

The Northwest Center for Public Health Practice acknowledges the land we occupy today as the traditional home of the Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Duwamish and Suquamish tribal nations.

Without them we would not have access to this working, teaching and learning environment. We humbly take the opportunity to thank the original caretakers of this land who are still here.

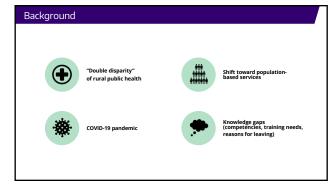
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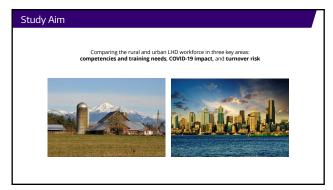
A Yes B. No C. I'm not sure D. Other (type in chat)



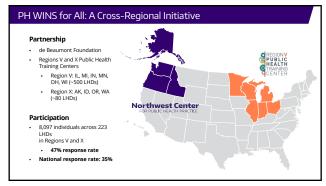








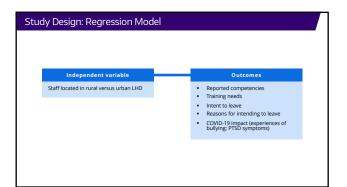


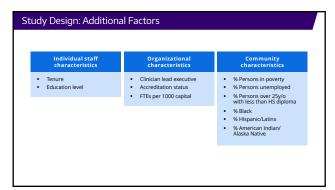


Study Sample and Approach

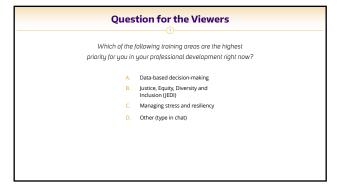
- Participants included 29,751 non-supervisors, supervisors, and executives
- Outcomes were staff reported variables:
 - Competencies: none/low OR proficient/expert (non-supervisor and supervisor skills)
 - ${\bf Training\ needs:}$ composite of "low competency" and "high importance" for role
 - Intention to leave and reasons for intending to leave
 - COVID-19 impact
- Examined skills and training needs by non-supervisors (Tier 1) and supervisors/executives (Tier 2/3)
 - All other variables examined across all staff

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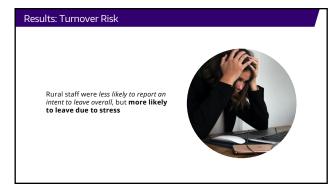
ts: Sample Description			
	Total	Rural	Urban
Female	80%	83%	79%
Age — < 50 y/o	57%	55%	59%
Race — White	53%	81%	49%
Education — Bachelor's	70%	78%	68%
LHD Accredited	60%	32%	64%
FTE per 1000 capita	0.6	0.8	0.6
% At or below poverty	13	15	12















Rural staff were more likely to: Report competencies in cross-sectoral partnerships and community engagement Have training needs related to databased decision-making and diversity, equity, and inclusion





The Strengths of Rural Public Health

Greater investment is needed in rural public health workforce development based on the **assets and needs** of rural staff and rural communities



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Future research is needed:

- Examining rural staff skills and training needs over the long term
- Exploring factors influencing workforce capacity for health equity promotion

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Key Takeaways

- Rural public health workforce skills are **important assets** for accomplishing public health work
- Findings suggest a need to focus on data-based decision-making and diversity, equity, and inclusion when planning rural public health workforce development
- Efforts are needed to address reported stress and burnout, including increasing staff capacity
- Understanding rural public health workforce assets and needs is only
 possible with continued participation in surveys like PH WINS with
 regular dissemination and use of findings

