

HEALTH WORKFORCE STUDIES PROGRAM

DATA REPORT

2012 INDIANA SUBSTANCE ABUSE WORKFORCE

Produced by:

Health Workforce Studies Program
Department of Family Medicine Indiana University School of Medicine

In Collaboration with:

Indiana Area Health Education Centers Program

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May 2015



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to extend our gratitude to all the talented and dedicated individuals who provided valuable and timely assistance to us during the project. Preparing this report required the assistance, cooperation, and effort of many individuals and agency staff. The survey data and additional data elements were provided by the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency through the Indiana State Department of Health. An advisory committee provided direction and insights regarding the data analysis and report generation:

- Ann Alley, BS, Director of ISDH Division

The cooperation and support of the Indiana State Department of Health was instrumental in obtaining the survey data delivery and interpretation. The authors are grateful for the financial support received from the Indiana Area Health Education Centers Program to produce this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Treatment of substance abuse issues is a critical component of the care provided to Indiana residents by the mental health workforce. The substance abuse workforce is a sub-section of professionals within the overall mental health workforce who specialize in the treatment of patients with substance abuse issues. In this report, the following mental health professionals were considered part of the substance abuse workforce: addiction counselors, psychologists, psychiatrists, and psychiatric advanced practice nurses (PAPNs). Primary care providers may also provide various substance abuse services. However, the data is limited in the ability to identify which substance abuse services are provided by primary care providers and this subsection was therefore excluded from this report. Those included in the substance abuse workforce analysis were extracted from the larger mental health workforce based on their profession (addictions counselors) or self-reported survey responses indicating that they treated patients for substance abuse issues (psychologists and PAPNs). All psychiatrists were included in the substance abuse workforce analysis due to a lack of available data to differentiate psychiatrists treating substance abuse issues from those who were not, and based on psychiatrists crucial role in all mental health care.

Data estimating the capacity and describing the demographic, professional, and educational characteristics of Indiana's substance abuse workforce were collected from 2012 mental health professional licensure data, 2012 psychologist licensure data, 2013 physician (psychiatrist) licensure data, and 2014 PAPN sample survey data. The latest supply data suggest that Indiana has 691 substance abuse professionals: 73 addiction counselors, 220 psychologists, 356 psychiatrists, and 42 PAPNs.

The sample of the substance abuse workforce analyzed in this report had a similar geographic distribution to the overall mental health workforce. Substance abuse FTEs and overall mental health professional FTEs in Indiana were concentrated in Indiana's most populous counties (Marion, Lake, Hamilton, and Allen Counties). Statewide, there were 10,700 Indiana residents for each substance abuse professional FTE. By comparison, there were 1,350 residents per overall mental health professional FTE in Indiana during the same time period. Substance abuse professionals comprised 12.6 percent of the FTEs in the overall mental health workforce. Wayne County had the fewest residents per substance abuse professional FTE (3,516.18 population per FTE), while Noble County had the highest population to substance abuse professional FTE ratio (237,680 population per FTE). A full set of data tables describing the demographic, professional, and educational characteristics of the substance abuse workforce can be found in the Data Tables section of the report.

INTRODUCTION

Preface

The 2012 Indiana Substance Abuse Workforce Data Report was developed by the Health Workforce Studies Program at Indiana University School of Medicine Department of Family Medicine as an addendum to the 2012 Indiana Mental Health Workforce Data Report. This report presents key information and data on the substance abuse workforce collected during health professionals' biennial license renewal period. During re-licensure, health professionals are offered a voluntary survey administered by the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA). The substance abuse workforce is a subset of the larger mental health workforce and includes only those professionals who are involved in the treatment of substance abuse issues. This report identifies major trends and includes key data on the substance abuse workforce that may be used to promote meaningful policy discussion and inform evidence-based policy development.

Understanding the status of Indiana's healthcare workforce is critical to ensuring that Indiana residents have access to high quality care, to developing programs that will train practitioners to meet future needs, and to recruiting and retaining healthcare professionals in Indiana.

Methods

The Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) administered a survey to each health profession as part of their biennial license renewal process. The data presented in this report were extracted from responses to the survey instruments offered to each profession in Indiana's mental health workforce. These professions include: social workers, clinical social workers, marriage and family therapists, mental health counselors, addictions counselors, psychologists, psychiatric advanced practice nurses (PAPNs), and psychiatrists. The substance abuse workforce described in this report is a subset of the mental health workforce. The following mental health professionals were considered to be a part of the substance abuse workforce: addictions counselors, psychologists treating patients with substance abuse issues, PAPNs treating patients with substance abuse issues, and all psychiatrists. Psychologists and PAPNs were considered to be treating patients for substance abuse issues if they indicated that they provided these types of services in their survey responses. All psychiatrists were considered part of the substance abuse workforce due to a lack of data to further stratify their work activities.

The data for addictions counselors, psychologists, and psychiatrists included in this report were extracted from licensure and survey data files provided by the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency

(IPLA) through the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) and initially filtered according to the methodology in the 2012 Mental Health Workforce Data Report. PAPNs do not license separately from other registered nurses. Therefore, to estimate the PAPN workforce a sample survey was distributed through nursing professional organizations. The respondents to this survey were filtered using the same inclusion criteria as other substance abuse professions. Individuals included in the mental health report were then filtered to include only substance abuse professionals (as described above). A complete methodology and the survey instruments used to collect data can be found online at:

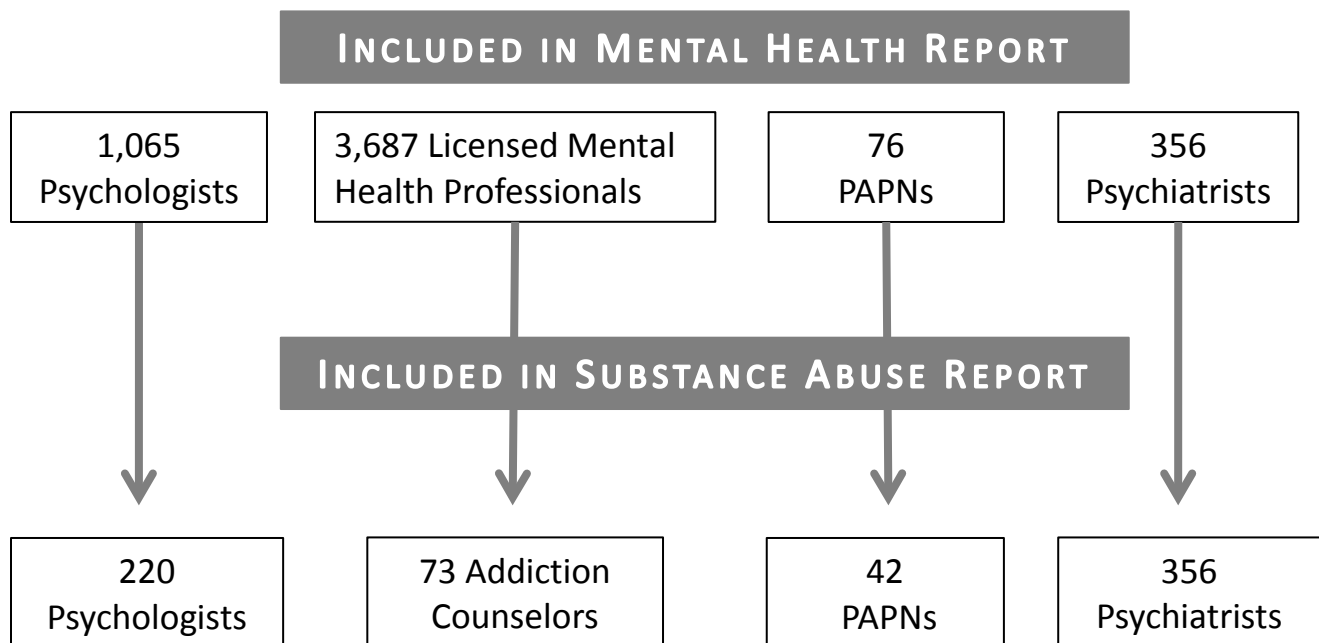
<http://ahec.iupui.edu/indiana-center-for-health-workforce-studies-reports/>.

A map of the substance abuse professionals who were included in this analysis was produced to estimate the distribution of the substance abuse workforce within Indiana. This map only displays individuals who were included in the analysis and is an underestimate of the total workforce due to survey non-response. Respondents' practice locations were identified from survey responses and were aggregated to the county level by full-time equivalents (FTEs). Respondents' FTEs were used, rather than a simple headcount, because it more accurately captures the workforce capacity in an area by accounting for differences in hours worked per week among professionals. FTEs were calculated using responses to a survey question asking for the average number of hours spent in professional activities in a week.

Inclusion Criteria

There were 3,687 Licensed Mental Health Professionals (LMHPs) included in the 2012 Mental Health Workforce Data Report. Professions considered LMHPs include: clinical social workers, social workers, marriage and family therapists, mental health counselors, and addictions counselors. Of the 3,687 LMHPs, 73 addiction counselors were identified and included in this analysis. The 2012 Mental Health Workforce Data Report included 1,065 psychologists and 76 PAPNs. Through survey responses, 220 psychologists and 42 PAPNs were included in this analysis who indicated that they treated patients for substance abuse issues. All 356 psychiatrists included in the 2012 Mental Health Workforce Data Report were included in this analysis.

Figure 1.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for Indiana Substance Abuse Workforce



THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE WORKFORCE

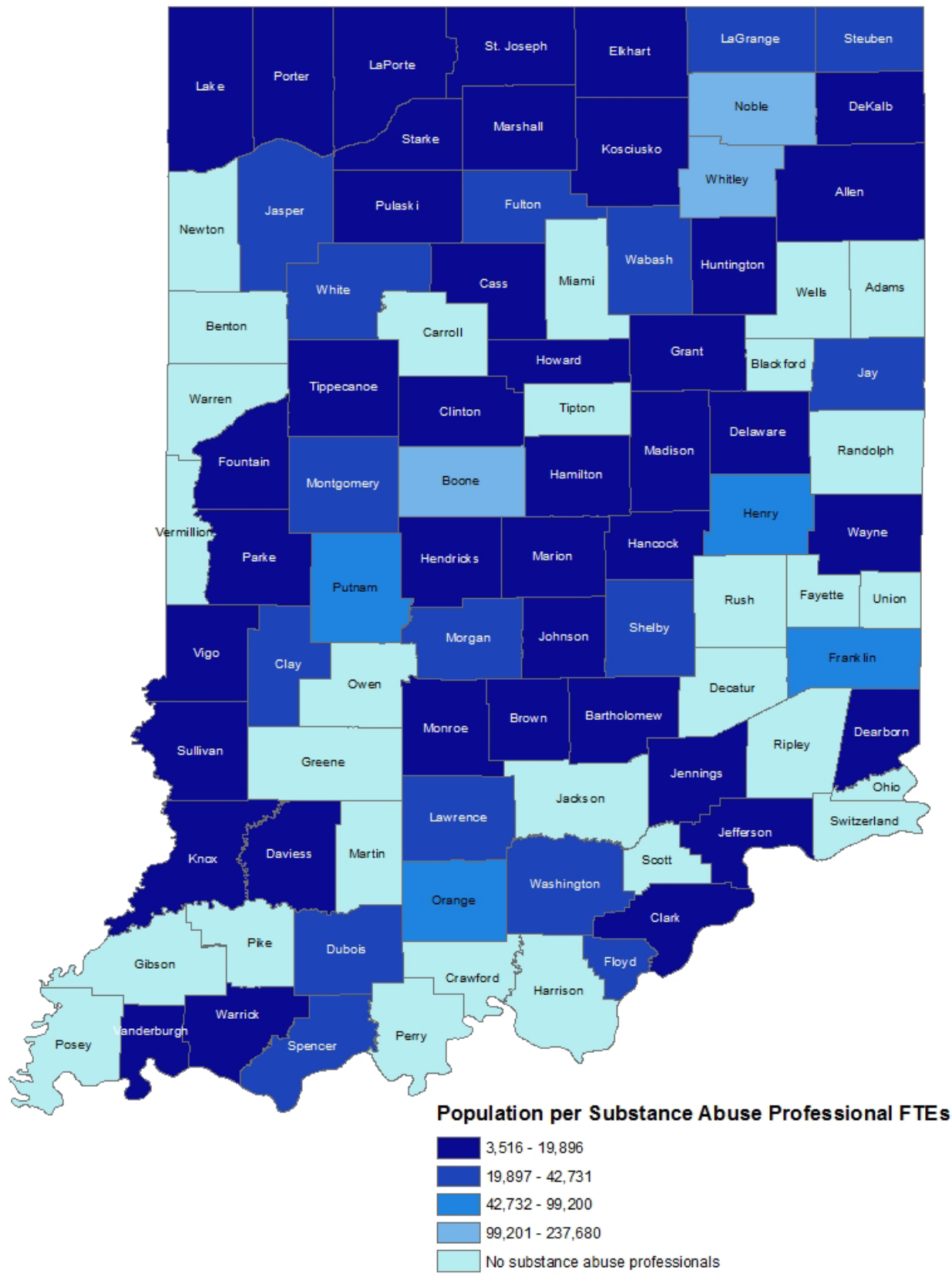
Workforce Distribution

In 2012, there were approximately 10,700 Indiana residents for each substance abuse professional FTE. Wayne County had the fewest residents per substance abuse professional FTE (3,516.18 population per FTE). Conversely, Noble County had the highest population to substance abuse professional FTE ratio (237,680 population per FTE). There were 29 counties that did not have any substance abuse professional FTEs.

Substance abuse FTEs and overall mental health professional FTEs in Indiana were concentrated in counties with the largest population (Marion, Lake, Hamilton, and Allen Counties). LaGrange County had the fewest residents per overall mental health professional FTE (476.9 population per FTE) while Posey County had the highest population to mental health professional FTE (25,910 population per FTE). There were four counties that did not have any mental health FTEs.

To assess the differences between the substance abuse workforce and the overall mental health professional workforce, the proportion of mental health FTEs working in substance abuse was calculated for each county. Parke County had the highest proportion (37.5%) of mental health professionals treating substance abuse patients. However, there were very few mental health professional FTEs (6.4 FTEs) in Parke County. Of counties with more than 25 mental health professional FTEs, Cass County had the highest proportion (31.9%) of mental health professionals treating substance abuse patients. The county with the lowest percentage (1.7%) of mental health professional FTEs treating substance abuse patients was Noble County.

Map 2.1 Substance Abuse Professional FTEs in Indiana Counties, 2012



Section 1: Addiction Counselors

Summary

A full set of tables describing addictions counselors included in this analysis can be found in the data tables section of the report. The majority of respondents were female (68.5%), white (90.4%), and non-Hispanic (97.3 %). The mean age of respondents was 50.4 years old. On average, males were slightly older (mean age 52.0) than females (mean age 49.6). Two-thirds (64.4%) of respondents indicated that they were at least 10 years from retirement.

The most common method by which respondents obtained their license to practice addictions counseling in Indiana was examination (67.1%). Four out of five (82.2%) respondents reported direct client care or client care related activities as their primary professional activity. The majority (76.2%) of included addictions counselors reported that they spent 40 or more hours per week on all their professional activities. Addictions counselors most commonly worked with adults aged 20 to 64 (89.0%) and youth aged 15 to 19 (56.2%). Few respondents worked with younger patients or the elderly. The majority of respondents held a Master's degree (91.8%) as their highest degree in the field of behavioral health.

Section 2: Substance Abuse Psychologists

Summary

A full set of tables describing the psychologists included in the substance abuse workforce can be found in the data tables section of the report. The majority of the psychologists included in the analysis were white (94.0%) and non-Hispanic (98.2%). There were more males (57.7%) than females (42.3%) in the analysis sample. The mean age of psychologists was 55.3 years old. Males were older (mean age 58.4) than females (mean age 51.0). Two-thirds (67.1%) of respondents indicated that they did not plan on retiring for at least 10 years.

Four out of five respondents reported that they spend most of their professional time in direct client care or related activities (80.3%). The majority of respondents (72.7%) reported that they spend 40 or more hours per week on all their professional activities. Few respondents saw infant, child, or elderly patients (12.6%, 35.0%, and 27.6%; respectively), but focused instead on adolescents aged 10 – 14 (47.7%), youth aged 15 – 19 (55.1%), and adults aged 20 – 64 (58.4%). Of those respondents who indicated that they spoke an additional language (7.7%), nearly half (47.1%) spoke Spanish.

Section 3: Psychiatrists

Summary

All psychiatrists who responded to the 2013 Physician Licensure Survey were included in this analysis for two reasons: 1) there were no data collected to differentiate psychiatrists treating substance abuse issues from those who were not, and 2) psychiatrists are given the most autonomy of all practitioners within the substance abuse workforce and are an invaluable asset when considering any aspect of the mental health workforce. A full set of tables describing the psychiatrists included in this analysis can be found in the data tables section of the report.

The majority of respondents were male (60.7%), white (74.3%), and non-Hispanic (95.7%). The mean age of all included psychiatrists was 55 years old. Males were slightly older (mean age 56.8) than females (mean age 52.2). Psychiatrists were the most racially diverse group among all substance abuse professions with a much higher proportion (19.1%) of respondents with Asian/Pacific Islander racial background than other professions.

Psychiatrists were able to report up to three practice locations. Most respondents (86.2%) reported only one Indiana practice address and 48 percent spent at least 33 hours per week in direct patient care at their primary Indiana practice address. Independent practices were the most common work setting (30.7%) followed by hospital-owned group practices (26.9%), and non-hospital-group practices (23.7%). Fewer than 15 percent of respondents reported a primary practice location in the traditional safety-net: a federally qualified health center, rural health center, or free clinic. One-third (33.5%) of included psychiatrists indicated that they worked with an advanced practice nurse, and an additional four percent worked with a physician assistant.

General psychiatry was the most common specialty (68.3%). Approximately one-fifth (18.5%) of respondents reported child psychiatry as their specialty and all other specialties were each reported by less than five percent of respondents. Many respondents (65.4%) reported that they had completed their residency and/or fellowship in a state other than Indiana.

Psychiatrists were asked to estimate the proportion of their patients paying through Indiana Medicaid or paying on a sliding-fee scale. Over one-quarter of psychiatrists (27.7%) reported that more than one-half of patients at their primary practice location paid using Indiana Medicaid. While only 18.6 percent of psychiatrists indicated that they did not accept Medicaid, over one-half (51.5%) did not offer

a sliding fee scale. One-third (33.5%) of psychiatrists reported working with a nurse practitioner, but only four percent reported working with a physician assistant.

Section 4: Psychiatric Advanced Practice Nurse

Summary

Because PAPNs were surveyed separately from licensure, little information is available on the representativeness of the sample captured in this analysis. Additionally, fewer data points were collected from PAPNs to not overburden respondents.

A full set of tables describing the PAPNs included in this analysis can be found in the data tables section of this report. The majority of PAPNs included in this analysis were female (88.1%), white (95.2%), and non-Hispanic (100.0%). Two-thirds (64.3%) of the PAPNs who responded to the survey indicated that they were at least 10 years from retirement. The majority of respondents (92.5%) spent their professional time primarily in direct client care or client care related activities. Respondents primarily reported working with youth patients aged 15 to 19 (66.7%), adult patients aged 20 to 64 (90.5%), and elderly patients aged 65 and older (76.2%). Some respondents also worked with children aged 5 to 7 (35.7%) and adolescents aged 10 to 14 (54.8%), but very few PAPNs reported working with infant/toddlers (7.1%). A Master's degree was the most commonly held (83.3%) type of degree. Seventy-six percent of respondents received their degree from an institution in Indiana. Over half of the respondents (66.7%) reported working one paid position, while 33.4 percent reported working two or more paid positions. The majority of PAPNs reported that they worked 40 hours or more per week (64.3%).

DATA TABLES

County Supply of Substance Abuse Professionals

Table 3.1 Substance Abuse Professionals by County and Profession

County	2010 Population	Addiction Counselor FTEs	Substance Abuse Psychologist FTEs	Substance Abuse PAPN FTEs	Psychiatrist FTEs	Total Substance Abuse Professional FTEs	Population per Substance Abuse Professional FTEs
Indiana Total	6,483,802	68.75	205	39	293.2	605.95	10,700
Adams	34,387	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Allen	355,329	5.25	13.75	3	11.8	33.8	10,513
Bartholomew	76,794	1	0.75	0	3.4	5.15	14,911
Benton	8,854	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Blackford	12,766	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Boone	56,640	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	141,600
Brown	15,242	1	1	0	0	2	7,621
Carroll	20,155	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cass	38,966	0	1	3	5.4	9.4	4,145
Clark	110,232	2	0.75	0	11.4	14.15	7,790
Clay	26,890	0	1	0	0	1	26,890
Clinton	33,224	0	0	1	0.8	1.8	18,458
Crawford	10,713	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Daviess	31,648	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	14,385
Dearborn	50,047	0	3	0	2.2	5.2	9,624
Decatur	25,740	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
DeKalb	42,223	0	1	1	0.2	2.2	19,192
Delaware	117,671	1	3.5	0	3.4	7.9	14,895
Dubois	41,889	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	34,908
Elkhart	197,559	2	0	0	9.6	11.6	17,031
Fayette	24,277	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Floyd	74,578	0	0	0	2	2	37,289
Fountain	17,240	0	1	0	0	1	17,240
Franklin	23,087	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	46,174
Fulton	20,836	0	1	0	0	1	20,836
Gibson	33,503	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grant	70,061	2.75	8	1	2	13.75	5,095
Greene	33,165	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Hamilton	274,569	1	10.25	1	22.6	34.85	7,879
Hancock	70,002	1	1	1	3	6	11,667
Harrison	39,364	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Hendricks	145,448	0	2.5	0	5.6	8.1	17,957

Table 3.1 Substance Abuse Professionals by County and Profession (Cont'd.)

County	2010 Population	Addiction Counselor FTEs	Substance Abuse Psychologist FTEs	Substance Abuse PAPAN FTEs	Psychiatrist FTEs	Total Substance Abuse Professional FTEs	Population per Substance Abuse Professional FTEs
Indiana Total	6,483,802	68.75	205	39	293.2	605.95	10,700
Henry	49,462	1	0	0	0	1	49,462
Howard	82,752	0	1	0	4.2	5.2	15,914
Huntington	37,124	0	1.5	0	0.6	2.1	17,678
Jackson	42,376	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Jasper	33,478	0	1	0	0	1	33,478
Jay	21,253	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	26,566
Jefferson	32,428	0	2	0	2.2	4.2	7,721
Jennings	28,525	0	3	0	0	3	9,508
Johnson	139,654	3	3	0.5	2.2	8.7	16,052
Knox	38,440	0	1	2	0.6	3.6	10,678
Kosciusko	77,358	0.75	3	0	4	7.75	9,982
LaPorte	111,467	0	5.25	0	4.6	9.85	11,316
LaGrange	37,128	1	0	0	0.4	1.4	26,520
Lake	496,005	3.25	9.5	2	22.6	37.35	13,280
Lawrence	46,134	0	0	1	0.6	1.6	28,834
Madison	131,636	1	5	0	6.4	12.4	10,616
Marion	903,393	26	46.5	11.5	70.4	154.4	5,851
Marshall	47,051	1	0	0	3.6	4.6	10,228
Martin	10,334	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Miami	36,903	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Monroe	137,974	1	11	0.25	13.4	25.65	5,379
Montgomery	38,124	0	1	0	0	1	38,124
Morgan	68,894	0	1	1	0.4	2.4	28,706
Newton	14,244	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Noble	47,536	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	237,680
Ohio	6,128	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Orange	19,840	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	99,200
Owen	21,575	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Parke	17,339	0	2	0	0.4	2.4	7,225
Perry	19,338	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pike	12,845	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porter	164,343	2	12	0	5	19	8,650
Posey	25,910	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pulaski	13,402	0	0	1	0	1	13,402

Table 3.1 Substance Abuse Professionals by County and Profession (Cont'd.)

County	2010 Population	Addiction Counselor FTEs	Substance Abuse Psychologist FTEs	Substance Abuse PAPN FTEs	Psychiatrist FTEs	Total Substance Abuse Professional FTEs	Population per Substance Abuse Professional FTEs
Indiana Total	6,483,802	68.75	205	39	293.2	605.95	10,700
Putnam	37,963	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	47,454
Randolph	26,171	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ripley	28,818	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rush	17,392	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Scott	24,181	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Shelby	44,436	1	1	0	0	2	22,218
Spencer	20,952	0	1	0	0	1	20,952
St. Joseph	266,931	1	12.25	1	11.6	25.85	10,326
Starke	23,363	0	1	0	0.6	1.6	14,602
Steuben	34,185	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	42,731
Sullivan	21,475	0	0	0.75	1	1.75	12,271
Switzerland	10,613	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tippecanoe	172,780	3.25	4.25	0	8.4	15.9	10,867
Tipton	15,936	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Union	7,516	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Vanderburgh	179,703	3	8	4	18.6	33.6	5,348
Vermillion	16,212	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Vigo	107,848	0.5	13	2	5.6	21.1	5,111
Wabash	32,888	1	0	0	0	1	32,888
Warren	8,508	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Warrick	59,689	1	0	0	2	3	19,896
Washington	28,262	0	0	0	1	1	28,262
Wayne	68,917	1	5	1	12.6	19.6	3,516
Wells	27,636	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White	24,643	0	0.75	0	0	0.75	32,857
Whitley	33,292	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	166,460

Addictions Counselors

Table 3.2 Mean Age

Overall mean age	50.4
------------------	------

Table 3.3 Sex

Sex	Number	Percent
Female	50	68.5
Male	23	31.5
Total	73	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.4 Race

Race	Number	Percent
White	66	90.4
American Indian/Native Alaskan	3	4.1
Other	2	2.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1.4
Black/African American	1	1.4
Total	73	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.5 Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Hispanic	71	97.3
Non-Hispanic	2	2.7
Total	73	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.6 Additional Languages

Language	Number	Percent
Spanish	1	50.0
Italian	1	25.0
German	2	25.0
Total	4	100.0
No Response Given	69	

Table 3.7 Average Hours per Week Spent in Professional Activities

Hours	Number	Percent
1-9	3	4.8
10-19	2	3.2
20-29	4	6.3
30-39	10	15.9
40 or more	48	76.2
Total	63	100.0
No Response Given	10	

Table 3.8 Anticipated Time to Retirement

Timeframe	Number	Percent
1 to 3 years	5	6.8
4 to 10 years	21	28.8
More than 10 years	47	64.4
Total	73	100
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.9 Highest Degree in the Field of Behavioral Health

Highest Degree in the Field of Behavioral Health	Number	Percent
Bachelor's Degree	3	4.1
Master's Degree	67	91.8
Doctorate Degree	3	4.1
Total	73	100.0
No Response Given	0	0.0

Table 3.10 Method of Initial Licensure

Obtainment of initial license	Number	Percent
Examination	13	67.1
Grandfathered	22	30.1
Endorsement from another state	2	2.7
Total	73	100.0
No Response Given	0	0.0

Substance Abuse Psychologists

Table 3.11 2012 Mean Age

Overall mean age	55.3
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Table 3.12 Gender

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	127	57.7
Female	93	42.3
Total	220	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.13 Race

Race	Number	Percent
White/Caucasian	205	94.0
Black or African American	5	2.3
Other	3	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.5
Total	218	100.0
No Response Given	2	

Table 3.14 Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Non-Hispanic	216	98.2
Hispanic	4	1.8
Total	220	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.15 Additional Languages

Language	Number	Percent
Spanish	8	47.1
French	2	11.8
Hindi	2	11.8
Sign Language	2	11.8
Greek	1	5.9
Italian	1	5.9
Japanese	1	5.9
Total	17	100.0
No Response Given	203	

Table 3.16 Professional Activity in which Most Time is Spent

Activity	Number	Percent
Direct client care or related activities	171	80.3
Administration	17	8.0
Teaching	12	5.6
Research	8	3.8
Other	5	2.3
Total	213	100.0
No Response Given	7	

Table 3.17 Average Hours per Week Spent in Professional Activities

Hours	Number	Percent
0 – 9	3	1.4
10 – 19	20	9.6
20 – 29	11	5.3
30 – 39	23	11.0
40 – 49	92	44.0
50 – 59	42	20.1
60 or more	18	8.6
Total	209	100.0
No Response Given	11	

Table 3.18 Anticipated Time to Retirement

Timeframe	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year	6	2.7
1 to 5 years	24	11.0
5 to 10 years	42	19.2
More than 10 years	147	67.1
Total	219	100.0
No Response Given	1	

Psychiatrists

Table 3.19 Gender

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	213	60.7
Female	138	39.3
Total	351	100.0
No Response Given	5	

Table 3.20 Age

Age Group	Number	Percent
Under 35	18	5.1
35 – 44	60	17.0
45 – 54	90	25.5
55 – 64	113	32.0
65 and older	72	20.4
Total	353	100.0
No Response Given	3	

Table 3.21 Race

Race	Number	Percent
White	257	74.3
Asian	66	19.1
Black/African American	16	4.6
Multi-racial	6	1.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.3
Total	346	100.0
No Response Given	10	

Table 3.21 Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Not Hispanic or Latino	331	95.7
Hispanic or Latino	15	4.3
Total	346	100.0
No Response Given	10	

Table 3.22 Practice locations

Number of Indiana Practice Locations	Number	Percent
1	307	86.2
2	39	11.0
3	10	2.8
Total	356	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.23 Type of Specialty

Specialty	Number	Percent
Psychiatry	243	68.3
Psychiatry - Child	66	18.5
Psychiatry - Geriatric	17	4.8
Addiction Medicine	13	3.7
Psychiatry - Forensic	7	2
Psychiatry - Addiction	5	1.4
Psychiatry - Psychosomatic Medicine	3	0.8
Psychiatry - Pain Medicine	1	0.3
Psychiatry - Psychoanalysis	1	0.3
Total	356	100
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.24 Average Hours per Week Spent in Professional Activities

Hours	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice		Tertiary Practice	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	14	4	1	2	0	0
1-8	27	7.8	18	35.3	8	72.7
9-16	25	7.2	17	33.3	2	18.2
17 – 24	51	14.7	8	15.7	0	0
25 – 32	63	18.2	5	9.8	1	9.1
33 – 40	85	24.6	1	2	0	0
40 or more	81	23.4	1	2	0	0
Total	346	100	51	100	11	100
No Response	6		2		0	

Table 3.25 Percentage of Patients Using Medicaid

Percentage of Patients	Number	Percent
I do not accept Indiana Medicaid	63	18.6
0% - 5%	56	16.5
6% - 10%	21	6.2
11% - 20%	22	6.5
21% - 30%	26	7.7
31% - 50%	57	16.8
Greater than 50%	94	27.7
Total	339	100
No response	13	

Table 3.26 Percentage of Patients Using a Sliding Fee Scale

Percentage of Patients	Number	Percent
I do not offer a sliding fee scale	174	51.5
0% - 5%	46	13.6
6% - 10%	31	9.2
11% - 20%	23	6.8
21% - 30%	16	4.7
31% - 50%	21	6.2
Greater than 50%	27	8
Total	338	100
No Response	14	

Table 3.27 Work Setting

Setting	Number	Percent
Independent Practitioner	105	30.7
Group Practice - Hospital owned (employed)	92	26.9
Group Practice - Not hospital owned	81	23.7
Federally Qualified Health Center	35	10.2
Group Practice - Hospital owned (contracted)	27	7.9
Rural Health Center	14	4.1
Free Clinic	2	0.6
No Response	14	

Table 3.28 Practice with an Advanced Practice Nurse

Advanced Practice Nurse	Number	Percent
Yes	118	33.5
No	234	66.5
Total	352	100
No Response Given	4	

Table 3.29 Practice with a Physician Assistant

Physician Assistant	Number	Percent
Yes	14	4
No	332	96
Total	346	100
No Response Given	10	

Table 3.30 Location of Practice

Location	Number	Percent
Other U.S. State	232	65.4
Indiana	138	38.9
Other Country (not U.S. or Canada)	3	0.8
No Response Given	1	

Substance Abuse Psychiatric Advanced Practice Nurses

Table 3.31 Gender

Gender	Number	Percent
Female	37	88.1
Male	5	11.9
Total	42	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.32 Race

Race	Number	Percent
White	40	95.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	2.4
Multi-racial	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.33 Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Non-Hispanic	40	100.0
Hispanic	0	0
Total	40	100.0
No Response Given	2	

Table 3.34 Degree Type

Degree	Number	Percent
Doctorate of Nursing Practice (DNP)	4	9.5
Master's	35	83.3
PhD	3	7.1
Total	42	100.0
No Response Given	0	

Table 3.35 Institution from which Degree was Obtained

Institution	Number	Percent
A different US state	7	16.7
A state that borders Indiana (Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky or Illinois)	3	7.1
Indiana	32	76.2
Total	42	100.0
No Response	0	

Table 3.36 Professional Activity in which Most Time is Spent

Activity	Number	Percent
Direct patient or client care related activities	37.0	92.5
Administration	1.0	2.5
Other	1.0	2.5
Teaching	1.0	2.5
Total	40	100.0
No Response Given	2	

Table 3.37 Average Number of Professional Hours per Week

Hours	Number	Percent
1-9	1	2.4
10-19	2	4.8
20-29	4	9.5
30-39	8	19.0
40+	27	64.3
Total	42	100.0
No Response	0	

Table 3.38 Number of Paid Positions

Positions	Number	Percent
One	28	66.7
Two	13	31.0
Three	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0
No Response	0	

Table 3.39 Patient Age Groups

Age Group	Number
Infant/Toddler (Age 0 -4)	3
Children (5-9)	15
Adolescents (10-14)	23
Youth (15-19)	28
Adult (20-64)	38
Elders (65 and older)	32
I do not provide direct patient/client care services	1

Table 3.40 Anticipated Time to Retirement

Timeframe	Number	Percent
1-3 years	2	4.8
4-9 years	13	31.0
10 or more years	27	64.3
Total	42	100.0
No Response Given	0	0