

# Chief Nurse Update

**College of Emergency Nurses [NZNO] Conference** 

**Nelson October 2013** 



# Integration; key to higher system performance and future sustainability

- Coordination of services to empower people to manage their own health.
- Services as close to the person as safely as possible.
- Even greater emphasis on primary and community.
- Access to a wider range of services.
- Improved national and regional sustainability.
- Focus on quality and safety.
- Evidence-based.
- Stronger clinical leadership in decision-making.
- Better public services.

At its heart, integration:

"seeks to improve
the quality of care
for individual
patients, service
users and carers by
ensuring that
services are well coordinated around
their needs."

(Kings Fund 2012)



# Influencing the ED workload using strategies in primary and community care.

- Services and demand are guided toward primary.
- Reduce the severity of illness impact through LTC managements.
- Wrap around services for populations (older people, youth, vulnerable children, Maori and Pacific).
- Delivery on evidence-based prevention and screening (smoking, immunizations, suicide, mental health, AOD, violence, cancer).
- Working with other public services to deliver on evidence based screening and prevention (education, early identification of children and families at risk, alcohol, housing, parenting).





## **Nursing works**

- **Policy:** The Office of the Chief Nurse.
- Regulation: Nursing Council.
- Education: Nurse Educators in the Tertiary Sector, Council of Deans.
- Profession: New Zealand Nurses Organisation, College of Nurses Aotearoa, NZ College of Mental Health Nurses, National Council of Maori Nurses.
- **Employers:** District Health Boards Directors of Nursing, Nurse Executives of New Zealand.



# NNO key focus areas

- Improve the data.
- Inform workforce planning.
- Strengthen recruitment.
- Strengthen retention.



## The nursing workforce

Data source: Nursing Council New Zealand

"The New Zealand Nursing Workforce: A profile of Nurse Practitioners, Registered Nurses and Enrolled Nurses 2011".

Age	>25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
EN	33	20	42	48	154	499	871	855	487	147
RN	1,825	3971	3735	5420	5979	6916	7230	5126	3425	1691
NP	1			3	10	24	31	11	7	2

#### **Ethnicity:**

68% NZ European/Pakeha

7% Maori

4% Pacific

#### **Practice area:**

4,077 (8%) Continuing care

1,379 (3%) Assessment and rehabilitation

2,602 (5%) Child Health

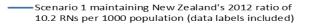
4,464 (9%) School and Youth Health

4,343 (9%) Primary Health Care/Practice Nurse

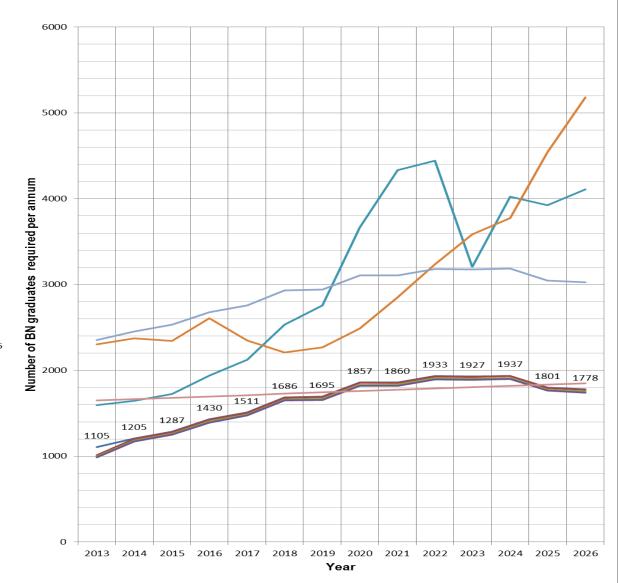
3,998 (9%) Mental Health



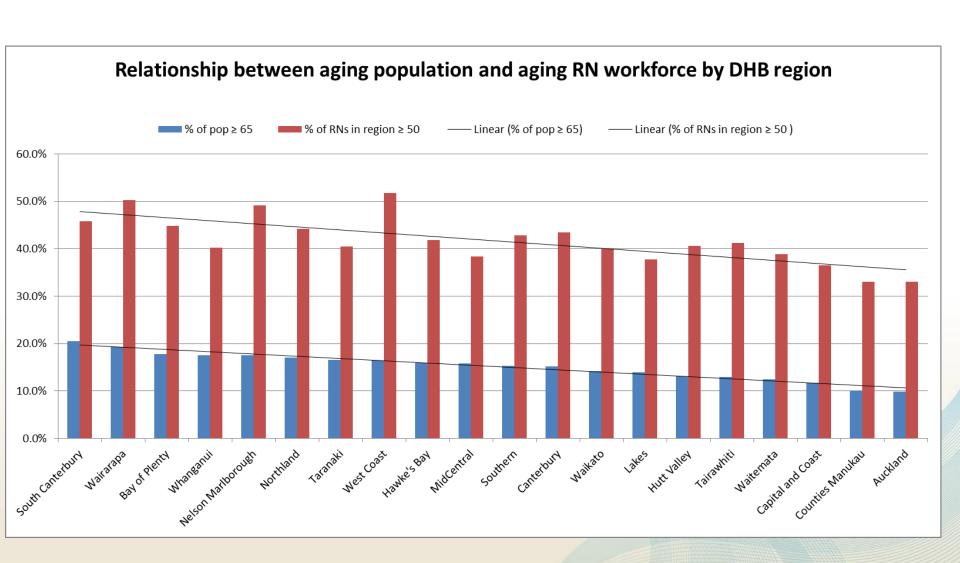
### Projected number of BN graduates required per annum to meet workforce scenarios 1-8



- Scenario 2 maintaining Australia's 2010 ratio of 10.1 RNs per 1000 population
- Scenario 3 maintaining the United Kingdom's 2010 ratio of 9.6 RNs per 1000 population
- ——Scenario 4 maintaining Canada's 2010 ratio of 9.3 RNs per 1000 population
- Scenario 5 maintaining New Zealand's 2012 ratio of 283 RNs per 1000 population 80+
- ——Scenario 6 maintaining New Zealand's 2012 ratio of 596 RNs per 1000 population 85+
- Scenario 7 maintaining New Zealand's 2012 ratio of 10.2 RNs per 1000 population plus 100% of average annual emigration 1982-2012
- Scenario 8 maintaining New Zealands 2012 ratio of 37 BN graduates per 100,000 population









#### The data

#### **Supply:**

- TEC undergraduate data\*\*
- NCNZ IQN registration data
- Cross border movement data\*\*

#### **New Graduates:**

- NCNZ registration data,
- ACE data
- NETS new graduate destination data

#### KEY

- \* Data we are currently developing
- \*\* Data that needs strengthening

#### **Retention/progression:**

- NCNZ Annual Practicing Certs
- NCNZ 5yr cohort study
- NCNZ supply report 2012-2035
- OCN NP scoping 2012
- Workforce modelling\*
- Teaching faculty data\*\*
- HWNZ post graduate funding data\*
- PDRP data\*\*
- DHB HR minimum data sets\*



# An approach to nursing workforce planning

- What is the number and skill mix required for future health service need? (stepped care, differentiated need, differentiated skill mix).
- Well articulated knowledge and skills framework: Generalist with specialist support (based on agreed MsOC).
- Economic modelling of new models in order to gain confidence of private business to agree 'affordability' and change.



# Strategies to strengthen recruitment

- New graduate employment.
- Immigration.
- Return to nursing.





# ACE: graduate nurses' setting preference

#### Most frequent 1<sup>st</sup> choice work settings

- Surgery 22 % contrast 9% in current RN workforce.
- Medicine 14 % contrast 7% in current RN workforce.
- Mental Health 12% contrast 8% in current RN workforce.

#### **Priority settings**

- Primary Health Care 9% contrast 11% in current RN workforce.
- Aged Care 4% contrast 9% in current RN workforce.



# ACE: New Graduate data February 2013

- Employ us in our own backyards.
- Match the demographic of the students with the demographic of the community.
- Match the students to their area of preference.
- What areas are harder to staff and provide a challenge to the sector to improve the image/conditions/incentives to change this.





# Strategies to strengthen retention

- Enabling the potential in primary health care by removing legislative and contractual barriers to making better use of the workforce.
- Better use of all nursing scopes: EN and NP utilisation.
- Programmes that support effective professional care in hospitals.
   Care Capacity Demand Management and
   Releasing Time to Care

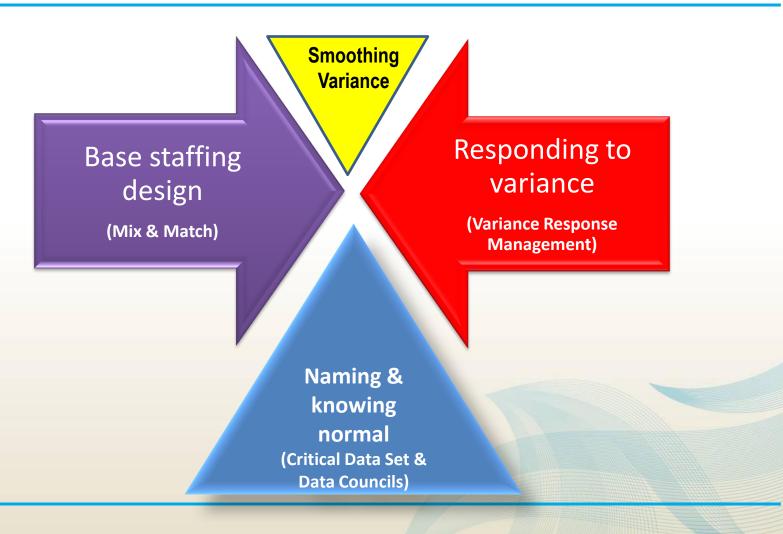


# 2008: Recommendations to improve the quality and measurement of quality in NZ EDs

- Overcrowding, informal accommodation, long waits, longs stays.
- Underlying cause:
  - > access block
  - > growth of ED presentations at a rate higher than population growth
- Whole of system solution.
- Formal accountability through target.



# **Care Capacity Demand Management**





# **Organisational Resilience - Zones**

**Critical Zone** 

**Degraded Zone** 

**Stretch Zone** 

**Ideal Operating Zone** 

**Sub-productive Zone** 



### Organisational Resilience - Zones

CANCELLATIONS
AVOIDABLE HARM
Critical Zone

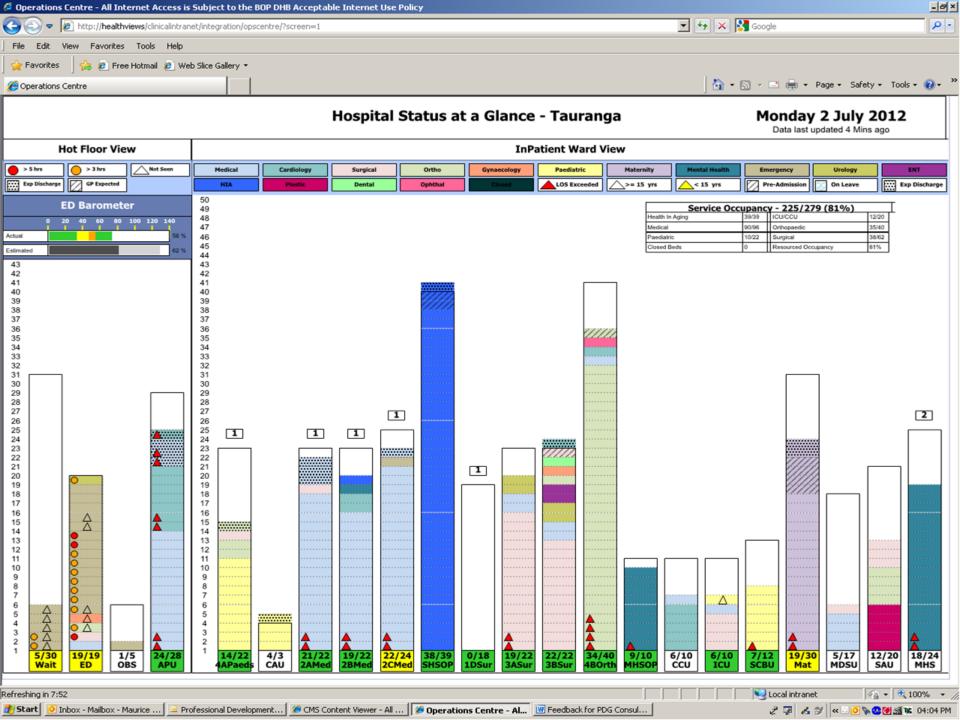
STAFF OVERTIME

Degraded Zone

Stretch Zone

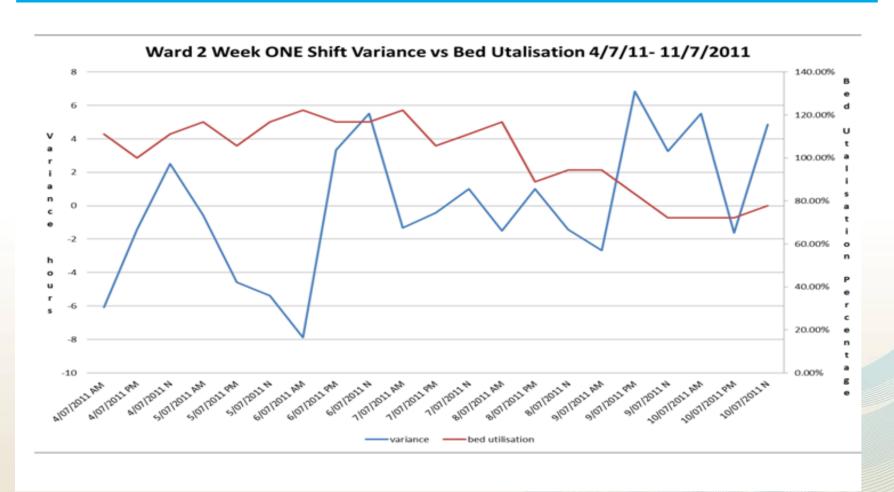
**Ideal Operating Zone** 

**Sub-productive Zone** 



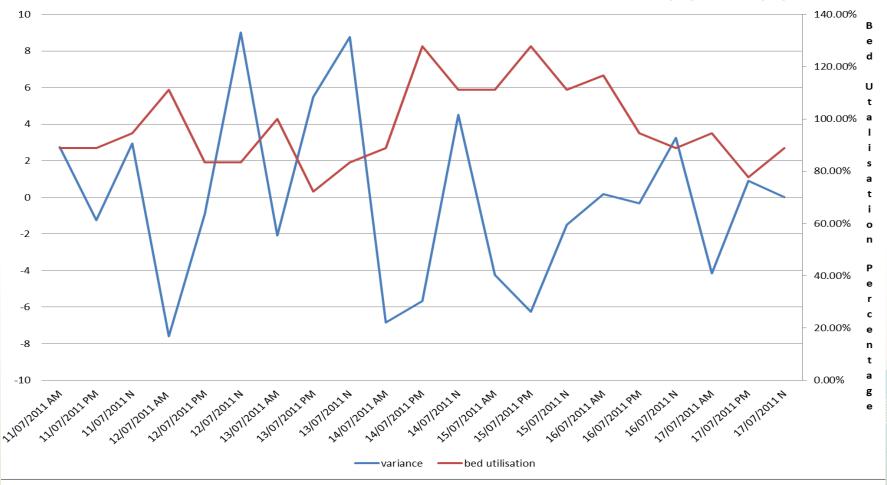


# Ward 2 case study











### **Focus of Mix & Match**

- Determines FTE.
- Determines skill mix.
- Determines responsive schedule.
- Determines budget.
- Includes realistic allowance for non clinically available time.

# **Daily report**



Click on event

# **Event Report**

Activity for: 30/01/2013
--------------------------

Changed At: 30/01/2013

08:31 AM

Score = -2.00

No indicators were updated

Changed to

Score = 0.00

Changed At: 31/01/2013

05:16 AM

Score = 0.00

Changed to

Score

Score = 9.00

Added
Added

Changed At: 31/01/2013 06:03 AM



Score = 9.00

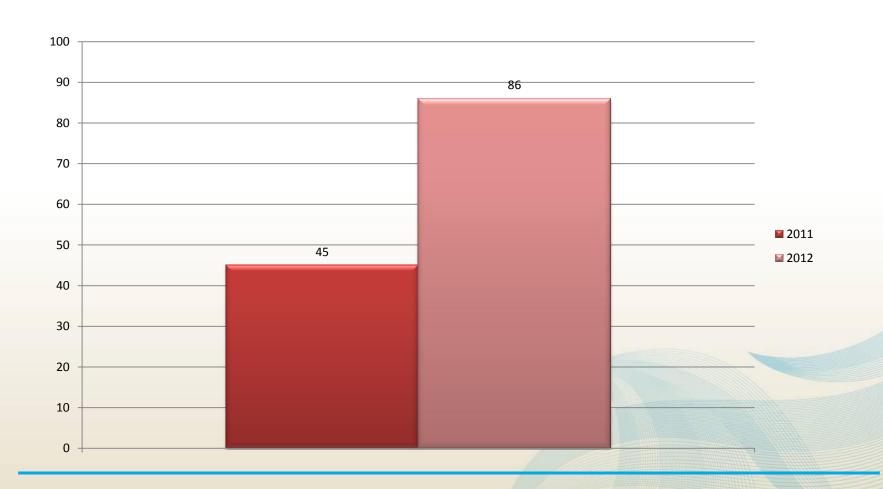
Changed to

Score = 0.00

Status 1/ Status 2 patients requiring 2:1 or 1:1 Nursing ratio	Removed		
Breaks being delayed or not taken - Duty manager notified (no relief available)	Removed		
Failing to meet triage times	Removed		
Rostered administrative support absent	Removed		
Rostered administrative support absent	Removed		
Professional judgment of ED coordinator/SMO deems current care capacity indicator does not reflect the units status	Removed		

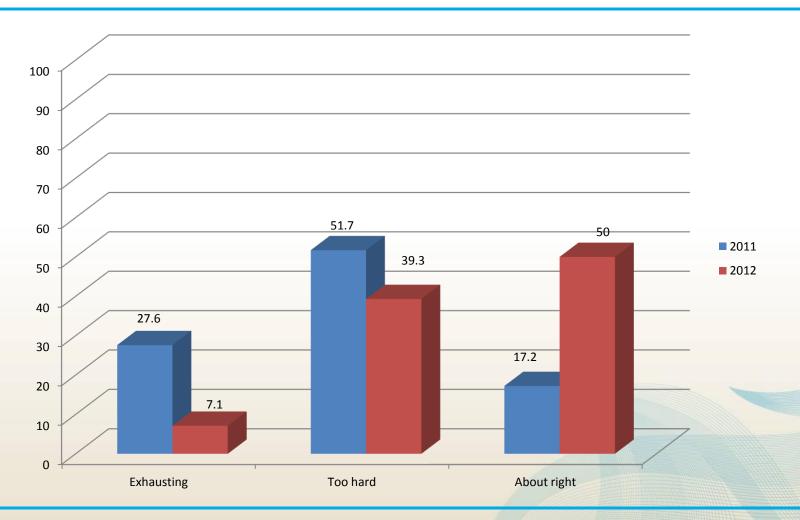


# Staff rating quality of care as very good or excellent





# Staff rating of work effort required to sustain service levels







# Other key indicators

- Intention to leave fell from 36% to 7%.
- The rate of staff who took work related stress leave in the last 6 months 25% to 10%.
- Noxious workplace behaviour 25% reported down to 0%.

