Celebrating Excellence
Building on a century of innovation, education, and service

Yale School of Public Health
Donors have been vital partners throughout the Yale School of Public Health’s history. A transformative gift a century ago launched the school, and a second gift nearly fifty years later gave us what is our main building today.

Many of the school’s most significant accomplishments and current projects—in areas such as genomics, disease modeling, and global health—have been supported by donors committed to improving the well-being of communities worldwide. Many of our top students study with our world-class faculty as a result of gifts that made their education possible.

At critical moments in its history, the school’s alumni and friends have invested in its future, in public health, and in a shared vision of a healthier world.
As we celebrate our centennial in 2015 and look back on a century of research, education, and service, we can reflect with pride on how the Yale School of Public Health has made a significant difference in the lives and well-being of people worldwide.

Our leaders have made seminal contributions to the field, including C.-E.A. Winslow, one of the first proponents of social medicine, and John Rodman Paul, whose research documented how polio spreads. We have been home to pioneering research centers, from the western hemisphere's first World Health Organization serum bank to the preeminent center in arthropod-borne diseases. Today, our faculty members advance knowledge in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, cancer prevention, biostatistics, vector-borne diseases, genomic research, and health care policy and management. Our graduates, who live and work in sixty-nine countries, lead hospitals, health departments, and nongovernmental organizations.

This is also a time to redouble our efforts. The task of the school’s next century reflects the world we live in—one that is increasingly interconnected. With ten joint-degree options, multiple interdisciplinary programs, and an abiding emphasis on collaboration, the Yale School of Public Health is better equipped than ever before to train leaders who understand the full scope of public health interventions, from the lab to the clinics and from government offices to neighborhoods and cities.

Looking ahead, the school is committed to enhancing the student experience through expanded financial aid and greater opportunities for learning. We will increase our research excellence, particularly in infectious diseases and environmental health. We will continue to strengthen our robust and effective efforts in global health. And we will strengthen community-based activities to better serve our neighbors and prepare tomorrow’s skilled practitioners.

Since a farsighted gift funded Yale’s first chair in public health in 1915, the success of our school—and the impact of our work—has been greatly advanced by the generosity of engaged donors. I invite you to join us on the forefront of addressing the health challenges facing today’s globalized society. One hundred years ago, we became one of the first schools of public health. In our next century, we aim to be the best.

Sincerely,

Paul D. Cleary, Ph.D.
Dean and Anna M.R. Lauder Professor of Public Health
In this century, many of our biggest challenges will involve health.

How will we address health disparities, chronic illnesses, and the spread of infectious diseases? As a member of the faculty of the Yale School of Public Health, I am especially proud of how its world-class scholars, dedicated students, and accomplished alumni routinely rise to the challenges posed by these issues and many others.

Since the school’s founding in 1915, its researchers, clinicians, and policy experts have made a measurable difference in the health of many. As we celebrate its centennial, Yale remains deeply committed to the school and its growing role in improving the quality of life in communities everywhere.

Peter Salovey ’86 Ph.D.
President, Yale University
Chris Argyris Professor of Psychology
Better health for all—it is hard to imagine a goal more universally important or a challenge more complex. Our health is shaped by the materials in our homes, the food we eat, and the air we breathe. It is a product of our relationships, our ancestry, and our occupations. Some of it is pre-written in our genetic codes.

At every juncture along the road to improved health, a Yale School of Public Health (YSPH) researcher is at work. YSPH boasts comprehensive programs in today’s most critical areas of discovery, including biostatistics, chronic disease epidemiology, environmental health sciences, health policy, and infectious diseases. Its exceptional faculty and students are in the lab, parsing gene sequences to find signals of disease. They trap virus-transmitting insects in forests and jungles and map pollutants in major cities. They are in capitol buildings, shaping policy, and even in conflict zones, helping to mitigate suffering.

Yale’s significant track record of innovative science, combined with its global reach and strong collaborative culture, enables YSPH experts to solve problems in the complicated landscape of public health. Its robust scholarly offerings give students and faculty far-ranging opportunities—through research, teaching, and service—to conduct ambitious work that directly affects human health.

In the face of crises such as climate change, an obesity epidemic, and rapid demographic shifts, the world needs professionals who are broadly educated and prepared to lead. Donor support, particularly new endowments to support students and faculty, will play a central role in helping YSPH build on its legacy of innovation and service and maintain its place at the forefront of public health improvements worldwide.

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15
YSPH centers and institutes

17
the new minimum age for indoor tanning in Connecticut, following YSPH-led study connecting tanning with skin cancer

8,000,000
lives saved by U.S. government smoking interventions, as calculated by YSPH model
Preparing leaders for a fast-changing world

Today’s complex health landscape demands leaders grounded in research fundamentals and trained through real-world experience—in short, graduates of the Yale School of Public Health. YSPH alumni make a tangible difference through their service in the top ranks of government agencies, international NGOs, and research institutions.

When students choose Yale, they open the door to collaboration with some of the world’s most accomplished scholars in a setting that features a student-to-faculty ratio of less than two to one. In the master’s degree program, Yale students complete courses in statistics, ethics, behavioral health, and health policy. All engage in public health practice programs and summer internships, which take them to places as varied as Syrian refugee camps and swampland in the Everglades. Some earn joint degrees within Yale’s other graduate and professional programs—law, forestry, management, and nursing, among others—and a small cadre of Yale College graduates complete their master’s degrees in a single year as part of a special joint program. All leave with exceptional academic credentials and practical training.

New resources for financial aid are critical to extending these opportunities to more of the world’s most promising students. These talented individuals know that the work they are preparing for is vitally important but often pays less than other fields. Financial aid frees them to embark on their careers without significant debt—a consideration that can make YSPH a more competitive option for the world’s top applicants.

Robust interdisciplinary programs

- In addition to its two-year MPH program, YSPH offers an advanced professional MPH program for those with a health-related degree, a joint M.D./MPH program for Yale medical students, a B.A./MPH program for Yale College students, and an accelerated MPH/mba degree.
- Through the Yale Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the school grants Ph.D. degrees in biostatistics, chronic disease epidemiology, environmental health sciences, the epidemiology of microbial diseases, and health policy and management.
- YSPH also offers an M.S. in epidemiology and public health with an emphasis in either biostatistics or chronic disease epidemiology.
- Joint-degree programs are available with the schools of Divinity, Forestry & Environmental Studies, Law, Management, and Nursing, as well as the MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies.

1.8:1 student-to-faculty ratio

318 students in degree-granting programs
How does a Russian and East European studies major incorporate his interests in health policy, global health, and clinical practice? Isaac Wasserman ’14, ’15 MPH found a way through the five-year B.A./MPH program. Isaac spent his summer in St. Petersburg, Russia, working on tuberculosis as part of his internship requirement. He studied the prevalence of different strains and helped to evaluate a pilot program for local interventions. The B.A./MPH program allows a Yale College student to start on MPH coursework while still an undergraduate and earn a graduate degree with just one extra year of study.

As research director of the HAVEN Free Clinic, which provides primary care to New Haven residents, Gina Chang ’15 MPH oversees its annual demographic survey, evaluations of clinical services, and special projects, including a transition to electronic record-keeping. She also helps translate the ideas of her fellow students into initiatives, such as a smoking cessation program and a hypertension intervention.
Global impact

In nearly seventy countries, Yale School of Public Health faculty are engaged in research, partnerships, and training to improve health.

United Kingdom and Spain

Robert Makuch, Professor of Public Health
Collaborating in the creation and analysis of a clinical trial to prevent and minimize liver disease

USA

Josephine Hoh, Associate Professor of Epidemiology
Gained new insights into age-related macular degeneration, the most common cause of blindness in the developed world

Ghana

Elizabeth Bradley ’96 Ph.D., Professor of Public Health
Working with health care professionals from Ghana and other places to improve health care systems and health delivery

Colombia

Diane McMahon-Pratt, Professor of Epidemiology
Teaming with local scientists to explore immunotherapy as an approach to treating cutaneous leishmaniasis, a parasitic skin disease
Russia
Linda Niccolai, Associate Professor of Epidemiology
Studying the dynamics of HIV transmission among sex workers in St. Petersburg

Israel
Alison Galvani, Professor of Epidemiology
Improving vaccination strategies by using mathematical modeling for a wide range of infectious diseases, including influenza in Israel

China
Yawei Zhang '03 MPH, '04 Ph.D., Associate Professor of Epidemiology
Working on a birth cohort study to investigate ambient and household air pollution and adverse birth outcomes

Vietnam
Robert Heimer '88 Ph.D., Professor of Epidemiology
Studying the impact of a program that changed Hanoi’s response to injection drug use

Indonesia
Xi Chen, Assistant Professor of Public Health
Investigating a connection between birth spacing and the health of mothers and children

Tanzania
Sunil Parikh, Assistant Professor of Epidemiology
Combating two deadly diseases, malaria and HIV/AIDS, in Africa
Leading the way in teaching and research

Members of the Yale School of Public Health faculty are equally at home monitoring air quality in a major city and tracking parasites in a remote jungle. They may be found in the laboratory, mapping vaccination success with statistical models or linking common household chemicals to health risks. And they are in classrooms, training future leaders and seasoned practitioners to better understand and address contemporary health challenges.

Ranked by Academic Analytics as the most productive of any public health school, Yale’s faculty engages in major research initiatives and teaching and advisory efforts worldwide. Its cadre of research scientists, policy experts, and public health practitioners brings particular strengths across a spectrum of public health fields—genomics, respiratory health, cancer epidemiology and prevention, biostatistics, parasitic and vector-borne diseases, health care policy and management, and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care.

Sustaining and building this faculty is an ongoing priority. Recognizing that the most insightful research often combines methods from diverse disciplines, many faculty members are forging broad collaborations within the school, university-wide, and beyond.

A faculty chair endowed in 1915 helped launch YSPH; today, funds like these can strengthen and enlarge its foundation, while recognizing top scholars. Just as important are support for junior faculty and flexible funding for research, which allows the school to respond quickly to emerging needs and opportunities, domestically and globally.
Theodore Holford ’73 Ph.D., the Susan Dwight Bliss Professor of Public Health, helped develop an exposure model to accurately and economically measure traffic-related air pollution in Connecticut. The model relies on available public information—such as census numbers, land-use data from satellites, and traffic counts—to predict residential nitrogen dioxide (NO$_2$) levels.

Susan Mayne, the C.-E.A. Winslow Professor of Epidemiology, helped develop a device that uses resonance Raman spectroscopy to quickly and painlessly measure a person’s fruit and vegetable intake. The process consists of scanning the palm with the device’s blue laser light. Results are available within a minute.

Associate Dean Martin Klein ’86 MPH launched InnovateHealth Yale in 2013. The campus-wide, interdisciplinary program encourages students to promote health and prevent disease by developing novel programs and devices for underserved communities and resource-poor countries. The program offers internships, workshops, and a $25,000 innovation award.

Associate Professor Trace Kershaw is studying social interactions among young men in New Haven and using data from their cell phones, including text messages, incoming and outgoing phone calls, and physical locations, to better understand how social groups influence personal health decisions.
Improving the health of populations worldwide

With a vast international network of programs and partnerships, Yale is a leader in global health education, research, and practice. The Yale School of Public Health is a linchpin of this multifaceted work; each year, research and education in global health gain momentum thanks to surging student interest and a faculty active in dozens of countries.

In recent years, YSPH researchers have tested Romanian well water for arsenic, trained female health leaders in China, and explored how urbanization and climate change impact the spread of dengue fever in Colombia. This extensive reach creates numerous opportunities for students, including a global health concentration that imparts an integrative, problem-solving approach to diseases and conditions that afflict developing and developed countries alike. Many MPH students supplement their training with summer internships abroad.

The school is well-known for its international training programs, which support innovation, leadership, and implementation, particularly in the developing world. YSPH faculty members collaborate with colleagues across the university within several interdisciplinary centers, including the Global Health Initiative, the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS, and the Global Health Justice Partnership. Researchers pay special attention to critical areas such as food and obesity, infectious disease, conflict and health, and climate change.

This important work connects to issues well beyond health, including economic underperformance and even social unrest. With strong support from donor partners, YSPH can continue to advance science in service of fostering improved health everywhere.

18 percent of international students in 2015 MPH class

69 number of nations in which YSPH alumni currently live and work

1.2 billion World Bank estimate of people worldwide living in extreme poverty
URGENT WORK IN DIVERSE SETTINGS

An international team of researchers led by Professor Serap Aksoy recently sequenced the genetic code of the tsetse fly, opening the door to scientific breakthroughs that could reduce or end the scourge of African sleeping sickness in sub-Saharan Africa. The tsetse fly is the sole insect vector of a disease that threatens the health of millions of people and devastates livestock herds. The genetic blueprint will provide researchers with the codes for the proteins that make up the tsetse fly, an invaluable resource for future studies.

A leading expert in urban slum health, Dr. Albert Ko conducts on-the-ground research to understand how rapid urbanization and social inequity can cause health disparities. He leads a research and training program in Brazil that examines problems ranging from meningitis to respiratory infections to hypertension to violence. To aid his work on leptospirosis, a bacterial disease transmitted by rats and other mammals, Ko helped to develop a rapid diagnostic test that allows for early and more effective treatment.

Tongzhang Zheng, the Susan Dwight Bliss Professor of Epidemiology, is currently conducting three ambitious studies, involving tens of thousands of people, to determine exactly how China’s rapid industrialization and economic growth are affecting the health of workers and their offspring, particularly in its growing urban areas.
OUR ALUMNI AT WORK AROUND THE WORLD

Information on infectious diseases is now at the fingertips of medical professionals and laypeople alike with an online surveillance system that provides viewers with an up-to-the-minute snapshot of global epidemiological events. HealthMap is a multistream, real-time platform that uses a series of algorithms to mine multiple sources (representing some 20,000 Internet sites) for breaking news about infectious diseases. “We’re trying to integrate all of this information to map and predict disease risk,” said John S. Brownstein ’04 Ph.D., a co-creator of the system.

With a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Margo Klar ’11 MPH is developing a clean umbilical cord cutting device to reduce the incidence of infection related to poor hygiene during delivery in developing countries. The device has the potential to replace the disposable scalpel that is now widely used. The World Health Organization estimates that 58,000 infants die of neonatal tetanus each year.

Kaakpema “KP” Yelpala ’06 MPH is the founder and chief executive officer of access.mobile, an Africa-focused enterprise that develops mobile and web-based technologies for data collection, client communication, and decision support to help improve health care. One of their signature products, ClinicCommunicator, is a web-based solution used by hospitals and clinics in East Africa to improve patient care and health by using text messaging and e-mail to promote medication compliance and send appointment reminder messages.

Giving opportunities

One hundred years ago, a gift to Yale in memory of Mrs. George Lauder established an endowed chair in public health, which led to the subsequent formation of the Yale School of Public Health. The holder of that chair, C.-E.A. Winslow, said: “Public health is not a branch of medicine or of engineering but a profession dedicated to a community service, which involves the cooperative effort of a score of different disciplines.” Capturing both the promise and the complexity of public health work, his words also highlight the strengths that set Yale apart—its focus on leadership, its global reach, and its interdisciplinary resources. Upon the exciting occasion of its centennial in 2015, the school is celebrating its distinguished history while committing itself anew to expanding learning opportunities and community service, increasing research excellence, and broadening efforts in global health. Donors are invited to join in marking this significant milestone by partnering with the school in its important work.

**Faculty and Senior Staff Support**
- Deanship of the School of Public Health: $5,000,000
- Public Health Professorship: $3,000,000
- Faculty Fellowship for Non-Tenured School of Public Health Faculty: $1,500,000

**Financial Aid**
- Summer Internship Fund: $100,000
- Ph.D. Scholarship Fund: $50,000
- Public Health Scholarship: $50,000
- Yale College/Public Health Scholarship: $50,000

**Global Health**
- Professorship in Global Health: $5,000,000
- Dean’s Research Fund for Global Health: $100,000
- Global Health Education Fund for Yale College: $100,000

**Programs**
- Dean’s Resource Fund: $100,000
- Public Health Faculty Research Fund: $100,000

**Facilities**
Certain gifts adding to the School of Public Health’s unrestricted endowment may be recognized with the naming of a facility at the school. Contact the Office of Development for further information.
A GIFT WITH LASTING IMPACT

Endowment performance can multiply the impact of your gift. A $100,000 scholarship established at the Yale School of Public Health on June 30, 2004, would have grown to $284,676 on June 30, 2014 (excluding new contributions and spending).

Totals are shown in thousands of dollars.

All photography provided by Geoffrey Attardo, Michael Greenwood, Denise Meyer, and Harold Shapiro.
For more information, please contact

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