



INDIANA'S PHARMACIST WORKFORCE

BOWEN CENTER FOR HEALTH WORKFORCE AND POLICY // JUNE 2021



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
BOWEN CENTER FOR HEALTH
WORKFORCE RESEARCH & POLICY

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Indiana's pharmacist workforce is comprised of professionals representing many different practice characteristics. These health professions are licensed and authorized to provide various pharmacy services to a variety of populations. Evaluating characteristics, accessing capacity, and identifying shortages in Indiana's pharmacist workforce is crucial to informing workforce development and policy initiatives which address such issues as vaccine administration and drug safety.

Over the last several years, significant strides have been made for collecting comprehensive, accurate and timely workforce data which support longitudinal workforce tracking and evaluation. This report presents descriptive information and highlights top findings on Indiana's pharmacist workforce.

METHODOLOGY

The supplemental data elements collected from Indiana-licensed pharmacists during the 2020 license renewal cycle can be found on the **Bowen Center Health Workforce Information Portal**¹. Supplemental data elements collected during the renewal period and basic licensure data (name, license number, etc.) were extracted and exported into separate text files one (1) month after the close of the license renewal period.

DATA MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Supplemental data elements were cleaned and coded per processes outlined in the **Bowen Center Data Management Manual**². After completing these procedures, the supplemental data file was merged to the licensure data file by unique license number to create the 2020 Pharmacist Workforce Master File. This 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 describing characteristics of the workforce 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 Agriculture³.

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

¹ More information at <https://bowenportal.org/index.php/resources/>

² Complete manual can be found here: <http://hdl.handle.net/1805/25204>

³ More information available at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-classifications.aspx>

LIMITATIONS

There are several 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 licensed pharmacists 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. Finally, survey data for a small percentage of those who responded to the supplemental survey was found to be incomplete. This may reflect pharmacists who began renewal their license online and completed renewal offline (by paper).

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report includes two sections of summary data:

Section I: Overall License Renewals includes summary of all Indiana-licensed pharmacists as of the 2020 license renewal cycle.

Section II: Pharmacist Reporting Sample includes a summary of licensed pharmacists actively practicing in Indiana (in person or through telepharmacy).

The 2020 Pharmacist Workforce Data Report provides key information on Indiana's pharmacist workforce. Additional data can be viewed or requested online at www.bowenportal.org.

SECTION I: OVERALL LICENSE RENEWALS

TOTAL LICENSE RENEWALS

During the 2020 license renewal period, a total of 12,504 pharmacists renewed their licenses. Most pharmacists renewed their licenses online (89.6%) and completed the supplemental information. About 30 pharmacists were found to not be non-respondents, indicating that they may have started license renewal online but likely completed it offline. Table 1.1 summarizes pharmacists' license renewal status.

Table 1.1 Survey Status of Licensed Pharmacists During the 2020 License Renewal Period

Total Associated Licenses	N	%
Offline Renewal (no survey)	1,274	10.2
Online Renewal (Respondent)	11,200	89.6
Online Renewal (Non-Respondent)	30	0.2
Total	12,504	100

Source: 2020 Pharmacists License and Supplemental Survey Data

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INDIANA LICENSED PHARMACISTS

The geographic distribution of Indiana-licensed pharmacists based on licensed address is summarized in Table 1.2. The majority of Indiana-licensed pharmacists are located in Indiana (64.3%) or its contiguous states (14.8%). The remaining 20.6% are located in another U.S. State or territory outside this region.

Table 1.2 Geographic distribution of licensed pharmacists based on license address

License Address Location	N	%
Indiana	8,044	64.3
Contiguous States	1,856	14.8
Another U.S. State or Territory	2,604	20.8
Total	12,504	100

Source: 2020 Pharmacists License and Supplemental Survey Data

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table 1.3 below provides a summary of the reported employment status of pharmacists who responded to the survey (n=11,200). Most respondents (81.8%) reported actively practicing in a position that requires a pharmacist license. Another 5.6% reported being retired, while 5.4% reported actively working in a pharmacy related field that does not require a pharmacist license.

Table 1.3 Employment Status Among Survey Respondents (n=11,200)

Employment Status	N	%
Total	11,200	
Actively working in a position that requires a pharmacist license	9,165	81.8
Actively working in a pharmacy related field that does not require a pharmacist license	600	5.4
Actively working in a field that does not require a pharmacist license	296	2.6
Not currently working, disabled	53	0.5
Not currently working, seeking work in a position that requires a pharmacist license	283	2.5
Not currently working seeking work in a position that does not require a pharmacist license	36	0.3
Student	12	0.1
Leave of absence or Sabbatical	122	1.1
Retired	630	5.6
Missing	3	0.03

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

REPORTING SAMPLE

To produce an accurate reporting sample, the selected reporting sample was determined using modified sample selection criteria. The 2020 pharmacist reporting sample includes licensed pharmacists who 1) had an active license status, 2) renewed their license online, 3) reported actively practicing in a position that requires a pharmacist license, and 4) reported providing telepharmacy to Indiana residents or have a practice in Indiana. Of the 12,504 pharmacists who renewed their license in 2020, 6,387 (51.1%) were included in the reporting sample (see Figure 1.1).

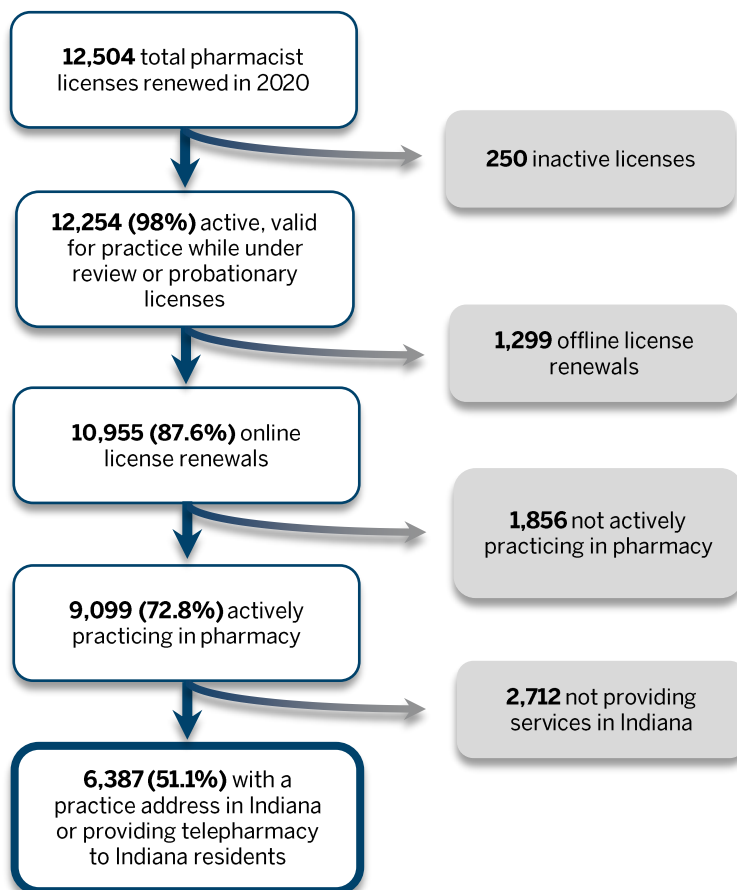


Figure 1.1 Sample selection criteria for Indiana pharmacists

SECTION II: PHARMACISTS REPORTING SAMPLE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2.1 represents pharmacists' demographic characteristics. The average age of Indiana licensed pharmacists is 43.1, with male pharmacists being slightly older than their female counterparts. The average age of male pharmacists is 44.9, with close to a quarter over the age of 54 (24.4%), while female pharmacists have an average age of 42.1 with 15.3% being over the age of 54. There is little racial and ethnic diversity among Indiana licensed pharmacists. Most male pharmacists identified as White (87.1%) and Not Hispanic or Latino (98.3%). Similarly, most female pharmacists identified as White (88.1%) and Not Hispanic or Latino (98.2%).

Table 2.1 Pharmacists Demographic Information

	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	3,983		2,404		6,387	
Mean Age	42.1		44.9		43.1	
Age Category						
Under 35	1,257	31.6	682	28.4	1,939	30.4
35 - 44	1,193	30.0	632	26.3	1,825	28.6
45 - 54	911	22.9	490	20.4	1,401	21.9
55 - 64	525	13.2	388	16.1	913	14.3
65 and Older	82	2.1	199	8.3	281	4.4
Age Unavailable	15	0.4	13	0.5	28	0.4
Race						
White	3,511	88.1	2,093	87.1	5,604	87.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.0	3	0.1	4	0.1
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1
Black or African American	144	3.6	105	4.4	249	3.9
Asian	240	6.0	131	5.4	371	5.8
Some Other Race	46	1.2	34	1.4	80	1.3
Multiracial	39	1.0	35	1.5	74	1.2
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino	72	1.8	42	1.7	114	1.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,911	98.2	2,362	98.3	6,273	98.2

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Age was calculated by measuring the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

EDUCATION

QUALIFYING EDUCATION

Information on qualifying education for Indiana pharmacists can be found in Table 2.2. More than half of pharmacists reported qualifying for their license with a doctorate level degree in pharmacy (61.2%), and another 38.4% reported qualifying with a bachelor's degree in this field. Additionally, the highest number of pharmacists (n=4,585; 71.8%) reporting completing their qualifying education in Indiana, followed by 941 (14.7%) who completed their qualifying education in a contiguous state.

Table 2.2 Pharmacists Qualifying Education

Qualifying Education	Indiana		Contiguous States		Another State (not listed)		Another Country (not U.S.)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Certificate	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	1.6	7	0.1
Associate Degree	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Bachelor's Degree	1,872	40.8	247	26.2	224	30.5	107	84.3	2,450	38.4
Master's Degree	9	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	7	5.5	17	0.3
Doctor of Pharmacy	2,699	58.9	693	73.6	509	69.3	11	8.7	3,912	61.2
Total	4,585	100.0	941	100.0	734	100.0	127	100.0	6,387	100.0

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

FELLOWSHIP TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

Table 2.3 depicts pharmacist's highest education. Regarding fellowship training, nearly all pharmacists reported not completing a fellowship (97.8%). Though majority of pharmacists did not report completing a residency, around 12% reported completing a residency in one of the listed specialties. The most common reported specialties were pharmacotherapy (n=207), ambulatory care (n=193), and internal medicine (n=143).

Table 2.3 Pharmacists Highest Education

	N	%
Total	6,387	
Completed Fellowship		
Yes	142	2.2
No	6,245	97.8
Residency Specialty		
No Residency Completed	2,875	45.0
Ambulatory Care	193	3.0
Cardiology	6	0.1
Critical Care	59	0.9
Drug Information	13	0.2
Emergency Medicine	14	0.2
Geriatric	7	0.1
Infectious Diseases	31	0.5
Informatics	4	0.1
Internal Medicine	143	2.2
Managed Care Pharmacy Systems	5	0.1
Medication Use Safety	2	0.0
Nuclear	3	0.1
Nutrition Support	5	0.1
Oncology	40	0.6
Pediatric	34	0.5
Pharmacotherapy	207	3.2
Health System Pharmacy Administration	32	0.5
Psychiatric	15	0.2
Solid Organ Transplant	7	0.1
Not applicable	2,692	42.2

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Note: Residency specialty only represents those who completed a fellowship.

A summary of board certifications Indiana pharmacists have obtained are provided in Table 2.4. Most respondents did not report having a BPS certification (38.2% No BPS Certification and 49.8% Not applicable). However, 6.8% reported having a certificate in pharmacotherapy and 2.1% in ambulatory care pharmacy.

Table 2.4 Board of Pharmacy Specialty (BPS) Certifications obtained by Indiana Pharmacists

	N	%
Total	6,387	
BPS Specialty		
No BPS Certification	2,443	38.2
Ambulatory Care Pharmacy	136	2.1
Critical Care Pharmacy	56	0.9
Nuclear Pharmacy	7	0.1
Nutrition Support Pharmacy	5	0.1
Oncology Pharmacy	61	1.0
Pediatric Pharmacy	23	0.4
Pharmacotherapy	433	6.8
Psychiatric Pharmacy	17	0.3
Other	27	0.4
Not applicable	3,179	49.8

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Pharmacists' reported employment characteristics are summarized in Table 2.5. Regarding plans for the next 12 months, the majority reported having no plans to change their employment status (90.6%), followed by 6.2% who plan to increase their hours in the pharmacy field. More than half of pharmacists reported medication dispensing (62.5%) as their primary field of practice followed by patient care services (24.2%). Additionally, a small proportion of Indiana pharmacists (13.2%) reported providing TelePharmacy (as defined by Indiana statute⁴).

Table 2.5 Pharmacists Employment Plans

	N	%
Total	6,387	
Employment Plans		
No Planned Change	5,786	90.6
Increase hours in the pharmacy field	397	6.2
Decrease hours in the pharmacy field	188	2.9
Leave employment in the field of pharmacy	16	0.3
Primary Field		
Medication Dispensing	3,991	62.5
Patient Care Services	1,545	24.2
Business/Organization Management	409	6.4
Research	23	0.4
Education	58	0.9
Other	285	4.5
Not applicable	76	1.2
TelePharmacy		
Yes	842	13.2
No	5,545	86.8

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

⁴ State Code for telepharmacy IC 25-26-13.5-4

PRACTICE SETTING

Table 2.6 presents reported primary setting characteristics among pharmacists. Regarding primary practice, 38.6% reported practicing in an outpatient pharmacy setting, followed by 22.8% who reported practicing in an inpatient hospital setting. A smaller proportion of pharmacists reported practicing in inpatient pharmacy (5.4%), an outpatient clinic (private practice or academic) (5.3%), and retail medicine clinic (3.7%).

Table 2.6 Pharmacists' Primary Practice Setting

	N	%
Total	6,387	
Primary Practice Setting		
Pharmacy (Outpatient)	2,467	38.6
Hospital (Inpatient)	1,455	22.8
Other	1,005	15.7
Pharmacy (Inpatient)	346	5.4
Outpatient Clinic (Private Practice or Academic)	339	5.3
Retail Medicine Clinic*	239	3.7
Community Health Center/Public Health Clinic	161	2.5
Long Term Acute Care Hospital	71	1.1
Emergency Room	26	0.4
Rehabilitation Hospital	19	0.3
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (Inpatient)	8	0.1
Pain Management Clinic	3	0.0
Urgent Care Facility	3	0.0
Outpatient Surgery Center	2	0.0
Diagnostic Testing Facility	0	0.0
Not applicable	243	3.8

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

* Includes CVS Minute Clinic, Walgreens Healthcare Clinic, Clinic at Wal-Mart

WORKFORCE CAPACITY

Details on pharmacists' workforce capacity can be found in table 2.7. The majority of pharmacists spend little time in direct patient care, with more than half spending 30% or less of their time in direct patient care (56.9%). Furthermore, 66.7% of pharmacists reported spending 37 hours per week or more at their primary practice location.

Table 2.7 Pharmacists Workforce Capacity based on Primary Practice

	N	%
Percentage of Time Spent Providing Patient Care	6,387	
0% - 10%	2,137	33.5
20% - 30%	1,497	23.4
40% - 50%	837	13.1
60% - 70%	473	7.4
80% - 90%	747	11.7
100%	696	10.9
Not Applicable	0	0.0
Total Hours Spent Per Week at Practice Location		
0 hours per week	26	0.4
1-4 hours per week	66	1.0
5-8 hours per week	115	1.8
9-12 hours per week	110	1.7
13-16 hours per week	115	1.8
17-20 hours per week	178	2.8
21-24 hours per week	262	4.1
25-28 hours per week	143	2.2
29-32 hours per week	449	7.0
33-36 hours per week	538	8.4
37-40 hours per week	2,688	42.1
41 or more hours per week	1,570	24.6
Not Applicable	127	2.0

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

POPULATIONS SERVED

Table 2.8a and 2.8b depicts the total number of licensed pharmacists who reported providing services to selected populations. A total of 6,128 pharmacists (95.9% of the reporting sample) reported serving age-related populations. The highest number (n=5,905) reported providing services to adults, followed by geriatric patients (n=5,723) and adolescents (n=4,769). Those who reported serving adults had the highest percentage of providing medication dispensing services (64.9%), followed by patient care services (24.6%). Regarding special populations, 4,908 pharmacists (76.8% of the reporting sample) these populations, with the highest number (n=4,527) serving pregnant women. Pharmacists who reported serving individuals in recovery had the highest percentage who also reported providing medication dispensing (75.5%).

Table 2.8a Pharmacists' Reported Age-Related Populations Served

Primary Field	Newborns		Children (ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)		Adults		Geriatric Patients		Unique Count of Pharmacists Serving These Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Medication Dispensing	2,807	73.7	3,279	73.1	3,439	72.3	3,828	64.8	3,747	65.6	3,940	64.3
Patient Care Services	659	17.3	787	17.5	873	18.4	1,458	24.7	1,388	24.3	1,543	25.2
Business/Organization Management	190	5.0	231	5.2	246	5.2	329	5.6	317	5.5	343	5.6
Research	9	0.2	10	0.2	11	0.2	19	0.3	18	0.3	20	0.3
Education	9	0.2	12	0.3	16	0.3	50	0.9	33	0.6	50	0.8
Other	133	3.5	166	3.7	172	3.6	221	3.7	210	3.7	232	3.8
Total	3,807	100	4,485	100	4,757	100	5,905	100	5,713	100	6,128	100

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Table 2.8b Pharmacists' Reported Special Populations Served

Primary Field	Pregnant Women		Inmates		Disabled Persons		Individuals in Recovery		Unique Count of Pharmacists Serving These Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Medication Dispensing	3,263	73.3	698	60.4	2,701	72.4	2,024	75.5	3,450	70.3
Patient Care Services	865	18.1	335	29.0	708	19.0	438	16.4	1,007	20.5
Business/Organization Management	229	4.9	65	5.6	191	5.1	120	4.5	262	5.3
Research	10	0.3	1	0.1	8	0.2	4	0.1	10	0.2
Education	14	0.3	2	0.2	12	0.3	6	0.2	20	0.4
Other	146	3.2	54	4.7	109	2.9	87	3.3	159	3.2
Total	4,527	100	1,155	100	3,729	100	2,679	100	4,908	100

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

A summary of the pharmacists reported services provided by primary field can be found in Table 2.9a and 2.9b. A total of 5,853 pharmacists (91.6% of the reporting sample) reported providing administrative services. The largest number of pharmacists (n=5,066) reported providing drug evaluation, utilization, and review services, followed by 4,440 who reported supervising pharmacy interns, technicians, or technicians in training. A total of 5,200 pharmacists (81.4% of the reporting sample) reported providing patient-related services, with the largest number (n=4,211) providing services related to managing patients' drug history.

Table 2.9a Pharmacists Services Provided – Administrative Services

Primary Field	Drug Evaluation, Utilization & Review		Selection, Storage and Distribution of Drugs, Supplements and Devices		Supervise pharmacy interns, pharmacy technicians, or pharmacy technicians in training		Supervise a licensed pharmacy technician employed at a remote dispensing facility		Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP – INSPECT in Indiana)		Unique Count Pharmacists Providing These Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Medication Dispensing	3,232	63.8	2,101	71.1	3,173	71.5	385	68.9	2,763	77.2	3,825	65.4
Patient Care Services	1,382	27.3	603	20.4	897	20.2	113	20.2	641	17.9	1,467	25.1
Business/Organization Management	236	4.7	184	6.2	237	5.3	43	7.7	113	3.2	304	5.2
Research	10	0.2	8	0.3	11	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.1	14	0.2
Education	35	0.7	4	0.1	23	0.5	0	0.0	8	0.2	42	0.7
Other	171	3.4	57	1.9	99	2.2	18	3.2	52	1.5	201	3.4
Total	5,066	100	2,957	100	4,440	100	559	100	3,580	100	5,853	100

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Table 2.9b Pharmacists Services Provided – Patient-Related Services

Primary Field	Administer Immunizations		Drug or Drug-Related Research		Tobacco Cessation Services		Obtain/Maintain Patient Drug Histories and Other Pharmacy Records		Prescribe Permitted Devices or Supplies		Unique Count of Pharmacists Providing these Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Medication Dispensing	2,552	90.3	1,034	56.8	737	72.2	2,762	65.6	651	65.5	3,484	67.0
Patient Care Services	188	6.7	554	30.4	249	24.4	1,150	27.3	286	28.8	1,285	24.7
Business/Organization Management	49	1.7	110	6.0	15	1.5	165	3.9	31	3.1	220	4.3
Research	5	0.2	13	0.7	1	0.1	7	0.2	0	0.0	17	0.3
Education	8	0.3	23	1.3	9	0.9	25	0.6	13	1.3	43	0.8
Other	24	0.9	86	4.7	9	0.9	102	2.4	13	1.3	151	2.9
Total	2,826	100	1,820	100	1,020	100	4,211	100	994	100	5,200	100

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Table 2.10 summarizes the county level workforce capacity for Indiana pharmacists. Overall, a total of 21 out of 92 Indiana counties (22.8%), reported having 9 or fewer pharmacists serving the county population, resulting in a high population to provider ratio in many of these counties. Furthermore, of 5 of these 21 counties had a population to pharmacists FTE ratio greater than 15,000:1.

Table 2.10 Pharmacists Geographic Distribution

County	Population	Total Practices	Total Pharmacy FTE	Population per PHARM FTE
Adams	35,777	19	7.1	5,039
Allen	379,299	469	201.3	1,884
Bartholomew	83,779	72	28.2	2,970
Benton	8,748	2	0.6	14,580
Blackford	11,758	8	3.5	3,359
Boone	67,843	165	50.5	1,343
Brown	15,092	6	2.3	6,561
Carroll	20,257	3	1.2	16,880
Cass	37,689	23	10.3	3,659
Clark	118,302	155	52.8	2,240
Clay	26,225	25	12.8	2,048
Clinton	32,399	15	4.3	7,534
Crawford	10,577	2	0.5	21,154
Daviess	33,351	36	12.9	2,585
Dearborn	49,458	39	16.8	2,943
Decatur	26,559	17	6.5	4,086
DeKalb	43,475	18	4.3	10,110
Delaware	114,135	110	47.4	2,407
Dubois	42,736	40	15.3	2,793
Elkhart	206,341	140	53.7	3,842
Fayette	23,102	18	6.1	3,787
Floyd	78,522	95	32.3	2,431
Fountain	16,346	8	2.7	6,054
Franklin	22,758	13	3.5	6,502
Fulton	19,974	17	5.9	3,385
Gibson	33,659	21	5.9	5,704
Grant	65,769	61	18.4	3,574
Greene	31,922	13	5.1	6,259
Hamilton	338,011	394	150.1	2,251
Hancock	78,168	58	17.5	4,466
Harrison	40,515	19	5.8	6,985
Hendricks	170,311	146	43.6	3,906
Henry	47,972	31	11.8	4,065
Howard	82,544	75	27.9	2,958
Huntington	36,520	16	6.6	5,533
Jackson	44,231	31	10.4	4,252
Jasper	33,562	18	4.7	7,140
Jay	20,436	10	2.7	7,568
Jefferson	32,308	28	11.8	2,737
Jennings	27,735	13	3.8	7,298
Johnson	158,167	95	35.2	4,493
Knox	36,594	46	18.0	2,033
Kosciusko	79,456	40	11.1	7,158
LaGrange	39,614	13	7.6	5,212
Lake	485,493	454	210.5	2,306
LaPorte	109,888	71	28.4	3,869
Lawrence	45,370	36	12.0	3,780
Madison	129,569	92	39.8	3,255

Table 2.10 Pharmacists Geographic Distribution

County	Population	Total Practices	Total Pharmacy FTE	Population per PHARM FTE
Marion	964,582	1,685	715.3	1,348
Marshall	46,258	35	13.0	3,558
Martin	10,255	7	3.1	3,308
Miami	35,516	11	3.7	9,598
Monroe	148,431	113	49.8	2,980
Montgomery	38,338	21	6.9	5,556
Morgan	70,489	36	12.2	5,777
Newton	13,984	3	1.5	9,322
Noble	47,744	21	7.8	6,121
Ohio	5,875	2	0.6	9,791
Orange	19,646	13	5.4	3,638
Owen	20,799	5	1.8	11,555
Parke	16,937	7	3.5	4,839
Perry	19,169	12	4.5	4,259
Pike	12,389	3	0.3	41,296
Porter	170,389	143	60.1	2,835
Posey	25,427	7	0.7	36,324
Pulaski	12,353	5	2.4	5,147
Putnam	37,576	15	3.7	10,155
Randolph	24,665	14	3.5	7,047
Ripley	28,324	17	5.0	5,664
Rush	16,581	12	3.9	4,251
Scott	23,873	13	3.8	6,282
Shelby	44,729	26	8.0	5,591
Spencer	20,277	12	2.3	8,816
St. Joseph	271,826	271	108.9	2,496
Starke	22,995	6	2.8	8,212
Steuben	34,594	21	10.0	3,459
Sullivan	20,669	10	3.0	6,889
Switzerland	10,751	3	0.8	13,438
Tippecanoe	195,732	222	92.9	2,106
Tipton	15,148	9	3.4	4,455
Union	7,054	4	2.1	3,359
Vanderburgh	181,451	263	107.4	1,689
Vermillion	15,498	8	1.7	9,116
Vigo	107,038	117	46.2	2,316
Wabash	30,996	20	8.7	3,562
Warren	8,265	4	1.9	4,350
Warrick	62,998	79	32.0	1,968
Washington	28,036	15	4.0	7,009
Wayne	65,884	66	23.2	2,839
Wells	28,296	9	1.6	17,685
White	24,102	19	7.0	3,443
Whitley	33,964	20	8.1	4,193

Source: 2020 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

CONCLUSION

Pharmacists offer a diverse array of services to Indiana residents and practice in a variety of settings and locations. The majority of Indiana pharmacists report serving adults and geriatric patients and providing medication dispensing services or patient care services. Additionally, pharmacists may take on several roles, such as providing drug evaluation, utilization, and review services or supervising pharmacy interns, technicians, or technicians in training.

Demographically, licensed pharmacists are predominantly female and white. With regards to education, the majority qualified for their license with a Doctor of Pharmacy degree and obtained their qualifying education in Indiana. Such findings reflect Indiana's significant contribution to sustaining its pharmacy workforce. However, the geographical analysis also demonstrates an uneven distribution of pharmacists across Indiana. Additionally, very few pharmacists reported providing telepharmacy services. Whether expansion of telepharmacy services could extend Indiana's pharmacist workforce capacity is uncertain but may be considered in future workforce planning.

The 2020 Pharmacists License and Supplemental Fields Data Report provides key information which may be useful for workforce planning. More Information on these professionals can be requested at www.bowenportal.org.