Wyoming Psychologists, 2009

Licensed Psychologists
Psychologists must hold an active Wyoming license to practice in Wyoming. The following Wyoming statistics were calculated based on data from psychologist licensing records and a survey of all licensees conducted for the Wyoming Healthcare Commission in early 2009.

- There were an estimated 25 licensed psychologists with a Wyoming address per 100,000 Wyoming state residents in 2009.

Wyoming Psychologist Licenses, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total psychologist licenses*</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Wyoming addresses</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Colorado addresses</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Montana addresses</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With other addresses†</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Accessed from 2009 licensing records.  
† States each with fewer than 2% of licenses.

Psychologists with a Primary Practice Location in Wyoming

- 74% of licensed psychologists 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 psychologists with a primary practice location in Wyoming, referred to as “Wyoming psychologists.”

Wyoming Psychologist Demographics

- 47% of Wyoming psychologists were female.
- 97% of Wyoming psychologists recorded their race as white, in combination with no other races.
- No Wyoming psychologists were of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Age of Wyoming Psychologists, 2009

- The average age of Wyoming psychologists was 52.

Wyoming Psychologists’ Plans to Retire

- 14% of Wyoming psychologists planned to retire in the next five years.

12.7% of survey respondents did not answer this question.

All survey respondents answered this question.
Wyoming psychologists in active practice worked an average of 41 total hours weekly.
- 13% worked fewer than 30 hours per week.

More than a third of Wyoming psychologists reported that patients’ inability to receive needed care because of inability to pay and inadequate or slow third-party payment were major problems for their ability to provide high-quality care.

Data and Funding Sources: Licensing data are from the Wyoming Mental Health Professions Licensing Board. 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 April-June 2009 (response rate 58%). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. The analyses for this report were conducted by the UW CHWS with funding from the Wyoming Healthcare Commission.

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