

## **Foundational Public Health Knowledge Learning Outcomes (FPHK-LOs)**

### *Profession and Science of Public Health*

1. Explain public health history, philosophy and values
2. Identify the core functions of public health and the 10 Essential Services
3. Explain the role of quantitative and qualitative methods and sciences in describing and assessing a population's health
4. List major causes and trends of morbidity and mortality in the US or other community relevant to the school or program
5. Discuss the science of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in population health, including health promotion, screening, etc.
6. Explain the critical importance of evidence in advancing public health knowledge

### *Factors Related to Human Health*

7. Explain effects of environmental factors on a population's health
8. Explain biological and genetic factors that affect a population's health
9. Explain behavioral and psychological factors that affect a population's health
10. Explain the social, political and economic determinants of health and how they contribute to population health and health inequities
11. Explain how globalization affects global burdens of disease
12. Explain an ecological perspective on the connections among human health, animal health and ecosystem health (e.g., One Health)

## **Urban Health Disparities Competencies (UHDC)**

1. Analyze the complex relationship between anti-racism movements, social justice, and determinants of health.
2. Discuss the historical formations and uses of race and culture in health sciences research, policy and practice as it applies to structural racism.
3. Practice ethical and effective community engagement approaches with historically marginalized urban communities.
4. Assess public health programs/projects or policies that address urban health disparities for their impact on social justice.
5. Develop a theory-based culturally-responsive behavioral change program that addresses urban health disparities using a community-led approach to improve the health of historically marginalized urban communities.

## **Foundational Public Health Competencies (FPHC)**

### **Evidence-based Approaches to Public Health**

1. Apply epidemiological methods to 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 systemic 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, implementation, or critique 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 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 leadership and/or management principles to address a relevant issue.
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 (i.e., non-academic, non-peer audience) public health content, both in writing and through oral presentation.
20. Describe the importance of cultural competence in communicating public health content.

### **Interprofessional and/or Intersectoral Practice**

21. Integrate perspectives from other sectors and/or professions to promote and advance population health.

### **Systems Thinking**

22. Apply a systems thinking tool to visually represent a public health issue in a format other than standard narrative.