## GRADUATE PROGRAM IN PUBLIC HEALTH MPH DEGREE Evaluative Sciences Concentration Competencies

Concentration Competencies	Concentration Courses				
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<b>Demography</b> : Understand basic theories regarding fertility, mortality, and migration transitions in the US and globally.	HPH 555	HPH 560	HPH 559	HPH 534	HPH 564
Learning Experiences:					
Identify the proximate determinants of fertility and the reasons for the fertility transition					
Describe general patterns in mortality over time by age and sex					
Interpret components of a life table					
Explain the household transition including changes in contraceptive use, marital fertility, cohabitation, and female labor force participation					
<ol><li>Utilize sources of demographic information from the internet</li></ol>					
Advanced Biostatistics: Formulate a scientific question in terms of a statistical model, leading to objective and quantitative answers.	HPH 555	HPH 560	HPH 559	HPH 534	HPH 564
Learning Experiences:					
Understand regression including details of data-analytic techniques and implications for study design					
Understand logistic regression					
<ol> <li>Understand survival data analysis using proportional hazards models</li> </ol>					
<ol> <li>Perform regression, logistic regression, and survival analysis.</li> </ol>					
Perform statistical analyses using the data software package STATA					

Evaluate appropriateness of statis     methods used in public health stu					
<ol> <li>Identify a significant, testable pop health-related research question t has not been previously asked or developed.</li> </ol>	ulation hat				
8. Summarize the published literatur related to a research question usi recognized sources of health care literature including PubMed and the Cochrane Collaboration.	ng the				
<ol> <li>Interpret statistical analyses – descriptive and inferential.</li> </ol>					
<ol> <li>Develop written and oral presental based on statistical analyses for be public health professionals and educated lay audiences.</li> </ol>					
Spatial Analysis: Develop an understanding and application of spatianalytic techniques for public health applications.	al HPH 555	HPH 560	HPH 559	HPH 534	HPH 564
Learning Experiences:					
Learning Experiences:  1. Become familiar with types of head data appropriate for spatial analysis.	ses.				
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Learning Experiences:  1. Become familiar with types of head data appropriate for spatial analysis.  2. Discuss cartographic choices involving map-making.  3. Compare benefits and limitations using individual point locations compared with data aggregated with data aggregated.	ses. of				
Learning Experiences:  1. Become familiar with types of head appropriate for spatial analysts.  2. Discuss cartographic choices invoin map-making.  3. Compare benefits and limitations using individual point locations compared with data aggregated wregions.  4. Discuss and apply smoothing techniques using point data and	ses. olived of rithin				
Learning Experiences:              1. Become familiar with types of head data appropriate for spatial analysis.             2. Discuss cartographic choices involving map-making.             3. Compare benefits and limitations using individual point locations compared with data aggregated with regions.             4. Discuss and apply smoothing techniques using point data and aggregated data.             5. Discuss and apply spatial cluster analyses using point locations and apply sections.	ses. olived of vithin				
Learning Experiences:  1. Become familiar with types of head data appropriate for spatial analystic spatial cluster analyses using point locations to spatial cluster analyses using point locations and aggregated data.  5. Discuss and apply spatial cluster analyses using point locations and aggregated data.  6. Discuss and apply strategies for liest the spatial cluster analyses and apply spatial cluster analyses and appl	nking ents.				

Qualitative Methods: Develop knowledge and skills to engage in qualitative research in population health and related fields.	HPH 555	HPH 560	HPH 559	HPH 534	HPH 564
Learning Experiences:					
Discuss different epistemological orientations (e.g., positivist, interpretivist, and critical) and their relationship to the various qualitative research approaches, and to ontology more generally.					
<ol> <li>Practice three methods of qualitative data collection: participant observation, in-depth interviews, and focus groups.</li> </ol>					
Identify which qualitative research approach and method(s) of data collection are best-suited to answering particular kinds of research questions.					
Develop a qualitative research proposal to answer a research question of the student's choosing.					
<ol><li>Learn and practice techniques to engender researcher reflexivity.</li></ol>					
<ol> <li>Practice techniques for collaborative and ethical interaction with research participants.</li> </ol>					
7. Describe basic methods of qualitative data analysis, such as open and focused coding, methodological, thematic, and integrative memoing, and triangulation.					
Use software available for qualitative data analysis (e.g., ATLAS.ti and MAXQDA).					
Advanced Research Methods: Understand and conduct a research project related to population health from identification of the research question to presentation of results.	HPH 555	HPH 560	HPH 559	HPH 534	HPH 564
Learning Experiences:					
Summarize the published literature					

	related to a research question using the recognized sources of population health			
	literature including PubMed and the Cochrane Collaboration.			
2.	Identify a testable population health- related research question that has not been previously asked or fully			
	developed.			
	Explain basic measurement theory, general principles of developing measures for primary data collection, and common health measurement scales.			
4.	Describe the principal methods of data collection including surveys, administrative records abstraction, and qualitative studies.			
5.	Identify the common secondary data sources for population health research, and analyze a secondary data source.			
	Select a secondary data source for a research question.			
7.	Select an appropriate research design and sample to answer a research question.			
8.	Develop appropriate independent and dependent measures for a research question.			
9.	Develop an analysis plan to answer a research question.			
	Clean, manage, and prepare data for analysis related to a research question.			
11	Perform and interpret statistical analyses.			
12	Develop written and oral presentations based on statistical analyses for both public health professionals and educated lay audiences.			

Legend	Primary Source of Learning Experience	Secondary Source of Learning Experience