

## MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

<b>SPECIALISATION: POPULATION HEALTH</b>
<b>COMPETENCIES</b>
<p>(a) Demonstrate an understanding of various international health systems and their structures, including universal health coverage, integrated care, value-based care, and people-centred care</p> <p>(b) Demonstrate an understanding of the socioeconomic determinants of health and their influence on health for different population subgroups in various contexts/settings, through a life-course approach</p> <p>(c) Analyse key factors and targets for population health, including health policies and health financing that strongly dictate the design of health systems and health initiatives</p> <p>(d) Apply appropriate research methods to the evaluation of health intervention programmes</p> <p>(e) Conduct systematic reviews or meta-analysis to synthesise evidence for population health interventions and policies</p>
<b>SPECIALISATION CORE COURSES (12 UNITS)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SPH5401 Health Economics and Financing</li> <li>2. SPH5417 Fundamentals of Population Health</li> <li>3. SPH5407 Programme Evaluation; OR SPH5410 Developing health proposals using DME skills &amp; tools</li> </ol>
<b>SPECIALISATION ELECTIVE COURSES (8 UNITS)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPH5103 Collection, Management &amp; Analysis of Quantitative Data</li> <li>• SPH5201 Control of Communicable Diseases</li> <li>• SPH5202 Control of Non-Communicable Diseases</li> <li>• SPH5406 Contemporary Global Health Issues</li> <li>• SPH5409 Qualitative Methods in Public Health</li> <li>• SPH6007 Health Systems and Policy Analysis</li> </ul>
<b>SPH5005 PRACTICUM REQUIREMENTS</b>
<p>For students taking this specialisation, the SPH5005 Practicum project could be on: (i) an investigation of health attitudes, perceptions, behaviours, and/or socioeconomic determinants of health, that could lead to the design of a health intervention or policy (e.g. investigating the sociodemographic factors that influence preference for teleconsultation);</p>

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(ii) an evaluation of a health intervention using quantitative, qualitative or mixed-methods research methods (e.g. evaluating the improvements in HbA1c with a mobile-app based diabetes management programme); or (iii) a systematic review or meta-analysis of health interventions for a population subgroup within the context of a health system (e.g. effectiveness of mobile-app based diabetes management programme in minority women).