## Supplementary digital content

## Table A. More empirical data on case arrival and cancellation within 2 workdays before the surgery

| Among performed cases, what \% minutes were scheduled on day of surgery? |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 479628 | Numerator |
| 7133182 | Denominator |
| 6.7\% | Ratio |
| \% minutes cases cancelled on day of surgery? |  |
| $169053=648681-479628$ | Numerator |
| 7133182 | Denominator |
| 2.4\% | Ratio |
| Among performed cases, what \% minutes were scheduled at/after 7 AM working day before surgery? |  |
| 1455265 | Numerator |
| 20.4\% | Ratio |
| \% minutes cases cancelled one work day before surgery |  |
| 378964 = 548017-169053 | Numerator |
| 7133182 | Denominator |
| 5.3\% | Ratio |
| Among performed cases, what \% minutes were scheduled at/after 7 AM 2 working days before surgery? |  |
| 1811524 | Numerator |
| 25.4\% | Ratio |
| \% minutes cases cancelled 2 work days before surgery |  |
| $67686=615703-548017$ | Numerator |
| 7133182 | Denominator |
| 0.95\% | Ratio |

Base on this table, we calculate the empirical data in Table 2 as follow:
\% (net addition) minutes were scheduled on day of surgery $4.3 \%=6.7 \%-2.4 \%$
\% (net addition) minutes were scheduled at/after 7 AM one working day before surgery $\mathbf{8 . 4 \%}=$ 20.4\%-6.7\% - $5.3 \%$

Table B. First alternative form for the probability of case arrivals:
Scheduled Probability of new $A_{k}$ cases arriving during one period

| \# of cases | $A_{k}=0$ | $A_{k}=1$ | $A_{k}=2$ | $A_{k}=3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $100 \%$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| 2 | 0 | $33.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ |
| 3 | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| 4 | $33.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | 0 |
| 5 | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ | 0 | 0 |
| 6 or more | $100 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table C. Second alternative form for the probability of case arrivals:

| Scheduled |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \# of cases | Probability of new $\boldsymbol{A}_{\boldsymbol{k}}$ cases arriving during one period |  |  |  |
|  | $A_{k}=0$ | $A_{k}=1$ | $A_{k}=2$ | $A_{k}=3$ |
| 0 | 0 | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $80 \%$ |
| 1 | 0 | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $60 \%$ |
| 2 | 0 | $33.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ |
| 3 | $33.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | 0 |
| 4 | $60 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ | 0 |
| 5 | $80 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | 0 |
| 6 or more | $100.0 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table D. Distributions used to obtain the initial distribution used in the Markov chain model (prior to the burn-in process).

Symmetric initial distribution
Sym 2
Sym 1 (Baseline)

| frequency | OR 1 workload | OR 2 workload | frequency | OR 1 workload | OR 2 workload |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6.25 \%$ | 0 | 0 | $10.01 \%$ | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 0 | 4.5 | $6.67 \%$ | 11.5 | 13.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 0 | 1.5 | $6.67 \%$ | 8.5 | 13.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 0 | 6.5 | $6.67 \%$ | 13.5 | 11.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 4.5 | 0 | $6.67 \%$ | 13.5 | 8.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 4.5 | 4.5 | $4.45 \%$ | 6.5 | 13.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 4.5 | 1.5 | $4.45 \%$ | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 4.5 | 6.5 | $4.45 \%$ | 11.5 | 8.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 1.5 | 0 | $4.45 \%$ | 8.5 | 11.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 1.5 | 4.5 | $4.45 \%$ | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 1.5 | 1.5 | $4.45 \%$ | 13.5 | 6.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 1.5 | 0 | $2.97 \%$ | 6.5 | 11.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 6.5 | 4.5 | $2.97 \%$ | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 6.5 | 1.5 | $2.97 \%$ | 11.5 | 6.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ | 6.5 | 3.5 | $2.97 \%$ | 8.5 | 6.5 |
| $6.25 \%$ |  |  | $1.98 \%$ | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| mean | 3.5 |  |  | 8.27 | 8.27 |


\left.| UnSym 1 | Unsymmetric initial distribution |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| UnSym 2 |  |  |  |  |  |$\right]$

