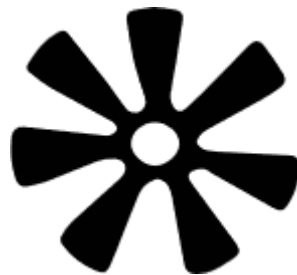


# Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

## Egypt

### Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Egypt was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see [www.africaknows.eu](http://www.africaknows.eu).



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to [dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)

### Highlights

- 1 Egypt's population has rapidly increased from 27 million in 1960, via 56 million in 1990 to 102 million in 2020.
- 2 Egypt's adult literacy rate was 71% in 2017 (77% for men and 66% for women). Mean years of schooling for adults increased from 3.5 years in 1990 to 7.3 years in 2018.
- 3 Net primary school enrolment is almost universal (97% in 2018), and net secondary school enrolment very high (83%, and almost no difference between men and women). The expected years of schooling for children increased from 9.8 years in 1990 to 13.1 years in 2018, very high for African standards.
- 4 The education index increased from .389 in 1990 to .608 in 2018 and it has increased everywhere. Port Said always was the best region, and the position of worst region shifted from Beni Suef to Fayoum and Assiut (and for mean years of schooling it shifted from Qena to Minya). Regional inequality was high in 1990, but decreased considerably 2000.
- 5 The gross enrolment rate for tertiary education is very high in Egypt, 35%, which means that there are 2.9 million students in the country's higher education institutions. 87,000 of them come from abroad (mostly from Asia), while 16,000 Egyptian students study abroad (many of them in the UAE and Saudi Arabia).

- 6 Egypt has one of the most ancient universities in the world, and currently also one of the top-10 universities in Africa is in Cairo. The expansion of its public universities went fast after 1970, and of its public universities after 1990. Currently there are 34 public universities (with 35 locations), and 45 private universities (with 55 locations). Each of Egypt's 22 regions has at least one public university now.
- 7 However, the regional concentration of public, but particularly private universities in Cairo is quite extreme, and more than half of Egypt's regions has less than 0.5 institution per million inhabitants.
- 8 There are many think tanks and museums in Egypt, the think tanks concentrated in Cairo, but the museums spread over the country.

## Part 1: The Story

### Egypt's demographic and education development

Egypt was a British colony early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The country gained independence in 1922 as a monarchy under King Farouk. In practice, British influence continued and many Egyptians believed this monarchy was a tool of British colonialism. Egypt exiled King Farouk and his family following a revolution of 1952, which ended the British influence in Egypt, and which brought Gamal Abdel Nasser to power<sup>1</sup>. Egypt's current president is Abdul Fatah al-Sisi (2014 - onwards).

Egypt's population increased from 27 million in 1955 to 102 million in 2020. In 1955 35% of the population lived in cities (8 million people). While this percentage rose to 42% in 1970, it has remained very stable since (43% in 2020, 44 million)<sup>2</sup>. Cairo is Egypt's capital and largest city with 7.7 million inhabitants, Cairo, is the principal part of an agglomeration, which makes up the Greater Cairo metropolitan area with 21 million inhabitants<sup>3</sup>. Other (large) cities in the metropole include, Giza, Helwan and Shubra El Kheima<sup>4</sup>. Egypt's second largest city is Alexandria (3,800,000), followed by Giza (2,400,000), Port Said (540,000) and Suez (490,000). Egypt's life expectancy has dramatically increased since 1950 from 41 for males, and 42 for females to 70 for males and 75 for females in 2020. Egypt's median age decreased from 1955 to 1965 (from 21 to 19) and has since increased (to 25 currently); this can be attributed to the diminishing fertility rate which has been decreasing since 1960 (from 6.8 to 3 in 2010). However the fertility rate saw a major spike from 2010 to 2015 (3 to 3.5) which could be attributed to peoples' optimism about the aftermath of the Arabic spring and subsequent regime change.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/egypt-population/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://worldpopulationreview.com/world-cities/cairo-population/>

<sup>4</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater\\_Cairo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Cairo)

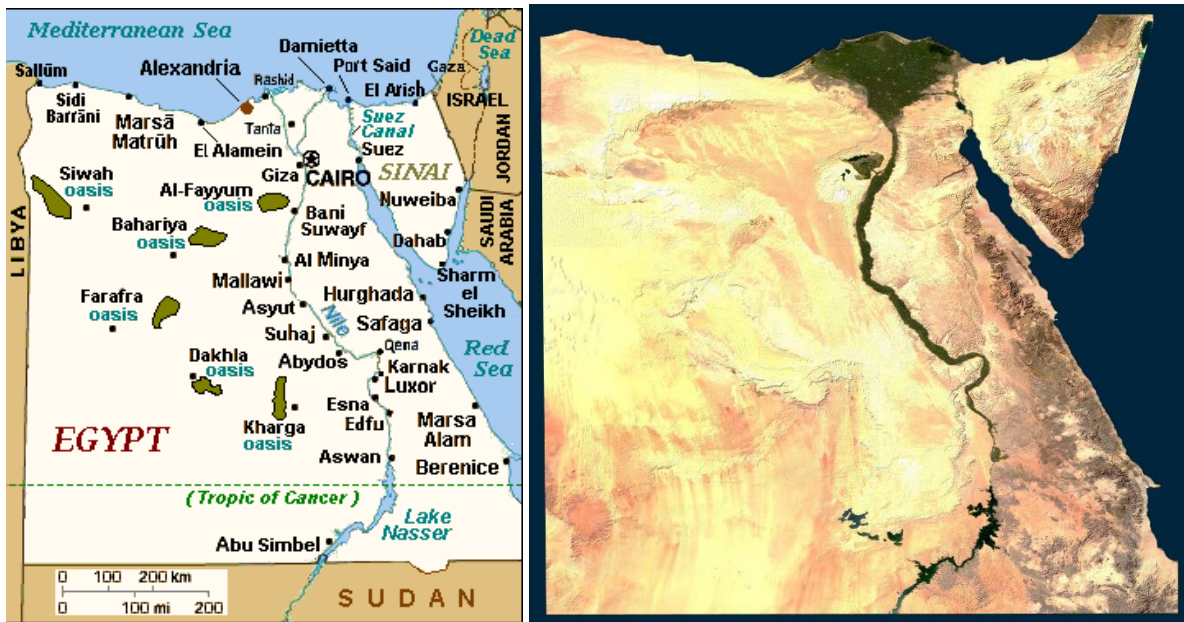


Figure 1 and 2: <https://nl.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bestand:Egypt-region-map-cities-oases.gif> and <http://www.vidiani.com/large-detailed-egypt-satellite-photo/>



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/5c/Egypt%2C\\_administrative\\_divisions\\_-\\_Labels\\_-\\_colored.svg/1110px-Egypt%2C\\_administrative\\_divisions\\_-\\_Labels\\_-\\_colored.svg.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/5c/Egypt%2C_administrative_divisions_-_Labels_-_colored.svg/1110px-Egypt%2C_administrative_divisions_-_Labels_-_colored.svg.png)

## Literacy and enrolment

Egypt's adult literacy rate was 71% in 2017 (men 77% and women 66%), with 7.5 million adult men being regarded as illiterate and 11.0 million women. Education is compulsory now from age 6 to age 17, a period of twelve years. There are 5.1 million children in the pre-primary age group of 4 and 5 years old; 12.5 million primary-school children (age group 6-11), 10.5 million secondary-school age youth (age group 12-17), and 8.3 million people in the tertiary age group (18-22 years old)<sup>5</sup>.

The pre-primary gross enrolment<sup>6</sup> in 1971 was 1.2% and increased to 28.7% in 2018 after experiencing a significant dip of approximately 5 percentage points in 2011 due to the Arabic spring and the aftermath (reaching its peak of 30.1% in 2010). The gross primary school enrolment in 1971 was 69.9% which remained constant until 1981 (70.3%), after which enrolment increased to 93.5% in 1991 before dropping 8 percentage points due to the political unrest attributed to the Persian Gulf crisis and the aftermath from 1991 to 1992. In 2018 the primary gross enrolment was at 106.3%. Net primary enrolment was 97% in 2018, almost universal. The secondary gross enrolment increased from 31.9% in 1971 to 87.9% in 2018; it experienced similar dips in enrolment as the primary enrolment ratios. Net enrolment was 83%, with comparable figures for men and women. In 1971 the tertiary gross enrolment was just 7.2%. It continued to increase up until 1984 reaching 20.1%, after which it almost halved to 12.2% in 1991 at the peak of the Persian Gulf crisis. The tertiary gross enrolment was 35.2% in 2017<sup>7</sup>, which is very high for African standards. It would mean that there are currently 2.9 million students in Egypt's tertiary knowledge institutions. Out of those, ca 87,000 are from foreign countries (in 2016: 51,000, and the most important countries of origin were Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and Nigeria<sup>8</sup>. In 2012 the number of Egyptian students studying abroad was 16,000, and the most important countries for these 'outbound students' were the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia, followed by the USA, France and the UK respectively<sup>9</sup>. According to Campusfrance the number of students in Egypt has increased from 2.3 million in 2013 and 17,000 students abroad, to 2.9 million in 2017, with 34,000 students abroad. Their list of destination countries puts Germany in fourth position and France in sixth<sup>10</sup>.

**Table 1: education enrolment 1971**

1971	Pre-primary (% gross)	Pre-primary (% net)	Primary (% gross)	Primary (% net)	Secondary (% gross)	Secondary (% net)	Tertiary (% gross)	Tertiary (% net)

<sup>5</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/eg>

<sup>6</sup> Definition: gross enrolment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, to the population of the age group that corresponds to the level of education mentioned. This ratio could go over 100 if more people are enrolled than there are in the age group corresponding to that level of education.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/egypt/school-enrollment>

<sup>8</sup> <https://enterprise.press/stories/2019/12/16/how-egypt-is-positioning-itself-as-an-educational-hub-for-international-students-8512/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://monitor.icef.com/2014/10/market-snapshot-egypt/#:~:text=Outbound%20student%20mobility&text=UNESCO%20indicates%20that%2016%2C217%20Egyptian,40%25%20from%202010%20to%202012.>

<sup>10</sup> [https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite\\_pays/en/egypte\\_en.pdf](https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/egypte_en.pdf)

Male	1.16	-	83.68	77.55	21.49	34.21	10.08	-
Female	1.28	-	54.97	51.44	41.33	17.81	4.00	-
Avg.	1.22	-	69.89	65.01	31.87	26.39	7.18	-

**Table 2: education enrolment 2018**

2018	Pre-primary (% gross)	Pre-primary (% net)	Primary (% gross)	Primary (% net)	Secondary (% gross)	Secondary (% net)	Tertiary (% gross)	Tertiary (% net)
Male	28.77	-	106.08	98.32 (2012)	88.49	82.45	34.48 (2017)	-
Female	28.65	-	106.50	98.77 (2012)	87.30	83.13	35.78 (2017)	-
Avg.	28.71	-	106.28	97.03	87.91	82.78	35.16 (2017)	-

Source: worldometers

What is most striking about tables 1 and 2 is that there is virtually no difference between gender and enrolment anymore, women score even slightly better in net enrolment. The biggest winner in terms of relative growth is pre-primary school enrolment, which saw an increase of 2,250%.

### Regional differentiation of education results in Egypt, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses 22 regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Egypt as a whole increased with 175%, but regional differences are considerable: from a population reduction in Suez and port Said, to 247% growth in Damietta.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 4-7 in part 2.

### Education index

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index, and for Egypt it shows a steady improvement from .389 in 1990 to .608 in 2018, and that steady improvement can be seen everywhere. The best region has always been Port Said and the worst region shifted from Beni Suef in 1990-2000, via Fayoum in 2010 to Assiut in 2018. The fastest improvements happened in Beni Suef, and the slowest in Cairo. Regional inequality was quite high in 1990 and 2000, but decreased afterwards.

## Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, ‘Mean Years of Schooling’ is an indicator about the “average number of completed years of education of a country’s population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades”<sup>11</sup>. For Egypt this indicator has increased rapidly, from 3.5 years in 1990 to 7.3 years in 2018, and the improvements are visible everywhere, with the fastest improvements in Qena, and the slowest in Cairo. The best region has always been Port Said, and the worst region shifted from Fayoum and Qena in 1990, via only Fayoum in 2000 and 2010, to Minya in 2018. Inequality was and is extreme for this indicator, but decreased after 2000.

## Expected Years of Education for Children

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”<sup>12</sup>. In Egypt the indicator shows a steady increase from 9.8 years in 1990, to 13.1 years in 2018, one of the highest figures in Africa. However, between 2000 and 2010 the growth stagnated in Cairo, and deteriorated somewhat in Kafr el-Sheikh, and in Port Said, to recover again after 2010. The best region, again, was and is Port Said, the worst region shifted from Beni Suef, via Fayoum to Assiut. Minya showed the fastest improvements, and Cairo the slowest. Regional inequality jumped from high levels in 1990 and 2000 to low levels in 2010 and 2018.

## Egypt’s tertiary knowledge development

Egypt currently has 79 universities, of which 45 are private, and 34 are public. See table 3 for a historical overview. In addition there are many think tanks or research institutes and a great number of important museums.

**Table 3: Egypt’s universities 1960-2020 with known establishment dates**

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
public	7	7	8	13	17	19	19	23	24	25	30	34	34
private	1	2	2	3	3	3	5	12	19	28	39	42	45
total	8	9	10	16	20	22	24	35	43	53	69	76	79

We will now give some information about the public universities, followed by the private ones, the think tanks and the museums. See tables 8-10 in part 2.

The regional distribution of locations of tertiary knowledge institutions is extremely uneven in Egypt, with 12 of the 39 public university locations, and 35 of the 55 private university locations concentrated in Cairo Region. Relatively speaking Cairo had five times more tertiary institutions than the national average. However, the Suez Region (with very few inhabitants though), and the strategic frontier regions have a higher density. Although all regions have at least one university (and there is always one public university per region),

<sup>11</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

<sup>12</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>



most regions have a density below 0.5 institution per million inhabitants. See table 10 in part 2.

### **Public universities in Egypt**

Until 2005 there have been more public universities in Egypt than private ones. The numbers of known students at public universities are together in excess of 2,112,000 (24 out of 34 universities). The known numbers of private university students are in excess of 198,300 (24 out of 45). The Islamic university of Al-Azhar is the oldest university and largest university in terms of student enrolment (375,000 in 2004). The university was established in 965 AD and is one of the oldest universities in the world. Al-Azhar is considered by sunny Muslims as the most important authority in the field of sharia law. In 1961 Al-Azhar was re-established as a university by president Gamal Abdel Nasser and a wide range of secular faculties were added, including medicine, business, economics, science, engineering and agriculture<sup>13</sup>. Currently there are 9 public universities with each well over 100,000 students. Most universities offer bachelor and master programmes, and many of them, mainly the older ones, have research and doctorate programmes.

Many of the current universities started as faculties from older universities in other cities to become independent universities later by presidential order. This is why there are not many universities anymore with campuses in other cities, because most of them have become independent by now. Another significant part started off as colleges to be later elevated to the level of university. What is striking, is that almost all public universities offer science programmes and especially engineering programmes. There are relatively few Islamic universities for a religious country such as Egypt, however one could argue that the sheer size of the Islamic Al-Azhar University makes up for that fact. What is interesting though, is that there are no universities that offer just religious programmes (pure Islamic institutions). Even Al-Azhar offers 'secular' programmes.

The Greater Cairo metropolitan area, with Cairo foremost, is a clear hub for knowledge institutions in Egypt. About half of the public universities and almost all think tanks are located in this area. The rest of the universities are mostly located along the Nile and its delta and coastal cities. This is not surprising because this is also where almost all of Egypt's economic activity takes place, and where most people live. According to 4ICU rating, the best university of Egypt is Cairo University, but that position is followed by two foreign-linked private universities, the American University in Cairo and the German University in Cairo. In 2019 24 Egyptian universities had been included in the 4ICU ranking: sixteen public ones and eight private ones. In 2020 the number of Egyptian universities in the top-200 list of ICU had increased to 32, but the position of Cairo had dropped to 10<sup>th</sup> position (behind seven South African universities, and the Universities of Nairobi and Lagos.

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<sup>13</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Azhar\\_University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Azhar_University)



Cairo University (Wikipedia)



Al-Azhar University (Wikipedia)

### Private universities in Egypt

Fewer than 10% of all students enrolled in tertiary education institutions are enrolled in private universities. This can be attributed to the fact that the private educational sector is relatively young and more expensive. Private universities have long been outnumbered by public ones. Since 1990 we can see that the establishment of private universities was really taking off, surpassing the public universities in numbers in 2005. The largest private university is the Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport that has been established in 1972. There are approximately 30,000 students enrolled in the Arab Academy which offers a wide variety of programmes including science, humanities and economics.

As with the public universities, most of the universities are located in Cairo. Cairo (including its metropolitan area) is where around 75% of the private universities are located. Alexandria is a distant second with 4 private universities.

Science and engineering in particular is the dominant discipline in the private sector of education. Science and engineering programmes are the norm but most universities offer a very wide variety of programmes as is documented in table 9 in part 2.



The American University in Cairo<sup>14</sup>



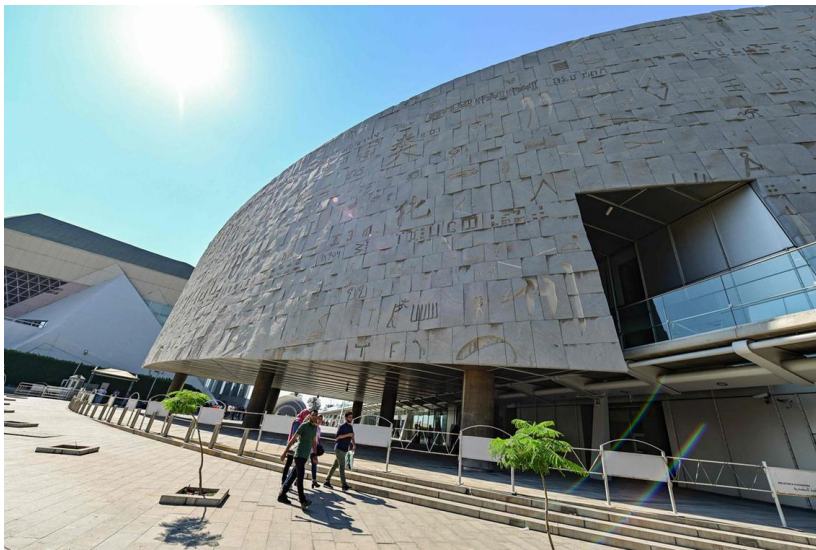
German University in Cairo<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.timeshighereducation.com/sites/default/files/institution/header\\_image/header\\_image\\_auc.jpg](https://www.timeshighereducation.com/sites/default/files/institution/header_image/header_image_auc.jpg)

<sup>15</sup> <https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-fcb0e1e600292cc5c5d6b8d3997cf5e0>



## Research centres and think tanks in Egypt



Bibliotheca Alexandrina<sup>16</sup>:

[https://www.thenationalnews.com/image/policy:1.880976:1561900879/093830-01-05.jpg?sp=9a875b9&w=1136&\\$w=ec52ab9](https://www.thenationalnews.com/image/policy:1.880976:1561900879/093830-01-05.jpg?sp=9a875b9&w=1136&$w=ec52ab9)

There are 29 independent research centres and think tanks in Egypt, and many more if one includes the research centres affiliated to universities. The Egyptian government has established some research centres regarding scientific development. The largest public research centre is the National Research Centre affiliated to the Ministry of Scientific Research. 60% of the scientists employed by the ministry work in the different divisions of the NRC. Six former divisions of the NRC have developed into independent research institutions between 1960 and 1980. These independent institutes include: the National Institute of Standards, Petroleum Research Institute, Theodore Bilharz Institute, Ophthalmology Research Institute, Central Metallurgical Research Institute, and the Electronic Research Institute. See table 11 in part 2.

The Chinese Confucius institute is also active in Egypt, albeit not as an independent research centre but affiliated to the University of Cairo.

According to UNESCO Egypt had 1407 employed researchers per million inhabitants in 2018, which would mean a total of 140,000 researchers. In 2010 the figures were 1079/million, and hence 90,000 researchers. In 2018 most of the researchers worked in higher education (78%), 18% in (other) government positions, 4% in business, and 0.2% in private non-profit organizations.<sup>17</sup>

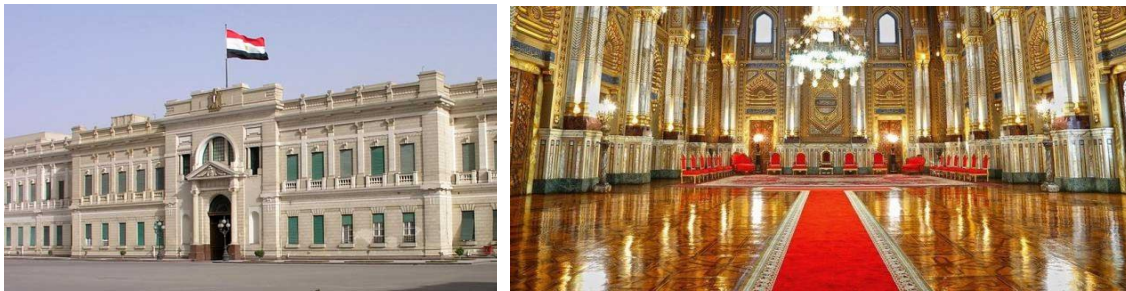
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<sup>16</sup> This library has adopted most of the books from the Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam, when that library was no longer supported by the Dutch Government around 2010.

<sup>17</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/eg?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

## Museums in Egypt

Egypt is culturally one of the richest and oldest countries in the world in terms of human history. We are even closer in time to when Alexander the Great conquered Cairo than he was to the construction of the great pyramids. There are remnants from many great civilizations who have once claimed Egypt as their home. The most notable of course being the great Egyptian Pharaonic dynasties followed by the Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Ottomans. 6000 years of civilizations have left their mark on the country and archeological sites are found all across Egypt but mainly near the coasts and along the river Nile. There are 93 museums in Egypt, and almost all of them fall under the Ministry of Antiquities. Some museums are private, and there is one community museum. The museums before 1922 were established by the British government before being handed over to the Egyptian government after they gained partial independence in 1922. What might also be important to notice is that Egypt is a country that relies heavily on tourism for income. At its peak in 2010, before the Arab Spring, the tourism sector revenues amounted to 12.5 billion dollars and 12% of Egypt's workforce was employed in the sector. This also fuels the need for high-quality museums. See table 12 in part 2.



Abdeen Palace Museum in Cairo<sup>18</sup>, Egypt's oldest museum

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<sup>18</sup> [https://www.hostelman.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/30350\\_Abdeen-Palace.jpg](https://www.hostelman.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/30350_Abdeen-Palace.jpg), and <https://theankh.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Abdeen-Palace-Museum-e1534772960297.jpg>

## Part 2: The Data

Tables 1-3: see part 1

Map and table 4: Egypt, regions and population 1990 and 2018

Map	Region	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	Alexandria	3900	4380	1.12
	Assiut	2390	5340	2.23
	Aswan	870	1760	2.02
	Beheira	3550	8320	2.34
	Beni Suef	1800	3350	1.86
	Cairo	7370	8960	1.22
	Dakhalia	4200	7170	1.71
	Damietta	700	1730	2.47
	Fayoum	1590	3230	2.03
	Frontier	500	860	1.72
	Gharbia	2780	6130	2.21
	Giza	4480	9370	2.09
	Ismailia	610	760	1.25
	Kafr el-Sheikh	1880	3880	2.06
	Kalyubia	3360	4590	1.37
	Monoufia	2350	4620	1.97
	Minya	3370	5440	1.61
	Port Said	460	410	0.89
	Qena	2670	4490	1.68
	Sharkia	4260	8570	2.01
Souhag	2680	4970	1.85	
Suez	370	90	0.24	
<b>Total Egypt</b>		<b>56100</b>	<b>98400</b>	<b>1.75</b>

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Map:

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/5c/Egypt%2C\\_administrative\\_divisions\\_-\\_Labels\\_-\\_colored.svg/1110px-Egypt%2C\\_administrative\\_divisions\\_-\\_Labels\\_-\\_colored.svg.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/5c/Egypt%2C_administrative_divisions_-_Labels_-_colored.svg/1110px-Egypt%2C_administrative_divisions_-_Labels_-_colored.svg.png)

Frontier = Red Sea + New Valley + Matrouh + North Sinai + South Sinai. Minya is also known as Menia; Kalyubia also as Qalyubia.

Table 5: Egypt: Education index 1990-2018<sup>19</sup>

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Alexandria	428	548	625	711	1.66
Assiut	314	388	470	529	1.68
Aswan	382	480	557	601	1.57

<sup>19</sup> The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

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Beheira	336	391	498	559	1.66
Beni Suef	274	345	477	553	2.02
Cairo	504	591	635	689	1.37
Dakhalia	440	467	566	631	1.43
Damietta	407	452	570	631	1.55
Fayoum	283	356	448	542	1.92
Frontier	415	462	538	610	1.47
Gharbia	413	498	598	633	1.53
Giza	375	496	567	599	1.60
Ismailia	467	526	564	646	1.38
Kafr el-Sheikh	359	446	541	601	1.67
Kalyubia	384	476	588	640	1.67
Monoufia	416	480	562	632	1.52
Minya	290	399	471	551	1.90
Port Said	506	621	663	735	1.45
Qena	303	410	519	581	1.92
Sharkia	392	443	543	619	1.58
Souhag	334	404	489	546	1.63
Suez	476	532	618	700	1.47
Total	389	468	551	608	1.56
Inequality	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	

<https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

**Table 6: Egypt, Regional data for ‘mean years of schooling for adults’**

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Alexandria	4.2	6.6	8.0	9.3	2.21
Assiut	2.4	3.7	5.1	5.9	2.46
Aswan	2.9	4.9	6.7	7.8	2.69
Beheira	2.7	3.2	5.5	6.2	2.30
Beni Suef	2.3	3.2	5.4	6.5	2.83
Cairo	5.2	7.0	8.2	9.1	1.75
Dakhalia	3.8	4.2	6.6	7.5	1.97
Damietta	3.4	4.1	6.9	7.7	2.26
Fayoum	2.1	3.0	4.6	5.9	2.81
Frontier	4.3	5.0	6.9	8.0	1.86
Gharbia	3.3	5.0	7.2	7.8	2.36
Giza	3.8	5.5	7.1	7.4	1.95
Ismailia	4.6	5.7	6.9	8.1	1.76
Kafr el-Sheikh	2.4	3.9	5.9	6.6	2.75
Kalyubia	3.7	5.2	7.2	7.7	2.08
Monoufia	3.5	4.9	6.6	7.5	2.14
Minya	2.5	3.3	4.8	5.8	2.32
Port Said	5.0	7.2	8.9	10.0	2.00
Qena	2.1	3.1	5.6	6.7	3.19
Sharkia	3.4	4.2	6.3	7.4	2.18
Souhag	2.5	3.1	5.3	6.2	2.48
Suez	4.4	6.1	8.0	9.3	2.11

Total	3.5	4.8	6.6	7.3	2.09
Inequality	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	

<https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

**Table 7: Egypt, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling for children'**

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Alexandria	10.3	11.8	12.9	14.5	1.41
Assiut	8.4	9.5	10.8	11.9	1.42
Aswan	10.3	11.4	12.0	12.3	1.19
Beheira	8.9	10.2	11.4	12.6	1.42
Beni Suef	7.2	8.6	10.7	12.1	1.68
Cairo	11.9	13.0	13.0	13.9	1.17
Dakhalia	11.3	11.7	12.4	13.7	1.21
Damietta	10.6	11.3	12.2	13.5	1.27
Fayoum	7.7	9.3	10.6	12.4	1.61
Frontier	9.8	10.6	11.1	12.4	1.27
Gharbia	10.9	11.9	12.8	13.4	1.23
Giza	9.0	11.2	11.9	12.7	1.41
Ismailia	11.3	12.1	12.0	13.6	1.20
Kafr el-Sheikh	10.1	11.4	12.4	13.7	1.36
Kalyubia	9.4	10.9	12.5	13.8	1.47
Monoufia	10.8	11.5	12.3	13.7	1.27
Minya	7.5	10.5	11.2	12.9	1.72
Port Said	12.3	13.7	13.2	14.6	1.19
Qena	8.4	11.0	11.9	12.9	1.54
Sharkia	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.5	1.35
Souhag	9.0	10.8	11.3	12.2	1.36
Suez	11.8	11.9	12.6	14.1	1.19
Total	9.8	11.1	12.0	13.1	1.34
Inequality	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	

<https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

**Table 8: Public universities in Egypt**

Public	Since	Location(s)	Students	Type (NS: Natural Science, TS: technical science, MH: medicine & health, HSS: humanities and social sciences, BEL: business studies, economics, law and others)	Website
Al Azhar University (religious/Islamic; non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 107)	965 (1961)	Cairo	~375.000	MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.azhar.edu.eg/">http://www.azhar.edu.eg/</a>
Cairo University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 9)	1908	Cairo	~208.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="https://www.cu.edu.eg/">https://www.cu.edu.eg/</a>



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Alexandria University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 25)	1938/'42	Alexandria (plus: Juba (South Sudan), and N'Djamena (Chad))	~150.000	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://alexu.edu.eg/">http://alexu.edu.eg/</a>
Ain Shams University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 51)	1950	Cairo	~201.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.asu.edu.eg/">http://www.asu.edu.eg/</a>
Assiut University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 90)	1957 (1949)	Assiut (plus: New Valley)	~45.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.aun.edu.eg/#">http://www.aun.edu.eg/#</a>
Military Technical College (non-religious)	1958	Cairo	?	TS	<a href="http://www.mtc.edu.eg/mtcwebsite/">http://www.mtc.edu.eg/mtcwebsite/</a>
Tabbin University for Metallurgical Sciences	1968	Cairo	?	NS, TS	<a href="http://www.tims.gov.eg">http://www.tims.gov.eg</a>
Mansoura University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 23)	1972	Mansoura city	~182.000	MH, HSS	<a href="http://www.mans.edu.eg/en/">http://www.mans.edu.eg/en/</a>
Tanta University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 108)	1972	Tanta	~115.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="https://tanta.edu.eg/">https://tanta.edu.eg/</a>
Suez Canal University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 182)	1974 /'76	Ismailia (plus: Port Said, Arish)	~21.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://scuegypt.edu.eg/en/">http://scuegypt.edu.eg/en/</a>
Zagazig University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 70)	1974 (1969)	Zagazig	~146.000	TS, NS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.zu.edu.eg/">http://www.zu.edu.eg/</a>
Helwan University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 82)	1975	Helwan	~110.000	TS, BEL	<a href="http://www.helwan.edu.eg/">http://www.helwan.edu.eg/</a>
Benha University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 64)	1976 (2005)	Benha	~105.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.bu.edu.eg/">http://www.bu.edu.eg/</a>
Beni Suef University (non-religious)	1976 (1983, 2015)	Beni Suef	~63.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.bsu.edu.eg//">http://www.bsu.edu.eg//</a>
Minya University (religious; non-religious) (Minufiya University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 187)	1976	Minya	~58.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="https://www.minia.edu.eg/Minia/">https://www.minia.edu.eg/Minia/</a>
Sadat Academy for Management Sciences (non-religious)	1976	Al Minufya	~80.000	NS, TS, MH, BEL	<a href="http://mu.menofia.edu.eg/">http://mu.menofia.edu.eg/</a>
Sadat Academy for Management Sciences (non-religious)	1981 (1954)	Cairo	?	HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.sams.edu.eg/">http://www.sams.edu.eg/</a>
National Telecommunication Institute	1983	Cairo	?	TS	<a href="http://www.nti.sci.eg">http://www.nti.sci.eg</a>
University of Sadat City (non-religious)	1993	Cairo	~42.000	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="http://www.usc.edu.eg/en">http://www.usc.edu.eg/en</a>

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Information Technology Institute	1993 (2013)	Cairo	?	TS	<a href="http://www.iti.gov.eg/Site/AboutUs">http://www.iti.gov.eg/Site/AboutUs</a>
South Valley University (religious; non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 114)	1995 (1970)	Qina (plus: Luxor, Aswan, Hurghada)	~42.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.svu.edu.eg/">http://www.svu.edu.eg/</a>
HICIT in Shorouk Academy	1995	El Sherouk	?	TS	<a href="http://www.sha.edu.eg/">http://www.sha.edu.eg/</a>
Institute of Aviation Engineering and Technology (non-religious)	1997	Giza	~2.000	TS	<a href="http://www.iaet-eg.org/wp">http://www.iaet-eg.org/wp</a>
Fayoum University (religious; non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 188)	2005 (1976)	Fayoum	~25.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.fayoum.edu.eg/English/">http://www.fayoum.edu.eg/English/</a>
Kafr El-Sheikh University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 130)	2006 (1982)	Kafr El-Sheikh	~30.000	TS, MH	<a href="http://www.kfs.edu.eg/">http://www.kfs.edu.eg/</a>
Sohag University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 172)	2006 (1979)	Sohag	~45.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.sohag-univ.edu.eg/">http://www.sohag-univ.edu.eg/</a>
Damanhour University (non-religious)	2010	Damanhour	?	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.damanhour.edu.eg/pages/default">http://www.damanhour.edu.eg/pages/default</a>
Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (non-religious, foreign)	2010	New Borg El Arab city	?	TS, HSS, BEL	<a href="https://ejust.edu.eg/">https://ejust.edu.eg/</a>
Port Said University (non-religious)	2010 (1998)	Port Said	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.psu.edu.eg/">http://www.psu.edu.eg/</a>
University of Science and Technology at Zewail City (non-religious)	2011 (2000)	Cairo	~1.000	TS	<a href="https://www.zewailcity.edu.eg/">https://www.zewailcity.edu.eg/</a>
Aswan University (non-religious)	2012 (1974/'95)	Aswan	~22.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS	<a href="http://aswu.edu.eg/">http://aswu.edu.eg/</a>
Damietta University (non-religious)	2012	Damietta	~30.000	NS, TS, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.du.edu.eg/en">http://www.du.edu.eg/en</a>
Suez University (non-religious)	2012 (1981)	Suez	~14.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.suezuniv.edu.eg/su/index.php/ar">http://www.suezuniv.edu.eg/su/index.php/ar</a>
El homaydat	?	?	?	?	?

Sources: <https://deepfo.com/en/most/universities-in-Egypt/list>, <https://www.4icu.org/>, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_universities\\_in\\_Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Egypt), [https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:WikiProject\\_Africa/African\\_universities#Egypt](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:WikiProject_Africa/African_universities#Egypt), [https://www.whed.net/results\\_institutions.php](https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php),

The 4ICU ranks are from <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>, and give the position of the Egyptian universities within Africa's top-200 universities

**Table 9: Private universities in Egypt**

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	<i>Private</i>	<i>Since</i>	<i>Location(s)</i>	<i>Students</i>	<i>Type (NS: Natural Science, TS: technical science, MH: medicine &amp; health, HSS: humanities and social sciences, BEL: business studies, economics, law and others)</i>	<i>Website</i>
The American University in Cairo (non-religious; non-profit; foreign)		1919	Cairo	~5.500	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.aast.edu/en/index.php">http://www.aast.edu/en/index.php</a>
Workers University		1963	Cairo	?	HSS, BEL	<a href="http://wea-edu.com">http://wea-edu.com</a>
Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport (non-religious; non-profit; foreign) (4ICU rank 2019: 55)		1972	Alexandria (plus: Cairo, Port Said, Aswan, Elalamein, ans also Latakia in Syria and Sharjah in the UAE)	~30.000	NS, TS, HSS	<a href="http://www.aast.edu/en/index.php">http://www.aast.edu/en/index.php</a>
Higher Technological Institute (non-religious)		1988	Cairo (plus: Mersa Matruh, Al Minya)	~22.000	TS	<a href="http://www.hti.edu.eg/">http://www.hti.edu.eg/</a>
Senghor University (non-religious)		1990	Alexandria	?	BEL	<a href="http://www.usenghor-francophonie.org/">http://www.usenghor-francophonie.org/</a>
Culture & Science City (non-religious)		1992	Cairo	?	TS, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.csi.edu.eg//">http://www.csi.edu.eg//</a>
Alsum University		1992	Cairo	?	BEL	<a href="http://alalson.edu.eg">http://alalson.edu.eg</a>
Modern Academy In Maadi (non-religious)		1993	Cairo	~10.000	TS, BEL	<a href="http://www.modern-academy.edu.eg/">http://www.modern-academy.edu.eg/</a>
October High Institute for Engineering and Technology		1993 (1999)	Giza	?	TS	<a href="http://www.hiinstitutearch.com">http://www.hiinstitutearch.com</a>
Cairo Higher Institute for Engineering, Computer Science and Management (non-religious)		1995	Cairo	?	TS, BEL	<a href="https://www.chi.edu.eg/">https://www.chi.edu.eg/</a>
El Shorouk Academy (non-religious)		1995 (2002)	Cairo	?	TS	<a href="http://sha.edu.eg/">http://sha.edu.eg/</a>
Future Academy (non-religious)		1995 (2006)	Cairo	~2.500	TS, BEL	<a href="https://www.futureacademyegypt.com/en/home">https://www.futureacademyegypt.com/en/home</a>
Misr International University (non-religious; for-profit)		1996	Cairo	~6.000	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.miuegypt.edu.eg/">http://www.miuegypt.edu.eg/</a>

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Misr University for Science and Technology (non-religious; non-profit)	1996	Cairo	~20.000	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="https://www.must.edu.eg/">https://www.must.edu.eg/</a>
October University for Modern Sciences and Arts University (non-religious; non-profit) (4ICU rank 2019: 69)	1996	Cairo	~7.500	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="https://www.msa.eun.eg/msauniversity/">https://www.msa.eun.eg/msauniversity/</a>
October 6 University (non-religious; non-profit) (4ICU rank 2019: 147)	1996	Cairo	~22.500	TS, MH HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.o6u.edu.eg/default.aspx?id=70">http://www.o6u.edu.eg/default.aspx?id=70</a>
Akhbar El Youm Academy (non-religious)	1999	Cairo	~2.000	TS, BEL	<a href="http://www.akhbaracademy.edu.eg/">http://www.akhbaracademy.edu.eg/</a>
Alexandria Higher Institute of Engineering and Technology (non-religious)	2000	Alexandria; former name: Alexandria Institute of Technology	?	MH	<a href="http://www.dent.alex.edu.eg/">http://www.dent.alex.edu.eg/</a>
Modern Academy For Engineering & Technology (non-religious)	2000	Cairo	~4.000	TS	<a href="http://www.modern-academy.edu.eg/">http://www.modern-academy.edu.eg/</a>
New Cairo Academy (non-religious)	2001	Cairo	?	TS, HSS, BEL	?
Arab Open University (non-religious)	2002	Cairo	?	TS, BEL	<a href="http://www.aou.edu.eg/">http://www.aou.edu.eg/</a>
International Academy for Engineering & Media Sciences (non-religious)	2002	Mansoura	?	TS	<a href="http://www.iams.edu.eg/">http://www.iams.edu.eg/</a>
The German University in Cairo (non-religious; non-profit; foreign) (4ICU rank 2019: 52)	2003	Cairo (plus: Berlin (Germany))	~13.000	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://guc.edu.eg/">http://guc.edu.eg/</a>
Canadian International College (campus for Cape Breton University) (non-religious; foreign)	2004	Cairo	?	TS, BEL	<a href="https://www.cic-cairo.com/">https://www.cic-cairo.com/</a>
Modern University for Technology & Information (non-religious)	2004	Cairo	~2.000	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="http://www.mti.edu.eg/">http://www.mti.edu.eg/</a>
Ahram Canadian University (non-religious; foreign)	2005	Cairo	~2.400	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.acu.edu.eg/en/">http://www.acu.edu.eg/en/</a>
The British University in Egypt (non-religious; non-profit; foreign) (4ICU rank 2019: 113)	2005	El Sherouk	~11.000	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="http://www.bue.edu.eg/">http://www.bue.edu.eg/</a>
Egyptian Russian University (non-religious)	2006	Badr City	~4000	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="http://www.eru.edu.eg">http://www.eru.edu.eg</a>

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Future University in Egypt (non-religious; non-profit)	2006	Cairo	~2.500	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="http://www.fue.edu.eg/">http://www.fue.edu.eg/</a>
Nahda University (non-religious; for-profit) (4ICU rank 2019: 160)	2006	East Beni Suef	~4.500	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="http://www.nahdauniversity.org/">http://www.nahdauniversity.org/</a>
Nile University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 143)	2006	Cairo	~1.500	TS, BEL	<a href="https://nu.edu.eg/">https://nu.edu.eg/</a>
Pharos University in Alexandria (non-religious; for-profit) (4ICU rank 2019: 184)	2006	Alexandria	~13.500	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="https://www.pua.edu.eg/">https://www.pua.edu.eg/</a>
Science Valley Academy (non-religious)	2006	Obour	?	TS, BEL	<a href="http://sva.edu.eg/">http://sva.edu.eg/</a>
Sinai University (non-religious)	2006	Arish (plus: Cairo)	?	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="http://www.su.edu.eg/">http://www.su.edu.eg/</a>
French University of Egypt (non-religious; foreign)	2002	Cairo	?	TS, BEL	<a href="http://www.ufe.edu.eg/">http://www.ufe.edu.eg/</a>
Delta University for Science and Technology (non-religious)	2007 (1996)	Mansoura	~7.500	TS, HSS, BEL	<a href="https://www.deltauniv.edu.eg/">https://www.deltauniv.edu.eg/</a>
Egyptian e-Learning University (non-religious)	2008	Cairo (plus: Tanta, Assiut)	?	TS, BEL	<a href="http://www.eelu.edu.eg/">http://www.eelu.edu.eg/</a>
Heliopolis University (non-religious)	2009 (2011)	Cairo	~1.700	NS, TS, MH, BEL	<a href="https://www.hu.edu.eg/">https://www.hu.edu.eg/</a>
Deraya University (non-religious)	2010	Minya	?	TS, MH	<a href="https://deraya.edu.eg/home/index.php/en">https://deraya.edu.eg/home/index.php/en</a>
Al Alamein International University (non-religious)	2011	El Alamein	?	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="http://www.aiu.edu.eg/">http://www.aiu.edu.eg/</a>
El Asher University	2011	El Asher	~200	TS, MH	?
Badr University in Cairo (non-religious)	2014	Cairo	?	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	<a href="https://buc.edu.eg/en/">https://buc.edu.eg/en/</a>
Egyptian Chinese University (non-religious)	2016	Cairo	~2.500	TS, MH, BEL	<a href="https://www.ecu.edu.eg/">https://www.ecu.edu.eg/</a>
New Giza University (non-religious)	2016	Cairo	?	MH, BEL	<a href="https://ngu.edu.eg/">https://ngu.edu.eg/</a>
Coventry University	2019	Cairo	?	TS	<a href="https://www.coventry.ac.uk/international-stud">https://www.coventry.ac.uk/international-stud</a>

Sources: <https://deepfo.com/en/most/universities-in-Egypt/list>, <https://www.4icu.org/>, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_universities\\_in\\_Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Egypt), [https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:WikiProject\\_Africa/African\\_universities#Egypt](https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:WikiProject_Africa/African_universities#Egypt), [https://www.whed.net/results\\_institutions.php](https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php)

The 4ICU ranks are from <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>, and give the position of the Egyptian universities within Africa's top-200 universities

**Table 10: Regional distribution of the locations of Tertiary Knowledge Institutions in Egypt**



Region	Public	Private	Total	Number of institutions per million inhabitants
Alexandria (Alexandria, Borg el Arab)	2	4	6	1.4
Assiut	1	1	2	0.4
Aswan (Luxor, Aswan)	3	1	4	2.3
Beheira (Damanhour)	1	0	1	0.1
Beni Suef	1	1	2	0.6
Cairo (Cairo, Helwan, El Sherouk, Badr City, El Asher)	12	35	47	5.2
Dakhalia (Mansoura)	1	2	3	0.4
Damietta	1	0	1	0.6
Fayoum	1	0	1	0.3
Frontier (New Valley, Arish, Hurghada, El Alamein, Mersa, Matruh)	3	5	8	9.3
Gharbia (Tanta)	1	1	2	0.3
Giza (Gizeh)	1	1	2	0.2
Ismailia	1	0	1	1.3
Kafr el-Sheikh	1	0	1	0.3
Kalyubia (Benha, Obour)	1	1	2	0.4
Minoufya	1	0	1	0.2
Minya	1	2	3	0.6
Port Said	2	1	3	7.3
Qena	1	0	1	0.2
Sharkia (Zagazig)	1	0	1	0.1
Souhag	1	0	1	0.2
Suez	1	0	1	11.1
Total	39	55	94	1.0

**Table 11: Research centres and think tanks in Egypt**

Research centre/Think Tank	Since	Where	Website
National Library and Archives of Egypt	1870	Cairo	<a href="http://www.darelkotob.gov.eg/ar-eg/Pages/Home.aspx">http://www.darelkotob.gov.eg/ar-eg/Pages/Home.aspx</a>
Soil, Water & Environmental Research Institute (public)	1920	Cairo	<a href="http://www.sweri-eg.com/en_index.php">http://www.sweri-eg.com/en_index.php</a>
American Research Center in Egypt (private)	1948	Cairo	<a href="https://www.arce.org/">https://www.arce.org/</a>
National Research Centre (NRC) (public)	1956	Cairo	<a href="http://www.nrc.sci.eg/?p=1014">http://www.nrc.sci.eg/?p=1014</a>
Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (ECFA) (non-profit NGO)	1964	?	<a href="https://ecfa-egypt.org/">https://ecfa-egypt.org/</a>
Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (public)	1968	Cairo	?
NVIC Netherlands Flemish Institute in Cairo	1971 (2012)	Cairo	<a href="https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/nvic">https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/nvic</a>

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Egyptian Petroleum Research Institute (public)	1974	Cairo	<a href="http://www.epri.sci.eg/">http://www.epri.sci.eg/</a>
Water Research Center	1975	Cairo	<a href="http://nwrc.gov.eg/">http://nwrc.gov.eg/</a>
NTI (public)	1983	Giza	<a href="http://www.nti.sci.eg/nti/">http://www.nti.sci.eg/nti/</a>
Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies (ICDS)	1988	Cairo	<a href="http://www.eicds.com/">http://www.eicds.com/</a>
Electronics Research Institute (public)	1989	Cairo	<a href="http://www.eri.sci.eg/">http://www.eri.sci.eg/</a>
Economic Research Forum (private NGO)	1993	Cairo	<a href="http://erf.org.eg/publication_cat/briefs/">http://erf.org.eg/publication_cat/briefs/</a>
Center of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR) (non-profit NGO)	1993	?	<a href="http://www.cawtar.org/SitePages/Home.aspx">http://www.cawtar.org/SitePages/Home.aspx</a>
The New Bibliotheca Alexandrina	2001	Alexandria	<a href="https://www.bibalex.org/en/default">https://www.bibalex.org/en/default</a>
Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (private NGO)	2002	Cairo	<a href="https://eipr.org/en">https://eipr.org/en</a>
Center for Arab-West Understanding (private NGO)	2007	Caro	<a href="https://www.cawu.org/home">https://www.cawu.org/home</a>
Egyptian Center for Public Policy Studies (private)	2007	Cairo	<a href="http://ecpps.org/index.php/en/publications">http://ecpps.org/index.php/en/publications</a>
Arab Forum for Alternatives (AFA) (non-profit NGO)	2008	?	<a href="http://www.afalebanon.org/en/">http://www.afalebanon.org/en/</a>
Egyptian Center for Economic and Social Rights (private NGO)	2009	Cairo	<a href="https://ecesr.org/en/771365-2/about-us/">https://ecesr.org/en/771365-2/about-us/</a>
International British Institute in Egypt	?	Cairo	<a href="https://britishinstituteibi.business.site/">https://britishinstituteibi.business.site/</a>
Goethe Institut Egypt	?	Cairo and Alexandria	<a href="https://www.goethe.de/ins/eg/de/index.html">https://www.goethe.de/ins/eg/de/index.html</a>
Institut Français d'Égypte au Caire	?	Cairo and Alexandria	<a href="http://institutfrancais-egypte.com/fr/accueil/">http://institutfrancais-egypte.com/fr/accueil/</a>
Center for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (public)	?	Alexandria	<a href="https://www.cultnat.org/">https://www.cultnat.org/</a>
ECEBM (private)	?	Cairo	<a href="https://ecebm.com/">https://ecebm.com/</a>
Veterinary Serum & Vaccine Research Institute (public)	?	Cairo	<a href="http://vsvri.com/">http://vsvri.com/</a>
Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES)	?	Cairo	<a href="http://www.eces.org.eg/Default?Lang=EN">http://www.eces.org.eg/Default?Lang=EN</a>
Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (public)	?	Cairo	<a href="http://www.idsc.gov.eg/">http://www.idsc.gov.eg/</a>
Institute of National Planning (public)	?	?	<a href="http://inplanning.gov.eg/en/Pages/default.aspx">http://inplanning.gov.eg/en/Pages/default.aspx</a>
The National Institute of Standards (public)	?	Giza	?
Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (public)	?	Helwan	<a href="http://www.cmrdi.sci.eg/">http://www.cmrdi.sci.eg/</a>
Theodore Bilharz Research Institute (public)	?	Cairo	?
Ophthalmology Research Institute (public)	?	Giza	?

Sources: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, <https://www.think-tanks.guide/en/> and <https://www.policycenter.ma/events/conferences/2018-africa-think-tank-summit#.XhjA4MhKiU>

**Table 12: Museums in Egypt**

<i>Museum &amp; ownership</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Where</i>
Abdeen Palace (government)	1874	Cairo
Egyptian Geographic Society Museum (private)	1875	Cairo

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Postal Museum (government)	1886	Cairo
Graeco-Roman Museum (government), 2017 (reopened)	1892	Alexandria
Egyptian Geological Museum (government)	1901	Cairo
Egyptian Museum of Antiquities (government)	1902	Cairo
Museum of Islamic Art (government)	1903	Cairo
Alexandria Museum of Fine Arts (government)	1904	Alexandria
Coptic Museum (government)	1908	Cairo
Aswan Museum (government)	1912	Aswan
Mukhtar Museum (government)	1919	Cairo
Villa Ambron (private)	1920	Alexandria
Archaeological Museum of Ismailia (government)	1925	Ismailia
Agricultural Museum (government)	1929	Cairo
Aquarium Museum (government)	1930	Alexandria
Egyptian Railway Museum (government)	1933	Cairo
Agriculture Museum of Ancient Egypt (government)	1938	Cairo
Egyptian National Military Museum (government)	1938	Cairo
Gayer-Anderson Museum (government)	1945	Cairo
Museum of Fine Arts in Alexandria (government)	1955	Alexandria
Manial Palace and Museum (government)	1955	Cairo
Mostafa Kamel Museum (government)	1956	Cairo
Science Museum (government)	1960	Cairo
Mohamed Mahmoud Khalil Museum (government)	1962	Giza
Mallawi Museum (government)	1963	Mallawi
Port Said Military Museum (government)	1964	Port Said
Military Museum El Alamein (government)	1965	El Alamein
Mohamed Nagy Museum (government)	1968	Giza
Ahmed Shawky Museum (government)	1972	Giza
Luxor Museum (government)	1975	Luxor
Mashrabia Art Gallery (private)	1975	Cairo
Ahmed Shawki Museum (government), 1930 (as palace)	1977	Cairo
Carriage Museum (government)	1983	Cairo
Giza Solar Boat Museum (government)	1985	Giza
Child Museum (government)	1986	Cairo
Royal Jewelry Museum (government), 1919 (as palace),	1986	Alexandria
National Police Museum (government)	1986	Cairo
Port Said National Museum (government)	1987	Port Said
Rommel Museum (government)	1988	Marsa Matruh
The Hurrian museums (private)	1989	Cairo
Imhotep Museum (government)	1990	near Memphis
Museum of Tanta (government)	1990	Tanta
Taha Hussein Museum (government)	1991	Cairo
Egyptian Museum for Modern Art (government)	1991	Cairo
Cavafy Museum (Greek embassy)	1992	Alexandria

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Museum of Modern Art in Egypt (government)	1995	Port Said
International Museum of Nubia (government)	1997	Aswan
Mummification Museum (government)	1997	Luxor
Museum of Beni Suef (government)	1997	Beni Suef
Qasr Al-Eini Museum (government)	1998	Cairo
Umm Kulthum Museum (government)	1998	Cairo
6th October Panorama (government)	1999	Cairo
Denshway Museum (Community)	1999	Al Minufyah
Museum of Islamic Ceramics (government)	1999	Cairo
Center for Documentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (private non-profit)	2000	Cairo
Mahmud-Sayed Museum (government)	2000	Alexandria
the General Library of Alexandria (government)	2002	El Shatby
Alexandria National Museum (government)	2003	Alexandria
Museum of Marina al-Alamain (government)	2003	Marina al-Alamain
Sadat Museum (government)	2009	Alexandria
Crocodile Museum (government)	2012	Kom Ombo
Espace Karim Francis (private)	2013	Cairo
Suez National Museum (government)	2014	Suez
Animal Museum (government)	2014	Giza
Arabic Calligraphy Museum (government)	2015	Alexandria
Suez Canal Authority Museum (government)	2015	Port Said
Egyptian Air Force Museum (government)	2016	Cairo
Sohag National Museum (government)	2016	Sohag
National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (government)	2017	Cairo
Akhenaton Museum (government)	2018	Minya
Tel Basta Museum (government)	2018	south-east of Zagazig
Gamal Abdel Nasser Museum (government)	2019	Cairo
Royal Riders Museum (government)	2019	Cairo
Sharm El-Sheikh Museum (government)	2019	Sharm El-Sheikh
Kafr El=Sheikh Museum (government)	2019	Kafr El-Sheikh
Hurghada Museum (first government and private museum in egypt)	2019	Hurghada
Grand Egyptian Museum (not open yet) (government)	2020	Giza
Al-Gawhara Palace (government)	?	Cairo
Boulaq Museum	?	Cairo
Helwan Wax Museum, closed for renovations (government)	?	Helwan (Cairo)
Karnak Open Air Museum (government)	?	Luxor
Mit Rahina Museum (government)	?	Memphis
Museum of Alwady Algadid (government)	?	New Valley
People's Assembly Museum (government)	?	?
Regional Research Center	?	El Kharga
Flooded Museum	?	Alexandria
Siwa Museum	?	Siwa
Ahmed Orabi Museum	?	Zagazig
Rashid National Museum (government)	?	Beheira
Montazah Palace (government)	?	Alexandria

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Al-Suhaimi House (government)	?	Cairo
Dar ibn Luqman (government)	?	Mansoura
Beshtak Palace, (government), 1339 (as palace)	?	Cairo
Beit El-Umma (government)	?	Cairo

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_museums\\_in\\_Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_museums_in_Egypt)

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