Optimal Long Term Nurse Staffing Considering Absenteeism and Demand Uncertainty

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Effects of Increased Nursing Levels

On Patients

- Decreased patient mortality rates
- Shorter patient length of stay
- Decrease in medication errors
- Lower odds of several patient adverse events
- Higher nurse-reported quality of care

On Nurses

- Decrease in nurse burnout rates
- Increase in nurse satisfaction

<u>On Costs</u>

• Already 15% of hospital costs

Effects of Increased Nursing Levels

More nurses

Better for Patients & Nurses

More nurses

Higher cost; Already 15% Of Hospital Costs

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Key Issue



Unit 3 Absenteeism Distribution

High variability in census needs and nursing availability

How is nursing organized at UMHS



Absenteeism

- Nurses may not be able to provide care for patients due to:
 - Not being at work:
 - Paid Time Off
 - Unpaid Time Off
 - Conferences/Employee Development
 - Being at work:
 - Educational Commitments
 - Administrative Responsibilities

20% at UMHS Determine UMHS nurse staffing levels to:

- Ensure patient demand is satisfied
- Minimize nurse staffing costs

While accounting for uncertain:

- Demand
- Nurse Absenteeism

Formulation: Sets

J Units in a pool

S Demand scenarios

R_s Realizations of absent nurses in scenario $s \in S$

Formulation: Parameters

Daily cost per nurse

- c_j unit $j \in J$
- *d* pool
- *e* temp.

Value of extra nurse: *f*

Probability

- **q**_s of demand scenario
- θ_s^r of absenteeism realization

of nurses needed in unit $j \in J$ in scenario $s \in S$: η_{js}

of absent nurses in realization $r \in R_s$ from:

•
$$a_{js}^r$$
 unit $j \in J$

• b_s^r pool

Formulation: Decision Variables

Long Term Decisions:

of nurses to hire:

- X_j unit $j \in J$
- **Y** pool

Daily Decisions:

For unit $j \in J$, scenario $s \in S$, realization $r \in R_s$

- Z_{js}^r # of pool nurses to allocate
- W_{js}^r # temp nurses to hire
- V_{js}^r # of extra nurses

Model Formulation

$$\operatorname{Min} \sum_{j \in J} c_j X_j + dY + \sum_{s \in S} q_s \sum_{r \in R_s} \theta^r \left\{ e \sum_{j \in J} W_{js}^r - f \sum_{j \in J} V_{js}^r \right\}$$

Subject to:

 $X_{j} - a \frac{r}{js} + Z \frac{r}{js} + W \frac{r}{js} - V \frac{r}{js} \ge n_{js} \forall j \in J; s \in S; r \in R_{s}$

Unit – Unit Absenteeism + Pool Assignment + Temp – Extra \geq Needed

$$\sum_{j \in J} Z \frac{r}{js} + b \frac{r}{s} = Y \qquad \forall s \in S; r \in R_s$$

J All pool nurses are either assigned to a unit or absent

Integrality and Non-Negativity Constraints

Unit + pool + E{Temp – Extra} Cost

Example Results

- 4 Unit Pediatric
 Acute Care Pool
- 366 days in 2012

	Cost	P(Absent)
Unit	\$400	0.2
Pool	\$425	0.2
Temp	\$460	0
Extra	\$200	

Genetic Algorithm Parameters	Value
Pop. Size	25
Max Generations	100,000
Max Generations w/out an improvement in the pop.	20,000
P(Mutation)	0.25
Reps/day	20

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Sensitivity to P(Absent)

Why Does This Happen?

	Nominal Cost	P(Absent)	Cost/Contact Day
Unit	\$400	0.2	\$500
Pool	\$425	0.2	\$531.25
Temp	\$460	0.0	\$460

Unit and Pool nurses more \$ per contact hour Why use them?

... But Temp Nurses Are Not As Good

Use POOL w/ 17% temp penalty

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Limit on the # of temp nurses that can be hired

$$P\left(\sum_{j\in J} W_{js}^r > \tau; \forall s \in S; r \in R_s\right) \le \alpha$$

P(use more than τ temps in any realization) $\leq \alpha$

Chance Constraint Results

P(5 or more temp nurses needed) $\leq \alpha$

No employees hired when Prob=1
 More hired as Prob goes down

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 With current staffing costs and absenteeism rates, the "cost minimizing" solution does not use hospital based nurses.

- Hospital based nurses are used if
 - Penalty using temps is $\geq 8.7\%$
 - Absenteeism rate \leq 70% its current rate
 - Account for limited availability of temp nurses

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Thank You!