**Public Health Script**

In this presentation we are going to discuss the different types of careers in public health, education required to obtain these types of careers, and types of soft skill needed

**Slide 1**

Let’s begin with Epidemiology. Epidemiology is the study of the patterns and determinants of health and disease within a population. Now epidemiologists are public health professionals who investigate patterns and causes of disease and injury in humans. They seek to reduce the risk and occurrence of negative health outcomes through research, community education, and health policy. These professionals are crucial right now with the coronavirus outbreak we are dealing with.

**Side 2**

To become an epidemiologist, you will need a bachelor’s degree in a science field such as biology, public health, nutrition, or kinesiology to name a few. Most likely you will need to obtain a master’s degree, which is a 2-year degree after your bachelor’s degree. The area of focus would be epidemiology, environmental and occupational health, global health, or biostatistics.

A few schools in Oregon that offer some of these programs are Oregon State University, University of Oregon, Western Oregon University, Portland State University, and more. I recommend researching the school you’re interested in to see if they have the program you want, because not all schools offer every area of study.

**Slide 3**

Soft skills are personal attributes that enable someone to interact effectively with other people. Communication, critical thinking, being detail oriented, and understanding statistical and medical concepts are important for epidemiologist.

**Slide 4**

Salary is your yearly income. Now salary can vary depending on education, level of experience, and the position. An epidemiologist salary ranges from $40,000 to $127,000 a year. That is about $19 an hour to $64 an hour.

**Slide 5**

Healthcare administrators are responsible for ensuring the smooth operation of a hospital, hospital system or healthcare organization.

**Slide 6**

A health center administrator must have a minimum of a bachelor’s degree, but most professionals who work in the field have their master’s degree in public health or business administration.

**Slide 7**

Soft skills that are important for a healthcare administrator are managing budgets, being able to handle staffing issues, multi-tasking, active listening, and most importantly communication.

**Slide 8**

Again, salary can vary depending on the job, level of experience, and education. A nursing home manager may make around $80,000 a year whereas as hospital manager can make around $100,000 a year.

**Slide 9**

Health promotion and health behavior specialists work to understand the social and behavioral influences at play in various communities, especially those with health disparities. Health promotion can include health education, or working for organizations such as the centers for disease control and prevention, or university health departments.

**Slide 10**

**-read slide**

**Slide 11**

As mentioned previously, communication is always the best soft skill to have. In addition, health literary, interpersonal skills, and analytical skills are great assets to have for this profession.

**Slide 12**

The average salary for a career in health promotion can vary. The hourly wage ranges from $17 an hour to $25 an hour.

**Slide 13**

Health and human services focus on the most basic needs of our communities, including the health and well-being of individuals and families, assistance with social services as needed, help with preventing and solving problems and striving to provide the highest quality of life possible.

**Slide 14**

Read slide

**Slide 15**

Read slide

**Slide 16**

Read slide- summarize

**Slide 17**

“The doctor of the future, will give no medicine, but will instruct his patient in the care of the human frame, in diet, and in the cause and prevention of disease.” -Thomas Edison Nutritionist and dieticians play an important role in healthcare. These professionals can work in many settings, such as a hospital, nursing home, schools, or own their own practice.

**Slide 18**

Read slide

**Slide 19**

Read slide

**Slide 20**

Read slide- improvise

**Slide 21**- skip