

TYPE OF PRACTICE

Two-thirds (66 percent) of the physicians were in private practice. For medical doctors the proportion in private practice was two-thirds; for osteopathic doctors, more than three-fourths.

About 14 percent of the physicians were in other full-time practice in hospitals, teaching, administration, research, preventive medicine, or Federal service. Relatively more of the medical than of the osteopathic physicians were in these other forms of practice.

About 14 percent of the physicians were in training programs, as interns or residents. Relatively more of the medical than of the osteopathic physicians were in training programs.

About 5 percent of the physicians were retired or not in practice. For medical doctors the proportion was 5 percent, although there are large numbers in the older age groups who see few patients. For osteopathic physicians the proportion was higher, 7 percent (table 18).

TABLE 18.—*Type of practice of physicians (M.D. and D.O.), 1962*

Type of practice	Number of physicians			Percent of physicians		
	Total	M.D.	D.O.	Total	M.D.	D.O.
Estimated total.....	273,770	259,105	14,665	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private practice:						
Full-time specialists.....	100,845	90,595	1,250	36.8	38.4	8.5
Part-time specialists.....	14,851	12,682	2,169	5.4	4.9	14.8
General practitioners.....	64,548	57,789	6,759	23.6	22.3	46.1
Full-time manipulative therapy.....	1,192	0	1,192	.4	0	8.1
Other full-time practice ¹	39,521	38,989	532	14.5	15.1	3.6
Training programs ²	38,625	37,810	815	14.1	14.6	5.6
Retired, not in practice.....	13,321	12,240	1,081	4.9	4.7	7.4
Practice not reported.....	867	0	867	.3	0	5.9

¹ Includes non-Federal physicians in hospital, teaching, administration, research and preventive medicine and Federal physicians in all types of practice other than training programs.

² Includes all interns and residents in training programs; see tables 1-3 for adjustment.

TYPE OF SPECIALTY

About 131,000 or 48 percent of the physicians were classified as full-time specialists. For medical doctors the proportion was 50 percent, including specialists in clinical practice and other forms. For osteopathic doctors the proportion was only 9 percent, limited to those in private practice.

The largest numbers of specialists (nearly 60,000) were in surgical specialties. Those in the medical specialties numbered 42,000. The group of "other specialties," including pathology, psychiatrics, preventive medicine, and radiology had 17,000 full-time specialists, while psychiatry and neurology had the remaining 12,000 (table 19).