

Madagascar Data profile 2012

In the current study, four of the six Madagascan universities submitted responses. In some cases the responses were rather incomplete. The Ministry of Education did not submit a response in this study, but did respond in the previous study (SARUA, 2008). This data profile makes use of all the data available on higher education in Madagascar and so includes data from both studies. In this way, we have been able to ensure inclusion of data from five of the six universities. One university did not submit a response for either study.

Higher education landscape

Table 1: Number and type of higher education institutions

Type of higher education institution	Number of institutions	Estimated percentage of students enrolled
Publicly-funded universities	6	73
Publicly-funded technical universities	2	No data
Privately-funded, accredited universities or colleges	55	27

Source: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (2009), no Ministry of Education questionnaire submitted.

Table 2: Private higher education institutions

Private higher education institutions	Estimated number of students enrolled	Comments
55 private institutions	14 500	Only aggregated data of 55 private institutions are available

Source: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (2009), no Ministry of Education questionnaire submitted.

Table 3: Summary of higher education policy documents*

Higher education policy documents	Copy available
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs: Madagascar Document ³	Yes

Source: Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et Européennes 2009

Enrolment patterns

Table 4: Student enrolment by mode of study and nationality

Student category	Number of students
Contact students	45 360
Distance students	50
Full-time students	45 183
Part-time students	177
National citizens	43 970
SADC country citizens	0
Other international students (excluding SADC countries)	490

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2008 and 2011

Table 5: Student enrolment by gender and major field of study

Major field of study	Total number of students	Number of female students	Number of male students
Agriculture	603	287	316
Business, Management and Law	21 271	10 170	11 111
Education	1 216	572	644
Health Sciences	3 051	1 641	1 410
Humanities and Social Sciences	10 116	5 769	4 347
Science, Engineering and Technology	6 957	2 555	4 402
Environmental Science	157	81	76

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2008 and 2011

Table 6: Student enrolment by major field of study and level of study

Major field of study	Number of students enrolled per level of study					
	Undergraduate	Postgraduate < Masters	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral	Other (e.g. short courses, post docs etc)
Agriculture	276	186	141	0	0	0
Business, Management and Law	14 948	4 930	1 409*	53	0	76
Education	776	471	221	0	0	0
Health Sciences	3 051**	0	0	0	0	
Humanities and Social Sciences	8 555	1 747	149	20	0	177
Science, Engineering and Technology	7 149	4 036	1 892	64	0	0
Environmental Science	157	0	0	0	0	0

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2008 and 2011

*Masters divided into Research Masters and Professional Masters

**Medical degree: duration of 8 years, with no diploma in between

Table 7: Demand for higher education

	Number of students
Number of applications received for undergraduate study	50 819
Number of applicants who met admissions criteria but could not be accepted	31 328
Number of new first-year undergraduate students	16 474
Number of applications for postgraduate study	No data
Number of new postgraduate students admitted	1 098

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011. Not all data was available, so totals do not add up accurately.

Qualifications/Graduation data

Table 8: Number of qualifications awarded per field of study and level of study

Major field of study	Number of qualifications awarded per level of study				
	Undergraduate	Postgraduate < Masters	Masters	Doctoral	Other
Agriculture	0	91	0	0	0
Business, Management and Law	1865	1540	96	7	29*
Education	0	306**	95	0	0
Health Sciences	170***	0	0	0	0
Humanities and Social Sciences	2102	1252	74	2	36
Science, Engineering and Technology	1432	607	424	0	2
Environmental Science	40	0	0	0	0

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011

*Post-doctoral students are allowed to supervise research

**Diploma awarded after 5 years of study

***Received State diploma of Medical Doctor

Table 9: Number of qualifications per qualification level, gender and field of study

Field of study	Gender of student	Number of qualifications awarded per qualification level				
		Undergraduate	Postgraduate < Masters	Masters	Doctoral	Other (e.g. short courses)
Agriculture	Female	0	38	0	0	0
	Male	0	53	0	0	0
Business, Management and Law	Female	808	611	47	3	11
	Male	922	885	49	4	18*
Education	Female	0	142	42	0	0
	Male	0	121	101	0	0
Health Sciences	Female	75	0	0	0	0
	Male	95	0	0	0	0
Humanities and Social Sciences	Female	746	605	18	0	45
	Male	386	287	30	0	51
Science, Engineering and Technology	Female	450	182	147	1	0
	Male	908	384	292	0	0

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011

*Allowed to supervise research

Higher education funding

Table 10: Percentage of national budget allocated to education

No data.

Table 11: Percentage of national education budget allocated to higher education

Year	Percentage of national education budget allocated to higher education
2007	1.5

Source: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (2009), no Ministry of Education questionnaire submitted.

Table 12: HEI funding sources

Sources of funding	Percentage of total funding/income
Student fees	10.0
Government subsidy/grants	88.3
Donations – private individuals/trusts	0
Donations – private sector/businesses/corporation	0
Donations – international funders/donors	5.0
Loans	0
Other: Own funds (amongst others student fees, rent)	7.3
Other: Bilateral grants	2.7

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011 (Some data outstanding)

Table 13: Universities' spending patterns

Spending areas	Percentage allocation of institutional budgets
Salaries (academic staff)	37
Salaries (support services)	15
Salaries (management)	10
Student financial support	34
Institutional operational costs	6
Research	2
Community service-related activities	1
Other: Maintenance	5

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011

Table 14: Sources of research funding

Sources of research funding	Percentage of total funding/income
Government subsidy/grants	–
Donations – private individuals/trusts	1
Donations – private sector/businesses/corporation	–
Donations – international funders/donors	–
Loans	1

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011

Table 15: Average tuition costs (US\$)

	Local	Other SADC	Other foreign
Undergraduate:			
Agriculture	17	50	50
Business, Management and Law	19	48	32
Education	13	50	32
Health Sciences	17	50	50
Humanities and Social Sciences	13	50	50
Science, Engineering and Technology	43	87	37
Other: Environmental Science	104	255	255
Other: CUFP	236	472	0
Postgraduate:			
Agriculture	33	64	64
Business, Management and Law	30	56	64
Education	22	64	44
Health Sciences	33	64	64
Humanities and Social Sciences	22	64	64
Science, Engineering and Technology	62	265	44
Other: Doctorate/CUFP	189	0	0

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011

Table 16: Average amounts of additional student payments (US\$)

	Local	Other SADC	Other foreign
Application fee	11	14	14
Registration fee	24	0	0
International levy	0	0	0
Examination levy	0	0	0

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011

Table 17: Student financial aid

Percentage of students receiving financial aid	77
Percentage of students with student debt	No data

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011

Staffing

Table 18: Number of staff by nationality and type of post

Staffing categories	Nationality	Number of staff
Academic and research staff	National citizens	1163
	SADC citizens	0
	Other international	0
Management and administrative staff	National citizens	2160
	SADC citizens	0
	Other international	0

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2011

Table 19: Staff employment status and gender

Staffing categories	Employment status	Number of female staff members	Number of male staff members
Academic and research staff	Permanent	332	713
	Contract/temporary	563	806
Management and administrative staff	Permanent	443	859
	Contract/temporary	314	394

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2008 and 2011

Table 20: Staff by employment status and gender

Staffing categories	Employment status	Number of female staff members	Number of male staff members
Academic and research staff	Full-time	585	1109
	Part-time	1120	1588
Management and administrative staff	Full-time	1326	2268
	Part-time	0	0

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2008 and 2011

Table 21: Staff by major field of study and gender

Staff category	Major field of study	Number of female staff members	Number male staff members
Academic and research staff	Agriculture	12	37
	Business, Management and Law	37	70
	Education	28	57
	Health Sciences	16	51
	Humanities and Social Sciences	52	101
	Science, Engineering and Technology	134	375
	Other	12	909
Management and administrative staff	Agriculture	31	45
	Business, Management and Law	48	95
	Education	44	50
	Health Sciences	46	48
	Humanities and Social Sciences	80	93
	Science, Engineering and Technology	159	222
	Presidents Service, Institutes and Labs	262	553
	Other	44	54

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2008 and 2011

Table 22: Highest level of qualification for academic and research staff

Major field of study	Number of academic and research staff with this as their highest qualification				
	Undergraduate	Postgraduate < Masters	Masters	Doctoral	Other (e.g. short courses)
Agriculture	0	0	6	43	0
Business, Management and Law	0	0	25	58	0
Education	0	0	20	50	0
Health Sciences	0	0	3	64	0
Humanities and Social Sciences	0	0	79	77	0
Science, Engineering and Technology	0	0	95	302	0
Other	0	0	5	14	841

Sources: SARUA university questionnaires 2008 and 2011

Research output

No data.