

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

After all, we have finished this book containing the statistical data of the FMM (Federation of the Deaf in Madagascar) members.

This is an important tool for FMM board and for each deaf club. From this tool, we can do evaluations year by year. In addition to that, we can draft various projects according to the needs that are confirmed by the data. Finally, this is the basis tool for the relationship with stakeholders.

It is not easy to do the survey among the members because the majority of the deaf has low education, some of them are illiterate and even do not know the Sign Language.

Problem that we had to face also was the low running of communication: many regions are isolated, and especially, the individual responses among the Deaf are not reliable. We would like to notice that some deaf people do not say the truth but just response as they thought they would get advantages.

However, we think that it is a big step to finish this data and it will be improved for the next versions.

We give many thanks to the trainers, to the surveyors, all responsible for the technical issue for the realization and to all deaf members who accepted the survey. Tasks are not finished because we project to publish such as book every year.

## SUPERVISION OF THE STATISTIC FOR THREE YEARS

Statistics	2007	↑↓	2008	↑↓	2009
All members	225				
Deaf men members	122				
Percentage	54 %				
deaf women	103				
Percentage	46 %				
Average of ages	38				
Young <18	16				
Percentage	7 %				
adult > 18 < 60	197				
Percentage	88 %				
Retirety >60	12				
Percentage	5 %				
Getting employed	128				
Percentage	65 %				
Income ressource >50000 MGA	31 %				
Percentage	24 %				
Mobile phones	54				
Percentage	24 %				
House	65 %				
Percentage	29 %				
TV sets	80				
Percentage	36 %				
Having VCD/DVD/VHS	44				
Percentage	20 %				
Who have birth certificates	114				
Percentage	51 %				
Who have national card (passport)	180				
Percentage	86 %				
Who use interpreters	146				
Percentage	65 %				
Who use familial planning	47				
Percentage	21 %				

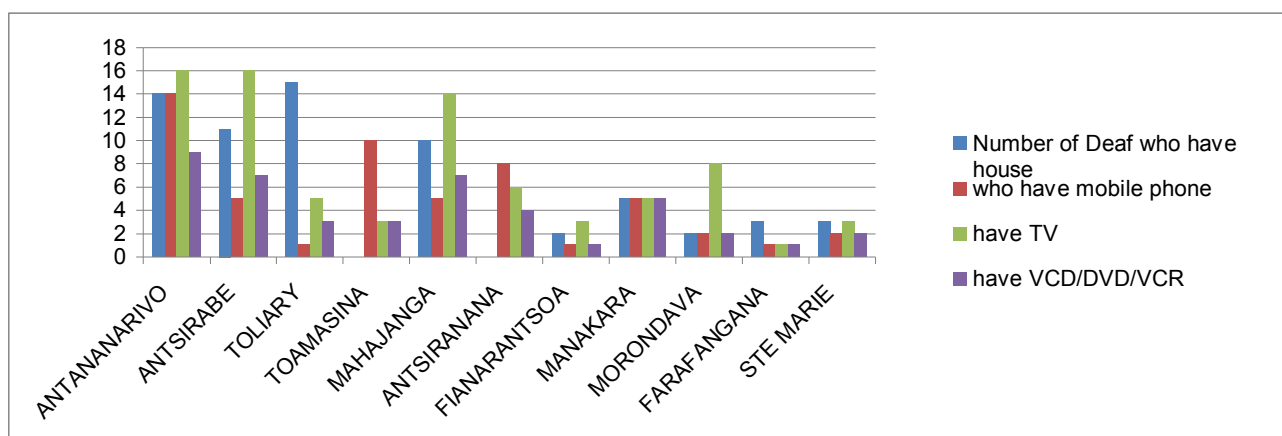
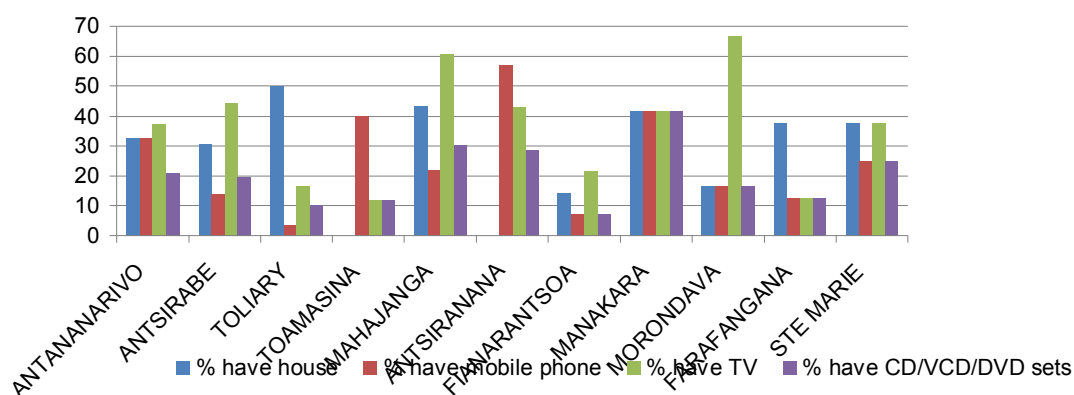
# 1 GENERAL STATISTICS

## 1.1 MEMBERS IN GENERAL

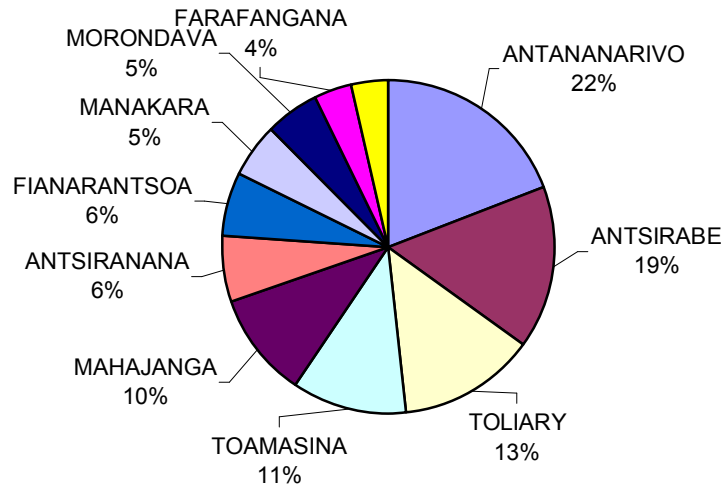
The investigation was done among all known deaf people in the region or deaf people who get in touch with the deaf club.

The number of deaf that have investigated is 252 and 225 of them are registered officially in the deaf clubs.

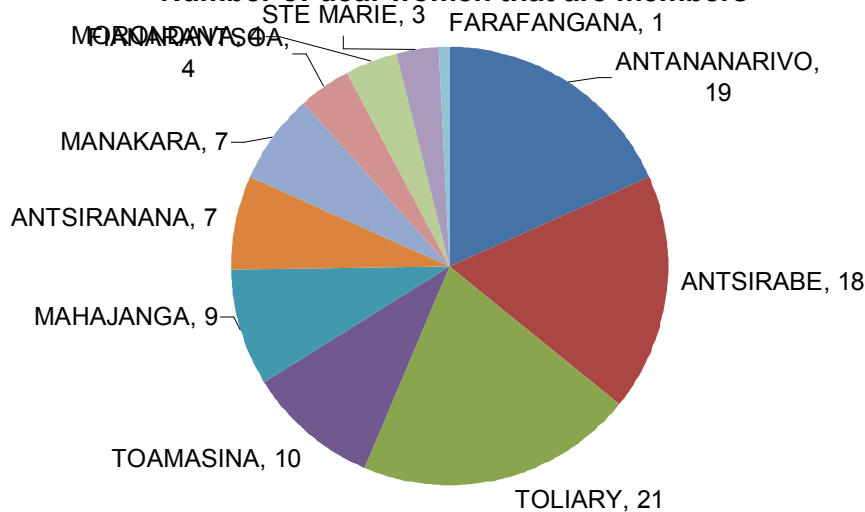
Deaf clubs	Members	Have house	Mobile phones	Have TV	Have VCD/DVD/VCR	% have house	% have mobile phones	% have TV	% have VCD/DVD/VCR
<b>TOTALY</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20</b>
ANTANANARIVO	43	14	14	16	9	33	33	37	21
ANTSIRABE	36	11	5	16	7	31	14	44	19
TOLIARY	30	15	1	5	3	50	3	17	10
TOAMASINA	25	0	10	3	3	0	40	12	12
MAHAJANGA	23	10	5	14	7	43	22	61	30
ANTSIRANANA	14	0	8	6	4	0	57	43	29
FIANARANTSOA	14	2	1	3	1	14	7	21	7
MANAKARA	12	5	5	5	5	42	42	42	42
MORONDAVA	12	2	2	8	2	17	17	67	17
FARAFANGANA	8	3	1	1	1	38	13	13	13
STE MARIE	8	3	2	3	2	38	25	38	25



### Number of members for each club



### Number of deaf women that are members



Deaf registered are very few, the number is only 226. Yet, deaf people in Madagascar is estimated by 170 000<sup>1</sup>. There are two main causes:

- Some deaf do not want to register because they think that the club does not give them any financial advantage.
- Some of them do not want to register because of lack of money for reaching the meetings (transport fees, registration fees, some deaf work every Saturday. For instance in Antananarivo, the number of deaf that should register is three times higher but they do not because of that cause.

<sup>1</sup> Salfa/Clinique Audiologique, 2003

The number of members in Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Toliary and Toamasina is more than the half of members in Madagascar. In general, male is higher in number to register except Toliary and Manakara. However, in Madagascar the number of male and number of female are almost the same (50%), according to the statistic<sup>2</sup>. We realize that in Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Toliary and Toamasina, there are many female.

The number of female is lower because of the reasons listed below:

- Some family of deaf women prevents their children or wives to go in the meeting; the families think to protect them.
- Some of deaf women do not have money for transport fees and subscription because they are jobless.

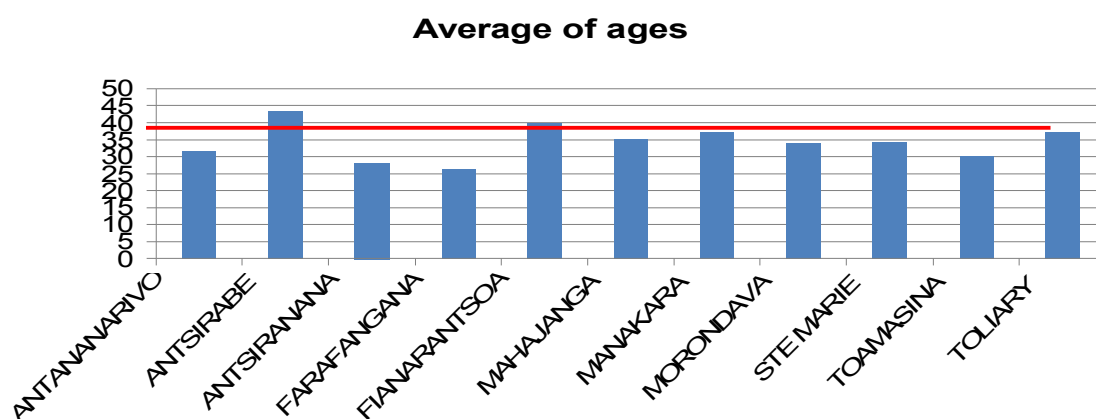
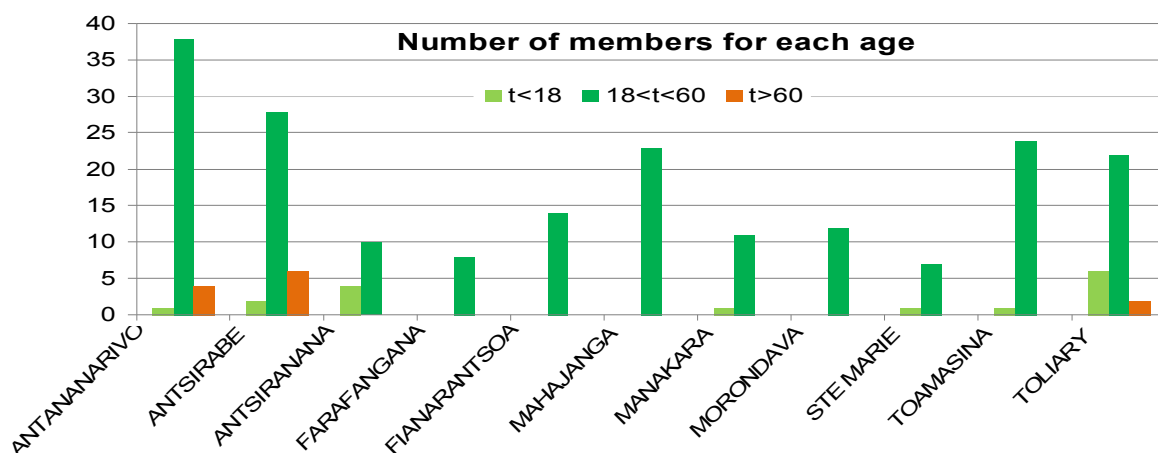
#### CONCLUSION :

*From those tables and pictures, we can prepare the tasks needed to set up a new deaf club for the region where does not have. We can prepare also how to sensitize and to increase the little number of members for some regions.*

*We can see clearly also the regions where we should set up special project for deaf women.*

## 1.2 AGES OF MEMBERS

Members	Young <18	%	>18 <60	%	In retiremen t >60	%	Totaly	Average of ages
<b>TOTALY</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>38</b>
ANTANANARIVO	1	2	38	88	4	9	43	32
ANTSIRABE	2	6	28	78	6	17	36	43
ANTSIRANANA	4	29	10	71	0	0	14	28
FARAFANGANA	0	0	8	100	0	0	8	26
FIANARANTSOA	0	0	14	100	0	0	14	40
MAHAJANGA	0	0	23	100	0	0	23	35
MANAKARA	1	8	11	92	0	0	12	37
MORONDAVA	0	0	12	100	0	0	12	34
STE MARIE	1	13	7	88	0	0	8	34
TOAMASINA	1	4	24	96	0	0	25	30
TOLIARY	6	20	22	73	2	7	30	37



The average age of the members is older (38 years old) than the average age of Malagasy people (18 years old). That is to say that there are many young deaf who do not come to register. Only Antsiranana, SteMarie, Toamasina and Toliary have members under 18 years old.

The reason is that deaf adult and deaf children are not used to be in touch each other. We realize that the education level for the two generations are not the same

so is the point of view. The deaf club does not have also activities for young deaf. So they do not come to register in the deaf club; instead, they set up their own association but many of their associations do not have official status so cannot be registered as a member of the federation.

88% of the members are in age of active population (in age for being employed).

The life expectancy of the deaf is very low because only 5% of them reach 60years old. Yet, the age of Malagasy people life expectancy is about 62<sup>3</sup>. However, may be there are many deaf who are more than 60 years old but they leave the association to move away for their retirement in the suburb, or they are not able to come to the meetings because of their oldness.

#### CONCLUSION:

*From those tables and figures, we can prepare the tasks needed to sensitize the deaf in the gap age which are in little number to come registering. We realize also the types of activities or projects that may interest the large number of Deaf.*

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<sup>3</sup> United States Census Bureau, International Programs Center, 2007

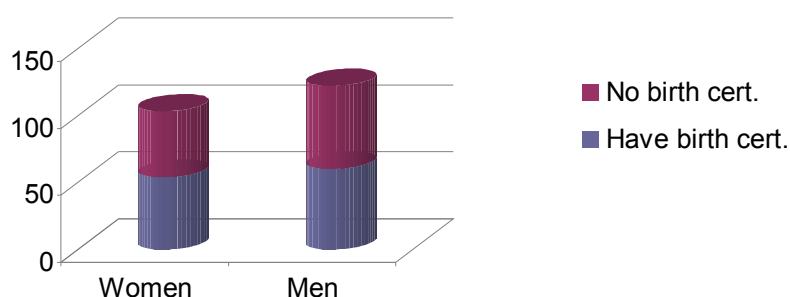
## 2 THE MEMBERS AND CITIZENSHIP

### 2.1 Birth certificate

The investigation was done among all deaf registered in each deaf club.

Club	Members	W	M	W Have birth cert.	M Have birth cert.	%birth cert. women	%birth cert. men	Total	%
<b>TOTALY</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>51</b>
ANTANANARIVO	43	19	24	14	16	74	67	30	70
ANTSIRABE	36	18	18	9	7	50	39	16	44
TOLIARY	30	21	9	12	6	57	67	18	60
TOAMASINA	25	10	15	1	1	10	7	2	8
MAHAJANGA	23	9	14	6	6	67	43	12	52
ANTSIRANANA	14	7	7	2	4	29	57	6	43
FIANARANTSOA	14	4	10	1	2	25	20	3	21
MANAKARA	12	7	5	5	2	71	40	7	58
MORONDAVA	12	4	8	2	6	50	75	8	67
FARAFANGANA	8	1	7	0	6	0	86	6	75
STE MARIE	8	3	5	2	4	67	80	6	75

**Number of women and men who have birth certificate or not**



We can see that many deaf do not have their birth certificate: only 51%, especially in Toamasina (8%) and in Fianarantsoa (21%). Most of them have got the birth certificate but have lost it or the paper is damaged and can not be read or it is difficult to get it again because of isolated place. That is to say that they do not have it on their hands. That means also that official papers and documents are not familiar to the deaf, and that is ignorance for being a whole part of citizenship.

#### CONCLUSION :

1. We can see here how important an activity about birth certificate for the deaf is; for which region. It is a task to be done together with the government.

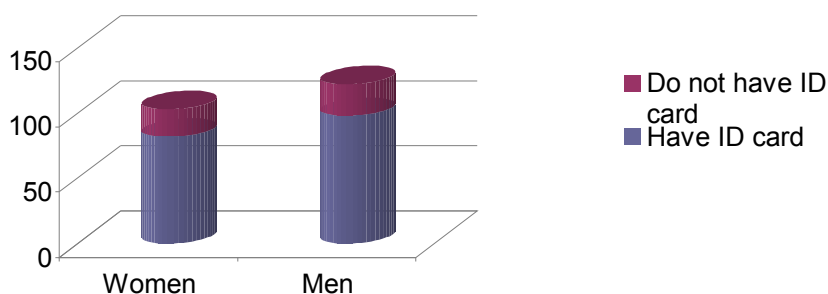


## 2.2 GETTING ID CARD OF CITIZENSHIP (Passport)

The investigation was done among all deaf of age 18 and older that are registered in each deaf club.

Deaf club	Members who are more than 18 y old	Female	Male	Women who have ID card (passport)	Men who have ID card (passport)	%ID women	%ID men	Total	%
<b>TOTALY</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>86</b>
ANTANANARIVO	42	19	23	17	23	89	100	40	95
ANTSIRABE	34	17	17	18	18	106	106	36	106
TOLIARY	24	17	7	11	3	65	43	14	58
TOAMASINA	24	10	14	8	14	80	100	22	92
MAHAJANGA	23	9	14	8	10	89	71	18	78
ANTSIRANANA	10	7	3	4	4	57	133	8	80
FIANARANTSOA	14	4	10	4	9	100	90	13	93
MANAKARA	11	6	5	7	5	117	100	12	109
MORONDAVA	12	4	8	3	6	75	75	9	75
FARAFANGANA	8	1	7	1	5	100	71	6	75
STE MARIE	7	2	5	1	1	50	20	2	29

**Number of men and women who have and who do not have national ID card**



There are 14% of deaf who do not have an ID card of citizenship. Many of them are in Ste Marie and Toliary, where only 29% and 58% get. We notice that many of them do not have any scholar education. Explanation was given that it was the parents who did not care of it.

### CONCLUSION:

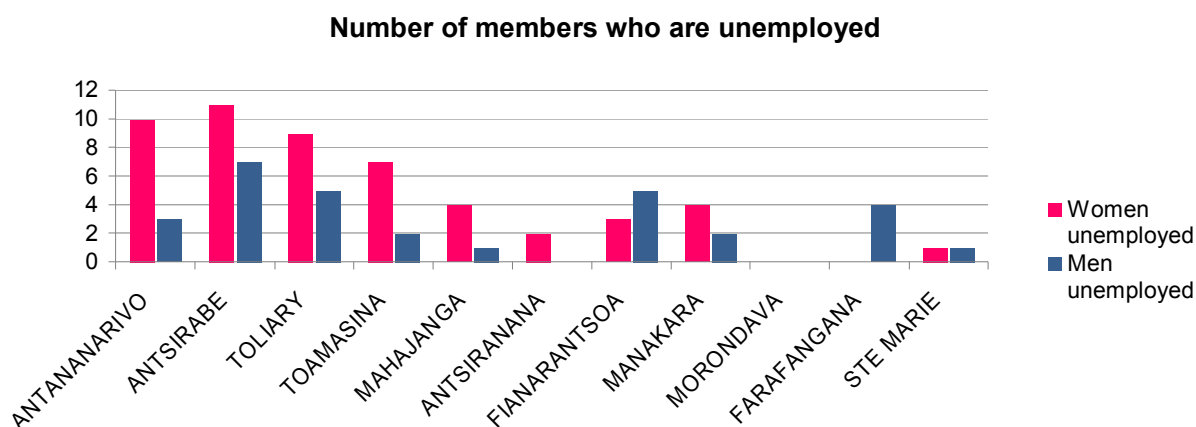
We can see here how important an activity about ID card of citizenship for the deaf is; for which region. It is a task to be done together with the government.

# MAMBERS AND ECONOMY

## 2.2 Getting employed

The investigation was done among all deaf of age 18 and older that are registered in each deaf club.

Clubs	adult members	Women adult	Men Adult	Women unemplo yed	Men unemplo yed	%women unemplo yed	%Men unemplo yed	Total unemplo yed	%
<b>TOTALY</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>39</b>
ANTANANARIVO	42	19	23	10	3	53	13	13	31
ANTSIRABE	34	17	17	11	7	65	41	18	53
TOLIARY	24	17	7	9	5	53	71	14	58
TOAMASINA	24	10	14	7	2	70	14	9	38
MAHAJANGA	23	9	14	4	1	44	7	5	22
ANTSIRANANA	10	7	3	2	0	29	0	2	20
FIANARANTSOA	14	4	10	3	5	75	50	8	57
MANAKARA	11	6	5	4	2	67	40	6	55
MORONDAVA	12	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
FARAFANGANA	8	1	7	0	4	0	57	4	50
STE MARIE	7	2	5	1	1	50	20	2	29



39% of the deaf in age 18 and older are unemployed. 53% of them are deaf women. That rate is higher than the rate of unemployed people of Madagascar which is 4,5%<sup>4</sup> (in 2002). However, in Morondava, all members are getting employed but the wage is very (see 2.4).

In Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Toamasina and Toliary, there are many unemployed deaf. More than half of the members in Toliary, Fianarantsoa, Manakara, Farafangana, Antsirabe are unemployed.

We know that most of the deaf have only got training about sewing, embroidery or carpentry. But many businesses of those branches stop working because of difficult marketing. Even if the Deaf do want to run their own business, they have to face that problem of marketing. They do not have any training about another issue and that is why they are unemployed.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank Database, 2002

More over, for the women, they face the cultural problem also which defines the male to work obligatory and not the women who can only take care of the family.

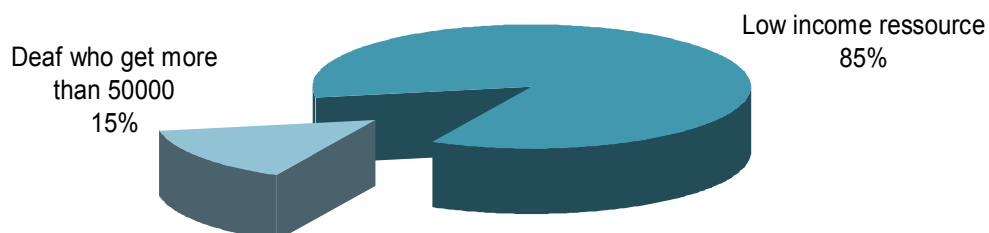
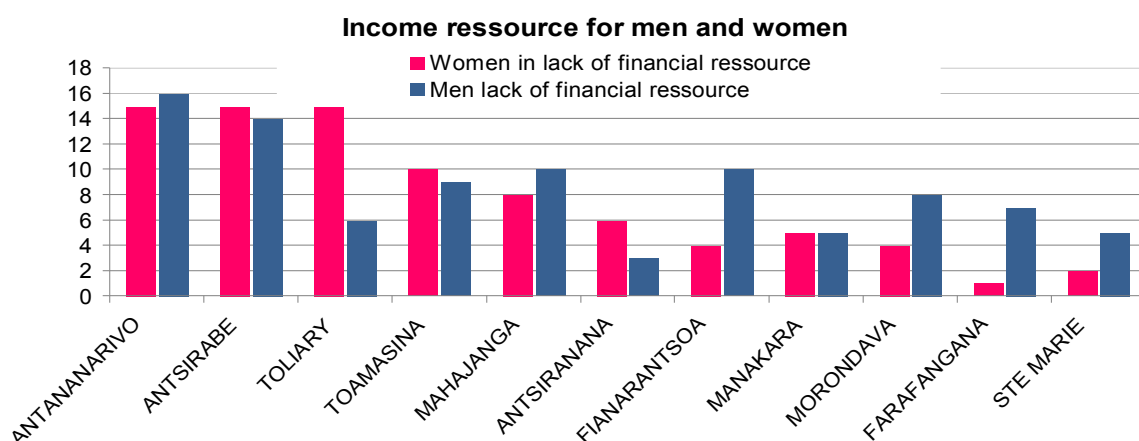
#### CONCLUSION:

We can see here the activities or project needed for dealing the members in employment according to the region's situation.

### 2.3 Income resources for the members

The investigation was done among all deaf of age 18 and older that are registered in each deaf club and who are no longer go to school.

Clubs	Adult	Adult women	Adult men	Women < 50000	Women < 50000	Women > 50000	Women > 50000	Low income resource	%	Deaf who get more than 50000	%
<b>TOTALY</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>
ANTANANARIVO	42	19	23	15	16	4	7	31	74	11	26
ANTSIRABE	34	17	17	15	14	2	3	29	85	5	15
TOLIARY	24	17	7	15	6	2	1	21	88	3	13
TOAMASINA	24	10	14	10	9	0	5	19	79	5	21
MAHAJANGA	23	9	14	8	10	1	4	18	78	5	22
ANTSIRANANA	10	7	3	6	3	1	0	9	90	1	10
FIANARANTSOA	14	4	10	4	10	0	0	14	100	0	0
MANAKARA	11	6	5	5	5	1	0	10	91	1	9
MORONDAVA	12	4	8	4	8	0	0	12	100	0	0
FARAFANGANA	8	1	7	1	7	0	0	8	100	0	0
STE MARIE	7	2	5	2	5	0	0	7	100	0	0



85% of the deaf registered in Madagascar live in poverty because they get less than Ar 50.000 per month, that is to say less than 1USD a day.

That rate (85%) is far higher if referred to the Malagasy poverty rate 61%<sup>5</sup>. So we realize that the Deaf is marginalized in economical issue, if we just look at the members.

The main reason is the insufficient education for getting good jobs and satisfying income resource. (see 2.4).

We believe that if we investigate more deaf who are not members and who live in isolated regions; this rate of deaf living in poverty will become very huge.

#### CONCLUSION:

*We can see from this rate the activities or projects that are needed for increasing the life of the deaf, which region need it in priority; all of that for decrease the rate at least as the national rate of poverty.*

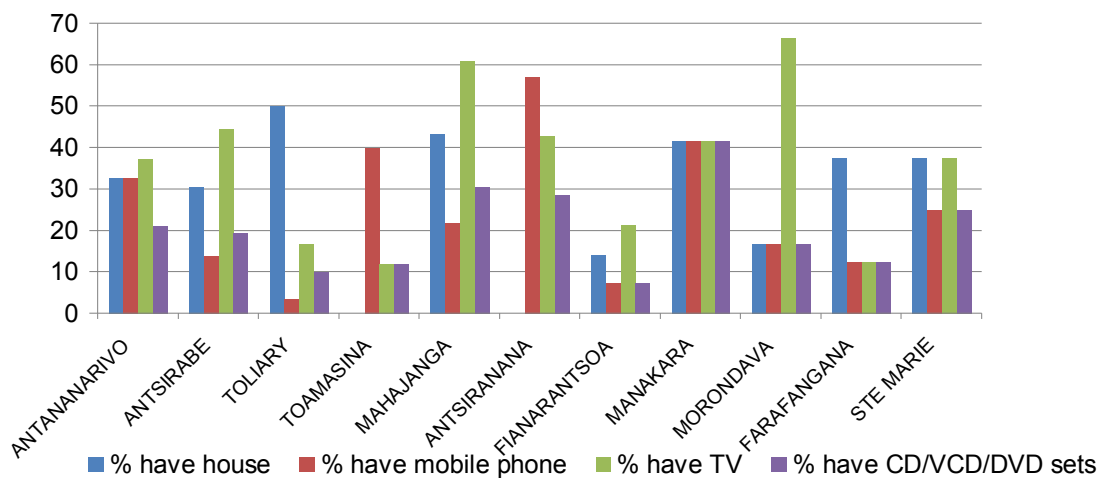
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<sup>5</sup> UNICEF, 2001

## 2.4 Goods of the members

The investigation was done among all the Deaf that are registered as members.

Deaf clubs	Members	Have house	Mobile phones	Have TV	Have VCD/DVD/VCR	% have house	% have mobile phones	% have TV	% have VCD/DVD/VCR
<b>TOTALY</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20</b>
ANTANANARIVO	43	14	14	16	9	33	33	37	21
ANTSIRABE	36	11	5	16	7	31	14	44	19
TOLIARY	30	15	1	5	3	50	3	17	10
TOAMASINA	25	0	10	3	3	0	40	12	12
MAHAJANGA	23	10	5	14	7	43	22	61	30
ANTSIRANANA	14	0	8	6	4	0	57	43	29
FIANARANTSOA	14	2	1	3	1	14	7	21	7
MANAKARA	12	5	5	5	5	42	42	42	42
MORONDAVA	12	2	2	8	2	17	17	67	17
FARAFANGANA	8	3	1	1	1	38	13	13	13
STE MARIE	8	3	2	3	2	38	25	38	25



Members who have their own house are very few; they are only 29% of all deaf registered. The rate of deaf who have their own house is higher in the country side because the building cost is cheaper there: cheap land, cheap raw material and simple house.

The deaf is not familiar to new technology of communication. The deaf who have mobile phone and TV sets are less than 30%. That has a link with the purchasing power (see 2.4). Yet, up till now, TV is the only way for the Deaf to get information thanks to the TV news interpreted.

### CONCLUSION:

From that, we can take idea about the training or activities needed so that the deaf have knowledge about building or getting their own house.

We can see here also what way we can use to communicate with the deaf in regions or to give information to them.

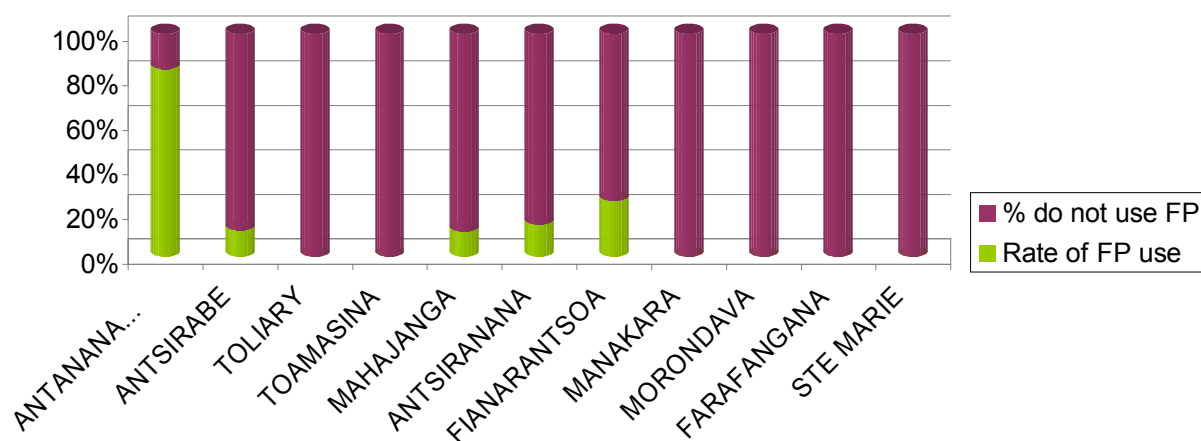
### 3 MEMBERS AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

#### 3.1 Use of family planning (FFP)

The investigation was done among deaf women more than 18 years old.

Clubs	Adult women	Use Family planning (contraceptive)	Do not use family planing (FP)	% use contraceptive	% do not use FP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>78</b>
ANTANANARIVO	19	16	3	84	16
ANTSIRABE	17	2	15	12	88
TOLIARY	17	0	17	0	100
TOAMASINA	10	0	10	0	100
MAHAJANGA	9	1	8	11	89
ANTSIRANANA	7	1	6	14	86
FIANARANTSOA	4	1	3	25	75
MANAKARA	6	0	6	0	100
MORONDAVA	4	0	4	0	100
FARAFANGANA	1	0	1	0	100
STE MARIE	2	0	2	0	100

Rate of FP use for members of each club



The rate of use of family planning is very low: it is only 22%. Most of the regions where we have done the investigation did not have use of family planning (6 regions of 11). There is a small link between the uses of family planning and the uses of interpreters: the region where we do not see any family planning do not use interpreter. But there are also regions like Toliary and Toamasina that we can see deaf women who use interpreters but do not use family planning.

There are three reasons:

- Some of the deaf women think that using contraceptives could bring for secondary effect for their health.
- Some of them are ashamed to come to the family planning centre.

- And some do want to come but their husband or other member of the family does not want to help them.

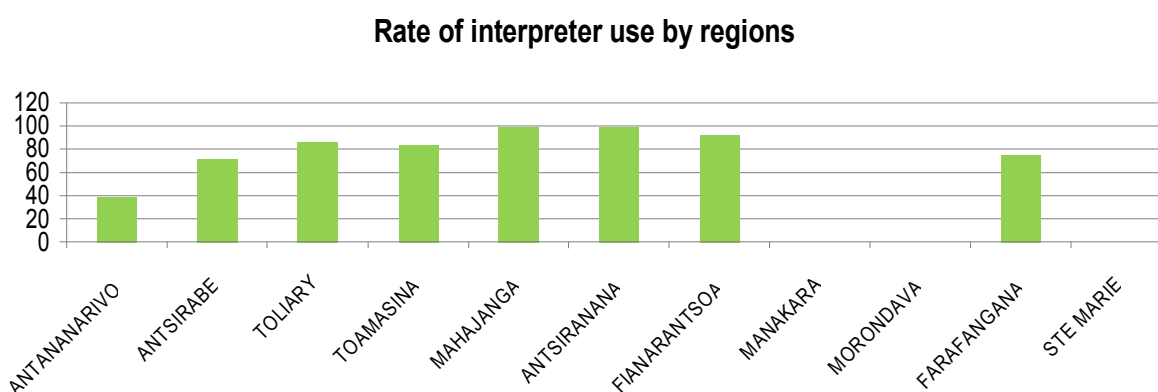
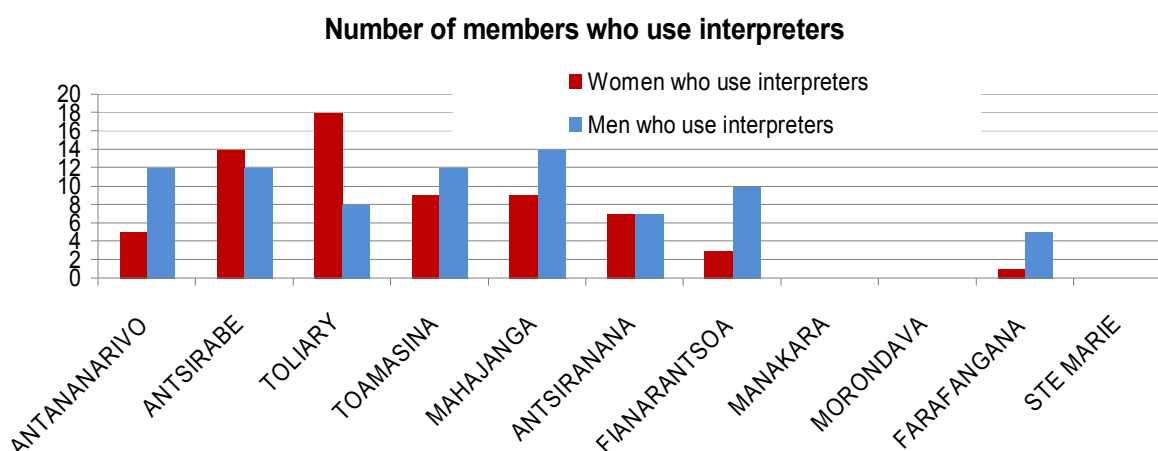
#### CONCLUSION:

*We can have idea about activities needed to set up with deaf women about contraceptive uses. We can see here which region need it in priority.*

### 3.2 Use of interpreters

The investigation was done among all the deaf who are registered as members.

Clubs	Members	Women	Men	Women who use interpreters	Men who use interpreters	Women who do not use interpreters	Men who do not use interpreters	Total of members who use interpreters	% interpreter use
<b>TOTALY</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>35</b>
ANTANANARIVO	43	19	24	5	12	14	12	17	40
ANTSIRABE	36	18	18	14	12	4	6	26	72
TOLIARY	30	21	9	18	8	3	1	26	87
TOAMASINA	25	10	15	9	12	1	3	21	84
MAHAJANGA	23	9	14	9	14	0	0	23	100
ANTSIRANANA	14	7	7	7	7	0	0	14	100
FIANARANTSOA	14	4	10	3	10	1	0	13	93
MANAKARA	12	7	5	0	0	7	5	0	0
MORONDAVA	12	4	8	0	0	4	8	0	0
FARAFANGANA	8	1	7	1	5	0	2	6	75
STE MARIE	8	3	5	0	0	3	5	0	0



Only 35% of the deaf use interpreters. In Ste Marie there is not yet an interpreter. In other regions, there are interpreters but the deaf do not use them. In Mahajanga and Antsiranana, the deaf call for interpreters usefully.

First of all, the number of interpreters is insufficient. So there are regions that do not have interpreters. The number of interpreters who are available at present is 17. They do not hesitate to work whether the deaf is member or not. That is to say that one



interpreter works for 10.000 deaf people. As it, they would not have the time to rest. However, it is not the case; most of them have no call for interpreting. There are two main reasons:

- Neglect of deaf rights: the deaf themselves and hearing people who would call for interpreters do not know how important the use of professional interpreter is. They neglect the special needs for the deaf about communication.
- Economical problem: interpreters know that they work as professional so that they claim for their indemnity to the one who call them. However most of the Deaf who need to call for interpreters can not afford.

#### CONCLUSION:

*We can see here where the region that need for sensitization about the use of interpreter does. We can see here also which region does not have interpreter but needs it.*