

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Ghana

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Ghana 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 Ghana's population increased from 6.6 million in 1960, via 14.8 million in 1990 to 31.1 million in 2020.
- 2 The country's literacy rate is 79%; for adult men 84% and for adult women 75%. The Mean Years of Education for Adults improved from 4.9 in 1990 to 7.2 in 2018, and it did so consistently in all of Ghana's regions. Regional inequality decreased considerably.
- 3 Net primary school enrolment was 87% in 2016, and net secondary school enrolment 57%, which is very high for African standards. The Expected Years of Education for Children increased from 7.6 to 11.5 for the country as a whole, but with interesting regional shifts: the best position shifted from Greater Accra in 1990 and 2000 to the Volta Region in 2010 and very surprisingly to the poor Upper West Region in 2018, probably as a result of long-term and consistent support by Foreign NGOs (particularly the Roman Catholic Church). On the other hand the Central Region experienced a drastic deterioration after 2011, and is worse of in 2018 than it was in 1990.
- 4 The education index of Ghana as a whole (one of the components of the human development index) improved from .375 in 1990 to .559 in 2018, and it improved everywhere, but in the peripheral regions in the North more rapidly than in the southern regions, and as a result regional inequality diminished.
- 5 The gross enrolment rate increased from 9% in 2009 to 16% in 2019 (men 18% and women 14%). There are currently 455.000 students in Ghana's higher education institutions.
- 6 Tertiary education started relatively early in Ghana and at Independence there were quite a few public and one private tertiary education institutions. In 1960

there were already 8 public and 1 private institution. This further increased to 26 public and 64 private tertiary knowledge institutions currently. Particularly after 2000 the numbers started to increase.

- 7 Greater Accra is the clear hub for Ghana's knowledge sector, but all regions nowadays have both public and private universities and other knowledge institutions (with the exception of Upper West Region with only one public university).
- 8 There are many think tanks and museums in Ghana. We listed 11 think tanks (all in Accra), and 28 museums (well spread over the country).

Part 1: The Story

Ghana's demographic and education development

Ghana, officially the Republic of Ghana is located in West Africa, bordered by Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Togo, the Gulf of Guinea, and the Atlantic Ocean.

From the 15th to the 19th century, the area where Ghana is now situated was named the Gold Coast. During this time span the following territorial entities were established in the Gold Coast Region: Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Brandenburger, Prussian, and British Gold Coast. The British took final control in the early 1900s. In 1957 British Gold Coast, Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and British Togoland proclaimed unified independence under the name Ghana.

Ghana's population increased from 6.6 million in 1960 to 31.1 million in the second half of 2020. In 1960, only 23.3% of Ghana's population lived in cities (only 1.6 million people), while the urban population has increased to 56.7% or 17.6 million. Ghana's largest city is the capital Accra.

Ghana's life expectancy increased from 46.5 years for males and 47.3 years for females in 1960 to 63.8 years for males and 66.1 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 17.8 years in 1960 to 16.4 years in 1980. Since then, it started to increase and is presently 21.5 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 6.6 live-born children, which increased to 6.9 in 1975. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 3.9 live-born children¹.

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



Source: https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/ghana_map.htm

Literacy and enrolment

Ghana’s literacy rate was assessed to be 79% in 2018 by UNESCO², and for men and women it was 84% and 75% respectively. Of the youth (15-24 years old) 214k males and 221k females were regarded as illiterate in 2018. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 1.6 million for males and 2.4 million for females.

Ghana’s population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 4.3 million children³. Education is compulsory from age 4 to age 14 (11 years). In 2016, 87.4% of the primary school age group attend primary school⁴. Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-17) are 3.8 million. 57% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2019): males 57% and females 58%. Finally, 2.9 million people are in the age category to

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

³ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/gh>

⁴ <https://knoema.com/atlas/Ghana/topics/Education/Primary-Education/Net-enrolment-rate-in-primary-education>

attend tertiary education (people between 18 and 22). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 9% in 2009 to 15.7% in 2019, with females at 13.6 %, and males at 17.7%⁵. This would mean that there are 455,000 students in Ghana's tertiary knowledge institutions. But there are also Ghanaian students abroad. We copy Paul Schulmann's assessment, made in 2017: "Ghana sends 11,116 students abroad. The U.S. is a top destination country, attracting more than 3,142 students"⁶.

Regional differentiation of education results in Ghana, 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 ten regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Ghana as a whole doubled, but regional differences are considerable: from 344% in Northern Region to 140% in Volta Region in the southeast. See table 1 in part 2.

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. Particularly in the mostly Islamic Northern Region koranic schools are important, although also quite a number of Arab-English schools have opened there. Northern Region was a scarcely populated area in relative terms, but it experienced the biggest population growth, partly because of higher fertility levels, and partly because of immigration from densely populated Upper West and Upper East, and from Burkina Faso and Côte d' Ivoire.

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

Education index

Compared to other parts of Africa, Ghana had a relatively high education index in 1990, and that further improved towards 2018. For the country as a whole that was a consistent improvement throughout the whole period, but for Central and Greater Accra there was deterioration between 2010 and 2018. These are the two regions with the slowest overall improvements, although Greater Accra has always maintained its position as the best education region of the country. The worst region, Northern, experienced the fastest improvements, and as a result the regional inequality for education levels improved quite a lot. But Northern Region is still quite far behind the best regions of Ghana.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR?locations=GH>

⁶ African Student Mobility: Regional Trends and Recommendations for U.S. HEIs March 7, 2017
Paul Schulmann, Senior Research Associate, World Education Services.

For adults the results of education efforts can be measured with the ‘mean years of schooling’. For Ghana as a whole this improved consistently, and also for all regions, with the exception of the best region, Greater Accra, between 2010 and 2018. That region also showed the slowest improvements between 1990 and 2018, although the levels of literacy and numeracy as a result of education are still much higher than in the worst regions: Northern and Upper East and Upper West. On the other hand, the worst region in 1990, 2000 and again 2018 showed the fastest improvements over the period as a whole. As a result regional inequality became much lower.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

For ‘expected years of schooling’, an indicator for the education prospects of current children, Ghana’s overall development is as expected, with improved prospects over time. However, regionally strange, and so far unexpected patterns can be seen. The best region used to be Greater Accra (as expected), but that position first shifted to the Volta Region in 2010, and then to Upper West Region, that now has one of the highest levels of children’s education prospects in Africa. Northern Region started as the worst region in 1990, 2000 and 2010 and then that position shifted to Central Region in 2018, a region that experienced drastic deteriorations between 2010 and 2018, and in 2018 even has a lower level of ‘expected years of education’ than in 1990. If the data for this education indicator is correct Central Region reached its best level in 2011, and then fell to a level of 7.1 in 2014, which improved a little bit afterwards. Upper West Region on the other hand stagnated in the 1990s, and then picked up steadily, and it surpassed Central Region in 2006, and later also Volta and Greater Accra Regions. In 2018 it was the best region for this variable. For one of the poorest areas in Ghana, but with a lot of foreign NGO support, e.g. with consistent education support from the Roman Catholic Church, this is a remarkable achievement. Again: if the data are correct....

Ghana’s tertiary knowledge development

Ghana currently has 90 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 26 public ones and 64 private ones, quite a few of them with a religious background. Tertiary education started in the 1940s although the Gold Coast Survey School was founded as early as 1921. The number of private tertiary institutions started to grow from the 2000s onwards and soon there were many more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities (but not in terms of numbers of students). The tertiary institutions in Ghana are nicely spread around the country though the majority is located in or near the capital city Accra. There are also some think tanks (all in Accra as well) and museums in Ghana (more spread out in the country). The 4icu ranking of African universities lists nine universities as among the 200 top universities of Africa.

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

Ghana’s universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	8	12	13	14	17	22	24	24	26	26
Private	1	2	3	6	8	15	28	52	63	64

Total	9	14	16	20	25	37	52	76	89	90
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(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.

The data about the public and private universities in Ghana can be found in tables 5 and 6 in part 2.



University of Ghana⁷



Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology⁸



University of Cape Coast-Large Lecture Theatre⁹

Note on the geography of higher education institutions in Ghana

If we combine the geographical information in tables 5 and 6 we get the following results. As could be expected Greater Accra is the hub of Ghana's tertiary sector, with almost 10 institutions per million inhabitant, more than three times the national average. The majority of the tertiary institutions can be found there, particularly the private institutions. All other regions also have one or more tertiary institutions, but compared to their population numbers much less than Greater Accra: from 1.8 per million in Ashanti Region in and around Kumasi to 0.7 per million for Western Region. See table 7 in part 2.

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Ghana

⁷ Source: <https://admission.ug.edu.gh/applying/>

⁸ Source:

https://www.ghanayello.com/company/11850/Kwame_Nkrumah_University_of_Science_Technoogy_KNUSTRegistrar

⁹ Source: https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universiteit_van_Cape_Coast#/media/Bestand:Large_Lecture_Theatre.JPG

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 38 think tanks or research institutes in Ghana, outside the university system. This is a selection of the most important ones. See table 8 in part 2, where we made a list of eleven different think tanks.

Museums in Ghana

Most museums in Ghana are historical cultural museums, and with locations in various parts of the country. In table 9 in part 2 we included 28 different museums.



National Museum of Ghana: <https://ghanamuseums.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/cropped-25.jpg>




Fort Elmina Museum: [https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Sint_George_\(Ghana\)](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Sint_George_(Ghana))



Cape Coast Castle Museum: <https://www.ghanamuseums.org/images/805x251/48.jpg>

Part 2: The data

Map and Table 1: Regions in Ghana and population in 1990 and 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/ '90
		1990	2018	
	1 = Ashanti	2210	5480	2.48
	2 = Brong Ahafo	1200	2560	2.13
	3 = Central	1630	2900	1.78
	4 = Eastern	1900	2890	1.52
	5 = Greater Accra	2120	5460	2.58
	6 = Northern	850	2920	3.44
	7 = Upper East	850	1250	1.47
	8 = Upper West	430	830	1.93
	9 = Volta	1770	2470	1.40
	10 = Western	1810	3020	1.67
Ghana Total		14800	29800	2.01

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

Map:

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Antoni_Gomila/publication/285153219/figure/fig1/AS:391420193067014@1470333254972/Administrative-regions-of-Ghana-commons.png

Table 2: Ghana: Education index 1990-2018¹⁰

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018 /1990
1 = Ashanti	396	458	557	590	1.49
2 = Brong Ahafo	336	401	495	546	1.63
3 = Central	370	417	518	451	1.22
4 = Eastern	420	468	555	572	1.36
5 = Greater Accra	504	580	648	636	1.26
6 = Northern	161	193	324	419	2.60
7 = Upper East	205	218	382	442	2.16
8 = Upper West	187	216	380	465	2.49
9 = Volta	374	442	536	590	1.58
10 = Western	394	458	548	612	1.55

¹⁰ 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.

Total	375	427	526	559	1.49
Inequality	3.1	3.0	2.0	1.5	

Table 3: Ghana, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018 /1990
1 = Ashanti	5.3	6.8	7.6	8.1	1.53
2 = Brong Ahafo	4.2	5.5	5.5	6.1	1.45
3 = Central	4.6	5.7	6.5	7.4	1.61
4 = Eastern	5.7	7.0	7.5	7.6	1.33
5 = Greater Accra	7.5	9.5	9.9	9.7	1.29
6 = Northern	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.17
7 = Upper East	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.0	1.76
8 = Upper West	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.7	2.08
9 = Volta	4.7	6.2	6.3	6.7	1.43
10 = Western	5.3	6.7	7.3	7.7	1.45
Total	4.9	6.1	6.7	7.2	1.47
Inequality	6.3	5.9	4.5	3.7	

Table 4: Ghana, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018 /1990
1 = Ashanti	7.9	8.3	11.0	11.5	1.46
2 = Brong Ahafo	7.0	7.8	11.2	12.3	1.76
3 = Central	7.8	8.2	10.9	7.4	0.95
4 = Eastern	8.3	8.5	11.0	11.5	1.39
5 = Greater Accra	9.1	9.4	11.4	11.3	1.24
6 = Northern	4.4	5.0	8.8	12.0	2.73
7 = Upper East	5.3	5.6	11.1	12.4	2.34
8 = Upper West	5.2	5.8	10.6	13.5	2.60
9 = Volta	7.8	8.5	11.7	13.3	1.71
10 = Western	7.9	8.4	11.0	12.6	1.59
Total	7.6	8.0	10.9	11.5	1.51
Inequality	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.8	

Table 5: Public universities in Ghana

University	Year of establishment	Location
Ghana Institute of Surveying and Mapping (GSSM)	1921 (as the Gold Coast Survey School)	Accra

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University of Ghana (UG) (https://www.ug.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 1 in Ghana, 12 in Africa (top 200 list) and 1145 worldwide)	1948 (Formerly: University College of the Gold Coast, 1961 as University of Ghana)	Legon, Greater Accra
Tamale Technical University (TaTU) (https://www.tatu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 51 in Ghana and 12066 worldwide)	1950	Tamale
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) (https://web.knust.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 2 in Ghana, 24 in Africa (top 200 list) and 2097 worldwide)	1951	Kumasi
Kumasi Technical University (KTU) (https://kstu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 17 in Ghana and 9088 worldwide)	1954 (as Kumasi Polytechnic. Acquired current status in 2016)	Kumasi
Takoradi Technical University (TTU) (http://www.ttu.edu.gh/ttu/pages/) (4icu rank: 34 in Ghana and 11082 worldwide)	1954 (Formerly: Takoradi Polytechnic. Current name since 2016)	Takoradi
Ghana Institute of Journalism (GIJ) (https://gij.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 18 in Ghana and 9123 worldwide)	1959 (Formerly: Ghana School of Journalism)	Accra
Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) (https://www.gimpa.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 7 in Ghana, 129 in Africa (top 200 list) and 6157 worldwide)	1961	Accra
Ghana Institute of Languages (GIL) (http://gil.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 47 in Ghana and 12022 worldwide)	1961	Accra
University of Cape Coast (UCC) (https://ucc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 3 in Ghana, 59 in Africa (top 200 list) and 3711 worldwide)	1962 (1962 as a University College in a special relationship with the University of Ghana, 1971 as independent university)	Cape Coast
Accra Technical University (ATU) (4icu rank: 25 in Ghana and 10143 worldwide)	1949 (first founded as Technical School, 1949. Became Accra Polytechnic, 1963. Acquired present title and status 2016)	Accra

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University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA) (https://upsa.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 14 in Ghana and 8924 worldwide)	1965	Accra
National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI) (https://www.nafti.edu.gh/pages/index.php?siteid=nafti)	1978	Accra
Cape Coast Technical University (CCTU) (https://cctu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 36 in Ghana and 11366 worldwide)	1986 (Formerly: Cape Coast polytechnic)	Cape Coast
University for Development Studies (UDS) (https://uds.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 8 in Ghana, 179 in Africa (top 200 list) and 7090 worldwide)	1992	Tamale
University of Education, Winneba (UEW) (https://www.uew.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 4 in Ghana, 71 in Africa (top 200 list) and 4201 worldwide)	1992 (University college to full university in 2004)	Winneba
Ho Technical University (HTU) (https://htu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 30 in Ghana and 10697 worldwide)	1993 (1968 first founded as Technical Institute. Became Ho Polytechnic, 1986 and was upgraded to a fully-fledged tertiary institution, 1993. Acquired present title and status 2016.)	Ho
Sunyani Technical University (STU) (https://stu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 33 in Ghana and 10896 worldwide)	1997 (established as a Technical Institute in 1967, as a non-tertiary institution. Upgraded to a Polytechnic in 1997)	Sunyani
Koforidua Technical University (KTU) (https://www.ktu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 12 in Ghana and 8913 worldwide)	1997	Koforidua
Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center (https://www.kaiptc.org/)	1998	Accra

Wa Polytechnic (https://wapoly.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 52 in Ghana and 12122 worldwide)	1999	Wa
Institution of Local Government Studies (ILGS) (https://www.ilgs-edu.org/)	1999	Accra/Tamale
Bolgatanga Polytechnic (B-Poly) (4icu rank: 56 in Ghana and 12276 worldwide)	2003	Bolgatanga
University of Mines and Technology (Umat) (https://umat.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 20 in Ghana and 9235 worldwide)	2004 (1974 as Feds Career College, 1977 as Institute of Management Studies, 1998 tertiary recognition, 2006 as University College of Management Studies)	Tarkwa
University of Health and Allied Sciences (UHAS) (https://www.uhas.edu.gh/en/) (4icu rank: 10 in Ghana and 8143 worldwide)	2011	Ho
University of Energy and Natural Resources (UENR) (https://uenr.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 16 in Ghana and 8980 worldwide)	2011	Sunyani

(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 Ghana

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Regional Maritime University (RMU) (https://rmu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 29 in Ghana and 10687 worldwide)	1958 (1958 as Ghana Nautical College, 1983 as The Regional Maritime Academy, 2007 as Regional Maritime University)	Accra	No
Ghana Christian University College (GhanaCU) (https://ghanacu.com/) (4icu rank: 49 in Ghana and 12030 worldwide)	1966 (1966 as Ghana Christian College and Seminary, 2007 as University College)	Accra	Yes
Christian Service University College (CSUC) (https://www.csuc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 23 in Ghana and 9975 worldwide)	1974	Santasi-Kumasi	Yes
Heritage Christian College (HCUC) (https://hcuc.edu.gh/)	1982	Accra	Yes

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Fountainhead Christian College (http://www.fcuc.edu.gh/)	1985	Tema	Yes
Akrofi-Christaller Institute of Theology, Mission and Culture (https://www.aci.edu.gh/)	1987	Akropong-Akuapem	Yes
Data Link Institute (DLI) (https://datalink.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 54 in Ghana and 12248 worldwide)	1993	Tema	No
Medicare College of Applied Sciences	1995?	Kumasi	No
Valley View University (VUU) (https://vuu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 9 in Ghana, 196 in Africa (top 200 list) and 7309 worldwide)	1997 (1979 as Adventist Missionary College, 1997 absorbed into the Adventist University system)	Accra	Yes
Central University (CUC) (https://www.central.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 13 in Ghana and 8917 worldwide)	1997 (1988 as pastoral training institute, central bible college, central christian college, central university college)	Tema	Yes
University College of Management Studies (UCOMS) (https://uoms.edu.gh/home/) (4icu rank: 44 in Ghana and 11741 worldwide)	1998 (1974 as Feds Career College, 1977 as Institute of Management Studies, 1998 tertiary recognition, 2006 as University College of Management Studies)	Accra	No
Methodist University College (MUCG) (https://mucg.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 28 in Ghana and 10506 worldwide)	2000	Accra	Yes
Wisconsin International University College, Ghana (WIUC) (https://wiuc-ghana.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 32 in Ghana and 10791 worldwide)	2000	Accra	No
BlueCrest College (BCC) (https://bluecrest.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 35 in Ghana and 11101 worldwide)	2000 (Formerly NIIT Ghana College)	Accra	No
Islamic University College, Ghana (IUG) (http://www.iug.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 38 in Ghana and 11512 worldwide)	2000	Accra	Yes
African University College of Communications (AUCC) (http://www.aucc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 26 in Ghana and 10399 worldwide)	2001 (Formerly: Africa Institute of Journalism and Communications)	Accra	No

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Zenith University College (ZUC) (https://zucghana.org/site/) (4icu rank: 43 in Ghana and 11737 worldwide)	2001	Accra	No
Technical University College of Tamale (TUCT)	2001	Tamale	No
Ashesi University (AU) (https://www.ashesi.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 5 in Ghana, 101 in Africa (top 200 list) and 5324 worldwide)	2002	Berekuso	No
All Nations University College (ANUC) (https://anu.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 21 in Ghana and 9624 worldwide)	2002	Koforidua	Yes
Regent University College of Science and Technology (RUCST) (http://regent.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 6 in Ghana, 110 in Africa (top 200 list) and 5578 worldwide)	2003	Accra	Yes
Presbyterian University College (PUCG) (https://www.presbyuniversity.edu.gh/site/) (4icu rank: 19 in Ghana and 9133 worldwide)	2003	Abetifi	Yes
Institute of Development and Technology Management (IDTM) (http://idtm.edu.gh/)	2003	Cape Coast	No
Pentecost University College (PUC) (https://pentvars.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 22 in Ghana and 9820 worldwide)	2003	Accra	Yes
Catholic University College of Ghana (CUCG) (4icu rank: 31 in Ghana and 10709 worldwide)	2003	Sunyani	Yes
Knutsford University College (KUC) (https://knutsford.university/) (4icu rank: 41 in Ghana and 11709 worldwide)	2005	Accra	No
Advanced Business College (ABC) (https://www.advancedbusinesscollege.org/) (4icu rank: 65 in Ghana and 12871 worldwide)	2005	Accra	No
University College of Agriculture and Environmental Studies (UCAES) (https://www.ucaes.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 61 in Ghana and 12584 worldwide)	2006	Bunso	No
Ghana Baptist University College (GBUC) (https://gbuc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 42 in Ghana and 11731 worldwide)	2006	Abuakwa-Kumasi	Yes
Ghana Technology University College (GTUC) (4icu rank: 11 in Ghana and 8355 worldwide)	2006	Accra North	No
Maranatha University College (MUC)	2006 (1972 as Maranatha Bible College, 2006 as Maranatha University College)	Accra	Yes
Sikkim Manipal University Ghana LC (SMU Ghana)	2007	Accra	No

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Catholic Institute of Business and Technology (CIBT) (https://cibt.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 59 in Ghana and 12449 worldwide)	2007	Accra	Yes
KAAF University College (KAAF) (https://kaafuni.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 53 in Ghana and 12217 worldwide)	2007	Kasoa	No
Baldwin University College (https://baldwin.edu.gh/)	2007	Accra	No
Entrepreneurship Training Institute (ETI)	2007	Accra	No
Perez University College (PERUC) (https://www.perez.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 66 in Ghana and 12999 worldwide)	2007 (1992 as World Miracle Ministerial College (a Bible College), 1994 as Miracle Ministerial College, 2013 as Perez College, accredited since 2007)	Winneba	Yes
Evangelical Presbyterian University College (EPUC) (https://www.epuc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 50 in Ghana and 12032 worldwide)	2008	Ho	yes
Anglican University College of Technology (ANG.U.TECH) (https://www.angutech.edu.gh/angutech/) (4icu rank: 57 in Ghana and 12279 worldwide)	2008	Accra	Yes
Mountcrest University College (MCUC) (4icu rank: 58 in Ghana and 12343 worldwide)	2008	Accra	No
Spiritan University College (SUC) (https://suc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 63 in Ghana and 12659 worldwide)	2008 (1990 as an Institute of philosophy)	Ejisu	Yes
Jayee University College (JUC) ((4icu rank: 64 in Ghana and 12714 worldwide)	2008 (1988 as Jayee Secretarial School, later as Jayee Professional Training Institute, 2004 as Jayee Institute, 2008 as Jayee University College)	Accra, Cape Coast	No
Princefield College of Health and Research Institute	2008	Ho	No
Kings University College (KUC) (https://www.kuc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 55 in Ghana and 12269 worldwide)	2009	Accra	No
Accra Institute of Technology (AIT) (4icu rank: 24 in Ghana and 10033 worldwide)	2009	Accra	No
Dominion University College (DUC) (https://duc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 37 in Ghana and 11509 worldwide)	2009	Accra	Yes
Radford University College (RUC) (http://www.radforduc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 40 in Ghana and 11552 worldwide)	2009	Accra	No

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Academic City University College (ACity Ghana) (https://acity.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 45 in Ghana and 11848 worldwide)	2009	Accra	No
Christ Apostolic University College (CAUC) (4icu rank: 46 in Ghana and 11915 worldwide)	2010	Kumasi	Yes
West End University College (WEUC) (https://weuc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 48 in Ghana and 12015 worldwide)	2010	Accra	No
CSIR College of Science and Technology (CCST) (https://www.ccst.edu.gh/)	2010	Accra	No
St Karol School of Nursing (http://www.stkarol.com/)	2010	Accra	No
Golden Sunbeam International College of Science and Technology (GSICST)	2011	Accra	No
Nyansapo College (http://nyansapocollege.edu.gh/)	2011	Accra	No
Marshalls University College (MARSHALLS) (http://www.marshalls.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 60 in Ghana and 12454 worldwide)	2012	Accra	Yes
Akim State University College (ASUC) (https://www.asuc.edu.gh/)	2012	Akim-Oda	No
Withrow University College (https://wuc.edu.gh/)	2012	Ashanti	No
Lancaster University, Ghana (LUG) (https://study.lancaster.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 27 in Ghana and 10454 worldwide)	2013	Accra	No
Webster University Ghana (http://www.webster.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 39 in Ghana and 11537 worldwide)	2013	Accra	No
Millar Institute For Transdisciplinary and Development Studies (MITDS/MOU) (http://mou.edu.gh/)	2014?	Bolgatanga	No
Organization Development Institute (OD Institute) (https://www.odinstitute.edu.gh/)	2014	Accra	No
Kessben College (KC) (https://kc.edu.gh/) (4icu rank: 62 in Ghana and 12615 worldwide)	2015	Kutenase	No
Family Health University College (https://fhu.edu.gh/)	2016 (Started in 1997 as diagnostic centre, became a hospital and medical school, became university in 2016)	Accra	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: Geographical distribution of Ghana's higher education institutions in 2018¹¹

¹¹ Unlike table 5, table 8 looks at all university locations, including the subsidiaries.

SHDI Region and cities	Public	Private	Total	Number of tertiary institutions per million inhabitants (2018)
1 = Ashanti (Kumasi, Kutenase, Ejisu, Ashanti)	2	8	10	1.8
2 = Brong Ahafo (Sunyani)	2	1	3	1.2
3 = Central (Cape Coast, Winneba)	3	3	6	2.1
4 = Eastern (Koforidua, Abetifi, Bunso, Akropong, Akuapem)	1	4	5	1.7
5 = Greater Accra (Accra, Tema, Berekuso)	10	43	53	9.7
6 = Northern (Tamale)	3	1	4	1.4
7 = Upper East (Bolgatanga)	1	1	2	1.6
8 = Upper West (Wa)	1		1	1.2
9 = Volta (Ho)	2	2	4	1.6
10 = Western (Tarkwa, Takoradi)	2		2	0.7
Total	27	63	90	3.0

For population numbers in 2018 (needed for the calculation of the last column), and for the map see table 1, earlier in part 2.

Table 8: Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Ghana

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (https://isser.ug.edu.gh/)	1962	Accra
Food Research Institute (https://www.foodresearchgh.org/)	1963	Accra
The Institute of Economic Affairs (https://ieagh.org/)	1989	Accra
Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (https://www.kaiptc.org/) Also listed as a tertiary education institute.	1998	Accra
Ghana Center for Democratic Development (https://www.cddgh.org/)	1998	Accra
Institute for Democratic Governance (https://ideg.org/)	2000	Accra
Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (http://codeoghana.org/)	2000	Accra
IMANI Centre for Policy and Education (https://imaniafrica.org/)	2004	Accra
Danquah Institute	2008	Accra
African Centre for Economic Transformation (https://acetforafrica.org/)	2008	Accra
Institute for Fiscal Studies (https://ifsghana.org/)	2013	Accra

(Sources; https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks (for: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report); <https://www.think-tanks.guide/en/country/ghana/>, Wikipedia

Table 9: Museums in Ghana

Museums	websites	Location
Cape Coast Castle Museum	https://capecoastcastlemuseum.com/index.html	Cape Coast
Ecomuseum of Cocoa		Cape Coast
Fort Elmina (UNESCO Heritage Site)		Elmina
Elmina Java Museum		Elmina
Fort pollonia/Museum of Nzema Culture and History		Beyin
Gramophone Records Museum and Research Centre of Ghana		Cape Coast; in Centre for National Culture
Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum / Memorial Park		Accra
Manhyia Palace Museum		Kumasi
National Museum of Ghana		Accra
Nurom Hat Museum		Kumasi
Prempeh Jubilee Museum		Kumasi
Upper East Regional Museum	http://uppereastregionalmuseum.ghana0.com/home	Bolgatanga
Ussher Fort Museum		Accra
Volta Regional Museum	http://voltaregionalmuseum.ghana0.com/index.html	Ho
W. E. B. Du Bois Memorial Centre for Pan-African Culture	http://webduboiscentreaccra.ghana-net.com/index.html	Accra
<u>Yaa Asantewa Museum</u>	http://yaaasantewaahmuseum.ghana0.com/	Ejisu
Geology Museum of University of Ghana		Legon

Geological Survey Department Museum		Accra
Museum of Science and Technology		Accra
Fort San Antonio Museum		Axim
Kumasi Fort and Military Museum		Kumasi
Museum of Ethnography		Legon
Museum of Archaeology		Legon
New Juaben Palace Museum		Koforiuda
Fort Gross Frederiksburg		Prinkestown
Bisa Aberwa Museum		Sekondi/Takoradi
Akwamufie Palace		Akwamufie
Fort Goede Hoop		Senya Beraku

(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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