



Highlights of [GAO-07-84](#), a report to congressional committees

Why GAO Did This Study

To identify areas facing shortages of health care providers, HHS relies on its health professional shortage area (HPSA) designation system. HHS designates geographic, population-group, and facility HPSAs. HHS also gives each HPSA a score to rank its need for providers relative to other HPSAs.

The Health Care Safety Net Amendments of 2002 required GAO to report on the HPSA designation system. GAO reviewed (1) the number and location of HPSAs and federal programs that use HPSA designations to allocate resources or provide benefits, (2) available research on HPSA designation criteria and methodology, and (3) the impact of a 2002 provision that automatically designates federally qualified health centers and certain rural health clinics as facility HPSAs. GAO obtained and analyzed HHS's data on primary care HPSA designations as of September 2005 and January 2006 and identified reports on HPSA criteria and methodology through a literature search of peer-reviewed journals and other reports published since 1995.

What GAO Recommends

GAO recommends that HHS (1) remove the designations of HPSAs that no longer qualify by publishing a list of designated HPSAs in the *Federal Register* and (2) complete and publish HHS's proposal to revise the HPSA designation system. HHS concurred with both recommendations.

www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-07-84.

To view the full product, including the scope and methodology, click on the link above. For more information, contact Leslie G. Aronovitz at (312) 220-7600 or aronovitzl@gao.gov.

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREAS

Problems Remain with Primary Care Shortage Area Designation System

What GAO Found

GAO identified more than 5,500 HPSAs designated throughout the United States as of September 2005; multiple federal programs relied on these designations to allocate resources or provide benefits. GAO estimated that slightly more than half of the HPSAs were designated for geographic areas, such as counties or portions of counties, or population groups, such as migrant farmworkers. The remaining HPSAs were designated for facilities, such as rural health clinics. In fiscal year 2005, more than 30 federal programs relied on HPSA designations, and in some cases HPSA scores, to allocate resources or provide benefits. The use of the HPSA designation by numerous federal programs to allocate resources or provide benefits is an incentive for obtaining and retaining a HPSA designation.

Published reports have pointed to shortcomings in the methodology used for designating HPSAs. These reports' observations were consistent with findings in GAO's 1995 report, *Health Care Shortage Areas: Designations Not a Useful Tool for Directing Resources to the Underserved*, ([GAO/HEHS-95-200](#), Sept. 8, 1995), including that HHS's methodology did not account for certain types of primary care providers already serving in a HPSA, which can result in an overstatement of the provider shortage. Recognizing the shortcomings of the current methodology, HHS has been working since 1998 on a proposal to revise the designation system. In addition, some HPSAs that no longer meet the criteria have retained their HPSA designation and possibly received benefits from federal programs that rely on that designation. HHS has not complied since 2002 with the statutory requirement to annually publish a list of designated HPSAs in the *Federal Register*—which would remove the designations of those HPSAs that are no longer listed.

Many federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics did not benefit from automatic designation as facility HPSAs because they were located in geographic or population-group HPSAs. In addition, most of the more than 1,600 federally qualified health centers received HPSA scores associated with the automatic designation that were too low to qualify them for certain federal programs that required a minimum HPSA score in 2005, although they qualified for other programs that did not have such a requirement. Of the 590 rural health clinics that chose to certify that they would treat anyone regardless of ability to pay and, as a result, received automatic designation as facility HPSAs, most also received associated HPSA scores too low to qualify for benefits from certain federal programs that required a higher HPSA score.