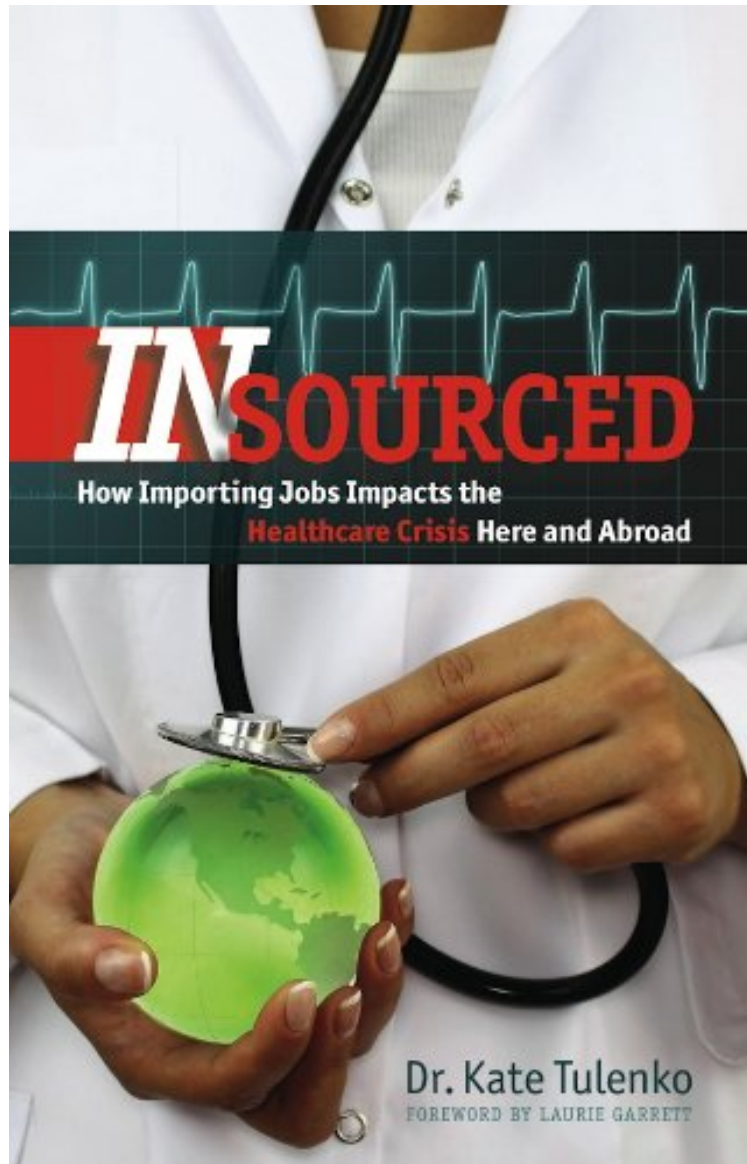


[E-BOOK] Insourced: How Importing Jobs Impacts the Healthcare Crisis Here and Abroad

Insourced: How Importing Jobs Impacts the Healthcare Crisis Here and Abroad

Dr. Kate Tulenko

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Dr. Kate Tulenko : Insourced: How Importing Jobs Impacts the Healthcare Crisis Here and Abroad before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Insourced: How Importing Jobs Impacts the Healthcare Crisis Here and Abroad:

3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Excellent Information -By Loyd EskildsonThe world is facing a shortage of 4.3 million health care workers, per a 2004 estimate. The most severe deficit - sub-Saharan Africa. Some areas in Africa average 50,000 patients/physician, compared to about 400:1 in the U.S. and 230:1 - 300:1 in Europe. Highly skilled providers in most developing countries can earn more money driving taxis or selling cars than by performing trauma surgery or treating malaria.U.S. physicians now often face decades of student loan payments (now averaging \$155,000) that cannot be reduced by accepting positions in rural hospitals or inner-city clinics. The U.S. actively recruits health-care workers from the Caribbean, the Philippines, India, etc. while failing to provide adequate funds to support domestic schools of nursing, dentistry, and medicine. Per the American Association of colleges of Nursing, in 2008 almost 50,000 qualified applicants for nursing programs are turned away each year due to lack of openings; about 6,000 of these are applying for master's and doctoral programs. About 42,000 apply for 17,000 first-year openings in medical school each year. (Prior academic achievement is a poor predictor of success as a physician - thus, don't need so many precursor courses.)Two-thirds of physicians whose licenses are revoked in England are FMGs.Today, about 15% of our health work force is foreign-born and trained, including a quarter of all physicians. This means 1.5 million health-care jobs are 'insourced.' There are more Ethiopian physicians practicing in Chicago than all of Ethiopia, a country of 80 million. A side 'benefit' is lower salaries and employees less likely to unionize, as well as medical errors due to cultural differences or language barriers.Each year 16,000 new physicians graduate from U.S. medical schools, competing for 25,000 residency slots with foreign medical graduates.Today's doctors are working fewer hours/week than in the past, per a 2010 JAMA study - declining 7.1% from 1996 to 2008 (55 to 51 hours). Another problem with medical schools - a high proportion of instructor time devoted to research.1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. A book that needed to be writtenBy Guy P. PfeffermannDr. Tulenko's book is a must read for anyone interested in international development (as well as those whose interest revolves around health issues within the United States). Put most simply, the book is about highly toxic "agglomeration effects". Just as William Easterly showed that an inordinate share of US wealth is concentrated in a handful of zip codes, so it is with health workers. Market forces - meaning salaries and working conditions - draw talent to the highest-income locations within countries, and, internationally, to the highest-income countries. The social costs of such private incentives are appalling. With the exception of the most affluent metropolitan districts, whole countries, where diseases are rampant, are bereft of the nurses and doctors their inhabitants need. The same alas is true of rural areas in the United States, although general health conditions are far better there than in low-income countries. Dr. Tulenko lists actions which the United States federal , state and local governments can take in order to stem the health skills drain: train more healthcare workers, more primary-care workers, more midlevel providers; train and employ more behavior-change healthcare workers; align student recruitment and training with healthcare needs; reduce the cost of healthcare-worker education; overhaul the way healthcare-worker training is funded; open the federal bonding system to all funders; increase healthcare workers' productivity ; and last but not least, rationalize the US healthcare labor market; mitigate the impact of the recruitment of foreign healthcare workers. The list is daunting, but Dr. Tulenko offers practical suggestions for making progress on each of these fronts.3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Great perspective on an overlooked crisis in the medical economyBy M. J.Why aren't more people screaming about the low supply of US-born and educated medical professionals - these are some of the best jobs around, and yet we're bringing in workers from elsewhere to fill them. Why aren't we 'growing our own?' If this were happening in the auto industry, you can bet there would be a huge fuss. Well thought out and researched point of view.

For years, opponents of outsourcing have argued that offshoring American jobs destroys our local industries, lays waste to American job creation, and gives foreigners the good jobs and income that would otherwise remain on our shores. Yet few Americans realize that a parallel dynamic is occurring in the healthcare sector; previously one of the most consistent sources of stable, dependable living-wage jobs in the entire nation. Instead of outsourcing high-paying jobs overseas; as the manufacturing and service sectors do; hospitals and other healthcare companies insource healthcare labor from developing countries, giving the jobs to people who are willing to accept lower pay and worse working conditions than U.S. healthcare workers. As Dr. Tulenko shows, insourcing has caused tens of thousands of high-paying local jobs in the healthcare sector to effectively vanish from the reach of U.S. citizens, weakened the healthcare systems of developing nations, and constricted the U.S. health professional education system. She warns Americans about what she sees as a stunning story they're scarcely aware of, which impacts all of us directly and measurably; and describes how to create better American health professional education, more high-paying healthcare jobs, and improved health for the poor in the developing world.

Dr. Tulenko, a physician and director of clinical services for a global health nonprofit, pursues a new angle in the ongoing healthcare debates in this intriguing and lucid study. . . . Those interested in healthcare management or public policy will find plenty of cogent information in this well-researched treatise. Publishers Weekly