Data Snapshot • September 2009

Wyoming Physicians, 2009

Licensed Physicians

Physicians (including osteopathic physicians) must hold an active Wyoming license to practice in Wyoming. The following Wyoming statistics were calculated based on data from physician licensing records and a survey of all licensees conducted for the Wyoming Healthcare Commission in early 2009.

■ There were an estimated 204 licensed physicians with a Wyoming address per 100,000 Wyoming state residents in 2009. According to the American Medical Association's data, there were 295 active physicians per 100,000 U.S. population in 2007 (the most recent year of available data).

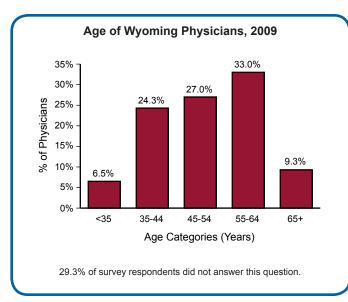
Wyoming Physician Licenses, 2009		
Total physician licenses*	2,675	
With Wyoming addresses	1,084	(40.5%)
With Colorado addresses	287	(10.7%)
With Montana addresses	154	(5.8%)
With Utah addresses	147	(5.5%)
With other addresses†	1,003	(37.5%)
* Accessed from 2009 licensing records. † States each with fewer than 5% of licenses.		

Physicians with a Primary Practice Location in Wyoming

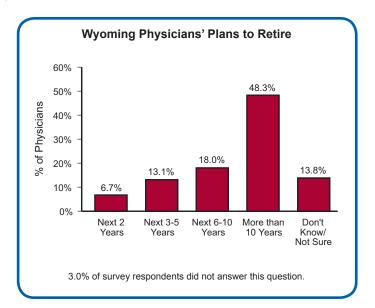
■ 38% of licensed physicians responding to the survey reported that they were practicing and their primary work location was in Wyoming. The following findings are based only on the survey responses of physicians with a primary practice location in Wyoming, referred to as "Wyoming physicians."

Wyoming Physician Demographics

- 23% of Wyoming physicians were female.
- 92% of Wyoming physicians recorded their race as white, in combination with no other races.
- 2% of Wyoming physicians were of Hispanic or Latino origin.



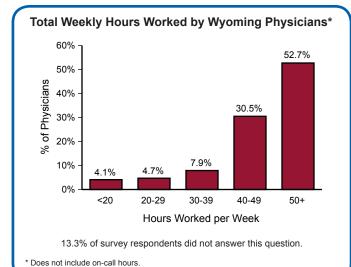
■ The average age of Wyoming physicians was 51.



■ 20% of Wyoming physicians planned to retire in the next five years.

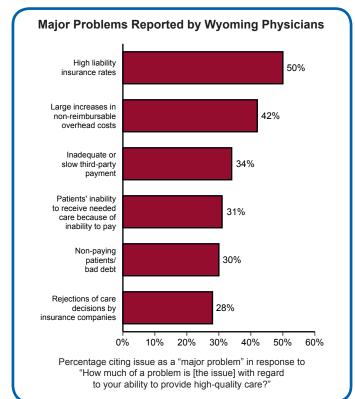
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Wyoming Physicians' Employment Characteristics

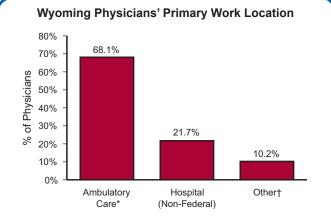


- Wyoming physicians in active practice worked
- an average of 50 total hours weekly.

■ 9% worked fewer than 30 hours per week.



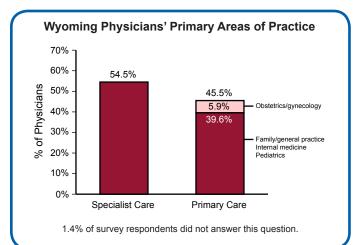
- Half of Wyoming physicians reported that high liability insurance rates were a major problem for their ability to provide high-quality care.
- More than a third reported that large increases in non-reimbursable overhead costs and inadequate or slow third-party payment were major problems.



0.9% of survey respondents did not answer this question.

* Includes free-standing and hospital-associated clinics, Federally Qualified Health Centers, Rural Health Clinics, and office practices.

† Includes colleges/universities, state institutions, Veterans Administration and Indian Health Service facilities, health departments, and all other practice settings not included in the ambulatory care and non-federal hospital categories.



Data and Funding Sources: Licensing data are from the Wyoming Board of Medicine. The University of Washington Center for Health Workforce Studies (UW CHWS) developed the survey questionnaire, and the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center at the University of Wyoming conducted the survey March-May 2009 (response rate 56%). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. National physician data are from the American Medical Association, Chicago, IL, "Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 2006." The analyses for this report were conducted by the UW CHWS with funding from the Wyoming Healthcare Commission.

Authors: Davis G. Patterson, Research Scientist; Susan M. Skillman, Project Director; C. Holly A. Andrilla, Research Scientist. This report was produced at UW CHWS by Martha Reeves.

For More Information: Contact the UW CHWS or Wyoming Office of Rural Health, 307-777-7293.