From „Universitas“ to the Comprehensive University of the Future

Oldest German university (founded in 1386)
Research university of international reputation
Successful in both rounds of the Excellence Initiative
Comprehensive university with a broad spectrum of subjects
Focus on research-based teaching and well-structured training for doctoral students
Heidelberg Nobel Laureates

11 Nobel Prize winners taught or conducted their research as professors at Heidelberg University:
  2014: Stefan W. Hell, chemistry
  2008: Harald zur Hausen, medicine
  1991: Bert Sakmann, medicine
  1979: Georg Wittig, chemistry
  1963: Hans Jensen, physics
  1963: Karl Ziegler, chemistry
  1954: Walter Bothe, physics
  1938: Richard Kuhn, chemistry
  1922: Otto Meyerhof, medicine
  1910: Albrecht Kossel, medicine
  1905: Philipp Lenard, physics

45 other Nobel laureates’ names are associated with either Heidelberg University or the city of Heidelberg
Twelve Faculties

Faculty of Theology
Faculty of Law
Medical Faculty Heidelberg
Medical Faculty Mannheim
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Modern Languages
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences
Faculty of Behavioural and Cultural Studies
Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science
Faculty of Chemistry and Earth Sciences
Faculty of Physics and Astronomy
Faculty of Biosciences
Students, Personnel, Finance
Facts and Figures

Students (term 16/17) 30,787
Foreign students (term 16/17) 5,793 (18.8%)
Doctorates (2016) 1,212
Habilitations (2016) 78

Total number of staff (1 Dec. 2016) 13,790
University, excl. medical faculties 7,630
Total number of academic staff 5,801
Total number of professorships (W3) 530

Total funding (2016) 701.8 Mio €
University, excl. medical faculties: 374.4 Mio €

Third-party funding (expenses) 257.0 Mio €
University, excl. medical faculties: 114.1 Mio €
International Rankings

Shanghai Ranking of World Universities (2017)
No. 1 in Germany
No. 11 in Europe
No. 42 worldwide

QS World University Ranking (2017)
No. 3 in Germany
No. 20 in Europe
No. 68 worldwide

Times Higher Education Ranking (2017)
No. 3 in Germany
No. 13 in Europe
No. 45 worldwide
Three University Campuses in Heidelberg
One in Mannheim

Old Town Campus  
humanities and social sciences

Neuenheimer Feld Campus  
natural sciences and medicine

Bergheim Campus  
sociology, political science and economics

Mannheim Campus  
Medical Faculty Mannheim with Central Institute for Mental Health, Technical Informatics
University Library
The Best in Germany

Repeatedly ranked among the top libraries by the renowned BIX library ranking of the Bertelsmann Foundation

Specialist books on subjects ranging from Ancient History, Law and Medicine to Zoology

Keeps and preserves centuries-old unique manuscripts, among them the most valuable German manuscript, the Codex Manesse

Numerous digitisation projects
University Library
Facts and Figures

3,140,000 books
544,000 e-books
2,270,000 visitors per year
1,530,000 loans per year
94,000 e-journals
3,100 databases
176 members of staff
Universität Heidelberg
Research
Research Excellence

Research beyond traditional disciplinary boundaries

Interactive research areas: “Fields of Focus” (FoF)

FoF 1: Molecular and Cellular Basis of Life

FoF 2: Structure and Pattern Formation in the Material World

FoF 3: Cultural Dynamics in Globalised Worlds

FoF 4: Self-Regulation and Regulation: Individuals and Organisations
Excellence Initiative

Institutional Strategy
Realising the Potential of a Comprehensive University

Clusters of Excellence
Cellular Networks
Asia and Europe in a Global Context

Graduate Schools
Heidelberg Graduate School of Fundamental Physics
Hartmut Hoffmann-Berling International Graduate School of Molecular and Cellular Biology
Heidelberg Graduate School of Mathematical and Computational Methods for the Sciences
Research Facts and Figures

11 Nobel Laureates
19 Leibniz Award Laureates
22 Collaborative Research Centres (DFG)
10 Research Training Groups (DFG)
9 projects in cooperation with the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences and Humanities
51 ERC Grants (total)
27 ERC Grants (currently running)

Latest Revision: December 2017
Source: www.uni-heidelberg.de/university/statistics/research.html
Cooperation with Industry and Business

Industry on Campus
Catalysis Research Laboratory (CaRLa)
Heidelberg Collaboratory for Image Processing (HCI)
InnovationLab GmbH (iL)
Nikon Imaging Center (NIC)

BMBF Leading-Edge Clusters
Biotechnology Cluster Rhine-Neckar (BioRN)
Forum Organic Electronics
Universität Heidelberg
Studying
Optimal conditions for studying and forging an academic career

More than 150 degree programmes: virtually unparalleled range of subject combinations

Perfect setting for individualised and interdisciplinary studies

Research-oriented teaching
Bachelor’s and Master’s Programmes  
Academic Year 2015/2016

73 bachelor’s programmes
   54 dual-subject bachelor’s programmes
   19 single-subject bachelor’s programmes

79 master’s programmes
   61 consecutive master’s programmes
   18 non-consecutive/
       continuing education master’s programmes

5 state examinations

1 degree programme with other degrees
   (rectory or faculty examination)
Research-Oriented Teaching

- Early involvement in research projects during the bachelor phase
- Tutor training programmes for students
- Marsilius Studies: integrating interdisciplinary research in studies
- Support of individual research projects in master’s programmes
Support for Young Researchers

Structured doctoral programmes
Graduate Academy
International Max Planck Research Schools
4 graduate schools and 8 DFG-funded Research Training Groups
Independent junior research groups
Management programme “Auf dem Weg zur Professur” (On the Way to Professorship)
Cooperation and Exchange

625 ERASMUS arrangements with European universities

Exchange programmes with about 180 additional universities worldwide

23 partnerships with universities abroad as well as hundreds of international cooperation agreements on all levels
International Affairs
Networks

Coimbra Group
European University Association (EUA)
League of European Research Universities (LERU)
HeKKSaGOn: German-Japanese University Consortium
International Affairs
Facts and Figures

Foreign Students
(winter term 15/16): 5,590 (18.1%)

Foreign doctorates (2015)
310 (25.6 %)

Foreign habilitations (2015)
14 (13.5 %)

Foreign visiting scholars
about 250 every year
International Affairs
Representations Abroad

Heidelberg Center for Latin America (HCLA) Santiago de Chile (since 2001)

Heidelberg Office North America, New York City (since 2008)

Heidelberg Centre South Asia, New Delhi (since 2009)

Heidelberg University Office, Kyoto (since 2015)

Branch offices of the South Asia Institute in New Delhi, Colombo, Kathmandu and Islamabad
International Affairs
Study Programmes Abroad

Master’s, doctoral and continuing education programmes in law, psychology, astronomy, earth/environmental sciences, medical informatics as well as medical physics at the Heidelberg Centre for Latin America (HCLA) in Santiago de Chile

School of German Law, Jagiellonian University in Krakow

LL.M. in Comparative Government and Legal Studies, Andrássy University in Budapest
Equal Opportunities
Facts and Figures

Gender Balancing (2014)
Investments in equal opportunities programmes: 667,800 € per year
Investments to support families: 377,704 € per year
Investments in infrastructures: 108,300 € per year
Diversity: 60,000 € per year

Female Researchers at the University (2014)
2366 (42.2 percent) scientists and scholars
634 (50.9 percent) doctorates · 599 (49.5 percent) postdocs
22 (27.2 percent) heads of junior research groups
78 (17.4 percent) professors

Focus on the Family (2014)
Service for Families: information and advice
Children’s Centre: 407 child care places
KidS – programme for student parents
MEDI-Kids: 40 child care places
Equal Opportunities
Facts and Figures

Service and Funding Programmes (2014)
Olympia Morata-Programme
Aim: career advancement in the postdoc-phase
Annual call for project funding proposals
Funding period 2 years, 18 positions per year
Training and mentoring (40 participants per year)

Clearing Service “Academia and Family”
Career advice for scientists with children in cooperation with the institute/hospital management, Arrangement for maternity/paternity covers (4 positions per year)

Dual Career Service
Support in 105 appointment and staffing negotiations (2014)
Universität Heidelberg
Heidelberg Alumni International (HAI)
Heidelberg Alumni International (HAI)
HAIsociety

World-wide network of former students, scholarship holders, researchers and members of Heidelberg University

Heidelberg alumni initiatives
… international networks according to countries
… national networks according to regions
… professional networks according to subjects

More than 11.250 registered alumni on all continents
Heidelberg Alumni International (HAI)
Research-Alumni Network

Network for current and former international visiting researchers at Heidelberg University

Special services for doctoral students, postdocs and established researchers from abroad

Approx. 320 members from twenty countries on all continents
Heidelberg Alumni International (HAI) Services

Publications
Alumni magazine, alumni newsletter, Research Alumni Newsletter

Online Services
Alumni email address, online network, subscriptions, job board, programmes

Events
Alumni meetings, Research Alumni meetings, summer schools, continuing education

Career
Mentoring, internships, job board, Career Service

Research Alumni Network
Additional services for current and former international doctoral students, post docs and established researchers
Universität Heidelberg
History
History of Universität Heidelberg

1385/1386: Founding

On 23 October 1385, Pope Urban VI approves the founding of the university in Heidelberg by Elector Palatine Rupert I.

Instruction begins a year later on 18 October 1386 in three faculties: theology, jurisprudence and philosophy. Medicine follows two years later.

The first rector is Marsilius von Inghen of the Netherlands; the first professors come from Paris and Prague.
1556 to 1617: First Golden Age

In 1558, Elector Palatine Otto Henry establishes new statutes that remain largely in force until 1786. The university enjoys a period of great prosperity.

Esteemed as a centre of European sciences and culture, the university’s international appeal draws professors and students from all over Europe.
History of Universität Heidelberg

1618 to 1652: Destruction and Reopening

The university is hit hard by the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648). Teaching is suspended several times.

In 1623, the Bibliotheca Palatina, one of the most valuable collections of German manuscripts of the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Age, is carted to Rome.

The university reopens in 1652.
History of Universität Heidelberg

1688 to 1800: Decline

Following the destruction of Heidelberg by the army of King Louis XIV in the Palatine War of Succession (1688-1697), the university remains closed until 1703.

Finally, in 1712, the cornerstone is laid for today's Old University building.
1803 to 1900: Second Golden Age

In 1803 the university is acquired by Baden and reorganised following an edict of Charles Frederick of Baden.

In 1805 it is named Ruperto Carola – after the university’s founder Rupert and Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden.

As a cosmopolitan and liberal university, Heidelberg enjoys its second flowering during the 19th century.

Scientists like Robert Bunsen, Gustav Kirchhoff and Hermann Helmholtz lay the foundations for the success story of the natural sciences in Heidelberg.
History of Universität Heidelberg

1933 to 1945: Decline during the National Socialist Era

With the rise to power of the National Socialists, 59 of 214 Heidelberg academics are expelled and disenfranchised for “racial” or “political” reasons.

In a move that symbolises the malevolence of the period, the sculpture of Athena and the inscription “Dem lebendigen Geist” (To the Living Spirit) are removed from above the portal of the New University in 1936. They are replaced with an oversized eagle and the words “Dem deutschen Geist” (To the German Spirit).
1946 to 1967: Reopening and Expansion

After the end of the war instruction resumes gradually, beginning in 1945.

The university spreads out over three campuses:

- **Old Town:** humanities
- **Bergheim:** medicine
- **Neuenheimer Feld:** natural sciences and medicine (since the early 1960s)
1968 to 1974: Overcrowded University and Student Riots

This period is characterised by increasing student numbers and a progressive differentiation of the disciplines.

After the student riots that marked this era, the university is given a new basic order in 1969.

The five faculties are temporarily divided into sixteen (the number is reduced to twelve in 2002).
History of Universität Heidelberg

Since 2006: University of Excellence

Heidelberg University has been successful in both rounds and all three funding lines of the German Excellence Initiative.

It receives funding for three graduate schools and two Clusters of Excellence as well as its institutional strategy.

From October 2010 to October 2011 the university is celebrating its 625th anniversary in keeping with its motto Zukunft. Seit 1386. (The Future. Since 1386.)