Sapienza University of Rome, founded in 1303 by Pope Boniface VIII, is one of the oldest universities in the world, and a top performer in international university rankings.

Since its foundation, Sapienza has constantly played a significant role in Italian history and has been directly involved in key changes and developments in society, economics and politics.

Merging centuries of tradition with cutting-edge didactic activities, research and innovation, Sapienza provides top quality education and research opportunities.

The main campus is a real city within the city located in the heart of Rome. Sapienza University is an extraordinary place for students and teachers from around the world to meet, exchange and develop new ideas and philosophies. And it all takes place in one of the most breath-taking cities in the world.

Main campus Rome
Other campuses Latina, Rieti
All the data and information in this publication is based on the Sapienza Social Report and other official sources 2016.
TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION: 111,602

- 19,756 Single Cycle
- 19,696 Masters (2nd Cycle)
- 55,223 Bachelors (1st Cycle)
- 7,273 Old System Programmes
- 3,120 PhD (3rd Cycle)
- 2,303 Professional Courses
- 3,801 Specialization Schools

ENROLLED FOREIGN STUDENTS: 7,873

GRADUATE STUDENTS: 18,144

ACADEMIC: 4,002
- 2,454 Professors
- 1,548 Researchers

STAFF:
- 1,919 Administrative Personnel in University Hospitals
- 2,243 Administrative & Technical Personnel
- 69 Language Teaching Assistants

- 27 ERC Grants 2007-2016
  €31,191,594
- 50 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions 2007-2016
  €13,873,608
  €56,181,788
- €37,006,638 National Funded Research Projects 2015-2016
- €28,437,511 PhD Grants 2016
- 275 Patents (104 International)
- 22 Spin-offs and Start-ups
- 25 €10 million Developed Patents and Earnings 2003-2015
Sapienza Nobel Prizes

GUGLIELMO MARCONI
1909 Nobel Prize for Physics; taught Electro-magnetic Waves Physics 1935-1937

ENRICO FERMI
1938 Nobel Prize for Physics, taught Theoretical Physics 1926-1938

DANIEL BOVET
1957 Nobel Prize for Medicine, taught Psychobiology 1971-1982

EMILIO SEGRÉ
1959 Noble Prize for Physics; taught Physics 1928-1935

GIULIO NATTA
1963 Nobel Prize for Chemistry; taught Physical Chemistry 1935-1937

CARLO RUBBIA
1984 Nobel Prize for Physics, taught Physics 1959-1960

FRANCO MODIGLIANI
1985 Nobel Prize for Economics; graduated in Law in 1939

INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS

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