



## UCLA School of Public Health @ A Glance

The UCLA School of Public Health is dedicated to protecting and improving the public's health. The School:

- Educates professionals for jobs in the private and public sectors of the health system
- Prepares future researchers and educators
- Provides continuing education for practicing professionals
- Conducts research to define, protect, and improve conditions for a healthy public
- Contributes knowledge, expertise, and service to the community

**School Budget** – (Fiscal Year 2002-03) - \$40.4 million

**Grants and Contracts** – \$26.1 million

**State-Generated Funds** – \$10.8 million

**Gifts and Other** - \$3.5 million

**Dean** – Linda Rosenstock, MD, MPH

### Contact Information

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**Faculty** – The School has 200 faculty of whom 70 are full-time.

**Students** - The School has 600 full-time students (400 masters level and 200 doctoral level). In addition, about 100 students are enrolled in our MPH program for full-time working professionals. The student body is one of the most diverse of all schools of public health. Twenty-five percent of the Fall 2002 entering class come from countries outside the U.S.; among the others about half are racial and ethnic minorities.

### DEPARTMENTS

**Biostatistics** applies statistical methods to the solution of problems in public health and medicine, including the use of health data and the design and analysis of surveys and experiments.

**Community Health Sciences** explores how individual's health-related behaviors interact with their social, cultural, physical, and biological environments. The department combats health-damaging behaviors and advocates health-promoting behaviors.

**Environmental Health Sciences** identifies, measures, and controls biological, chemical, and physical hazards in the environment to promote and protect human and ecological health.

**Epidemiology** includes the study of the patterns, causes, and the control or prevention of disease. Epidemiologists, dubbed the “disease detectives,” explore variations in disease related to such considerations as age, gender, race, occupational and social characteristics, diet, and the environment.

**Health Services** examines the organization and financing of the public and private sector activities required at local, state, and federal levels to prevent and treat disease.