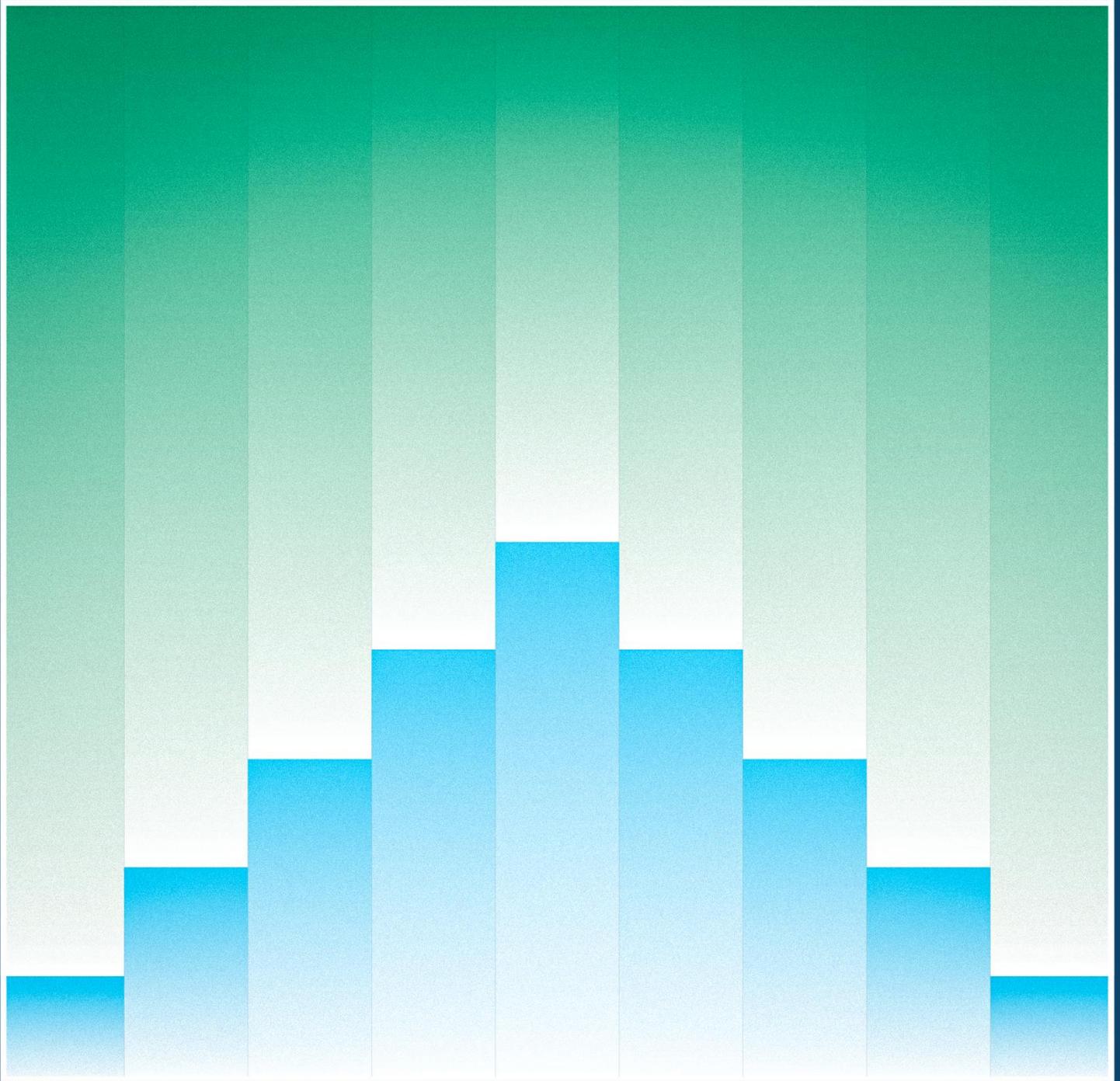


INDIANA PHARMACIST HEALTH WORKFORCE

2024 DATA REPORT



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy would like to recognize the many individuals and organizations that contributed to making this report possible. The survey tool used to collect the data presented in this report was developed in collaboration with an expert advisory group and approved by the Governor's Health Workforce Council. The Indiana Professional Licensing Agency administered the survey questions in conjunction with the 2024 pharmacist license renewal process.

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Department of Family Medicine
Indiana University School of Medicine
980 Indiana Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46202



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pharmacists are experts in the dispensation and use of medications. They use their skills to fill medication orders from physicians, educate patients about medications and how to use them, and ensure that they are prescribed safely. A total of 12,668 pharmacist licenses were renewed in Indiana in 2024. Among those, 6,142 were actively practicing and practicing in Indiana or providing telepharmacy services to Indiana. A summary of findings from the 2024 Indiana pharmacist license renewal follows.

Demographics

- Most Indiana pharmacists are White (84.9%) and not of Hispanic or Latino origin (97.9%).
- More than half are female (63.7%) and 44 years old or younger (57.6%).

Education and Training

- About two-thirds of respondents (67.7%) indicated they obtained their qualifying education in Indiana.
- The majority obtained a doctoral degree in pharmacy as their qualifying education (69.5%), but a large number (30.2%) earned a bachelor's as their qualifying education.
- Approximately 20% reported that they completed a residency, with the most common residency specialties being pharmacotherapy, ambulatory care, and internal medicine.
- Only 1.0% of Indiana pharmacists indicated they did a fellowship. Among those who did, the top reported fellowship specialties were academia, ambulatory care, and infectious disease pharmacy.

Employment Characteristics

- Approximately 80% of pharmacists in Indiana reported they had no plans to change their employment situation in the next two years; however, 8.2% indicated they intend to retire.
- Medication dispensing was the most reported primary field at 55.3%, with patient care services following at 33.5%.
- Telepharmacy services were provided by 21.3% of Indiana pharmacists
- Indiana pharmacists most commonly identified community pharmacy (26.3%), non-governmental hospital/health system – inpatient (22.0%), and mail service pharmacy (7.2%) as their primary work setting.
- Among all Indiana pharmacists, 61.5% said they worked as salaried employees and 32.6% said they worked as hourly employees.
- In their primary work setting, over half of pharmacists reported working either 37 to 40 hours per week (40.6%) or 41 or more hours per week (25.7%) in patient care. However, 23.3% indicated



they spent 0 hours per week working at their primary practice location. Another 15.2% said 1 to 4 hours per week, and 13.0% answered 37 to 40 hours per week.

- Nearly all (91%) said they did not work at a secondary practice.

Populations Served and Services Provided

- The majority of Indiana pharmacists reported serving all pediatric age groups: newborn (59.1%), children aged 2 to 10 (70.8%), and adolescents aged 11 to 19 (75.9%).
- Almost all served adult (97.6%) and geriatric (93.5%) populations, and more than half served the rest of the populations covered during license renewal. No pharmacists reported serving individuals who are incarcerated.
- Most Indiana pharmacists indicated they provided the service of drug evaluation, drug utilization review, and drug regimen review (90.0%); supervision for a licensed pharmacy technician employed at a remote dispensing facility (73.9%); obtaining/maintaining patient drug histories and other pharmacy records (73.7%); and utilization of prescription drug monitoring programs (59.7%).
- The least reported service was prescribing contraceptive care (8.5%).

Geographic Distribution

- Almost half of Indiana's 92 counties have a population-to-pharmacist-full-time-equivalent ratio of 5,000:1 or better, with the lowest ratios being in Boone (1,119.4:1), Marion (1,624.1:1), and Floyd (1,901.4:1) counties.
- The highest ratios were in Posey (41,733.3:1), Carroll (34,208.3:1), and Union (17,432.5:1) counties.
- No full-time equivalent pharmacists were indicated to be working in Ohio County.



INTRODUCTION

Pharmacists are licensed healthcare professionals specializing in medication management and pharmaceutical care. They dispense medications, provide patient education on medication use and safety, and collaborate with other healthcare providers on treatments. Additional services may include administering immunizations, compounding specialized medications, and pharmacy operations management.¹ Given the importance of this workforce in medication safety and access to medication-based treatment, it is important to understand the characteristics and geographic distribution of this workforce.

This report provides an overview of the Indiana Pharmacists who renewed their license in Indiana during the 2024 license renewal period.

Methodology

Data Collection

The Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy (Bowen Center) developed supplemental questions for pharmacists based on existing minimum data sets and guidance provided by the Indiana pharmacist advisory group. Supplemental questions were transferred to the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) approximately 60 days prior to the beginning of the 2024 pharmacist license renewal period of March 12 – June 30, 2024. The supplemental questions administered to pharmacists can be found on [IU Indianapolis ScholarWorks](#).

Approximately 30 days after the license renewal period concluded, supplemental data and basic licensure data (name, license number, license status, etc.) were extracted and exported into separate text files by the IPLA.

Data Management

Supplemental data were cleaned and coded per processes developed by the Bowen Center. After completing these procedures, the new coded survey data file was merged to the licensure data file by unique license number to create the 2024 pharmacist master file. Self-reported practice and license address data were validated and geocoded by Melissa Data, Inc.

Additional variables were generated through data management processes: age and full-time equivalency (FTE). Age was calculated using the formula provided below and can only be applied to pharmacists who responded to the survey as this calculation relies on the date in which responses were submitted.

¹ Pharmacists. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Occupational Outlook Handbook. 2025. Available at: <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/pharmacists.htm>.



$$age = \frac{\text{survey completion date} - \text{date of birth}}{365.25}$$

FTE was generated based on self-reported hours spent per week in direct patient care, as is outlined in Table 1, and is applied to all reported practice locations.

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

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

Limitations

There are some limitations to this report that should be noted. The information presented in this report is largely based on self-reported data, which introduces the potential for some level of response bias. This bias, however, is likely diminished by the statutory requirement for pharmacists to provide specified information during online renewal and their attestation that all information provided is accurate. Finally, all percentages are rounded to the nearest 0.1. The results from this rounding can produce percentages that may total slightly more or less than 100%.

Report Structure

This report includes three sections of summary data:

- Section I: Total License Renewals
- Section II: Total Actively Practicing Pharmacists
- Section III: Geographic Distribution

This report provides a snapshot of Indiana’s pharmacist workforce, and thus care should be taken when using the data in this report to inform workforce-related policies and initiatives. For more information on this report and the Indiana pharmacist workforce, visit the Bowen Portal at www.bowenportal.org or contact the Bowen Center at bowenctr@iu.edu.



SECTION I: TOTAL LICENSE RENEWALS

Total Pharmacist Licenses

In 2024, 12,663 pharmacists renewed their Indiana license. Of these 11,560 (91.3%) responded to the supplemental survey when renewing their license. An additional 1,103 pharmacists did not respond to the survey. Nearly all pharmacists that renewed their license renewed under an active license status (99.6%), though some had a probationary license status (0.2%). Table 1.1 shows the license and survey status of all pharmacists who renewed.

Table 1.1 Survey status of Indiana Pharmacists, based on license status

License Status	Survey Respondents		Survey Non-Respondents		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	11,560		1,103		12,663	
Active	11,526	99.7	1,082	98.1	12,608	99.6
Valid to Practice While Reviewed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation	0	0.0	21	1.9	21	0.2
Inactive or Expired Licenses	34	0.3	0	0.0	34	0.3

Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Survey Data

Employment Status

As Table 1.2 shows, the vast majority (84.2%) of survey respondents reported that they were actively working in a position that requires a pharmacist license. Other notable cohorts included those working in a pharmacy-related field that does not require a pharmacist license (6.3%) and those who are retired (4.3%).

Table 1.2 Reported Employment Status of Indiana Pharmacists.

	N	%
Total	11,560	
Actively Working in a Position That Requires a Pharmacist License	9,735	84.2
Actively Working in a Pharmacy-Related Field That Does Not Require a Pharmacist License	724	6.3
Actively Working in a Non-Pharmacy-Related Field That Does Not Require a Pharmacist License	196	1.7
Not Currently Working	0	0.0
Student	6	0.1
Leave of Absence or Sabbatical	367	3.2
Retired	500	4.3
Non-Respondents	32	0.3

Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Survey Data



SECTION II: ACTIVELY PRACTICING PHARMACISTS

Reporting Sample

In 2024, 12,663 pharmacists renewed their license in Indiana. Of those licenses, 34 were inactive and removed from the final report sample. Another 1,103 were excluded as they were non-respondents to the supplemental survey. Further reductions to the final report sample were made to remove 1,794 pharmacists who were not actively practicing and 3,590 who did not have a practice in Indiana and were not providing telepharmacy services to Hoosiers. After these removals, the final report sample totaled 6,142. More information on this process can be found in Figure 2.1.

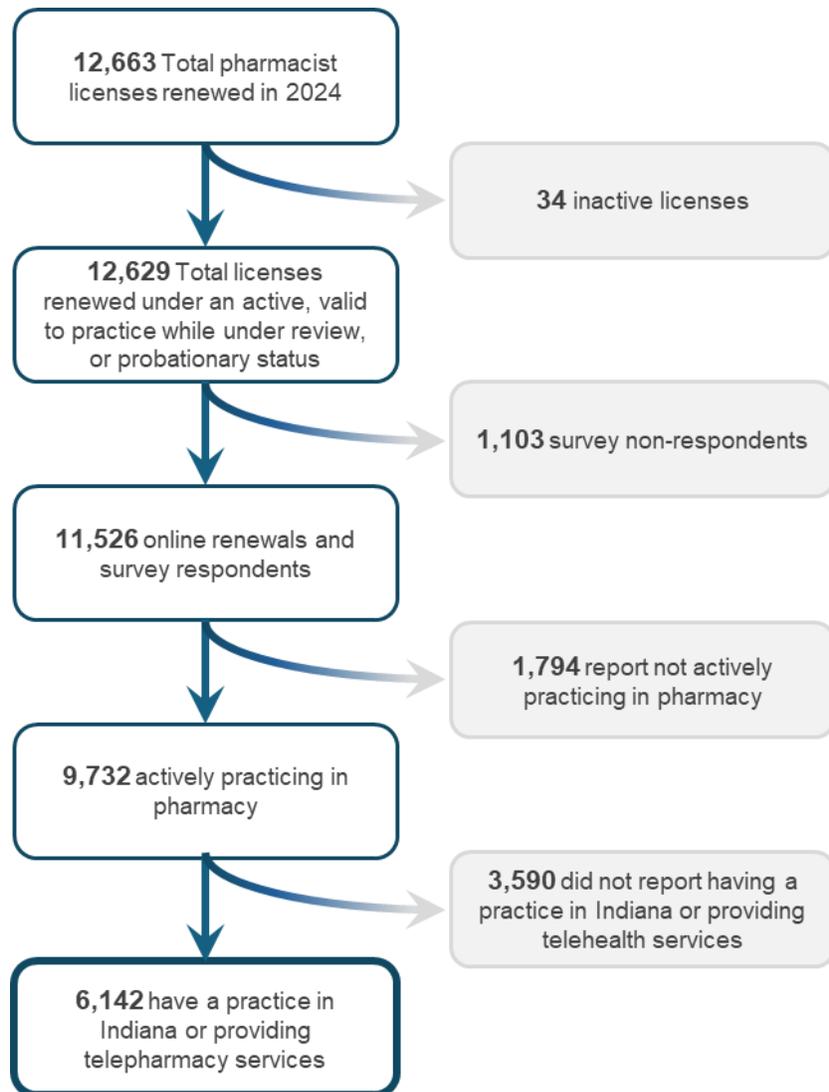


Figure 2.1 Results from reporting sample selection



Demographics

As Table 2.1 shows, most pharmacists working in Indiana are female (63.7%). The average age for Indiana pharmacists is 43.6 years, with female pharmacists having a slightly younger average age than their male counterparts (42.7 vs 45.2). The majority of pharmacists are 44 years of age or younger (57.6%). Approximately 84.9% are White and 97.9% are not of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Table 2.1 Pharmacists Demographic Information

	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total (with row %)	3,913	63.7	2,229	36.3	6,142	100
Mean Age	42.7		45.2		43.6	
Age Category						
Under 35	1,194	30.5	564	25.3	1,758	28.6
35 - 44	1,153	29.5	630	28.3	1,783	29.0
45 - 54	923	23.6	492	22.1	1,415	23.0
55 - 64	508	13.0	367	16.5	875	14.3
65 and Older	122	3.1	167	7.5	289	4.7
Age Unavailable	13	0.3	9	0.4	22	0.4
Race						
White	3,339	85.3	1,874	84.1	5,213	84.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	0.1	3	0.1	7	0.1
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.1	4	0.2	6	0.1
Black or African American	156	4.0	105	4.7	261	4.3
Asian	287	7.3	157	7.0	444	7.2
Some Other Race	52	1.3	45	2.0	97	1.6
Multiracial	73	1.9	41	1.8	114	1.9
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino	83	2.1	46	2.1	129	2.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,830	97.9	2,183	97.9	6,013	97.9

Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

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



Education and Training

To qualify for their pharmacist license, most pharmacists in Indiana obtained a doctoral degree in pharmacy (69.5%), but a significant proportion (30.2%) reported qualifying with a bachelor's degree which may reflect historical changes in requirements for pharmacists. When reporting where they received their qualifying education, 67.7% selected Indiana, and another 16.6% selected a contiguous state (Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, or Ohio). More information on Indiana pharmacists' qualifying education can be found in Table 2.2.

Approximately 20% (n=1,227) of Indiana pharmacists reported they completed a residency. Among them, the most commonly identified residency specialties were pharmacotherapy (23.3%, n=286), ambulatory care (21.9%, n=269), and internal medicine (16.4%, n=201). Table 2.3 shows the full breakdown of the residencies Indiana pharmacists reported completing. As shown in Table 2.4, 1.0% (n=59) of Indiana pharmacists indicated they completed a fellowship. The top reported fellowship specialties were academia (n=21), ambulatory care (n=12), and infectious disease pharmacy (n=6).

Table 2.2 Pharmacists Qualifying Education

Qualifying Education	Indiana		Contiguous States		Another State (not listed)		Another Country (not U.S.)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Certificate	1	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	0.0
Associate Degree	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Bachelor's Degree	1,369	32.9	184	18.1	188	23.0	113	75.8	1,854	30.2
Master's Degree	7	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	9	6.0	18	0.3
Doctor of Pharmacy	2,781	66.9	832	81.7	628	76.9	26	17.5	4,267	69.5
Total	4,158	100.0	1,018	100.0	817	100.0	149	100.0	6,142	100.0

Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data
Notes: Contiguous states include Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio

Table 2.3 Pharmacists Residency Training

	N	%
Total	6,142	
Completed Residency		
Yes	1,227	20.0
No	4,915	80.0
Residency Specialty*		
Ambulatory Care	269	4.4
Cardiology	18	0.3
Community	104	1.7
Critical Care	77	1.3
Drug Information	16	0.3
Emergency Medicine	24	0.4
Infectious Diseases	44	0.7
Informatics	4	0.1
Internal Medicine	201	3.3
Health System Pharmacy Administration	41	0.7
Managed Care	6	0.1
Medication Use Safety	6	0.1
Nuclear	2	0.0
Nutrition Support	7	0.1
Oncology	47	0.8
Pediatric	47	0.8
Pharmacotherapy	286	4.7
Psychiatric	32	0.5
Solid Organ Transplant	12	0.2

* Pharmacists were able to select multiple residency specialty programs they completed. For this reason, percentages will not sum to 100%

Table 2.4 Pharmacists Fellowship Training

	N	%
Total	6,142	
Completed Fellowship		
Yes	59	1.0
No	6,083	99.0
Fellowship Specialty*		
Academia	21	0.3
Ambulatory Care	12	0.2
Cardiology	1	0.0
Clinical Pharmacogenomics	2	0.0
Clinical Pharmacology	5	0.1
Critical Care Pharmacy	2	0.0
Digital Health and Informatics	0	0.0
Drug Development	0	0.0
Drug Information	4	0.1
Emergency Medicine Pharmacy	1	0.0
Geriatric Pharmacy	1	0.0
Health Policy and Advocacy	1	0.0
HIV/AIDS	1	0.0
Infectious Diseases Pharmacy	6	0.1
Internal Medicine	2	0.0

Table 2.4 Pharmacists Fellowship Training

	N	%
Investigational Drugs and Research	1	0.0
Medication Use Safety and Policy	0	0.0
Neonatology Pharmacy	0	0.0
Nephrology Pharmacy	1	0.0
Neurology Pharmacy	1	0.0
Oncology Pharmacy	2	0.0
Outcomes Research	3	0.1
Pain Management and Palliative Care	0	0.0
Pharmaceutical Industry	5	0.1
Pediatric Pharmacy	0	0.0
Pharmacokinetics	3	0.1
Pharmacotherapy	1	0.0
Pharmacy Informatics	0	0.0
Pharmacy Outcomes and Healthcare Analytics	1	0.0
Population Health Management and Data Analytics	0	0.0
Psychiatric Pharmacy	1	0.0
Regulatory Affairs	0	0.0
Solid Organ Transplant	0	0.0
Toxicology	3	0.1
Translational Research	1	0.0

* Pharmacists were able to select multiple residency specialty programs they completed. For this reason, percentages will not sum to 100%



Employment Characteristics

Employment Plans

Table 2.5 shows employment characteristics data for Indiana pharmacists, including plans for the next two years, the primary field of practice, and telepharmacy provision.

When asked about their employment plans for the next two years, Indiana pharmacists largely indicated that they had no plans to change their current situation (80.1%). Notably, 8.2% reported that they intend to retire, and another 4.5% wish to increase hours in the pharmacy field.

More than half (55.3%) of Indiana’s pharmacists identified medication dispensing as their primary field, with 33.5% naming patient care services. Across all pharmacists in the sample, 21.3% responded that they provided telepharmacy.

Table 2.5 Pharmacists Employment Characteristics

	N	%
Total	6,142	
Employment Plans		
No Planned Change	4,917	80.1
Increase hours in the pharmacy field	278	4.5
Decrease hours in the pharmacy field	326	5.3
Leave employment in the field of pharmacy	35	0.6
Retire	505	8.2
Unknown	81	1.3
Primary Field		
Medication Dispensing	3,397	55.3
Patient Care Services	2,059	33.5
Business/Organization Management	378	6.2
Research	28	0.5
Education	61	1.0
Other	200	3.3
Not applicable	19	0.3
Provides Telepharmacy		
Yes	1,306	21.3
No	4,836	78.7

Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data



Practice Setting

The most commonly reported primary practice settings were community pharmacy (26.3%), non-governmental hospital/health system – inpatient (22.0%), and mail service pharmacy (7.2%). Most Indiana pharmacists (91.0%) did not indicate they worked in a secondary practice setting. Regarding reported work arrangement, Indiana pharmacists reported working as either salaried employees (61.5%) or hourly employees (32.6%). More information on Indiana pharmacists’ reported practice setting and work arrangement is available in Table 2.6.

Table 2.7 outlines Indiana pharmacists’ reported practice capacity. Around 66% of Indiana pharmacists reported spending either 37 or more hours per week providing patient care. The vast majority (91.0%) did not report a secondary practice setting.

Table 2.6 Pharmacists Practice Setting

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice	
	N	%	N	%
Total	6,142		6,142	
Practice Setting				
Academic Institution	136	2.2	29	0.5
Ambulatory Care - Office-Based Practice	210	3.4	18	0.3
Ambulatory Care - Community-Based Practice	47	0.8	3	0.1
Clinic-Based Pharmacy	155	2.5	19	0.3
Community Pharmacy	1,616	26.3	153	2.5
Federal Government Hospital/Health System - Inpatient	89	1.5	6	0.1
Federal Government Hospital/Health System - Outpatient Clinic	177	2.9	4	0.1
Health Center (CHC/FQHC/FQHC look-alike)	105	1.7	8	0.1
Home Health/Infusion	75	1.2	6	0.1
Mail Service Pharmacy	439	7.2	13	0.2
Mass Merchandiser (e.g., Big Box Store)	223	3.6	15	0.2
Non-governmental Hospital/Health System - Inpatient	1,348	22.0	158	2.6
Non-governmental Hospital/Health System - Outpatient Clinic	260	4.2	21	0.3
Non-governmental Hospital/Health System - Other	101	1.6	7	0.1
Nursing Home/Long-term Care	201	3.3	16	0.3
Occupational Health	2	0.0	0	0.0
Pharmacy Benefit Administration (e.g., PBM, managed care)	53	0.9	2	0.0
Regulatory Practice	3	0.1	5	0.1
School-based Health Service	2	0.0	1	0.0
Supermarket Pharmacy	356	5.8	20	0.3
Telepharmacy	55	0.9	15	0.2
Other	219	3.6	34	0.6
Not applicable	270	4.4	5,589	91.0
Primary Work Arrangement				
Self-employed/Consultant	58	0.9	33	0.5
Salaried Employee	3,776	61.5	136	2.2
Hourly Employee	1,999	32.6	350	5.7
Temporary Employment/Locums Tenens	11	0.2	14	0.2
Other	28	0.5	20	0.3
Not applicable	270	4.4	5,589	91.0

Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data



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Table 2.7 Pharmacists Practice Capacity

	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice	
	N	%	N	%
Total	6,142		6,142	
Percentage of Time Spent Providing Patient Care				
0 hours per week	37	0.6	34	0.6
1-4 hours per week	76	1.2	174	2.8
5-8 hours per week	94	1.5	142	2.3
9-12 hours per week	98	1.6	65	1.1
13-16 hours per week	96	1.6	42	0.7
17-20 hours per week	143	2.3	37	0.6
21-24 hours per week	241	3.9	18	0.3
25-28 hours per week	155	2.5	4	0.1
29-32 hours per week	384	6.3	4	0.1
33-36 hours per week	475	7.7	2	0.03
37-40 hours per week	2,494	40.6	21	0.3
41 or more hours per week	1,576	25.7	9	0.2
Not Reported	273	4.4	5,590	91.0
Total Hours Spent Per Week at Practice Location				
0 hours per week	1,449	23.3	5,766	93.9
1-4 hours per week	931	15.2	222	3.6
5-8 hours per week	541	8.8	74	1.2
9-12 hours per week	366	6.0	28	0.5
13-16 hours per week	228	3.7	21	0.3
17-20 hours per week	374	6.1	14	0.2
21-24 hours per week	251	4.1	4	0.1
25-28 hours per week	198	3.2	2	0.03
29-32 hours per week	394	6.4	1	0.02
33-36 hours per week	362	5.9	1	0.02
37-40 hours per week	796	13.0	7	0.1
41 or more hours per week	252	4.1	2	0.03

Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Populations Served and Services Provided

The full breakdown of populations served by Indiana pharmacists can be found in Table 2.8. Among pediatric populations, more than half of Indiana pharmacists reported serving newborns (59.1%), children aged 2-10 (70.8%), and adolescents aged 11-19 (75.9%). Nearly all identified serving adult (97.6%) and



geriatric (93.5%) populations. However, no pharmacists responded that they serve individuals who are incarcerated.

Table 2.8 Pharmacists Populations Served

	N	%
Newborns	3,546	59.1
Children (ages 2 - 10)	4,246	70.8
Adolescents (ages 11 - 19)	4,553	75.9
Adults	5,857	97.6
Geriatric	5,611	93.5
Pregnant Women	4,411	73.5
Individuals who are Incarcerated	0	0.0
Individuals with a Disability	4,102	68.4
Individuals who Speak a Language Other than English	4,017	67.0
Individuals in Recovery	3,067	51.1
Unique Count Serving These Populations	5,999	

Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data



Table 2.9 shows that 90.0% of Indiana pharmacists reported providing drug evaluation, drug utilization review, and drug regimen review services. Other services pharmacists indicated providing included supervision of a licensed pharmacy technician employed at a remote dispensing facility (73.9%), obtain/maintain patient drug histories and other pharmacy records (73.7%), and utilization of prescription drug monitoring program (59.7%). Less than 10% of pharmacists (8.5%) said they prescribed contraceptive care.

Table 2.9 Pharmacists Services Provided

	N	%
Administration of Immunizations	2,530	42.8
Drug Evaluation, Drug Utilization Review, and Drug Regimen Review	5,328	90.0
Drug or Drug-related Research	1,795	30.3
Obtain/Maintain Patient Drug Histories and Other Pharmacy Records	4,363	73.7
Prescribe Contraceptive Care	504	8.5
Prescribe Permitted Devices or Supplies	1,003	16.9
Remote Dispensing	1,050	17.7
Selection, Storage, and Distribution of Drugs, Dietary Supplements, and Devices	2,870	48.5
Supervise a License Pharmacy Technician Employed at a Remote Dispensing Facility	4,373	73.9
Tobacco Cessation Services	1,017	17.2
Utilization of Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	3,531	59.7
Practice with a Collaborative Agreement or Similar Arrangement	1,535	25.9
Unique Count Providing these Services	5,918	

Source: 2022 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Notes: Pharmacists were able to indicate multiple services, and because of this the percentages in this table will likely exceed 100%

SECTION III: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Of Indiana's 92 counties, only Ohio County had no reported pharmacy FTE, according to 2024 license renewal data. Another nine counties reported having population-to-FTE ratios of 10,000:1 or more, with Posey (41,733.3:1), Carroll (34,208.3:1), and Union (17,432.5:1) showing the highest ratios. On the other end of the spectrum, nearly half of Indiana counties (44) had ratios of less than 5,000:1. Boone (1,119.4:1), Marion (1,624.1:1), and Floyd (1,901.4:1) counties had the lowest ratios. Table 3.1 and Map 3.1 present data on all Indiana counties.

Table 3.1 Pharmacists Geographic Distribution

County	Population	Total Pharmacists	Total Pharmacy FTE	Population per Pharmacy FTE
Adams	36,288	19	6.4	5,670.0
Allen	394,545	433	196.5	2,007.9
Bartholomew	84,003	59	23.8	3,529.5
Benton	8,729	3	1.3	6,714.6
Blackford	11,893	4	1.8	6,607.2
Boone	76,120	212	68.0	1,119.4
Brown	15,653	5	3.1	5,049.4
Carroll	20,525	2	0.6	34,208.3
Cass	37,666	23	9.8	3,843.5
Clark	125,467	149	33.0	3,802.0
Clay	26,460	16	4.7	5,629.8
Clinton	32,730	12	4.9	6,679.6
Crawford	10,438	2	1.1	9,489.1
Daviess	33,656	29	9.4	3,580.4
Dearborn	51,215	25	9.4	5,448.4
Decatur	26,399	15	7.4	3,567.4
DeKalb	44,198	17	7.8	5,666.4
Delaware	112,321	90	37.2	3,019.4
Dubois	43,546	37	10.4	4,187.1
Elkhart	206,409	116	42.7	4,833.9
Fayette	23,362	9	5.1	4,580.8
Floyd	80,809	87	42.5	1,901.4
Fountain	16,731	5	2.9	5,769.3
Franklin	23,096	12	4.2	5,499.0
Fulton	20,358	14	6.9	2,950.4
Gibson	32,904	18	5.5	5,982.5
Grant	66,200	44	15.3	4,326.8

2024 Pharmacist Workforce Data Report

Table 3.1 Pharmacists Geographic Distribution

County	Population	Total Pharmacists	Total Pharmacy FTE	Population per Pharmacy FTE
Greene	31,196	11	5.8	5,378.6
Hamilton	371,645	405	146.7	2,533.4
Hancock	86,166	56	19.9	4,329.9
Harrison	40,006	15	4.1	9,757.6
Hendricks	186,387	228	65.0	2,867.5
Henry	48,929	25	11.9	4,111.7
Howard	83,831	54	22.3	3,759.2
Huntington	36,781	14	7.1	5,180.4
Jackson	46,460	22	9.6	4,839.6
Jasper	33,535	17	7.3	4,593.8
Jay	20,032	9	2.3	8,709.6
Jefferson	33,056	29	14.4	2,295.6
Jennings	27,622	13	4.3	6,423.7
Johnson	167,819	83	39.8	4,216.6
Knox	36,070	38	12.1	2,981.0
Kosciusko	80,364	28	13.5	5,952.9
LaGrange	40,907	11	5.0	8,181.4
Lake	500,598	381	174.6	2,867.1
LaPorte	111,706	67	32.1	3,479.9
Lawrence	45,084	32	11.5	3,920.3
Madison	132,504	69	34.0	3,897.2
Marion	968,460	1,427	596.3	1,624.1
Marshall	46,352	22	7.4	6,263.8
Martin	9,897	3	1.5	6,598.0
Miami	35,402	10	6.3	5,619.4
Monroe	139,342	104	50.3	2,770.2
Montgomery	38,573	20	9.2	4,192.7
Morgan	73,227	25	14.1	5,193.4
Newton	13,960	4	1.6	8,725.0
Noble	47,430	14	5.4	8,783.3
Ohio	6,004	0	0.0	—
Orange	19,638	12	4.8	4,091.3
Owen	21,532	4	2.4	8,971.7
Parke	16,484	4	1.2	13,736.7
Perry	19,209	9	1.5	12,806.0
Pike	12,106	2	0.9	13,451.1
Porter	175,335	123	51.6	3,398.0
Posey	25,040	4	0.6	41,733.3
Pulaski	12,385	6	3.0	4,128.3
Putnam	37,567	16	5.8	6,477.1
Randolph	24,216	9	2.4	10,090.0



2024 Pharmacist Workforce Data Report

Table 3.1 Pharmacists Geographic Distribution

County	Population	Total Pharmacists	Total Pharmacy FTE	Population per Pharmacy FTE
Ripley	29,227	17	5.9	4,953.7
Rush	16,847	10	1.6	10,529.4
Scott	24,657	12	3.7	6,664.1
Shelby	45,231	27	8.8	5,139.9
Spencer	19,910	8	2.2	9,050.0
St. Joseph	272,848	132	56.3	4,846.3
Starke	23,206	6	3.1	7,485.8
Steuben	34,917	19	10.0	3,491.7
Sullivan	20,757	9	2.3	9,024.8
Switzerland	10,019	1	1.0	10,019.0
Tippecanoe	188,792	184	70.8	2,666.6
Tipton	15,256	8	3.4	4,487.1
Union	6,973	1	0.4	17,432.5
Vanderburgh	179,810	220	82.5	2,179.5
Vermillion	15,417	5	2.9	5,316.2
Vigo	106,153	118	52.8	2,010.5
Wabash	30,670	14	3.8	8,071.1
Warren	8,518	2	1.1	7,743.6
Warrick	65,867	66	25.5	2,583.0
Washington	28,205	16	4.3	6,559.3
Wayne	66,127	55	21.1	3,134.0
Wells	28,555	12	5.7	5,009.6
White	24,917	16	6.9	3,611.2
Whitley	34,742	11	6.8	5,109.1

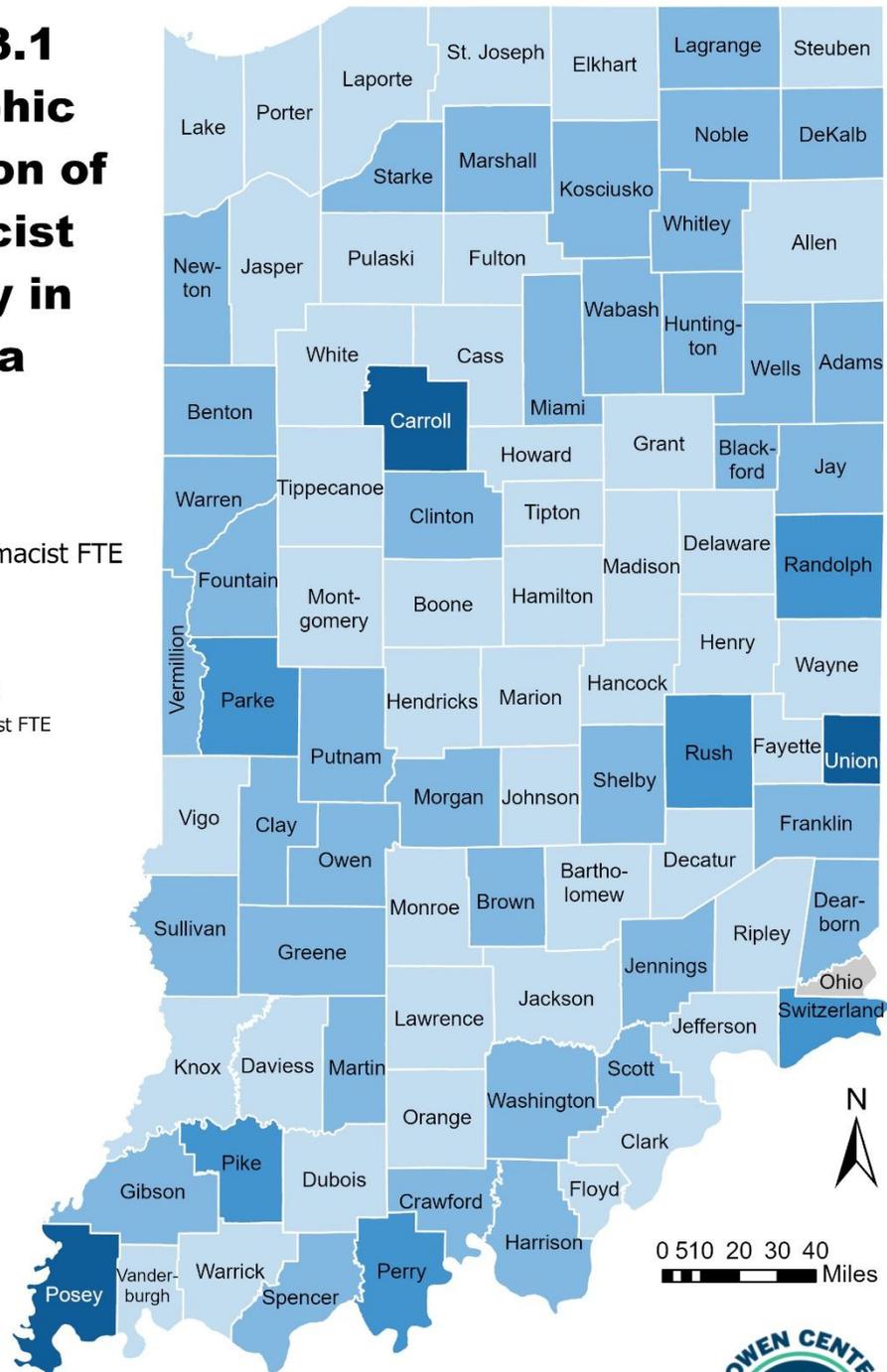
Source: 2024 Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data



**Figure 3.1
Geographic
Distribution of
Pharmacist
Capacity in
Indiana**

Population per Pharmacist FTE

- 5,000:1 or Less
- 5,001:1 - 10,000:1
- 10,001:1 - 15,000:1
- Greater than 15,000:1
- No reported pharmacist FTE



Source: 2024 Indiana Pharmacist License and Supplemental Survey Data; U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2023
 Notes: Population-to-provider ratios cannot be calculated for counties with no reported provider FTE



AUTHORED BY:

Cleveland Dietz, Project Management Specialist

Sierra Vaughn, Assistant Directors of Data and Research

Brittany Daulton, Associate Director

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CORRESPONDENCE:

Please address any correspondence regarding this report to the Bowen Center via email at bowenctr@iu.edu or by phone at 317.237.0316.