Competency	Core Courses Competency Matrix							
	CHS 700R Research Methods in Public Health	CHS 780 Biostatistics in Public Health	CHS 712 Epidemiology	CHS 701 Social Behavioral Health	CHS 725 Health and Environment	CHS 755 Health Policy and Administration	CHS 694 Field Studies	CHS 695 MPH Capstone
	Bloom's Taxonomy Level							
Domain: Biostatistics								
A. 1. _____ the roles biostatistics serves in the discipline of public health		2. Describe						
A. 2. _____ basic concepts of probability, random variation and commonly used statistical probability distributions	2. Describe	3. Apply						
A. 3. _____ preferred methodological alternatives to commonly used statistical methods when assumptions are not met		3. Illustrate						
A. 4. _____ the different measurement scales and the implications for selection of statistical methods to be used based on these distinctions	1. Identify	2. Explain						
A. 5. _____ descriptive techniques commonly used to summarize public health data		3. Calculate						
A. 6. _____ common statistical methods for inference		3. Apply						
Domain: Environmental Health Sciences								
B. 1. _____ the direct and indirect human, ecological and safety effects of major environmental and occupational agents					4. Compare			
B. 2. _____ genetic, physiologic and psychosocial factors that affect susceptibility to adverse health outcomes following exposure to environmental hazards					2. Describe			
B. 3. _____ federal and state regulatory programs, guidelines and authorities that control environmental health issues					2. Explain			
B. 5. _____ approaches for assessing, preventing and controlling environmental hazards that pose risks to human health and safety					2. Describe			
B. 6. _____ the general mechanisms of toxicity in eliciting a toxic response to various environmental exposures					2. Explain			
B. 7. _____ various risk management and risk communication approaches in relation to issues of environmental justice and equity					4. Review			

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Domain: Epidemiology								
C. 1. _____ key sources of data for epidemiologic purposes			2. Describe					
C. 2. _____ the principles and limitations of public health screening programs			3. Demonstrate					
C. 3. _____ a public health problem in terms of magnitude, person, time, and place			3. Illustrate					
C. 4. _____ the importance of epidemiology for informing scientific, ethical, economic and political discussion of health issues			2. Explain					
C. 5. _____ basic ethical and legal principles pertaining to the collection, maintenance, use and dissemination of epidemiologic data	3. Apply							
C. 6. _____ the basic terminology and definitions of epidemiology			2. Describe					
C. 7. _____ basic epidemiology measures		3. Calculate	3. Calculate					
C. 8. _____ epidemiologic information for lay and professional audiences			2. Summarize					2. Summarize
CHS Epi. 1. _____ causal inference and hypothesis testing		3. Apply	3. Apply					
CHS Epi. 2. _____ the purposes, strengths, and weaknesses of various study designs			3. Illustrate					
CHS Epi. 3. _____ random error and systematic error (bias)		3. Calculate	3. Illustrate					
CHS Epi. 4. _____ whether confounding and/or effect modification is present		2. Describe	3. Demonstrate					
C. 10. _____ the strengths and limitations of epidemiologic reports			3. Illustrate					
Domain: Health Policy and Management								
D. 1. _____ the main components and issues of the organization, financing and delivery of health services and public health systems in the US and the global community						4. Distinguish		
D. 2. _____ the legal and ethical bases for public health and health services						2. Describe		
D. 4. _____ the basic policy process for improving the health status of the population						3. Illustrate		
D. 6. _____ principles of strategic planning and marketing to public health						1. Identify		
D. 7. _____ quality and performance improvement concepts to address organizational performance issues						2. Explain		

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	Bloom's Taxonomy Level							
Domain: Social and Behavioral Sciences								
E. 1. _____ basic theories, concepts and models from a range of social and behavioral disciplines that are used in public health research and practice				3. Apply				
E. 2. _____ causes of social and behavioral factors that affect health of individuals and populations from an ecological perspective				1. Identify				
E. 3. _____ the individual, organizational and community concerns, assets, resources and deficits for social and behavioral science interventions				1. Identify				
E. 6. _____ the role of social and community factors in both the onset and solution of public health problems				2. Summarize				
E. 10. _____ multiple targets and levels of intervention for social and behavioral science programs and/or policies				2. Describe				
Domain: Communication and Informatics								
F. 2. _____ how societal, organizational, and individual factors influence and are influenced by public health communications				2. Describe				
F. 7. _____ effective written and oral skills for communicating with different audiences in the context of professional and public health activities				5. Develop		3. Demonstrate		5. Develop
Domain: Diversity and Culture								
G. 6. _____ the principles of community-based participatory research to improve health in diverse populations				2. Explain				
Domain: Leadership								
H. 2. _____ alternative strategies for collaboration and partnerships among organizations, focused on public health goals						2. Describe	2. Describe	
H. 5. team building, negotiation, and conflict management skills						2. Describe		

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Domain: Professionalism								
J. 2. _____ basic principles of ethical analysis (e.g. the Public Health Code of Ethics, human rights framework, other moral theories) to issues of public health practice and policy	3. Apply							3. Apply
J. 3. _____ evidence-based principles and scientific knowledge base to critical evaluation and decision-making in public health								3. Apply
J. 5. _____ high standards of personal and organizational integrity, compassion, honesty and respect for all people							3. Demonstrate	
J. 6. _____ determinants of health and disease using an ecological framework				4. Analyze				6. Assess
J. 9. _____ a definition of public health that captures the unique characteristics of the field (e.g., population-focused, community-oriented, prevention-motivated and rooted in social justice) and how these contribute to professional practice	2. Explain							3. Apply
J. 10. _____ the importance of working collaboratively with diverse communities and constituencies (e.g. researchers, practitioners, agencies and organizations)							3. Demonstrate	
J. 11. _____ a commitment to lifelong learning and professional service including active participation in professional organizations								5. Propose
Domain: Program Planning								
K. 7. _____ between qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods in relation to their strengths, limitations, and appropriate uses, and emphases on reliability and validity	4. Compare							
Domain: Systems Thinking								
L. 4. _____ how systems (e.g. individuals, social networks, organizations, and communities) may be viewed as systems within systems in the analysis of public health problems						2. Interpret		
L. 9. the effects of political, social, and economic policies on public health systems at the local, state, national, and international levels						3. Illustrate		