

The Algerian Approach to Combating Poverty: Reality and Challenges

المقاربة الجزائرية لمكافحة ظاهرة الفقر: الواقع والتحديات



Djamila ZIGHEM ^{1*},

¹ University of Algiers 3, Algeria

djamilazighem85@gmail.com

Date of transmission: 13/10/2025 date of acceptance: 20/11/2025 date of publication: 01/12/2025

Abstract: Poverty represents a significant global phenomenon that commands considerable attention due to its diverse and multifaceted nature; it encompasses economic, social, health, environmental and even security dimensions. The scourges arising from poverty adversely and directly affect individuals' standards of living, while simultaneously impeding the achievement of national development goals; consequently, the formulation of effective development strategies and the adoption of measured government policies have become an urgent necessity.

It is worth noting that Algeria counts among the nations grappling with the poverty predicament, a situation particularly pronounced in recent years that have considerably obstructed its developmental trajectory; therefore, it became imperative for the Algerian government to devise and implement a meticulously designed, multi-tiered, and multifaceted program to confront this pervasive phenomenon.

Keywords: poverty; poverty alleviation; Algerian government policies; poverty reduction.

الملخص:

يُمثل الفقر ظاهرة عالمية بارزة تحظى باهتمام كبير نظراً لطبيعته المتنوعة ومتعددة الجوانب، كونه يشمل أبعاداً اقتصادية واجتماعية وصحية وبيئية، بل وحتى أمنية؛ إذ تؤثر آفات الفقر سلباً وبشكل مباشر على مستويات معيشة الأفراد، كما تُعيق في الوقت نفسه تحقيق أهداف التنمية الوطنية؛ ولذلك، أصبح من الضروري صياغة استراتيجيات إنمائية فعّالة واعتماد سياسات حكومية مدروسة.

تجدر الإشارة إلى أن الجزائر تُعدّ من بين الدول التي تُعاني من مأزق الفقر، وهو وضعٌ تفاقم بشكل خاص في السنوات الأخيرة، وأعاق مسارها التنموي بشكل كبير؛ لذلك، أصبح من الضروري للحكومة الجزائرية وضع وتنفيذ برنامج مُصمّم بدقة، ومتعدد المستويات والأوجه، لمواجهة هذه الظاهرة المُتفشية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفقر؛ التخفيف من حدة الفقر؛ سياسات الحكومة الجزائرية؛ الحد من الفقر

* Corresponding Author

Introduction:

Poverty is widely regarded as one of the most contentious economic and social phenomena, primarily due to its profound impact on the living conditions of individuals within society. Historically, poverty has been associated with periods of resource scarcity, as well as with wars and conflicts that exacerbate economic instability, oppression, and subjugation; it consequently ranks among the most critical problems hindering development and progress globally, irrespective of a nation's advancement level or its economic, social, and political system. Given its far-reaching implications, poverty has long been a central focus for economic thinkers, numerous international organizations, and policymakers within various governmental bodies; therefore, a thorough analysis of the economic and social root causes of this dilemma constitutes an essential prerequisite for proposing effective solutions and formulating appropriate policies aimed at curbing poverty rates.

Addressing this issue has thus emerged as one of the most formidable developmental challenges facing Algeria, remaining a paramount concern for the national government due to its pervasive effects on societal fabric; accordingly, since the 1980s, Algeria has implemented a purposeful strategy to combat poverty, a move aimed at mitigating the social repercussions and pressures that could threaten stability and social cohesion, trigger brain drain, hinder economic growth, and exacerbate unemployment.

From this standpoint, the following research question logically arises: To what extent have the policies adopted by Algeria been effective in addressing poverty?

This study is, consequently, structured into three main sections:

- **First section:** Poverty: Between Concept and Theory.
- **Second section:** The Reality of Poverty in Algeria: Causes and Effects.
- **Third section:** The Framework and Mechanisms of Algerian Policies for Addressing Poverty.

First Axis: Poverty between Concept and Theory

1. Definition of Poverty:

The semantic field of the word "poverty" in Arabic revolves around concepts of deficiency and need; through various scholarly readings, its most prevalent definitions can be summarized as follows:

- **Abdul Razzaq Al-Fares** defined it as the inability to attain a predetermined standard of material living, which represents the minimum level within a given society during a specific period¹;
- **Lipton**, meanwhile, defined it as a condition where an individual cannot secure sufficient economic resources; furthermore, he emphasized that poverty cannot be considered merely a financial problem.
- **Robert McNamara**, the former president of the World Bank, focused on social indicators in his definition, stating it encompasses:

“...living conditions characterized by malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, high child mortality, and low life expectancy—conditions that fall below any reasonable standard of human decency”².

- **Operational definition:** Poverty is best understood as the inability of a specific population group to meet basic needs, which are represented in food, clothing, adequate housing, healthcare, and education.

2. Indicators of Poverty:

The indicators of poverty are multifaceted and interconnected:

- a. **Health condition:** A primary feature of impoverished families is their continuous health deterioration, which is directly attributable to recurring chronic diseases.
- b. **Housing condition:** This is typically described as overcrowded neighborhoods and informal housing, often lacking basic services.
- c. **Demographic condition:** Poor families are characterized by a relatively high number of members, which intensifies the economic strain on available resources.
- d. **Educational condition:** This sphere exhibits high rates of adult illiteracy coupled with low enrollment rates in primary education.
- e. **Deprivation:** Deprivation manifests in two forms: material and moral. The first, material deprivation, can be measured through unemployment, overpopulation, and a lack of security; the second, moral or social

¹ Al-Fares, Abdul Razzaq, *Poverty and Income Distribution in the Arab World*, 1st ed, Beirut: Center for Arab Unity Studies, 2001, pp. 21–22.

² Al-Laithi, Heba, *Policy of Combating Poverty and Inequality on the Basis of Gender in the Arab Region*, Cairo: Cairo University, 2005, p. 60.

deprivation, is represented mainly by the decline of participation in social relations and the erosion of societal norms¹.

3. Causes of Poverty:

The causes of poverty are complex and often reinforcing:

- **Family size:** The financial burden on household expenses increases proportionally with the number of family members.
- **Inflation:** Defined as the sustained rise in the prices of goods and services, it leads to the decline of purchasing power, thereby negatively affecting the real incomes of families.
- **Structural adjustment programs:** These programs, common in developing countries, often entail austerity measures that can exacerbate poverty in the short term.
- **Unequal distribution of wealth and income,** which concentrates resources in the hands of a few.
- **Internal and external conflicts,** referring to wars and their devastating consequences, such as the loss of jobs and properties, which facilitates a rapid descent into poverty;²
- **Low educational level and unemployment,** which are both a cause and a consequence of poverty.
- **Corruption and bureaucracy,** which hinder development by obstructing vital economic projects, reducing investment in infrastructure, increasing operating costs, and stifling economic growth.

4. Types of Poverty:

Poverty can be categorized into distinct types, each with specific characteristics:

- a. **Object poverty:** This denotes the utter inability to provide for the minimum essential requirements in terms of food, clothing, healthcare, and housing.
- b. **Absolute poverty:** This is a condition of life marked by severe deprivation, including ignorance, malnutrition, disease, high child mortality, and a drastically reduced life expectancy; individuals in this state

¹ Abdul Razzaq, Hassan Wissan, Highlights in Human Development and Measuring the International Poverty Index, 1st ed, Amman: Dar Al-Hamed for Publishing, 2013, p. 105.

² Paugam, Serge, Les formes élémentaires de la pauvreté, Paris: Presses Universitaires de France (PUF), 2005, p. 11.

expend all efforts merely to stay alive.¹

c. **Relative poverty:** This occurs when a person can satisfy basic survival needs but appears poor when compared with the prevailing standards of living in their society; this type effectively reflects income inequality and is a dynamic concept, meaning the poverty line could, for example, encompass the 40% of the population with the lowest income.

Other pertinent classifications include:

- **Economic poverty:** Defined by the inability to earn money, consume, own property, or secure food.
- **Human poverty:** Characterized by a lack of access to essential services such as healthcare, nutrition, clean water, and adequate housing.
- **Political poverty:** Stemming from the absence of human rights, political participation, and civil liberties.
- **Social and cultural poverty:** Resulting in the inability to participate in community life, a loss of identity, a lack of belonging, and difficulties in communication between the individual and society.

5. Theories Explaining Poverty:

The focus here rests on theories that centralize poverty, rather than those addressing it tangentially; the three most prominent theories are:

a) The Theory of the Vicious Circle of Poverty:

This theory posits that the core of poverty is low individual income, which in developing countries creates a self-perpetuating cycle: it begins with low income, which leads to low levels of nutrition and health; this results in low productivity, which inevitably returns again to low income.

The underlying idea is that high income enables saving and investment, whereas low income traps individuals in this cycle; the reality, however, often reveals multiple interconnected vicious circles, such as the one related to health: poor health causes a weak ability to work, resulting in low income, which leads to malnutrition, and consequently circles back to poor health².

¹ Al-Rumali, Zaid bin Mohammed, The Concept of Poverty and Basic Needs, Article published at: <http://www.aluka.net/culture/0/62373/#ixzz3RT0aEj.qp> (accessed November 21, 2024), p. 1.

² Hamed, Mostafa Ahmed, Poverty under Globalization, 1st ed, Alexandria: Al-Dar Al-Jame'ia for Publishing, 2011, pp. 45–46.

b) The Malthusian Theory of Poverty:

This theory places population growth at the center of its explanation for poverty.

According to Malthus, human population grows geometrically (e.g., 2, 4, 8, 16...), while food resources only grow arithmetically (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4...); he concluded that population growth would therefore inevitably outpace food production, leading to problems of hunger, unemployment, and poverty. In essence, Malthus argued that the poor bring misery upon themselves through excessive reproduction.

However, these predictions proved largely inaccurate, and the theory's dominance collapsed by the end of the nineteenth century; this was primarily due to immense technological progress that multiplied the capacity for food production and resource extraction, sufficiently sustaining humanity and disproving the core Malthusian premise.¹

c) The Marxist Theory :

Karl Marx explained poverty not as a natural condition but as a fundamental feature of class struggle within capitalist societies. The capitalist class (bourgeoisie) owns and controls the means of production, thereby exploiting the working class (proletariat); consequently, an individual's material security depends almost entirely on their class affiliation—or, more abstractly, on their relation to the means of production.

This relation shapes every aspect of people's lives, both inside and outside of work, and is the primary engine of systemic inequality; Marx insisted that this exploitative situation, and the inherent poverty it creates for the working class, cannot be truly changed without the revolutionary abolition of the class structure itself.²

Axis Two: The Reality of Poverty in Algeria Between Causes and Effects

The evolution of poverty in Algeria has traversed several distinct stages, each marked by specific economic policies and social outcomes.

1. The Sixties and Seventies Period:

¹ Al-Adawi, Adnan Dawood, and Huda Zuweir Al-Daami, *Measuring the Indicators of the Phenomenon of Poverty in the Arab World*, Jordan: Dar Jadeed for Publishing and Distribution, 2010, pp. 9–40.

² Hamed, Mostafa Ahmed, *Op. cit.*, p. 40.

Algeria inherited an underdeveloped and fragile economic structure upon France's withdrawal; this pivotal event marked the beginning of profound challenges that would shape the nation's political and economic trajectory for decades. This era was characterized by exceptionally high poverty rates, particularly in rural areas; consequently, with the onset of the seventies, the state assumed the primary responsibility for meeting basic needs and ensuring social welfare, positioning itself as the sole guarantor of employment opportunities and essential services—especially in education, health, housing, and consumer goods subsidies—through a rigid system of central planning.¹

Algeria subsequently adopted an economic model centered on manufacturing industries, a strategy bolstered by the oil boom between 1972 and 1974; this model aimed to:

- Meet the population's basic needs,
- Establish an economy capable of expanding its productive capacities,
- Address the persistent problem of unemployment, while simultaneously improving income distribution, education, and free healthcare. These concerted efforts yielded positive results, reflected in a significant decline of the poverty rate to 28% by 1979.²

2. The Eighties and Nineties Period:

This stage was profoundly marked by the impact of the global economic crisis; the authorities adopted a policy of importing consumer goods while restructuring public economic enterprises in October 1980. Investment, which had previously been the engine of economic development, was consequently replaced by a subsidized consumer model, aligned with the contemporary slogan: "For a Better Life."

This decline in investment and the deteriorating productive apparatus led to a dramatic increase in external debt—from 1 billion USD in 1970 to 19.37 billion USD in 1986; additionally, the sharp drop in oil prices in March 1983 resulted in the imposition of stringent austerity policies focused on reducing imports and slashing government expenditures.³

¹ Haji, Fatima, *The Problematic of Poverty in Algeria under the Development Programs for the Period 2005–2014*, Algeria: Department of Economic Sciences, 2014, p. 150.

² Ibid, p. 151.

³ Economic and Social Council, *Preliminary Report on the Economic and Social Repercussions of Poverty*, Algeria, November 1998, p. 12.

On the external front, loan conditions became increasingly stricter, often entailing political conditionality.

At the beginning of 1987, the state initiated a reorganization of its agricultural sector by dismantling state-owned farms and establishing agricultural cooperatives within a framework of self-management, aiming to incentivize and revitalize the agricultural sector.

Further reforms included the simplification of export procedures and the removal of certain restrictions on the import of raw materials and production requirements, achieved through a method of gradual price liberalization... This period also witnessed the growing participation of the private sector and the consolidation of its role within the economy; despite these measures, the poverty rate reached 8.1% in 1988.

These economic shifts resulted in rising unemployment rates, exacerbated by the collective dismissal of workers as part of the broader policy objectives; by 1997, 79 enterprises (comprising 367 units) had been dissolved, leading to the dismissal of 160,000 workers. This triggered a surge in unemployment rates from 24% to 29%¹, which in turn led to the expansion of the parallel informal economy, particularly in commercial activities, as well as widespread school dropouts—amounting to 600,000 pupils leaving school annually. During this time, a significant segment of the middle class slid into poverty, thereby intensifying the severity of social disparities.

3. The Post-2000 Period

This period was characterized by a notable decline in poverty rates, primarily attributable to the rise in global oil prices and the government's intensified efforts to combat this phenomenon; these efforts were channeled through the implementation of a comprehensive National Strategy designed to support the poor via microcredit, agricultural initiatives, housing programs, healthcare improvements, and vocational training—all aimed at creating sustainable job opportunities and enhancing purchasing power.

4. Causes of Poverty in Algeria:

- **Population Growth:** The population surged from 23.04 million inhabitants in 1987, to 30.66 million in 2000, and 40 million in 2010; this rapid growth leads to higher consumer demand, which in turn

¹ Bouzidi, Abdelmadjid, Les années 90 de l'économie algérienne, ENAC.

increases consumer imports and adversely affects the balance of payments.

- **Unemployment:** Largely caused by massive layoffs of workers, with rates climbing from 24% in 1993, to 28% in 1997, and 29% in 2000.
- **Structural Adjustment Programs:** Imposed by the IMF and World Bank, these programs are considered among the primary causes of deepened poverty; price liberalization, the removal of subsidies on essential foodstuffs, and widespread privatization led to a significant spread of unemployment.¹
- **The Security Crisis (Terrorism):** This crisis severely weakened Algeria's economic and social infrastructure, transformed rural poverty into urban poverty, and forced the state to allocate a substantial portion of its national budget to defense and security.
- **Unequal distribution of income and wealth,** which has perpetuated economic disparities.

5. Effects of Poverty on Algerian Society:

- **Spread of Crime:** A direct correlation exists between poverty and crime; a security report from June 2013 indicated that criminal cases rose to 42,761, including offenses against individuals and property, as well as organized crime such as smuggling, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, and illegal immigration.
- **Decline in Educational Level:** Despite the provision of free education, many families cannot afford ancillary costs like food and clothing for their children, leading to early school dropouts—a situation that subsequently fuels illiteracy, ignorance, and chronic unemployment.
- **Child Homelessness and Delinquency:** Approximately 80% of juvenile delinquency cases are linked to family disintegration and material deprivation.
- **Decline in Health Standards:** Poor families consistently suffer from deteriorating health conditions; although healthcare services in Algeria have improved relative to the past, persistent issues such as outdated

¹ Haji, Fatima, and Lakhdar Marghad, The Phenomenon of Poverty in Algeria under the Development Goals of the Third Millennium, *Journal of Economic and Administrative Research* 13 (2013): 165.

medical equipment and shortages of healthcare professionals continue to undermine progress.¹

Third Axis: The Content of Algerian Policies and Mechanisms to Confront Poverty

First: Economic Policies

These policies were aimed at increasing the economic growth rate, meeting the essential needs of the population, and reducing unemployment; they were implemented through three consecutive development programs:

1. Economic Recovery Support Program (2001–2004):

This program was built upon the following foundational pillars:

- Revitalizing the national production system, considered the cornerstone for wealth creation,
- Restructuring and revitalizing public enterprises,
- Implementing public spending policies designed to enhance purchasing power.²

The Economic Recovery Support Plan focused on strengthening several key sectors, as detailed in the following table:

Sector	Amount (Billion Algerian Dinars)	Percentage (%)
Major Works and Infrastructure	210.5	40.1
Local and Human Development	202.5	38.8
Support for Productive Activities	65	12.4
Support for Reforms	45	8.6

From the table, it is evident that paramount importance was accorded to the sector of major works and infrastructure, which was allocated the largest share of the program's budget at 40.1%.

The program also contributed to job creation within the framework of its planned projects; furthermore, it successfully reduced inflation rates, a

¹ Ibid, p. 170.

² International Monetary Fund (IMF), Algeria: Staff Report for the 2002 Article IV Consultation, Washington, DC, 2003.

achievement attributable to the monetary policy adopted by the Central Bank and driven by increased imports aimed at meeting robust domestic demand.

2. The Complementary Growth Support Program (2005–2009):

Also known as the Public Investment Program, this initiative was launched to achieve a set of strategic objectives:

- Modernizing and expanding public services,
- Improving the living standards of individuals—particularly in terms of security, healthcare, and education,
- Developing human resources and infrastructure through the integration of technology,
- Increasing economic growth rates, which constituted the program's ultimate goal.

The program's implementation was divided into five distinct sub-programs:

- a. Public works and basic infrastructure,
- b. Local and human development,
- c. Government administrative sector,
- d. Information and communication technologies sector,
- e. Industry, agriculture, and fisheries.¹

3. The Economic Consolidation Program (2010–2014):

Also referred to as the Second Five-Year Development Plan (with a specific focus on the High Plateaus and Southern regions), this program was structured around key priorities:

- **Human development:** encompassing national education, higher education, vocational training, healthcare, housing, energy, water, social solidarity, youth and sports, veterans, religious affairs, culture, and communication.
- **Basic infrastructure:** including the maintenance and modernization of roads, construction of dams, and development of maritime and air transport networks.

¹ Sharqouq, Samir, The Role of the Construction and Public Works Sector in Growth and Employment in Algeria during 2001–2013, Research Files in Economics and Management Journal, Morocco: Mohammed I University, no. 3, September 2014, pp. 22.

- **Improvement of national services:** with particular emphasis on the field of justice.
- **Economic development:** focusing on agriculture and rural development, industrial expansion, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, and the encouragement of both domestic and foreign investment.¹

Second: The Algerian Zakat Fund

Established in 2003 through an initiative of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Endowments, the fund was created to organize the systematic collection and distribution of zakat with the explicit aim of combating poverty; it provides interest-free loans to key demographics, including unemployed university graduates, graduates from vocational training centers, as well as artisans and micro-entrepreneurs, thereby fostering financial inclusion and supporting small-scale economic initiatives.

Third: Social Policies

These policies aim to holistically improve individual well-being across critical areas such as education, healthcare, housing, social security, and unemployment insurance; they operate through a network of specialized agencies and programs.

1. Employment Agencies and Policies

A multi-agency approach has been established to tackle unemployment and foster job creation:

1.1. Agencies under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security form the first pillar, comprising:

- National Employment Agency (ANEM),
- Professional Integration Assistance Scheme (DAIP),
- Supported Employment Contract (CTA).

1.2. Agencies under the supervision of the National Agency for Social Development constitute a second, complementary pillar; these include:

- **Pre-Employment Contract Program (CPE);**
- **National Agency for Microcredit Management (ANGEM)**, which is instrumental in granting interest-free loans and financial advances to aspiring entrepreneurs.

¹ Ibid, p. 23.

1.3. Public agencies supporting business creation represent a third strategic vector, designed to stimulate the private sector; key entities here are¹:

- National Agency for Youth Employment Support (ANSEJ);
- National Agency for Investment Development,
- National Agricultural Development Plan.

2. Housing Policies and Programs

These initiatives are designed to systematically eliminate the housing crisis, create specialized institutions, and encourage both public and private investment; primary programs include:

- Housing for Sale through Leasing Schemes,
- Social Participatory Housing,
- Rural Housing.

3. Social Security

This system encompasses all forms of social protection provided to citizens, whether through contributory social insurance or non-contributory social assistance; it is fundamentally defined as a set of legal mechanisms and humanitarian interventions aimed at ensuring comprehensive coverage against the myriad social risks faced by individuals throughout their lives.²

The main institutions administering this vital system include:

- The National Social Insurance Fund,
- The National Unemployment Insurance Agency (CNAC),
- The National Pension Fund.

Conclusion

In summary, Algeria has relied on a dual-pronged strategy to combat and eradicate poverty, implementing parallel economic and social development policies; the former focuses on agricultural and industrial development, targeted investments, and the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises aimed specifically at low- and middle-income groups, thereby seeking to ensure high rates of economic growth and production—and consequently, higher levels of employment. The latter, social policy, aims at the seamless integration of

¹ Ministry of Industry and Mines, National Agency for Youth Employment Support (ANSEJ), <http://www.mdipi.gov.dz> (accessed May 15, 2024), p. 1.

² Merouani, Walid, and Hayat Messekher, Reforming Algeria's Social Protection System. Research paper, London: Chatham House, 2023. Available at: <http://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/11/reforming-algerias-social-protection-system> (accessed April 22, 2025)

disadvantaged and vulnerable groups into the economic mainstream, providing a robust form of social protection for individuals and striving to achieve a more balanced and equitable society.

However, despite this comprehensive framework, it is widely observed that these policies have not yet yielded their full intended effectiveness; they consequently require further refinement and development through innovative mechanisms and more efficient implementation.

Poverty in Algeria ultimately represents a persistent and deeply entrenched socio-economic issue that cannot be overlooked. Although the country benefits from substantial natural resources, enduring structural problems—such as chronic unemployment, stark regional inequalities, and a persistently weak diversification of the economy—continue to hinder meaningful progress. Government subsidies and social assistance programs have undoubtedly provided necessary temporary relief for countless citizens, but they often function as a palliative that fails to address the fundamental root causes of poverty.

Therefore, Sustainable solutions necessitate courageous and comprehensive reforms that vigorously encourage economic diversification beyond hydrocarbons, prioritize strategic investment in education and human capital, and actively create productive job opportunities for the burgeoning youth population. Furthermore, reducing the acute poverty prevalent in rural regions demands substantial investment in improved infrastructure and guaranteed better access to quality public services, such as healthcare and education.

Combating poverty is not only an economic necessity for Algeria's future stability but also a profound moral and social imperative. If the nation succeeds in consistently implementing well-designed, long-term strategies, it can undoubtedly pave the way toward a more just and equitable society; ultimately, tackling poverty effectively will serve to strengthen national stability, unlock human potential, and promote sustainable development for generations to come.

List of References

- Abdul Razzaq, Hassan Wissan, Highlights in Human Development and Measuring the International Poverty Index, 1st ed, Amman: Dar Al-Hamed for Publishing, 2013, p. 105.
- Al-Adawi, Adnan Dawood, and Huda Zuweir Al-Daami, Measuring the Indicators of the Phenomenon of Poverty in the Arab World, Jordan: Dar Jadeed for Publishing and Distribution, 2010, pp. 9–40.

The Algerian Approach to Combating Poverty: Reality and Challenges

- Al-Fares, Abdul Razzaq, *Poverty and Income Distribution in the Arab World*, 1st ed, Beirut: Center for Arab Unity Studies, 2001, pp. 21–22.
- Al-Laithi, Heba, *Policy of Combating Poverty and Inequality on the Basis of Gender in the Arab Region*, Cairo: Cairo University, 2005, p. 60.
- Al-Rumali, Zaid bin Mohammed, *The Concept of Poverty and Basic Needs*, Article published at: <http://www.aluka.net/culture/0/62373/#ixzz3RToaEj.qp> (accessed November 21, 2024), p. 1.
- Bouzidi, Abdelmadjid, *Les années 90 de l'économie algérienne*, ENAC.
- Economic and Social Council, *Preliminary Report on the Economic and Social Repercussions of Poverty*, Algeria, November 1998, p. 12.
- Haji, Fatima, and Lakhdar Marghad, *The Phenomenon of Poverty in Algeria under the Development Goals of the Third Millennium*, *Journal of Economic and Administrative Research* 13 (2013): 165.
- Haji, Fatima, *The Problematic of Poverty in Algeria under the Development Programs for the Period 2005–2014*, Algeria: Department of Economic Sciences, 2014, p. 150.
- Hamed, Mostafa Ahmed, *Poverty under Globalization*, 1st ed, Alexandria: Al-Dar Al-Jame'iya for Publishing, 2011, pp. 45–46.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), *Algeria: Staff Report for the 2002 Article IV Consultation*, Washington, DC, 2003.
- Ministry of Industry and Mines, *National Agency for Youth Employment Support (ANSEJ)*, <http://www.mdipi.gov.dz> (accessed May 15, 2024), p. 1.
- Paugam, Serge, *Les formes élémentaires de la pauvreté*, Paris: Presses Universitaires de France (PUF), 2005, p. 11.
- Sharqouq, Samir, *The Role of the Construction and Public Works Sector in Growth and Employment in Algeria during 2001–2013*, *Research Files in Economics and Management Journal*, Morocco: Mohammed I University, no. 3, September 2014, pp. 22–23.
- Merouani, Walid, and Hayat Messekher, *Reforming Algeria's Social Protection System*. Research paper, London: Chatham House, 2023. Available at: <http://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/11/reforming-algerias-social-protection-system> (accessed April 22, 2025)