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UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

HUMAN RESOURCES  
DIVISION

B-133044

NOV 8 1976



The Honorable Richard L. Roudebush  
Administrator of Veterans Affairs

Dear Mr. Roudebush:

During our recent review of problems facing Federal agencies in recruiting and retaining physicians and dentists, we sent questionnaires concerning employee satisfaction and job intentions to Department of Medicine and Surgery (DM&S) physicians and dentists. We also sent questionnaires to former employees to determine why they left DM&S and to physicians and dentists who had declined offers of DM&S employment.

In a report to the Congress we summarized the results of responses to these questionnaires. <sup>1/</sup> In transmitting the draft of that report to you, we stated that a more complete presentation of the results may be of interest to VA and that we would provide you with this information. The results presented are for those who answered a particular question and do not necessarily reflect the total number who responded; not all respondents answered each question, and, for certain questions, respondents could give more than one answer.

RESULTS OF SURVEY OF PHYSICIANS AND  
DENTISTS EMPLOYED BY DM&S

We sent questionnaires concerning compensation, future job intentions, and other employee satisfaction matters to 185 physicians and 20 dentists who were employed by the 11 VA hospitals which we visited (see enc. 1). These hospitals employed a total of 1,722 physicians and 119 dentists in January 1976.

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<sup>1/</sup>"Recruiting and Retaining Federal Physicians and Dentists: Problems, Progress, and Actions Needed for the Future," HRD-76-162, Aug. 30, 1976.

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Nonresidents' responses

A total of 79 physicians and dentists who had completed residency responded to the question regarding satisfaction with their present salary and 63, or about 80 percent, indicated they were satisfied. On the question about their intentions, 56, or about 68 percent, of the 82 physicians and dentists answering the question indicated they intended to remain with VA. On the question about whether they would have remained with VA without the special pay, 31 of 65 physicians and dentists, about 48 percent, indicated they would have remained; 22, about 34 percent, indicated they would have left; and the remainder were not certain.

The following list shows the number of respondents who answered each question and the percentage who were satisfied with various aspects of their work assignment.

<u>Aspect of work assignment</u>	<u>Number who responded</u>	<u>Percent satisfied</u>
Public service	66	98
Personal situation	73	97
Employment stability	76	97
Utilization of training	74	97
Other opportunities	45	96
Work relationship with supervisors	77	92
Qualifications of associates	77	92
Patient population	71	89
Opportunities for career and/or personal development	74	89
Physical facilities and support	74	88
Medical school and university affiliations	64	87
Benefits	77	86
Administrative work	74	84
Qualifications of support personnel	77	83
Other aspects not included in list	6	83
Opportunities for research	66	82
Employment system	57	81
Promotion potential	71	77
Opportunities for private practice	39	74
Travel	68	68

As shown above, most nonresident physician and dentist respondents to our questionnaire were generally satisfied with the aspects of their present work assignments. Only the travel aspect had less than a 70-percent satisfaction rate.

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Residents' responses

Forty resident physicians and dentists responded to our questionnaire concerning satisfaction with a VA medical career. The number of residents responding to any one question or part of a question varied between 19 and 39. The number of respondents answering questions about a VA medical career and the percentage who were satisfied with their career are summarized below.

<u>Aspect of medical career</u>	<u>Number who responded</u>	<u>Percent satisfied</u>
Location	36	97
Work relationship with supervisors	37	95
Medical school or university affiliations	39	95
Salary	38	92
Benefits	38	92
Patient population	39	87
Other opportunities	21	86
Promotion potential	32	84
Opportunity for personal and/or career development	34	82
Employment stability	33	81
Utilization of training	35	80
Public service	29	79
Opportunities for research	31	77
Qualifications of associates	36	75
Physical facilities and support	38	63
Opportunities for private practice	19	58
Qualifications for support personnel	37	54
Travel	29	52
Administrative work	34	44
Employment system	30	43

As shown above, residents were satisfied with the majority of the aspects of a medical career in VA. However, satisfaction with four of the areas--physical facilities and support, opportunities for private practice, qualifications of support personnel, and travel--was between 50 and 65 percent. Less than 50 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the administrative and employment system aspects of a VA career.

RESULT OF SURVEY OF FORMER  
DM&S PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

We sent questionnaires to 65 former DM&S physicians and dentists to identify their reasons for leaving DM&S and received

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a total of 31 responses. Our questionnaire, which was sent to employees who left during fiscal year 1975, was designed to solicit multiple reasons for ending employment. It is not possible, therefore, to single out any particular factor as the most important. We believe that the decisions to leave DM&S were the result of a combination of several factors.

The reasons most frequently given for leaving DM&S were (1) job characteristics, (2) salary and benefits, (3) job locations, and (4) better opportunities elsewhere.

#### Job characteristics

About 62 percent of 29 respondents indicated that there were certain characteristics about the job assignment which were important considerations in their decisions to leave. Below is a list of factors which at least 20 percent of the respondents felt were important in their decision to leave DM&S:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Unsatisfactory work relationship with supervisors	43
Opportunities for private practice did not exist	33
Little opportunity for personal or career development	29
Patient population too restrictive	29
Inadequate physical facilities and support	29
Training not utilized	29
Too much administrative work	24

#### Salary and benefits

About 35 percent of 29 respondents indicated that salary and benefits were important factors in their decision to leave DM&S. Most respondents did not believe that salary alone was an important factor in their decision to leave, but other factors either had more importance or shared importance.

#### Job assignment location

Twenty-five percent of 28 respondents indicated that an undesirable or potentially undesirable location was an important factor in their decision to leave VA. However, most

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respondents did not believe that assignment location was important.

Prospects for better opportunities elsewhere

Over two-thirds of 28 respondents indicated that the prospect of better opportunities elsewhere was important in their decision to leave. They felt that the following types of practice provided better opportunities.

<u>Type of employment</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Solo private practice	29
Small group or partnership practice	24
Academic medicine	24

Group practice, nonfederal hospitals, health maintenance organizations or group health insurance programs, and research organizations also elicited positive responses from 12 to 18 percent of the respondents.

RESULTS OF SURVEY OF PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS DECLINING A DM&S POSITION

VA stated that a large number of physicians and dentists had declined employment primarily because of inadequate salary. To determine other reasons for rejection of employment offers, we sent questionnaires to 75 physicians and dentists who had declined DM&S employment during fiscal year 1975. We received 32 responses.

Again, the questionnaire was designed to solicit multiple answers, this time to the question on reasons for declining employment. It is not possible, therefore, to identify a single reason as the most important; rather, a combination of factors appear to have influenced the decision to decline employment.

It should be noted that the reasons given for rejecting employment offers are based on perceptions of what working for DM&S would be like since the respondents had not worked for DM&S.

About 59 percent of the respondents listed job characteristics, such as a restricted patient population, little opportunity for career development, and too much administrative work, as influencing their decision to decline employment. About 40 percent indicated the geographic region where they would work was also a factor in their decision.

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About 74 percent of the respondents indicated that the prospect of better opportunities elsewhere played an important role in their decision to decline DM&S employment. The opportunities most frequently cited and the types of practices providing those opportunities are shown below.

<u>Types of opportunities</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Better opportunity for private practice	67
Better salary	58
Better utilization of training	54
Better qualified associate personnel	46
Better opportunity for personal and/or career development	38
More desirable patient population	33
Better medical school affiliation	33

<u>Type of practice</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Academic medicine	44
Group	39
Nonfederal hospitals	39
Solo private	35
Small group or partnership	35

#### CONCLUSIONS

Physicians and dentists responding to our questionnaire who were employed by DM&S at the time of our review were generally satisfied with their compensation and most aspects of their assignment or career possibilities. This general satisfaction is further emphasized by the fact that almost 70 percent of the nonresident respondents plan on continuing their career in DM&S. The most frequent reasons given for leaving DM&S were job characteristics, salary and benefits, job assignment location, and better opportunities elsewhere.

Better opportunities elsewhere was also a major reason given for rejecting offers of DM&S employment. About 74 percent of these respondents believed that better opportunities existed outside DM&S, including better salary and utilization of training and an opportunity for private practice.

We are enclosing copies of our reports to the Secretaries of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare (see encs. II and

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III) on the responses to questionnaires sent to physicians and dentists in these agencies.

We appreciate the assistance given us during our review.

Sincerely yours,

  
Gregory J. Ahart  
Director

Enclosures - 3

ENCLOSURE I

ENCLOSURE I

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES REVIEWED

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Location</u>
VA Central Office	Washington, D.C.
VA Hospital	Dublin, Georgia
VA Hospital	Birmingham, Alabama
VA Hospital	Boston, Massachusetts
VA Hospital	Togus, Maine
VA Hospital	Denver, Colorado
VA Hospital	Cheyenne, Wyoming
VA Hospital	Prescott, Arizona
VA Hospital	Los Angeles, California (Wadsworth)
VA Hospital	San Francisco, California
VA Hospital	Fresno, California
VA Hospital	Washington, D.C.



ENCLOSURE II

ENCLOSURE II



UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

HUMAN RESOURCES  
DIVISION

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The Honorable  
The Secretary of Defense

Dear Mr. Secretary:

During our recent review of problems facing Federal agencies in recruiting and retaining physicians and dentists, we sent questionnaires concerning employee satisfaction and job intentions to military physicians and dentists. We also sent questionnaires to former uniformed physicians and dentists to determine why they left the service.

In a report to the Congress we summarized the responses to these questionnaires. <sup>1/</sup> In transmitting the draft of that report to you, we stated that a more complete presentation of the results may be of interest to DOD and that we would provide you with this information. The results presented are for those who answered a particular question and does not necessarily reflect the total number who responded; not all respondents answered each question, and, for certain questions, respondents could give more than one answer.

RESULTS OF SURVEY OF PHYSICIANS  
AND DENTISTS EMPLOYED BY DOD

We sent questionnaires concerning compensation, satisfaction, and future job intentions to about 10 percent of the 2,534 physicians and 304 dentists who were in the military and were serving at the 13 locations we visited. (See enc. I.)

Nonresidents' responses

A total of 121 physicians and dentists who had completed residency responded to our questionnaire. Generally, they indicated that they were satisfied with their situation in terms of salaries and benefits. Of 119 responding to a

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<sup>1/</sup>"Recruiting and Retaining Federal Physicians and Dentists: Problems, Progress, and Actions Needed for the Future," HRD-76-162, Aug. 30, 1976.

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ENCLOSURE II

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question on their present salary, about 12 percent were highly satisfied and about 59 percent expressed a degree of satisfaction. About 13 percent were highly satisfied with the benefits and 74 percent were satisfied to a lesser degree.

On the question regarding their plans, the results were less one-sided. Of 121 respondents, about 44 percent indicated they would leave the military, about 40 percent indicated they intended to stay, and the remainder were undecided.

Of the 70 respondents who answered whether they would have remained in DOD without extra pay--special, continuation, and variable incentive --about 81 percent indicated that they would not have stayed, 9 percent indicated they would have remained, and the rest were not certain.

The following list shows the number of respondents who answered each question and the percentage who were satisfied with aspects of their work assignment other than compensation.

<u>Aspect of work assignment</u>	<u>Number who responded</u>	<u>Percent satisfied</u>
Qualification of associates	119	95
Work relationship with supervisors	118	95
Public service	100	92
Patient population	115	89
Employment stability	113	88
Personal situation	117	86
Utilization of training	119	86
Qualifications of support personnel	118	83
Administrative work	109	83
Promotion potential	108	82
Opportunity for personal and/or career development	115	79
Other opportunities	87	79
Physical facilities and support	118	74
Military system	116	74
Travel	112	73
Medical school and university affiliations	103	70
Opportunity for research	86	64
Opportunity for private practice	67	52

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One-third of these 18 work assignment factors were considered satisfactory by less than 75 percent of the respondents, and 2 of these factors were perceived as satisfactory by less than 65 percent. Therefore, most nonresident respondents appear to be generally satisfied with the various aspects of their work assignments.

### Residents' responses

The following chart summarizes the responses of 90 physicians and dentists in residency who answered our questionnaire concerning satisfaction with the various aspects of a DOD medical career.

<u>Aspect of medical career</u>	<u>Number who responded</u>	<u>Percent satisfied</u>
Promotion potential	83	98
Work relationship with supervisors	87	98
Personal situation	84	98
Qualifications of associates	88	97
Location	84	96
Opportunity for personal and/or career development	86	95
Benefits	87	95
Public service	76	95
Utilization of training	87	94
Patient population	87	94
Employment stability	87	90
Medical school and university affiliations	82	89
Salary	88	88
Opportunities for research	76	87
Other opportunities	66	86
Qualifications of support personnel	87	85
Physical facilities and support	87	83
Travel	83	80
Military system	82	71
Administrative work	81	70
Opportunity for private practice	53	47

In general, the residents who responded to our questionnaire seemed to be better satisfied with the various

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aspects of a career in DOD than the nonresidents. The only aspect that the residents seemed to be greatly dissatisfied with was the lack of opportunity for private practice.

RESULTS OF SURVEY OF FORMER  
DOD PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

We sent questionnaires to 123 former DOD physicians to identify their reasons for leaving DOD and received a total of 81 responses. This questionnaire, which was sent to employees who left between June and November 1975, was designed to solicit multiple reasons for ending employment. It is not possible, therefore, to single out any particular factor as the most important. The responses indicated that the decision to leave was the result of a combination of several factors.

The reasons most frequently identified for leaving DOD were (1) job characteristics, (2) job locations, and (3) better opportunities elsewhere.

Job characteristics

About 86 percent of 81 respondents believed that certain characteristics about the job assignment were important considerations in their decision to leave. Below is a list of factors which at least 20 percent of the respondents indicated were important in their decisions to leave DOD.

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Inflexible military/civil service system	66
Unsatisfactory working relationship with supervisors	47
Little opportunity for personal or career development	45
Training not utilized	39
Inadequate physical facilities and support	38
Patient population too restrictive	28
Too much administrative work	27
Unqualified support personnel	25
Inadequate medical school affiliations	24
Unqualified associate personnel	23

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Job assignment location

About 38 percent of the respondents stated that an undesirable or potentially undesirable location was an important factor in their decisions to leave DOD.

Better opportunities elsewhere

About 94 percent of the respondents believed that the prospect of better opportunities elsewhere played a significant role in their decision to leave DOD. The opportunities most frequently cited and types of practices providing those opportunities are shown below.

<u>Areas of better opportunities</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Salary	68
Personal and/or career development	68
Utilization of training	62
Physical facilities	50
Teaching or academic medicine	45
Working relationship with supervisor	43
Private practice	42

Type of practice

Small group or partnership	51
Academic medicine	40
Group	31
Solo private	27
Nonfederal hospital	27

CONCLUSIONS

The responses from physicians and dentists employed by DOD at locations we visited indicate a high degree of satisfaction with their compensation as well as with most aspects of their possible career and work assignments. The only aspect that the respondents seemed to be less than satisfied with was the lack of opportunity for private practice.

Numerous reasons were cited for leaving DOD, including job characteristics, job locations, and better opportunities existing elsewhere.

ENCLOSURE II

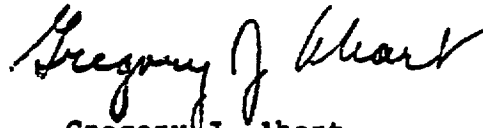
ENCLOSURE II

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We are enclosing copies of our reports to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (see encs. II and III) on the responses to questionnaires sent to physicians and dentists in those agencies.

We appreciate the assistance given us during our review.

Sincerely yours,



Gregory J. Ahart  
Director

Enclosures - 3

ENCLOSURE II

ENCLOSURE II

ENCLOSURE I

ENCLOSURE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FACILITIES REVIEWED

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Location</u>
Headquarters Air Force Hospital	Washington, D.C. Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
Martin Army Hospital Cutler Army Hospital Naval Hospital Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center	Fort Benning, Georgia Fort Devens, Massachusetts New London, Connecticut
Air Force Academy Hospital Air Force Hospital	Denver, Colorado Colorado Springs, Colorado Luke Air Force Base, Arizona
Camp Pendleton Naval Research Medical Center Letterman Army Medical Center Oakland Naval Research Medical Center	Oceanside, California San Francisco, California
Walter Reed Army Medical Center National Naval Medical Center Malcolm Grow Air Force Medical Center	Oakland, California Washington, D.C. Bethesda, Maryland Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland

ENCLOSURE III

ENCLOSURE III



UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

HUMAN RESOURCES  
DIVISION

B-133044

The Honorable  
The Secretary of Health, Education,  
and Welfare

Dear Mr. Secretary:

During our recent review of problems facing Federal agencies in recruiting and retaining physicians and dentists, we sent questionnaires concerning employee satisfaction and job intentions to Public Health Service (PHS) physicians and dentists. We also sent questionnaires to former employees to determine why they left PHS and to physicians and dentists who had declined offers of PHS employment.

In a report to the Congress we summarized the results of responses to these questionnaires. <sup>1/</sup> In transmitting the draft of that report to you, we stated that a more complete presentation of the results may be of interest to PHS and that we would provide you with this information. The results presented are for those who answered a particular question and do not necessarily reflect the total number who responded; not all respondents answered each question, and, for certain questions, respondents could give more than one answer.

RESULTS OF SURVEY OF PHYSICIANS  
AND DENTISTS EMPLOYED BY PHS

At the time of our review, 1,749 physicians and 216 dentists were employed at the 12 PHS locations we visited (see enc. I). We sent questionnaires to 188 physicians and 31 dentists at these locations. Since the pay, benefit, and compensation systems vary greatly between members

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<sup>1/</sup>"Recruiting and Retaining Federal Physicians and Dentists: Problems, Progress, and Actions Needed for the Future," HRD-76-162, Aug. 30, 1976.

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of the PHS commissioned corps and physicians and dentists employed under the general schedule (GS), we are presenting the responses separately for these two groups. Of the 166 respondents, 141 were members of the corps and 25 were GS employees.

Responses by corps physicians and dentists

About 79 percent of 139 corps respondents expressed satisfaction with their present salary and about 19 percent were highly satisfied with their present salary. About 88 percent of 137 respondents were satisfied with benefits provided.

Regarding their future plans, 46 percent of 139 respondents indicated they planned to continue their career with PHS, 34 percent did not, and the remaining 20 percent were undecided. Of the 106 respondents who answered the question on whether they would have stayed in PHS without the special pay, about 78 percent indicated they would not have stayed, 15 percent would have, and the other 7 percent were undecided.

The following shows the actual number of respondents who answered each question and the percentage who were satisfied with various aspects of their work assignments.

<u>Aspect of work assignment</u>	<u>Number who responded</u>	<u>Percent satisfied</u>
Qualifications of associates	138	94
Public service	126	94
Work relationship with supervisor	139	92
Personal situation	134	91
Employment stability	135	91
Utilization of training	135	90
Patient population	105	89
Opportunities for career and/or personal development	135	85
Opportunities for research	116	85
Qualifications of support personnel	137	85
Promotion potential	123	84
Travel	121	83
Physical facilities and support	128	81
Military/civil service system	118	81
Other opportunities	96	81

ENCLOSURE III

ENCLOSURE III

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<u>Aspect of work assignment</u>	<u>Number who responded</u>	<u>Percent satisfied</u>
Administrative work	122	80
Medical school and university affiliations	99	56
Opportunities for private practice	59	54
Other	10	50

Responses by GS physicians and dentists

Of the 25 responding to our question on the degree of satisfaction with their present salary, about 64 percent were satisfied, although in contrast to corps officers, none were highly satisfied. About 76 percent of the GS physicians and dentists expressed satisfaction with the benefits received.

Twenty-three responded to the question regarding future job intentions and of these, 65 percent indicated that they planned to continue with PHS, 17 percent planned to leave, and the remaining 18 percent were undecided.

The following shows the number of respondents that answered each question and the percentage that were satisfied with various aspects of their work assignments.

<u>Aspect of work assignment</u>	<u>Number who responded</u>	<u>Percent satisfied</u>
Patient population	15	100
Qualifications of associates	25	100
Public service	21	95
Work relationship with supervisor	24	92
Qualifications of support personnel	24	87
Administrative work	22	86
Personal situation	25	84
Utilization of training	23	83
Opportunities for research	22	82
Employment stability	24	79
Travel	22	77
Other opportunities	18	72
Opportunities for career and/or personal development	24	71
Medical school and university affiliations	18	67
Physical facilities and support	24	67
Promotion potential	23	65
Military/civil service system	22	59
Opportunities for private practice	9	44
Other	3	33

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RESULTS OF SURVEY OF FORMER  
PHS PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

We sent questionnaires to 53 former physicians and dentists to identify their reasons for leaving PHS and received a total of 33 responses. Our questionnaire was designed to solicit multiple reasons for leaving PHS, and therefore, it is not possible to single out any particular reason as the most important. We believe that decisions to leave PHS were the result of a combination of several factors.

The reasons most frequently identified for leaving PHS were (1) job characteristics, (2) salary and benefits, (3) job assignment locations, and (4) better opportunities elsewhere.

Job characteristics

About 61 percent of the 33 former employees responding believed that certain characteristics of the job assignment played an important role in their decision to leave. Below is a list of factors which at least 20 percent of the respondents stated were important in their decision to leave PHS.

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Little opportunities for personal or career development	61
Unsatisfactory work relationship with supervisors	30
Military and civil service system too rigid	26
Poor personal situation	26
Inadequate physical facilities and support	22

Salary and benefits

Twenty-five percent of 29 respondents indicated that salary and benefits were important factors in their decision to leave PHS. Most of these respondents did not believe that salary alone was an important factor in their decision to leave but that other factors either had more importance or shared importance.

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Job assignment location

About 21 percent of 28 respondents indicated that an undesirable or potentially undesirable job location was an important factor in their decision to leave PHS.

Prospects for better opportunities elsewhere

About 85 percent of 28 respondents believed that the prospect of better opportunities elsewhere was important in their decision to leave. Those opportunities and types of practice providing those opportunities most frequently cited are shown below.

<u>Type of opportunities</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Better opportunity for personal and/or career development	68
Better teaching or academic medicine opportunities	39
Better medical school or university affiliation	36
Better opportunity for private practice	36
Better utilization of training	36
More desirable patient population	29

Type of practice

Academic medicine	43
Nonfederal hospitals	36
Group	21

Solo private practice and practice with a health maintenance organization or a group health insurance program elicited positive responses from 18 percent of the respondents.

RESULTS OF SURVEY OF PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS DECLINING PHS EMPLOYMENT

To determine the reasons for rejection of employment offers, we sent a questionnaire to 276 physicians and dentists who, according to PHS officials, had declined PHS employment during fiscal years 1975 and early 1976.

Again the questionnaire was designed to solicit multiple answers, this time to the question on declining employment. It is not possible, therefore, to identify a single reason

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as the most important; rather, a combination of factors appear to have influenced the decision to decline employment.

A total of 73 responses were received from physicians and dentists. It should be noted that the reasons given for rejection of employment offers are based on perceptions of what working for PHS would be like since the respondents never worked for PHS.

Characteristics of job assignment and organization were major contributing factors in rejecting employment offers according to about 52 percent of 69 physicians and dentists. Among those characteristics identified as more important were inadequate physical facilities and poor utilization of training. Also, about 52 percent of the respondents stated that job assignment was an important influence in their decision not to accept employment in PHS. However, only 28 percent of these respondents indicated that salary and benefits were important influences.

About 70 percent of the respondents declining employment indicated that the prospect of opportunities elsewhere was an important consideration in their decision to decline Federal service. The opportunities and types of practice offering those opportunities most frequently cited are shown below.

<u>Type of opportunities</u>	<u>Percent of respondents</u>
Better utilization of training	56
Better salary	42
More desirable patient population	40
More private practice opportunities	39
Better opportunities for personal and/or career development	39
 <u>Type of practice</u>	
Nonfederal hospitals	46
Small group or partnership	36
Group	24
Academic medicine	22

### CONCLUSIONS

The majority of physicians and dentists employed by PHS were generally satisfied with their jobs. The GS

ENCLOSURE III

ENCLOSURE III

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respondents indicated that they are generally less satisfied than corps respondents with respect to most aspects of their work assignment including compensation. Despite greater dissatisfaction, most GS respondents indicated that they planned to stay in PHS. Conversely, the corps respondents, while generally more satisfied with the compensation and other job assignment aspects, indicated less willingness to remain in PHS.

Job characteristics, salary and benefits, assignment locations, and a belief that better opportunities existed outside PHS were identified as the reasons for leaving PHS.

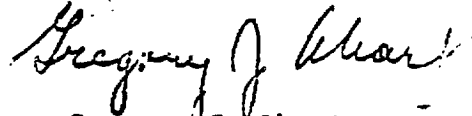
For those declining PHS employment, characteristics about job assignment and organization were cited as major contributing reasons for rejecting PHS employment offers.

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We are enclosing copies of our reports to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and to the Secretary of Defense (see encs. II and III) which discuss the responses to the questionnaires sent to physicians and dentists in those agencies.

We appreciate the assistance given us during our review.

Sincerely yours,



Gregory J. Ahart  
Director

Enclosures - 3

ENCLOSURE III

ENCLOSURE III

ENCLOSURE I

ENCLOSURE I

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

FACILITIES REVIEWED

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Location</u>
Headquarters	Rockville, Maryland
Center for Disease Control	Atlanta, Georgia
PHS regional headquarters	Atlanta, Georgia
PHS Hospital	Boston (Brighton) Massachusetts
PHS regional headquarters	Boston, Massachusetts
PHS regional headquarters	Denver, Colorado
Indian Health Service	Billings, Montana
Indian Health Service	Aberdeen, South Dakota
Indian Health Service	Phoenix, Arizona
Indian Health Service Navajo Area	Window Rock, Arizona
PHS Hospital	San Francisco, California
PHS regional headquarters	San Francisco, California
National Institutes of Health	P Bethesda, Maryland