

University of Cape Town

South Africa · Africa · measured over co-authored research published 2021 to 2025

#121 in the world

Gold standing

#1 in Africa

#19 in the world for Psychology

202,835

co-authored works, 2021 to 2025

1,101

partner universities

79

partner countries

889

sustained deep ties

3.37

citation impact of the joint work

91%

of partners non-redundant

What this document is

The index measures **collaboration, not reputation**: how central University of Cape Town is in the global research network, computed from the open research record rather than from any survey. This dossier takes the same evidence further than the public page can. It reads the whole cohort of 1,195 ranked universities on your behalf and answers the questions you cannot answer from inside one institution: how your pillars compare with the peer group the index itself assigns you, where your published subject standing is strongest and weakest across all 25 ranked fields, how exposed your network is to a small number of partners, and which specific universities you are not yet anchored to that the data says you should be.

Every figure is traceable. Each visual carries what it shows, what it means and the source it came from, and the final page lists every source with the place you can check it for yourself. **GRP is independent and the index is free and public. No commercial relationship with GRP changes any university's score or position, and none ever will.**

What is inside

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Where University of Cape Town stands, and what to do about it

Three strengths to lead with, three problems to manage and three moves to make, each drawn from a specific figure later in this document.

The finding. University of Cape Town is a world top-19 university in Psychology, with 7 of its 25 ranked fields inside the world top 100. The gap that matters is reach, where it sits 11.2 percentile points behind its own peer group. The largest single move available is City University of Hong Kong, ranked #1 in Materials Science against your #1,022, and not currently an anchor partner.

Strengths Psychology is the anchor field. World #19 of 1,188 ranked universities, with Social Sciences at #34, Medicine at #39 behind it. These are the fields a consortium should be built around. Strong on international and impact. University of Cape Town sits in the 97th percentile for international and the 86th for impact. A bridge, not only a hub. 247 of 272 partners (91%) are non-redundant, so the network connects communities that would not otherwise meet.	Challenges Influence is the softest pillar. At the 79th percentile it sits clearly below the others, and it is the single clearest place to build. Behind your own peer group on reach. Your reach percentile is 82 against a peer-set mean of 93.2, a gap of 11.2 points. Concentrated network. 53% of collaboration volume sits with just two partner countries, United States and United Kingdom.	Opportunities Lift Wageningen. They rank #1 in Agricultural and Biological Sciences against your #77, and they are not among your 15 anchor partners. Route: Horizon Europe association or third-country participation, or a bilateral link between the NRF (South Africa) and NWO. Close the gap with CityU Hong Kong. They rank #1 in Materials Science against your #1,022, and they are not among your 15 anchor partners. Route: a bilateral programme linking the NRF (South Africa) and the RGC, or a Belmont Forum or HFSP cross-region call. Lift LSE. They rank #2 in Economics, Econometrics and Finance against your #89, and they are not among your 15 anchor partners. Route: Horizon Europe association or third-country participation, or a bilateral link between the NRF (South Africa) and UKRI.
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The peer group this dossier measures you against

The five universities the index places closest to University of Cape Town on the standing score. Every peer comparison in this document uses this set, not a group chosen to flatter.

University of Tübingen Germany, world #118	Université Paris-Saclay France, world #119	The University of Texas at Austin United States, world #120	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign United States, world #122	Arizona State University United States, world #125
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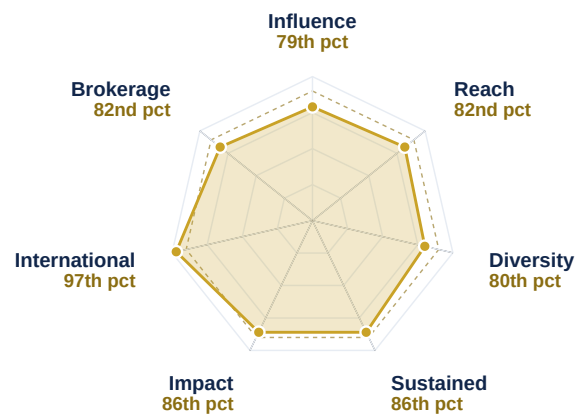
Source: Research Collaboration Index 2026, published master record and RCI subject indices, 26 fields, 2026 edition.

VISUAL 1 AND VISUAL 2

Your collaboration profile, and how it reads against your peers

Visual 1. Six scored pillars and brokerage, as global percentiles

Each axis is a percentile against all 1,195 ranked universities. The dashed ring marks the top decile, so anything touching it is a top ten per cent position.

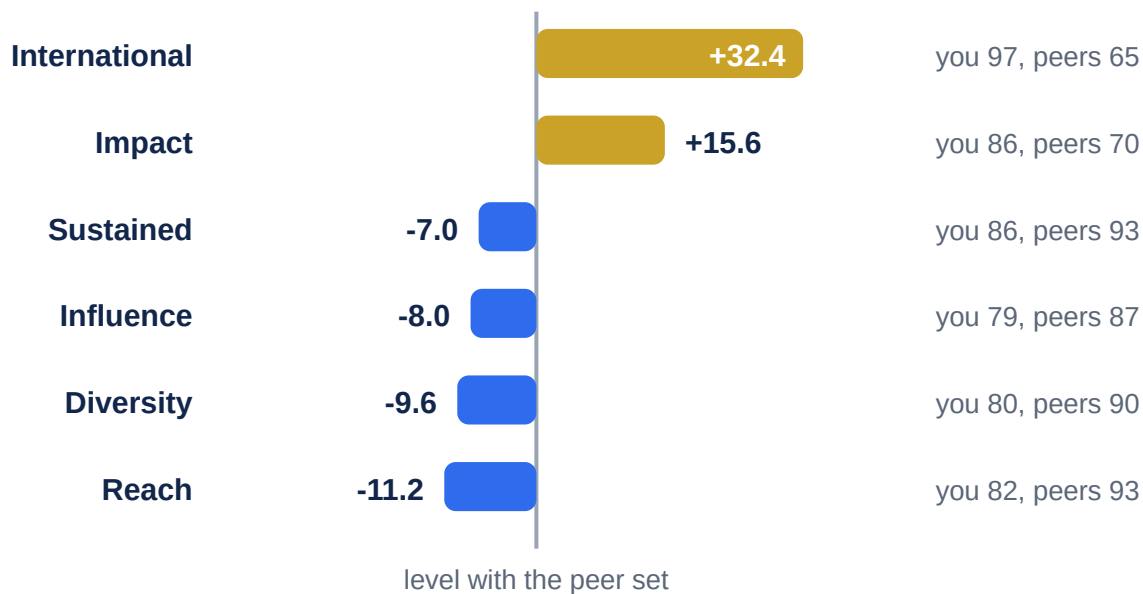


University of Cape Town is strongest on **international**, at the **97th percentile**, then impact (86th) and sustained (86th). The dashed ring is the top decile, so anything touching it is a defensible strength. Brokerage is shown alongside the six scored pillars but is deliberately not part of the score: **247 of 272 partners (91%) are non-redundant**, which is a measure of whether you connect communities that would otherwise stay apart, not of how widely you publish.

Source: open scholarly record (OpenAlex), co-authored works 2021 to 2025. Verify at [the methodology page at globalresearchpartnerships.com/rci/methodology](https://globalresearchpartnerships.com/rci/methodology).

Visual 2. The same pillars, measured against your own peer group

Your percentile minus the mean of your five index-assigned peers. Gold is ahead of the peer set, blue is behind it.



Against the five universities the index places closest to you, University of Cape Town is furthest **ahead on international**, by +32.4 percentile points, and furthest **behind on reach**, by -11.2. This is the comparison a university cannot make for itself: it requires the cohort's percentiles, not its own. The peer set is University of Tübingen at #118, Université Paris-Saclay at #119, The University of Texas at Austin at #120, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign at #122, Arizona State University at #125.

Source: Research Collaboration Index 2026, published master record.

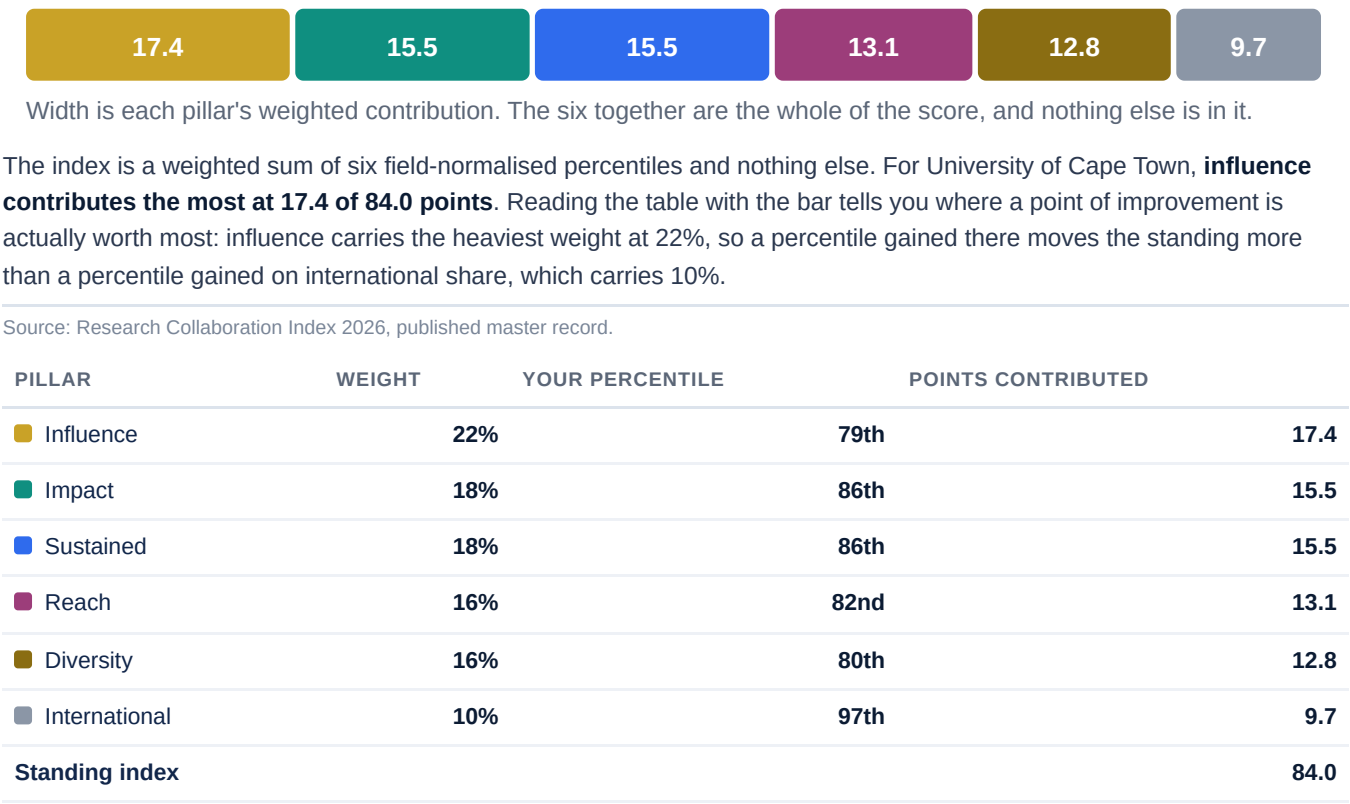
VISUAL 3

Exactly what your standing is built from

Nothing is hidden and nothing is discretionary. This is the entire calculation.

Visual 3. The anatomy of the standing index

Each block is one pillar's weighted contribution. The blocks together are the score.



Source: Research Collaboration Index 2026, published master record.

University of Cape Town ranks **#65 in the world for collaboration efficiency**, the citation impact returned per partnership, against #121 on the overall index. That is 56 places better than the headline standing, so the network converts partnerships into impact more effectively than its size suggests. The argument to make externally is quality of partnership, not volume.

Brokerage is reported, never scored. It is a diagnostic of whether you join communities that would otherwise stay apart. Folding it into the score would let a university raise its standing simply by publishing more widely, so GRP keeps it out and prints it beside the score instead.

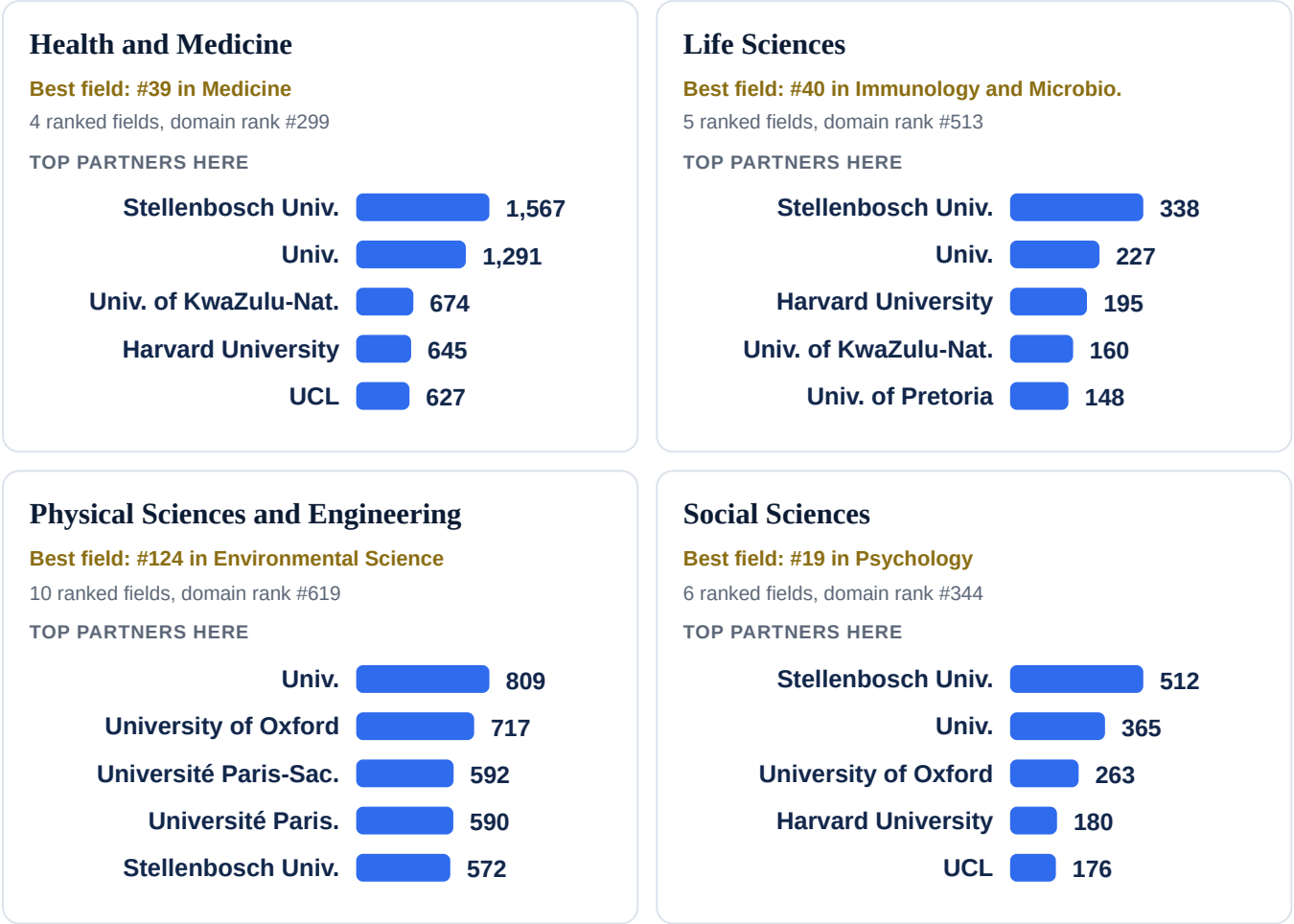
Your entire published subject portfolio

Every field the index ranks you in, not the handful the public page has room for.



How you collaborate, faculty by faculty

The same network divided into its four broad domains, with the partners each one actually leans on.



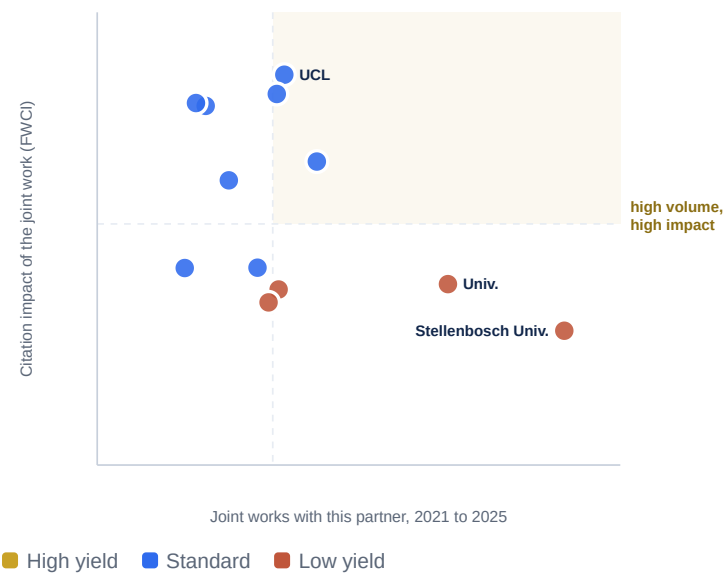
VISUAL 5

Which partnerships actually pay off

Volume is not value. Every anchor partner plotted by how much you publish together against how much that joint work is cited.

Visual 5. Collaboration volume against citation impact

Each dot is one anchor partner. The dashed lines are this set's medians; the shaded quadrant is high volume and high impact.



University of Toronto returns the highest citation impact of the set at FWCI 9.5 on 414 joint works. That is a consortium waiting to be formalised: the relationship already produces the impact, it simply is not funded as a programme. **Stellenbosch University** is the opposite case, 2,793 joint works at FWCI 2.9. That volume is worth a question: what is it buying, and would the same academic time spent on the high-yield tie return more.

Source: open scholarly record (OpenAlex), co-authored works 2021 to 2025, with field-weighted citation impact.

ANCHOR PARTNER	COUNTRY	JOINT WORKS	FWCI	YIELD
Stellenbosch University	South Africa	2,793	2.9	Low yield
University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa	2,097	4.0	Low yield
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	1,313	6.6	Standard
University College London	United Kingdom	1,119	8.5	Standard
University of KwaZulu-Natal	South Africa	1,085	3.8	Low yield
Harvard University	United States	1,074	8.1	Standard
University of Pretoria	South Africa	1,025	3.6	Low yield
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	958	4.3	Standard
Imperial College London	United Kingdom	787	6.2	Standard

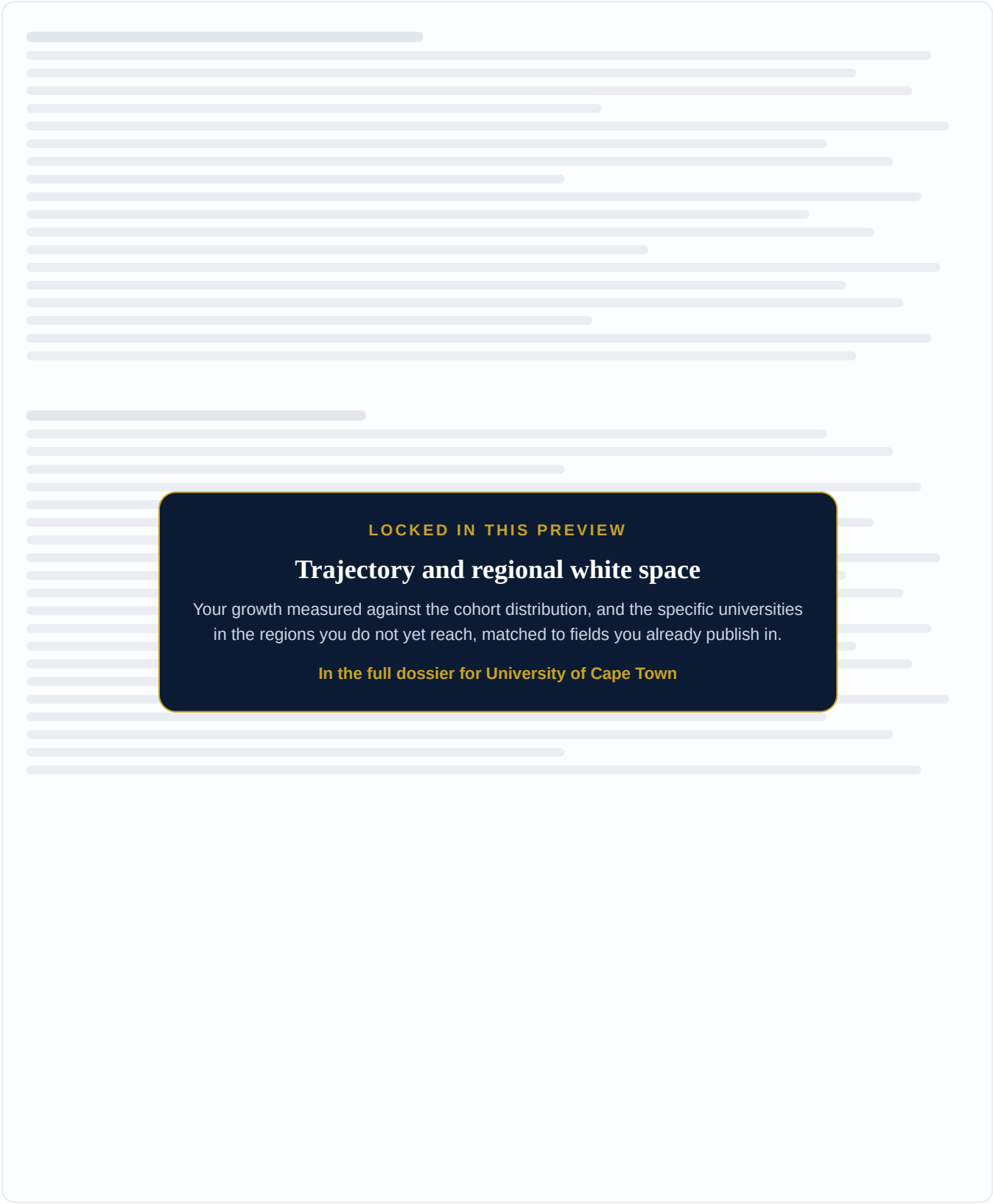
How concentrated your network really is

A number no university computes for itself, because concentration looks like strength from the inside.



Your trajectory, and the regions you do not reach

Growth is only meaningful against the cohort, and a gap is only useful once it has names in it.



FUNDING

The funding behind the network, and the routes that pay for the next one

What GRP can evidence, stated plainly, and nothing beyond it.



University of Cape Town holds **96 awards** across the funders listed, every one of them published by the funder itself and searchable by anyone. The split between Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020 matters for planning: the Horizon 2020 share is closing, so a partnership built on that record needs a Horizon Europe successor call, not a renewal.

FUNDER	IDENTIFIED	AWARDS	CHECK IT YOURSELF
European Commission	€25M	96	cordis.europa.eu, searchable by participant name
Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020			

What our funding data does and does not cover. GRP states a funding figure only where the funder publishes the award itself. That is the European Commission for 417 of the 1,195 ranked universities and the US National Institutes of Health for 158. Where neither applies, this dossier names the funding route for each recommended partnership instead of quoting a total we cannot evidence.

Funding routes for the partnerships recommended in this dossier

The programme that would credibly fund each specific pairing, given both countries.

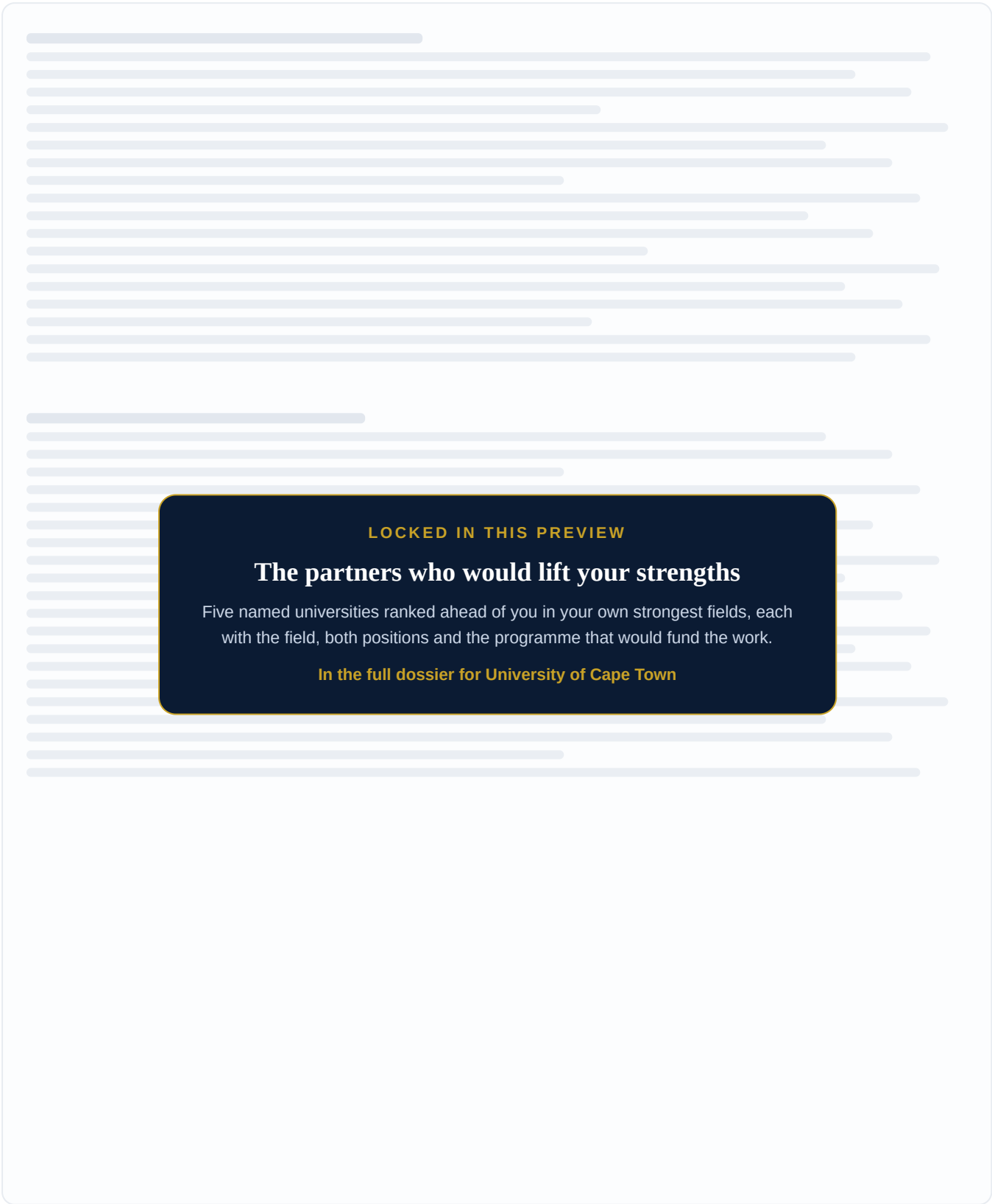
PARTNER	COUNTRY	ROUTE
Wageningen	Netherlands	Horizon Europe association or third-country participation, or a bilateral link between the NRF (South Africa) and NWO
LSE	United Kingdom	Horizon Europe association or third-country participation, or a bilateral link between the NRF (South Africa) and UKRI
CityU Hong Kong	Hong Kong SAR	a bilateral programme linking the NRF (South Africa) and the RGC, or a Belmont Forum or HFSP cross-region call
University of Bern	Switzerland	Horizon Europe association or third-country participation, or a bilateral link between the NRF (South Africa) and the SNSF

Source: GRP funder and programme mapping by country pair, with European Commission CORDIS project database, Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020.

Source: European Commission CORDIS project database, Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020 and US National Institutes of Health award records. Verify at cordis.europa.eu and reporter.nih.gov.

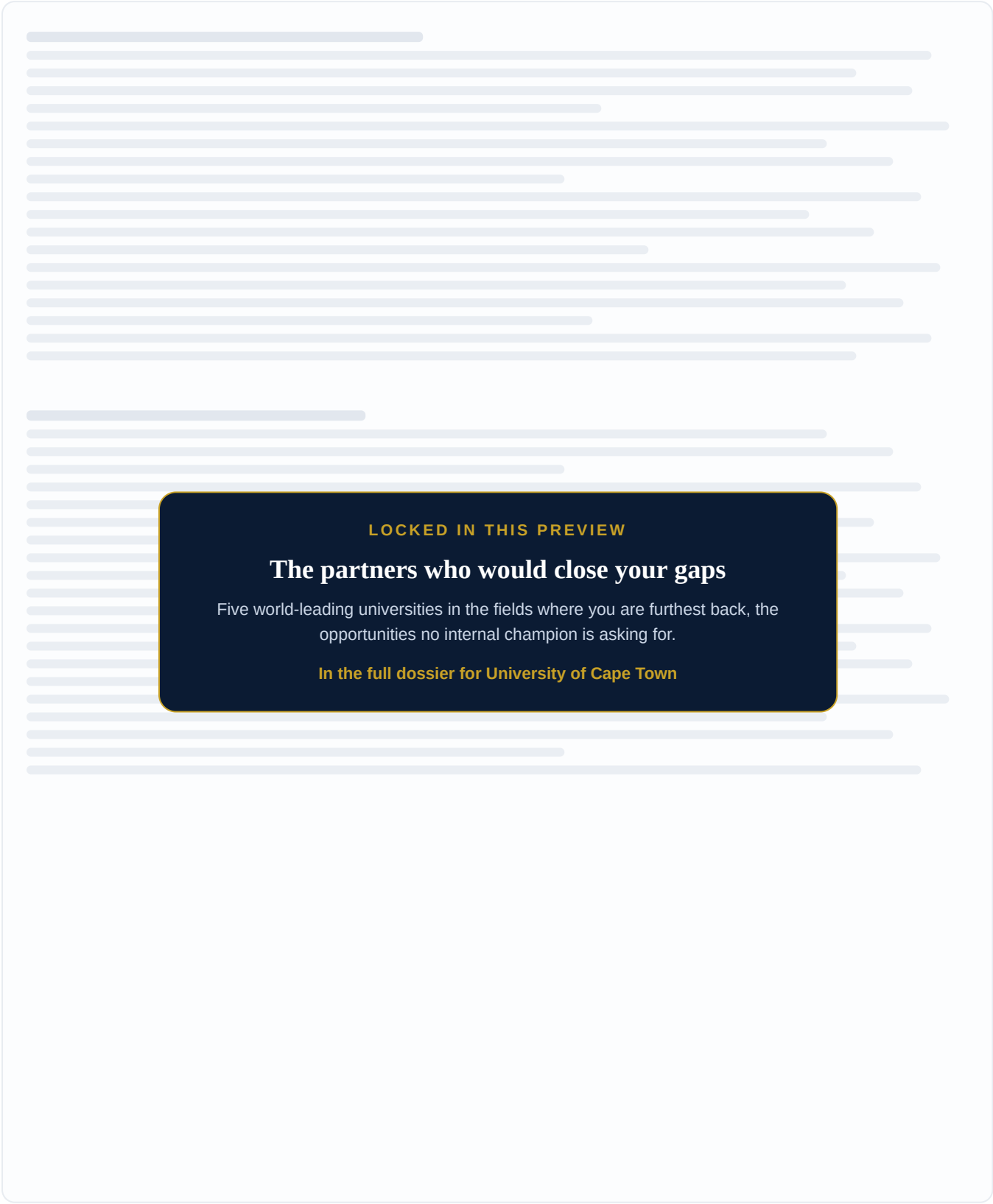
The partners who would lift what you are already good at

Universities ranked ahead of you in the fields you are already strong in, that are not among your 15 anchor partners.



The partners who would close what you are weakest at

World-leading universities in the fields where your published standing is furthest back.



Your standing in the Subject Awards

University of Cape Town appears in the Subject Award record for 1 fields. Each entry is anchored to a real, cited paper produced with a named partner, and a named academic appears only where our editorial team verified them against the public record.

PSYCHOLOGY · SUBJECT AWARD CANDIDATE

with Stellenbosch University (South Africa), 199 joint works

Lead author under editorial review

The prevalence of mental health problems in sub-Saharan adolescents: A systematic review

2021 · 306 citations · <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0251689>

Source: RCI Subject Awards, editorial review, announced 15 September 2026. Verify at globalresearchpartnerships.com/rci/awards.

Signature joint research

The most cited work produced with partners in the window, each one resolvable by DOI.

PAPER	YEAR	CITATIONS
Standards of Care for the Health of Transgender and Gender Diverse People, Version 8 https://doi.org/10.1080/26895269.2022.2100644	2022	2,488
Age of onset and cumulative risk of mental disorders: a cross-national analysis of population surveys from 29 countries https://doi.org/10.1016/s2215-0366(23)00193-1	2023	574

Source: open scholarly record (OpenAlex), co-authored works 2021 to 2025. Verify at doi.org.

The research base behind the network

A partnership plugs into a base, not a name: the concentrations of joint work, and the affiliated institutes and hospitals.

Geochemistry and Geologic Mapping

Geological Modeling and Analysis

Somerset Hospital

Groote Schuur Hospital

Valkenberg Hospital

A 90 day plan, written from your own data

The dossier ends where a strategy meeting starts. Three moves, sequenced, each pointing back to a specific figure above.

0 to 30 days

Name the two targets

Put Wageningen and CityU Hong Kong to the relevant deans as formal partnership targets, with the rank comparison from this dossier attached. The evidence is a published index position, not an opinion, which is what makes the conversation short.

30 to 60 days

Open the funding route

Scope the named programme for each target and identify the principal investigator on both sides in Agricultural and Bio. Sci.. Formalise the highest-yield existing tie into a funded consortium concept at the same time, so the effort produces two proposals rather than one.

60 to 90 days

Fix the soft spot and set the measure

Take the weakest pillar, influence, and the concentration figure on page 8 to the research committee with a target for the next edition. Set one measurable objective: a named new anchor partner outside your top two countries, with a submitted joint proposal.

What GRP does and does not do. We publish the index and we tell you what it says about you. We do not broker the introductions, and a partnership with GRP will never change your position, your band or any other university's. That independence is the only reason this document is worth reading.

SOURCES AND METHOD

Every figure in this dossier, and where to check it

GRP publishes its method and its sources because the index has to survive being checked. Nothing here rests on a proprietary dataset you cannot see.

WHAT	USED FOR	WHERE TO VERIFY
The index itself Research Collaboration Index 2026, published master record	Pillar percentiles, standing, band, region rank, partner list, growth series, brokerage.	globalresearchpartnerships.com/rci/methodology
Subject indices RCI subject indices, 26 fields, 2026 edition	Every field rank printed in this dossier, 25 of 26 for this university.	globalresearchpartnerships.com/rci/subjects
The research record open scholarly record (OpenAlex), co- authored works 2021 to 2025	Co-authorship, partner countries, citation impact, research themes, exemplar papers.	openalex.org , free and open to anyone
European funding European Commission CORDIS project database, Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020	Amounts and project counts for the 417 ranked universities the Commission publishes.	cordis.europa.eu
US federal funding US National Institutes of Health award records	Award totals and counts for the 158 ranked universities with NIH awards.	reporter.nih.gov
Subject Awards RCI Subject Awards, editorial review, announced 15 September 2026	Winner and finalist standing, the anchoring paper and the verified named academic.	globalresearchpartnerships.com/rci/awards
Attribution register RCI affiliation-attribution register, 2026 edition	The multi-campus affiliation check run before any subject strength is asserted.	stated on this page where it applies

How the score is computed

Six field-normalised pillar percentiles, weighted: influence 22%, impact 18%, sustained ties 18%, reach 16%, diversity 16%, international share 10%. Influence on the overall index is weighted eigenvector centrality on the giant component of the collaboration network. The subject indices use PageRank at alpha 0.85, because at field level eigenvector centrality localises onto the densest cluster and produces results that are mathematically correct and substantively wrong. Brokerage is computed as 60% Burt structural holes and 40% disparity-filter backbone betweenness, and is reported beside the score, never inside it.

What this measures, and what it does not

The index measures collaboration. It is not a measure of teaching, of research quality in the abstract, or of institutional prestige, and a university that collaborates less by deliberate strategy is not failing at anything this index can see. Attribution follows the affiliation string the authors wrote, so a multi-campus system can pool output across its siblings; where our register flags that, it is stated on page 2 rather than left for you to discover.

Corrections

If any figure here is wrong, tell us and we will check it against the source and correct it publicly. Write to factfile@globalresearchpartnerships.com. Corrections are free, they are not conditional on any commercial relationship, and the published scores for the 2026 edition are fixed until the next release, so a correction is recorded and carried forward rather than quietly changing a rank that others have already cited.

Independence. The Research Collaboration Index is free, public and independent. No university can buy a position, improve one, or remove one. Partnership with GRP changes what we can tell you about your own network and nothing whatsoever about where you sit in it.