



# INDIANA'S PHYSICIAN WORKFORCE DATA REPORT

Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy // March 2020



**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**  
BOWEN CENTER FOR HEALTH  
WORKFORCE RESEARCH & POLICY

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# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

Health workforce development strategies in Indiana are important to informing policy and supporting workforce shortage designations. Over the last several years, significant strides have been made to collect comprehensive, accurate and timely health workforce data which are maintained for longitudinal workforce tracking. These efforts have contributed to collaborative dialogue regarding health workforce policy and planning.

The implementation of Indiana Senate Enrolled Act 223<sup>1</sup> (SEA 223-2018) in January 2019 required professionals regulated by selected professional licensing boards to provide information regarding employment and practice during their license renewal periods. The Medical Licensing Board is one of the boards named in SEA 223-2018, specifically affecting allopathic and osteopathic physicians.

As a research entity, the Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy (Bowen Center) has been committed to and engaged in supporting the State of Indiana with developing sustainable data management processes and publishing timely workforce information.

## METHODOLOGY

### DATA COLLECTION

The supplemental survey questions administered to physicians during the 2019 license renewal cycle can be found on IUPUI ScholarWorks at <http://hdl.handle.net/1805/18970>. Supplemental survey data collected during the renewal period and basic licensure data (name, license number, etc.) were extracted and exported into separate text files 1 month after the close of the license renewal period.

### DATA MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Supplemental survey data were cleaned and coded per processes outlined in the Bowen Center data management procedures document (available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/1805/16704>). After completing these procedures, the survey data file was merged to the licensure data file by unique physician license number to create a 2019 Physician Workforce Master File. The 2019 Physician Workforce Master File was then uploaded to the Indiana Health Professions Database. Verification and geocoding of license address and self-reported practice address(es) were provided by Melissa Data, Inc.

Additional variables were created as a result of the data management processes. The first included assignment of full-time equivalency (FTE) based on reported hours in direct patient care, as outlined in Table 1. This FTE assignment was applied to all reported practice locations. Address cleaning and geocoding also resulted in additional variables related to geographic location and rurality based on criteria outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture (more information can be found here: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/documentation/>).

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<sup>1</sup> Additional information about SEA 223-2018 available at: <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/2018/bills/senate/223>

**Table 1.** FTE conversion based for reported hours in direct patient care

Reported hours in patient care	Conversion
0 hours in patient care/Not applicable	0.0 FTE
1 - 4 hours in patient care	0.1 FTE
5 - 8 hours in patient care	0.2 FTE
9 - 12 hours in patient care	0.3 FTE
13 - 16 hours in patient care	0.4 FTE
17 - 20 hours in patient care	0.5 FTE
21 - 24 hours in patient care	0.6 FTE
25 - 28 hours in patient care	0.7 FTE
29 - 32 hours in patient care	0.8 FTE
33 - 36 hours in patient care	0.9 FTE
37 - 40 hours in patient care	1.0 FTE
41 or more hours in patient care	1.0 FTE

## LIMITATIONS

There are notable limitations to this report. First, information presented is largely based on self-reported data which introduces the potential for some level of response bias. However, this bias may be diminished through the requirement for all physicians to provide employment and practice information during online renewal and attestation that all information provided is accurate. Additionally, because of changes to survey data collected during license renewal, this report can only provide limited longitudinal analysis. Care is being taken to minimize the future changes to supplemental survey questions in order to ensure confidence in future longitudinal analyses.

## REPORT STRUCTURE

This report includes four sections of summary data:

**Section I: Overall License Renewals** includes summary of all physician licenses as of the 2019 license renewal cycle.

**Section II: Total Physicians Actively Practicing in Indiana** includes a summary of all licensed physicians actively practicing in Indiana (in person or through telemedicine).

**Sections III: Primary Care Physicians** includes a summary of physicians self-reporting a specialty designated as primary care per requirements outlined by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)<sup>2</sup>. This includes Family Medicine, General Internal Medicine, General Pediatrics, and Obstetrics/Gynecology.

**Sections IV: Psychiatrists** includes a summary of the geographic supply and distribution of physicians self-reporting psychiatric specialties.

The 2019 Physician Workforce Data Report provides key information on Indiana physician workforce. Additional data can be viewed or requested online at [www.bowenportal.org](http://www.bowenportal.org).

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<sup>2</sup> More information available at <https://bhwh.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/application-review-process>

# SECTION I: TOTAL PHYSICIAN LICENSES

## TOTAL RENEWALS

Of the 28,447 physicians who renewed their license in 2019, 26,915 (94.6%) renewed their license electronically and responded to the supplemental survey questions. There were 1,533 (5.4%) physicians who renewed their license manually (offline) and did not have supplemental questions administered to them. At renewal, the majority of licensees had a license status which permitted active practice in medicine in the State of Indiana. Table 1.1 provide more details on physician license status for 2019 renewals.

**Table 1.1** License status of physicians in Indiana, based on renewal status

	Survey Respondents (Online Renewals)		Offline Renewals	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	26,915		1,533	
<b>License Status</b>				
Active	26,151	97.2	1,527	99.4
Valid to Practice While Reviewed	126	0.5	3	0.2
Probation	31	0.1	3	0.2
Other Statuses Not Valid for Active Practice*	607	2.2	0	0

\* This group includes those whose license status is currently inactive, retired, expired, suspended or non-renewable.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PRACTICE LOCATION

Most of the physicians who renewed their license online in 2019 reported actively practicing in medicine (92.5%), followed by 4.4% who reported being retired. Less than 1% reported working in a field other than medicine while 2.3% were not currently working. More information on employment status can be found in Table 1.2 below.

Figure 1.1 provides a geographic summary of physicians' location, based on the reported primary practice address. The majority of Indiana-licensed physicians who are actively practicing in medicine are located in the Midwestern region of the United States. Other than the 15,297 that are located in Indiana, there are a considerable number in Illinois (1,197), Kentucky (1,058) and Ohio (792). Outside of the Midwest, there are notable numbers in states such as Texas (612) and California (413).

**Table 1.2** Employment Status of Physicians who renewed their license online

Employment Status	N	%
Actively working in a position that requires a medical license	24,884	92.5
Actively working in a field other than medicine	202	0.8
Not currently working	631	2.3
Retired	1,198	4.4

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Data, 2019



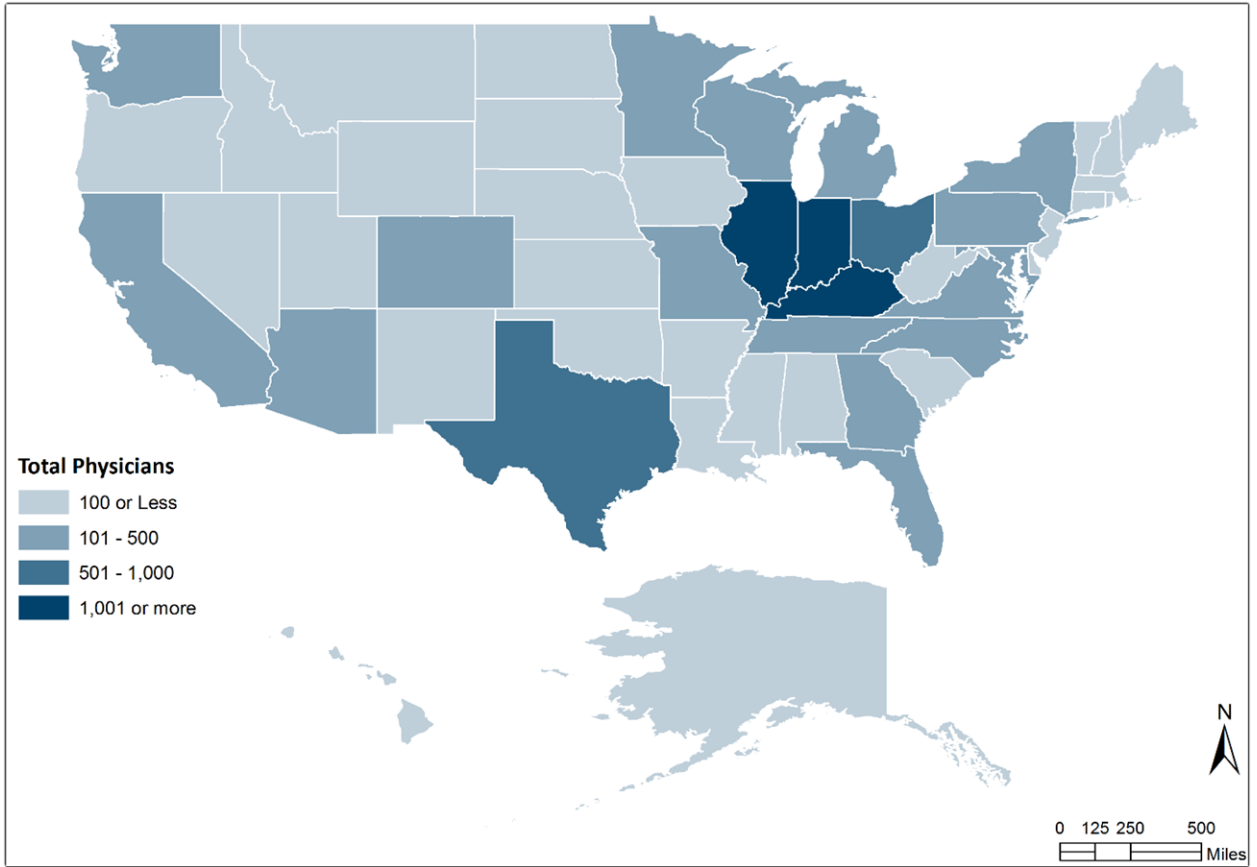


Figure 1.1 Total actively practicing physicians by primary practice location

## TRENDS IN THE PHYSICIAN WORKFORCE

The recent history of health workforce data management in Indiana has seen significant changes which has led to improvements in capturing and reporting on a larger number of physicians licensed in the state. As can be seen in Figure 1.2, the total number of survey respondents and those who are included in the reporting sample has steadily increased since 2013.

The reporting sample has historically included physicians that self-reported practicing within the State of Indiana. In 2019, physicians self-reporting that they provide direct patient care to patients located in the State of Indiana through telemedicine were also included. Inclusion of telemedicine physicians as well as the new requirement to provide supplemental information contribute to the increase in respondents and reporting sample size. See the sample selection criteria diagram in the following section for details on this new methodology.

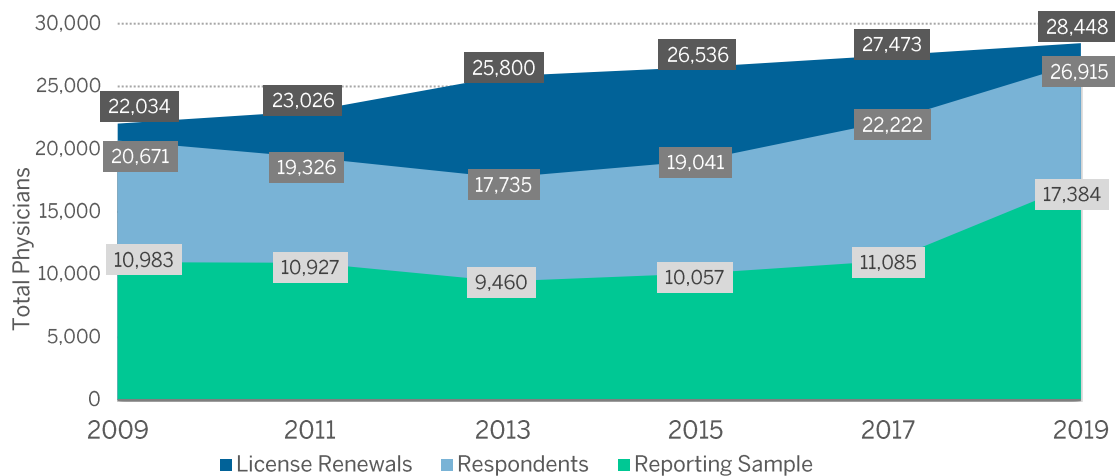


Figure 1.2 Total physicians license renewals, survey respondents and reporting sample from 2009 - 2019

# SECTION II: PHYSICIANS ACTIVELY PRACTICING IN INDIANA

## REPORTING SAMPLE

In an effort to produce a reporting sample of physicians which accurately represents Indiana's physician workforce, the selected reporting sample for this report was determined using modified sample selection criteria. The 2019 physician report sample includes physicians who 1) had an active license status, 2) renewed their license online, 3) reported actively practicing in medicine, and 4) reported providing telemedicine to Indiana residents or have a practice in Indiana. Of the 28,448 physicians who renewed their Indiana license in 2019, 17,384 (61.1%) met all criteria for inclusion in the reporting sample (see Figure 2.1).

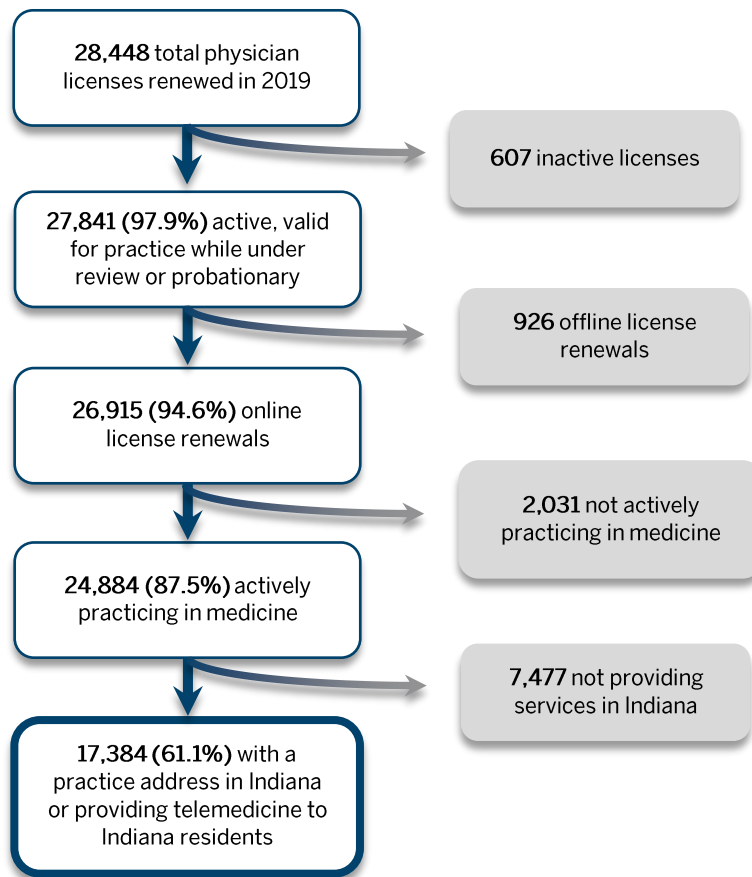


Figure 2.1 Reporting sample selection criteria for the 2019 Physician Data Report

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2.1 provides summary statistics for the demographic characteristics of physician actively providing services in Indiana. Overall, physicians practicing in Indiana are predominantly male (67.8%), non-Hispanic (96.9%) and white (70.6%). The average age for this workforce is 50.4 years old, with females being comparatively younger than their male counterparts (46.7 vs. 51.9). Female physicians also have greater diversity, with a larger percentage who identify as Hispanic or Latino (3.6% vs 2.9%) and non-White (32.5% vs. 27.9%).

It should be noted when reviewing this table that data regarding age and gender were not provided as part of supplemental survey during license renewal. These data points were either provided by IPLA as a part of the basic license data (gender) or calculated (age) using date of birth and date of survey completion. As is noted in Table 2.1 only small percentages of the reporting sample are missing information regarding gender (1.6%) and age (1.3%).

**Table 2.1: Physician Demographic Characteristics**

	Female		Male		Gender not Available		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	5,321		11,789		274.0		17,384	
<b>Mean Age</b>	46.7		51.9		58.1		50.4	
<b>Age Groups</b>								
Under 35	730	13.7	1,008	8.6	18	6.6	1,756	10.1
35-44	1,853	34.8	2,794	23.7	15	5.5	4,662	26.8
45-54	1,427	26.8	2,981	25.3	43	15.7	4,451	25.6
55-64	955	17.9	3,072	26.1	107	39.1	4,134	23.8
65 and Older	293	5.5	1,791	15.2	72	26.3	2,156	12.4
Age not Available	63	1.2	143	1.2	19	6.9	225	1.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic or Latino	193	3.6	345	2.9	6	2.2	544	3.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,128	96.4	11,444	97.1	268	97.8	16,840	96.9
<b>Race</b>								
White	3,592	67.5	8,504	72.1	183	66.8	12,279	70.6
Asian	908	17.1	1,761	14.9	53	19.3	2,722	15.7
Black or African American	380	7.1	419	3.6	17	6.2	816	4.7
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	11	0.2	32	0.3	0	0.0	43	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0.0	9	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1
Other	337	6.3	905	7.7	20	7.3	1,262	7.3
Multiracial	91	1.7	159	1.3	1	0.4	251	1.4

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** The Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) does not maintain gender information for every physician. Age was calculated as the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

## EDUCATION

Because the 2019 physician reporting sample includes those who provide telemedicine services to Indiana residents, there may be a considerable percentage of this sample who are physically located out-of-state. Therefore, this report will include summary statistics for selected data points which are stratified by whether physicians are located in-state or out-of-state.

As can be seen in Table 2.2, 2,097 (12.1%) physicians in the reporting sample who provide services to Indiana residents are located out-of-state according to their reported practice addresses. Nearly half (48.3%) of out-of-state physicians reported receiving their medical education in another state besides Indiana and its contiguous states. Comparatively, 24.0% of in-state physicians reported receiving their medical education in another state. On the other hand, around one-third (33.2%) of in-state physicians reported completing their medical education in Indiana, while only 3.1% of out-of-state physicians reported this.

When examining location of residency, a similar trend emerges. The majority (61.4%) of Indiana-licensed physicians who are out-of-state reported completing their residency training in another state, while the largest percentage of in-state physicians reported completed their residency in Indiana (36.2%).

**Table 2.2: Education and Training Characteristics for Physicians Providing Services to Indiana Residents, Based on Location**

Location of Training Program	Located Inside Indiana		Located Outside Indiana*	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	15,287		2,097	
<b>Medical School</b>				
Indiana	5,073	33.2	66	3.1
Contiguous State	3,270	21.4	587	28.0
Another US State	3,670	24.0	1,012	48.3
Another Country	3,274	21.4	432	20.6
<b>Residency</b>				
Indiana	5,541	36.2	77	3.7
Contiguous State	4,533	29.7	695	33.1
Another US State	5,032	32.9	1,288	61.4
Another Country	181	1.2	37	1.8

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** Contiguous States include Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois

\* Represents physicians providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents.

## PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

### PRACTICE SETTING

During completion of the 2019 supplemental licensure survey, Indiana-licensed physicians were required to complete information for up to three practice locations. As summarized in Table 2.3, nearly all (16,932; 97.4%) of actively practicing physicians reported having a primary practice, 4,640 (26.7%) reported having a secondary practice address and 1,376 (7.9%) reported having a third practice address.

Physicians were most likely to report practicing in an inpatient hospital setting for their primary practice (20.0%), secondary practice (20.2%) and tertiary practice (19.5%). The second most common practice setting was a multi-specialty group office/clinic (18.0% for primary practice and 19.5% for tertiary practice). It is also worth noting that 3.9% of physicians reported their primary practice as telemedicine.

Table 2.3: Physician Practice Settings and Locations

Practice Setting Type	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,932</b>		<b>4,640</b>		<b>1,376</b>	
Office/Clinic – Solo Practice	1,282	7.6	272	5.9	57	4.1
Office/Clinic – Partnership	1,350	8.0	359	7.7	96	7.0
Office/Clinic – Single Specialty Group	2,904	17.2	784	16.9	202	14.7
Office/Clinic – Multi Specialty Group	3,053	18.0	762	16.4	246	17.9
Hospital – Inpatient	3,379	20.0	936	20.2	268	19.5
Hospital – Outpatient	1,432	8.5	451	9.7	104	7.6
Hospital – Emergency Department	1,218	7.2	374	8.1	119	8.6
Hospital – Ambulatory Care Center	188	1.1	79	1.7	29	2.1
Federal Government Hospital	141	0.8	23	0.5	8	0.6
Research Laboratory	17	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1
Medical School	297	1.8	28	0.6	8	0.6
Nursing Home or Extended Care Facility	57	0.3	63	1.4	27	2.0
Home Health Setting	22	0.1	7	0.2	2	0.1
Hospice Care	26	0.2	24	0.5	1	0.1
Federal/State/Community Health Center(s)	348	2.1	84	1.8	26	1.9
Local Health Department	18	0.1	8	0.2	2	0.1
Telemedicine	671	4.0	164	3.5	52	3.8
Volunteer in a Free Clinic	30	0.2	19	0.4	5	0.4
Other	499	2.9	199	4.3	122	8.9

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** Counts for each practice exclude physicians who indicated 'Not Applicable' for their practice setting, as this would represent those without a primary, secondary or tertiary practice.

## HOURS IN PATIENT CARE

When reporting total hours in patient care, 16,386 physicians reported on their primary practice address, 4,407 reported on their secondary practice and 1,242 reported on their tertiary practice (Table 2.4). The majority (63.7%) of physicians with a primary practice reported spending more than 32 hours per week in direct patient care. However, those with a secondary and tertiary practice were more likely to report practicing 5 – 8 hours per week in patient care at these locations (24.0% for secondary practice and 27.1% for tertiary practice).

**Table 2.4:** Average hours per week in patient care, All Physicians

Average hours per week in patient care	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,386</b>		<b>4,407</b>		<b>1,242</b>	
0 hours per week	316	1.9	228	5.2	149	12.0
1-4 hours per week	382	2.3	699	15.9	301	24.2
5-8 hours per week	490	3.0	1,059	24.0	337	27.1
9-12 hours per week	568	3.5	744	16.9	171	13.8
13-16 hours per week	543	3.3	381	8.6	70	5.6
17-20 hours per week	931	5.7	440	10.0	44	3.5
21-24 hours per week	859	5.2	227	5.2	24	1.9
25-28 hours per week	724	4.4	97	2.2	10	0.8
29-32 hours per week	1,145	7.0	70	1.6	10	0.8
33-36 hours per week	1,558	9.5	52	1.2	10	0.8
37-40 hours per week	3,814	23.3	161	3.7	44	3.5
41 or more hours per week	5,056	30.9	249	5.7	72	5.8

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** Counts for each practice exclude physicians who indicated 'Not Applicable' for total hours per week in patient care, as this would represent those who do not have a clinical practice.

## PATIENT PANEL

Table 2.5 provides a summary of the reported characteristics of physicians' patient panel. Physicians were more likely to report not offering a sliding fee scale at any of their practice locations. However, they were more likely to report having patients covered by Indiana Medicaid. For instance, those reporting on their primary practice were most likely to report 6% - 10% of their patients being covered by Indiana Medicaid. Those reporting on their secondary and tertiary practice address were more likely to report 5% or less of their patient panel being covered by Indiana Medicaid.

In relation to providing services to Medicaid recipients, physicians were asked to indicate whether they currently accept new Medicaid patients and indicate potential barriers to providing care the Medicaid recipients. Table 2.6 provides a summary of responses to these questions. Overall, 82.2% reported accepting new Medicaid patients at any of their practices. However, the largest percentage of those not accepting new Medicaid patients reported already having a full patient panel (39.3%). Another 13.9% identified practice policy restrictions as barriers to accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients.

**Table 2.5: Patient Panel Characteristics, All Physicians**

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Percent of Patients on a Sliding Fee Scale</b>						
Do not offer a sliding fee scale	4,137	23.8	1,242	7.1	430	2.5
>0% - 5%	1,613	9.3	405	2.3	128	0.7
6% - 10%	653	3.8	163	0.9	43	0.2
11% - 20%	349	2.0	73	0.4	19	0.1
21% - 30%	217	1.2	55	0.3	10	0.1
31% - 50%	142	0.8	47	0.3	17	0.1
Greater than 50%	93	0.5	44	0.3	33	0.2
Not Applicable	10,180	58.6	15,355	88.3	16,704	96.1
<b>Percent of Patient Panel who are Medicaid Recipients</b>						
Do not have Medicaid Patients	567	3.3	217	1.2	82	0.5
>0% - 5%	2,165	12.5	734	4.2	212	1.2
6% - 10%	2,674	15.4	714	4.1	204	1.2
11% - 20%	2,640	15.2	687	4	161	0.9
21% - 30%	2,231	12.8	524	3	132	0.8
31% - 50%	1,993	11.5	408	2.3	106	0.6
Greater than 50%	1,479	8.5	351	2	130	0.7
Not Applicable	3,635	20.9	13,749	79.1	16,357	94.1

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Table 2.6: Physician Medicaid Participation Status, All Physicians**

	N	%
<b>Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients</b>		
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	14,287	82.2
Not accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	3,097	17.8
<b>Barriers to not Accepting New Medicaid Patients</b>		
Practicing at Government Facility	57	7.3
Full Patient Panel	306	39.3
Acute Care/Specialist/Hospitalist	65	8.4
Reimbursement Rates	92	11.8
Administrative Burden	39	5
Policies of Practice	108	13.9
Not Currently Enrolled as a Medicaid Provider	12	1.5
Not Providing Direct Patient Care	32	4.1
Not Applicable (locum tenens, Planning to Retire)	67	8.6

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019



## SPECIALTY AND SERVICES

This part of Section I will summarize the distribution of specialty overall, as well as the distribution of specialty based on reported services provided. Table 2.7 will provide a general summary of the reported physicians specialties, and Table 2.8 will provide a summary of specialty distribution based on whether physicians reported providing telemedicine services to Indian residents.

Tables 2.9 – 2.12 will summarize specific services physicians reported providing as well as specific populations they reported serving. It is important to note when interpreting data in these tables that physicians were able to indicate more than one service type or more than one population they serve. Therefore, only unique counts are provided for each type of service or population. The final column in each table provides unique number of total physicians across all reporting categories in the respective table.

### TOTAL SPECIALTY DISTRIBUTION

Figure 2.2 displays the distribution of medical specialties based on specialty groups that are examined in this report. Just over one-third (34.2%) reported which is considered primary care by HRSA for the purposes of informing health professional shortage designations (HPSAs) in primary care<sup>3</sup>. These specialties include Family Medicine/General Practice, Internal Medicine (General), Obstetrics & Gynecology and General Pediatrics. Another 3.8% reported a specialty related to psychiatry (Child Psychiatry and Psychiatry).

Table 2.7 on the next page provides more details on the distribution of specialties reported in the 2019 supplemental licensure survey. As would be expected, Family Medicine/General Practice (15.4%) and Internal Medicine (General) (10.6%) were the two most commonly reported specialties. On the other hand, fewer physicians reported practicing in Obstetrics & Gynecology (3.8%) and General Pediatrics (4.4%). Outside of primary care and psychiatric specialties, other commonly reported specialties include radiology (7.4%), emergency medicine (7.1%) and anesthesiology (6.7%).

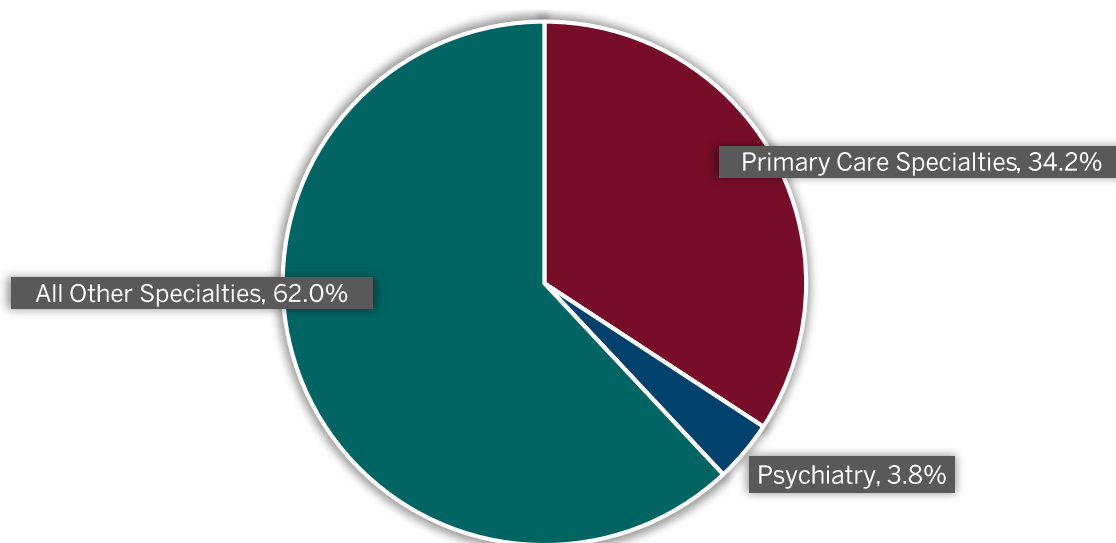


Figure 2.2 Specialty distribution by major specialty group.

<sup>3</sup> More information is available at <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/application-review-process>

**Table 2.7** Reported Physician Specialty, All Physicians

Specialty	N	%
Family Medicine/General Practice	2,678	15.4
Internal Medicine (General)	1,844	10.6
Radiology	1,281	7.4
Emergency Medicine	1,236	7.1
Anesthesiology	1,170	6.7
Pediatrics (General)	766	4.4
Obstetrics and Gynecology	662	3.8
Cardiology	643	3.7
Psychiatry	610	3.5
Orthopedic Surgery	587	3.4
Pediatrics Subspecialties	535	3.1
Other Specialties	516	3.0
Neurology	460	2.6
Surgery (General)	445	2.6
Pathology	309	1.8
Gastroenterology	291	1.7
Ophthalmology	271	1.6
Hematology and Oncology	255	1.5
Nephrology	240	1.4
Pulmonology	212	1.2
Urology	202	1.2
Critical Care Medicine	194	1.1
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	183	1.1
Otolaryngology	182	1.0
Dermatology	177	1.0
Endocrinology	139	0.8
Infectious Diseases	137	0.8
Occupational Medicine	120	0.7
Plastic Surgery	115	0.7
Thoracic Surgery	108	0.6
Radiation Oncology	105	0.6
Neurological Surgery	102	0.6
Geriatric Medicine	101	0.6
Rheumatology	94	0.5
Gynecology Only	90	0.5
Allergy and Immunology	81	0.5
Vascular Surgery	74	0.4
Child Psychiatry	51	0.3
Colon and Rectal Surgery	42	0.2
Other Surgical Specialties	32	0.2
Preventive Medicine/Public Health	23	0.1
Adolescent Medicine	21	0.1

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

## TELEMEDICINE SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Telemedicine is defined in Indiana statute as the delivery of health care services using electronic communications and information technology, including: secure videoconferencing, interactive audio-using store and forward technology, or remote patient monitoring technology between a provider in one (1) location and a patient in another location<sup>4</sup>. This definition was provided to physicians during completion of the supplemental licensure survey to ensure a uniform understanding of telemedicine when indicating whether they provide these services in Indiana.

Table 2.8 provides a summary of the physicians who reported providing telemedicine services by reported specialty. Overall, 2,767 physicians in the reporting sample reported providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents, equating to 15.9%. These physicians were most likely to report having a specialty in radiology (32.7%), followed by Family Medicine/General Practice (12.7%) and Internal Medicine (General) (8.3%).

**Table 2.8** Specialty Distribution Among Physicians Based on Telemedicine Service Status

Medical Specialty	Reported Providing Telemedicine Services to Indiana Residents			
	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	2,767		14,617	
Adolescent Medicine	2	0.1	19	0.1
Allergy and Immunology	6	0.2	75	0.5
Anesthesiology	2	0.1	1168	8.0
Cardiology	89	3.2	554	3.8
Child Psychiatry	10	0.4	41	0.3
Colon and Rectal Surgery	1	0.04	41	0.3
Critical Care Medicine	67	2.4	127	0.9
Dermatology	18	0.6	159	1.1
Emergency Medicine	147	5.3	1089	7.5
Endocrinology	14	0.5	125	0.9
Family Medicine/General Practice	351	12.7	2327	15.9
Gastroenterology	12	0.4	279	1.9
Geriatric Medicine	11	0.4	90	0.6
Gynecology Only	4	0.1	86	0.6
Hematology and Oncology	7	0.3	248	1.7
Infectious Diseases	16	0.6	121	0.8
Internal Medicine (General)	231	8.3	1613	11.04
Nephrology	53	1.9	187	1.3
Neurological Surgery	6	0.2	96	0.7
Neurology	250	9.04	210	1.4
Obstetrics and Gynecology	20	0.7	642	4.4
Occupational Medicine	12	0.4	108	0.7
Ophthalmology	9	0.3	262	1.8

<sup>4</sup> IC 25-1-9.5-6

**Table 2.8 Specialty Distribution Among Physicians Based on Telemedicine Service Status**

Medical Specialty	Reported Providing Telemedicine Services to Indiana Residents			
	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Orthopedic Surgery	24	0.9	563	3.9
Other Specialties	66	2.4	450	3.1
Other Surgical Specialties	1	0.04	31	0.2
Otolaryngology	1	0.04	181	1.2
Pathology	38	1.4	271	1.8
Pediatrics (General)	41	1.5	725	5.0
Pediatrics Subspecialties	71	2.6	464	3.2
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	14	0.5	169	1.2
Plastic Surgery	7	0.3	108	0.7
Preventive Medicine/Public Health	3	0.1	20	0.1
Psychiatry	193	7.0	417	2.8
Pulmonology	12	0.4	200	1.4
Radiation Oncology	7	0.2	98	0.7
Radiology	905	32.7	376	2.6
Rheumatology	3	0.1	91	0.6
Surgery (General)	23	0.8	422	2.9
Thoracic Surgery	6	0.2	102	0.7
Urology	8	0.3	194	1.3
Vascular Surgery	6	0.2	68	0.5

## ADDICTION SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Given the current need for addiction services, it is undoubtedly important to identify and understand the capacity of Indiana physicians who are providing these specialized services in Indiana. Table 2.9 provides a summary of physicians who reported providing addiction services. Overall, 2,156 physicians in 37 different specialties reported providing some type of addiction service. Physicians with a specialty in Family Medicine/General Practice were most likely to report providing these services (n=627; 30.1%), followed by physicians with a specialty in Internal Medicine (General) (17.7%) and those with a specialty in Psychiatry (15.7%).

Regarding specific addiction services, the highest number of physicians (n=1,378) reported providing addiction counseling, followed by screening for addiction (n=1,146). Among physicians providing medication assisted treatment (MAT), providing this service through prescription of buprenorphine was most commonly reported.

**Table 2.9:** Physician Specialty and Addiction Services

Medical Specialty	Screening for Addiction		Addiction Counseling		MAT - Methadone		MAT- Buprenorphine		MAT - Naltrexone		Total Unique Physicians Providing Addiction Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescent Medicine	7	0.6	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	8	0.4
Allergy and Immunology	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Anesthesiology	19	1.7	24	1.7	9	9.9	17	3.5	11	2.9	38	1.8
Cardiology	2	0.2	9	0.7	1	1.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	11	0.5
Child Psychiatry	6	0.5	13	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.6	4	1.1	15	0.7
Colon and Rectal Surgery	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Critical Care Medicine	3	0.3	10	0.7	1	1.1	2	0.4	0	0.0	11	0.5
Emergency Medicine	134	11.7	219	15.9	9	9.9	27	5.6	20	5.3	265	12.9
Endocrinology	1	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Family Medicine/General Practice	389	33.9	386	28.0	14	15.4	155	32.0	104	27.7	620	30.1
Gastroenterology	6	0.5	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.4
Geriatric Medicine	5	0.4	9	0.7	1	1.1	3	0.6	2	0.5	11	0.5
Gynecology Only	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Hematology and Oncology	0	0.0	5	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.2
Infectious Diseases	6	0.5	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.3	8	0.4
Internal Medicine (General)	169	14.8	272	19.7	11	12.1	56	11.6	34	9.0	364	17.7

**Table 2.9: Physician Specialty and Addiction Services**

Medical Specialty	Screening for Addiction		Addiction Counseling		MAT - Methadone		MAT- Buprenorphine		MAT - Naltrexone		Total Unique Physicians Providing Addiction Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nephrology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Neurological Surgery	1	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.3	3	0.1
Neurology	3	0.3	6	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.3	8	0.4
Obstetrics and Gynecology	135	11.8	32	2.3	4	4.4	24	5.0	4	1.1	153	7.4
Occupational Medicine	1	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	1	0.3	3	0.1
Orthopedic Surgery	0	0.0	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
Other Specialties	32	2.8	58	4.2	15	16.5	45	9.3	34	9.0	76	3.7
Other Surgical Specialties	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Otolaryngology	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Pathology	1	0.1	3	0.2	2	2.2	3	0.6	2	0.5	4	0.2
Pediatrics (General)	29	2.5	12	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	1.9
Pediatrics Subspecialties	9	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	10	0.5
Physical Medicine/Rehabilitation	11	1.0	10	0.7	5	5.5	10	2.1	6	1.6	21	1.0
Plastic Surgery	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Preventive Medicine/Public Health	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.4	1	0.3	4	0.2
Psychiatry	151	13.2	267	19.4	18	19.8	129	26.6	148	39.4	322	15.7
Pulmonology	3	0.3	8	0.6	1	1.1	1	0.2	1	0.3	11	0.5
Radiation Oncology	1	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Radiology	1	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Rheumatology	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Surgery (General)	10	0.9	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.6
Vascular Surgery	1	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

## OBSTETRIC SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Access to obstetric services is critically important to ensuring maternal and infant health. Table 2.10 provides a summary of the total number of physicians who reported providing obstetric services, according to their reported specialty. As can be seen in the last column of the table, 1,888 physicians in 31 different specialties reported providing services related to obstetrics. Unsurprisingly, physicians with a specialty in Obstetrics & Gynecology had the highest likelihood of providing obstetric services (n=620; 32.8%), followed by physicians with a specialty in Family Medicine/General Practice (n=466; 24.7%). The most common obstetric service reported to be offered was post-natal services (n=1,304), followed by pre-natal services (n=1,160) and labor and delivery (n=1,136).

**Table 2.10:** Obstetric Services by Physician Specialty

Medical Specialty	High-Risk Pregnancies Screening		High-Risk Pregnancies Treatment		Pre-Natal Services		Labor and Delivery		Post-Natal Services		OUD-Affected Pregnancy Services		Total Unique Physicians Providing Obstetric Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescent Medicine	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Anesthesiology	4	0.5	50	7.0	8	0.7	190	16.7	7	0.5	8	2.5	201	10.6
Cardiology	2	0.2	5	0.7	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.3
Child Psychiatry	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.6	4	0.2
Colon and Rectal Surgery	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Critical Care Medicine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Emergency Medicine	55	6.5	74	10.4	90	7.8	87	7.7	71	5.4	24	7.5	158	8.4
Endocrinology	1	0.1	2	0.3	5	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.4
Family Medicine/General Practice	226	26.7	101	14.1	354	30.5	234	20.6	397	30.4	60	18.6	466	24.7
Gynecology Only	5	0.6	1	0.1	3	0.3	3	0.3	4	0.3	1	0.3	10	0.5
Hematology and Oncology	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Infectious Diseases	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Internal Medicine (General)	5	0.6	9	1.3	7	0.6	11	1.0	17	1.3	5	1.6	37	2
Nephrology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Neurological Surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.3
Neurology	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2
Obstetrics and Gynecology	515	60.8	434	60.7	576	49.7	550	48.4	552	42.3	143	44.4	620	32.8
Occupational Medicine	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Ophthalmology	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2

**Table 2.10: Obstetric Services by Physician Specialty**

Medical Specialty	High-Risk Pregnancies Screening		High-Risk Pregnancies Treatment		Pre-Natal Services		Labor and Delivery		Post-Natal Services		OUD-Affected Pregnancy Services		Total Unique Physicians Providing Obstetric Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Other Specialties	4	0.5	3	0.4	8	0.7	3	0.3	7	0.5	30	9.3	41	2.2
Pathology	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.6	4	0.2
Pediatrics (General)	4	0.5	2	0.3	9	0.8	19	1.7	101	7.8	0	0.0	104	5.5
Pediatrics Subspecialties	10	1.2	22	3.1	60	5.2	30	2.6	106	8.1	1	0.3	128	6.8
Physical Medicine/Rehabilitation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1
Plastic Surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Preventive Medicine/Public Health	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.3	3	0.2
Psychiatry	4	0.5	3	0.4	5	0.4	2	0.2	10	0.8	42	13.0	52	2.7
Radiology	6	0.7	4	0.6	16	1.4	3	0.3	11	0.8	1	0.3	21	1.1
Surgery (General)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2
Thoracic Surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Urology	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019



## PEDIATRIC POPULATIONS SERVED BY PHYSICIANS

Table 2.11 provides a summary of the total number of physicians who reported serving pediatric populations, which include newborns, children ages 2 to 10 and adolescents ages 11 to 19. Overall, 10,874 reported providing services to these age groups, with 21.5% having a specialty in Family Medicine/General Practice and 10.6% having a specialty in Emergency Medicine. The highest number of physicians reported providing serves to adolescents (n=10,657).

**Table 2.11** Pediatric Populations Served by Physicians

Medical Specialty	Newborns		Children (ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)		Total Unique Physicians Serving Pediatric Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescent Medicine	4	0.1	7	0.1	17	0.16	17	0.2
Allergy and Immunology	50	0.8	75	0.9	75	0.7	75	0.7
Anesthesiology	410	6.3	893	10.3	972	9.12	974	9.0
Cardiology	10	0.2	13	0.2	71	0.67	71	0.7
Child Psychiatry	2	0.0	47	0.5	49	0.46	49	0.5
Colon and Rectal Surgery	1	0.0	3	0.0	29	0.27	29	0.3
Critical Care Medicine	9	0.1	12	0.1	31	0.29	31	0.3
Dermatology	118	1.8	147	1.7	164	1.54	165	1.5
Emergency Medicine	1,075	16.4	1,145	13.2	1,147	10.76	1,149	10.6
Endocrinology	9	0.1	14	0.2	37	0.35	37	0.3
Family Medicine/General Practice	1,736	26.5	2,153	24.8	2,318	21.75	2,335	21.5
Gastroenterology	4	0.1	7	0.1	64	0.6	64	0.6
Geriatric Medicine	3	0.1	7	0.1	9	0.08	9	0.1
Gynecology Only	2	0.0	12	0.1	64	0.6	64	0.6
Hematology and Oncology	7	0.1	8	0.1	37	0.35	38	0.4
Infectious Diseases	6	0.1	10	0.1	28	0.26	28	0.3
Internal Medicine (General)	101	1.5	131	1.5	294	2.76	299	2.8
Nephrology	0	0.0	16	0.2	30	0.28	30	0.3
Neurological Surgery	12	0.2	15	0.2	32	0.3	32	0.3
Neurology	30	0.5	55	0.6	144	1.35	146	1.3
Obstetrics and Gynecology	47	0.7	50	0.6	497	4.66	498	4.6
Occupational Medicine	6	0.1	26	0.3	40	0.38	40	0.4
Ophthalmology	88	1.3	152	1.8	200	1.88	208	1.9
Orthopedic Surgery	95	1.5	405	4.7	521	4.89	521	4.8
Other Specialties	102	1.6	187	2.2	260	2.44	263	2.4

**Table 2.11** Pediatric Populations Served by Physicians

Medical Specialty	Newborns		Children (ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)		Total Unique Physicians Serving Pediatric Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Other Surgical Specialties	6	0.1	10	0.1	18	0.17	19	0.2
Otolaryngology	140	2.1	165	1.9	168	1.58	169	1.6
Pathology	163	2.5	185	2.1	195	1.83	197	1.8
Pediatrics (General)	749	11.4	751	8.7	747	7.01	760	7.0
Pediatrics Subspecialties	496	7.6	389	4.5	384	3.6	532	4.9
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	4	0.1	20	0.2	65	0.61	65	0.6
Plastic Surgery	30	0.5	67	0.8	79	0.74	80	0.7
Preventive Medicine/Public Health	6	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.07	7	0.1
Psychiatry	27	0.4	153	1.8	257	2.41	258	2.4
Pulmonology	4	0.1	9	0.1	39	0.37	39	0.4
Radiation Oncology	3	0.1	30	0.4	48	0.45	48	0.4
Radiology	882	13.5	973	11.2	1,016	9.53	1,022	9.4
Rheumatology	5	0.1	5	0.1	16	0.15	16	0.2
Surgery (General)	59	0.9	202	2.3	312	2.93	314	2.9
Thoracic Surgery	8	0.1	8	0.1	20	0.19	20	0.2
Urology	37	0.6	93	1.1	124	1.16	124	1.1
Vascular Surgery	11	0.2	19	0.2	32	0.3	32	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,675</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,657</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,874</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** 2019 Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data

## ADULT AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS SERVED BY PHYSICIANS

Table 2.12 provides a summary of the number of physicians providing services to adults, inmates, geriatric patients, disabled persons and individuals in recovery. Overall, 15,508 reported providing services to these population groups, with 16.9% having a specialty in Family Medicine/General Practice and 11.6% having a specialty Internal Medicine (General). Unsurprisingly, the highest number of these physicians reported serving adults (n=15,211), followed by 12,643 who reported serving geriatric patients. The smallest number reported providing services to inmates (n=4,858).

**Table 2.12 Adult and Special Populations Served by Physicians**

Medical Specialty	Adults		Inmates		Geriatric		Disabled Persons		Individuals in Recovery		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescent Medicine	10	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0	11	0.1
Allergy and Immunology	79	0.5	18	0.4	72	0.6	47	0.5	20	0.4	79	0.5
Anesthesiology	1,110	7.3	622	12.8	988	7.8	853	9.4	596	11.2	1,115	7.2
Cardiology	608	4.0	124	2.6	455	3.6	209	2.3	92	1.7	612	4.0
Child Psychiatry	31	0.2	3	0.1	14	0.1	16	0.2	11	0.2	31	0.2
Colon and Rectal Surgery	41	0.3	17	0.4	40	0.3	37	0.4	9	0.2	41	0.3
Critical Care Medicine	180	1.2	38	0.8	126	1.0	58	0.6	31	0.6	183	1.2
Dermatology	171	1.1	76	1.6	164	1.3	130	1.4	50	0.9	172	1.1
Emergency Medicine	1,189	7.8	982	20.2	1,154	9.1	1,104	12.1	972	18.2	1,193	7.7
Endocrinology	131	0.9	25	0.5	86	0.7	57	0.6	15	0.3	132	0.9
Family Medicine/General Practice	2,592	17.0	315	6.5	2,401	19.0	1,788	19.7	933	17.5	2,617	16.9
Gastroenterology	281	1.9	88	1.8	179	1.4	112	1.2	70	1.3	281	1.8
Geriatric Medicine	47	0.3	2	0.0	101	0.8	27	0.3	7	0.1	101	0.7
Gynecology Only	89	0.6	8	0.2	64	0.5	30	0.3	6	0.1	89	0.6
Hematology and Oncology	235	1.5	60	1.2	166	1.3	90	1.0	25	0.5	239	1.5
Infectious Diseases	133	0.9	39	0.8	92	0.7	55	0.6	29	0.5	133	0.9
Internal Medicine (General)	1,773	11.7	250	5.2	1,467	11.6	740	8.1	362	6.8	1,791	11.6
Nephrology	236	1.6	29	0.6	161	1.3	55	0.6	19	0.4	238	1.5
Neurological Surgery	97	0.6	22	0.5	60	0.5	34	0.4	17	0.3	97	0.6
Neurology	441	2.9	63	1.3	267	2.1	168	1.9	63	1.2	444	2.9
Obstetrics and Gynecology	596	3.9	167	3.4	454	3.6	259	2.9	121	2.3	599	3.9
Occupational Medicine	111	0.7	5	0.1	39	0.3	20	0.2	8	0.2	112	0.7
Ophthalmology	256	1.7	122	2.5	237	1.9	171	1.9	73	1.4	257	1.7
Orthopedic Surgery	559	3.7	266	5.5	513	4.1	393	4.3	129	2.4	564	3.6
Other Specialties	463	3.0	80	1.7	372	2.9	229	2.5	129	2.4	470	3.0

**Table 2.12 Adult and Special Populations Served by Physicians**

Medical Specialty	Adults		Inmates		Geriatric		Disabled Persons		Individuals in Recovery		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Other Surgical Specialties	29	0.2	11	0.2	26	0.2	18	0.2	9	0.2	29	0.2
Otolaryngology	173	1.1	83	1.7	163	1.3	138	1.5	64	1.2	174	1.1
Pathology	237	1.6	99	2.0	211	1.7	159	1.8	143	2.7	240	1.6
Pediatrics (General)	40	0.3	4	0.1	11	0.1	83	0.9	3	0.1	113	0.7
Pediatrics Subspecialties	87	0.6	11	0.2	19	0.2	77	0.9	7	0.1	129	0.8
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	177	1.2	12	0.3	130	1.0	104	1.1	25	0.5	182	1.2
Plastic Surgery	109	0.7	30	0.6	73	0.6	51	0.6	20	0.4	109	0.7
Preventive Medicine/Public Health	16	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.0	4	0.1	18	0.1
Psychiatry	568	3.7	93	1.9	404	3.2	271	3.0	279	5.2	579	3.7
Pulmonology	203	1.3	30	0.6	134	1.1	62	0.7	28	0.5	204	1.3
Radiation Oncology	103	0.7	32	0.7	85	0.7	49	0.5	17	0.3	103	0.7
Radiology	1,153	7.6	683	14.1	1,026	8.1	904	9.9	723	13.6	1,165	7.5
Rheumatology	90	0.6	14	0.3	64	0.5	35	0.4	7	0.1	90	0.6
Surgery (General)	421	2.8	199	4.1	336	2.7	267	2.9	149	2.8	423	2.7
Thoracic Surgery	105	0.7	20	0.4	79	0.6	29	0.3	11	0.2	105	0.7
Urology	173	1.1	88	1.8	135	1.1	121	1.3	43	0.8	174	1.1
Vascular Surgery	68	0.5	23	0.5	62	0.5	35	0.4	10	0.2	70	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,211</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,093</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,508</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 2019 Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data

# SECTION III: PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

## DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIALTY

Primary care physicians are vital to providing access to preventive health care to Indiana residents. This section will provide a summary for physicians who reported having a primary care specialty per the guidelines established by HRSA for informing primary care HPSAs<sup>5</sup>. These specialties include Family Medicine/General Practice, Internal Medicine (General), Obstetrics & Gynecology and Pediatrics (General). Overall 5,950 physicians reported having a primary care specialty. As shown in Figure 3.1 below, just under half (45.0%) of primary care physicians (PCPs) have a specialty in Family Medicine/General Practice, followed by 31.0% with a specialty in Internal Medicine (General).

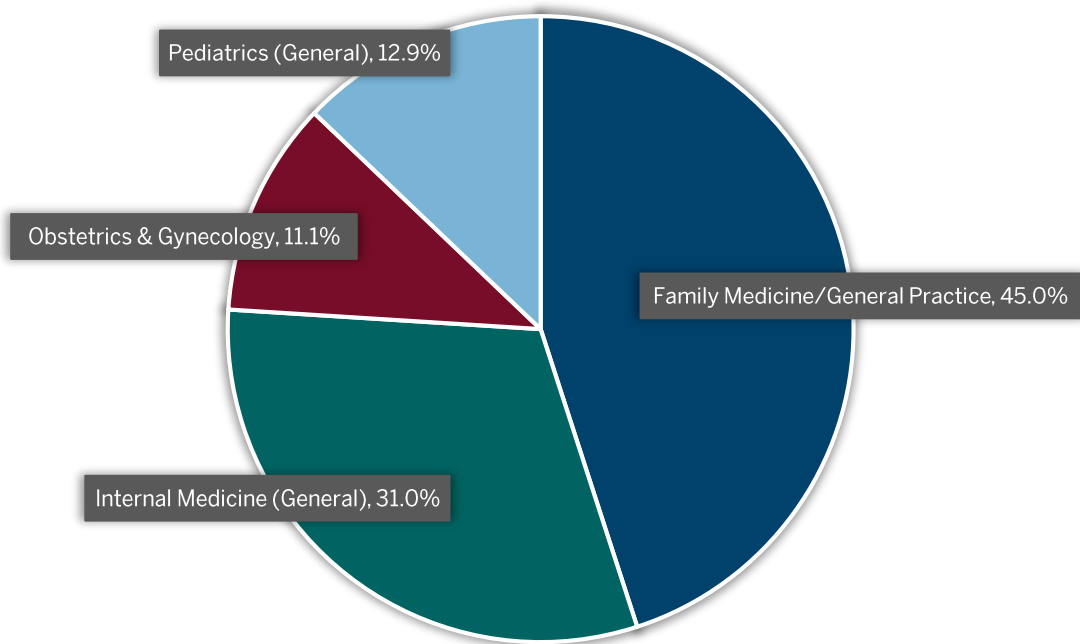


Figure 3.1 Specialty distribution among primary care physicians

<sup>5</sup> More information is available at <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/application-review-process>

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 3.1 provides summary statistics for demographic characteristics of PCPs in Indiana. Overall, PCPs were primarily male (55.7%), non-Hispanic (96.5%), and White (69.4%). The average age of the primary care workforce is 49.6 years, with the highest percentage (26.9%) of the workforce being between the ages of 35 and 44. Female physicians are generally younger than to their male counterparts with an average age of 46.4 (versus 52.0 among males). Females also have a greater racial diversity, with a larger percentage identifying as non-white (32.7% vs. 28.8%).

**Table 3.1:** Primary Care Physician Demographic Characteristics

	Female		Male		Gender not Available		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	2,543		3,313		94		5,950	
<b>Mean Age</b>	46.4		52.0		56.6		49.6	
<b>Age Groups</b>								
Under 35	365	14.4	354	10.7	6	6.4	725	12.2
35-44	877	34.5	713	21.5	8	8.5	1,598	26.9
45-54	718	28.2	839	25.3	15	16.0	1,572	26.4
55-64	443	17.4	812	24.5	35	37.2	1,290	21.7
65 and Older	108	4.2	560	16.9	20	21.3	688	11.6
Age not Available	32	1.3	35	1.1	10	10.6	77	1.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic or Latino	93	3.7	116	3.5	0	0.0	209	3.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,450	96.3	3,197	96.5	94	100.0	5,741	96.5
<b>Race</b>								
White	1,712	67.3	2,359	71.2	60	63.8	4,131	69.4
Asian	413	16.2	519	15.7	22	23.4	954	16.0
Black or African American	223	8.8	160	4.8	8	8.5	391	6.6
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4	0.2	10	0.3	0	0.0	14	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other	143	5.6	208	6.3	3	3.2	354	5.9
Multiracial	48	1.9	56	1.7	1	1.1	105	1.8

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** The Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) does not maintain gender information for every physician. Age was calculated as the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

## EDUCATION

As seen in Table 3.2, the majority of PCPs providing services to Indiana residents reported having a practice location in Indiana, while only 6.4% were located out-of-state. Physicians located in Indiana were more likely to study medicine (36.3%) and complete their residency training (46.8%) in the state, as compared to those who are located out-of-state (1.8% and 5.05%). Out-of-state physicians were more likely to have studied medicine outside of Indiana in a contiguous state (25.5%) or in another US state (45.3%). The same trend can be seen for residency in out-of-state physicians, who trained in a contiguous state (31.3%) or another US state (62.1%).

**Table 3.2: Primary Care Physician Education and Training Characteristics Based on Practice Location**

Location of Training Program	Practice in Indiana		Practice Outside of Indiana*	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,570</b>		<b>380</b>	
<b>Medical School</b>				
Indiana	2,023	36.3	7	1.8
Contiguous State	1,087	19.5	97	25.5
Another US State	1,067	19.2	172	45.3
Another Country	1,393	25.0	104	27.4
<b>Residency</b>				
Indiana	2,608	46.8	19	5.0
Contiguous State	1,481	26.6	119	31.3
Another US State	1,431	25.7	236	62.1
Another Country	50	0.9	6	1.6

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** Contiguous States include Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois

\* Includes physicians providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents.

## PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

### PRACTICE SETTING

Table 3.3 provides summary characteristics on the practice settings and locations of PCPs providing services in Indiana. Overall, 5,866 (98.6%) report having primary practice, 1,063 (17.9%) having a secondary practice, and only 239 (4%) have a tertiary practice.

Primary care physicians were more likely to report their primary practice to be located in an multi-specialty office/clinic setting (21.7%) or emergency department hospital setting (19.1%). Those with a secondary practice were most likely to reported practicing in an emergency department setting of a hospital (27.9%), followed by a single-specialty office/clinic (15.7%). Those with a tertiary practice were also most likely to reported practicing in an emergency department setting (28.9%).

**Table 3.3: Primary Care Physician Practice Settings and Locations**

Primary Practice Type	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,866</b>		<b>1,063</b>		<b>239</b>	
Office/Clinic – Solo Practice	585	10.0	66	6.2	6	2.5
Office/Clinic – Partnership	693	11.8	97	9.1	9	3.8
Office/Clinic – Single Specialty Group	1,105	18.8	167	15.7	24	10.0
Office/Clinic – Multi Specialty Group	1,273	21.7	133	12.5	19	7.9
Hospital – Inpatient	59	1.0	11	1.0	3	1.3
Hospital – Outpatient	20	0.3	20	1.9	3	1.3
Hospital – Emergency Department	1,120	19.1	297	27.9	69	28.9
Hospital – Ambulatory Care Center	326	5.6	54	5.1	16	6.7

Table 3.3: Primary Care Physician Practice Settings and Locations

Primary Practice Type	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Federal Government Hospital	37	0.6	2	0.2	1	0.4
Research Laboratory	3	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.4
Medical School	28	0.5	3	0.3	2	0.8
Nursing Home or Extended Care Facility	18	0.3	32	3.0	13	5.4
Home Health Setting	15	0.3	6	0.6	2	0.8
Hospice Care	16	0.3	18	1.7	1	0.4
Federal/State/Community Health Center(s)	233	4.0	42	4.0	9	3.8
Local Health Department	6	0.1	4	0.4	1	0.4
Telemedicine	157	2.7	35	3.3	13	5.4
Volunteer in a Free Clinic	18	0.3	10	0.9	2	0.8
Other	154	2.6	64	6.0	45	18.8

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

Notes: Counts for each practice exclude physicians who indicated 'Not Applicable' for their practice setting, as this would represent those without a primary, secondary or tertiary practice.

### HOURS IN PATIENT CARE

Statistics for reported hours in patient care at each of their practices is summarized in Table 3.4. Overall, 5,774 (97.0%) reported their average hours per week for their primary practice, 1,008 (16.9%) reported for their secondary practice and 212 (3.6%) reported for their tertiary practice. The majority of PCPs (55.6%) reported spending more than 32 hours per week in patient care at their primary practice. However, the highest percentage of PCPs reporting on capacity at their secondary practice reported spending 5 – 8 hours per week in patient care. Among those reporting on their tertiary practice, the highest percentage (19.8%) reported spending 1 – 4 hours per week in patient care at this location.

Table 3.4: Average hours per week in patient care, Primary Care Physicians

Average hours per week in patient care	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,774</b>		<b>1,008</b>		<b>212</b>	
0 hours per week	40	0.7	54	5.4	36	17.0
1-4 hours per week	116	2.0	196	19.4	42	19.8
5-8 hours per week	124	2.1	236	23.4	39	18.4
9-12 hours per week	153	2.6	131	13.0	20	9.4
13-16 hours per week	126	2.2	69	6.8	11	5.2
17-20 hours per week	258	4.5	93	9.2	10	4.7
21-24 hours per week	291	5.0	52	5.2	9	4.2
25-28 hours per week	248	4.3	27	2.7	4	1.9
29-32 hours per week	419	7.3	23	2.3	3	1.4
33-36 hours per week	785	13.6	14	1.4	3	1.4
37-40 hours per week	1,594	27.6	38	3.8	11	5.2
41 or more hours per week	1,620	28.1	75	7.4	24	11.3

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

Notes: Counts for each practice exclude physicians who indicated 'Not Applicable' for total hours in direct patient care, as this would represent those who do not have a clinical practice.



## PATIENT PANEL

Patient panel characteristics for PCPs are summarized in Table 3.5. Around one-quarter (25.2%) of PCPs reported not offering a sliding fee scale at their primary practice, with the same response from 4.5% at their secondary practice and 1.2% at their tertiary practice. However, a greater proportion reported serving patients covered by Indiana Medicaid. The highest percentage reported having 6-10% of patients in their primary practice (15.0%), while 2.4% reported 11-20% of patients at their secondary and 0.5% reported 11-20% at their tertiary practices.

Information on Medicaid acceptance status for PCPs is located in Table 3.6. The majority of PCPs providing services in Indiana reported accepting new Medicaid patients (75.5%). Among physicians not accepting Medicaid patients. The three most commonly reported barriers were having full patient panels (53.9%), practice policy restriction (12.2%), and reimbursement rates (9.7%). Another 6.0% reported having a specialty not covered by Medicaid (such as a hospitalist).

**Table 3.5: Patient Panel Characteristics, Primary Care Physicians**

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Percent of Patients on a Sliding Fee Scale</b>						
Do not offer a sliding fee scale	1,502	25.2	269	4.5	69	1.2
>0% - 5%	725	12.2	77	1.3	16	0.3
6% - 10%	332	5.6	54	0.9	10	0.2
11% - 20%	202	3.4	35	0.6	5	0.1
21% - 30%	109	1.8	29	0.5	3	0.1
31% - 50%	75	1.3	10	0.2	5	0.1
Greater than 50%	39	0.7	15	0.3	4	0.1
Not Applicable	2,966	49.8	5,461	91.8	5,838	98.1
<b>Percent of Patient Panel who are Medicaid Recipients</b>						
Do not have Medicaid Patients	232	3.9	69	1.2	24	0.4
>0% - 5%	729	12.3	122	2.1	14	0.2
6% - 10%	890	15.0	95	1.6	13	0.2
11% - 20%	864	14.5	141	2.4	32	0.5
21% - 30%	729	12.3	112	1.9	12	0.2
31% - 50%	821	13.8	132	2.2	27	0.5
Greater than 50%	676	11.4	135	2.3	29	0.5
Not Applicable	1,009	17.0	5,144	86.5	5,799	97.5

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Table 3.6: Physician Medicaid Participation Status, Primary Care Physicians**

	N	%
<b>Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients</b>		
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	4,492	75.5
Not accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	1,458	24.5
<b>Barriers to not Accepting New Medicaid Patients</b>		
Practicing at Government Facility	25	4.7
Full Patient Panel	288	53.9
Acute Care/Specialist/Hospitalist	32	6.0
Reimbursement Rates	52	9.7
Administrative Burden	22	4.1
Policies of Practice	65	12.2
Not Currently Enrolled as a Medicaid Provider	5	0.9
Not Providing Direct Patient Care	13	2.4
Not Applicable (locum tenens, Planning to Retire)	32	6.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

# SECTION IV: PSYCHIATRISTS

## SPECIALTY DISTRIBUTION

Although they represent a small subsection of the total physician workforce, psychiatrists are essential for ensuring timely access to appropriate behavioral and medical health care. This section examines the characteristics of physicians who reported having a specialty in psychiatry or child psychiatry. Figure 4.1 provides a breakdown of this specialty. Overall, 660 physicians reported having a specialty related to psychiatry, with 92% reporting general psychiatry.

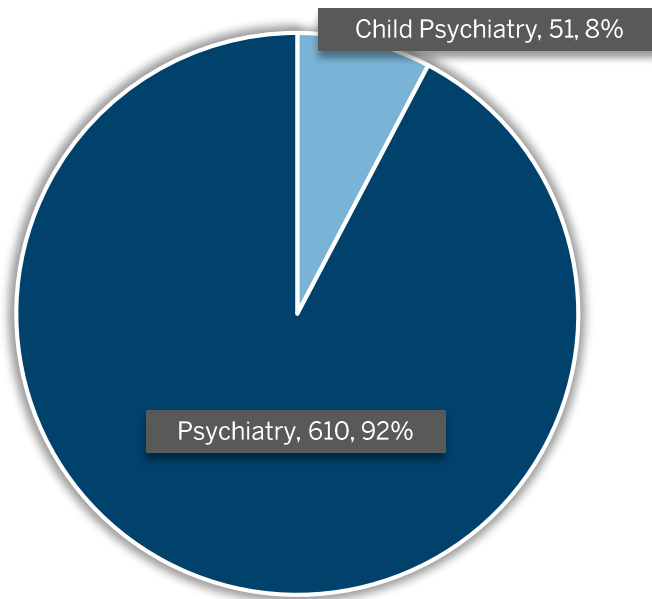


Figure 4.1 Distribution of specialty among psychiatrists.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 4.1 provides a summary of the demographic characteristics of Indiana psychiatrists. Overall, Indiana psychiatrists are older, with an average age of 53.8 and the greatest percentage (26.0%) being between ages 55 and 64. Female psychiatrists are slightly younger, with an average age of 51.0 (versus 55.5 among male psychiatrists). Regarding race and ethnicity, the majority of Indiana psychiatrists are non-Hispanic (95.8%) and white (63.2%). However, there is evidence of greater diversity among psychiatrists as compared to the overall physician workforce, with 36.8% identifying as non-White (vs. 29.4%). A similar trend to the overall physician workforce is female psychiatrists having greater racial and ethnic diversity than their male counterparts.

**Table 4.1: Psychiatrist Demographic Characteristics**

	Female		Male		Gender not Available		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	272		374		15.0		661	
<b>Mean Age</b>	51.0		55.5		63.1		53.8	
<b>Age Groups</b>								
Under 35	30	11.0	21	5.6	1.0	0.2	52	7.9
35-44	68	25.0	76	20.3	0.0	0.0	144	21.8
45-54	60	22.1	77	20.6	1.0	0.2	138	20.9
55-64	72	26.5	97	25.9	3.0	0.5	172	26.0
65 and Older	39	14.3	96	25.7	10.0	1.5	145	21.9
Age not Available	3	1.1	7	1.9	0.0	0.0	10	1.5
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic or Latino	12	4.4	16	4.3	0.0	0.0	28	4.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	260	95.6	358	95.7	15.0	2.3	633	95.8
<b>Race</b>								
White	168	61.8	244	65.2	6.0	0.9	418	63.2
Asian	49	18.0	77	20.6	4.0	0.6	130	19.7
Black or African American	25	9.2	13	3.5	2.0	0.3	40	6.1
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	22	8.1	35	9.4	3.0	0.5	60	9.1
Multiracial	7	2.6	5	1.3	0.0	0.0	12	1.8

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** Data on Gender was not provided for every respondent by Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA). Age was calculated as the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

## EDUCATION

Education characteristics of Indiana psychiatrists is presented in Table 4.2. Psychiatrists located in-state are most likely to have completed their medical education in Indiana (31.6%). They also reported completing their residency training in another state (outside of Indiana or its contiguous states) (39.9%). Among psychiatrists located out-of-state, nearly half completed their education in another state outside of Indiana and its contiguous states (48.9%), and the majority reported completing residency training outside this region (68.5%).

**Table 4.2 Psychiatrist Education and Training Characteristics Based on Practice Location**

Location of Training Program	Located in Indiana		Located Outside Indiana*	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	569		92	
<b>Medical School</b>				
Indiana	180	31.6	2	2.2
Contiguous State	92	16.2	20	21.7
Another US State	140	24.6	45	48.9
Another Country	157	27.6	25	27.2

**Table 4.2** Psychiatrist Education and Training Characteristics Based on Practice Location

Location of Training Program	Located in Indiana		Located Outside Indiana*	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Residency</b>				
Indiana	199	35.0	7	7.6
Contiguous State	140	24.6	22	23.9
Another US State	227	39.9	63	68.5
Another Country	3	0.5	0	0.0

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** Contiguous States include Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois

\* Represents physicians who are providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents

## PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

### PRACTICE SETTING

Table 4.3 provides information on reported practice settings for psychiatrists' primary, secondary and tertiary practice locations. Nearly all psychiatrists (94.7%) reported having a primary practice, 31% reported having a secondary practice and 10.3% reported having a tertiary practice. For all three practices, psychiatrists were most likely to report practicing in an inpatient hospital setting (22.2% for primary practice; 22.2% for secondary practice; and 22.1% for tertiary practice), followed by a single-specialty office/clinic (16.9% for primary practice; 17.1% for secondary practice; and 17.6% for tertiary practice).

**Table 4.3:** Psychiatrist Practice Settings and Locations

Primary Practice Type	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>		<b>205</b>		<b>68</b>	
Office/Clinic – Solo Practice	81	12.9	13	6.3	4	5.9
Office/Clinic – Partnership	17	2.7	5	2.4	0	0.0
Office/Clinic – Single Specialty Group	106	16.9	35	17.1	12	17.6
Office/Clinic – Multi Specialty Group	54	8.6	16	7.8	5	7.4
Hospital – Inpatient	139	22.2	47	22.9	15	22.1
Hospital – Outpatient	53	8.5	17	8.3	6	8.8
Hospital – Emergency Department	8	1.3	1	0.5	1	1.5
Hospital – Ambulatory Care Center	1	0.2	1	0.5	0	0.0
Federal Government Hospital	10	1.6	2	1.0	1	1.5
Research Laboratory	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Medical School	16	2.6	1	0.5	0	0.0
Nursing Home or Extended Care Facility	1	0.2	3	1.5	3	4.4
Home Health Setting	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hospice Care	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Federal/State/Community Health Center(s)	80	12.8	30	14.6	10	14.7
Local Health Department	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Telemedicine	34	5.4	15	7.3	3	4.4
Volunteer in a Free Clinic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	26	4.2	19	9.3	8	11.8

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** Counts for each practice exclude physicians who indicated 'Not Applicable' for their practice setting, as this would represent those without a primary, secondary or tertiary practice.

## HOURS IN PATIENT CARE

As with those who reported their practice setting, nearly all (92.7%) reported their average hours per week in patient care at their primary practice, 29.8% reported this for their secondary practice and 8.6% reported this for their tertiary practice. Just under one-third (32.2%) of psychiatrists reporting on their primary practice hours reported spending more than 32 hours per week in patient care. The same percentage of those reporting on their secondary practice (33.0%) reported spending 5 – 8 hours per week at this location. The highest percentage of those reporting on hours at their tertiary practice (42.1%) also reported spending 5 – 8 hours per week in patient care at this location.

**Table 4.4:** Average hours per week in patient care, Psychiatrists

Average hours per week in patient care	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>613</b>		<b>197</b>		<b>57</b>	
0 hours per week	11	1.8	15	7.6	3	5.3
1-4 hours per week	15	2.4	32	16.2	11	19.3
5-8 hours per week	31	5.1	65	33.0	24	42.1
9-12 hours per week	31	5.1	19	9.6	6	10.5
13-16 hours per week	40	6.5	26	13.2	4	7.0
17-20 hours per week	47	7.7	15	7.6	4	7.0
21-24 hours per week	41	6.7	9	4.6	1	1.8
25-28 hours per week	43	7.0	4	2.0	1	1.8
29-32 hours per week	61	10.0	4	2.0	1	1.8
33-36 hours per week	48	7.8	3	1.5	0	0.0
37-40 hours per week	153	25.0	4	2.0	2	3.5
41 or more hours per week	92	15.0	1	0.5	0	0.0

**Source:** Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Notes:** Counts for each practice exclude physicians who indicated 'Not Applicable' for total hours per week in patient care, as this would represent those who do not have a clinical practice.

## PATIENT PANEL

Table 4.5 provides a summary of reported patient panel characteristics among Indiana psychiatrists. Though the majority of psychiatrists reported not offering a sliding fee scale at any practice, those who did offer this payment method were likely to report have 5% or less of their patients on this payment method. With regards to Indiana Medicaid, 37.8% of psychiatrists reported 30% or more of their patients are covered by Indiana Medicaid for their primary practice; 14.6% reported the same for their secondary practice, as well as 5.2% for their tertiary practice.

When asked about accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients at any of their practices, 68.5% reported that they were accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients. This is much lower than what was reported by the overall physician workforce (82.2%). When asked to provide potential barriers to accepting new Medicaid patients, Indiana psychiatrists were equally likely to report reimbursement rates (20.8%) and practice policies (20.8%) as their major barriers. Another commonly reported barrier (18.8%) was their practice location being a government facility (i.e. Veterans Administration Hospital, Correctional Facility, etc.). More information on psychiatrists accepting new Medicaid patients can be found in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.5: Patient Panel Characteristics, Psychiatrists**

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Percent of Patients on a Sliding Fee Scale</b>						
Do not offer a sliding fee scale	131	19.8	46	7.0	15	2.3
>0% - 5%	66	10.0	24	3.6	9	1.4
6% - 10%	54	8.2	18	2.7	5	0.8
11% - 20%	33	5.0	9	1.4	4	0.6
21% - 30%	17	2.6	8	1.2	1	0.2
31% - 50%	14	2.1	5	0.8	3	0.5
Greater than 50%	15	2.3	9	1.4	4	0.6
Not Applicable	331	50.1	542	82.0	620	93.8
<b>Percent of Patient Panel who are Medicaid Recipients</b>						
Do not have Medicaid Patients	62	9.4	17	2.6	3	0.5
>0% - 5%	50	7.6	8	1.2	7	1.1
6% - 10%	28	4.2	8	1.2	2	0.3
11% - 20%	42	6.4	13	2.0	2	0.3
21% - 30%	65	9.8	19	2.9	4	0.6
31% - 50%	94	14.2	38	5.8	7	1.1
Greater than 50%	156	23.6	58	8.8	27	4.1
Not Applicable	164	24.8	500	75.6	609	92.1

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

**Table 4.6: Psychiatrist Medicaid Participation Status**

	N	%
<b>Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	453	68.5
Not accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	208	31.5
<b>Barriers to not Accepting New Medicaid Patients</b>		
Practicing at Government Facility	9	18.8
Full Patient Panel	4	8.3
Acute Care/Specialist/Hospitalist	3	6.3
Reimbursement Rates	10	20.8
Administrative Burden	2	4.2
Policies of Practice	10	20.8
Not Currently Enrolled as a Medicaid Provider	2	4.2
Not Providing Direct Patient Care	3	6.3
Not Applicable (locum tenens, Planning to Retire)	5	10.4

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2019

# DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

The 2019 Physician Workforce Data Report provides an overview of the supply and characteristics of physicians licensed in the State of Indiana. The longitudinal analysis of data management in Section I demonstrated the impact enhanced data management has had on Indiana's ability to comprehensively examine the physician workforce. Between the 2017 and 2019 license renewal periods the number of physicians who were included in the reporting sample increased by 56.8%. This increase is attributable primarily to data management standards, as well as structured surveys which now capture data on all licensed health professional providing health care to in-state residents (i.e. the inclusion of telemedicine status). Such comprehensive workforce data will prove to be informative for workforce planning initiatives.

There were also notable trends in the descriptive statistics included in Sections II – IV. Demographic data demonstrated the physician workforce to be predominantly middle-aged (mean age 50.4), with primary care physicians being slightly younger (49.6) and psychiatrists being older (53.8). Though this workforce being predominantly male and non-Hispanic white, female physicians have greater racial and ethnic diversity overall. Regarding education and training, physicians located in-state were more likely to complete their medical education and residency in Indiana than those located out-of-state and providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents. This points to Indiana's ability to grow and retain a significant portion of its physician workforce.

Because of the requirement for the supplemental survey to be fully completed by licensees, this report was able to provide descriptive statistics for all practice locations reported by physicians. Moreover, the 2019 survey captured information on the services provided by Indiana-licensed physicians. As shown in Tables 2.9 and 2.10 a significant number of physicians from over 30 specialties reported providing addiction and obstetric services. Additionally, a significant number of physicians from all specialties reported serving pediatric populations and geriatric patients. This information will be pivotal to workforce planning strategies aimed at tackling the addiction crisis and maternal-child health outcomes.

The 2019 Indiana Physician Workforce Data Report provides key information on Indiana's physician workforce and also demonstrates the ability of these data to inform initiatives related to health policy, education and graduate training. With the implementation of standard surveys for data collection, the Bowen Center anticipates presenting longitudinal data trends in future data reports. This will undoubtedly enhance the information that can be gleaned from these data and used to inform workforce planning initiatives in Indiana.