

# School of Public Health

# COMPETENCIES MHA, MPH AND DRPH DEGREE PROGRAMS

**EFFECTIVE SPRING 2022** 

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MHA Competencies	3
MPH Foundational Competencies	5
MPH Concentration Competencies	
DRPH Foundational Competencies	
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DRPH Concentration Competencies	Τ(

#### MHA COMPETENCIES

#### DOMAIN: HEALTH CARE ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY

Relationship between health care operations and their communities and local, state, regional, and national organizations and policies

- 1. Public and Population Health Assessment: Historic, current, and anticipated future characteristics and requirements for health care at local, state, regional, and national markets
- 2. Delivery, Organization, and Financing of Health Services and Health Systems: Resources, structure, process, and outcomes associated with providing health care informed by theory, data, and analytic methods
- 3. Policy Analysis: Creation, analysis, and implications for the rules governing health care structures and delivery systems
- 4. Legal and Ethical Bases for Health Services and Health Systems: Laws, regulations, and social or other norms that formally or informally provide a guidance for health care delivery

#### DOMAIN: LEADERSHIP SKILLS

Motivation and empowerment of organizational resources to achieve a shared vision

- 5. Ethics, Accountability, and Self-Assessment: Professional and personal values and responsibilities that result in ongoing self-reflection, professional awareness, learning, and development
- 6. Organizational Dynamics: Organizational behavior methods and human resource strategies to maximize individual and team development while ensuring cultural awareness and inclusiveness
- 7. Problem Solving, Decision Making, and Critical Thinking: Data, analytic methods, and judgment used in support of leadership decisions
- 8. Team Building and Collaboration: Partnerships that result in functional, motivated, skill-based groups formed to accomplish identifiable goals.

#### DOMAIN: MANAGEMENT SKILLS

Control and organization of health services delivery

- 9. Strategic Planning: Market and community needs served by defined alternatives, goals, and programs which are supported by appropriate implementation methods
- 10. Financial Management: Read, understand, and analyze financial statements and audited financial reports
- 11. Business Planning: Develop and manage budgets, conduct financial analysis; identify opportunities and threats to organizations using relevant information
- 12. Communication: Verbal and non-verbal communication to effectively convey pertinent information
- 13. Performance Improvement: Data, information, analytic tools, and judgment used to guide goal setting for individuals, teams, and organizations
- 14. Project Management: Design, plan, execute, and assess tasks and develop appropriate timelines related to performance, structure, and outcomes in the pursuit of stated goals

#### DOMAIN: ANALYTIC AND TECHNICAL SKILLS

Successful accomplishment of tasks in health services delivery

15. Systems Thinking: Interrelationships between and among constituent parts of an organization

- 16. Data Analysis and Information Management: Data, information, technology and supporting structures used in completing assigned tasks
- 17. Quantitative Methods for Health Services Delivery: Economic, financial, statistical, and other discipline-specific techniques needed to understand, model, assess, and inform health care decision making and address health care questions

#### MPH FOUNDATIONAL COMPETENCIES

#### EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACHES TO PUBLIC HEALTH

- 1. Apply epidemiological methods to the breadth of settings and situations in public health practice.
- 2. Select quantitative and qualitative data collection methods appropriate for a given public health context.
- 3. Analyze quantitative and qualitative data using biostatistics, informatics, computer-based programming and software, as appropriate.
- 4. Interpret results of data analysis for public health research, policy or practice.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH & HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

- 5. Compare the organization, structure and function of health care, public health and regulatory systems across national and international settings.
- 6. Discuss the means by which structural bias, social inequities and racism undermine health and create challenges to achieving health equity at organizational, community and societal levels.

#### PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TO PROMOTE HEALTH

- 7. Assess population needs, assets and capacities that affect communities' health.
- 8. Apply awareness of cultural values and practices to the design or implementation of public health policies or programs.
- 9. Design a population-based policy, program, project or intervention.
- 10. Explain basic principles and tools of budget and resource management.
- 11. Select methods to evaluate public health programs.

#### POLICY IN PUBLIC HEALTH

- 12. Discuss multiple dimensions of the policy-making process, including the roles of ethics and evidence.
- 13. Propose strategies to identify stakeholders and build coalitions and partnerships for influencing public health outcomes.
- 14. Advocate for political, social or economic policies and programs that will improve health in diverse populations.
- 15. Evaluate policies for their impact on public health and health equity.

#### **LEADERSHIP**

- 16. Apply principles of leadership, governance and management, which include creating a vision, empowering others, fostering collaboration and guiding decision making.
- 17. Apply negotiation and mediation skills to address organizational or community challenges.

#### COMMUNICATION

- 18. Select communication strategies for different audiences and sectors.
- 19. Communicate audience-appropriate public health content, both in writing and through oral presentation.
- 20. Describe the importance of cultural competence in communicating public health content.

#### INTERPROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

21. Perform effectively on interprofessional teams.

### SYSTEMS THINKING

22. Apply systems thinking tools to a public health issue.

#### MPH CONCENTRATION COMPETENCIES

#### BIOSTASTISTICS

- 1. Translate research questions or aims into testable hypotheses and propose appropriate statistical methods to test those hypotheses.
- 2. Apply statistical methods that assure a study is adequately powered for achieving scientific aims or testing a specific research hypothesis.
- 3. Evaluate and recommend study designs based on identified strengths and weaknesses and desired study goals.
- 4. Analyze and interpret data using a variety of advanced analytical tools.
- 5. Communicate commonly used statistical ideas and methods to collaborators in non-technical terms.

#### HEALTH POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

- 1. Use policy and management tools to evaluate implications of specific programs, policies, and interventions on organizations and populations.
- 2. Develop and justify budgets that support programs and organizations in the public health and health care sectors.
- 3. Communicate evidence-based options to address public health management and policy problems.
- 4. Apply project management and strategic management tools to create public health program goals, strategies, and objectives.
- 5. Recommend and justify policies or organizational initiatives for implementation after examining their feasibility and implications.

#### HEALTH PROMOTION AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

- 1. Analyze the determinants of health at both individual and social levels to identify intervention points.
- 2. Apply behavioral theories, concepts, and tools in addressing health problems in different populations and at different levels.
- 3. Judge appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods at various stages of health promotion program development, implementation and evaluation.
- 4. Develop and defend communication materials to inform policymakers and community members.
- 5. Apply program management principles and tools to develop a program management plan, organize resources and work, and address frequently encountered problems.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

- 1. Develop and implement strategies for mitigating environmental health hazards.
- 2. Explain the synergistic and multiplicative factors that influence solutions for environmental health hazards.
- 3. Evaluate policies to reduce environmental health risks and hazards.
- 4. Apply the current best practices for risk assessment and risk communication.
- 5. Describe federal and state regulatory programs, guidelines and authorities that control environmental health issues.

#### **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

- 1. Select epidemiologic methods that are appropriate to address epidemiologic content areas.
- 2. Analyze strengths and limitations of study designs for providing evidence for causal associations.
- 3. Apply appropriate advanced data analysis and management techniques to analyze epidemiologic data.
- 4. Assess and compare different reporting formats to communicate epidemiologic data to a variety of audiences.
- 5. Explain the role of epidemiology in developing, implementing, and evaluating health policy.

#### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

- 1. Evaluate occupational health risk in multiple industrial and office settings.
- 2. Implement theoretical and conceptual models relevant to Occupational Health risk evaluation in the lab or field.
- 3. Appraise experimental designs to appropriately address specific research questions in the field of Occupational Health in lab scenarios.
- 4. Synthesize knowledge of analytical techniques with theoretical and conceptual models in Occupational Health to solve field problems.
- 5. Develop and defend audience appropriate research methods and findings relevant to occupational risks and/or interventions.

#### DRPH FOUNDATIONAL COMPETENCIES

#### **DATA & ANALYSIS**

- 1. Explain qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods and policy analysis research and evaluation methods to address health issues at multiple (individual, group, organization, community and population) levels.
- 2. Design a qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods, policy analysis or evaluation project to address a public health issue.
- 3. Explain the use and limitations of surveillance systems and national surveys in assessing, monitoring and evaluating policies and programs and to address a population's health.

#### LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT & GOVERNANCE

- 4. Propose strategies for health improvement and elimination of health inequities by organizing stakeholders, including researchers, practitioners, community leaders and other partners.
- 5. Communicate public health science to diverse stakeholders, including individuals at all levels of health literacy, for purposes of influencing behavior and policies.
- 6. Integrate knowledge, approaches, methods, values and potential contributions from multiple professions and systems in addressing public health problems.
- 7. Create a strategic plan.
- 8. Facilitate shared decision making through negotiation and consensus-building methods.
- 9. Create organizational change strategies.
- 10. Propose strategies to promote inclusion and equity within public health programs, policies and systems.
- 11. Assess one's own strengths and weaknesses in leadership capacities including cultural proficiency.
- 12. Propose human, fiscal and other resources to achieve a strategic goal.
- 13. Cultivate new resources and revenue streams to achieve a strategic goal.

#### **POLICY & PROGRAMS**

- 14. Design a system-level intervention to address a public health issue.
- 15. Integrate knowledge of cultural values and practices in the design of public health policies and programs.
- 16. Integrate scientific information, legal and regulatory approaches, ethical frameworks and varied stakeholder interests in policy development and analysis.
- 17. Propose interprofessional team approaches to improving public health.

#### **EDUCATION & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

- 18. Assess an audience's knowledge and learning needs.
- 19. Deliver training or educational experiences that promote learning in academic, organizational or community settings.
- 20. Use best practice modalities in pedagogical practices.

#### DRPH CONCENTRATION COMPETENCIES

#### **EPIDEMIOLOGY**

- 1. Use epidemiologic evidence to make inferences about the scope and magnitude of threats to public health.
- 2. Plan, implement, and evaluate a public health study to assess a threat to population health.
- 3. Utilize theoretical foundations to address critical public health issues.
- 4. Connect epidemiology to interdisciplinary research.
- 5. Prepare reports and scholarly presentations and participate in conference presentations in order to appropriately influence relevant state-of-the-art practice.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- 1. Evaluate the influence of susceptibility based on a hazards' biological mode of action. Assess the impact of major environmental determinants of human disease on the likelihood of adverse effects.
- 2. Interpret concentrations or doses of health hazards compared with risk based and non-risk based criteria and guidelines
- 3. Develop intervention and prevention strategies to help vulnerable communities improve their health by reducing exposures to environmental hazards.
- 4. Analyze environmental data and articulate the characteristics of major physical, radiological, chemical, and biological hazards.
- 5. Critically assess peer-reviewed published articles related to environmental impacts on health. Analyze the strength and validity of the hypothesis, study design and methods, results, conclusions, and the public health significance.

#### HEALTH PROMOTION AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

- 1. Analyze critical themes in public health history in order to argue how these relate to the evolution of public health, public health problems, and the future of public health.
- 2. Develop appropriate conceptual models for addressing community health issues that integrate behavioral theories, concepts, and tools.
- 3. Design an evaluation plan appropriate for a multi-level community health/health promotion program.
- 4. Formulate a multi-level health promotion/community health-focused intervention, utilizing at least 2 of the 5 socio-ecological levels, and which integrates evidence-based theories and strategies.
- 5. Develop an organizational leadership/management plan, acquire and manage resources, supervise staff, and address frequently encountered problems in health promotion/community health contexts.