Implementation of a Multi-Year Strategic Nursing Workforce Planning at Humber River Hospital (HRH)



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Lessons Learned

It is evident that proactive workforce planning activities stabilize the workforce, resulting in long-term financial savings and continued quality patient care.

Description

Nursing staff shortage has been a long-standing challenge for healthcare systems, exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic. At HRH, a large Canadian community hospital, the Nursing Professional Practice team prioritized proactive strategic workforce planning. This included implementation of the Nursing Graduate Guarantee (NGG) program, which provides significant onboarding support. Apart from maximizing the NGG program, Nursing Professional Practice leadership at HRH initiated proactive workforce planning strategies to stabilize the nursing workforce of the organization including enhanced student placements and microcredentialling of students in critical care. This resulted in a significant reduction in utilizing nursing agency staff and increase capacity to fill staffing vacancies.

Actions Taken

Iterative planning for the nursing workforce is highly complex due to fluid external and internal influences. Monthly meetings were held between HRH's Workforce Planning manager and clinical unit managers. Discussions were made on short- and long-term vacancies, driving massive hiring practices at HRH.

Summary of Results

Over the past four years, HRH successfully reduced nursing agency usage while concurrently maintaining sufficient staffing levels. Although the pandemic posed health human resource challenges globally, HRH's nursing workforce remained stable. In 2018, HRH succeeded in employing the funded 70% of full-time nurses and 30% of part-time nurses on the majority of inpatient units, also adding more night nurses to ease workload. Additionally, HRH noted that during the pandemic, most of the medical/surgical units were typically only one nurse understaffed per shift.

Figure 1. HRH New Hire vs Agency RN Hours from January 2018 to October 2022 (YTD). An inverse relationship is displayed on the utilization of agency nurses and the amount of new hires. Agency utilization was reduced overall by 98% (3,383 hours per month to 62 hours in 2022YTD), which is equivalent to an expected cost savings of \$729k to \$2.1M yearly.

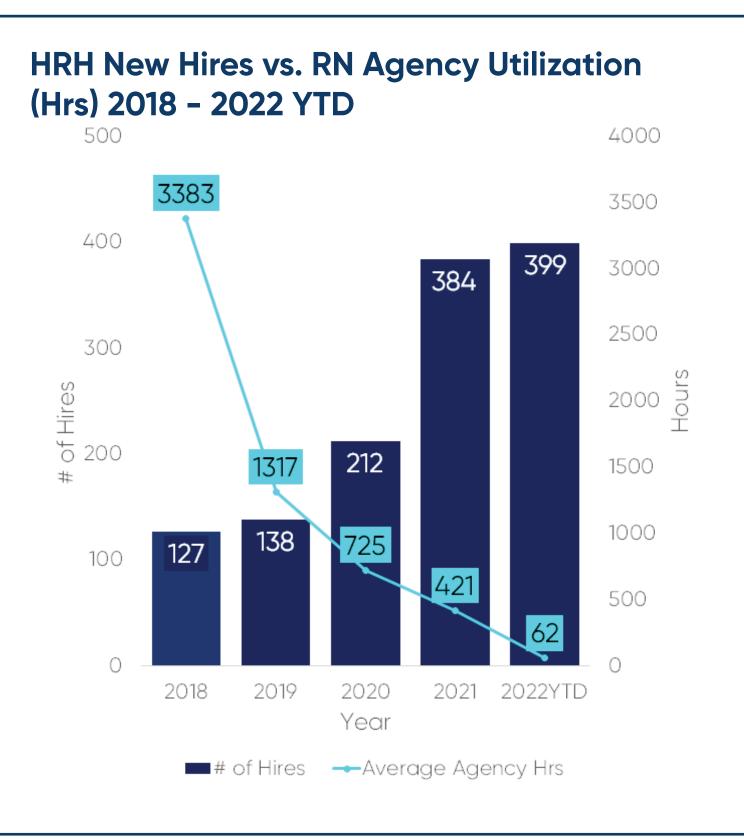
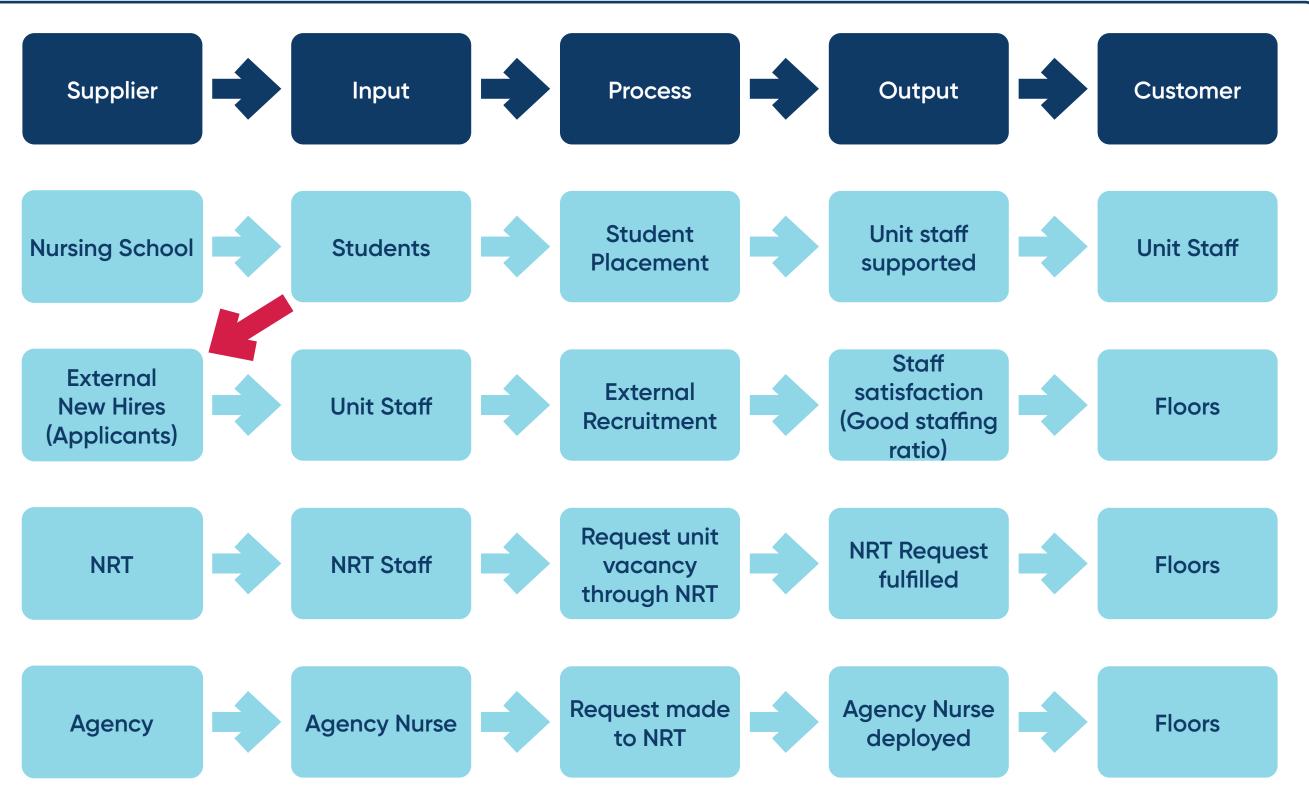
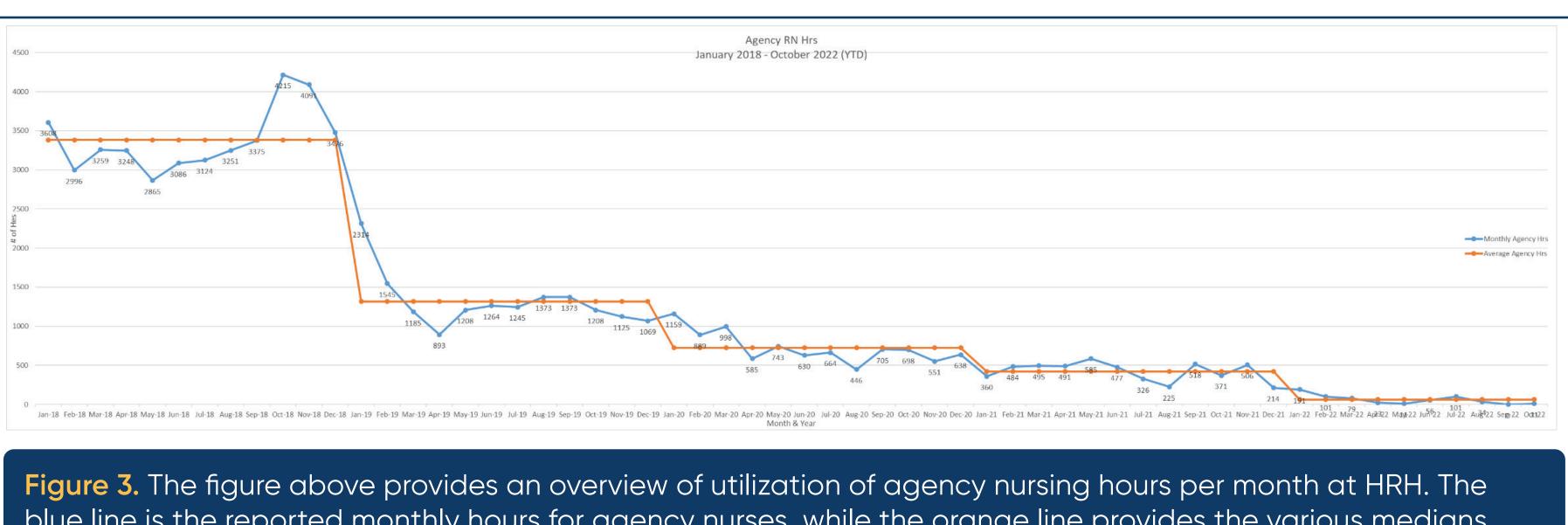
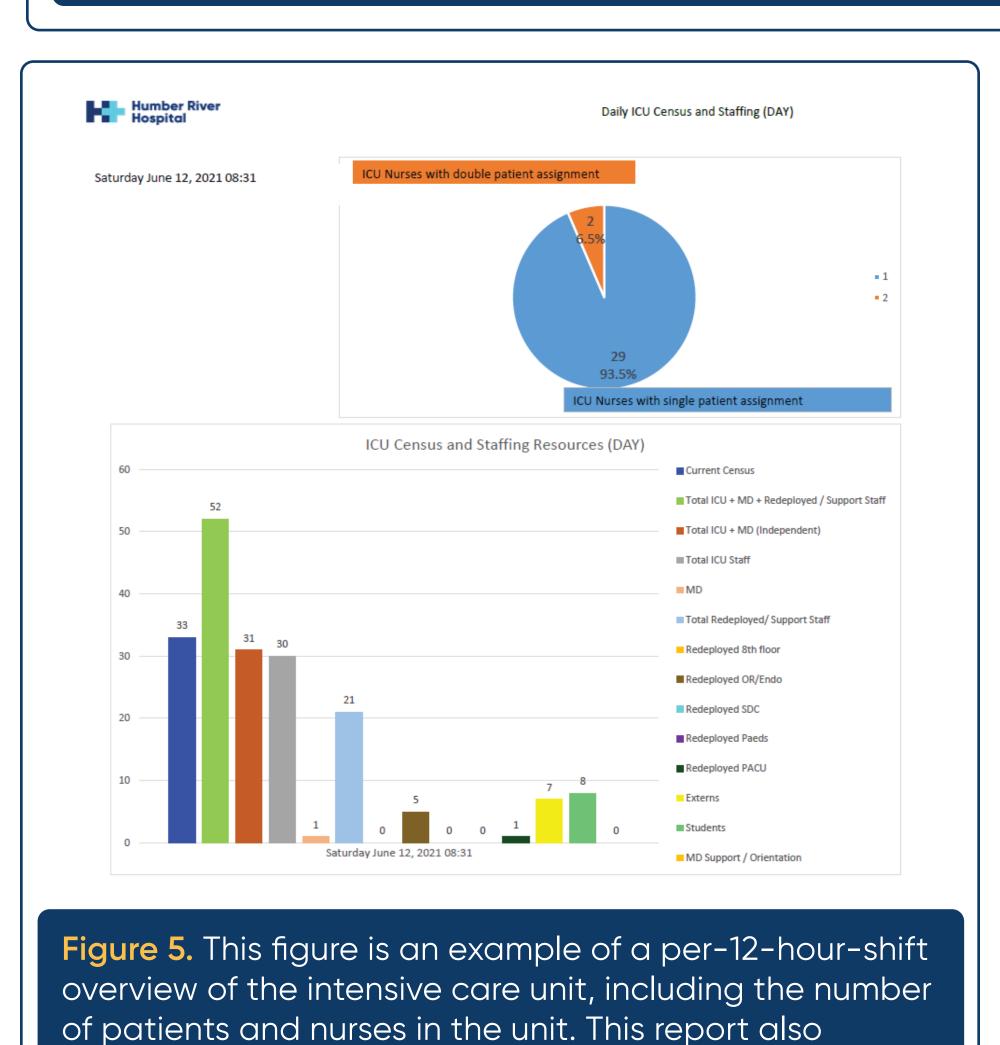


Figure 2. Supplier-Input-Process-Output-Customer (SIPOC) model was developed at HRH for all nursing staffing needs. This quality improvement lens supported examination of all types of nursing work to be completed by the appropriate provider (between hospital nursing staff, nursing resource team nurses, agency nurses, and nursing students). Depending on the daily flow of patients and providers, leadership were able to make decisions throughout the pandemic for staffing needs. Nursing students were also treated as sources for recruitment of new staff, and were a key strategy to stabilizing staffing.



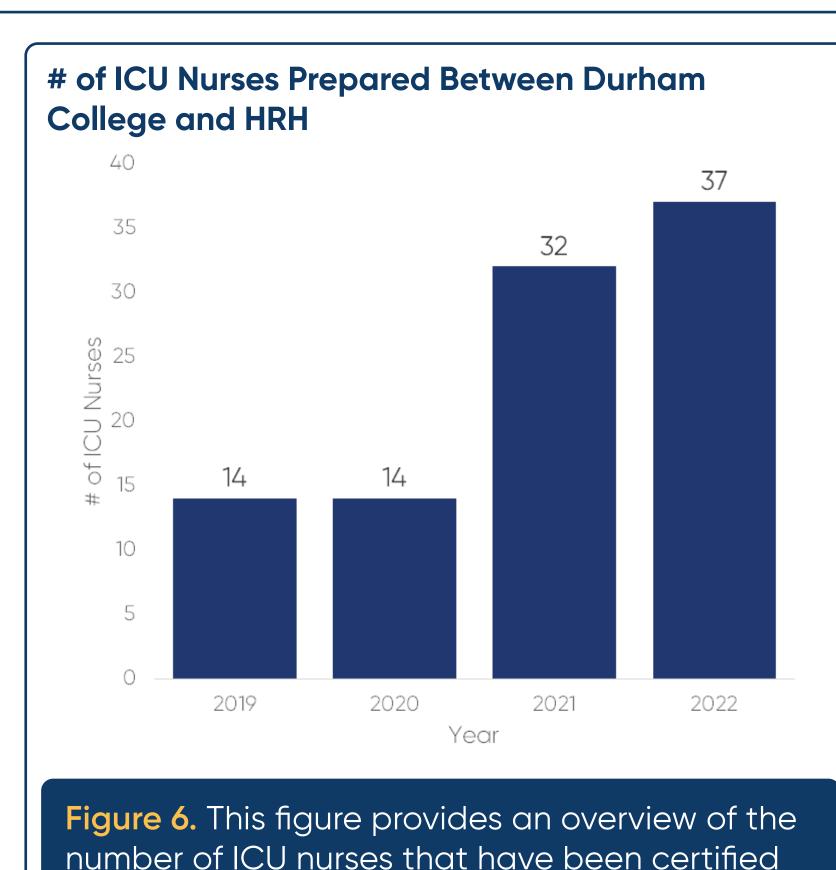


blue line is the reported monthly hours for agency nurses, while the orange line provides the various medians that were calculated over time (January 2018-October 2022).



provides the number of supportive roles that assisted

the nurses in the unit (including students and physicians).



through the collaboration between Durham

86% success rate using the accelerated ICU

certification program, in comparison to the

the traditional pathway at HRH.

historical 50% success rate achieved through

College and HRH. The 37 nurses represent

10W (BARIATRIC Figure 4. The diagram above provides a 12-hour-per-shift overview of the number of patients in any given non-intensive care unit, along with the available nurses within the unit to produce a staffing ratio that allowed for levelling of workload through redeployment of nurses. This report also provides the additional roles and numbers of staff that could support the nurses in each unit including individual students, student groups, and nurses enrolled in the Nursing Graduate Guarantee program. Traditional Pathway to ICU Certification **ICU Certified RN** 5 months 8 months 9 months (300 hours in ICU) RN in Critical Care Program 4th year of BScN program, NGG in primarily medical/surgical (Up to 300 hours in ICU) medical/surgical

ICU Certified RN

Figure 7. This figure provides an overview of the accelerated ICU certification

program undertaken as a collaboration between HRH, Toronto Metropolitan

(1350 hours in ICU)

Proposed Expedited Pathway to ICU Certification

University, and Durham College.

5 months

NGG in ICU

(750 hours in ICU)

8 months

4th year of BScN program,

primarily in ICU

(600 hours in ICU)