MS students in epidemiology are under Graduate Division Plan II, which requires a minimum of 48 units and an oral comprehensive examination. The MS degree requires two years of academic residence to meet minimum requirements. Students admitted to the MS program are generally limited to those considered highly likely to seek admission to doctoral studies in epidemiology upon completion of their MS degree.

Students in the MS program generally follow a curriculum similar to that of students in the two-year MPH program in epidemiology/biostatistics, but do not have to meet the school-wide breadth requirements, although they are strongly encouraged to take courses in various public health disciplines outside epidemiology and biostatistics.

Students in the MS program in epidemiology are expected to take:

- PH 250A - Epidemiologic Methods I
- PH 250B - Epidemiologic Methods II
- PH 142 - Intro to Probability & Statistics in Biology & Public Health
- PH 145 - Intro to Probability & Statistics in Biology & Public Health
- PH 241 - Statistical Analysis of Categorical Data
- PH 245 - Intro to Multivariate Public Health Statistics

Students interested in a greater understanding of epidemiologic methods and their theoretical underpinnings are encouraged to take PH 250C.

All students in this program are required to take PH 292(7), Epidemiology Seminar, in the fall semester of their first year. Students who do not already possess substantial skills in SAS programming and in analysis of large data sets are strongly encouraged to take PH 251A, Practicum in Epidemiologic Methods. Students who do not have experience reviewing the epidemiologic literature and writing about epidemiologic topics are strongly encouraged to take PH 251C, Causal Inference and Meta-Analysis in Epidemiology, in the fall semester. Students interested in a greater depth of understanding of epidemiologic methods and theoretical underpinnings are encouraged to take PH 250C, Epidemiologic Theory. Students are also encouraged to take courses in a third area related to their research interests (e.g. virology, demography, anthropology, sociology, etc.).