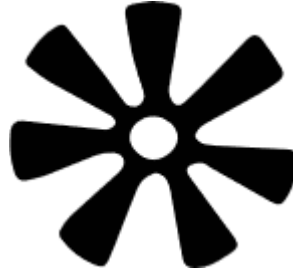


Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

South Africa

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in South Africa was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – late February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see 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

Highlights

- 1 South Africa's population increased from 17 million in 1960 via 37 million in 1990 to 58 million in 2020.
- 2 South Africa's adult literacy levels are high for African standards (87%), and hardly differentiate between men and women. The Mean Years of Education for Adults increased from 6.5 years in 1990 to 10.2 years in 2018. For a long time Gauteng had the best levels, but that position has been taken over by the Western Cape after 2010. Limpopo/Northern and the Eastern Cape had the lowest levels. However, between 1990 and 2018 regional inequality has diminished.
- 3 Net primary school enrolment is high for African standards as well (87%), but below the post-Apartheid policy goals. Net secondary school enrolment was 68% in 2018, with women in the lead (73% against men 64%). The Expected Years of Schooling for Children increased from 11.4 years in 1990, to 13.7 years in 2018. Between 1990 and 2000 there was a fast improvement, but after 2000 the situation deteriorated, to recover again after 2010. Northern Province/Limpopo have the highest levels, and the worst region shifted from the Northern Cape to

the Western Cape (a region where not English but Cape Afrikaans is the lingua franca).

- 4 The education index (one of the elements of the human development index) improved from .532 to .721 (on a scale between 0 and 1), with consistent improvements over time and everywhere, and a diminishing regional inequality. Gauteng, the area with and around Johannesburg and Pretoria) has the best education situation, and the Northern Cape the worst. Kwazulu Natal experienced the fastest improvements between 1990 and 2018.
- 5 Gross enrolment figures for tertiary education show that currently 1.2 million students study in South Africa's higher education institutions (the Gross Enrolment Figure is 24% at the moment). But this also includes students from other African countries studying in South Africa, of which there were 57,000 in 2010, and 35,000 in 2014.
- 6 The education sector in South Africa is still struggling with the legacy of the Apartheid system and its racially segregated education system. However, after the major changes which started after 1994, the number of Black (or 'African') students dramatically increased. Figures for 2016 show 72% of almost one million students to be 'African'. Since 2015 there have been major protest movements, initiated by black students, fighting the 'remains' of an Apartheid structure and mentality.
- 7 The tertiary knowledge institutions in South Africa have a complicated history. Currently there are 26 public universities (part of those combined 'historically advantaged' and 'historically disadvantaged' institutions), and these are 'traditional', 'technical' and 'comprehensive' universities. On top of that there are 34 private tertiary knowledge institutions, comparable with universities, part of those with a religious character. But there are also many other (certificate and diploma) degree-granting institutions of which we have listed the design schools and the religious seminaries.
- 8 Seven of South Africa's public universities lead the 4icu ranking of Africa's Top-200.
- 9 Many tertiary knowledge institutions can be found in Gauteng, followed by Kwazulu Natal, and Western Cape. The highest densities (locations of institutions

per million inhabitants) can be found in Western Cape, followed by Gauteng, Free State and Northern Cape.

- 10 There are many public and private think tanks in South Africa (we listed 14 and 18 respectively) and some go back many decades.
- 11 And South Africa has at least 100 museums, distributed over many parts of the country.

Part 1: The Story

South Africa's demographic and educational development

As of 2020, the population of South Africa has reached almost 58 million people, with a birth rate of 20.8 births per 1000 population. In the years 1960 to 2000 the South African population increased by on average 2.5% each year, and whereas the population in 2010 had reached 50 million, it was only 13 million in 1950, and 17 million in 1960. With a current population increase of 1.4% on average, The United Nations has estimated that the South African population will reach 88 million by 2050.

Figure 1: Regions and biggest cities



Figure 2: demographic density

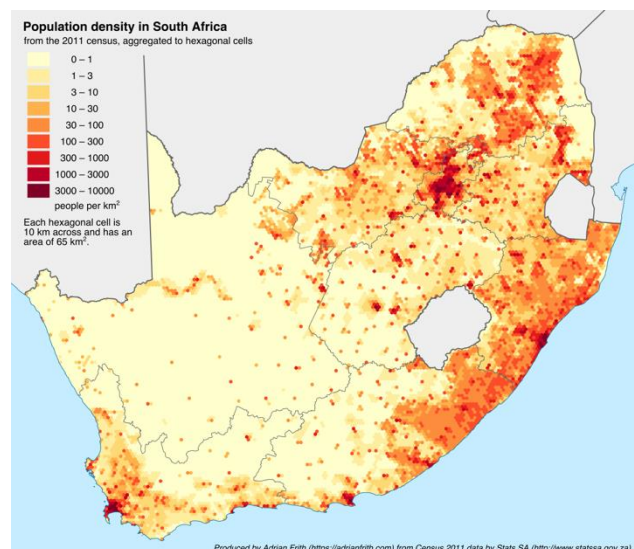


Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively show the biggest cities and the demographic density of South Africa. The majority of the people can be found along the southern coastline, as well as in the north-eastern provinces. This trend is reflected in the placement of (especially

public) universities, which are found in the same areas. The biggest, but also the least densely populated province – the Northern Cape – is serviced by only one university. This geographical dispersion will be further discussed below.

South Africa's current education situation still experiences the consequences of the Apartheid system, that was practiced in South Africa between 1948 and 1994, and was based on a rigid separation of the races: White, Black, Coloured and Indian. That separation was also very visible in education, where the non-White population (the bulk of the population) was taught in so-called Bantu-education, and its purpose was made obviously clear by one of the architects of Apartheid as a system of racial separation and continued White domination: Hendrik Verwoerd's claim that African children had no need for higher education: "What is the use of teaching the Bantu child mathematics when it cannot use it in practice?"¹ Also for university education there was a clear distinction between the universities meant for White people, and universities for the various categories of Non-Whites, partly in the infamous 'Homelands' (or Bantustans), like Transkei, Ciskei or Bophuthatswana.

Literacy and enrolment

According to UNESCO², South Africa's literacy rate was 87% in 2017, more or less the same for adult men and for adult women. In that year there were 5.2 million illiterate people: 2.4 million men and 2.8 million women.

The country's primary-school-age group (7-13 years old) of 7.8 million children has a net enrolment rate of 87% in 2018, with no difference between boys and girls. The secondary-school-age group of 4.9 million children (14-18 years old) has a net enrolment rate of 68%, with women leading over men (73%, and 64% respectively). For the tertiary level of education (4.9 million youth between 19 and 23 years of age) the gross enrolment rate was 24% in 2018: women 28% and men only 19%. This would mean that there are currently 1.2 million students in South Africa's higher education institutions.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bantu_Education_Act,_1953 . Next to the "Bantu Education Act" there was the "Extension of University Education Act"

² <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/za>

South Africa speaks of the lowest attainment rate of tertiary education across all OECD countries, but for Africa the rates are high. Data from 2018 further show that only 10% of the age cohort actually graduated with a degree, speaking to a drop-out or fail rate of almost 50%.³ The vast majority of the population has either upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary qualification as their highest level of education, with 79% of women and 74% of women attaining this level in 2018. The low enrolment rates (compared to other OECD countries) could be linked to financial concerns – according to Statistics South Africa, 51% of youth aged 18-24 claimed that they did not have the financial means to pay for the tuition required by higher education institutions. Another 18% claimed they did not have the required skills or knowledge needed to enter a tertiary education institution.⁴ Increasing tertiary education attainment has by many been hailed as necessary in order to improve the country's unemployment rate. In 2015 there were 5.4 million unemployed people in South Africa, 60% of which were between 15 and 34 years of age, and the youth unemployment rate is currently at 50%.⁵

Despite such low attainment rates for tertiary institutions, South Africa is home to many of the most well-recognised universities of the continent, and the country is generally considered an important knowledge hub. The country is the fourth-ranked destination for African students studying outside of their home country, after the France, the USA and the UK. However, recent student protests and difficulties in obtaining visas has led to a decrease in the enrolment of foreign students over the last years.⁶ In 2010 there were 57,000 foreign African students in South Africa, and in 2014 this had dropped to 35,000 (including more than 10,000 from Zimbabwe)⁷.

³ UNESCO Institute of Statistics (n.d.) South Africa. Retrieved from <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/za>

⁴ Stats South Africa (n.d.) More than half of youth have no money to pay for their tuition. Retrieved from <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=12040>

⁵ The World Bank (2015). South Africa's Changing Demographic Could Lift Growth to 5.4% by 2030. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/08/17/south-africa-demographic-lift-growth>

⁶ Monitor (2017). South Africa Remains an Important Regional Hub for Education. Retrieved from <https://monitor.icef.com/2017/03/south-africa-remains-important-regional-hub-education/> ICEF

⁷ African Student Mobility: Regional Trends and Recommendations for U.S. HEIs March 7, 2017 Paul Schulmann, Senior Research Associate, World Education Services.

Finally, it is good to mention the fact that South Africa has some of the best secondary schools of the continent, preparing students for top-level universities in South Africa and beyond. In the past these elite secondary schools (examples are Sachs, Bishops, Grey, Kingswood, and Hilton colleges) catered purely for the White elite of (South) Africa, but currently they also recruit a lot of children of the post-Apartheid black elite, and these schools also draw in students from across Africa for an education on a par with the very best in the world, at a fraction of the price.

Regional differentiation of education results in South Africa, 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 nine regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of South Africa as a whole increased with 157%, but regional differences are considerable: from 128% in the Eastern Cape to 210% in Gauteng, the economic heart of South Africa around Johannesburg and Pretoria.

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 schooling, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This 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 1-4 in part 2.

Education index

The education index for South Africa as a whole improved from .532 to .721 between 1990 and 2018 and did so consistently and everywhere. Regional differences are not very high, and regional inequality diminished over time. The best region, Gauteng, had the slowest growth of the index, while the worst region, the Northern Cape shows a relatively rapid growth, but not as high as Kwazulu Natal. The worst regions in South Africa still are among the highest index scores for the whole of Africa.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

The indicator of 'mean years of schooling for adults' tells a story about the past performance of the education system, and its legacy of Apartheid, the struggle against Apartheid and post-Apartheid policies. Between 1990 and 2018 this indicator has much improved (from 6.5 to 10.2 years of schooling for an average South African adult), and the regional difference, which were quite high in 1990, improved as well. The best region, Gauteng, showed the least progress, and the worst region, here Northern Province/Limpopo, showed the fastest improvement. In 2018 the position of 'best region' had shifted from Gauteng to the Western Cape, and next to Limpopo also the Eastern Cape had the lowest score, after a stagnating situation between 2010 and 2018. In Gauteng between 2010 and 2018 the situation even deteriorated.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

The indicator 'expected years of schooling for children' tells something about the current state of affairs of South Africa's education system and its recent development. For South Africa as a whole this figure increased from 11.4 in 1990 to 13.0 in 2000, but then deteriorated to 12.8 in 2010, to pick up again after 2010, to 13.7 in 2018. These trends are almost the same everywhere, and show a crisis between 2000 and 2010, and some recovery afterwards. Surprisingly, the best region has always been Northern Province/Limpopo. The worst region, from 1990 to 2010 was Northern Cape, but that position has (again: surprisingly) shifted to Western Cape in 2018. The fastest improvements took place in Northern Cape and Kwazulu Natal, and the slowest improvements in Free State. Regional inequality for this indicator is not high, and slowly improved during the 28-year period. But probably some of the explanation for the regional shifts can be attributed to political favouritism on the one hand, and political obstruction on the other.

South Africa's tertiary knowledge development

The South African education system is administered by the Department of Basic Education (DBE) that administers school education from Grade R to 12, and the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) administering post-school education and training, which includes:

1. The South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) regulatory body and its three Quality Councils, namely (1) The Council on Higher Education (CHE), (2) Umalusi, and (3) the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO)
2. Universities and Private Higher Education Institutions
3. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)⁸ and Private Colleges
4. Community Education and Training (CET) Colleges – see <https://hsf.org.za/publications/hsf-briefs/south-africa2019s-community-education-and-training-colleges>
5. Sector Education and Training Authorities (who register qualifications and accredit training providers).

South Africa offers three distinct types of tertiary education, if one does not take into consideration institutions that offer only vocational diplomas and short courses. For the sake of the following overview, tertiary education institutions are defined as accredited, degree-granting post-secondary institutions. It should be noted that there are indeed a number of other post-secondary institutions in South Africa but seeing as they are not accredited degree-granting institutions, they have been omitted from this analysis. The three types of tertiary education that will be considered are therefore public universities, private religious and non-religious institutions (that according to South African law cannot adopt the name “university”). In addition we will list the design schools and the seminaries.



UKZN: <https://inm-baobab-prod-eu-west-1.s3.amazonaws.com/public/inm/iol/media/image/2020/02/11/42560591/UKZNHowardCollegeCampus.JPG> , and Facebook.

⁸ Formerly known as Further Education and Training (FET) Colleges.

As of 2020 there are 60 universities or comparable institutions in South Africa: 26 public universities (in three types: traditional, technical and comprehensive), 4 religious private institutions and 30 non-religious private institutions. In addition we included 6 design schools, and 12 seminaries. The historical development of these institutions is presented in the table below.



UCT: Wikipedia.



University of Pretoria: Facebook

Tertiary knowledge institutions in South Africa, 1900-2020

Type	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Public	5	10	15	16	17	17
Private - religious	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seminaries	1	1	1	2	2	2
Private - other	0	0	0	1	1	3
Design schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	12	17	20	21	23

Type	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Public	20	26	26	27	30	33	37
Private - religious	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seminaries	4	4	4	4	5	7	9

Private - other	3	3	4	5	6	7	9
Design schools	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total	28	34	35	38	44	50	59

Type	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	38	38	22	23	25	26
Private – religious	1	2	3	3	4	4
Seminaries	9	10	11	12	12	12
Private - other	15	22	26	27	28	30
Design Schools	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total	69	78	68	71	75	78

In the immediate post-Apartheid period, the higher education system in South Africa saw a great number of changes taking place. Some were initiated within the institutions themselves, whilst some were initiated from outside – in many cases by the South African government. The most drastic of these changes can be seen if one looks to the year 2005 in the table, where the number of public universities suddenly drops from 38 to 22 over the course of five years. This came as a result of a National Plan for Higher Education published in 2001, where the Minister of Education argued that the number of higher education institutions should be lower than at present times.⁹ This translated into the closing down of several institutions and colleges, as well as the merger of smaller institutions into either existing or brand new universities. Some figures show that over the course of only a few years, the number of post-secondary institutions was reduced from 306 to around 70.¹⁰ You will notice that the majority of these 306 institutions are not mentioned in the table above – the reasons for this are explained in the first paragraph.

⁹ Jansen, J. D. (n.d.). Changes and continuities in South Africa's higher education system, 1994 to 2004. Retrieved from <http://ahero.uwc.ac.za/index.php?module=csh&action=downloadfile&fileid=81806115511707539676244>

¹⁰ Jansen, J. D. (n.d.). Changes and continuities in South Africa's higher education system, 1994 to 2004. Retrieved from <http://ahero.uwc.ac.za/index.php?module=csh&action=downloadfile&fileid=81806115511707539676244>

However, the decision to restructure the public tertiary education system was not only motivated by a wish to decrease the number of institutions, but also by a desire to reset the priorities of the past Apartheid-regime.¹¹ The education system during this regime was based on a segregation of the ascribed race groups, where people of colour primarily attended institutions referred to as “disadvantaged universities.” However, in 1996, after the formal end of Apartheid, a new Bill of Rights was introduced that included a general principle of equal access to education, something that would require a move away from the previous unfair discrimination. However, the mergers that resulted from this realisation did not take place without objections from the universities themselves, and some were allowed to go through the process unchanged.¹² The historically disadvantaged universities still in existence are the universities of Fort Hare, Limpopo, Venda, Walter Sisulu, the Western Cape and Zululand, as well as the Mongasuthu University of Technology and the Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, And these have not been amalgamated with historically privileged universities.¹³ Whilst the mergers were intended to remove such racial lines within education, these universities still tend to lag behind the historically white (and subsequently better resourced) universities.



University of Fort Hare: LinkedIn

Even though the mergers ensured that there are no longer fully white or fully black universities in South Africa, racial inequality persists within the education system. Significant improvements have indeed taken place since 1994, and numbers from 2010 show that black

¹¹ Brand South Africa (2017). South Africa’s universities. Retrieved from <https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/governance/education/south-africas-universities>

¹² Hall (2015). Institutional Culture of Mergers and Alliances in South Africa. In Curaj, A., Harper, J.C., Georghiou, L. & Egron-Polak, E. (Eds). *Mergers and Alliances in Higher Education*. (pp. 145-173). New York, NY: Springer

¹³ Macupe, B. (2018). How to fix former black universities. Retrieved from <https://www.pressreader.com/south-africa/mail-guardian/20180525/281586651264467>

enrolments had reached 79%. However, a disproportionately large amount of black students do not finish their degree. The South African Council on Higher Education show that only 5% of black and coloured Africans can be considered successful in their higher education. In comparison, the completion rates of white Africans are on average 50% higher than those of black Africans. Black South Africans are particularly underrepresented at the country's top-tier universities (e.g., University of Cape Town or Stellenbosch University), institutions that historically catered to the white minority of the country.¹⁴ Black students continue to be underrepresented also in degrees at master or doctorate level. Much of this can be linked to socio-economic standing, where race and poverty are greatly interlinked, putting people of colour in a generally more disadvantaged position. The table below shows the distribution of university enrolment according to race, as it was in 2016.¹⁵ Please note that this table only shows numbers relating to public institutions, as there are no similar data to be found for private institutions.

Enrolment in public universities according to race and gender, in 2016

Population group	Female	Male	Unspecified	Total	% of student mass
African	408 208	293 266	8	701 482	71.9%
Coloured	38 452	23 508	3	61 963	6.3%
Indian/Asian	30 119	20 331	0	50 450	5.2%
White	85 414	67 073	2	152 489	15.6%
Unspecified	4 926	4 519	8	9 453	1.0%
Total	567 119	408 697	21	975 837	100%

Aside from the changing nature of public higher education institution and a changing character of student distribution, there are two more changes that took place in the post-Apartheid era that are especially worth taking note of: there was a change in value of higher education programmes, with a decline in the humanities and a rise in economic sciences, as well as the changing character of student distribution, as well as the changing nature of

¹⁴ Wilson, M. & Kadakia, A. (2017). Education in South Africa. Retrieved from <https://wenr.wes.org/2017/05/education-south-africa>

¹⁵ Department of Higher Education and Training (2016). Statistics on Post-School Education and Training in South Africa: 2016. Retrieved from http://www.dhet.gov.za/Research%20Coordination%20Monitoring%20and%20Evaluation/6_DHET%20Stats%20Report_04%20April%202018.pdf

higher education providers with increased room for private actors.¹⁶ Especially the latter can be seen in the great increase in private institutions around the beginning of the 2000s.

This paper will first offer an overview and explanation on the current state of affairs in regard to public universities, followed by private tertiary institutions. Then think tanks will be considered, before lastly an overview over the museums present in South Africa is given.

Public Universities

Historically, there have always been a larger number of public universities than private institutions, with the public universities having their roots further back in time than the private ones. However, following the reformation of the South African public higher education system in the years 2001-2005, this trend changed. The number of public universities dropped drastically as several were merged or closed down and new, larger institutions came into being in their place. This centralisation of learning created an environment that proved more beneficial for private actors, and the number of private institutions has increased greatly since 2000, now surpassing the number of public universities.

The reformation also came with a name change for the public institutions, as they were all renamed “university.” Previously there had been several different types of institutions for higher education, but since 2004 they have all been referred to as universities. There are therefore no longer any officially named colleges of Technikons (institutions that mainly offer diplomas and certificate courses) in existence. Instead, a distinction is made between traditional universities, universities of technology and comprehensive universities.

Traditional universities offer only theoretically oriented degrees, whereas universities of technology vocational oriented diplomas and degrees. Comprehensive universities offer a mix of both.

Due to the fairly recent changes in the public tertiary education system and poor historical records available online, it is difficult to properly track the historical development of public

¹⁶ Jansen, J. D. (n.d.). Changes and continuities in South Africa's higher education system, 1994 to 2004. Retrieved from <http://ahero.uwc.ac.za/index.php?module=csh&action=downloadfile&fileid=81806115511707539676244>

knowledge institutions in the country. However, a general trend is that the universities still in existence today started out either as colleges or as Technikons.¹⁷ Only five of the public universities established before the year 2000 have had their original university status since their creation.

In terms of geographic dispersion, the majority of universities are located along the coastline, as well as in the north-eastern regions. The province of Gauteng is a clear knowledge hub in terms of the amount of universities and campuses that are hosted there, whereas the much larger Northern Cape province is lagging quite far behind with only one public university present, the recently created Sol Plaatje University.

There are currently 26 public universities spread over the country, which host nearly one million students in total. This is an increase of almost 500,000 since 1994. The government has announced plans to further increase this enrolment to 1.5 million students by 2030.¹⁸ With this expected increase it will be interesting to see how this turns out in terms of student allocation – the 2001 reform led to a few very large universities and some much smaller. The Distance Education University of South Africa, for example, currently hosts some 400.000 students.



UNISA: Educationabroad

These universities are listed in the tables 5-7, and a distinction is made between the three different types of public institutions.

¹⁷ The E-Campus Learning Profile (n.d.) Difference between a University, Technikon and a Technical College. Retrieved from <http://www.eclp.com.na/careers/differenceuniversity.php>

¹⁸ Tjønneland, E.N. (2017). Crisis at South Africa's Universities – what are the implications for future cooperation with Norway? Retrieved from <https://www.cmi.no/publications/6180-crisis-at-south-africas-universities-what-are-the>

There can be no doubt that especially the public higher education system in South Africa has undergone massive changes in the last two decades, and more changes seem to be waiting in the future. Especially considering the challenges South Africa is facing in terms of (youth) unemployment and subsequent protests and calls for a changed system, it seems the country might have to undergo yet another reform if it is to quench the unrest. From 2015 onwards, the Rhodes Must Fall Movement and the Fees Must Fall Movement have been major protest movements in South Africa's universities and beyond. How this will be dealt with remains to be seen.

Private higher education institutions

In September 2019, a new regulation was put in place which stipulates that only public degree-granting institutions are allowed to call themselves a university. Knowledge institutions that in other countries might be known as private universities are therefore rather referred to by terms such as institutes, business schools or colleges. Local campuses of foreign universities are also not referred to as universities under this regulation, and so will also be taken into account here. There are currently 34 private, accredited institutions in South Africa, with a total of 90,000 students.¹⁹ If one takes into account the institutions that are also not accredited and degree-granting, the number of private higher education institutions was 123 according to statistics from 2016, plus 279 colleges. However, these numbers are listed here only for reference, and have not been considered when making the overall analysis. For an overview of Private religious and non-religious higher education institutes, see tables 8 and 9 in part 2.

¹⁹ Tjønneland, E.N. (2017). Crisis at South Africa's Universities – what are the implications for future cooperation with Norway? Retrieved from <https://www.cmi.no/publications/6180-crisis-at-south-africas-universities-what-are-the>



Henley Business School: <https://henleysa-131c3.kxcdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/PMR-Award-on-Henley-Africa-Campus-No-1-MBA-Business-School-in-South-Africa-.jpg>

Compared to the public universities, here is a more even spread throughout the entire country of private institutions, as many of them have set up presence in a large number of cities. It is important to note that these locations may not necessarily refer to physical campuses, but could also be offices and help-centres. Many of the private institutions offer the possibility of distant learning, and so will operate from smaller offices and locations in order to facilitate – hence the great geographical spread.

The majority of the private institutions, whether they are religious or not, have an overwhelming focus on professional or social studies. There is a clear focus on business administration, of which the vast majority of the institutions offer at least a bachelor level diploma. Humanities (including the arts) come in as the second-most common field to study at these institutions, with four institutions (referred to in table11: “Design and art schools”) offering diplomas only within this field. Technical sciences and medicine is rarely studied at the private level.

The vast majority of the private institutions have their origins in South Africa, although a few can be considered foreign institutions operating with a local campus or support centres in

the country. There is a good mix of completely independent institutions and clustered institutions, where each institution operates as an independent entity, but the ownership is the same. A classic example of the latter is the Independent Institute of Education (IIE) schools, of which there are three.



Bible Institute of South Africa: https://photos.wikimapia.org/p/00/00/50/24/85_big.jpg

A special type of tertiary education institution in South Africa are the private seminaries. A list has been included here for reference. The majority of these seminaries offer a Bachelor of Theology, as well as various other diplomas and certificates within Christian teachings. They are generally owned and operated by a specific church but might have locations in several cities. It should also be noted that some of the most well-established seminaries have entered into agreements with public universities so that their students can obtain accredited degrees. The oldest seminary still in operation today was created in 1879, but a large number came into being after 1980.

A Note on the regional distribution of public and private universities

For the Public and Private universities and comparable institutions (but excluding the design schools and the seminaries) we made an overview of their locations (see table 10 in part 2). Most locations can be found in Gauteng, followed by Kwazulu Natal and Western Cape. If we compare the total number of locations of these tertiary knowledge institutions with the current population per province, we can see that the highest densities can be found in Western Cape, followed by Free State, Gauteng, and Northern Cape (but that province has relatively few inhabitants).

Think tanks

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report,²⁰ there are currently 92 think tanks residing in South Africa. That makes it the country with the 13th most think tanks in the world, and the only African country in the top 25. Nigeria, the African country with the 2nd most think tanks can speak of 52 in comparison.

Unfortunately, only 32 of said 92 think tanks were identified in this paper; see tables 13 and 14 in part 2. This is because as of 2020, there is no complete register of South African think tanks, and furthermore many of them are not identified as such. The Think Tank Index only lists those think tanks that in some way have made a ranking, and so the majority of South African think tanks are not mentioned in this report. This part of the knowledge inventory is therefore a work in progress and should be elaborated on when more information is available.

Of the 32 think tanks that were identified, there is a fairly even split between public and private ownership. The majority of the think tanks are independent institutions that are based in one South African city only, and there is an overwhelming focus on governance and political questions. When it comes to the public think tanks, many of them function either as part of the government, has done so earlier, or are connected to a university.

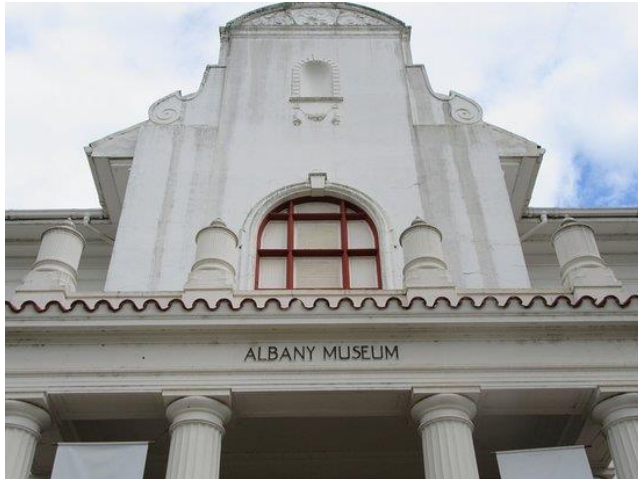
In terms of geographical dispersion, there is a clear preference for the three capital cities: Pretoria, Cape Town and Johannesburg. Keeping in mind the prevalent focus on governance, this makes sense considering that this is usually where political decisions are made.

In recent years, especially the People's Republic of China has emerged as an important partner for many south African countries, also South Africa. As a result of this, many Chinese Confucius institutes have emerged throughout the country, which by many are considered to fall under the classification of think tank or research institute. However, this debate is still ongoing, and so I have made the choice to present the Confucius centres in South Africa as a separate kind of institution, not including them in the tables together with the private or

²⁰ McGann, J.G. (2019). 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Report Index. Retrieved from https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks

public think tanks above. This choice is further motivated by the fact that all centres are currently affiliated with or considered a part of universities. Table 15 below presents an overview over the Confucius centres currently present in the country.

Museums in South Africa



Albany Museum Grahamstown, the oldest Museum: <https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/0d/e9/41/2b/the-building-itself-is.jpg>

South Africa is home to a large number of museums – 100 were identified for this paper. See table 16 in part 2. New museums have gradually popped up over the course of the last 150 years, meaning that there is no one period in which the growth in museums is particularly noticeable. The oldest museum identified is the Albany museum, established in 1855, whilst the newest is that of the Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa, established in 2017.



Zeitz Museum for Contemporary Art Cape Town, the most recent museum:

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9e/Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9e/Zeitz_Museum_of_Contemporary_Art_Africa.jpg)

Generally there is a large spread in the focus and themes of the museums, with a slight emphasis on general history and cultural history. Further, there is a noticeable number of museums dedicated to military affairs and transport. The establishment of these institutions do not point to a particular pattern in terms of time period and theme focused on. This is more noticeable in the mid-20th century, where a large number of the museums created were transformed from historical sites and houses of important figures into places open for the public. One can further see somewhat of a pattern in terms of theme in the museums created after 1994, as they tend to focus on current South African culture and contemporary history.



Examples of post-Apartheid Museums

District Six Museum Cape Town: <https://lp-cms-production.imgix.net/2019-06/e05cce4ff5dc91b69b0fcc658857c567-district-six-museum.jpg>

Robben Island Museum: https://www.sabcnews.com/sabcnews/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/SABC-News-robben_island.jpg

A Note on References

In order to create the various tables presented in this paper, we have relied extensively on lists offered by Wikipedia, the 4ICU ranking website, WHED, TripAdvisor, as well as the websites for each individual institution. As referencing every single piece of data would result in close to 600 references for this paper alone, we have therefore decided to not include a complete reference list here. Should the reader wish to know the exact link from which a piece of information was extracted, they are encouraged to look at the annex, where relevant links for each institution are listed. Specific websites and reports that have been consulted and referenced in the actual text of this paper have been written out as footnotes throughout the text.

Having said that, the following websites have been of great help in order to create the tables and overviews:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_South_Africa

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Think_tanks_based_in_South_Africa

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_museums_in_South_Africa

<https://www.4icu.org/za/a-z/>

https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attractions-g293740-Activities-c49-South_Africa.html

https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

<http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/za>

Part 2: The Data

Map and table 1: Regions and Population in South Africa, 1990 and 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x million		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	Eastern Cape	5.8	7.4	1.28
	Free State	2.3	3.0	1.32
	Gauteng	6.8	14.3	2.10
	Kwazulu Natal	7.8	10.7	1.37
	Mpumalanga	2.5	4.7	1.91
	Northwest	3.0	4.0	1.34
	Northern Cape	0.8	1.2	1.61
	Northern Province/ Limpopo	4.3	6.1	1.41
	Western Cape	3.6	6.3	1.74
Total		36.8	57.8	1.57

Source for tables 1-4: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

Map: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c6/South_Africa-Regions_map.png

Table 2: South Africa: Education index 1990-2018²¹

In tables 2-4 the green colour indicates the best scores in a particular year, and the red scores the worst scores.

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Eastern Cape	521	633	664	683	1.31
Free State	550	667	684	717	1.30
Gauteng	595	730	754	756	1.27
Kwazulu Natal	487	603	674	704	1.45
Mpumalanga	501	611	664	700	1.40
Northwest	518	628	647	676	1.31
Northern Cape	479	588	630	672	1.40
Northern Province/ Limpopo	507	617	668	720	1.42
Western Cape	545	671	712	738	1.35
Total	532	652	696	721	1.36
Inequality	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	

²¹ 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.

Table 3: South Africa, Regional data for ‘mean years of schooling for adults’

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Eastern Cape	5.8	7.9	9.2	9.2	1.59
Free State	6.4	8.6	9.8	10.1	1.58
Gauteng	8.3	11.0	11.9	11.4	1.37
Kwazulu Natal	5.9	8.0	9.6	9.6	1.63
Mpumalanga	5.3	7.3	9.1	9.6	1.81
Northwest	5.9	7.9	9.1	9.6	1.63
Northern Cape	6.0	8.1	9.1	9.3	1.55
Northern Province/ Limpopo	4.8	6.7	8.6	9.2	1.92
Western Cape	7.5	10.1	11.4	11.5	1.53
Total	6.5	8.8	10.2	10.2	1.57
Inequality	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	

Table 4: South Africa, Regional data for ‘expected years of schooling for children’

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Eastern Cape	11.8	13.4	12.9	13.6	1.15
Free State	12.1	13.7	12.8	13.7	1.13
Gauteng	11.5	13.1	12.9	13.6	1.18
Kwazulu Natal	10.5	12.1	12.7	13.8	1.31
Mpumalanga	11.7	13.3	12.9	13.7	1.17
Northwest	11.6	13.1	12.3	12.9	1.11
Northern Cape	10.0	11.5	11.8	13.1	1.31
Northern Province/ Limpopo	12.5	14.2	13.8	14.9	1.19
Western Cape	10.6	12.1	12.0	12.8	1.21
Total	11.4	13.0	12.8	13.7	1.20
Inequality	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	

Table 5: Traditional universities

University	4ICU rank	Establishment	Locations
University of Cape Town	World: 163 Africa: 2	Founded: 1829 University status: 1918	Cape Town, Western Cape
University of Stellenbosch	World: 504 Africa: 7	Founded: 1866 University status: 1918	Stellenbosch, Saldanha Bay, Bellville, Tygerberg, all Western Cape
University of the Witwatersrand	World: 220 Africa: 4	Founded: 1896 University status: 1922	Johannesburg, Gauteng
University of Free State	World: 1122 Africa: 17	Founded: 1904 University status: 1950	Bloemfontein, QwaQwa, both in Free State

Rhodes University	World:1486 Africa: 25	Founded: 1904 University status: 1951	Grahamstown, Eastern Cape
University of Pretoria	World: 198 Africa: 3	Founded: 1908 University status: 1930	Pretoria, Johannesburg, both Gauteng
University of Fort Hare	World:1805 Africa: 33	Founded: 1916	Alice, East London, Bhisho, all Eastern Cape
University of the Western Cape	World: 857 Africa: 10	Founded: 1959 University status: 1970	Bellville, Western Cape
North-West University	World: 343 Africa: 6	Founded: 2004 (by merger)	Mafikeng, Mankwe, Potchefstroom (all three in Northwest), Vanderbijlpark, Vaal-triangle (in Gauteng)
University of KwaZulu-Natal	World: 97 Africa: 1	Founded: 2004 (by merger)	Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Westville (all KZN)
University of Limpopo	World:3829 Africa: 77	Founded: 2005 (by merger)	Polokwane, Turfloop (Limpopo)
Sefako Makgato Health Sciences University	World:6267 Africa: 178	Founded: 2016	Ga-Rankuwa, Pretoria

Table 6: Universities of technology

University	4ICU rank	Establishment	Locations
Vaal University of Technology	World:2553 Africa: 46	Founded: 1966 University status: 2003	Vanderbijlpark, Kempton Park (Gauteng), Secunda (Mpulamanga), Klerksdorp/Matlosana (NW), Upington (N. Cape)
Mangosuthu University of Technology	World:5327 Africa: 126	Founded: 1979	Durban (Kwazulu Natal)
Central University of Technology	World:2563 Africa: 47	Founded: 1981	Bloemfontein, Welkom, (Free State)
Durban University of Technology	World:1572 Africa: 28	Founded: 2002 (by merger)	Durban, Pietermaritzburg (KZN)

Tshwane University of Technology	World:1129 Africa: 18	Founded: 2003 (by merger)	Pretoria, Ga-Rankuwa, Soshanguve (Gauteng), Mbombela/Nelspruit, Witbank/Emamahleni (Mpumalanga), Polokwane/Pietersburg (Limpopo)
Cape Peninsula University of Technology	World:1199 Africa: 20	Founded: 2005	Bellville, Cape Town, (Western Cape)
University of Mpumalanga	World:5850 Africa: 157	Founded: 2013	Mbombela/Nelspruit (Mpumalanga)
Sol Plaatje University	No rank	Founded: 2013	Kimberley (Northern Cape)

In addition, there are also public TVET Colleges that offer accredited diplomas see

https://www.dhet.gov.za/SitePages/Inst_TVET1.aspx

Table 7: Comprehensive universities

University	4ICU rank	Establishment	Locations
University of South Africa	No rank	Founded: 1873	Pretoria, Gauteng (with campuses and regional offices spread throughout the country)
University of Zululand	World:4760 Africa: 105	Founded: 1960	Empangeni; Richard's Bay campus (KZN)
Nelson Mandela University	World: 895 Africa: 11	Founded: 1964 University status: 2005 (by merger)	Port Elizabeth, (Eastern Cape), George (Western Cape)
University of Johannesburg	World:235 Africa: 5	Founded: 1967 University status: 2005 (by merger)	Johannesburg, Soweto (Gauteng)
Walter Sisulu University	World:3327 Africa: 62	Founded: 1977	East London, Butterworth, Mthatha (Nelson Mandela Drive Campus), Queenstown (Eastern Cape)
University of Venda	World:5047 Africa: 115	Founded: 1982	Thohoyandou (Limpopo)

Table 8: Private religious institutions

Institution	Establishment	Locations
Helderberg College of Higher Education	Founded: 1893 Current college status: 1928	Somerset West, Cape Town (Western Cape)
St Augustine College of South Africa	Founded: 1999	Johannesburg (Gauteng)
Akademie Refarmotoriese Opleiding en Studies	Founded: 2003	Pretoria (Gauteng)
Akademia	Founded: 2011	Centurion, Bellville, Boksburg, Pretoria, Krugersdorp, Somerset West, Vanderbijlpark (Gauteng)

Table 9: Private non-religious institutions

Institution	Establishment	Locations
Henley Business School - Africa	Founded: 1922	Sandton (Gauteng)
Damelin	Founded: 1943	Durban, Pietermaritzburg (KZN), Cape Town (Western Cape), Johannesburg, Pretoria (Gauteng), East London, Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape), Bloemfontein (Free State)
IMM Graduate School	Founded: 1948	Johannesburg (Gauteng)
IIE Rosebank College	Founded: 1968	Bloemfontein (Free State), Johannesburg (Gauteng), Polokwane (Limpopo), Pietermaritzburg, Durban (KZN), Cape Town (Western Cape)
Cornerstone Institute	Founded: 1970	Cape Town (Western Cape)
Production Management Institute of Southern Africa	Founded: 1977	Durban (KZN)
ETA College	Founded: 1983	Pretoria, Johannesburg (Gauteng), Cape Town, Stellenbosch, George

		(Western Cape), Bloemfontein (Free State), Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape), Durban (KZN)
CTU Training Solutions	Founded: 1987	Gauteng, Free State, Western and Eastern Cape, North West, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga
Independent Institute of Education	Founded 1987 (present status 2005)	Sandton (Gauteng)
Boston City Campus and Business College	Founded: 1991	45 support-centres nationwide
IIE Varsity College	Founded: 1993	Cape Town (Western Cape), Durban, Pietermaritzburg (KZN), Johannesburg, Pretoria (Gauteng), Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape)
Regent Business School	Founded: 1994	Durban (KZN), Johannesburg (Gauteng)
Red and Yellow Creative School of Business	Founded: 1994	Cape Town (Western Cape), Johannesburg (Gauteng)
South African Institute for Heritage Science and Conservation	Founded: 1994	Twee Riviere (Eastern Cape)
South African School of Motion Picture Medium and Live Performance (AFDA)	Founded: 1994	Johannesburg (Gauteng). Campus also in Cape Town (Western Cape), Durban (KZN), Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape) and in Botswana.
Embury Institute of Higher Education	Founded: 1995	Durban (KZN), Midrand, Pretoria (Gauteng)
Management College of South Africa	Founded: 1995	Durban (KZN)
Southern Business School	Founded: 1996	Krugersdorp (Gauteng) and in Namibia
Regenesys Business School	Founded: 1997	Sandton (Gauteng), and in Mumbai/India, and, Lagos/Nigeria

Milpark Education	Founded: 1997	Johannesburg (Gauteng), Durban (KZN), Cape Town (Western Cape)
South African College of Applied Psychology	Founded: 1997	Cape Town (Western Cape), Durban (KZN), Johannesburg, Pretoria (Gauteng)
IIE Vega School	Founded: 1999	Cape Town (Western Cape), Durban (KZN), Johannesburg, Pretoria (Gauteng)
CIDA City Campus	Founded: 2000	Johannesburg (Gauteng)
IIEMSA	Founded: 2001	Johannesburg (Gauteng)
Stenden South Africa	Founded: 2002	Port Alfred (Eastern Cape) and in The Netherlands, Indonesia, Qatar, Thailand
Da Vinci Institute for Technology Management	Founded: 2004	Lethabon (Gauteng)
Qualitas Career Academy	Founded: 2008	Bloemfontein (Free State), Kimberley (Northern Cape), Newcastle (KZN), Tableview (Western Cape), Vanderbijlpark (Gauteng)
South African College of Business	Founded: 2011	Cape Town (Western Cape)
Cranefield college (before: Cranefield Graduate School of Management)	Founded 2016?	Pretoria (Gauteng)
Pearson Institute of Higher Education	Founded: 2019	Bedfordview, Midrand, Pretoria, Vanderbijlpark (Gauteng), Bloemfontein (Free State), Cape Town, Durbanville (Western Cape), Durban (KZN), East London, Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape), Nelspruit/Mbombela (Mpumalanga), Potchefstroom (NW),

Table 10: Regional distribution of the Public and Private Universities in South Africa, in 2020

Region	Public Traditional	Public Technology	Public Comprehensive	Private Religious	Private non-religious	Total	Number per million inhabitants
Eastern Cape	2	0	2	0	8	12	1.6
Free State	1	1	0	0	6	8	2.7
Gauteng	4	2	2	3	24	35	2.4
Kwazulu Natal	1	2	1	0	15	19	1.8
Mpumalanga	0	3	0	0	2	5	1.1
Northwest	1	1	0	0	2	4	1.0
Northern Cape	0	2	0	0	1	3	2.5
Limpopo	1	1	1	0	2	5	0.8
Western Cape	3	1	1	1	14	20	3.2
Total	13	13	7	4	74	111	1.9

This table excludes the design schools and the religious seminaries. If an institution has various locations, one or more per province are counted as one. So the total is (much) more than the total of 60 institutions. For the regions see map and table 1, at the start of part 2.

Table 11: Design and art schools

Institution	Establishment	Locations
Inscape Education Group	Founded: 1981	Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg (and in the United Arab Emirates)
BHC School of Design	Founded: 1984	Cape Town
Greenside Design Center, College of Design	Founded: 1987	Mpumalanga
The Open Window School of Visual Communication	Founded: 1993	Centurion (Gauteng)
Lisof, fashion design	Founded: 1993?	Parklands (Western Cape), and Johannesburg (Gauteng)
AFDA, the School for the Creative Economy	Founded: 1994	Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth (and in Botswana)

There are many other such specialised institutes, e.g. (1) Hospitality & Hotel Schools (2) Nursing Education Institutions <https://www.sanc.co.za/neis.htm> , etc. These have been excluded from this overview.

Table 12: Seminaries

Institution	Establishment	Locations
College of transfiguration (earlier: the (Anglican) colleges of St Bede's, Mthatha and St Paul's, in Grahamstown).	Founded 1879	Grahamstown
Bible institute of South Africa	Founded: 1923	Kalk Bay, Cape Town
Baptist Theological College of Southern Africa	Founded: 1951	Johannesburg
Auckland Park Theological Seminary	Founded: 1952	Johannesburg, Umtata, Durban
Cape Town Baptist Seminary	Founded: 1976	Cape Town
Doxa Deo School of Divinity	Founded: 1980	?
Evangelical Seminary of Southern Africa	Founded: 1980	Pietermaritzburg
Afrikaanse Protestantse Akademie	Founded: 1987	Pretoria, Germiston
George Whitefield College	Founded: 1989	Cape Town
South African Theological Seminary	Founded: 1996	Johannesburg
St. Josephs Theological Institute	Founded: 2003	Hilton, KwaZulu Natal
Seth Mokitimi Methodist Seminary	Founded: 2009	Pietermaritzburg

Table 13: Public think tanks

Name	Establishment	Focus	Locations
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	1945	Research and technological innovation	Pretoria
Africa Institute of South Africa	1960	Demographics	Pretoria
The Centre for Conflict Resolution	1968	Governance and conflict	Cape Town
Water Research Commission	1971	Water	Pretoria
Human and Social Sciences Research Council	1977	Development	Pretoria

Centre for Applied Legal Studies	1978	Law	Johannesburg
Development Policy Research Unit	1990	Economics	Cape Town
Centre for Excellence in Food Security	1993	Education	Johannesburg
Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa	2001	Economics	Pretoria
Wits Institute of Social and Economic Research	2001	Economics	Johannesburg
Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well-being	2012	Agriculture	Pretoria
The Centre for Study of Governance Innovation	2013	Governance	Pretoria
African Water Issues Research Unit	?	Water	Lynwod
Water Institute	?	Water	Pretoria

Table 14: Private think tanks

Name	Establishment	Focus	Locations
South African Institute of Race Relations	1929	Socio-economic conditions	Johannesburg
South African Institute of International Affairs	1934	International Affairs	Johannesburg, Gauteng
Free Market Foundation	1975	Economic freedom and classical liberalism	Bryanston, Johannesburg
Institute for Security Studies	1991	Governance and conflict	Pretoria
The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes	1992	Governance and conflict	Durban

Helen Suzman Foundation	1993	Promotion of liberal democracy	Johannesburg
Centre for Education Policy Development	1993	Education	Johannesburg
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network	1994	Agriculture	Pretoria
Economic Policy Research Institute	1994	Economics	Cape Town
Institute for Global Dialogue	1995	Foreign policy	Tshwane
Centre for Development and Enterprise	1995	Public policy and advocacy	Johannesburg
Afro-Middle East Centre	1998	Demographics	Johannesburg
The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation	2000	Governance and conflict	Cape Town
Research ICT Africa	2003	Digital governance	Cape Town
African Centre for Cities	2007	Urban research	Cape Town
Mandela Institute for Development Studies	2010	Research and training, development challenges	Johannesburg
Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection	2010	Demographics	Johannesburg
Corruption Watch	2012	Corruption	Johannesburg

Table 15: Confucius centres in South Africa

Name	Establishment	Affiliation	Location
Confucius Institute at Stellenbosch	2007	Stellenbosch University	Stellenbosch
Confucius Institute	2009	Rhodes University	Grahamstown
Confucius Institute	2010	University of Cape Town	Cape Town
Confucius Institute	2013	Durban University of Technology	Durban

University of Johannesburg Confucius Institute	2014	University of Johannesburg	Johannesburg
Confucius Institute for Chinese Medicine	2019	University of Western Cape	Cape Town

Table 16: Museums in South Africa

Name	Establishment	Focus	Location
Albany Museum	1855	General	Grahamstown
National Museum	1887	Natural and cultural history, art	Bloemfontein
Ditsong National Museum of National History ²²	1892	Natural history	Pretoria
Amathole Museum	1898	Natural sciences and culture	King William's Town
KwaZulu Natal Museum	1904	Ethnography	Pietermaritzburg
McGregor Museum	1907	General	Kimberley
Johannesburg Art Gallery	1910	Art	Johannesburg
Msunduzi Museum	1912	History	Pietermaritzburg
Koopmans-de Wet House	1914	History	Cape Town
Iziko South African Museum ²³	1925	General	Cape Town
Anglo-Boer War Museum	1931	Military	Bloemfontein
Museum Africa	1933	History	Newtown
Drostdy Museum	1939	History	Swellendam
Kruger House	1943	History	Pretoria
Ditsong National Museum of Military History	1947	Military	Johannesburg
Fort Amiel Museum	1947	Military	Newcastle

²² Ditsong Museums include 8 separate museums

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ditsong_Museums_of_South_Africa

²³ An amalgamation of 12 national museums which includes some of those listed separately in this table

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iziko_Museums

Huguenot Monument Memorial Museum	1948	History	Paarl
Voortrekker Monument	1949	Cultural history	Pretoria
Krugerhof Museum	1962	Military	Waterval-Boven
Stellenbosch Museum	1962	Cultural history	Stellenbosch
James Hall Transport Museum	1964	Transport	Johannesburg
Pretoria Art Museum	1964	Art	Pretoria
Fort Klapperkop Military museum	1966	Military	Pretoria
South African Naval Museum	1966	Maritime	Simon's Town
George Museum	1967	Cultural history	George
Melrose House	1971	Military	Pretoria
Boekenhoutfontein	1971	History	Rustenburg
National English Literary Museum	1972	Literary heritage	Grahamstown
CP Nel Museum	1972	History	Oudtshoorn
Hout Bay Museum	1972	History	Hout Bay
Old Harbour Museum	1972	Maritime	Hermanus
Waterworks Museum	1972	Maritime	Cape Town
South African Air Force Museum	1973	Military aviation	Port Elizabeth
Van Wouw Museum	1974	Art	Pretoria
Franschhoek Motor Museum	1974	Transport	Franschhoek
Pioneer Museum	1975	Cultural history	Pretoria
Montagu Museum	1975	Cultural history	Montagu
Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum	1976	Agriculture	Pretoria
Van Tilburg Collection	1976	Art	Pretoria
Himeville Museum	1976	History	Himeville

South African Sendinggestig Museum	1977	History	Cape Town
Simon's Town Museum	1977	History	Simon's Town
Ceres Transport Riders' Museum	1978	Transport	Ceres
Cape Education Museum	1981	Medicine	Cape Town
Parys Museum	1983	Natural, cultural and religious history	Parys
Polokwane Cultural History Museum (aka The Irish House)	1984	History	Polokwane
Sammy Marks Museum	1986	Cultural history	Pretoria
South African Airways Museum	1986	Aviation	Germiston
Pilgrim's rest	1986	History	Mpumalanga
Bartolomeu Dias Museum Complex	1989	Cultural history	Mossel Bay
The Old Prison Museum	1991	History	Pietermaritzburg
The Owl House	1992	Animal statues	Nieu-Bethesda
Sol Plaatje Museum	1992	History	Kimberley
Groot Constansia Manor House	1993	History	Cape Town
District six museum	1994	History	Cape Town
Chavonnes Battery Museum	Mid-1990s	Military	Cape Town
South African Armour Museum	1996	Military	Bloemfontein
Nelson Mandela National Museum	1997	History	Johannesburg
Slave Lodge	1998	History	Cape Town
Barberton Museum	1998	History	Barberton
Outeniqua Transport Museum	1998	Transport	George

Robben Island Museum	1999	History	Cape Town
Ditsong National Museum of Cultural History	1999	Cultural history	Pretoria
Mapungubwe Museum	2000	Archaeology	Pretoria
South African Jewish Museum	2000	Culture	Cape Town
Apartheid Museum	2001	Apartheid	Johannesburg
Hector Pieterse Museum	2002	Apartheid	Johannesburg
Constitution Hill	2004	Military	Johannesburg
Rupert Museum	2005	Art	Stellenbosch
Origins Centre	2006	History	Johannesburg
Red Location Museum	2006 (currently closed)	Apartheid	Port Elizabeth
Heart of Cape Town Museum	2007	Medicine	Cape Town
Johannesburg Holocaust and Genocide Centre	2008	Genocide	Johannesburg
Lilieslief	2008	History	Rivonia
First South African Perfume Museum	2012	Perfume	Franschhoek
Fietas Museum	2013	Apartheid	Johannesburg
Pniël Museum	2013	History of Slavery	Pniel
No Show Museum	2015	Art	Johannesburg (Switzerland)
South African Police Service Museum	2016	Law enforcement	Pretoria
Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa	2017	Art	Cape Town
Zonderwater Italian Military Cemetery	?	Military	Cullinan

Hechter Schultz Museum and Study Centre	?	Ethnography	Boksburg
Esteen Transport Museum	?	Transport	Pretoria
Geological Survey Museum	?	Geology	Pretoria
Linfield Victorian House Museum	?	History	Johannesburg
South African National Railway and Steam Museum	?	Transport	Krugersdorp
Bakone Malape Northern Sotho Open-Air museum ²⁴	?	Cultural history	Polokwane
Fred Turner Folk and Culture Museum/Windmill Museum	?	Ethnography	Loeriesfontein
Old Parsonage Museum	?	History	Fraserburg
Sonskip Living Museum	?	Culture	Orania
18 Gangster Museum	?	Culture	Cape Town
Bredasdorp Shipwreck Museum	?	Maritime	Bredasdorp
Cape Education Museum	?	Education	Cape Town
The Warrior Toy Museum	?	Toys	Simon's Town
Stellenbosch Toy and Miniature Museum	?	Toys	Stellenbosch
Talana Museum	?	Cultural history	Dundee
Kimberley Mine Museum	?	Mining	Kimberley
Cape Town Diamond Museum	?	Mining	Cape Town

²⁴ Also Tsonga Kraal Open-air Museum (Tzaneen)

Fort Beaufort Museum	?	Military	Fort Beaufort
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Annex: websites of all relevant knowledge institutions

Public Universities	Website
University of Cape Town	http://www.uct.ac.za
University of Fort Hare	https://www.ufh.ac.za
University of Free State	https://www.ufs.ac.za
University of KwaZulu Natal	https://www.ukzn.ac.za
University of Limpopo	http://www.ul.ac.za
North-West University	http://www.nwu.ac.za
University of Pretoria	https://www.up.ac.za
Rhodes University	http://www.ru.ac.za
Sefako Makgato Health Sciences University	http://www.smu.ac.za
University of Stellenbosch	http://www.sun.ac.za/english
University of Western Cape	https://www.uwc.ac.za
University of Witwatersrand	http://www.wits.ac.za
Cape Peninsula University of Technology	http://www.cput.ac.za
Central University of Technology	https://www.cut.ac.za
Durban University of Technology	http://www.dut.ac.za
University of Mpumalanga	http://www.ump.ac.za
Sol Plaatje University	https://www.spu.ac.za
Tshwane University of Technology	http://www.tut.ac.za/
Vaal University of Technology	http://www.vut.ac.za/
Mangosuthu University of Technology	https://www.mut.ac.za
University of Johannesburg	http://www.uj.ac.za/
Nelson Mandela University	http://mandela.ac.za/
University of South Africa	http://unisa.ac.za/
University of Venda	http://www.univen.ac.za/
Walter Sisulu University	http://www.wsu.ac.za/
University of Zululand	http://www.unizulu.ac.za
Private universities	
Afrikaanse Protestantse Akademie	https://www.apa.ac.za
Auckland Park Theological Seminary	https://www.ats.ac.za
Baptist Theological College of Southern Africa	https://btc.co.za/
Bible institute of South Africa	https://www.bisa.org.za
Cape Town Baptist Seminary	https://www.ctbs.org.za
College of transfiguration	https://www.cott.co.za
Doxa Deo School of Divinity	https://www.doxadeo.org/ci/school-divinity-sod-cci-theology-doxa-deo/
Evangelical Seminary of Southern Africa	http://essaadmin.dyndns.org
George Whitefield College	https://www.gwc.ac.za
Seth Mokitimi Methodist Seminary	https://www.smms.ac.za
St. Josephs Theological Institute	http://sjti.ac.za/about-sjti/

South African Theological Seminary	https://www.sats.edu.za
Akademia	https://akademia.ac.za
Helderberg College of Higher Education	https://www.hbc.ac.za
St Augustine College of South Africa	https://www.staugustine.ac.za
Akademie Refarmotoriese Opleiding en Studies	https://www.aros.ac.za/Web
Boston City Campus and Business College	https://www.boston.co.za/boston-city-campus/
CTU Training Solutions	https://ctutraining.ac.za
ETA college	https://www.etacollege.com
Cornerstone Institute	https://cornerstone.ac.za
Damelin	https://www.damelin.co.za
Embury Institute of Higher Education	https://www.embury.ac.za
Henley Business School - Africa	https://www.henleysa.ac.za
IMM Graduate School	https://imm.ac.za
Management College of South Africa	https://www.mancosa.co.za
Milpark Education	https://milpark.ac.za
IIEMSA	https://www.iiemsa.co.za
Regenesys Business School	https://regenesys.net
Regent Business School	https://regent.ac.za
Pearson Institute of Higher Education	https://www.pearsoninstitute.ac.za
Red and Yellow Creative School of Business	https://www.redandyellow.co.za
IIE Rosebank College	https://www.rosebankcollege.co.za
The South African College of Applied Psychology	https://www.sacap.edu.za
South African Institute for Heritage Science and Conservation	http://www.sainst.org
Southern Business School	http://sbs.ac.za/Page.aspx?ID=4696
Stenden South Africa	https://stenden.ac.za
IIE Varsity College	https://www.varsitycollege.co.za
IIE Vega School	https://www.vegashool.com
South African College of Business	https://www.sacob.com
CIDA City Campus	?
Qualitas Career Academy	https://www.qualitasworld.co.za
AFDA, The School for the Creative Economy	https://www.afda.co.za
Inscape Education Group	https://www.inscape.ac
The Open Window School of Visual Communication	https://www.openwindow.co.za
BHC School of Design	https://www.designschool.co.za
Cranefield college	http://www.cranefield.ac.za
DaVinci Institute for Technology Management	http://www.davinci.ac.za
Greenside design center	http://designcenter.co.za

Independent Institute of Education Lisof Production Management Institute South African School of Motion Picture, Medium and Live Performance	http://www.iie.ac.za https://www.lisof.co.za/ http://www.pmi-sa.co.za http://www.afda.co.za
Think tanks	
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Centre for Development and Enterprise Free Market Foundation Helen Suzman Foundation Institute for Security Studies Mandela Institute for Development Studies South African Institute of International Affairs South African Institute of Race Relations The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes The Centre for Conflict Resolution The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation Africa Centre for Cities Institute for Global Dialogue Research ICT Africa Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network Centre for Education Policy Development Human and Social Sciences Research Council Centre of Excellence in Food Security Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well- being African Water Issues Research Unit Water Institute, University of Pretoria Water Research Commission Africa Institute of South Africa Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection Development Policy Research Unit Afro-Middle East Centre	https://www.csir.co.za https://www.cde.org.za https://www.freemarketfoundation.com https://hsf.org.za https://issafrica.org https://minds-africa.org https://saiia.org.za https://irr.org.za https://www.accord.org.za http://www.conflictatwork.com http://www.ijr.org.za https://governanceinnovation.org https://www.africancentreforcities.net https://www.igd.org.za https://researchictafrica.net https://www.fanrpan.org/home https://cepd.org.za (currently defunct) http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en https://foodsecurity.ac.za https://www.up.ac.za/institute-for-food-nutrition-and-well-being http://www.awiru.co.za (currently defunct) https://www.up.ac.za/water-institute http://www.wrc.org.za (currently defunct) http://www.ai.org.za ? http://www.dpru.uct.ac.za https://amec.org.za https://www.up.ac.za/ceepa-the-centre-for-environmental-economics-and-policy-in-african

Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa	https://www.wits.ac.za/cals/ https://wiser.wits.ac.za
Centre for Applied Legal Studies Wits Institute of Social and Economic Research Economic Policy Research Institute Corruption Watch	https://epri.org.za www.corruptionwatch.org.za
Confucius institutes	
Confucius institute UCT University of Johannesburg Confucius Institute Confucius institute for Chinese medicine (Cape Town) Confucius institute DUT (Durban) Confucius institute at Stellenbosch Confucius institute Rhodes University	http://www.confucius.uct.ac.za http://confucius-institute.joburg http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-09/13/c_138387709.htm https://www.dut.ac.za/academic/confucius-institute/ https://www0.sun.ac.za/international/about/our-international-networks-and-affiliations/asia-africa-relations/confucius-institute-at-stellenbosch.html https://www.ru.ac.za/confuciusinstituterhod.esuniversity/
Museums	
Abany Musum Amathole Museum Fort Beaufort Museum National English Literary Museum Red Location Museum South African Air Force Museum The Owl House Anglo-Boer War Museum National Museum South African Armour Museum Parys Museum Ditson National Museum of Cultural History Ditson National Museum of Natural History Ditson National Museum of Military History Pioneer Museum Sammy Marks Museum Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum Zonderwater Italian Military Cemetery	http://www.am.org.za https://www.museum.za.net - http://www.nelm.org.za/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Location_Museum http://www.saafmuseum.co.za/ https://theowlhouse.co.za http://www.anglo-boer.co.za/ https://nasmus.co.za http://www.saarmourmuseum.co.za https://web.archive.org/web/20120327172119/http://www.parysmuseum.co.za/ https://ditsong.org.za https://ditsong.org.za https://ditsong.org.za http://pioniersmuseum.co.za/ - http://www.willemprinsloomuseum.co.za http://www.zonderwater.com/en/

Hechter Schultz Museum and Study Centre	-
Apartheid Museum	http://www.apartheidmuseum.org/
Eksteen Transport Museum	-
Geological Survey Museum	-
Hector Pieterse Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hector_Pieterse_Museum
Fietas Museum	http://http://sophiatown.net
James Hall Transport Museum	http://www.jhmt.org.za/
Johannesburg Art Gallery	https://friendsofjag.org
Johannesburg Holocaust and Genocide Centre	https://jhbholocaust.co.za
Kruger House	-
Linfield Victorian House Museum	https://lindfield.wixsite.com/museum
Mapungubwe Museum	-
Melrose House	http://http://www.melrosehouse.co.za
Museum Africa	-
Nelson Mandela National Museum	http://www.mandelahouse.com
No Show Museum	http://www.noshowmuseum.com
Pretoria Art Museum	http://www.pretoriaartmuseum.co.za/
Fort Klapperkop Military Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kruger_House,_Pretoria
South African Airways Museum	http://www.saamuseum.co.za/
South African National Railway and Steam Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_African_National_Railway_And_Steam_Museum
South African Police Service Museum	-
Van Tilburg Collection	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Van_Tilburg_Collection
Van Wouw Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Van_Wouw_Museum
Voortrekker Monument	https://www.vtm.org.za
Fort Amiel Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Amiel_Museum
Himeville Museum & KwaZulu-Natal Museum	https://www.sa-venues.com/things-to-do/kwazulunatal/himeville-museum/
Msunduzi Museum	http://www.nmsa.org.za
The Old Prison Museum	https://www.msunduzimuseum.org.za
The Irish House/Polowkane Cultural History Museum	https://www.projectgateway.co.za/old-prison
Bakone Malapa Northern Sotho Open-Air Museum	-
Barberton Museum	-
Krugerhof Museum	https://www.sa-venues.com/attractionslm/bakone-malapa.php
	https://www.sa-venues.com/things-to-do/mpumalanga/barberton-museum/

Pilgrim's rest	-
Boekenhoutfontein	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrim%27s_Rest,_Mpumalanga
Fred Turner Folk and Culture Museum/Windmill museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boekenhoutfontein
Old Parsonage Museum	-
McGregor Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Parsonage_Museum,_Fraserburg
Sol Plaatje Museum	https://museumsnc.co.za/wp/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sol_Plaatje_Museum
Sonskip Living Museum	http://www.aardskip.com
18 Gangster Museum	https://www.18gm.co.za
Bartolomeu Dias Museum Complex	http://www.diasmuseum.co.za/
Bredasdorp Shipwreck Museum	https://www.sa-venues.com/things-to-do/westerncape/visit-the-bredasdorp-shipwreck-museum/
Cape Education Museum	-
Cape Medical Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Medical_Museum
District six Museum	http://www.districtsix.co.za/
Koopmans-de Wet House	https://web.archive.org/web/20111106194145/http://www.iziko.org.za/static/page/history-of-koopmans-de-wet-house
Groot Constantia Manor House	http://iziko.org.za/venue-hire/groot-constantia-manor-house
Ceres Transport Riders' Museum	http://www.ceresmuseum.co.za/
CP Nel Museum	http://www.cpnelmuseum.co.za/
Franschhoek Motor Museum	https://www.fmm.co.za
George Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Museum
Heart of Cape Town Museum	http://www.heartofcapetown.co.za/
Hout Bay Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hout_Bay_Museum
Huguenot Monument Memorial Museum	http://www.museum.co.za
Iziko South African Museum	http://www.iziko.org.za/museums/south-african-museum
Montagu Museum	https://www.montagu.org.za/information/montagu-museum/
Old Harbour Museum	http://www.old-harbour-museum.co.za/
Outeniqua Transport Museum	https://www.outeniquachootjoe.co.za/museum.htm
Robben Island Museum	http://www.robben-island.org.za

South African Sendinggestig Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_African_Sendinggestig_Museum
Slave Lodge	http://www.iziko.org.za/museums/slave-lodge
Simon's Town Museum	https://www.simonstown.com/museum/index.html
South African Naval Museum	https://www.simonstown.com/navalmuseum/index.htm
Waterworks Museum	https://waterworksmuseum.org
The Warrior Toy Museum	https://www.sa-venues.com/things-to-do/westerncape/warrior-toy-museum/
Stellenbosch Toy and Miniature Museum &	https://stelmus.co.za/miniature-toy-museum/
Stellenbosch Museum	https://stelmus.co.za
Chavonnes Battery Museum	
Drostdy Museum	https://www.chavonnesbattery.co.za
Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa	http://www.drostdy.com/
Constitution Hill	https://zeitmocaa.museum
Origins Centre	
South African Jewish Museum	https://www.constitutionhill.org.za
Lilieslief	https://www.wits.ac.za/origins/
First South African Perfume Museum	https://www.sajewishmuseum.org.za
Rupert Museum	http://www.liliesleaf.co.za
Talana Museum	https://www.firstsouthafricanperfumemuseum.com
Kimberley Mine Museum	https://rupertmuseum.org
	https://www.talana.co.za
	https://www.sa-venues.com/attractionsnc/kimberley-mine-museum.php
Cape Town Diamond Museum	https://www.capetowndiamondmuseum.org
Pniël Museum	http://pniel.co.za/

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