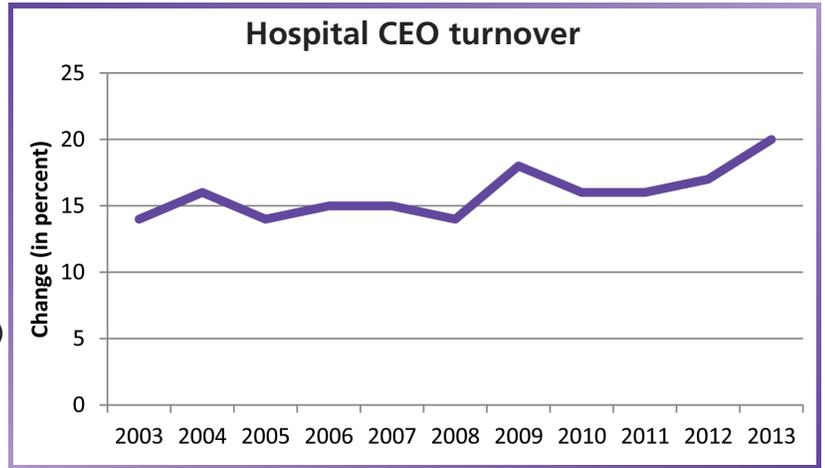


## Hospital CEO turnover on the rise

The C-suite is seeing record levels of turnover in the healthcare arena, according to the American College of Healthcare Executives (ACHE). ACHE analyzed statistics reported by 4,546 hospitals to the American Hospital Association and found that hospital CEO turnover hit 20 percent in 2013 -- the highest rate since 1981. The rate has generally hovered in the mid-teens; the turnover rate was 16 percent in 2011 and 17 percent in 2012. States with the highest turnover rates include Alaska (37 percent), Oklahoma (33 percent), Arkansas (30 percent), Virginia (29 percent) and Louisiana and Florida (both 27 percent). According to ACHE, a combination of factors is likely responsible, including the rise in retirements among aging Baby Boomers, sweeping changes due to healthcare reform and market pressures and the fast pace of health system consolidation.



Source: American College of Healthcare Executives

## Healthcare adds jobs, but job growth at hospitals remains flat

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that healthcare added 19,400 jobs in February. The bureau also notes that healthcare job growth has averaged 17,000 jobs per month over the past year. However, job growth is much less robust at hospitals. First, the good news: hospitals are still adding jobs. Now, the bad news: the growth in hospital jobs was tiny last month, continuing an ongoing trend. The BLS preliminary employment data released on April 4 showed that hospital employment grew by only 0.1 percent, or 4,000 jobs, in March. As it turns out, hospitals did add a small number of jobs in February, too. Preliminary data released by the BLS showed a 1,200-job loss that month. But revised data showed that hospitals actually added 3,300 jobs in February.

After a period of significant growth, hospital employment leveled off during the recession, resumed growth, and then leveled off again last year. The industry-wide shift to outpatient and home health care is expected to continue impacting hospital jobs.



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Future doctors charting their future

A large cadre of freshly graduated doctors are about to start their first jobs out of medical school. The National Resident Matching Program recently announced that 16,399 U.S. allopathic medical school (MD) seniors matched to first-year residency positions. According to The Match, 29,671 first- and second-year residency positions were offered -- 500 more than last year and the highest number ever. More than half were in internal medicine and family medicine. The Match also reported that the number of seniors who chose a primary care residency increased slightly again this year, with 3,167 matching in internal medicine and 1,398 in family medicine.

	Positions offered	Increase from 2013	Percent filled	Percent filled by U.S. seniors
Internal medicine	6,524	247	99.1	48.5
Family medicine	3,109	72	95.8	45.0
Pediatrics	2,640	24	99.5	70.0

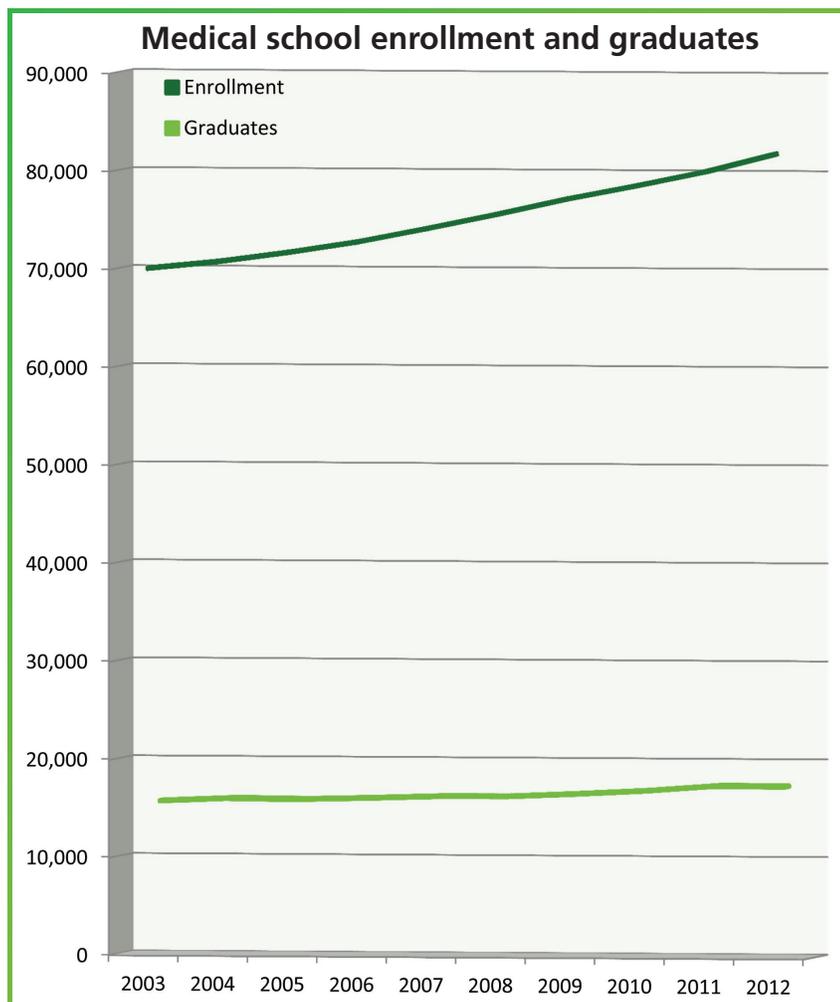
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Medical school enrollment forecasted to grow

Last fall, the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) reported a record-setting number of people applying to medical school: Applications grew 6.1 percent to 48,014, and the number of first-time applicants grew 5.8 percent to 35,727. The total number of applications eclipsed the previous record set in 1996 by 1,049.

Now, the AAMC is projecting a jump in medical school enrollment. Its latest Survey of Medical School Enrollment Plans reports that U.S. allopathic (MD) medical school enrollment is projected to increase again. The first-year class that will enter in 2018 could have as many as 21,349 students. By contrast, there were about 17,300 in the class that graduated in 2012. The enrollment increase will be a bit of welcome news considering the projected shortage of physicians that could hit 90,000 by 2020.

However, the AAMC continues to express concern that the increases in medical school enrollment and residency offerings will not be large enough to make a dent in the looming physician shortage.



Source: AAMC