The special concentration, comprising a minimum of 25 points of coursework, consists of five required courses (16 points) and at least three electives (minimum of 9 points) that provide additional depth and dimension to the underlying themes of the concentration.

Core Public Health Course Requirements

The required courses create a rich intellectual foundation in public health, providing students with a multifaceted view of the social production of health, as well as an integrated exposure to and understanding of the core disciplines of public health. Together, they serve to illuminate and allow students to analyze critically the social production of health and its connections with and implications for civil society. These courses have no prerequisites, and can be taken individually, as the student’s schedule permits.

Required Courses for the Special Concentration in Public Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBH UN3100</td>
<td>FUNDAMENTALS OF GLOBAL HEALTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBH UN3200</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBH GU4100</td>
<td>(Y)OUR LONGER LIFE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBH GU4200</td>
<td>Environment, Health, and Justice: Concepts and Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSPB UN2950</td>
<td>Social History of U.S. Public Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elective Courses

Elective courses (minimum of 9 points) in the Special Concentration in Public Health will allow students to draw upon courses offered in a wide range of departments and centers across the University. Proposed electives must be approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies.

Examples of departments with relevant elective courses include: African American Studies; Comparative Literature and Society; The Center for Ethnicity and Race; Earth and Environmental Sciences; Economics; Ecology; Evolution, and Environmental Biology; History; Human Rights; History of South East Asia; Political Science; Psychology; Sociology; Statistics; Sustainable Development; Women's Studies; Urban Studies. Elective courses are designed to allow students to add dimension and depth to their interests in public health, along the main themes of the Special Concentration. Electives may also allow students to amplify the connections to public health in their major area of study. Conversely, students may choose to take electives that allow them to gain more breadth in concepts to which they have been exposed in the set of required public health courses.

Elective Examples (At least 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFAS GU4035</td>
<td>Criminal Justice and the Carceral State in the 20th Century United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPLS GU4320</td>
<td>Marginalization in Medicine: A Practical Understanding of the Social Implications of Race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPLS GU4220</td>
<td>Narrative, Health, and Social Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSER UN3445</td>
<td>City, Environment, and Vulnerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSER UN3905</td>
<td>ASIAN AMERICAN # PSYCH OF RACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSER UN3924</td>
<td>Latin American and Latina/o Social Movements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CSER UN3942 RACE AND RACISMS
CSER GU4340 Visionary Medicine: Racial Justice, Health and Speculative Fictions
CSER GU4482 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: MOVEMENT/RTS
CSER GU4483 SUBCITIZENSHIP
ECOEB GU4338 ECONOMICS OF RACE IN THE U.S.
HIST UN2523 HEALTH INEQUALITY: MODERN US
HIST UN3437 CORP BEHAVIOR # PUBLIC HEALTH
HIST UN3911 Medicine and Western Civilization
HIST W4985 Citizenship, Race, Gender and the Politics of Exclusion
HIST GU4584 Drug Policy and Race
HIST GU4588 RACE, DRUGS, AND INEQUALITY
HRTS BC3850 HUMAN RIGHTS # PUBLIC HEALTH
HRTS GU4215 NGOs # THE HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT
HRTS GU4230 REFUGEES, FORCED MIGR # DISPLACEMENT
HRTS GU4500 SOCI-ECONOMIC RIGHTS
HRTS GU4700 Ethical Dilemmas in Healthcare: A Human Rights Approach
HRTS GU4880 HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES
POL UN3220 LOGIC OF COLLECTIVE CHOICE
POL UN3245 RACIAL AND ETHNIC POLITICS
POL UN3595 Social Protection Around the World
SOCI V2230 Food and the Social Order
SOCI W2420 Race and Place in Urban America
SOCI UN3010 METHODS FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
SOCI UN3213 Sociology of African American Life
SOCI W3214 Immigration and the Transformation of American Society
SOCI UN3261 Sexuality and Society
SOCI UN3265 SOCIOLOGY OF WORK # GENDER
SOCI UN3323 RACE, GNDR, SXLTY#PNSHMNT
SOCI W3643 Stratification and Inequality
SOCI W3913 Race and Ethnicity in a Global World
SOCI UN3914 INEQUALITY, POVERTY # MOBILITY
WMST GU4506 Gender Justice
SOCI UN3915 STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION
SOCI UN3920 SOCIAL NETWORKS
SOCI UN3931 SOCIOLOGY OF THE BODY
SOCI W3923 Adolescent Society
SOCI UN3960 SEMINAR - PROBLEMS OF LAW # SOCIETY

Globalization, Urbanization, Development, and the Environment
EEEB GU4127 DISEASE ECOLOGY
EEEB GU4111 Ecosystem Ecology and Global Change
EEEB GU4260 FOOD, ECOLOGY # GLOBALIZATION
EESC UN2330 SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVPT
EESC W4403 Managing and adapting to climate change
EESC GU4600 EARTH RESOURCES # SUSTAIN DEV
FSPH UN1100 FOOD, PUBLIC HEALTH # PUBLIC POLICY
HIST GU4811 Encounters with Nature: The History and Politics of Environment, Health and Development in South Asia and Beyond
HRTS GU4915 HUMAN RIGHTS # URBAN PUB SPACE

Individuals, Bodies, and Population Health
FSEB UN1020 Food and the Body
PSYC UN2460 DRUGS AND BEHAVIOR
PSYC UN2480 The Developing Brain (The Developing Brain)
PSYC UN2650 INTRO TO CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

Quantitative Foundations
STAT UN1001 INTRO TO STATISTICAL REASONING
STAT UN1101 INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS
Public Health Special Concentration

Course List

PUBH UN3100 FUNDAMENTALS OF GLOBAL HEALTH. 3.00 points.
Many of the greatest challenges in public health are global. This course uses a multidisciplinary approach to discuss the major underlying determinants of poor health and the relationship between health and political, social, and economic development. Drawing upon the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, students will be introduced to the evolution of modern approaches to the setting of global health priorities, the functions and roles of health systems, an overview of current global health practices, and the major institutional players in global health. The first unit of the class will focus on establishing the foundations for a public health approach to understanding the challenges of global health. This will involve exploration of the factors shaping the global distribution of disease and their connection with issues of social, economic, and political development, as reflected in the Millennium Development Goals. The second unit will explore in further detail a number of major health priorities. A significant goal of the class will be to identify common sources of vulnerability and challenge across health risks, and the consequent need for a systemic approach to their being addressed. The third and final unit builds upon this analysis to demonstrate the multi-disciplinary, multi-level approach required to effectively address global health priorities, and the political and organizational cooperation required to achieve this. The class concludes with an analysis of the major challenges and threats to global coordination regarding such threats as pandemic influenza and emerging health threats related to climate change. Offered in the spring.

PUBH UN3200 INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH. 3.00 points.
An introduction to and overview of public health. Through a series of sessions with leading public health experts, this course views the multifaceted nature of public health through a prismatic lens addressing key concepts, approaches, and issues of historical and contemporary import: What is public health and how has public health evolved over time? What are the core methods of public health? What are the approaches to understanding and addressing both infectious and chronic, non-communicable diseases? What role do micro- and macro-level determinants (i.e. biology and social context) play in public health? What are the global trends in population health? How does the individual life course bear on population health? How do systems, policy, and population health mutually shape each other? How are public health programs designed and evaluated? What are the limits of public health?

PUBH UN3400 Data Science and Health Equity in New York City. 3.00 points.
This course, which has no pre-requisites, teaches students about data science and public health. Students will create and answer public health research questions related to health equity in NYC. The course will use publicly available NYC health data to learn the seven steps of data science: 1) writing a research question; 2) obtaining data to address the question; 3) data cleaning; 4) data exploration; 5) analysis; 6) replication and validity evaluation; and (7) presentation and summary. The course will introduce students to R.

PUBH GU4100 (Y)OUR LONGER LIFE. 3.00 points.
People are living 30 years longer than we did 100 years ago. We have created a whole new stage of life. How do we prepare to benefit from our longer lives? What can you do in your own life? This course explores the personal, population, community, and societal dimensions of our now-longer lives, of aging itself, and the role of health and societal design in the experience of aging. The course examines the meaning of aging and the attendant expectations, myths, fears, and realities. The course examines an aging society as a public health success, the potential for building health futures, the health plan you want to be healthy in old age, and the potential for longer lives and how we unlock it. It addresses the roles public health currently plays and can play in shaping a society for an aging population. The course explores how a public health system—indeed, a society—optimized for an aging population stands to benefit all. The course also examines the physical, cognitive, and psychological aspects of aging, the exposures across our lives that affect these, the attributes and challenges of aging, keys to successful aging, and aging around the globe. The culminating project will design elements of our society that are needed to support the opportunity of having longer lives. This course comprises lectures, class discussions, individual assignments, in-class case activities, and a group project in which students shall take an active role. You will be responsible for regular preparatory assignments, writing assignments, one group project, and attending course sessions. Please note: GSAS students must receive permission from their department before registering for this course.
PUBH GU4200 Environment, Health, and Justice: Concepts and Practice.  
\textit{3.00 points.}

Please note: this class was designed as part of the Special Concentration in Public Health. It is open to undergraduates, as well as students in Public Health, and will be taught on the Morningside campus. This course introduces key concepts on environmental health sciences and environmental justice and their application to address environmental health disparities affecting communities in New York City, across the United States and globally. The course will present theory and methods needed to characterize, understand and intervene on environmental health problems with a focus on methods that are particularly appropriate for environmental justice research and interventions. We will describe environmental health disciplines such as exposure sciences, environmental epidemiology, environmental biosciences and toxicology, as well as methods to assess expected environmental health impacts.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
Fall 2023: PUBH GU4200 & Course Number & Section/Call Number & Times/Location & Instructor & Points & Enrollment \\
\hline
PUBH 4200 & 001/13061 & M W 10:10am - 11:25am & Aud Earl Hall & Ana Navas Acien & 3.00 & 80/100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HSPB UN2950 Social History of U.S. Public Health.  \textit{4.00 points.}

The purpose of this course is to provide students with an historical understanding of the role public health has played in American history. The underlying assumptions are that disease, and the ways we define disease, are simultaneously reflections of social and cultural values, as well as important factors in shaping those values. Also, it is maintained that the environments that we build determine the ways we live and die. The dread infectious and acute diseases in the nineteenth century, the chronic, degenerative conditions of the twentieth and the new, vaguely understood conditions rooted in a changing chemical and human-made environment are emblematic of the societies we created. Among the questions that will be addressed are: How does the health status of Americans reflect and shape our history? How do ideas about health reflect broader attitudes and values in American history and culture? How does the American experience with pain, disability, and disease affect our actions and lives? What are the responsibilities of the state and of the individual in preserving health? How have American institutions—from hospitals to unions to insurance companies—been shaped by changing longevity, experience with disability and death?