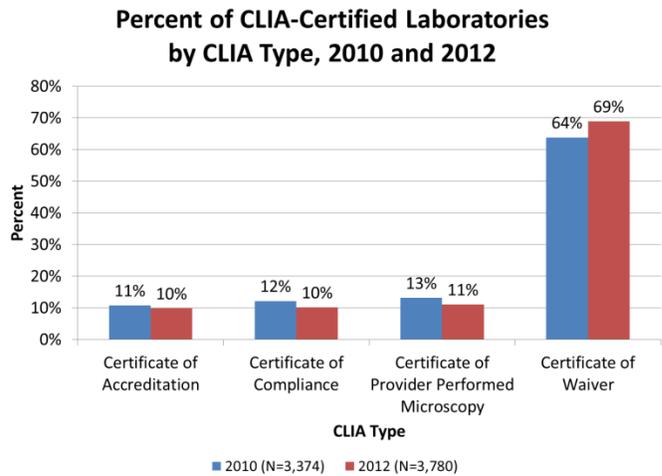
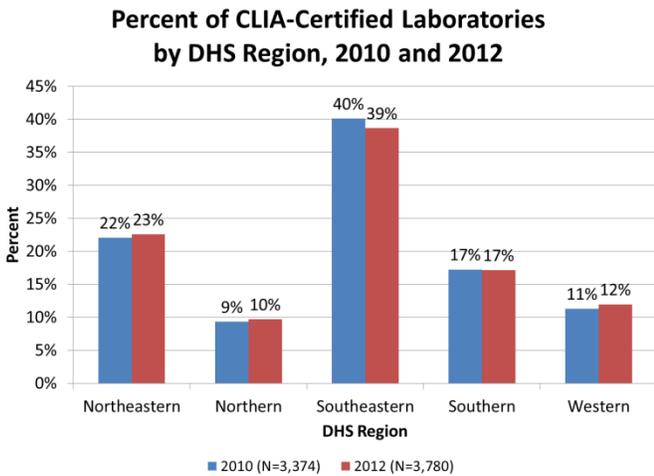




Department of Health Services, State of Wisconsin, September 2012
At a Glance: Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Science Workforce Survey Report, 2012

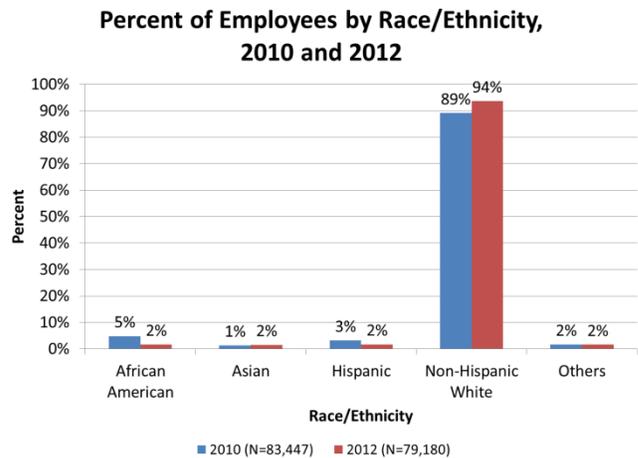
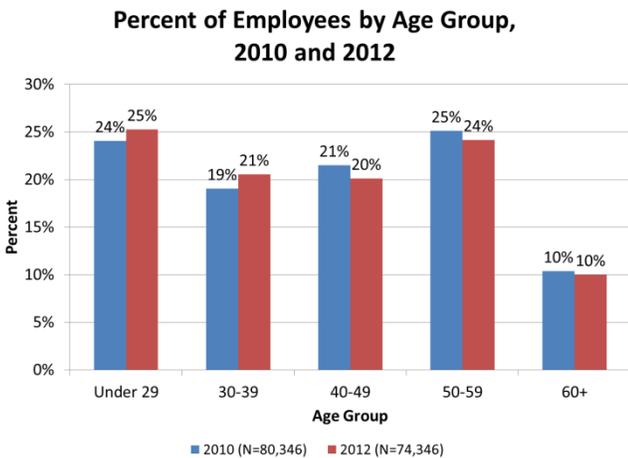
Clinical laboratory science professionals are integral to the public health workforce. In addition to performing routine clinical laboratory testing for assessment of health and treatment of disease, these professionals are at the forefront of identifying infectious/communicable diseases, anti-microbial resistance patterns, and implementing emerging technologies such as molecular biological methods which are rapidly changing the field of clinical laboratory science. CLIA certification ranges from Certificate of Waiver (can perform only relatively simple tests) to Certificate of Compliance or Accreditation (can perform high complexity testing, e.g., molecular biology methods). In July and August, 2012, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) conducted this survey to assist educational institutions, hospitals, clinics, and others in workforce planning to assure a sufficient, competent, and diverse workforce. Results from 2012 are compared with results from the survey conducted in 2010.

CLIA-Certified Laboratories, Wisconsin



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Science Workforce Survey.

Employees of Respondent Laboratories by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Wisconsin



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Science Workforce Survey.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

- 70% of 408 respondent clinical laboratories indicated they had an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, which was unchanged from 2010.
- Of the 396 laboratories responding to the emergency response training question, 139 (35%) indicated that 100% of their employees were trained in emergency response and preparedness, compared to 33 percent in 2010.

Estimated Statewide Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Laboratory Employees by Job Title, Wisconsin

Job Title/Discipline	Estimated FTEs Statewide		Estimated FTE Vacancies, Statewide	
	2010	2012	2010	2012
<i>Staff with clinical laboratory professional education and training</i>				
Pathologists	737	769	8	11
MD's	*	1,607	*	34
Mid-level providers	*	830	*	0
Pathology Assistants	76	163	0	0
Managers/Administrators	2,917	3,313	38	90
Certified Medical Technologists - MT(ASCP), CLT(NCA), etc.	7,826	6,731	130	202
Medical Technologists (non-certified)	3,066	727	0	56
Certified Medical Laboratory Technicians - MLT(ASCP), CLT(NCA), etc.	2,981	7,581	277	105
Medical Laboratory Technicians (non-certified)	694	836	9	34
Phlebotomists	5,210	5,002	258	162
Histotechnologists (Bachelor of Science degree, B.S.)	303	243	0	0
Histotechnician	570	508	36	11
Cytologists	428	409	0	36
Cytogenetic Technologists	246	314	0	45
Molecular Biologists	47	808	0	56
<i>Other professionals who perform laboratory testing</i>				
Registered Nurses	4,571	5,983	108	192
Licensed Practical Nurses	2,986	2,132	100	28
CMA/MA	1,061	3,927	28	196
CNA/NA	8,198	4,957	280	503
Other	9,420	11,244	454	671
Total	51,337	58,084	1726	2432

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Science Workforce Survey.

“*” indicates data were not collected.

Note: Estimated statewide numbers of FTE laboratory employees by job title were based on FTEs reported by the respondent laboratories, and calculated using a multiplier of 11.2. These estimates assume that all Wisconsin laboratories have a distribution of employees by discipline similar to that of the respondent laboratories that completed the survey. The formula used to calculate the multiplier was: $424/3,780 \times 100 = 11.2$.

Internships

- 4.8% of laboratories said they accepted Medical Technologist interns. Of those not accepting interns, the top three reasons were not having an internship program (23%), availability of teaching staff (18%), and lack of facility capacity (17%). Other reasons included finances (5%), lack of any candidates (4%), liability concerns (4%) and lack of any qualified candidates (3%). This data was not collected in 2010.

Survey Methods: The survey universe consisted of the 3,780 laboratories in Wisconsin that were CLIA-certified as of April 2, 2012. A sample of 1,196 laboratories stratified by CLIA type and DHS region was drawn from the universe list. In July 2012, laboratories in the sample were contacted by U.S. mail and asked to complete the survey on the Internet at the Wisconsin DHS, Division of Quality Assurance (DQA) Clinical Laboratory website. A follow-up postcard was mailed to laboratories that did not respond to the initial request. This yielded a response rate of 35%, with 424 of 1,196 laboratories completing the survey. The data were adjusted by post-stratification weighting so the results conformed to the characteristics (CLIA laboratory type and DHS region) of the survey universe. This survey is primarily non-governmental. The local health department workforce is described in the *Local Health Department Survey* at <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/index.htm>.

Acknowledgement: The Department of Health Services completed this survey for the *Collaborative Response to a Growing Workforce Crisis* program, funded by the Healthier Wisconsin Partnership Program, “Advancing a Healthier Wisconsin” endowment at the Medical College of Wisconsin.

Further Information: Karl Pearson at Karl.Pearson@dhs.wi.gov or Nancy McKenney at Nancy.McKenney@dhs.wi.gov. Access this report at <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/quickfacts.htm>.