

HOSA Public Health Assessment Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Biostatistics is defined as the application of what?

- A. Psychological principles**
- B. Statistical principles to health data**
- C. Biological principles to ecosystems**
- D. Economic principles to healthcare costs**

2. How do morbidity and mortality differ?

- A. Morbidity refers to death, while mortality refers to the presence of disease**
- B. Morbidity refers to the presence of disease, while mortality refers to death**
- C. Both refer to illness only**
- D. Both are terms that signify loss of health**

3. Which of the following is NOT a common measure of health status?

- A. Morbidity rates**
- B. Quality of life indicators**
- C. Social media usage**
- D. Life expectancy**

4. What is an essential component of a successful public health program evaluation?

- A. Conducting evaluations only once program completion**
- B. Including stakeholder perspectives and feedback**
- C. Using emotional testimonies exclusively**
- D. Limiting evaluation methods to surveys**

5. What aspects must the video present in order to be effective?

- A. Impact and length**
- B. Effectiveness, originality, creativity, and impact**
- C. High production value only**
- D. Audience engagement only**

6. What is the main objective of health equity initiatives?

- A. To enhance healthcare for the wealthy populations**
- B. To ensure access to healthcare for all, regardless of background**
- C. To provide healthcare only in urban areas**
- D. To prioritize governmental healthcare facilities**

7. What is the significance of epidemiology in public health?

- A. It assists in identifying risk factors for diseases**
- B. It provides therapeutic treatments for illnesses**
- C. It manages healthcare facilities**
- D. It focuses solely on clinical trials**

8. What type of notes are permitted during the Round Two presentation?

- A. Only paper notes**
- B. Index card notes**
- C. Notes must be on a computer**
- D. No notes are allowed**

9. What is the purpose of public health research?

- A. To focus solely on clinical trials**
- B. To gather knowledge that supports public health policies and practices**
- C. To promote only pharmaceutical products**
- D. To create awareness without actionable insights**

10. Which of the following is an example of a public health initiative?

- A. Running a business**
- B. Vaccination campaigns**
- C. Developing new medicines**
- D. Providing entertainment events**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Biostatistics is defined as the application of what?

- A. Psychological principles
- B. Statistical principles to health data**
- C. Biological principles to ecosystems
- D. Economic principles to healthcare costs

Biostatistics is defined as the application of statistical principles to health data, making option B the correct answer. This field merges biology, medicine, and statistics to interpret complex health data, enabling public health professionals to draw meaningful conclusions about health trends, disease patterns, and the effectiveness of interventions. By employing statistical methods, biostatisticians can analyze data from clinical trials, epidemiological studies, and other health-related research, allowing for informed decision-making in healthcare policies and practices. This involves tasks such as estimating relationships between variables, testing hypotheses, and making predictions based on data. Understanding this definition is crucial for students in public health as it highlights the importance of numerical data in managing health-related issues and developing strategies for improving population health outcomes. The focus on health data distinguishes biostatistics from other fields that may apply statistical principles in different contexts, such as psychology, ecology, or economics.

2. How do morbidity and mortality differ?

- A. Morbidity refers to death, while mortality refers to the presence of disease
- B. Morbidity refers to the presence of disease, while mortality refers to death**
- C. Both refer to illness only
- D. Both are terms that signify loss of health

Morbidity and mortality are essential concepts in public health that help differentiate between various aspects of health outcomes. Morbidity specifically refers to the presence of disease or medical conditions within a population. It encompasses both the incidence and prevalence of diseases, indicating how often individuals experience health issues, affecting their quality of life. Mortality, on the other hand, refers explicitly to death. It measures the frequency of death in a population over a given time period and is often used to evaluate the severity of health conditions and the effectiveness of healthcare systems. Understanding the distinction between these two terms is crucial for analyzing public health data, making informed health policy decisions, and assessing healthcare interventions. This differentiation allows health professionals to address issues related to diseases while considering both the burden of illness (morbidity) and the ultimate outcome of death (mortality).

3. Which of the following is NOT a common measure of health status?

- A. Morbidity rates**
- B. Quality of life indicators**
- C. Social media usage**
- D. Life expectancy**

Social media usage is not a recognized measure of health status because it does not directly assess the physical or mental health of individuals or populations. Common measures of health status typically focus on quantifiable data that reflect health outcomes and conditions. For instance, morbidity rates provide insights into the prevalence of diseases and health conditions within a population, indicating the level of health issues affecting the community. Quality of life indicators assess the general well-being of individuals, considering not only health but also psychological, social, and environmental factors. Life expectancy is a straightforward metric that indicates the average number of years a person is expected to live, reflecting the overall health and longevity of a population. In contrast, social media usage, while potentially reflecting certain behaviors or trends among individuals, does not directly correlate with health outcomes or provide useful data for assessing community health status. Thus, it is important to differentiate between measures that inform health assessments and those that reflect lifestyle or social behavior.

4. What is an essential component of a successful public health program evaluation?

- A. Conducting evaluations only once program completion**
- B. Including stakeholder perspectives and feedback**
- C. Using emotional testimonies exclusively**
- D. Limiting evaluation methods to surveys**

Including stakeholder perspectives and feedback is crucial for a successful public health program evaluation because it ensures that the evaluation is comprehensive and reflective of the needs and opinions of those involved or affected by the program. Stakeholders, such as community members, program participants, healthcare providers, and funders, provide valuable insights that can highlight the program's strengths, identify areas for improvement, and ensure the program meets the intended goals. By incorporating diverse perspectives, evaluators can gain a holistic view of the program's impact, promote accountability, and improve future planning and implementation of public health initiatives. In contrast, conducting evaluations only after program completion may miss critical real-time feedback that could inform adjustments during implementation. Focusing exclusively on emotional testimonies can lead to biased outcomes that don't represent the overall effectiveness of the program. Lastly, limiting evaluation methods to surveys restricts the richness of data collected; other methods like interviews, focus groups, and observational studies can provide deeper insights and a more complete picture of the program's impact.

5. What aspects must the video present in order to be effective?

- A. Impact and length
- B. Effectiveness, originality, creativity, and impact**
- C. High production value only
- D. Audience engagement only

For a video to be effective, it is crucial that it encompasses effectiveness, originality, creativity, and impact. Effectiveness refers to how well the video achieves its intended purpose or message, ensuring that the audience understands the content clearly. Originality is essential as it helps the video stand out, capturing the audience's attention in a saturated media landscape. Creativity contributes to the way information is presented, making it more engaging and memorable. Lastly, impact is critical because the ultimate goal of any effective video is to elicit a response from the audience, whether that means changing their perspectives, educating them, or prompting them to take action. Other options, while they may touch on components of a successful video, do not encompass the holistic view required for true effectiveness. High production value can enhance a video's appeal, but it does not guarantee that the content is engaging or meaningful. Similarly, audience engagement is vital, but it should not be viewed in isolation; without originality and creativity, a video might engage viewers but fail to leave a lasting impression. Thus, the comprehensive approach captured in the correct answer is what makes it the best choice.

6. What is the main objective of health equity initiatives?

- A. To enhance healthcare for the wealthy populations
- B. To ensure access to healthcare for all, regardless of background**
- C. To provide healthcare only in urban areas
- D. To prioritize governmental healthcare facilities

The main objective of health equity initiatives is to ensure access to healthcare for all individuals, regardless of their socioeconomic status, geographic location, race, ethnicity, or any other background factor. Health equity focuses on the fair distribution of healthcare resources and seeks to eliminate barriers that marginalized groups may face in accessing care. This includes addressing social determinants of health, such as poverty, education, and housing, which significantly impact an individual's ability to receive appropriate health services. By prioritizing equitable access, health equity initiatives aim to improve overall health outcomes and reduce disparities in health across different populations. This goal stands in contrast to focusing solely on enhancing healthcare for wealthy populations, which does not address the needs of the most vulnerable groups. Similarly, limiting healthcare access to urban areas would exacerbate existing disparities, neglecting rural populations. Prioritizing governmental healthcare facilities alone does not ensure that these services are accessible to all, as it could still lead to inequities based on various factors. Thus, the emphasis on universal access is what fundamentally drives health equity initiatives.

7. What is the significance of epidemiology in public health?

- A. It assists in identifying risk factors for diseases**
- B. It provides therapeutic treatments for illnesses**
- C. It manages healthcare facilities**
- D. It focuses solely on clinical trials**

Epidemiology plays a crucial role in public health by assisting in the identification of risk factors associated with diseases. Through the systematic study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states, epidemiologists can identify the factors that increase the likelihood of developing certain conditions. By analyzing data from populations, they can uncover patterns and trends that inform public health interventions, policies, and preventive measures. This knowledge is essential for developing strategies to reduce disease incidence and improve population health outcomes. The importance of identifying risk factors lies in the ability to target at-risk populations for education, screening, and preventive services. This proactive approach can significantly reduce the burden of diseases and improve health equity within communities. Understanding risk factors also helps to shape health policies and allocation of resources effectively, making epidemiology foundational to public health efforts.

8. What type of notes are permitted during the Round Two presentation?

- A. Only paper notes**
- B. Index card notes**
- C. Notes must be on a computer**
- D. No notes are allowed**

During the Round Two presentation, the use of index card notes is permitted, which allows presenters to have key points and important information readily accessible without overwhelming themselves with too much detail. Index cards are a practical choice for this setting, as they are small, easily manageable, and can be used to highlight the most critical aspects of the presentation. This format encourages presenters to focus on delivering their message effectively while still having prompts to guide them. Using index cards also ensures that the information remains concise and organized, facilitating a smoother delivery of the presentation while still allowing for a personal touch in their speech. The other options suggest either restrictive or impractical note formats. For instance, allowing only paper notes could limit the flexibility and ease of access to information during the presentation. Notes on a computer may be cumbersome or prone to technical issues in a live setting, and the option of no notes at all could hinder the presenter's ability to convey information effectively, particularly in a public health context where precise communication can be vital.

9. What is the purpose of public health research?

- A. To focus solely on clinical trials
- B. To gather knowledge that supports public health policies and practices**
- C. To promote only pharmaceutical products
- D. To create awareness without actionable insights

The purpose of public health research is centered around gathering knowledge that informs and supports public health policies and practices. This type of research is essential for understanding health issues, identifying effective interventions, and evaluating the outcomes of public health initiatives. By accumulating and analyzing data, researchers can identify trends and risk factors, which can then be transformed into actionable insights that enhance community health and well-being. Engaging in public health research helps decision-makers develop evidence-based strategies to improve health outcomes and prevent diseases within communities. The findings from such research can lead to the implementation of programs, guidelines, and policies that promote healthier behaviors, improve access to health resources, and ultimately lead to better overall public health. Other options don't capture this comprehensive aim. Focusing solely on clinical trials limits the broader scope of public health research, which encompasses population studies, surveillance, and health services research. Promoting only pharmaceutical products narrows the focus to commercial interests rather than community health improvement. Moreover, creating awareness without actionable insights does not fulfill the primary goal of utilizing research to affect positive change in health policies and practices.

10. Which of the following is an example of a public health initiative?

- A. Running a business
- B. Vaccination campaigns**
- C. Developing new medicines
- D. Providing entertainment events

Vaccination campaigns serve as a prime example of a public health initiative because they are organized efforts aimed at promoting health and preventing disease on a large scale. These campaigns are typically designed to immunize populations against infectious diseases, which has broad implications for community health, herd immunity, and reducing healthcare costs associated with outbreaks. In contrast, running a business, developing new medicines, and providing entertainment events do not directly focus on public health efforts aimed at improving population health or preventing disease spread. While they may have indirect impacts on health, such as improving economic conditions or enhancing community well-being, they do not constitute public health initiatives in the same way that vaccination campaigns do. Public health initiatives specifically target the health needs of the public and seek to implement strategic measures that lead to improved health outcomes for communities.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://hosapublichealth.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE