2021 SUMMARY REPORT:

Emergency Preparedness Workers
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT & CITATION

The Public Health Workforce Interests and Needs Survey (PH WINS) was developed by the de Beaumont Foundation and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials to understand the interests and needs of the state and local governmental public health workforce in the United States, and was fielded in 2014, 2017, and 2021. For more information, visit www.phwins.org.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report summarizes key findings about emergency preparedness workers from the 2021 Public Health Workforce Interests and Needs Survey (PH WINS).

- Key findings are organized by the main sections of PH WINS 2021:
  - Demographics
  - Workforce Characteristics
  - Staying & Leaving
  - Training Needs
  - Engagement & Satisfaction
  - Well-being
WHAT IS PH WINS?

*Public Health Workforce Interests and Needs Survey*

- PH WINS, a partnership between the de Beaumont Foundation and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO), was fielded in 2014, 2017, and 2021.

- **First and only nationally representative source of data** about the governmental public health workforce.

- Supports the governmental public health workforce in **understanding their strengths and gaps** and informs future investments in workforce development efforts.
2021 METHODS

- PH WINS 2021 was distributed via web survey to 137,446 state and local governmental public health workers:
  - 47 state health agencies
  - 29 big city health departments
  - 259 local health departments

- The PH WINS 2021 instrument had five domains: workplace environment, COVID-19 response, training needs, addressing public health issues, and demographics.

- One important change in 2021: non-permanent employees of centralized state health agencies were included in the nationally representative data set.
WORKFORCE DEFINITION

• Workforce groups are defined by a combination of responses to PH WINS questions on program area, job classification, education, and certifications.

• **Emergency preparedness workers** include PH WINS respondents who selected the following job classification(s) or program area(s):
  • Job classification: emergency preparedness/management worker
  • Program area: emergency preparedness

*PH WINS respondents were asked to report all program areas in which they currently serve. Workforce groups that are defined using program area include employees who work for the defining program area and may include employees who also work for additional program areas.*
NATIONAL PARTICIPATION

• Nationally, the survey was completed by 44,732 individuals, for a 35% response rate.

• Response rates varied by frame:
  • SHA: 34%
  • Big Cities: 28%
  • Other locals: 52%
    • Locals in Regions V and X*: 56%

*HHS Regions V and X participated in the PH WINS for All pilot programming, recruiting all locals in those regions, regardless of size, to participate in PH WINS.
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Emergency preparedness workers account for 6% of the national governmental public health workforce.
2021 KEY FINDINGS: DEMOGRAPHICS

• PH WINS respondents self-reported demographic (personal) characteristics like their gender, race/ethnicity, and age.

• Respondents also self-reported the highest level of education attained and whether they have a specialized degree in public health.
DEMOGRAPHICS

- **63%** of emergency preparedness workers **self-identify as a woman.**
- **More than half** of emergency preparedness workers **self-identify as White.**
DEMOGRAPHICS

• 54% of emergency preparedness workers are between the ages of 31 and 50 years.

AGE COLLAPSED
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: ALL EMPLOYEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percent of Employees (2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;31 years of age</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-50 years of age</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51+ years of age</td>
<td>34%</td>
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</table>
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

• 48% of emergency preparedness workers have an advanced degree.
  • 42% has a Master’s degree.
  • 6% has a Doctoral degree.
• 21% has a specialized degree in public health.
2021 KEY FINDINGS: WORKFORCE CHARACTERISTICS

• PH WINS respondents were asked a series of questions related specifically to their job and the work they do, including:
  • Supervisory status
  • Job role
  • Primary program area
  • Tenure in public health overall, at their agency, and in their current job.

• Respondents also reported full-time/part-time status and salary information.
More than half of emergency preparedness staff work in a non-supervisory role.

65% of staff worked in a public health sciences job role, which includes program staff, epidemiologists, and contact tracers, among others.
75% of the emergency preparedness workforce is distributed across three primary program areas:

- **Communicable Disease**
- **All Hazards**
- **Organizational Competencies**, including administrative support, workforce development, and other business services.

*PH WINS respondents were asked to report all program areas in which they currently serve. This graph represents only the primary program area - the area in which a respondent spent the most time serving.*
### TENURE AT AGENCY

- 44% of emergency preparedness workers in 2021 had served at their agency for 5 years or less.
- 13% had served 21 or more years.

**AGENCY TENURE**
**EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: ALL EMPLOYEES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Percent of Employees (2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5 years in agency</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 years in agency</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15 years in agency</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20 years in agency</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 or above in agency</td>
<td>13%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2021 KEY FINDINGS: STAYING & LEAVING

• PH WINS respondents were asked a series of questions related to their intent to leave or stay at their agency and whether the COVID-19 pandemic affected their decision.

• Respondents were also asked to select reasons why they intend to stay or leave.
INTENT TO LEAVE/STAY

• 35% of emergency preparedness workers are considering leaving their organization within the next year.

• 36% reported that the COVID-19 pandemic impacted their decision to stay or leave.
  • Among those who intend to leave, 55% said the pandemic impacted their decision (data not shown).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Percent of Employees (2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaving in one year</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retiring in five years</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staying</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Percent of Employees (2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staying, now leaving</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staying, want to stay more</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving, now staying</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving, want to leave more</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REASONS FOR LEAVING/STAYING

• Understanding employees’ reasons for leaving is critical for improving recruitment and retention.

• **Top reasons for leaving** among emergency preparedness workers who intend to leave include:
  
  • **Work overload/burnout** (reported by 53%)
  
  • **Stress** (reported by 45%)
2021 KEY FINDINGS: TRAINING NEEDS

- PH WINS respondents were asked to rate the day-to-day importance of and their own proficiency with 25-26 skill items, tailored for their supervisory level.

- Skills were collapsed into 10 strategic skill categories.

- A **training need** is a skill item reported as having **high importance, but low proficiency**.

- Identifying training needs can help support strategies to produce T-employees, or those who have depth in technical skills and breadth in strategic skills.

**FIGURE 2.**

The Public Health T: Complementing Specialized Skills with a Cohesive Cross-Cutting Skill Framework

Note: T-shaped employees have depth in specialized skills related to a specific program or topic area (e.g., communicable disease control, environmental public health, etc.) and breadth in cross-cutting skills that include the Strategic Skills and Core Competencies.

TRAINING NEEDS: OVERALL

The top 5 areas of training needs across all supervisory levels are:

- Budget and financial management
- Systems and strategic thinking
- Community engagement
- Change management
- Policy engagement
TRAINING NEEDS: NON-SUPERVISORS

The top 5 areas of training needs among non-supervisors are:

- Budget and financial management
- Systems and strategic thinking
- Change management
- Policy engagement
- Community engagement
The top 5 areas of training needs among supervisors, managers, & executives are:

- Budget and financial management
- Systems and strategic thinking
- Community engagement
- Justice, equity, diversity, & inclusion
- Policy engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Skill Domain</th>
<th>Percent of Employees (2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget and financial management</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems and strategic thinking</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community engagement</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice, equity, diversity &amp; inclusion</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy engagement</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change management</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral partnerships</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data-based decision-making</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective communication</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmatic expertise</td>
<td>9%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2021 KEY FINDINGS: ENGAGEMENT & SATISFACTION

PH WINS respondents were asked to rate their agreement with several statements related to:

- Job, organizational, and pay satisfaction
- Perceptions about their workplace
- Perceptions about their supervisors
- Perceptions about their organization
Emergency preparedness workers are largely satisfied with their job (74%) and organization (64%).

Less than half (49%) are satisfied with their pay.
**PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ORGANIZATION**

- Emergency preparedness workers’ overall perceptions of their organizations are positive.

- However, there is room for improvement:
  - Less than half of workers agree that creativity and innovation are rewarded.
  - 46% agree that leadership staff and employees communicate well.
2021 KEY FINDINGS: WELL-BEING

• The 2021 PH WINS survey included questions specifically about employees’ mental and emotional well-being.
• 27% of emergency preparedness workers rate their mental health as either “poor” or “fair.”
The 2021 PH WINS survey asked respondents to rate their level of awareness of and confidence in applying five health equity concepts:

- Health Equity
- Social Determinants of Equity
- Social Determinants of Health
- Structural Racism
- Environmental Justice
79% of emergency preparedness workers rated their awareness of Health Equity as a lot.

49% of emergency preparedness workers are very confident in applying the concept of Health Equity to their work.
HEALTH EQUITY CONCEPTS:
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF EQUITY

- **53%** of emergency preparedness workers rated their awareness of Social Determinants of Equity as a **lot**.

- **33%** of emergency preparedness workers are very **confident** in applying the concept of Social Determinants of Equity to their work.
**HEALTH EQUITY CONCEPTS:**
**SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH**

- **72%** of emergency preparedness workers rated their **awareness** of Social Determinants of Health as a **lot**.

- **48%** of emergency preparedness workers are **very confident** in applying the concept of Social Determinants of Health to their work.
HEALTH EQUITY CONCEPTS: STRUCTURAL RACISM

- **52%** of emergency preparedness workers rated their **awareness** of Structural Racism as **a lot**.

- **31%** of emergency preparedness workers are **very confident** in applying the concept of Structural Racism to their work.
HEALTH EQUITY CONCEPTS: ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

• **46%** of emergency preparedness workers rated their **awareness** of Environmental Justice as a **lot**.

• **29%** of emergency preparedness workers are **very confident** in applying the concept of Environmental Justice to their work.
• Looking for more data and graphs?
  • This report represents only a small portion of the data that are available from the 2021 PH WINS.
  • Go to the national PH WINS Dashboard to view more data, download graph images, and more. You can find the dashboard at www.phwins.org/national

• Want to learn more about the survey?
  • Go to https://debeaumont.org/phwins/2021-findings/ for more information about PH WINS 2021, including key findings, links to publications and survey methods.

• Have questions?
  • Contact the PH WINS team at: phwins@debeaumont.org