

WORLD DIRECTORY OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

1971

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World Health Organization

Geneva

1972

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OF SCHOOLS
OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

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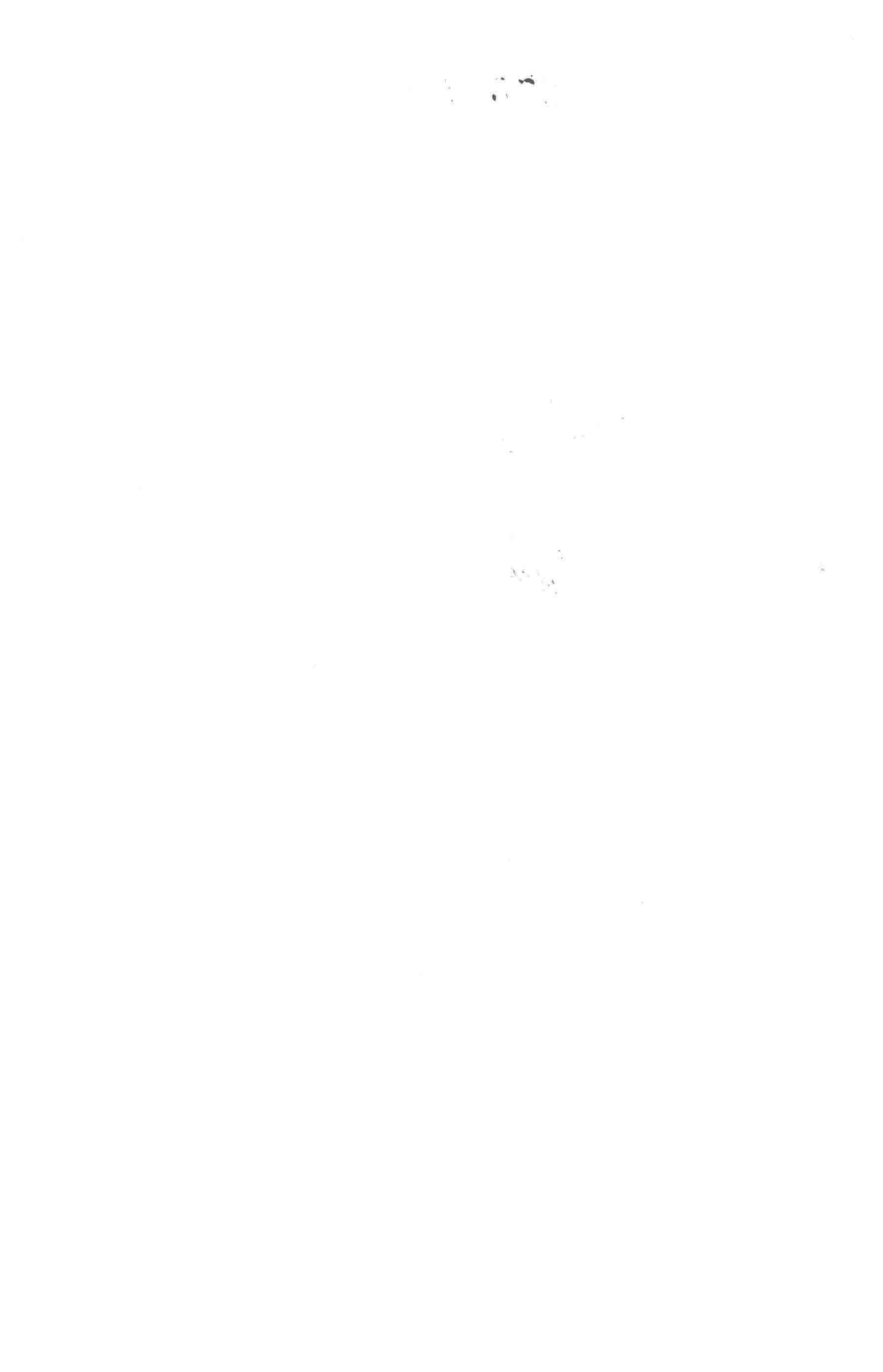
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PREFACE

The World Health Organization (WHO) presents in this volume the second World Directory of Schools of Public Health.¹

This Directory lists schools of public health in 44 countries, gives pertinent data about each institution and includes a general statement describing the salient features of postgraduate education in public health in each country.

The material presented therein is based primarily on answers to a questionnaire designed by WHO and distributed to the schools by the governments concerned. Before publication the individual chapters were sent to the governments for approval. Nevertheless, in a work of this kind it is impossible to guarantee complete accuracy of all the data. If any errors are detected in this publication, WHO would be grateful to have notice of them.

¹ Other volumes in the series: *World Directory of Medical Schools*, 1971 (in preparation); *World Directory of Post-Basic and Postgraduate Schools of Nursing*, 1965; *World Directory of Schools of Pharmacy*, 1963, 1966; *World Directory of Dental Schools*, 1963, 1967; *World Directory of Veterinary Schools*, 1971 (in preparation).

INTRODUCTION

The first *World Directory of Schools of Public Health*, published by WHO in 1968, gave particulars of 87 schools in 42 countries as they existed in the academic year 1965-1966.

A school was considered eligible for inclusion provided it met the criterion of being an academic institution that conformed to a working definition adopted by the WHO Expert Committee on Professional and Technical Education of Medical and Auxiliary Personnel in its tenth report.¹ This, in effect, defines a school of public health as an institution providing a full-time course lasting not less than one academic year, or its equivalent, for physicians and others seeking a general qualification in public health.²

The same criterion has been adopted for the inclusion of schools in the present Directory, which relates to the academic year 1970-1971 and contains information about 121 institutions in 44 countries. The net increase in the number of schools listed in this second Directory over the number included in the first is attributable to the addition of several newly established schools (including 21 in Italy) that did not appear in the previous volume, less a number of institutions that no longer exist or, for one reason or another, are not at present eligible for inclusion.

In this second Directory, as in the first, medical schools offering only an undergraduate course in public health, hygiene, preventive medicine, and cognate disciplines are not included, nor are institutions offering only specialized or advanced courses in particular branches of public health, such as biostatistics, epidemiology, nutrition, or hospital administration, although at a postgraduate level. Institutions that provide only for the education and training of health personnel other than qualified physicians are likewise excluded, despite the fact that in some instances they are designated schools of public health and could quite properly be so regarded in another context.

On the other hand, schools of medicine that are primarily undergraduate schools but offer appropriate basic postgraduate public health training are included, even though they may not be schools of public health as ordinarily understood. The number of such institutions is substantial, amounting to almost half the total number of schools listed in the Directory.

¹ *Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.*, 1961, No. 216.

² The full definition proposed was as follows: "An institution with adequate resources which, in addition to research in public health and service to the community, provides a full-time course lasting not less than one academic year, or its equivalent, covering the subjects essential to the understanding of the various problems of public health and the concepts, organization and techniques required for dealing with them, and which is open to members of the medical and allied professions seeking qualification in public health".

The arrangement and presentation of material adopted in the first Directory have been retained in the present volume. In addition to describing the general postgraduate public health courses at present offered by schools of public health, the main text gives particulars of the institutions themselves (see "Explanatory Notes", below) and also refers to other, related, courses offered in the countries concerned.

In Annex 1 further particulars of the curriculum content in individual schools are given in tabular form, distinguishing between core subjects and elective subjects or alternatives. This listing of subjects, and of the number of hours allocated to each, gives some indication of curriculum structure in the different schools. The data thus presented should, however, be interpreted with a measure of circumspection. The designation of subjects may differ in meaning from school to school, and the courses in question may embrace different components for instructional purposes from one year to another. Some subjects, moreover, are often dealt with quite substantially under more than one heading: family planning and mental health, for example, are often partially taught under such headings as statistics, administration, and maternal and child health. The position is further complicated in many curricula by the presence of elective subjects, requirements relating to dissertations and theses, and increasing dependence on integrated presentations and contrived situation teaching.

When read in conjunction with the first Directory, the present volume provides an indication of the main developments and trends in the field of postgraduate public health education. For instance, the increasing tendency to base curricula not only on the biomedical sciences, but also on the behavioural and managerial sciences, may be readily observed in the progressive introduction in many schools of such subjects as sociology, economics, management methods, research methodology, and the elements of health planning. The trend towards offering a wider choice of electives and alternatives in the basic curriculum is likewise apparent. In a number of schools the diversification of the basic curriculum has reached the point where individual students and small groups may be offered a package of courses selected from a wide range to meet their special requirements.

This diversification of basic training has gone some way towards meeting the need for a wide range of specialists, which is a common feature of modern public health services. It is generally agreed, however, that the specialization now required can no longer be accommodated within a general public health course. For this reason the Directory also gives details of courses other than the basic postgraduate training programme, since it is felt that such information is becoming increasingly important to physicians and others embarking on a public health career.

The Directory is essentially a factual statement of what is being done in schools of public health at the present time (1970-1971), and is intended primarily as a work of reference for medical educationalists, prospective postgraduate students, and those concerned with the administration of fellowships and exchange programmes. It is hoped that, within its limitations, this volume will serve as a useful source of information for these and other groups.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The information contained in this Directory refers to the academic year 1970-1971, unless otherwise stated. The countries are listed in alphabetical order, and each is dealt with in a separate chapter. The text of each chapter is subdivided into six parts, for which the following explanations may be useful:

(1) Introductory paragraph(s)

This section gives some general information about the institutions providing the postgraduate education in public health, their relationship to academic or other authorities, and the source of their finances.

(2) Courses offered

This section lists not only the general postgraduate public health course, which is the central element of the Directory, but also other, related, courses. The duration of study and the period covered by the academic year are given. If the language of instruction differs from that of the country in which the school is situated, or another language is used in addition to the national language, this fact has been duly noted.

(3) Conditions of admission

In this section, as in subsequent parts of the country chapter, the information given relates primarily to the general public health course. In addition to the entrance requirements applicable to national students, reference is made to the eligibility of foreigners for enrolment and to the conditions governing their admission, where such information has been made available. In those instances in which tuition fees are payable and their amount is known, the requisite sum (in the national currency) is stated.

(4) Curriculum

Tabular information about the curriculum in each of the institutions listed is given in Annex 1, alphabetically by country. The text of the present section attempts to provide a synthesis of this information. The presentation is uniform, the subjects being grouped under the main headings mentioned in the tenth report of the WHO Expert Committee on Professional and Technical Education of Medical and Auxiliary Personnel, which dealt with Recommended Requirements for Schools of Public Health.¹ Occasionally more details are given than appear in the tables of Annex 1: these have been gleaned from the catalogues or announcements of the schools, and are included here in order to illustrate better the content

¹ *Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.*, 1961, No. 216.

of the course. Some idea is also given as to whether the course is the same for all students or whether some variation is provided for by means of alternative or elective subjects.

(5) Examinations

An interesting aspect noted herein is whether examiners from outside the institution (external examiners) participate as members of the examining board.

(6) Qualification

Information is given as to whether the degree or diploma in public health is required for particular posts in the country's health services or academic institutions.

* * *

At the end of each chapter the schools in the particular country are listed alphabetically in a table as follows:

(1) By city. (Exceptions are Brazil, India, the USSR, and the USA, where the schools are listed first under the state or republic and then under the city, and the United Kingdom, which has been subdivided into England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.)

(2) By institution.

Column 1 — Name and address

The name and address of the institution are given in the language of the country concerned unless that language does not use the Roman alphabet, in which case an English version is given. For certain other languages, a translation of the name of the school is added in parentheses.

Column 2 — Year public health course started

This refers to the year in which the public health course was first given at the teaching institution, and does not necessarily correspond to the date of the founding of the institution as a whole, or to the year in which other courses started.

Column 3 — No. of teaching staff

This refers to the number of persons who were officially connected with the institution as teachers in the academic year 1970-1971, regardless of faculty rank. An attempt has been made to classify these teachers according to whether they work full time (ft) or part time (pt), the term "full time" referring to employment that excludes any professional activity outside the teaching institution.

Column 4 — No. of students in all courses

This gives the total enrolment in all the courses listed in the text under “Courses offered” and not only the number of students taking the general public health course. Wherever known, the numbers of male (m), female (f), national (N), and foreign (F) students are given separately.

Column 5 — No. of students in public health course

This refers solely to the number of students taking the general public health course.
