

Women Hospital Presidents, New Jersey Acute Care Hospitals

The Institute for Women's Leadership is committed to increasing the number of women in decision-making and leadership positions across all sectors. In this fact sheet, we begin to examine women's leadership in health care by identifying women presidents of acute care hospitals.¹

In 2008, ten of the 52 top leadership positions in acute care hospitals were held by women, representing 23.1 percent of the leadership. While there are 78 acute care hospitals in New Jersey, 26 of them are part of the 13 healthcare systems in which multiple hospitals share the same leadership. In 2008, all 26 hospitals in health care systems were led by men.

Women hospital presidents are:

New Jersey Hospitals	President
Bayshore Community Hospital	Raimonda Clark
Bergen Regional Medical Center L.P	Heather Aaron
Cape Regional Medical Center	Joanne Carrocino
Chilton Memorial Hospital	Deborah Zastocki
Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital at Hamilton	Ellen Guarnieri
St. Mary's Hospital Passaic	Patricia Peterson
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey-University Hospital	Darlene L. Cox
Underwood-Memorial Hospital	Eileen K. Cardile
Valley Health	Audrey Meyers
William B. Kessler Memorial Hospital	Sharon Rosetti

There are a variety of different hospital types in New Jersey, ranging from community health centers to university hospitals and each hospital can fit into multiple categories; for example, one could be an acute care public teaching hospital. Women predominantly run community hospitals. The exception is the University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey-University Hospital which is a large teaching hospital.

Acute Care Hospitals: Short-stay facilities, intent is to resolve a medical condition, not manage a chronic long-term illness.

Long-Term Hospitals: Usually rehabilitation or psychiatric hospitals, intended to treat a chronic or long term illness.

Community, or General, Hospitals: Most common type of hospitals, usually small, that provides care for routine medical or surgical procedures.

Public Hospitals: Owned and run by local, state or federal government and many times are in inner cities and take care of the poor.

¹ Acute care hospitals are short-stay facilities where the intent is to resolve a medical condition, not manage a chronic long-term illness. Only acute care facilities were analyzed because they are typically what is meant by "hospital."

Teaching, or University, Hospitals: Affiliated with a medical school and provide teaching opportunities for medical students and residents. Advantages include access to cutting edge technology and care; disadvantages include being examined by students. These are considered the most prestigious to run.

Healthcare Systems: There are many types of healthcare systems including horizontal systems (horizontal integration that includes two or more health care settings), vertical systems (vertical integration that includes two or more health care settings) and hospital mergers (joining of two or more health care settings).

Sources: New Jersey Hospital Association; Individual Hospitals' websites; <http://www.libraryindex.com/pages/1831/Health-Care-Institutions-TYPES-HOSPITALS.html>– Retrieved in 2008.