or employ verbal aggression under specific situations. We primarily focused on the indicator concerning the justification of verbal aggression (PR. 8. 2N) to represent marital bullying. Why this choice? Because supporting verbal violence indicates not just the presence of abuse but the broader societal acceptance of it, which reinforces and sustains this issue.

3 Methodological Limitations: Recognizing Restrictions :One must acknowledge that our data comprises indirect indicators. The survey reflects "disciplinary methods" and "views on violence" rather than directly assessing bullying. This brings some ambiguity in interpretation. However, this is where scholarly discussion comes into play, as the repeated nature and psychological or verbal aspects in these indicators enable us to connect them to the concept of domestic bullying for analysis. In other words, we are utilizing this information as insights into deeper truths.

4. Findings:

4. 1 Verbal Abuse Towards Children: A Common and Accepted Issue :The initial statistic that stands out is 84. 1%. This indicates that over four out of five children in Algeria faced some kind of physical punishment in the last month. However, the more concerning percentage is 78. 9%, this represents the children experiencing mental abuse. This statistic illustrates that yelling, insults, and derogatory names are significantly prevalent in Algerian homes.

Table (1): Rate of Physical Punishment among Children Aged 1-14 Years in Algeria

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Percent age</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
<i>Violent Discipline (Any Form)</i>	84.1%	<i>Roughly three-quarters of children experience violence in some form</i>
<i>Psychological Aggression (Verbal Bullying)</i>	78.9%	<i>Verbal abuse is the most prevalent form</i>
<i>Severe Physical Punishment</i>	15.5%	<i>Approximately one in six children experiences severe physical violence</i>
<i>Most Extreme Forms of Violence</i>	8.3%	<i>Roughly one in twelve children experiences extremely severe violence</i>

Next ,what does this imply for mental health? Recent studies suggest that mental abuse can sometimes be more harmful than physical punishment, potentially causing significant emotional distress. Children who frequently undergo verbal mistreatment may start to form negative views of them, lose faith in adults around them, and may either become shy and fearful or turn aggressive and violent. These findings are firmly supported by evidence in psychological studies.

4. 2 Differences by Gender: When Societal Norms Differ : This is where it becomes particularly fascinating. When analyzing the data according to the gender of the child, an unsettling pattern emerges:

Table (2) : Gender Differences in Violent Discipline Among Children Aged 1-14 Years, Algeria

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Psychological Aggression	79.8%	77.9%	+1.9 points
Severe Physical Punishment	16.6%	14.3%	+2.3 points
Most Extreme Forms of Violence	9.6%	6.9%	+2.7 points

Source: MICS-6 Algeria 2019, Final Report (December 2019)

The slight difference in psychological aggression (+1. 9 points) indicates that verbal bullying is a common issue affecting both genders almost equally. However, the significant gap in extreme violence (+2. 7 points) presents a very different picture. Boys face much higher rates of severe violence.

Why is this? Social norms significantly influence this situation. In Algerian culture (and in many Arab cultures), there is a widespread belief that boys need to be raised with "strictness" to grow into "real men. " This notion allows for the use of excessive physical punishment on boys. Parents might think harsh treatment is essential to "correct" male behavior, while being more lenient with girls. This is not a justification - it highlights a deeply rooted social issue.

4. 3 Domestic Bullying: When Degradation Becomes "Social Norm" : If the statistics regarding children are alarming, those related to women are deeply disturbing. A staggering 64. 6% of women aged 15-49 believe that a husband's verbal abuse can be justified in certain situations. Let's think about that. This means that over two-thirds of women in their childbearing years think there are scenarios where it's okay for husbands to verbally mistreat them. They might justify it for reasons like "going out without asking," "failing to care for the children," or even "burning dinner" - all trivial excuses to rationalize mistreatment.

This statistic reveals not just the occurrence of violence but also highlights the worrying normalization of abuse. When women defend verbal violence, they are conveying a strong message: such behavior is acceptable, it is normal, and it is part of being married. This implies that husbands feel justified to keep being abusive, while wives feel obligated to endure such treatment. It creates a harmful cycle of normalization and acceptance.

Other statistics are also alarming: 41. 7% of women believe a husband's physical violence is justifiable. This means nearly one in every two surveyed women thinks there are circumstances in which it is okay for a husband to physically harm his wife. This is more than just numbers; it shows a serious issue in shared societal beliefs.

5. In-depth Examination: More Than Just Data

5. 1 Social and Cultural Reasons for Domestic Bullying

What are the causes such high numbers?

The justification lies in deep-rooted social and cultural structures. Firstly, there's a historical legacy. In many traditional societies, both physical and verbal discipline was standard aspects of raising children. Parents learned these methods from their own parents, who passed them on to their offspring. It creates a cycle of abuse that spans generations.

Secondly, economic and social strains are present. In communities facing high unemployment and economic difficulties, family tensions grow. A father who feels powerless to provide for his family may turn to violence as a way to cope. A mother dealing with ongoing stress might yell at and verbally mistreat her children. Pressure can escalate into violence.

Thirdly, there are gaps in laws and their enforcement. Although Algeria has laws that protect women and children from violence, the enforcement is lacking. Many instances of domestic violence go unreported, and even fewer reach the legal system. This lack of enforcement clearly signals that domestic violence is socially permissible and without real penalties.

5. 2 Emotional and Social Effects of Domestic Bullying : The psychological effects of bullying at home are deep and enduring. Children who frequently face mental aggression start to feel shame, guilt, and a sense of worthlessness. They begin to absorb negative thoughts about themselves, such as "you are stupid," "you are a failure," and "no one loves you. " These thoughts become part of how they view themselves, affecting their choices and actions later in life.

Socially, kids who suffer from domestic bullying might turn into bullies themselves. This is not just a guess; research supports this idea. Children come to believe that violence is an acceptable way to solve problems. When they go to school, they might apply the behaviors learned at home with their peers. The cycle continues.

For women, the effects are different but just as damaging. Those who face ongoing verbal abuse may experience depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Research about domestic violence in Arab countries indicates that women who deal with such abuse have much higher medical expenses and more health issues than those who do not face violence. The psychological strain includes not only the immediate impacts of the abuse but also financial pressures and the persistent nature of the violence, leading to feelings of helplessness and trapping women in violent relationships.

6. Conclusions and Findings

This research, while depending on indirect measures, reached distinct findings:

Domestic bullying is a common occurrence in society. With 78. 9% of kids facing psychological aggression and 64. 6% of women defending verbal abuse, we can assert with confidence that domestic bullying is not just isolated incidents but a widespread issue in society.

There are notable differences in how violence is experienced depending on gender. Boys suffer from significantly higher rates of severe violence, which reflects distinct social expectations tied to masculinity.

The social acceptance of violence perpetuates this issue. When women condone verbal abuse and society views physical and verbal punishment as "normal," the problem becomes entrenched and normalized.

A comprehensive intervention is critically needed. Making changes to laws alone will not suffice; we require fundamental changes in societal awareness and parenting methods.

7. Recommendations: Toward a Society Free of Domestic Bullying

7. 1 Research Level

Future national studies (like MICS or DHS) should include direct, globally standardized questions that assess bullying in its various forms (including in schools, online, and within homes). This will yield more reliable information and allow for international comparisons

7. 2 Theoretical and Academic Level Algerian universities and research institutions should embrace the idea of "domestic bullying" and incorporate it into their academic programs. This will create new avenues for research and understanding.

7. 3 Preventive and Intervention Level :There is an immediate need to develop national awareness initiatives aimed at families and caregivers. These initiatives should focus on positive disciplinary techniques and reject verbal and psychological abuse. They must also be culturally appropriate and consider the social and economic backgrounds of Algerian families.

7. 4 Political and Legislative Level :The enforcement of existing laws that protect children and women from violence needs to be strengthened. There should be tangible consequences for domestic violence, rather than just laws that exist on paper.

7. 5 Gender-Sensitive Approaches : Any adjustment program must take into account the differences between genders in experiences of violence. Programs aimed at males should confront stereotypes related to "masculinity," while those aimed at females should prioritize empowerment and awareness of their rights.

8. Conclusion

In the end, data from MICS-2019 reveals that domestic bullying is not a minor issue, but a widespread societal challenge that calls for urgent and thorough intervention.

The statistics we shared—78. 9% of children facing psychological aggression, 64. 6% of women condoning verbal abuse—are more than just numbers. They reflect millions of children and women who endure abuse and humiliation in spaces expected to be safe.

Change is achievable, but it necessitates political determination, widespread community support, and shifts in collective awareness. It requires recognizing that domestic violence is not merely a "private family issue," but a societal concern that impacts everyone. It demands investment in preventive and intervention programs that safeguard vulnerable groups and advance a culture that values human dignity.

Algeria has the resources and potential to tackle this challenge. What is needed is commitment and determination.

Appendices:

Appendix A: Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence (Physical) - MICS-6 Algeria 2019

Table PR.8.1N : Attitudes vis-à-vis de la violence domestique											
Pourcentage de femmes de 15-49 ans qui pensent qu'il est justifié qu'un mari batte sa femme dans certaines situations, MICS Algérie, 2019											
	Si elle sort sans le lui dire	Si elle néglige les enfants	Si elle se dispute avec lui	Si elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui	Si elle brule la nourriture	Pour n'importe laquelle de ces 5 raisons	Si elle lui manque de respect	Si elle refuse de lui donner son salaire	Si elle refuse de quitter son travail	Si elle manque de respect à ses parents (à lui)	Pour n'importe laquelle de ces 9 raisons
Total	26,8	22,9	18,3	13,3	6,8	34,1	32,1	4,7	6,7	31,1	41,7
Milieu de résidence											
Urbain	22,8	18,1	14,5	10,6	4,8	29,5	28,2	3,1	4,8	27,5	37,4
Rural	33,9	28,6	24,8	18,2	10,2	42,0	39,0	7,6	9,9	37,3	49,2
Espace de programmation territoriale											
Nord Centre	24,2	18,7	15,8	9,3	3,6	31,8	28,8	3,2	4,5	27,3	38,8
Nord Est	26,2	24,4	17,1	13,6	5,5	34,2	34,9	2,6	4,9	31,3	44,2
Nord Ouest	26,3	21,8	22,0	14,1	8,3	33,6	31,9	5,4	7,1	33,8	41,2
Haut Plateau Centre	32,8	27,5	24,1	17,9	13,3	36,9	34,7	10,7	12,5	36,3	41,9
Haut Plateau Est	36,7	29,9	21,1	20,9	9,3	45,5	44,0	5,9	9,1	40,2	55,4
Haut Plateau Ouest	27,0	21,0	18,9	11,6	10,1	34,2	30,8	6,6	8,7	31,6	41,3
Sud	18,8	14,6	13,4	11,9	6,7	23,5	21,1	5,0	6,8	21,2	28,5
Âge											
15-19 ans	18,4	15,7	13,3	8,4	4,5	25,4	24,9	3,2	4,2	24,8	33,1
20-24 ans	20,3	17,1	14,7	10,7	5,0	27,9	26,7	3,7	5,5	26,9	35,9
25-29 ans	26,3	20,1	17,4	12,7	6,6	33,5	31,3	4,1	6,6	31,1	41,5
30-34 ans	27,6	23,0	19,0	13,7	7,2	35,0	33,3	4,7	7,0	32,0	42,6
35-39 ans	31,0	25,1	20,3	15,1	7,2	37,7	35,6	5,7	7,7	33,4	45,0
40-44 ans	32,4	28,6	21,5	16,8	9,2	39,5	36,7	5,9	8,0	34,4	46,9
45-49 ans	32,7	28,9	22,5	16,8	8,2	40,4	37,0	6,1	7,9	35,6	47,6
Education de la femme											
Préscolaire ou Aucun	48,7	41,8	35,3	28,4	18,1	59,6	50,8	13,9	17,0	48,6	60,8
Primaire	39,4	33,0	28,2	21,5	11,7	46,7	43,8	9,8	11,8	42,2	53,0
Moyen	30,1	23,7	19,6	13,8	6,8	37,1	34,1	4,3	6,3	33,2	44,9
Secondaire	21,2	17,0	13,8	9,3	4,2	29,2	27,8	2,7	4,2	26,6	37,5
Supérieur	13,1	10,9	8,9	6,4	2,8	19,9	20,2	1,4	2,6	19,6	25,4
NGP/Non réponse	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Statut matrimonial de la femme											
Actuellement mariée	31,4	25,1	21,2	15,7	8,0	38,7	36,0	5,7	8,0	34,5	46,2
Déjà mariée	25,3	20,6	17,8	12,7	6,6	30,9	29,8	4,1	5,7	28,9	37,1
Jamais mariée	21,0	18,0	14,5	10,3	5,3	28,3	27,2	3,5	4,9	26,9	36,2
NGP/Non réponse	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Source: Table PR.8.1N, MICS-6 Algeria Final Report, December 2019

Appendix B: Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence (Verbal) - MICS-6 Algeria 2019

Table PR.8.1N : Attitudes vis-à-vis de la violence domestique											
Pourcentage de femmes de 15-49 ans qui pensent qu'il est justifié qu'un mari batte sa femme dans certaines situations, MICS Algérie, 2019											
	Pourcentage de femmes de 15-49 ans qui pensent qu'il est justifié qu'un mari batte sa femme :										Nombre de femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans
	Si elle sort sans le lui dire	Si elle néglige les enfants	Si elle se dispute avec lui	Si elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui	Si elle brule la nourriture	Pour n'importe laquelle de ces 5 raisons ¹	Si elle lui manque de respect	Si elle refuse de lui donner son salaire	Si elle refuse de quitter son travail	Si elle manque de respect à ses parents (à lui)	
Difficultés fonctionnelles (âge 15-49 ans)											
A une difficulté fonctionnelle	37,4	32,7	27,9	20,4	10,0	48,3	41,4	6,6	8,8	40,2	1 625
Pas de difficultés fonctionnelles	27,2	22,0	18,4	13,5	6,9	34,2	32,4	4,8	6,8	31,3	30 566
Indice de bien-être économique											
Le plus pauvre	37,4	31,8	27,7	20,0	13,0	44,9	40,0	9,5	11,6	39,2	6 990
Second	32,9	27,6	23,8	17,4	8,2	41,2	37,3	6,5	6,7	36,9	6 885
Moyen	27,5	21,7	17,2	13,5	5,9	35,0	33,9	4,0	6,2	31,9	43,2
Quatrième	23,1	17,9	13,9	10,2	4,5	29,6	28,7	2,4	4,3	27,1	37,7
Le plus riche	14,0	11,5	9,5	6,1	2,6	20,5	21,3	1,5	2,7	20,8	28,9

¹ Indicateur MICS PR.15 - Attitudes vis-à-vis de la violence domestique
² Indicateur non-MICS PR.8b.1N - Pourcentage des femmes de 15-49 ans qui pensent qu'il est justifié qu'un mari batte sa femme pour n'importe laquelle des 9 raisons
 (*) Données basées sur moins de 25 cas non pondérés

Source: Table PR.8.2N, MICS-6 Algeria Final Report, December 2019

Appendix C: Child Discipline Practices by Gender - MICS-6 Algeria 2019

Table PR.9.2N : Attitudes vis-à-vis de la violence verbale domestique											
Pourcentage de femmes de 15-49 ans qui pensent qu'il est justifié qu'un mari violence verbalement sa femme dans certaines situations, MICS Algérie, 2019											
	Pourcentage de femmes de 15-49 ans qui pensent qu'il est justifié qu'un mari violence verbalement sa femme :										Nombre de femmes âgées de 15 à 49 ans
	Si elle sort sans le lui dire	Si elle néglige les enfants	Si elle se dispute avec lui	Si elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui	Si elle brule la nourriture	Pour n'importe laquelle de ces 5 raisons ¹	Si elle lui manque de respect	Si elle refuse de lui donner son salaire	Si elle refuse de quitter son travail	Si elle manque de respect à ses parents (à lui)	
Total	54,3	52,0	49,5	35,0	29,4	60,5	58,6	58,6	58,6	64,6	35 111
Milieu de résidence											
Urbain	50,6	48,8	45,7	32,0	26,0	57,1	55,4	55,4	55,4	61,6	22 337
Rural	60,8	57,7	56,1	40,4	35,2	66,5	64,2	64,2	64,2	69,7	12 774
Espace de programmation territoriale											
Nord Centre	55,6	54,6	54,1	37,5	29,3	63,4	60,9	60,9	60,9	66,1	11 393
Nord Est	48,3	45,6	40,4	25,6	20,4	53,8	53,0	53,0	53,0	60,0	5 133
Nord Ouest	55,1	52,6	51,5	35,5	32,5	62,2	61,1	61,1	61,1	66,7	5 796
Haut Plateau Centre	67,3	65,3	62,1	44,8	40,6	69,1	67,4	67,4	67,4	71,1	2 547
Haut Plateau Est	52,9	49,1	42,6	34,6	28,2	58,4	56,2	56,2	56,2	64,9	4 969
Haut Plateau Ouest	54,6	51,2	48,4	33,5	34,0	61,7	59,9	59,9	59,9	65,3	1 770
Sud	50,0	48,9	44,7	34,8	28,6	54,7	50,5	50,5	50,5	57,1	3 503
Age											
15-19 ans	46,3	44,4	41,7	26,0	24,4	52,6	50,6	50,6	50,6	56,9	4 620
20-24 ans	50,6	48,2	45,5	30,5	27,0	56,4	54,4	54,4	54,4	60,6	5 168
25-29 ans	52,6	50,6	48,6	34,0	28,4	59,5	57,8	57,8	57,8	63,8	5 494
30-34 ans	56,7	53,9	51,1	37,2	29,1	62,9	60,7	60,7	60,7	66,9	5 422
35-39 ans	57,5	55,4	52,3	37,5	31,8	63,4	61,7	61,7	61,7	67,3	5 236
40-44 ans	58,1	55,9	53,2	40,3	32,0	64,7	62,9	62,9	62,9	68,7	4 700
45-49 ans	58,9	56,2	53,3	40,8	33,5	64,8	62,3	62,3	62,3	68,2	4 183
Éducation de la femme											
Préscolaire ou Aucun	68,8	64,8	62,2	50,9	43,6	74,0	71,4	71,4	71,4	76,9	3 730
Primaire	62,7	59,7	57,4	44,4	37,6	67,8	65,6	65,6	65,6	71,0	4 277
Moyen	57,0	54,3	51,5	36,8	31,2	62,5	60,8	60,8	60,8	66,4	9 462
Secondaire	51,5	49,5	46,5	31,7	26,6	58,0	55,9	55,9	55,9	62,2	9 303
Supérieur	45,5	42,6	40,7	24,9	19,3	51,3	49,7	49,7	49,7	56,2	8 330
NSP/Non réponse	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Statut matrimonial de la femme											
Actuellement mariée	59,2	56,8	54,1	40,2	32,4	65,0	62,8	62,8	62,8	68,8	19 184
Déjà mariée	52,0	49,2	46,4	37,5	30,0	59,3	56,4	56,4	56,4	62,3	1 206
Jamais mariée	48,2	46,0	43,7	28,2	25,4	54,8	53,2	53,2	53,2	59,2	14 708
NSP/Non réponse	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Difficultés fonctionnelles (âge 18-49 ans)											
A une difficulté fonctionnelle	68,1	64,9	64,5	47,0	38,5	71,7	69,0	69,0	69,0	74,5	1 623
Pas de difficultés fonctionnelles	54,5	52,2	49,5	35,4	29,4	60,9	58,9	58,9	58,9	64,9	30 566

Source: Table PR.2, MICS-6 Algeria Final Report, December 2019

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