Algeria
Commitment to Human Capital - Scorecard

This scorecard presents a snapshot of the country's commitment to the human capital agenda and presents information on how the World Bank Group is supporting the government in the social sectors.

In Algeria the productivity as a future worker of a child born today is **52 percent** as much as it could be. The HCI has three components: survival to age 5, health, and education. For more information on human capital outcomes and the HCI, please see the country two-pager on **www.worldbank.org/humancapitalproject**
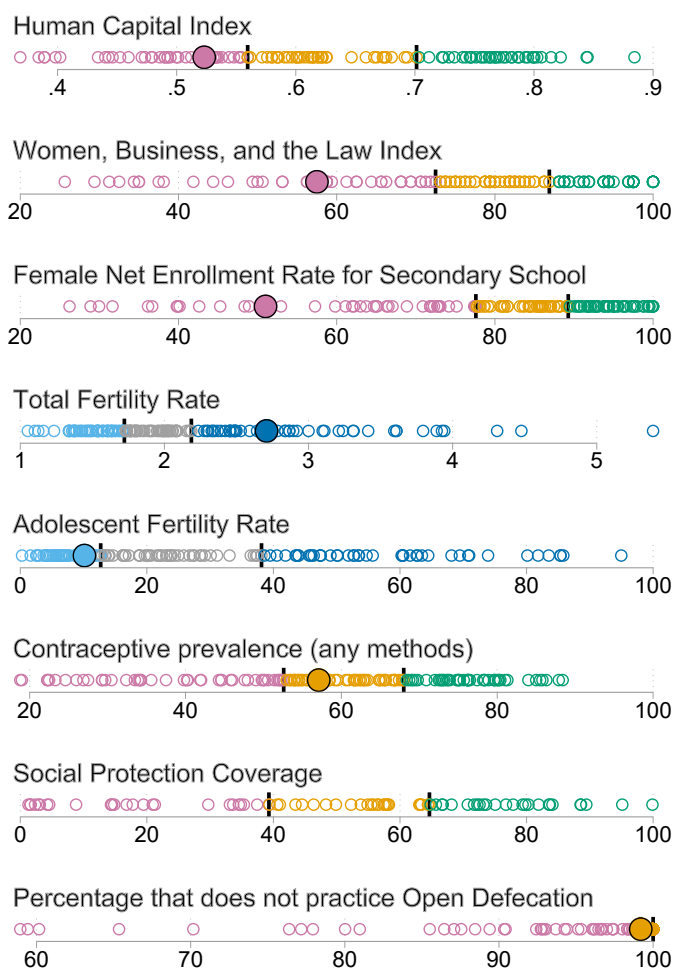
KEY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS TO MONITOR

- **Women, Business and the Law Index.** This index measures gender inequality in the law and identifies barriers to women's economic participation, and a larger value shows higher gender equity. In Algeria, the value is **58** out of 100. This is higher than the average for its region49but lower than the average for its income group 76.

- **Net Enrolment Rate in Secondary School.** In Algeria, **51 percent** of girls of secondary-school age are enroled in secondary school. This is lower than both the average for its region (69) and the average for its income group (77).

- **Total Fertility Rate.** In Algeria, the total fertility rate is **2.7**. This is higher than both the average for its region (2.6) and the average for its income group (2.2).

- **Adolescent Fertility Rate.** In Algeria, there are **10 births** per 1,000 women ages 15-19. This is lower than both the average for its region (23) and the average for its income group (43).

- **Contraceptive Prevalence.** In Algeria, **57 percent** of women ages 15-49 uses some form of contraceptive method. This is higher than both the average for its region (51) and the average for its income group (56).

- **Social Protection Coverage** In Algeria, data on the percentage of the population that is covered by social safety nets do not exist. The average for the country's region is 44 percent and for its income group is 44 percent.

- **Open Defecation.** In Algeria, **1 percent** of the population practices open defecation. This is lower than both the average for its region (3) and the average for its income group (3).

DOMESTIC RESOURCE USE AND MOBILIZATION

Algeria is part of a network of countries committed to the Human Capital agenda.
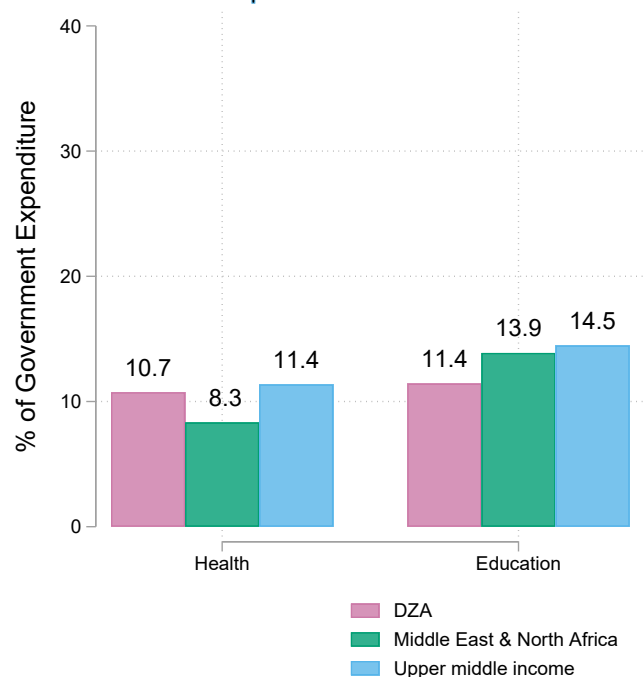
- **Health Spending.** Algeria spends **10.7 percent** of its government budget on health. This is higher than the average for its region (8.3) but lower than the average for its income group (11.4).

- **Education Spending.** Algeria spends **11.4 percent** of its government budget on education. This is lower than both the regional average (13.9) and the average for its income group (14.5).

- **Social Protection Spending.** In Algeria, data on social protection spending do not exist. The average for the country's region is 5.2 percent and for its income group is 10.4 percent.

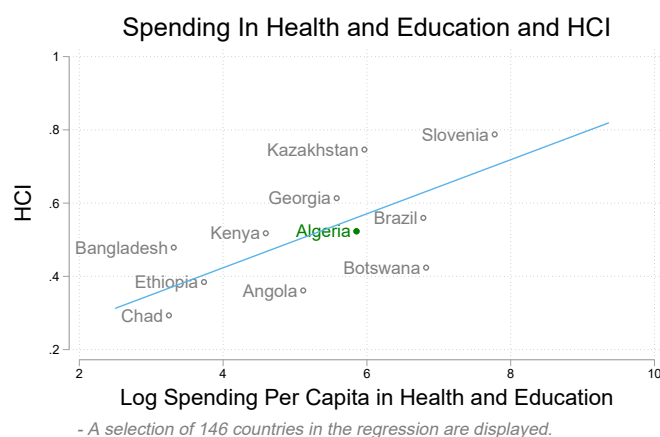## Key Indicators on Human Capital

- *Large circle=Algeria ; small circles=other countries.*
- *Vertical lines separate terciles of the distribution.*
- *Pink/light blue=1st tercile; orange/gray=2nd tercile; green/blue=3rd tercile*

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Government Expenditure in the Social Sector

(bar chart)

Health: DZA 10.7, Middle East & North Africa 8.3, Upper middle income 11.4
Education: DZA 11.4, Middle East & North Africa 13.9, Upper middle income 14.5

Legend:
- DZA
- Middle East & North Africa
- Upper middle income

Domestic Resource Mobilization and GDP

Mozambique, Turkey, Singapore, Burundi, Brazil, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates

- A selection of countries are displayed.
- Countries with DRM greater than 25% of GDP are excluded.

OTHER RELEVANT INDICATORS

- **Efficiency of Spending.** Given the lack of data, it is not possible to predict if the HCI in Algeria is higher or lower than what would be predicted for its level of per capita spending.

- **Building Human Capital.** In Algeria, data on the Country Policy and Institutional Assesment rating for building human resources do not exist. The average for the country's region is 2.8 percent and for its income group is 3.8 percent. This indicator assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect access to and quality of health and education services.

Spending In Health and Education and HCI

Slovenia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Brazil, Bangladesh, Kenya, Algeria, Ethiopia, Angola, Botswana, Chad

- A selection of 146 countries in the regression are displayed.

- **Identification** In Algeria, **11.3 percent** of the population does not have proof of identity. This is lower than the average for its region (20.4) but higher than the average for its income group (8.9).

- **Statistical Data on Human Capital** In Algeria, the latest available data on stunting rates is from 2012. Similarly, the last available data point on Harmonized Learning Outcomes is from 2015.

- **Domestic Resource Mobilization.** The tax revenue in Algeria is **37.2** percent of GDP. This is higher than both the regional average (13.7) and the average for its income group (17.5).

HOW IS THE WORLD BANK SUPPORTING THE EFFORT?

The following table summarizes the World Bank's investments in Human Development for Ethiopia, including measures of volume, performance, and other relevant indicators.

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World Bank Investments in HD

Indicator	HD	Edu	HNP	SPJ
HD Portfolio				
USD (million)	.	.	.	.
Percentage of total	.	.	.	.
Diff. with perc. for regional average	.	.	.	.
Diff. with perc. for income group avg	.	.	.	.
HD FY 20 Lending Program				
USD (million)	.	.	.	.
Percentage of total	.	.	.	.
Diff. with perc. for regional average	.	.	.	.
Diff. with perc. for income group avg	.	.	.	.
HD Performance				
Average Development Outcome (DO)	.	.	.	.
Difference with DO for region	.	.	.	.
Difference with DO for income group	.	.	.	.
Perc. Satisfactory DO	.	.	.	.
Average Implementation Progress (IP)	.	.	.	.
Difference with IP for region	.	.	.	.
Difference with IP for income group	.	.	.	.
Perc. Satisfactory IP	.	.	.	.
Disbursement ratio (DR)	.	.	.	.
Difference with DR for region	.	.	.	.
Difference with DR for income group	.	.	.	.
Other indicators				
Average project size (PS) (USD mill.)	.	.	.	.
Difference with PS for region	.	.	.	.
Difference with PS for income group	.	.	.	.
Perc. of portfolio that is co-TTL'd (CTT)	.	.	.	.
Diff. with CTT for region (perc. points)	.	.	.	.
Diff. with CTT income group (perc. points)	.	.	.	.

Note: a) Pink indicates that the value is within the first tercile of the distribution for all the countries. Orange indicates that the value is is within the second tercile. Green indicates that it is within the third tercile. b) FY20 lending program includes only projects rated A, B and unrated. c) DO and IP are on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is Unsatisfactory and 5 is Highly Satisfactory. d) Data as of July 15, 2019.

This scorecard is intended to be a conversation starter on where a country is on various aspects of human capital development and the state of the World Bank's support in the social sectors. The choice of indicators is, to a large extent, driven by what is most relevant for the two Regions with the lowest HCI scores (Africa and South Asia). As such, not all the indicators included here are relevant for each country. The scorecard should be complemented with other more context specific indicators.

The sources of data for the different indicators include: the Human Capital Project, the World Development Indicators, and the World Bank's internal system to monitor investments.

For more information, please contact the Human Capital Project team: HCP_Team@worldbank.org

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