

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

SPECIALISATION: HEALTH PROMOTION
COMPETENCIES
<p>(a) Apply social, behavioural change and communication theories/models and strategies found by evidence to be successful in improving health behaviours for a variety of populations.</p> <p>(b) Analyse health needs of populations, health care systems and policies to design health promotion interventions for the general public as well as at-risk populations.</p> <p>(c) Plan, implement, evaluate, and communicate sustainable and effective programmes targeted at health promotion and/or disease prevention for the public.</p> <p>(d) Advocate for improvements in social practices, policy and law that will provide supportive and enabling environments for the promotion and improvement of public health.</p> <p>(e) Use existing structures and mobilise resources of organisations, governments and communities to create health-promoting environments.</p> <p>(f) Demonstrate skills in advocacy, collaboration, negotiations and social marketing.</p> <p>(g) Demonstrate ethical reasoning and professional integrity in the application of principles of health equity and social justice.</p>
SPECIALISATION CORE COURSES (12 UNITS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPH5407 Programme Evaluation • SPH5409 Qualitative Methods in Public Health • SPH5501 Public Health Communication
SPECIALISATION ELECTIVE COURSES (8 UNITS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPH5101 Advanced Quantitative Methods I • SPH5103 Collection, Management and Analysis of Quantitative Data • SPH5201 Control of Communicable Diseases • SPH5202 Control of Non-Communicable Diseases • SPH5205 Urban Outbreak Management • SPH5206 Urban Field Epidemiology • SPH5406 Contemporary Global Health Issues • SPH5408 Public Health and Ageing • SPH5413 Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH**SPH5005 PRACTICUM REQUIREMENTS**

The SPH5005 Practicum for this specialisation should examine a public health issue with identification of the educational needs and behavioural risk factors, of the general population (public) or other sub-populations in the workplace, school or health care setting and/or assessment of its impact using social ecological approaches, appropriate research methods, and skills acquired through the health promotion specialisation courses. Practicum projects can also be an evaluation of a health promotion or behavioural intervention programme in a local or overseas setting. Students may undertake an original research project or utilise secondary data (for example, operational data from a workplace or healthcare facility) to perform data analysis and interpretation.