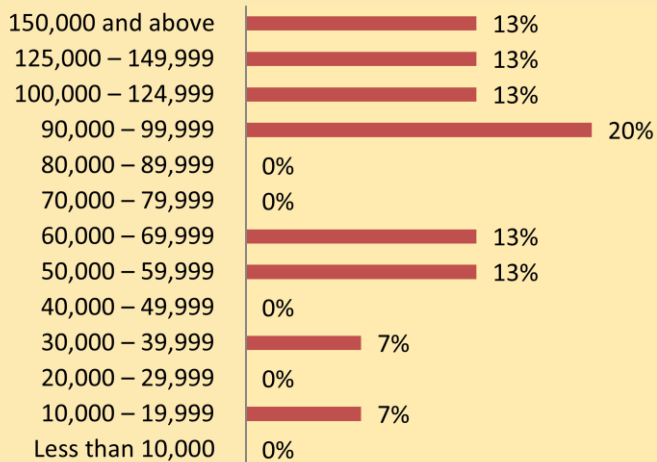
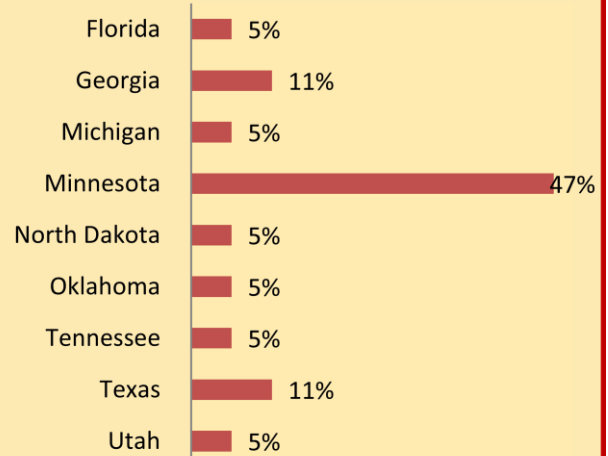


MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH – PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE (EXECUTIVE PROGRAM)

EPHP Salary Levels



Positions by State



The above charts pertain to recent graduates between 2008 – 2011 (Career Survey Data)

JOB OUTLOOK

Health Educators (Health Education Specialists)

- Health educators teach people about behaviors that promote wellness. They develop programs and materials to encourage people to make healthy decisions.
- Health educators typically do the following: Assess the needs of the people they serve; Develop programs and events to teach people about health topics; Create and distribute health-related posters, pamphlets, and other educational materials; Evaluate the effectiveness of programs and materials; Help people find health services or information; Supervise staff who implement health education programs; Collect and analyze data to learn about their audience and improve programs; and Advocate for improved health resources and policies.
- Employment of health educators is expected to grow by 37 percent from 2010 to 2020, much faster than the average for all occupations. Growth will be driven by efforts to reduce healthcare costs by teaching people about healthy habits and behaviors.
- As healthcare costs continue to rise, insurance companies, employers, and governments are trying to find ways to curb costs. One way is to employ health educators, who teach people how to live healthy lives and avoid costly diseases. Lifestyle changes can reduce the likelihood of contracting a number of illnesses, such as lung cancer, HIV, heart disease, and skin cancer. Health educators help people understand how what they do affects their health.
- For many illnesses, such as breast cancer and testicular cancer, finding the disease early greatly increases the likelihood that treatment will be successful. Therefore, it is important for people to know how to find possible problems on their own. The need to provide the public with this kind of information is expected to result in an increased demand for health educators.

Health Environmentalists (Environmental Scientists and Specialists)

- Environmental scientists and specialists use their knowledge of the natural sciences to protect the environment. They identify problems and find solutions that minimize hazards to the health of the environment and the population.
- Environmental scientists and specialists typically do the following: Determine data collection methods for research projects, investigations, and surveys; Collect environmental data, such as samples of air, soil, water, food, and other materials, for scientific analysis; Analyze samples, surveys, and other information to identify and assess threats to the environment; Develop plans to prevent, control, or fix environmental problems, such as pollution and harm to land or water; Develop plans to restore polluted or contaminated land or water; Provide information and guidance to government officials, businesses, and the general public on possible environmental

Data Sources: Occupational Outlook Handbook (US Dept. of Labor), SPH Career Survey, SPH Jobs Database

hazards and health risks; and Prepare technical reports and presentations that explain their research and findings.

- The federal government and many state and local governments have regulations to ensure that there is clean air to breathe, safe water to drink, and no hazardous materials in the soil. The regulations also place limits on development, particularly near sensitive parts of the ecosystem, such as wetlands. Many environmental scientists and specialists work for the government to ensure that these regulations are followed. Other environmental scientists work for consulting firms that help companies comply with regulations and policies.
- Some environmental scientists and specialists focus on environmental regulations that are designed to protect people's health, while others focus on regulations designed to minimize society's impact on the ecosystem. The following are examples of types of specialists: Environmental Health Specialist; Environmental Protection Specialist; and Environmental Chemist.
- Employment of environmental scientists and specialists is expected to grow by 19 percent from 2010 to 2020, about as fast as the average for all occupations. Heightened public interest in the hazards facing the environment, as well as the increasing demands placed on the environment by population growth, is projected to spur demand for environmental scientists and specialists. Further demand is also expected as a result of new and increasingly complex environmental laws and regulations.
- Most employment growth for environmental scientists and specialists is projected to be in private consulting firms that help clients monitor and manage environmental concerns and comply with regulations.
- More businesses are expected to consult with environmental scientists in the future to help them minimize the impact their operations have on the environment. For example, environmental consultants help businesses develop practices that minimize waste, prevent pollution, and conserve resources. Other environmental scientists are expected to be needed to help planners develop and construct buildings, utilities, and transportation systems that protect natural resources and limit damage to the land.

Medical and Health Service Managers

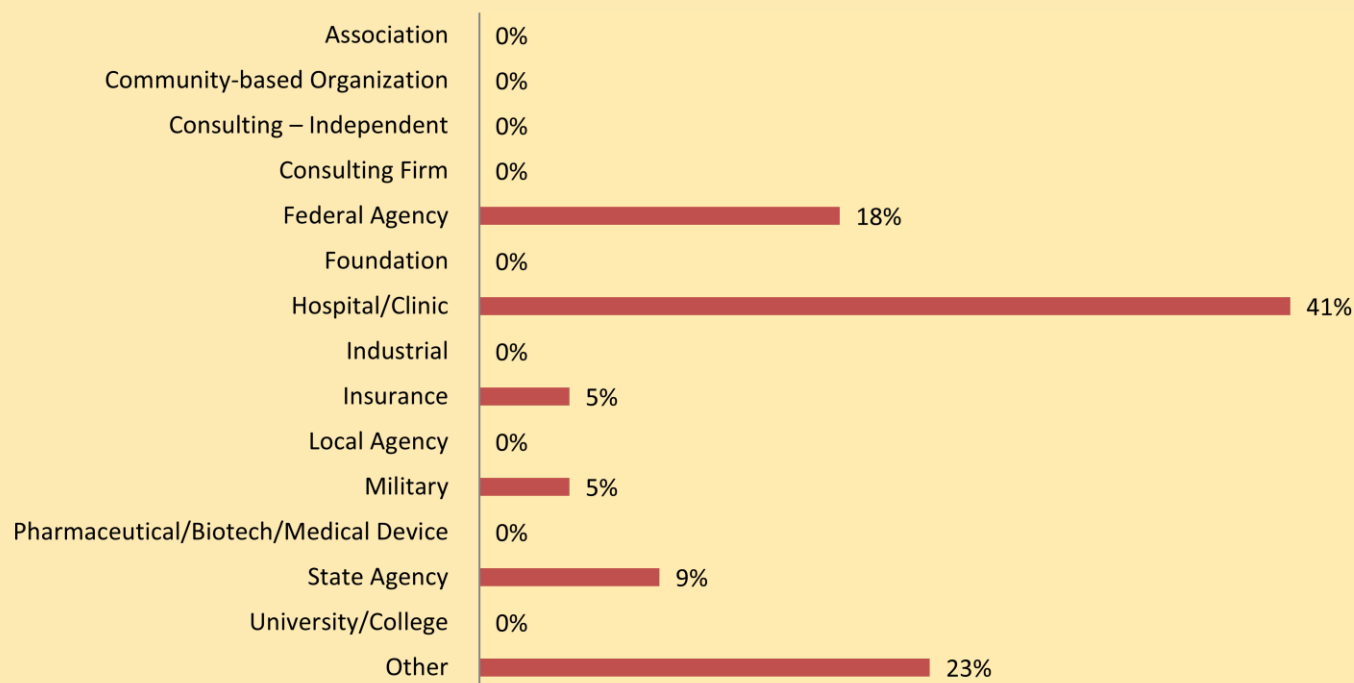
- Medical and health services managers, also called healthcare executives or healthcare administrators, plan, direct, and coordinate medical and health services. They might manage an entire facility or specialize in managing a specific clinical area or department, or manage a medical practice for a group of physicians. As healthcare changes, medical and health services managers must be able to adapt to changes in laws, regulations, and technology.
- Job opportunities will be good, especially for applicants with work experience in healthcare and strong business and management skills. A master's degree is the standard credential, although a bachelor's degree is adequate for some entry-level positions. Medical and health services managers typically work long hours and may be called at all hours to deal with problems.
- Employment change: Employment of medical and health services managers is expected to grow 16 percent from 2008 to 2018, faster than the average for all occupations. The healthcare industry will continue to expand and diversify, requiring managers to help ensure smooth business operations.
- Managers in all settings will be needed to improve quality and efficiency of healthcare, while controlling costs, as insurance companies and Medicare demand higher levels of accountability. Managers also will be needed to oversee the computerization of patient records and to ensure their security as required by law. Additional demand for managers will stem from the need to recruit workers and increase employee retention, to comply with changing regulations, to implement new technology, and to help improve the health of their communities by emphasizing preventive care.
- Hospitals will continue to employ the most medical and health services managers over the 2008–18 decade. However, the number of new jobs created is expected to increase at a slower rate in hospitals than in many other industries because of the growing use of clinics and other outpatient care sites. Despite relatively slow employment growth in hospitals, a large number of new jobs will be created because of the industry's large size.
- Employment will grow fast in offices of health practitioners. Many services previously provided in hospitals will continue to shift to these settings, especially as medical technologies improve. Demand in medical group practice management will grow as medical group practices become larger and more complex.
- Medical and health services managers also will be employed by healthcare management companies that provide management services to hospitals and other organizations and to specific departments such as emergency, information management systems, managed care contract negotiations, and physician recruiting.
- Job prospects: Job opportunities will be good, especially for applicants with work experience in healthcare and strong business management skills. Medical and health services managers with experience in large hospital

facilities will enjoy an advantage in the job market, as hospitals become larger and more complex. Competition for jobs at the highest management levels will be keen because of the high pay and prestige.

Occupational Health and Safety Specialists (Health Inspectors)

- Occupational health and safety specialists analyze many types of work environments and work procedures. Specialists inspect workplaces for adherence to regulations on safety, health, and the environment. They also design programs to prevent disease or injury to workers and damage to the environment.
- Occupational health and safety specialists, also known as occupational safety and health inspectors, examine lighting, equipment, ventilation, and other conditions that could affect employee health, safety, comfort, and performance. Workers usually are more alert and productive in environments that have specific levels of lighting or temperature.
- Employment of occupational health and safety specialists is expected to grow by 9 percent from 2010 to 2020, slower than the average for all occupations. New environmental regulations and laws will require specialists to create and enforce procedures in the workplace.
- The increased adoption of nuclear power as a source of energy may be a major factor for job growth for specialists in that field. These specialists will be needed to create and carry out programs to maintain the safety of both the workers and the environment.
- Insurance and workers' compensation costs have become a concern for many employers and insurance companies, especially with an aging population remaining in the workforce longer. Older workers usually have a greater proportion of workers' compensation claims. Also, as the workforce ages, employers will have to provide more illness- and injury-related benefits, including sick leave. In addition, job growth should be good for those specializing in loss prevention.

Positions by Organization Type



The above charts pertain to recent graduates between 2008 – 2011 (Career Survey Data)

JOB TITLES

Chief Executive Officer
Health Officer
Nursing Home Administrator

Assistant/Associate Executive Director
Health Services Assistant
Senior Account Executive

Executive Director
Health Supervisor
Senior Executive

Data Sources: Occupational Outlook Handbook (US Dept. of Labor), SPH Career Survey, SPH Jobs Database

EMPLOYERS

CalPACE	California Pharmacist Assoc.	Cascade County, MT
Center for Disease Control (CDC)	Catholic Healthcare West Medical Foundation	Catholic Eldercare
Collective Roots	Elderberry Institute	Equality North Carolina
Family Tree Clinic	Fremont Community Health Services	ETR Associates
HealthFinders Collaborative, Inc.	Gunderson Lutheran Health System	Give Us Wings
Karcher Foster Services, Inc.	Mpls. Dept. of Health & Family Support	J. Robert Scott
NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault	National Assoc. of County & City Health Off.	Minnesota Aids Project
Nuestras Raices	Orange County Rape Crisis Center	OneVillage Partners
Padilla Speer Beardsley	Peer Health Exchange	Planned Parenthood
Reproductive Health Alliance	Sholom Community Alliance	Rakhma
State of Wisconsin – Dept. of Health	University of Waltham, MA	State of Minnesota
Upper Missouri District Health Unit	Washington Dept. of Corrections	Volunteers in Medicine Clinic
West Suburban Teen Clinic	Women's Hosp., Hamad Medical Corp., Qatar	YMCA

FIELD EXPERIENCE SITES

Minnesota

Active Living Rochester – Department of Planning
College of Veterinary Medicine
Conservation Breeding Specialist Group
Crow Wing County Health Department
HealthEast Care System
HealthStar Home Health
Health Partners Parkway Clinic
Hennepin County Medical Center
Mayo Clinic
Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support
Minnesota Board of Animal Health
Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Minnesota Department of Health
Minnesota Department of Public Resources
Minnesota State Legislature
Olmsted County Public Health
Polk County Iowa Health Department
St. Paul-Ramsey County Department of Health
Stearns County
Two Pony Gardens
University of Minnesota
University of Minnesota - Veterinary Population Medicine Department
VA Medical Center
VHA Upper Midwest
Waseca County Public Health
Wilder Research

Nation-wide

American Diabetic Association
Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services
Capitol Region Council of Governments
Capitol Region Emergency Planning Committee
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Community Health of Central Washington
Creighton University School of Pharmacy
Delaware Emergency Management Agency
Department of Defense
Environmental Protection Agency

Data Sources: Occupational Outlook Handbook (US Dept. of Labor), SPH Career Survey, SPH Jobs Database

Fargo Cass Public Health
 Food and Drug Administration
 Grande Cheese
 Highland Community Hospital
 Honduras Outreach, Inc.
 Kaiser Permanente Colorado
 Lincoln Park Zoo
 Michigan Department of Community Health
 Michigan State University
 Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services
 Naval Operational Medicine Institute
 P4 Inc.
 Paralyzed Veterans of America
 Thai Physician Association of America
 University of Miami School of Medicine
 University of Wisconsin – Veterinary Diagnostic Lab
 U.S. Air Force Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Public Health
 U.S. Coast Guard
 U.S. Department of Agriculture
 USGS National Wildlife Health Center
 Wisconsin Department of Agricultural Trade & Consumer Protection
 Wisconsin Department of Health Services

International

Arusha Lutheran Medical Centre
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Uganda
 Infectious Disease Institute
 Maiti Nepal
 Mariano Marcos State University
 U.S. Army Public Health Command (Prov) – Europe
 Washington Department of Health - Australia

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

General

- American Public Health Association (APHA) – <http://www.apha.org>
- Minnesota Public Health Association (MPHA) – <http://www.mpha.net>
- Association of Schools of Public Health (ASPH) – <http://www.asph.org>
- American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (ASTMH) – <http://www.astmh.org>
- Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) – <http://www.aphl.org>
- Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) – <http://www.astho.org>
- Carter Center - <http://www.cartercenter.org/index.html>
- National Association of Local Boards of Health (NALBOH) - <http://www.nalboh.org/>
- Public Health Foundation (PHF) – <http://www.phf.org>
- World Health Organization (WHO) - <http://www.who.int/en/>
- Global Health Council - <http://www.globalhealth.org>
- Healthcare Professional Associations Directory - <http://www.pohly.com/assoc2.html>