Okay, it’s 8:02, let’s get started.

Good morning, Good evening.

I’m a Steven ma.

I’m a Professor OF biostatistics and Interim Chair of the Biostat Department.

First of all, thanks very much for your interest in our graduate program and we have a very full agenda and also I want to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues for joining me. And during our presentation, if you have any questions you can either type in chat or you can reserve your question for that 20 minutes Q and A. Next page.

So biostat is actually a very interesting field, and we have a big department and we have been heavily involved in pretty much all studies conducted at school public house and school medicine. Next page. So as you can see here, we have a big department and
we really got all major research areas, whole bio statistics and statistics covered. So our faculty have been conducting research in some relatively classic, you know, science fields, like survival analysis, longitudinal data, and the missing data. We also work on more recent, more challenging fields, like causal inference, big data, AI data integration and others, and all those masters. I want to be a hundred precise, have been strongly motivated by biomedical and the public house of applications. So we have been collaborating with researchers in cancer, cardiovascular diseases, genetics, HIV, aging, risk predictions. So I guess what I'm trying to say here is no matter which statistical area you're interested in, no matter which application area you're interested in, I can guarantee you, you can find some faculty to work with in our department, next page. So this is a brief overview of our graduate programs. And later my colleagues will introduce each component in details. And for our master level, we actually have MPH and I'm asked, so this MPH has a stronger emphasis on public house. And for MS, we have a stronger emphasis on statistical methodology to serve. And actually for our MS, we have, I will say a slightly well, I'm not quite complicated,
but a very comprehensive structure.

So first of all,

we actually have a division of house informatics.

We’ve seen our biostat department so far I’m as,

broadly, we have biostatistics and house informatics.

And we’ve seen biostatistics I’m asked,

we have three pathways.

The first is called a standard pathway.

And also in the past couple of years,

we established the implementation science pathway

and data scientists pathway.

So the three pathways have different presenters

and have overlapping courses,

but also different strong status.

you can find a list of a number of required courses,

and state how the information on a site,

exactly what kind of courses you need to take

can be found on our website and for our PhD,

we have biostat in the standard of pathway and

also the implementation pathway for,

I just want to add a quick remark on the standard

It’s well, personally,

I want to say it’s not a very good name.

It’s by no means standard. It’s just,

I want to say it’s emphasize on sort of

the core of biostatistics. Next page.

So as I mentioned, we have a decent sized department.

We have 23 teaching faculty and

a 21 secondary faculty.
We also have lectures and adjunct faculty. So one thing I want to emphasize is when you come here, you will have access, not just to the biostat department. You will be a part of school public house and you will be part of Yale University. So you will be able to work with long list of faculty and also our collaborators. We have well over a 100 graduate students. And as you can see here, we have a significant chunk in number of students in the past year and for our house from Annex, this is a very new program. It’s still expanding. It’s growing very fast and we have only three second year students, but we already have Penn first year students. And we do expect significant growth in house informatics, as well as you biostatistics in the years to come. So what you will do, if you do come here, you will take required courses. And again, I want to emphasize you will be exposed to the whole Yale University. So there will be a long list of a lot of elective courses you can choose from and you will be working on practical projects. If you choose, some of those projects can turn into master thesis and also about dissertations. And also our students will do summer interns. This is true for MS, MPH and PhD students.
And this intern experience has been proven to be highly, highly invaluable for our past students, next page.

So, as I mentioned, you will have opportunity to work with our faculty and our collaborators. So here's a list of centers you can work in. And some of them are based in your department, like YCAS C2S2 and center for Statistical Genomics Proteomics and Implementation Science Center. Those are all led by our faculty and the station in our department, and you will have other opportunities like Center for Outcome Research and Evaluation. And also we have a very strong PI with our local VA hospital and a research center. So we do have many opportunities within and outside of the Yale University.

So peripherally here is a very partial list of our companies, institutes. Our master’s students, PhD students have done their interns and also what they do after they graduate. So far our master’s students actually both MS and MPH.

If you are interested in pursuing a PhD in very recent years, we have students going into Brown, Emory, Harvard, Rutgers, Penn, Hopkins, all those top ranking universities.
And of course, we also have quite a few students deciding to stay and do a PhD at Yale. And also here’s a list of companies and research user details. So, one thing I want you to say is I think this is a really good time to do graduate study in biostatistics. The market has been really hot. And in the past couple of years, I don’t recall a single case where our students had problem with placement. Next page.

So what we’ll do is now we’ll pass the floor to Chris. Chris is our graduate study director and he and his team oversees our MS and PhD programs. Chris, Thank you, Steven. And hello everybody. And I would like to extend a very warm welcome to all of you and thank you for being interested in our graduate programs.

As Steven said, I am the director of graduate studies at the school of public health, and therefore I oversee the PhD and MS programs, as you already heard, in addition to the MS and PhD program, we have a master of public health program at the school of public health. It’s a two year program and in different disciplines. The real takeaway a message from this slide is that the MPH, the master of public health is administered by
the Yale school of public health.
Whereas the PhD and the MS,
the master of science degree is administered by the
Yale graduate school of arts and sciences.
And that will influence where you apply
for one of these degrees.
And this will be explained more later in our present-
tations.
Next slide please.
So for the degrees that are offered by the
Yale graduate school of arts and sciences,
we have the master of science program,
which as Steve already mentioned, this,
we have concentrations in biostatistics, health informatics,
chronic disease, epidemiology,
epidemiology of infectious diseases.
And then we have PhD programs in the six depart-
ments in
this school of public health,
and they don’t need to mention them all here.
But what we concentrating today is
the PhD program in bio statistics.
Next slide.
And I’ll pass it over to Anita who will tell
you more about the master of public health degree
at the school of public health.
Thank you, Chris. So my name is, Anita Wong
I’m an associate professor in the department and
I’m also the department representative in terms of MPH,
the mission for the school for the department.
So tomorrow I’m going to hold a separate session specifically to talk about more detail about MPH.
So today I’m going to give a very brief introduction about the MPH program in biostatistics.
So this MPH a degree in biostatistics and train students in the application of a statistic and by statistical principles and methods in the field of health science and medicine, and biology.
Students get opportunity to learn a full spectrum of public house. And also in terms of learning of biostatistic methods. and students get an opportunity here to start from learning institute, study design and data management and analysis, and then this skills propel students for a career in research, healthcare delivery, regulatory of firms and industry, you know, In addition that students get to exposed to a summer internship and applied practical experience to enhance the research skill and gain real experience related to hands-on work in public house.
So currently MPH students have options to add one of the schools, six concentrations and tracks.
the regulatory affairs and the US Health Justice. So those are great opportunities for students who learn more public house applications using the best statistical knowledge. So as you can see that MPH degree folks a lot of public house application. So the MS program offers, you know, department trained all students to own statistical skills and knowledge related to the field of biostatistics. So after what time going finish the MPH introduction. So most of faculties well focused on the MS program in our department. Next slide, please. The requirements for MPH program is that, so we, we are looking for students who, or who are we strong quantitative skills from undergraduate majors. So in the past that we actually have a very broad students from very broad disciplines like mathematics, statistics, psychology, pharmaceuticals, and biological sciences. So we actually welcome few students from very broad background. And so the minimum requirement for application in the MPH program is including the college level low key average calculus and linear algebra. So we also looking for students that if students have experienced with statistical programming, such as R, SAS and Python,
these skills will be a plus in your application, but this is not required to our curriculum. Also, I also designed that to enhance your statistical programming skills you know, program. So not, I want to emphasize here again, that for the MPH degree. So we are looking for students who have a strong interest in public health.

Next slide, please. So the last that I said, what I'm going to cover is give a very brief overview about the MPH curriculum. So we require 20 courses for MPH degree in biostatistics. So, MPH co curriculum including four core courses related to public health, including foundation of epic module, couple of property house, social justice, and house equity, health policy, and health care system, are major health threats. So those are the four major core courses to learn, to learn public health, We also have a required courses focused on best statistical knowledge and skills, including regression model, survival, statistical programming and progress area, and theory of statistics. We also have designed a year long statistical practice courses that can help our students to enhance the applied practical experience.
And also, this course that has been in the recent years has been used as a replacement for thesis requirement. So, the students is not required to complete thesis but if students are interested in it, we still provide options for students to, to write thesis. Besides the required course, students who are, have to complete the eight unit electives that’s approved by the registrar. A big component of the curriculum also includes summer internship that helps students to get exposed to real watch experience. So next that I’m going to pass faculties who are talking about more details about MS program, I want to emphasize that tomorrow, I’m going to at nine o’clock in the morning. I’m going to give a separate information session for MPH degree, if you’re interested in, more than welcome to attend. Thank you, Anita. So I’m, my name is Maria Claragli who are talking about the standard pathway, which Steven mentioned is, is not really, descriptive of the name, that it was the original pathway. We recently added the data science and the implementation science pathway. So this is the standard or the original pathway.
So depending on the pathway that you choose, they’re either 15 or 16 required courses in the MS bio statistics program. There are public health courses, not as many as the MPH degree, there are a departmental required courses, also approved electives, and then the summer internship, and also the optional master’s thesis, which the practicum the year long consulting course sync replaces that master’s thesis, although you’re still able to do one, and it is encouraged, strongly encouraged for implementation science students. So you see that we have for the MS degrees, no matter the pathway you choose, there are just two required public health courses, one in epidemiology, and then one in frontiers of public health. There are different departmental required courses and approved electives, depending on the pathway that you choose. And you choose your pathway after you choose to come to Yale and either the traditional standard pathway, data science pathway, or implementation science pathway. And then we have the required summer internship, that’s required of everyone. The traditional or the standard pathway gives students a strong foundation, core biostatistics courses,
really the same required departmental courses as the MPH degree, they’ll cover topics, including study design, statistical inference, regression methods, programming, and SAS, and R, and then the statistical consulting for the variety of electives to choose from. So you can really make it what you want. You know, you really hit, you have five, at least five electives that you can take, five minimum required electives for this pathway. But again, as Dr Ma mentioned, you have many courses available to you outside biostatistics in the statistics department, in computer science and, in school management. So a lot of opportunities, and we really can make the degree focus on what you are interested in. It’s really designed to train statisticians, to work in technology, biomedical research, pharmaceuticals, healthcare organizations, and then a lot of our students go on for doctoral studies and are very successful in getting into very good doctoral programs. So now I will pass it on to Dr. Kane, he’ll talk about the data science pathway in the MS program. Thanks Maria.

So my name is Michael Kane.
I’m the director of the data science pathway, essentially for the data science pathway. There’s kind of two parts to it. The first part is kind of how do you go from, from theorems to implementation, to algorithm construction. So a lot of what we do then is understand kind of the mathematical properties of the objects that we’re pretty interested in. How do we think about applying those to data so that we can extract information from them? And then how do we think about algorithms?

So sequences of mathematical operations, actually build those models and then do predictions. So the other part is, kind of, is a little more software, is a subset of software engineering. So in that case, we’re mostly interested in how do we build software systems? How do we go beyond kind of writing analysis to thinking about software that other people are going to use? How do we make that such that it’s going to be robust, such that it can, and then it’s going to be very usable for other people.

So, yeah. Can you go to the next slide? So for the class that we have there are two classes that are specifically better part of the data science pathway, along with the other courses that are available through the stats department.
right now, I’m teaching the data science software systems class. And again, so it goes over things like, again, data analysis using our, you know, what are the tools that you want to use? How do you build software systems? in R, how do you communicate visual information? So visualizations, tables, and how do you think about constructing those such that you can to help collaborate with other people? So I can collaborate with clinicians on lately clinical trials, and I’m mostly interested in what prognostic heterogeneity. So who are the people that are coming to the trials and how do we expect them to do, given that they have a disease. So, along with kind of, there’s some theory, there’s some computing, but then there’s also this, there’s also this emphasis on collaboration since this is, this is interdisciplinary practice. So is there, is there a next slide? Okay. Okay. Hi. Okay. Well, I’m Donna Spiegelman. I’m the Susan Dwight bliss professor of biostatistics and I’m director of our center on methods for implementation and prevention science, our center, which is a little bit over three years old, is a very unique one in the country, in the world, because it’s the only center devoted to methods
and implementation and prevention science.

Now, some of you might be wondering, what do we even mean by implementation and prevention science and the basic idea of implementation and prevention science is that a very large proportion of deaths and disease that occur around the world, both in high income, middle income and low income countries is actually completely preventable by known interventions. We call them evidence-based interventions.

And so we don’t necessarily need more science, that’s not true for all diseases, but again, it’s true for the majority of those causing health issues around the world. But the issue is of the uptake of these known interventions. There’s a big gap between producing the evidence and actually disseminating it and scaling it to all of the populations that could benefit from access. So implementation science focuses on that, on that step. The implementation adaption scaling step. And of course, by doing that, we prevent disease and promote health. So this is a growing field.

There was recently an op-ed and the probably leading journal in, in the scientific community science, making the case for implementation science.
And there are centers around the country and in other countries focused on implementation science, but none of them are actually focused on methods. So we play a very unique role in having the center and my methods, we mean essentially biostatistics, causal inference and other methods too, that are not traditionally a part of what we might think of in the quantitative sciences, which include advancing methods for qualitative research, which involves the idea of collecting data by talking to people individually, or in groups to find out why are they not taking up this evidence based intervention? It’s not just patients. It’s also providers, directors of health systems, policy makers, and so forth. And then there’s also the whole issue of health economics. So we may have an evidence-based intervention, but is it cost-effective? and how can we improve its cost-effectiveness?

So that’s the big picture, but this program focuses on the quantitative side, which is the biostatistics and causal inference side. And so we have these, we have this unique pathway. It’s the only one I know of that’s exists now and has ever existed focusing on implementation and prevention methods. And so we have the pathway for the masters of science degree, as well as the PhD.
And we welcome you to apply to either as your background and interests in qualifications, see fit, and to be a really strong implementation methodologist, you need to be a really strong biostatistician. So what we’ve done is the implementation science pathway is absolutely identical to what Maria was calling the standard pathway. What it does is it’s a rigorous biostatistical training, plus and then the plus is that we have a few additional required courses. I believe it’s two for the master of science and three for the PhD. One is the implementation science course offered in our epidemiology of microbial diseases department and gives a sort of subject matter overview of implementation science, and the background theories and frameworks that are used to motivate kind of structure implementation science research, and then causal inference, which we feel is absolutely essential for implementation science, where we’re working out in the real world. Often very large scale studies of 100,000s of people using at when possible administrative data. There’s all kinds of data messiness that occurs,
there’s issues with who’s enrolling, who’s dropping out, who we get outcomes for it so forth. So causal inferences are the foundational
type of approach for implementation and prevention science. And then the other thing as has been mentioned is
that we prefer very strongly that students in the master of science program do a master’s thesis in place of the two semester consulting course. And of course the master’s thesis will be motivated by implementation science projects that we’re engaged in. And, but we’ll be focusing on the methods. So it’s, we’re a smaller program.
It’s almost, you might even say by design because we have four faculty, four primary faculty kind of who oversee this program and teach some of the required courses and mentor our students. And we worked very closely with you and we’ll work very closely with you on your master’s thesis. And so far, we’ve had great luck. Most of the masters, not even most, I think all of the master’s thesis so far have been submitted for publication. A number of them have been published, as been mentioned, our students have gone on to outstanding PhD programs in the
United States and one in the UK and this kind of a program is for you. If you’re interested in applying your quantitative knowledge to literally improve public health around the world and especially in disparities, disenfranchised populations and so forth. And so projects, we work on include things like increasing the uptake of cervical cancer screening and followup after abnormal screen, cervical cancer is almost a completely preventable disease. Yet let’s say for example, the second leading cause of cancer mortality in Mexico. So in the United States, almost nobody gets cervical cancer. In Mexico, women who die of cancer quite frequently are dying of cervical cancer. We’re also working on stigma in cancer. We’re working in Nepal, we’re working in South Africa we’re working right here in New Haven and there’s a whole range of possibilities of projects. You can be involved in data analysis or most of our students choose to work on methodologic research, which could include working out the mathematics of a particular problem, proving the properties of estimators, study design problems proving the properties of estimators, study design problems, simulation studies, and so forth. So, and our PhD program again is
identical to the standard pathway PhD, but we have these additional requirements that I've mentioned and will also involve. The PhD thesis should be motivated by implementation science in some way. And then the last thing I'd like to mention is we're very excited that we have what's called a 232 or training grant from the National Institute of Health for our PhD program. We have three students already enrolled in that, through that mechanism. And for those of you who are US citizens or green card holders, which is the requirement of the U.S. NIH training grant program, it's not ours, but if you satisfy those criteria and you're interested in implementation science, we encourage you to apply and be in touch with me. And we can see about the suitability for you to come in through training grant, which covers your tuition, your stipend, and so forth. So I think I've pretty much given an overview of what we're doing with our implementation science pathways.

I can pass it back to Cindy Brant.
So I'm Robert McDougal.

I'm an assistant professor here in the department.

So this is slightly different.

This is a separate Master's degree.

The other three things were pathways that you choose

after you’ve been accepted into Yale.

This is a separate program that you applied to,

this is the Masters of Health and Dramatics.

If you’re not familiar with Informatics,

just think of it as the study of how to

represent, store, integrate and communicate

information and how to apply domain knowledge.

In our case health and public health
to data to try and deliver new insights.

So our program seeks to provide you with a broad
training

and information, science, data science,
and clinical consumer health population, health informatics.

You’re going to learn how to use data,
information and knowledge to improve the health and
wellbeing of individuals and populations.

And of course, you’re going to get exposure

to computational techniques.

I’m definitely partly responsible for that.

I teach a computational methods course, but you know,

Informatics is so much wider than that.

And our courses are going to also expose you to things,

questions about data representation and the health,

user centered design, clinical decision support,

and more, you’re not just going to be
sitting around writing code. You’re going to be working with data, thinking about data and thinking about how to apply it to solve problems.

Can we go to the next slide please?

All right. So what do you do to actually go into this work?

It’s a very diverse field, right?

We’re trying to do healthy things, trying to do computer things, we’re trying to analyze data.

And so one of the things that we do in particular for this master’s program is we try to make sure that we bring in people with a wide range of backgrounds. And so the idea here is that we, you know, we’ve got people with a medical degree taking this, we’ve got nursing students, we’ve got math students, we’ve got biology students. And by working together, we can all, you know, share a knowledge and everybody knows something and collectively we can grow much faster.

So the main thing that I would say, you know, try to have some something health, computer science, mathematics, statistics related, but don’t focus too much on that. Make sure that you’re able, that you’re good at what you do. And you’re able to share your knowledge.

Can we go to the next slide?

So the degree here requires a total of 14 courses.
0:36:26.8 –> 0:36:29.83 So it is the same two public health courses
0:36:29.83 –> 0:36:32.579 as the MS and biostatistics.
0:36:32.579 –> 0:36:34.51 We do have, can you click?
0:36:34.51 –> 0:36:36.23 I think there’s another, yeah,
0:36:36.23 –> 0:36:40.79 we do have eight required health informatics focus courses.
0:36:40.79 –> 0:36:44.24 And again, I just want to say point out that these are,
0:36:44.24 –> 0:36:45.61 you know, even if you’re not taking
0:36:45.61 –> 0:36:47.56 the Health Informatics track,
0:36:47.56 –> 0:36:50.03 you’re certainly welcome to take these courses
0:36:50.03 –> 0:36:52.55 and we invite you to do so.
0:36:52.55 –> 0:36:54.4 So these are going to cover some,
0:36:54.4 –> 0:36:57.32 some things are more computational, more data science,
0:36:57.32 –> 0:37:01.743 more conceptual, it’s all there, more clinical,
0:37:02.61 –> 0:37:03.963 this huge range of things.
0:37:03.96 –> 0:37:06.533 And in addition to these eight required courses,
0:37:07.527 –> 0:37:09.36 we also have four additional
0:37:09.36 –> 0:37:11.488 and you can click two for this.
0:37:11.488 –> 0:37:15.43 We also invite you to do four additional courses
0:37:15.43 –> 0:37:18.56 more if your schedule permits and
0:37:18.56 –> 0:37:20.61 you can take these things from biostatistics,
0:37:20.61 –> 0:37:23.805 we’ve got computational biology and bioinformatics,
0:37:23.805 –> 0:37:28.045 lab statistics and data science,
0:37:28.045 –> 0:37:29.303 across the University.
0:37:30.376 –> 0:37:31.65 We can work with you to see
0:37:31.65 –> 0:37:34.833 if it’s appropriate for this degree.
0:37:33.95 –> 0:37:34.833 Right. Thank you.
0:37:38.15 –> 0:37:40.61 <v ->Okay. I think I’m going to go first.
0:37:40.61 –> 0:37:42 Hi everyone.
0:37:42 –> 0:37:45.273 My name is Mary Keefe. Can you all see me?
Okay, good. My name is Mary Keefe. I am the director of admissions for the MPH program and I’m joining, keeping an eye on the clock. I know we want to be able to allow you all to ask questions. So I’m going to go through this a little quickly, but would encourage any of you with questions. I know we’re giving you a lot of information today and can be a little bit confusing. If you’d like, I’d be happy to set up an individual meeting or answer questions via email. I will be on Anita’s call tomorrow morning about the MPH program and biostatistics it’s at 9:00 AM. And there was a registration link on our website that we hope you will a link through. We will also have a session on Thursday evening at 7:30 with our current MPH students in biostats that may help you get an appreciation for what their experience is in the department, in the Yale school of public health and what it’s like to be a student at Yale and living in New Haven. We found those can be really helpful, again, there’s a link to that in our website as well. So the MPH is offered through the school of public health. As Chris alluded to earlier, we have a separate application process.
Applicants who apply to the MPH must apply through SOPHAS. That is the schools of public health application service, all of your documentation and supporting letters of recommendation along with your resume and test score, TOEFL will be submitted through that portal. We utilize a rolling process of admissions. So we are actually going to start reviewing applications next week. And the deadline is December 15th, which simply means you have to submit all the information that the SOPHAS application asks for, pay SOPHAS and click submit, the supporting documentation can come in following the December 15th deadline. We will review applications probably all the way through February. And as you can see on the slide, we do require the TOEFL for applicants whose language of instruction was other than English in their degree programs. And we are looking for a score of at least 100 or better. We have waived the GRE requirement for our MPH applicants. This is our second year in doing so. However we do look for evidence of quantitative ability and that can, has, seems to be causing a lot of confusion.
So information is on our website about that, but that is another thing we’ll discuss tomorrow in our MPH session. And I’m happy to work on you with understanding what, how to clarify that I would like to make this point clear.

I think Anita alluded to this earlier successful applicants to the MPH program do have to have a focus or interest area or question in public health that they’re looking to solve and focus on in their studies. And you have to be able to articulate this in your personal statement. Your connection to public health is crucial to being a successful applicant to the MPH program. So be sure to concentrate on that and articulate that for us in your statement of purpose help. Sometimes, hopefully your letters of recommendation can help clarify that as well, but we will have other information sessions throughout the course of the year that you’re welcome to attend. And these are all available on our website as well. So now I’m going to pass it over to Melanie Elliott, who is going to discuss the Ms and PhD application process.

Thank you everybody.

The PhD program is a full-time program and students should apply. This gets a little confusing through the graduate school of
Also for both the MS and PhD, you will be asked to choose a pathway at the time of your application. That said you do have until January, you know, the second semester of your first year to change the pathway. We just want to have some indication of the interest when you’re applying. So you do have to also submit TOEFL scores, our policy for both the PhD and the MS. And this is the graduate school’s policy is that if your undergraduate education was in English, you are waived from the TOEFL. And unfortunately for those in the PhD applicant pool, this means that if you have a master’s from a US university or the university where English was the primary language of instruction, but your undergraduate was not in taught in English, you do still have to submit the TOEFL. The GRE is required for both the MS and the PhD in Biostatistics. It is not required for the MS and Health Informatics. Our MS Program, you can apply for the MS and the MPH program at the same time. And many, many applicants do that because, you know,
they want to sort of get a sense of, you know, which program would be a better fit. And during the process, they can do some more exploratory research and make a better decision when they’re admitted.

You cannot apply for the PhD and the MS at the same time, you have to pick one or the other, as Mary said that the application deadline for her program is the 15th of December. Ours is also December 15th.

We do not review on a rolling basis. We review all at the same time and a couple of other things, the PhD program, our average time to graduation is five years. And as was mentioned earlier, our graduates all get positions in great companies throughout the United States and internationally also.

So I think I’ve covered everything. I just want to mention for the MS and Health Informatics, that will be the same idea when you apply, you’ll have to pick Public Health and then Health Informatics will populate as a choice. And you’ll choose that.

But again, if you have any questions, my name is on the website and I’m available to answer your questions on email or have a separate meeting. Thank you.

So before we move on to questions, I just want to really quickly thank my colleagues for very comprehensive information.
And one thing I want to mention is even though we have different programs, different pathways, this is really one highly highly integrated program. So if you are in the data science pathway, you are welcome to do implementation science projects with Donna and her team and how you can definitely take courses in House informatics and also outside of the department. And, well, this is a lot of information. So we are going to let her post these slides and also our videotape. And I’m going to give the last 13-15 minutes to questions. I think someone just typed in chat, Can you please mention the online executive program? So that program is that program is different. It’s offered through the school of public health. They also let’s see. I can, I can address that a little bit Maria, if you’d like me to. That’ll be great. Okay, Yeah, that’s a brand new program. Actually. We have our first cohort enrolled now. We rolled it out last August and it is designed for working professionals. It is as the line implies and name implies, excuse me, and online program. It is a hybrid program. However, it’s, part-time over two years, it requires three visits to the Yale campus.
for what we call Intensives. Those are five days of a program design study that take place two in the first year and one in the third year. It requires participation in evening discussion groups, which at this point are taking place at 8:00 PM in the evening. And it does have a focus in biostatistics and epidemiology is one of the tracks that you can apply for and enroll in. Currently, our cohort is about 38-39 students. We are looking to grow the program a little bit this year. One of the challenges, however, is that you have to be in residence in the United States during the full two years of the program. This has nothing to do with the School of Public Health. This is a Yale University requirement, and it has to do with taxes and things well above my pay grade. So we have not been able to open this program up yet, to students who are residing internationally. We will host some executive online sessions across the next couple of weeks, which you’re welcome to join in. Also, it’s a really unique program. So happy to answer questions separately from this presentation about that, for anyone who might be interested.

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0:48:10.087 → 0:48:12.293 <v ->Yeah. Can I ask a question?
0:48:15.843 → 0:48:17.373 Yeah. Currently I’m an Indian,
0:48:18.28 → 0:48:21.23 I’m currently in the Antigua. Island of Antigua
0:48:23.83 → 0:48:27.363 And I did my masters in hospital administration.
0:48:28.557 → 0:48:31.213 Currently, I’m attached with the medical school.
0:48:35.374 → 0:48:37.083 I’m working as a part-time facilitator.
0:48:38.328 → 0:48:41.366 So will there be any course which is associated with
the
0:48:41.366 → 0:48:46.366 doctoral or the master’s program, which I can enroll in.
0:48:48.828 → 0:48:51.31 It can be a hybrid or a hundred percent online pro-
gram.
0:48:51.31 → 0:48:52.86 Is there any program like that?
0:48:55.47 → 0:48:57.983 Like now you have mentioned that the online MPH
0:48:58.853 → 0:49:01.14 the program is exclusively for those people
0:49:01.14 → 0:49:03.073 who are residing in the US.
0:49:04.03 → 0:49:05.65 I am residing in the Caribbean.
0:49:05.65 → 0:49:10.037 And is there any program which is open for
0:49:10.037 → 0:49:12.687 those people who are saying other than United
States?
0:49:14.069 → 0:49:15.44 <v ->Good question, Joseph.
0:49:15.44 → 0:49:16.69 Thank you for allowing me
0:49:17.555 → 0:49:18.79 to clarify that at this point.
0:49:18.79 → 0:49:21.28 No, we are working closely with
0:49:21.28 → 0:49:23.643 the University or the program director,
0:49:24.75 → 0:49:27.102 actually, and the office of international students
0:49:27.102 → 0:49:28.69 and scholars, and some other groups to try
0:49:28.69 → 0:49:30.17 and open it up for next year,
0:49:30.17 → 0:49:32.3 but as for the following year for
the admission process next year, which would be enrollment in the following year. So at this point, unfortunately, no, and as Robert McDougal did just remind me and put in the chat, thank you. There is a health informatics track for the executive MPH program, but at this point, unfortunately, no, we can only allow students who will be in residence for the whole two year term. And it’s about just, just for you know, sort of planning purposes. It requires two, and at what we call two and a half courses per semester, in order to complete the program with a summer, start to the curriculum. So Joseph, that’s something to stay in touch with me about over next year. We’re working hard to get this, but it’s beyond us. It’s a University situation. I chose Yale only because my sister-in-law is that in Connecticut. So frequently I’ll be coming and going to connect together. It’ll be easy for me to communicate with the University in person, even. So that was my concern. All right. Yeah, can you rethink hands on? Thanks. If I have two questions, one last one, the first question is a wander for the PhD student.
in the biostatistics department,
will it be possible for me to find a quarter wise
from other departments, for example,
the computer science or computational biology, since.
will it be possible for me to find a quarter wise
from other departments, for example,
the computer science or computational biology, since.
Steven, did you want me to answer that?
Okay.
We prefer that you only have one advisor
for your dissertation,
but when you do develop your research project,
you will have a dissertation advisory committee.
And on that committee,
you can have faculty from other departments,
as long as you know, their research aligns,
and they will provide you with information
and resources that aligns with your topic.
But when you first start,
the first two years are fully course,
you know, full coursework.
So you will be assigned to a PhD advisor,
an advisor in the biostatistics department during that
time.
But as you move on to your dissertation,
you can explore other people to mentor you.
And then somebody asked a question
about the fees for the PhD program.
The PhD program is fully funded for five years.
We provide you with a stipend.
We pay your health insurance and your tuition.
And the stipend is about 36,000 to 37,000 a year
at this time for PhD students in biostatistics.

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Another question is along there, I mean, what is the importance of the GRE exam in the application process. I mean, what condition will you use? Sorry, this is the score to evaluate applications, for example, after interview or at first, thanks. So, it’s upon coming how we use GRE, has I referenced? I’m sorry, Steve. Who was that question directed to? Well, I know Anita, please. So my understanding is we don’t require GRE, but I, let me rephrase that question. So it’s not required. Right. And so question is can student still take the exam, some made hand. Nobody. We still use that for information. Yeah. So are they, are we asking about the MPH program? Sorry. I’m asking for the PhD program, right? Chris, did you want to talk about that or? Sure, sure. We do require the GRE, but I would say that this is not a major factor to decide whether you are a fit for the program. What we really looking for is what I just said, that are you a fit for the program and do your research interests fit with the research interests or the faculty in biostatistics? That’s the major criteria that we look at, and that obviously comes through in your personal statement. Okay. Thanks.
So Elizabeth, do you have a question?
Okay. And man.
Hi. Thank you.
So basically I have a question that I remember someone mentioned that if we apply through SOPHAS, our supplemental materials can come later than the deadline.
Like, can I understand it in this way that if I have accumulated three recommendation letters and I want to add a reference letter after December 15th, it is possible, right?
Oh, okay.
So thank you for, for asking that maybe what I said was a little confusing or misleading.
In the section of the application where you’re asked to provide letters of recommendation, they will ask you prior to the December 15th deadline, their letters, however can come in after that deadline.
Is that how
That’s very helpful. And so I have a follow-up question. So if not through SOPHAS platform, because I’m applying for PhD program. Okay. Yeah.

Is it possible that through the Yale platform and I have meet this three reference letter requirement and I, I submit my application before December 15th, but I still want to add an extra recommendation letter.

So did you already press the submit button for your graduate school PhD application? Or are you still working on your application? I think I had to press my submit button before December 15th, right? Yes. But if you want to add a fourth reference, if that’s what your question is, and you haven’t submitted your application yet to graduate school of arts and sciences, then you can go back in and add a fourth person as a letter of reference. But if you’ve already submitted your application and you know, basically said, you’re done with your piece of it, then you need to email me and need to work with graduate school admissions office to help you get that done. Okay. So,
so it means that I can add the fourth Professor’s contact information on my, on my profile and submit it, and the fourth recommendation letter can come after December 15th, right? Yeah. The letters, you know, you have no control over when the letters come, they are asked to be submitted by December 15th and we hope to get them no later than January 1st or second. You know, if your person, your reference ask for a couple extra days, you know, January first or second is fine after that, it, it is difficult for us to evaluate if you don’t have a full set of references on file. But that said we would reach out to you if we wanted to try to get those references expedited. Okay. Thank you. That’s very helpful. So there’s another question, Chad, c’mon quick answer Maria Anita. So the question is, is there a difference between gap year students or students who already have a master degree in terms of admission probability? I don’t know those numbers. if we have information on students who’ve taken a year off and their chance of being admitted, if you already have a master’s degree. Well, I don’t know.
It just really depends on your level of preparation, your background. If you already have a master’s degree, you probably already, you know, coursework and maybe this area or a related area, but you don’t, I don’t think really would we have information on those rates, the likelihood of being admitted under different scenarios, we wouldn’t, it wouldn’t bias our decision in any way, if you took a year off.

Okay, it’s now too. I want you to thank all of you for our interest and my colleagues again, for your time. And for all students interested in applying, please do so before the deadline. And if you are interested in talking to any of us and also our faculty who are not here today, you can find our contact information online.

So just the drop an email. And if you want to talk to existing student, master PhD student, get some site information, you can also do that. We will be happy to make that connection. And again, we are going to post our slides and also this record. So really hope to see our applications and hope to see you in person next fall. Thank you to all.