Council on Education for Public Health Adopted on June 3, 2022

REVIEW FOR ACCREDITATION

OF THE

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

COUNCIL ON EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

SITE VISIT DATES: November 18-19, 2021

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CRITERIA:

Accreditation Criteria for Schools of Public Health & Public Health Programs, amended October 2016

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
A1. ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES	3
A2. MULTI-PARTNER SCHOOLS & PROGRAMS	8
A3. STUDENT ENGAGEMENT	8
A4. AUTONOMY FOR SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH	9
A5. DEGREE OFFERINGS IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH	9
B1. GUIDING STATEMENTS	10
B2. GRADUATION RATES	12
B3. POST-GRADUATION OUTCOMES	14
B4. ALUMNI PERCEPTIONS OF CURRICULAR EFFECTIVENESS	15
B5. DEFINING EVALUATION PRACTICES	17
B6. USE OF EVALUATION DATA	19
C1. FISCAL RESOURCES	20
C2. FACULTY RESOURCES	25
C3. STAFF AND OTHER PERSONNEL RESOURCES	27
C4. PHYSICAL RESOURCES	28
C5. INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES	30
D1. MPH & DRPH FOUNDATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH KNOWLEDGE	32
D2. MPH FOUNDATIONAL COMPETENCIES	33
D3. DRPH FOUNDATIONAL COMPETENCIES	36
D4. MPH & DRPH CONCENTRATION COMPETENCIES	38
D5. MPH APPLIED PRACTICE EXPERIENCES	43
D6. DRPH APPLIED PRACTICE EXPERIENCE	45
D7. MPH INTEGRATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCE	47
D8. DRPH INTEGRATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCE	49
D9. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE GENERAL CURRICULUM	51
D10. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE FOUNDATIONAL DOMAINS	51
D11. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE FOUNDATIONAL COMPETENCIES	51
D12. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE CUMULATIVE AND EXPERIENTIAL ACTIVITIES	51
D13. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE CROSS-CUTTING CONCEPTS AND EXPERIENCES	52
D14. MPH PROGRAM LENGTH	52
D15. DRPH PROGRAM LENGTH	52

D16. BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM LENGTH	53
D17. ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH MASTER'S DEGREES	53
D18. ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH DOCTORAL DEGREES	57
D19. ALL REMAINING DEGREES	57
D20. DISTANCE EDUCATION	58
E1. FACULTY ALIGNMENT WITH DEGREES OFFERED	59
E2. INTEGRATION OF FACULTY WITH PRACTICE EXPERIENCE	59
E3. FACULTY INSTRUCTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS	61
E4. FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP	63
E5. FACULTY EXTRAMURAL SERVICE	65
F1. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL/PROGRAM EVALUATION & ASSESSMENT	69
F2. STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY & PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	71
F3. ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY'S PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	74
F4. DELIVERY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE WORKFORCE	76
G1. DIVERSITY & CULTURAL COMPETENCE	77
H1. ACADEMIC ADVISING	82
H2. CAREER ADVISING	84
H3. STUDENT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES	86
H4. STUDENT RECRUITMENT & ADMISSIONS	88
H5. PUBLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL OFFERINGS	91
AGENDA	92

INTRODUCTION

The University of Puerto Rico was founded in 1903 as a state-sponsored institution to train professionals in Puerto Rico. The university has 11 campuses including the Medical Sciences Campus (MSC) in San Juan, which incorporated the Graduate School of Public Health (GSPH) in 1970. The chancellor of the MSC reports to the university president. The MSC has a strong relationship with Puerto Rico's Health Center, and its schools have had a central role in the healthcare system. In addition to the GSPH, the MSC is organized into five other schools: School of Medicine, School of Pharmacy, School of Dental Medicine, School of Health Professions, and School of Nursing. The university offers three associate degrees, six bachelor's degrees, 30 master's degrees, and nine doctoral programs, in addition to six first-level professional programs and 54 certificate and residency programs at different degree levels. In 2020-21, the university employed 887 faculty and 1,222 staff and enrolled 363 undergraduate students, 1,882 graduate students, and 447 residents.

The university is accredited by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education. The university was reaffirmed in 2019 and is scheduled to undergo a self-study evaluation in 2021-22. Specialized accreditors to which the university responds include the Commission on Accreditation of Health Informatics and Information Management Education, the Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education of the American Occupational Therapy Association, the Commission on Accreditation for Dietetics Education of the American Dietetics Association, and the Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Management Education.

The school originated from graduate courses in the School of Tropical Medicine. In 1950, the graduate courses, part of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, moved into the newly approved School of Medicine. In 1970, the Council on Higher Education authorized the creation of the GSPH. The school organized into five departments in 1981 and spent the rest of the decade growing, including adding a graduate certificate in gerontology. In 1984 and 1985, the school began offering an MPH evening program and an MS in environmental health. In the 1990s the school added MPH concentrations in gerontology and public health education as well as an MS in industrial hygiene. Between 2000 and 2012, the school began offering the DrPH degree in three concentrations, environmental health, health systems analysis and management, and social determinants of health. Currently, the school hosts five academic departments, four administrative offices, and three research and service programs. As of 2021-22, the program enrolls 159 MPH students across its six concentrations, 114 MS students across six concentration, and 87 DrPH students across three concentrations.

The school received initial accreditation in 1956 and had its most recent review in 2014. The school was reaccredited for seven years with interim reporting related to resources, degree offerings, competencies, assessment, and doctoral degrees. The Council accepted the school's 2015 interim report as evidence of compliance with competencies, assessment, and doctoral degrees, and accepted the school's 2016 interim report as evidence of compliance with resources and degree offerings. The current review occurred in the context of the island's multiple recent challenges, including fiscal and natural disasters, the latter of which left much of the island without access to electricity or internet. These issues persist, and the university and GSPH have worked to find solutions for students, many of whom continue to face challenges that impact their studies.

Instructional Matrix - Degrees and Concentrations						
			Categorized as public health	Campus based	Distance based	
Master's Degrees	Academic	Professional				
Biostatistics		MPH	Х	MPH		
Epidemiology	MS	MPH	Х	MS, MPH		
Environmental Health		MPH	Х	MPH		
Health Services Administration		MHSA		MHSA		
Public Health Education		MPH	Х	MPH		
General		MPH	Х	MPH		
Gerontology		MPH	Х	MPH		
Industrial Hygiene	MS		Х	MS		
Evaluation Research of Health Systems	MS			MS		
Nutrition	MHSN			MHSN		
Demography	MS			MS		
Doctoral Degrees	Academic	Professional				
Environmental Health		DrPH	Х	DrPH		
Health Systems and Analysis		DrPH	х	DrPH		
Social Determinants of Health		DrPH	Х	DrPH		

A1. ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
 Designates appropriate committees or individuals for decision making, and implementation Faculty have opportunities for input in all of the following: degree requirements curriculum design student assessment policies & processes admissions policies & decisions faculty recruitment & promotion 		The school has appropriate organizational and administrative processes to fulfill its mission and goals. The dean serves as the operational and academic lead of the GSPH. The associate dean for academic affairs, the assistant dean for student affairs, and the five department chairs report directly to the dean. The school has three special units for research and service (Center for Evaluation and Sociomedical Research, Family Planning Program, and Institute on Developmental Disabilities), and each of the leaders of these units reports directly to the dean.	Click here to enter text.	
Ensures all faculty regularly interact with colleagues & are engaged in ways that benefit the instructional program		The school has seven standing committees established in the bylaws. The committees address the following areas: administrative and academic, curriculum, school personnel (includes promotion and tenure), informatics, service, faculty affairs, and doctoral program. The school also has an Executive Committee, which is not noted in the bylaws and is composed of all academic administrative positions in the school, including the dean, associate dean of academic affairs, assistant dean of student affairs, all five department chairs, and the GSPH administrator. This committee meets each month and ensures the monitoring and implementation of policy, initiatives, and priorities across the different administrative units of the school. This committee also advises the dean regarding the budget.		

Each committee has a different membership formula and	
meets at different frequencies. For example, the	
Curriculum Committee is composed of an elected	
representative from each of the five academic	
departments, the counselor from student affairs, a	
student representative, the associate dean for academic	
affairs (ex-officio), and the director of the Office for	
Curriculum and Evaluation. The committee is charged with	
advising the dean on all matters pertaining to the	
development and implementation of curricular revisions,	
official changes in course content, and evaluating new	
programs. The committee meets each trimester or more	
often when needed.	
Program faculty propose and define degree requirements,	
with final approval coming from the Curriculum	
Committee, the associate dean of academic affairs, GSPH	
faculty as a whole, and the MSC dean for academic affairs.	
For degree requirements that affect only one academic	
program, the department submits the proposed change	
for review to the school's associate dean of academic	
affairs, then the proposed changes are reviewed by the	
Curriculum and Evaluation Office within the associate	
dean of academic affairs' office. For changes at the school	
level, program faculty work on revisions before submitting	
them to the Administrative and Academic Affairs	
Committee. Once approved, the changes are brought	
before the school faculty as a whole for final approval.	
Curriculum design and revisions begin at the program	
level. Program faculty submit changes to the department	
for approval, and once approved it is sent to the associate	
dean for academic affair's office for initial review. Once	
this initial review is completed, the Curriculum Committee	

	evaluates, makes recommendations, and provides	
	annroval	
	The associate down of academic affairs' office develops	
	the associate deal of academic analis office develops	
	student assessment policies, with final approval coming	
	from the Administration and Academic Affairs Committee.	
	Student competency assessment occurs at all levels of the	
	school, beginning with individual program faculty, where	
	individual faculty report on competency attainment in	
	their courses, and ending with an end-of-trimester	
	meeting between the associate dean for academic affairs,	
	academic program coordinators, and the assistant dean of	
	student affairs; attendees discuss student progress and	
	make recommendations. Any changes are brought to the	
	dean and Academic Affairs Committee for final approval.	
	Each of the school's degree program faculty develop	
	policies for admission that are reviewed and approved by	
	the Administrative and Academic Affairs Committee.	
	Program coordinators, with input of program faculty,	
	interview. assess qualifications. and make	
	recommendations for admission of applicants. The dean	
	approves applicant recommendations, and the list is sent	
	to the MSC Central Admissions Office for final review for	
	completeness. Students receive their approval or denial	
	letters from the dean of the school	
	The dean and/or department chairs initiate the	
	recruitment process for tenure-track faculty. The	
	department personnel committee reviews applicant	
	materials intensious applicants and provides a report to	
	the department chair Deced on this report the chair	
	the department chair, based on this report, the chair	
	makes hiring recommendations to the dean, who then	

makes the hiring recommendation to the MSC chancellor	
and Administrative Board, who make the final decision.	
Program faculty evaluate candidates for both non-tenure	
track and adjunct faculty. They are then reviewed by the	
department and school personnel committees, followed	
by the department chair and the dean for initial	
appointments.	
The university bylaws outline the requirements for	
promotion and tenure. The bylaws guarantee that faculty	
dossiers will be reviewed to determine if promotion and	
tenure are granted. Each department's personnel	
committee is responsible for reviewing dossiers and	
submitting a report to the chair, who provides a	
recommendation to the dean. The dean reviews and sends	
the report to the school Personnel Committee (made up	
of school faculty) for review to assure that the candidate	
is qualified, and the selection process has been fair and	
unbiased. Once they provide this assurance, the dean	
makes recommendation decisions to the MSC's chancellor	
and Administrative Board, who make the final decisions	
about tenure and promotion.	
Administrators and faculty actively participate on	
university decision-making bodies. The school provided a	
table of participation from 2015 to the 2019-20 academic	
years. During 2009 to 2020, for example, the dean and four	
faculty members served on the MSC Academic Senate.	
During the same year, faculty also participated on the	
Institutional Review Board and the Biosafety Committee.	
The school conducts faculty meetings twice a year. Full-	
time faculty attend these meetings and part-time and	

adjunct faculty are invited and attend as available. Faculty	
also interact with each other at orientation, workshops	
and presentations. Part time faculty are regularly invited	
to meetings and their participation varies by interest and	
availability. During the site visit, faculty indicated that	
many decisions are made at the committee level and	
brought to faculty meetings for discussion and final	
approval. The site visit team validated part-time and full-	
time faculty interact through a review of meeting minutes	
and attendee lists.	
University leaders described a strong relationship	
between the university and the CSPH noting that they	
between the university and the OSFH, noting that they	
meet with school leaders regularly in both formal and	
informal settings. The chancellor described her	
commitment to the GSPH through helping to identify	
better ways to secure funding; for example, the university	
supports the evening program, which brings additional	
revenue to the GSPH. The MSC dean of academic affairs	
explained how she supports the school's work in	
competency-based education; currently working to help	
school leaders identify more efficient ways to monitor and	
assure that competencies are adequately taught and	
assessed.	

A2. MULTI-PARTNER SCHOOLS & PROGRAMS

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Not Applicable			

A3. STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Students have formal methods to participate in policy making & decision making		The student bylaws at the university level require that students are involved in decision and policy making at the university and school levels. The school has a Student Council that ensures student representation on the eight standing committees, as well as the MSC Academic Senate	Click here to enter text.	
Students engaged as members on decision-making bodies, where appropriate		and Administrative Board. The Student Council also has a standing space on the agenda of the Administrative and Academic Affairs Committee. Student Council officers meet monthly, and the general assembly meets once per semester.		
		During the site visit, several students indicated they are or have been involved on committees and that they believe their voices have been heard. One student described her experience working with the university and how she shares what she learns with her student colleagues.		
		In addition to participation on the eight committees, students participate in the evaluation of faculty for promotion and tenure by offering input during the evaluation process. The school also has student liaison		

	committees that meet regularly with the assistant dean for student affairs and work on issues impacting student life and performance.	

A4. AUTONOMY FOR SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Operates at highest level of organizational status & independence		The school enjoys the same level of independence and status as other schools in the MSC including medicine, dentistry, health professions, nursing, and pharmacy.	Click here to enter text.	
		The dean reports directly to the chancellor of the MSC, who reports to the university president. During the site visit, the dean confirmed that he meets regularly with the chancellor.		

A5. DEGREE OFFERINGS IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Offers professional public health master's degree in at least three distinct concentrations		The school offers an MPH degree in six concentrations, a DrPH in three concentrations, two academic public health master's degrees, and four non-public health master's	Click here to enter text.	

offers public fication doctoral degree	degrees as shown in remplate intro-1. Site visitors met	
programs in at least two distinct	with leaders and faculty representatives from each of the	
concentrations	degree levels and concentrations during the visit.	

B1. GUIDING STATEMENTS

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Defines a vision, mission statement, goals, statement of values		The school has clear and concise guiding statements that are sufficiently specific to rationally allocate resources and guide evaluation of outcomes. The current versions were	Click here to enter text.	
Taken as a whole, guiding statements address instruction, scholarship, service		developed by engaging faculty, students, staff, alumni, and community partners in a participatory process during 2016-17. The Committee for Strategic Planning led the development of the strategic plan. The Administrative and Academic Affairs Committee is responsible for implementation and ongoing monitoring of the actions recommended in the plan.		
Taken as a whole, guiding statements define plans to 1) advance the field of public health & 2) promote student success				
Guiding statements reflect aspirations & respond to needs of intended service area(s)		The vision for the GSPH is to: "be the leading institution in public health for the development and integral well-being of the population at the community, national and international levels."		
Guiding statements sufficiently specific to rationally allocate resources & guide evaluation of outcomes		The mission for the GSPH is to: "advance public health through the development of leaders, the creation of new knowledge and the offering of services that contribute to the sustainable well-being of society."		
		service, and management:		

• Education: Increase the quantity and quality of	
professionals in the diverse areas of public health	
disciplines through an accessible, competency-based	
curricular academic offering that promotes student	
success and is anchored in community needs.	
• Research: Create knowledge through public health	
initiatives that meet the needs of the population.	
• Service: Strengthen the active participation of the	
GSPH community in matters of public policy and	
health advocacy, and the development of public	
health services models, from an ecological and	
sustainable development perspective.	
• Management: Advance public health through the	
development of leaders, the creation of new	
knowledge and the offering of services that	
contribute to the sustainable well-being of society.	
The school "is guided by universal human values of social	
justice and equity." Through the strategic planning	
process, the GSPH identified seven core values related to	
respect for human beings, commitment to socio-cultural	
values of the Puerto Rican nation, and interdisciplinary and	
interprofessional teamwork among others.	
-	
The guiding statements as a whole address school's	
aspirations, with a specific focus on community needs and	
its plans to advance the field and promote student	
success.	

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Partially Met			
Collects, analyzes & accurately presents graduation rate data for each public health degree offered		The school reports graduation rates that exceed the threshold for the MPH and MS degrees.	The school has been able to reach a 63.6% DrPH graduation rate for the 2014-15 cohort which will be	The Council reviewed the school's response and attachments and appreciated the updated data
Achieves graduation rates of at least 70% for bachelor's & master's degrees, 60% for doctoral degrees		For the MPH, the school reports a graduation rate of 88% for the 2016-17 cohort, which has reached the maximum time to graduate of five years. The 2017-18 and 2018-19 cohorts have already exceeded the 70% threshold, and attrition rates are low enough that the 2019-20 and 2020-21 cohorts can meet the threshold. For the MS, the school reports a graduation rate of 84% for the 2016-17 cohort, which has reached the maximum time to graduate of five years. The 2017-18 cohort has already exceeded the 70% threshold, and attrition rates are low enough that the 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2020-21 cohorts can meet the required threshold.	reported in the next CEPH Annual Report in November of 2022. A doctoral student graduated in February 2022 which brought the rate to compliance in this academic year. There is an additional DrPH student who is expected to graduate by the end of the academic year which would bring the graduation rate to 72.7%. Attachment A provides the DrPH graduation rates for the past 5 years including an update of the 2014-15 cohort that	provided. While graduation rates for most years appear to meet—or still have the potential to meet—the 60% threshold, it does not appear that the school is tracking all students correctly. Specifically, the school reports that students remain enrolled in cohorts that have already exceeded the maximum allowable time to graduate.
		For the DrPH, the school reports a graduation rate of 50% for the 2013-14 cohort, which has reached the maximum time to graduate of eight years. The 2014-15 cohort graduation rate is currently at 55%, and should the last student graduate during the 2021-22 academic year, the graduation rate will become 63%, which is above the threshold required for this criterion. For the following cohorts, the attrition rates appear low enough that these cohorts will meet the threshold. Through a review of the self-study, reviewers had	reaches the MTTC. The GSPH acknowledges that reaching the threshold of 60% on DrPH graduation rates has been a challenge for the School. This is in part because of the profile of GSPH doctoral students, the majority of which work full-time during their studies. As presented in the self- study, the GSPH has implemented diverse actions to address this	

B2. GRADUATION RATES

questions about data collection and reporting methods.	challenge. Actions have included:	
During the site visit, school leaders explained that they count students who take a leave of absence as withdrawn	implementation of a dectoral	
but add them back to the original cohort for the academic	condidate's academic advising and	
year that they return. Data provided in the self-study	follow-up procedures the addition	
indicate that currently enrolled doctoral students appear	of faculty resources and revision of	
to be progressing through their program based on the	dissertation requirements among	
number of students completing coursework and	others	
advancing to candidacy	others.	
	Actions taken to improve	
The concern relates to the DrPH graduation rates not	graduation rates among doctoral	
meeting this criterion's threshold of 60%. To address the	students take time to be reflected in	
low graduation rates, the school took several steps. It	graduation rate data. Students that	
modified the thesis requirement to better align with the	have benefitted the most from these	
practice-based nature of the DrPH degree and clarified	actions throughout their studies	
expectations in manuals, as students were succeeding in	have just finished their coursework	
courses but withdrawing during the thesis process. The	this academic year and are expected	
school recognized this as a barrier since many students are	to begin the dissertation	
working full time. Additionally, the school discusses	process AY2021-22. We expect that	
graduation rates at each of its Executive Committee and	this cohort will allow the school to	
Administration and Academic Affairs Committee meetings	evaluate the full benefit of the	
and sends certified letters to students with updated	actions that have been undertaken.	
information on their academic progress and projected		
timetables to complete their degrees within the maximum		
allowable time.		
Program coordinators and research committee chairs also		
began meeting with students each trimester to monitor		
progression through the program and provide additional		
dissertation support. Finally, the school has granted		
extensions to students based on research progress and the		
students need.		

When asked during the site visit, the dean explained that	
the rates were improving but that it will take time to	
reflect in the data. The associate dean also shared that he	
met with program coordinators to review data and saw	
that students who chose the three-paper option instead of	
the traditional thesis tended to graduate within four to	
five years. He said that the school is working to make	
students more aware of this option.	

B3. POST-GRADUATION OUTCOMES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met with Com	imentary		
Collects, analyzes & presents data on graduates' employment or enrollment in further education post-graduation for each public health degree offered		The school exceeds the threshold for positive post- graduation outcomes for the MPH, MS, and DrPH programs. For the MPH, the school reports the following positive post-graduation placement rates for 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20: 98%, 92%, and 100%. For the MS, the rates were 100% for the same years. For the DrPH the		
Chooses methods explicitly designed to minimize number of students with unknown outcomes		school reports a 100% for 2018-19. and 2019-20 and 90% for 2018-19.		
Achieves rates of at least 80% employment or enrollment in further education for each public health degree		These rates do not account for all graduates; however, the school has made progress in decreasing the unknown rates between the 2017-18 and the 2019-20 cohorts. For the MPH, the unknown rate decreased from 53% to 31%; for the MS from 25% to 12%; and for the DrPH from 50% to 10%. The school provided site visitors with updated data for the 2019-20 cohort during the site visit, which showed a continued decrease in the unknown rates.		

The school uses an alumni survey conducted one year	
post-graduation to collect these data. The survey is	
electronic and, despite the school sending multiple	
reminders, response rates remained low. The school has	
started following up with graduates who did not complete	
the survey via follow-up telephone calls, and this increased	
response rates for the 2017-18 and 2018-19 cohorts.	
The commentary relates to the high unknown rates across	
all three degree programs. Reviewers recognize that the	
school has taken stors to reduce the rate of unknown	
school has taken steps to reduce the rate of unknown	
outcomes over the last three academic years and has	
made progress. The school will benefit from continued	
monitoring and consideration of other data collection	
methods if rates do not continue to decrease. During the	
site visit, the dean told reviewers that the school is	
considering using incentives to increase alumni response	
rates and engagement.	

B4. ALUMNI PERCEPTIONS OF CURRICULAR EFFECTIVENESS

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			L
Defines qualitative &/or quantitative methods designed to provide meaningful, useful information on alumni perceptions Documents & regularly examines its methodology & outcomes to ensure		The school assesses alumni self-perceived mastery of competencies and usefulness in employment settings through the alumni survey sent electronically one year post-graduation. The school sends reminders and follows up via phone with non-responders. Graduates are asked to rate the usefulness of the knowledge and skills taught in the curriculum in their current iobs and their levels of	Click here to enter text.	
Data address alumni perceptions of success in achieving competencies		competency with competency domains. The first alumni to go through the current curriculum, which aligns with the		

Data address alumni perceptions of	2016 criteria, graduated in 2019-20. Prior data are from	
usefulness of defined competencies	alumni who graduated under the previous curricula.	
in post-graduation placements		
	Across the MPH, MS, and DrPH, most respondents	
	consistently rated curricular knowledge and skills as very	
	useful or quite useful. For 2018-19, 82% of MPH graduates,	
	88% of MS graduates, and 100% of DrPH graduates rated	
	knowledge and skills as very or quite useful. For 2019-20,	
	76% of MPH graduates, 82% of MS graduates, and 86% of	
	DrPH graduates rated knowledge and skills as very or quite	
	useful.	
	For the curricular domains, MPH, MS, and DrPH graduates	
	rated themselves most competent in communication and	
	interprofessional practice and lowest in planning and	
	management. The school reviews these data and the	
	survey at the faculty meetings at the end of each semester.	
	For the 2019-20 alumni survey, the school adjusted the	
	domains to align with each of the degrees more closely.	
	The school has collected a limited amount of data from	
	MPH students who completed the accelerated program	
	under the new curriculum in a few of the concentrations	
	as of fall 2021.	
	Reviewers questioned whether the data were useful since	
	most responses did not reflect the most current	
	curriculum. During the site visit, the dean explained that	
	the school does find its existing data useful because it has	
	still allowed the school to determine the skills students	
	struggled with, such as communication, and to make	
	changes to course assessments. These data also act as a	
	baseline to compare with the feedback from graduates of	
	the most current curriculum. The associate dean explained	
	that some of the skills covered in the foundational	

	competencies are new, such as negotiation, and data will allow the school to see if it is effectively teaching this and	
	other new skills effectively.	

B5. DEFINING EVALUATION PRACTICES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
	Wiet			
Defines sufficiently specific &		The GSPH has a clearly articulated evaluation plan with	Click here to enter text.	
appropriate evaluation measures.		indicators that align with the school's guiding statements.		
Measures & data allow reviewers to		The school has between four to six measures for each of		
track progress in achieving goals &		the goals. The measures are relevant and well aligned to		
to assess progress in advancing the		the goal statements. The school has identified a clear		
field of public health & promoting		process of evaluation and the entity responsible for the		
student success		review. The entities involved are appropriate for the		
Defines plan that is ongoing,		individual measures.		
systematic & well-documented.				
Plan defines sufficiently specific &		As an example of this feedback loop, the school measures		
appropriate methods, from data		the number of service projects with an ecological or		
collection through review.		sustainable development perspective as part of its service		
Processes have clearly defined		goal. Each semester, faculty report their service activities		
responsible parties & cycles for		to the department chair. The department chairs present		
review		the data to the Executive Committee, which reviews the		
		data and adds it to the annual report for full faculty review.		
		As another example, the school measures the proportion		
		of students participating as authors or co-authors in		
		publications or poster presentations by having faculty		
		report them to the department chair each semester. The		
		chairs present the data to the dean, who reports the data		
		for review during faculty meetings.		

In addition to decisions made during the faculty meetings each semester, the dean explained that many decisions	
are made during Executive Committee meetings and shared during faculty meetings to discuss implementation.	
For promoting student success, the school evaluates the number of new enrollments, the number of applications to programs, graduation rates, number of online or hybrid courses offered, number of faculty participating in pedagogical training, number of community impact activities available for student participation, and the number of students as authors or co-authors in publications.	
For advancing the field of public health, the school measures the amount of external funds it receives, the number of faculty research and service activities, number of publications, number of collaborative service affiliations, number of continuing education activities, and the number of faculty offering consultative and technical assistance to stakeholders and organizations.	
During the site visit, administrators and faculty detailed robust evaluation practices that help assess progress for the school's programs and guide improvement efforts. Examples include changes to increase DrPH graduation rates as detailed in Criterion B2, increase survey response rates as detailed in Criterion B6, and curricular reviews described in Criterion D2.	

Privating Met Engages in regular, substantive review of all evaluation findings, including strategic discussions. As stated above in Criterion B5, the school has identified a clear process of evaluation and entities responsible for the review. Site visitors validated that the school measures and discusses data in committee meetings. Click here to enter text. Provides specific examples of changes. The school provided multiple examples of changes it has made. For example, in 2019-2020, the school moted that the alumni survey response rate was low at 29%. The assistant dean of academic affairs worked with the Administrative and Academic Affairs Committee to identify methods to increase the response rate. They expanded the methodology beyond just online administration to include telephone survey. This expanded effort was incorporated into a course and engaged current students in the survey design and administration. The response rate for 28%. The following academic year, the school established a work study program for students to continue to implement the enhanced survey strategy moving forward. As a result, the school achieved a response rate of 78%. Additional examples include addressing program-specific graduation rates and programs' student capacity. An example for curriculum offerings was the school changing the introductory course, SALP Golos: Introduction to Public Health, to a hybrid format with greater synchronous	Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
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Health, to a hybrid format with greater synchronous			the introductory course. SALD 6006 Introduction to Public		
medicif, to a hyperic format with greater synchronous			Health to a hybrid format with greater synchronous		
			activities and in-person activities based on student		

B6. USE OF EVALUATION DATA

feedback. The school is implementing these changes in the	
2021-22 academic year.	
The school has identified an area of weakness that	
decision making is not documented as consistently across	
all entities in the school, with some committees providing	
less detail in meeting records than others. School leaders	
are working to implement a more consistent approach	
across the school to ensure that more information is	
available. During the site visit, faculty reported that they	
are making progress on this. They also emphasized that	
while there is variability in the level of detail ir	
documentation, all committees and groups have robust	
processes in place for using evaluation data to assess	
programs and make improvements.	

C1. FISCAL RESOURCES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met with Con	imentary		
Financial resources currently		The school has three main sources of income: the	Click here to enter text.	
adequate to fulfill stated mission &		university system general budget; tuition and fees from		
goals & sustain degree offerings		evening programs; and grants, contracts, and donations.		
Financial support appears		The general budget consists of government funds, tuition		
sufficiently stable at time of site		and fees, and external funds. The MSC's standard		
visit		budgeting process consists of each school developing its		
		budget proposal; then the Administrative Board, which		
		includes the deans from each of the six MSC schools,		
		makes recommendations to the MSC chancellor. The		
		university's Board of Trustees then makes allocation		
		decisions to each campus, and the university's central		
		administration allocates the funds to each school based on		

the agreed upon budget. Final budget approval	
responsibility rests with the university president.	
The school was university funds to sever all the terrord	
The school uses university funds to cover all the tenured	
and tenure-track faculty salaries. The university and school	
guarantee these salaries. The school also uses university	
funds to fully cover permanent non-faculty personnel and	
support full-time non-tenured instructional faculty. The	
school supplements the university funds with	
departmental funds from evening program tuition,	
continuing education, and service activities.	
A variaty of courses support the new primary instructional	
A variety of sources support the non-primary instructional	
racuity (non-Pir) depending upon their main academic	
activities in research, teaching, or service. Non-PIF faculty	
funds to support their colories which may be	
supplemented from other departmental funds. Non DIE	
supplemented from other departmental funds. Non-PIF	
activities are recruited from	
among public nearth practicioners who have other	
composition from departmental funds	
compensation from departmental runus.	
Operational costs include all the expenses required to	
maintain the school such as maintenance of facilities and	
equipment: to purchase of materials and equipment: to	
nay accreditation fees: to provide student support	
services: and to cover and to support	
projects, including uncovered grant expenses. Funds for	
operational costs come from all school income sources	
Student support comes from the graduate assistantship	
program, the university's Financial Aid Office. the school's	
Office of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, faculty	

grants, and two workforce development grants from NI and HRSA that support tuition and fee costs for studen pursuing the Master's in Science in Industrial Hygiene the Graduate Certificate in Gerontology.	H ts or
The school uses departmental funds from incom generated by evening program tuition, continuir education activities, and indirect funds to support facul development. Faculty with externally funded research ar service grants may use these funds for profession development expenses.	ne ng ty nd al
The departments collect and control all tuition from the evening academic programs. The evening school tuitic has more than doubled in the past five years. Evening school tuition represents about 6% of the 2020-21 incom	ne on ng e.
Tuition for the day programs enters campus accounts ar is returned to the school as part of the university fund The university also collects a technology fee from a students, and the school prepares an annual proposal for use of these funds, which recently resulted in increase Wi-Fi accessibility for students. Seven percent recovered indirect costs from grants returns to the school 10% to the specific department, and 11% to the princip investigator.	nd s. all or ed of ol, al
Due to governmental financial challenges, the universit has been covered by the Oversight Board under Title III the U.S. Congress "Puerto Rico Oversight, Managemen and Economic Stability Act" (PROMESA) since 2016. Th Oversight Board is charged with implementing fisc measures to address governmental financial challenge As part of this law, the university must submit an annu	ty of at, al s. al

budget to the Oversight Board for approval. The financial	
challenges have led to a decrease in government funds	
between 2016 and 2020. The decrease in government	
funds has impacted MSC and the school. The university	
expects that government funds will decrease for the	
2022-23 academic year and then remain stable for the	
following two years. Based on the significant decrease of	
governmental funds that the university has historically	
relied on, university administrators adopted measures to	
increase other sources of revenue, including tuition and	
external funding, and implemented administrative	
efficiency measures.	
The university gave each of the schools the option of	
determining how to address the budget reductions. In the	
short term, school administrators decided to transfer	
unused funds from vacant faculty and staff positions to	
maintain necessary academic functions and prioritize	
functions related to providing high quality public health	
education and maintaining accreditation.	
To address long-term plans, the MSC chancellor and the	
dean for academic affairs hosted a series of workshops to	
identity universal priorities; these include the following:	
maintaining professional accreditations, strengthening	
student services, revising academic programs, conducting	
in research and technological infractructures, remodeling	
facilities improving administrative processes and	
fundraising of the school wishes to obtain additional	
funds the dean must justify the request based on the	
above priorities and submit the documentation to the MSC	
chancellor for approval	

	Requests for additional faculty or staff follow a similar	
	process. For tenure-track positions with the possibility of	
	permanence, the dean must submit a justification that	
	aligns with university and school priorities to the MSC	
	chanceller which must then be approved by the	
	Administrative Reard and the university precident For	
	Administrative Board and the university president. For	
	other positions, the school call dentity the funds within its	
	existing budget and submit a contract to the MSC	
	chancellor for approval.	
	At the time of the cite visit the 2021-22 petual hudset was	
	At the time of the site visit, the 2021-22 actual budget was	
	low, but the budget statement did not yet contain the	
	anticipated income from grants and contracts. Also, the	
	school received an additional \$500,000 from the campus	
	on the first day of the site visit. The campus and university	
	were considering additional requests, as well.	
	The second se	
	The commentary relates to the minimal adequacy of	
	funding and uncertainty of future funding for the school.	
	The administration and faculty have made excellent	
	adjustments to offset income losses related to external	
	governmental funding. The self-study acknowledges the	
	recent difficult financial situation and details the multiple	
	causes and the school's creative process of responding to	
	the challenge. During the site visit, administrators and	
	faculty expressed the school's challenges with the ongoing	
	financial stresses.	
	During the site visit, the MSC chancellor related that the	
	university is proactively engaging stakeholders and	
	developing non-traditional funding sources. While	
	governmental support is important, the MSC dean of	
	academic affairs added that 70% of the budget comes	
	from non-governmental sources. She added that	

	maintenance of the academic activities of the school is	
	vital for the interlocking community service mission. The	
	school's resources are a way to leverage other community	
	resources. Puerto Rico depends upon the school to train	
	health professionals and to make community	
	interventions for public welfare. Community partners	
	confirmed the importance of the school and its	
	contributions through collaborative projects to the Puerto	
	Rican community.	

C2. FACULTY RESOURCES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met with Com	imentary		
School employs at least 21 PIF; or program employs at least 3 PIF 3 faculty members per concentration area for all concentrations; at least 2 are PIF; double-counting of PIF is appropriate, if applicable Additional PIF for each additional degree level in concentration; double-counting of PIF is appropriate, if applicable Ratios for general advising & career counseling are appropriate for degree level & type		The school has sufficient faculty resources to support its degrees and mission. The school has a total of 51 primary instructional faculty (PIF) and 39 non-PIF. Each of the school's concentrations has an appropriate number of PIFs for the degrees offered. The school considers full-time faculty members with teaching responsibilities equivalent to 27 annual trimester credit hours to be 1.0 full-time equivalent (FTE). For non-PIF, the school calculates FTE based on number of courses a faculty member teaches or the proportion of time they spend on scholarly activities out of a 37.5-hour work week. The school assigns an FTE value of 0.037 per credit.	Click here to enter text.	

Ratios for MPH ILE are appropriate		For general advising, faculty have an average of seven	
for degree level & nature of		master's students and four doctoral students. For the	
assignment		integrative learning experience, faculty have an average of	
		eight MPH students and two DrPH students. Faculty also	
Ratios for bachelor's cumulative or	N/A	have an average of two MS students for the final project.	
experiential activity are	,		
appropriate if applicable		The school collects student perceptions of class size and	
		faculty availability through the exit interview survey	
Ratios for mentoring on doctoral		Students are asked to rate their satisfaction with class size	
students' integrative project are		and their agreement with the statement "faculty were	
appropriate if applicable		available to address student issues" as well as provide	
appropriate, il applicable		qualitative feedback through open ended questions. In	
Students' perceptions of class size		2010 20, 100% of DrPH and MS respondents and 04% of	
8 its relation to quality of loarning		MDH respondents reported being yory satisfied or satisfied	
a its relation to quality of learning		with class size. For faculty availability 100% of DrDH	
are positive (note: evidence may be		with tides size. For faculty availability, 100% of DIPH	
collected intentionally of received		respondents completely agreed or agreed that core and	
as a byproduct of other activities)		Specially course faculty members were available. For the	
Students are satisfied with faculty		NIS, 88% completely agreed or agreed that core faculty	
availability (note: evidence may be		were available and 82% completely agreed or agreed that	
collected intentionally or received		specialty course faculty were available. For the MPH, 98%	
as a byproduct of other activities)		and 88% complete agreed or agreed that core and	
		specialty course faculty were available, respectively.	
		None of the respondents provided qualitative feedback	
		regarding class size between 2017-18 and 2019-20.	
		Respondents provided mostly positive feedback regarding	
		faculty availability during these same years.	
		The commentary relates to student perceptions that	
		faculty are stretched and are not always able to give them	
		the attention that they feel they need. In addition to	
		sharing these perceptions during the visit, another student	
		said he was concerned about the number of faculty that	
		may retire soon and what faculty resources will look like	

	for the rest of his program. Students also acknowledged	
	that faculty are performing at an extremely high level of	
	quality and making the best of the limited resources,	
	which they greatly appreciate.	

C3. STAFF AND OTHER PERSONNEL RESOURCES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met with Com	mentary		
Staff & other personnel are		The school has 74 staff members (72 FTEs), of which 50 are	Click here to enter text.	
currently adequate to fulfill the		employed for specific research projects or service		
stated mission & goals		programs. The remaining 24 staff are administrators		
Staff & other personnel resources		(4.0 FTE), administrative assistants (16.0 FTE), student		
appear sufficiently stable		support staff (2.0 FTE), and human resources and		
		information technology staff (1.0 FTE each). In addition,		
		each program in the school has a coordinator. These		
		coordinators are faculty members who take on		
		administrative duties. Finally, the Dean's Office		
		coordinates additional administrative functions. The		
		school does not share administrative staff with the MSC or		
		other university divisions.		
		The commentary relates to the staff being minimally		
		adequate to fulfill the school's stated mission and goals.		
		The number of staff has decreased as part of the budget		
		cuts referenced in Criterion C1. The self-study states that		
		the smaller staff has been sufficient to support the		
		academic operations and administrative functions.		
		However, during the site visit, school faculty and		
		administrators expressed that staff resource levels have		
		been a challenge. The school has attempted to reassign		
		support staff equitably and strategically. Faculty have		

	assumed some of their own support functions because of	
	the tight staffing situation. The school plans to request	
	additional funds to help finance the support staff.	

C4. PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Met			
Physical resources adequate to		The school has sufficient physical resources to meet its	Click here to enter text.	
fulfill mission & goals & support		mission and support its degree offerings. The school is		
degree programs		located on the fourth floor of the Dr. Guillermo Arbona		
Physical resources appear		Building. This space includes administrative offices, faculty		
sufficiently stable		offices, classrooms, research and service space, and		
		common areas.		
		All faculty members have office space with computers,		
		internet connectivity, printers, and furniture. Staff have 10		
		dedicated offices in the Dean's Office as well as adjacent		
		reception areas and a conference room. The Student		
		Affairs Office holds additional staff offices, common work		
		areas, conference rooms, and storage areas with		
		computers, printers, scanners, photocopiers, and other		
		equipment.		
		The school has 10 classrooms and five departmental		
		conference rooms that can be used to accommodate a		
		variety of class sizes. Classrooms contain computers, video		

conferencing equipment, smartboards, and Wi-Fi	
hotspots.	
Shared student space within the school includes a student	
lounge and an open wall Wi-Fi Zone with workstations for	
10 students. Students use school hallways for special	
activities, such as public health exhibitions and	
promotions, and fundraising for student organizations.	
The MSC also has a Student Center with areas for eating	
and a physical fitness area as well as shared space in the	
campus library.	
The Department of Environmental Health has two	
laboratories that are well equipped for physical chemistry	
and microbiological investigations. Students and faculty	
can use available portable field equipment in the	
laboratories. Collaborative agreements for specific	
projects may also include faculty and student access to	
governmental and private laboratories. The school also	
has three computer centers that are available to students	
when not being used for classes. Doctoral students have	
specific, equipped space assigned to them.	
During the site visit, school administrators and faculty	
members validated that the physical space is sufficient and	
explained that the division of students between day and	
evening programs also helps with the adequacy of	
instructional space. Students were also generally satisfied	
with the physical resources. A few students in	
environmental health programs said that the laboratory is	
small and they would appreciate more space to work.	

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met	·		·
Adequate library resources,		The MSC Conrado F. Ansejo Library reports having the most	Click here to enter text.	
including personnel, for students &		comprehensive collection of health science resources in		
faculty		the Caribbean, covering all the disciplines within the MSC		
Adequate IT resources, including		and biomedical research interests. The university		
tech assistance for students &		community, community health professionals, and the		
faculty		public have access to the library resources. The library has		
		print and electronic books and nearly 2,000 active journal		
Library & IT resources appear		subscriptions. The library offers all the standard databases		
sufficiently stable		as well as National Library of Medicine resources. Physical		
		and electronic resources are available through interlibrary		
		loan and document delivery service. The library has 12 non-		
		teaching assistants and six professional librarians who hold		
		academic rank and participate in teaching, MSC		
		governance, and accreditation. Library staff offer		
		workshops and individual training. The library also has		
		reference services, a chat service, and a content		
		management system available to students, faculty, and		
		staff.		
		In addition to the MSC library, all students have access to		
		three school computer centers referenced in Criterion C4.		
		Students have access to Microsoft 365 Suite that they may		
		install on up to four devices, as well as data analysis		
		software including SPSS, STATA, and GIS. Under new		
		licenses bought in response to the COVID-19 pandemic,		
		students can now access these and other programs		
		remotely from off-campus locations. During the site visit,		

the faculty confirmed plans to continue the remote access	
options after COVID-19 conditions abate.	
The school provides faculty with desktop computers	
configured with the software required for their teaching,	
service, and research activities. Faculty have printers and	
scanners as part of their office equipment or in the	
departmental administrative support areas. Copiers are	
available in each department and in the school copy room	
The MSC provides online instructional applications such as	
Moodle and Blackboard Ultra among others with faculty	
support from the university's Online Division	
support nom the university's Online Division.	
The MSC Office of Information Systems provides students	
and faculty with support for accessing and using	
information tochnology through the web o mail phone	
and norconal support in their office between 9:20 am	
and personal support in their office between 8.50 and –	
4.00 pm. The school has its own it specialist for students	
and faculty (8:30 am to 4:30 pm), who works out of the	
Dean's Office and through e-mail correspondence.	
Despite recent tight budgets, the school has invested in	
strengthening information technology available to	
students, faculty, and staff. IT improved the resources in	
30% of the school's classrooms with up-to-date	
instructional technology.	
The school has assessed student needs to identify those	
with fewer resources to access learning opportunities.	
During the site visit, faculty described how they had	
surveyed students after Hurricane María, finding some of	
them homeless or without reliable electricity. The school	
conducted additional assessment following the 2020	
earthquake and throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. The	

faculty actively search for means to assist with student	
needs. During the site visit, students described the	
additional workspaces that the school made available	
during COVID to provide reliable electricity and Wi-Fi.	
Students expressed satisfaction with IT and library	
resources, noting challenges with getting software during	
the beginning of the pandemic, which IT has since resolved.	

D1. MPH & DRPH FOUNDATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH KNOWLEDGE

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met	·		
Ensures grounding in foundational public health knowledge through appropriate methods (see worksheet for detail)		The school ensures that all master's students are grounded in foundational knowledge through one course, SALP 6006: Introduction to Public Health. Incoming DrPH students are exempt from this requirement if they have an MPH from a CEPH-accredited school or program, or if they can provide evidence that they have already taken biostatistics, epidemiology, and introduction to public health courses that address the 12 learning objectives. The school reviews the course syllabi to determine if the courses have addressed all learning objectives, and if so, approves a waiver. Additionally, DrPH students act as teaching assistants in this course for MPH students and must review all curricular elements to then assist and teach the students. The site visit team was able to validate didactic coverage of all learning objectives through a review of the syllabus, as	Click here to enter text.	

D1 Worksheet

Foundational Knowledge	Yes/CNV
1. Explain public health history, philosophy & values	Yes
2. Identify the core functions of public health & the 10 Essential Services	Yes
3. Explain the role of quantitative & qualitative methods & sciences in describing & assessing a population's health	Yes
4. List major causes & trends of morbidity & mortality in the US or other community relevant to the school or program	Yes
5. Discuss the science of primary, secondary & tertiary prevention in population health, including health promotion, screening, etc.	Yes
6. Explain the critical importance of evidence in advancing public health knowledge	Yes
7. Explain effects of environmental factors on a population's health	Yes
8. Explain biological & genetic factors that affect a population's health	Yes
9. Explain behavioral & psychological factors that affect a population's health	Yes
10. Explain the social, political & economic determinants of health & how they contribute to population health & health inequities	Yes
11. Explain how globalization affects global burdens of disease	Yes
12. Explain an ecological perspective on the connections among human health, animal health & ecosystem health (e.g., One Health)	Yes

D2. MPH FOUNDATIONAL COMPETENCIES

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Met			
Assesses all MPH students, at least		The school ensures coverage and assessment of the	Click here to enter text.	
once, on their abilities to		foundational competencies for all MPH students through		
demonstrate each foundational		10 core courses: SALP 6006: Introduction to Public Health;		
competency (see worksheet for		BIOE 6525: Statistical Analysis; EPID 6523: Epidemiological		
detail)		Methodology; SAAM 6528: Principles of Environmental		
		Public Health; EDSA 6250: Applied Research in Health		
		Promotion and Health Education; ADSS 6516:		
		Fundamentals of Health Policy and Management in Public		
		Health; EDSA 6573: Assessment and Planning in Health		
		Promotion and Health Education; CISO 6546: Social		
		Determinants and Equity in Public Health; SALP 6251:		
Leadership in Public Health: and INTD 6096:				
--	--			
Leadership in Fubic Health, and INTE 0550.				
Interprofessional Collaborative Practice in Public Health.				
Examples of assessments include a policy analysis paper, a				
budget essay, a case study analysis, and a qualitative				
analysis technical report. School faculty and administrators				
believe in the importance of group assessments and have				
developed mean individual and faculty assessments and have				
developed peer, individual, and faculty assessments to				
address individual assessment of competencies in group				
work. For example, as part of group projects, faculty will				
have students' complete self-evaluation or write "minute				
papers" explaining what they learned related to the				
competency and have all students in the group complete				
neer evaluations. Faculty members also use special rubrics				
to determine individual student contribution and grade				
each student separately.				
Site visitors reviewed self-study documentation and syllabi				
and were able to validate most competencies. During the				
site visit, reviewers discussed the assessments for				
foundational competencies eight and 21 with faculty.				
Faculty members explained a program planning				
assossment that requires application of cultural				
assessment that requires application of cultural				
competence. For competency 21, faculty explained that				
students interact with different professionals, with recent				
examples including biologists, nurses, social workers, and				
doctors, and then write an analysis of a health issue and				
incorporate perspectives and strategies that they learned				
from the professionals with whom they met. Reviewers				
were satisfied that these assessments addressed the				
competencies. The rest of the reviewers' findings are				
cumparized in the D2 worksheet				
Summanzeu mittle DZ WORSHEEL.				

During the site visit, faculty also told site visitors about its	
process for monitoring competency assessments. At the	
end of each course, faculty must enter each student's level	
of competence with the competencies covered in the	
course. Program directors then meet to review the data,	
determine if any changes to the assessments are necessary	
to enhance student learning, and review effective teaching	
methods. The site visit team reviewed a sample of the	
mapping chart and were very impressed with the level of	
detail and commitment to quality improvement.	
Students and alumni expressed satisfaction with the	
curriculum and told reviewers that it prepared them well	
for further graduate education or their current	
employment settings.	

D2 Worksheet

MPH Foundational Competencies	Yes/CNV
1. Apply epidemiological methods to the breadth of settings & situations in public health practice	Yes
2. Select quantitative & qualitative data collection methods appropriate for a given public health context	Yes
3. Analyze quantitative & qualitative data using biostatistics, informatics, computer-based programming & software, as appropriate	Yes
4. Interpret results of data analysis for public health research, policy or practice	Yes
5. Compare the organization, structure & function of health care, public health & regulatory systems across national & international settings	Yes
6. Discuss the means by which structural bias, social inequities & racism undermine health & create challenges to achieving health equity at organizational,	Yes
community & societal levels	
7. Assess population needs, assets & capacities that affect communities' health	Yes
8. Apply awareness of cultural values & practices to the design or implementation of public health policies or programs	Yes
9. Design a population-based policy, program, project or intervention	Yes
10. Explain basic principles & tools of budget & resource management	Yes
11. Select methods to evaluate public health programs	Yes
12. Discuss multiple dimensions of the policy-making process, including the roles of ethics & evidence	Yes
13. Propose strategies to identify stakeholders & build coalitions & partnerships for influencing public health outcomes	Yes

14. Advocate for political, social or economic policies & programs that will improve health in diverse populations	Yes
15. Evaluate policies for their impact on public health & health equity	Yes
16. Apply principles of leadership, governance & management, which include creating a vision, empowering others, fostering collaboration & guiding decision	Yes
making	
17. Apply negotiation & mediation skills to address organizational or community challenges	Yes
18. Select communication strategies for different audiences & sectors	Yes
19. Communicate audience-appropriate public health content, both in writing & through oral presentation	Yes
20. Describe the importance of cultural competence in communicating public health content	Yes
21. Perform effectively on interprofessional teams	Yes
22. Apply systems thinking tools to a public health issue	Yes

D3. DRPH FOUNDATIONAL COMPETENCIES

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Met			
Assesses all DrPH students, at least		The school ensures coverage and assessment of the	The GSPH acknowledges the finding	The Council reviewed the school's
once, on their ability to		foundational competencies for all DrPH students through	related to DrPH Competency 3.	response and determined that it has
demonstrate each foundational		10 core courses: BIOE 8005: Advanced Methods in	Although the learning assessment	addressed the concern identified in
competency (see worksheet for		Biostatistics; EPID 8002: Advanced Methods in	opportunity activity presented to	the team's report. Therefore, the
detail)		Epidemiology; CISO 8005: Culture, Social Inequity, and	the site visit team addressed the	Council acted to change the finding
		Community Health; ADSS 8011: Health Systems and Policy;	competency, the assessment used	from partially met to a finding of
		SAAM 8027: Environmental Public Health of Urban	did not adequately reflect it.	met.
		Communities; ADSS 8105: Applied Public Health		
		Leadership Seminar; ADSS 8008: Health Systems Planning	Based on this finding the GSPH	
		and Strategic Management; SALP 8106: Research Design	reviewed the learning assessment	
		Approaches For Public Health; SALP 8026: Public Health	opportunity and assessment	
		Leader as Educator; and SALP 8005: Health Promotion	instrument. In conjunction with the	
		Seminar.	program faculty responsible for the	
			EPID 8002 course, it was decided	
		Examples of assessments include a research proposal, a	that a different learning assessment	
		critical essay, a social equity and health case study, and a	opportunity would facilitate	

decision memo. Site visitors reviewed self-study	individual student competency	
documentation and syllabi and were able to validate most	assessment and its documentation.	
competencies. During the site visit, reviewers discussed	Although the debate activity served	
the assessments for foundational competencies 1, 3, 6, 12,	as an excellent learning activity, it	
and 13 with faculty. Faculty members confirmed the	complicated individual student	
individual assessment elements for competencies 1, 12,	assessment of the competency. The	
and 13. For competency 3, the mapped assessment does	assessment of the competency was	
not appear to address surveillance systems, and the course	incorporated into a different	
in which this is discussed, 8002, does not include an	evaluation activity in the course and	
assessment. For competency 6, faculty validated that	the evaluation rubric was revised.	
students must incorporate interprofessional and	This allows for better	
intersectoral perspectives in their analysis of a health issue	documentation of individual	
related to the Sustainable Development Goals.	student competency assessments.	
The concern relates to the site visit team's inability to	Attachment B provides the product	
validate an appropriate assessment for foundational	of this review process. It provides a	
competency 3, as explained above. The findings are	revision of the section related to the	
summarized in the D3 worksheet.	competency in "Table D3:	
	Assessment of Competencies for	
	the DrPH" and the mapped	
	assessment instrument for the new	
	learning assessment opportunity.	

D3 Worksheet

DrPH Foundational Competency	Yes/CNV
1. Explain qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods & policy analysis research & evaluation methods to address health issues at multiple (individual, group, organization,	Yes
community & population) levels	
2. Design a qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods, policy analysis or evaluation project to address a public health issue	Yes
3. Explain the use & limitations of surveillance systems & national surveys in assessing, monitoring & evaluating policies & programs & to address a population's health	Yes
4. Propose strategies for health improvement & elimination of health inequities by organizing stakeholders, including researchers, practitioners, community leaders &	Yes
other partners	
5. Communicate public health science to diverse stakeholders, including individuals at all levels of health literacy, for purposes of influencing behavior & policies	Yes
6. Integrate knowledge, approaches, methods, values & potential contributions from multiple professions & systems in addressing public health problems	Yes

7. Create a strategic plan	Yes
8. Facilitate shared decision making through negotiation & consensus-building methods	Yes
9. Create organizational change strategies	Yes
10. Propose strategies to promote inclusion & equity within public health programs, policies & systems	Yes
11. Assess one's own strengths & weaknesses in leadership capacities, including cultural proficiency	Yes
12. Propose human, fiscal & other resources to achieve a strategic goal	Yes
13. Cultivate new resources & revenue streams to achieve a strategic goal	Yes
14. Design a system-level intervention to address a public health issue	Yes
15. Integrate knowledge of cultural values & practices in the design of public health policies & programs	Yes
16. Integrate scientific information, legal & regulatory approaches, ethical frameworks & varied stakeholder interests in policy development & analysis	Yes
17. Propose interprofessional team approaches to improving public health	Yes
18. Assess an audience's knowledge & learning needs	Yes
19. Deliver training or educational experiences that promote learning in academic, organizational or community settings	Yes
20. Use best practice modalities in pedagogical practices	Yes

D4. MPH & DRPH CONCENTRATION COMPETENCIES

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Met			
Defines at least five distinct		Each of the school's nine MPH and DrPH concentrations	Click here to enter text.	
competencies for each		has five distinct concentration competencies that		
concentration or generalist degree		establish an appropriate depth of knowledge for the		
in MPH & DrPH. Competencies		concentration and degree. Competencies are mapped to		
articulate an appropriate depth or		courses that are appropriate to the degree level.		
enhancement beyond foundational		Competency statements address skills such as designing		
competencies		health communication campaigns, proposing policy		
Assesses all students at least once		solutions, and selecting the most appropriate study		
on their ability to demonstrate each		designs.		
concentration competency				

If applicable, covers & assesses	N/A	This site visit team was able to validate didactic	
defined competencies for a specific		preparation and an appropriate assessment for most of	
credential (e.g., CHES, MCHES)		the concentration competencies through a review of the	
		self-study documentation and syllabi. During the site visit,	
		reviewers engaged faculty in additional discussions about	
		concentration competency statements and assessments in	
		the MPH epidemiology and gerontology concentrations	
		and the health systems analysis and management, and	
		social determinants in health DrPH concentrations. Faculty	
		members provided additional detail on each of the	
		assessments, which allowed reviewers to validate the	
		appropriateness of all assessments discussed. Reviewers'	
		findings are summarized on the D4 worksheet.	
		While the public health education program does not	
		require students to take the CHES exam, faculty members	
		highly encourage students to do so. They explained that	
		students with CHES certification can apply for licensure as	
		a health educator in Puerto Rico. Faculty believe that this	
		certification and license are important and have reviewed	
		the curriculum to ensure alignment with the eight areas of	
		responsibilities.	

D4 Worksheet

MPH Generalist Concentration Competencies	Comp statement	Comp taught and
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Propose policy alternatives for improving the health of populations.	Yes	Yes
2. Apply health promotion principles, theories and conceptual frameworks for public health programs and policy development.	Yes	Yes
3. Integrate elements of advocacy strategies to public health initiatives to improve population health.	Yes	Yes
4. Use finance principles in public health management scenarios.	Yes	Yes
5. Conduct evidence-based analysis, integrating appropriate data for the development, implementation and evaluation of effective public health	Yes	Yes
programs and policies.		

MPH Epidemiology Concentration Competencies	Comp statement	Comp taught and
	acceptable as written?	assessed?
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Explain the concepts, methods, and approaches of epidemiology in addressing public health	Yes	Yes
issues to academic, public health practice and lay audiences and settings.		
2. Critically evaluate the scientific literature about a defined public health problem.	Yes	Yes
3. Select the appropriate epidemiologic study design and data collection methods to evaluate a research question of public health importance.	Yes	Yes
4. Discuss the significance, descriptive and analytical epidemiology, and prevention and control measures in relation to the study of infectious	Yes	Yes
and non-infectious diseases, as well as other health-related outcomes.		
5. Apply descriptive and analytical statistical methods for the purpose of analyzing the health of populations.	Yes	Yes

MPH Gerontology Concentration Competencies	Comp statement	Comp taught and
	acceptable as written?	assessed?
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Use scientific knowledge, approaches, concepts and models from the field of gerontology and	Yes	Yes
the biological, psychological, and social science disciplines in the analysis of issues relevant to older adults in their personal, family and community		
contexts.		
2. Identify biological and clinical changes associated with aging and their implications for prevention		Yes
and successful aging.		
3. Discuss the use of gerontological evaluations for the assessment of older adult needs, social participation and health promotion.	Yes	Yes
4. Propose policy solutions aimed at guaranteeing a good quality of life for older adults.	Yes	Yes
5. Develop plans to address priority issues for the older adult population in the community.	Yes	Yes

MPH Public Health Education Concentration Competencies	Comp statement	Comp taught and
	acceptable as written?	assessed?
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Apply theoretical, conceptual and methodological perspectives of health promotion and health education in the assessment of social, community	Yes	Yes
and health issues.		
2. Plan interventions using health education principles, strategies, methods and techniques to promote learning and change.	Yes	Yes
3. Design health communication campaigns, projects and multimedia interventions to disseminate health information.	Yes	Yes
4. Create proposals to provide health promotion and health education services in diverse settings and populations.	Yes	Yes
5. Integrate health advocacy, social mobilization and intersectoral collaboration actions for health promotion, health education and disease	Yes	Yes
prevention.		

MPH Biostatistics Concentration Competencies		Comp taught and assessed?
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Apply the most appropriate measures to describe a public health problem using public health statistics.	Yes	Yes
2. Apply methods for computing summary and association measures, stratified analysis, estimation methods, statistical inference, and prediction	Yes	Yes
models.		
3. Design the most suitable sample design for analyzing public health problems using different epidemiological design.	Yes	Yes
4. Employ biostatistical techniques for the evaluation of hypotheses, estimation of parameters, and predictions related to epidemiological studies.	Yes	Yes
5. Interpret and summarize the statistical results of scientific publications related to Public Health problems.	Yes	Yes

MPH Environmental Health Concentration Competencies	Comp statement	Comp taught and
	acceptable as written?	assessed?
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Apply appropriate methods to analyze contemporary environmental health problems affecting individuals, communities, and populations, considering the interactions with social factors that influence public health and well-being.	Yes	Yes
2. Communicate effectively environmental public health information, including risks, mitigation strategies, and associated uncertainties, to the public and other audiences.	Yes	Yes
3. Discuss the processes that determine the sources, fate, and transport of pollutants on the environment, and their potential exposure pathways.	Yes	Yes
4. Characterize the human health effects resulting from exposures to environmental risk factors (physical, chemical, and biological) and from the	Yes	Yes
deterioration of natural ecosystems.		
5. Describe federal and state policies and regulatory programs, guidelines, and authorities that control environmental health issues.	Yes	Yes

DrPH Environmental Health Concentration Competencies	Comp statement	Comp taught and
	acceptable as written?	assessed?
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Communicate environmental public health issues based on scientific, ethical, environmental justice, and community-based principles.	Yes	Yes
2. Analyze the impact of environmental legislation, judicial opinions, regulations, and policies on population health to influence decision-making.	Yes	Yes
3. Design policies to improve environmental public health issues.	Yes	Yes
4. Evaluate environmental risks and the impact of environmental changes on human and community health from a public health perspective.	Yes	Yes
5. Integrate evidence-based research on environmental health to advance programs, policies, or systems promoting population health and well-	Yes	Yes
being.		

DrPH Health Systems Analysis and Management Concentration Competencies	Comp statement	Comp taught and
	acceptable as written?	assessed?
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Uses the economic, financial, social, legal, regulatory, organizational and policy dimensions in decision making regarding structure, process, and	Yes	Yes
outcomes of public health systems.		
2. Appraises the impact of health systems policy-making processes and policy implementation in public health.	Yes	Yes
3. Integrates the principles of system theory for the analysis and evaluation of health services organizations.	Yes	Yes
4. Demonstrates proficiency in the application of quantitative and qualitative methods for health system decision making.	Yes	Yes
5. Articulates the impact of social justice, legal, political, and ethical implications of policy options that may influence the public health system	Yes	Yes
decision-making.		

DrPH Social Determinants in Health Concentration Competencies	Comp statement	Comp taught and
	acceptable as written?	assessed?
	Yes/No	Yes/CNV
1. Evaluate emergent public health problems through the critical examination of public health discourses and historical practices to advance health	Yes	Yes
equity.		
2. Apply social theories, political economy and intersectoral analysis to address public health issues in diverse scenarios.	Yes	Yes
3. Apply community building and organization models and strategies for social determinants of health issues.	Yes	Yes
4. Use research from diverse methodological approaches to disclose and address the impact of social determinants of health on the policy making	Yes	Yes
process.		
5. Formulate healthy public policies to promote the health and wellbeing of the population from an equity and social justice perspective.	Yes	Yes

D5. MPH APPLIED PRACTICE EXPERIENCES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met	1		
All MPH students produce at least two work products that are meaningful to an organization in		The school requires all students to complete an applied practice experience (APE) regardless of prior work experience. The school allows students to complete their APE in concentrated blocks of time or spread throughout	Click here to enter text.	
appropriate apprice process settings Qualified individuals assess each		the student's enrollment.		
work product & determine whether it demonstrates attainment of competencies		Students must demonstrate attainment of at least five competencies, at least three of which are foundational. Concentrations pre-select competencies that all students		
All students demonstrate at least five competencies, at least three of which are foundational		must complete, such as foundational competency 19. Students complete a competency self-assessment during an orientation prior to beginning the APE to choose the remaining competencies. Faculty advisors and program coordinators guide students through this process.		
		Generally, the school identifies appropriate sites that will be mutually beneficial to the site and the student. The school considers the needs of the agencies or organizations involved and whether a site will allow the student to demonstrate the relevant competencies. Students may identify sites and seek approval from the school if the site and the school do not yet have a relationship.		
		The types of products expected are different by concentration. For example, biostatistics and epidemiology students create presentations, infographics,		

and educational materials, based on organizational needs,	
while gerontology students typically complete health	
promotion materials, policy and program proposals, and	
training manuals. Sites may reach out to the school	
proactively with requests for projects and products they	
would like students to develop.	
·	
Example APE sites include Sex+ TEAM; Community of San	
Isidro, Municipality of Canóvanas; Centro de Acción	
Urbana, PHM Multisalud; and Metro Pavía Clinic. Example	
work products include educational pamphlets and fact	
sheets about diabetic retinopathy for use at diabetes	
clinics; a health impact statement for a municipal dam	
project; and an analysis of mental health consequences of	
COVID-19 mitigation in the LGBTQIA+ community. Site	
visitors validated that work products are of a high quality	
and appropriate for the degree.	
Faculty advisors grade the work products for competency	
attainment using a rubric with input from site preceptors.	
The rubrics vary across concentrations. All students must	
submit a self-assessment of the chosen competencies and	
reflect on their experiences in addition to the work	
products.	
The school identified the need to help students better	
understand competency-based education to improve the	
alignment between competencies and APEs. During the	
site visit, faculty members explained that they have made	
progress on this. Additionally, alumni and preceptors	
expressed satisfaction with the APE. Preceptors agreed	
that the school prepares students well and that students	
have been essential to their organizations' work.	

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Partially Met			
Students complete at least one		The school revised the APE in 2019-20 to require all DrPH	Revised curriculum with 2016 CEPH	The Council appreciates the school's
applied project that is meaningful		students to complete a 200-hour field experience in which	criteria was first implemented with	response, including information
for an organization & to advanced		they apply their knowledge of theory, leadership, and	DrPH 2019-2020 cohort. These	about updates to the practice
public health practice		problem solving. Students must take primary leadership of	students have not completed the	manual. The Council looks forward
Project(s) allow for advanced-level		the project while working with a team or collaborators at	Applied Practice Experience based	to reviewing examples of student
collaboration with practitioners		the APE site. APE sites may include governmental, non-	on the curricular sequence of the	work products through the interim
Project(s) include reflective		governmental, non-profit, for-profit, and industrial	programs. These experiences are	reporting process.
component		organizations in Puerto Rico or elsewhere. The school	scheduled toward the end of their	
Qualified individuals assess each		requires all students to complete this requirement	3 rd year of study. The first students	
work product & determine whether		regardless of work experience, however students may	from the revised curriculum will be	
it demonstrates attainment of		complete their APE at their place of employment.	completing these experiences at the	
competencies			end of the 2021-22 academic year.	
Processes in place to ensure that		The school's revised APE aligns with the 2016 criteria.	For this reason, completed student	
project(s) demonstrate at least five		Under the previous APE, students did not have to map a	samples could not be presented to	
competencies including at least		minimum of five competencies of which three are	the site visit team and are yet not	
one related to leadership		foundational, nor did faculty assess products based on the	available. However the revised	
		chosen competencies. Students in the social determinants	practice manuals have incorporated	
		of health concentration began the new APE process in fail	the competency selection process	
		2021. Students in the nealth systems analysis and	and documentation, as well as an	
		management and environmental health concentrations	assessment of selected	
		will not begin their APE until the 2022-23 academic year.	competencies in the evaluation	
		The school requires all students to domenstrate	rubrics used that allow for	
		foundational composition five six and 11. Students in	competency mapping in the inal	
		consultation with their faculty advicers, develop a work	bas also been incorporated into the	
		alan in which they choose the remaining two	as also been incorporated into the	
		competencies of which at least one must be	one sample of a DrPH Practice	
		concentration specific and the work product(s) The	Manual (available to the site visit	
		concentration-specific, and the work product(s). The	ivianual (available to the site visit	

school encourages students to choose projects that team in the electronic resource	e file)
potentially align with dissertation topics. Examples of with the areas of cor	ncern
potential projects include analysis reports and program highlighted.	
evaluations. The faculty advisor works with the student	
and APE site to ensure that the project is useful	
Examples of recent APE sites include Salud Integral en la	
Montana: Centros de Salud Primaria en Puerto Rico:	
Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales:	
Unidad de Control de Vectores de Puerto Rico: and	
Departamento de Salud de Puerto Pico, among others	
Departamento de Saldo de Puerto Nico, among others.	
In addition to the project, students must complete the	
Leadership Practice Inventory and a reflective essay. The	
faculty advisor and site precentor evaluate the student for	
performance and the faculty advisor assesses	
competency demonstration. During the site visit, school	
administrators and faculty explained that the school is	
transitioning to a more standardized evaluation process	
transitioning to a more standardized evaluation process	
The site visit team reviewed student samples from the	
internship under the previous curriculum and found them	
to be of good quality; however, they did not require	
students to map projects to at least five competencies. The	
samples consistently reflected a practice orientation and	
fidelity to the requirements provided for the internship	
product.	
The concern relates to the site visit team's inability to	
validate that the APE requires students to complete an	
applied project that is mapped to competencies, since no	
students had completed the experience, as currently	
designed, at the time of the site visit. As mentioned above,	

	all student samples available for review were from the	
	previous internship format that does not meet this	
	criterion's requirements.	

D7. MPH INTEGRATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Students complete project explicitly designed to demonstrate synthesis of foundational & concentration competencies Project occurs at or near end of program of study		The capstone project in the final semester of each of the concentrations serves as the integrative learning experience (ILE). The school developed overall guidelines for the experience, and each concentration allows tailored experiences based on the concentration. Students identify the competencies that they want to work on by	The GSPH acknowledges the site- visit team findings related to individual student assessment of selected ILE competencies.	The Council reviewed the school's response and determined that it has addressed the concern identified in the team's report. Therefore, the Council acted to change the finding from partially met to a finding of
Students produce a high-quality written product		completing a self-assessment and apply those to their projects. Faculty and students identify potential projects for the ILE, and community sites regularly reach out to the	Since the implementation of the revised curriculum to comply with 2016 Accreditation Criteria, in	met.
Faculty reviews student project & validates demonstration & synthesis of specific competencies		school to indicate that they have student opportunities. Students work with faculty to develop an action plan or proposal.	conjunction with the GSPH's continuous assessment and improvement process, these ILE experience is assessed every year	
		In each concentration, at least one foundational competency is required across all projects (19, 20, and/or 22). Students choose the remaining four competencies in consultation with the faculty advisor. At least one of the competencies must be concentration specific.	with a corresponding report that contains actions to address findings. This academic year's evaluation of the ILE analyzed and addressed the findings of the CEPH site-visit team. Meetings were held with MPH	
		The school developed rubrics for each concentration that the faculty ILE instructor uses to evaluate students. Site visitors reviewed the rubrics and noted that only the public health education rubric contains a specific section evaluating competency synthesis and integration. During	programs as a group and individually to address individual student competency assessments of ILE selected competencies. To address the findings, the strategy used by	

	the site visit, school administrators and faculty explained	programs whose individual student	
	that the school is working to create a more standardized	competency assessments were	
	rubric across the concentrations that ensures that faculty	validated by the site visit team, will	
	are evaluating competency synthesis and integration.	be used in the programs that did not	
		meet the full requirements of the	
	Students in the biostatistics, epidemiology, and	criteria. Attachment D provides a	
	environmental concentrations complete an applied	copy of the ILE and APE assessment	
	research paper or policy analysis based on a problem	and action plan report of the current	
	identified by a community organization. Students in the	academic year, in which these	
	public health education concentration choose among	findings are addressed. The report	
	several projects including policy statements, concept	includes evaluation rubric templates	
	papers, white papers, journal article manuscripts,	to be used that ensure individual	
	evaluation reports, training manuals, or instructional and	competency assessment. The ILE	
	educational modules based on community need. Students	experiences of the current academic	
	in the general concentration write a technical report based	year AY2021-2022, which occur at	
	on a study they develop and implement. Students in the	the end of the academic year, will	
	gerontology concentration prepare a technical report	adopt the revisions contained in the	
	based on applied research, policy or program evaluation,	report.	
	or active aging and health promotion. As mentioned in		
	Criterion D2, the school values group work and therefore		
	ILE projects are completed as a group.		
	The concern relates to the school not evaluating students		
	individually on competency integration and synthesis in		
	group projects across all concentrations. Of the student		
	samples that the site visit team reviewed, only the		
	environmental health concentration appeared to have		
	evaluated individual student competency attainment. The		
	other concentrations for which student samples were		
	available (under the new curriculum) did evaluate		
	individual student contributions to the group ILE as well as		
	criteria such as teamwork, group participation, time		
	management, and communication skills, but not individual		
	competency synthesis and integration.		

The faculty have a quality improvement plan in place for	
the ILE. After the first cohort of students completed the	
ILE, the school went through a rigorous review of the	
processes and made some course corrections and a plan	
to improve implementation. The school is planning to do	
another review after the second cohort completes the ILE.	

D8. DRPH INTEGRATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met with Com	mentary		
Students generate field-based		For the ILE, DrPH students design and conduct a research	Click here to enter text.	
products consistent with advanced		project applying appropriate theory and methods that will		
practice designed to influence		contribute to the scientific and/or practice literature.		
programs, policies or systems		Students in the health services analysis and management		
Products allow students to		concentration must structure their dissertations to		
demonstrate synthesis of		influence public health practice, programs, policy, or		
foundational & concentration		systems, while students in the social determinants of		
competencies		health concentration must design their dissertations to		
Qualified individuals assess student		address social determinants of health on a particular issue.		
performance & ensure that		Students in the environmental health concentration must		
competencies are addressed		demonstrate advanced practice skills and design their		
		dissertations to influence programs, policies, or systems		
		addressing environmental public health.		
		Students select a dissertation committee to guide them		
		through the process. The format of the dissertation varies		
		slightly between the concentrations, with expectations		
		and guidelines detailed in the dissertation manual.		

All concentrations require students to address	
foundational competency two, and both the health	
services analysis and management and environmental	
health concentrations preselect a concentration	
competency for all students to address. Students, in	
consultation with their dissertation committees, select the	
remaining competencies to create a total of five.	
Examples of recent ILEs addressed the management of	
hurricane Maria and its impact on patient drug use,	
insecticides and fungicide exposure among pregnant	
women, and prolonged opioid prescription in cancer	
survivors in Puerto Rico. The topics and projects appear	
appropriate for the degree level. These examples used the	
prior curriculum and dissertation process. At the time of	
the visit, no DrPH students had completed the new ILE	
process.	
The commentary relates to the site visit team's inability to	
validate competency synthesis in the new ILE format, as no	
students have completed it yet. The first cohort will begin	
in the 2023-24 academic year. Despite not having samples	
to review, site visitors validated that the school has	
developed clear policies, procedures, and rubrics to	
ensure competency synthesis. A review of previous	
student samples demonstrated synthesis of skills from the	
previous curriculum, so the only matters that remain to be	
validated relate to new competencies and additional	
specificity and guidelines to structure the practice. Based	
on past projects' alignment with guidelines and the nature	
of the differences between the experiences, the team	
concluded that it had sufficient evidence to validate	
minimal compliance with this criterion.	

D9. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE GENERAL CURRICULUM

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Not Applicable	2		

D10. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE FOUNDATIONAL DOMAINS

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Not Applicable	2		

D11. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE FOUNDATIONAL COMPETENCIES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Not Applicable	2		

D12. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE CUMULATIVE AND EXPERIENTIAL ACTIVITIES

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Not Applicable			

D13. PUBLIC HEALTH BACHELOR'S DEGREE CROSS-CUTTING CONCEPTS AND EXPERIENCES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Not Applicable	2		

D14. MPH PROGRAM LENGTH

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Met			
MPH requires at least 42 semester		The credit requirement for the MPH varies by program	Click here to enter text.	
credits or equivalent		with a range of 54 credits for epidemiology and biostatics		
		to 64 credits for health education. The GSPH uses a		
		trimester schedule and ensured alignment with CEPH		
		semester and quarter-credit requirements. Reviewers		
		confirmed that the credit requirements are at or above the		
		56 credits CEPH identifies for a quarter system and well		
		above the 42 credits for a semester system. The definition		
		of credit is clearly defined by contact hours, with each		
		credit requiring 12 contact hours per trimester.		

D15. DRPH PROGRAM LENGTH

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Met			
DrPH requires at least 36		DrPH students in the environmental health concentration	Click here to enter text.	
semester-credits of post-master's		complete 55 credits while DrPH students in the health		
coursework or equivalent		systems analysis and management and social		

Defines credits appropriately—e.g.,	determinants of health concentrations complete	
credit for thesis writing or	57 credits to graduate. As detailed in Criterion D14,	
independent internship hours not	reviewers validated that the that the trimester credit	
included in 36	hours are at least equivalent to 36 semester credits	
	required for this criterion.	
	In addition to the contact hour-based credits, the school	
	requires students to complete an additional 200 hours	
	outside of courses, such as thesis writing and independent	
	internships.	

D16. BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM LENGTH

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Not Applicable	2		·

D17. ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH MASTER'S DEGREES

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Met			
Defines specific assessment activity		The school offers a Master of Science in two	Click here to enter text.	
for each of the foundational public		concentrations, epidemiology, and industrial hygiene.		
health learning objectives (see		Students in the epidemiology concentration complete		
worksheet for detail)		76 credits with a final research project and the industrial		
Depth of instruction in 12 learning		hygiene students complete 66 credits with a field study		
objectives is equivalent to 3-		and internship as the final project.		
semester-credit course				

Defines competencies for each concentration. Competencies articulate an appropriate depth of knowledge & skill for degree level Assesses all students at least once on their ability to demonstrate each concentration competency	The school ensures that these students are grounded foundational public health knowledge through the three- credit course SALP 6006: Introduction to Public Health referenced in Criterion D1. Site visitors validated didaction coverage through a review of the syllabus. Assessments of the learning objectives is through a combination of quizzes and group work case studies. The faculty member who	d - n c f s	
Curriculum addresses scientific & analytic approaches to discovery & translation of public health knowledge in the context of a population health framework Instruction in scientific & analytic	designed the course explained to the site visit team that processes are in place for faculty to assess the ability of each student in the group to demonstrate each concentration competency in discussions with the smal groups. Reviewers were satisfied that the schoo appropriately assesses each student on all learning objectives.	t f n II I g	
approaches is at least equivalent to a 3-semester-credit course Students produce an appropriately rigorous discovery-based paper or project at or near end of program	The Master of Science in Epidemiology includes eight concentration competencies, and the Master of Science in Industrial Hygiene includes seven concentrations competencies. The competencies for both concentrations articulate an appropriate depth of knowledge and skill for	t n n s r	
Students have opportunities to engage in research at level appropriate to program's objectives	the degree level. Again, the site visit team validated didactic coverage through a review of syllabi. Many of the assessments were group projects and presentations. The site visit team asked about this during the site visit, and faculty members were able to clearly describe strategies to assure that each student had obtained the competency This included having clear rubrics for assessments, rotating who is presenting, and asking questions of each member of the group to assess the competency.	d e e d d s s r g r	
	Both concentrations require coursework beyond three credits for instruction in scientific and analytic approaches The epidemiology concentration requires nine credits in epidemiology methods and 19 credits in biostatistics	e n s	

methods. The industrial hygiene concentration requires 19 credits in biostatistics and epidemiology methods, as	
Both concentrations require robust and clearly defined discovery-based projects. The epidemiology concentration	
requires students to complete a research project. Since 2019-20, students with their mentors can select either a traditional thesis monograph or a scientific publication to	
meet the thesis requirement. Students in the industrial hygiene concentration complete an internship in an industrial site as part of a required course. The final	
product is a detailed report.	
D17 worksheets.	

D17-1 Worksheet

Foundational Knowledge	Yes/CNV
1. Explain public health history, philosophy & values	Yes
2. Identify the core functions of public health & the 10 Essential Services	Yes
3. Explain the role of quantitative & qualitative methods & sciences in describing & assessing a population's health	Yes
4. List major causes & trends of morbidity & mortality in the US or other community relevant to the school or program	Yes
5. Discuss the science of primary, secondary & tertiary prevention in population health, including health promotion, screening, etc.	Yes
6. Explain the critical importance of evidence in advancing public health knowledge	Yes
7. Explain effects of environmental factors on a population's health	Yes
8. Explain biological & genetic factors that affect a population's health	Yes
9. Explain behavioral & psychological factors that affect a population's health	Yes
10. Explain the social, political & economic determinants of health & how they contribute to population health & health inequities	Yes
11. Explain how globalization affects global burdens of disease	Yes
12. Explain an ecological perspective on the connections among human health, animal health & ecosystem health (e.g., One Health)	Yes

D17-2 Worksheet

MS Epidemiology Concentration Competencies	Comp statement acceptable as written? Yes/No	Comp taught and assessed? Yes/CNV
1. Explain the concepts, methods, and approaches of epidemiology in addressing public health issues to academic, public health practice, and lay audiences and settings.	Yes	Yes
2. Discuss the significance, pathophysiology, descriptive and analytical epidemiology, and prevention and control measures in relation to the study of infectious and non-infectious diseases as well as other health-related outcomes.	Yes	Yes
3. Design appropriate epidemiological studies with an emphasis on population issues and subject selection, recruitment, data collection methods, and statistical analysis.	Yes	Yes
4. Assess critically and interpret relevant literature in the area of public health and epidemiology.	Yes	Yes
5. Apply epidemiological principles and methods in the analysis of public health problems.	Yes	Yes
6. Apply and interpret a variety of statistical methods for the analysis of epidemiological data using available software packages.	Yes	Yes
7. Communicate effectively, orally and in writing, the results of epidemiological studies for diverse audiences.	Yes	Yes
8. Propose public health surveillance, prevention, and control strategies based on epidemiological findings for relevant causes of morbidity and mortality in the population.	Yes	Yes

MS Industrial Hygiene Concentration Competencies	Comp	Comp
	statement	taught and
	acceptable	assessed?
	as written?	Yes/CNV
	Yes/No	
1. Anticipate and recognize chemical, physical, and ergonomic hazards in the workplace and the spread from the workplace to the community.	Yes	Yes
2. Effectively communicate potential hazards associated with workplace operation and products.	Yes	Yes
3. Design and manage industrial hygiene and occupational health and safety programs.	Yes	Yes
4. Analyze worker exposure aimed at assessing, for the short- and long-term perspectives, the occupational health and safety risk associated to potential occupational	Yes	Yes
injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.		
5. Design control measures to reduce chemical, physical, biological, and ergonomic occupational health, and safety hazards to safe levels.	Yes	Yes
6. Develop and disseminate, specifically for the workplace, occupational health and safety policies, standards, and guidelines to protect workers and the community.	Yes	Yes
7. Effectively collaborate as part of a team in the recognition, evaluation and control of typical problems faced by the industrial hygienist at work.	Yes	Yes

D18. ACADEMIC PUBLIC HEALTH DOCTORAL DEGREES

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Not Applicable			

D19. ALL REMAINING DEGREES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Defines specific assessment activity for each of the foundational public health learning objectives (see worksheet for detail) Depth of instruction in 12 learning objectives is equivalent to 3- semester-credit course		 The GSPH offers the following non-public health degrees: Master's in Health Services Administration (MHSA) Master of Science in demography Master of Science in evaluation research of health systems Master of Health Science in nutrition For each of the four degree programs, students are grounded in foundational public health knowledge through the three-credit course SALP 6006: Introduction to Public Health. Reviewers validated didactic coverage and appropriate assessments, as explained in Criterion D17.	Click here to enter text.	
		Reviewers' findings are summarized in the D19 worksheet.		

D19 Worksheet

Foundational Knowledge	Yes/CNV
1. Explain public health history, philosophy & values	Yes
2. Identify the core functions of public health & the 10 Essential Services	Yes
3. Explain the role of quantitative & qualitative methods & sciences in describing & assessing a population's health	Yes
4. List major causes & trends of morbidity & mortality in the US or other community relevant to the school or program	Yes
5. Discuss the science of primary, secondary & tertiary prevention in population health, including health promotion, screening, etc.	Yes
6. Explain the critical importance of evidence in advancing public health knowledge	Yes
7. Explain effects of environmental factors on a population's health	Yes
8. Explain biological & genetic factors that affect a population's health	Yes
9. Explain behavioral & psychological factors that affect a population's health	Yes
10. Explain the social, political & economic determinants of health & how they contribute to population health & health inequities	Yes
11. Explain how globalization affects global burdens of disease	Yes
12. Explain an ecological perspective on the connections among human health, animal health & ecosystem health (e.g., One Health)	Yes

D20. DISTANCE EDUCATION

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Not Applicable			

E1. FACULTY ALIGNMENT WITH DEGREES OFFERED

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Faculty teach & supervise students in areas of knowledge with which they are thoroughly familiar & qualified by the totality of their education & experience		The school has 51 PIF and 39 non-PIF. The majority of the PIF are either tenured or tenure-track. All but one of the PIF and most of the non-PIF have doctoral degrees. The faculty are trained appropriately for the concentration affiliation. For example, all the biostatistics faculty are	Click here to enter text.	
Faculty education & experience is appropriate for the degree level (e.g., bachelor's, master's) & nature		trained in statistics, and all faculty in the epidemiology concentration are trained in epidemiology.		
of program (e.g., research, practice)		The school noted that a high proportion of senior faculty are eligible for retirement. During the site visit, school administrators told site visitors that they are working on a succession plan and will be able to maintain the faculty lines.		
		Also during the site visit, students, alumni, and stakeholders expressed high satisfaction with faculty expertise.		

E2. INTEGRATION OF FACULTY WITH PRACTICE EXPERIENCE

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Employs faculty who have		The school integrates public health practice in its	Click here to enter text.	
professional experience in settings		curriculum primarily through PIF, APE preceptors, guest		
outside of academia & have		speakers, and adjunct faculty employed in the field.		

demonstrated competence in public		
health practice	Examples of PIF with past practice experience include a	
	field epidemiologist and special program coordinator for	
Encourages faculty to maintain	the Puerto Rico Department of Health; a nutrition	
ongoing practice links with public	specialist for the Department of Health and Puerto Rico	
health agencies, especially at state	Cooperative Extension Service; a specialist in the Office of	
& local levels	Planning, Statistics, and Evaluation of the Health	
Regularly involves practitioners in	Department of the Municipality of San Juan; and the co-	
instruction through variety of	principal investigator, associate director, and project	
methods & types of affiliation	director for the Center for Public Health Preparedness and	
	epidemiologist and consultant to the Centers for Disease	
	Control and Prevention's Division of Vector-Borne	
	Infectious Diseases.	
	Examples of adjunct faculty working in the field include a	
	health systems analyst at the Hispanic Alliance for Clinical	
	and Translational Research; a health educator for the	
	Puerto Rico Department of Health and the Puerto Rican	
	affiliate of Susan G. Komen for Cure; a health educator	
	and asthma instructor for the San Jorge's Children &	
	Women's Hospital; and a deputy director of the Health	
	Department of the Municipality of San Juan, with prior	
	experience in hospital administration.	
	During the site visit, reviewers learned that community	
	practitioners often act as mentors and career advisers in	
	addition to exposing student to public health practice	
	during the APE and as guest lecturers. Multiple	
	stakeholders confirmed being guest speakers and	
	presenting on topics such as finances and health	
	insurance.	
	While the school has service requirements, as discussed	
	in Criterion E5, school administrators explained that	

	service and practice values are embedded and therefore	
	faculty members seek and maintain community	
	relationships and links on their own. Faculty view these	
	relationships and links as integral to their teaching mission	
	and ability to serve students.	

E3. FACULTY INSTRUCTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Systems in place to document that all faculty are current in areas of instructional responsibility Systems in place to document that all faculty are current in pedagogical methods		The school has systems in place to assure faculty instructional effectiveness. All courses at the school are evaluated by students. A limitation is that the response rate for student evaluations was only 32% in the last academic year. The school makes the evaluation findings available to faculty. If student evaluations raise concerns,	Click here to enter text.	
Establishes & consistently applies procedures for evaluating faculty competence & performance in instruction		program coordinators and department chairs can review student evaluations to establish a plan for improvement with the faculty member.		
Supports professional development & advancement in instructional effectiveness for all faculty		Student course evaluations are a mandatory part of faculty evaluations for promotion and tenure. Primary instructional faculty effectiveness is evaluated at both the program and department level during reviews for promotion and tenure. Peer evaluations are also included as part of the process. For part-time non-primary faculty, the school reviews and considers student evaluations before contract renewal. Additionally, faculty must submit course syllabi at the beginning of each trimester for a review, which focuses on		
		currency (including assuring recent references) and		

validating alignment with assessment strategies. Either	
the program coordinator or the Office of Curriculum and	
Evaluation can make recommendations for improvement	
to the faculty member.	
Systems are in place to support professional development	
and advancement in instructional effectiveness for all	
faculty. This includes sabbaticals, financial aid, leaves of	
absence to study, continuing education activities, travel	
funds, tuition exemption, and time to attend courses	
offered within the UPR System. The MSC also has	
resources to support faculty including the Faculty	
Resource Network, the Research Centers in Minority	
Institutions Program (RCMI), and the Title V Program. The	
Hispanic Alliance for Translational Research provides	
webinars, guest speaker lectures and other activities to	
keep faculty current. The school measures faculty	
currency by collecting faculty activities each trimester for	
a report and through the tenure process.	
The school chose three indicators to measure its progress	
related to faculty instructional effectiveness. The first	
indicator, faculty participation in professional	
development related to instruction, has a target goal of 45	
faculty, which has not yet been reached. The highest	
number was 39 in 2018-2019, but this dropped to 36 the	
next year and to 18 in the most recent year, with changes	
attributable to external challenges, including the crises	
mentioned earlier in this report and the COVID-19	
pandemic.	
·	
The second indicator is integration of technology in	
innovative ways, with a target of 25 courses. This	
increased from 13 in 2018-2019 to 35 the next year. This	
	1

was not measured in the most current year, as all courses were offered by distance education due to COVID-19.	
The third indicator is faculty maintenance of relevant professional credentials or certifications that require continuing education, with a target of 16. This goal has been met each year.	

E4. FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Policies & practices in place to support faculty involvement in scholarly activities Faculty are involved in research & scholarly activity, whether funded or unfunded Type & extent of faculty research		Per university guidelines "all faculty are expected to contribute to the creation of new knowledge and a culture of research in the school." The distribution of time and effort for research varies based on faculty roles. During the site visit, faculty shared that they meet regularly with their department chairs to review time and effort distributions. While funded research is a priority, the	Click here to enter text.	
aligns with mission & types of degrees offered		school also supports faculty efforts in non-funded applied research that responds to community needs.		
Faculty integrate their own experiences with scholarly activities into instructional activities Students have opportunities for involvement in faculty research & scholarly activities		 The second goal in the school's strategic plan focuses on strengthening research. This includes: Increasing research grants and the number of full-time faculty devoting time to research Increasing faculty and student peer reviewed publications Increasing the number of the number of faculty working as peer reviewers and editorial board members of peer-reviewed journals and research advisory committees 		

 Recruiting faculty members with a history of funded research 	
Both the school and university provide incentives to	
encourage grant support. This includes financial bonuses,	
protected time, and administrative support through the	
dean of research. The campus has six centers to support	
research such as the UPR Comprehensive Cancer Center	
and the Mentoring Institute for HIV and Mental Health,	
and the school has four centers, including the Center for	
Evaluation and Sociomedical Research.	
Examples of faculty research include a faculty member	
who is a co-PI and investigator on several NIH funded	
projects, including the San Juan Overweight Adults	
Longitudinal Study. She has integrated her work into	
EPID 6523: Epidemiological Methods and SALP 6550:	
Public Health Research. A group of faculty members in the	
Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology have	
integrated their scholarship on breast cancer in Puerto	
Rico into EPID 6561: Epidemiologic Research I, EPID 6562:	
Epidemiologic Research II, and EIP 6563: Epidemiologic	
Research III.	
The MSC Graduate Assistantship Program provides on	
average \$350,000 per year to support graduate student	
assistantships. Over 30 students have worked with a	
group of faculty members on secondary analysis though	
courses such as SAAM 6531: Water Environment and	
Public Health and EPID 6524: Community Health Needs	
Assessment. Students are also able to participate in the	
Eastern Caribbean Health Outcomes Research Network	
(ECHORN ADULT), a collaboration of the Yale School of	

Medicine and four sites in the Eastern Caribbean,	
including Puerto Rico.	
Scholarship is an important component of evaluations for	
faculty advancement. The faculty evaluation instructional	
manual describes the criteria for each of the academic	
ranks. The scholarship component of the faculty	
evaluation considers accomplishments in research. The	
evaluation instrument covers three components;	
research quality integration of research to the instruction	
of students and productivity (research products and	
of students, and productivity (research products and	
obtained grants). Peers perform this evaluation with	
appropriate mechanisms.	
The school selected five measures to monitor its progress:	
total research funding, articles published in peer-	
reviewed journals; presentations at professional	
meetings; faculty serving as PIs on sponsored projects;	
and externally funded projects. The school set targets of	
\$6,717,097; 50; 67; 23; and 52, respectively. The school	
exceeded the target for the first two measures and has	
been making progress on the remaining three. These	
three measures have been impacted by the pandemic.	

E5. FACULTY EXTRAMURAL SERVICE

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Finding			
	Met			
Defines expectations for faculty		The school's expectation is that faculty will engage in	Click here to enter text.	
extramural service		service activities as part of their academic load. The school		

the community through	application of knowledge, skills and necessary	
communication, consultation,	competence to perform public health functions for the	
provision of technical assistance &	benefit of the community." The school endeavors to be a	
other means	community resource as part of its 2017-2022 strategic	
	plan and actively participates in public policy, health	
	advocacy, health education, and strategies for the	
	delivery of public health services and programs from an	
	ecological and sustainable development perspective.	
	Faculty evaluations consider faculty service according to	
	the service activities in the faculty member's academic	
	load that is agreed to by the faculty member and the	
	department chair. Areas of evaluation of the service	
	component are importance of the contribution; quality in	
	terms of its academic value; dissemination in terms of the	
	reach of the service, audience, and media; and	
	productivity based on service products and funds.	
	The school Service Committee oversees the school's	
	service policies by advising the dean; supporting service	
	goals and objectives; facilitating integration of teaching,	
	research, and service activities; and keeping track of	
	community service activities to collect and analyze data to	
	make recommendations, among other actions.	
	The school supports faculty service activities through	
	multiple sources, including the Service Committee and the	
	school's institutional service programs, institutes, and	
	centers. The school recognizes six specific institutes and	
	programs that contribute to supporting service	
	opportunities, including the university-supported Center	
	for Public Health Preparedness, the Child Development	
	Center, and the Center for Excellence in Developmental	

Disabilities; the Title X grant-supported Puerto Ricc Title X Family Planning Program; the WHO callaborating Centre for Training and Research in Health Promotion and Health Education, supported by funding from WHO and PAHO; and the Puerto Ricc Geriatric Workforce Enhancement Program, with governmental Health Resources and Services Administration funding. Beyond these six, the school reports 41 formal agreements and contracts with Puerto Ricc, U.S. and international organizations, communities, and agencies that facilitate faculty and student service activity is also supported by departmental chairpersons who endorse protected time for service activities. One example of faculty service activities includes a faculty member who worked with El Grupo Guayamenses Unidos por tu Satud, a community advocavy group. to support advocavy efforts related to advoces health effects of an adjacent coal burning power plant. The faculty member involved students and faculty member continued working with community organizations for distribution of the report. The students and faculty member continued working with community organizations for distribution of the report and advocavy efforts. Fistes revice experience forms the basis of a case study used for courses. As a second example, a faculty member who serves as director of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Training and Research in Health Promotion and Health Education networks with a wide variety of academics, public health practitioners, governents, and cournunity organizations across the Caribbean region and Latin America. He provides technical support and trainings		
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organizations across the Caribbean region and Latin America. He provides technical support and trainings	practitioners, governments, and community	
America. He provides technical support and trainings	organizations across the Caribbean region and Latin	
	America. He provides technical support and trainings	

throughout this network. By virtue of his connections, he	
can bring guests into his classes for lectures and round	
table discussions from South America, North America, and	
Europe. The school integrates weekly guest speakers into	
SALP 8005: Foundations of Health Promotion and DESS	
8206: Community Building and Action to provide all	
doctoral candidates with wider perspectives on public	
health and health promotion and discuss service	
activities.	
As a third example, a faculty member served on the COVID	
Medical Task Force and integrates this service experience	
into EPID 6527: Public Health Surveillance by discussing	
COVID surveillance, contact tracing, and evaluation of	
surveillance systems. Additionally, students were able to	
participate in the faculty member's service work with the	
COVID Medical Taskforce and the Puerto Rico Department	
of Health. Students provided support to the state	
epidemiologist and administrative and organizational	
support for COVID-19 testing sites.	
The school chose three measures to track its faculty	
service activities: the proportion of primary instructional	
faculty with reported extramural service (target = 60%),	
number of student/faculty service collaborations (target =	
35), and public/private partnerships for engagement and	
service (target=25). In the most recent complete	
academic year (2019-20), the school met the targets	
except for the number of student/faculty service	
collaborations (17 last year), the number of which has	
fallen annually for the past three years.	
During the site visit, the faculty indicated that the	
decrease in student/faculty service collaborations was	

entirely due to COVID-19 restrictions. Puerto Rico enacted	
a lockdown, including nightly curfews. Many community	
sites closed, became unable to host students/faculty, or	
paused service activities. At the time of the visit, Puerto	
Rico was beginning to roll back restrictions and faculty	
began seeing an increase in student/faculty service	
collaborations increasing.	
During the site visit, stakeholders expressed satisfaction	
with faculty and student service activities. Many said that	
they could not do the work they do without support from	
the faculty and students. Students and alumni also	
expressed satisfaction with integration of service in	
courses and opportunities to engage in faculty service	
activities.	

F1. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL/PROGRAM EVALUATION & ASSESSMENT

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Engages with community		The school engages with stakeholders through its External	Click here to enter text.	
stakeholders, alumni, employers &		Advisory Board, its preceptors, its alumni, and community		
other relevant community partners.		organizations with which faculty members have		
Does not exclusively use data from		relationships. Faculty also attend professional meetings to		
supervisors of student practice		solicit feedback. The advisory board was reformed in 2020		
experiences		and has met twice in 2021. The board's bylaws call for		
Ensures that constituents provide		meetings twice per year following the faculty meetings at		
regular feedback on all of these:		the end of each semester. The board consists of nine		
 student outcomes 		professionals from the Puerto Rico Department of Health,		
curriculum		the CDC, the American Heart Association, and First		
overall planning processes		Medical of Puerto Rico, among others. In addition to		
 self-study process 				
Defines methods designed to	approving the bylaws, the board provided feedback on			
---------------------------------	--	--		
provide useful information &	the self-study document.			
regularly examines methods				
Regularly reviews findings from	The school engages alumni, employers, preceptors, and			
constituent feedback	community members from professional organizations			
	about the content and currency of the public health			
	curricula and relevance to current and future needs. The			
	school's Division of Continuing Education and Professional			
	Studies collects data regarding changing research and			
	practice needs. The school also collects these data from			
	community organizations that faculty members have			
	relationships with, as well as advisory committees for the			
	Institute on Developmental Disabilities. Puerto Rico			
	Geriatric Workforce Enhancement Program, and Puerto			
	Rico Test Site for Exploring Contamination Threats			
	Program.			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	The school collects employer feedback through a survey it			
	sends out every five years and informal discussions with			
	preceptors who are also employers. For the most recent			
	employer survey from 2021, 19 employers responded.			
	Employers were satisfied with how the school prepares its			
	graduates for employment and recommended			
	emphasizing translational science, behavioral			
	assessment, mental health, epidemiology and social			
	determinants of health in the curriculum going forward.			
	During the site visit, stakeholders expressed high			
	satisfaction with opportunities for input. One stakeholder			
	described the experience as excellent. Another			
	stakeholder confirmed her participation in the External			
	Advisory Board and the Strategic Planning Committee and			
	noted that she had opportunities to provide curricular			
	feedback to the school. Another stakeholder provided			
	recuback to the school. Another stakeholder provided			

	details about a recent conversation he had with school	
	faculty about integrating more health policy and health	
	communications content in the curriculum.	

F2. STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY & PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			I
Makes community & professional service opportunities available to all students Opportunities expose students to contexts in which public health work is performed outside of an academic setting &/or the importance of learning & contributing to professional advancement of the field	Met	The school provides students with ample opportunities to engage in professional and community service. Students are introduced to service, community engagement, and professional development activities through student organizations, graduate assistantships, curricular activities, and participation in service affiliated with institutes, centers, programs, and faculty activities. During admission interviews, prospective applicants are given information about opportunities within the degree programs and school. During the orientation process, students are introduced to the GSPH Student Council and other student organizations affiliated with departments and individual degree programs. Student members in these organizations provide information to newly admitted students about opportunities for volunteer and	Click here to enter text.	
		service activities that have been done in the past to encourage registration and participation. Throughout the program of study, the school continuously encourages students to participate in service and community engagement activities. This occurs during academic and professional advising, in the context of courses, and through program, department, and school		

announcements. The school uses social media, bulletin
boards, and emails to announce and encourage
participation in service activities.
Aside from the Student Council, the school has ten active
student organizations:
Biostatistics and Epidemiology Student Association
Industrial Hygiene Student Association
Environmental Health Student Association
Health Education Student Association
Nutrition and Public Health Student Association
Gerontology Student Association
Demography and Population Studies Student
Association
Research and Evaluation Program Student
Association
Queer Diversity Alliance
General Public Health Student Association
Each student organization coordinates and carries out
activities throughout the academic year focused on
service and community engagement, with the support of
the Assistant Dean of Student Affairs' Office and the
organization's faculty advisor.
Over the past three years, students have participated in
three key service opportunities: Hurricane Maria Support
activities (2017) the Brigadas Salubrista (Health Brigades)
initiative, and the RCM Vital Initiative.
Throughout the devastation caused by Hurricane Maria,
students organized themselves, in collaboration with
faculty, staff, and GSPH collaborators, to provide
emergency assistance to some of the most affected

communities throughout different municipalities in	
Puerto Rico. Twenty-eight municipalities were impacted	
with interventions such as potable watery delivery, water	
filtration system distribution, workshops and written	
educational materials on how to purify water, and	
delivery of non-perishable foodstuffs and essentials.	
The efforts related to Hurricane Maria gave rise to the	
other two initiatives mentioned, Brigadas Salubrista and	
RCM Vital en tu Comunidad.	
The Brigadas Salubristas is an initiative that divides 10 to	
15 volunteers from student, faculty, and community	
groups into brigades. The brigades are assigned to	
different community sectors and work with a community	
representative to visit the sectors and bring essential	
supplies to households. Between 30 and 40 students have	
participated in this initiative since its inception.	
DCM Vital on the Computidad is an annual and day	
RCIVI VILLA EII LU COMUNICAU IS AN ANNUAL ONE-UAY	
focused community ongregoment and professional service	
nocused community engagement and professional service	
project. This was developed by the wist Student Council,	
which coordinates this inter-professional activity for	
surrounding communities by providing free clinical	
surrounding communities by providing free clinical	
Botwoon 20 and 20 CSDH students participate in these	
offerts each year	
enorts each year.	

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
				1
Periodically assesses, formally		The school is committed to promoting professional		
and/or informally, the professional		development and excellence in public health by offering		
development needs of individuals in		continuing education activities through the GSPH's		
priority community or communities		Division of Continuing Education and Professional Studies		
		(DECEP). The school also has workforce training centers		
		and programs that focus on training Puerto Rico health		
		professionals to better address the needs of specific		
		populations such as children with developmental		
		disabilities, maternal and child health, and older adults.		
		All professional development activities are centered on		
		Puerto Rico public health practitioners and health		
		professionals across the island. The primary goal of the		
		professional development activities is to enhance the		
		professional expertise of GSPH alumni, health		
		professionals, and human service personnel across Puerto Rico.		
		The DECEP is a certified continuing education provider by		
		the Puerto Rico Department of Health's Office for Health		
		Professional's Credentialing		
		DECEP uses three different assessment sources to gather		
		information on professional development needs. The first		
		is a professional development needs assessment survey of		
		potential participants to plan activities and offer relevant		
		topics. These needs assessment surveys are conducted		
		every two years to have adequate time and resources to		

F3. ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY'S PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

	-
plan activities based on the finding. The most recent	
survey was conducted in 2020-21. The survey participants	
were 260 licensed and other health professionals from	
disciplines related to public health.	
Results from the survey indicated that professionals are	
interested in certificate programs with preference in	
aging, public health emergency preparedness, disease	
epidemiology, developmental disabilities, and bioethics in	
public health. The top areas of interest for public health	
training are mental health, health education, gerontology.	
health promotion, developmental disabilities, sexual	
health, personnel supervision, and adolescent suicide.	
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The second source of assessment data is public health	
organizations, agencies, and institutions in the public.	
private and academic sectors. These organizations	
conduct their own needs assessments and contact DECEP	
to assist in developing instructional designed and activities	
to meet the netitioning organization's identified needs	
to meet the petitioning organization sidentined needs.	
The third source of assessment is drawn from evaluation	
of professional development activities. At the end of each	
training offered by DECEP, every participant completes an	
evaluation form that includes a section on interest for	
future training activities	

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Provides activities that address professional development needs & are based on assessment results described in Criterion F3		The school provides professional development opportunities through three mechanisms: DECEP, the school's service institutes, and its graduate and professional certificate programs.	Click here to enter text.	
		DECEP uses the needs assessment data it collects to plan its trainings. School faculty provide their expertise to develop trainings. In 2019-20, the center hosted 76 events for a total of 6,432 attendees, and in 2020-21, the center hosted eight activities for a total of 1,696 attendees. Recent topics include transmissible respiratory diseases; chronic disease prevention; diabetes prevention, management, and treatment; and cervical cancer.		
		The institutes provide a variety of activities based on sponsored project aims. For example, the Institute of Development Disabilities provided Zika workshops to 114 attendees and emergency preparedness training to 186 attendees.		
		Finally, the school offers graduate certificates in developmental disabilities, gerontology, maternal and child health, and bioethics.		
		they attended trainings, while others recounted individual trainings that faculty members have provided to their		

	organizations. These stakeholders expressed satisfaction	
	with the training opportunities.	

G1. DIVERSITY & CULTURAL COMPETENCE

Criterion Elements	Compliance	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Defines appropriate priority		The school's priority under-represented population is the	Click here to enter text.	
population(s)		Puerto Rican population, focusing on poverty, as almost		
Identifies goals to advance diversity		half of the population (44%) lives in poverty; gender equity,		
& cultural competence, as well as		since Puerto Rico is in a state of emergency due to gender		
strategies to achieve goals		violence; and age diversity, as a way to attract mid-career		
Learning environment prepares		applicants to earn an MPH. The school tracks students for		
students with broad competencies		gender equity, age, sexual orientation, income, and first-		
regarding diversity & cultural		generation university attendance. Based on state law and		
competence		the anti-discrimination policy, the school is limited in the		
Identifies strategies and actions		data it can track on faculty and so it tracks gender,		
that create and maintain a		nationality, and terminal degree granting university to		
culturally competent environment		measure how well the school meets its goal to create a		
Practices support recruitment,		faculty with diverse perspectives.		
retention, promotion of faculty				
(and staff, if applicable), with		The school developed four diversity-related goals that		
attention to priority population(s)		reflect the plan to enhance student and faculty diversity.		
Practices support recruitment,		The first goal is to increase student diversity to reflect		
retention, graduation of diverse		Puerto Rico's population related to poverty, gender, and		
students, with attention to priority		age. At the site visit, faculty discussed some of the		
population(s)		measures they take to retain students, especially during		
Regularly collects & reviews		the number of environmental tragedies Puerto Rico has		
quantitative & qualitative data &		experienced. For example, the school hosted a food pantry		

uses data to inform & adjust	to provide meals to students and worked on assuring that	
strategies	low-income students had access to the internet.	
Perceptions of climate regarding		
diversity & cultural competence are	The second is to contribute to equity through research and	
positive	service that focuses on vulnerable populations. During the	
	site visit, faculty described several projects that addressed	
	vulnerable populations. The school intentionally engages in	
	research and service projects such as maternal health in	
	highly polluted areas. The school is also active in public	
	policy. For example, a couple of years ago, faculty,	
	including the dean, and students were very involved in	
	advocacy work for the LGBTQ+ community that resulted in	
	a policy that allowed same sex couple adoption.	
	The third is to promote the well-being of Puerto Ricans	
	through a focus on faculty and student community-based	
	activities with an emphasis on underserved communities	
	and vulnerable populations. During the site visit,	
	community members described several community-based	
	projects they were aware of and/or participated in with the	
	GSPH. For example, a faculty member in environmental	
	health worked with community members to address waste	
	and chemical disposal issues.	
	The last goal is to assure a diverse faculty that represents a	
	variety of experiences, perspectives, and academic and	
	professional formation and practice. During the site visit	
	faculty explained that when recruiting, they are bound to	
	the anti-discrimination policy.	
	The school introduces students to sultural competency and	
	divorcity in SALD 6006; Introduction to Public Health and	
	reinforces these concents throughout the curriculum Two	
	enhorces these concepts throughout the curriculum. Two	
	examples of courses that remorce cultural competency	

are SALP 6251: Leadership in Public Health, taken by all MPH students, and ADSS 8105: Applied Public Health Leadership for DrPH students.	
Additionally, the school provides opportunities for students to work in various cultural contexts. The school also provides professional development opportunities about underserved communities, vulnerable populations, diversity, disparity, and equity. Finally, the school offers students opportunities to participate in research through the graduate assistant program and service activities that are community-based and lectures and presentations that focus on diversity and cultural competence.	
For goal one, which focuses on the creation of a diverse student body, the school recruits from high schools and undergraduate programs with a high percent of low- income students. The school also conducts service activities in low-income community settings and uses the opportunity to talk with potential students about the field of public health. The school does not collect special fees because one-third of the student population has income levels below \$20,000. In addition, the school supports the Queer Diversity Alliance and a professional counseling service to support students' mental health needs as ways to retain students. The school offers an evening program	
to attract those who work full-time. As a result, the student body is multi-generational. Finally, the school uses the age of the student population to understand the types of students they have by their learning styles. For example, the same course may be varied across its delivery to evening students, who are primarily working professionals, and day students, who are primarily younger and not working full time.	



The school collects quantitative data on student and faculty perceptions about the diversity climate through exit interviews and faculty climate surveys. Each survey asks, "How satisfied are you with respect towards diversity of the groups that form part of the university community?" Positive perceptions of diversity among students, measured annually in exit surveys, increased between 2017-18 and 2018-19, but decreased in 2019-20 (very satisfied or satisfied: 80%, 95%, and 81%, respectively.) Among faculty, the school provided data collected in the diversity survey by the university for one year, which showed that 93% were very satisfied or satisfied about university diversity, but only 80% about faculty diversity. Currently, the professional counselor monitors these data; however, during the site visit, faculty described a new diversity committee that will have the responsibility to monitor these data and act upon them as needed. During the site visit, faculty explained that the university has a strong commitment to diversifying the students and faculty, and the school has made diversity part of its strategic plan. The self-study lists the number and percent of the student population by gender, age, sexual orientation, income, and first-generation in the university. The data for gender, age, sexual orientation, and first-generation students have not changed substantively from the 2018-19 to the 2020-21 academic years. However, the number and percent of students living in poverty has declined slightly since 2018-19. During the site visit, faculty explained that they recognize the challenge that many students have with regard to socioeconomic status. Therefore, the school conducts events such as the food bank to support students.

	Students were provided the opportunity to give qualitative	
	comments regarding their perceptions about the diversity	
	in the GSPH, but very few did. On the other hand, faculty	
	qualitative comments related to perceptions about	
	diversity at the GSPH. These comments prompted the	
	GSPH to develop its diversity committee.	

H1. ACADEMIC ADVISING

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Students have ready access to advisors from the time of enrollment Advisors are actively engaged & knowledgeable about the curricula & about specific courses & programs of study Qualified individuals monitor student progress & identify and support those who may experience difficulty Orientation, including written guidance, is provided to all entering		The school uses a coordinated process to assure that students are appropriately advancing through its graduate degree programs. The Office of the Dean for Students Affairs coordinates with academic programs to monitor student progress based on the Academic Advising and Student Progress Monitoring Policy. Upon admission, the school assigns each student an academic advisor. Faculty program coordinators also provide academic advising and review all students' academic progress. The school assigns students in the DrPH and MS programs a mentor to work with them for the completion of their dissertation, thesis, or project. Additionally, the school	Click here to enter text.	
students		provides students in these academic programs with a student manual. Faculty academic advisors are designated by the department chairs with the recommendation of the program coordinators. Faculty advisors are typically PIF with strong public health backgrounds; however, non-PIF		

can serve as academic advisors, thesis supervisors, or other similar roles if they have adequate knowledge about the academic program. Academic advisors assist students in planning their course work and course sequence, as well as discussing academic and career issues. They also address areas such as time management, course workload and enrollment, and goal planning. Once program coordinators review student progress, they refer struggling students to academic advisors, who mentor students and create a study plan to help them achieve success.	
The school provides training in academic advising. All potential advisors must be willing to participate in the training and are encouraged to attend other workshops related to academic advising. The Office of Student Affairs provides a three-tiered orientation process. Tier one is a general orientation provided prior to the school year and includes topics such as school norms, financial aid, registration, student services, among others. Students receive the link to the student manual specific to their programs. A second orientation occurs during registration week that is specific to the program to which students were admitted. This orientation provides information on the academic requirements, expectations, and processes. Finally, the Office of the Assistant Dean for Student Services conducts	
a number of workshops such as graduate school survival skills, competencies needed for success, time management, presentation skills, etc. These also occur prior to classes beginning.	

The school conducts an exit survey each year with	
graduating students to assess satisfaction with academic	
advising. Students are asked to rate their satisfaction with	
the academic advisor offering alternatives to solve	
enrollment and course availability issues, offering timely	
information on academic progress to address concerns,	
and accessibility and availability. Most students in the	
school indicated that they were completely satisfied with	
their advisors' offering alternative solution to problems	
(89.5%), timeliness of addressing academic progress and	
concerns (89.9%), and their availability and accessibility	
(92.4%). During the site visit the faculty reinforced their	
commitment to advising students.	

H2. CAREER ADVISING

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Students have access to qualified advisors who are actively engaged & knowledgeable about the workforce & can provide career placement		The school has revised its approach to career services over the years to be more integrated and holistic. The school's licensed professional counselor, who specializes in vocational counseling and is part of the university's	Click here to enter text.	
Variety of resources & services are available to current students Variety of resources & services are available to alumni		The process of professional and career advising is ongoing with formal sessions addressing interview skills and mock interviews and informal sessions to discuss career goals throughout the students' enrollment.		
		Career counseling may be provided by the faculty and program coordinators, academic advisors, the licensed professional counselor, or the MSC Student Center for Counseling and Psychology.		



advising, however, some are better than others. Faculty	
and leaders also indicated that the majority of faculty	
have public health backgrounds and are aware of the sites	
that are hiring and communicate that to students. Overall,	
students were completely satisfied or satisfied with the	
professional counselor's availability to provide	
orientation (99%) and address personal issues in a timely	
way (99%), and with their understanding of the students'	
concerns (98%). During the site visit, students affirmed	
the commitment of the faculty to enhancing career	
counseling in their program.	

H3. STUDENT COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met	<u> </u>		
Defined set of policies & procedures govern formal student complaints & grievances		The Student Bylaws document outlines clear complaint and grievance policies and procedures. The university Office of the Student Ombudsperson assists students with	Click here to enter text.	
Procedures are clearly articulated & communicated to students		grievance procedures and advocates for student rights. Complaints and grievances are filed at the school or unit		
Depending on the nature & level of each complaint, students are encouraged to voice concerns to unit officials or other appropriate personnel		Discussions during the site visit clarified how the school communicates student complaint procedures to incoming students. Student orientation includes the distribution of		
Designated administrators are charged with reviewing & resolving formal complaints		the policies on student duties, responsibilities, and rights. In addition, students receive presentations by school and university staff regarding their duties, rights, and		
All complaints are processed & documented		responsibilities. Presentations review the established process for addressing complaints and grievances and		

instruct on how and with whom students may initiate	
complaints and grievances. Information covers academic,	
non-academic, and Title IX complaints, among others.	
During the site visit, a Student Council member said that	
she often receives questions about school procedures or	
complaint processes from fellow students. The student	
was able to direct other students to the appropriate	
resources, such as how to initiate a complaint or	
grievance.	
The defined process distinguishes between academic and	
non-academic complaints and grievances. Generally,	
students initially file academic complaints and grievances	
through program faculty and department directors with	
secondary involvement of the assistant dean for student	
affairs and the dean. Appeals go to the chancellor when	
the parties cannot come to a satisfactory resolution. Non-	
academic complaints and grievances go to the office	
director relevant to the issue and dean. The dean of	
students reviews and refers complaints and grievances to	
the chancellor if no accentable resolution emerges	
the chancellor if no acceptable resolution emerges.	
The Title IX Office investigates covuel discrimination and	
The Title IX Office investigates sexual discrimination and	
sexual misconduct complaints and grevances through a	
process governed by little IX regulations. The process for	
looging a little ix complaint and grievance varies	
depending upon the status of the individual within the	
university community. Students may initiate actions	
through the Office of the Student Ombudsperson, the	
dean of students, or faculty members.	
There is a clear chain of responsibility to addressing	
complaints and grievances. Students may also bypass the	

school and medical sciences campus to initiate complaints	
directly through the Office of the Student Ombudsperson.	
During the past three completed academic years, all	
student complaints have been resolved through the dean	
of student affairs and the ombudsperson. In AY 2018-19,	
a formal complaint regarding delayed feedback on course	
performance relative to withdrawal dates from the course	
came from a group of 18 students as well as another group	
of 17 students. Again, in AY 2019-20, a group of	
25 students had the same complaint. In AY 2020-21, a	
group of six students lodged a complaint about changes in	
a course and methodology during the pandemic	
emergency. Additionally, each year a few students raised	
concerns about the evaluation process based on	
requirements in the syllabi. These concerns ended up	
being the result of a misunderstanding of the process.	
During the site visit, students validated that they feel	
comfortable bringing concerns and issues to the	
professional counselor and faculty members. Students	
agreed that faculty members always listen, though they	
may not always implement the changes that students	
may not always implement the changes that students	
want.	

H4. STUDENT RECRUITMENT & ADMISSIONS

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Implements recruitment policies designed to locate qualified individuals capable of taking		The Office of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs is responsible for most recruitment activities in coordination with academic program coordinators. The school's DECEP,	Click here to enter text.	

advantage of program of study &	the Student Council, and other student organizations	
developing competence for public	participate in recruitment activities along with faculty and	
health careers	alumni. The school uses passive recruitment methods such	
Implements admissions policies	as its webpage, Facebook page, school catalog, and	
designed to select & oproll qualified	advertising in local newspapers and social media. More	
individuals canable of taking	active measures include activities at career fairs and	
advantage of program of study 8	through public health, health care, and other professional	
developing competence for public	organizations. Recruitment for doctoral programs also	
bealth corrects	includes special orientation programs, networking with	
health careers	professional associations, and one-to-one contact with	
	potential candidates by email.	
	Admission processes involve both the school and the MSC	
	Admissions Office. After conducting an initial screening for	
	completeness, the MSC Admissions Office forwards	
	applications to the school's assistant dean for student	
	affairs and the appropriate academic program. Faculty on	
	the program Admissions Committee evaluate applications,	
	inviting candidates for interviews, and calculate admission	
	scores to make recommendations. Evaluations consider	
	evidence of successful completion of all admission	
	requirements and of sufficient intellectual capacity and	
	potential for graduate studies. Academic programs choose	
	the students to receive admission offers and report	
	admitted applicants, applicants on the wait list, and	
	declined applicants.	
	The school admission criteria have changed because the	
	Spanish-language EXADEP [™] test has been discontinued.	
	While the school also accepted the GRE test, the EXADEP™	
	was less language-biased and culturally biased for the	
	school's applicant pool. In response, an ad hoc committee	
	reviewed policies and decided to eliminate standardized	
	tests from the admission criteria.	



H5. PUBLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL OFFERINGS

Criterion Elements	Compliance Finding	Team's Evidence for Compliance Finding	School/Program Response	Council Comments
	Met			
Catalogs & bulletins used to describe educational offerings are publicly available		The school maintains current and accurate information about curricular requirements and key policies on the school's and university's websites. Information is publicly	Click here to enter text.	
Catalogs & bulletins accurately describe the academic calendar, admissions policies, grading policies, academic integrity standards & degree completion requirements		available in both Spanish and English. Recruiting and promotional materials available for review also presented accurate information.		
Advertising, promotional & recruitment materials contain accurate information				

AGENDA

Graduate School of Public Health Medical Sciences Campus – University of Puerto Rico

Wednesday, November 17, 2021

5:00 pm Site Visit Team Executive Session

Thursday, November 18, 2021

8:30 am Guiding Statements and Evaluation

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions
Dr. José Seguinot – Dean	Guiding statements – process of development and review?
Dr. Edgardo Ruiz Cora – Associate Dean	
Dr. Carol Salas, Chair of Strategic Planning Committee	
Dr. Roberto Torres – Administrative and Academic Affairs Committee Representative	
Dr. José Seguinot – Dean	Evaluation processes – how does school collect and use
Dr. Edgardo Ruiz – Associate Dean	input/data?
Dr. Mario Rodríguez – Assistant Dean	
Dr. Ivelisse García – Curriculum and Evaluation Office	
Dr. José Seguinot – Dean	Resources (personnel, physical, IT) – who determines
Dr. Edgardo Ruiz – Associate Dean	sufficiency? Acts when additional resources are needed?
Dr. Mario Rodríguez – Assistant Dean	
Dr. Roberto Ramírez - Chair Department of Health Services Administration.	
Dr. Luis Bonilla - Chair Department of Environmental Health	
Dr. Hiram Arroyo – Chair Department of Social Sciences	
Dr. Ana Parrilla – Chair Department of Human Development	
Mr. Juan Tejada – Administrator	
Dr. José Seguinot – Dean	Budget – who develops and makes decisions?
Dr. Edgardo Ruiz – Associate Dean	
Dr. Mario Rodríguez – Assistant Dean	
Dr. Roberto Ramírez - Chair Department of Health Services Administration.	
Dr. Luis Bonilla - Chair Department of Environmental Health	
Dr. Hiram Arroyo – Chair Department of Social Sciences	
Dr. Ana Parrilla – Chair Department of Human Development	

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions	
Mr. Juan Tejada – Administrator		
Total participants: 11		

9:45 am Break

10:00 am Curriculum 1

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions
Dr. Luis Estremera – Designed and Coordinated SALP 6006 course	Foundational knowledge
Dr. Yiselly Vázquez – Coordinator of SALP 6006 course	
Dr. María Borges – Faculty responsible for SALP 6251 and ADSS 8105	Foundational competencies – didactic coverage and assessment
Dr. Rosa Marchand - Faculty responsible for CISO 6546	
Dr. Giselle Hernández – Faculty responsible for ADSS 6516	
Dr. Roberto Torres – Faculty responsible for ADSS 66594 and ADSS 8008	
Dr. Linnette Rodríguez – Program Coordinator, MPH Epidemiology	
Dr. Gilberto Ramos - Program Coordinator, MPH-Biostatistics	
Dr. Ruth Ríos – Program Coordinator, DrPH- Health System Analysis and Management	
Dr. Imar Mansilla – Program Coordinator, DrPH – Environmental Health	
Dr. Linnette Rodríguez – Program Coordinator, MPH and MS Epidemiology	Concentration competencies – development, didactic coverage,
Dr. Marisol Peña - Program Coordinator, MPH-General Option	and assessment
Dr. Gilberto Ramos - Program Coordinator, MPH-Biostatistics	
Dr. Marcilyn Colón – Program Coordinator, MPHE- Public Health Education	
Dr. Ruth Ríos – Program Coordinator, DrPH- Health System Analysis and Management	
Dr. Imar Mansilla – Program Coordinator, DrPH – Environmental Health	
Total participants: 12	

11:15 pm Break

11:30 am Curriculum 2

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions
Dr. Imar Mansilla – Program Coordinator, DrPH – Environmental Health	Concentration competencies – development, didactic coverage,
Dr. Marinilda Rivera - Program Coordinator, DrPH – Social Determinants of Health	and assessment
Dr. Roberto Ramírez - Chair Department of Health Services Administration	
Dr. Marisol Peña - Program Coordinator, MPH-General Option	

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions	
Dr. Alida Marrero - Program Coordinator, MPH-Gerontology		
Dr. Marcilyn Colón – Program Coordinator, MPHE- Public Health Education		
Dr. Linnette Rodríguez – Program Coordinator, MPH - Epidemiology		
Dr. Imar Mansilla – Program Coordinator, DrPH – Environmental Health	Applied practice experiences	
Dr. Marcilyn Colón – Program Coordinator, MPHE- Public Health Education		
Dr. Marinilda Rivera - Program Coordinator, DrPH – Social Determinants of Health		
Dr. José Norat – Practice Coordinator, DrPH-Environmental Health		
Dr. Marisol Peña - Program Coordinator, MPH-General Option		
Dr. Alida Marrero - Program Coordinator, MPH-Gerontology		
Dr. Imar Mansilla – Program Coordinator, DrPH – Environmental Health	Integrative learning experiences	
Dr. Marinilda Rivera - Program Coordinator, DrPH – Social Determinants of Health		
Dr. Marisol Peña - Program Coordinator, MPH-General Option		
Dr. Alida Marrero - Program Coordinator, MPH-Gerontology		
Dr. Marcilyn Colón – Program Coordinator, MPHE- Public Health Education		
Dr. Linnette Rodríguez – Program Coordinator, MS-Epidemiology	Academic public health degrees	
Dr. Sergio Caporali - Program Coordinator, MS-Industrial Hygiene		
Total participants: 9		

12:45 pm Break & Lunch in Executive Session

1:30 pm Strategies & Operations

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions
Dr. Edgardo Ruiz Cora – Associate Dean	Diversity and cultural competence – who develops the targets,
Ms. Chenoa Blot – GSPH Student Counselor	who reviews the data and how are changes made based on the
Dr. Carmen Vélez - Faculty	data?
Dr. Mario Rodríguez – Assistant Dean of Student Affairs	Recruiting and admissions, including who chose the measures
Ms. Chenoa Blot – GSPH Student Counselor	and why did they choose them
Dr. Marcilyn Colón – Program Coordinator, MPHE- Public Health Education	
Dr. Luis Bonilla – Program Coordinator, MPH-Environmental Health	
Dr. Roberto Ramírez – Program Coordinator, MHSA-Health Services Administration	
Dr. Edgardo Ruiz Cora – Associate Dean	Advising and career counseling, including who collects and
Ms. Chenoa Blot – GSPH Student Counselor	reviews the data
Dr. Dharma Vázquez – Faculty, Health Services Administration	
Dr. Marcilyn Colón – Program Coordinator, MPHE- Public Health Education	

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions	
Dr. Luis Bonilla – Program Coordinator, MPH-Environmental Health		
Dr. Roberto Ramírez – Program Coordinator, MHSA-Health Services Administration		
Dr. José Seguinot – Dean	Staff operations	
Dr. Edgardo Ruiz – Associate Dean		
Dr. Mario Rodríguez – Assistant Dean		
Dr. Roberto Ramírez - Chair Department of Health Services Administration		
Dr. Juan Carlos Reyes - Chair Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology		
Dr. Luis Bonilla - Chair Department of Environmental Health		
Dr. Ana Parrilla – Chair Department of Human Development		
Mr. Juan Tejada – Administrator		
Dr. Edgardo Ruiz Cora – Associate Dean	Complaint procedures	
Dr. Mario Rodríguez – Assistant Dean of Student Affairs		
Total participants: 11		

2:30 pm Break

2:45 pm Curriculum 3

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions
Dr. Ruth Ríos – Program Coordinator, DrPH- Health System Analysis and Management	Concentration competencies – development, didactic coverage,
Dr. Gilberto Ramos – Program Coordinator, MPH-Biostatistics	and assessment
Dr. María Borges – Faculty, MPHE-Public Health Education	
Dr. Pablo Méndez – Faculty, MPH/DrPH Environmental Health	
Dr. Luis Bonilla – Faculty, MPH/DrPH Environmental Health	
Dr. Jose R Carrion-Baralt – Faculty, MPH Gerontology	
Dr. Ruth Ríos – Program Coordinator, DrPH- Health System Analysis and Management	Applied practice experiences
Dr. Gilberto Ramos – Program Coordinator, MPH-Biostatistics	
Dr. María Borges – Faculty, MPHE-Public Health Education	
Dr. Pablo Méndez – Faculty, MPH/DrPH Environmental Health	
Dr. Luis Bonilla – Faculty, MPH/DrPH Environmental Health	
Dr. Ruth Ríos – Program Coordinator, DrPH- Health System Analysis and Management	Integrative learning experiences
Dr. Gilberto Ramos – Program Coordinator, MPH-Biostatistics	
Dr. María Borges – Faculty, MPHE-Public Health Education	
Dr. Pablo Méndez – Faculty, MPH/DrPH Environmental Health	
Dr. Luis Bonilla – Faculty, MPH/DrPH Environmental Health	

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions	
Dr. Lida Orta – Faculty, MS-Industrial Hygiene	Academic public health degrees	
Dr. Linnette Rodríguez – Program Coordinator, MS-Epidemiology		
Dr. Winna Rivera – Faculty, MS-Nutrition	Non-public health degrees	
Dr. Luz León – Program Coordinator, MS-Demography		
Dr. Roberto Ramírez – Program Coordinator, MHSA-Health Services Administration		
Dra. Carmen Albizu, Faculty, MS-Evaluation		
Total participants: 12		

4:00 pm Break

4:15 pm Instructional Effectiveness

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions
Dr. Ivelisse García – Curriculum and Evaluation Office	Currency in areas of instruction & pedagogical methods
Dr. Ana Parrilla – GSPH Liaison for RCM-Online Initiative	
Dr. Rosa Rosario – Faculty, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology	Scholarship and integration in instruction
Dr. Pablo Méndez – Faculty, Department of Environmental Health	
Dr. Carmen Vélez – Faculty, Department of Social Sciences	
Dr. Luis Bonilla – Faculty, Environmental Health	Extramural service and integration in instruction
Dr. Carol Salas – Director, Institute of Developmental Disabilities	
Dr. María Borges – Faculty, MPHE-Public Health Education	Integration of practice perspectives
Dr. Marisol Peña – Program Coordinator, MPH-General Option	
Ms. Xiomara Castillo – DECEP	Professional development of community
Dr. Dharma Vázquez – Program Director, PR Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program	
Ms. Alida Marrero – Coordinator, Institute of Gerontological Training	
Dr. Carol Salas – Director, Institute of Developmental Disabilities	
Total participants: 12	

5:15 pm Break & Executive Session

5:45 pm Adjourn & Transport Back to Hotel

Friday, November 19, 2021

8:30 am University Leaders – Zoom Meeting

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team	
	questions	
Dr. Wanda Maldonado - Chancellor	School's position within larger institution	
Dr. Deborah Silva – Dean of Academic Affairs		
Dr. Wanda Maldonado - Chancellor	Provision of school-level resources	
Dr. Wanda Maldonado - Chancellor	Institutional priorities	
Dr. Deborah Silva – Dean of Academic Affairs		
Total participants: 2		

9:00 am Break

9:15 am Stakeholder/ Alumni Feedback & Input – Zoom Meeting

	Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions
٠	Dr. José Rodríguez Ramos - Member of External Advisory Board, Medical Director	Involvement in school evaluation & assessment
	Castañer Hospital	Perceptions of current students & school graduates
•	Lic. José Valentín - Member of External Advisory Board, President of First Medical Salud,	Perceptions of curricular effectiveness
	Inc.	School delivery of professional development opportunities
•	Dr. Mercedes Rivera - Member of External Advisory Board, Director of Center for	Applied practice experiences
	Community and Entrepreneurial Urban Action – CAUCE	Integration of practice perspectives
•	Ms. Rosalie Ayala - Member of External Advisory Board, President of Puerto Rico Association of Health Educators	
٠	Mr. Eduardo Lamadrid - Member of External Advisory Board, Community Impact Director	
	of American Heart Association of Puerto Rico	
٠	Mr. José DeLeón - Member of External Advisory Board, Alumni	
Total participants: 6		

10:15 am Break

10:30 am Students – Zoom Meeting

Participants	Topics on which participants are prepared to answer team questions	
Mr. Juan J. de Jesús Oquendo, President MSC General Student Council, DrPH HSAM Student	Student engagement in school operations	
Ms. Gabriela Román Colón, DrPH HSAM Student	Curriculum (competencies, APE, ILE, etc.)	
Ms. Yohara Morales	Resources (physical, faculty/staff, IT)	
Ms. Isabel Toledo	Involvement in scholarship and service	
Mr. Jamie Negrón Pachot	Academic and career advising	
Mr. Carlos Lopez Colon	Diversity and cultural competence	
Mr. Eduardo llegus	Complaint procedures	
Ms. Sara Méndez		
Mr. Christian Rivera Cátala, President GSPH Student Council, DrPH SDOH Student		
Ms. Lydimar Garriga, DrPH SDOH Student		
Mr. Adian Rodríguez Lorenzo, Vice-President GSPH Student Council, MPH BIOE Student		
Ms. Alondra K. Mercado Andino, MPH EPID Student		
Ms. Maria Colón Vegilla, MPH General Option Student		
Ms. Natalia Cruz Terrón, MPH GERO Student		
Ms. Beatriz Collazo Rosa, MPH SAAM Student		
Ms. Nicole M Aponte Feshold, MPHE Student		
Mr. Lanselotte Oliveras Vega, Academic Senator GSPH Student Council, MS DEMO Student		
Ms. Génesis Alvelo Colón, MS DEMO Student		
Ms. Tanialy Rivera Santiago, MS EPID Student		
Ms. Erika M Gonzalez Mercado, MS IND. HYG. Student		
Mr. Jorge Rodriguez Rosa, Ms NUTR Student		
Total participants: 21		

11:30 am Break & Hotel Check Out

12:30 pm Site Visit Team Lunch & Executive Session

3:30 pm Exit Briefing