An Undergraduate Curriculum in Public Health Benchmarked to the Needs of the Workforce

J. Michael Stoots  
*East Tennessee State University*, stootsj@etsu.edu

Randy Wykoff  
*East Tennessee State University*, wykoff@etsu.edu

Amal Khoury  
*East Tennessee State University*, khoury@etsu.edu

Robert P. Pack  
*East Tennessee State University*, packr@etsu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://dc.etsu.edu/etsu-works

Part of the [Community Health and Preventive Medicine Commons](https://dc.etsu.edu/etsu-works)

**Citation Information**
[https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2015.00012](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2015.00012) ISSN: 2296-2565

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Faculty Works at Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in ETSU Faculty Works by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. For more information, please contact digilib@etsu.edu.
An Undergraduate Curriculum in Public Health Benchmarked to the Needs of the Workforce

Copyright Statement
© 2015 Stoots, Wykoff, Khoury and Pack

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

This article is available at Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University: https://dc.etsu.edu/etsu-works/1331
1-29-2018

An Undergraduate Curriculum in Public Health
Benchmarked to the Needs of the Workforce

J. Michael Stoots  
East Tennessee State University, stootsj@etsu.edu

Randy Wykoff  
East Tennessee State University, wykoff@etsu.edu

Amal Khoury  
East Tennessee State University, khoury@etsu.edu

Robert P. Pack  
East Tennessee State University, packr@etsu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://dc.etsu.edu/etsu-works

Part of the Community Health and Preventive Medicine Commons

Citation Information

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Faculty Works at Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in ETSU Faculty Works by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. For more information, please contact digilib@etsu.edu.
An Undergraduate Curriculum in Public Health Benchmarked to the Needs of the Workforce

Copyright Statement
© 2015 Stoots, Wykoff, Khoury and Pack

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

This article is available at Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University: https://dc.etsu.edu/etsu-works/1331
An undergraduate curriculum in public health benchmarked to the needs of the workforce

J. Michael Stoots¹, Randy Wykoff² *, Amal Khoury² and Robert Pack¹

¹ Department of Community and Behavioral Health, College of Public Health, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, USA
² Department of Health Services Management and Policy, College of Public Health, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, USA
*Correspondence: wykoff@etsu.edu

East Tennessee State University (ETSU) has offered an undergraduate degree in public health for 60 years. Alumni survey data have documented that the majority of the graduates from this program enter the workforce [see accompanying commentary by Wykoff, et al. (1)]. To keep pace with ongoing changes in the workforce, the decision was made to completely review, and, as appropriate, revise and restructure the Bachelor of Science in Public Health (BSPH) curriculum.

While the specific curricular revisions were adopted to address the recognized workforce needs of the region of central Appalachia where ETSU is located, the process undertaken, and the resulting curricular outcomes could be useful models for other undergraduate programs where the majority of graduates enter the workforce upon graduation.

Consistent with the College’s strategic plan, a BSPH Re-structuring Taskforce was formed including three department chairs, the academic dean, a student representative, and the BSPH coordinator (Stoots). The taskforce reviewed data from a variety of systematically collected assessments, including the annual alumni surveys, the bi-annual employer surveys, and the field preceptor evaluations, which are completed at the end of each student’s mandatory internship. The taskforce also reviewed the exit survey, conducted at the time of student graduation, as well as data from the students’ culminating presentations, both of which ask students to specifically comment on ways in which the program could be improved. Throughout the process, the taskforce interfaced with faculty, staff, students, and employers.

To facilitate the interviews with the preceptors and employers, the taskforce utilized a framework that emphasized six questions:

1. What knowledge and skills will (your profession) require in 5 years?
2. What issues should (your profession) graduates be able to discuss?
3. What things should (your profession) graduates be able to do?
4. What tools should (your profession) graduates be able to use?
5. What problems should (your profession) graduates be able to solve?
6. What characteristics should (your profession) graduates be able to exemplify?

Once all recommendations from the various sources were gathered, the taskforce conducted a comprehensive qualitative analysis using the card-sorting technique. Through their analysis they identified potential competency domains and approximately 400 desired learning objectives. (This list is posted at: http://www.etsu.edu/cph/academics/undergraduate/bspublichealth.aspx).

A group of faculty, staff, and students was then assembled as the Undergraduate Curriculum Workgroup and was chaired by the BSPH Coordinator. This group worked to map the identified competency domains and learning objectives, in an “introduced” and “reinforced” format, into the course-work. This format reduced redundancy by only having a concept introduced once, and then mapping all concept reinforcements so they would build upon each other.

While this process began prior to the release of the ASPH Recommended Critical Component Elements for an Undergraduate Major in Public Health¹, the competency domains were subsequently mapped against the Critical Component Elements, and found to be congruent and comprehensive.

In addition to the identification of the competency domains and the learning objectives, four over-arching themes emerged from this process:

1. Employers seek graduates who are knowledgeable in their field, but who also possess cross-cutting skills related to professional and ethical behavior;
2. Employers value graduates who have very strong written and verbal communication skills;
3. Employers expect graduates to have expanded technological capabilities, particularly with Microsoft applications (e.g., Excel) and electronic health records; and
4. Students want more exposure to working professionals in the field, prior to their internship.

The first two themes were addressed by incorporating specific skills and projects related to professionalism and

1 http://www.asph.org/educate/models/undergraduate-baccalaureate-ccc-report/
communication skills into each core course. The third theme was addressed by enhancing the technology-requirements of the core courses and by revising and expanding the existing “Emerging Technologies for the Health Professions” course. This course now incorporates a greater focus on software usage, spreadsheet tools, and electronic presentation in order to prepare students for the newly added technology components in the core courses.

The final theme was addressed in several ways:

1. First, a one-credit hour “Skills and Encounters” course was added to each of the four semesters prior to the semester-long internship. The “Skills and Encounters” courses will expose students to a range of public health workforce settings and introduce a cross-section of skills essential for workplace success, including “professionalism,” “career preparation,” and “teamwork,” among others. For example, throughout the various Skills and Encounters courses, in addition to direct on-site visits with working professionals, students will engage in a variety of scenarios with progressively challenging responsibilities related to conduct in work settings, job interviews, and professional communication.

2. Second, students will complete the ESSENTIALS course, a hands-on/applied course that teaches students to make a range of products required for improving health in low-resource settings (e.g., water filters, composting latrines, adobe structures). By presenting students with a range of problems that they have never faced – from using new tools to constructing items without all of the necessary supplies – ESSENTIALS requires students to work in teams, to think creatively, and to solve an array of logistical and operational challenges, while, at the same time, developing an appreciation for the realities associated with living in resource-poor environments.

Table 1 shows the BSPH curriculum after the revision, and includes the BSPH core courses as well as the Community Health and Health Care Administration concentrations.

The BSPH revision represents three distinct and fundamental changes. The first is the methodology used to drive the curricular revision. The processes involved all stakeholders – employers, students, preceptors, and faculty – at every juncture. Second, it was explicitly designed to prepare students for the workforce, with significantly increased focus on practical/workforce experiences, skills, and experiential learning for the students. The third outcome is the nature of the change in the curriculum – with a greater focus on professionalism, communication skills, technological, and cultural competence. These changes reflect a commitment to assuring that graduates are prepared, as well as possible, for entry into the local health workforce.

While the specific curricular outcomes may vary in different parts of the country, we believe that this systematic, workforce-oriented, approach, should be relevant for many undergraduate public health programs, especially those where the majority of students enter the workforce upon graduation.

**REFERENCE**


**Conflict of Interest Statement:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

**Table 1 | Undergraduate public health curriculum benchmarked to the needs of the workforce.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE CURRICULUM: AFTER REVISION</th>
<th>Community health concentration (15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public health core (46 credit hours)</td>
<td>Cultural competencies and spirituality in health care (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biostatistics (3 credit hours)</td>
<td>Community organization for health education programs (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging technologies for the health professions (3)</td>
<td>Behavior change theory for public health (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles of epidemiology (3)</td>
<td>Service grant writing (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services administration (3)</td>
<td>Lifespan health promotion (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health systems (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles and practices of public health education (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental sanitation (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First aid and emergency care (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health budgeting and finance (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 5 health threats (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and encounters I (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and encounters II (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and encounters III (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and encounters IV (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essentials (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field experience (9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minor: 18 credits (required for both concentrations)

**Minor: 18 credits (required for both concentrations)**