SLIV Toolkit: Sample Vaccinator Staffing Algorithm

Below is an algorithm that was based on data collected in the Oakland SLIV pilot program. Data was collected from each vaccine day’s summary report which included nurses hours and the number of students vaccinated. Of note, there are many factors which can affect the vaccination rate including:

* Age - generally younger children take longer to vaccinate
* Language - if an interpreter is needed or if a child has difficulty understanding questions then it can take longer to vaccinate the child
* Vaccine type - intranasal, injectable or both

Based on our data, one nurse can immunize **12 students/hour** with injectable vaccine**.** The nurse vaccination rate per hour estimate depends on the estimated number to vaccinate and the time allotted for the vaccination event.

The basic formula for estimating staff can be:

Estimated # of clients (N) / # allotted hours (H)

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12 (estimated nurse vaccination/hour)

Here are some examples of how the number of needed staff can change for an estimate of 200 people vaccinated based on how long the vaccination event is open:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Estimated # of clients (N)** | **# of allotted hours (H)** | **Estimated # of Needed Vaccinators** |
| 200 | 2 hours | 200 / 2 = 100, 100 / 12 = 8 nurses |
| 200 | 3 hours | 200 / 3 = 67, 67 / 12 = 6 nurses |
| 200 | 4 hours | 200 / 4 = 50, 50/12 = 4 nurses |

Finally, the space provided for vaccinations can affect the number of nurses that you can staff and thus the rate of vaccination. Communicate clearly with school staff about where the vaccine day will be held and what resources (tables/chairs) are available.