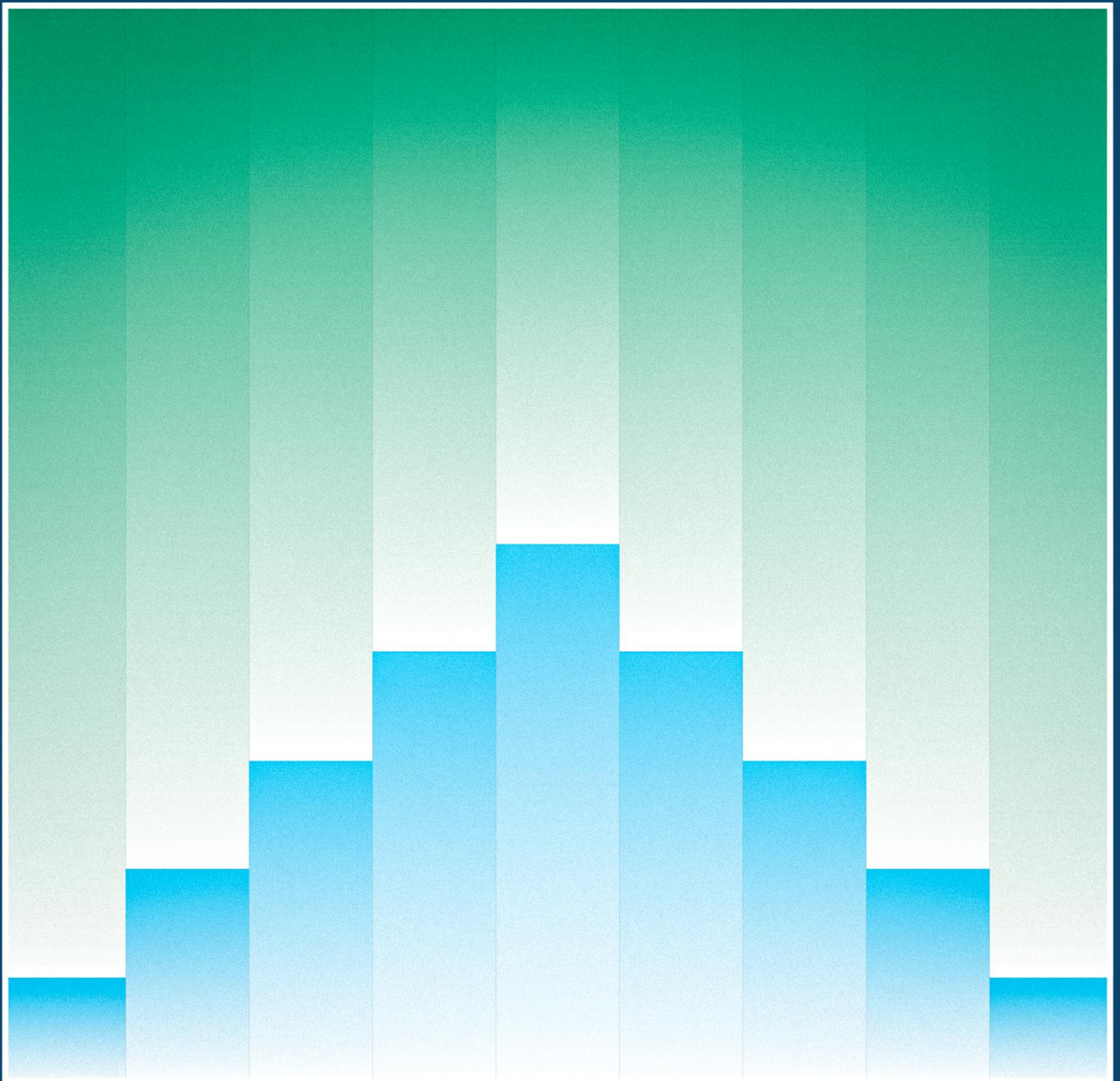


INDIANA PSYCHOLOGIST HEALTH WORKFORCE

2024 DATA REPORT



INDIANA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

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 psychologist license renewal process.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Psychologists study human behavior and interactions, diagnose mental health conditions, and create treatment approaches for clients and their families. Given this profession's essential role in Indiana's healthcare system, understanding the characteristics of the psychologist workforce is critical. Of the 2,144 psychologists who renewed their license in 2024, 1,501 (70.0%) had an active practice in Indiana or provided telepsychology services to Indiana residents. Below is a summation of key findings.

Demographics

- Approximately 66.9% of Indiana psychologists are female, 87.5% are White, and 96.7% are not of Hispanic or Latino origin.
- Notably, the average age of female psychologists is nine years less than the average age of male psychologists (47.3 years compared to 56.6 years).

Education and Training

- Almost all (98.7%) psychologists earned a doctoral degree as their qualifying education. The remaining 1.3% obtained a master's degree.
- Psychologists were equally likely to have obtained their degree in Indiana (34.3%), a neighboring state (34.2%), or a non-neighboring state (30.9%).
- The vast majority completed their doctoral internship in a non-contiguous state (43.0%) or Indiana (31.1%).
- For completing post-doctoral internships, the largest proportion (42.0%) of Indiana psychologists reported Indiana, while 27.5% indicated a non-neighboring state.
- The three most common degrees reported for highest level of education were PsyD – clinical psychology (41.5%), PhD – clinical psychology (26.0%), and PhD – counseling psychology (18.3%).

Employment Characteristics

- Most (86.5%) Indiana psychologists said they have no plans to change their current employment status within the next two years.
- Over three-quarters (77.8%) reported their primary work activity was direct client care/healthcare services, with another 7.3% working in administration management, 4.9% in teaching/education/research, and 4.3% in clinical supervision.
- More than half of Indiana psychologists (51.6%) identified clinical psychology as their primary specialty, followed by counseling psychology (12.8%), clinical child and adolescent psychology (9.1%), and clinical neuropsychology (6.8%).
- Approximately 84.1% of psychologists reported no secondary specialty.

- The most common practice setting was private practice (42.2%). Additionally, 8.8% of psychologists said they worked in a mental health clinic, 7.8% in a federal government hospital, and 6.9% selected other on the survey.
- Just over half (52.2%) of Indiana psychologists reported working between 17 and 32 hours in direct patient care per week at their primary practice.

Populations Served and Services Provided

- The highest percentage (90.0%) of psychologists indicated they worked with adult populations via telepsychology, while 56.9% said they served adolescents ages 11-19 and 54.2% said they served geriatrics (65 years and older).
- Almost all (82.7%) provided psychotherapy services via telepsychology and 49.3% did psychological testing through the same medium.
- Rates of supervision differed by type of student, with 35.0% of psychologists indicating they supervised pre-doctoral students/trainees and 18.3% reported supervising post-doctoral students/trainees.

Geographic Distribution

- The lowest population-to-psychologist-full-time-equivalent ratios in Indiana were in Monroe (6,006.1:1), Vigo (6,512.5:1), and Marion (6,917.6:1) counties.
- The highest were in Knox (306,700.0:1), Clark (250,934.0:1), and Posey (250,400.0:1) counties.
- There were no reported actively practicing psychologists in 34 counties.



INTRODUCTION

Using a variety of techniques, psychologists learn about and interpret human behaviors and interactions. They diagnose disorders, make treatment plans, and communicate their findings with clients, their families, and potentially, the broader psychological community through research papers and reports.¹ It is vital to understand the psychologists workforce in Indiana, as they play a multi-faceted role in healthcare. This report is an overview of Indiana psychologists who renewed their license during the 2024 license renewal period.

Methodology

Data Collection

The Bowen Center for Health Workforce Research and Policy (Bowen Center) developed supplemental questions for psychologists based on existing minimum data sets and guidance provided by the Indiana psychologist advisory group. Supplemental questions were transferred to the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) approximately 60 days prior to the beginning of the 2024 psychologist license renewal period. The supplemental questions administered to psychologists 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 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 using unique license numbers to create the 2024 psychologist master file. This master file was uploaded to the Indiana Health Professions Database. 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 psychologists who responded to the survey as this calculation relies on the data in which responses were submitted. Full-time equivalency was generated based on self-reported hours spent per week in direct patient care, as is outlined in Table 1. Assignment of FTE was applied to all reported practice locations.

¹ Psychologists. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Outlook Handbook. 2025. Available at: <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/life-physical-and-social-science/psychologists.htm>



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

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 psychologists 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 Psychologists
- Section III: Geographic Distribution

This report provides a snapshot of Indiana’s psychologist workforce. 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 psychologist workforce, visit the Bowen Portal at www.bowenportal.org or contact the Bowen Center at bowenctr@iu.edu.



SECTION I: TOTAL LICENSE RENEWALS

Total Psychologist Licenses

As Table 1.1 shows, 2,144 psychologists renewed their license in 2024. Of those, 1,881 responded to the supplemental survey and 263 did not. All psychologist licenses that were renewed in 2024 were found to be renewed from an active status.

Table 1.1 Survey status of Indiana psychologists based on survey and license status

License Status	Survey Respondents		Survey Non-Respondents		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total (with row %)	1,881	87.7	263	12.3	2,144	100.0
Active	1,881	100.0	263	100.0	2,144	100.0
Valid to Practice While Reviewed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Inactive or Expired Licenses	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: 2024 Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data

Employment Status

Most (87.9%) Indiana psychologists who renewed their license in 2024 and responded to the supplemental survey reported actively working in a position that requires a psychologist license. Small proportions indicated working in a psychology-related field that didn't require a psychologist license (5.1%), being retired (3.7%), or not currently working (2.3%). Table 1.2 has more information.

Table 1.2 Reported employment status of Indiana psychologists

	N	%
Total	1,881	
Actively working in a position that requires a psychologist license	1,654	87.9
Actively working in a psychology-related field that does not require a psychologist license	95	5.1
Actively working in a field other than psychology	17	0.9
Not currently working	44	2.3
Retired	69	3.7
Non-Respondents	2	0.1

Source: Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024



SECTION II: ACTIVELY PRACTICING PSYCHOLOGISTS

Reporting Sample

A total of 2,144 psychologists renewed their license in Indiana in 2024, none of whom had inactive licenses. However, 263 were removed from the report sample because they did not have data for the supplemental questions. or Another 227 were removed because they were not actively practicing in psychology. Finally, 153 did not have a practice in Indiana nor provided telepsychology services to people in Indiana, so they were excluded, as well. In the end, the report sample included 1,501 psychologists actively practicing in Indiana or providing telehealth services to Indiana residents who completed their license renewal online.

Figure 2.1 Results from sample selection criteria



Demographics

The majority of Indiana psychologists were female (66.9%), White (87.5%), and not of Hispanic or Latino origin (96.7%). There was a significant gap in average age between females (47.3 years) and males (56.6 years), with the overall average age being 50.3 years old. Notably, 30.6% of male psychologists reported being 65 or older. Still, the largest age group among all Indiana psychologists was 35-44 (30.7%). Table 2.1 provides more information on the demographic characteristics of Indiana psychologists.

Table 2.1 Indiana psychologist demographic information

	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1,004	66.9	497	33.1	1,501	100.0
Average Age	47.3		56.6		50.3	
Age Category						
Under 35	128	12.8	19	3.8	147	9.8
35 - 44	360	34.9	111	22.3	461	30.7
45 - 54	236	23.5	109	21.9	345	23.0
55 - 64	183	18.2	106	21.3	289	19.3
65 and Older	107	10.7	152	30.6	259	17.3
Age Unavailable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Race						
White	853	85.0	460	92.6	1,313	87.5
Black or African American	49	4.9	15	3.0	64	4.3
Asian	49	4.9	8	1.6	57	3.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Native Hawaiian or Othe Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiracial	36	3.6	7	1.4	43	2.9
Some Other Race	10	1.0	3	0.6	13	0.9
Race Unavailable	6	0.6	4	0.8	10	0.7
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino	38	3.8	12	2.4	50	3.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	966	96.2	485	97.6	1,451	96.7

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

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



Education

Nearly all (98.7%) Indiana psychologists reported obtaining a doctoral degree for their qualifying education. The location in which they received this education was roughly even across Indiana (34.4%), a contiguous state (34.2%), or another state (30.9%). Table 2.2 goes into more detail on Indiana psychologists' qualifying education.

Table 2.3 shows that most Indiana psychologists indicated completing a doctoral internship either in Indiana (31.1%) or a non-contiguous state (43.0%). Post-doctoral internships were largely done in the same locations: Indiana (42.0%) and non-contiguous states (27.5%). The top three most common levels of education reported were PsyD – clinical psychology (41.5%), PhD – clinical psychology (26.0%), and PhD – counseling psychology (18.3%).

Table 2.2 Psychologist qualifying education

Qualifying Degree	Indiana		Contiguous States		Other US State		Other Country (not US)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Master's Degree	2	0.4	12	2.3	5	1.1	0	0.0	19	1.3
Doctoral Degree	515	99.6	502	97.7	459	98.9	6	100.0	1,482	98.7
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	517	100.0	514	100.0	464	100.0	6	100.0	1,501	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

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

Table 2.3 Psychologist training and highest education

	N	%
Total	1,501	
Where Doctoral Internship was Completed		
Indiana	466	31.1
Michigan	48	3.2
Illinois	196	13.1
Kentucky	52	3.5
Ohio	86	5.7
Another State (not listed)	646	43.0
Another Country (Not U.S.)	7	0.5
Where Post-Doctoral Internship was Completed		
Indiana	630	42.0
Michigan	28	1.9
Illinois	182	12.1
Kentucky	61	4.1
Ohio	49	3.3
Another State (not listed)	413	27.5
Another Country (Not U.S.)	4	0.3
Not applicable	134	8.9



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Table 2.3 Psychologist training and highest education

	N	%
Highest Education		
Master's Degree (MA, MS, MED)	0	0.0
Specialist degree/Certificate of Advanced Graduate Study	0	0.0
PhD - Counseling Psychology	274	18.3
PhD - Clinical Psychology	390	26.0
PhD - School Psychology	97	6.5
PhD - Psychology	62	4.1
PhD - Other	8	0.5
PsyD - Counseling Psychology	3	0.2
PsyD - Clinical Psychology	623	41.5
PsyD - School Psychology	5	0.3
PsyD - Psychology	27	1.8
PsyD - Other	2	0.1
Other	10	0.7

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

Employment and Practice Characteristics

Most (86.5%) Indiana psychologists responded that they had no plans to change their employment situation during the next two years. The majority (77.8%) reported their primary work activity was direct client care/healthcare services, followed by administration management (7.3%), teaching/education/research (4.9%), and clinical supervision (4.3%). More information can be found in Table 2.4.

More than half (51.6%) of respondents reported having a specialty in clinical psychology at their primary practice. Counseling psychology (12.8%) was the second biggest cohort. Secondary specialties were relatively rare, with 84.1% of Indiana psychologists reporting that they did not have one. Details about primary and secondary specialties can be found in Table 2.5.

As Table 2.6 shows, most (42.2%) of Indiana’s psychologists reported working in private practice. The remaining 57.8% is dispersed across 27 other practice settings. As for hours worked in patient care per week, 52.2% of psychologists reported working between 17 and 32 hours per week at their primary practice (Table 2.7). The specific breakdown in that range is 12.7% for 17-20 hours per week, 13.6% for 21-24 hours per week, 10.5% 25-28 hours per week, and 10.9% for 29-32 hours per week.

Table 2.4 Psychologist employment plans and primary activity

	N	%
Total		
Employment Plans		
No planned change (Continue as you are)	1,298	86.5
Decrease hours	86	5.7
Increase hours	91	6.1
Transition to a non-direct service role	3	0.2
Leave my current role to complete further training	1	0.1
Leave my current role for family reasons/commitments	4	0.3
Leave my current role due to stress/burnout	6	0.4
Retire	12	0.8
Primary Activity		
Administration Management	110	7.3
Direct Client Care/Healthcare Services	1,168	77.8
Clinical Supervision	65	4.3
Clinical/Community Consultation & Prevention	15	1.0
Other Human Services (e.g. forensics, consulting)	31	2.1
Non-Clinical Consultation	7	0.5
Teaching/Education/Research	73	4.9
Other	14	0.9
Not Applicable	18	1.2

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024



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Table 2.5 Psychologist practice specialty

Practice Specialty	Primary Specialty		Secondary Specialty	
	N	%	N	%
Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology	136	9.1	17	1.1
Clinical Health Psychology	77	5.1	11	0.7
Clinical Neuropsychology	102	6.8	11	0.7
Clinical Psychology	774	51.6	117	7.8
Cognitive Behavioral Psychology	46	3.1	3	0.2
Counseling Psychology	192	12.8	33	2.2
Couple & Family Psychology	5	0.3	2	0.1
Forensic Psychology	49	3.3	7	0.5
Group Psychology	2	0.1	0	0.0
Organizational & Business Consulting Psychology	5	0.3	3	0.2
Police & Public Safety Psychology	10	0.7	2	0.1
Pediatric Psychology	38	2.5	3	0.2
Professional Geropsychology	8	0.5	1	0.1
Psychoanalytic Psychology	9	0.6	0	0.0
Rehabilitation Psychology	6	0.4	1	0.1
Other	41	2.7	28	1.9
Non-Respondents	1	0.1	1,262	84.1
Total	1,501	100.0	1,501	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

Table 2.6 Psychologist practice setting

Practice Setting	Primary Specialty		Secondary Specialty	
	N	%	N	%
Child Welfare Facility	6	0.4	1	0.1
College/University Counseling/Health Center	22	1.5	0	0.0
Community Health Center	37	2.5	6	0.4
Community Mental Health Center (CMHC)	70	4.7	12	0.8
Criminal Justice Facility	30	2.0	2	0.1
Detox	1	0.1	0	0.0
Faith-Based Setting	9	0.6	2	0.1
Federal Government Hospital	117	7.8	0	0.0
Hospice	0	0.0	0	0.0
In-Home Setting	26	1.7	3	0.2
Independent Group Practice	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent Solo Practice	0	0.0	0	0.0
Long-Term Care Facility (e.g. Nursing Home, Assisted Living)	1	0.1	0	0.0
Mental Health Clinic	132	8.8	17	1.1
Methadone Clinic	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-Federal Hospital: General Medical	54	3.6	2	0.1
Non-Federal Hospital: Psychiatric	18	1.2	2	0.1
Non-Federal Hospital: Other – e.g. Nursing Home Unit	8	0.5	0	0.0
Non-Federal Hospital: inpatient	6	0.4	4	0.3
Organization/Business Setting	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary or Specialist Medical Care	84	5.6	8	0.5

Table 2.6 Psychologist practice setting

Practice Setting	Primary Specialty		Secondary Specialty	
	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	633	42.2	118	7.9
Recovery Support Services	1	0.1	1	0.1
Rehabilitation	9	0.6	1	0.1
Residential Setting	15	1.0	4	0.3
School Health Service	30	2.0	5	0.3
Specialized Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment Facility	1	0.1	1	0.1
Telehealth	81	5.4	16	1.1
Veterans Facility	5	0.3	0	0.0
Other	103	6.9	34	2.3
Not Applicable	2	0.1	1,262	84.1
Total	1,501	100.0	1,501	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

Table 2.7 Psychologist hours per week in patient care

Average Hours per Week in Patient Care	Primary Practice		Secondary Practice	
	N	%	N	%
0 hours per week	92	6.1	46	3.1
1 - 4 hours per week	104	6.9	61	4.1
5 - 8 hours per week	117	7.8	64	4.3
9 - 12 hours per week	121	8.1	32	2.1
13 - 16 hours per week	145	9.7	19	1.3
17 - 20 hours per week	191	12.7	11	0.7
21 - 24 hours per week	204	13.6	2	0.1
25 - 28 hours per week	158	10.5	1	0.1
29 - 32 hours per week	163	10.9	1	0.1
33 - 36 hours per week	91	6.1	1	0.1
37 - 40 hours per week	75	5.0	0	0.0
41 or more hours per week	38	2.5	1	0.1
Not Applicable	2	0.1	1,262	84.1
Total	1,501	100.0	1,501	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024



Populations Served and Services Provided

Table 2.8 shows the number of psychologists who reported serving various age-based populations. Overall, 1,461 psychologists reported serving one or more of these population groups, with the highest number reporting that they served adults (n=1,351). Significant proportions also indicated serving adolescents ages 11-19 (n=854) and geriatrics ages 65 and older (n=814), as well.

Table 2.9 provides a summary of the psychologists who reported providing services to special population groups. A total of 1,020 psychologists reported providing care to these populations, with the highest proportions serving individuals with a disability (n=672), healthcare professionals (n=519), and military veterans (n=518). The full breakdown by category can be found in Table 2.9.

Table 2.8. Age-based populations served by psychologists based on telepsych status

Providing Telepsych	Newborns		Children (Ages 2 - 10)		Adolescents (Ages 11 - 19)		Adults		Geriatric (Ages 65 and Older)		Unique Number Serving These Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	50	96.2	460	84.9	746	87.4	1,194	88.4	714	87.7	1,284	87.9
No	2	3.9	82	15.1	108	12.7	157	11.6	100	12.3	177	12.1
Total	52	100.0	542	100.0	854	100.0	1,351	100.0	814	100.0	1,461	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

Table 2.9. Reported Services Provided by Indiana Psychologists by Telepsych status

Providing Telepsych	Pregnant Women		Incarcerated Persons		Persons With a Disability		Individuals in Recovery		Military Veterans		Healthcare Professionals		Unique Number Serving These Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	385	93.7	82	73.9	593	88.2	355	89.4	472	91.1	491	94.6	912	89.4
No	26	6.3	29	26.1	79	11.8	42	10.6	46	8.9	28	5.4	108	10.6
Total	411	100.0	111	100.0	672	100.0	397	100.0	518	100.0	519	100.0	1,020	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

Tables 2.10 – 2.12 provide a summary of the psychological services that Indiana psychologists reported providing as part of their practice. The highest number (n=1,241) of Indiana psychologists identified providing psychotherapy services, and n=740 indicated they provided psychological testing. Approximately 572 reported providing supervision to pre-doctoral students/trainees.

Table 2.10. Reported Services Provided by Indiana Psychologists, Based on Whether they Provide TelePsych

Providing Telepsych	Addiction Counseling		Dementia/ Alzheimer's Care		Psychotherapy		Psychological Testing		Research on Human Behavior		Unique Number Serving These Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	176	87.1	135	81.3	1,133	91.3	630	85.1	90	88.2	1,275	88.5
No	26	12.9	31	18.7	108	8.7	110	14.9	12	11.8	165	11.5
Total	202	100.0	166	100.0	1,241	100.0	740	100.0	102	100.0	1,440	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

Table 2.11. Reported Services Provided by Indiana Psychologists, Based on Whether they Provide TelePsych

Providing Telepsych	Supervision of Pre-Doctoral Students/Trainees		Supervision of Post-Doctoral Students/Trainees		Treatment of OUD-Affected Pregnant Women		Vocational/ Disability Assessments		Forensic Assessment		Unique Number Serving These Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	452	85.9	247	89.8	12	85.7	116	80.6	126	75.9	630	84.0
No	74	14.1	28	10.2	2	14.3	28	19.4	40	24.1	120	16.0
Total	526	100.0	275	100.0	14	100.0	144	100.0	166	100.0	750	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

Table 2.12. Reported Services Provided by Indiana Psychologists, Based on Whether they Provide TelePsych

Providing Telepsych	Gender Health		LGTBQ Counseling		Pre-Surgical Evaluation		Custody Evaluation		Foster and Out of Home Placements		Unique Number Serving These Populations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	117	97.5	300	95.5	145	89.5	33	80.5	32	86.5	440	91.9
No	3	2.5	14	4.5	17	10.5	8	19.5	5	13.5	39	8.1
Total	120	100.0	314	100.0	162	100.0	41	100.0	37	100.0	479	100.0

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

SECTION III: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Just over a third (37.0%, n=34) of Indiana counties had no reported psychologists. Among those that did have practicing psychologists, the lowest population-to-psychologist-full-time-equivalent ratios were found in Monroe (6,006.1:1), Vigo (6,512.5:1), and Marion (6,917.6:1) counties. In all, 10 counties had ratios of less than 10,000:1. Another nine counties had ratios of more than 100,000:1, with the highest ratios belonging to Knox (306,700.0:1), Clark (250,934.0:1), and Posey (250,400.0:1) counties. Table 3.1 presents data for all counties.

Table 3.1 Psychologist workforce capacity by county

County	Population	Total Psychologists	Total Psy FTE	Resident per Psychologist FTE
Adams	36,288	0	0.0	—
Allen	394,545	62	35.6	11,082.7
Bartholomew	84,003	15	7.1	11,831.4
Benton	8,729	0	0.0	—
Blackford	11,893	0	0.0	—
Boone	76,120	8	4.9	15,534.7
Brown	15,653	0	0.0	—
Carroll	20,525	0	0.0	—
Cass	37,666	2	0.9	41,851.1
Clark	125,467	2	0.5	250,934.0
Clay	26,460	0	0.0	—
Clinton	32,730	0	0.0	—
Crawford	10,438	0	0.0	—
Daviess	33,656	0	0.0	—
Dearborn	51,215	6	2.9	17,660.3
Decatur	26,399	0	0.0	—
DeKalb	44,198	1	0.7	63,140.0
Delaware	112,321	43	14.5	7,746.3
Dubois	43,546	3	1.2	36,288.3
Elkhart	206,409	9	3.8	54,318.2
Fayette	23,362	1	0.8	29,202.5
Floyd	80,809	15	4.5	17,957.6
Fountain	16,731	0	0.0	—
Franklin	23,096	0	0.0	—
Fulton	20,358	0	0.0	—
Gibson	32,904	1	0.3	109,680.0
Grant	66,200	11	6.2	10,677.4
Greene	31,196	1	0.3	103,986.7
Hamilton	371,645	90	46.1	8,061.7
Hancock	86,166	4	1.1	78,332.7

Table 3.1 Psychologist workforce capacity by county

County	Population	Total Psychologists	Total Psy FTE	Resident per Psychologist FTE
Harrison	40,006	2	0.8	50,007.5
Hendricks	186,387	16	7.3	25,532.5
Henry	48,929	1	0.4	122,322.5
Howard	83,831	12	4.7	17,836.4
Huntington	36,781	2	1.3	28,293.1
Jackson	46,460	3	2.5	18,584.0
Jasper	33,535	0	0.0	—
Jay	20,032	0	0.0	—
Jefferson	33,056	1	0.2	165,280.0
Jennings	27,622	3	1.9	14,537.9
Johnson	167,819	10	3.8	44,162.9
Knox	36,070	1	0.1	360,700.0
Kosciusko	80,364	4	1.1	73,058.2
LaGrange	40,907	0	0.0	—
Lake	500,598	64	29.3	17,085.3
LaPorte	111,706	12	8.7	12,839.8
Lawrence	45,084	0	0.0	—
Madison	132,504	12	8.6	15,407.4
Marion	968,460	305	140.0	6,917.6
Marshall	46,352	1	0.5	92,704.0
Martin	9,897	0	0.0	—
Miami	35,402	0	0.0	—
Monroe	139,342	54	23.2	6,006.1
Montgomery	38,573	3	0.5	77,146.0
Morgan	73,227	6	2.0	36,613.5
Newton	13,960	0	0.0	—
Noble	47,430	1	0.4	118,575.0
Ohio	6,004	0	0.0	—
Orange	19,638	1	0.5	39,276.0
Owen	21,532	2	0.8	26,915.0
Parke	16,484	0	0.0	—
Perry	19,209	0	0.0	—
Pike	12,106	0	0.0	—
Porter	175,335	29	18.2	9,633.8
Posey	25,040	1	0.1	250,400.0
Pulaski	12,385	0	0.0	—
Putnam	37,567	4	2.2	17,075.9
Randolph	24,216	0	0.0	—
Ripley	29,227	0	0.0	—
Rush	16,847	0	0.0	—
Scott	24,657	2	1.0	24,657.0
Shelby	45,231	1	0.8	56,538.8
Spencer	19,910	4	1.4	14,221.4
St. Joseph	272,848	68	30.8	8,858.7



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Table 3.1 Psychologist workforce capacity by county

County	Population	Total Psychologists	Total Psy FTE	Resident per Psychologist FTE
Starke	23,206	0	0.0	—
Steuben	34,917	0	0.0	—
Sullivan	20,757	3	2.3	9,024.8
Switzerland	10,019	0	0.0	—
Tippecanoe	188,792	42	19.5	9,681.6
Tipton	15,256	0	0.0	—
Union	6,973	0	0.0	—
Vanderburgh	179,810	35	19.8	9,081.3
Vermillion	15,417	1	0.4	38,542.5
Vigo	106,153	34	16.3	6,512.5
Wabash	30,670	1	0.3	102,233.3
Warren	8,518	1	0.1	85,180.0
Warrick	65,867	2	1.6	41,166.9
Washington	28,205	1	0.8	35,256.3
Wayne	66,127	8	4.2	15,744.5
Wells	28,555	1	0.3	95,183.3
White	24,917	0	0.0	—
Whitley	34,742	1	0.7	49,631.4

Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024

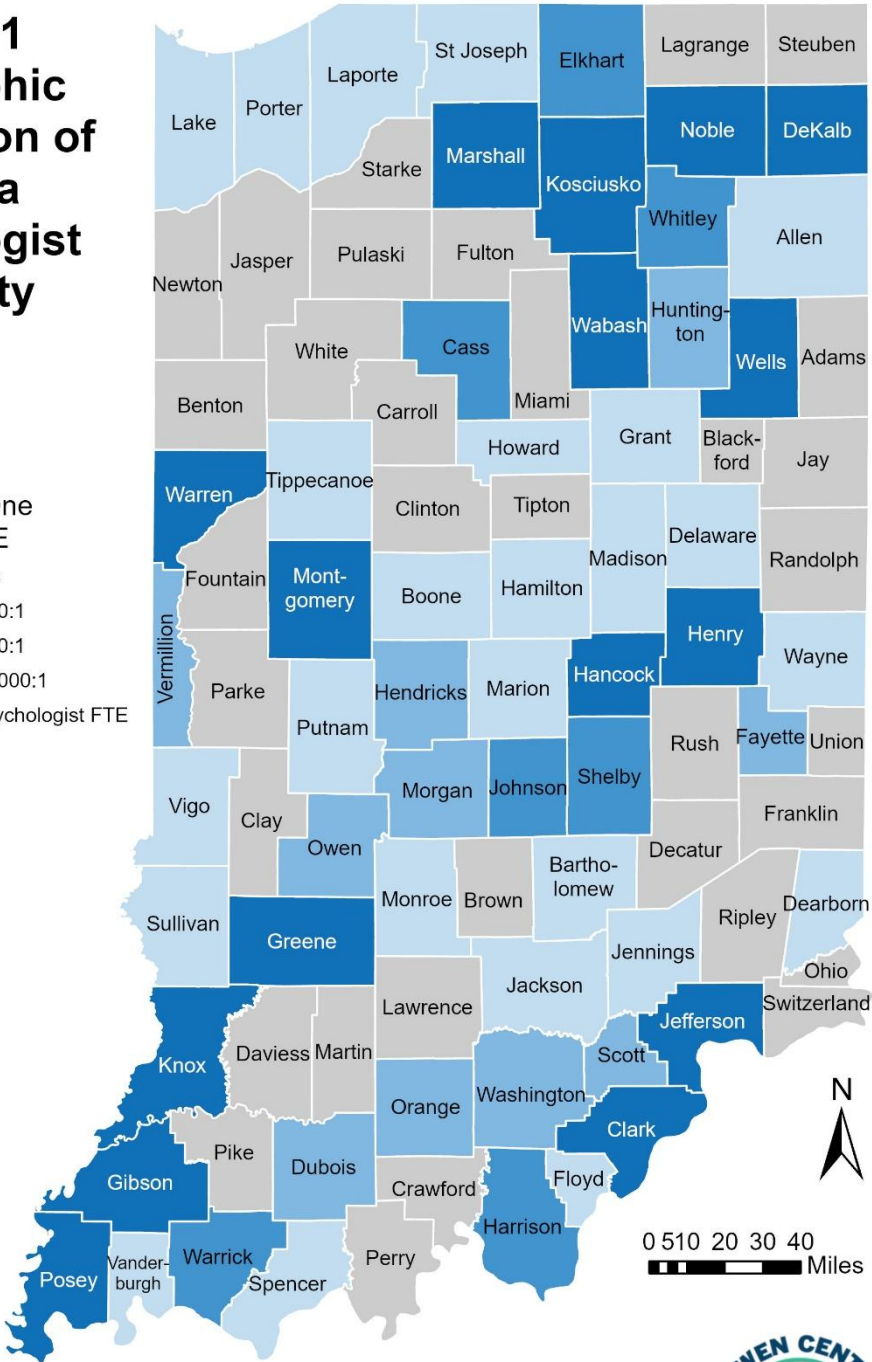
Notes: Population to provider ratio could not be counted in counties where there was no reported psychologist FTE.



Map 3.1 Geographic Distribution of Indiana Psychologist Capacity

Population per One Psychologist FTE

- 20,000:1 or Less
- 20,001:1 - 40,000:1
- 40,001:1 - 60,000:1
- Greater than 60,000:1
- No Reported Psychologist FTE



Source: Indiana Psychologist License and Supplemental Survey Data, 2024; U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 5-year population estimates;
 Notes: Population-to-provider FTE ratio cannot be calculated for counties with no reported provided FTE. County-level capacity is based on psychologists reported primary and secondary practice locations.



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