	KH1	KH2	KH3	KH4	KH5	KH6	KH7	KH8	KH9	KH10	KH11	KH12	KH13	KH14	KH15	KH16	KH17	KH18	KH19	KH20	KH21	KH22	KH23	KH24	KH25	KH26	KH27	KH28	KH29	KH30	KH31	KH32	KH33	KH34	KH35	KH36	KH37	KH38	KH39	KH40	KH41	KH42	KH43	KH44	KH45	KH46	KH47	KH48	KH49	KH50	KH51
Key Area 1. Use of public health intelligence to survey and assess a population's health and well-being.																																																				
Populations; collection of routine and ad hoc data; demography; life-tables; population projections; population structure and fertility, mortality and migration; the significance of demographic changes for the health of the population and its need for health and related services.																																																			
Sources of routine mortality and morbidity data, including primary care data, collection and publication at international, national, regional and district levels; biases and artefacts in population data; methods of classifying health and disease, appreciation of the importance of consistency in definitions and (public health) language. Methods used to measure health status; notification and registration systems; data linkage within and across datasets.																																																			
Use of information for health service planning and evaluation; specification and uses of information systems; common measures of health service provision and usage; the uses of mathematical modelling techniques in health service planning; indices of needs for and outcome of services; the strengths, uses, interpretation and limitations of routine health information; use of information technology in the processing and analysis of health services information and in support of the provision of health care.	x	x	x		x			x																																												
Advanced techniques in surveillance and dissemination. Methods of trending and modelling health status. Linkage of data sets; Design of knowledge management systems for both data and research literature (libraries); The role of ICT in intelligence based and evidence based decision support; Integration of clinical data systems and population based systems to reduce inequalities and improve health; Technical, legal and ethical issues relating to data security, disclosure and trust. Pseudonymisation.																																																			
The role of information and intelligence in policy formulation and implementation, and in local clinical and public health practice.																																																				
Key Area 2. Assessing the evidence of effectiveness of interventions, programmes and services intended to improve the health or wellbeing of individuals or populations																																																			
Design and interpretation of studies: skills in the design of research studies; critical appraisal of published papers including the validity of the use of statistical techniques and the inferences drawn from them; ability to draw appropriate conclusions from quantitative and qualitative research.						x	x					x											x	x																				x	x							
Screening: principles, methods, applications and organisation of screening for early detection, prevention, treatment and control of disease.																																																			
Key Area 3. Policy and strategy development and implementation																																																			
Theories of strategic planning.																																																			
Principal approaches to policy formation, implementation and evaluation including the relevance of concepts of power, interests and ideology.																																																			
Knowledge of major national and international policies and legislation relevant to public health including awareness of the roles of key domestic, bilateral and multilateral organisations.																																																			
Methods of assessing the impact of policies on health																																																			
Key Area 4. Strategic leadership and collaborative working for health.																																																			
Understanding individuals, teams/groups and their development:																																																				
Motivation, creativity and innovation in individuals, and its relationship to group and team dynamics; personal management skills;																																																			
Theories and models of management, leadership and delegation; principles of negotiation and influencing; principles.																																																			
Theories and methods of effective communication (written and oral) including mass communication.																																																			
The theoretical and practical aspects of power and authority, role and conflict.																																																			
Understanding organisations, their function and structure: the internal and external organisational environments - evaluating internal resources and organisational capabilities;																																																			
Identifying and managing internal and external stakeholder interests; structuring and managing inter-organisational (network) relationships, including inter-sectoral work, showing political awareness.											x											x					x	x	x	x				x								x	x	x							
Collaborative working practices and partnerships; social networks and communities of interest; assessing the impact of political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and other external influences.																																																			
Management and change: critical evaluation principles and frameworks for managing change; issues underpinning design and implementation of performance management against goals and objectives.																																																			

	KH1	KH2	KH3	KH4	KH5	KH6	KH7	KH8	KH9	KH10	KH11	KH12	KH13	KH14	KH15	KH16	KH17	KH18	KH19	KH20	KH21	KH22	KH23	KH24	KH25	KH26	KH27	KH28	KH29	KH30	KH31	KH32	KH33	KH34	KH35	KH36	KH37	KH38	KH39	KH40	KH41	KH42	KH43	KH44	KH45	KH46	KH47	KH48	KH49	KH50	KH51
Understanding of the evidence underpinning the importance of mental wellbeing and how it impacts on effectiveness of organisations.																																																				
Key Area 5. Health improvement, Determinants of health and Health communication.																																																			
Definitions of health (physical, mental and social).																																																			
Determinants of health – including impact of ethnicity and culture on health outcomes, and the prevention paradox																																																			
Prevention paradox.																																																			
Impact of culture on behaviour.																																																			
Role of regulation, legislation and fiscal measure in promotion of health.																																																			
Principles and practice of health promotion and education including models of behavioural change				X					X	X																											X	X	X	X											
Risk reduction versus harm minimisation.																																																			
Ethical and political issues underlying responsibility for health.																																																			
Theory and practice of community development. Strengths and weakness of community development approaches.																																																			
Practical problems of community development. Place of professional in community development.																																																			
Principles of sustainable development including the health co-benefits of climate change mitigation and adaptation																																																			
Key Area 6. Health protection																																																			
Epidemiology (including microbial epidemiology), and biology (including microbiology) of communicable diseases. causes, distribution, natural history, clinical presentation, methods of diagnosis and control of infections of local and International public health importance.																																																			
Health and social behaviour: in relation to risk of infectious and environmental diseases.																																																			
Environment: environmental determinants of disease and their control; risk and hazard; legislation in environmental control; environmental monitoring; health impact assessment for potential environmental hazards, international aspects of hazard control.																																																			
Occupation and health, factors affecting health and safety at work.																																																			
Chemical incident management.																																																			
Communicable disease: definitions, surveillance; methods of control.														X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																															
The design, evaluation, and management of immunisation programmes.																																																			
Outbreak investigation including the use of relevant epidemiological methods.																																																			
Organisation of infection control.																																																			
National and international public health legislation and its application.																																																			
Development, commissioning and evaluation of the services required for protecting health, including sexual health, TB, immunisations, infection control, antibiotic resistance, occupational health, travel health and screening and the need for services in particular settings and in high risk groups (e.g. prisons, with asylum seekers, in dental health).																																																			
Key Area 7. Health and Care Public Health																																																			
Research methods appropriate to public health practice, including epidemiology, statistical methods, and other methods of enquiry including qualitative research methods.																																																			
Disease causation and the diagnostic process in relation to public health; prevention and health promotion.																																																			
Health information and audit methodology.																																																			
Medical sociology, social policy, and health economics.																																																			
Organisation and management of health care and health care programmes from a public health perspective.													X												X	X					X	X	X																	
Structure of health systems																																																			
Pathways for service integration.																																																			
Principles, assessment, organisation and management of screening programmes																																																			
Ethical and legal frameworks.																																																			
Patient safety.																																																			
Clinical governance.																																																			
Key Area 8. Academic public health																																																			
Epidemiology, statistics, economic evaluation and qualitative research methods.																																																			
Social and health psychological sciences.																																																			
Biological, social, environmental and therapeutic determinants of health and disease.																																																			
Mechanism of therapeutic interventions, including complex interventions.																																																			
Educational theory, principles of setting learning objectives, curriculum development, GMC documents, course evaluation and student assessment.																																																			
Research governance, research ethics, confidentiality and privacy of personal data.																																																			
	KH1	KH2	KH3	KH4	KH5	KH6	KH7	KH8	KH9	KH10	KH11	KH12	KH13	KH14	KH15	KH16	KH17	KH18	KH19	KH20	KH21	KH22	KH23	KH24	KH25	KH26	KH27	KH28	KH29	KH30	KH31	KH32	KH33	KH34	KH35	KH36	KH37	KH38	KH39	KH40	KH41	KH42	KH43	KH44	KH45	KH46	KH47	KH48	KH49	KH50	KH51

Key Area 9. Professional personal and ethical development.																																																			
Evidence underpinning the importance of mental wellbeing and how it can be nurtured.																																																			
GMC Good Medical Practice (GMP) as applied to public health.																																																			
UKPHR Code of Conduct.																																																			
Ethics of public health practice.																																																			
Cultural competence.																																																			
Key concepts and stages in developing cultural competence.																																														X				X
One's own cultural identity and cultural competence.																																																			
Patient safety.																																																			
Principles and practice of confidentiality.																																																			
How to plan and undertake personal and professional development successfully, with reflective practice																																																			
Key Area 10. Integration and application of competences for Consultant Practice																																																			
The knowledge base for key area 10 builds on the combined knowledge base for all the other key areas, since the emphasis is on the ability to select appropriately from the learning gained in other key areas, integrate that knowledge and skills to practise public health at a senior organisational level, making an effective personal impact.																																															X	X	X	