

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Cape Verde

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Cape Verde 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 Cape Verde's population increased from 202,000 in 1960 via 430,000 in 2000, to 557,000 in 2020.
- 2 The literacy rate for the country is relatively high for African standards (87%, but for men better than for women). The Mean Years of Education for Adults increased from 3.5 in 2000, via 5.1 in 2010 to 6.2 in 2018, a major improvement.
- 3 Net primary school attendance is 93%, net secondary school attendance is 70%, and the expected years of education increased from 11.5 in 2000 to 12.3 in 2010, but deteriorated to 11.9 in 2018.
- 4 The education situation is and has always been better in Praia on Santiago Island, while the Interior of Santiago Island lagged behind.
- 5 Gross tertiary enrolment stood at 18% in 2010 and improved to 24% in 2018, with females leading (28% versus 19% for men). In total there are ca 12,000 students in the country's higher education institutions.
- 6 There is only one public university in Cape Verde (in Praia, and only since 2006). However since 1991 private tertiary institutions exist, and currently there are eight of those.
- 7 Relatively speaking the number of tertiary knowledge institutions is highest in S. Vicente, followed by Praia. The other islands do not have any higher education institution.
- 8 We counted five think tanks (all in Praia), of which the first one already started in 1979 (Independence was in 1975).
- 9 And there are several museums, spread over the country. We listed ten museums. There is also a diaspora museum about Cape Verde in the USA.

Part 1: The Story

Cape Verde's demographic and education development

Cape Verde, officially the Republic of Cabo Verde, is an island country situated in the Atlantic Ocean.

Cape Verde was uninhabited until the 15th century when the volcanic islands were discovered and colonized by Portuguese explorers. Cape Verde became the first European settlement in the tropics. It played an important role in the Atlantic slave-trade until the mid-19th century. In 1951 Cape Verde was incorporated as an overseas department of Portugal. The country became independent in 1975.

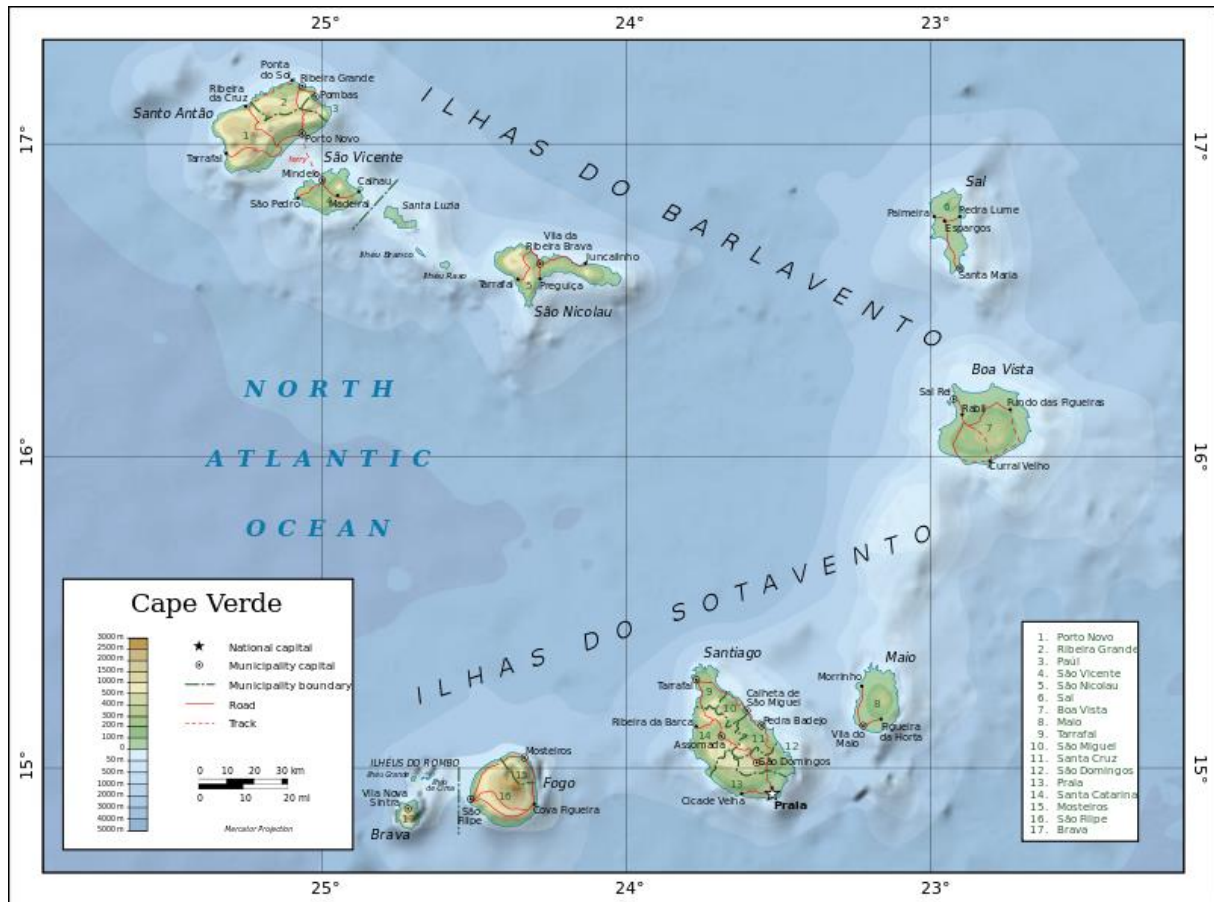
Cape Verde's population increased from 202,000 in 1960 to 557,000 in July 2020. In 1960, only 17% of the Cape Verde's population lived in cities (only 34,000 people), while the urban population has increased to 68% or 378,000 in 2020. Cape Verde's largest city is the capital Praia.

Cape Verde's life expectancy increased from 48 years for males and 50 years for females in 1960 to 70 years for males and 77 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 20.5 years in 1960 to 15.8 years in 1975. Since then, it started to increase and is presently 27.6 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 6.6 live-born children, which increased to 7 in 1970. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 2.3 live-born children¹.



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/64/Cape Verde in its region.svg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/64/Cape_Verde_in_its_region.svg)

¹ <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/cabo-verde-population/>



Source: Wikimedia Commons

Cape Verde’s literacy rate was assessed to be 87% in 2015, for men 92% and for women 82%. Of the youth (15-24 years old) 1,300 males and 652 females were regarded as illiterate in 2015. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 15,000 for males and 33,000 for females in 2015.

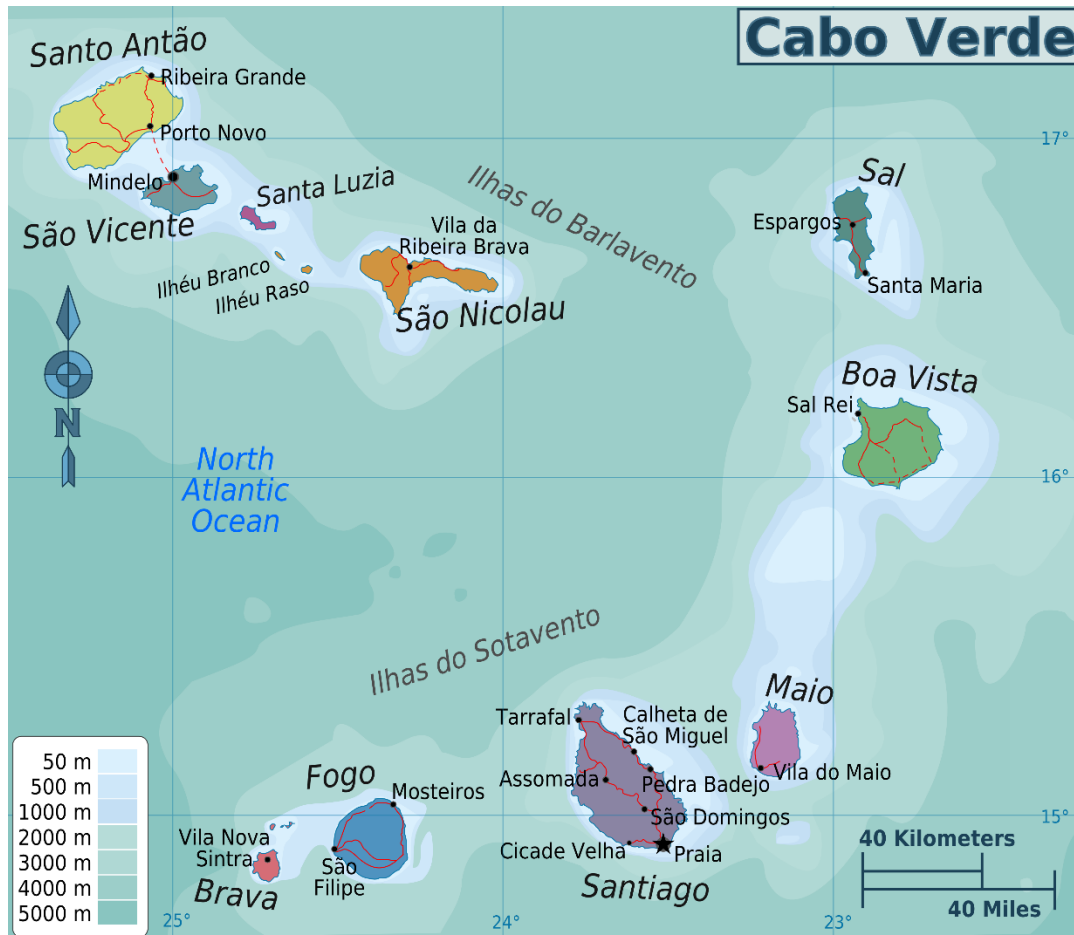
Cape Verde’s population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 62,000 children². Education is compulsory from age 6 to age 15 (10 years). Currently, 93% of the primary school age group attend primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-17) are 60,000. 70% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2018): females 75% and males lagging behind at 66%. Finally, 49,000 people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 18 and 22). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 18% in 2010 to 24% in 2018 with females at 28%, and males at 19%. In total this means that 12,000 students study at higher education institutions in Cape Verde.

Regional differentiation of education results in Cape Verde, 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 2000 and 2018, and uses five regions. The island of Santiago has two

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

administrative entities: Praia, and Interior. The islands of S. Antao, S. Vicente and Fogo are also separate administrative entities. Globaldatalab neglects the islands Brava, Maio, Boa Vista, Sal and S. Nicolao, all with small numbers of people. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Cape Verde as a whole increased with 125%, and regional differences are relatively small from 120% in S. Antao to 138% in S. Vicente. See table 1 in part 2.



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/cb/Cabo_Verde_regions_map.png

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 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 2-4 in part 2.

Education index

For the development of the education index over time Globaldatalab did not use regional details, but assumed the same trends for all five regions. Hence regional inequality stayed the same. The average situation improved from .436 to .538 between 2000 and 2018 (on a scale between 0 and 1). The best region is Praia, and the worst region the interior of Santiago island.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

The mean years of schooling for adults show major improvements between 2000 and 2018, from only 3.5 years to 6.2, and without major differences between the five regions, as a result of the fact that Globaldatalab was using the same trends for the regions as for the country as a whole. Praia again is the best region and the interior of Santiago island the worst.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

Cape Verde experienced a slow improvement of children’s education prospects between 2000 and 2010 (although starting at a relatively high level compared to most of Africa), but after 2010 the situation deteriorated. Globaldatalab does not differentiate between the regions. And again Praia leads and Interior Santiago lags behind.

Cape Verde’s tertiary knowledge development

Cape Verde currently has nine universities or other tertiary institutions. There is one public university and there are eight private ones. University education only started in 2001. There have always been more private universities and tertiary institutions than public ones. All but one are located either in Praia or in Mindelo on S. Vicente. See tables 5 and 6. There are also some think tanks and museums in Cape Verde.

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the table below.

Cape Verde’s universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Private	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	8	8	8
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	9	9	9

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.



Public Universidade de Cabo Verde³

³ Source: <https://africaslist.com/item/universidade-de-cabo-verde/>



Private Universidade Jean Piaget de Cabo Verde⁴



Private Universidade do Mindelo⁵

Regional distribution of tertiary knowledge institutions in Cape Verde

Although the only public university of Cape Verde is in Praia, relatively speaking there is a higher density of tertiary knowledge institutions in S. Vicente, followed by Praia. On the other islands there are no tertiary institutions yet. See table 7 in part 2

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Cape Verde

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are two think tanks in Cape Verde. There are several research institutes in Cape Verde, mainly with a focus on ocean science, fisheries, and agriculture. We listed five. See table 8 in part 2.

Museums in Cape Verde

Most museums in Cape Verde are historical cultural museums, and with locations in various parts of the country. We listed ten of these museums in the country and one diaspora museum in the USA. See table 9 in part 2.

⁴ Source: <https://portugalinews.eu>

⁵ Source: <http://www.traveladventures.org/continents/africa/mindelo11.html>

Part 2: The data

Map and Table 1: Regions and Population 2000 and 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'00
		2000	2018	
	Fogo	40	50	1.25
	S. Antao	50	60	1.20
	S. Vicente	80	110	1.38
	Santiago Praia	140	180	1.29
	Santiago Interior	120	150	1.25
Total		430	540	1.26

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

Map: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/cb/Cabo_Verde_regions_map.png

Table 2: Cape Verde: Education index 2000-2018⁶

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/2000
Fogo	453	533	559	1.23
S. Antao	408	479	503	1.23
S. Vicente	466	547	574	1.23
Santiago Praia	494	581	609	1.23
Santiago Interior	355	417	437	1.23
Total	436	513	538	1.23
Inequality	1.4	1.4	1.4	

Table 3: Cape Verde, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling for adults'

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Fogo	3.6	5.3	6.5	1.81
S. Antao	3.3	4.8	5.8	1.76
S. Vicente	3.7	5.5	6.7	1.81
Santiago Praia	4.0	5.8	7.1	1.78
Santiago Interior	2.9	4.2	5.1	1.76
Total	3.5	5.1	6.2	1.77

⁶ 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.

Inequality	1.4	1.4	1.4	
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Table 4: Cape Verde, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling'

Region	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Fogo	11.9	12.8	12.3	1.03
S. Antao	10.8	11.5	11.1	1.03
S. Vicente	12.3	13.1	12.7	1.03
Santiago Praia	13.0	13.9	13.4	1.03
Santiago Interior	9.4	10.0	9.7	1.03
Total	11.5	12.3	11.9	1.03
Inequality	1.4	1.4	1.4	

Table 5: Public universities in Cape Verde

University	Year of establishment	Location
Universidade de Cabo Verde (Uni-CV) (http://www.unicv.edu.cv/) (4icu rank: 1 in Cape Verde and 7531 worldwide)	2006	Praia

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>, and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 6: Private Universities in Cape Verde

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Empresariais (ISCEE) (https://www.iscee.edu.cv/) (4icu rank: 5 in Cape Verde and 9902 worldwide)	1991	Mindelo (S. Vicente)	No
Universidade Jean Piaget de Cabo Verde (UniPiaget) (http://led.cv.unipiaget.org/unipiaget/frontend/web/index.php) (4icu rank: 2 in Cape Verde and 8981 worldwide)	2001	Praia	No
Universidade do Mindelo (UniMindelo) (https://uni-mindelo.edu.cv/pt/index.php) (4icu rank: 3 in Cape Verde and 9817 worldwide)	2002	Mindelo (S. Vicente)	No
M_EIA Instituto Universitário de Arte, Tecnologia e Cultura (M_EIA) (http://meia.edu.cv/) (4icu rank: 8 in Cape Verde and 10916 worldwide)	2004	Mindelo (S. Vicente)	No
Instituto Superior de Ciências Jurídicas e Sociais (ISCJS) (http://www.iscjs.edu.cv/index.php/pt/) (4icu rank: 7 in Cape Verde and 10603 worldwide)	2006	Praia	No
Universidade Lusófona de Cabo Verde (ULCV) (https://www.unilusofonacv.com/) (4icu rank: 4 in Cape Verde and 9869 worldwide)	2007	Mindelo (S. Vicente)	No

Universidade de Santiago (US) (https://us.edu.cv/usSITE/) (4icu rank: 6 in Cape Verde and 10401 worldwide)	2008	Assomada (Santiago Interior)	No
Universidade Intercontinental de Cabo Verde (UNICA) (http://estudante.sapo.cv/artigos/artigo/universidade-intercontinental--350217.html) (4icu rank: 9 in Cape Verde and 11398 worldwide)	2008	Praia	No

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 7: Regional distribution of tertiary knowledge institutions in Cape Verde

Although the only public university of Cape Verde is in Praia, relatively speaking there is a higher density of tertiary knowledge institutions in S. Vicente, followed by Praia. On the other islands there are no tertiary institutions yet.

Region	Public	Private	Total	Number per million inhabitants
Fogo	0	0	0	0
S. Antao	0	0	0	0
S. Vicente	0	4	4	36
Santiago Praia	1	3	4	22
Santiago Interior	0	1	1	7
Total	1	8	9	17

Table 8: Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Cape Verde

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (http://www.inida.gov.cv/)	1979	Praia
ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (http://www.ecreee.org/) Regional focus.	2010	Praia
Ocean Science Centre Mindelo (https://www.oscm.cv/)	2017	Mindelo (S. Vicente)
National Institute of Fisheries Development	Unknown	Mindelo (S. Vicente)
West Africa Institute (https://wai-iao.ecowas.int/index.php/en/) Regional focus.	Unknown	Praia

(Sources; https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks (for: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report); <http://africathinktanks.org/think-tanks>; Wikipedia)

Table 9: Museums in Cape Verde

Museums	websites	Location
Museu Etnográfico da Praia	https://moma.org/directory/museu-etnografico-da-praia/	Praia
Museu da Tabanca	https://moma.org/directory/museu-da-tabanca/	Chã de Tanque
Museu Da Resistência / Tarrafal camp	https://www.facebook.com/museudaresistencia.caboverde/	Chão Bom
Museu Municipal de São Filipe	http://museumsaofilipe-fogo.blogspot.com/	São Filipe
Centro Nacional de Artesanato e Design		Mindelo
Núcleo Museológico da Praia		Praia
Museu de Arqueologia da Praia		Praia
Museu dos Naufragos	https://musedosnaufragos.com/	Sal Rei
Museu do Mar		Mindelo
Casa Cesária Évora		Mindelo
DIASPORA MUSEUM Cape Verdean Museum Exhibit	https://www.capeverdeanmuseum.org/	East Providence, Rhode Island USA

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources, like <https://www.arts-store.com/mus%C3%A9es-museums-world-1/>). Not included: cultural centres

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