

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Academic Programs

The Master of Public Health (MPH) is a practice-focused, online, non-residency graduate degree developed based on the curricular recommendations of the Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health (ASPPH). It prepares graduates to assume leadership roles in a variety of public health settings at the local, state, federal, and international level. Graduates can work in a variety of settings including governmental organizations, community-based agencies, non-profit entities, schools, and medical facilities. The Master of Public Health at Bay Path University is designed to align with specific careers in the public health field by incorporating graduate certificates into the program requirements for stackable credentials and clear career pathways. A public health degree is a minimum requirement for many high demand jobs, including epidemiologists, environmental health specialists, public health policy advisors, community health educators, and health survey researchers.

Program Requirements

To earn the Master of Public Health degree, students must complete 42 credit hours of graduate coursework including a 160-hour practicum experience.

- Health Informatics, MPH (<https://catalog.baypath.edu/graduate/academic-programs/public-health/health-informatics-mph/>)
- Nonprofit Management, MPH (<https://catalog.baypath.edu/graduate/academic-programs/public-health/nonprofit-management-mph/>)
- Organizational Excellence, MPH (<https://catalog.baypath.edu/graduate/academic-programs/public-health/organizational-excellence-mph/>)
- Productive Aging, MPH (<https://catalog.baypath.edu/graduate/academic-programs/public-health/productive-aging-mph/>)
- Quality and Safety Management, MPH (<https://catalog.baypath.edu/graduate/academic-programs/public-health/quality-safety-management-mph/>)

Student Learning Outcomes

The student learning outcomes for the Bay Path University's Master of Public Health are consistent with the Council on Education for Public Health (CEPH) learning objectives, grouped into the eight categories below.

Evidence-based Approaches to Public Health

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

Public Health & Health Care Systems

- Compare the organization, structure and function of health care, public health and regulatory systems across national and international settings

- 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

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

Policy in Public Health

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

Leadership

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

Communication

- Select communication strategies for different audiences and sectors
- Communicate audience-appropriate public health content, both in writing and through oral presentation
- Describe the importance of cultural competence in communicating public health content Inter-professional Practice
- Perform effectively on inter-professional teams

Systems Thinking

- Apply systems thinking tools to a public health issue