Recruitment, Re-tooling, and Retention

Strategies to address public health worker shortages, improve diversity, and strengthen cultural competency

Presented by:
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Public Health Foundation

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The Public Health Foundation: Who We Are

- Non-profit, non-membership organization.
- Governed by representative Board of Directors.
- Support national, federal, state, and local public health agency efforts including schools and programs in public health.
- Focus on public health infrastructure.
- Three core areas: Connecting people to useful information, helping people use information, and creating new information for the field.



Council on Linkages Between Academia and Public Health Practice

- The overall objective of the Council is to improve the relevance of public health education to practice
- Grew out of the Public Health Faculty / Agency Forum

17 NATIONAL MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

American College of Preventive Medicine

American Public Health Association

Association of Schools of Public Health

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine

Association of University Programs in Health Administration

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Community-Campus Partnerships for Health

Council on Accredited Master of Public Health Programs

Health Resources and Services Administration

National Association of County and City Health Officials

National Association of Local Boards of Health

National Environmental Health Association

National Library of Medicine

National Network of Public Health Institutes

QUAD Council of Public Health Nursing Organizations

Society for Public Health Education



Funded by HRSA and Staffed by PHF

My tasks

- Frame some of the issues
 - Quantify the problem
 - Define the problem
- Highlight types of strategies NACCHO may wish to explore with its members
 - What's the evidence?
 - Are there strategies worth considering?
- Engage in a dialogue about where we want the field to be and how to get there

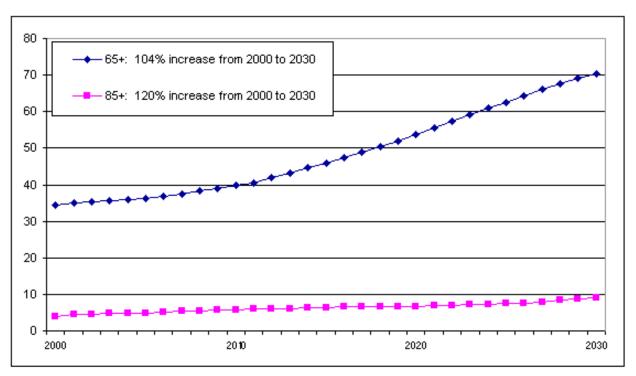
Quantify the problem

(sort of....)

70 million Baby Boomers

Figure 8: Projected Number of Americans Over 65 and Over 85,

in millions, 2000-2030



Our population IS aging

Source: U.S. Census (2000).

The Boston Blobe

News Flash: 25% of U.S. Population Hispanic, 8% Asian in 2050

Table 1a. Projected Population of the United States, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000 to 2050 (In thousands except as indicated. As of July 1. Resident population.)

Population or percent and race or						
Hispanic origin	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
POPULATION						
TOTAL	282,125	308,936	335,805	363,584	391,946	419,854
White alone	228,548	244,995	260,629	275,731	289,690	302,626
Black alone	35,818	40,454	45,365	50,442	55,876	61,361
Asian Alone	10,684	14,241	17,988	22,580	27,992	33,430
All other races 1/	7,075	9,246	11,822	14,831	18,388	22,437
Hispanic (of any race)	35,622	47,756	59,756	73,055	87,585	102,560
White alone, not Hispanic	195,729	201,112	205,936	209,176	210,331	210,283
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION						
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White alone	81.0	79.3	77.6	75.8	73.9	72.1
Black alone	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.6
Asian Alone	3.8	4.6	5.4	6.2	7.1	8.0
All other races 1/	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.3
Hispanic (of any race)	12.6	15.5	17.8	20.1	22.3	24.4
White alone, not Hispanic	69.4	65.1	61.3	57.5	53.7	50.1

^{1/} Includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and Two or More Races

Public Health By the Numbers

# of PH	# of PH
Workers,	Workers,
circa 1980	circa 2000
220 per	158 per
100,000	100,000

- Four out of five public health employees lack formal public health training or up to 80% formerly untrained.
- Up to 45% of the Governmental public health workforce will be eligible to retire by 2006.

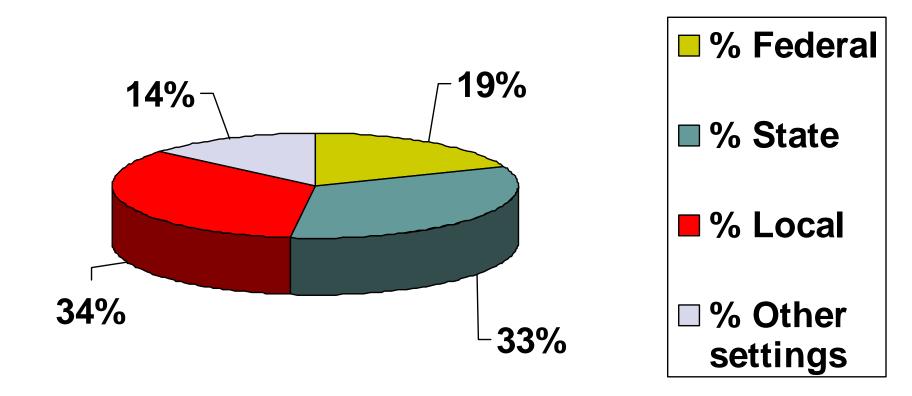
Public Health By the Numbers

- 46.6 Average age of a member of the state public health workforce.
- 45-50 Maximum percentage of workforce of federal and some state public health agencies eligible for retirement.
- 20 Percent vacancy rate in several state public health systems.
- 14 Percent annual turnover rate on the state level.
- 500,000 Minimum number of individuals in the governmental public health workforce.

Public Health By the Numbers

- 6,399 Individuals who graduated from the 36 U.S. accredited schools of public health in 2004.
- 40 % of workforce comprised of nurses
- 12 % of Hispanics in U.S. Pop.
 - 2 % of nurses of Hispanic origin.
 - 3.5 % of physicians of Hispanic origin.
- 12.5 % of U.S. Pop. African American.
 - 5 % of physicians are African American.

Percentage of public health workers by work setting



Aging Workforce





Is it time to re-tool?

Or retire?

Defining the Problem

Factors Contributing to Public Health Workforce Shortages

Short term factors

- Competition for workers and the economy
- Growing demand for services
- Increased intensity and complexity of services
- Educational system cycles and response lags
- Inefficiencies within & across PH systems

Factors Contributing to Public Health Workforce Shortages

- Workplace factors
 - Poorly trained managers
 - Physically and emotionally demanding work
 - Non-competitive wages and benefits
 - Job design and working conditions
 - Civil service systems tough to navigate and change
 - Paperwork and lack of efficient information systems

Factors Contributing to Public Health Workforce Shortages

- Long term factors
 - Changing racial/ethnic mix in the US
 - Expanded career choices for women
 - The federal budget and public expectations
 - Increases in credential requirements
 - The aging of America: increase in demand
 - The aging of America: decrease in supply of health workers

Students say the problems...

- Student Responses for Top Four Barriers
 - Financial Support
 - Family issues
 - Balancing family, children, and school
 - Unable to work and attend school

Source: MS Office of Nursing Workforce, May 2003



Healthy People 2010 on Infrastructure

- 23-8: Increase the proportion of...public health agencies that incorporate specific competencies in the *essential public health services* into personnel systems.
- 23-11: Increase the proportion of...public health agencies that meet national performance standards for essential public health services.
- 23-16: Increase the proportion of...public health agencies that gather accurate data on public health expenditures, categorized by *essential public health services*.

The following two slides represent Chris Day's views, but they also represent the views of the Public Health Foundation



Non – PC Factors Contributing to Public Health Workforce Shortages

- Unwillingness to be accountable
 - We are too busy providing services....
 - Public health salaries aren't competitive
 - Better is the enemy of the "it's O.K."
 - Anecdotes are the norm
 - Planning and leadership for productivity gains and performance improvement lackluster
 - Duplication is the rule not the exception
- Lack of systems to ensure success
- Incentives for research and advancement in academia not aligned with practice priorities
- Students are not prepared to work in public health
- Mentoring is labor intensive

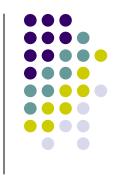
Non – PC Factors Contributing to Public Health Workforce Shortages

- Unwillingness to invest in our staff
- Competition, not cooperation, is norm
- Focus on leadership, not management
- Funders cut workforce development first
- Political leadership and examples missing
- Politics and economics, not demand or science, drive decision making
- Cubicles are not cool
- Academia and practice continue to be divided
- Have a call to action, but no plan

Evidence – National Education Association (NEA)



Where do teachers come from, and where do they go?



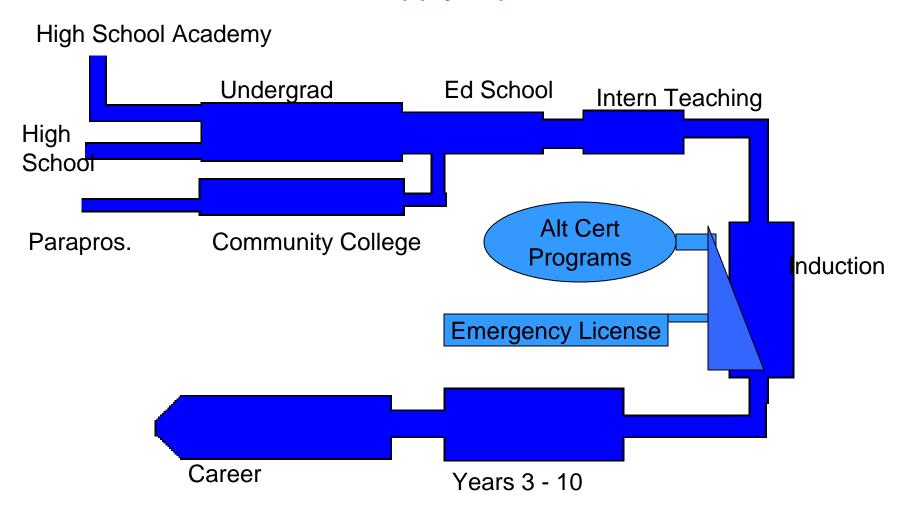
II. Context

Special issues and needs in public education.



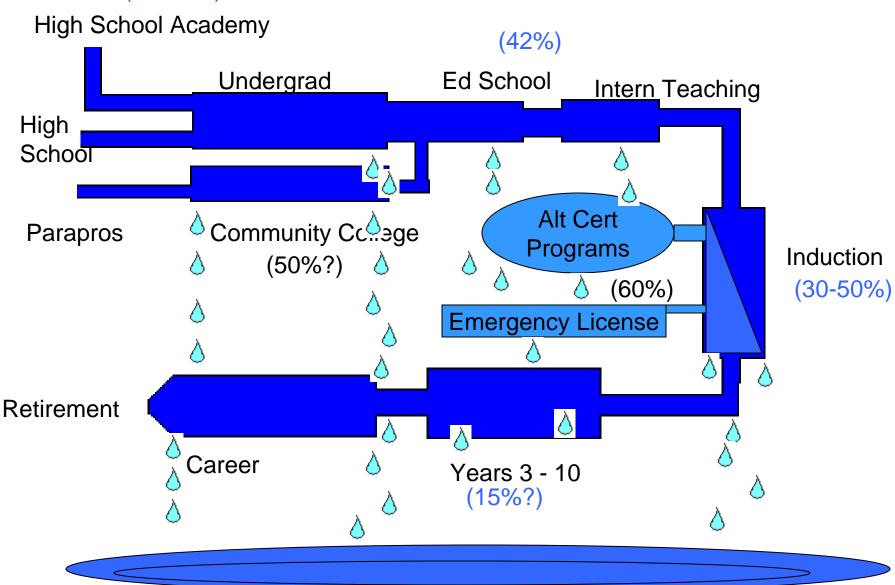
Trade-off: resources and productivity of recruitment and retention initiatives.

Teacher Supply Pipeline

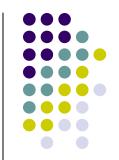


Leaky Teacher Supply Pipeline





Obtaining good recruitment and retention numbers is



Difficult

Lack of attention to data

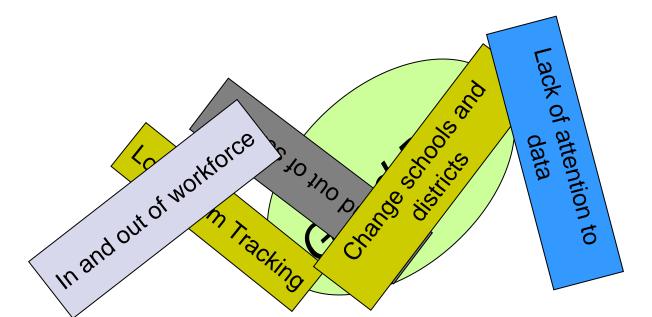
Change schools and districts

In and out of workforce

In and out of school

Long Term Tracking





Shortages:

87% White 80% female







Urban and rural teachers leave at a higher rate than suburban teachers.





50 -70% of Science and math teachers in some high poverty districts do not have major or minor in science or math.

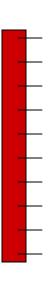
Repair the LEAKS

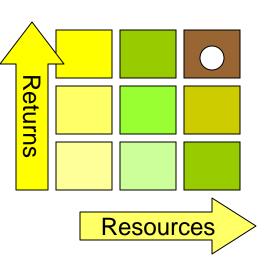




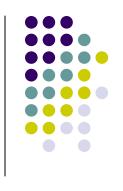
Adjust the Flow

Monitor Progress

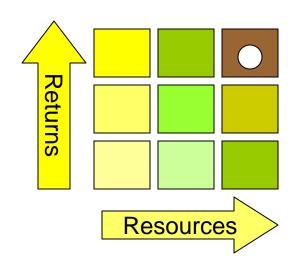


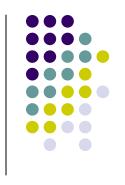






Pay teachers a lot of money.



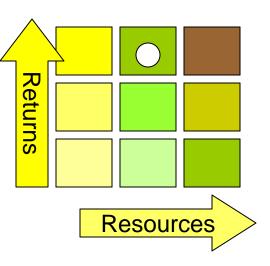


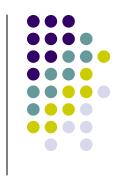
New Teacher Academy

Teachers College, Columbia University

Intensive, year-long mentoring program focusing on high Poverty schools (NYC, Philadelphia, Mississippi).

85% - 90% retention rate.

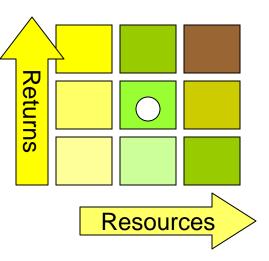


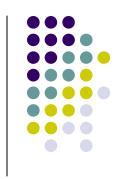


"Call me Mister"

South Carolina (Clemson base) working with HBCUs and community colleges to recruit and support African American males to elementary school teaching.

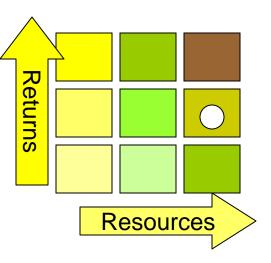
100+ in the pipeline, first cohort recently graduated.

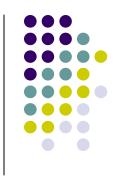




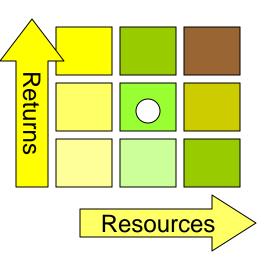
North Carolina working conditions initiative

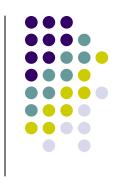
Annually survey all teachers, rate schools compared to district and state on teachers perception of their working conditions. Report publicly. Highlight and study successful schools.





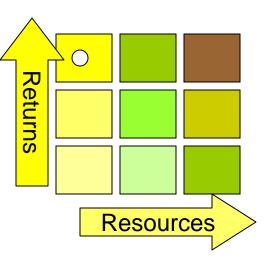
High Quality, relevant professional development





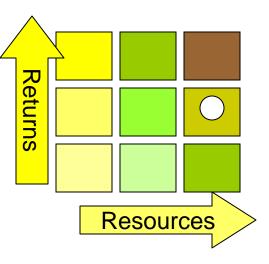
Centralized Coordination of Recruitment Efforts

State Level (South Carolina)
Clearinghouse (RNT)





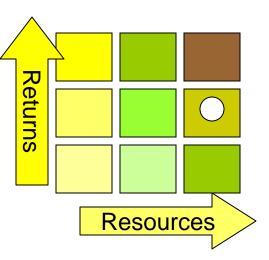
Rationalize Hiring Processes

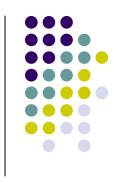




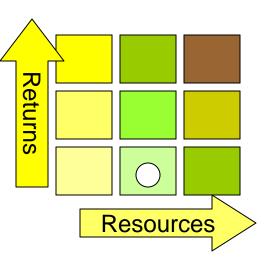
Scholarship Assistance

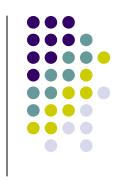
Targeted
Payback in Service
Criteria for receipt?



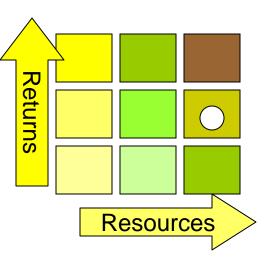


Standards Based Alternative License Programs



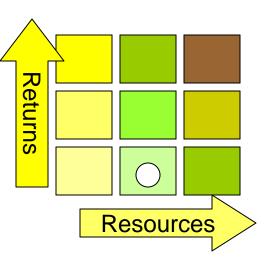


Quick and Dirty Alt License Programs





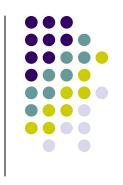
Salary Supplements Recruitment Bonuses





High School/Middle School Programs





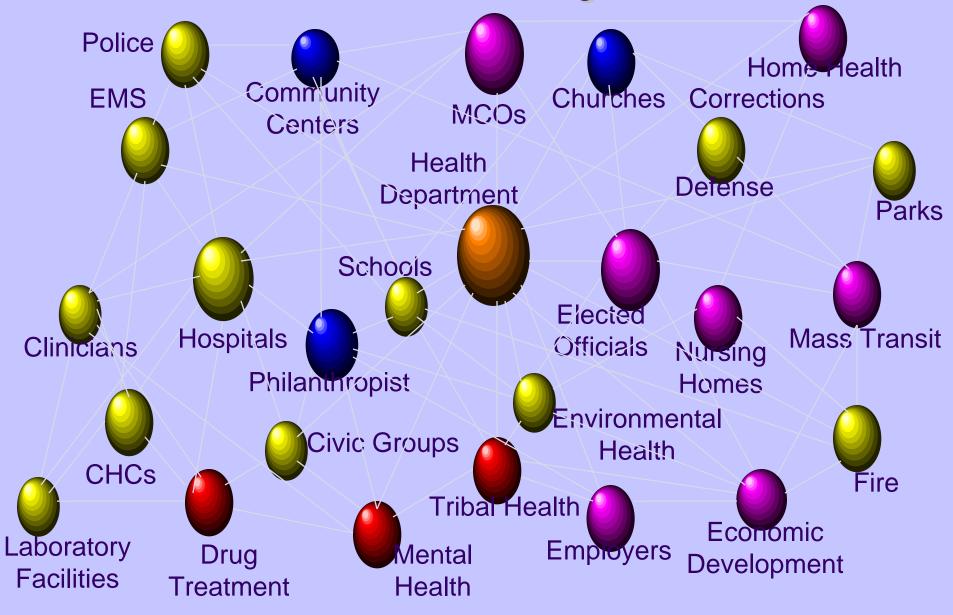
- Analyze your pipeline
- Look at cost/production
 Apply resources strategically
- Coordinate
- Track your results
- Don't sacrifice quality for quantity

Strategies for Consideration

Evidence to help guide recruitment and retention efforts

- Career ladders
- Enhanced academic practice linkages
- Tenure track opportunities in practice
- Mentoring
- Re-define retirement
- Funding
- Research needed
- Attract talent from other sectors

Public Health System



Evidence to help guide recruitment and retention efforts

- Succession planning
- Talent management
- Performance management tools
- Root cause analysis
- Address HR/Personnel issues (salaries, benefits, bonuses, job descriptions, etc)
- Improve image
- Reach into K-12
- Develop the right jobs to attract the right people
- Strengthen practice focus and opportunities in Schools and Programs

Students are an untapped resource



- Comprised of 15 National Student and Independent Organizations
- A forum by which the leaders of over 220,000 health professions students across the country can work together to take action to improve health
- Collectively over 30 million dollar budget annually

American College of Healthcare Executives*

American Student Dental Association

American Dietetic Association

American Medical Association - Medical Student Section

American Medical Student Association

American Optometric Student Association*

American Public Health Association Student Assembly (formerly Public Health Student Caucus)

Student Assembly of the American Physical Therapy Association

National Association of Black Social Workers

National Student Nurses Association*

Public Health Student Caucus

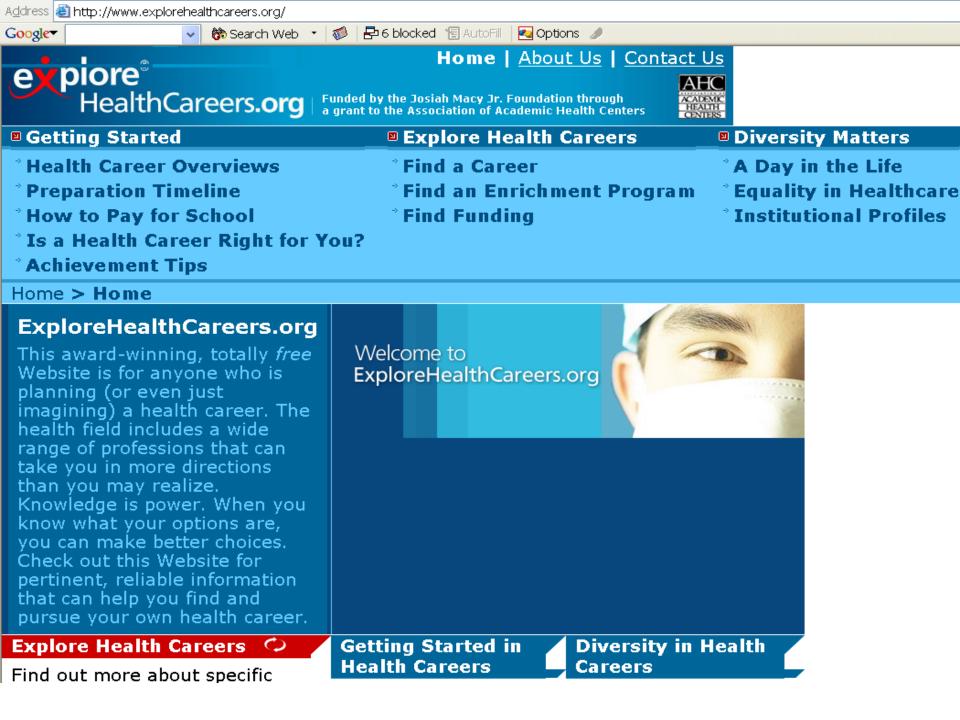
Student Academy of the American Academy of Physician Assistants

Student American Chiropractic Association*

Student National Medical Association

Student Osteopathic Medical Association

^{*} Affiliate or observer status



Recommendations

- Find the pipes, and figure out the pipeline, and analyze it – Work with Council on Linkages
- Move from reports to implementation fix the leaks
- Identify a driving force(s) for workforce recruitment and retention - increase the pipeline capacity and flow
- Determine strategies using evidence
- Align mission, management, and funding
- Generate research on relevant workforce questions
- Develop tracking systems to monitor supply and demand
- Adapt strategies to address changing diversity
- Develop cohesive policy
- Reach out to others for help

Recruitment, Re-tooling, and Retention

Questions and Discussion

