



2024
INDIANA PHYSICIAN
WORKFORCE
DATA REPORT



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Physicians play an integral role in health care delivery by performing duties such as diagnosing and treating injuries or illness, addressing health maintenance, providing preventive health care, and counseling patients¹. The 2023 Indiana Physician Workforce Data Report examines the demographics, education, and practice characteristics of licensed physicians serving Hoosiers. These licensed physicians may specialize in practices such as surgery, psychiatry, pediatrics, family medicine, or other areas. Data is collected from physicians every two years during their license renewal period. This data provides a snapshot overview of Indiana's physician workforce with some notable long-term trends.

- In 2023, 32,898 physicians renewed their Indiana license.
- After excluding those who had an inactive license status and reported not actively providing services in Indiana, 18,586 physicians were identified as Indiana's physician workforce.
- Of those actively practicing in Indiana, 6,420 were primary care physicians and 782 were psychiatrists.
- The majority of physicians were male (64.4%) and identified as White (67.2%).
- At an average age of 46.6 years, female physicians were slightly younger than their male counterparts (51.0 years).
- Approximately a quarter (25.2%) of Indiana's physicians obtained their medical degree in Indiana, a decrease compared to 2021 (27.2%) and 2019 (29.6%).
- Similarly, 27.8% reported finishing residency training in Indiana, which is less than in 2021 (30.1%) and 2019 (32.3%).
- The office/clinic and hospital settings were the most reported practice settings for Indiana's physicians, with 44.3% reporting working from some form of office/clinic and 37.3% reporting some type of hospital.
- The percentage of physicians who reported offering telemedicine services rose slightly compared to 2021, but the increase was not as dramatic as that seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- While all Indiana counties had at least one reported actively practicing physician, the population-to-physician full-time equivalent (FTE) ratio for counties ranged from 279.6:1 in Marion County to 43,645.0:1 in Benton County.
- When examining specialties, one Indiana county (Benton) did not have any reported primary care physicians, and 31 counties had no reported FTE psychiatrists.

The descriptive information on Indiana's physician workforce presented in this report may be helpful to inform related policy and planning initiatives. Demographic information contained here is relevant for activities related to workforce diversity. Practice characteristics, including geographic distribution of the workforce, are directly relevant to discussions related to access to care. Comments and questions regarding this report should be directed to bowenctr@iu.edu.

INTRODUCTION

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. (2024, April 17). *Physicians and Surgeons*. Occupational Outlook Handbook. <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/physicians-and-surgeons.htm#tab-2>

Physicians provide essential services such as diagnosing and treating illnesses and injuries and addressing health maintenance.² They may work in clinical settings such as hospitals or physicians' offices, or in nonclinical settings such as government agencies or nonprofit organizations.² An adequate supply of physicians can help ensure access to affordable and high-quality health care.³ Health workforce development strategies in Indiana are important for informing policy and supporting workforce shortage designations. These strategies are informed by health workforce data, including workforce demographics, educational trends, practice characteristics, and services offered. Over the last several years, significant strides have been made to collect comprehensive, accurate, and timely health workforce data, which are maintained for long-term workforce tracking.

As a research entity supporting the state of Indiana, the Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy (the Bowen Center) is committed to and engaged in developing sustainable data management processes and publishing timely workforce information. This report is intended to provide a snapshot of physicians actively practicing in Indiana as of November 2023.

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

The supplemental survey questions administered to physicians during the 2023 license renewal cycle can be found on IU Indianapolis ScholarWorks at <https://hdl.handle.net/1805/33433>. Supplemental survey data collected during the renewal period and basic licensure data (name, license number, etc.) were extracted and exported into separate text files by the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) 30 days after the close of the license renewal period.

DATA MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Supplemental survey data were cleaned and coded per processes outlined in the Bowen Center's data management procedures document (available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/1805/16704>). After completing these procedures, the survey data file was merged into the licensure data file by unique license number to create a 2023 Workforce Master File. These master files were then uploaded to the Indiana Health Professions Database. Verification and geocoding of license address and self-reported practice addresses were provided by Melissa Data, Inc.

Additional variables were generated through these data management processes. An FTE was generated based on self-reported hours in direct patient care, as outlined in Table 1. An FTE assignment strategy was implemented for all reported practice locations. Address cleaning and geocoding procedures resulted in additional variables related to geographic location and rurality based on criteria outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture (about which more information can be found here: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/documentation/>).

² Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. (2024, April 17). *Physicians and Surgeons*. Occupational Outlook Handbook. <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/physicians-and-surgeons.htm#tab-1>

³ Health Resources and Services Administration. (2008). *The physician workforce: Projections and research into current issues affecting supply and demand*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <https://bhwh.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/bureau-health-workforce/data-research/physiciansupplyissues.pdf>

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

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

LIMITATIONS

There are some limitations to this report that should be noted. First, the information presented in this report is largely based on self-reported data, which introduces the potential for some level of response bias. This bias, however, is likely diminished through the statutory requirement for physicians to provide specified information during online renewal and their attestation that all information provided is accurate. Additionally, changes to the survey tools over the last several biennial renewal cycles limit long-term analysis. Care is being taken to minimize future changes to supplemental survey questions to ensure confidence in future longitudinal analyses.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report includes five sections of summary data:

Section I: Overall License Renewals

Section II: Total Actively Practicing Physicians

Section III: Primary Care Physicians

Section IV: Psychiatrists

Section V: Geographic Distribution

This data report provides key information on Indiana’s physician workforce. Additional data can be viewed or requested online at the [Bowen Health Workforce – Information Portal \(bowenportal.org\)](https://www.bowenportal.org).

SECTION I: TOTAL LICENSES

TOTAL RENEWALS

During the 2023 license renewal period, 32,898 physicians renewed their license. Most (93.8%) renewed their license online, and a large majority (96.6%) had an active license status. Similarly, all but eight of those who renewed their license offline had an active license status. Table 1.1 provides additional information on the license status of physicians.

Table 1.1 License status of physicians in Indiana based on renewal status.

	Survey Respondents (Online Renewals)		Non- Respondent (Online Renewals)		Offline Renewals		Total Renewals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	30,805	100.0	45	100.0	2,048	100.0	32,898	100.0
License Status								
Active	29,743	96.6	0	0.0	2,040	99.6	31,783	96.6
Valid to practice while reviewed	116	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.2	121	0.4
Probation	34	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	37	0.1
Other statuses not valid for active practice*	912	3.0	45	100.0	0	0.0	957	2.9

*This group includes those who have a license status that is inactive, retired, expired, suspended, or non-renewable.

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Data, 2023

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PRACTICE LOCATION

Of the physicians who renewed their license online and responded to the supplemental survey, 24,972 (81.1%) reported actively working in a position that requires a medical license. Of the remaining physicians who responded, 10.7% reported actively working in a position that requires a medical degree and 4.8% reported being retired. Table 1.2 provides additional information about the reported employment status of physicians licensed in Indiana.

Table 1.2 Employment status of physicians who renewed their license online.

Employment Status	N	%
Actively working in a position that requires a medical license	24,972	81.1
Actively working in a position that requires a medical degree	3,292	10.7
Actively working in a field other than medicine	206	0.7
Not currently working	869	2.8
Retired	1,465	4.8

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Data, 2023

Notes: One license was excluded because the status at the time of renewal was not considered renewable.

TRENDS IN THE PHYSICIAN WORKFORCE

In recent years, health workforce data management in Indiana has seen significant changes that have led to improvements in capturing and reporting the number of physicians licensed and actively providing care to residents of Indiana. As seen in Figure 1.2, the total number of survey respondents and those included in the reporting sample has steadily increased since 2013.

Historically, the sample has included physicians who reported only practicing within Indiana. Beginning in 2019, physicians who provided direct patient care to Indiana residents through telemedicine services were also included in the reporting sample. Inclusion of telemedicine physicians, as well as the statutory requirements to provide supplemental information, not only contributed to the increase in respondents and reporting sample size but also ensured an accurate representation of Indiana's physician workforce.

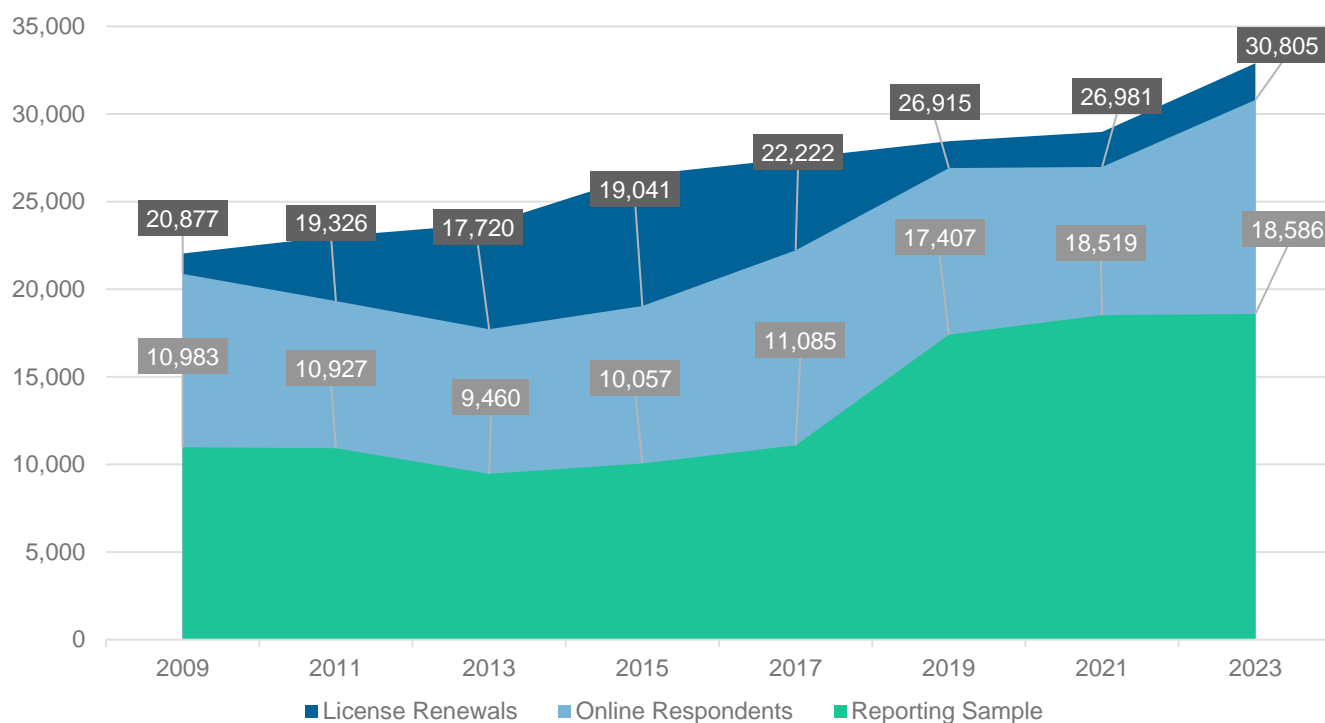


Figure 1.2 Total physician license renewals, survey respondents and reporting sample from 2009-2023.

SECTION II: ACTIVELY PRACTICING PHYSICIANS

REPORTING SAMPLE

To produce a reporting sample of physicians that accurately represents Indiana’s workforce, the sample selection criteria demonstrated in Figure 2.1 were used. The 2023 physician report includes physicians who 1) had an active license status, 2) renewed their license online, 3) reported actively practicing in medicine, and 4) reported providing telemedicine to Indiana residents or had a practice located in Indiana. Of the 32,898 physicians who renewed their Indiana license in 2023, 18,586 (56.5%) met all criteria for inclusion in the reporting sample.

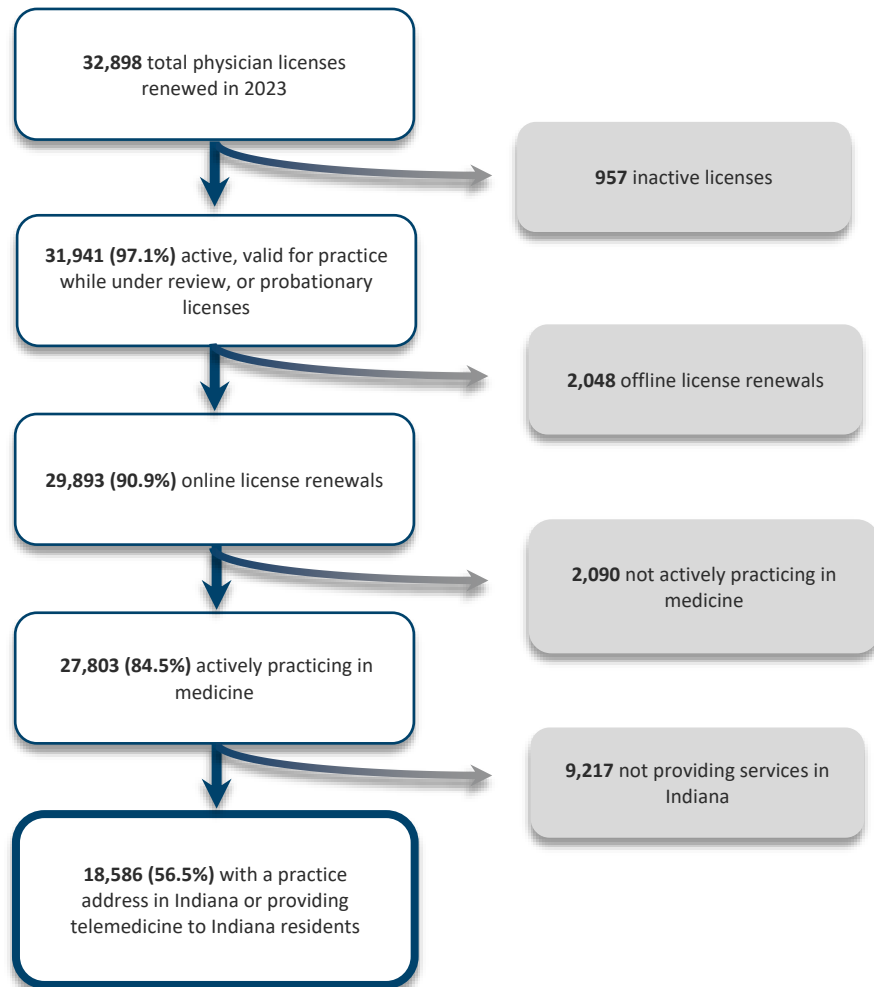


Figure 2.1 Reporting sample selection criteria for the 2023 Physician Data Report.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2.1 shows the demographic characteristics of Indiana's physician workforce. Among Indiana's actively practicing physicians, a greater proportion were male (n=11,963; 64.4%). The average age of all physicians was 49.5 years, with female physicians being on average slightly younger than male physicians at 46.6 and 51.0 years, respectively.

Regarding race and ethnicity, 3.7% of physicians identified as being of Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin. Physicians predominantly identified as White (67.2%), followed by nearly 20% identifying as Asian (18.1%).

Table 2.1 Physician demographic characteristics.

	Female		Male		Gender not Available		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	6,225	100.0	11,963	100.0	398	100.0	18,586	100.0
Mean Age	46.6		51.0		49.6		49.5	
Age Groups								
Under 35	797	12.8	1,050	8.8	76	19.1	1,923	10.3
35-44	2,279	36.6	3,265	27.3	88	22.1	5,632	30.3
45-54	1,729	27.8	3,020	25.2	51	12.8	4,800	25.8
55-64	1,007	16.2	2,728	22.8	106	26.6	3,841	20.7
65 and older	342	5.5	1,769	14.8	54	13.6	2,165	11.6
Age not available	71	1.1	131	1.1	23	5.8	225	1.2
Ethnicity								
Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin	258	4.1	424	3.5	10.0	2.5	692	3.7
Not Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin	5,967	95.9	11,539	96.5	388	97.5	17,894	96.3
Race								
White	4,050	65.1	8,206	68.6	239	60.1	12,495	67.2
Asian	1,202	19.3	2,084	17.4	84	21.1	3,370	18.1
Black or African American	472	7.6	469	3.9	30	7.5	971	5.2
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	15	0.2	30	0.3	1	0.3	46	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	0.1	8	0.1	1	0.3	17	0.1
Multiracial	138	2.2	190	1.6	9	2.3	337	1.8
Other	340	5.5	976	8.2	34	8.5	1,350	7.3

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

Notes: Data on gender were not provided for every respondent by IPLA. Age was calculated as the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

EDUCATION

Table 2.2 displays the locations where practicing physicians reported completing their medical education and residency training. Over a quarter (25.2%) of physicians practicing in Indiana obtained their medical degree in Indiana. In comparison, 21.8% obtained their medical degree in a contiguous state and 31.2% in another US state. Physicians most frequently reported completing residency training in another US state (41.6%), followed by a contiguous state (29.5%) and Indiana (27.8%). While 21.9% of physicians obtained their medical degree in another country, only 1.1% reported completing their residency training in another country.

Table 2.2 Location of medical school and residency for Indiana physicians.

	N	%
Total	18,586	100.0
Medical School		
Indiana	4,675	25.2
Contiguous state	4,050	21.8
Another US state	5,795	31.2
Another country	4,066	21.9
Residency		
Indiana	5,167	27.8
Contiguous state	5,474	29.5
Another US state	7,736	41.6
Another country	209	1.1

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

Notes: Contiguous states are Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois.

PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

PRACTICE SETTING

Table 2.3 shows the reported practice setting for physicians by primary, secondary, and tertiary practice. Almost all physicians (n=18,133; 97.6%) reported a primary practice setting, while 5,111 (27.5%) reported a secondary practice and 1,531 (8.2%) reported a tertiary practice. The most frequently reported primary practice setting was hospital-inpatient (19.8%), followed by office/clinic-single specialty group (15.7%), and office/clinic-multi specialty group (15.4%). These settings were also some of the most reported among those with secondary and tertiary practices. Table 2.3 provides additional information regarding the reported practice settings of Indiana physicians.

Table 2.3 Physician practice setting characteristics.

Practice Setting	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	18,586	100.0	18,586	100.0	18,586	100.0
Office/clinic – solo practice	1,110	6.0	248	1.3	64	0.3
Office/clinic – partnership	1,339	7.2	368	2.0	90	0.5
Office/clinic – single specialty group	2,916	15.7	707	3.8	191	1.0
Office/clinic – multi specialty group	2,865	15.4	797	4.3	215	1.2
Hospital – ambulatory care center	274	1.5	116	0.6	35	0.2
Hospital – emergency department	1,145	6.2	432	2.3	136	0.7
Hospital – inpatient	3,678	19.8	1,099	5.9	288	1.5
Hospital – outpatient	1,822	9.8	545	2.9	132	0.7
Federal government hospital	152	0.8	22	0.1	7	0.0
Research laboratory	14	0.1	2	0.0	2	0.0
Medical school	278	1.5	37	0.2	9	0.0
Nursing home or extended care facility	58	0.3	52	0.3	30	0.2
Home health setting	29	0.2	3	0.0	2	0.0
Hospice care	32	0.2	35	0.2	4	0.0
Federal/state/community health center(s)	362	1.9	71	0.4	13	0.1
Local health department	19	0.1	15	0.1	3	0.0
Telemedicine	1,611	8.7	252	1.4	98	0.5
Volunteer in a free clinic	17	0.1	15	0.1	5	0.0
Other	412	2.2	295	1.6	207	1.1
Not applicable	453	2.4	13,475	72.5	17,055	91.8

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

HOURS OF PATIENT CARE

Table 2.4 displays the average number of hours physicians reported providing direct patient care at their primary, secondary, and tertiary practice per week. Nearly half of respondents (49.2%) reported spending at least 37 hours on average per week providing patient care at their primary practice. On the other hand, physicians reported spending fewer hours providing patient care at secondary and tertiary practices. It was most frequently reported that physicians spent an average of 5-8 hours per week providing patient care at their secondary practice (n=1,033; 5.6%) and 1-4 hours per week of patient care at their tertiary practice (n=348; 1.9%).

Table 2.4 Average hours per week of patient care.

Average hours per week in patient care	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	18,586	100.0	18,586	100.0	18,586	100.0
0 hours per week	238	1.3	227	1.2	133	0.7
1-4 hours per week	381	2.0	730	3.9	348	1.9
5-8 hours per week	505	2.7	1,033	5.6	325	1.7
9-12 hours per week	708	3.8	851	4.6	228	1.2
13-16 hours per week	612	3.3	406	2.2	72	0.4
17-20 hours per week	1,124	6.0	525	2.8	56	0.3
21-24 hours per week	908	4.9	247	1.3	28	0.2
25-28 hours per week	884	4.8	159	0.9	18	0.1
29-32 hours per week	1,329	7.2	95	0.5	8	0.0
33-36 hours per week	1,747	9.4	69	0.4	10	0.1
37-40 hours per week	4,274	23.0	198	1.1	48	0.3
41 or more hours per week	4,870	26.2	279	1.5	71	0.4
Not applicable	1,006	5.4	13,767	74.1	17,241	92.8

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

EMPLOYMENT PLANS

Most physicians (84.8%) reported no planned employment changes for the next two years. Among the rest, 5.1% planned to decrease hours, 3.6% planned to increase hours, and 1.4% planned to retire. Table 2.5 provides more information on Indiana physicians' employment plans.

Table 2.5 Physician employment plans.

	N	%
Employment plans for the next 2 years		
Total	18,586	100.0
Continue as you are	15,768	84.8
Increase hours	670	3.6
Decrease hours	955	5.1
Seek non-clinical job	62	0.3
Retire	255	1.4
Unknown	876	4.7

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

PATIENT PANEL

Table 2.6 displays the reported characteristics of physicians' patient panels. At their primary practices, less than 20% of physicians reported offering a sliding fee scale (16.8%). However, 8.3% of physicians reported that >0%-5% of their patients were on a sliding fee scale.

Around 70% of physicians reported that at least a portion of their primary practice patient panel included Medicaid recipients. Of those serving Medicaid patients, the highest proportion (13.8%) reported that between 11%-20% of their patient panel was Medicaid recipients.

As shown in Table 2.7, 78.4% of physicians reported accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients at their practice. Physicians who reported not accepting new Medicaid patients were asked about the barriers they faced, and a summary of those responses are shown in Table 2.7. Physicians most frequently reported workforce capacity and practice model as barriers to accepting new Medicaid patients. However, many reported that accepting Medicaid was not applicable to them given their current employment arrangement or location. This could be the case for physicians providing telehealth services or practicing temporarily at a facility.

Table 2.6 Patient panel characteristics.

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Percent of patients on a sliding fee scale						
Do not offer a sliding fee scale	4,118	22.2	1,253	6.7	419	2.3
>0% - 5%	1,550	8.3	419	2.3	126	0.7
6% - 10%	676	3.6	148	0.8	37	0.2
11% - 20%	389	2.1	92	0.5	28	0.2
21% - 30%	214	1.2	59	0.3	17	0.1
31% - 50%	160	0.9	43	0.2	12	0.1
Greater than 50%	121	0.7	53	0.3	26	0.1
Not applicable	11,358	61.1	16,519	88.9	17,921	96.4
Percent of patient panel who are Medicaid recipients						
Not accepting Indiana Medicaid	848	4.6	303	1.6	119	0.6
>0% - 5%	2,147	11.6	754	4.1	259	1.4
6% - 10%	2,460	13.2	698	3.8	170	0.9
11% - 20%	2,565	13.8	669	3.6	177	1.0
21% - 30%	2,293	12.3	525	2.8	138	0.7
31% - 50%	2,139	11.5	557	3.0	110	0.6
Greater than 50%	1,542	8.3	404	2.2	116	0.6
Not applicable	4,592	24.7	14,676	79.0	17,497	94.1

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

Table 2.7 Physician Medicaid participation status.

	N	%
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients		
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	14,577	78.4
Not accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	4,009	21.6
Barriers to not accepting new Medicaid patients		
Practice at government facility	51	1.3
Full patient panel	266	6.6
Acute care/specialist/hospitalist	49	1.2
Reimbursement rates	72	1.8
Administrative burden	21	0.5
Policies of practice	125	3.1
Managing Medicaid patients	6	0.1
Not currently enrolled as a Medicaid provider	10	0.2
Not providing direct patient care	14	0.3
Anticipating future acceptance	5	0.1
Low demand	5	0.1
Not applicable (locum tenens, planning to retire)	3,385	84.4

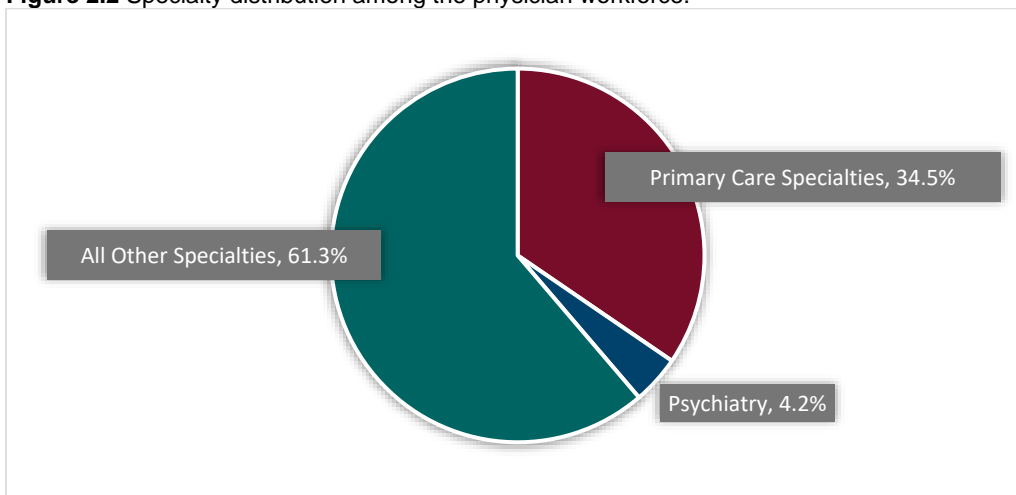
Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

SPECIALTY AND SERVICES

TOTAL SPECIALTY DISTRIBUTION

As shown in Figure 2.2, 34.5% of physicians reported a primary care specialty as defined by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) for the purposes of informing health profession shortage area (HPSA) designation in primary care.⁴ Primary care specialties include family medicine/general practice, internal medicine (general), obstetrics and gynecology, and general pediatrics. Child psychiatry and psychiatry are included in psychiatry specialties. Psychiatry specialties make up 4.2% of the physician workforce.

Figure 2.2 Specialty distribution among the physician workforce.



⁴ 42 C.F.R. § 5 Appendix A. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-42/chapter-I/subchapter-A/part-5>

TELEMEDICINE SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Telemedicine is defined in Indiana statute as the delivery of health care services using electronic communications and information technology, including secure videoconferencing, interactive audio-using store and forward technology, or remote patient monitoring technology between a provider in one location and patient in another location.⁵ This definition was provided to physicians during completion of the supplemental licensure survey to ensure a uniform understanding of telemedicine when indicating whether they provide these services in Indiana.

As shown in Table 2.8, 61.8% of physicians reported providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents in 2023. The proportion of physicians providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents continues to rise compared to previous years. In 2019, only 15.9%⁶ of physicians reported providing telemedicine services. In 2021, that number grew to 58.5%.⁷ Family medicine/general practice made up the largest specialty providing telemedicine services at 22.3%, followed by general internal medicine (9.4%) and radiology (8.3%).

Table 2.8 Specialty distribution among physicians based on telemedicine service status.

Medical Specialty	Reported Providing Telemedicine Services to Indiana Residents			
	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Total	11,489	100.0	7,097	100.0
Adolescent medicine	19	0.2	2	0.0
Allergy and immunology	86	0.7	13	0.2
Anesthesiology	78	0.7	934	13.2
Cardiology	510	4.4	171	2.4
Child psychiatry	64	0.6	10	0.1
Colon and rectal surgery	31	0.3	6	0.1
Critical care medicine	122	1.1	114	1.6
Dermatology	120	1.0	103	1.5
Emergency medicine	306	2.7	1,000	14.1
Endocrinology	153	1.3	11	0.2
Family medicine/general practice	2,557	22.3	467	6.6
Gastroenterology	236	2.1	74	1.0
Geriatric medicine	76	0.7	24	0.3
Gynecology only	70	0.6	33	0.5
Hematology and oncology	274	2.4	44	0.6
Infectious diseases	121	1.1	44	0.6
Internal medicine (general)	1,079	9.4	913	12.9
Nephrology	237	2.1	38	0.5
Neurological surgery	62	0.5	52	0.7
Neurology	569	5.0	88	1.2
Obstetrics and gynecology	370	3.2	272	3.8
Occupational medicine	45	0.4	47	0.7

⁵ Indiana Code § 25-1-9.5-6. <https://iga.in.gov/laws/2024/ic/titles/25#25-1-9.5-6>

⁶ Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy. (2020). *Data Report: Indiana Physician Workforce*. <https://hdl.handle.net/1805/22525>

⁷ Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy. (2022). *Data Report: Indiana Physician Workforce*. <https://hdl.handle.net/1805/28950>

Table 2.8 Specialty distribution among physicians based on telemedicine service status.

Medical Specialty	Reported Providing Telemedicine Services to Indiana Residents			
	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Ophthalmology	49	0.4	209	2.9
Orthopedic surgery	267	2.3	343	4.8
Osteopathic neuromusculoskeletal medicine	5	0.0	12	0.2
Other specialties	345	3.0	198	2.8
Other surgical specialties	19	0.2	10	0.1
Otolaryngology	112	1.0	98	1.4
Pathology	43	0.4	220	3.1
Pediatrics (general)	558	4.9	204	2.9
Pediatrics subspecialties	388	3.4	220	3.1
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	104	0.9	72	1.0
Plastic surgery	53	0.5	67	0.9
Preventive medicine/public health	14	0.1	15	0.2
Psychiatry	583	5.1	125	1.8
Pulmonology	175	1.5	46	0.6
Radiation oncology	70	0.6	38	0.5
Radiology	959	8.3	357	5.0
Rheumatology	87	0.8	8	0.1
Surgery (general)	203	1.8	255	3.6
Thoracic surgery	45	0.4	63	0.9
Urology	170	1.5	42	0.6
Vascular surgery	55	0.5	35	0.5

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

ADDICTION SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

In subsequent tables, psychiatrists were able to report more than one service they provide and the population they serve. Because of this, the total count of psychiatrists providing each service or serving each population will be reported by specialty.

Table 2.9 provides details regarding addiction services provided to Indiana residents by physicians. Of the 18,586 physicians included in the report, 2,518 (13.5%) physicians reported providing at least one addiction service, including screening for addiction, addiction counseling, or medication-assisted treatment. The most frequently reported service was addiction counseling, with a total of 1,632 physicians reporting offering this service, followed by screening for addiction (n=1,476). Specialties that most often reported offering at least one addiction service were family medicine/general practice (32.7%), internal medicine (general) (17.6%), and psychiatry (15.3%).

Table 2.9 Physician specialty and addiction services.

Medical Specialty	Screening for Addiction		Addiction Counseling		MAT - Methadone		MAT - Buprenorphine		MAT - Naltrexone		Total Unique Physicians Providing Addiction Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescent medicine	5	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.2
Allergy and immunology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anesthesiology	17	1.2	17	1.0	3	2.0	13	1.4	6	0.9	31	1.2
Cardiology	3	0.2	10	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	14	0.6
Child psychiatry	18	1.2	17	1.0	0	0.0	9	1.0	9	1.4	22	0.9
Colon and rectal surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Critical care medicine	6	0.4	7	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.4
Dermatology	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Emergency medicine	173	11.7	257	15.7	28	18.9	171	18.5	66	10.4	351	13.9
Endocrinology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Family medicine/general practice	539	36.5	517	31.7	23	15.5	277	29.9	207	32.6	823	32.7
Gastroenterology	7	0.5	14	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.7
Geriatric medicine	8	0.5	8	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.5	4	0.6	14	0.6
Gynecology only	3	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Hematology and oncology	5	0.3	5	0.3	4	2.7	2	0.2	2	0.3	11	0.4
Infectious diseases	5	0.3	4	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.2	8	0.3
Internal medicine (general)	220	14.9	318	19.5	33	22.3	134	14.5	80	12.6	444	17.6
Nephrology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Neurological surgery	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Neurology	3	0.2	10	0.6	2	1.4	1	0.1	1	0.2	15	0.6

Table 2.9 Physician specialty and addiction services.

Medical Specialty	Screening for Addiction		Addiction Counseling		MAT - Methadone		MAT - Buprenorphine		MAT - Naltrexone		Total Unique Physicians Providing Addiction Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Obstetrics and gynecology	130	8.8	35	2.1	9	6.1	44	4.8	9	1.4	148	5.9
Occupational medicine	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Ophthalmology	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Orthopedic surgery	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Osteopathic neuromusculoskeletal medicine	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.1
Other specialties	47	3.2	54	3.3	16	10.8	54	5.8	35	5.5	76	3.0
Other surgical specialties	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Otolaryngology	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Pathology	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.2	3	0.1
Pediatrics (general)	29	2.0	9	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	34	1.4
Pediatrics subspecialties	9	0.6	7	0.4	3	2.0	3	0.3	0	0.0	18	0.7
Physical medicine/rehabilitation	6	0.4	4	0.2	2	1.4	7	0.8	3	0.5	12	0.5
Plastic surgery	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Preventive medicine/public health	4	0.3	5	0.3	1	0.7	2	0.2	4	0.6	7	0.3
Psychiatry	201	13.6	299	18.3	22	14.9	193	20.9	202	31.8	386	15.3
Pulmonology	4	0.3	9	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	12	0.5
Radiation oncology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Radiology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0
Rheumatology	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Surgery (general)	21	1.4	9	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.2	25	1.0
Thoracic surgery	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Urology	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Vascular surgery	1	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
Total	1,476	100.0	1,632	100.0	148	100.0	925	100.0	635	100.0	2,518	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

OBSTETRIC SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Table 2.10 shows the obstetric services offered by physician specialty. A total of 2,360 physicians (12.7%) reported providing at least one obstetric service to Indiana residents. The most frequently reported services were post-natal services, defined as health care services provided immediately after birth and for the first 42 days of life (n=1,672) and pre-natal services, including health care services during pregnancy to promote the health and well-being of the woman and fetus (n=1,170). More than half of physicians providing obstetric services had specialties in family medicine/general practice (26.2%) and obstetrics and gynecology (24.8%). Additional information regarding obstetric services is provided in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Obstetric services by physician specialty.

Medical Specialty	High-Risk Pregnancy Screening		High-Risk Pregnancy Services		Pre-Natal Services		Labor and Delivery		Post-Natal Services		Treatment for OUD-affected Pregnancy		Total Unique Physicians Providing Obstetric Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescent medicine	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Allergy and immunology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anesthesiology	6	0.8	44	6.1	17	1.5	164	16.4	19	1.1	6	1.7	177	7.5
Cardiology	5	0.6	9	1.2	6	0.5	4	0.4	4	0.2	0	0.0	13	0.6
Child psychiatry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.6	3	0.1
Colon and rectal surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Critical care medicine	1	0.1	4	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.2
Dermatology	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Emergency medicine	48	6.0	101	14.0	111	9.5	99	9.9	106	6.3	31	8.9	212	9.0
Endocrinology	1	0.1	9	1.2	7	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	15	0.6
Family medicine/general practice	209	26.2	93	12.9	352	30.1	180	18.0	537	32.1	76	21.8	618	26.2
Gastroenterology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Geriatric medicine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gynecology only	3	0.4	1	0.1	6	0.5	3	0.3	4	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.3
Hematology and oncology	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Infectious diseases	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.3	3	0.1
Internal medicine (General)	5	0.6	7	1.0	9	0.8	8	0.8	30	1.8	10	2.9	49	2.1
Nephrology	1	0.1	6	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.3
Neurological surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.2
Neurology	0	0.0	3	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.3
Obstetrics and gynecology	476	59.6	391	54.1	529	45.2	492	49.1	437	26.1	134	38.4	585	24.8
Occupational medicine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ophthalmology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1
Orthopedic surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Osteopathic neuromusculoskeletal medicine	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other specialties	3	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	31	8.9	37	1.6

Table 2.10 Obstetric services by physician specialty.

Medical Specialty	High-Risk Pregnancy Screening		High-Risk Pregnancy Services		Pre-Natal Services		Labor and Delivery		Post-Natal Services		Treatment for OUD-affected Pregnancy		Total Unique Physicians Providing Obstetric Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Other surgical specialties	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Otolaryngology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Pathology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.1
Pediatrics (general)	0	0.0	3	0.4	6	0.5	10	1.0	296	17.7	4	1.1	298	12.6
Pediatrics subspecialties	22	2.8	28	3.9	69	5.9	29	2.9	175	10.5	3	0.9	193	8.2
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.1
Plastic surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Preventive medicine/public health	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.6	4	0.2
Psychiatry	5	0.6	6	0.8	18	1.5	0	0.0	16	1.0	45	12.9	61	2.6
Pulmonology	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Radiation oncology	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Radiology	11	1.4	8	1.1	15	1.3	6	0.6	12	0.7	0	0.0	25	1.1
Rheumatology	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Surgery (general)	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.3	6	0.3
Thoracic surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Urology	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.5	1	0.1	5	0.3	1	0.3	7	0.3
Vascular surgery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	799	100.0	723	100.0	1,170	100.0	1,002	100.0	1,672	100.0	349	100.0	2,360	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

PEDIATRIC POPULATIONS SERVED BY PHYSICIANS

As with the reported services provided, physicians could also indicate serving more than one population. Table 2.11 describes the pediatric populations served by each physician specialty. Over half of physicians (n=10,936; 58.8%) reported serving at least one pediatric population. Physicians most frequently reported serving adolescents ages 11-19 years old (n=10,725), followed by children 2-10 years old (n=8,526), and newborns (n=6,318). The highest proportion of physicians who reported serving pediatric populations had a specialty in family medicine/general practice (22.4%), which was followed by emergency medicine (10.3%), and radiology (8.4%).

Table 2.11 Pediatric populations served by physicians.

Medical Specialty	Newborns		Children (ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)		Total Unique Physicians Serving Pediatric Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescent medicine	1	0.0	7	0.1	17	0.2	17	0.2
Allergy and immunology	74	1.2	90	1.1	95	0.9	95	0.9
Anesthesiology	311	4.9	752	8.8	849	7.9	851	7.8
Cardiology	10	0.2	11	0.1	74	0.7	74	0.7
Child psychiatry	1	0.0	70	0.8	74	0.7	74	0.7
Colon and rectal surgery	1	0.0	4	0.0	16	0.1	16	0.1
Critical care medicine	10	0.2	14	0.2	30	0.3	30	0.3
Dermatology	136	2.2	170	2.0	206	1.9	207	1.9
Emergency medicine	1,021	16.2	1,114	13.1	1,130	10.5	1,131	10.3
Endocrinology	9	0.1	15	0.2	40	0.4	40	0.4
Family medicine/general practice	1,733	27.4	2,192	25.7	2,446	22.8	2,454	22.4
Gastroenterology	10	0.2	15	0.2	58	0.5	58	0.5
Geriatric medicine	1	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
Gynecology only	3	0.0	8	0.1	57	0.5	57	0.5
Hematology and oncology	5	0.1	5	0.1	20	0.2	20	0.2
Infectious diseases	9	0.1	10	0.1	27	0.3	28	0.3
Internal medicine (general)	105	1.7	141	1.7	289	2.7	296	2.7
Nephrology	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.2	18	0.2
Neurological surgery	20	0.3	30	0.4	54	0.5	54	0.5
Neurology	53	0.8	92	1.1	190	1.8	190	1.7
Obstetrics and gynecology	41	0.6	38	0.4	473	4.4	480	4.4
Occupational medicine	2	0.0	12	0.1	24	0.2	24	0.2
Ophthalmology	68	1.1	133	1.6	185	1.7	189	1.7
Orthopedic surgery	68	1.1	366	4.3	507	4.7	509	4.7
Osteopathic neuromusculoskeletal medicine	10	0.2	12	0.1	15	0.1	15	0.1
Other specialties	88	1.4	174	2.0	260	2.4	261	2.4
Other surgical specialties	6	0.1	7	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1
Otolaryngology	157	2.5	188	2.2	193	1.8	194	1.8
Pathology	168	2.7	189	2.2	194	1.8	194	1.8
Pediatrics (general)	733	11.6	737	8.6	730	6.8	752	6.9
Pediatrics subspecialties	577	9.1	476	5.6	467	4.4	606	5.5
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	9	0.1	33	0.4	75	0.7	75	0.7
Plastic surgery	33	0.5	73	0.9	85	0.8	86	0.8
Preventive medicine/public health	7	0.1	11	0.1	14	0.1	14	0.1
Psychiatry	6	0.1	160	1.9	281	2.6	284	2.6
Pulmonology	2	0.0	6	0.1	37	0.3	38	0.3

Table 2.11 Pediatric populations served by physicians.

Medical Specialty	Newborns		Children (ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)		Total Unique Physicians Serving Pediatric Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Radiation oncology	7	0.1	21	0.2	36	0.3	36	0.3
Radiology	710	11.2	855	10.0	911	8.5	917	8.4
Rheumatology	0	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.1
Surgery (general)	58	0.9	173	2.0	326	3.0	329	3.0
Thoracic surgery	7	0.1	9	0.1	26	0.2	27	0.2
Urology	38	0.6	90	1.1	130	1.2	130	1.2
Vascular surgery	10	0.2	20	0.2	43	0.4	43	0.4
Total	6,318	100.0	8,526	100.0	10,725	100.0	10,936	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

ADULT AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS SERVED BY PHYSICIANS

Table 2.12 highlights the number of physicians who reported serving adults and other populations of interest. A large majority of physicians (n=16,873; 90.8%) reported serving at least one population of interest. The most frequently reported populations served were adults (n=16,168), geriatric (n=13,094), individuals with disabilities (n=9,808), and veterans or individuals who have served in the military (n=8,767). Specialties that most frequently reported serving at least one of the populations listed in Table 2.12 include family medicine/general practice (17.3%) and internal medicine (general) (11.4%).

Table 2.12 Adult and special populations served by physicians.

Medical Specialty	Adults		Individuals who are Incarcerated		Geriatric		Pregnant Women		Individuals with Disabilities		Individuals in Recovery		Veterans/Individuals who have Served in the Military		Total Unique Physicians	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescent medicine	11	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	12	0.1
Allergy and immunology	93	0.6	20	0.4	84	0.6	52	0.7	70	0.7	26	0.4	53	0.6	94	0.6
Anesthesiology	972	6.0	582	10.5	891	6.8	709	9.5	777	7.9	616	9.1	705	8.0	988	5.9
Cardiology	655	4.1	209	3.8	487	3.7	243	3.2	284	2.9	168	2.5	298	3.4	661	3.9
Child psychiatry	45	0.3	3	0.1	14	0.1	11	0.1	36	0.4	14	0.2	10	0.1	54	0.3
Colon and rectal surgery	35	0.2	20	0.4	29	0.2	15	0.2	22	0.2	16	0.2	22	0.3	36	0.2
Critical care medicine	217	1.3	74	1.3	141	1.1	69	0.9	84	0.9	52	0.8	77	0.9	219	1.3
Dermatology	216	1.3	95	1.7	206	1.6	172	2.3	159	1.6	120	1.8	148	1.7	219	1.3
Emergency medicine	1,218	7.5	969	17.5	1,132	8.6	1,061	14.2	1,051	10.7	989	14.6	1,027	11.7	1,234	7.3
Endocrinology	156	1.0	32	0.6	115	0.9	95	1.3	73	0.7	28	0.4	58	0.7	157	0.9
Family medicine/general practice	2,901	17.9	416	7.5	2,584	19.7	1,019	13.6	1,954	19.9	1,355	20.0	1,835	20.9	2,926	17.3
Gastroenterology	291	1.8	98	1.8	207	1.6	92	1.2	120	1.2	94	1.4	128	1.5	294	1.7
Geriatric medicine	58	0.4	1	0.0	99	0.8	1	0.0	38	0.4	16	0.2	35	0.4	100	0.6
Gynecology only	98	0.6	25	0.5	67	0.5	29	0.4	44	0.4	26	0.4	33	0.4	101	0.6
Hematology and oncology	293	1.8	99	1.8	196	1.5	106	1.4	117	1.2	80	1.2	127	1.4	297	1.8
Infectious diseases	146	0.9	65	1.2	108	0.8	71	0.9	79	0.8	59	0.9	77	0.9	154	0.9
Internal medicine (general)	1,876	11.6	381	6.9	1,536	11.7	313	4.2	780	8.0	504	7.4	734	8.4	1,930	11.4
Nephrology	252	1.6	47	0.8	185	1.4	51	0.7	75	0.8	32	0.5	67	0.8	256	1.5
Neurological surgery	109	0.7	45	0.8	75	0.6	45	0.6	69	0.7	33	0.5	67	0.8	111	0.7
Neurology	590	3.6	141	2.5	412	3.1	170	2.3	227	2.3	113	1.7	183	2.1	601	3.6
Obstetrics and gynecology	557	3.4	227	4.1	370	2.8	592	7.9	309	3.2	229	3.4	219	2.5	636	3.8
Occupational medicine	88	0.5	1	0.0	24	0.2	9	0.1	10	0.1	4	0.1	12	0.1	89	0.5
Ophthalmology	242	1.5	94	1.7	216	1.6	132	1.8	160	1.6	90	1.3	164	1.9	250	1.5

Medical Specialty	Adults		Individuals who are Incarcerated		Geriatric		Pregnant Women		Individuals with Disabilities		Individuals in Recovery		Veterans/Individuals who have Served in the Military		Total Unique Physicians	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Orthopedic surgery	565	3.5	217	3.9	527	4.0	236	3.2	337	3.4	190	2.8	352	4.0	584	3.5
Osteopathic neuromusculoskeletal medicine	16	0.1	2	0.0	14	0.1	10	0.1	11	0.1	5	0.1	8	0.1	16	0.1
Other specialties	499	3.1	113	2.0	383	2.9	172	2.3	248	2.5	159	2.3	248	2.8	512	3.0
Other Surgical specialties	23	0.1	8	0.1	15	0.1	11	0.1	14	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.1	26	0.2
Otolaryngology	196	1.2	130	2.3	182	1.4	146	2.0	167	1.7	113	1.7	144	1.6	202	1.2
Pathology	219	1.4	141	2.5	201	1.5	173	2.3	157	1.6	151	2.2	153	1.7	222	1.3
Pediatrics (general)	68	0.4	2	0.0	10	0.1	7	0.1	205	2.1	11	0.2	4	0.0	245	1.5
Pediatrics subspecialties	147	0.9	32	0.6	16	0.1	82	1.1	181	1.8	18	0.3	21	0.2	273	1.6
Physical medicine and rehabilitation	165	1.0	21	0.4	136	1.0	27	0.4	112	1.1	29	0.4	71	0.8	168	1.0
Plastic surgery	112	0.7	39	0.7	85	0.6	48	0.6	68	0.7	46	0.7	65	0.7	115	0.7
Preventive medicine/public health	25	0.2	3	0.1	18	0.1	6	0.1	12	0.1	9	0.1	12	0.1	25	0.1
Psychiatry	659	4.1	73	1.3	407	3.1	213	2.8	261	2.7	283	4.2	226	2.6	683	4.0
Pulmonology	211	1.3	58	1.0	154	1.2	64	0.9	87	0.9	45	0.7	93	1.1	213	1.3
Radiation oncology	103	0.6	39	0.7	83	0.6	13	0.2	50	0.5	33	0.5	61	0.7	104	0.6
Radiology	1,138	7.0	547	9.9	954	7.3	829	11.1	811	8.3	647	9.6	688	7.8	1,148	6.8
Rheumatology	93	0.6	15	0.3	60	0.5	30	0.4	36	0.4	12	0.2	39	0.4	93	0.6
Surgery (general)	434	2.7	281	5.1	362	2.8	243	3.2	317	3.2	228	3.4	295	3.4	439	2.6
Thoracic surgery	105	0.6	36	0.7	77	0.6	14	0.2	44	0.4	31	0.5	42	0.5	106	0.6
Urology	189	1.2	87	1.6	160	1.2	74	1.0	99	1.0	51	0.8	98	1.1	194	1.1
Vascular surgery	82	0.5	42	0.8	69	0.5	23	0.3	51	0.5	31	0.5	57	0.7	86	0.5
Total	16,168	100.0	5,532	100.0	13,094	100.0	7,480	100.0	9,808	100.0	6,766	100.0	8,767	100.0	16,873	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

SECTION III: PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIALTY

This section provides a summary of physicians who reported having a primary care specialty per guidelines established by HRSA for informing primary care HPSAs.⁸ These specialties include family medicine/general practice, internal medicine (general), obstetrics and gynecology, and pediatrics (general). Overall, 6,420 physicians were identified as having a primary care specialty. A large portion of these primary care physicians (PCPs) reported practicing in family medicine/general practice (47.1%), followed by internal medicine (general) (31.0%), pediatrics (general) (11.9%), and obstetrics and gynecology (10.0%).

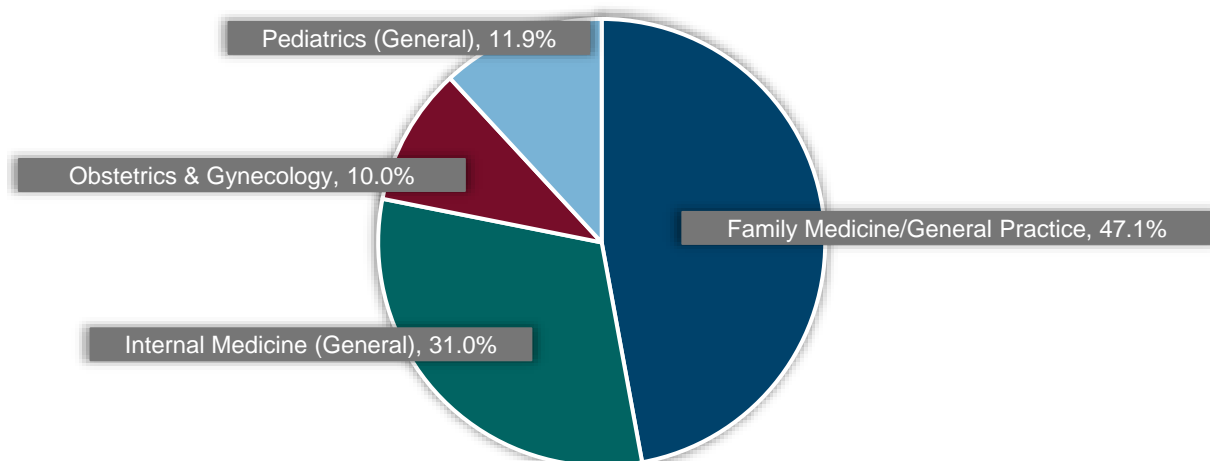


Figure 3.1 Specialty distribution among primary care physicians.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 3.1 summarizes the demographic characteristics of PCPs. These trends are similar to those identified in Indiana’s total physician workforce. The overall average age of PCPs was 49.1 years. Male PCPs (51.0 years) were slightly older than female PCPs (46.8 years). Around 4% of PCPs identified as being of Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin, and 67% of PCPs identified as White, followed by Asian (17.7%), Black or African American (7.6%), and another race not listed (5.6%).

Table 3.1 Primary care physician demographic characteristics.

	Female		Male		Gender not Available		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,939	100.0	3,353	100.0	128	100.0	6,420	100.0
Mean Age	46.8		51.0		49.9		49.1	
Age Groups								
Under 35	365	12.4	376	11.2	20	15.6	761	11.9
35-44	1,022	34.8	863	25.7	29	22.7	1,914	29.8
45-54	900	30.6	788	23.5	20	15.6	1,708	26.6
55-64	481	16.4	757	22.6	31	24.2	1,269	19.8
65 and Older	140	4.8	541	16.1	16	12.5	697	10.9
Age not Available	31	1.1	28	0.8	12	9.4	71	1.1

⁸ 42 C.F.R. § 5 Appendix A. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-42/chapter-I/subchapter-A/part-5>

Ethnicity								
Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin	117	4.0	145	4.3	4	3.1	266	4.1
Not Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin	2,822	96.0	3,208	95.7	124	96.9	6,154	95.9
Race								
White	1,927	65.6	2,305	68.7	70	54.7	4,302	67.0
Asian	533	18.1	578	17.2	25	19.5	1,136	17.7
Black or African American	288	9.8	180	5.4	18	14.1	486	7.6
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	7	0.2	11	0.3	1	0.8	19	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1
Multiracial	57	1.9	53	1.6	5	3.9	115	1.8
Other	124	4.2	224	6.7	9	7.0	357	5.6

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

Notes: Data on gender were not provided for every respondent by IPLA. Age was calculated as the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

EDUCATION

Table 3.2 shows where PCPs completed their medical education and residency training. Of the 6,420 physicians who reported a primary care specialty, less than a third (29.3%) obtained their medical degree in Indiana. Another 26.3% reported completing their medical degree in a US state not contiguous with Indiana, followed by 25.0% in another country and 19.5% in a contiguous state. Most physicians reported completing their residency training in Indiana (39.3%), followed by a US state not contiguous with Indiana (34.0%) and a contiguous state (26.0%).

Table 3.2 Location of medical school and residency for Indiana primary care physicians.

	N	%
Total	6,420	100.0
Medical school		
Indiana	1,880	29.3
Contiguous state	1,249	19.5
Another US state	1,689	26.3
Another country	1,602	25.0
Residency		
Indiana	2,521	39.3
Contiguous state	1,670	26.0
Another US state	2,184	34.0
Another country	45	0.7

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

Notes: Contiguous states are Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois

PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

PRACTICE SETTING

Table 3.3 describes the reported practice settings of Indiana's PCPs. Nearly all (n=6,315; 98.4%) reported a primary practice setting, 1,272 (19.8%) reported a secondary practice setting, and 307 (4.8%) reported a tertiary practice setting. PCPs most frequently reported their primary practice setting as an office/clinic-single specialty group (19.2%), hospital-inpatient (18.7%), or office/clinic-multi specialty group (17.0%). The hospital-inpatient setting was the most reported secondary practice setting (6.4%) and tertiary practice setting (1.4%).

Table 3.3 Primary care physician practice setting characteristics.

Practice Setting	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	6,420	100.0	6,420	100.0	6,420	100.0
Office/clinic – solo practice	509	7.9	70	1.1	16	0.2
Office/clinic – partnership	621	9.7	103	1.6	7	0.1
Office/clinic – single specialty group	1,232	19.2	155	2.4	23	0.4
Office/clinic – multi specialty group	1,091	17.0	144	2.2	24	0.4
Hospital – ambulatory care center	84	1.3	14	0.2	2	0.0
Hospital – emergency department	15	0.2	8	0.1	3	0.0
Hospital – inpatient	1,203	18.7	414	6.4	90	1.4
Hospital – outpatient	435	6.8	72	1.1	15	0.2
Federal government hospital	50	0.8	3	0.0	1	0.0
Research laboratory	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Medical school	27	0.4	7	0.1	3	0.0
Nursing home or extended care facility	23	0.4	26	0.4	16	0.2
Home health setting	19	0.3	2	0.0	0	0.0
Hospice care	9	0.1	19	0.3	3	0.0
Federal/state/community health center(s)	252	3.9	38	0.6	6	0.1
Local health department	9	0.1	7	0.1	1	0.0
Telemedicine	608	9.5	90	1.4	33	0.5
Volunteer in a free clinic	8	0.1	10	0.2	4	0.1
Other	119	1.9	88	1.4	59	0.9
Not applicable	105	1.6	5,148	80.2	6,113	95.2

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

HOURS OF PATIENT CARE

Table 3.4 summarizes the average hours per week PCPs spent providing patient care at their primary, secondary, and tertiary locations. Around half (50.4%) of PCPs reported spending at least 37 hours per week providing patient care at their primary practice, with 27.8% reporting an average of 37-40 hours per week and 22.6% reporting 41 or more hours per week. PCPs reported spending fewer hours in secondary and tertiary practices. It was most frequently reported that PCPs spent an average of 5-8 hours per week of patient care at their secondary practice (n=236; 3.7%) and 1-4 hours per week of patient care at their tertiary practice (n=68; 1.1%).

Table 3.4 Primary care physician average hours per week in patient care.

Average hours per week in patient care	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	6,420	100.0	6,420	100.0	6,420	100.0
0 hours per week	29	0.5	69	1.1	34	0.5
1-4 hours per week	120	1.9	212	3.3	68	1.1
5-8 hours per week	131	2.0	236	3.7	39	0.6
9-12 hours per week	188	2.9	180	2.8	38	0.6
13-16 hours per week	159	2.5	83	1.3	8	0.1
17-20 hours per week	302	4.7	115	1.8	9	0.1
21-24 hours per week	287	4.5	70	1.1	6	0.1
25-28 hours per week	322	5.0	34	0.5	7	0.1
29-32 hours per week	537	8.4	21	0.3	3	0.0
33-36 hours per week	897	14.0	21	0.3	6	0.1
37-40 hours per week	1,782	27.8	67	1.0	17	0.3
41 or more hours per week	1,452	22.6	77	1.2	17	0.3
Not applicable	214	3.3	5,235	81.5	6,168	96.1

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

EMPLOYMENT PLANS

Most PCPs (84.7%) reported no planned employment changes for the next two years. When considering those with

planned changes, 5.7% planned to decrease hours, 3.8% planned to increase hours, and 1.2% planned to retire.

Table 3.5 Primary care physician employment plans.

	N	%
Employment plans for the next 2 years		
Total	6,420	100.0
Continue as you are	5,438	84.7
Increase hours	243	3.8
Decrease hours	365	5.7
Seek non-clinical job	29	0.5
Retire	77	1.2
Unknown	268	4.2

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

PATIENT PANEL

Table 3.6 describes the patient panel characteristics of Indiana’s PCPs. Around a quarter (24.5%) reported that some percentage of their patient panel was on a sliding fee scale at their primary practice. Providers most frequently reported that >0%-5% of their primary practice patient panel was on a sliding fee scale. Around 72% of PCPs reported that at least a portion of their primary practice patient panel included Medicaid recipients, with Medicaid recipients most frequently making up around 11%-20% of patient panels. Additional information about patient panel characteristics at secondary and tertiary practices is shown in Table 3.6.

As shown in Table 3.7, most PCPs (71.6%) reported accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients. Of the 28.4% who reported not accepting new Medicaid patients, the most frequently reported barriers included a full patient panel, policies of practice, and reimbursement rates.

Table 3.6 Primary care physician patient panel characteristics.

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Percent of patients on a sliding fee scale						
Do not offer a sliding fee scale	1,478	23.0	297	4.6	101	1.6
>0% - 5%	810	12.6	130	2.0	24	0.4
6% - 10%	348	5.4	53	0.8	9	0.1
11% - 20%	181	2.8	30	0.5	6	0.1
21% - 30%	88	1.4	25	0.4	6	0.1
31% - 50%	89	1.4	18	0.3	5	0.1
Greater than 50%	60	0.9	20	0.3	10	0.2
Not applicable	3,366	52.4	5,847	91.1	6,259	97.5
Percent of patient panel who are Medicaid recipients						
Not accepting Indiana Medicaid	384	6.0	87	1.4	34	0.5
>0% - 5%	655	10.2	131	2.0	20	0.3
6% - 10%	751	11.7	127	2.0	23	0.4
11% - 20%	853	13.3	119	1.9	25	0.4
21% - 30%	822	12.8	134	2.1	27	0.4
31% - 50%	826	12.9	174	2.7	26	0.4
Greater than 50%	716	11.2	151	2.4	32	0.5
Not applicable	1,413	22.0	5,497	85.6	6,233	97.1

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

Table 3.7 Primary care physician Medicaid participation status.

	N	%
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients		

Table 3.7 Primary care physician Medicaid participation status.

	N	%
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	4,594	71.6
Not accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	1,826	28.4
Barriers to not accepting new Medicaid patients		
Practicing at government facility	23	1.3
Full patient panel	249	13.6
Acute care/specialist/hospitalist	26	1.4
Reimbursement rates	49	2.7
Administrative burden	13	0.7
Policies of practice	81	4.4
Managing Medicaid patients	4	0.2
Not currently enrolled as a Medicaid provider	5	0.3
Not providing direct patient care	4	0.2
Anticipating future acceptance	3	0.2
Low demand	3	0.2
Not applicable (locum tenens, planning to retire)	1,366	74.8

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

SPECIALTY AND SERVICES

TELEMEDICINE SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Primary care providers reported providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents (71.1%) more frequently than all physicians combined (61.8%), as seen in Table 2.8 and Table 3.8. Family medicine/general practice made up the largest primary care specialty that reported offering telemedicine services at 56.0%, followed by internal medicine (general) at 23.6%.

Table 3.8 Specialty distribution among primary care physicians based on telemedicine service status.

Medical Specialty	Reported Providing Telemedicine Services to Indiana Residents			
	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Total	4,564	100.0	1,856	100.0
Family medicine/general practice	2,557	56.0	467	25.2
Internal medicine (general)	1,079	23.6	913	49.2
Obstetrics and gynecology	370	8.1	272	14.7
Pediatrics (general)	558	12.2	204	11

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

ADDICTION SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

In subsequent tables, PCPs were able to report more than one service they provide and population they serve. Because of this, the total count of PCPs providing each service or serving each population will be reported by specialty.

Of 6,420 physicians who reported a primary care specialty, almost a quarter (n=1,449; 22.6%) reported providing at least one addiction service. PCPs most frequently reported providing screening for addiction (n=918), followed by addiction counseling (n=879). Specialties that most often reported providing at least one addiction service included family medicine/general practice (56.8%), internal medicine (general) (30.6%), and obstetrics and gynecology (10.2%).

Table 3.9 Primary care physician specialty and addiction services.

Medical Specialty	Screening for Addiction		Addiction Counseling		MAT- Methadone		MAT- Buprenorphine		MAT-Naltrexone		Total Unique PCPs Providing Addiction Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family medicine/general practice	539	58.7	517	58.8	23	35.4	277	60.7	207	69.9	823	56.8
Internal medicine (general)	220	24.0	318	36.2	33	50.8	134	29.4	80	27.0	444	30.6
Obstetrics and gynecology	130	14.2	35	4.0	9	13.8	44	9.6	9	3.0	148	10.2
Pediatrics (general)	29	3.2	9	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	34	2.3
Total	918	100.0	879	100.0	65	100.0	456	100.0	296	100.0	1,449	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

OBSTETRIC SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

PCPs play a critical role in providing obstetric services to Indiana residents, as seen in Table 3.10. Of 6,420 PCPs, almost a quarter (n=1,550; 24.1%) reported providing at least one obstetric service compared to 12.7% of all physicians (Table 2.10). The most frequently reported services were post-natal services (n=1,300), pre-natal services (n=896), labor and delivery services (n=690), and high-risk pregnancy screening (n=690). Family medicine/general practice (39.9%) and obstetrics and gynecology (37.7%) were the two specialties that most frequently reported providing at least one obstetric service.

Table 3.10 Obstetric services by primary care physician specialty.

Medical Specialty	High-Risk Pregnancy Screening		High-Risk Pregnancy Services		Pre-Natal Services		Labor and Delivery		Post-Natal Services		Treatment for OUD-affected Pregnancy		Total Unique PCPs Providing Obstetric Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family medicine/general practice	209	30.3	93	18.8	352	39.3	180	26.1	537	41.3	76	33.9	618	39.9
Internal medicine (general)	5	0.7	7	1.4	9	1.0	8	1.2	30	2.3	10	4.5	49	3.2
Obstetrics and gynecology	476	69.0	391	79.1	529	59.0	492	71.3	437	33.6	134	59.8	585	37.7
Pediatrics (general)	0	0.0	3	0.6	6	0.7	10	1.4	296	22.8	4	1.8	298	19.2
Total	690	100.0	494	100.0	896	100.0	690	100.0	1,300	100.0	224	100.0	1,550	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

PEDIATRIC POPULATIONS SERVED BY PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

As expected, a significant proportion of PCPs (n=3,982; 62.0%) reported serving at least one pediatric population. Approximately 3,938 PCPs reported providing services to adolescents, 3,108 reported providing services to children, and 2,612 reported providing services to newborns. Physicians with a specialty in family medicine/general practice made up over half of PCPs (61.6%) serving pediatric populations, followed by pediatrics (general)(18.9%).

Table 3.11 Pediatric populations served by primary care physicians.

Medical Specialty	Newborns		Children (ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)		Total Unique PCPs Serving Pediatric Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family medicine/general practice	1,733	66.3	2,192	70.5	2,446	62.1	2,454	61.6
Internal medicine (general)	105	4.0	141	4.5	289	7.3	296	7.4
Obstetrics and gynecology	41	1.6	38	1.2	473	12.0	480	12.1
Pediatrics (general)	733	28.1	737	23.7	730	18.5	752	18.9
Total	2,612	100.0	3,108	100.0	3,938	100.0	3,982	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

ADULT AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS SERVED BY PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

Most PCPs (n=5,737; 89.4%) reported serving at least one population of interest as described in Table 3.12. The populations that PCPs most frequently reported serving included adults (n=5,402), geriatric (n=4,500), individuals with disabilities (n=3,248), and veterans or individuals who have served in the military (n=2,792). Physicians with a specialty in family medicine/general practice made up over half (51.0%) of PCPs who reported serving these groups of interest, followed by general internal medicine (33.6%).

Table 3.12 Adult and special populations served by primary care physicians.

Medical Specialty	Adults		Individuals who are Incarcerated		Geriatric		Pregnant Women		Individuals with Disabilities		Individuals in Recovery		Veterans/Individuals who have Served in the Military		Total Unique PCPs	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family medicine/general practice	2,901	53.7	416	40.5	2,584	57.4	1,019	52.8	1,954	60.2	1,355	64.6	1,835	65.7	2,926	51.0
Internal Medicine (general)	1,876	34.7	381	37.1	1,536	34.1	313	16.2	780	24.0	504	24.0	734	26.3	1,930	33.6
Obstetrics and gynecology	557	10.3	227	22.1	370	8.2	592	30.7	309	9.5	229	10.9	219	7.8	636	11.1
Pediatrics (general)	68	1.3	2	0.2	10	0.2	7	0.4	205	6.3	11	0.5	4	0.1	245	4.3
Total	5,402	100.0	1,026	100.0	4,500	100.0	1,931	100.0	3,248	100.0	2,099	100.0	2,792	100.0	5,737	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

SECTION IV: PSYCHIATRISTS

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIALTY

The psychiatry specialties included in Section IV consist of physicians with a specialty in psychiatry or child psychiatry. General psychiatry made up the majority of psychiatrists at 90.5%, while 9.5% were child psychiatrists.

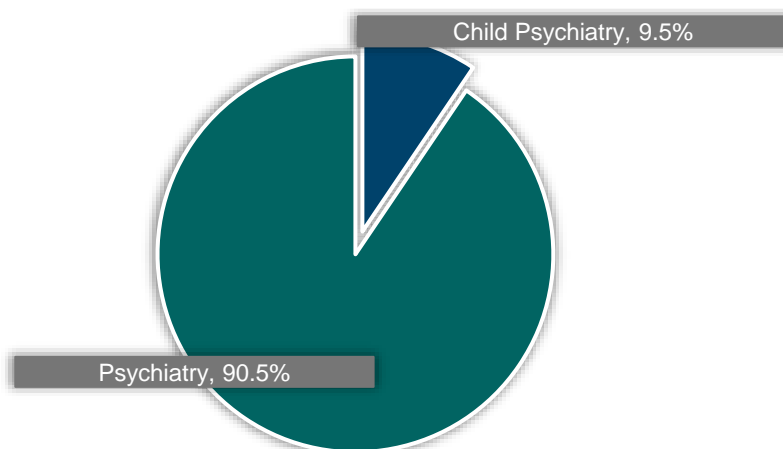


Figure 4.1 Specialty distribution among psychiatrists.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 4.1 provides the demographic characteristics of psychiatrists serving Indiana residents. There are more practicing male psychiatrists (54.3%) than female (42.2%). Additionally, the average age of male psychiatrists was 53.1 years compared to an average of 49.3 years for female psychiatrists. Regarding race and ethnicity, 4.0% of psychiatrists identified as being of Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin, and 59.0% identified as White, indicating slightly greater diversity among Indiana psychiatrists than Indiana's total physician workforce. Approximately 22.5% of psychiatrists identified as Asian, 7.9% identified as another race not listed in the survey, and 7.3% identified as Black or African American.

Table 4.1 Psychiatrist demographic characteristics.

	Female		Male		Gender Not Available		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	330	100.0	425	100.0	27	100.0	782	100.0
Mean Age	49.3		53.1		48.0		51.3	
Age Groups								
Under 35	40	12.1	32	7.5	8	29.6	80	10.2
35-44	98	29.7	103	24.2	5	18.5	206	26.3
45-54	77	23.3	91	21.4	4	14.8	172	22.0
55-64	70	21.2	112	26.4	4	14.8	186	23.8
65 and older	40	12.1	82	19.3	5	18.5	127	16.2
Age not available	5	1.5	5	1.2	1	3.7	11	1.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin	9	2.7	21	4.9	1	3.7	31	4.0
Not Hispanic, Latina/o, or Spanish origin	321	97.3	404	95.1	26	96.3	751	96.0

Table 4.1 Psychiatrist demographic characteristics.

	Female		Male		Gender Not Available		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Race								
White	198	60.0	251	59.1	12	44.4	461	59.0
Asian	65	19.7	104	24.5	7	25.9	176	22.5
Black or African American	30	9.1	23	5.4	4	14.8	57	7.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.3
Other	21	6.4	39	9.2	2	7.4	62	7.9
Multiracial	14	4.2	6	1.4	2	7.4	22	2.8

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

Notes: Data on gender was not provided for every respondent by IPLA. Age was calculated as the difference between the respondent's date of birth and the date of survey completion.

EDUCATION

As shown in Table 4.2, the largest proportion of psychiatrists completed their medical education in a US state not contiguous with Indiana (29.7%), followed by another country (28.6%) and Indiana (22.3%). Just under half of psychiatrists (45.9%) completed their residency training in a state not contiguous with Indiana, followed by 29.0% who completed residency training in Indiana. Only 0.4% of psychiatrists reported completing their residency training in another country.

Table 4.2 Location of medical school and residency for Indiana psychiatrists.

	N	%
Total	782	100.0
Medical School		
Indiana	174	22.3
Contiguous state	152	19.4
Another US state	232	29.7
Another country	224	28.6
Residency		
Indiana	227	29.0
Contiguous state	193	24.7
Another US state	359	45.9
Another country	3	0.4

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

Notes: Contiguous states are Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois.

PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

PRACTICE SETTING

Table 4.3 describes the reported practice settings for psychiatrists serving Indiana residents. Most psychiatrists (n=765; 97.8%) reported a primary practice setting, while 226 (28.9%) reported a secondary practice setting and 67 (8.6%) reported a tertiary setting. Hospital-inpatient was the most frequently reported primary practice setting at 17.6%, followed by 15.0% who reported a telemedicine setting. Psychiatrists reported a telemedicine setting more frequently than Indiana's total physician workforce (8.7%) and PCPs (9.5%). Office/clinic-single specialty group was the third most frequently reported primary practice setting at 12.8% of respondents. Additional information about secondary and tertiary practice settings is included in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Psychiatrist practice setting characteristics.

Practice Setting	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	782	100.0	782	100.0	782	100.0
Office/clinic – solo practice	91	11.6	18	2.3	3	0.4
Office/clinic – partnership	13	1.7	5	0.6	1	0.1
Office/clinic – single specialty group	100	12.8	22	2.8	6	0.8
Office/clinic – multi specialty group	72	9.2	19	2.4	5	0.6
Hospital – ambulatory care center	3	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.3
Hospital – emergency department	10	1.3	4	0.5	2	0.3
Hospital – inpatient	138	17.6	45	5.8	19	2.4
Hospital – outpatient	79	10.1	23	2.9	4	0.5
Federal government hospital	11	1.4	1	0.1	0	0.0
Research laboratory	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Medical school	16	2.0	4	0.5	0	0.0
Nursing home or extended care facility	3	0.4	5	0.6	1	0.1
Home health setting	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hospice care	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Federal/state/community health center(s)	78	10.0	24	3.1	4	0.5
Local health department	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Telemedicine	117	15.0	35	4.5	12	1.5
Volunteer in a free clinic	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	31	4.0	20	2.6	8	1.0
Not applicable	17	2.2	556	71.1	715	91.4

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

HOURS OF PATIENT CARE

Approximately 38.0% of psychiatrists reported spending at least 37 hours per week providing patient care at their primary practice. Psychiatrists reported spending fewer hours per week providing patient care at secondary and tertiary practices. It was most frequently reported that psychiatrists spent an average of 9-12 hours per week of patient care at their secondary practice (n=48; 6.1%) and 1-4 hours per week of patient care at their tertiary practice (n=20; 2.6%). Additional details about the time psychiatrists spend providing patient care can be found in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Average hours per week in patient care.

Average hours per week in patient care	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	782	100.0	782	100.0	782	100.0
0 hours per week	5	0.6	9	1.2	6	0.8
1-4 hours per week	25	3.2	45	5.8	20	2.6
5-8 hours per week	46	5.9	38	4.9	13	1.7
9-12 hours per week	41	5.2	48	6.1	10	1.3
13-16 hours per week	36	4.6	31	4.0	3	0.4
17-20 hours per week	70	9.0	17	2.2	2	0.3
21-24 hours per week	60	7.7	7	0.9	4	0.5
25-28 hours per week	31	4.0	5	0.6	1	0.1
29-32 hours per week	71	9.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
33-36 hours per week	73	9.3	1	0.1	1	0.1
37-40 hours per week	196	25.1	11	1.4	2	0.3
41 or more hours per week	101	12.9	4	0.5	1	0.1
Not applicable	27	3.5	565	72.3	719	91.9

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

EMPLOYMENT PLANS

Most psychiatrists (79.7%) reported no planned employment changes for the next two years, while 6.1% planned to decrease hours, 5.4% planned to increase hours, and 1.8% planned to retire.

Table 4.5 Psychiatrist employment plans.

	N	%
Employment plans for the next 2 years		
Total	782	100.0
Continue as you are	623	79.7
Increase hours	42	5.4
Decrease hours	48	6.1
Seek non-clinical job	2	0.3
Retire	14	1.8
Unknown	53	6.8

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

PATIENT PANEL

Table 4.6 describes the reported characteristics of patient panels for psychiatrists. When reporting on their primary practice, psychiatrists most frequently reported that they do not offer a sliding fee scale (21.0%). However, 9.5% of psychiatrists reported that >0%-5% of their patient panel is on a sliding fee scale followed by 5.4% who reported that around 6%-10% of their patient panel is on a sliding fee scale. At the same time, 61.6% of psychiatrists reported accepting Indiana Medicaid at their primary practice. Compared to all physicians (8.3%) and PCPs (11.2%), Indiana psychiatrists (21.5%) were more likely to report that greater than 50% of their patient panel were Medicaid recipients at their primary practice.

Table 4.6 Psychiatrist patient panel characteristics.

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Percent of patients on a sliding fee scale						
Do not offer a sliding fee scale	164	21.0	52	6.6	12	1.5
>0% - 5%	74	9.5	26	3.3	10	1.3
6% - 10%	42	5.4	14	1.8	4	0.5
11% - 20%	27	3.5	11	1.4	3	0.4
21% - 30%	16	2.0	2	0.3	2	0.3
31% - 50%	7	0.9	2	0.3	1	0.1
Greater than 50%	15	1.9	10	1.3	5	0.6
Not applicable	437	55.9	665	85.0	745	95.3
Percent of patient panel who are Medicaid recipients						
Not Accepting Indiana Medicaid	85	10.9	27	3.5	10	1.3
>0% - 5%	78	10.0	14	1.8	5	0.6
6% - 10%	34	4.3	7	0.9	3	0.4
11% - 20%	48	6.1	16	2.0	0	0.0
21% - 30%	62	7.9	15	1.9	4	0.5
31% - 50%	92	11.8	34	4.3	7	0.9
Greater than 50%	168	21.5	54	6.9	22	2.8
Not applicable	215	27.5	615	78.6	731	93.5

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

As shown in Table 4.7, more than half of psychiatrists reported that they were accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients (61.9%). Of those who were not accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients, the most frequently reported barriers were policies of practice, practicing at a government facility, and reimbursement rates.

Table 4.7 Psychiatrist Medicaid participation status.

	N	%
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients		
Accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	484	61.9
Not accepting new Indiana Medicaid patients	298	38.1
Barriers to not accepting new Medicaid patients		
Practicing at government facility	10	3.4
Full patient panel	4	1.3
Acute care/specialist/hospitalist	3	1.0
Reimbursement rates	7	2.3
Administrative burden	0	0.0
Policies of practice	11	3.7
Managing Medicaid patients	1	0.3
Not currently enrolled as a Medicaid provider	0	0.0
Not providing direct patient care	1	0.3
Anticipating future acceptance	0	0.0
Low demand	2	0.7
Not applicable (locum tenens, planning to retire)	259	86.9

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

SPECIALTY AND SERVICES

TELEMEDICINE SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Psychiatrists reported providing telemedicine services to Indiana residents (n=647; 82.7%) more frequently than PCPs (71.1%, Table 3.8) and all physicians combined (61.8%, Table 2.8). The majority of those providing telemedicine services reported a psychiatry specialty at 90.1%.

In subsequent tables, psychiatrists were able to report more than one service they provide and population they serve. Because of this, the total count of psychiatrists providing each service or serving each population will be reported by specialty.

Table 4.8 Specialty distribution among psychiatrists based on telemedicine service status.

Medical Specialty	Reported Providing Telemedicine Services to Indiana Residents			
	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Total	647	100.0	135	100.0
Child psychiatry	64	9.9	10	7.4
Psychiatry	583	90.1	125	92.6

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

ADDICTION SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Of the 782 physicians who reported a psychiatry or child psychiatry specialty, more than half (n=408; 52.2%) reported providing at least one addiction service. Psychiatrists most frequently reported providing addiction counseling (n=316), followed by screening for addiction (n=219). The majority of those providing addiction services reported a psychiatry specialty (94.6%)

Table 4.9 Psychiatrist specialty and addiction services.

Medical Specialty	Screening for Addiction		Addiction Counseling		MAT - Methadone		MAT - Buprenorphine		MAT - Naltrexone		Total Psychiatrists Providing Addiction Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Child psychiatry	18	8.2	17	5.4	0	0.0	9	4.5	9	4.3	22	5.4
Psychiatry	201	91.8	299	94.6	22	100.0	193	95.5	202	95.7	386	94.6
Total	219	100.0	316	100.0	22	100.0	202	100.0	211	100.0	408	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

OBSTETRIC SERVICES BY SPECIALTY

Of the 782 psychiatrists actively practicing in Indiana, a total of 64 (8.2%) reported providing at least one obstetric service. The most frequently reported services were treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD)-affected pregnancy (n=47), pre-natal services (n=18), and post-natal services (n=17). The majority of those providing obstetric services reported a psychiatry specialty (95.3%).

Table 4.10 Obstetric services by psychiatrist specialty.

Medical Specialty	High-Risk Pregnancy Screening		High-Risk Pregnancy Services		Pre-Natal Services		Labor and Delivery		Post-Natal Services		Treatment for OUD-affected Pregnancy		Total Unique Psychiatrists Providing Obstetric Services	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Child psychiatry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	2	4.3	3	4.7
Psychiatry	5	100.0	6	100.0	18	100.0	0	0.0	16	94.1	45	95.7	61	95.3
Total	5	100.0	6	100.0	18	100.0	0	0.0	17	100.0	47	100.0	64	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

PEDIATRIC POPULATIONS SERVED BY PSYCHIATRISTS

Nearly half of psychiatrists (n=358; 45.8%) reported providing services to at least one pediatric population. Approximately 355 psychiatrists reported providing services to adolescents ages 11-19 and 230 reported providing services to children ages 2-10. Most psychiatrists serving pediatric populations reported a psychiatry specialty (79.3%), but a significant proportion reported child psychiatry (20.7%) as a specialty.

Table 4.11 Pediatric populations served by psychiatrists.

Medical Specialty	Newborns		Children (ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)		Total Unique Psychiatrists Serving Pediatric Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Child psychiatry	1	14.3	70	30.4	74	20.8	74	20.7
Psychiatry	6	85.7	160	69.6	281	79.2	284	79.3
Total	7	100.0	230	100.0	355	100.0	358	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

ADULT AND SPECIAL POPULATIONS SERVED BY PSYCHIATRISTS

Nearly all (n=737; 94.2%) psychiatrists reported serving at least one population of interest. The adult population was most frequently reported (n=704), followed by geriatric (n=421), individuals with disabilities (n=297), and individuals in recovery (n=297). Most reported a psychiatry specialty (92.7%), while 7.3% reported child psychiatry as a specialty.

Table 4.12 Adult and special populations served by psychiatrists.

Medical Specialty	Adults		Individuals who are Incarcerated		Geriatric		Pregnant Women		Individuals with Disabilities		Individuals in Recovery		Veterans/Individuals who have Served in the Military		Total Unique Psychiatrists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Child psychiatry	45	6.4	3	3.9	14	3.3	11	4.9	36	12.1	14	4.7	10	4.2	54	7.3
Psychiatry	659	93.6	73	96.1	407	96.7	213	95.1	261	87.9	283	95.3	226	95.8	683	92.7
Total	704	100.0	76	100.0	421	100.0	224	100.0	297	100.0	297	100.0	236	100.0	737	100.0

Source: Indiana Physician License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2023

SECTION V: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL INDIANA PHYSICIANS

Section V examines the geographic supply of physicians located and practicing in Indiana as of 2023. Table 5.1 provides details on the practice locations of these physicians by Indiana county and their geographic capacity. Of the 18,586 physicians included in the reporting sample, 14,761 (79.4%) were identified as having at least one practice address located within Indiana.

As shown in Table 5.1, there was at least one actively practicing physician located in all Indiana counties. However, Benton County, Crawford County, and Ohio County only had one actively practicing physician. When examining the total physicians FTE in context of the county population, two counties had population-to-physician ratios (PPR) greater than 15,000:1 (Benton County: 43,645.0:1; Carroll County 29,321.4:1). A visual representation of population-to-physician FTE ratios can be found in Figure 5.1. Figure 5.1 also distinguishes between metro and non-metro counties based on the 2023 US Department of Agriculture rural-urban continuum codes.⁹

Physicians could report up to three practice addresses and may have had more than one practice located in different counties. Consequently, the sum of physicians practicing across counties may exceed the total number of active physicians. For those with multiple practices, reported average patient care hours could vary by location (See Table 2.4). Some physicians may have listed a practice address without reporting patient care hours there.

⁹ United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (2024). *2023 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes* [Data set]. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/>

Table 5.1 Geographic supply of physicians actively practicing and located in Indiana.

County	Population	Total Physician	Total Physician FTE	Population to Physician FTE Ratio
Adams	36,288	43	29.0	1,251.3
Allen	394,545	1,383	989.0	398.9
Bartholomew	84,003	206	154.5	543.7
Benton	8,729	1	0.2	43,645.0
Blackford	11,893	9	5.7	2,086.5
Boone	76,120	178	112.5	676.6
Brown	15,653	6	2.9	5,397.6
Carroll	20,525	3	0.7	29,321.4
Cass	37,666	51	32.9	1,144.9
Clark	125,467	300	150.7	832.6
Clay	26,460	24	11.5	2,300.9
Clinton	32,730	33	11.4	2,871.1
Crawford	10,438	1	1.0	10,438.0
Daviess	33,656	34	20.3	1,657.9
Dearborn	51,215	170	77.3	662.5
Decatur	26,399	60	32.1	822.4
DeKalb	44,198	39	26.7	1,655.4
Delaware	112,321	323	250.1	449.1
Dubois	43,546	102	67.9	641.3
Elkhart	206,409	440	290.9	709.6
Fayette	23,362	32	12.4	1,884.0
Floyd	80,809	299	187.3	431.4
Fountain	16,731	5	2.7	6,196.7
Franklin	23,096	34	19.4	1,190.5
Fulton	20,358	17	12.7	1,603.0
Gibson	32,904	33	19.9	1,653.5
Grant	66,200	67	43.2	1,532.4
Greene	31,196	30	15.3	2,039.0
Hamilton	371,645	1,427	891.3	417.0
Hancock	86,166	139	94.6	910.8
Harrison	40,006	64	31.4	1,274.1
Hendricks	186,387	543	379.0	491.8
Henry	48,929	75	45.7	1,070.7
Howard	83,831	183	135.1	620.5
Huntington	36,781	38	26.3	1,398.5
Jackson	46,460	87	74.1	627.0
Jasper	33,535	31	14.7	2,281.3
Jay	20,032	15	9.3	2,154.0
Jefferson	33,056	67	37.6	879.1
Jennings	27,622	27	14.7	1,879.0
Johnson	167,819	362	235.5	712.6
Knox	36,070	111	80.3	449.2
Kosciusko	80,364	74	49.3	1,630.1
LaGrange	40,907	39	21.1	1,938.7
Lake	500,598	1,589	994.0	503.6
LaPorte	111,706	232	156.3	714.7
Lawrence	45,084	67	33.4	1,349.8
Madison	132,504	211	158.8	834.4
Marion	968,460	4,965	3,463.8	279.6

Table 5.1 Geographic supply of physicians actively practicing and located in Indiana.

County	Population	Total Physician	Total Physician FTE	Population to Physician FTE Ratio
Marshall	46,352	97	43.8	1,058.3
Martin	9,897	2	2.0	4,948.5
Miami	35,402	37	24.7	1,433.3
Monroe	139,342	440	301.7	461.9
Montgomery	38,573	45	19.5	1,978.1
Morgan	73,227	107	63.2	1,158.7
Newton	13,960	3	2.0	6,980.0
Noble	47,430	29	17.7	2,679.7
Ohio	6,004	1	1.0	6,004.0
Orange	19,638	27	9.4	2,089.1
Owen	21,532	8	4.5	4,784.9
Parke	16,484	8	3.9	4,226.7
Perry	19,209	37	18.9	1,016.3
Pike	12,106	4	3.9	3,104.1
Porter	175,335	414	269.6	650.4
Posey	25,040	7	7.0	3,577.1
Pulaski	12,385	19	12.6	982.9
Putnam	37,567	40	24.4	1,539.6
Randolph	24,216	21	11.9	2,035.0
Ripley	29,227	68	33.5	872.4
Rush	16,847	34	24.1	699.0
Scott	24,657	21	12.1	2,037.8
Shelby	45,231	81	54.5	829.9
Spencer	19,910	12	7.7	2,585.7
St. Joseph	272,848	755	484.5	563.2
Starke	23,206	22	10.2	2,275.1
Steuben	34,917	54	30.6	1,141.1
Sullivan	20,757	38	20.3	1,022.5
Switzerland	10,019	3	2.1	4,771.0
Tippecanoe	188,792	510	387.1	487.7
Tipton	15,256	31	14.1	1,082.0
Union	6,973	2	1.0	6,973.0
Vanderburgh	179,810	681	510.5	352.2
Vermillion	15,417	24	11.0	1,401.5
Vigo	106,153	306	220.4	481.6
Wabash	30,670	29	14.9	2,058.4
Warren	8,518	13	6.7	1,271.3
Warrick	65,867	331	226.3	291.1
Washington	28,205	23	12.3	2,293.1
Wayne	66,127	216	165.1	400.5
Wells	28,555	28	19.5	1,464.4
White	24,917	22	9.7	2,568.8
Whitley	34,742	26	17.6	1,974.0

Source: Indiana Physician Licensure Survey, 2023; U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Note: Population-to-provider FTE ratios cannot be calculated for counties with no reported physician FTE.

Indiana Physician Workforce Capacity and Geographic Distribution

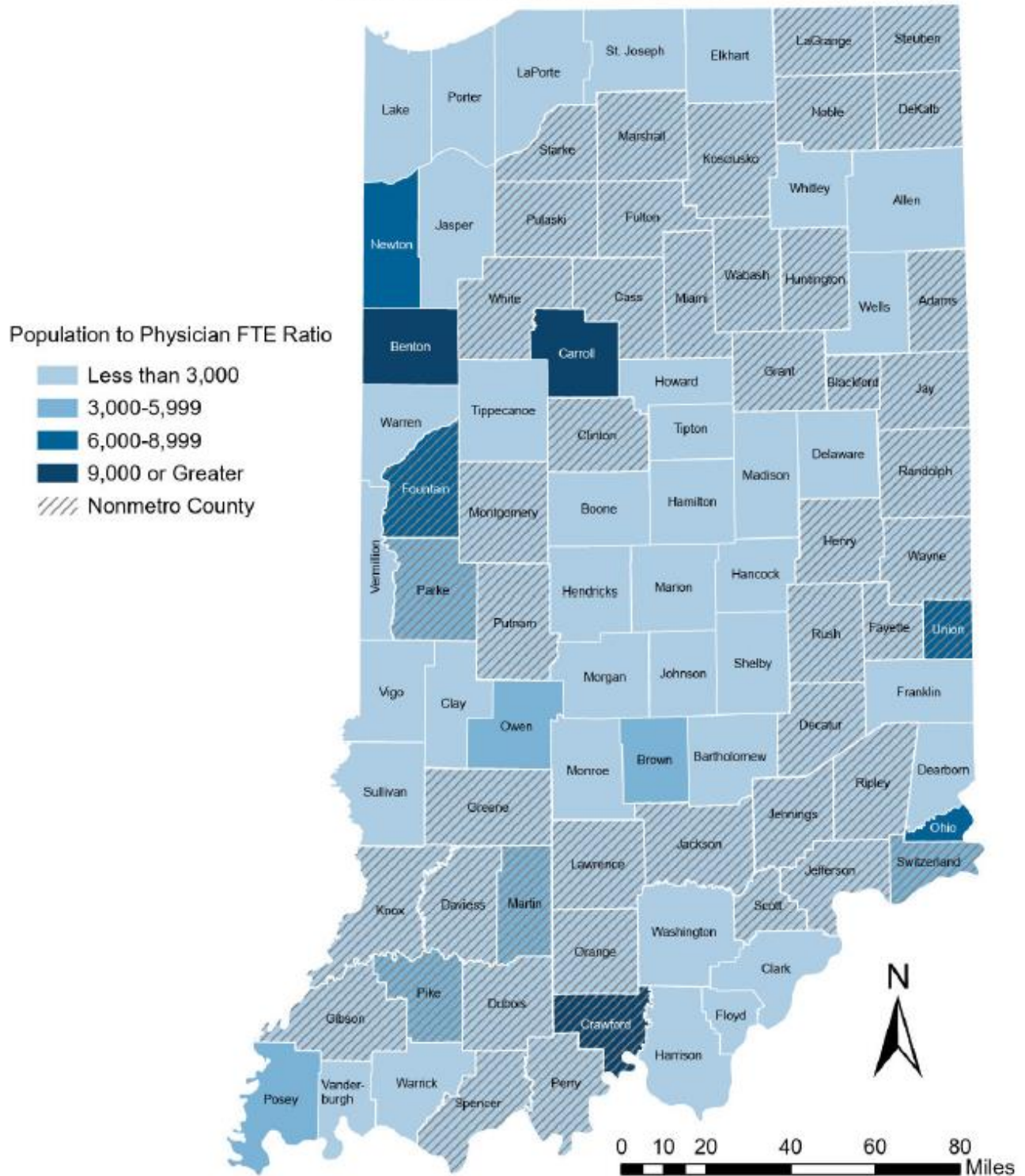


Figure 5.1 Geographic distribution of Indiana physician workforce capacity.

PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

Of the 6,420 physicians who reported a primary care specialty, 5,248 (81.7%) were identified as having at least one practice located within Indiana. Table 5.2 provides more information on PCP capacity by geographic location.

Benton County was the only county in Indiana without a reported PCP FTE. Carroll County had the highest PPR at 68,416.7:1, followed by Crawford County with the next highest PPR at 10,438.0:1. Another 25 counties had a PPR greater than 3,500:1, or the ratio determined to be the threshold for sufficient capacity of PCPs by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).¹⁰ Finally, a total of 67 counties are designated as a primary care Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA), and 71 counties have at least a portion of a designated HPSA,¹¹ as shown in Figure 5.2.

Table 5.2 Geographic supply of PCPs actively practicing and located in Indiana.

County	Population	Total PCPs	PCP FTE	Population to PCP FTE Ratio
Adams	36,288	20	14.9	2,435.4
Allen	394,545	477	358.8	1,099.6
Bartholomew	84,003	89	69.2	1,213.9
Benton	8,729	0	0.0	-
Blackford	11,893	6	4.6	2,585.4
Boone	76,120	85	59.0	1,290.2
Brown	15,653	4	2.2	7,115.0
Carroll	20,525	2	0.3	68,416.7
Cass	37,666	19	15.4	2,445.8
Clark	125,467	70	45.2	2,775.8
Clay	26,460	12	7.1	3,726.8
Clinton	32,730	16	6.2	5,279.0
Crawford	10,438	1	1.0	10,438.0
Daviess	33,656	14	9.5	3,542.7
Dearborn	51,215	48	32.9	1,556.7
Decatur	26,399	22	15.7	1,681.5
DeKalb	44,198	25	17.6	2,511.3
Delaware	112,321	140	109.7	1,023.9
Dubois	43,546	31	25.2	1,728.0
Elkhart	206,409	171	125.1	1,650.0
Fayette	23,362	8	4.0	5,840.5
Floyd	80,809	69	58.4	1,383.7
Fountain	16,731	3	2.3	7,274.3
Franklin	23,096	20	13.1	1,763.1
Fulton	20,358	11	9.3	2,189.0
Gibson	32,904	16	11.9	2,765.0

¹⁰ 42 C.F.R. § 5 Appendix A. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-42/chapter-I/subchapter-A/part-5>

¹¹ Health Resources and Services Administration (2024) *HPSA-Primary Care* [Data set]. HRSA, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services <https://data.hrsa.gov/data/download>

County	Population	Total PCPs	PCP FTE	Population to PCP FTE Ratio
Grant	66,200	23	12.9	5,131.8
Greene	31,196	11	8.7	3,585.7
Hamilton	371,645	431	310.7	1,196.2
Hancock	86,166	53	39.7	2,170.4
Harrison	40,006	25	18.2	2,198.1
Hendricks	186,387	227	169.4	1,100.3
Henry	48,929	29	21.0	2,330.0
Howard	83,831	69	55.8	1,502.3
Huntington	36,781	24	19.2	1,915.7
Jackson	46,460	38	35.0	1,327.4
Jasper	33,535	17	9.3	3,605.9
Jay	20,032	9	6.5	3,081.8
Jefferson	33,056	19	13.0	2,542.8
Jennings	27,622	10	7.5	3,682.9
Johnson	167,819	157	121.9	1,376.7
Knox	36,070	42	33.9	1,064.0
Kosciusko	80,364	31	25.5	3,151.5
LaGrange	40,907	19	14.1	2,901.2
Lake	500,598	468	345.9	1,447.2
LaPorte	111,706	65	51.7	2,160.7
Lawrence	45,084	26	19.0	2,372.8
Madison	132,504	88	71.6	1,850.6
Marion	968,460	1,288	916.4	1,056.8
Marshall	46,352	30	22.2	2,087.9
Martin	9,897	1	1.0	9,897.0
Miami	35,402	20	16.3	2,171.9
Monroe	139,342	136	101.2	1,376.9
Montgomery	38,573	19	8.9	4,334.0
Morgan	73,227	34	27.4	2,672.5
Newton	13,960	3	2.0	6,980.0
Noble	47,430	15	11.4	4,160.5
Ohio	6,004	1	1.0	6,004.0
Orange	19,638	15	7.1	2,765.9
Owen	21,532	6	4.2	5,126.7
Parke	16,484	7	3.7	4,455.1
Perry	19,209	13	10.5	1,829.4
Pike	12,106	4	3.9	3,104.1
Porter	175,335	134	95.7	1,832.1
Posey	25,040	7	7.0	3,577.1
Pulaski	12,385	8	6.1	2,030.3
Putnam	37,567	16	13.0	2,889.8
Randolph	24,216	8	7.0	3,459.4
Ripley	29,227	28	19.2	1,522.2
Rush	16,847	9	7.5	2,246.3
Scott	24,657	6	5.2	4,741.7
Shelby	45,231	33	25.3	1,787.8
Spencer	19,910	7	5.4	3,687.0
St. Joseph	272,848	254	181.9	1,500.0
Starke	23,206	7	4.0	5,801.5
Steuben	34,917	15	11.0	3,174.3
Sullivan	20,757	12	9.2	2,256.2

County	Population	Total PCPs	PCP FTE	Population to PCP FTE Ratio
Switzerland	10,019	2	2.0	5,009.5
Tippecanoe	188,792	192	150.6	1,253.6
Tipton	15,256	7	5.1	2,991.4
Union	6,973	2	1.0	6,973.0
Vanderburgh	179,810	221	179.6	1,001.2
Vermillion	15,417	16	8.3	1,857.5
Vigo	106,153	125	93.2	1,139.0
Wabash	30,670	16	9.2	3,333.7
Warren	8,518	5	2.6	3,276.2
Warrick	65,867	122	96.9	679.7
Washington	28,205	10	5.7	4,948.2
Wayne	66,127	74	56.8	1,164.2
Wells	28,555	14	9.5	3,005.8
White	24,917	9	5.5	4,530.4
Whitley	34,742	16	12.9	2,693.2

Source: Indiana Physician Licensure Survey, 2023; U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Note: Population-to-provider FTE ratios cannot be calculated for counties with no reported physician FTE.

Indiana Primary Care Physician (PCP) Workforce Capacity and Geographic Distribution

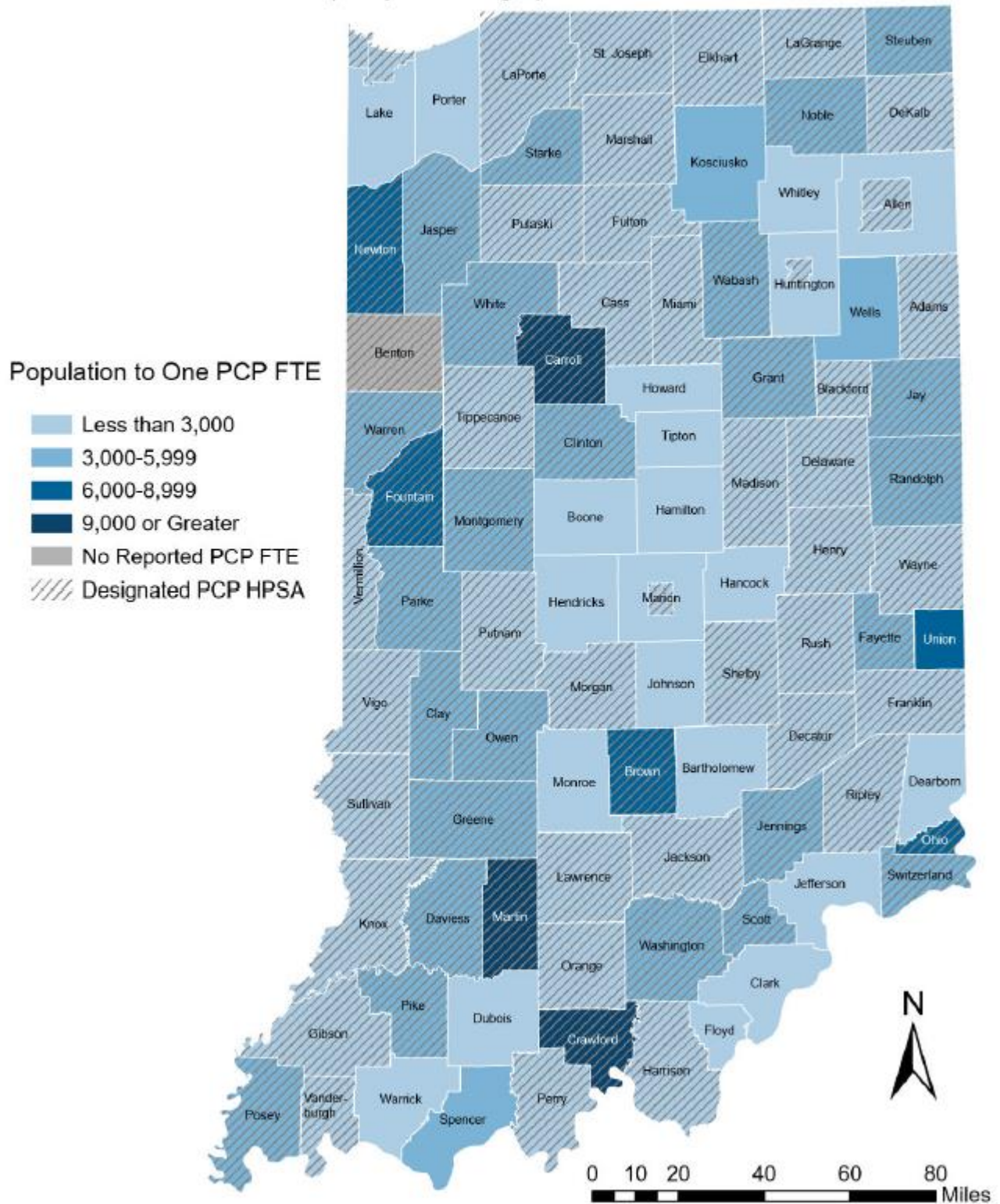


Figure 5.2 Geographic distribution of Indiana primary care physician workforce capacity.

PSYCHIATRISTS

Of the 782 physicians who reported a psychiatry specialty, 558 (71.4%) were identified as having at least one practice location within Indiana. Many psychiatrists reported more than one practice location in Indiana. Table 5.3 provides additional information about the geographic capacity of psychiatrists in Indiana.

A total of 31 Indiana counties did not have a reported psychiatrist FTE. Another 33 counties had a PPR greater than 30,000:1, or the threshold determined to be sufficient capacity for psychiatrists by the HRSA.¹² Additionally, all counties are designated as a mental health HPSA.¹³ Figure 5.3 provides a visual representation of Indiana’s supply of psychiatrists.

Table 5.3. Geographic supply of psychiatrists actively practicing and located in Indiana.

County	Population	Total Psychiatrists	Psychiatrist FTE	Population to Psychiatrist FTE Ratio
Adams	36,288	0	0.0	-
Allen	394,545	38	21.2	18,610.6
Bartholomew	84,003	5	2.5	33,601.2
Benton	8,729	1	0.2	43,645.0
Blackford	11,893	1	0.0	-
Boone	76,120	11	4.3	17,702.3
Brown	15,653	0	0.0	-
Carroll	20,525	0	0.0	-
Cass	37,666	6	4.5	8,370.2
Clark	125,467	18	9.0	13,940.8
Clay	26,460	0	0.0	-
Clinton	32,730	0	0.0	-
Crawford	10,438	0	0.0	-
Daviess	33,656	1	1.0	33,656.0
Dearborn	51,215	9	3.5	14,632.9
Decatur	26,399	2	0.2	131,995.0
DeKalb	44,198	3	1.7	25,998.8
Delaware	112,321	8	5.3	21,192.6
Dubois	43,546	2	0.2	217,730.0
Elkhart	206,409	12	8.0	25,801.1
Fayette	23,362	2	0.4	58,405.0
Floyd	80,809	5	3.8	21,265.5
Fountain	16,731	1	0.4	41,827.5
Franklin	23,096	0	0.0	-
Fulton	20,358	0	0.0	-
Gibson	32,904	0	0.0	-
Grant	66,200	4	2.2	30,090.9
Greene	31,196	1	0.1	311,960.0

¹² 42 C.F.R. § 5 Appendix A. <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-42/chapter-I/subchapter-A/part-5>

¹³ Health Resources and Services Administration (2024) *HPSA-Mental Health* [Data set]. HRSA, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. <https://data.hrsa.gov/data/download>

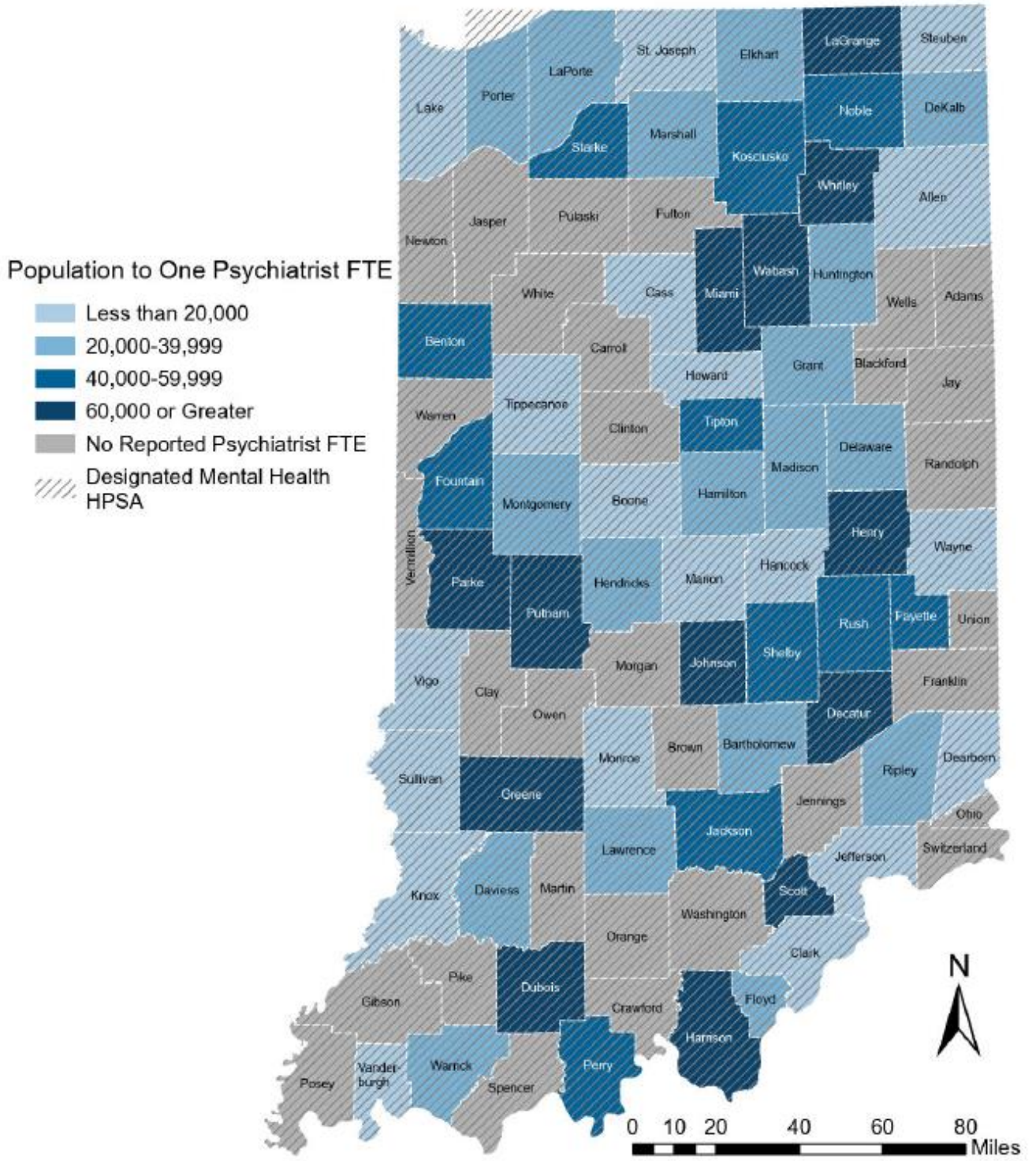
County	Population	Total Psychiatrists	Psychiatrist FTE	Population to Psychiatrist FTE Ratio
Hamilton	371,645	33	16.6	22,388.3
Hancock	86,166	6	4.5	19,148.0
Harrison	40,006	2	0.4	100,015.0
Hendricks	186,387	15	9.1	20,482.1
Henry	48,929	1	0.6	81,548.3
Howard	83,831	7	4.4	19,052.5
Huntington	36,781	3	1.2	30,650.8
Jackson	46,460	1	1.0	46,460.0
Jasper	33,535	0	0.0	-
Jay	20,032	0	0.0	-
Jefferson	33,056	8	3.3	10,017.0
Jennings	27,622	0	0.0	-
Johnson	167,819	7	2.6	64,545.8
Knox	36,070	13	8.0	4,508.8
Kosciusko	80,364	3	1.7	47,272.9
LaGrange	40,907	1	0.2	204,535.0
Lake	500,598	56	36.8	13,603.2
LaPorte	111,706	7	3.1	36,034.2
Lawrence	45,084	2	1.5	30,056.0
Madison	132,504	9	6.0	22,084.0
Marion	968,460	234	151.8	6,379.8
Marshall	46,352	3	1.3	35,655.4
Martin	9,897	0	0.0	-
Miami	35,402	1	0.3	118,006.7
Monroe	139,342	29	15.1	9,227.9
Montgomery	38,573	3	1.2	32,144.2
Morgan	73,227	0	0.0	-
Newton	13,960	0	0.0	-
Noble	47,430	1	1.0	47,430.0
Ohio	6,004	0	0.0	-
Orange	19,638	0	0.0	-
Owen	21,532	0	0.0	-
Parke	16,484	1	0.2	82,420.0
Perry	19,209	2	0.4	48,022.5
Pike	12,106	0	0.0	-
Porter	175,335	10	5.1	34,379.4
Posey	25,040	0	0.0	-
Pulaski	12,385	0	0.0	-
Putnam	37,567	2	0.2	187,835.0
Randolph	24,216	0	0.0	-
Ripley	29,227	3	1.0	29,227.0
Rush	16,847	1	0.3	56,156.7
Scott	24,657	1	0.4	61,642.5
Shelby	45,231	3	0.8	56,538.8
Spencer	19,910	0	0.0	-
St. Joseph	272,848	34	14.7	18,561.1
Starke	23,206	1	0.4	58,015.0
Steuben	34,917	3	2.7	12,932.2
Sullivan	20,757	2	1.4	14,826.4
Switzerland	10,019	0	0.0	-
Tippecanoe	188,792	31	23.5	8,033.7
Tipton	15,256	1	0.3	50,853.3
Union	6,973	0	0.0	-

County	Population	Total Psychiatrists	Psychiatrist FTE	Population to Psychiatrist FTE Ratio
Vanderburgh	179,810	26	18.3	9,825.7
Vermillion	15,417	0	0.0	-
Vigo	106,153	12	7.5	14,153.7
Wabash	30,670	1	0.2	153,350.0
Warren	8,518	0	0.0	-
Warrick	65,867	5	2.8	23,523.9
Washington	28,205	0	0.0	-
Wayne	66,127	12	8.3	7,967.1
Wells	28,555	0	0.0	-
White	24,917	0	0.0	-
Whitley	34,742	1	0.4	86,855.0

Source: Indiana Physician Licensure Survey, 2023; U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Note: Population-to-provider FTE ratios cannot be calculated for counties with no reported physician FTE.

Indiana Psychiatrist Workforce Capacity and Geographic Distribution



Source: Indiana Physician Licensure Survey, 2023; U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; Health Resources & Services Administration, HPSA-Mental Health Area HPSA Designation Boundaries.
 Note: Population-to-provider FTE ratios cannot be calculated for counties with no reported physician FTE.

Figure 5.3 Geographic distribution of Indiana psychiatrist workforce capacity.

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