that each patient is counted only once. Also, because we are studying a large group of men (an extensive approach), our methodology allows gathering of small amounts of information on each man, but does not allow for in-depth (an intensive method) study of any individual.

The first study deals with hospitalization rates for alcoholism in the Navy and Marine Corps during the fiscal years, 1966 through 1969. The overall rates of hospitalization for alcoholism were 74 and 44 per 100,000 for the Navy and Marine Corps, respectively. These rates were high, compared to male civilian populations in the same age group, which ranged from 60 per 100,000 for Ireland to 4 per 100,000 for England and Wales. The hospitalization rate increased dramatically with age after age 25 and continued to rise for both Navy and Marine Corps until after age 40, going from approximately 25 per 100,000 less than age 25 to over 400 per 100,000 at age 40.

First hospitalization rates are not comparable to general alcoholic prevalence. For example, while official first hospitalization rates for alcoholism in England and Wales was approximately 4 per 100,000, the rate of alcoholism prevalence was estimated to be about 1,100 per 100,000—a three hundredfold difference. This, of course, is because most alcoholics never come to hospitalization, and of those who are hospitalized, most do not receive an official notation of alcoholism in their charts. While the actual prevalence of alcoholism could not be determined directly for the study reported, reasonable estimates generated from the first hospitalization rate would be in the range of 2% to 5% of all Naval personnel.

In summary, the rate of men reporting some alcohol-related problems in the service is in the range of 25% to 33%. The actual rate of alcoholism (more severe and pervasive difficulties) is probably in excess of 5%. These figures are probably slightly higher in the service than in the general male population and, of course, represent huge losses in manpower to the military.

POSSIBLE SUBTYPES OF ALCOHOLISM IN THE NAVAL SERVICES

Alcoholics are not homogeneous. It is important to try to determine whether there are subtypes of alcoholism in the armed services, as differences may reflect various causes and might determine treatments or predict different prognoses. Among the possible subtypes that could be discussed here are: officers vs. enlisted men; men vs. women; older men vs. younger men; alcoholics in different job types; different al-

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