

2010 Physician Assistant Re-Licensure Survey Report

Produced by:

The Indiana Center for Health Workforce Studies

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

In collaboration with the:

Indiana Area Health Education Centers Program

January 2012

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Bowen Research Center
Where research efforts join with real-world experience



**Report of Responses to the 2010
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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Indiana State Department of Health and the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency developed a collaborative partnership to collect data through the licensing process to better understand the health professions workforce within the state. Beginning in 2004, physician assistants were asked to participate in voluntary surveys when renewing their licenses every two years. The purpose of this report is to summarize the participants' responses to the survey items. The responses provide a detailed description of the physician assistant workforce in the state of Indiana to aid in the development of policies and programs to recruit and retain these health professionals where they are needed in Indiana.

Methods

Items in the re-licensure survey included demographics and characteristics of the respondent's primary position. The location of a respondent's physician assistant training program, as well as the level of education received, were also collected. This report focuses on those physician assistants who renewed their licenses electronically and had the opportunity to complete the survey; those physician assistants whose licenses were active, valid to practice while reviewed, or on probation; who identified themselves as actively working as a physician assistant; and who held non-federal principal employment positions in Indiana.

Survey Respondents' Results for 2010

There were nearly twice as many female than male respondents to the 2010 physician assistant survey (63.9% female and 36.1% male). Respondents were predominantly white and non-Hispanic. Nearly half of all respondents were under the age of 35, and about one-tenth were over age 55. Almost 70 percent of respondents younger than 54 years of age were female, and just over 70 percent of respondents aged 55 and older were male. Over two-thirds of respondents (71.7%) reported working 40 hours or more in an average week. Almost all respondents (98.7%) stated that the area in which they spent the majority of their time was direct patient care.

Comparison of Survey Results from 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010

Of the survey respondents who listed their principal position as being in the state of Indiana, nearly all (98.6% in 2004, 98.6% in 2006, 98.8% in 2008, and 99.6% in 2010) were actively working as physician assistants. Nearly one-half (44.5% in 2004, 46.8% in 2006, 47.6% in 2008, and 48.1% in 2010) of the respondents were under 35 years of age. Three-fifths of the

respondents in 2004 (56.7%), 2008 (63.7%), and 2010 (63.9%) were female. Almost all (95.7% in 2004, 93.6% in 2008, and 93.2% in 2010) of the respondents were white, non-Hispanic. The questions on gender, race and ethnicity were not asked in 2006. Spanish was the most common language spoken fluently other than English (2.5% in 2004, 3.6% in 2006, 2.8% in 2008, and 2.8% in 2010).

The percentage of respondents with a bachelor's degree as their highest academic credential fell from 60.2 percent (in 2006) to 55.9 percent (in 2008) to 47 percent (in 2010). Meanwhile, the percentage of respondents with a master's degree increased from 29 percent (in 2006) to 33.6 percent (in 2008) to 44.4 percent (in 2010). From 2006 to 2010, approximately half of all respondents indicated that they attended a physician assistant training program in Indiana (48.9% in 2006, 47.8% in 2008, and 56.2% in 2010). One-third (31.7% in 2006, 31.2% in 2008, and 35.1% in 2010) received physician assistant degrees from Butler University. Around 70 percent (74.9% in 2004, 69.1% in 2006, 67.9% in 2008, and 71.7% in 2010) of respondents worked 40 hours or more in an average week. The majority of respondents (88.3% in 2004, 96.4% in 2006, 93.6% in 2008, and 92.2% in 2010) worked for private-sector employers. The largest proportion of physician assistants worked under the supervision of physicians in emergency medicine, family practice/family medicine, and orthopedic surgery.

Time Trends in Survey Responses

The total number of physician assistants licensed in the state has risen each year since 2004 and is expected to continue growing. From 2004 to 2010, the majority of respondents have been under the age of 54. The percentage of respondents under 35 years old has grown steadily over that time period, while the percentage of respondents between 35 and 54 has decreased. Over the same time period, the majority of respondents have worked 40 hours or more per week. However, the percentage of respondents who reported working 40 hours or more per week has shown a slight decline from 2004 to 2010.

Location of Physician Assistants in Indiana

The most populous counties generally had the highest number of physician assistants and the highest ratio of physician assistants to population. There were 38 counties that didn't report physician assistants practicing in them, and 25 of those counties are considered rural. None of

the counties with the highest number of physician assistants are considered rural. The counties with the highest number of physician assistants also tended to have the highest number of practicing physicians.

Conclusion

Respondents have been predominantly white, non-Hispanic females since 2004. Nearly half of respondents were under age 35. The majority of respondents under 54 were female while the majority of respondents over 54 were male. The physician assistant workforce is undergoing a transition from a male-dominated profession to a female-dominated one. Additionally, the percentage of respondents under age 35 has increased while the percentage of respondents between 35 and 54 years old has decreased since 2004. This could indicate that physician assistants are working in Indiana immediately after completing their training, but are moving to different states after gaining some experience in the field. The most populous counties in Indiana had the highest number of physician assistants and the highest ratio of physician assistant to population. These counties also had the highest number and ratio of practicing physicians. There were 38 Indiana counties without any practicing physician assistants, 25 of which are considered rural.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Having an accurate understanding of the personal and professional characteristics of physician assistants licensed in Indiana is critical to develop and manage effective programs that recruit and retain these professionals where they are most needed in the state. Quality data about physician assistants in Indiana also will help policymakers and other stakeholders make better-informed decisions. The purpose of this report is to provide these data. The findings from this report may be used to identify physician assistants shortage areas, develop more effective recruitment and retention strategies, and plan additional locations for training physician assistants within the state.

The Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) and the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) collaborated in implementing the 2010 Indiana Physician Assistant Re-licensure Survey. All physician assistants who renewed their licenses online were asked to complete a voluntary questionnaire. This report summarizes the results of the 2010 Indiana Physician Assistant Re-licensure Survey.

Methods

The data used to generate this report was extracted from the 2010 Indiana Physician Assistant Re-licensure Survey dataset collected by the ISDH and the physician assistant license dataset maintained by the IPLA. The 2010 Indiana Physician Assistant Re-licensure Survey instrument included questions on current work status, principal practice location, principal position, activities performed in the principal practice location, major specialty of the supervising physician, principal practice setting, average hours worked, current education level, and demographic information. A copy of the 2010 Indiana Physician Assistants Re-licensure Survey instrument is included in *Appendix 1*. The data provided by the IPLA included date of birth for all licensed physician assistants who were practicing in Indiana at the time of the survey. The datasets were merged in order to match the respondents' approximate age to his or her survey responses. The datasets were merged by matching the license number of each physician assistant using SAS 9.3 and age was calculated using May 15, 2010 as a reference point since surveys were completed from April of 2010 through June of 2010. The merged dataset was then used to filter the records to include only the respondents that met the inclusion criteria.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The merged dataset was filtered initially to include only physician assistants with an active or probationary license and who reported an Indiana address for their primary practice location. Almost all of the respondents who reported Indiana as their primary practice location held an active Indiana license (refer to Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Current License Status

| License Status | Number | Percent |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Active | 508 | 97.7 |
| Expired | 10 | 1.9 |
| Probation | 2 | 0.4 |
| Inactive | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 520 | 100.0 |

The dataset was further refined by work status. Only those physician assistants who were currently practicing in Indiana were included in the analyses. Physician assistants who were retired, temporarily inactive, practicing outside of Indiana, or working for the government or military were excluded from the analyses. Government and military employees were excluded because this study is meant to reflect the number of physician assistants serving the community at large. A total of 461 physician assistants (91.8%) were selected for inclusion (refer to Table 1.2).

Table 1.2 Current Work Status*

| Work Status | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Excluded from Study | | |
| Temporarily inactive as a PA | 2 | 0.4 |
| Actively working as a PA in Federal Government | 3 | 0.6 |
| Actively working as a PA in State Government | 7 | 1.4 |
| Actively working as a PA in Local Government | 2 | 0.4 |
| Actively working as a PA in the Military | 4 | 0.8 |
| Actively working as a PA in 'other' | 23 | 4.6 |
| Total Excluded from Study | 41 | 8.2 |
| Included in Study | | |
| Actively working as a PA | 461 | 91.8 |
| Total Included in Study | 461 | 91.8 |
| Total practicing PAs in Indiana | 502 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 18 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

The major focus of this report includes only those physician assistants who renewed their licenses electronically and had the opportunity to complete the questionnaire; those physician assistants whose licenses were active, valid to practice while reviewed, or on probation; who identified themselves as actively working as a physician assistant; and who held non-governmental principal employment positions in Indiana. All others were generally excluded from the results shown in this report.

Weighting for County Level Data

A key component of identifying potential health profession shortage areas is determining the number of existing professionals in each county. The ***estimated*** number of physician assistants in each county was calculated by summing the number of ***respondents*** in each county of principal practice location, then assigning a weight of 91.5 percent to the sum. The weight was determined by calculating the proportion of physician assistants who renewed their license electronically and responded to at least one question (n = 648) to the total number of physician assistant license renewals (n = 708) (refer to Table 1.3). Thus, the counts of the physician assistants are ***estimates*** of the actual number of physician assistants in each county and ***not the number of respondents*** in each county. The ***estimated*** number of physician assistants per county also does not necessarily reflect the ***total*** number of practicing physician assistants, but the number of physician assistants available to serve the community at large (excluding government and military employees).

Table 1.3 Weighting for County Data

| Physician Assistant | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Renewed electronically & responded to at least one question | 648 | 91.5 |
| Total PA License Renewals in 2010 | 708 | |

Data Analysis

Frequency and cross-tabulation analyses were performed to describe the characteristics of the physician assistants within Indiana. The data were coded in Microsoft Excel 2007® and analyzed using SAS 9.3 and IBM SPSS Statistics 19. Graphic information system (GIS) maps were developed to illustrate the ***estimated*** number of physician assistant professionals per Indiana county, the ***ratio*** of physician assistants per 100,000 residents, and delineate rural and non-rural counties. Rural counties were defined by the United States Department of Agriculture as non-metropolitan counties and were designated by hash marks on the map. The GIS maps were designed in ArcGIS™ 9.3. Data from 2010 also was compared to data collected in previous surveys of physician assistants from 2004, 2006, and 2008.

Chapter 2: Responses to the 2010 Indiana Physician Assistant Re-licensure Survey

The results in this chapter reflect the personal and professional characteristics of only those physician assistants licensed in Indiana who responded to the 2010 Indiana Physician Assistant Re-licensure Survey. Caution should be taken when making generalizations about all Indiana physician assistants. The data shown may *not* be representative of all licensed physician assistants in Indiana since physician assistants who renewed their license by paper, as well as those who did not respond to the electronic survey are not included in these results. Each table shows the number of valid and missing responses to each survey item and the percentage of valid responses. The text describes the responses to the survey.

Survey Response Rate

Although only physician assistants who met the inclusion criteria were included in the analysis portion of this report, the denominator used for determining the survey response rate was based on the *total number of physician assistants who renewed their licenses electronically* (refer to Table 2.1). The numerator for those included in the response rate (renewed electronically and responded to at least one question) also included all physician assistants who renewed electronically, not just those who were included in the analysis. The response rate for those who had the opportunity to take the survey was 93.5 percent.

Table 2.1 Survey Response Rate

| Physician Assistant | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Renewed electronically and responded to at least one question | 648 | 93.5 |
| Did not respond to any questions on the survey | 45 | 6.5 |
| Total Electronic Renewals | 693 | 100.0 |

Demographic Composition

The demographic characteristics shown are age, gender, race and ethnicity of survey respondents. The age distribution of respondents is provided in Table 2.2. Nearly half (48.1%) of the respondents were under 35 years of age, while only 11.4 percent of respondents were nearing retirement (age 55 or older).

Table 2.2 Age Groups*

| Age | Number | Percent |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Under 35 | 219 | 48.1 |
| 35-54 | 184 | 40.4 |
| 55-64 | 47 | 10.3 |
| 65 and greater | 5 | 1.1 |
| Total | 455 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 6 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.3 shows the gender distribution of survey respondents. Almost two-thirds (63.9%) of the respondents were female. Generally, females made up the majority of physician assistants age 54 and younger (68.9%) with females comprising 78.0 percent of all physician assistants under the age of 35, while men made up the majority of physician assistants over the age of 55 (refer to Table 2.4).

Table 2.3 Gender*

| Gender | Number | Percent |
|---------|--------|---------|
| Female | 283 | 63.9 |
| Male | 160 | 36.1 |
| Total | 443 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 18 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.4 Gender by Age Group*

| Age Groups | Female | | Male | | Total | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Under 35 | 167 | 78.0 | 47 | 22.0 | 214 | 100.0 | |
| 35-54 | 101 | 57.7 | 74 | 42.3 | 175 | 100.0 | |
| 55-64 | 12 | 27.3 | 32 | 72.7 | 44 | 100.0 | |
| 65 and older | 1 | 25.0 | 3 | 75.0 | 4 | 100.0 | |
| Total | 281 | 64.3 | 156 | 35.7 | 437 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | | | | | | 24 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Tables 2.5 and 2.6 display the racial and ethnic characteristics of respondents. A majority of the respondents were white (93.2%) and only 2 percent were of Hispanic origin. Table 2.7 shows the demographic breakdown of Indiana residents as a comparison with the demographic information for respondents¹.

Table 2.5 Race*

| Race | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| White | 425 | 93.2 |
| Black/African-American | 8 | 1.8 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 10 | 2.2 |
| American Indian/Native Alaskan | 3 | 0.7 |
| Multi-racial | 5 | 1.1 |
| Other | 5 | 1.1 |
| Total | 456 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 5 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.6 Ethnicity*

| Hispanic Origin | Number | Percent |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| No | 444 | 98.0 |
| Yes | 9 | 2.0 |
| Total | 453 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 8 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.7 Race and Ethnic Composition of Indiana

| Indiana Demographic Information | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| White | 5,467,906 | 84.3 |
| Black or African-American | 591,397 | 9.1 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 18,462 | 0.3 |
| Asian | 102,474 | 1.6 |
| Asian Indian | 27,598 | 0.4 |
| Chinese | 22,553 | 0.3 |
| Filipino | 10,652 | 0.2 |
| Japanese | 4,896 | 0.1 |
| Korean | 10,322 | 0.2 |
| Vietnamese | 6,845 | 0.1 |
| Other Asian | 19,608 | 0.3 |
| Native Hawaiian | 2,348 | 0.0 |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 389,707 | 6.0 |
| Total Population | 6,483,802 | 100.0 |

¹ United States Census, 2010. Retrieved on January 15, 2012 <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/>

Education and Special Skills

Table 2.8 shows the highest physician assistant credentials attained by survey respondents. Nearly half (47.0%) of respondents indicated that a bachelor's degree was their highest credentialing degree, and 44.4 percent of respondents held a master's degree. Overall, 91.4 percent of respondents held a bachelor's degree or higher. The highest degree obtained by respondents in *any* field is displayed in Table 2.9. There were equal numbers of respondents who held bachelor's and master's degrees (47.3% and 47.7%, respectively).

Table 2.8 Highest Physician Assistant Credentials/Degree of Respondents*

| Degree | Number | Percent |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Certificate of Completion | 22 | 4.8 |
| Associate's Degree | 17 | 3.7 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 214 | 47.0 |
| Master's Degree | 202 | 44.4 |
| Total | 455 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 6 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.9 Highest Degree in Any Field*

| Degree | Number | Percent |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| Diploma | 6 | 1.3 |
| Associate's Degree | 12 | 2.6 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 216 | 47.3 |
| Master's Degree | 218 | 47.7 |
| Doctorate | 5 | 1.1 |
| Total | 457 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 4 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.10 displays the university or state that survey respondents received their *entry level* physician assistant credentials. Over half of respondents (56.2%) attended a program in Indiana. Of the respondents who attended programs outside of Indiana, states with the highest number of respondents were those contiguous with Indiana (Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky).

Table 2.10 University or State of Physician Assistant programs Attended by Survey Respondents*

| University or State Where Degree Was Obtained | 2010 | |
|---|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Butler University-Indiana and/or Methodist Hospital | 161 | 35.1 |
| University of St. Francis-Indiana and/or Lutheran College of Health Professions | 83 | 18.1 |
| Illinois | 32 | 7.0 |
| Ohio | 24 | 5.2 |
| Kentucky | 22 | 4.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 15 | 3.3 |
| Indiana University-Fort Wayne | 14 | 3.1 |
| Michigan | 12 | 2.6 |
| New York | 9 | 2.0 |
| Arizona | 8 | 1.7 |
| Florida | 8 | 1.7 |
| Texas | 8 | 1.7 |
| West Virginia | 7 | 1.5 |
| Nebraska | 6 | 1.3 |
| Iowa | 5 | 1.1 |
| Oklahoma | 5 | 1.1 |
| Alabama | 4 | 0.9 |
| Georgia | 4 | 0.9 |
| Missouri | 4 | 0.9 |
| Tennessee | 4 | 0.9 |
| California | 3 | 0.7 |
| Maryland | 3 | 0.7 |
| North Carolina | 3 | 0.7 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 0.7 |
| New Jersey | 2 | 0.4 |
| North Dakota | 2 | 0.4 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 0.2 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 0.2 |
| Kansas | 1 | 0.2 |
| Maine | 1 | 0.2 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 0.2 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 0.2 |
| Virginia | 1 | 0.2 |
| Washington | 1 | 0.2 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0.0 |
| Oregon | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 459 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 2 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 2.11 shows the distribution of additional languages spoken by active Indiana physician assistants. Spanish was the most common second language at 2.8 percent. Several respondents indicated that they spoke multiple languages fluently (providing a total greater than 461).

Table 2.11 Additional Languages Spoken*

| Language | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Spanish | 13 | 2.8 |
| French | 4 | 0.9 |
| Chinese | 3 | 0.6 |
| African Language | 2 | 0.4 |
| Portuguese | 2 | 0.4 |
| Russian | 2 | 0.4 |
| Filipino | 1 | 0.2 |
| Greek | 1 | 0.2 |
| Hindi | 1 | 0.2 |
| Pennsylvania Dutch | 1 | 0.2 |
| Thai | 1 | 0.2 |
| Vietnamese | 1 | 0.2 |
| No additional languages spoken | 433 | 93.1 |
| Missing | 0 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Practice Characteristics

Table 2.12 shows the distribution of respondents across various practice settings. The majority of physician assistants worked in private practice, single specialty groups (19.4%). Additionally, 17.4 percent reported working in a hospital emergency room/emergency department (ER/ED), and 13.1 percent worked in a physician private practice-multiple specialty group. The cross-tabulations of practice setting by age group and practice setting by gender did not reveal any notable patterns; therefore, the tables for these data were not included in this report.

Table 2.12 Respondents' Practice Setting*

| Setting | Number | Percent |
|---|--------|---------|
| Physician private practice - single specialty group | 89 | 19.4 |
| Hospital ER/ED | 80 | 17.4 |
| Physician private practice - multi specialty group | 60 | 13.1 |
| Physician private practice - solo physician | 51 | 11.1 |
| Hospital (in- and out-patient) | 48 | 10.5 |
| Hospital (in-patient only) | 30 | 6.5 |
| Primary care center/clinic | 22 | 4.8 |
| Hospital operating room | 20 | 4.4 |
| Urgent care center/clinic | 14 | 3.1 |
| Ambulatory care setting (surgical/other) | 11 | 2.4 |
| Occupational health setting | 11 | 2.4 |
| Community health center/clinic | 8 | 1.7 |
| Hospital (out-patient only) | 4 | 0.9 |
| Community substance abuse agency | 2 | 0.4 |
| Industrial facility | 2 | 0.4 |
| Other | 2 | 0.4 |
| Physician assistant educational program | 2 | 0.4 |
| Long-term acute care facility/unit | 1 | 0.2 |
| Long-term extended care facility/unit | 1 | 0.2 |
| Surgical center, freestanding | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 459 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 2 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.13 displays the average number of hours worked per week performing all physician assistant activities. Nearly three-quarters of the respondents (71.7%) worked 40 hours or more each week and fewer than 12 percent worked less than 30 hours per week. As shown by the row percentages, females comprised almost 60 percent (59.2%) of the respondents who reported working 40 or more hours per week (Table 2.14). This is consistent with the distribution of female and male respondents. However, the column percentages reveal a noticeably higher percentage of male respondents (81.1%) who reported working 40 or more hours per week than female respondents who reported the same hours of work (66.1%) (Table 2.14). The column percents are shown italics. The cross-tabulation of average number of weekly hours by age group did not reveal any significant patterns; therefore, the table for these data was not included in this report.

Table 2.13 Average Number of Hours Worked Per Week*

| Average Number of Weekly Hours | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1-9 | 5 | 1.1 |
| 10-19 | 11 | 2.4 |
| 20-29 | 35 | 7.6 |
| 30-39 | 79 | 17.2 |
| 40 or more | 330 | 71.7 |
| Total | 460 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 1 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.14 Average Number of Hours Worked Per Week by Gender*

| Average Number of Weekly Hours | Female | | | Male | | | Total | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|--------------|
| | Number | Row Pct | Col Pct | Number | Row Pct | Col Pct | Number | Row Pct | Col Pct |
| 1 - 9 | 3 | 60.0 | <i>1.1</i> | 2 | 40.0 | <i>1.3</i> | 5 | 100.0 | <i>1.1</i> |
| 10 - 19 | 8 | 72.7 | <i>2.8</i> | 3 | 27.3 | <i>1.9</i> | 11 | 100.0 | <i>2.5</i> |
| 20 - 29 | 31 | 93.9 | <i>11.0</i> | 2 | 6.1 | <i>1.3</i> | 33 | 100.0 | <i>7.5</i> |
| 30 - 39 | 54 | 70.1 | <i>19.1</i> | 23 | 29.9 | <i>14.5</i> | 77 | 100.0 | <i>17.4</i> |
| 40 or more | 187 | 59.2 | <i>66.1</i> | 129 | 40.8 | <i>81.1</i> | 316 | 100.0 | <i>71.5</i> |
| Total | 283 | 64.0 | <i>100.0</i> | 159 | 36.0 | <i>100.0</i> | 442 | 100.0 | <i>100.0</i> |
| Missing | | | | | | | 19 | | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.15 displays the specialty of the primary supervising physician of each survey respondent. Specialties are listed in descending order from most common to least common. Emergency medicine was the most common specialty (18.9%) followed by family practice/family medicine (16.7%) and orthopedic surgery (10.0%). The top three specialties comprised 45.6 percent of survey respondents and the bottom 20 specialties (each with one survey respondent) comprised only four percent of survey respondents.

Table 2.15 Physician Assistants by Specialties of Primary Supervising Physicians*

| Specialty | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Emergency Medicine | 87 | 18.9 |
| Family Practice/Family Medicine | 77 | 16.7 |
| Orthopedic Surgery | 46 | 10.0 |
| Internal Medicine - General | 21 | 4.6 |
| Dermatology | 17 | 3.7 |
| Occupational Medicine | 16 | 3.5 |
| Surgery - Cardiothoracic | 16 | 3.5 |
| Surgery - General | 13 | 2.8 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Sports Medicine | 12 | 2.6 |
| Surgery - Neurological | 10 | 2.2 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Orthopedic Adult Reconstructive Surgery | 9 | 2.0 |
| Radiology - Vascular and Interventional Radiology | 9 | 2.0 |
| Urology | 9 | 2.0 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Surgery of the Spine | 8 | 1.7 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Trauma | 8 | 1.7 |
| Cardiology - Cardiovascular Disease | 7 | 1.5 |
| Pain Medicine | 7 | 1.5 |
| Urgent Care Medicine | 7 | 1.5 |
| Surgery - Cardiovascular | 6 | 1.3 |
| Plastic Surgery | 6 | 1.3 |
| Gastroenterology | 5 | 1.1 |
| Hematology | 5 | 1.1 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Hand Surgery | 5 | 1.1 |
| Neurology | 4 | 0.9 |
| Pediatrics - General Pediatrics | 4 | 0.9 |
| Radiology | 4 | 0.9 |
| Otolaryngology | 3 | 0.7 |
| Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation | 3 | 0.7 |
| Radiology - Diagnostic Radiology | 3 | 0.7 |
| Cardiology - Cardiac Electrophysiology | 2 | 0.4 |
| Critical Care Medicine | 2 | 0.4 |
| Dermatology - Clinical and Laboratory Dermatological Immunology | 2 | 0.4 |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.15 Physician Assistants by Specialty of Primary Supervising Physician* (Cont'd.)

| Specialty | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Hospitalist | 2 | 0.4 |
| Obstetrics & Gynecology | 2 | 0.4 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery | 2 | 0.4 |
| Surgery - Urological | 2 | 0.4 |
| Allergy & Immunology | 1 | 0.2 |
| Cardiology - Interventional Cardiology | 1 | 0.2 |
| Dermatology - Pediatric | 1 | 0.2 |
| Emergency Medicine - Sports Medicine | 1 | 0.2 |
| Endocrinology, Diabetes, Metabolism | 1 | 0.2 |
| Family Practice - Sports Medicine | 1 | 0.2 |
| Geriatrics | 1 | 0.2 |
| Hematology/Oncology | 1 | 0.2 |
| Infectious Diseases | 1 | 0.2 |
| Internal Medicine - Pediatrics | 1 | 0.2 |
| Nephrology | 1 | 0.2 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Foot and Ankle | 1 | 0.2 |
| Other Specialty | 1 | 0.2 |
| Pediatrics - Pediatric Radiology | 1 | 0.2 |
| Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine | 1 | 0.2 |
| Pulmonary Disease | 1 | 0.2 |
| Surgery - Surgical Oncology | 1 | 0.2 |
| Surgery - Thoracic | 1 | 0.2 |
| Surgery - Traumatic | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 460 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 1 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 2.16 shows the specialties of physician assistants' primary supervising physician aggregated into major groups. The groupings used are taken from the 2009 Indiana Physician Re-Licensure Survey Report and are listed in *Appendix 2*. The majority of physician assistants worked in primary care (22.4%), followed by orthopedic surgery (19.8%), and emergency medicine (19.1%). One-quarter (25.1%) of female respondents worked under a physician whose specialty was primary care, compared with only 17.6 percent of male respondents (refer to Table 2.17).

Table 2.16 Aggregated Specialties of Physician Assistants' Primary Supervising Physician*

| Aggregated Specialty | Number | Percent |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Primary Care | 103 | 22.4 |
| Orthopedic Surgery | 91 | 19.8 |
| Emergency Medicine | 88 | 19.1 |
| Internal Medicine, Subspecialties | 61 | 13.3 |
| Surgery | 50 | 10.9 |
| Other Specialties | 35 | 7.6 |
| Radiology | 17 | 3.7 |
| Plastic Surgery | 6 | 1.3 |
| Otolaryngology | 3 | 0.7 |
| Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation | 3 | 0.7 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 2 | 0.4 |
| Geriatrics | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 460 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 1 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 2.17 Aggregated Specialties of Physician Assistants' Primary Supervising Physician by Gender*

| Aggregated Specialties | Female | | | Male | | | Total | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Row Pct | Col Pct | Number | Row Pct | Col Pct | Number | Row Pct | Col Pct |
| Primary Care | 71 | 71.7 | 25.1 | 28 | 28.3 | 17.6 | 99 | 100.0 | 22.4 |
| Orthopedic Surgery | 48 | 55.2 | 17.0 | 39 | 44.8 | 24.5 | 87 | 100.0 | 19.7 |
| Emergency Medicine | 54 | 62.8 | 19.1 | 32 | 37.2 | 20.1 | 86 | 100.0 | 19.5 |
| Internal Medicine, Subspecialties | 41 | 69.5 | 14.5 | 18 | 30.5 | 11.3 | 59 | 100.0 | 13.3 |
| Surgery | 32 | 65.3 | 11.3 | 17 | 34.7 | 10.7 | 49 | 100.0 | 11.1 |
| Other Specialties | 15 | 48.4 | 5.3 | 16 | 51.6 | 10.1 | 31 | 100.0 | 7.0 |
| Radiology | 12 | 70.6 | 4.2 | 5 | 29.4 | 3.1 | 17 | 100.0 | 3.8 |
| Plastic Surgery | 6 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6 | 100.0 | 1.4 |
| Otolaryngology | 1 | 33.3 | 0.4 | 2 | 66.7 | 1.3 | 3 | 100.0 | 0.7 |
| Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 2 | 100.0 | 0.5 |
| Obstetrics/Gynecology | 2 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 0.5 |
| Geriatrics | 1 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 283 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 159 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 442 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Missing | | | | | | | 19 | | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 2.18 compares the specialties of physician assistants' primary supervising physician with the number of physicians who practice within each specialty. In general, the most common specialties among physician assistants' supervising physicians reflected the most common specialties among practicing physicians. Table 2.18 also includes the number of physician assistants per 100 physicians. Orthopedic surgery-trauma and emergency medicine-sports medicine were the specialties with the highest number of physician assistants per 100 physicians; each specialty had 100 physician assistants per 100 physicians (a 1:1 ratio). Obstetrics and gynecology had the fewest number of physician assistants per 100 physicians (0.5 physician assistants per 100 physicians). Of the 56 specialties in which respondents worked, 32 had less than 10 physician assistants per 100 physicians. Overall, there were just over six (6.1) physician assistants per 100 physicians. Note that the large number of missing responses from the physician report (3,368) is due to physicians practicing in specialties with *no* physician assistants. Physicians in these specialties were not included in this analysis.

Table 2.18 Comparison of Physician Assistants' Primary Supervising Physicians' Specialties with the Specialties of All Indiana Physicians**

| Specialty | 2010 Physician Assistants | | 2011 Physicians | | Number of PAs per 100 Physicians |
|---|---------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Emergency Medicine | 87 | 18.9 | 729 | 9.6 | 11.9 |
| Family Practice/Family Medicine | 77 | 16.7 | 1,714 | 22.7 | 4.5 |
| Orthopedic Surgery | 46 | 10.0 | 189 | 2.5 | 24.3 |
| Internal Medicine - General | 20 | 4.3 | 703 | 9.3 | 2.8 |
| Dermatology | 17 | 3.7 | 108 | 1.4 | 15.7 |
| Occupational Medicine | 16 | 3.5 | 78 | 1.0 | 20.5 |
| Surgery - Cardiothoracic | 16 | 3.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Surgery - General | 13 | 2.8 | 288 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Sports Medicine | 12 | 2.6 | 27 | 0.4 | 44.4 |
| Surgery - Neurological | 10 | 2.2 | 70 | 0.9 | 14.3 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Orthopedic Adult Reconstructive Surgery | 9 | 2.0 | 17 | 0.2 | 52.9 |
| Radiology - Vascular and Interventional Radiology | 9 | 2.0 | 56 | 0.7 | 16.1 |
| Urology | 9 | 2.0 | 96 | 1.3 | 9.4 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Surgery of the Spine | 8 | 1.7 | 25 | 0.3 | 32.0 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Trauma | 8 | 1.7 | 8 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Cardiology - Cardiovascular Disease | 7 | 1.5 | 149 | 2.0 | 4.7 |
| Pain Medicine | 7 | 1.5 | 45 | 0.6 | 15.5 |
| Urgent Care Medicine | 7 | 1.5 | 50 | 0.7 | 14.0 |
| Surgery - Cardiovascular | 6 | 1.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Gastroenterology | 5 | 1.1 | 148 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| Hematology | 5 | 1.1 | 13 | 0.2 | 38.5 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Hand Surgery | 5 | 1.1 | 37 | 0.5 | 13.5 |
| Plastic Surgery | 6 | 1.3 | 72 | 1.0 | 8.3 |
| Neurology | 4 | 0.9 | 182 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Pediatrics - General Pediatrics | 4 | 0.9 | 527 | 7.0 | 0.8 |
| Radiology | 4 | 0.9 | 87 | 1.2 | 4.6 |
| Otolaryngology | 3 | 0.7 | 120 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation | 3 | 0.7 | 87 | 1.2 | 3.4 |
| Radiology - Diagnostic Radiology | 3 | 0.7 | 284 | 3.8 | 1.1 |
| Cardiology - Cardiac Electrophysiology | 2 | 0.4 | 35 | 0.5 | 5.7 |
| Critical Care Medicine | 2 | 0.4 | 24 | 0.3 | 8.3 |
| Dermatology - Clinical & Laboratory Dermatological immunology | 2 | 0.4 | 3 | 0.0 | 66.7 |
| Hospitalist | 2 | 0.4 | 173 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Obstetrics & Gynecology | 2 | 0.4 | 429 | 5.7 | 0.5 |

***These numbers represent survey respondents only; physician data is from 2011 Physician Re-Licensure Survey.*

Table 2.18 Comparison of Physician Assistants' Primary Supervising Physicians' Specialties with the Specialties of All Indiana Physicians (Cont'd.)**

| Specialty | 2010 Physician Assistants | | 2011 Physicians | | Number of PAs per 100 Physicians |
|---|---------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery | 2 | 0.4 | 9 | 0.1 | 22.2 |
| Surgery - Urological | 2 | 0.4 | 10 | 0.1 | 20.0 |
| Allergy & Immunology | 1 | 0.2 | 34 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Cardiology - Interventional Cardiology | 1 | 0.2 | 73 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Dermatology - Pediatric | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.0 | 50.0 |
| Emergency Medicine - Sports Medicine | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Endocrinology, Diabetes, Metabolism | 1 | 0.2 | 81 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Family Practice - Sports Medicine | 1 | 0.2 | 23 | 0.3 | 4.3 |
| General Internal Medicine | 1 | 0.2 | 91 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Geriatrics | 1 | 0.2 | 33 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Hematology/Oncology | 1 | 0.2 | 109 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Infectious Diseases | 1 | 0.2 | 73 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Internal Medicine - Pediatrics | 1 | 0.2 | 88 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Nephrology | 1 | 0.2 | 130 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Orthopedic Surgery - Foot and Ankle | 1 | 0.2 | 6 | 0.1 | 16.7 |
| Other Specialty | 1 | 0.2 | 28 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Pediatrics - Pediatric Radiology | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.0 | 50.0 |
| Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine | 1 | 0.2 | 84 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Pulmonary Disease | 1 | 0.2 | 34 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Surgery - Surgical Oncology | 1 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.2 | 7.7 |
| Surgery - Thoracic | 1 | 0.2 | 58 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Surgery - Traumatic | 1 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.1 | 25.0 |
| Total | 250 | 54.3 | 4,927 | 65.2 | 5.1 |
| Missing | 1 | | 3,368 | | |

***These numbers represent survey respondents only; physician data is from 2011 Physician Re-Licensure Survey.*

Table 2.19 shows the distribution of professional activities that physician assistants indicated required the majority of their time. Nearly all respondents indicated that they spent most of their time performing activities related to direct patient care.

Table 2.19 Professional Activities*

| Area Time Spent | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Direct patient care/patient care activities | 455 | 98.7 |
| Administration | 2 | 0.4 |
| Physician Assistant Education | 3 | 0.7 |
| Research | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 461 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 0 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Chapter 3: Trends in Responses from the 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 Physician Assistant Surveys

This chapter summarizes the findings of the 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 Indiana physician assistant re-licensure surveys. Unless otherwise stated, the *numbers* are representative only of respondents and have not been adjusted to account for those who did not respond. Missing responses have been noted in each table, and only valid percentages are presented.

Demographic Composition

Table 3.1 shows the age distribution of respondents active in Indiana in 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 re-licensure periods. Nearly half of respondents were less than 35 years old in each year of the survey (44.5% in 2004, 46.8% in 2006, 47.6% in 2008, and 48.1% in 2010). Roughly one-tenth of respondents (7.4% in 2004, 8.7% in 2006, 11.3% in 2008, and 11.4% in 2010) were over 55 years old. The percentage of those less than 35 years of age as well as those in the 55 to 65 years of age group has been increasing, while the percentages in the 35 to 54 age group has been declining.

Table 3.1 Age Groups*

| Age | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|----------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Under 35 | 126 | 44.5 | 167 | 46.8 | 202 | 47.6 | 219 | 48.1 |
| 35-54 | 136 | 48.1 | 159 | 44.5 | 174 | 41.0 | 184 | 40.4 |
| 55-64 | 15 | 5.3 | 30 | 8.4 | 45 | 10.6 | 47 | 10.3 |
| 65 and greater | 6 | 2.1 | 1 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.7 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Total | 283 | 100.0 | 357 | 100.0 | 424 | 100.0 | 455 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 0 | | 3 | | 2 | | 6 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Gender distribution for respondents in 2004, 2008, and 2010 is shown in Table 3.2. The question on gender was not asked on the 2006 survey. Almost three-fifths of respondents in 2004 (56.7%), 2008 (63.7%), and 2010 (63.9%) were female. Based on these data, it appears the percentage of female physician assistants has been increasing.

Table 3.2 Gender*

| Gender | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Female | 160 | 56.7 | n/a | n/a | 268 | 63.7 | 283 | 63.9 |
| Male | 122 | 43.3 | n/a | n/a | 153 | 36.3 | 160 | 36.1 |
| Total | 282 | 100.0 | n/a | n/a | 421 | 100.0 | 443 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 1 | | | | 5 | | 18 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 3.3 displays the races of physician assistant survey respondents in 2004, 2008, and 2010. The question on race was not asked on the 2006 survey. Almost all (95.7% in 2004, 93.6% in 2008, and 93.2% in 2010) of the respondents were white. Overall, the proportions of Black/African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Native Alaskan respondents increased slightly over the time period; an increase was noted from 4.2% in 2004 to 6.4% in 2008 to 6.8% in 2010.

Table 3.3 Race*

| Race | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| White | 270 | 95.7 | n/a | n/a | 393 | 93.6 | 425 | 93.2 |
| Black/African-American | 2 | 0.7 | n/a | n/a | 8 | 1.9 | 8 | 1.8 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 4 | 1.4 | n/a | n/a | 11 | 2.6 | 10 | 2.2 |
| American Indian/Native Alaskan | 0 | 0.0 | n/a | n/a | 3 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.7 |
| Multi-racial | 2 | 0.7 | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Other | 4 | 1.4 | n/a | n/a | 5 | 1.2 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Total | 282 | 100.0 | n/a | n/a | 420 | 100.0 | 456 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 1 | | | | 6 | | 5 | |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Table 3.4 shows the ethnicity of respondents for the 2004, 2008, and 2010 surveys. The question on ethnicity was not asked on the 2006 survey. The percentage of respondents who reported they were of Hispanic origin remained fairly stable from 2004 to 2010.

Table 3.4 Ethnicity*

| Hispanic | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Yes | 4 | 1.4 | n/a | n/a | 7 | 1.7 | 9 | 2.0 |
| No | 277 | 98.6 | n/a | n/a | 411 | 98.3 | 444 | 98.0 |
| Total | 281 | 100.0 | n/a | n/a | 418 | 100.0 | 453 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 2 | | | | 8 | | 8 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Education and Special Skills

Table 3.5 shows the highest degree or credential among the respondents. The question on highest physician assistant degree or credential was not asked in 2004. The percentage of physician assistants possessing a bachelor's degree as their highest credential has decreased from 2006 to 2010 (60.2% in 2006, 55.9% in 2008, and 47.0% in 2010), while the percentage of physician assistants holding a master's degree as their highest credential has increased over the same time period (29.0% in 2006, 33.6% in 2008, and 44.4% in 2010). The percentage of physician assistants with an associate's degree declined slightly (6.1% in 2006, 5.8% in 2008, and 3.7% in 2010).

Table 3.5 Highest Physician Assistant Credentialing Degree *

| Degree | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Certificate of Completion | n/a | n/a | 17 | 4.7 | 20 | 4.8 | 22 | 4.8 |
| Associate's Degree | n/a | n/a | 22 | 6.1 | 24 | 5.8 | 17 | 3.7 |
| Bachelor's Degree | n/a | n/a | 216 | 60.2 | 233 | 55.9 | 214 | 47.0 |
| Master's Degree | n/a | n/a | 104 | 29.0 | 140 | 33.6 | 202 | 44.4 |
| Total | n/a | n/a | 359 | 100.0 | 417 | 100.0 | 455 | 100.0 |
| Missing | | | 1 | | 9 | | 6 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.6 shows the location of physician assistant training programs that the respondents attended. This question was not on the 2004 survey instrument. From 2006 to 2010, approximately half of all respondents indicated that they attended a physician assistant training program in Indiana (48.9% in 2006, 47.8% in 2008, and 56.2% in 2010). Respondents who attended a physician assistant training program outside of Indiana were concentrated in contiguous states (Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan).

Table 3.6 Location of Physician Assistant Programs Attended by Survey Respondents*

| Location | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Methodist Hospital and/or Butler University-Indiana | n/a | n/a | 112 | 31.6 | 129 | 31.2 | 161 | 35.1 |
| University of St. Francis-Indiana and/or Lutheran College of Health Professions | n/a | n/a | 61 | 17.2 | 69 | 16.7 | 83 | 18.1 |
| Illinois | n/a | n/a | 35 | 9.9 | 43 | 10.4 | 32 | 7.0 |
| Ohio | n/a | n/a | 19 | 5.4 | 23 | 5.6 | 24 | 5.2 |
| Kentucky | n/a | n/a | 9 | 2.5 | 15 | 3.6 | 22 | 4.8 |
| Pennsylvania | n/a | n/a | 15 | 4.2 | 18 | 4.3 | 15 | 3.3 |
| Indiana University-Fort Wayne | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 3.1 |
| Michigan | n/a | n/a | 7 | 2.0 | 7 | 1.7 | 12 | 2.6 |
| New York | n/a | n/a | 4 | 1.1 | 8 | 1.9 | 9 | 2.0 |
| Arizona | n/a | n/a | 6 | 1.7 | 8 | 1.9 | 8 | 1.7 |
| Florida | n/a | n/a | 5 | 1.4 | 7 | 1.7 | 8 | 1.7 |
| Texas | n/a | n/a | 7 | 2.0 | 6 | 1.4 | 8 | 1.7 |
| West Virginia | n/a | n/a | 5 | 1.4 | 3 | 0.7 | 7 | 1.5 |
| Nebraska | n/a | n/a | 24 | 6.8 | 28 | 6.8 | 6 | 1.3 |
| Iowa | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.5 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Oklahoma | n/a | n/a | 5 | 1.4 | 3 | 0.7 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Alabama | n/a | n/a | 3 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Georgia | n/a | n/a | 4 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Missouri | n/a | n/a | 4 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Tennessee | n/a | n/a | 3 | 0.8 | 6 | 1.4 | 4 | 0.9 |
| California | n/a | n/a | 3 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.0 | 3 | 0.7 |
| Maryland | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.7 |
| North Carolina | n/a | n/a | 5 | 1.4 | 6 | 1.4 | 3 | 0.7 |
| Wisconsin | n/a | n/a | 3 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.0 | 3 | 0.7 |
| New Jersey | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| North Dakota | n/a | n/a | 4 | 1.1 | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Arkansas | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Connecticut | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Kansas | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Maine | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Massachusetts | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| South Carolina | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Virginia | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Washington | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Louisiana | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nevada | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Oregon | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | n/a | n/a | 354 | 100.0 | 414 | 100.0 | 459 | 100.0 |
| Missing | | | 13 | | 12 | | 2 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.7 presents the respondents' fluency in languages other than English in 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010. In 2004, fluency in Spanish was the only information gathered on languages. Additional languages were added in subsequent surveys. Spanish was the most common language other than English spoken fluently by the respondents (2.5% in 2004, 3.6% in 2006, 2.8% in 2008, and 2.8% in 2010). The only other language with multiple speakers in each year since 2006 is French (0.8% in 2006, 1.4% in 2008, and 0.9% in 2010).

Table 3.7 Language Fluency of Survey Respondents*

| Language | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Spanish | 7 | 2.5 | 13 | 3.6 | 12 | 2.8 | 13 | 2.8 |
| French | n/a | n/a | 3 | 0.8 | 6 | 1.4 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Chinese | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.6 |
| African Language | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Portuguese | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Russian | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Filipino | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Greek | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Hindi | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Thai | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Vietnamese | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Arabic | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sign Language | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tagalog | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 |

**These numbers represent survey respondents only.*

Professional Characteristics

The activity in which respondents spent most of their professional time is shown in Table 3.8. Almost all of the respondents spent most of their professional time in “direct patient care” and “patient-care-related” activities (96.5% in 2004, 96.4% in 2006, 98.4% in 2008, 98.7% in 2010). Teaching was the second-most frequently cited activity.

Table 3.8 Activity in which Most Professional Time Was Spent*

| Activity | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Direct patient care/ related activities | 272 | 96.5 | 347 | 96.4 | 418 | 98.4 | 455 | 98.7 |
| Administration | 5 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Teaching | 5 | 1.8 | 6 | 1.7 | 7 | 1.6 | 3 | 0.7 |
| Research | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 282 | 100.0 | 360 | 100.0 | 425 | 100.0 | 461 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 1 | | 0 | | 1 | | 0 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.9 shows the average number of hours worked per week by all respondents. The number of respondents who worked 40 or more hours dropped from 74.9 percent in 2004 to 67.9 percent in 2008, but rose to 71.7 percent in 2010. The percentage of respondents who worked less than 20 hours per week has remained fairly constant since 2004 (3.9% in 2004, 3.6% in 2006, 3.3% in 2008, and 3.5% in 2010).

Table 3.9 Average Hours Worked per Week as a Physician Assistant by Survey Respondents*

| Hours | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1-9 | 4 | 1.4 | 4 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.7 | 5 | 1.1 |
| 10-19 | 7 | 2.5 | 9 | 2.5 | 11 | 2.6 | 11 | 2.4 |
| 20-29 | 19 | 6.7 | 26 | 7.2 | 39 | 9.2 | 35 | 7.6 |
| 30-39 | 41 | 14.5 | 72 | 20.1 | 83 | 19.6 | 79 | 17.2 |
| 40 or more | 212 | 74.9 | 248 | 69.1 | 288 | 67.9 | 330 | 71.7 |
| Total | 283 | 100.0 | 359 | 100.0 | 424 | 100.0 | 460 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.10 describes the specialty of respondents’ primary supervising physicians. Emergency medicine and family practice/family medicine were the top two specialties (in order) in each year from 2004 to 2010, and orthopedic surgery was the third most common specialty in all years except 2006 (general internal medicine was the third most common specialty in 2006). Generally, the distribution of physician assistants among specialties remained constant from 2004 to 2010.

Table 3.10 Physician Assistants by Specialty of Primary Supervising Physician*

| Specialty | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Emergency Medicine | 55 | 19.4 | 65 | 18.1 | 82 | 19.3 | 87 | 18.9 |
| Family Practice/Family Medicine | 54 | 19.1 | 63 | 17.5 | 74 | 17.4 | 77 | 16.7 |
| Orthopedic Surgery | 45 | 15.9 | 21 | 5.8 | 33 | 7.8 | 46 | 10.0 |
| Internal Medicine-General | 14 | 4.9 | 24 | 6.7 | 20 | 4.7 | 21 | 4.6 |
| Dermatology | 7 | 2.5 | 11 | 3.1 | 15 | 3.5 | 17 | 3.7 |
| Occupational Medicine | 13 | 4.6 | 12 | 3.3 | 12 | 2.8 | 16 | 3.5 |
| Surgery-Cardiothoracic | 12 | 4.2 | 16 | 4.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 3.5 |
| Surgery-General | 5 | 1.8 | 9 | 2.5 | 9 | 2.1 | 13 | 2.8 |
| Orthopedic Surgery-Sports Medicine | n/a | n/a | 6 | 1.7 | 10 | 2.4 | 12 | 2.6 |
| Surgery-Neurological | 9 | 3.2 | 9 | 2.5 | 10 | 2.4 | 10 | 2.2 |
| Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Adult Reconstructive Surgery | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 6 | 1.4 | 9 | 2.0 |
| Radiology-Vascular and Interventional Radiology | n/a | n/a | 9 | 2.5 | 12 | 2.8 | 9 | 2.0 |
| Urology | 11 | 3.9 | 11 | 3.1 | 13 | 3.1 | 9 | 2.0 |
| Orthopedic Surgery-Surgery of the Spine | n/a | n/a | 10 | 2.8 | 7 | 1.6 | 8 | 1.7 |
| Orthopedic Surgery-Trauma | n/a | n/a | 7 | 1.9 | 8 | 1.9 | 8 | 1.7 |
| Cardiology-Cardiovascular Disease | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 13 | 3.1 | 7 | 1.5 |
| Pain Medicine | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 7 | 1.5 |
| Urgent Care Medicine | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 10 | 2.4 | 7 | 1.5 |
| Surgery-Cardiovascular | 3 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 1.3 |
| Surgery-Plastic | 4 | 1.4 | 6 | 1.7 | 6 | 1.4 | 6 | 1.3 |
| Gastroenterology | 2 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.9 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Hematology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 4 | 0.9 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Orthopedic Surgery-Hand Surgery | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.7 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Neurology | 2 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Pediatrics-General Pediatrics | 4 | 1.4 | 6 | 1.7 | 7 | 1.6 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Radiology | n/a | n/a | 4 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Otolaryngology | 2 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.7 |
| Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation | 4 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.7 |
| Radiology-Diagnostic Radiology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 3 | 0.7 |
| Cardiology-Cardiac Electrophysiology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Critical Care Medicine | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Dermatology-Clinical and Laboratory Dermatological Immunology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Hospitalist | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Obstetrics & Gynecology | 2 | 0.7 | 4 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Orthopedic Surgery-Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.4 |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.10 Physician Assistants by Specialty of Primary Supervising Physician* (Cont'd.)

| Specialty | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Surgery-Urological | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Allergy & Immunology | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Cardiology-Interventional Cardiology | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Dermatology-Pediatric | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Emergency Medicine-Sports Medicine | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Endocrinology, Diabetes, Metabolism | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Family Practice-Sports Medicine | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Geriatrics | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Hematology/Oncology | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Infectious Diseases | 2 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Internal Medicine-Pediatrics | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Nephrology | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Orthopedic Surgery-Foot and Ankle | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Other Specialty | 24 | 8.5 | 8 | 2.2 | 5 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Pediatrics-Pediatric Radiology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Pulmonary Disease | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Surgery-Surgical Oncology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Surgery-Thoracic | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 16 | 3.8 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Surgery-Traumatic | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 |
| Addiction Medicine | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cardiology | n/a | n/a | 10 | 2.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dermatology-Procedural | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dermatology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gynecological Oncology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Neurology-Vascular Neurology | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Oncology | n/a | n/a | 6 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pain Management | n/a | n/a | 6 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pediatrics-Adolescent Medicine | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pediatrics-Neonatal-Perinatal | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiology | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pediatrics-Pediatric Emergency Medicine | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Psychiatry | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pulmonology | 4 | 1.4 | 2 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Surgery-Abdominal | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Surgery-Critical Care | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Surgery-Hand | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Surgery-Orthopedic Joints | n/a | n/a | 11 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Surgery-Pediatric | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Surgery-Vascular | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Not Applicable | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 283 | 100.0 | 360 | 100.0 | 425 | 100.0 | 460 | 100.0 |
| No response | 0 | | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Principal work settings for physician assistants are shown in Table 3.11. From 2004 to 2010 the two most common work settings for physician assistants were single specialty physician private practices followed by hospital ER/ED. From 2004 to 2008 the third most common work setting was solo physician private practices. The third most common work setting in 2010 was multiple specialty physician private practices. Generally, the distribution of physician assistants in work settings has remained the same from 2004 to 2010.

Table 3.11 Principal Work Setting of Survey Respondents*

| Setting | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Physician private practice-single specialty group | 58 | 20.6 | 77 | 21.4 | 91 | 21.5 | 89 | 19.4 |
| Hospital ER/ED | 45 | 16.0 | 59 | 16.4 | 73 | 17.2 | 80 | 17.4 |
| Physician private practice-multi-specialty group | 15 | 5.3 | 26 | 7.2 | 43 | 10.1 | 60 | 13.1 |
| Physician private practice-solo physician | 19 | 6.7 | 43 | 12.0 | 44 | 10.4 | 51 | 11.1 |
| Hospital (in- and out-patient) | 37 | 13.1 | 41 | 11.4 | 53 | 12.5 | 48 | 10.5 |
| Hospital (in-patient only) | 18 | 6.4 | 20 | 5.6 | 21 | 5.0 | 30 | 6.5 |
| Primary care center/clinic | 10 | 3.5 | 9 | 2.5 | 11 | 2.6 | 22 | 4.8 |
| Hospital operating room | 8 | 2.8 | 13 | 3.6 | 16 | 3.8 | 20 | 4.4 |
| Urgent care center/clinic, free-standing | 14 | 5.0 | 12 | 3.3 | 11 | 2.6 | 14 | 3.1 |
| Ambulatory care setting (surg./other) | 17 | 6.0 | 13 | 3.6 | 12 | 2.8 | 11 | 2.4 |
| Occupational health setting | n/a | n/a | 12 | 3.3 | 13 | 3.1 | 11 | 2.4 |
| Community health center/clinic | 10 | 3.5 | 10 | 2.8 | 10 | 2.4 | 8 | 1.7 |
| Hospital (out-patient only) | 10 | 3.5 | 3 | 0.8 | 7 | 1.7 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Community substance abuse agency | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Industrial facility | 3 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Other | 10 | 3.5 | 8 | 2.2 | 5 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Physician assistant educational program | 3 | 1.1 | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Long-term acute care facility/unit | 1 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Long-term/extended care facility/unit | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Surgical center, freestanding | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Adult day care | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assisted living facility/unit | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| College health facility | 2 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Table 3.11 Principal Work Setting of Survey Respondents* (Cont'd.)

| Setting | 2004 | | 2006 | | 2008 | | 2010 | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Community mental health center | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Continuing education/staff development | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Drug company | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Home health care agency | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hospice | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hospital intensive care unit/critical care unit | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Insurance company | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Law firm | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mental health addictions (retardation) facility/unit | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Non-residential care facility/unit | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Prison/correctional facility | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Psychiatric inpatient facility/unit | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Public health department (city, county or state) | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Research setting | n/a | n/a | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| State agency (other than state public health department) | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| School-based health facility | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Supplemental staffing agency | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 282 | 100.0 | 359 | 100.0 | 424 | 100.0 | 459 | 100.0 |
| No Response | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | |

*These numbers represent survey respondents only.

Chapter 4: Trends in the Physician Assistant Workforce

This chapter presents trends based on the 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 physician assistant surveys. Trend lines have been shown in each figure to provide an understanding of the changing supply of physician assistants. The data in Figure 4.1 refers to *all licensed* physician assistants in the state of Indiana (including those who renewed by mail or renewed electronically and did not complete the survey); the data represented in Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3 only includes survey respondents from the corresponding years and do not represent the total actual number of physician assistants in Indiana. The trends presented include the total number of licensed Indiana physician assistants, the age of survey respondents, and the average hours worked per week.

Figure 4.1 displays the *total number* of licensed physician assistants in Indiana from 2004 to 2010. Each year of the survey has seen an increasing number of licensed physician assistants in the state, and the number is expected to continue to rise in the near future.

Figure 4.1 Total Number of Licensed Physician Assistants in Indiana

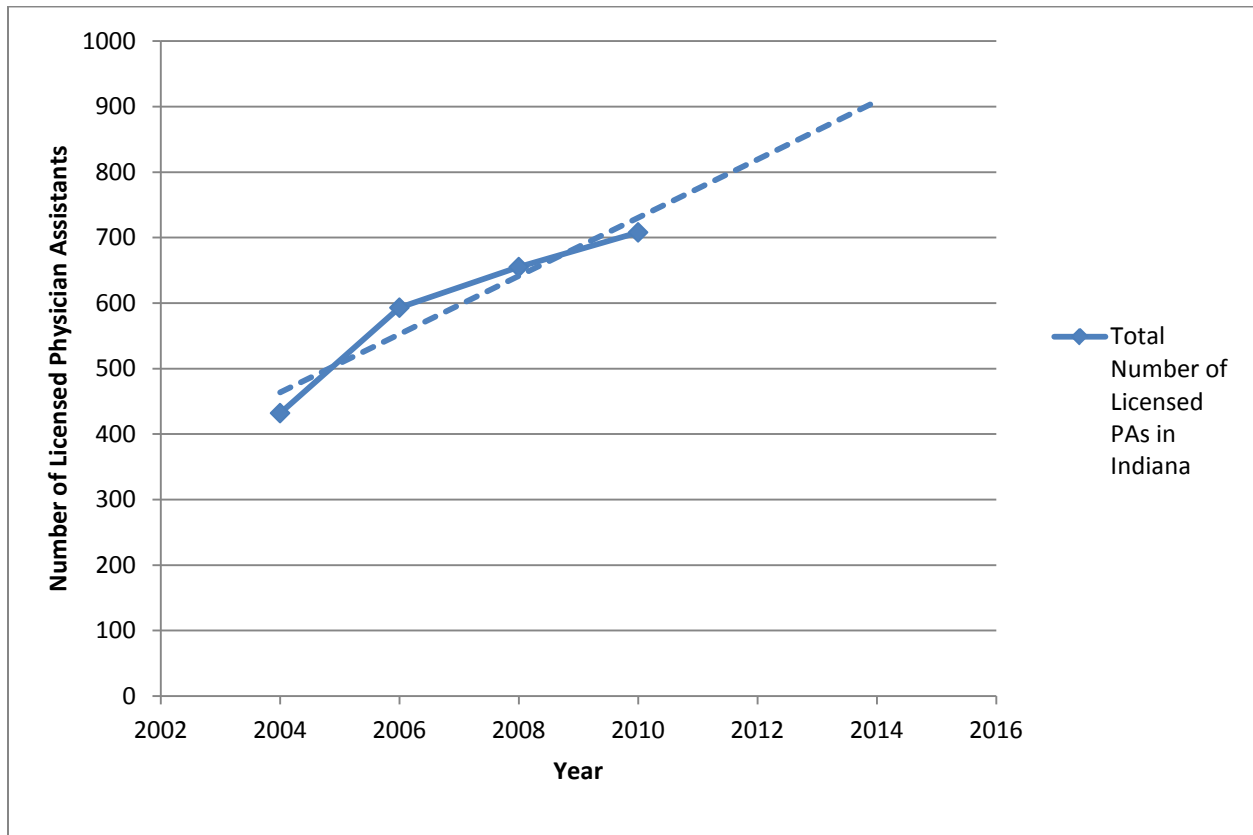


Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of physician assistants who responded to the survey, by age group. There has been a decrease in the percentage of physician assistants between the ages of 35 and 54, while the percentages of physician assistants under 35 years old and between 55 and 64 years old has increased over the time period. There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of physician assistants over 65, but the numbers are so low that the trend is difficult to generalize.

Figure 4.2 Age of Indiana Physician Assistants

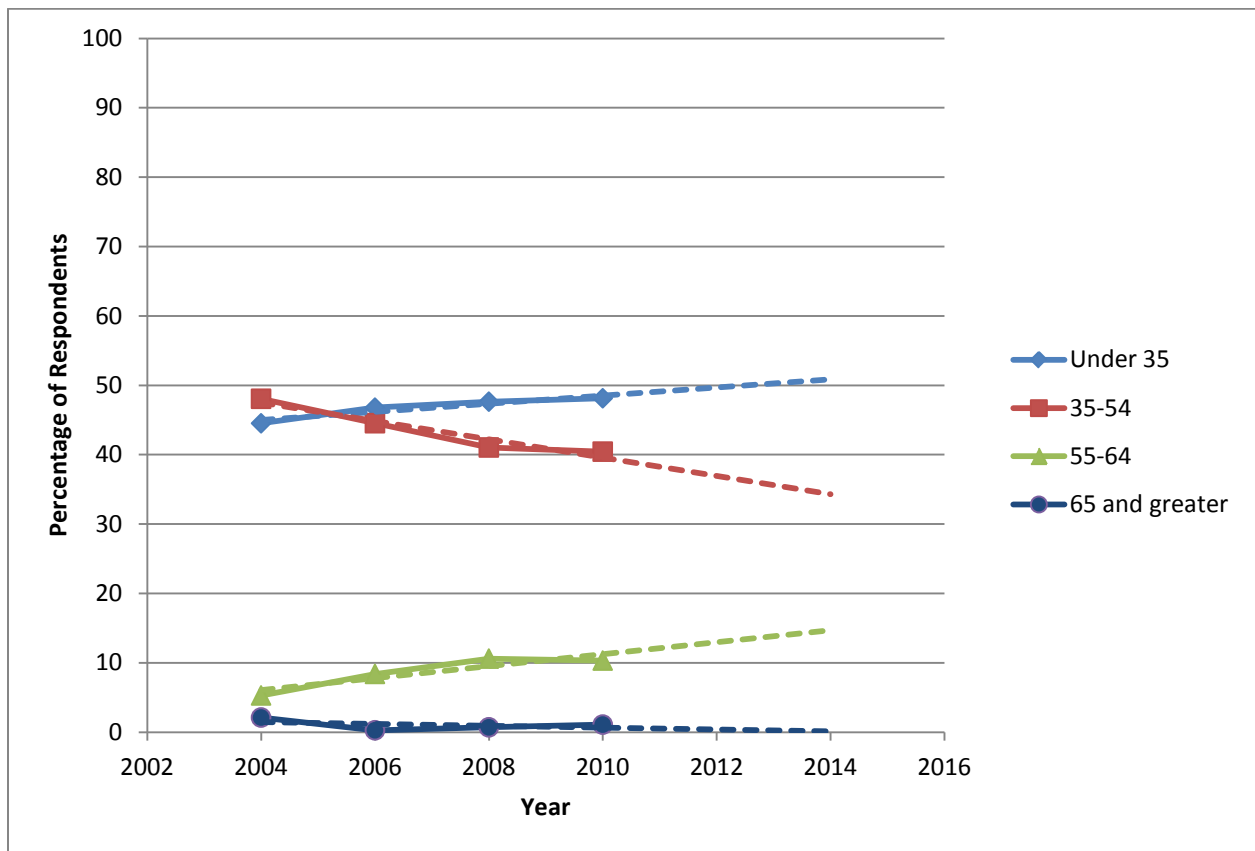
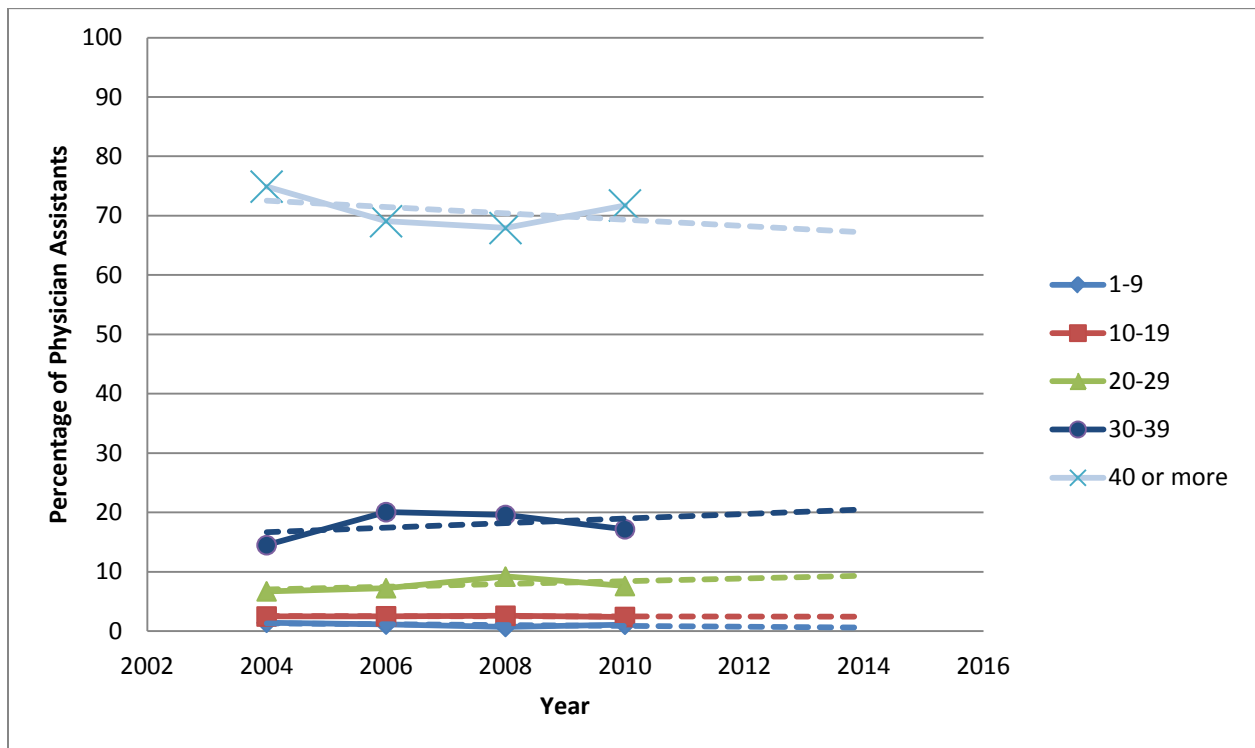


Figure 4.3 shows the percentage of physician assistants who responded to the survey, by the average number of hours worked per week. The percentage of physician assistants working 40 hours or more per week seems to be decreasing over time; however, those respondents still account for the vast majority of physician assistants, and from 2008 to 2010 the percentage actually increased. The percentages of respondents working between 20 and 29 hours per week and 30 and 39 hours per week have been slightly increasing over the time period. Although the trend for respondents working between 30 and 39 hours per week seems to be increasing since 2004, most of that increase came between 2004 and 2006 and has been decreasing since then. The percentages of respondents working between one and nine hours per week and 10 and 19 hours per week have remained relatively stable over the time period.

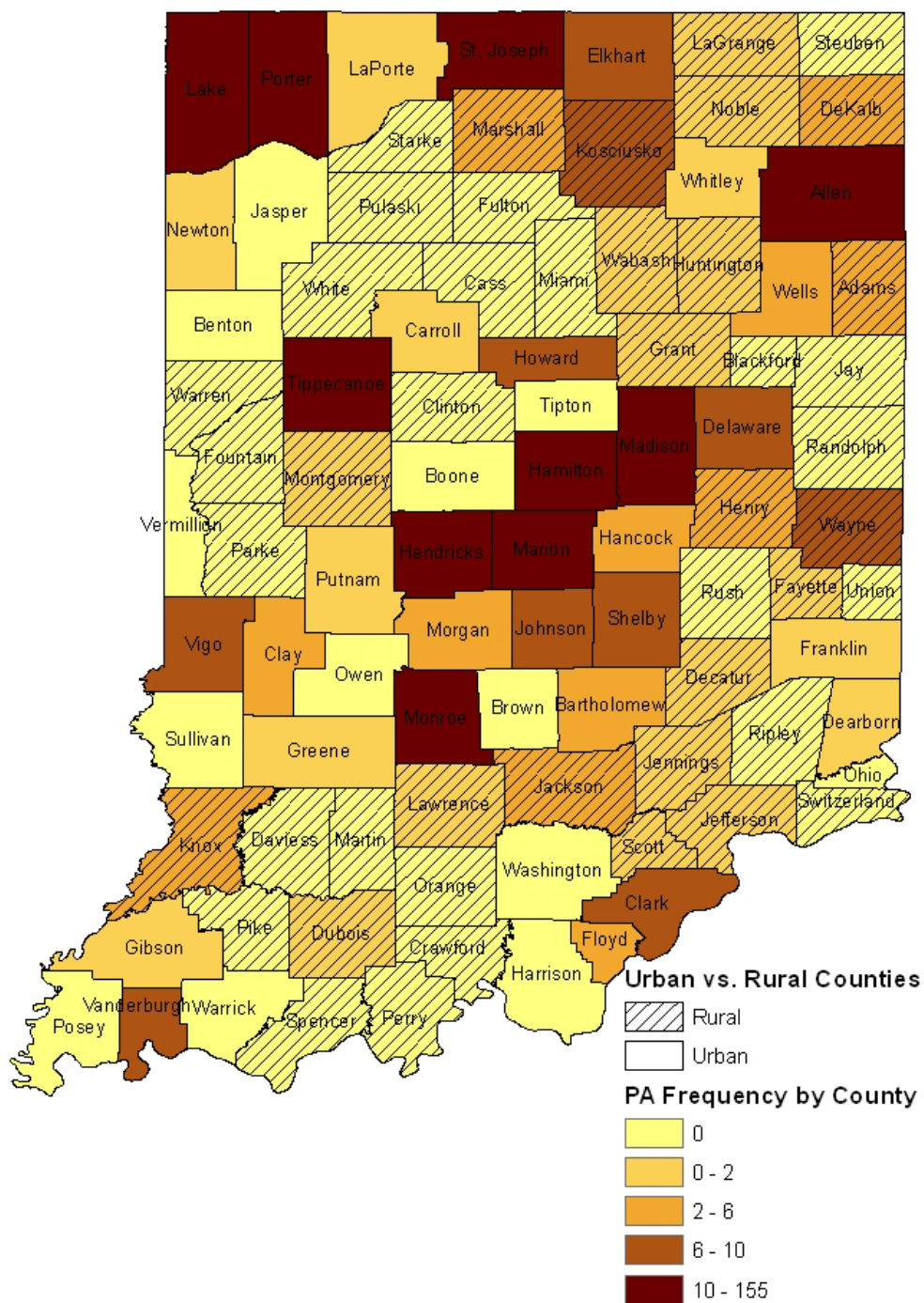
Figure 4.3 Average Hours Worked per Week by Active Indiana Physician Assistants



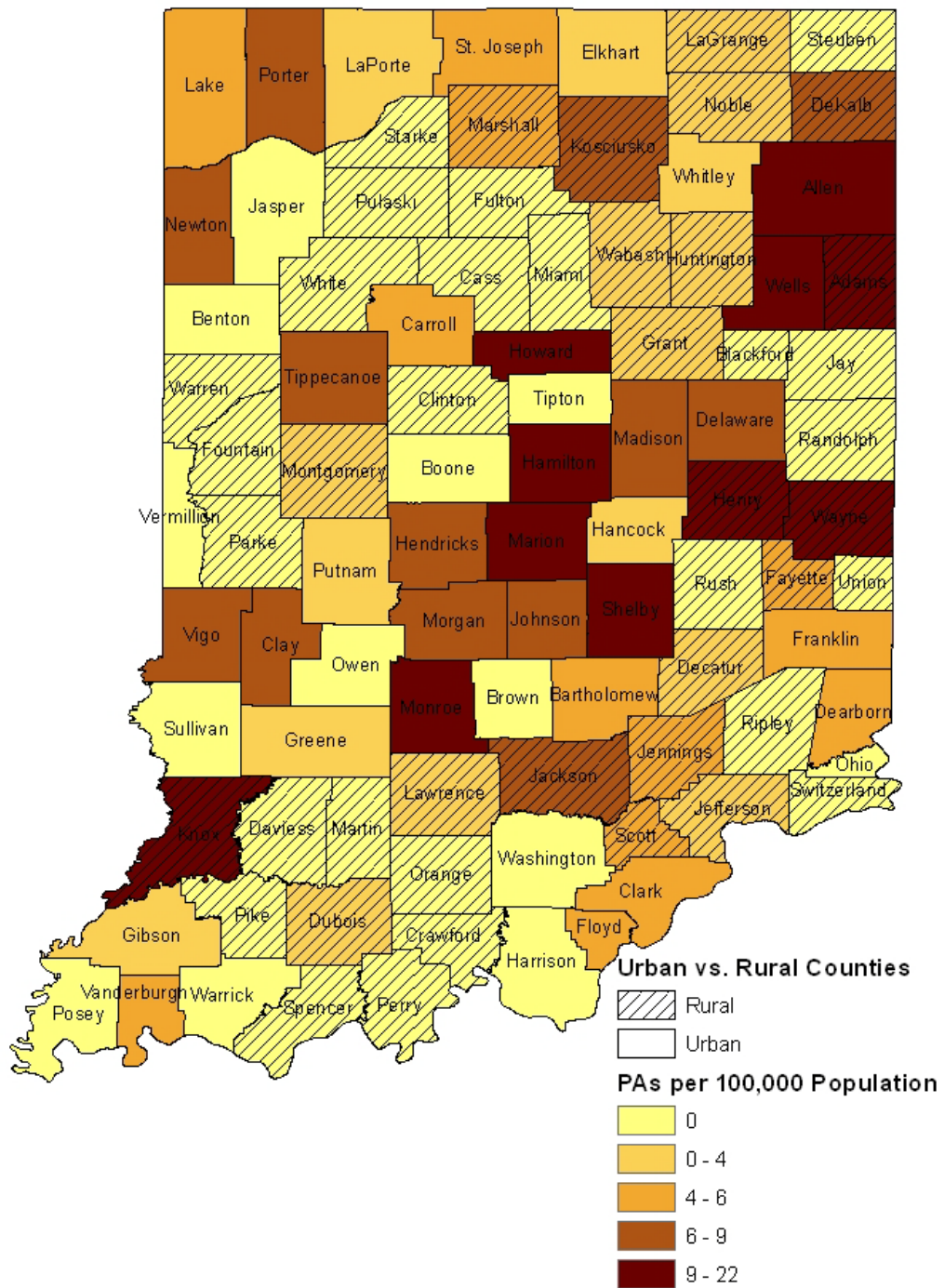
Chapter 5: Location of Physician Assistants by County in Indiana

The following maps display the estimated number of physician assistants in each county within the state of Indiana in 2010. For comparison, maps have been included that display the estimated number of physicians per county in 2011. The number of physician assistants in each county was adjusted (weighted) using the proportion of license renewals that were completed online and responded to at least one survey question (91.5%) to ensure that the data shown in these maps is representative of the number of physician assistants available to serve the population in each county. The number of physicians in each county was similarly weighted using the proportion of physician license renewals that were completed online and responded to at least one survey question (83.9%). Thus, the counts of physician assistants and physicians used in these maps are *estimates* of the actual number in each county, and not the number of survey respondents in each county. Data for both the physician assistant maps and the physician maps are presented at the end of the chapter in Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

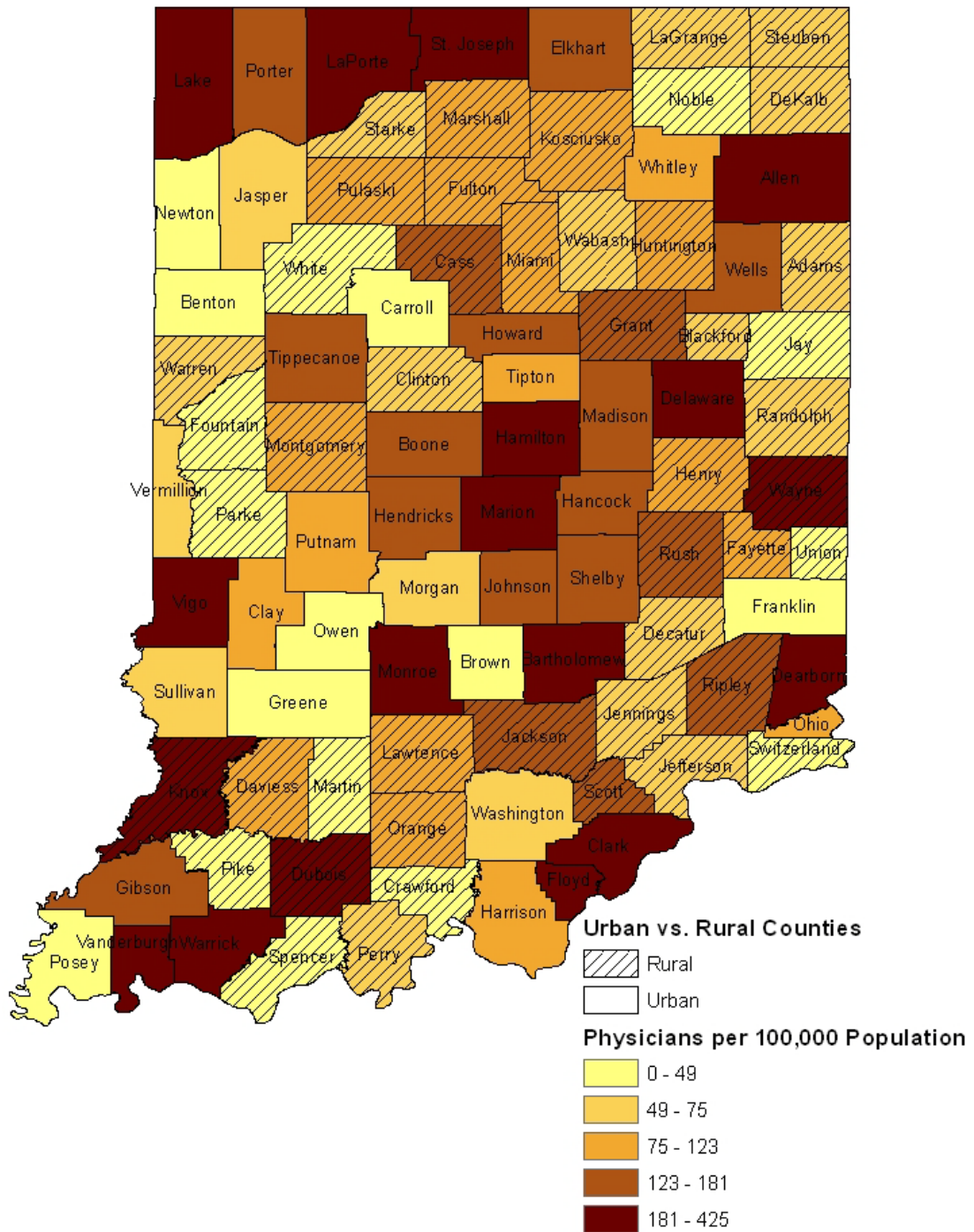
Map 5.1 Estimated Frequency of Physician Assistants by County



Map 5.2 Estimated Ratio of Physician Assistants per 100,000 Population by County



Map 5.4 Estimated Ratio of Physicians per 100,000 Population by County



Map 5.1 displays the estimated frequency of physician assistants in each Indiana county. Generally, counties with the highest populations tended to have the highest number of physician assistants practicing in the county. Counties with the largest number of physician assistants were: Allen, Hamilton, Hendricks, Lake, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Porter, St. Joseph, and Tippecanoe. On the other hand, 38 counties in Indiana do not have any physician assistants practicing in them; 25 of the 38 counties without practicing physician assistants are considered rural counties, whereas none of the counties with the highest numbers of physician assistants are considered rural.

Map 5.2 displays the estimated ratio of physician assistants to 100,000 population in each Indiana county. The county-by-county ratios generally mirror the frequencies shown in Map 5.1. The most populous counties tended to have the highest ratios of physician assistants to population. Additionally, counties surrounding major cities with universities offering physician assistant programs (Fort Wayne and Indianapolis) also displayed a high ratio. The counties with the highest ratios include: Adams, Allen, Hamilton, Henry, Howard, Knox, Marion, Monroe, Shelby, Wayne, and Wells. Of the 11 counties with the highest ratio of physician assistants to population, four are considered rural.

Map 5.3 displays the estimated frequency of physicians in each Indiana county. The counties with the highest number of physicians contained major cities or bordered counties that contained major cities. The counties with the highest number of physicians included: Allen, Bartholomew, Clark, Delaware, Elkhart, Hamilton, Hendricks, Johnson, Lake, LaPorte, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Porter, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe, and Vanderburgh. All of the counties with the highest numbers of physician assistants also are included in counties with the highest number of physicians. None of the counties with the highest number of physicians are considered rural. There were two counties in the state that didn't have any practicing physicians (Owen and Switzerland), but both of these counties were located close to counties with a higher ratio of physicians.

Map 5.4 displays the estimated ratio of physicians to 100,000 population in each Indiana county. Counties with the highest ratio of physicians tended to be the most populous counties and counties with a large hospital. These counties included: Allen, Bartholomew, Clark, Dearborn, Delaware, Dubois, Floyd, Hamilton, Knox, Lake, LaPorte, Marion, Monroe, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Warrick, and Wayne. The counties with the highest ratio of physicians to population were generally the same as the counties with the highest ratio of physician assistants with a few exceptions. Three of the 18 counties with the highest ratio of physicians to population are considered rural.

Table 5.1 Estimates of Frequency and Ratio per 100,000 Population of Physician Assistants in Indiana Counties

| County | Frequency | Weighted Frequency | 2010 Population | Ratio per 100,000 Population |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Adams | 3 | 3 | 34,387 | 9.5 |
| Allen | 70 | 77 | 355,329 | 21.5 |
| Bartholomew | 4 | 4 | 76,794 | 5.7 |
| Benton | 0 | 0 | 8,854 | 0.0 |
| Blackford | 0 | 0 | 12,766 | 0.0 |
| Boone | 0 | 0 | 56,640 | 0.0 |
| Brown | 0 | 0 | 15,242 | 0.0 |
| Carroll | 1 | 1 | 20,155 | 5.4 |
| Cass | 0 | 0 | 38,966 | 0.0 |
| Clark | 6 | 7 | 110,232 | 5.9 |
| Clay | 2 | 2 | 26,890 | 8.1 |
| Clinton | 0 | 0 | 33,224 | 0.0 |
| Crawford | 0 | 0 | 10,713 | 0.0 |
| Daviess | 0 | 0 | 31,648 | 0.0 |
| DeKalb | 3 | 3 | 50,047 | 6.5 |
| Dearborn | 1 | 1 | 25,740 | 4.2 |
| Decatur | 1 | 1 | 42,223 | 2.6 |
| Delaware | 8 | 9 | 117,671 | 7.4 |
| Dubois | 1 | 1 | 41,889 | 2.6 |
| Elkhart | 6 | 7 | 197,559 | 3.3 |
| Fayette | 1 | 1 | 24,277 | 4.5 |
| Floyd | 4 | 4 | 74,578 | 5.9 |
| Fountain | 0 | 0 | 17,240 | 0.0 |
| Franklin | 1 | 1 | 23,087 | 4.7 |
| Fulton | 0 | 0 | 20,836 | 0.0 |
| Gibson | 1 | 1 | 33,503 | 3.3 |
| Grant | 1 | 1 | 70,061 | 1.6 |
| Greene | 1 | 1 | 33,165 | 3.3 |
| Hamilton | 37 | 40 | 274,569 | 14.7 |
| Hancock | 2 | 2 | 70,002 | 3.1 |
| Harrison | 0 | 0 | 39,364 | 0.0 |
| Hendricks | 10 | 11 | 145,448 | 7.5 |
| Henry | 5 | 5 | 49,462 | 11.0 |
| Howard | 9 | 10 | 82,752 | 11.9 |
| Huntington | 1 | 1 | 37,124 | 2.9 |
| Jackson | 3 | 3 | 42,376 | 7.7 |
| Jasper | 0 | 0 | 33,478 | 0.0 |
| Jay | 0 | 0 | 21,253 | 0.0 |

Table 5.1 Estimates of Frequency and Ratio per 100,000 Population of Physician Assistants in Indiana Counties (Cont'd.)

| County | Frequency | Weighted Frequency | 2010 Population | Ratio per 100,000 Population |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jefferson | 1 | 1 | 32,428 | 3.4 |
| Jennings | 1 | 1 | 28,525 | 3.8 |
| Johnson | 9 | 10 | 139,654 | 7.0 |
| Knox | 5 | 5 | 38,440 | 14.2 |
| Kosciusko | 6 | 7 | 77,358 | 8.5 |
| LaPorte | 1 | 1 | 111,467 | 1.0 |
| LaGrange | 1 | 1 | 37,128 | 2.9 |
| Lake | 17 | 19 | 496,005 | 3.7 |
| Lawrence | 1 | 1 | 46,134 | 2.4 |
| Madison | 10 | 11 | 131,636 | 8.3 |
| Marion | 141 | 154 | 903,393 | 17.0 |
| Marshall | 2 | 2 | 47,051 | 4.6 |
| Martin | 0 | 0 | 10,334 | 0.0 |
| Miami | 0 | 0 | 36,903 | 0.0 |
| Monroe | 13 | 14 | 137,974 | 10.3 |
| Montgomery | 1 | 1 | 38,124 | 2.9 |
| Morgan | 4 | 4 | 68,894 | 6.3 |
| Newton | 1 | 1 | 14,244 | 7.7 |
| Noble | 1 | 1 | 47,536 | 2.3 |
| Ohio | 0 | 0 | 6,128 | 0.0 |
| Orange | 0 | 0 | 19,840 | 0.0 |
| Owen | 0 | 0 | 21,575 | 0.0 |
| Parke | 0 | 0 | 17,339 | 0.0 |
| Perry | 0 | 0 | 19,338 | 0.0 |
| Pike | 0 | 0 | 12,845 | 0.0 |
| Porter | 12 | 13 | 164,343 | 8.0 |
| Posey | 0 | 0 | 25,910 | 0.0 |
| Pulaski | 0 | 0 | 13,402 | 0.0 |
| Putnam | 1 | 1 | 37,963 | 2.9 |
| Randolph | 0 | 0 | 26,171 | 0.0 |
| Ripley | 0 | 0 | 28,818 | 0.0 |
| Rush | 0 | 0 | 17,392 | 0.0 |
| Scott | 1 | 1 | 24,181 | 4.5 |
| Shelby | 6 | 7 | 44,436 | 14.8 |
| Spencer | 0 | 0 | 20,952 | 0.0 |
| St. Joseph | 11 | 12 | 266,931 | 4.5 |
| Starke | 0 | 0 | 23,363 | 0.0 |
| Steuben | 0 | 0 | 34,185 | 0.0 |

Table 5.1 Estimates of Frequency and Ratio per 100,000 Population of Physician Assistants in Indiana Counties (Cont'd.)

| County | Frequency | Weighted Frequency | 2010 Population | Ratio per 100,000 Population |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sullivan | 0 | 0 | 21,475 | 0.0 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 10,613 | 0.0 |
| Tippecanoe | 10 | 11 | 172,780 | 6.3 |
| Tipton | 0 | 0 | 15,936 | 0.0 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 7,516 | 0.0 |
| Vanderburgh | 6 | 7 | 179,703 | 3.6 |
| Vermillion | 0 | 0 | 16,212 | 0.0 |
| Vigo | 6 | 7 | 107,848 | 6.1 |
| Wabash | 1 | 1 | 32,888 | 3.3 |
| Warren | 0 | 0 | 8,508 | 0.0 |
| Warrick | 0 | 0 | 59,689 | 0.0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 28,262 | 0.0 |
| Wayne | 6 | 7 | 68,917 | 9.5 |
| Wells | 3 | 3 | 27,636 | 11.9 |
| White | 0 | 0 | 24,643 | 0.0 |
| Whitley | 1 | 1 | 33,292 | 3.3 |
| Total | 461 | 501 | | |

Table 5.2 Estimates of Frequency and Ratio per 100,000 Population of Physicians in Indiana Counties

| County | Frequency | Weighted Frequency | 2010 Population | Ratio per 100,000 Population |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Adams | 18 | 21 | 34,387 | 62.4 |
| Allen | 640 | 763 | 355,329 | 214.6 |
| Bartholomew | 156 | 186 | 76,794 | 242.0 |
| Benton | 1 | 1 | 8,854 | 13.5 |
| Blackford | 8 | 10 | 12,766 | 74.7 |
| Boone | 86 | 102 | 56,640 | 180.9 |
| Brown | 3 | 4 | 15,242 | 23.4 |
| Carroll | 2 | 2 | 20,155 | 11.8 |
| Cass | 47 | 56 | 38,966 | 143.7 |
| Clark | 181 | 216 | 110,232 | 195.6 |
| Clay | 17 | 20 | 26,890 | 75.3 |
| Clinton | 20 | 24 | 33,224 | 71.7 |
| Crawford | 2 | 2 | 10,713 | 22.2 |
| Daviess | 25 | 30 | 31,648 | 94.1 |
| DeKalb | 27 | 32 | 50,047 | 64.3 |
| Dearborn | 70 | 83 | 25,740 | 324.0 |
| Decatur | 19 | 23 | 42,223 | 53.6 |
| Delaware | 195 | 232 | 117,671 | 197.4 |
| Dubois | 71 | 85 | 41,889 | 201.9 |
| Elkhart | 221 | 263 | 197,559 | 133.3 |
| Fayette | 23 | 27 | 24,277 | 112.9 |
| Floyd | 148 | 176 | 74,578 | 236.4 |
| Fountain | 4 | 5 | 17,240 | 27.6 |
| Franklin | 6 | 7 | 23,087 | 31.0 |
| Fulton | 18 | 21 | 20,836 | 102.9 |
| Gibson | 36 | 43 | 33,503 | 128.0 |
| Grant | 96 | 114 | 70,061 | 163.3 |
| Greene | 7 | 8 | 33,165 | 25.1 |
| Hamilton | 570 | 679 | 274,569 | 247.3 |
| Hancock | 76 | 91 | 70,002 | 129.4 |
| Harrison | 31 | 37 | 39,364 | 93.8 |
| Hendricks | 220 | 262 | 145,448 | 180.2 |
| Henry | 51 | 61 | 49,462 | 122.8 |
| Howard | 111 | 132 | 82,752 | 159.8 |
| Huntington | 27 | 32 | 37,124 | 86.6 |
| Jackson | 57 | 68 | 42,376 | 160.3 |
| Jasper | 16 | 19 | 33,478 | 56.9 |
| Jay | 7 | 8 | 21,253 | 39.2 |
| Jefferson | 19 | 23 | 32,428 | 69.8 |

Table 5.2 Estimates of Frequency and Ratio per 100,000 Population of Physicians in Indiana Counties (Cont'd.)

| County | Frequency | Weighted Frequency | 2010 Population | Ratio per 100,000 Population |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jennings | 14 | 17 | 28,525 | 58.9 |
| Johnson | 150 | 179 | 139,654 | 128.0 |
| Knox | 80 | 95 | 38,440 | 248.0 |
| Kosciusko | 59 | 70 | 77,358 | 90.9 |
| LaPorte | 185 | 220 | 111,467 | 197.7 |
| LaGrange | 20 | 24 | 37,128 | 64.2 |
| Lake | 991 | 1181 | 496,005 | 238.0 |
| Lawrence | 38 | 45 | 46,134 | 98.1 |
| Madison | 187 | 223 | 131,636 | 169.3 |
| Marion | 3201 | 3814 | 903,393 | 422.2 |
| Marshall | 43 | 51 | 47,051 | 108.9 |
| Martin | 3 | 4 | 10,334 | 34.6 |
| Miami | 27 | 32 | 36,903 | 87.2 |
| Monroe | 228 | 272 | 137,974 | 196.9 |
| Montgomery | 25 | 30 | 38,124 | 78.1 |
| Morgan | 35 | 42 | 68,894 | 60.5 |
| Newton | 1 | 1 | 14,244 | 8.4 |
| Noble | 19 | 23 | 47,536 | 47.6 |
| Ohio | 4 | 5 | 6,128 | 77.8 |
| Orange | 14 | 17 | 19,840 | 84.1 |
| Owen | 0 | 0 | 21,575 | 0.0 |
| Parke | 7 | 8 | 17,339 | 48.1 |
| Perry | 8 | 10 | 19,338 | 49.3 |
| Pike | 4 | 5 | 12,845 | 37.1 |
| Porter | 212 | 253 | 164,343 | 153.7 |
| Posey | 6 | 7 | 25,910 | 27.6 |
| Pulaski | 9 | 11 | 13,402 | 80.0 |
| Putnam | 28 | 33 | 37,963 | 87.9 |
| Randolph | 14 | 17 | 26,171 | 63.7 |
| Ripley | 35 | 42 | 28,818 | 144.7 |
| Rush | 18 | 21 | 17,392 | 123.3 |
| Scott | 34 | 41 | 24,181 | 167.5 |
| Shelby | 49 | 58 | 44,436 | 131.4 |
| Spencer | 5 | 6 | 20,952 | 28.4 |
| St. Joseph | 459 | 547 | 266,931 | 204.9 |
| Starke | 13 | 15 | 23,363 | 66.3 |
| Steuben | 18 | 21 | 34,185 | 62.7 |
| Sullivan | 12 | 14 | 21,475 | 66.6 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 10,613 | 0.0 |

Table 5.2 Estimates of Frequency and Ratio per 100,000 Population of Physicians in Indiana Counties (Cont'd.)

| County | Frequency | Weighted Frequency | 2010 Population | Ratio per 100,000 Population |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tippecanoe | 215 | 256 | 172,780 | 148.3 |
| Tipton | 11 | 13 | 15,936 | 82.2 |
| Union | 3 | 4 | 7,516 | 47.6 |
| Vanderburgh | 481 | 573 | 179,703 | 318.9 |
| Vermillion | 8 | 10 | 16,212 | 58.8 |
| Vigo | 264 | 315 | 107,848 | 291.7 |
| Wabash | 18 | 21 | 32,888 | 65.2 |
| Warren | 5 | 6 | 8,508 | 70.0 |
| Warrick | 106 | 126 | 59,689 | 211.6 |
| Washington | 16 | 19 | 28,262 | 67.4 |
| Wayne | 148 | 176 | 68,917 | 255.9 |
| Wells | 33 | 39 | 27,636 | 142.3 |
| White | 8 | 10 | 24,643 | 38.7 |
| Whitley | 24 | 29 | 33,292 | 85.9 |
| Total | 10927 | 13019 | | |

Chapter 6: Conclusions

The number of licensed physician assistants in Indiana has risen each year since 2004 and is expected to continue rising. In 2010, nearly two-thirds of respondents were female. The vast majority of respondents were white and non-Hispanic. Spanish was the most commonly spoken second language. Almost half of the respondents were under the age of 35. The majority of respondents under 54 were female and the majority of respondents over 54 were male. This could indicate that the field was formerly dominated by male practitioners, but is shifting toward a female dominated field. The trend in gender distribution from 2004 to 2010 bears out this hypothesis, as the percentage of females has increased each year. Since 2004, the majority of respondents reported working for at least 40 hours per week and that their primary work activity was direct patient care or patient care related activities. Trends indicate that the percentage of respondents working 40 hours or more per week has slightly decreased since 2004, but the percentage increased from 2008 to 2010. The 2010 data indicated that a higher percentage of male respondents reported that they worked 40 hours or more per week than females (81.1% and 66.1%, respectively).

Trends in age distribution since 2004 indicate that the percentage of respondents under 35 years old has increased, and is projected to continue increasing. However, the percentage of respondents between 35 and 54 has decreased over the same time period. The increasing percentage of Indiana physician assistants under 35 years old, paired with the decreasing percentage of physician assistants between 35 and 54 years old may indicate that physician assistants are working in Indiana immediately after they complete their training program, but move away once they have enough experience to find a job elsewhere. If this is the case, it represents a problem that needs to be addressed so that Indiana can retain talented and experienced physician assistants. Advisory committee members indicated physician assistants may be seeking employment outside of Indiana because other states pay higher wages to physician assistants. Future physician assistant workforce reports shall attempt to provide salary information in order to uncover any disparities in wages.

In 2010, over 90 percent (91.4%) of respondents held a bachelor's degree or higher. This continues the trend, since 2004, of an increasing number of respondents holding a master's degree rather than a bachelor's. This trend is likely to continue since the only degree currently offered by physician assistant training programs is a master's level degree. Emergency medicine and family practice/family medicine were the most common specialties of physician assistants' supervising physicians from 2004 to 2010. The specialties with the highest number of physician assistants per physicians were orthopedic surgery-trauma and emergency medicine-sports medicine. These specialties each had 100 physician

assistants per 100 physicians (1:1 ratio). The specialty with the lowest number of physician assistants per 100 physicians was obstetrics and gynecology (0.47 physician assistants per 100 physicians). Overall, there were 6.07 physician assistants per 100 physicians (across all specialties).

In 2010, the Indiana counties with the largest populations also had the highest number of physician assistants. On the other hand, there were 38 counties with no physician assistants practicing in them and 25 of those 38 counties are considered rural. This could indicate that there is a shortage of physician assistants available to serve the rural communities of Indiana. Counties with the highest number of physician assistants also tended to have the highest ratio of physician assistants to population. The most populous counties generally had the highest ratios of physician assistants to population, but there were several exceptions. Counties with high frequencies and ratios of physician assistants also tended to have the highest frequency and ratio of physicians. This observation makes sense since physician assistants must practice under the supervision of a physician. There were only two counties in the state that had no practicing physicians, but these counties were located near counties with high concentrations of physicians.

Appendix 1: 2010 Indiana Physician Assistant Re-Licensure Survey

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

Thank you very much for your help.

1. What is your current work status as physician assistant (PA)? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

Actively working as a PA (patient care activities, teaching, administration, or research)

Retired as a PA

Temporarily inactive as a PA

2. In which activity do you spend most of your professional time? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

Direct patient care/patient care activities

Administration

Physician assistant education

Research

Other

- 3a. What is the major specialty of your primary supervising physician at your principal PA position (the position in which you spend the most time)? **Please choose only one.** If you are not actively working as a PA, please skip to Question 7.

DROP-DOWN LIST

Addiction Medicine (ADM)

Adolescent Medicine (AMI)

Aerospace Medicine (AM)

Allergy (A)

Allergy & Immunology (AI)

Allergy & Immunology-Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (ALI)

Alternative Medicine (ALTM)

Anesthesiology (AN)

Anesthesiology-Critical Care (CCA)

Anesthesiology-Pain Management (APM)

Anesthesiology-Pediatric (PAN)

Cardiology-Cardiovascular Disease (CD)

Cardiology-Cardiac Electrophysiology (ICE)

Cardiology-Interventional Cardiology (IC)

Cardiology-Nuclear Cardiology (NC)

Critical Care Medicine (CCM)

Dermatology (D)

Dermatology-Clinical and Laboratory Dermatological Immunology (DDL)

Dermatology-Dermatological Immunology/Diagnostic and Laboratory Immunology (DLAB)

Dermatology-Dermatopathology (DMP)

Dermatology-Pediatric Dermatology (PDD)

Dermatology-Procedural Dermatology (PRD)

Diabetes (DIA)

Emergency Medicine (EM)

Emergency Medicine-Medical Toxicology (ETX)

Emergency Medicine-Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PE)

Emergency Medicine-Sports Medicine (ESM)

Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism (END)

Epidemiology (EP)

Family Practice/Family Medicine (FM)

Family Practice-Adolescent Medicine (AMF)

Family Practice-Geriatric Medicine (FPG)
Family Practice-Sports Medicine (FSM)
Gastroenterology (GE)
General Internal Medicine (IM)
General Practice (GP)
General Preventive Medicine (GPM)
Genetics-Clinical Biochemical Genetics (CBG)
Genetics-Clinical Cytogenetics (CCG)
Genetics-Clinical Genetics (CG)
Genetics-Clinical Molecular Genetics (CMG)
Genetics-Medical Genetics (MG)
Genetics-Molecular Genetic Pathology (MGG)
Geriatrics (GERI)
Gynecological Oncology (GO)
Gynecology (GYN)
Hematology (HEM)
Hematology/Oncology (HO)
Hepatology (HEP)
Hospitalist (HOS)
Immunology (IG)
Infectious Diseases (ID)
Internal Medicine-General Internal Medicine (IM)
Internal Medicine-Cardiac Electrophysiology (ICE)
Internal Medicine-Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (ILI)
Internal Medicine-Geriatrics (IMG)
Internal Medicine-Pediatrics (MPD)
Internal Medicine-Sports Medicine (ISM)
Legal Medicine (LM)

Maternal & Fetal Medicine (MFM)
Medical Informatics
Medical Management (MDM)
Medical Microbiology (MM)
Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (NPM)
Nephrology (NEP)
Nephrology-Pediatric Nephrology (PN)
Neurology (N)
Neurology-Child Neurology (CHN)
Neurology-Clinical Neurophysiology (CN)
Neurology-Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (NDN)
Neurology-Neurology/Diagnostic Radiology/Neuroradiology (NRN)
Neurology-Neuromuscular Medicine
Neurology-Neuropsychiatry (NUP)
Neurology-Neuroradiology (RNR)
Neurology-Vascular Neurology (VN)
Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Nuclear Medicine (NM)
Nuclear Radiology (NR)
Nutrition (NTR)
Obstetrics & Gynecology (OBG)
Obstetrics & Gynecology-Critical Care (OCC)
Obstetrics (OBS)
Occupational Medicine (OM)
Oncology (ON)
Ophthalmology (OPH)
Ophthalmology-Pediatric Ophthalmology (PO)
Orthopedic Surgery (ORS)

Orthopedic Surgery-Foot and Ankle (OFA)
Orthopedic Surgery-Hand Surgery (HSO)
Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Musculoskeletal Oncology (OMO)
Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Adult Reconstructive Surgery (OAR)
Orthopedic Surgery-Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery (OP)
Orthopedic Surgery-Sports Medicine (OSM)
Orthopedic Surgery-Surgery of the Spine (OSS)
Orthopedic Surgery-Trauma (OTR)
Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine (OMM)
Otolaryngology (OTO)
Otolaryngology-Pediatric Otolaryngology (PDO)
Otology-Neurotology (NO)
Pain Medicine (PMD)
Palliative Medicine (PLM)
Pathology-Anatomic Pathology (ATP)
Pathology-Anatomic/Clinical Pathology (PTH)
Pathology-Bloodbanking (BBK)
Pathology-Chemical Pathology (PCH)
Pathology-Clinical Pathology (CLP)
Pathology-Cytopathology (PCP)
Pathology-Forensic Pathology (FOP)
Pathology-Hematology (HMP)
Pathology-Medical Microbiology
Pathology-Molecular Genetic Pathology (MGP)
Pathology-Neuropathology (NP)
Pathology-Pediatric Pathology (PP)
Pathology-Selective Pathology (SP)
Pediatrics-General Pediatrics (PD)

Pediatrics-Adolescent Medicine (ADL)
Pediatrics-Critical Care (CCP)
Pediatrics-Developmental Behavioral Pediatrics (DBP)
Pediatrics-Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (NPM)
Pediatrics-Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (NDP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Allergy (PDA)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiology (PDC)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiothoracic Surgery (PCS)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Dermatology (PDD)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (PLI)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PEM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Endocrinology (PDE)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Gastroenterology (PG)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Hematology/Oncology (PHO)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Infectious Diseases (PDI)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Medical Toxicology (PDT)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Otolaryngology (PDO)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pathology (PP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pulmonology (PDP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Radiology (PDR)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine (RPM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rheumatology (PPR)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Sports Medicine (PSM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Surgery (PDS)
Pharmaceutical Medicine (PHM)
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (PA)
Phlebology (PHL)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (PM)

Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation-Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation-Sports Medicine (PMM)
Plastic Surgery (PS)
Plastic Surgery-Facial Plastic Surgery (FPS)
Plastic Surgery-Head & Neck (PSH)
Preventive Medical Toxicology (PTX)
Proctology (PRO)
Psychiatry (P)
Psychiatry-Addiction (ADP)
Psychiatry-Child Psychiatry (CHP)
Psychiatry-Forensic Psychiatry (PFP)
Psychiatry-Geriatric Psychiatry (PYG)
Psychiatry-Pain Medicine (PPN)
Psychiatry-Psychoanalysis (PYA)
Psychiatry-Psychosomatic Medicine (PYM)
Public Health/General Preventive Medicine (PHP)
Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine (PCC)
Pulmonary Disease (PUD)
Radiation Oncology (RO)
Radiology (R)
Radiology-Abdominal Radiology (AR)
Radiology-Cardiothoracic Radiology (CTR)
Radiology-Diagnostic Radiology (DR)
Radiology-Musculoskeletal Radiology(MSR)
Radiology-Neuroradiology (RNR)
Radiology-Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Radiology-Nuclear Radiology (NR)
Radiology-Pediatric Radiology (PDR)

Radiology-Radiological Physics (RP)
Radiology-Vascular & Interventional Radiology (VIR)
Reproductive Endocrinology (REN)
Rheumatology (RHU)
Sclerotherapeutic Pain Management (SPMO)
Sleep Medicine (SME)
Spinal Cord Injury Medicine (SCI)
Surgery-Abdominal (AS)
Surgery-Cardiothoracic
Surgery-Cardiovascular
Surgery-Colon & Rectal (CRS)
Surgery-Cosmetic (CS)
Surgery-Craniofacial Surgery (CFS)
Surgery-Critical Care (CCS)
Surgery-Dermatologic Surgery (DS)
Surgery-General Surgery (GS)
Surgery-Hand Surgery (HS)
Surgery-Head & Neck Surgery (HNS)
Surgery-Neurological Surgery (NS)
Surgery-Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Surgery-Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery (OMF)
Surgery-Pediatric Cardiothoracic Surgery (PCS)
Surgery-Pediatric Neurological Surgery (NSP)
Surgery-Pediatric Surgery (PDS)
Surgery-Plastic Surgery (PS)
Surgery-Surgical Oncology (SO)
Surgery-Thoracic Surgery (TS)
Surgery-Transplant Surgery (TTS)

Surgery-Traumatic Surgery (TRS)
Surgery-Urological Surgery (U)
Surgery-Vascular Surgery (VS)
Undersea Medicine and Hyperbaric Medicine (UM)
Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine-Emergency Medicine (UME)
Urgent Care Medicine (UCM)
Urology (U)
Urology-Pediatric Urology (UP)
Vascular Medicine (VM)
Vascular Neurology (VN)
Other Specialty (OS)

- 3b. If you hold more than one position as a physician assistant, what is the major specialty of your primary supervising physician at your secondary PA position? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

I do not hold more than one position as a PA
Addiction Medicine (ADM)
Adolescent Medicine (AMI)
Aerospace Medicine (AM)
Allergy (A)
Allergy & Immunology (AI)
Allergy & Immunology-Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (ALI)
Alternative Medicine (ALTM)
Anesthesiology (AN)
Anesthesiology-Critical Care (CCA)
Anesthesiology-Pain Management (APM)
Anesthesiology-Pediatric (PAN)
Cardiology-Cardiovascular Disease (CD)
Cardiology-Cardiac Electrophysiology (ICE)

Cardiology-Interventional Cardiology (IC)
Cardiology-Nuclear Cardiology (NC)
Critical Care Medicine (CCM)
Dermatology (D)
Dermatology-Clinical and Laboratory Dermatological Immunology (DDL)
Dermatology-Dermatological Immunology/Diagnostic and Laboratory Immunology (DLAB)
Dermatology-Dermatopathology (DMP)
Dermatology-Pediatric Dermatology (PDD)
Dermatology-Procedural Dermatology (PRD)
Diabetes (DIA)
Emergency Medicine (EM)
Emergency Medicine-Medical Toxicology (ETX)
Emergency Medicine-Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PE)
Emergency Medicine-Sports Medicine (ESM)
Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism (END)
Epidemiology (EP)
Family Practice/Family Medicine (FM)
Family Practice-Adolescent Medicine (AMF)
Family Practice-Geriatric Medicine (FPG)
Family Practice-Sports Medicine (FSM)
Gastroenterology (GE)
General Internal Medicine (IM)
General Practice (GP)
General Preventive Medicine (GPM)
Genetics-Clinical Biochemical Genetics (CBG)
Genetics-Clinical Cytogenetics (CCG)
Genetics-Clinical Genetics (CG)
Genetics-Clinical Molecular Genetics (CMG)

Genetics-Medical Genetics (MG)
Genetics-Molecular Genetic Pathology (MGG)
Geriatrics (GERI)
Gynecological Oncology (GO)
Gynecology (GYN)
Hematology (HEM)
Hematology/Oncology (HO)
Hepatology (HEP)
Hospitalist (HOS)
Immunology (IG)
Infectious Diseases (ID)
Internal Medicine-General Internal Medicine (IM)
Internal Medicine-Cardiac Electrophysiology (ICE)
Internal Medicine-Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (ILI)
Internal Medicine-Geriatrics (IMG)
Internal Medicine-Pediatrics (MPD)
Internal Medicine-Sports Medicine (ISM)
Legal Medicine (LM)
Maternal & Fetal Medicine (MFM)
Medical Informatics
Medical Management (MDM)
Medical Microbiology (MM)
Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (NPM)
Nephrology (NEP)
Nephrology-Pediatric Nephrology (PN)
Neurology (N)
Neurology-Child Neurology (CHN)
Neurology-Clinical Neurophysiology (CN)

Neurology-Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (NDN)
Neurology-Neurology/Diagnostic Radiology/Neuroradiology (NRN)
Neurology-Neuromuscular Medicine
Neurology-Neuropsychiatry (NUP)
Neurology-Neuroradiology (RNR)
Neurology-Vascular Neurology (VN)
Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Nuclear Medicine (NM)
Nuclear Radiology (NR)
Nutrition (NTR)
Obstetrics & Gynecology (OBG)
Obstetrics & Gynecology-Critical Care (OCC)
Obstetrics (OBS)
Occupational Medicine (OM)
Oncology (ON)
Ophthalmology (OPH)
Ophthalmology-Pediatric Ophthalmology (PO)
Orthopedic Surgery (ORS)
Orthopedic Surgery-Foot and Ankle (OFA)
Orthopedic Surgery-Hand Surgery (HSO)
Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Musculoskeletal Oncology (OMO)
Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Adult Reconstructive Surgery (OAR)
Orthopedic Surgery-Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery (OP)
Orthopedic Surgery-Sports Medicine (OSM)
Orthopedic Surgery-Surgery of the Spine (OSS)
Orthopedic Surgery-Trauma (OTR)
Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine (OMM)
Otolaryngology (OTO)

Otolaryngology-Pediatric Otolaryngology (PDO)
Otology-Neurotology (NO)
Pain Medicine (PMD)
Palliative Medicine (PLM)
Pathology-Anatomic Pathology (ATP)
Pathology-Anatomic/Clinical Pathology (PTH)
Pathology-Bloodbanking (BBK)
Pathology-Chemical Pathology (PCH)
Pathology-Clinical Pathology (CLP)
Pathology-Cytopathology (PCP)
Pathology-Forensic Pathology (FOP)
Pathology-Hematology (HMP)
Pathology-Medical Microbiology
Pathology-Molecular Genetic Pathology (MGP)
Pathology-Neuropathology (NP)
Pathology-Pediatric Pathology (PP)
Pathology-Selective Pathology (SP)
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Pediatrics-Adolescent Medicine (ADL)
Pediatrics-Critical Care (CCP)
Pediatrics-Developmental Behavioral Pediatrics (DBP)
Pediatrics-Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (NPM)
Pediatrics-Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (NDP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Allergy (PDA)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiology (PDC)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiothoracic Surgery (PCS)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Dermatology (PDD)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (PLI)

Pediatrics-Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PEM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Endocrinology (PDE)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Gastroenterology (PG)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Hematology/Oncology (PHO)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Infectious Diseases (PDI)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Medical Toxicology (PDT)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Otolaryngology (PDO)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pathology (PP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pulmonology (PDP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Radiology (PDR)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine (RPM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rheumatology (PPR)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Sports Medicine (PSM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Surgery (PDS)
Pharmaceutical Medicine (PHM)
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (PA)
Phlebology (PHL)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (PM)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation-Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation-Sports Medicine (PMM)
Plastic Surgery (PS)
Plastic Surgery-Facial Plastic Surgery (FPS)
Plastic Surgery-Head & Neck (PSH)
Preventive Medical Toxicology (PTX)
Proctology (PRO)
Psychiatry (P)
Psychiatry-Addiction (ADP)
Psychiatry-Child Psychiatry (CHP)

Psychiatry-Forensic Psychiatry (PFP)
Psychiatry-Geriatric Psychiatry (PYG)
Psychiatry-Pain Medicine (PPN)
Psychiatry-Psychoanalysis (PYA)
Psychiatry-Psychosomatic Medicine (PYM)
Public Health/General Preventive Medicine (PHP)
Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine (PCC)
Pulmonary Disease (PUD)
Radiation Oncology (RO)
Radiology (R)
Radiology-Abdominal Radiology (AR)
Radiology-Cardiothoracic Radiology (CTR)
Radiology-Diagnostic Radiology (DR)
Radiology-Musculoskeletal Radiology(MSR)
Radiology-Neuroradiology (RNR)
Radiology-Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Radiology-Nuclear Radiology (NR)
Radiology-Pediatric Radiology (PDR)
Radiology-Radiological Physics (RP)
Radiology-Vascular & Interventional Radiology (VIR)
Reproductive Endocrinology (REN)
Rheumatology (RHU)
Sclerotherapeutic Pain Management (SPMO)
Sleep Medicine (SME)
Spinal Cord Injury Medicine (SCI)
Surgery-Abdominal (AS)
Surgery-Cardiothoracic
Surgery-Cardiovascular

Surgery-Colon & Rectal (CRS)
Surgery-Cosmetic (CS)
Surgery-Craniofacial Surgery (CFS)
Surgery-Critical Care (CCS)
Surgery-Dermatologic Surgery (DS)
Surgery-General Surgery (GS)
Surgery-Hand Surgery (HS)
Surgery-Head & Neck Surgery (HNS)
Surgery-Neurological Surgery (NS)
Surgery-Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Surgery-Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery (OMF)
Surgery-Pediatric Cardiothoracic Surgery (PCS)
Surgery-Pediatric Neurological Surgery (NSP)
Surgery-Pediatric Surgery (PDS)
Surgery-Plastic Surgery (PS)
Surgery-Surgical Oncology (SO)
Surgery-Thoracic Surgery (TS)
Surgery-Transplant Surgery (TTS)
Surgery-Traumatic Surgery (TRS)
Surgery-Urological Surgery (U)
Surgery-Vascular Surgery (VS)
Undersea Medicine and Hyperbaric Medicine (UM)
Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine-Emergency Medicine (UME)
Urgent Care Medicine (UCM)
Urology (U)
Urology-Pediatric Urology (UP)
Vascular Medicine (VM)
Vascular Neurology (VN)

Other Specialty (OS)

- 3c. If you hold more than two positions as a physician assistant, what is the major specialty of your primary supervising physician at your tertiary PA position? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

I do not hold more than one or two PA positions.

Addiction Medicine (ADM)

Adolescent Medicine (AMI)

Aerospace Medicine (AM)

Allergy (A)

Allergy & Immunology (AI)

Allergy & Immunology-Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (ALI)

Alternative Medicine (ALTM)

Anesthesiology (AN)

Anesthesiology-Critical Care (CCA)

Anesthesiology-Pain Management (APM)

Anesthesiology-Pediatric (PAN)

Cardiology-Cardiovascular Disease (CD)

Cardiology-Cardiac Electrophysiology (ICE)

Cardiology-Interventional Cardiology (IC)

Cardiology-Nuclear Cardiology (NC)

Critical Care Medicine (CCM)

Dermatology (D)

Dermatology-Clinical and Laboratory Dermatological Immunology (DDL)

Dermatology-Dermatological Immunology/Diagnostic and Laboratory Immunology (DLAB)

Dermatology-Dermatopathology (DMP)

Dermatology-Pediatric Dermatology (PDD)

Dermatology-Procedural Dermatology (PRD)

Diabetes (DIA)
Emergency Medicine (EM)
Emergency Medicine-Medical Toxicology (ETX)
Emergency Medicine-Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PE)
Emergency Medicine-Sports Medicine (ESM)
Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism (END)
Epidemiology (EP)
Family Practice/Family Medicine (FM)
Family Practice-Adolescent Medicine (AMF)
Family Practice-Geriatric Medicine (FPG)
Family Practice-Sports Medicine (FSM)
Gastroenterology (GE)
General Internal Medicine (IM)
General Practice (GP)
General Preventive Medicine (GPM)
Genetics-Clinical Biochemical Genetics (CBG)
Genetics-Clinical Cytogenetics (CCG)
Genetics-Clinical Genetics (CG)
Genetics-Clinical Molecular Genetics (CMG)
Genetics-Medical Genetics (MG)
Genetics-Molecular Genetic Pathology (MGG)
Geriatrics (GERI)
Gynecological Oncology (GO)
Gynecology (GYN)
Hematology (HEM)
Hematology/Oncology (HO)
Hepatology (HEP)
Hospitalist (HOS)

Immunology (IG)
Infectious Diseases (ID)
Internal Medicine-General Internal Medicine (IM)
Internal Medicine-Cardiac Electrophysiology (ICE)
Internal Medicine-Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (ILI)
Internal Medicine-Geriatrics (IMG)
Internal Medicine-Pediatrics (MPD)
Internal Medicine-Sports Medicine (ISM)
Legal Medicine (LM)
Maternal & Fetal Medicine (MFM)
Medical Informatics
Medical Management (MDM)
Medical Microbiology (MM)
Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (NPM)
Nephrology (NEP)
Nephrology-Pediatric Nephrology (PN)
Neurology (N)
Neurology-Child Neurology (CHN)
Neurology-Clinical Neurophysiology (CN)
Neurology-Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (NDN)
Neurology-Neurology/Diagnostic Radiology/Neuroradiology (NRN)
Neurology-Neuromuscular Medicine
Neurology-Neuropsychiatry (NUP)
Neurology-Neuroradiology (RNR)
Neurology-Vascular Neurology (VN)
Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Nuclear Medicine (NM)
Nuclear Radiology (NR)

Nutrition (NTR)

Obstetrics & Gynecology (OBG)

Obstetrics & Gynecology-Critical Care (OCC)

Obstetrics (OBS)

Occupational Medicine (OM)

Oncology (ON)

Ophthalmology (OPH)

Ophthalmology-Pediatric Ophthalmology (PO)

Orthopedic Surgery (ORS)

Orthopedic Surgery-Foot and Ankle (OFA)

Orthopedic Surgery-Hand Surgery (HSO)

Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Musculoskeletal Oncology (OMO)

Orthopedic Surgery-Orthopedic Adult Reconstructive Surgery (OAR)

Orthopedic Surgery-Pediatric Orthopedic Surgery (OP)

Orthopedic Surgery-Sports Medicine (OSM)

Orthopedic Surgery-Surgery of the Spine (OSS)

Orthopedic Surgery-Trauma (OTR)

Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine (OMM)

Otolaryngology (OTO)

Otolaryngology-Pediatric Otolaryngology (PDO)

Otology-Neurotology (NO)

Pain Medicine (PMD)

Palliative Medicine (PLM)

Pathology-Anatomic Pathology (ATP)

Pathology-Anatomic/Clinical Pathology (PTH)

Pathology-Bloodbanking (BBK)

Pathology-Chemical Pathology (PCH)

Pathology-Clinical Pathology (CLP)

Pathology-Cytopathology (PCP)
Pathology-Forensic Pathology (FOP)
Pathology-Hematology (HMP)
Pathology-Medical Microbiology
Pathology-Molecular Genetic Pathology (MGP)
Pathology-Neuropathology (NP)
Pathology-Pediatric Pathology (PP)
Pathology-Selective Pathology (SP)
Pediatrics-General Pediatrics (PD)
Pediatrics-Adolescent Medicine (ADL)
Pediatrics-Critical Care (CCP)
Pediatrics-Developmental Behavioral Pediatrics (DBP)
Pediatrics-Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine (NPM)
Pediatrics-Neurodevelopmental Disabilities (NDP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Allergy (PDA)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiology (PDC)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Cardiothoracic Surgery (PCS)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Dermatology (PDD)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (PLI)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PEM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Endocrinology (PDE)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Gastroenterology (PG)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Hematology/Oncology (PHO)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Infectious Diseases (PDI)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Medical Toxicology (PDT)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Otolaryngology (PDO)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pathology (PP)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Pulmonology (PDP)

Pediatrics-Pediatric Radiology (PDR)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine (RPM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Rheumatology (PPR)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Sports Medicine (PSM)
Pediatrics-Pediatric Surgery (PDS)
Pharmaceutical Medicine (PHM)
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (PA)
Phlebology (PHL)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (PM)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation-Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation-Sports Medicine (PMM)
Plastic Surgery (PS)
Plastic Surgery-Facial Plastic Surgery (FPS)
Plastic Surgery-Head & Neck (PSH)
Preventive Medical Toxicology (PTX)
Proctology (PRO)
Psychiatry (P)
Psychiatry-Addiction (ADP)
Psychiatry-Child Psychiatry (CHP)
Psychiatry-Forensic Psychiatry (PFP)
Psychiatry-Geriatric Psychiatry (PYG)
Psychiatry-Pain Medicine (PPN)
Psychiatry-Psychoanalysis (PYA)
Psychiatry-Psychosomatic Medicine (PYM)
Public Health/General Preventive Medicine (PHP)
Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine (PCC)
Pulmonary Disease (PUD)
Radiation Oncology (RO)

Radiology (R)
Radiology-Abdominal Radiology (AR)
Radiology-Cardiothoracic Radiology (CTR)
Radiology-Diagnostic Radiology (DR)
Radiology-Musculoskeletal Radiology(MSR)
Radiology-Neuroradiology (RNR)
Radiology-Neuroradiology-Endovascular Surgical (ESN)
Radiology-Nuclear Radiology (NR)
Radiology-Pediatric Radiology (PDR)
Radiology-Radiological Physics (RP)
Radiology-Vascular & Interventional Radiology (VIR)
Reproductive Endocrinology (REN)
Rheumatology (RHU)
Sclerotherapeutic Pain Management (SPMO)
Sleep Medicine (SME)
Spinal Cord Injury Medicine (SCI)
Surgery-Abdominal (AS)
Surgery-Cardiothoracic
Surgery-Cardiovascular
Surgery-Colon & Rectal (CRS)
Surgery-Cosmetic (CS)
Surgery-Craniofacial Surgery (CFS)
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Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine-Emergency Medicine (UME)
Urgent Care Medicine (UCM)
Urology (U)
Urology-Pediatric Urology (UP)
Vascular Medicine (VM)
Vascular Neurology (VN)
Other Specialty (OS)

4. What type of employer do you work for in your principal PA position? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

Private sector employer

A branch of the military (Army, Navy, etc.)

Federal government

State government

Local government

Other type of employer

5. In what type of setting do you spend most of your time at your principal PA position? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

Adult day care
Ambulatory care setting (surg./other)
Assisted living facility/unit
College health facility
Community health center/clinic
Community mental health center
Community substance abuse agency
Continuing education/staff development
Drug company
Home health care agency
Hospice
Hospital (in- & out-patient)
Hospital (in-patient only)
Hospital (out-patient only)
Hospital ER/ED
Hospital intensive care/critical care unit
Hospital operating room
Industrial facility
Insurance company
Law firm
Long term acute care facility/unit
Long term/extended care facility/unit
Mental retardation facility/unit
Non-residential care facility/unit (e.g. elder day care)
Occupational health setting

Physician assistant educational program
Physician private practice-solo physician
Physician private practice-single specialty group
Physician private practice-multi-specialty group
Primary care center/clinic
Prison/correctional facility
Psychiatric inpatient facility/unit
Public health department (city, county or state)
Research setting
State agency (other than state public health department)
School-based health facility
Supplemental staffing agency
Surgical center, freestanding
Urgent care center/clinic, free-standing
Other

6. How many hours per week on average do you spend in ALL activities as a physician assistant?
Please choose only one.

DROP-DOWN LIST

1-9
10-19
20-29
30-39
40-49
50-59
60 or more

7. Would you be willing to provide services in case of a bio-terrorism event or other public health emergency? If you answer “Yes,” we may contact you using your PLA contact information.

DROP-DOWN LIST

Yes

No

8. Are you fluent in any of the following languages? **Please select all that apply.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

African languages

Arabic

Burmese

Cambodian

Chinese

Filipino

French

German

Greek

Hindi

Italian

Japanese

Korean

Pennsylvania Dutch

Polish

Portuguese

Russian

Sign language

Spanish

Tagalog

Thai

Turkish

Vietnamese

9. What is the name of the institution or the state that provided your entry level PA training? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

Butler University

University of Saint Francis

Lutheran College of Health Professions

Indiana University-Fort Wayne

Alabama

Alaska

Arizona

Arkansas

California

Colorado

Connecticut

Delaware

Florida

Georgia

Hawaii

Idaho

Illinois

Iowa

Kansas

Kentucky

Louisiana

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming
Non-U.S. PA educational program

10. What is your highest PA credential/degree? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

Certificate of completion

Associate

Bachelors

Masters

Doctorate

11. What is the name of the institution or the state in which you earned your highest PA credential? **Please choose only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

Butler University

University of Saint Francis

Lutheran College of Health Professions

Indiana University-Fort Wayne

Alabama

Alaska

Arizona

Arkansas

California

Colorado

Connecticut

Delaware

Florida

Georgia

Hawaii

Idaho

Illinois

Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee

Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming
Non-U.S. PA educational program

12. What is your highest degree in any field?

DROP-DOWN LIST

Diploma
Associate
Bachelors
Masters
Doctorate

13. Which of the following best describes your race? **Please select only one.**

DROP-DOWN LIST

American Indian/Native Alaskan
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black/African American
White
Multi-racial
Other

14. Are you of Hispanic origin?

DROP-DOWN LIST

Yes

No

15. What is your gender?

DROP-DOWN LIST

Female

Male

16a. Please enter the STREET ADDRESS of your principal practice location (where you work the most hours as a physician assistant). [TEXT BOX]

16b. Please enter the CITY of your principal practice location. [TEXT BOX]

16c. Please enter the 2-character STATE CODE (example: IN) for your principal practice location. [TEXT BOX]

16d. Please enter the 5-character ZIP CODE for your principal practice location. [TEXT BOX]

17a. Please enter the STREET ADDRESS of a secondary practice location. [TEXT BOX]

17b. Please enter the CITY of the secondary practice location. [TEXT BOX]

17c. Please enter the 2-character STATE CODE (example: IN) for the secondary practice location. [TEXT BOX]

17d. Please enter the 5-character ZIP CODE for the secondary practice location. [TEXT BOX]

18a. Please enter the STREET ADDRESS of a third practice location. [TEXT BOX]

18b. Please enter the CITY of the third practice location. [TEXT BOX]

18c. Please enter the 2-character STATE CODE (example: IN) for the third practice location. [TEXT BOX]

18d. Please enter the 5-character ZIP CODE for the third practice location. [TEXT BOX]

Appendix 2: Aggregated Specialties

Aggregated Specialties of Physician Assistants' Primary Supervising Physicians (Table 2.15)

Primary Care: family practice/family medicine, internal medicine-general, internal medicine-pediatric, pediatrics-general

Emergency Medicine: emergency medicine, emergency medicine-sports medicine

Internal Medicine, Subspecialties: cardiology, cardiology-cardiovascular disease, cardiology-cardiac electrophysiology, cardiology-interventional cardiology, critical care medicine, dermatology, dermatology-clinical & laboratory dermatological immunology, dermatology-pediatric, endocrinology, diabetes, metabolism, gastroenterology, hematology, genetics, infectious disease, hematology/oncology, nephrology, neurology, pulmonary disease, pulmonary critical care, urology

Orthopedic Surgery: orthopedic surgery, orthopedic surgery-sports medicine, orthopedic surgery-adult reconstructive surgery, orthopedic surgery-surgery of the spine, orthopedic surgery-trauma, orthopedic surgery-hand surgery, orthopedic surgery-pediatric, orthopedic surgery-foot and ankle

Radiology: radiology, radiology-vascular/interventional, radiology-diagnostic radiology, pediatrics-radiology

Surgery: surgery-general, surgery-cardiothoracic, surgery-neurological, surgery-cardiovascular, surgery-urological, surgery-surgical oncology, surgery-thoracic, surgery-traumatic

Other Specialties: includes all specialties not listed in a previous category