Report of Responses to the 2003, 2005 and 2007 Indiana Physician Surveys

Produced by:

Bowen Research Center, Department of Family Medicine
Indiana University School of Medicine

In collaboration with the
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Deborah I. Allen, MD
Terrell W. Zollinger, DrPH
Komal Kochhar, MBBS, MHA
Michael K. Reger, MPH
Shabnam Chowdhury, MPH
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An advisory committee provided direction and insights to the data analysis and report generation:
- Adele Lash, Communication Director, Indiana State Medical Association
- Deborah Allen, MD, Otis Bowen Professor, Director- Bowen Research Center
- Douglas McKeag, MD, Chair- Department of Family Medicine, IU School of Medicine, OneAmerica® Professor- Preventive Health Medicine, Director- IU Center for Sports Medicine
- Ed Langston, MD, AMA Board Member, American Health Network Family Practice Center
- Jennifer Bruner, Staff Attorney, Indiana State Department of Health
- Jim McIntire, JD, Executive Vice President, Indiana State Medical Association
- Jon Marhenke, MD, President, Indiana State Medical Association
- Kathy Weaver, JD, MPA, RN, Indiana State Department of Health
- Kristen Kelley, Director, Medical Licensing Board of Indiana, Indiana Professional Licensing Agency
- Peter Nalin, MD, Associate Dean- Graduate Medical Education, Indiana University School of Medicine

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Deborah I. Allen, MD
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Executive Summary

Introduction
A variety of survey methods have been used since the 1970’s to learn more about the physician supply and distribution in the state of Indiana. Since 1997, a voluntary survey instrument has been attached to the physician license renewal form, which physicians complete every 2 years. Those renewing their licenses online in 2003, 2005 and 2007 were invited to complete the survey. Those renewing their license through the mail were not given the opportunity to complete the survey. The physician survey was implemented through a collaboration of the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) and the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA). This report summarizes the responses to the 2003, 2005 and 2007 Indiana Physician Surveys and compares these results to the results of the prior physician surveys reported in the Indiana Physician Survey Databook, 1997 and the Indiana Physician Survey Databook, 2001.

Purpose
The purpose of this report is to provide an in-depth examination of the physician resources in Indiana so that state agencies and other interested parties have current data to facilitate decision making. It is the goal of the report to provide accurate, timely and relevant data for legislators, medical educators, physicians, community leaders, and health care executives and planners in their discussion of the health care needs of the citizens of the state of Indiana.

Methods
Survey items included current work status, current practice type, practice location and the types of services they perform in their offices. The survey also asked the average hours of practice time, and how long they had been practicing in Indiana. Questions to measure the demographic characteristics of the physicians were also included.

Survey Response Rates
A total of 21,060 (in 2003), 22,351 (in 2005) and 25,353 (in 2007) physicians renewed their Indiana licenses [Table 1.1]. Of those, 72.1% (in 2003), 57.1% (in 2005) and 79.1% (in 2007) physicians renewed their licenses on-line and were invited to complete the survey [Table 1.1]. The total response rates for the re-licensure periods were 84.4% in 1997, 91.8% in 2001, 59.8% in 2003, 45.1% in 2005, and 67.0% in 2007.

Actively Practicing
Of those who responded, 99.0% (in 2003), 95.0% (in 2005) and 94.5% (in 2007) physicians were active in medicine [Table 1.2]. Of whom, 5.4% (in 2003), 4.9% (in 2005) and 3.4% (in 2007) were in training, either as residents or fellows [Table 1.2]. In 2007, 93.6% of the physicians held Doctor of Medicine (MD) degrees and 6.4% held Doctor of Osteopathy (DO) degrees.

Demographic Characteristics
The average age of practicing physicians in Indiana has been getting older. About one-tenth, (13.0% in 2003, 12.5% in 2005, and 9.2% in 2007) of the physicians were under the age of 35 [Table 2.1]. Three-fifths (66.1% in 2003, 63.1% in 2005 and 59.7% in 2007) of the physicians who responded were in the 45-54 age group [Table 2.1]. Over one-fifth of the respondents, (20.9% in 2003, 24.4% in 2005, and 31.1% in 2007) were over the age of 55 [Table 2.1]. Gender and race/ethnicity were captured in the 2005 survey only. Of those who responded, 1,462 (24.9%) were females, 4,571 (78.4%) were White, and 5,684 (97.9%) were non-Hispanic [Table 2.2, 2.3, 2.4].

Employment Characteristics
Over ninety percent of the respondents, (92.7%, 92.0% and 92.4% in 2003, 2005 and 2007, respectively) indicated that they were actively involved in direct patient-care related activities [Table 2.5]. Among those actively practicing medicine, 91.7% (in 2005) and 92.5% (in 2007) were spending all of their time practicing in Indiana [Table 2.6]. Over four-fifths of the respondents (83.4% in 2003, 83.8% in 2005, and 82.1% in 2007) reported working more than 40 hours per week [Table 2.7]. The top three major specialties of physicians were
family medicine/general practice (19.3% in 2003, 19.1% in 2005, and 18.9% in 2007), general internal medicine (9.4% in 2003, 8.7% in 2005, and 8.3% in 2007) and anesthesiology (7.9% in 2003, 8.4% in 2005, and 7.3% in 2007) [Table 2.8]. Over two-fifths of the respondents (42.7% in 2003, 51.1% in 2005, and 40.2% in 2007) who indicated they performed obstetrics were family physicians [Table 2.10]. Over two-fifths of the respondents (55.5% in 2003, 45.0% in 2005, and 44.1% in 2007) who provided prenatal care were family physicians in comparison to over one-third who were obstetricians/gynecologists (34.7% in 2003, 43.6% in 2005, and 42.7% in 2007) [Table 2.11]. Of the respondents, about two-fifths of the family physicians (21.6% in 2003, 19.6% in 2005, and 19.8% in 2007) performed intensivist medicine compared to over one-tenths of general internists (16.8% in 2003, 14.5% in 2005, and 12.0% in 2007) [Table 2.12].

### Location of Physicians in Indiana

The counties with the largest populations had the highest ratio of primary care physicians per 100,000 population [Map 4.1] as well as the highest ratio of non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population [Map 4.3]. Family physicians were the only specialty that distributed itself evenly throughout the population.

### Time Trends in the Physician Workforce

There was a trend showing an increase in the number of physicians in the 45-64 age group and a drop in the 35-44 age group [Figure 5.1]. The total number of physicians renewing their licenses in Indiana has increased over the past decade. There is an increasing trend towards non-primary care in comparison to primary care in Indiana [Figure 5.2]. This parallels the national trends. The majority of the physicians were active in medicine [Figure 5.3], with direct patient-care being the top activity in which they spent most of their professional time [Figure 5.4]. Both trends are increasing. On average, most physicians indicated they worked 40 or more hours [Figure 5.5]. This trend is increasing. There is a steady growth in the number of obstetricians who provide prenatal care and obstetrical services [Figure 5.6]. But a decline was seen in the number of family physicians who provide prenatal care and obstetrical services [Figure 5.7]. Also, a decline was noted among general internists and family physicians performing intensivist medicine [Figure 5.8].

### Conclusions

There has been an increase in the number of licensed physicians actively practicing in Indiana, with the majority working in direct patient-care related activities. A large number of physicians worked over 40 hours per week. Family medicine/general practice, general internal medicine and anesthesiology are the top three largest specialties.

### Recommendations

With input from the advisory committee, the Bowen Research Center team has recommended changes to the survey instrument to improve the quality of the data and to improve comparability with other surveys (Appendix 2). In addition, it is recommended that all physicians be encouraged to complete the survey as part of their licensing renewal process.

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**DISCLAIMER:** Care should be taken in utilizing these data or conclusions drawn in this report for statistical or planning purposes. As reflected in the response rates for each renewal period, the datasets are incomplete as some physicians did not renew their license electronically and for those that did, participation in the electronic survey was voluntary. Consequently, the numbers reported in chapters 2 and 3 undercount the actual number of physicians; however, the data shown in chapters 4 and 5 have been adjusted to account for the survey non-respondents. The proportions shown in all four chapters (2 to 5) are presumed to be representative of all physicians.
Chapter 1: Introduction

The Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) and the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) collaborated in implementing the 1997, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007 Indiana Physician Surveys. In 1997 and 2001, licenses were renewed by mail and an accompanying paper questionnaire was included to which physicians were asked to complete and return with their licensing information. Paper surveys were discontinued after 2001. However, IPLA began accepting and promoting electronic license renewals in 2003. All physicians who renewed their license electronically during the 2003, 2005 and 2007 Indiana physician re-licensure periods were asked to complete a voluntary survey instrument.

Indiana has historically recorded fewer physicians per population than the recommended national guidelines. Thus, having an accurate understanding of the personal and professional characteristics of physicians licensed in Indiana is critical to develop and manage effective programs to recruit and retain physicians where they are most needed in the State. Having quality data about physicians in Indiana will help policymakers and other interested parties make better decisions than they would be able to make otherwise. The purpose of this report is to provide those quality data. The findings from this report may be used to identify physician shortage areas, develop more recruitment and retention strategies and plan additional locations for training residents and fellows within the state.

The physician survey instruments used included items to address current work status, primary practice site, activities performed in the practice, average hours worked, practice time spent in Indiana and demographics. A copy of the 2003, 2005 and 2007 Indiana Physician Survey instruments are included in Appendix 1.

This report summarizes the responses to the 2003, 2005 and 2007 Indiana Physician Surveys and compares the results from the current surveys to the results of the prior physician surveys (1997 and 2001). Reports summarizing the responses to the 1997 and 2001 surveys (Indiana Physician Survey Databook, 1997 and Indiana Physician Survey Databook, 2001) are no longer available online. However, responses to items from those surveys that were also included in the 2003, 2005 or 2007 surveys are shown in this report.

Response Rates

Table 1.1 shows that 21,060 (in 2003), 22,351 (in 2005) and 25,353 (in 2007) physicians renewed their licenses. Of those, 72.1% in 2003, 57.1% in 2005 and 79.1% in 2007, renewed their licenses online. Only those physicians who renewed their licenses electronically in 2003, 2005 and 2007 had the opportunity to complete the survey. The total response rates for the re-licensure periods were 84.4% in 1997, 91.8% in 2001, 59.8% in 2003, 45.1% in 2005, and 67.0% in 2007.

Physicians Active in Indiana

Nearly three-fifths of the respondents (63.6% in 2003, 59.5% in 2005, and 60.9% in 2007) who were licensed in Indiana also listed their primary practice location was in Indiana. The remaining approximately 40% were either practicing in another state or they were not currently practicing. Over one-tenth (13.9% in 2003, 13.7% in 2005, and 15.5% in 2007) indicated their primary practice location was in one of the four neighboring states: Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio.
**Current Work Status in Medicine**

Table 1.2 Survey Respondent’s Current Work Status in Medicine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physician active in medicine</td>
<td>9,984</td>
<td>6,611</td>
<td>5,195</td>
<td>8,543</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>88.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician in training (medical resident/fellow)</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician active in medicine, locum tenens Only</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician active in medicine, federally employed</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired from active medical practice</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily inactive in medicine</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,728</td>
<td>7,136</td>
<td>5,883</td>
<td>9,570</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**These numbers represent survey respondents only.

As presented in Table 1.2, nearly all (99.0% in 2003, 95.0% in 2005, and 94.5% in 2007) of the survey respondents were active in medicine. Of those, about five percent of the respondents were in training as residents or fellows.

**Data Analysis**

The Indiana University Department of Family Medicine’s Bowen Research Center staff received three data files from ISDH that contained the responses to the 2003, 2005 and 2007 physician surveys and a data dictionary to describe the data in the datasets. The SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software (version 16.0) was used to analyze the data compiled from the online survey and licensure information about physicians from the IPLA database. A working dataset was created for only those physicians that were working in Indiana. Only physicians with active license status, physicians in training, physicians on locum tenens, and physicians who were federally employed, were included in most of the results presented in this report. Physicians who retired or were temporarily inactive in medicine were excluded.

**Limitations of the Survey**

The survey instruments used in 2003, 2005 and 2007 are shown in Appendix 1. Physician specialty is self-designated. Several concerns with the survey instrument and administration of the survey were raised during discussions with members of the advisory committee. Proposed changes to the survey instrument are shown in Appendix 2. One of the main changes to the proposed instrument was to shorten its length; however, a few new questions have been added to gather critical data. Specific questions have been re-worded to obtain more precise information. Implementing these changes will improve the validity and reliability of the data collected and reported.

**Organization of this Report**

The following chapters in this report present the results of several different analyses of the 2003, 2005 and 2007 physician survey data. Chapter 2 provides tables summarizing the responses to all of the survey questions. Graphs illustrating responses to key items are also shown. Chapter 3 compares primary care physician respondents to the non-primary care physician respondents. Chapter 4 presents maps of Indiana showing the number of physicians and the ratio of physicians to population in each county. Chapter 5 summarizes the time trends in the physician workforce and shows projections into the future. Finally, Chapter 6 summarizes the results of the data analysis.

**Appendices**

The Appendices at the end of the report include the Indiana Physician Survey instruments used in 2003 (in Appendix 1A), 2005 (in Appendix 1B), and 2007 (in Appendix 1C). Appendix 2 includes the recommendations to improve the 2009 survey instrument. Appendix 3 includes a comparison chart to show survey items present in 2007 survey but not in the previous years.
Chapter 2: Responses to the 2003, 2005 and 2007 Indiana Physician Surveys

This chapter summarizes the responses to the items included on the 2003, 2005 and 2007 Indiana Physician Surveys as well as the 1997 and 2001 surveys for those items that were worded the same on the survey instruments. Unless otherwise noted, the number of respondents for the 2003, 2005 and 2007 physician survey have been shown in the tables below. The numbers have not been adjusted for those who did not participate in the surveys. The number of missing responses from the participants is shown for each question and only the percentages of valid responses are shown. Where possible, comparisons are presented between the responses to the 2007 and prior surveys (1997, 2001, 2003 and 2005).

Age

Table 2.1 Age of Survey Respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 35</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>2,822</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>3,391</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>2,355</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>2,611</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>3,269</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>2,333</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>3,060</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>1,573</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>1,009</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,886</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,812</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>7,097</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,875</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,489</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 2.1 shows the age distribution of respondents in 1997, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007. Two-fifths of the respondents were under 45 years of age. About one-third of the physicians who responded were in the 45-55 age group each year. A larger proportion of physicians were in the age 55 or older age group in 2007 (31.1%). This group, comprising nearly one-third of the physician workforce, is approaching retirement in the next decade.

Gender

Table 2.2 Gender of Survey Respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>1997* Number</th>
<th>1997* Percent</th>
<th>2001* Number</th>
<th>2001* Percent</th>
<th>2005 Number</th>
<th>2005 Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6,578</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>7,694</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>4,419</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>2,039</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,962</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,733</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,881</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Gender distribution for respondents in 1997, 2001 and 2005 is shown in Table 2.2. The question on gender was not asked on the 2003 or 2007 survey. Over three-fourths of the responding physicians were males. However, there has been an increase in the percentage of female physicians since 1997.
Race

Table 2.3 Race of Survey Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6,496</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>7,693</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>4,571</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>1,187</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Racial</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,906</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,640</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,826</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td>344</td>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


** These numbers represent survey respondents only.

The number and percentage of respondents in several racial categories for 1997, 2001 and 2005 are shown in Table 2.3. The question on race was not asked on the 2003 or 2007 survey. The percentage of physicians reporting their race as “White” decreased between 1997 and 2005. There was a minimal increase among those who reported “Black/African American.” "Multi-racial" was not included as a response option on the 1997 survey.

Ethnicity

Table 2.4 Ethnicity of Survey Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hispanic Origin</th>
<th>1997* Number</th>
<th>1997* Percent</th>
<th>2001* Number</th>
<th>2001* Percent</th>
<th>2005 Number</th>
<th>2005 Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>6,966</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>9,017</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>5,684</td>
<td>97.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,132</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,249</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,808</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>933</td>
<td></td>
<td>735</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


** These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 2.4 represents the ethnicity of the respondents for the 1997, 2001 and 2005 surveys. The question on ethnicity was not asked on the 2003 or 2007 survey. The percentage of physicians who reported they were of Hispanic origin has remained fairly stable during the period from 1997 to 2005.

Physician Activities in Medicine in Indiana

Table 2.5 Activity in Which Most Professional Time Spent by Survey Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care/ related activities</td>
<td>6,607</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>5,241</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>8,399</td>
<td>92.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,133</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,697</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,093</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>234</td>
<td></td>
<td>497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents only.
The activity in which the respondents spent most of their professional time is shown in Table 2.5. As expected, “direct patient care related activities” topped the list. Teaching and research percentages remained stable over the years.

**Physician Practice Time in Indiana**

Table 2.6 Percentage of Patient Care Time Spent in Indiana by Survey Respondents*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>2005 Number</th>
<th>2005 Percent</th>
<th>2007 Number</th>
<th>2007 Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20 percent</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29 percent</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39 percent</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49 percent</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59 percent</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69 percent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79 percent</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-89 percent</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-100 percent</td>
<td>5,216</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>8,404</td>
<td>92.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not provide direct patient care services</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,689</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,076</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>242</td>
<td></td>
<td>514</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 2.6 represents the percentage of patient care time that the respondents spent in Indiana. Majority of the respondents indicated that they spent all their patient care time within the state of Indiana. However, the percentage of physicians who indicated they ‘do not provide any patient care services’ showed a slight decrease between 2005 and 2007.

**Physician Average Number of Weekly Hours in All Activities in Medicine**

Table 2.7 Average Hours Worked per Week in all Activities in Medicine by Survey Respondents*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>2003 Number</th>
<th>2003 Percent</th>
<th>2005 Number</th>
<th>2005 Percent</th>
<th>2007 Number</th>
<th>2007 Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 or more</td>
<td>5,923</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>4,764</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>7,460</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,099</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,688</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,090</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents only.

As shown in Table 2.7, the number of respondents who worked full time (i.e., 40 or more hours) dropped slightly in 2007. In addition, those who responded they worked part time (i.e., 20 or less hours) showed a slight increase between 2003 (3.6%) and 2007 (4.6%).
Physicians by Major Specialty

Table 2.8 Major Specialty of Survey Respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allergy &amp; Immunology</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>Anesthesiology (AN)</td>
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<td>656</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cardiology</td>
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<td>372</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<td>Critical Care Medicine (CCM)</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>62</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Emergency Medicine (EM)</td>
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<td>5.3</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>80</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Medicine/General Practice</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>1,964</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>1,127</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenterology/Hepatology</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>NA NA</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
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<td>NA NA</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>Geriatrics (GERI)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>111</td>
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<td>90</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>8.3</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>Neurology</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>88</td>
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<td>NA NA</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>165</td>
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<td>254</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<td>508</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>4.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>142</td>
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<td>263</td>
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</tr>
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<td>NA NA</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
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</tr>
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<td>NA NA</td>
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<td>68</td>
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<td>465</td>
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<td>346</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>275</td>
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<tr>
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<td>110</td>
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<td>89</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiology (R)</td>
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<td>354</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Radiology, Subspecialty</td>
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<td>139</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>243</td>
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<td>250</td>
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<td>261</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>44</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatology (RHU)</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery - General (GS)</td>
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<td>319</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery, Subspecialty</td>
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<td>672</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urology</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Specialty</td>
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<td>835</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>172</td>
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<td>132</td>
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<td>323</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>9,896</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<td>9,562</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>152</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** These numbers represent survey respondents only.

The 2003, 2005, 2007 surveys contained seven new specialties: dermatology, gastroenterology/hepatology, genetics, nephrology, otolaryngology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, and plastic surgery. Orthopedic surgery was added in the 2007 survey.

“Other Specialty” category includes, but is not limited to, aerospace medicine, hospitalist, neonatal-perinatal medicine, occupational medicine, and urgent care medicine.

A total of 208 specialties were available on the survey. For purposes of the table, they have been “grouped” into 37 sub-categories.

As shown in Table 2.8, the three specialties reported by the largest numbers of respondents between 1997 and 2007, were family medicine/general practice, general internal medicine, and anesthesiology. However, the percent of physicians in family medicine/general practice has declined from 20.7% in 1997 to 18.9% in 2007.
Physicians by Aggregated Specialty

**Table 2.9 Major Specialty of Survey Respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
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<td>3,464</td>
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<td>2,446</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>1,985</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>3,175</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6.9</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Emergency Medicine</td>
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<td>5.3</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geriatrics</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>1,038</td>
<td>14.5</td>
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<td>13.1</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>15.4</td>
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<td>Obstetrics/Gynecology</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmology</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedic Surgery</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otolaryngology</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatrics, Subspecialty</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Medicine &amp; Rehabilitation</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Surgery</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Specialties</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,910</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,896</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>7,143</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,909</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>9,562</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Primary care includes: family medicine/general practice, general internal medicine, general pediatrics, and internal medicine/pediatrics.

(Sources for Primary Care Definition: www.connecticare.com/provider/physicianmanual/glossary.htm; www.horizon-bcbsnj.com/members_resources_faq_glossary.asp)

Internal medicine subspecialties include: cardiology, critical care medicine, dermatology, endocrinology, gastroenterology/hepatology, genetics, hematology/oncology, infectious disease, nephrology, neurology, pulmonary medicine, rheumatology, and urology.

Other Specialties include: allergy & immunology and “other specialty” (from Table 2.8).

Between 1997 and 2003, primary care, internal medicine (subspecialties) and surgery were the top three specialties reported by respondents, as shown in Table 2.9. However, in the next two re-licensure periods (namely, 2005 and 2007), the top 3 specialties were primary care and internal medicine (subspecialties) followed by anesthesiology.

Physicians Performing Obstetrics

**Table 2.10: Do you perform Obstetrics?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Practice</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecology &amp; Obstetrics</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**These numbers represent survey respondents who answered “yes” to the question.

As shown in Table 2.10, over four-fifths of the respondents who indicated they performed obstetrics services were family physicians or obstetricians. All others who indicated that they performed obstetric services included in the “Other” category likely assisted but were not the attending physician responsible for the obstetrical services.
Physicians Performing Prenatal Services

Table 2.11: Do you perform Prenatal Care?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003 Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>2005 Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>2007 Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Practice</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecology &amp; Obstetrics</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents who answered “yes” to the question.

Table 2.11 shows that a majority of the respondents who indicated they provided prenatal services were family physicians or obstetricians. A decline was seen among the respondents indicating providing prenatal services.

Physicians Performing Intensivist Medicine

Table 2.12: Do you perform Intensivist Medicine?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001* Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>2003 Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>2005 Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>2007 Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Practice</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Internal Medicine</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1276</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1153</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


** These numbers represent survey respondents who answered “yes” to the question.

Intensivist medicine or critical care medicine is a branch of medicine concerned with the provision of life support or organ support systems in patients who are critically ill and who usually require intensive monitoring in an intensive care unit. As shown in Table 2.12, one-third of the respondents who indicated they performed intensivist medicine were family physicians or general internists. However, there has been a drop in the number of general internists who responded that they performed intensivist medicine between 2001 and 2007.
Chapter 3: Primary Care versus Non-Primary Care Physicians

The results presented in this chapter show the demographic and professional characteristics of the primary care physicians and the non-primary care physicians responding to the 2003, 2005 and 2007 surveys. Based on their responses to the specialty question, physicians were divided into two broad categories: primary care and non-primary care. The primary care group included physicians indicating their specialty was family medicine/general practice, general internal medicine, general pediatrics, and internal medicine-pediatrics. The non-primary care group included physicians in all other specialties.

### Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>1,790</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-90</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4,661</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,898</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,055</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents only.

As shown in Table 3.1, there has been a steady decline in the number of both, primary care and non-primary care, respondents under the age of 40 between 2003 and 2007. However, in the 41 and older age groups, there has been an increase in the percentage of primary care physicians and a decrease in the percentage of non-primary care physicians over these survey periods. Thus, it appears that the primary care workforce is aging faster than those in the non-primary care, likely reflecting the increase in current graduates choosing non-primary care specialties.

### Physicians Active in Indiana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physician active in medicine</td>
<td>2,205</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>89.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician in training (medical resident/fellow)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician active in med, locum tenens Only</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician active in medicine, federally employed</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired from active medical practice</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily inactive in medicine</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,412</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,091</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.2 represents the current work status of respondents. In addition, the percentage of primary care and non-primary care residents and fellows dropped between 2003 and 2007.
Physician Activities in Medicine in Indiana

As shown in Table 3.3, between 2003 and 2007 a majority of both the primary care and non-primary care physicians responded they spent most of their professional time in “direct patient care related activities.”

As presented in Table 3.5, there has been a steady decline in the percent of primary care physicians performing obstetrics between 2003 and 2007. The proportion of non-primary care physicians performing obstetrical services remained essentially constant over the survey periods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct patient care</td>
<td>2,235</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>1,735</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>2,704</td>
<td>92.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,895</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,931</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.4 Average Hours Worked per Week in all Activities in Medicine by Survey Respondents*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>2003 Number</th>
<th>2003 Percent</th>
<th>2005 Number</th>
<th>2005 Percent</th>
<th>2007 Number</th>
<th>2007 Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 or more</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,415</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,892</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,926</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.5 Do you Perform Obstetrics?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2,036</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>89.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,415</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,892</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,928</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers represent survey respondents only.
To make the data shown in the maps representative of the actual physician population in each county, the number of physicians in each county were adjusted (weighted) for the specific response rate for the 2007 survey. Thus, the counts of physicians are estimates of the actual number of physicians in each county, not the number of respondents in each county.

Map 4.1 shows that the number of primary care respondents in Indiana counties is distributed roughly by population. As expected, the counties with the largest populations have the greatest number of primary care physicians. These counties include Allen (Ft Wayne), Boone (Zionsville), Delaware (Muncie), Elkhart (Elkhart), Hamilton (Carmel), Hendricks (Avon), Johnson (Greenwood), Lake (Gary), Madison (Anderson), Marion (Indianapolis), Monroe (Bloomington), Porter (Valparaiso), St Joseph (South Bend), Tippecanoe (Lafayette), Vanderburgh (Evansville) and Vigo (Terre Haute).
Map 4.2 shows an estimate of the total number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population by county in Indiana. Ratios of primary care physicians were higher in the metropolitan counties including Boone (Zionsville), DeKalb (Waterloo), Delaware (Muncie), Franklin (Brookeville), Hamilton (Carmel), Hancock (Greenfield), Jefferson (Madison), Knox (Vincennes), Marion (Indianapolis), Montgomery (Crawfordsville), Monroe (Bloomington), Rush (Rushville), St Joseph (South Bend), Vanderburgh (Evansville), Vigo (Terre Haute), Wayne (Richmond), Warren (Williamsport), and Wells (Bluffton).
Map 4.3 shows that the urban counties with the largest populations have the greatest number of non-primary care physicians. The counties include Allen (Ft Wayne), Boone (Zionsville), Delaware (Muncie), Elkhart (Elkhart), Hamilton (Carmel), Hendricks (Avon), Johnson (Greenwood), Lake (Gary), Marion (Indianapolis), Monroe (Bloomington), Porter (Valparaiso), St Joseph (South Bend), Tippecanoe (Lafayette), Vanderburgh (Evansville) and Vigo (Terre Haute).
Map 4.4 shows an estimate of the total number of non-primary care physicians per 100,000 population by county in Indiana. Ratios of non-primary care physicians were higher in Allen (Ft. Wayne), Bartholomew (Columbus), Boone (Zionsville), Clark (Charlestown), Delaware (Muncie), Dubois (Jasper), Floyd (New Albany), Hamilton (Carmel), Jefferson (Madison), Knox (Vincennes), Lake (Gary), Marion (Indianapolis), Monroe (Bloomington), St. Joseph (South Bend), Vanderburgh (Evansville), Vigo (Terre Haute), Warrick (Booneville) and Wayne (Richmond) county.
Chapter 5: Trends in the Physician Workforce

Trends based on the five Indiana physician surveys during the 1997, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007 re-licensure periods are shown in this chapter. Trend lines have been shown in each figure to provide an understanding of the changing supply of physicians. To make the data comparable among surveys, they were adjusted (weighted) for the specific response rates for each year of the surveys. The weighting also provides the estimates of the actual number of physicians practicing in Indiana each year, not the number of respondents.

Trends shown represent the age demographics and the primary care and non-primary care physicians. In addition, trends representing the physician’s current work status in medicine, activity in which they spend most of their professional time, average hours per week that they work in these activities, those that perform obstetrics, prenatal care and intensivist medicine are shown below.

Figure 5.1 shows a growth in the number of physicians in the less than 35 and 45-64 year age group while there is less growth among those in the 35-44 age group.

Figure 5.2 shows that there has been a steady growth in the number of both non-primary care physicians and primary care physicians over time; however, the growth is greater among the non-primary care physician group.
As shown in Figure 5.3, there has been an increase in the number of physicians who are active in medicine. However, there appears to be a decline in the number of residents and fellows in training.

Figure 5.4 show that there has been an increasing trend showing the majority of the physicians spending their professional time in “direct patient care related activities.”
Figure 5.5 shows there have been an increase in the number of physicians who worked full time (i.e., 40 hours or more).

Figure 5.6 shows that there has been a decline among family physicians performing obstetrical services; while there has been an increase in the number of obstetricians who provide obstetrical services.
Figure 5.7 shows there has been a decline among family physicians providing prenatal care, but an increase in the number of obstetricians providing this service.

There has been a decline among general internists and family physicians performing intensivist medicine, as shown in Figure 5.8.
Chapter 6: Conclusions

In the past decade, there has been an increase in the number of physicians renewing their Indiana license. Since 2003, physicians were given the option to renew their license electronically. Out of a total of 21,060 licenses that were renewed in 2003, almost three-fourths renewed electronically. In 2005, a total of 22,351 physicians renewed their licenses, of whom almost three-fifths renewed electronically and the remaining two-fifths renewed via mail. In 2007, a total of 25,353 physicians renewed their Indiana licenses. Of whom, 20,042 renewed their license electronically.

In 2007, majority of the respondents held Doctor of Medicine (MD) degrees. Two-thirds of the respondents were non-primary care physicians. Most of the respondents indicated that they were actively practicing medicine. Nearly three-fifths of the respondents were licensed and practiced in Indiana. Over one-tenth indicated that they practiced in neighboring states: Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio.

Data for 2007 shows, of the physicians practicing in Indiana, about three-fifths were 45 or older. The majority of the physicians were White, non Hispanic males. The majority of the respondents indicated they spent most of their professional time in “direct patient care related” activities. About eight percent of the respondents spent their time in research, administration or teaching activities. The top three specialties included family medicine/general practice, general internal medicine and anesthesiology. More than four-fifths responded they worked 40 or more hours per week. Over four-fifths of the physicians who indicated they performed obstetrics and provided prenatal services were family physicians or obstetricians. One-third of the physicians who indicated they performed intensivist medicine were family physicians or general internists.

In 2007, over one-third of primary care physicians and over one-fourth of non-primary care physicians were under the age of 40. While one-half of primary care physicians and over three-fifth of non-primary care physicians were between 41-60 years of age. A trend toward an increase in working part time (i.e., 20 hours or less) was noted among both, the primary care and non-primary care physicians. There was a steady decline in the primary care residents and fellows over the survey years.

The urban counties had the greatest number of non-primary care physicians per 100,000 residents, according to the 2007 data. Primary care was also more prevalent in the larger population areas. Family physicians were the most evenly distributed specialty per population over the entire state.

There is an increasing trend of the total number of physicians renewing their license in Indiana over the past decade. Those in the 45-64 age groups showed a growing trend. There is an increasing trend among both primary care and non-primary care physicians, with the latter group showing a more steady growth. The majority of the physicians were active in medicine spending their professional time in “direct patient care related activities.” An increasing trend was seen among those working 40 hours or more. There is a steady growth among obstetricians performing obstetrics and prenatal care. But a declining trend was seen among family physicians providing prenatal care and obstetrical services. Also, a declining trend was noted among general internists and family physicians performing intensivist medicine.

With input from the advisory committee, the Bowen Research Center team has recommended some changes to the survey instrument to improve the quality of the data and to improve comparability with other surveys (Appendix 2). In addition, it is recommended that in the future all physicians be encouraged to complete the survey as part of their licensing renewal process.
Appendix 1A: 2003 Indiana Physician Survey

The following questions will help the Indiana State Department of Health identify health professional shortages and geographic shortage areas. Your response is entirely voluntary and will not affect the status of your license. Thank you very much for your help.

1. What is your current work status in medicine? Please select only one.
   - Physician active in medicine
   - Physician in training (medical resident/fellow)
   - Physician active in medicine, locum tenens ONLY
   - Physician active in medicine, federally-employed
   - Retired from active medical practice
   - Temporarily inactive in medicine

2. What is the 5-digit zip code of your principal practice location? (If you are retired, temporarily inactive, or locum tenens only, please do not answer this question and proceed to questions 10 and 11.) Text box.

3. What is your major specialty? Please select only one.
   See attached list, which will be either a pull-down menu or a button page.

4. In which activity do you spend most of your time? Please select only one.
   - Direct patient care or patient-care-related activities
   - Administration
   - Teaching
   - Research
   - Other

5. How many hours per week on average do you spend in ALL activities in medicine? Please select only one.
   - 0
   - 1-9
   - 10-19
   - 20-29
   - 30-39
   - 40 or more

6. Do you perform obstetrics? Yes No

7. Do you provide prenatal care? Yes No

8. Do you perform intensivist medicine? Yes No

9. Do you deliver any type of medical service using telemedicine (for example, telehome health care, telepsychiatry, teleradiology, telecardiology, teledermatology, or telepathology)? Yes No

10. Would you like to receive information on the Indiana Medical Reserve Corps? If you answer “Yes,” we may contact you using your HPB address information. Yes No
11. Would you be willing to provide services in case of a bio-terrorism event or other public health emergency? If you answer “Yes,” we may contact you using your HPB address information.  

Yes  No

2003 Specialty List

Addiction Medicine
Adolescent Medicine
Allergy & Immunology
Allergy & Immunology-Clinical and Laboratory Immunology
Alternative Medicine
Anesthesiology
Anesthesiology-Critical Care
Anesthesiology-Pain Management or Pain Medicine
Anesthesiology-Pediatric
Cardiology
Cardiovascular Disease
Clinical Immunology
Clinical & Laboratory Immunology
Critical Care Medicine
Dermatology
Dermatology-Clinical & Laboratory Dermatological Immunology
Dermatology-Dermatopathology
Emergency Medicine
Emergency Medicine-Medical Toxicology
Endocrinology
Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism
Family Practice
Gastroenterology
General Internal Medicine
General Practice
Geriatrics
Gynecology
Gynecological Oncology
Hematology
Hematology/Oncology
Hepatology
Immunology
Infectious Diseases
Internal Medicine-General
Internal Medicine/Pediatrics
Maternal & Fetal Medicine
Medical Genetics
Medical Toxicology
Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine
Nephrology
Nuclear Medicine
Obstetrics & Gynecology
Obstetrics
Occupational Medicine
Oncology
Ophthalmology
Ophthalmology-Pediatric
Otolaryngology
Otolaryngology-Pediatric
Otolaryngology
Neurology
Neurology-Child Neurology
Neurology-Clinical Neurophysiology
Palliative Medicine
Pathology-Anatomic Pathology
Pathology-Anatomic/Clinical Pathology
Pathology-Bloodbanking Pathology
Pathology-Chemical Pathology
Pathology-Clinical Pathology
Pathology-Cytopathology
Pathology-Dermatopathology
Pathology-Forensic Pathology
Pathology-Hematology
Pathology-Immunopathology
Pathology-Medical Microbiology
Pathology-Neuropathology
Pathology-Pediatric Pathology
Pathology-Radioisotopic Pathology
Pathology-Other
Pediatrics-Adolescent Medicine
Pediatrics-General Pediatrics
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Clinical and Laboratory Immunology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
Pediatrics-Pediatric Emergency Medicine
Pediatrics-Pediatric Endocrinology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Gastroenterology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Hematology/Oncology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Infectious Disease
Pediatrics-Pediatric Medical Toxicology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Nephrology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Neurodevelopmental Disabilities
Pediatrics-Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pulmonology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rheumatology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Sports Medicine
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
Plastic Surgery
Psychiatry
Psychiatry-Addictions
Psychiatry-Child & Adolescent
Psychiatry-Geriatric
Public Health
Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine
Pulmonary Diseases
Pulmonology
Radiation Oncology
Radiology
Radiology-Diagnostic Radiology
Radiology-Nuclear
Radiology-Pediatric
Radiology-Neuroradiology
Radiology-Radiological Physics
Radiology-Vascular and Interventional Radiology
Rheumatology
Sports Medicine
Surgery-Critical Care
Surgery-Cardiothoracic
Surgery-Cardiovascular
Surgery-Colon & Rectal
Surgery-General
Surgery-Hand
Surgery-Head and Neck
Surgery-Neurological
Surgery-Orthopedic
Surgery-Pediatric
Surgery-Pediatric Cardiothoracic
Surgery-Pediatric Neurological
Surgery-Pediatric Orthopedic
Surgery-Plastic
Surgery-Trauma
Surgery-Vascular
Surgery-Other Surgical Subspecialty
Urology
Urology-Pediatric
Other Specialty
Appendix 1B: 2005 Indiana Physician Survey

Your answers to these questions will help the Indiana State Department of Health to respond to emergencies and to identify health professional shortages and geographic shortage areas. The survey is voluntary and will not affect the status of your license. Thank you very much for your help.

1. What is your current work status in medicine? Please select only one.
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   - Physician active in medicine
   - Physician in training (medical resident/fellow)
   - Physician active in medicine, locum tenens ONLY
   - Physician active in medicine, federally-employed
   - Retired from active medical practice
   - Temporarily inactive in medicine

2. Please type the 5-digit zip code of your principal practice location in the box next to this question (the location at which you spend the most time). If you are retired or temporarily inactive, please put the zip code of your residence.
   TEXT BOX

3. What is your major specialty? Please select only one. IF YOU ARE RETIRED OR TEMPORARILY INACTIVE, please select the specialty in which you are most experienced.
   DROP-DOWN LIST-SEE ATTACHED LIST

4. In which professional activity do you spend most of your time? Please select only one. IF YOU ARE RETIRED OR TEMPORARILY INACTIVE, please skip to Questions 11-19.
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   - Direct patient care or patient-care-related activities
   - Administration
   - Teaching
   - Research
   - Other

5. How many hours per week on average do you spend in ALL activities in medicine? Please select only one.
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   - 0
   - 1-9
   - 10-19
   - 20-29
   - 30-39
   - 40 or more

6. Which age patients do you most frequently work with? Please select ALL that apply.
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   - Infants (0-4)
   - Children (5-9)
   - Adolescents (10-14)
   - Youth (15-19)
   - Adults (20-64)
   - Elders (65 and older)
   - I do not provide direct patient care services.
7. Do you perform obstetrics?  
   Yes   No

8. Do you provide prenatal care?  
   Yes   No

9. Do you perform intensivist medicine?  
   Yes   No

10. How much of your patient practice time do you spend in Indiana? **Please select only one.**
    DROP-DOWN LIST
    - Less than 20 percent
    - 20-29 percent
    - 30-39 percent
    - 40-49 percent
    - 50-59 percent
    - 60-69 percent
    - 70-79 percent
    - 80-89 percent
    - 90-100 percent
    - I do not provide direct patient care services.

11. Would you be willing to provide services in case of a bio-terrorism event or other public health emergency? 
    If you answer "Yes," we may contact you using your HPB address information.
    Yes   No

12. Would you be willing to attend specialized training in disaster-related medical care delivery?  
    Yes   No

13. Are you fluent in Spanish?  
    Yes   No

14. Are you fluent in any Asian languages?  
    Yes   No

15. Which medical school did you GRADUATE from? **Please select only one.**
    DROP-DOWN LIST
    - Indiana University School of Medicine
    - Medical school in another U.S. state
    - Medical school in Canada
    - Medical school in another country (not U.S. or Canada)

16. Where did you do your residency and/or fellowship training? **Please select ALL that apply.**
    DROP-DOWN LIST
    - Indiana
    - Other U.S. state
    - Canada
    - Other country (not U.S. or Canada)

17. Which of the following best describes your race? **Please select only one.**
    DROP-DOWN LIST
    - White
    - Black/African American
    - Asian/Pacific Islander
    - American Indian/Alaskan
    - Multi-racial
    - Other
18. Are you of Hispanic origin? Yes  No

19. What is your sex?
DROP-DOWN LIST
Female
Male

2005 Specialty List
Addiction Medicine
Adolescent Medicine
Allergy & Immunology
Allergy & Immunology-Clinical and Laboratory Immunology
Alternative Medicine
Anesthesiology
Anesthesiology-Critical Care
Anesthesiology-Pain Management or Pain Medicine
Anesthesiology-Pediatric
Cardiology
Cardiovascular Disease
Clinical Immunology
Clinical & Laboratory Immunology
Critical Care Medicine
Dermatology
Dermatology-Clinical & Laboratory Dermatological Immunology
Dermatology-Dermatopathology
Emergency Medicine
Emergency Medicine-Medical Toxicology
Endocrinology
Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism
Family Practice
Gastroenterology
General Internal Medicine
General Practice
Geriatrics
Gynecology
Gynecological Oncology
Hematology
Hematology/Oncology
Hepatology
Immunology
Infectious Diseases
Internal Medicine-General
Internal Medicine/Pediatrics
Maternal & Fetal Medicine
Medical Genetics
Medical Toxicology
Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine
Nephrology
Nuclear Medicine
Obstetrics & Gynecology
Obstetrics
Occupational Medicine
Oncology
Ophthalmology
Ophthalmology-Pediatric
Otolaryngology
Otolaryngology-Pediatric
Otolaryngology-Pediatric
Pediatrics-Adolescent Medicine
Pediatrics-General Pediatrics
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
Pediatrics-Pediatric Emergency Medicine
Pediatrics-Pediatric Endocrinology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Gastroenterology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Hematology/Oncology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Infectious Disease
Pediatrics-Pediatric Medical Toxicology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Nephrology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Neurodevelopmental Disabilities
Pediatrics-Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pulmonology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rheumatology
Pediatrics-Pediatric Sports Medicine
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
Plastic Surgery
Psychiatry
Psychiatry-Addictions
Psychiatry-Child & Adolescent
Psychiatry-Geriatric
Public Health
Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine
Pulmonary Diseases
Pulmonology
Radiation Oncology
Radiology
Radiology-Diagnostic Radiology
Radiology-Nuclear
Radiology-Pediatric
Radiology-Neuroradiology
Radiology-Radiological Physics
Radiology-Vascular and Interventional Radiology
Rheumatology
Sports Medicine
Surgery-Critical Care
Surgery-Cardiothoracic
Surgery-Cardiovascular
Surgery-Colon & Rectal
Surgery-General
Surgery-Hand
Surgery-Head and Neck
Surgery-Neurological
Surgery-Orthopedic
Surgery-Pediatric
Surgery-Pediatric Cardiac
Surgery-Pediatric Neurological
Surgery-Pediatric Orthopedic
Surgery-Plastic
Surgery-Trauma
Surgery-Vascular
Surgery-Other Surgical Subspecialty
Urology
Urology-Pediatric
Other Specialty
Appendix 1C: 2007 Indiana Physician Survey

Your answers to these questions will help the Indiana State Department of Health to respond to emergencies and to identify health professional shortages and geographic shortage areas. The survey is voluntary and will not affect the status of your license.

Thank you very much for your help.

1. What is your current work status in medicine? Consider yourself active in medicine if you are engaged in direct patient care, administration, teaching, or research. Please select only one.
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   Physician active in medicine
   Physician in training (medical resident/fellow)
   Physician active in medicine, locum tenens ONLY
   Physician active in medicine, federally-employed
   Retired from active medical practice
   Temporarily inactive in medicine

2. Please type the 5-digit zip code of your principal practice location in the box next to this question (the location at which you spend the most practice time). If you are retired or temporarily inactive, please put the zip code of your residence.
   TEXT BOX

3. What is your major specialty? Please select only one. IF YOU ARE RETIRED OR TEMPORARILY INACTIVE, please select the specialty in which you are most experienced.
   DROP-DOWN LIST—SEE ATTACHED LIST

4. In which professional activity do you spend most of your time? Please select only one. IF YOU ARE RETIRED OR TEMPORARILY INACTIVE, please skip to Questions 11-16.
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   Direct patient care or patient-care-related activities
   Administration
   Teaching
   Research
   Other

5. How many hours per week on average do you spend in ALL activities in medicine? Please select only one.
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   0
   1-9
   10-19
   20-29
   30-39
   40 or more

6. Do you perform obstetrics?
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   Yes  No

7. Do you provide prenatal care?
   DROP-DOWN LIST
8. Do you perform intensivist medicine?
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   Yes  No

9. Which age patients do you most frequently work with? **Please select ALL that apply.**
   DROP-DOWN LIST
   Infants (0-4)
   Children (5-9)
   Adolescents (10-14)
   Youth (15-19)
   Adults (20-64)
   Elders (65 and older)
   I do not provide direct patient care services.

10. How much of your patient practice time do you spend in Indiana? **Please select only one.**
    DROP-DOWN LIST
    I do not provide direct patient care services.
    Less than 20 percent
    20-29 percent
    30-39 percent
    40-49 percent
    50-59 percent
    60-69 percent
    70-79 percent
    80-89 percent
    90-100 percent

11. Would you be willing to provide services in case of a bio-terrorism event or other public health emergency? If you answer “Yes,” we may contact you using your PLA contact information.
    DROP-DOWN LIST
    Yes  No

12. Would you be willing to attend specialized training in disaster-related medical care delivery?
    DROP-DOWN LIST
    Yes  No

13. Are you fluent in any of the following languages? **PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.**
    SELECT ALL THAT APPLY LIST, WITH TEXT BOX
    African languages
    Arabic
    Cambodian
    Chinese
    Filipino
    French
    German
    Greek
    Hindi
    Italian
    Japanese
14. If you are fluent in any other language(s) besides those listed above, please enter the language(s) in the box provided: TEXT BOX

15. Do you have the following type(s) of medical experience? Please select ALL that apply. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY LIST
Military medical experience
Disaster medical experience

16. Where did you do your residency and/or fellowship training? Please select ALL that apply. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY LIST
Indiana
Other U.S. state
Canada
Other country (not U.S. or Canada)

17. If you are actively practicing medicine, do you deliver any type of medical service using telemedicine (for example, telehome health care, telepsychiatry, teleradiology, telecardiology, teledermatology, or telepathology)? DROP-DOWN LIST
Yes No

**2007 Specialty List**

**Specialty Name**
Addiction Medicine (ADM)
Adolescent Medicine (AMI)
Aerospace Medicine (AM)
Allergy (A)
Allergy & Immunology (AI)
Allergy & Immunology-Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (ALI)
Alternative Medicine (ALTM)
Anesthesiology (AN)
Anesthesiology-Critical Care (CCA)
Anesthesiology-Pain Management (APM)
Anesthesiology-Pediatric (PAN)
Cardiology-Cardiovascular Disease (CD)
Cardiology-Cardiac Electrophysiology (ICE)
Cardiology-Interventional Cardiology (IC)
Cardiology-Nuclear Cardiology (NC)
Critical Care Medicine (CCM)
Dermatology (D)
Dermatology-Clinical and Laboratory Dermatological Immunology (DDL)
Dermatology-Dermatological Immunology/Diagnostic and Laboratory Immunology (DLAB)
Dermatology-Dermatopathology (DMP)
Dermatology-Pediatric Dermatology (PDD)
Dermatology-Procedural Dermatology (PRD)
Diabetes (DIA)
Emergency Medicine (EM)
Emergency Medicine-Medical Toxicology (ETX)
Emergency Medicine-Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PE)
Emergency Medicine-Sports Medicine (ESM)
Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism (END)
Epidemiology (EP)
Family Practice/Family Medicine (FM)
Family Practice-Adolescent Medicine (AMF)
Family Practice-Geriatric Medicine (FPG)
Family Practice-Sports Medicine (FSM)
Gastroenterology (GE)
General Internal Medicine (IM)
General Practice (GP)
General Preventive Medicine (GPM)
Genetics-Clinical Biochemical Genetics (CBG)
Genetics-Clinical Cytogenetics (CCG)
Genetics-Clinical Genetics (CG)
Genetics-Clinical Molecular Genetics (CMG)
Genetics-Medical Genetics (MG)
Genetics-Molecular Genetic Pathology (MGG)
Geriatrics (GERI)
Gynecological Oncology (GO)
Gynecology (GYN)
Hematology (HEM)
Hematology/Oncology (HO)
Hepatology (HEP)
Hospitalist (HOS)
Immunology (IG)
Infectious Diseases (ID)
Internal Medicine-General Internal Medicine (IM)
Internal Medicine-Cardiac Electrophysiology (ICE)
Internal Medicine-Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (ILI)
Internal Medicine-Geriatrics (IMG)
Internal Medicine-Pediatrics (MPD)
Internal Medicine-Sports Medicine (ISM)
Legal Medicine (LM)
Maternal & Fetal Medicine (MFM)
Medical Informatics
Medical Management (MDM)
Medical Microbiology (MM)
Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (NPM)
Nephrology (NEP)
Nephrology-Pediatric Nephrology (PN)
Neurology (N)
Neurology-Child Neurology (CHN)
Neurology-Clinical Neurophysiology (CN)
Neurology-Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (NDN)
Neurology-Neurology/Diagnostic Radiology/Neuroradiology (NRN)
Neurology-Neuromuscular Medicine
Neurology-Neuropsychiatry (NUP)
Neurology-Neuroradiology (RNR)
Neurology-Vascular Neurology (VN)
Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Nuclear Medicine (NM)
Nuclear Radiology (NR)
Nutrition (NTR)
Obstetrics & Gynecology (OBG)
Obstetrics & Gynecology-Critical Care (OCC)
Obstetrics (OBS)
Occupational Medicine (OM)
Oncology (ON)
Ophthalmology (OPH)
Ophthalmology-Pediatric Ophthalmology (PO)
Orthopedic Surgery (ORS)
Orthopedic Surgery-Foot and Ankle (OFA)
Orthopedic Surgery-Hand Surgery (HSO)
Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Musculoskeletal Oncology (OMO)
Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Adult Reconstructive Surgery (OAR)
Orthopedic Surgery-Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery (OP)
Orthopedic Surgery-Sports Medicine (OSM)
Orthopedic Surgery-Surgery of the Spine (OSS)
Orthopedic Surgery-Trauma (OTR)
Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine (OMM)
Otolaryngology (OTO)
Otolaryngology-Pediatric Otolaryngology (PDO)
Otolology-Neurotology (NO)
Pain Medicine (PMD)
Palliative Medicine (PLM)
Pathology-Anatomic Pathology (ATP)
Pathology-Anatomic/Clinical Pathology (PTH)
Pathology-Bloodbanking (BBK)
Pathology-Chemical Pathology (PCH)
Pathology-Clinical Pathology (CLP)
Pathology-Cytology Pathology (PCP)
Pathology-Forensic Pathology (FOP)
Pathology-Hematology (HMP)
Pathology-Medical Microbiology
Pathology-Molecular Genetic Pathology (MGP)
Pathology-Neuropathology (NP)
Pathology-Pediatric Pathology (PP)
Pathology-Selective Pathology (SP)
Pediatrics-General Pediatrics (PD)
Pediatrics-Adolescent Medicine (ADL)
Pediatrics-Critical Care (CCP)
Pediatrics-Developmental Behavioral Pediatrics (DBP)
Pediatrics-Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (NPM)
Pediatrics-Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (NDP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Allergy (PDA)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiology (PDC)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiothoracic Surgery (PCS)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Dermatology (PDD)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (PLI)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PEM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Endocrinology (PDE)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Gastroenterology (PG)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Hematology/Oncology (PHO)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Infectious Diseases (PDI)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Medical Toxicology (PDT)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Otolaryngology (PDO)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pathology (PP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pulmonology (PDP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Radiology (PDR)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine (RPM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rheumatology (PPR)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Sports Medicine (PSM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Surgery (PDS)
Pharmaceutical Medicine (PHM)
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (PA)
Phlebology (PHL)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (PM)
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation-Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation-Sports Medicine (PMM)
Plastic Surgery (PS)
Plastic Surgery-Facial Plastic Surgery (FPS)
Plastic Surgery-Head & Neck (PSH)
Preventive Medical Toxicology (PTX)
Proctology (PRO)
Psychiatry (P)
Psychiatry-Addiction (ADP)
Psychiatry-Child Psychiatry (CHP)
Psychiatry-Forensic Psychiatry (PFP)
Psychiatry-Geriatric Psychiatry (PYG)
Psychiatry-Pain Medicine (PPN)
Psychiatry-Psychoanalysis (PYA)
Psychiatry-Psychosomatic Medicine (PYM)
Public Health/General Preventive Medicine (PHP)
Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine (PCC)
Pulmonary Disease (PUD)
APPENDIX 2: Recommendations to Improve the Survey

The advisory committee met in July 2008, November 2008 and February 2009 to discuss the Indiana Physician Survey. Below is a compilation of the recommendations made for the 2009 survey instrument:

**Q. What is your current work status in medicine?**
Of the six choices in the drop down menu, two choices [i.e., “retired from active medical practice” or “temporarily inactive in medicine”] should be removed. Expand the “hours” in the drop down menu [i.e., 40-49, 50-59, 60 or more]. Ask the physicians if they work “part-time or full-time”? Since especially now with more women joining the physician workforce, there will be more part-timers.

**Q. What is your principal practice location?**
In order to get more precise location information, ask for “Practice Location address” versus just the zip code. One of the questions brought up was that should it be the “street address” or will the “name of the city [or cites] that they are practicing in” be sufficient? Currently, the “professional mailing address” is being asked on the survey. This could either be their “practice location” or “home” address. One of the concerns was that most may not even know their practice location “street” address. And some may be seeing patients at multiple locations. So, be specific in asking for the “name, street, city and state, zip code” of their five principal practice locations.

**Q. What is your major specialty?**
It was recommended that the major specialties be grouped using the master AMA list so that the specialty groupings would be comparable over time and with other comparable data.

**Q. How many hours per week on average do you spend in ALL activities in Indiana?**
Change the wording on the question, so as to include “direct patient care” and the “time involved to do paper work for the patients.” Lastly, what about when they are “on-call”?

**Q. Do you perform obstetrics?**
Re-word this question by being more specific, i.e., “Do you deliver babies?”

**Q. Do you perform Intensivist Medicine?**
Change the wording of the question to “Do you take care of patients in a hospital?” OR delete the question.

**Q. Which age patients do you most frequently work with?**
Re-word OR delete the question.

**Q. How much of your practice time do you spend in Indiana?**
The question needs to be re-worded OR deleted. Most keep their license current in this state but do not practice here. Instead they are practicing in other states, if at all.

**Q. Would you be willing to attend specialized training in disaster related medical care delivery?**
A collective decision was made to delete the question.

**Q. Are you “fluent” in Spanish? Are you “fluent” in Asian language?**
One of the suggestions was to change the word “fluent” to “conversant,” OR delete the question on language.

**Q. Do you have military or disaster medical experience?**
A collective decision was made to delete the question.

**Q. Do you deliver any type of medical service using telemedicine?**
A collective decision was made to delete the question.
**Q. Which best describes your race/ethnicity?**
Add this question for 2009, as demographics are collected every other re-licensure survey period. It was asked in 2005.

**Additional Suggestions**
Delete the specialty “Internal Medicine- Cardiac Electrophysiology” from the 2007 specialty list as it is already mentioned under Cardiology.

Add a question on Medicaid patients, “Do you (currently see) or accept Medicaid patients?”

Add a disclaimer in the report saying that the “responses only include physicians who took the survey” when showing the results of the survey questions.
APPENDIX 3: Comparison Chart to Show Items Present in 2007 but NOT in Previous Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESURVEY</td>
<td>Drop Down List - changes year to year</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPBLICSTAT</td>
<td>License status code for professional license</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORKSTAT</td>
<td>Question 1: What is your current work status in medicine? Consider yourself active in medicine if you are engaged in direct patient care, administration, teaching or research. Please select only one.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJSPEC</td>
<td>Question 3: What is your major specialty? Please select only one. IF YOU ARE RETIRED OR TEMPORARILY INACTIVE, select the specialty in which you are most experienced.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Question 4: In which professional activity do you spend most of your time?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVHRS</td>
<td>Question 5: How many hours per week on average do you spend in ALL activities in medicine? Please select only one.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB</td>
<td>Question 6: Do you perform obstetrics?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN</td>
<td>Question 7: Do you provide prenatal care?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTNS</td>
<td>Question 8: Do you perform intensivist medicine?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPR</td>
<td>Question 10: How much of your patient practice time do you spend in Indiana? Please select only one.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>Calculated age in 2007, based on HPBBYR data. Should be used in conjunction with BADBYR field.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDDO</td>
<td>Not an official question - calculated</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

As shown in the table above, questions on e-survey, current work status, major specialty, and age were captured in all five re-licensure survey periods. Performing obstetrics and intensivist medicine were captured in all but 1997 survey period. Professional activity in which they spend most of their time, average hours per week, and providing prenatal care were not asked on the 1997 and 2001 surveys. Professional license status codes, and practice time in Indiana was only asked in 2007 and 2005.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Question 17: Which of the following best describes your race? Please select only one. DROP-DOWN LIST</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisp Origin</td>
<td>Are you of Hispanic Origin?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>What is your sex? DROP-DOWN LIST</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that demographic information on race, ethnicity and gender were not collected in the 2007 and 2003 Indiana physician re-licensure surveys.