

Many Options Available for Students Interested in Public Administration

## Why earn a Master of Public Administration?

Just look at the skills you can acquire with a Master of Public Administration:

- research design and analysis applicable for the workplace
- quantitative and qualitative data analysis and proficiency in using SPSS statistical software
- critical analysis and communication of research findings and recognition of faulty research and analysis
- public sector financial control and accountability systems
- tools of financial analysis including business math and financial statement analysis
- interpretation of basic public sector financial documents and relationship between financial management, policy development, and service delivery and
- use of MS Excel to prepare basic budgets and financial reports
- articulation of current political and ethical issues and theories related to public administration as well as political factors involved in policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation to work site situations and current events
- a critical perspective of citizen participation, ethics in public administration, and the role of the administrator in the policy making process with consideration of alternative perspectives
- a framework of key concepts of leadership in public service organizations, both government and non-profit
- successful exercise of leadership and management in public service organizations
- leadership skills and style, and the implications of these for exercise of public service leadership
- policy analysis and program evaluation
- cost-benefit analysis, program evaluation, and outcomes evaluation and analysis of policy and programs
- understanding of organizations, the environment and organizational issues, problems, and/or ethical considerations and understanding of the complexity of real life organizations and management
- integration multiple points-of-view
- independent critical thinking skills and skills of diagnosis and interpretation
- human resource management
- managerial decision-making, recognition of preferred perspective, and ability to consciously change to think from another perspective

### Health Services Administration Emphasis

- financial and regulatory environment of health care delivery in the United States
- government's role in health care financing and specific health policies and policy alternatives
- the foundations of legitimacy and power of health professions
- the changes occurring in the health care market and their implications for the health professions
- the strategic relationships of the health professions with other participants in the health care marketplace
- the evaluation process of health programs and role it plays in decision making and relationship with escalating costs and health services and Managed care
- the impact of public policy on health and identify different stakeholders in health policymaking

### Urban Administration and Policy Emphasis

- the four general features of urban life: the implications of the interdependence of populations across municipal borders; the causes and consequences of large numbers of local governments in metropolitan areas; the causes and consequences of racial and economic segregation in regions; and the implications of the mobility of labor and capital within metropolitan areas
- the history of planning and the role of the planner in urban development and the policy implications and technical aspects and methods of urban planning
- a working knowledge of the local economic development process and public, private, and not-for-profit economic development motives
- forces shaping community economic development

### Nonprofit Management Emphasis

- strategy in the leadership and management of a nonprofit organization
- strategic management of context of nonprofit organizations, including the fundamental elements of each component's focus and practice and how each contributes to the performance of the organization
- strategic management roles and responsibilities of the senior nonprofit executive
- the concept of organizational effectiveness, and how strategic management contributes to organizational performance and effectiveness
- core theoretical concepts and commonly-used strategies central to the development and implementation of team-based work strategies (including self-managed and high-performing teams) and inter-organizational alliances, collaborations
- basic principles and strategies by which organizational innovation and large-scale organizational change can be understood, organized, and managed
- the principles and practices associated with change process leadership and group facilitation methods that can be especially useful in enabling the implementation of such innovations