Preceptor Information for the MPH Practicum
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Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH)

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Introduction
Thank you for your interest in hosting a MPH student practicum. This information packet provides guidelines for you regarding the practicum process, including application procedure and the roles and responsibilities of the preceptor.

Please feel free to contact us at any point with any questions or concerns.

Note: The following materials are specific to the MPH practicum requirement. All professional degree students (MPH, MSPH, DrPH) will need to complete a practicum to comply with the Council on Education for Public Health (CEPH) school of public health accreditation requirements. If you are interested in practicum with the other graduate degree programs, please contact practice@jhu.edu for more information.

What is a MPH (Master of Public Health) practicum?
A practicum is an opportunity for graduate-level public health students at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH) to apply public health competencies in a real-world setting. The practicum, a graduation requirement, aims for student to develop skills/competencies and demonstrate the application of these through a practice experience relevant to the student’s areas of interest. A practicum is coordinated between a preceptor (a public health professional working at a public health organization in the field), JHSPH, and a student. The practicum meets the needs of the participating organization or agency, while the student learns to apply public health skills and competencies. A practicum must have realistic expectations and objectives that can be delivered within a specific amount of time (typically on a part-time basis), and must focus on at least five public health competencies. Learning objectives for the practicum must be competency-based. Practicum projects can be completed by one student or a group of students as warranted.

Practicum Requirements
The following criteria reflect the minimum practicum requirements:

A practicum experience ...
1) Applies public health skills and competencies relevant to the student’s area of interest.
2) Is framed and carried out within a public health practice context (includes population-level activities at an established organization or agency).
3) Is supervised by a qualified preceptor who has experience and knowledge in the subject matter.
4) Is a significant experience (minimum 100 hours).
5) Is an evaluated experience: preceptors evaluate students based on achievement of defined learning objectives and deliverables; students reflect on and evaluate their overall practicum experiences.

Qualifications of Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health MPH Students
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH) Master of Public Health (MPH) students come with a variety of skills and experiences. A requirement for admission to the MPH program is at least two

years of full-time, post-baccalaureate, health-related work experience or a doctoral degree in a field underlying public health. There is a diversity of professions in the MPH student body – approximately 50 percent of full-time MPH students are physicians or medical students, and 10 percent are clinicians (e.g. nurses, dentists, pharmacists, etc.), with the remaining 40 percent from a variety of professions such as policy analysts, engineers, research assistants, lawyers, teachers, Peace Corps volunteers, case managers, computer system specialists, etc. Students come into the program highly motivated to protect the public’s health and are required to complete core coursework in the areas of biostatistics, epidemiology, social and behavioral determinants of health, management sciences, practice/problem-solving, environmental health, and biological sciences.

Organizations and Preceptors qualified to host a student

Practicum placements can be in a variety of organizations, including local and state public health agencies, community-based organizations, private corporations, as well as international non-governmental agencies and organizations. Host sites must be an established organization with at least one full-time staff member and a physical, public office location. A qualified preceptor must commit time to supervising a student throughout the experience and providing feedback on the student’s work. The preceptor should have knowledge of the project area and work with the student to develop the practicum project in order to guide the student throughout the process. As part of the Council on Education for Public Health accreditation requirements, JHSPH is required to assess preceptor qualifications\(^2\). A preceptor who does not have a JHSPH faculty appointment must submit a resume or CV to JHSPH along with their practicum project submission. These materials can be uploaded through the Practicum Opportunity Site at [https://pos.jhsph.edu/](https://pos.jhsph.edu/). Alternatively, the resume/CV may be e-mailed to practice@jhu.edu.

Roles and Responsibilities

The site preceptor will supervise the student, along with general oversight from the JHSPH MPH practicum team. In some cases, the student’s faculty advisor may also provide oversight. The preceptor will develop the practicum activities, learning objectives, and deliverables. Specific preceptor responsibilities are listed below.

**Preceptor Responsibilities**

1. Develop and agree to facilitate the practicum experience
2. Inform your organization’s leadership about the practicum, and identify an alternate preceptor
3. If looking to identify a student, submit a practicum project through the Practicum Opportunity Site at [https://pos.jhsph.edu/](https://pos.jhsph.edu/) (including submission of CV or resume, if not JHSPH faculty)
4. From interested candidates, select a student to complete the project
5. Assist the student with their Practicum Learning Plan, which outlines the roles and responsibilities of the student, preceptor, and JHSPH, as well as the practicum project description, specific goals and objectives, and proposed timeline. A template for the Practicum Learning Plan is located in Appendix B on page 10.
6. Provide adequate working space for the student as needed (e.g. computer, Internet, desk)
7. Review the organization’s policies and rules, as well as mission and goals with the student

8. Provide the student with any necessary background information and materials as warranted
9. Meet with the student regularly to provide necessary guidance and supervision, as well as establish and maintain project goals, objectives and timeline
10. Identify other experiences, outside of the practicum, that will expose the student to the “flavor” of working at the practicum site (e.g. staff meetings, conference calls, etc.) if available
11. Complete evaluations of the student (JHSPH will contact you when it is time to complete these forms):
   a. Progress Report (at the mid-point of experience)
      • Preceptor: http://tinyurl.com/progress-preceptor-complete
      • Student: http://tinyurl.com/progress-student-complete
   b. Evaluation of student (at the end of experience)
      • Preceptor: http://tinyurl.com/final-preceptor-complete
      • Student: http://tinyurl.com/FinalReport-Student
12. Communicate with JHSPH in regards to any issues or concerns throughout the practicum

Financial Compensation
The practicum is NOT required to be a paid experience, but it is allowed. If payment is involved, the preceptor and student must negotiate the terms on their own. JHSPH will not be involved in arranging or dispersing any form of payment.

Practicum Process
**IMPORTANT NOTE**: If you have already been in contact with a student and have defined a practicum opportunity for that student, please skip to Step 4.

Step 1: Develop a Practicum Opportunity
Once you have decided that you are willing to serve as a preceptor and that your organization is able to offer a student practicum project, the next step is to develop a practicum opportunity. Consider the needs of your organization and how a project could fulfill that need. The best projects are those that are well-defined, specific, and can be completed in a specified time period. A practicum must have realistic expectations and objectives and must be competency-based (see Appendix A on page 8 for a list of public health competencies that students will select from to focus on during their practicum). It is important to clearly state any skills or knowledge required to complete the project (e.g., familiarity with computer statistical software or foreign language fluency).

Below is the general information that is required to submit a practicum opportunity:

1. Brief Practicum Description & Proposed Approach
2. Practicum Goals
3. Examples of work the student could accomplish during the practicum
4. Skills required by the student to complete the practicum (e.g., data analysis, writing, etc.)
5. Number of students requested for the project (can be one student or group of students)
6. Anticipated time commitment needed for one student (e.g., hours per week, start/end date of practicum)
7. Location where student will complete work (on-site, remotely, or both). For on-site projects, include the organization’s hours of operation and if accessible by public transportation
8. Description of what the team/organization offers that would make a significant educational experience for the student (e.g., opportunity to work directly with communities, engage in program implementation and evaluation, etc.)

9. Possible challenges for a successful student experience (e.g., tight timeline, large organization, etc.)

10. Application process (e.g., application deadline, interview process)

Example practicum projects are in Appendix C on page 15.

If you would like assistance developing your practicum project, please contact the MPH Practicum Coordinator, Paulani Mui at practice@jhu.edu, 410-502-8952.

Step 2: Submit a Practicum Opportunity

When you have developed a practicum opportunity, you will submit the opportunity through the Practicum Opportunity Site at https://pos.jhsph.edu/. A step-by-step guide to walk you through the online submission of a project description through the online site is in Appendix D on page 17.

Once you submit the practicum opportunity, JHSPH will review the opportunity to determine if it meets the practicum criteria. If it meets the criteria, it will then be posted on the Practicum Opportunity Site for students to review (only JHSPH students are allowed to review the projects). If the proposed project does not meet the practicum criteria, JHSPH will contact you with feedback about how to revise the project to meet the MPH practicum requirements. After making changes, you can resubmit your opportunity.

Step 3: Conduct student interviews/selection

You determine the application procedure, as well as the number of students you choose to interview. To have a better chance of finding the right student, it is suggested to interview several students. In-person interviews are encouraged to better assess the applicants, as well as to allow the student(s) to experience the travel from their location to your organization’s office. However, if necessary, phone or videoconference interviews are acceptable. After you have selected a student, please inform JHSPH (practice@jhu.edu) that the position has been filled. JHSPH will then remove your opportunity from the student search site so that students will not continue to contact you about your opportunity.

Step 4: Orient student

After you have selected a student, you will need to orient the student to your organization, (i.e., review the organization’s history, mission, goals, vision, work on a day to day basis, etc.). We encourage you to introduce the student to other staff to allow the student to gain an understanding of the workplace culture. It is important to discuss work logistics, including exchange of contact information, work hours, procedures for absences, parking, ID badges, computer log-ins, etc.

We also urge preceptors to have a discussion with the student to ensure that the scope of the project is appropriate for the timeframe and capabilities of the student. In the event that the project scope changes or becomes larger than what the student can handle in the given timeframe, the preceptor and student should re-evaluate the expectations so that both parties mutually benefit from the outcome. Please notify JHSPH of any changes in the project scope, note also that JHSPH is available to provide assistance with any problems, questions, or concerns.
Step 5: Assist Student with the Practicum Learning Plan
The next step is to assist the student with the Practicum Learning Plan. The Practicum Learning Plan is an agreement completed by the student in collaboration with the preceptor, outlining what activities are to be undertaken during what time frame, and outlining the roles and responsibilities of the student and preceptor. The purpose of the plan is to ensure that all parties understand and agree upon the practicum activities. It is VERY IMPORTANT to work with the student to complete and approve this document as soon as possible. A template of the Practicum Learning Plan is in Appendix B on page 10.

Step 6: Provide Project Information
Provide the student with necessary information, guidance and instruction for them to develop the knowledge, skills, and understanding needed to successfully carry out the project. This may include providing background information, other pertinent project information (reports, memos, fact sheets, etc.), and directing the student to research the topic (e.g., literature review, seek best practices, etc.).

Step 7: Supervise the student
During the course of the practicum, regularly scheduled face-to-face check-ins with the student are strongly encouraged to remain aware of student progress as well as answer questions or address any concerns. It is important to have an alternate preceptor available in your absence. If there are ever any problems at any time, please contact JHSPH as soon as possible.

If available and time permits, identify other opportunities, outside of the practicum, that will enrich the experience by further exposing the student to the “flavor” of working at the practicum site (e.g. staff meetings, conference calls, community meetings, etc.).

Step 8: Evaluate the student
During the course of the practicum experience, there are two required preceptor evaluations. The first is the mid-term Progress Report (http://tinyurl.com/progress-preceptor-complete). The second is the final Evaluation of Student (http://tinyurl.com/final-preceptor-complete). In the Practicum Learning Plan, you will develop a timeline that will include evaluation due dates. The JHSPH practicum team will then send you a reminder in advance of the due dates.

Institutional Review Board – Human Subjects Research
If your project involves data about individual living people (e.g. personal health information, individual identifiers such as address, birthdate, race/ethnicity), Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval may be required. If you think that your practicum project might require IRB approval, please indicate this in the practicum opportunity description. JHSPH will then follow up with you to discuss further. If your project does need IRB approval, JHSPH will be in touch with you to discuss further (which may delay project approval). If the intent of the project is for public health practice purposes only (i.e., not for research/publications purposes) and does not involve vulnerable populations3, then IRB approval may not be necessary. Generally, we discourage pursuing projects that may require IRB approval. IRB approval requires considerable time and efforts, and students are unable to serve as principal investigators (PIs) to bring research projects to the IRB.

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3 A vulnerable population is one that is not competent to provide informed consent or is in a situation that compromises their ability to provide voluntary informed consent. Please contact practice@jhu.edu for more information.
Legal Standard for Unpaid Internships
For unpaid practicum, projects need to be in compliance with the following *Fair Labor Standards Act* (http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs71.htm) guidelines:

- The student should receive an educational learning experience;
- The experience must be beneficial to student;
- The student should not replace the position of other staff;
- The employer does not receive immediate benefit from the student’s work (e.g. employer cannot receive payment from clients/customers for the student’s activities);
- There is no entitlement to wages during practicum experience;
- There is no entitlement to a job after completion of practicum experience.

We also urge preceptors to have a discussion with students to ensure that the scope of the project is appropriate for the timeframe and capabilities of the students. In the event that the project scope changes or becomes larger than what the student can handle in the given timeframe, the preceptor and student should re-evaluate the expectations so that both parties mutually benefit from the outcome. Please notify JHSPH of any changes in the project scope, note also that JHSPH is available to provide assistance with any problems, questions, or concerns.

Contact Information
Paulani Mui, MPH Practicum Coordinator, practice@jhu.edu, 410-502-8952
MPH Program Office, mphprog@jhu.edu, 410-955-1291
SOURCE, SOURCE@jhu.edu, 410-955-3880
APPENDIX

Appendix A. Public Health Competencies

The competencies listed below represent traditional public health core knowledge areas (biostatistics, epidemiology, social and behavioral sciences, health services administration and environmental health sciences), as well as cross-cutting and emerging public health areas. These competencies were developed by the Council on Education for Public Health (CEPH).

Evidence-based Approaches to Public Health
- Apply epidemiological methods to the breadth of settings and situations in public health practice
- Select quantitative and qualitative data collection methods appropriate for a given public health context
- Analyze quantitative and qualitative data using biostatistics, informatics, computer-based programming and software, as appropriate
- Interpret results of data analysis for public health research, policy or practice

Public Health & Health Care Systems
- Compare the organization, structure and function of health care, public health and regulatory systems across national and international settings
- Discuss the means by which structural bias, social inequities and racism undermine health and create challenges to achieving health equity at organizational, community and societal levels

Planning & Management to Promote Health
- Assess population needs, assets and capacities that affect communities’ health
- Apply awareness of cultural values and practices to the design or implementation of public health policies or programs
- Design a population-based policy, program, project or intervention
- Explain basic principles and tools of budget and resource management
- Select methods to evaluate public health programs

Policy in Public Health
- Discuss multiple dimensions of the policy-making process, including the roles of ethics and evidence
- Propose strategies to identify stakeholders and build coalitions and partnerships for influencing public health outcomes
- Advocate for political, social or economic policies and programs that will improve health in diverse populations
- Evaluate policies for their impact on public health and health equity

Leadership
- Apply principles of leadership, governance and management, which include creating a vision, empowering others, fostering collaboration and guiding decision making
- Apply negotiation and mediation skills to address organizational or community challenges
Communication
- Select communication strategies for different audiences and sectors
- Communicate audience-appropriate public health content, both in writing and through oral presentation
- Describe the importance of cultural competence in communicating public health content

Interprofessional Practice
- Perform effectively on interprofessional teams

Systems Thinking
- Apply systems thinking tools to a public health issue
Appendix B. Practicum Learning Plan

The following is a template of the Practicum Learning Plan that a student must complete in order to receive approval for the proposed practicum project. We recommend that the student and the preceptor complete the form together. The final submission will be completed online.

The Practicum Learning Plan Proposal defines the goals, objectives and deliverables of the practicum, and outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Student, Preceptor and the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. The purpose is to ensure that all parties understand and agree upon the practicum activities. It is expected that you will work in collaboration with your preceptor to develop your practicum learning plan. You may discuss and/or share ideas with classmates, but each student must independently complete and submit their own practicum learning plan in order to meet the practicum requirement.

Click **HERE** to access a summary of the distribution of responsibilities for students, preceptors, and JHSPH.

Student Contact Information
Your first name:
Your last name:
Your phone number (XXX-XXX-XXXX):
Your Email address:

Please indicate your academic program.

- [ ] Full-time (MPH only)
- [ ] Part-time/Online MPH
- [ ] MPH/MBA
- [ ] MPH/MSN
- [ ] MPH/MSW
- [ ] MPH/JD
- [ ] Residency

How did you connect with this practicum opportunity (select best answer)?
- [ ] Identified a JHSPH practicum-approved course *
- [ ] Identified the practicum with a JHSPH faculty member
- [ ] Identified the practicum via the JHSPH Practicum Opportunity Site
- [ ] Identified the practicum via web or other media, other than JHSPH Practicum Opportunity Site
- [ ] Identified a practicum at my work place**
- [ ] Referred to the practicum by JHSPH faculty member
- [ ] Identified the practicum through a Certificate program
- [ ] Identified the practicum through SOURCE (other than BCP course or The Connection Community Consultants)
- [ ] SOURCE The Connection Community Consultants***
- [ ] Other

*If you select “Identified a JHSPH practicum approved course”, then you will (1) select the course from a drop down menu, (2) select the academic term(s) during which you will be completing the course, and then you will (3) skip to the Question “Will this experience fulfill your entire practicum requirement?" (page 4)
**If you select “Identified a practicum at my work place”, you will be asked to answer 2 additional questions** (top of page 2, in purple text)

***If you select “SOURCE The Connection Community Consultants”, then you will provide the Title of the project and then skip to Question “Anticipated practicum start date”** (bottom of page 3)

The following questions in **PURPLE** are only to be answered if for “How did you connect with this practicum opportunity” you selected “Identified a practicum at my work place”.

Are the practicum activities separate and distinct from your regular work duties?

*NOTE: Practicum activities should involve an application of public health concepts and should contribute to your overall career goals and professional skills development, beyond the skills normally employed in your regular work.*

If YES, please describe how your practicum activities will differ from your regular work duties.

Preceptor Contact Information

**CV required if non-JHSPH faculty member.** Please send to practice@jhu.edu

Primary Preceptor first name:
Primary Preceptor last name:
Preceptor phone (XXX-XXX-XXXX):
Preceptor Email Address:

Primary Department (if JHSPH faculty member, search department here: http://www.jhsph.edu/faculty/directory/list):

Alternate Preceptor Contact Information

**CV not required, but contact information required below.**

Please note that an alternate preceptor is required for the practicum. The primary and alternate preceptors cannot be the same. The role of the alternate preceptor is to be the back-up person for the primary preceptor and be able to take over for the primary preceptor if he/she is not available.

Alt preceptor first name:
Alt preceptor last name:
Alt preceptor phone (XXX-XXX-XXXX):
Alt preceptor email:

Organization Information:

Name of organization where practicum is being completed:
City where organization is located:
State or country where organization is located:

Brief description of organization

Describe the organization’s mission and population focus. Include organization’s URL.

Practicum Project Title

List the title of the practicum project. If your project does not have a defined title, please come up with a one-sentence title that describes your project.
Practicum Description: Project aims, goals and objectives
Describe what the project aims to accomplish (1-2 sentences) and then list the specific project goals and objectives (2-5 recommended). If you are unsure about the specific goals and objectives for your project, please discuss with your preceptor.

Describe how the project is population-health focused.

Will this be a group project (2 or more students working on the same project)? (Yes/No)
If YES, describe how your specific roles and responsibilities will differ from those of other students working on this project.
Note that while group projects are allowed, each student’s activities and responsibilities must be distinct. Each student must submit their own learning plan.

Short description of your specific contribution to the overall goals and objectives of the project (1-2 sentences)
What is your specific contribution to the overall goals and objectives of the project? Describe your distinct role in the project.

Summary of your anticipated practicum duties (list)
Examples: conduct literature review of surveillance programs for health condition, execute data analysis to identify trends in utilization of medication, write final report to synthesize data, track current health policy trends, review similar programs to adapt for new program

Summary of your preceptor’s duties (list)
Examples: provide student with background materials, supervise student activities, provide student with feedback on work

Will you be required to complete any training for the practicum project? If yes, please describe.
Examples: provide student with confidentiality or HIPPA training, orient student to data analysis software, training to interact with population focus, etc.

Description of anticipated final deliverables
Final products that you will develop for the organization. Please note you will be required to share at least one final deliverable with the Practice Office upon completion of your practicum.

Do you anticipate that your practicum will be linked to your capstone project?
More information about linking practicum and capstone can be found here: http://www.jhsph.edu/offices-and-services/practice-and-training/practicum/for-students/practicum-linked-to-capstone.html

☐ Yes – Please explain how the practicum and capstone will be distinct.
☐ No – Move on to next question.
☐ Not sure – Please explain why you are not sure if your practicum will be linked to your capstone project.

Anticipated practicum start date (not required for courses) (mm/dd/yyyy):
Anticipated mid-point Progress Report submission date (not required for courses or SOURCE Connection) (mm/dd/yyyy):
Anticipated **practicum end date** *(not required for courses)* (mm/dd/yyyy):  
*Final report will be due 2 weeks after end date. If completing practicum in the fourth term, final report is due May 1 of the year the student plans to graduate.*

Will this experience fulfill your entire practicum requirement?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No, I will be combining it with other experiences to fulfill the requirement

**Total Estimated Practicum Hours (for non-course practicum):**

What specific MPH competencies relate to your aims for this experience? You must select at least five. You will then be asked to develop a specific learning objective for each of your selected five competencies.

**MPH COMPETENCIES:**

**Evidence-based Approaches to Public Health**
- [ ] Apply epidemiological methods to the breadth of settings and situations in public health practice
- [ ] Select quantitative and qualitative data collection methods appropriate for a given public health context
- [ ] Analyze quantitative and qualitative data using biostatistics, informatics, computer-based programming and software, as appropriate
- [ ] Interpret results of data analysis for public health research, policy or practice

**Public Health & Health Care Systems**
- [ ] Compare the organization, structure and function of health care, public health and regulatory systems across national and international settings
- [ ] Discuss the means by which structural bias, social inequities and racism undermine health and create challenges to achieving health equity at organizational, community and societal levels

**Planning & Management to Promote Health**
- [ ] Assess population needs, assets and capacities that affect communities’ health
- [ ] Apply awareness of cultural values and practices to the design or implementation of public health policies or programs
- [ ] Design a population-based policy, program, project or intervention
- [ ] Explain basic principles and tools of budget and resource management
- [ ] Select methods to evaluate public health programs

**Policy in Public Health**
- [ ] Discuss multiple dimensions of the policy-making process, including the roles of ethics and evidence
- [ ] Propose strategies to identify stakeholders and build coalitions and partnerships for influencing public health outcomes
- [ ] Advocate for political, social or economic policies and programs that will improve health in diverse populations
- [ ] Evaluate policies for their impact on public health and health equity

**Leadership**
- [ ] Apply principles of leadership, governance and management, which include creating a vision, empowering others, fostering collaboration and guiding decision making
- [ ] Apply negotiation and mediation skills to address organizational or community challenges

**Communication**
Select communication strategies for different audiences and sectors
Communicate audience-appropriate public health content, both in writing and through oral presentation
Describe the importance of cultural competence in communicating public health content

**Interprofessional Practice**
- Perform effectively on interprofessional teams

**Systems Thinking**
- Apply systems thinking tools to a public health issue

Other: _______________________________

**What are your specific learning objectives for the practicum?** Your learning objectives need to be aligned to each of the competencies that you selected above.

Think carefully about (1) what you hope to gain from the practicum experience/course, (2) the competencies you selected in the prior question, and (3) how you will accomplish your practicum learning objectives/goals.

For all non-course practicums: be specific in your learning objectives so that your preceptor can evaluate you on how well you achieved each learning objective.

*Sample competency: Design a population-based policy, program, project or intervention*

**Sample specific practicum learning objective:** Develop my program planning skills by working with the organization to create an educational program that expands the scope of paramedics to safely divert patients from the Emergency Department.

*Sample competency: Interpret results of data analysis for public health research, policy or practice*

**Sample specific practicum learning objective:** Integrate the skills I am learning in my biostats and epi courses to interpret the results of data analysis on enrollment in the Worcester County Health Department’s health insurance program to help develop policy recommendations for the health department.

I have reviewed and understand the requirements of this practicum experience, as described in this survey, and I understand my responsibilities as a student. I certify that the work being submitted is my own.

- Yes
- No
Appendix C. Example Practicum Projects

The following are generalized examples of potential practicum activities:

- Analyze, interpret, and summarize de-identified survey data or public records data
- Analyze barriers to implementing a program and present recommendations
- Assess lab-based surveillance data
- Conduct cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit, and cost utility analyses
- Conduct needs assessments
- Contribute to the measuring, reporting and continuous improvement of organizational performance
- Create an advocacy or advertisement campaign
- Design programs/curriculum on health topics
- Determine the feasibility and expected outcomes of policy options
- Develop and coordinate programs and activities
- Develop and implement quality improvement projects
- Evaluate the effectiveness of existing programs
- Gather information relevant to specific public health policy issues and develop policy recommendations
- Provide support and assistance in funding research and grant writing
- Identify strategies for determining budget priorities based on federal, state, and local financial contributions
- Investigate new partnerships that could also act as client resources
- Organize, analyze, and summarize study data for a report
- Promote public health policies, programs, and resources

The following are examples of practicum projects that were completed by full-time MPH students. Hours per practicum experience varied by project.

**Individual Practicum Experience:** A student worked with the Baltimore City Health Department’s Asthma Friendly Schools program to facilitate the dissemination of asthma knowledge in schools and identify trends in school performance and asthma control. This involved contacting principals to recruit schools into the program, meeting with nurses and health aids to provide asthma technical assistance, disseminating tool kits, and coordinating data collection and analysis to look at performance standards.

**Intensive Winter Break Experience:** A student completed a course in Tuberculosis Control and Research, and then spent 2 weeks in Ababa, Ethiopia collaborating with various stakeholders to learn about practical TB diagnosis in Ethiopia and epidemiology of disease in the country. The student developed a final report and presented the findings to the Johns Hopkins University-Technical Support for the Ethiopian HIV AIDS Initiative (JHU-TSEHAI) lab groups.

**Lab-Based/Research:** A student worked with the Maryland Department of Health (MDH) public health laboratory to assess the importance of continued laboratory surveillance of tick-borne diseases in Maryland. The results and summaries were prepared as manuscripts and presented at a national meeting. The findings from these studies led to recommendations that the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) for tick-borne disease surveillance should be sustained.
Practicum Experience linked with Other Academic Requirement (e.g. Capstone, Masters Thesis): For the practicum experience, the student assisted a non-profit organization to write an Operations Manual. To develop the manual, the student collected information through phone and in-person key leadership interviews. The student then built on the practicum experience for her Capstone paper. The Capstone paper included a literature review about the importance of knowledge management in the non-profit sector, a description of a theoretical framework to implement a knowledge management system, and an explanation of the real-world application of the theoretical framework, including lessons learned and suggestions for the future implementation.

Consultant / Group Project: A group of students worked as consultants with the Baltimore Urban Debate League (BUDL)’s staff, alumni, and adolescent health experts from JHSPH to develop an evaluation plan to measure BUDL’s success. The final deliverable comprised of a pre- and post-survey for middle school BUDL participants, an implementation plan, and recommendations about additional indicators to measure success.

Combination of Experiences: The student completed two projects to meet the 100-hour requirement. For one project, the student completed a Consultant project with a local transitional housing organization to develop and disseminate a healthy eating and nutrition educational brochure. For the second project, the student worked with a non-profit organization to develop an evaluation tool for a Fitness and Nutrition program for elementary school students. The student then assisted with implementation of the evaluation tool and analysis of the information collected.
Appendix D. MPH Practicum Preceptor Tips

MPH Practicum Project Criteria
- Is a minimum of 100 hours (6-8 hours per week for 4 months is about 100 hours)
- Is population-health focused, public health practice activities
- Is supervised and evaluated by a qualified preceptor
- Applies at least five of the public health competencies listed in Appendix A

MPH Students at a Glance
- At least two years of full-time post-baccalaureate, health-related work experience or doctoral degree in field underlying public health
- 60 percent in medical/clinical profession, 40 percent in diversity of fields (e.g. policy, engineering, research assistants, lawyers, peace corps, etc.)
- Core coursework in the areas of biostatistics, epidemiology, social and behavioral determinants of health, management sciences, practice/problem-solving, environmental health, and biological sciences.

MPH Program Offers the Following Concentrations
- Aging and Public Health
- Child and Adolescent Health
- Epidemiologic & Biostatistical Methods for Public Health & Clinical Research
- Food, Nutrition, and Health
- Food Systems
- Global Environmental Sustainability & Health
- Health in Crisis and Humanitarian Assistance
- Health Leadership and Management
- Health Systems and Policy
- Infectious Diseases
- Social & Behavioral Sciences in Public Health
- Women's and Reproductive Health

Preceptor Responsibilities (brief overview)
- Work with the student to complete a Practicum Learning Plan: http://jhsph.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aVs3hhr2tN8sPBP
- Supervise and guide the student through the project
- Evaluate the student:
  - Progress Report at mid-point: http://tinyurl.com/progress-preceptor-complete
  - Final Report at completion: http://tinyurl.com/final-preceptor-complete
- Communicate with JHSPH in regards to any issues/concerns (practice@jhu.edu)

Considerations when Developing Practicum Project
- If outside the Baltimore City area, consider allowing some of the work to be completed remotely
- Most students will search for practicum projects around August – October, but students will seek projects all year round. Note that students have to complete a Capstone requirement (i.e.
final paper) by mid-May and tend to be seeking post-graduation employment, so late Spring (March – May) is not a recommended time for practicum projects.

- Students have a winter break from mid/late December through mid-January where they are not in classes and may be able to devote more time to practicum activities.
- In the student selection process, request a resume and a cover letter to assess the student’s interest and qualifications for the project, as well as their writing skills. We also recommend interviewing the student either in-person or by phone call, or Skype.

Examples of Practicum Project Activities
- Analyze barriers to implementation and present recommendations
- Conduct cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit, and cost utility analyses
- Conduct needs assessments
- Contribute to the measuring, reporting and continuous improvement of organizational performance
- Design health programs/curricula
- Assess the feasibility and expected outcomes of policy options
- Develop and implement quality improvement projects
- Gather information relevant to specific public health policy issues, develop policy recommendations
- Investigate new partnerships and client resources
- Organize, analyze, and summarize study data

Academic Calendar
- The calendar for the current academic year can be viewed at:
  https://www.jhsph.edu/academics/calendar/

Project Description Approval Timeline (approximately 3-5 weeks)
- Step 1: Submit project description for review
- Step 2 (1-2 weeks): Initial review by Practicum Coordinator
- Step 3 (1-2 weeks): Practicum Coordinator and Preceptor are in communication to resolve any questions or concerns about the project
- Step 4 (1 week): Once project is approved, the project description is posted for student viewing

How to Submit a Practicum Opportunity Description
- Link to online Practicum Opportunity Site: https://pos.jhsph.edu/

Contact Information
- MPH Practicum Coordinator, Paulani Mui, pmui1@jhu.edu, 410-502-8952
Appendix E. Tips for a Successful Practicum Experience

- Develop clear expectations at the start of the project (e.g. hours per week, anticipated deliverables, communication method, how to address any issues, etc.)
- Define specific project objectives, goals, and deliverables
- Communication is key (suggest weekly face-to-face student/preceptor meetings)
- Implement method to track student’s hours (see example templates here: http://www.jhsph.edu/offices-and-services/practice-and-training/practicum/_documents/Example_Timesheet_Template.xlsx)
- Be aware of/consider student’s academic schedule (e.g. mid-terms, finals, spring break, winter break)
- Be flexible
- If available and time permits, identify other opportunities, outside of the practicum, to enrich the experience by further exposing the student to the “flavor” of working at the practicum site (e.g. staff meetings, conference calls, community meetings, etc.).
- Inform the MPH practicum team (practice@jhu.edu) of any issues right away!
- Practicum Information for Preceptors: http://www.jhsph.edu/offices-and-services/practice-and-training/practicum/for-preceptors/
- Practicum Information for Students: http://www.jhsph.edu/offices-and-services/practice-and-training/practicum/for-students/

Appendix F. References

Portions of this document were adapted from the following:


Appendix G. Step-by-Step Guide to Submit a Project Description through the Practicum Opportunity Site

Link to online Practicum Opportunity Site: https://pos.jhsph.edu/