

EUROPHAMILI

The University of Copenhagen
Institute of Public Health

www.pubhealth.ku.dk



The University was founded by King Christian 1st in 1479 with the permission of the Pope. It was comprised of four faculties, theology, law, medicine and philosophy. The medieval university was a small, autonomous academic republic, primarily oriented towards the international church and only to a limited extent towards the Danish-Norwegian society. The University of Copenhagen is the largest educational institution in Denmark. Together, the six faculties offer approximately 200 programmes for study in humanities and health sciences, law, science and theology.



It could be argued that the University of Copenhagen is first and foremost a national university. The Danish language, culture and science play essential roles in the University's research, teaching and communication. Moreover, the University performs a number of tasks in close collaboration with other national authorities and institutions. However, the University of Copenhagen is also an international university. It annually receives around 1000 international students who choose to pursue part of their studies at the University of Copenhagen.

The Faculty of Health Sciences in Copenhagen covers a total floor space of 175.000 square meters.

With more than 4 000 students and a staff exceeding 1800 persons, the Faculty in Copenhagen is one of the biggest of its kind in Europe

The Institute of Public Health was established on 1st January 1997 at the Faculty of Health Sciences. The purpose of the Institute is to carry out research and teaching and to act as a consultant within the area of public health.

The aim of public health research is to create a scientific foundation for improving the health of populations. This research investigates the health status, efforts being made to improve the general health and the endeavours of society to reduce morbidity and mortality. The research is cross-disciplinary and performed by researchers trained in medicine, natural sciences, social sciences, and the humanities.

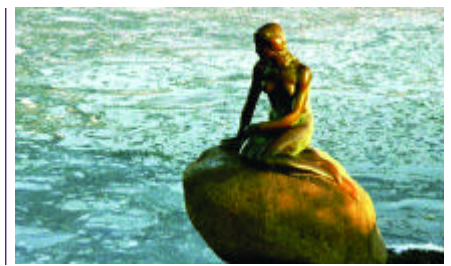
The Lundsgaard Auditorium



The Institute encompasses most disciplines contributing to the field of public health and consists of eleven departments. Several of the institute departments carry out research and consultancy in relation to other areas as well.

The academic staff of the Institute of Public Health teach undergraduates in public health, medicine, dentistry, and human biology, plus PhD students and those undertaking Master Programmes in Public Health and in International Health.

COPENHAGEN



Copenhagen is home to our Danish partner. It is the largest city in Scandinavia with a population of over 1.5 million. The city was officially founded a rather long time ago, way back in 1167 to be exact, when a certain Bishop Absalon ordered that a castle and a wall be put up around a small fishing village on the site where the Christiansborg Castle, home of the Danish Parliament, stands today. The little village prospered and developed into the Danish København. Do you know what this means in Danish? It comes from the two words Købmændenes Havn, which mean "Merchant's Harbour". As the name suggests, this early Copenhagen was a bustling port for trading vessels which came from all over the Baltic region.

Copenhagen is the commercial, cultural and administrative centre of Denmark. And as a capital it is considered a very safe place, with many pedestrian streets, beautiful squares and narrow lanes, canals, picturesque towers and old buildings, numerous outdoor cafes and restaurants. Well worth a visit!

The Danish capital is home, or should I say "haven" to some of the most interesting artistic and archaeological museums in Europe. It is a city of festivals: theatre, modern dance and ballet, classical, rock and jazz music, and sports.

Although there is an efficient public transport network of buses and trains, people just tend to hop on their bikes, cycling through the cycle tracks that criss-cross Copenhagen. It is probably the quickest way to get around the city after all. You can buy or rent a bike, or borrow a city-bike during summer (but don't forget to give it back!). The many parks as well as the waterfront are all easy to get to, whatever way you decide to travel, and there are loads of quite spots if you want to get away from the hussle and bustle of the capital. During weekends and holiday periods many go exploring the beautiful castles and countryside around the island of Sjælland.

T I M E L I N E

- 2000** Opening of the 16km long bridge-tunnel linking Copenhagen and the Swedish port of Malmo
- 1996** European City of culture
- 1913** The first statue of the little Mermaid is erected on the Langelinie
- WWII** Nazi occupation and allied bombing of shipyards.
- 1849** Denmark becomes a democracy and a peaceful period begins
- 1807** During the Napoleonic wars, Britain's Horatio Nelson launches a fierce attack on Copenhagen
- 1711** Almost a third of Copenhagen's population die of bubonic plague.
- 16th c**
17th c The city expands on a large scale
- 1443** Copenhagen becomes the Danish capital
- 1428** The third Hanseatic League's attack is successfully resisted
- 11th c** Copenhagen starts life as a humble fishing village