

Pediatricians in Delaware 2021



DELAWARE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Division of Public Health

Prepared for:

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Division of Public Health
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1995, the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health (DPH) began measuring the number and spatial distribution of primary care physicians practicing in Delaware. The objective was to identify medically underserved areas and understand any existing or developing trends that could impact the supply of primary care services. This summary report presents the results of the 2021 study as they relate to pediatricians¹. This report is the first time data is tabulated for pediatricians only in Delaware.

Until 2011, responses received would replace information supplied by the physician at an earlier date or, in the case of a first-time respondent, extend the coverage of the database. At the same time, responses from physicians in prior years who no longer had an active Delaware license, as determined from the state license file, were eliminated from the database. The resulting database, upon which the previous reports were based, contained information gathered from 1995 through 2008 from physicians who held a Delaware medical license and provided clinical medical services in Delaware. While that approach proved to produce reliable results over the years, it was discontinued in 2011. The impetus to abandon that approach was the need to create a data file, with the most recent survey responses and all personally identifiable information removed, for the federal shortage area designations system (ASAPS) operated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). Just like in 2011, 2013, and 2018, the 2021 estimates and results reported in this document are solely based on the responses obtained during the most recent data collection period (2021).

Data collection for the current report took place between fall 2020 and spring 2021. The list of licensed physicians obtained from the Division of Professional Regulation contained 6,000 unique entries. Researchers excluded one inactive provider and 11 on probation, resulting in 5,988 unique entries. Of these, 2,482 have Delaware addresses, but it does not mean they are active or have a Delaware practice. Similarly, physicians living in other states may have an active practice in Delaware. For the purposes of producing this report, 2,687 physicians were contacted. This includes all physicians with an active license

¹ Full reporting for the year 2021, which includes all primary care physicians, can be found in: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Primary Care Physicians in Delaware 2021, February 2022.

in Delaware with an address in Delaware (2,482) and physicians with an active license in Delaware reporting addresses with ZIP Codes adjacent to Delaware (205).

Physicians were first contacted with a pre-survey letter, followed by the first mailing of the survey instrument. In subsequent mailings, staff only contacted physicians who had not responded. Next, researchers sent non-respondents a reminder card, two more mailings of the survey instrument, and a final reminder card. Of those contacted, 799 respondents provided usable data for the survey. In addition, 161 mailings were returned as undeliverable and one licensed physician explicitly refused to answer. In one case, staff was informed that the physician had passed away.

After applying weights for non-respondents and considering the geographical distribution of licensed physicians, it was estimated that there were 865 primary care physicians and 221 pediatricians practicing in Delaware in 2021 (Figure 1).

Not all physicians practice full-time, and some practice full-time but do not provide direct patient care on a full-time basis. To provide a more realistic view of the availability of primary care physicians, full-time equivalents (FTE) were calculated. Full-time primary care physicians were defined as those who delivered care directly to patients for 40 or more hours per week. Anything less than 40 hours was considered less than full-time, and for every four hours less than 40, 0.1 FTE was deducted. After considering the number of hours worked, there were 660 FTE primary care physicians and 161 FTE pediatricians in 2021 (Figure 1).

This report examines select aspects of pediatric physicians and their practices that affect the availability of services. Of particular interest was the age distribution and diversity of these practitioners. The section on practice characteristics covers important issues such as patient appointment wait times and the acceptance of new patients. The final section explains the spatial distribution of pediatricians at the sub-county level in relation to the size and characteristics of the patient population aged 0 to 19.

RESULTS

After applying weights for non-respondents and considering the geographical distribution of licensed physicians, it was estimated that there were 865 primary care physicians and 221 pediatricians in Delaware in 2021. After considering the number of hours worked, there were 660 full-time equivalent (FTE) primary care physicians and 161 FTE pediatricians. (Figure 1).

In 2021, the youth population, ages 0 to 19 years of age, of Delaware was 238,215², meaning that there were approximately 1,480 children served by each FTE pediatrician assuming that pediatricians were evenly distributed across Delaware. The county-specific estimates of children served by each FTE pediatrician were as follows: 1,987 for Kent County, 1,258 for New Castle County, and 1,985 for Sussex County. However, it is important to note that many physicians who were not specifically identified as pediatricians do provide pediatric services (Figure 2). Across Delaware, 54.5% of non-pediatric primary care physicians indicate that they offered pediatric care services to their patients.

Demographics

In 2021, approximately 63.4% of pediatricians in Delaware were female (Figure 3). The highest proportion of female pediatricians was in Sussex County (72.7%), followed by Kent County (69.6%) and New Castle County (60.3%). About 67.5% of pediatricians in Delaware were White (Figure 4), with variations between counties, and 21.3% were Black. The highest proportion of White pediatricians (75.9%) was reported in New Castle County. Around 7.5% of Delaware's pediatricians were Asian. The Hispanic population in Delaware currently accounted for approximately 6% of the total population³. Among pediatricians, 8.1% were Hispanic (Figure 5). The highest proportion of Hispanic pediatricians (15.4%) was found in Sussex County, while no Hispanic pediatricians reported in Kent County.

In terms of age, around 20.3% of pediatricians in the state were under 40 years old, while 6.3% were 65 years old or above (Figure 6) in 2021. The lowest proportion of pediatricians under 40 (13.6%) was in Kent County, followed by Sussex County (17.4%) and New Castle County (22.1%). The highest proportion of pediatricians aged 65 and above (13%) was in Sussex County, followed by New Castle and

² U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

³ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Kent counties (5.3% and 4.5% respectively). The highest proportion of pediatricians aged 50 and above was in Sussex County (73.9%), followed by Kent County (51%), and then New Castle County (38.9%). The high proportion of older pediatricians in Sussex and Kent counties was reflected in the uncertainty regarding their practice in the next five years (Figure 7). Among Sussex County's pediatricians, 20% indicated that they would not be practicing in five years. Additionally in 2021, about 18.2% of Kent County's pediatricians reported that they will not be practicing in five years. In New Castle County, the highest proportion (15.9%) was unsure if they will be practicing in five years.

Source

The future supply of pediatricians was equally important as the current number of providers. Around 62.3% of Delaware's pediatricians in 2021 came from the region (Figure 8), as measured by the state in which they resided at the time of their high school graduation (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Other). Notably, 65.2% of Kent County's pediatricians indicated that they resided outside of the region, compared to Sussex and New Castle counties (50% and 28.3%, respectively). Around 13.6% of Delaware's pediatricians came from Delaware (comparable to about 17.6% for all primary care physicians). Interestingly, no pediatricians who reported from Kent and Sussex counties indicated that they came from Delaware. Around 43.8% of pediatricians who were actively practicing in the state in 2021 received their medical degrees outside of the region (Figure 9), with the important caveat that there was not a medical school in Delaware. Sussex County stood out, as 48% of that county's pediatricians received their education outside of the region. As expected, Pennsylvania was the most frequently reported state in the region where Delaware's pediatricians received their training.

Medical residency had an impact on the choice of practice location. For the state in 2021, 31% of Delaware's pediatricians completed their residency in Delaware (Figure 10). However, differences can be observed among counties. New Castle County's pediatricians stood out, as 38.9% indicated they completed a residency in the state. No pediatrician reporting from Kent County indicated that they completed their residency in Delaware. About 3.7% of pediatricians reporting from Sussex County completed their residency in Delaware. This high proportion of Delaware residencies among New Castle County pediatricians replicated the pattern that exists among all primary care physicians (not pictured here).

Practice Characteristics

While the number of pediatricians and FTE counts provided an approximation of pediatric care availability across Delaware's counties in 2021, it is important to further examine this nominal availability. Overall, 96.3% of Delaware's pediatricians indicated that they accept new patients (Figure 11). The lowest proportion of pediatricians (92.3%) who were accepting new patients was in Sussex County, followed by Kent County (95.7%) and New Castle County (97.6%). All pediatricians from Kent and Sussex counties were accepting new Medicaid patients, while approximately 98% of pediatricians from New Castle County reported accepting new Medicaid patients. Across the state in 2021, all pediatricians treated Medicaid patients (Figure 12). On average, Delaware's pediatricians indicated that they spent around 44.6% of their time delivering care to Medicaid patients (Figure 13). However, there were differences among counties. Pediatricians in Kent and New Castle counties reported spending about 43.7% and 40.4% of their time serving Medicaid patients, while pediatricians in Sussex County reported spending about 63.5% of their time serving Medicaid patients.

The real availability of pediatric care was also influenced by the average wait time. In 2021 on average, Delaware's pediatricians reported an 8.8-day wait time for new patients and a 7.4-day wait time for established patients for routine non-emergency office visits (Figure 14). Variations existed between counties, with the highest wait times for new and established patients observed in New Castle County (9.5 days and 9.4 days, respectively). Sussex County pediatricians reported the shortest waiting times for both new and established patients.

Additionally, the use of non-physician resources (Advanced Practice Nurse, Certified Nurse Midwife, and Physician Assistant) can potentially increase the number of patients that an office can see. Over the past 20 years, there was an increase in the use of non-physician resources by Delaware's primary care physicians⁴. In 1998, approximately 60% of primary care physicians indicated not using any non-physician resources, whereas in 2021, about 38% of primary care physicians do not use those resources.

⁴ Full reporting for the year 2021, which includes all primary care physicians, can be found in: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Primary Care Physicians in Delaware 2021, February 2022

Delaware pediatricians, however, used non-physician resources at a higher frequency in 2021; only about 26.7% of them indicated not using non-physician resources (Figure 15).

Spatial Distribution

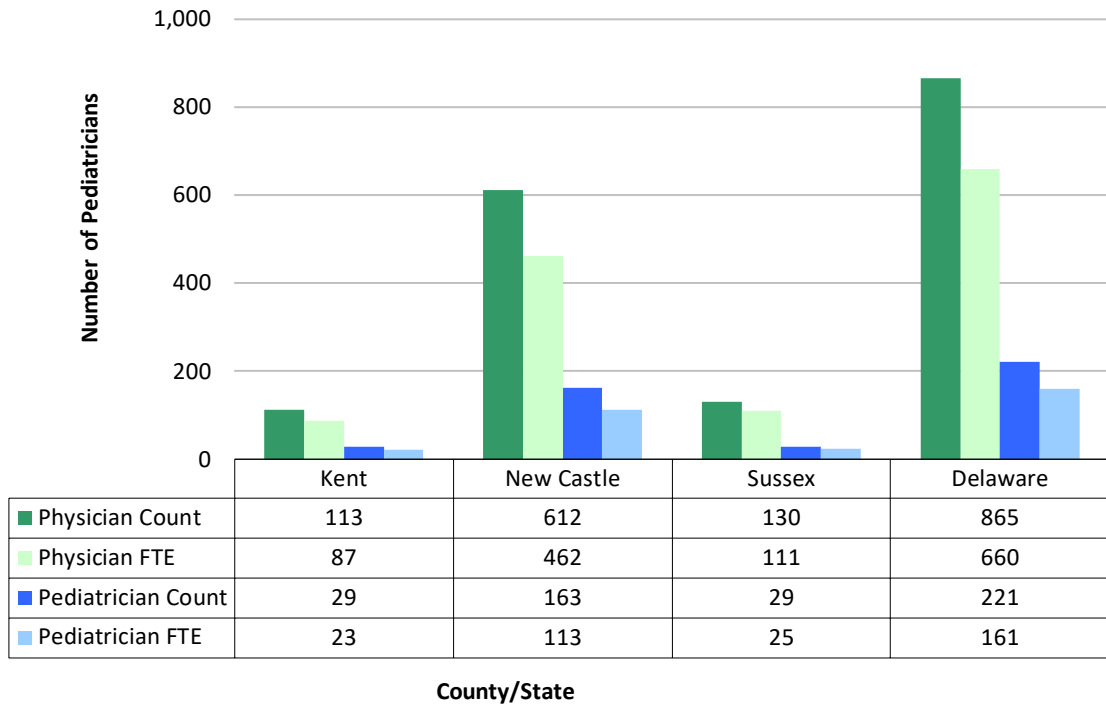
The federal government acknowledges the importance of having an adequate number of physicians in areas smaller than states or even counties. In their program for medically underserved areas and populations (MUA/P), “rational areas for the delivery of primary medical care services” can include counties, parts of counties, and even neighborhoods within metropolitan areas with a strong identity and a population minimum of 20,000⁵. Although the MUA/MUP designation is not specific to pediatricians, it is useful to use Census County Divisions (CCD) as rational service areas. CCDs are geographic areas designated by the U.S. Bureau of Census and are sub-areas of counties.

In 2021, Delaware had a total of 27 CCDs. Pediatricians were unevenly distributed across the state, with reports that came from 17 of the CCDs and nothing reported from 10 CCDs. The practice sites from which pediatricians reported were likely associated with a CCD that had a hospital or was adjacent to a CCD with a hospital. In 2021, areas underserved by pediatricians were southern Kent County and southern Sussex County; in these areas no pediatricians were present, or the proportion of youth (ages 0 to 19) was higher than the surrounding areas. The distribution of pediatricians in Kent and Sussex counties suggested that children in need of pediatrician services may have had to travel. (Figure 16.) Figure 16 displays the ratio of population of youth (ages 0 to 19) to pediatrician.

⁵ In the September 1, 1998 Federal Register, DHHS proposed new regulations for medically underserved populations (MUP) and health professional shortage areas (HPSA). The Department of Health and Human Services generally recognizes a ratio of 3000:1 as sufficient for an area to be classified as an HPSA. To be classified as an MUP, an index of primary care shortage (IPCS) is calculated using several factors: (1) population to primary care ratio, (2) percent below 200% of the poverty level, (3) infant mortality rate, (4) low birth weight rate, (5) percent of a racial minority, (6) percent of Hispanic ethnicity, (7) percent linguistically isolated, and (8) population density.

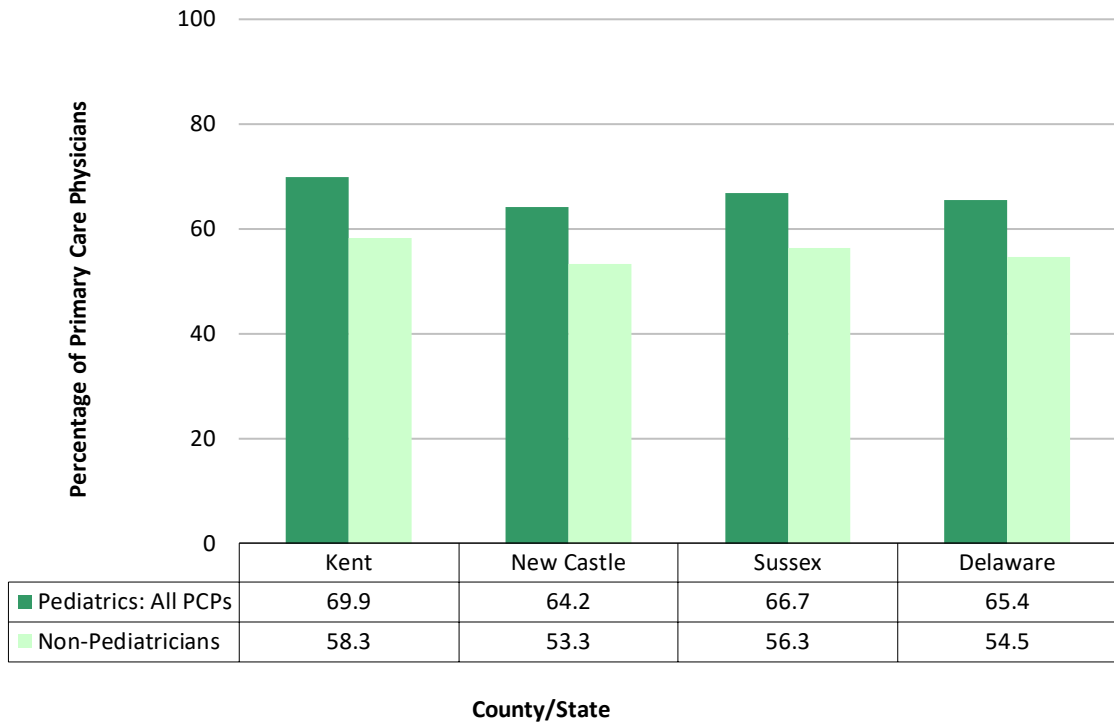
FIGURES

Figure 1: Number of Pediatricians and Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Pediatricians, by County and State, Delaware, 2021



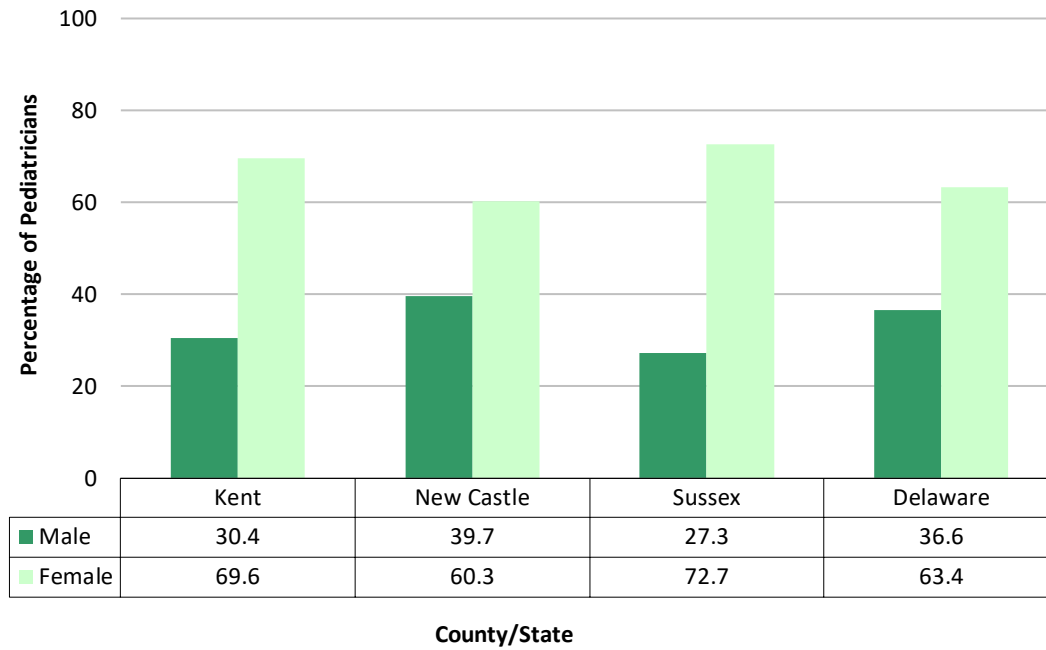
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 2: Percentage of Primary Care Physicians that Provided Pediatric Services, by County and State, Delaware, 2021



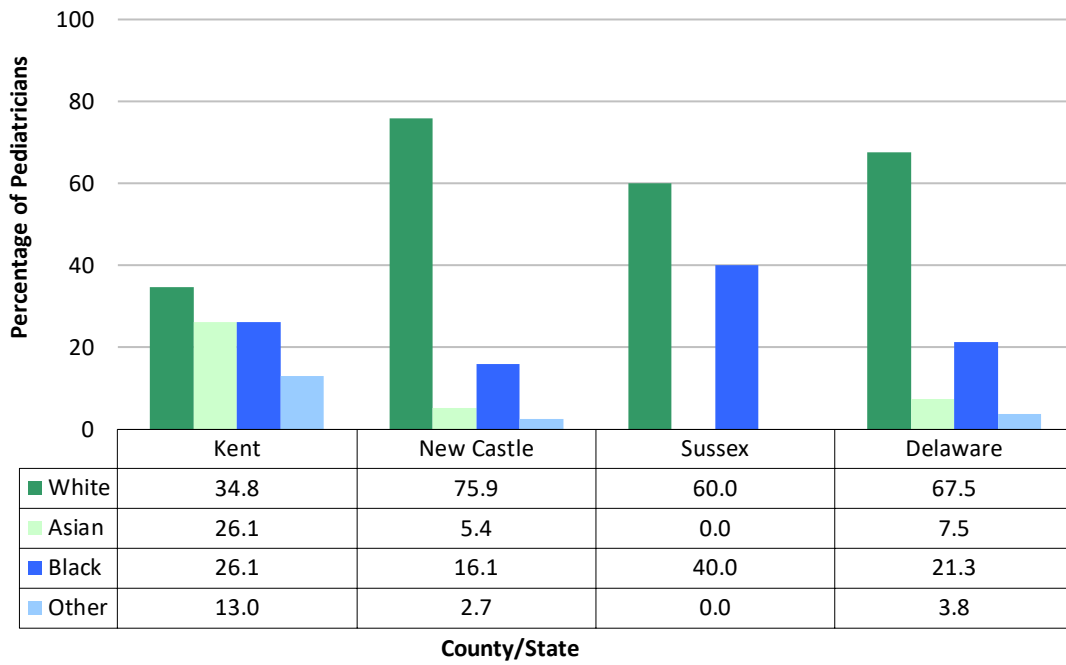
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 3: Percentage of Pediatricians, by Sex, County, and State, Delaware, 2021



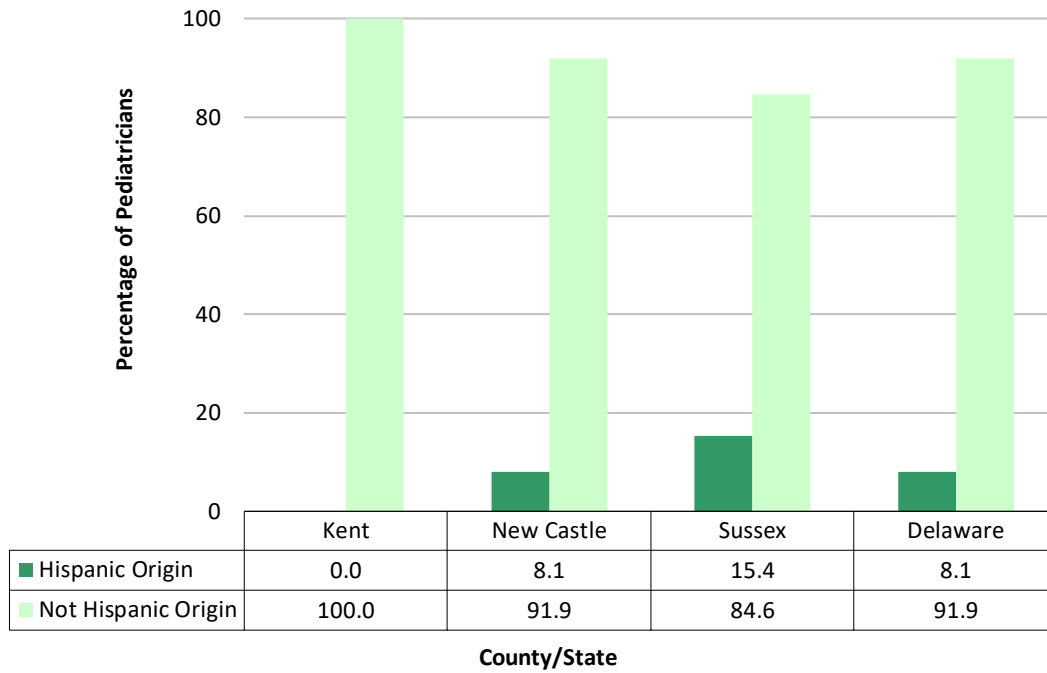
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 4: Percentage of Pediatricians, by Race, County, and State, Delaware, 2021



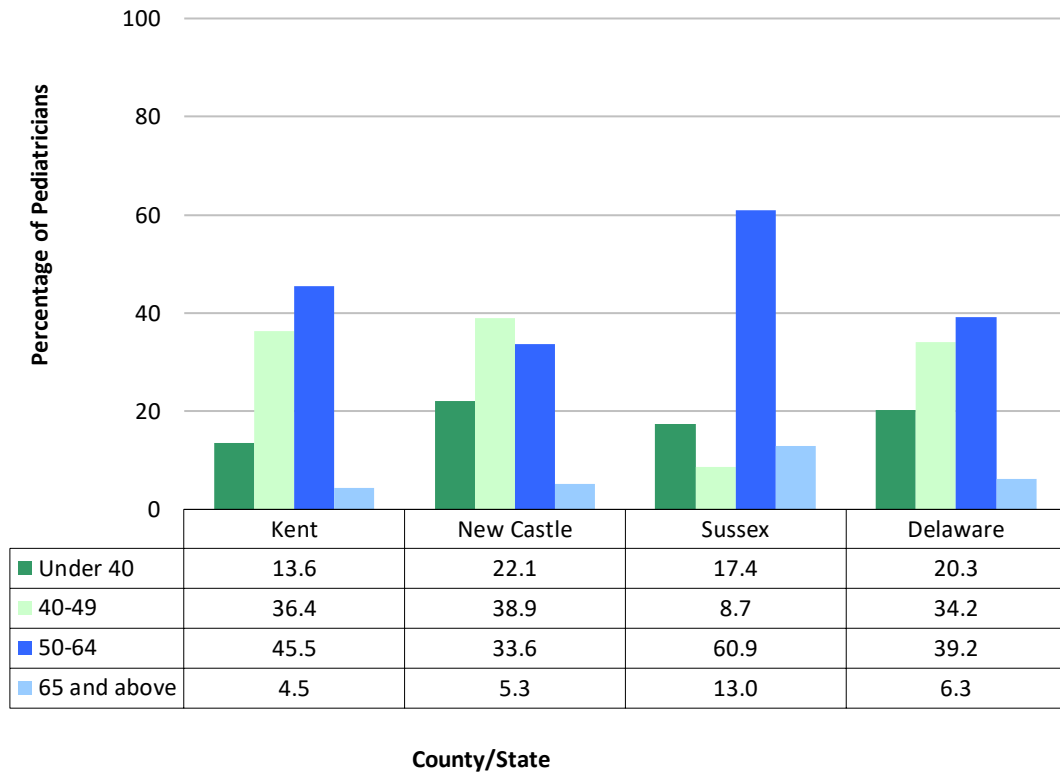
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 5: Percentage of Pediatricians, by Hispanic Origin, County, and State, Delaware, 2021



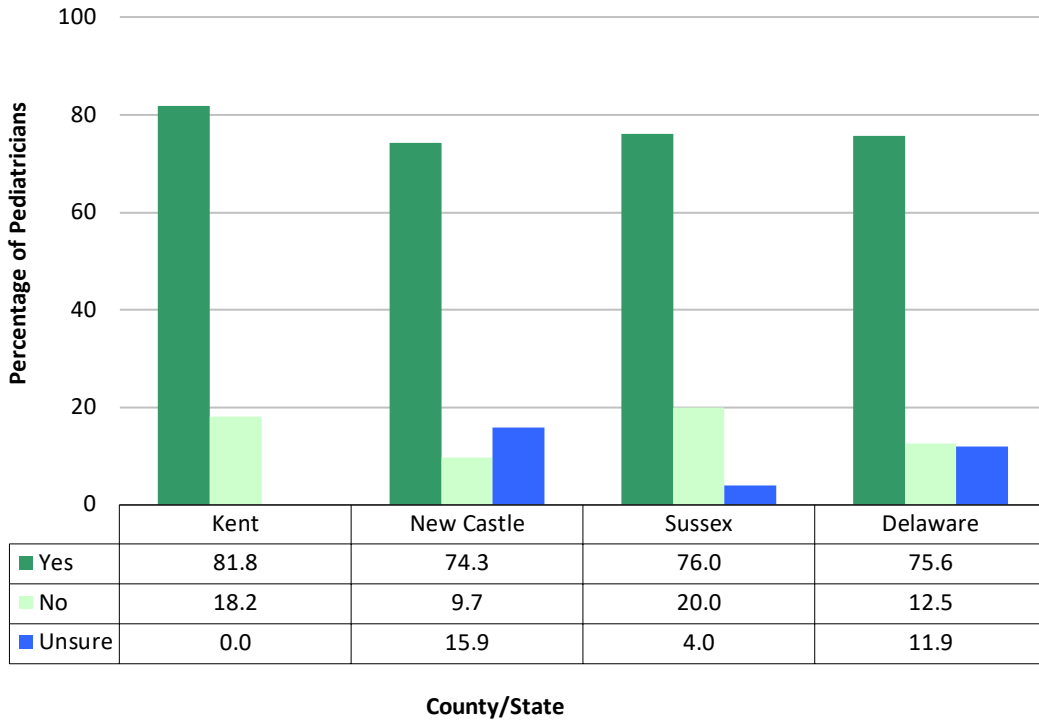
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 6: Percentage of Pediatricians, by Age, County, and State, Delaware, 2021



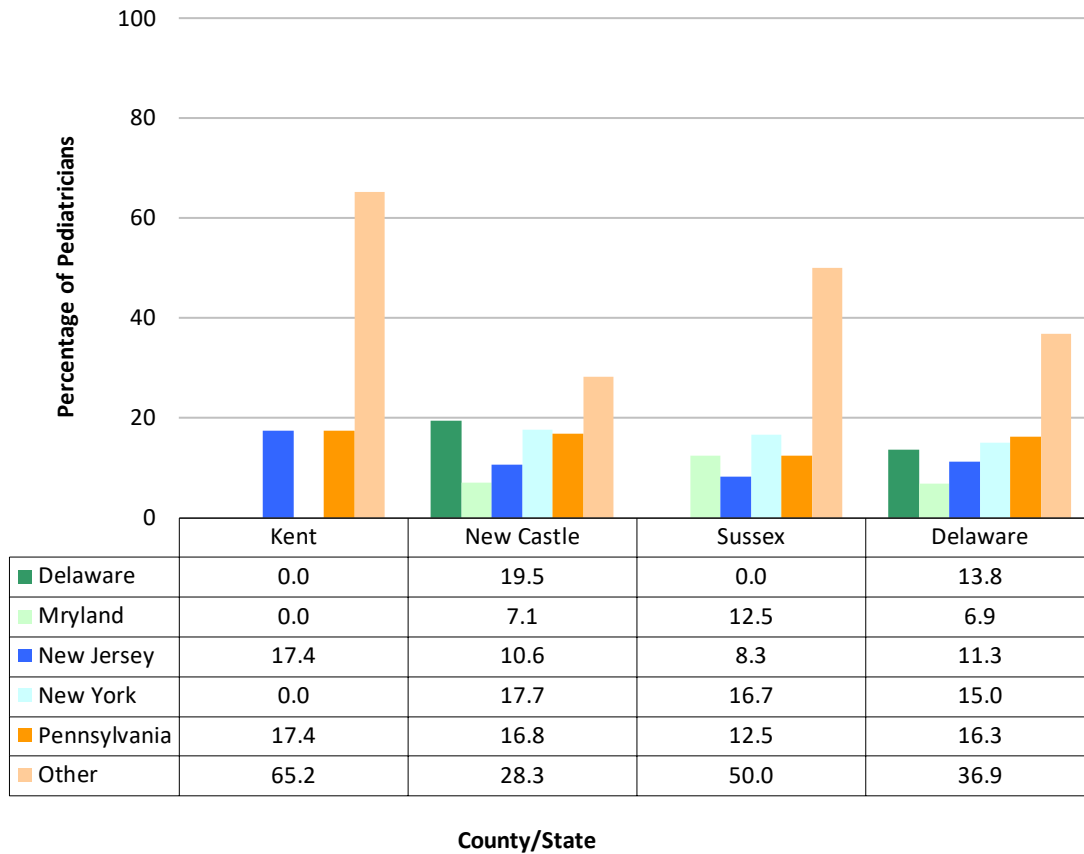
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 7: Percentage of Pediatricians Active in Five Years, by County and State, Delaware, 2021



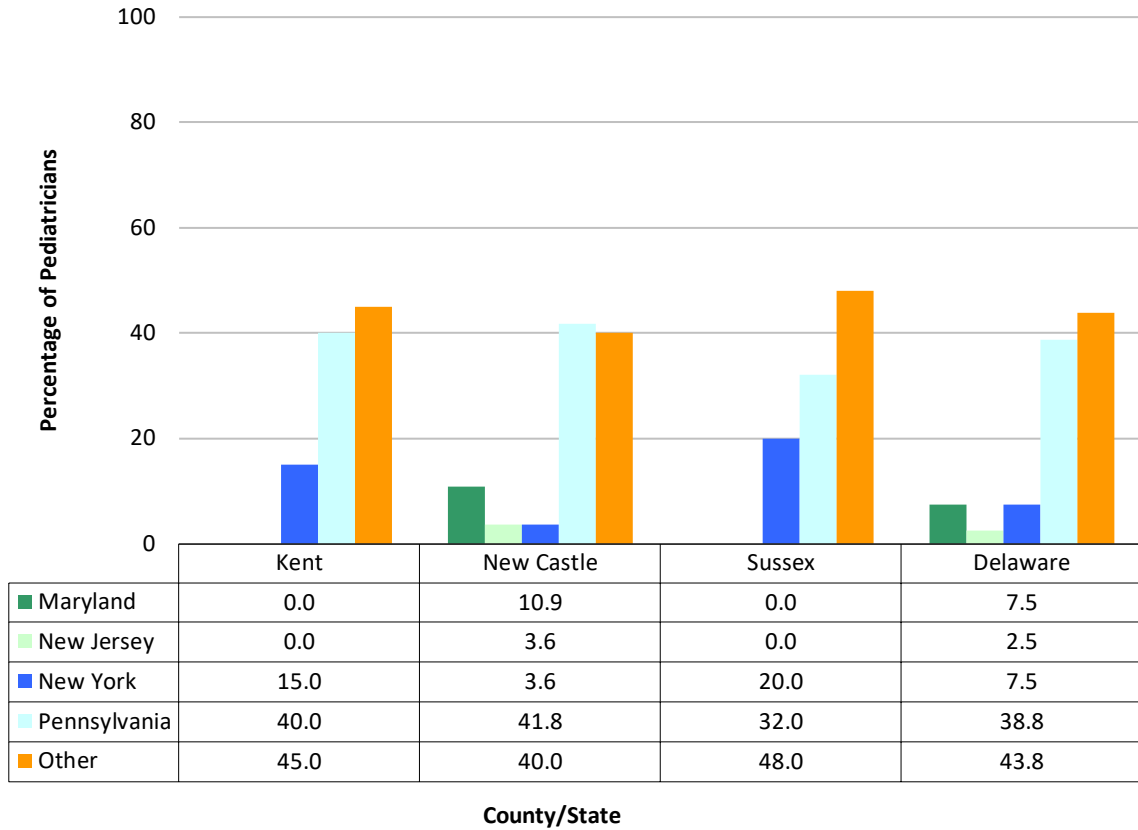
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 8: Percentage of Pediatricians, by State of High School Graduation and by Delaware and its Counties, 2021



Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

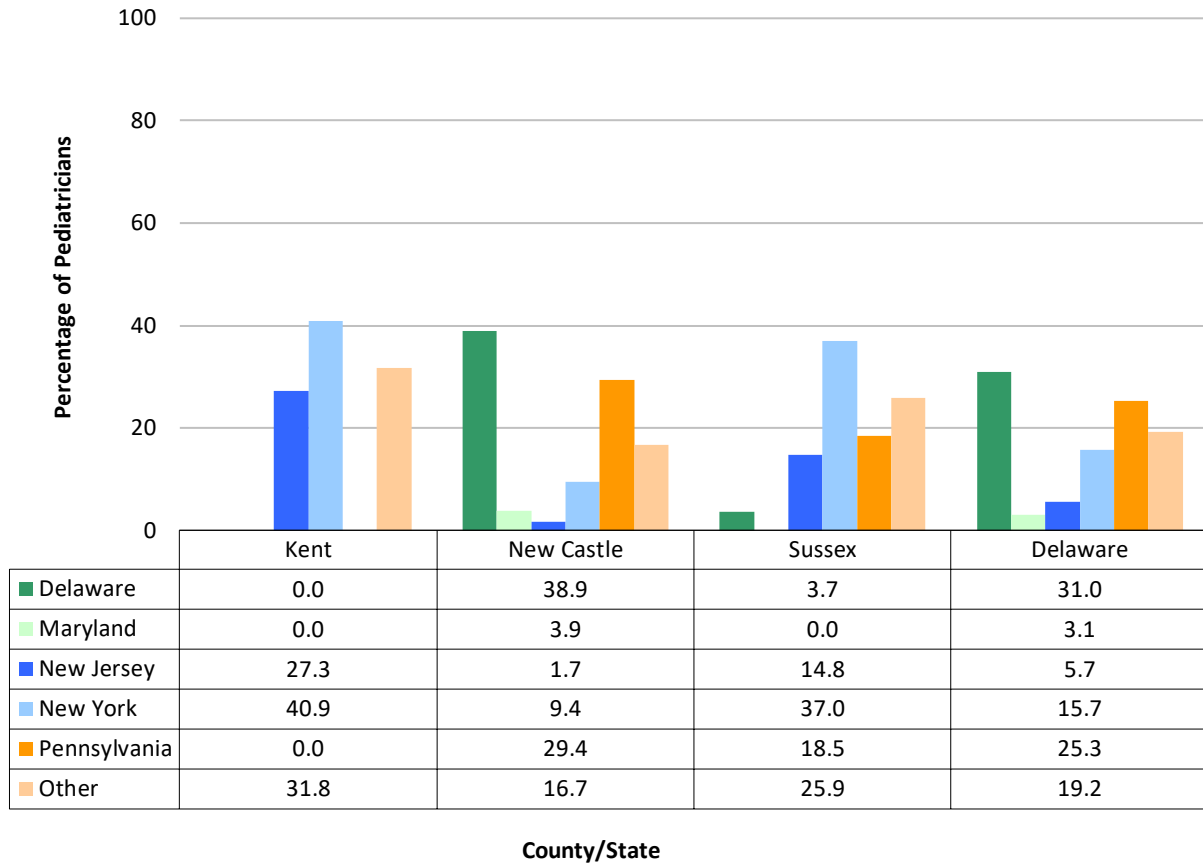
Figure 9: Percentage of Pediatricians, by State of Medical School Graduation and by Delaware and its Counties, 2021



Note: There was not a medical school in Delaware in 2021.

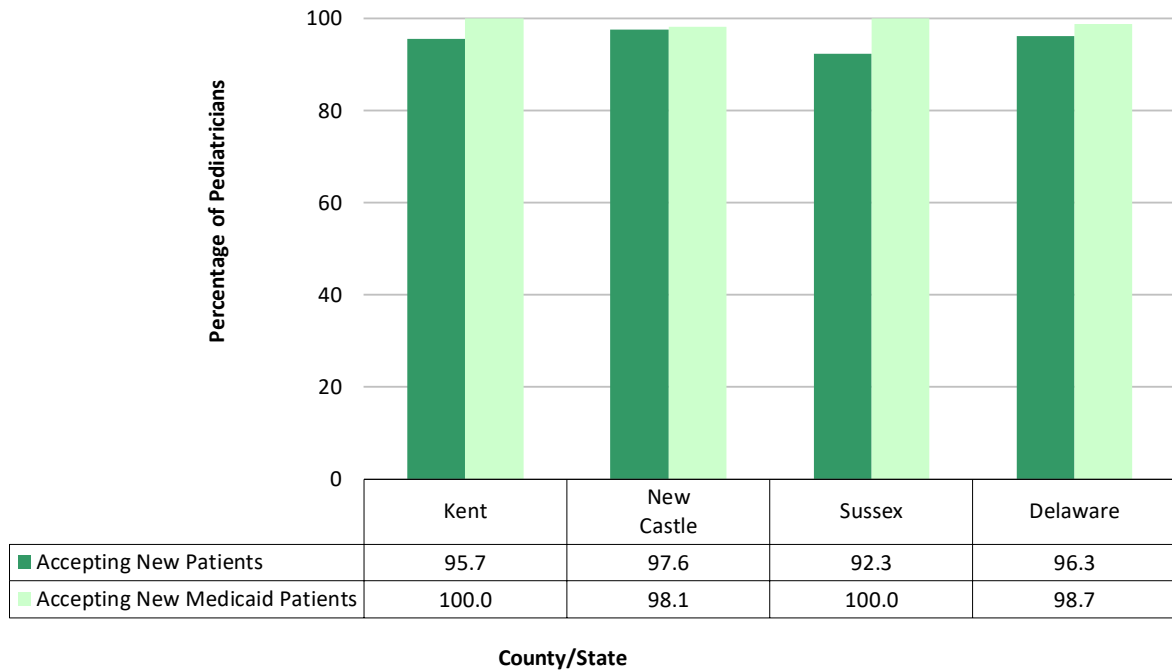
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 10: Percentage of Pediatricians, by State of Medical Residency and by Delaware and its Counties, 2021



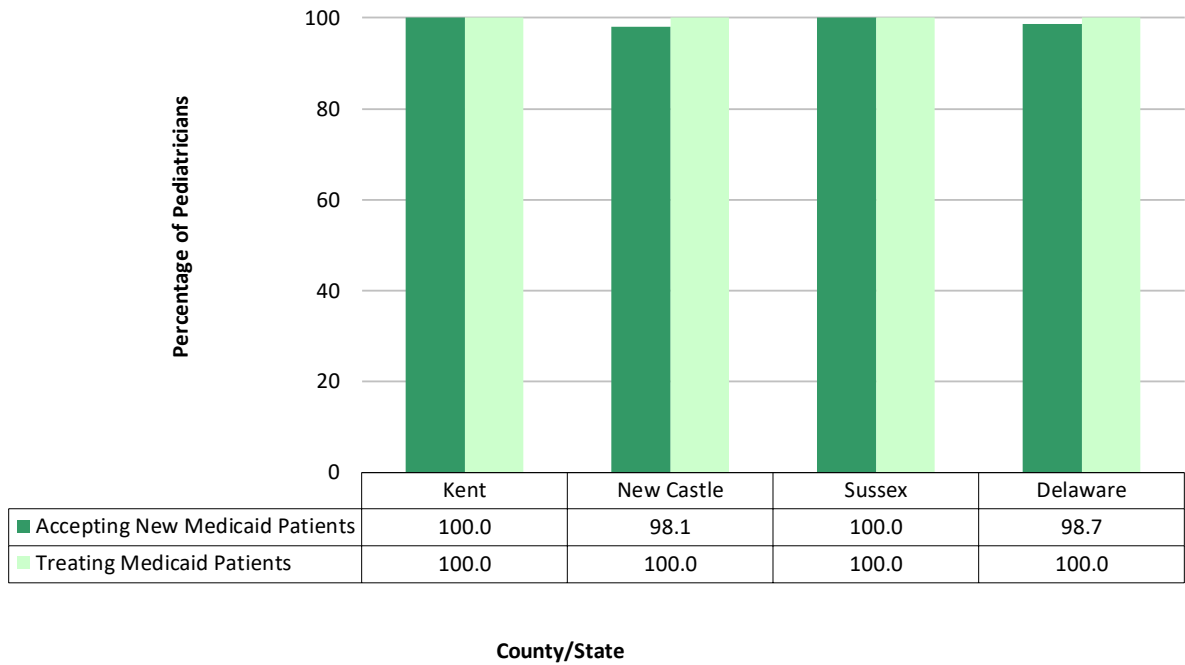
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 11: Percentage of Pediatricians Accepting New Patients, by County and State, Delaware, 2021



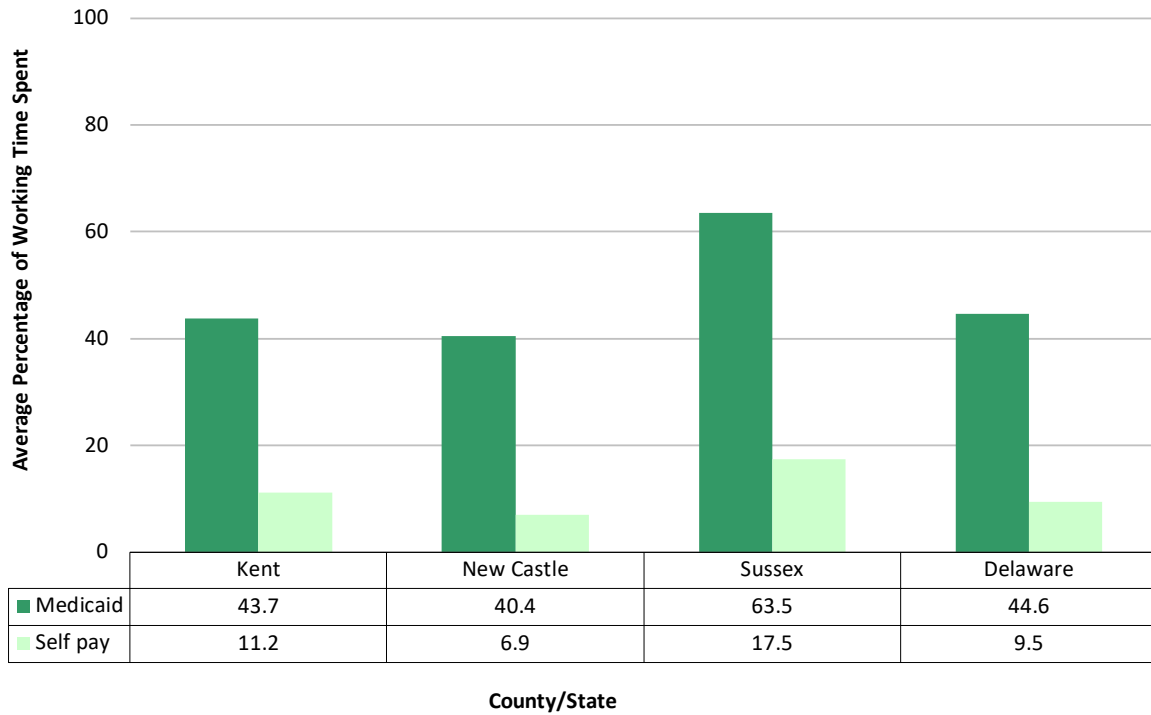
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 12: Percentage of Pediatricians Accepting New and Treating Medicaid Patients, by County and State, Delaware, 2021



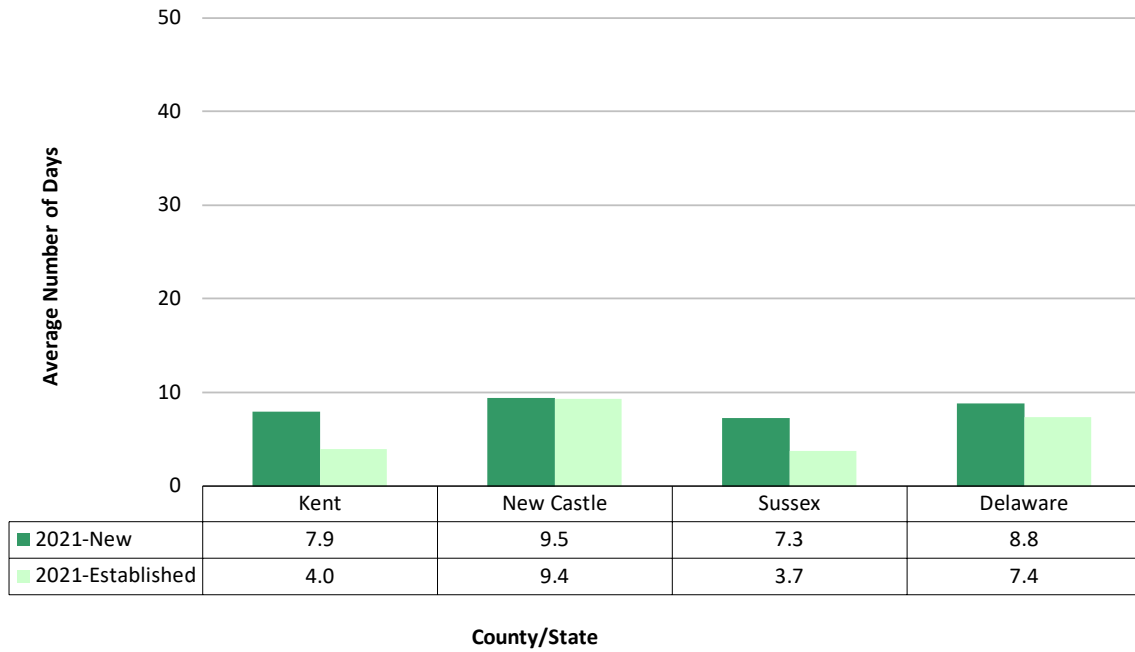
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 13: Average Percentage of Pediatricians’ Working Time Spent Serving Medicaid and Self-Pay Patients, by County and State, Delaware, 2021



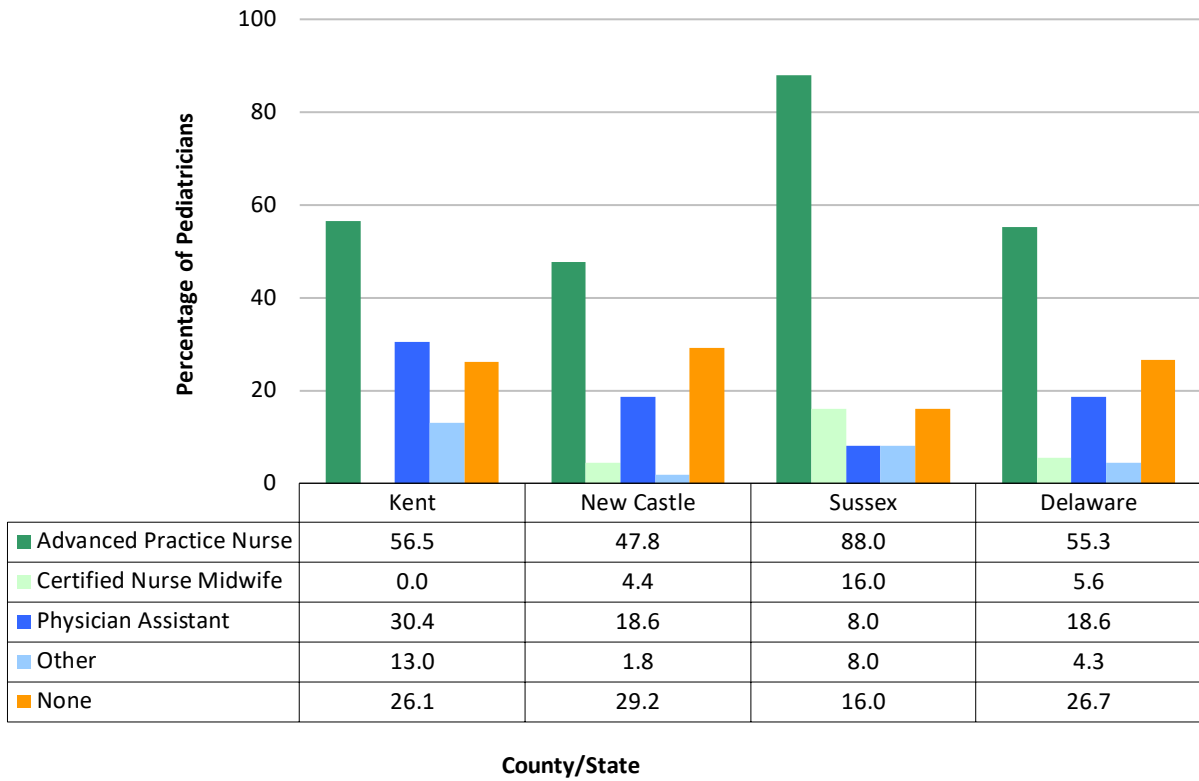
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 14: Average Wait Time by Number of Days for New and Established Patients reported by Pediatricians, by County and State, Delaware, 2021



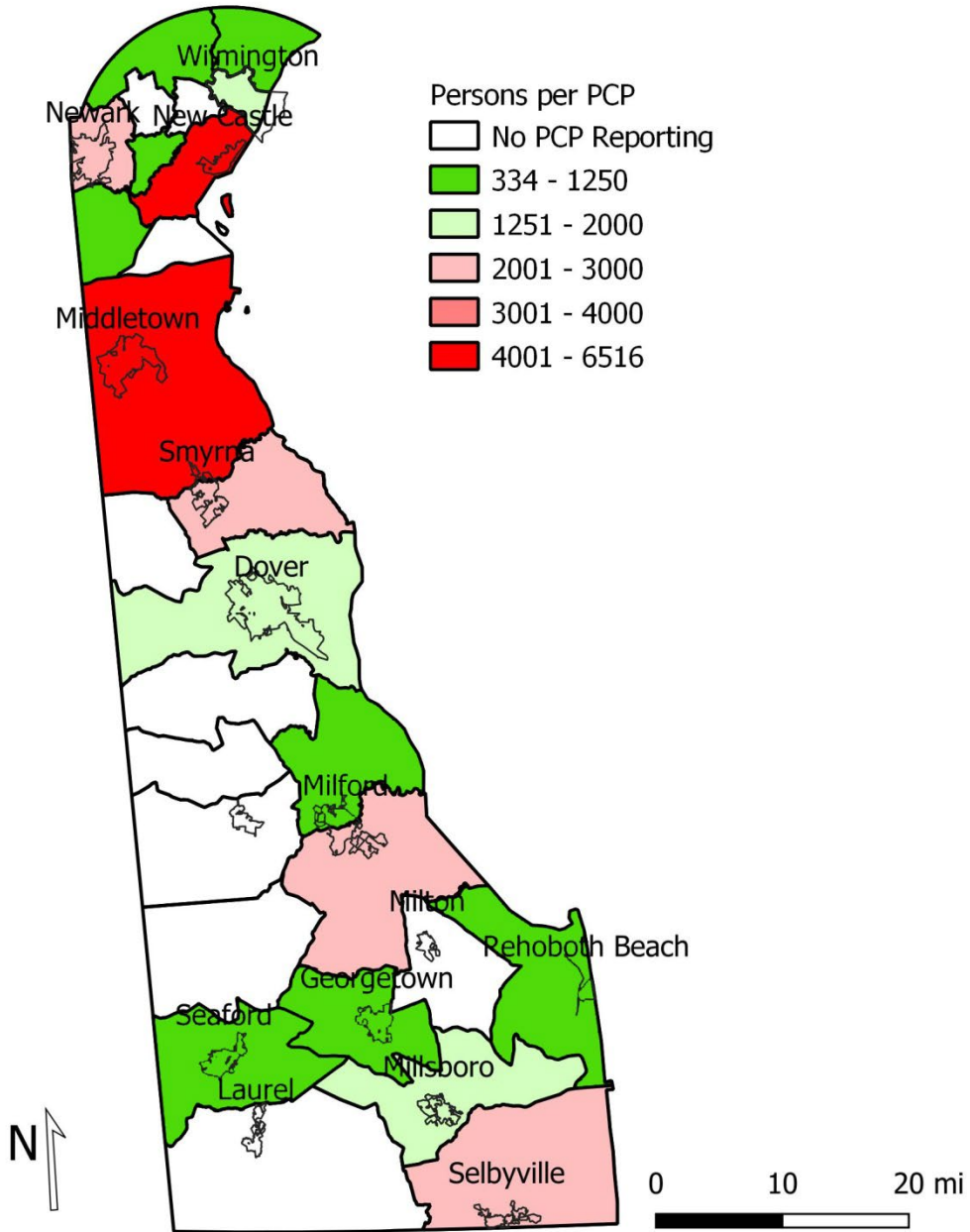
Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 15: Percentage of Pediatricians by Type of Non-Physician Resources Used, County, and State, Delaware, 2021



Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

Figure 16: Number of Youth (ages 0 to 19) per Pediatrician, by Census County Division, Delaware, 2021



Source: Delaware Primary Care & Specialist Physicians Study 2020/21

APPENDIX

PHYSICIAN - 2020v4.0

Page 1



DELAWARE PRIMARY CARE & SPECIALIST PHYSICIANS STUDY 2020/21

Commissioned by Delaware Health and Social Services

(#ID#)

<p>INSTRUCTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail your completed form in the attached prepaid envelope or send it to: University of Delaware Physician Capacity Study 2020-2021 292 Graham Hall Newark, DE 19716 • Use either a pen or pencil when completing the questionnaire. • Follow all "SKIP" instructions after answering a question. If no instructions are provided, continue to the next question. • If you have any questions, contact the University of Delaware Physician Capacity Study by emailing: tibi@udel.edu. 	
<p>PURPOSE – Results from the survey will be used to help state and local governments along with employers and educational institutions to plan for an adequate supply of health professionals in the state.</p>	<p>SCOPE – All physicians licensed to practice in the State of Delaware. Even if you do not practice in Delaware, please complete the questionnaire.</p> <p>PARTICIPATION – Your participation is voluntary. However, your responses are important to ensure adequate health care for Delaware's residents.</p>
<p>If you would like to see a copy of the report based on the survey conducted in 2018, point your browser to: https://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhssidph/hsmlfiles/jpcpinde2018.pdf</p>	
<p>1. Are you currently active in clinical medicine in Delaware? (i.e.: seeing patients and/or doing things necessary for the care of patients):</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, in training</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, working full time</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, working part time</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> No, retired (GO TO QUESTION 46)</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> No, inactive (GO TO QUESTION 46)</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> No, other (specify): _____ (GO TO QUESTION 46)</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Not practicing in Delaware (GO TO QUESTION 46)</p> <hr/> <p>IF RETIRED, INACTIVE, OTHER, OR NOT PRACTICING IN DELAWARE, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 46 ON PAGE 5.</p> <p>2. Were you active in clinical medicine 12 months ago:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at the same location as now</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but at a different location (specify location below): _____ City State ZIP code</p> <hr/> <p>3. On average, how many hours per week do you spend on each of the following activities:</p> <p>____ Hours - Direct patient care or services and related paperwork</p> <p>____ Hours - Administration and related paperwork</p> <p>____ Hours - Teaching medical courses</p> <p>____ Hours - Research</p> <p>____ Hours - Other (specify): _____</p>	<p>4. Setting of main employment is (check all that apply):</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical Care Settings:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Practitioner's Office (solo, partner of group practice)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital (except federal)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Home</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Freestanding Clinic (administratively distinct from a hospital, nursing home, etc.)</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Federally Qualified Health Center</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment Facility for the Handicapped or Disabled</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Health Facility:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans' Administration (VA hospital)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> School:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> School-Based Health Clinic</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Primary or Secondary School Site; School District</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> School of Medicine</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other University or College</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous Setting:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Research Institution or Establishment</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Duties in a Managed Care Setting (e.g.: HMO, PPO, etc.)</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing or Industrial Establishment</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____</p>

CONTINUE ON PAGE 2

5. Form of main employment? (check all that apply):

1 **Self-Employed:**
 1 Solo Practice
 2 Partner of Group Practice
 3 Other (specify): _____

2 **Salaried, Employed by:**
 1 Individual Practitioner
 2 Partnership or Group Practitioners
 3 Group Health Plan Facility (HMO, PPO, etc.)
 4 Hospital
 5 Other Non-Government Employer (school, etc.)
 6 Federal Government
 7 Federally Qualified Health Center
 8 State Government (public health, etc.)
 9 Other (specify): _____

6. In which of the following network based organizations do you currently participate? (check all that apply):

1 Independent Practice Association (IPA)
 2 Physician Hospital Association (PHA)
 3 Accountable Care Association (ACO)
 4 Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH)

7. What are the practice name, facility name, address and zip code for your main location in Delaware where you practice medicine? (Main location defined as the location where you spend most time delivering care)

Practice Name (example: Bear-Glasgow Dental)

 Facility Name (People's Plaza)

 Street Address

 City State ZIP code

QUESTIONS BELOW PERTAIN TO YOUR MAIN LOCATION IN DELAWARE ONLY

8. What type of site is the above main location?

1 Practice Office
 2 Clinic
 3 Hospital
 4 Other (specify): _____

9. Using the medical specialty codes found on page 6, please identify all medical specialties you practice at this site. Also, for each medical specialty, indicate:
 (a) the average number of hours per week spent delivering direct patient care and
 (b) if you are Board certified or eligible.

Specialty Code:	Hours of Direct Care per Week:	Status for Each Specialty:
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Board Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Board Eligible
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Board Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Board Eligible
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Board Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Board Eligible

IF YOU SPEND NO TIME DELIVERING PRIMARY CARE AT THIS SITE (i.e.: internal medicine (IM), pediatrics (PD), general practice (GP), family practice (FP) or obstetrics &/or gynecology (OB/GYN)), PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 29 ON PAGE 4, OTHERWISE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

10. On average, about how many hours per week do you spend providing primary care, both ambulatory and hospital follow-up, in one or more of the following areas ONLY?

Primary Care Specialty Code:	Hours of Direct Care per Week:
Internal Medicine (IM)	_____
Pediatrics (PD)	_____
General Practice (GP)	_____
Family Practice (FP)	_____
Obstetrics & gynecology (OB/GYN)	_____

11. Do you see obstetrical and/or gynecological patients at this site?

1 Yes
 2 No

12. Do you see pediatric patients at this site?

1 Yes
 2 No

If YES, to what age do you continue to see pediatric patients? (Please check the box which reflects the oldest pediatric patient you typically accept)

1 0-3 year-olds 5 14-16 year-olds
 2 4-5 year-olds 6 17-18 year-olds
 3 6-10 year-olds 7 19-21 year-olds
 4 11-13 year-olds

13. Do you practice geriatrics as a subspecialty?

1 Yes
 2 No

14. Do you offer Saturday and/or Evening hours?

Saturday 1 Yes
 2 No

If YES, how many Saturdays a month?

 Saturdays per month

Evening 1 Yes
 2 No

If YES, how many days a week?

 Days per week

CONTINUE ON PAGE 3

15. When a patient calls your office to request a routine (non-emergency) appointment, what is the usual elapsed time between the request and the resulting appointment for new and established patients (days)?

New patients Days Not Applicable

Existing Patients Days Not Applicable

16. Do you provide SAME DAY appointments for existing patients who call for a sick appointment?

1 Yes
2 No

17. Are you currently accepting new patients?

1 Yes
2 No

18. On average, what percentage of your time is spent delivering primary care to migrant farm workers? (choose one number below):

1 0% 4 30% 7 60% 10 90%
2 10% 5 40% 8 70% 11 100%
3 20% 6 50% 9 80%

19. On average, what percentage of your time is spent delivering primary care to self-paying patients? (choose one number below):

1 0% 4 30% 7 60% 10 90%
2 10% 5 40% 8 70% 11 100%
3 20% 6 50% 9 80%

20. On average, what percentage of your time is spent delivering primary care to patients who are charged on a sliding fee scale based on the patient's family income? (please choose one number, below):

1 0% 4 30% 7 60% 10 90%
2 10% 5 40% 8 70% 11 100%
3 20% 6 50% 9 80%

21. Does this site employ any non-physician clinicians: including advanced practice nurses (APN), certified nurse midwives (CNM), physician assistants (PA) or similar advanced practitioners in primary care? (check all that apply):

1 APN 4 Other
2 CNM 5 None (GO TO QUESTION 23)
3 PA

22. If non-physician clinicians are employed, what percentage of the practice is treated by them?

1 0% 4 30% 7 60% 10 90%
2 10% 5 40% 8 70% 11 100%
3 20% 6 50% 9 80%

Questions 23 through 28 are about long acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs), which include intrauterine devices (IUDs) and contraceptive implants (e.g. Nexplanon).

They refer to your female patients of reproductive age. Please answer these questions based on your experiences as a physician in your main Delaware practice site over the past year.

23. Which of the following have you provided for patients under your care during the last year? (check all that apply):

1 Insertion of IUDs
2 Removal of IUDs
3 Insertion of contraceptive implants (e.g. Nexplanon)
4 Removal of contraceptive implants (e.g. Nexplanon)
5 Same day insertion of IUDs or implants (LARCs)
6 Same day removal of IUDs or implants (LARCs)
7 Contraception other than IUDs and implants
8 Contraceptive counseling
9 Referral for patients seeking IUDs and implants (LARCs)
10 None of the above (GO TO QUESTION 29)

24. When do you ask female patients of reproductive age if they are interested in getting pregnant within the next year? (check one)

1 At every visit
2 Only at well visits
3 Only at reproductive health visits
4 When the patient brings it up
5 Rarely or never

25. When talking with patients about contraception, when do you most commonly discuss Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCs)? (check all that apply):

1 When the patient asks about it
2 When the patient is not currently using a method
3 When the patient is currently using a method other than LARC
4 When the patient is an adolescent
5 Whenever a patient expresses a desire to avoid pregnancy

26. Have you participated in a training on LARCs and Family planning offered through Upstream USA's Del-CAN program?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Unsure

27. Which of the following limits or barriers to providing same day LARC insertion for your patients have you experienced? (check all that apply):

1 Time constraints
2 Inadequate *training* in LARC insertion or removal
3 Inadequate *experience* with LARC insertion or removal
4 My patients prefer other contraceptive methods
5 My patients have concerns about side effects of LARCs
6 Difficulties with billing for LARCs
7 Staffing or workflow limitations that make same day insertion difficult
8 Difficulties with maintaining inventory
9 Other reason (*specify*):

CONTINUE ON PAGE 4

28. Which of the following changes have you noticed over the last two years? (check all that apply):

1 I have noticed an increase in the number of women seeking LARCs

2 I have noticed an increase in the number of women seeking other family planning methods

3 I have noticed an increase in the number of LARCs I have inserted for patients

4 I have noticed a decrease in the number of women seeking LARCs

5 I have noticed a decrease in the number of women seeking other family planning methods

6 I have noticed a decrease in the number of LARCs I have inserted for patients

7 I have not noticed a change in the number of women seeking LARCs

8 I have not noticed a change in the number of women seeking other family planning methods

29. Since the COVID-19 outbreak, have you changed your use of telemedicine technologies in your clinical practice? (check one)

1 I have started using telemedicine

2 I have increased the use of telemedicine

3 I have decreased the use of telemedicine

4 I have not started and will not use telemedicine

5 I have not started but I am moving towards the use of telemedicine

6 Other

30. Since the COVID-19 outbreak, have you done or experienced any of the following as a result of COVID-19? (check all that apply)

1 Closed my practice

2 Reduced staff

3 Increased staff

4 Experienced a reduction in income

5 Moved to a new employment situation or practice

6 Moved from direct patient to a non-patient care

7 Switched to a primarily telemedicine position

8 Moved from a permanent practice to locum tenens

9 Limited visits to reduce exposure

10 Experienced a lack of supplies

11 Clinicians in practice in Self-Quarantine

12 Nursing staff in practice in Self-Quarantine

13 Front office staff in Self-Quarantine

14 Experienced lack of space for sick

31. Are you currently treating MEDICAID patients at this site?

1 Yes

2 No

If YES, about what percentage of your total hours is spent delivering care to MEDICAID patients at this site? (please chose one number, below)

1 0% 4 30% 7 60% 10 90%

2 10% 5 40% 8 70% 11 100%

3 20% 6 50% 9 80%

32. Are you accepting new MEDICAID patients at this site?

1 Yes

2 No

33. Are you currently treating MEDICARE patients at this site?

1 Yes

2 No

If YES, about what percentage of your total hours is spent delivering care to MEDICARE patients at this site? (please chose one number, below)

1 0% 4 30% 7 60% 10 90%

2 10% 5 40% 8 70% 11 100%

3 20% 6 50% 9 80%

34. Are you accepting new MEDICARE patients at this site?

1 Yes

2 No

35. Do you treat patients who have difficulty understanding English?

1 Yes

2 No

If YES, about what percentage of your time is spent delivering care to these patients?

Percent

36. Do you personally have the ability to communicate with patients in a language other than English?

1 Yes

2 No

If YES, which one? (check all that apply):

1 Spanish 4 Sign Language

2 French 5 Other (specify):

3 Arabic

37. Are there medical professionals (other than yourself) at this site who have the ability to communicate with patients in a language other than English?

1 Yes

2 No

If YES, which one? (check all that apply):

1 Spanish 4 Sign Language

2 French 5 Other (specify):

3 Arabic

38. Do you provide charity care (no fee expected) inside your office?

1 Yes

2 No

39. Do you provide charity care (no fee expected) outside your office?

1 Yes

2 No

40. Do you offer flexible or installment payment plans, which would allow patients to pay for services over a period of time?

1 Yes

2 No

CONTINUE ON PAGE 5

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41. Do you allow patients to negotiate charges for services rendered?

1 Yes
2 No

42. Do you belong to a managed care provider network?

1 Yes
2 No

If YES, how many different networks do you belong to? (number)

43. In which of the following value based reimbursement payment methods do you currently participate? (check all that apply):

1 Pay for Performance
2 Shared Savings
3 Shared Risk
4 Capitation Model
5 Concierge Model

44. Do you have a Delaware business license?

1 Yes
2 No

45. Considering your work over the past 12 months, indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
It is hard adjusting my therapeutic strategies with ethnic minority clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am effective in my verbal communication with clients whose culture is different from mine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I feel confident that I can learn about my clients' cultural background	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am effective in my nonverbal communication with clients whose culture is different from mine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I feel that I have limited experience working with ethnic minority clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is difficult to practice skills related to cultural competence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I do not feel that I have the skills to provide services to ethnic minority clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would find it easy to work competently with ethnic minority clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

46. Do you expect to be active in clinical medicine in Delaware 5 years from now? (Complete questions 46-55 even if you are currently not active in Delaware)

1 Yes
2 No
3 Unsure

If NO, or UNSURE, what are the main reasons you might not be practicing in Delaware?

47. State (or country if applicable) of residence at time of high school graduation.

State (country if applicable)

48. From which medical school did you graduate?

Name of medical school

Year (YYYY)

State (country if applicable)

49. Please indicate the hospital(s) and state(s) where you did your residency

Hospital name _____	State (country if appl.) _____
Hospital name _____	State (country if appl.) _____
Hospital name _____	State (country if appl.) _____

50. What is your race?

1 Caucasian or White
2 African American or Black
3 Native American or Alaskan
4 Asian or Pacific Islander
5 Multi-Racial
6 Other (specify): _____

51. Are you of Hispanic origin?

1 Yes
2 No

52. What is your gender?

1 Male
2 Female

53. What is your year of birth?

Year (YYYY)

54. If you have any comments, please feel free to include them in the space provided below.

Thank you for completing the survey

Return the completed form to:

University of Delaware
Physician Study 2020/21
292 Graham Hall
Newark, DE 19716

AMA Self-Designated Practice Specialty Codes					
(Listed alphabetically by specialty name)					
AS	Abdominal Surgery	GP	General Practice	PMD	Pain Medicine
ADM	Addiction Medicine	GPM	General Preventive Medicine	PDA	Pediatric Allergy
ADP	Addiction Psychiatry	VS	General Vascular Surgery	PDC	Pediatric Cardiology
ADL	Adolescent Medicine	GS	General Surgery	CCP	Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
OAR	Adult Reconstructive Orthopedics	FPG	Geriatric Medicine (Family Practice)	PEM	Pediatric Emergency Medicine
AM	Aerospace Medicine	IMG	Geriatric Medicine (Internal Medicine)	PDE	Pediatric Endocrinology
A	Allergy	PYG	Geriatric Psychiatry	PG	Pediatric Gastroenterology
AI	Allergy & Immunology	GYN	Gynecology	PHO	Pediatric Hematology/Oncology
ALI	Allergy & Immunology/Clinical and Laboratory Immun.	GO	Gynecological Oncology	PN	Pediatric Nephrology
PTH	Anatomic/Clinical Pathology	HSO	Hand Surgery (Orthopedic Surgery)	PO	Pediatric Ophthalmology
ATP	Anatomic Pathology	HNS	Head & Neck Surgery	POO	Pediatric Otolaryngology
OP	Pediatric Orthopedics	HEM	Hematology (Internal)	PIP	Pediatric Pathology
AN	Anesthesiology	HMP	Hematology Pathology)	POP	Pediatric Pulmonology
BBK	Blood Banking Transfusion Medicine	HEP	Hepatology	PDR	Pediatric Radiology
ICE	Cardiac Electrophysiology	IG	Immunology	PPR	Pediatric Rheumatology
CD	Cardiovascular Disease	PIP	Immunopathology	NSP	Pediatric Surgery (Neurology)
CDS	Cardiovascular Surgery	ID	Infectious Disease	PDS	Pediatric Surgery (Surgery)
PCH	Chemical Pathology	IM	Internal Medicine	UP	Pediatric Urology
CHP	Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	LM	Legal Medicine	PD	Pediatrics
CHN	Child Neurology	MFM	Maternal & Fetal Medicine	PM	Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
CEIG	Clinical Biochemical Genetics	MG	Medical Genetics	PS	Plastic Surgery
CCG	Clinical Cytogenetics	MM	Medical Microbiology	P	Psychiatry
CG	Clinical Genetics	ON	Medical Oncology	PYA	Psychoanalysis
DDL	Clinical and Laboratory Dermatological Immunology	ETX	Medical Toxicology (Emergency Medicine)	PH	Public Health and General Preventive Medicine
ILI	Clinical and Laboratory Immunology (Internal Medicine)	PDT	Medical Toxicology (Pediatrics)	PUD	Pulmonary Disease
PLI	Clinical and Laboratory Immunology (Pediatrics)	PTX	Medical Toxicology (Preventive Medicine)	RO	Radiation Oncology
CMG	Clinical Molecular Genetics	OMO	Musculoskeletal Oncology	RP	Radiological Physics
CN	Clinical Neurophysiology	NPM	Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine	R	Radiology
CLP	Clinical Pathology	NEP	Nephrology	RIP	Radioisotopic Pathology
PA	Clinical Pharmacology	N	Neurology	REN	Reproductive Endocrinology
CRS	Colon & Rectal Surgery	NS	Neurological Surgery	RHU	Rheumatology
CCA	Critical Care Medicine (Anesthesiology)	NP	Neuropathology	ESM	Sports Medicine (Emergency Medicine)
CCM	Critical Care Medicine (Internal Medicine)	RNR	Neuroradiology	F.3M	Sports Medicine (Family Practice)
NNC	Critical Care Medicine (Neurological Surgery)	NM	Nuclear Medicine	ISM	Sports Medicine (Internal Medicine)
OCC	Critical Care Medicine (Obstetrics & Gynecology)	NR	Nuclear Radiology	OSM	Sports Medicine (Orthopedic Surgery)
PCP	Cytopathology	NTR	Nutrition	PSM	Sports Medicine (Pediatrics)
D	Dermatology	OBS	Obstetrics	HSP	Surgery of the Hand (Plastic Surgery)
DMP	Dermatopathology	OBG	Obstetrics & Gynecology	HSS	Surgery of the Hand (Surgery)
DIA	Diabetes	OM	Occupational Medicine	CCS	Surgical Critical Care (Surgery)
DR	Diagnostic Radiology	OPH	Ophthalmology	TS	Thoracic Surgery
EM	Emergency Medicine	ORS	Orthopedic Surgery	TRS	Traumatic Surgery
END	Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism	OSS	Orthopedic Surgery of the Spine	LIM	Underseas Medicine
FPS	Facial Plastic Surgery	OTR	Orthopedic Trauma	U	Urology
FP	Family Practice	OTO	Otolaryngology	VIR	Vascular and Interventional Radiology
FOP	Forensic Pathology	OT	Otology	OS	Other (i.e., a specialty other than those appearing above)
GE	Gastroenterology	APM	Pain Management (Anesthesiology)		