



National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System

SURVEILLANCE REPORT #84

TRENDS IN ALCOHOL-RELATED MORBIDITY AMONG SHORT-STAY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL DISCHARGES, UNITED STATES, 1979–2006

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August 2008

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health

¹ CSR, Incorporated, operates the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS) under Contract No. N01AA32007 for the Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Dr. Rosalind A. Breslow serves as NIAAA Project Officer on the contract and oversaw the preparation of this report.

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HIGHLIGHTS

This surveillance report, prepared annually by the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS), National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), presents data on alcohol-related morbidity in the United States from 1979 to 2006. AEDS compiles these statistics on alcohol-related inpatient stays based on a national sample of hospital discharge episodes from the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), conducted annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Civilian population data estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau are used as the denominators to calculate rates. The following are highlights of general trends and notable findings:

Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharges in 2006

- Approximately 430,000 hospital discharge episodes for persons ages 15 and older had a principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnosis, and approximately 1.7 million discharge episodes had an any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnosis. These figures represent 18.1 principal (first-listed) and 72.4 any (all-listed) alcohol-related discharges per 10,000 population, about the same in the principal (first-listed) alcohol-related discharge rate and a slight decrease in the any (all-listed) alcohol-related discharge rate compared with the 2005 rates (18.8 and 69.7, respectively).
- For the second year since 2005, alcoholic psychoses surpassed alcohol dependence syndrome and became the largest group (34.5 percent) of principal (first-listed) diagnoses, followed by alcohol dependence syndrome (29.5 percent), cirrhosis of the liver (27.0 percent), and nondependent abuse of alcohol (9.1 percent).
- A substantial difference exists between rates based on principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) diagnoses. As much as three-quarters (75.0 percent) of alcohol-related morbidity episodes did not appear as a principal (first-listed) diagnosis.
- Alcohol-related diagnoses in decreasing order of severity, as measured by average length of hospital stay, were cirrhosis (5.5 days, with 5.4 days for alcoholic cirrhosis), alcohol dependence syndrome (4.7 days), alcoholic psychoses (4.7 days), and nondependent abuse of alcohol (2.2 days).

General Trends

- Hospital discharge rates showed a clear upward trend for both principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) alcoholic psychoses as well as all chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and for any (all-listed) nondependent abuse of alcohol during 1988 to 2006. In contrast, there was a downward trend for both principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) alcohol dependence syndrome between 1995 and 2006.
- For all alcohol-related diagnoses, except cirrhosis without mention of alcohol, hospital discharge rates continue to be higher for males than for females. Persons ages 45 to 64 generally have the highest principal (first-listed) as well as any (all-listed) alcohol-related morbidity rates, and persons ages 15 to 24 have the lowest alcohol-related morbidity rates.
- In terms of percentage shares, alcohol dependence syndrome was the largest group of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses prior to 2005. However, its percentage share declined substantially from more than 70 percent in 1979 to 30 percent in 2006. The percentage shares of diagnoses for alcoholic psychoses and any cirrhosis increased during the 28-year study period. Alcoholic psychoses outnumbered any cirrhosis since 1994 and has surpassed alcohol dependence syndrome as the largest principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses since 2005.
- On average, principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses accounted for slightly over one-third (36 percent) of all alcohol-related diagnoses over the 28-year study period.
- While there has been relatively little change in the percentage of hospital discharges with principal (first-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, the proportion of hospital discharges with any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis has increased.
- For alcohol dependence syndrome and cirrhosis, reductions in average length of stay were observed since 1988 but leveled off in the past few years.

INTRODUCTION

This is the sixteenth surveillance report on trends in alcohol-related morbidity among patients discharged from short-stay community hospitals in the United States. Prepared by AEDS, NIAAA, the report updates the trends published in earlier surveillance reports. The findings are intended to be useful to policymakers, health care providers, researchers, and other individuals concerned about the health effects of alcohol abuse.

Data are presented by age and sex, including numbers and population-based rates for hospital discharges with principal (first-listed) mention or any (all-listed) mention of specific diagnoses for chronic diseases resulting from alcohol abuse. Also included are data on the average length of hospital stay for alcohol-related discharge episodes. Race-specific data are not reported because a large proportion of discharges do not include race information.

AEDS uses variance estimation procedures recommended by NCHS to develop 95 percent confidence intervals for each estimate shown in figure 5 through figure 9 based on relative standard errors. The values of all estimates are presented in tables.

DATA

Sources

Hospital discharge data for the report are obtained from the NHDS, conducted annually by NCHS since 1965. These data are processed by NCHS and made available on public use computer files. The report begins with 1979, the year in which the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) was implemented. ICD-9-CM is a diagnostic coding scheme published by the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities (1978) and is based on the World Health Organization's ninth revision of the ICD (1977). The Tenth Revision of ICD (ICD-10) was implemented for mortality data beginning with data year 1999; the

implementation of ICD-10-CM for morbidity data has not yet been determined (NCHS 2008).

The NHDS collects data from a sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with six or more beds and an average length of stay fewer than 30 days. The sample is stratified by geographic region and hospital size. The probability of selecting a hospital is directly proportional to its size. Discharge episodes are sampled randomly at each participating hospital; the episode sampling ratio within an individual hospital varies inversely with the probability of hospital selection. NCHS calculates appropriate weights and includes them in the data files to project national estimates from the sample. Descriptions of the NHDS sampling design, data collection procedures, and data collection instruments used during the 1979–1987 period are published elsewhere by NCHS (1977, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).

In 1988 NCHS implemented a new sample design to (1) provide geographic sampling comparability with other surveys conducted by NCHS, (2) update the sample of hospitals selected for the survey, and (3) maximize the use of data collected through automated systems. This change in the sample design may affect trend data because some differences between NHDS statistics based on the earlier sample (1979–1987) and statistics based on the 1988 sample may be due to sampling variability rather than changes in patterns of hospital utilization (NCHS 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008). For example, NCHS compared the old survey results with the new results and produced significantly lower estimates of principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) diagnoses of alcohol dependence in the new series (Haupt and Kozak 1992).

For each hospital discharge episode in the sample, the following items are provided: the patient's age, sex, race, marital status,

and length of stay; the hospital's size and regional location; and codes for up to seven diagnoses and up to four surgical procedures.

Civilian population data used in calculating hospital discharge rates were estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau and provided by the NCHS.

Limitations

Estimates of alcohol-related morbidity based on the NHDS sample may underestimate the overall prevalence of such morbidity in the general U.S. population. For example, the NHDS sample does not include Veterans Administration and other Federal hospitals or hospitals where the average length of stay is 30 days or longer. Morbidity among individuals who are not hospitalized (i.e., those who seek outpatient treatment or no treatment) also is not reflected in the NHDS data. Furthermore, the stigma associated with alcohol abuse may lead to some reluctance by health professionals to report an alcohol-related diagnosis.

To properly interpret the data, the following characteristics of the NHDS should be understood:

- The NHDS provides a record for each sampled hospital discharge episode, not for each individual patient; therefore, an unknown portion of discharge episodes may reflect multiple hospital episodes for a single patient in a given year. Because no patient identifiers appear in the NHDS public use data files, it is not possible to identify records for different hospital episodes involving the same patients. Consequently, the numbers and rates reported here reflect the incidence of alcohol-related hospital discharge episodes and not the prevalence of alcohol-related diagnoses among individual patients.
- Because NHDS data are obtained from a sample of hospital discharge episodes, any resulting estimates are subject to sampling error. The reliability of estimates is a

function of sample size. NCHS guidelines, based on the NHDS sampling plan, require a minimum of 30 unweighted cases for even marginally acceptable reliability. In this report, data based on fewer than 30 NHDS records (population estimates in the range of 5,000 to 6,000 after weights are applied) are not displayed for table cells. Estimates below 10,000 may be only marginally reliable.

- The NHDS methodology allows for coding up to seven different diagnoses for each hospital discharge record. The first of these code positions contains a code for the principal (first-listed) diagnosis. The remaining six positions can be used to code additional diagnoses identified during the patient's hospital stay. In this report, an any (all-listed) diagnosis is a diagnosis that appears in any one of the seven possible code positions for each record; counts of an any (all-listed) diagnosis are described as counts for any mention of the particular diagnosis. The principal (first-listed) diagnosis need not be the most serious diagnosis recorded on a discharge record, nor is it necessarily the diagnosis that accounts for the overall length of a patient's hospital stay.
- Numbers and rates based only on principal (first-listed) diagnoses can be misleading because these data overlook other morbidity that may be diagnosed during the patient's hospitalization. Therefore, numbers and rates are presented for principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) mentions of alcohol-related diagnoses. Principal (first-listed) diagnoses constitute a subset of any (all-listed) diagnoses. While diagnostic categories based on principal (first-listed) diagnoses are mutually exclusive, a given discharge may appear in more than one category based on any (all-listed) diagnoses. However, a hospital discharge

with multiple diagnoses in the same category is not counted more than once. For example, one diagnostic category is alcoholic psychoses (ICD-9-CM code 291). Under this category are eight subclassifications. A discharge with diagnoses of both alcohol withdrawal delirium (code 291.0) and alcohol withdrawal hallucinosis (code 291.3) would be counted only once under the overall alcoholic psychoses classification even though more than one type of alcoholic psychosis appears on the record.

- Two data collection procedures have been used since 1985 in conducting the survey: (1) a manual system of sample selection and data abstraction and (2) an automated method that involves the purchase of data files from abstracting service organizations. An increasing proportion of respondent hospitals have employed the automated method. Prior to 1985, all data were collected manually. In 1987 approximately one-sixth (17 percent) of sample hospitals used the automated method. By 2005 44 percent of these hospitals were using the automated method (DeFrances and Hall 2007). The variability in data collection procedures may have systematic effects on morbidity trend data.
- The change in sample design implemented in 1988 implies a discontinuity in time-series data. Therefore, the reader must use caution when interpreting trends across the old and the new sample periods.

METHOD

Definitions

A major methodological issue of this report is the specification of the categories of alcohol-related diagnoses. The level of diagnostic detail defined in the ICD-9-CM and available in the NHDS is so great that the most detailed classification of morbidity results in diagnostic categories with very few observations. To minimize the problem of small cell sizes, detailed diagnostic classifications from the

NHDS are reported under four major alcohol-related categories, with three subcategories for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. These categories (and the associated specific alcohol-related diagnoses) are listed in the table of definitions on the following page. The categories are consistent with the diagnostic categories used in previous AEDS publications on alcohol-related morbidity.

For chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, the ICD-9-CM allows for a distinction between diagnoses with and without mention of alcohol. AEDS has chosen not to emphasize this distinction and has reported all liver cirrhosis in analyses of alcohol-related morbidity and mortality. This practice was adopted at the recommendation of health professionals and epidemiologists who attended a conference sponsored by AEDS in 1979. In keeping with this practice, this report includes an overall category of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis that does not distinguish between cirrhosis with and without mention of alcohol. For consistency with causes of death reported in other AEDS publications on cirrhosis mortality (Yoon and Yi 2008), this report also includes three subcategories of cirrhosis: (1) alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver, (2) other specified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol, and (3) unspecified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol.

This report presents data for the U.S. population ages 15 and older in the following age categories: 15 to 24, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and older. Age 15 is below the minimum legal drinking age in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, but survey results show that a large number of adolescents drink alcoholic beverages. For example, data from the NIAAA 2001–2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions indicate that 12.2 percent of current drinkers ages 18 and older in the United States began drinking at age 15 or

Definition of Alcohol-Related Diagnoses

Category Used in Report	Classification in ICD-9-CM
Alcoholic psychoses	291.0 Alcohol withdrawal delirium 291.1 Alcohol amnestic syndrome 291.2 Other alcoholic dementia 291.3 Alcohol withdrawal hallucinosis 291.4 Idiosyncratic alcohol intoxication 291.5 Alcoholic jealousy 291.8 Other specified alcoholic psychosis 291.9 Unspecified alcoholic psychosis
Alcohol dependence syndrome	303.0 Acute alcoholic intoxication 303.9 Other and unspecified alcohol dependence 265.2 Pellagra 357.5 Alcoholic polyneuropathy 425.5 Alcoholic cardiomyopathy 535.3 Alcoholic gastritis
Nondependent abuse of alcohol	305.0 Alcohol abuse
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis:	
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	571.0 Alcoholic fatty liver 571.1 Acute alcoholic hepatitis 571.2 Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver 571.3 Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified
Other specified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol	571.4 Chronic hepatitis 571.6 Biliary cirrhosis 571.8 Other chronic nonalcoholic liver disease 572.3 Portal hypertension
Unspecified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol	571.5 Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcohol 571.9 Unspecified chronic liver disease without mention of alcohol

younger (Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System 2004).

Exclusions

In assessing alcohol-related diagnoses, discharges of females with deliveries should be excluded because childbirth is not an illness. In a typical year, approximately 12 to 13 percent of all hospital discharges are for delivery. In 2005 this category accounted for 11.6 percent of all discharges (DeFrances and Hall 2007). Accordingly, to examine the share of all discharges associated with a principal (first-

listed) or an any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnosis in figure 4, the percentages were calculated after excluding from both the numerator and denominator all records coded in the principal (first-listed) diagnosis as V27, a supplementary ICD-9-CM classification for females delivering babies.

Assessment of Statistical Significance

Because data on hospital discharges are based on a sample of all discharges, there is some sampling error in the estimates presented in this report. To assess the

statistical significance of apparent differences in the estimates presented, we have used variance estimation procedures recommended by the NCHS to develop confidence intervals for each estimate.

The confidence intervals presented in figures 5–9 are based on relative standard errors (RSEs), which are standard errors expressed as a percentage of the estimate. NCHS provides a method for obtaining RSEs in the technical documentation of the annual National Hospital Discharge Survey summary report for principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) diagnoses and for length of stay (NCHS 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008). To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval, the RSE value was multiplied by the estimate and by 1.96, and the resulting value was then added to and subtracted from the estimate.

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Figure 1. Percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with principal (first-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 2006.

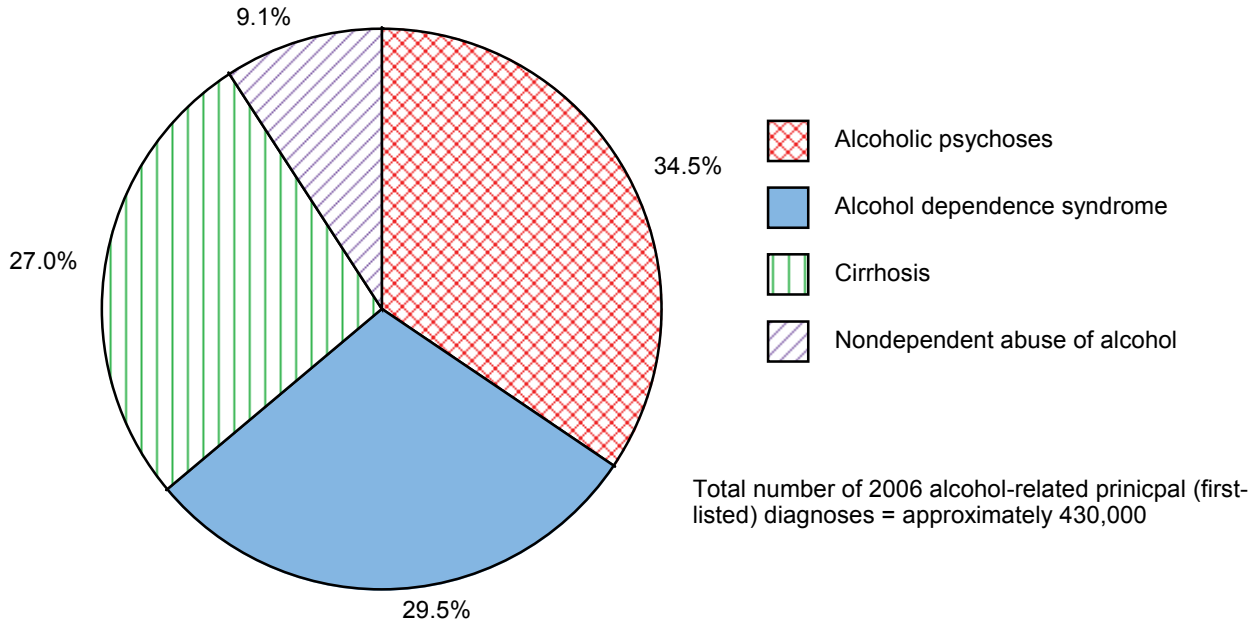
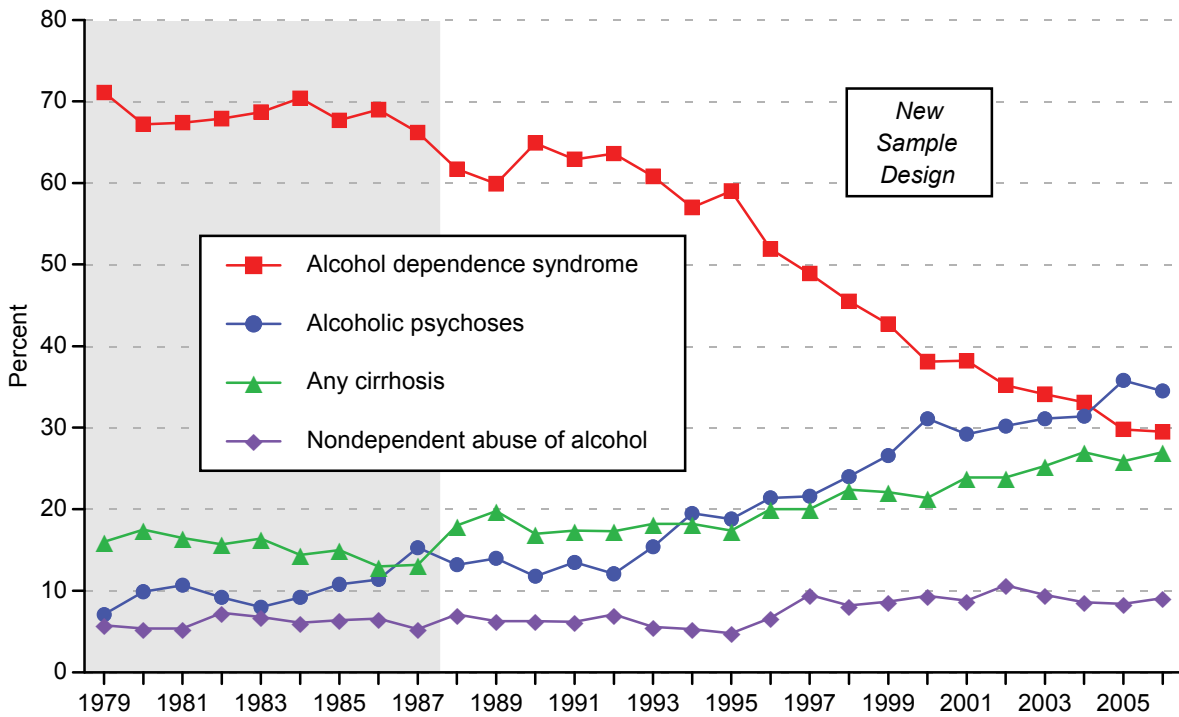


Figure 2. Trends in percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with principal (first-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 1979–2006.



Note: Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.

Figure 3. Percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 2006.

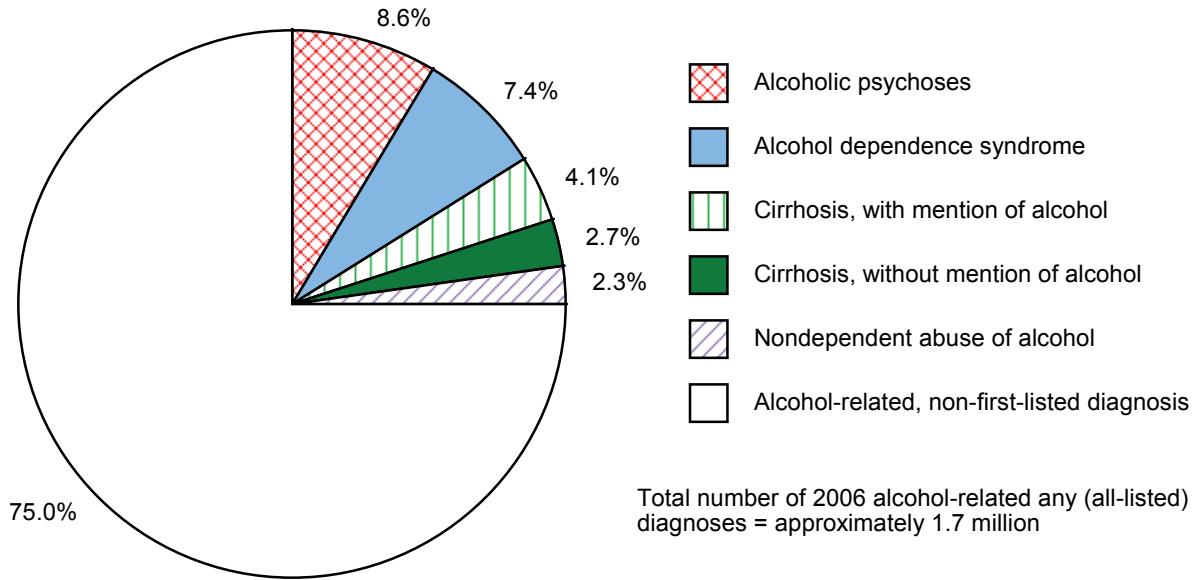
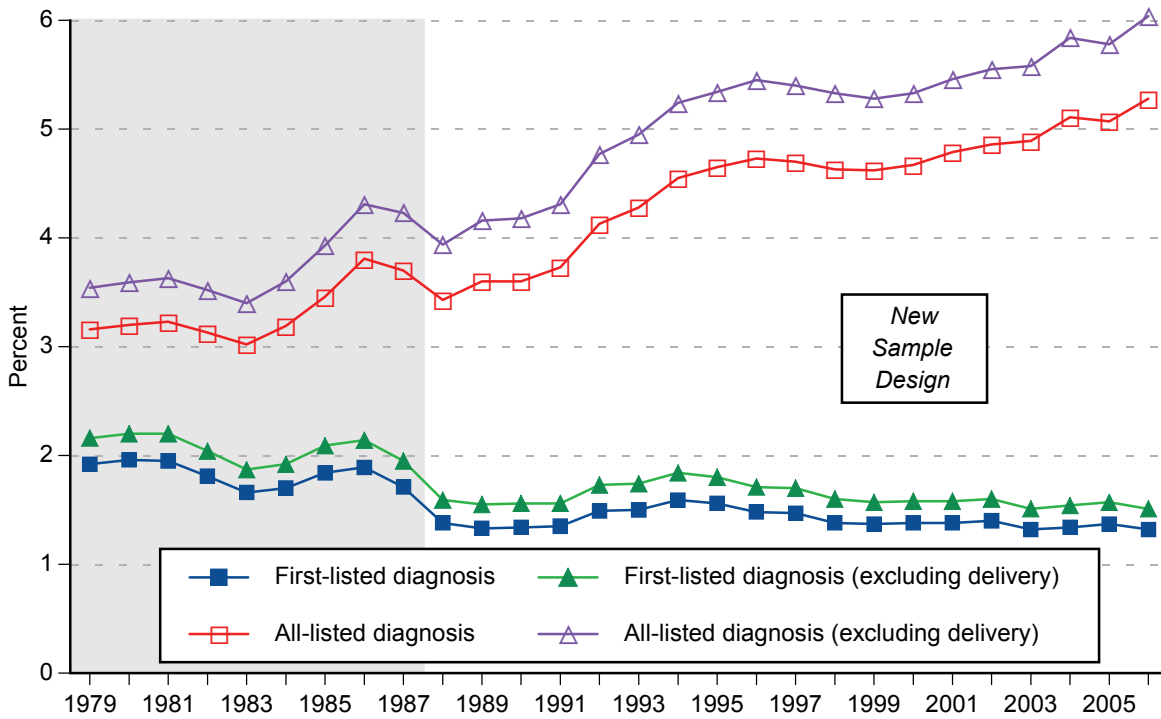


Figure 4. Trends in percent of discharges with principal (first-listed) or any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis among all discharges, 1979–2006.



Note: Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.

Figure 5. Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2006.

[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

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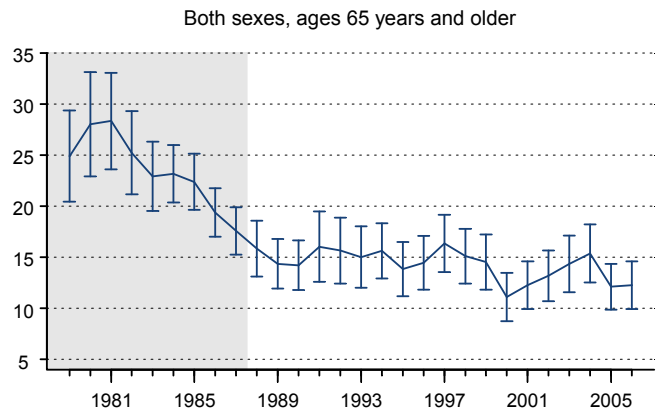
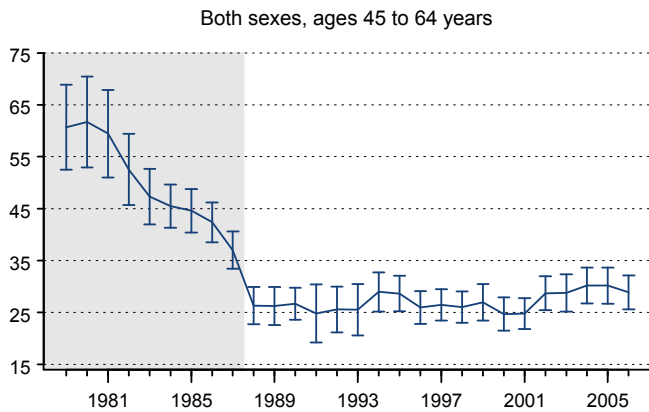
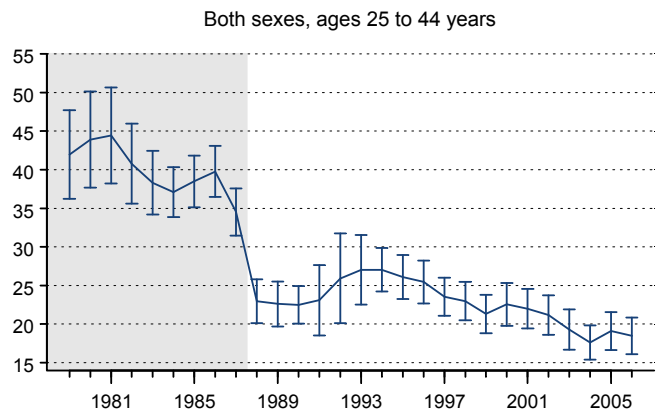
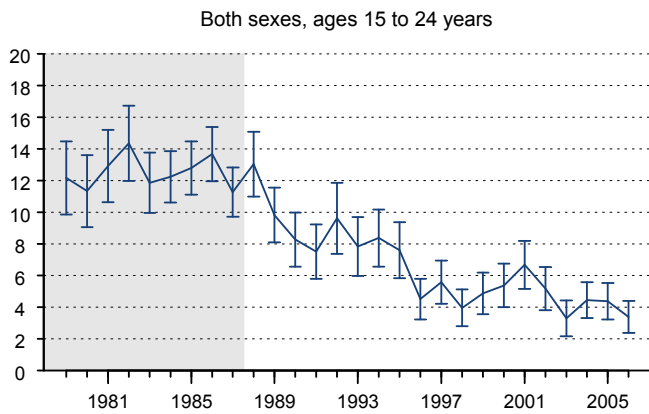
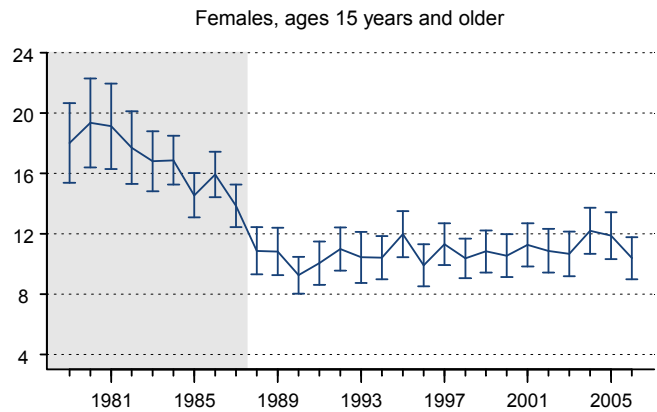
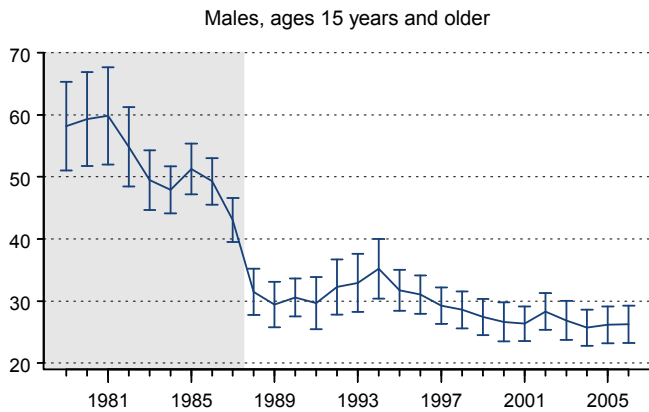
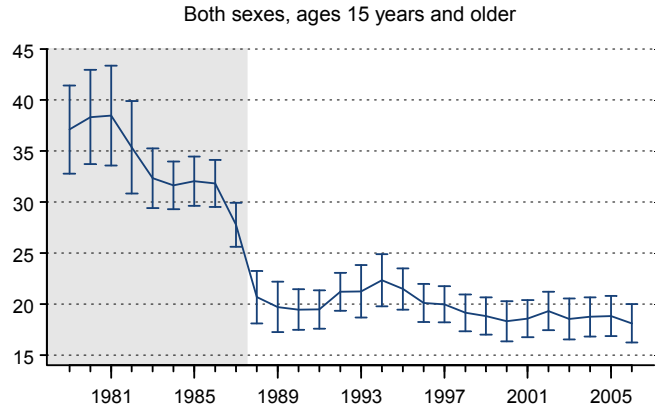


Figure 6. Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2006.

[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

[Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.]

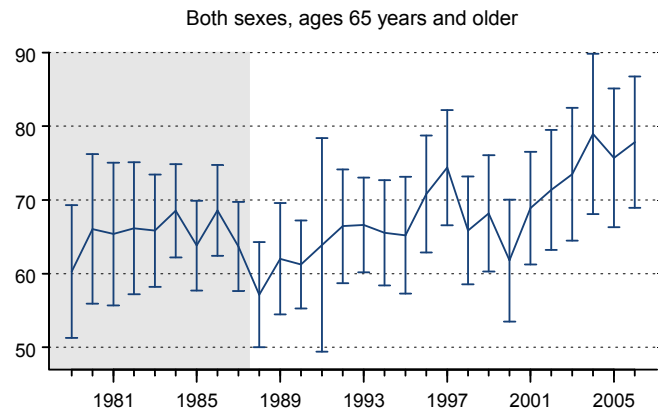
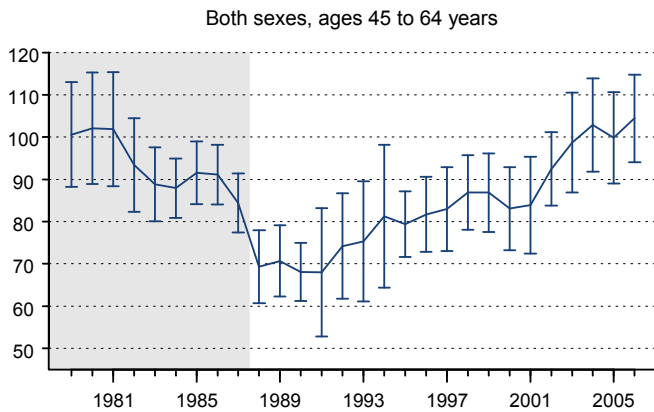
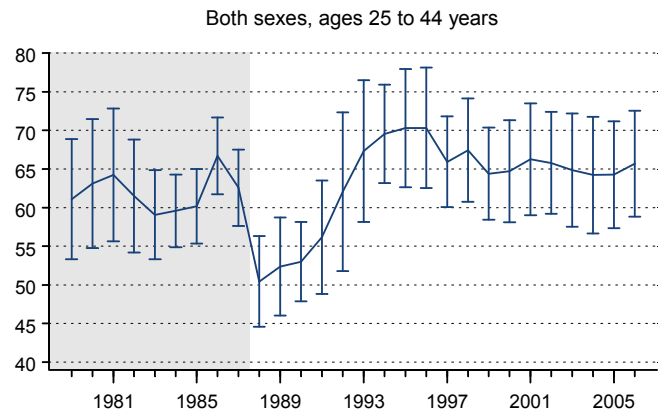
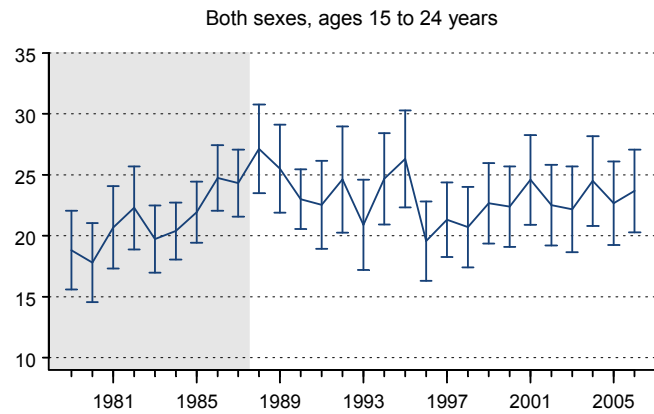
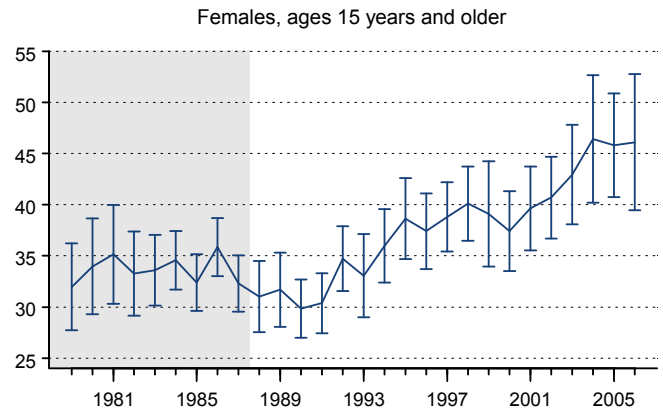
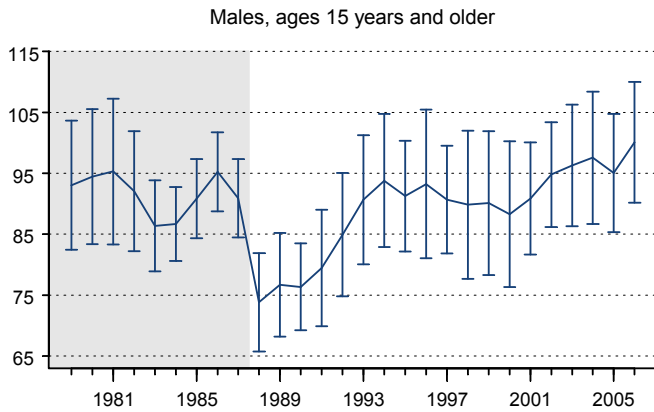
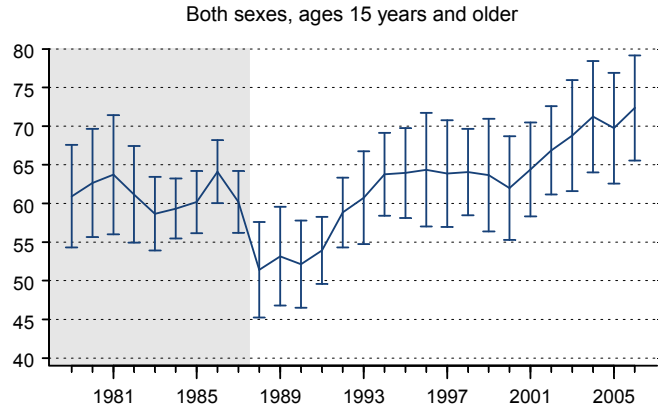


Figure 7. Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for principal (first-listed) mention of specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2006.

[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

[Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.]

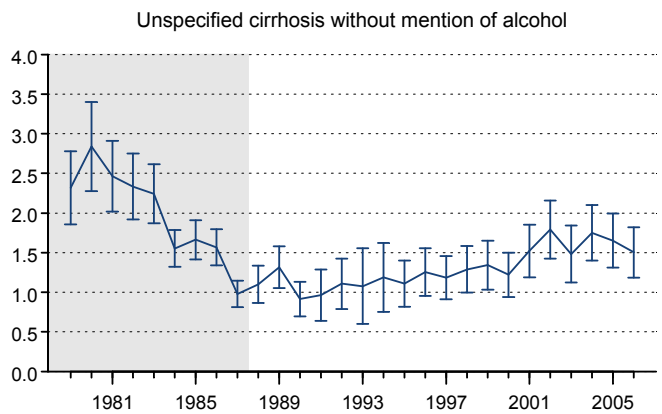
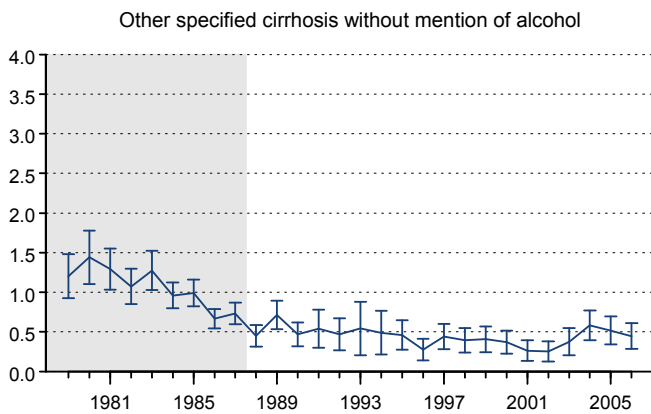
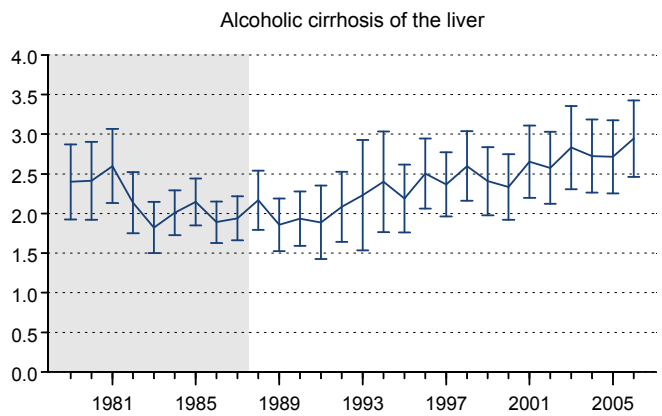
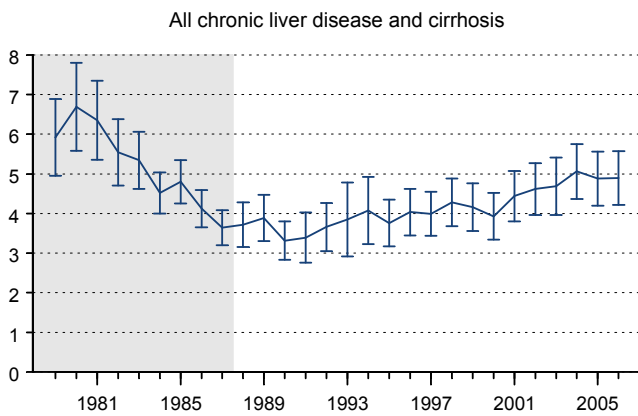
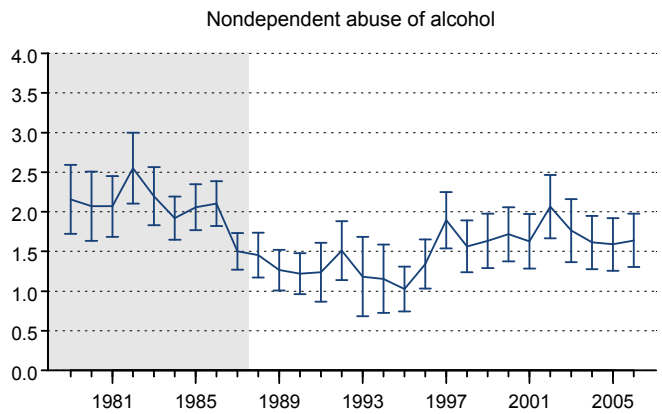
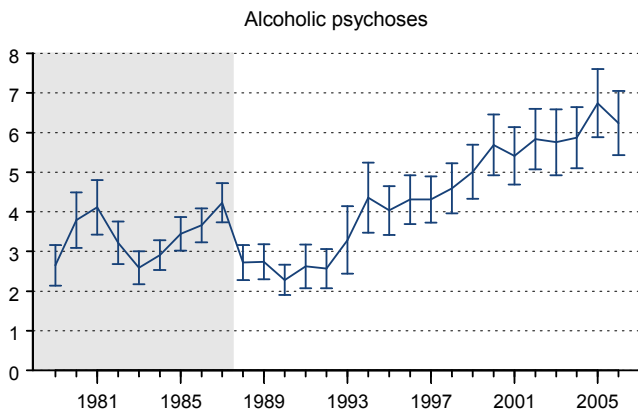
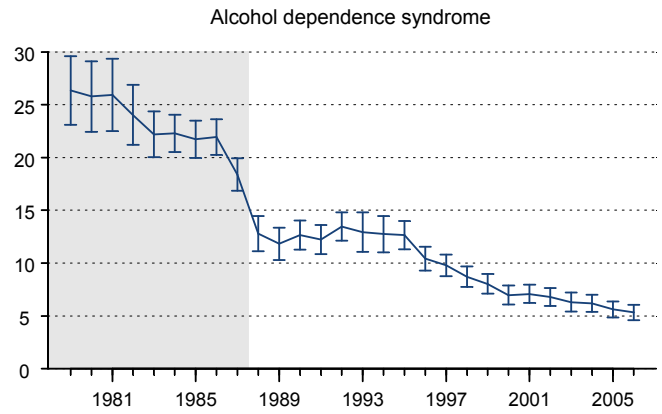


Figure 8. Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for any (all-listed) mention of specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2006.

[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

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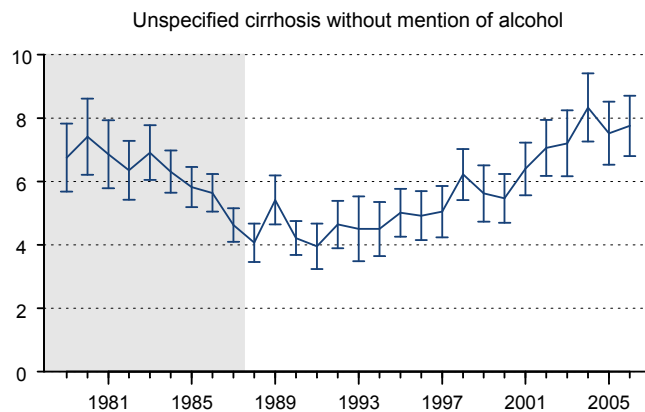
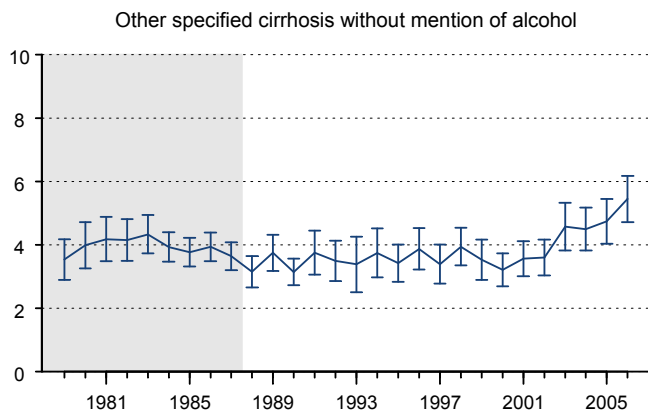
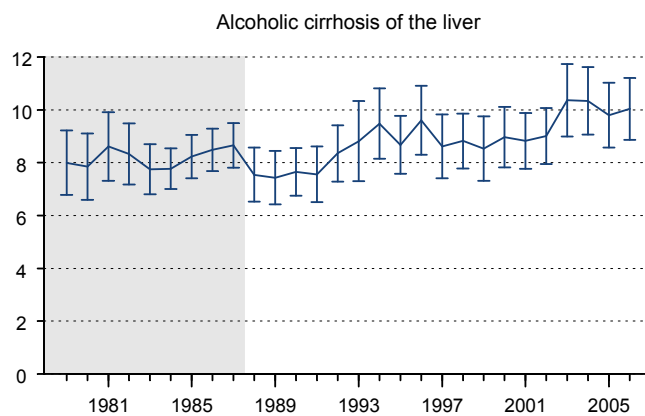
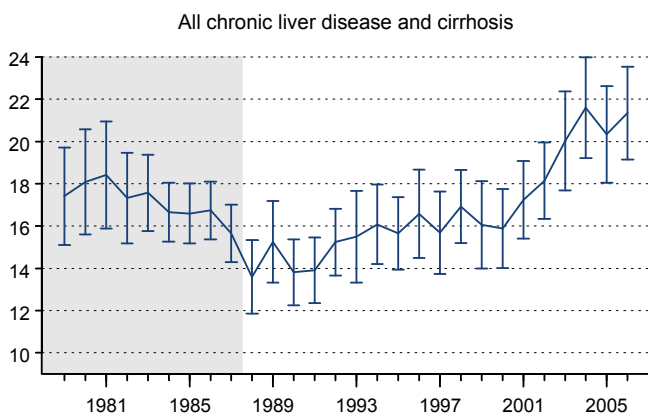
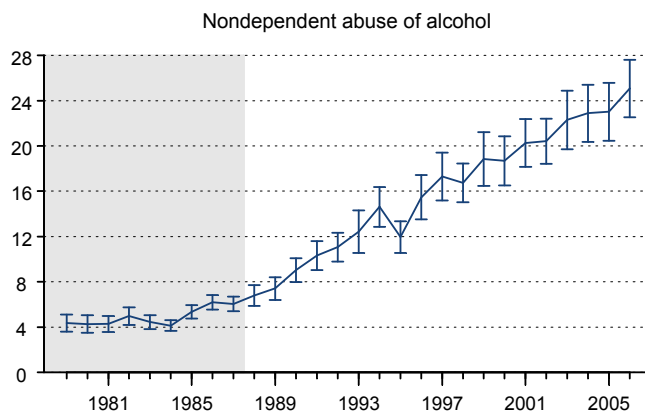
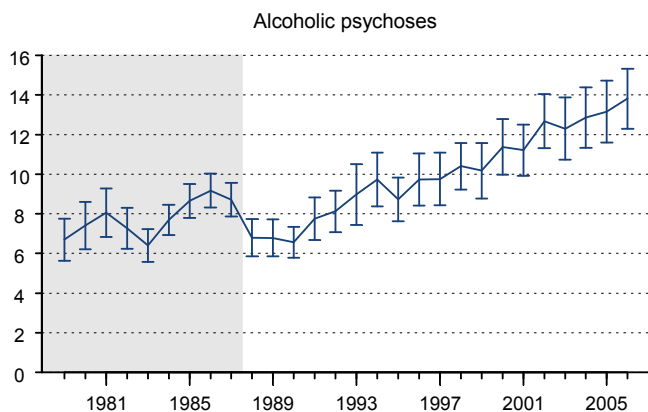
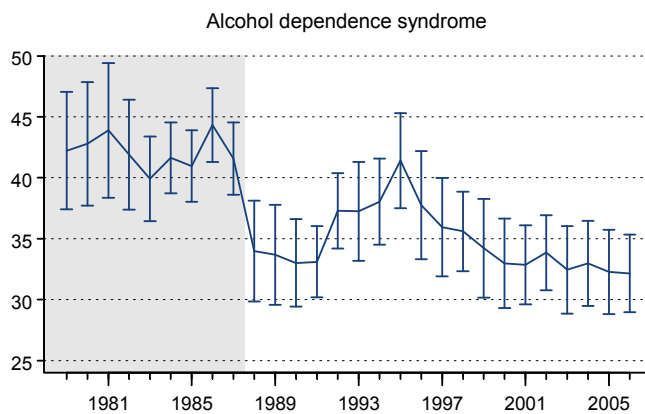


Figure 9. Average length of stay and 95-percent confidence intervals for specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2006.

[Vertical axes reflect average length of stay in days: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

[Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.]

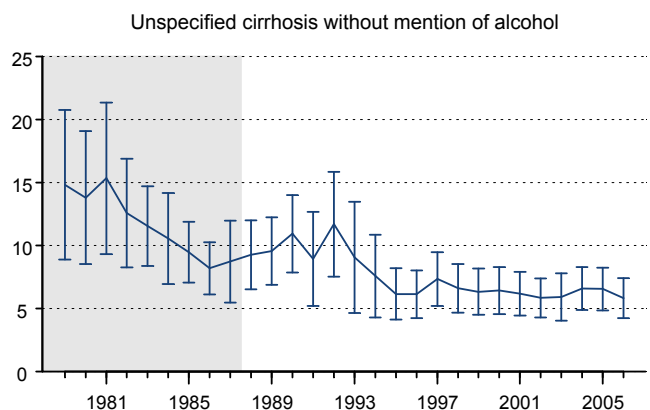
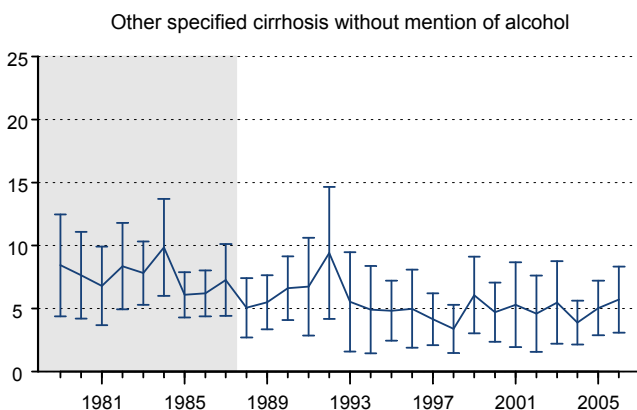
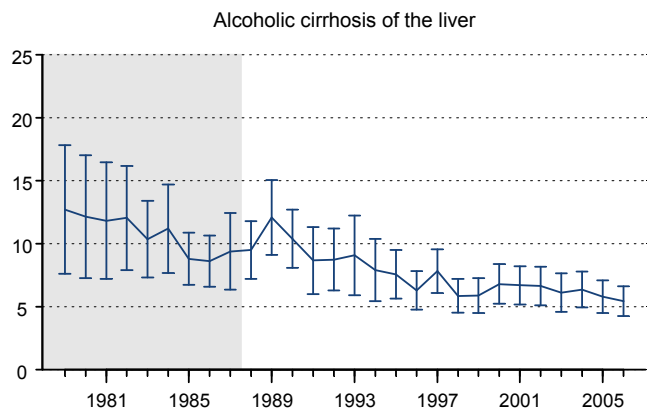
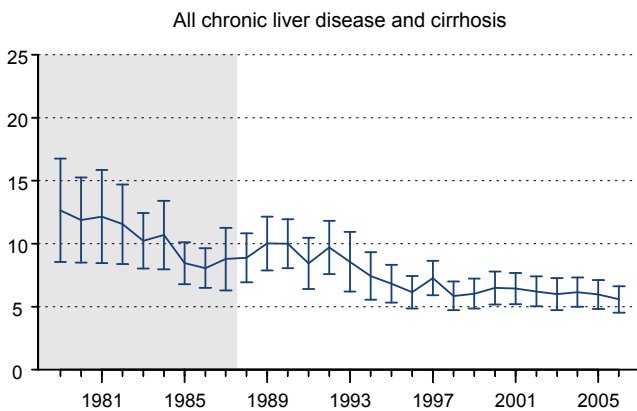
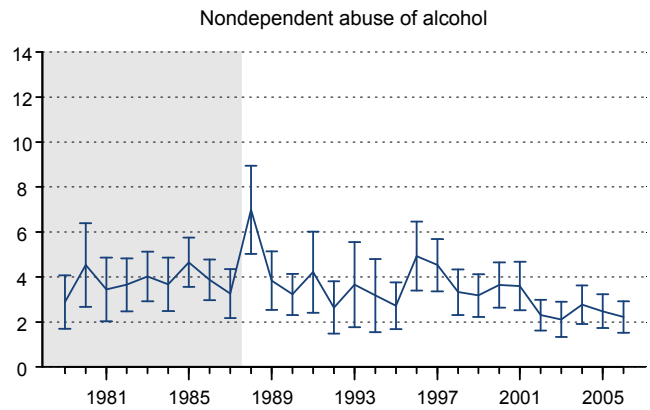
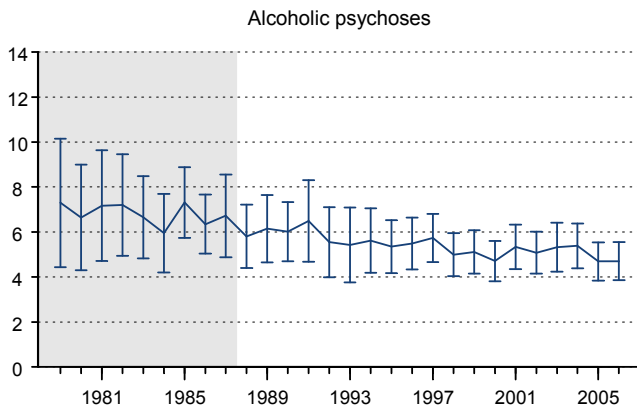
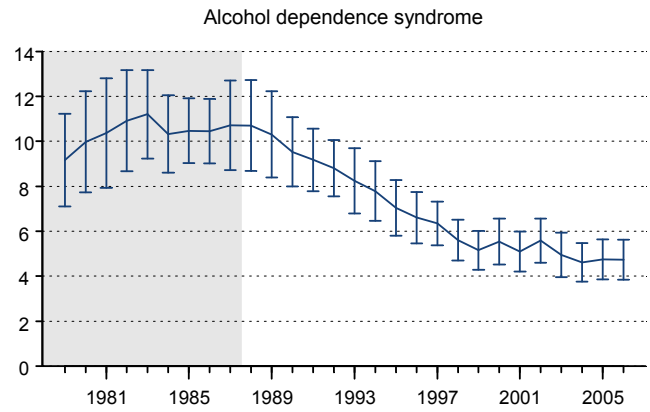


Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006.

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)					Rate per 10,000 population								
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	Rate per 10,000 population			
											15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
Any alcohol-related diagnosis														
2006	430	303	127	14	154	216	46	18.1	26.3	10.4	3.4	18.5	28.9	12.3
2005	441	298	143	18	159	220	45	18.8	26.2	11.9	4.4	19.1	30.2	12.1
2004	434	289	145	18	147	213	56	18.7	25.7	12.2	4.4	17.6	30.2	15.4
2003	424	298	126	13	161	198	52	18.5	26.9	10.7	3.3	19.3	28.8	14.4
2002	437	310	127	21	178	191	47	19.3	28.3	10.9	5.2	21.2	28.7	13.2
2001	415	285	130	26	185	160	43	18.6	26.4	11.3	6.7	22.0	24.8	12.3
2000	404	284	120	21	190	154	39	18.3	26.6	10.5	5.4	22.6	24.7	11.1
1999	405	285	121	19	178	159	50	18.8	27.4	10.8	4.9	21.3	26.9	14.5
1998	408	294	114	15	193	148	51	19.1	28.6	10.4	4.0	23.0	26.0	15.1
1997	421	298	123	21	199	146	55	20.0	29.3	11.3	5.6	23.5	26.5	16.4
1996	419	312	107	17	215	139	48	20.1	31.0	9.9	4.5	25.5	26.0	14.4
1995	442	314	128	28	219	149	46	21.5	31.7	12.0	7.6	26.1	28.6	13.8
1994	455	345	110	31	226	147	51	22.3	35.2	10.4	8.4	27.0	29.0	15.6
1993	429	320	109	29	225	126	49	21.2	32.9	10.4	7.8	27.0	25.5	15.0
1992	423	309	114	35	215	123	50	21.2	32.3	11.0	9.6	25.9	25.6	15.6
1991	385	282	103	28	191	116	50	19.5	29.7	10.0	7.5	23.1	24.8	16.0
1990	381	287	94	31	183	123	44	19.5	30.6	9.2	8.3	22.5	26.7	14.2
1989	378	270	109	36	178	120	44	19.7	29.5	10.8	9.8	22.6	26.2	14.4
1988	394	285	108	49	178	120	48	20.7	31.5	10.9	13.0	23.0	26.3	15.8
1987*	524	387	137	43	263	166	52	27.8	43.1	13.9	11.3	34.5	37.0	17.6
1986*	594	438	156	53	296	189	56	31.8	49.3	15.9	13.7	39.8	42.4	19.4
1985*	591	450	141	50	279	199	64	32.0	51.3	14.6	12.8	38.5	44.6	22.4
1984*	577	416	162	48	262	202	65	31.6	47.9	16.9	12.2	37.1	45.5	23.2
1983*	584	424	159	48	263	210	63	32.3	49.5	16.8	11.9	38.3	47.3	22.9
1982*	631	465	166	59	272	233	68	35.3	54.9	17.7	14.4	40.8	52.5	25.2
1981*	679	501	178	53	287	264	74	38.5	59.8	19.1	12.9	44.4	59.5	28.3
1980*	668	491	177	47	275	274	72	38.3	59.3	19.4	11.3	43.9	61.7	28.0
1979*	636	473	163	51	254	269	63	37.1	58.2	18.0	12.2	42.0	60.7	24.9
Alcoholic psychoses														
2006	148	108	40	4	62	74	8	6.2	9.4	3.3	0.9	7.4	9.9	2.3
2005	158	111	48	5	73	70	10	6.7	9.7	4.0	1.2	8.7	9.7	2.7
2004	136	96	41	—	54	66	11	5.9	8.5	3.4	—	6.5	9.4	3.0
2003	132	97	34	—	60	56	13	5.8	8.8	2.9	—	7.2	8.1	3.6
2002	132	98	34	4	65	55	8	5.8	9.0	2.9	1.0	7.7	8.2	2.2
2001	121	82	39	6	62	45	8	5.4	7.6	3.4	1.6	7.4	6.9	2.3
2000	126	93	33	8	68	43	7	5.7	8.7	2.9	2.0	8.0	6.9	2.0
1999	108	83	25	—	55	40	9	5.0	8.0	2.2	—	6.6	6.8	2.6
1998	98	77	21	—	49	37	10	4.6	7.5	1.9	—	5.8	6.5	3.0
1997	91	67	24	—	44	34	11	4.3	6.6	2.2	—	5.3	6.1	3.3
1996	90	73	17	—	48	31	8	4.3	7.2	1.6	—	5.7	5.9	2.5
1995	83	63	20	—	42	32	6	4.0	6.4	1.8	—	5.0	6.1	1.9
1994	89	74	15	—	45	34	8	4.4	7.5	1.4	—	5.4	6.7	2.4
1993	66	53	14	—	38	21	6	3.3	5.4	1.3	—	4.5	4.2	1.9
1992	51	41	11	—	28	16	5	2.6	4.2	1.0	—	3.4	3.3	1.7
1991	52	44	8	—	27	18	6	2.6	4.6	0.8	—	3.2	3.8	1.9
1990	45	38	7	—	21	18	5	2.3	4.0	0.7	—	2.5	3.9	1.7
1989	53	42	10	—	25	20	6	2.7	4.6	1.0	—	3.2	4.3	2.0

Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)						Rate per 10,000 population										
	Total	Male		Female		65+ years	45–64 years	25–44 years	15–24 years	Total	Male		Female				
		15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years						15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years			
1988	52	42	10	—	26	17	8	—	—	2.7	4.6	1.0	—	—	3.4	3.7	2.5
1987*	80	65	15	—	42	28	8	—	—	4.2	7.2	1.5	—	—	5.5	6.3	2.6
1986*	68	56	13	—	36	22	6	—	—	3.7	6.3	1.3	—	—	4.9	5.0	2.2
1985*	64	50	14	—	31	21	8	—	—	3.4	5.7	1.4	—	—	4.2	4.8	2.7
1984*	53	43	10	—	23	22	6	—	—	2.9	4.9	1.1	—	—	3.3	4.9	2.1
1983*	47	40	7	—	21	18	—	—	—	2.6	4.6	0.7	—	—	3.0	4.1	—
1982*	58	48	9	—	29	22	—	—	—	3.2	5.7	1.0	—	—	4.3	5.0	—
1981*	73	59	14	—	35	29	5	—	—	4.1	7.0	1.5	—	—	5.4	6.4	2.0
1980*	66	52	14	—	32	28	—	—	—	3.8	6.3	1.6	—	—	5.1	6.3	—
1979*	45	39	7	—	20	18	—	—	—	2.7	4.8	0.7	—	—	3.4	4.1	—
Alcohol dependence syndrome																	
2006	127	92	35	5	56	59	7	—	—	5.3	7.9	2.9	1.3	—	6.7	7.9	1.7
2005	132	96	36	5	54	64	8	—	—	5.6	8.4	3.0	1.3	—	6.5	8.9	2.1
2004	143	95	48	7	60	63	14	—	—	6.2	8.5	4.0	1.7	—	7.2	8.9	3.7
2003	144	102	42	5	67	63	9	—	—	6.3	9.2	3.6	1.3	—	8.1	9.2	2.4
2002	154	106	47	10	80	57	7	—	—	6.8	9.7	4.0	2.5	—	9.5	8.5	1.9
2001	158	119	39	14	82	54	9	—	—	7.1	11.0	3.4	3.6	—	9.7	8.3	2.5
2000	154	113	41	9	85	52	7	—	—	7.0	10.6	3.6	2.4	—	10.1	8.4	2.0
1999	173	125	48	10	86	64	13	—	—	8.0	12.0	4.3	2.6	—	10.3	10.9	3.7
1998	185	140	46	10	105	59	12	—	—	8.7	13.6	4.1	2.5	—	12.5	10.3	3.6
1997	206	149	57	12	110	68	15	—	—	9.8	14.7	5.2	3.2	—	13.1	12.4	4.6
1996	217	166	51	12	133	61	12	—	—	10.4	16.5	4.7	3.3	—	15.7	11.3	3.5
1995	261	191	70	21	149	76	15	—	—	12.7	19.2	6.6	5.7	—	17.7	14.7	4.4
1994	260	197	63	23	149	72	15	—	—	12.7	20.1	5.9	6.2	—	17.8	14.3	4.6
1993	201	150	51	23	158	66	14	—	—	12.9	20.7	5.7	6.2	—	19.0	13.3	4.4
1992	269	205	63	25	158	68	18	—	—	13.5	21.4	6.1	6.7	—	19.1	14.1	5.6
1991	242	183	58	20	141	64	17	—	—	12.2	19.4	5.6	5.4	—	17.0	13.7	5.5
1990	248	191	57	24	134	69	20	—	—	12.6	20.3	5.6	6.4	—	16.5	15.0	6.6
1989	227	171	56	29	124	59	15	—	—	11.8	18.7	5.6	7.9	—	15.7	12.8	5.0
1988	243	184	60	40	122	66	15	—	—	12.8	20.3	6.0	10.6	—	15.8	14.6	5.1
1987*	347	259	88	32	191	98	27	—	—	18.4	28.8	8.9	8.3	—	25.0	21.8	9.1
1986*	410	314	96	41	223	121	25	—	—	21.9	35.3	9.8	10.4	—	30.0	27.2	8.5
1985*	401	321	80	33	213	126	29	—	—	21.7	36.6	8.3	8.5	—	29.4	28.3	10.1
1984*	407	299	107	37	203	135	32	—	—	22.3	34.5	11.2	9.2	—	28.8	30.3	11.6
1983*	401	305	96	36	198	136	31	—	—	22.2	35.5	10.1	8.9	—	28.8	30.7	11.2
1982*	429	330	99	46	199	150	35	—	—	24.0	39.0	10.5	11.2	—	29.8	33.8	12.9
1981*	458	355	102	37	213	171	37	—	—	25.9	42.4	11.0	8.9	—	32.9	38.5	14.1
1980*	449	351	98	35	203	175	36	—	—	25.8	42.4	10.7	8.4	—	32.5	39.5	13.8
1979*	452	350	102	34	197	187	33	—	—	26.4	43.0	11.3	8.2	—	32.6	42.2	13.2
All chronic liver disease and cirrhosis																	
2006	116	76	40	—	23	68	24	—	—	4.9	6.6	3.3	—	—	2.7	9.1	6.5
2005	115	68	46	—	19	71	24	—	—	4.9	6.0	3.8	—	—	2.2	9.7	6.7
2004	117	70	48	—	19	70	28	—	—	5.1	6.2	4.0	—	—	2.3	9.8	7.7
2003	107	68	39	—	19	61	27	—	—	4.7	6.1	3.3	—	—	2.3	8.9	7.4
2002	105	68	37	—	15	61	27	—	—	4.6	6.2	3.1	—	—	1.8	9.1	7.6
2001	99	59	40	—	25	50	24	—	—	4.4	5.5	3.4	—	—	3.0	7.8	6.7

Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)					Rate per 10,000 population								
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
2000	87	53	33	—	18	46	21	3.9	5.0	2.9	—	2.1	7.4	6.1
1999	89	52	38	—	18	46	25	4.2	5.0	3.4	—	2.2	7.8	7.2
1998	91	54	38	—	22	42	27	4.3	5.2	3.4	—	2.6	7.3	8.0
1997	84	49	35	—	24	36	24	4.0	4.8	3.2	—	2.8	6.5	7.1
1996	84	53	31	—	22	38	24	4.0	5.3	2.9	—	2.6	7.0	7.1
1995	77	45	33	—	18	36	22	3.8	4.5	3.1	—	2.2	7.0	6.7
1994	83	56	27	—	20	36	26	4.1	5.7	2.6	—	2.4	7.2	7.9
1993	78	49	29	—	20	32	25	3.9	5.0	2.8	—	2.4	6.5	7.7
1992	73	44	29	—	17	32	24	3.7	4.6	2.8	—	2.0	6.6	7.6
1991	67	38	29	—	16	27	23	3.4	4.0	2.8	—	1.9	5.9	7.3
1990	65	40	25	—	18	31	16	3.3	4.3	2.4	—	2.2	6.7	5.3
1989	75	41	34	—	17	36	20	3.9	4.4	3.4	—	2.2	7.9	6.6
1988	71	43	28	—	18	31	22	3.7	4.8	2.8	—	2.3	6.7	7.4
1987*	69	41	28	—	19	32	16	3.6	4.6	2.8	—	2.4	7.2	5.4
1986*	77	40	37	—	17	37	22	4.1	4.5	3.8	—	2.3	8.2	7.7
1985*	89	51	37	—	20	43	24	4.8	5.8	3.9	—	2.7	9.6	8.5
1984*	83	48	35	—	21	37	23	4.5	5.5	3.6	—	3.0	8.4	8.3
1983*	96	54	43	—	26	46	23	5.3	6.2	4.5	—	3.7	10.4	8.5
1982*	99	56	43	—	25	48	25	5.5	6.6	4.6	—	3.8	10.9	9.2
1981*	112	62	50	—	25	55	29	6.4	7.4	5.4	—	3.9	12.4	10.9
1980*	117	64	53	—	26	61	27	6.7	7.7	5.7	—	4.1	13.7	10.6
1979*	102	58	43	—	23	54	21	5.9	7.2	4.8	—	3.7	12.2	8.3
Alcoholic cirrhosis														
2006	70	54	16	—	16	46	9	2.9	4.7	1.3	—	1.9	6.1	2.3
2005	64	43	21	—	14	42	7	2.7	3.7	1.7	—	1.7	5.8	2.0
2004	63	46	17	—	14	41	8	2.7	4.1	1.4	—	1.7	5.9	2.2
2003	65	47	18	—	15	38	12	2.8	4.3	1.5	—	1.8	5.5	3.2
2002	58	46	12	—	12	38	7	2.6	4.2	1.0	—	1.5	5.8	2.0
2001	59	44	15	—	19	34	7	2.7	4.1	1.3	—	2.2	5.2	1.9
2000	52	37	15	—	13	29	8	2.3	3.5	1.3	—	1.6	4.7	2.3
1999	52	39	13	—	12	32	8	2.4	3.7	1.2	—	1.4	5.3	2.4
1998	55	39	17	—	17	27	11	2.6	3.8	1.5	—	2.0	4.7	3.4
1997	50	36	13	—	18	24	8	2.4	3.6	1.2	—	2.1	4.3	2.3
1996	52	39	13	—	18	26	7	2.5	3.8	1.2	—	2.1	4.9	2.2
1995	45	32	13	—	13	24	8	2.2	3.3	1.2	—	1.5	4.7	2.4
1994	49	36	12	—	13	23	13	2.4	3.7	1.2	—	1.5	4.6	4.0
1993	45	34	11	—	16	19	10	2.2	3.5	1.1	—	1.9	3.8	3.1
1992	42	32	9	—	12	21	9	2.1	3.4	0.9	—	1.4	4.4	2.7
1991	37	26	12	—	11	17	9	1.9	2.7	1.1	—	1.3	3.7	2.9
1990	38	28	10	—	14	18	6	1.9	3.0	1.0	—	1.7	3.9	1.9
1989	36	23	12	—	10	19	6	1.9	2.5	1.2	—	1.3	4.2	2.1
1988	41	31	10	—	12	20	10	2.2	3.5	1.0	—	1.5	4.3	3.2
1987*	37	25	11	—	13	16	7	1.9	2.8	1.2	—	1.8	3.6	2.3
1986*	35	23	12	—	10	19	6	1.9	2.6	1.2	—	1.4	4.2	2.1
1985*	40	27	13	—	12	21	7	2.1	3.0	1.3	—	1.6	4.7	2.4
1984*	37	25	12	—	13	19	—	2.0	2.8	1.3	—	1.8	4.2	—
1983*	33	22	11	—	12	16	—	1.8	2.6	1.1	—	1.7	3.7	—
1982*	38	25	13	—	12	21	5	2.1	3.0	1.4	—	1.8	4.6	2.0

Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)						Rate per 10,000 population								
	Total	15–24 years		25–44 years		45–64 years		Total	15–24 years		25–44 years		45–64 years		65+ years
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1981*	46	27	19	—	12	22	10	2.6	—	—	1.9	5.0	3.7		
1980*	42	26	16	—	12	23	7	2.4	—	2.0	2.0	5.1	2.6		
1979*	41	28	13	—	12	24	6	2.4	—	1.9	1.9	5.3	2.3		
Other specified cirrhosis															
2006	11	4	7	—	—	5	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.7	—		
2005	12	—	10	—	—	7	—	0.5	—	—	—	1.0	—		
2004	13	5	9	—	—	7	—	0.6	—	—	—	1.0	—		
2003	9	3	5	—	—	5	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.8	—		
2002	6	—	4	—	—	3	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.4	—		
2001	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—		
2000	8	3	5	—	—	5	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.8	—		
1999	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—		
1998	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—		
1997	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—		
1996	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—		
1995	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—		
1994	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—		
1993	11	4	6	—	—	6	—	0.5	—	—	—	1.2	—		
1992	9	3	6	—	—	3	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.6	—		
1991	11	4	7	—	—	4	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.9	—		
1990	9	4	5	—	—	4	—	0.5	—	—	—	1.0	—		
1989	14	7	7	—	4	6	—	0.7	—	0.5	0.5	1.3	—		
1988	9	4	5	—	3	3	—	0.5	—	0.4	0.4	0.7	—		
1987*	14	7	7	—	—	6	—	0.7	—	—	—	1.4	—		
1986*	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—		
1985*	18	10	8	—	—	8	—	1.0	—	—	—	1.7	—		
1984*	18	7	10	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—		
1983*	23	10	13	—	6	11	—	1.3	—	0.9	0.9	2.5	—		
1982*	19	8	12	—	6	7	—	1.1	—	1.0	1.0	1.6	—		
1981*	23	11	11	—	7	10	—	1.3	—	1.1	1.1	2.2	—		
1980*	25	9	16	—	6	11	5	1.4	—	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.1		
1979*	21	7	13	—	—	10	—	1.2	—	—	—	2.2	—		
Unspecified cirrhosis															
2006	36	19	17	—	5	18	13	1.5	—	—	0.6	2.3	3.6		
2005	39	23	15	—	—	21	15	1.7	—	—	—	2.9	4.0		
2004	41	19	22	—	—	21	17	1.8	—	—	—	3.0	4.7		
2003	34	17	17	—	—	18	13	1.5	—	—	—	2.6	3.6		
2002	41	20	21	—	2	19	18	1.8	—	0.2	0.2	2.9	5.1		
2001	34	13	21	—	5	14	16	1.5	—	0.6	0.6	2.1	4.5		
2000	27	13	14	—	4	12	11	1.2	—	0.5	0.5	1.9	3.1		
1999	29	11	18	—	5	12	12	1.3	—	—	—	2.0	3.5		
1998	27	12	16	—	—	13	13	1.3	—	—	—	2.2	3.9		
1997	25	9	16	—	—	10	13	1.2	—	—	—	1.7	3.9		
1996	26	11	15	—	—	9	14	1.3	—	—	—	1.7	4.2		
1995	23	11	12	—	—	9	13	1.1	—	—	—	1.7	3.8		
1994	24	14	10	—	—	10	10	1.2	—	—	—	1.9	3.0		
1993	22	11	11	—	—	7	12	1.1	—	—	—	1.4	3.8		
1992	22	8	14	—	—	8	11	1.1	—	—	—	1.6	3.5		

Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)					Rate per 10,000 population								
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1991	19	8	11	—	—	6	11	1.0	0.9	1.0	—	—	1.3	3.4
1990	18	8	10	—	—	8	8	0.9	0.9	1.0	—	—	1.8	2.6
1989	25	11	14	—	—	11	10	1.3	1.2	1.4	—	—	2.5	3.4
1988	21	8	13	—	—	8	10	1.1	0.9	1.3	—	—	1.7	3.4
1987*	18	10	9	—	—	10	6	1.0	1.1	0.9	—	—	2.3	2.1
1986*	29	10	19	—	—	13	12	1.6	1.2	1.9	—	—	3.0	4.2
1985*	31	15	16	—	—	14	14	1.7	1.7	1.6	—	—	3.2	5.0
1984*	28	16	12	—	—	12	13	1.6	1.9	1.3	—	—	2.8	4.7
1983*	41	21	19	—	8	19	14	2.2	2.5	2.0	—	1.1	4.3	5.0
1982*	42	23	19	—	7	21	14	2.3	2.7	2.0	—	1.0	4.7	5.3
1981*	43	24	20	—	6	23	14	2.5	2.8	2.1	—	0.9	5.2	5.5
1980*	50	29	21	—	7	27	15	2.8	3.5	2.3	—	1.2	6.0	6.0
1979*	40	23	17	—	6	21	11	2.3	2.8	1.9	—	1.0	4.7	4.6
Nondependent abuse of alcohol														
2006	39	28	11	4	14	15	6	1.6	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.7
2005	37	24	14	7	14	14	2	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.6
2004	37	28	9	6	14	14	3	1.6	2.5	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	0.8
2003	40	31	10	—	15	18	4	1.8	2.8	0.8	—	1.8	2.6	1.0
2002	47	38	9	5	18	19	5	2.1	3.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.5
2001	36	24	12	5	16	11	3	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	0.9
2000	38	25	13	—	19	12	3	1.7	2.3	1.2	—	2.3	2.0	1.0
1999	35	25	10	5	18	9	3	1.6	2.4	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.5	0.9
1998	33	23	10	3	17	11	—	1.6	2.3	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.0	—
1997	40	32	8	7	20	8	—	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.8	2.4	1.5	—
1996	28	20	8	—	12	9	—	1.3	2.0	0.7	—	1.4	1.7	—
1995	21	16	5	—	10	4	—	1.0	1.6	0.5	—	1.2	0.9	—
1994	24	18	5	5	12	4	—	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.8	—
1993	24	17	7	4	9	7	—	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	—
1992	30	19	11	9	12	8	—	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.6	—
1991	24	17	8	5	8	7	—	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.5	—
1990	24	18	6	6	11	5	—	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	—
1989	24	16	9	5	12	5	—	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	—
1988	28	17	11	8	11	6	—	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	—
1987*	28	22	6	8	11	8	—	1.5	2.5	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	—
1986*	39	29	11	9	19	9	—	2.1	3.2	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.9	—
1985*	38	28	10	11	15	9	—	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	—
1984*	35	25	10	9	14	8	—	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	—
1983*	40	26	13	8	19	9	—	2.2	3.1	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.1	—
1982*	46	31	15	10	19	13	—	2.5	3.6	1.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	—
1981*	37	26	11	10	14	10	—	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	—
1980*	36	24	12	8	14	10	—	2.1	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	—
1979*	37	26	11	10	14	10	—	2.2	3.3	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	—

* This is the period before implementation of a new sample design. Some of the differences between the 1979–1987 statistics and those of later years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

— There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.

Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006.

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)					Rate per 10,000 population								
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
Any alcohol-related diagnosis														
2006	1,718	1,155	563	99	548	781	290	72.4	100.1	46.1	23.7	65.7	104.4	77.8
2005	1,635	1,083	553	94	535	727	279	69.7	95.0	45.8	22.7	64.3	99.8	75.7
2004	1,650	1,096	554	101	536	726	287	71.2	97.6	46.4	24.5	64.2	102.8	79.0
2003	1,574	1,068	506	90	542	678	264	68.8	96.3	42.9	22.2	64.9	98.7	73.5
2002	1,514	1,039	476	90	554	616	254	66.9	94.8	40.7	22.5	65.8	92.5	71.4
2001	1,440	982	458	97	558	541	243	64.4	90.9	39.6	24.6	66.2	83.9	68.9
2000	1,368	941	427	87	546	519	217	62.0	88.3	37.4	22.4	64.7	83.0	61.8
1999	1,371	935	436	87	538	512	233	63.7	90.1	39.1	22.7	64.4	86.8	68.2
1998	1,366	923	443	78	567	496	225	64.1	89.8	40.1	20.7	67.4	86.9	65.9
1997	1,345	923	423	79	556	458	251	63.9	90.7	38.8	21.3	65.9	83.0	74.4
1996	1,342	938	404	72	594	438	238	64.3	93.2	37.4	19.6	70.3	81.7	70.8
1995	1,317	904	413	96	591	413	217	63.9	91.2	38.6	26.3	70.3	79.4	65.2
1994	1,300	919	381	90	582	412	215	63.8	93.8	36.0	24.7	69.5	81.3	65.6
1993	1,226	880	347	76	561	372	216	60.7	90.7	33.1	20.9	67.3	75.3	66.6
1992	1,175	814	361	90	515	357	213	58.8	84.9	34.7	24.6	62.1	74.2	66.4
1991	1,066	753	312	83	465	317	201	53.9	79.5	30.4	22.5	56.2	68.0	63.9
1990	1,021	717	304	86	432	314	189	52.1	76.4	29.8	23.0	53.0	68.1	61.3
1989	1,020	702	318	94	412	324	190	53.2	76.7	31.7	25.5	52.4	70.7	62.0
1988	979	670	309	102	390	315	172	51.4	73.8	31.0	27.1	50.4	69.3	57.1
1987*	1,136	817	319	93	476	378	189	60.2	90.9	32.3	24.3	62.6	84.4	63.7
1986*	1,198	847	351	96	497	406	199	64.1	96.2	35.9	24.8	66.7	91.1	68.6
1985*	1,112	798	314	86	436	408	181	60.2	90.8	32.4	21.9	60.2	91.5	63.8
1984*	1,084	752	331	81	421	391	191	59.3	86.7	34.6	20.4	59.6	87.9	68.5
1983*	1,060	741	319	79	406	395	180	58.7	86.4	33.6	19.7	59.1	88.8	65.8
1982*	1,093	781	312	91	410	415	177	61.2	92.1	33.3	22.3	61.5	93.4	66.2
1981*	1,125	798	326	86	415	453	171	63.7	95.3	35.2	20.7	64.2	101.9	65.4
1980*	1,092	781	311	74	395	454	170	62.7	94.5	34.0	17.8	63.1	102.1	66.1
1979*	1,045	757	288	78	369	446	151	60.9	93.0	32.0	18.8	61.1	100.6	60.3
Alcoholic psychoses														
2006	328	244	84	8	125	159	36	13.8	21.1	6.9	2.0	14.9	21.2	9.7
2005	309	222	87	8	125	143	32	13.2	19.5	7.2	2.0	15.0	19.7	8.6
2004	298	215	83	10	113	139	36	12.9	19.1	7.0	2.5	13.5	19.7	9.9
2003	281	206	75	9	112	122	39	12.3	18.6	6.4	2.1	13.4	17.7	10.8
2002	287	218	69	8	125	116	38	12.7	19.9	5.9	2.1	14.8	17.4	10.7
2001	251	181	70	11	109	98	33	11.2	16.7	6.1	2.7	12.9	15.2	9.4
2000	251	187	64	9	117	95	30	11.4	17.5	5.6	2.3	13.9	15.2	8.6
1999	219	173	46	7	98	81	33	10.2	16.6	4.2	1.9	11.7	13.7	9.7
1998	222	170	51	4	99	86	33	10.4	16.6	4.7	1.1	11.8	15.0	9.6
1997	206	155	50	—	93	93	33	9.8	15.3	4.6	—	11.0	13.6	9.9
1996	203	155	48	—	92	66	42	9.7	15.4	4.4	—	10.9	12.3	12.5
1995	180	138	42	5	84	67	23	8.7	13.9	3.9	1.5	10.0	12.9	7.0
1994	198	162	37	4	83	80	31	9.7	16.5	3.5	1.2	9.9	15.7	9.5
1993	181	143	38	4	85	66	27	9.0	14.8	3.2	1.2	10.2	13.3	8.2
1992	162	129	33	5	74	56	28	8.1	13.5	3.2	1.4	8.9	11.6	8.6
1991	153	122	31	4	67	60	23	7.8	12.9	3.0	1.1	8.0	12.8	7.4
1990	129	106	23	4	53	49	22	6.6	11.3	2.2	1.0	6.5	10.7	7.2
1989	130	100	30	5	52	49	24	6.8	10.9	3.0	1.3	6.7	10.6	7.9

Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)					Rate per 10,000 population								
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	Rate per 10,000 population			
											15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	
1988	129	99	31	—	55	46	23	6.8	10.9	3.1	—	7.1	10.2	7.5
1987*	164	128	36	—	76	60	25	8.7	14.3	3.7	—	10.0	13.3	8.5
1986*	171	136	36	6	80	63	23	9.2	15.2	3.7	1.5	10.7	14.1	7.9
1985*	160	129	31	7	73	58	21	8.7	14.7	3.2	1.7	10.1	13.1	7.4
1984*	141	109	31	6	57	58	20	7.7	12.6	3.3	1.5	8.1	13.1	7.1
1983*	116	93	22	—	49	45	17	6.4	10.9	2.3	—	7.1	10.2	6.2
1982*	130	103	26	—	55	54	17	7.3	12.2	2.8	—	8.3	12.2	6.4
1981*	142	114	28	6	58	61	17	8.1	13.6	3.0	1.4	9.0	13.8	6.3
1980*	129	101	28	—	57	57	13	7.4	12.2	3.1	—	9.1	12.8	5.2
1979*	115	97	18	—	44	53	15	6.7	11.9	2.0	—	7.3	11.9	5.8
Alcohol dependence syndrome														
2006	764	545	218	28	280	375	80	32.2	47.2	17.9	6.7	33.5	50.2	21.6
2005	757	525	232	33	287	354	83	32.3	46.1	19.2	8.0	34.5	48.6	22.5
2004	764	530	234	39	283	344	97	33.0	47.2	19.6	9.6	33.9	48.7	26.8
2003	742	528	214	30	302	324	87	32.4	47.6	18.1	7.3	36.1	47.2	24.1
2002	767	553	213	38	329	313	86	33.9	50.5	18.3	9.6	39.1	47.0	24.0
2001	735	527	208	42	329	281	82	32.9	48.8	18.0	10.8	39.1	43.5	23.3
2000	727	526	201	38	332	275	83	33.0	49.4	17.6	9.7	39.3	44.0	23.8
1999	737	529	207	36	331	281	88	34.2	51.0	18.6	9.4	39.6	47.7	25.8
1998	759	552	207	38	371	270	80	35.6	53.7	18.8	10.0	44.1	47.3	23.6
1997	757	548	209	35	350	275	97	35.9	53.9	19.2	9.4	41.5	49.7	28.0
1996	787	592	195	39	392	259	97	37.8	58.8	18.1	10.5	46.4	48.4	29.0
1995	853	618	235	59	423	275	95	41.4	62.4	22.0	16.1	50.4	52.9	28.6
1994	775	578	197	49	390	247	90	38.0	59.0	18.6	13.3	46.6	48.6	27.4
1993	752	568	183	44	393	228	87	37.2	58.6	17.5	12.1	47.1	46.2	26.7
1992	745	552	193	51	375	226	92	37.3	57.5	18.6	13.9	45.2	47.0	28.9
1991	654	491	164	46	332	192	85	33.1	51.8	15.9	12.6	40.0	41.1	27.0
1990	647	484	163	55	311	202	79	33.0	51.5	16.0	14.6	38.1	43.8	25.6
1989	646	481	165	65	302	196	84	33.7	52.5	16.5	17.6	38.4	42.7	27.3
1988	647	468	179	74	289	204	80	34.0	51.5	18.0	19.9	37.3	44.8	26.6
1987*	785	593	192	66	372	252	95	41.6	66.0	19.4	17.2	48.8	56.3	32.1
1986*	828	621	208	72	390	271	95	44.3	69.8	21.2	18.5	52.4	60.8	32.8
1985*	756	578	179	58	347	267	85	40.9	65.8	18.4	14.7	47.8	59.9	29.9
1984*	760	557	204	61	333	273	93	41.6	64.2	21.3	15.5	47.2	61.3	33.3
1983*	721	536	185	59	314	261	86	39.9	62.5	19.5	14.8	45.8	58.8	31.5
1982*	749	567	182	67	313	277	92	41.9	66.8	19.4	16.3	46.9	62.3	34.4
1981*	775	585	189	61	322	307	85	43.9	69.9	20.4	14.8	49.8	69.0	32.6
1980*	746	573	173	51	307	303	85	42.8	69.3	18.9	12.4	49.1	68.0	33.0
1979*	724	554	170	53	287	304	80	42.2	68.1	18.9	12.8	47.5	68.6	31.7
All chronic liver disease and cirrhosis														
2006	507	297	210	7	98	269	132	21.3	25.7	17.2	1.7	11.8	36.0	35.6
2005	477	281	196	5	82	256	135	20.3	24.7	16.3	1.1	9.8	35.1	36.6
2004	500	295	206	4	94	264	138	21.6	26.2	17.2	1.0	11.3	37.4	37.9
2003	458	275	183	4	81	248	125	20.0	24.8	15.5	0.9	9.7	36.0	34.9
2002	411	253	158	4	72	210	125	18.1	23.1	13.5	1.1	8.5	31.5	35.1
2001	386	226	159	—	83	179	121	17.2	20.9	13.8	—	9.8	27.8	34.2

Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)					Rate per 10,000 population								
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	Rate per 10,000 population			
											15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	
2000	351	207	144	4	76	179	91	15.9	19.4	12.6	1.0	9.1	28.7	25.9
1999	346	199	147	—	69	173	102	16.1	19.1	13.2	—	8.3	29.4	29.7
1998	361	211	149	3	79	164	114	16.9	20.6	13.5	0.8	9.4	28.8	33.5
1997	330	197	133	2	76	131	120	15.7	19.4	12.2	0.7	9.1	23.7	35.6
1996	346	209	136	—	86	147	110	16.6	20.8	12.6	—	10.1	27.4	32.8
1995	322	186	136	—	81	133	106	15.6	18.8	12.7	—	9.7	25.5	31.8
1994	328	197	130	—	87	133	105	16.1	20.2	12.3	—	10.4	26.2	31.8
1993	313	197	116	—	79	123	107	15.5	20.3	11.1	—	9.4	24.9	33.0
1992	304	185	119	5	75	117	107	15.2	19.3	11.5	1.4	9.0	24.4	33.4
1991	275	168	107	3	71	106	94	13.9	17.7	10.4	0.8	8.6	22.8	29.9
1990	271	162	109	3	68	102	98	13.8	17.3	10.6	0.9	8.3	22.1	31.6
1989	293	167	126	8	67	117	100	15.2	18.2	12.5	2.2	8.6	25.5	32.6
1988	259	151	108	—	67	109	79	13.6	16.6	10.8	—	8.6	23.9	26.1
1987*	295	183	113	—	73	129	89	15.6	20.3	11.4	—	9.5	28.8	30.0
1986*	313	181	132	5	71	141	95	16.7	20.4	13.4	1.3	9.6	31.7	32.8
1985*	306	184	122	—	66	147	90	16.6	21.0	12.6	—	9.0	33.0	31.6
1984*	304	185	119	—	75	125	101	16.7	21.4	12.4	—	10.7	28.0	36.2
1983*	317	192	125	7	77	140	93	17.6	22.4	13.2	1.7	11.2	31.5	34.1
1982*	309	191	119	—	79	143	82	17.3	22.5	12.6	—	11.9	32.1	30.6
1981*	325	194	131	7	77	156	86	18.4	23.2	14.1	1.6	11.9	35.1	32.6
1980*	315	188	128	6	71	152	85	18.1	22.7	13.9	1.6	11.4	34.2	33.2
1979*	299	185	114	7	68	152	72	17.4	22.7	12.6	1.6	11.3	34.3	28.6
Alcoholic cirrhosis														
2006	238	174	65	—	51	147	39	10.0	15.0	5.3	—	6.2	19.6	10.6
2005	230	163	67	—	53	141	35	9.8	14.3	5.6	—	6.4	19.4	9.6
2004	239	176	63	—	61	136	42	10.3	15.7	5.3	—	7.3	19.3	11.6
2003	237	168	69	—	52	142	42	10.4	15.2	5.8	—	6.2	20.7	11.8
2002	204	157	47	—	48	117	37	9.0	14.3	4.1	—	5.7	17.6	10.4
2001	197	146	51	—	55	106	36	8.8	13.5	4.4	—	6.5	16.4	10.3
2000	198	138	60	—	52	112	32	9.0	12.9	5.2	—	6.2	17.9	9.1
1999	184	133	51	—	45	105	33	8.5	12.8	4.6	—	5.4	17.8	9.8
1998	188	138	50	—	56	94	38	8.8	13.5	4.5	—	6.7	16.4	11.1
1997	182	131	51	—	56	82	43	8.6	12.8	4.7	—	6.6	14.9	12.7
1996	200	145	55	—	61	98	41	9.6	14.4	5.1	—	7.3	18.2	12.1
1995	179	124	55	—	59	81	37	8.7	12.5	5.1	—	7.1	15.6	11.0
1994	193	138	55	—	61	87	45	9.5	14.1	5.2	—	7.2	17.1	13.7
1993	178	135	43	—	59	78	39	8.8	13.9	4.1	—	7.1	15.9	11.9
1992	167	125	42	—	55	73	37	8.4	13.0	4.1	—	6.6	15.3	11.4
1991	149	106	43	—	50	66	33	7.6	11.2	4.2	—	6.0	14.2	10.3
1990	150	109	41	—	49	62	37	7.6	11.6	4.0	—	6.0	13.5	12.1
1989	143	101	42	—	41	64	36	7.4	11.0	4.2	—	5.2	13.9	11.6
1988	144	104	40	—	44	68	28	7.5	11.4	4.0	—	5.7	14.9	9.3
1987*	163	118	46	—	49	79	33	8.7	13.1	4.6	—	6.4	17.6	11.2
1986*	159	111	47	—	50	78	28	8.5	12.5	4.8	—	6.7	17.5	9.8
1985*	152	104	48	—	46	78	27	8.2	11.8	5.0	—	6.4	17.6	9.3
1984*	142	103	39	—	44	71	26	7.8	11.9	4.1	—	6.2	15.8	9.2
1983*	140	101	39	—	48	65	24	7.7	11.8	4.1	—	6.9	14.7	8.8
1982*	149	108	41	—	53	71	23	8.3	12.7	4.3	—	7.9	16.1	8.6

Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)						Rate per 10,000 population							
	Total	Male		Female		65+ years	45–64 years	25–44 years	15–24 years	Total	Male		Female	
		15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years						15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1981*	152	105	47	—	47	75	27	8.6	12.5	5.1	7.3	16.9	10.2	
1980*	137	98	39	—	45	65	26	7.8	11.8	4.3	7.1	14.6	10.1	
1979*	137	98	39	—	41	72	23	8.0	12.1	4.3	6.8	16.3	9.0	
Other specified cirrhosis														
2006	129	53	77	5	35	59	30	5.4	4.6	6.3	1.2	4.3	7.9	8.0
2005	111	46	65	4	21	53	32	4.7	4.0	5.4	1.0	2.6	7.3	8.8
2004	104	42	62	3	25	49	27	4.5	3.8	5.2	0.7	3.0	7.0	7.4
2003	105	48	56	2	20	56	27	4.6	4.4	4.8	0.6	2.4	8.1	7.6
2002	81	36	45	3	16	36	26	3.6	3.3	3.8	0.7	1.9	5.4	7.4
2001	80	39	40	—	20	35	24	3.6	3.6	3.5	—	2.3	5.4	6.8
2000	71	35	36	—	15	36	19	3.2	3.3	3.1	—	1.7	5.7	5.3
1999	76	37	39	—	13	39	24	3.5	3.5	3.5	—	1.5	6.6	7.0
1998	84	42	42	—	20	35	27	3.9	4.1	3.8	—	2.4	6.1	7.9
1997	71	32	39	—	14	28	28	3.4	3.2	3.6	—	1.7	5.1	8.2
1996	81	41	40	—	18	35	27	3.9	4.1	3.7	—	2.1	6.5	8.1
1995	70	31	39	—	19	26	25	3.4	3.1	3.7	—	2.2	4.9	7.4
1994	76	36	40	—	22	24	29	3.7	3.7	3.8	—	2.6	4.7	8.8
1993	68	35	34	—	14	28	25	3.4	3.6	3.2	—	1.7	5.6	7.6
1992	70	33	37	—	17	21	28	3.5	3.4	3.5	—	2.0	4.4	8.9
1991	74	38	36	—	19	28	26	3.7	4.1	3.5	—	2.2	6.0	8.2
1990	62	28	34	—	14	23	23	3.1	3.0	3.3	—	1.8	5.1	7.3
1989	72	29	43	—	20	27	20	3.7	3.2	4.3	—	2.6	6.0	6.4
1988	60	26	34	—	20	22	17	3.1	2.9	3.4	—	2.5	4.8	5.7
1987*	69	35	34	—	17	28	21	3.6	3.8	3.4	—	2.2	6.3	7.1
1986*	73	32	42	—	16	30	25	3.9	3.6	4.3	—	2.2	6.8	8.7
1985*	70	35	35	—	16	32	19	3.8	4.0	3.6	—	2.2	7.2	6.8
1984*	72	31	41	—	20	27	24	3.9	3.6	4.2	—	2.8	6.0	8.7
1983*	78	36	42	—	19	33	23	4.3	4.2	4.5	—	2.8	7.4	8.5
1982*	74	35	39	—	20	30	22	4.1	4.1	4.2	—	2.9	6.7	8.2
1981*	74	34	40	—	17	35	18	4.2	4.0	4.3	—	2.7	7.9	7.0
1980*	69	31	38	—	14	34	17	4.0	3.7	4.2	—	2.3	7.6	6.6
1979*	61	26	34	—	15	27	15	3.5	3.2	3.8	—	2.5	6.2	6.0
Unspecified cirrhosis														
2006	184	93	91	—	16	92	75	7.8	8.0	7.5	—	1.9	12.3	20.2
2005	176	96	80	—	13	85	77	7.5	8.4	6.7	—	1.5	11.7	21.0
2004	193	97	96	—	17	97	77	8.3	8.6	8.1	—	2.1	13.8	21.3
2003	165	87	78	—	17	79	68	7.2	7.8	6.6	—	2.0	11.6	18.8
2002	160	82	78	—	11	73	74	7.1	7.5	6.6	—	1.3	10.9	20.8
2001	143	64	79	—	16	57	69	6.4	5.9	6.9	—	1.9	8.9	19.4
2000	121	55	65	—	16	54	50	5.5	5.2	5.7	—	1.9	8.6	19.4
1999	121	52	69	—	17	51	53	5.6	5.0	6.2	—	2.0	8.7	15.4
1998	132	58	75	—	11	57	64	6.2	5.6	6.8	—	1.3	10.0	18.8
1997	106	49	57	—	13	33	60	5.0	4.8	5.2	—	1.5	5.9	17.8
1996	103	46	57	—	14	36	52	4.9	4.6	5.2	—	1.7	6.7	15.4
1995	103	48	55	—	10	41	52	5.0	4.8	5.2	—	1.2	7.8	15.7
1994	92	44	48	—	13	35	43	4.5	4.5	4.5	—	1.6	6.9	13.1
1993	91	42	48	—	11	29	51	4.5	4.4	4.6	—	1.3	5.8	15.8
1992	93	42	51	—	8	30	54	4.6	4.4	4.9	—	0.9	6.3	16.9

Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Diagnostic category and year	Number of discharges (in 1,000s)					Rate per 10,000 population								
	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1991	78	39	39	—	9	25	44	3.9	4.1	3.8	—	1.0	5.4	14.0
1990	82	37	46	—	7	27	47	4.2	3.9	4.5	—	0.9	5.8	15.0
1989	104	49	55	—	12	38	52	5.4	5.4	5.5	—	1.5	8.3	17.0
1988	77	32	45	—	9	29	40	4.1	3.6	4.5	—	1.1	6.4	13.1
1987*	87	43	44	—	10	36	41	4.6	4.8	4.4	—	1.3	7.9	13.7
1986*	105	50	55	—	11	43	50	5.6	5.7	5.6	—	1.5	9.6	17.4
1985*	108	57	51	—	8	49	50	5.8	6.5	5.2	—	1.0	11.0	17.4
1984*	115	66	49	—	16	39	60	6.3	7.6	5.1	—	2.3	8.8	21.4
1983*	125	69	56	—	17	54	53	6.9	8.0	5.9	—	2.4	12.1	19.2
1982*	113	65	48	—	16	52	44	6.4	7.7	5.2	—	2.4	11.7	16.5
1981*	121	66	55	—	17	57	46	6.9	7.9	5.9	—	2.6	12.8	17.7
1980*	129	72	58	—	16	64	48	7.4	8.7	6.3	—	2.6	14.4	18.6
1979*	116	70	46	—	15	62	37	6.7	8.6	5.1	—	2.5	13.9	14.9
Nondependent abuse of alcohol														
2006	595	421	175	65	205	235	90	25.1	36.4	14.3	15.4	24.6	31.4	24.2
2005	540	374	166	57	198	209	76	23.0	32.8	13.8	13.6	23.8	28.7	20.8
2004	530	371	159	58	201	199	72	22.9	33.0	13.3	14.0	24.1	28.2	19.8
2003	510	360	150	55	197	191	68	22.3	32.5	12.7	13.6	23.5	27.8	18.8
2002	462	324	138	49	190	167	57	20.4	29.6	11.8	12.2	22.5	25.1	15.9
2001	453	325	128	53	192	152	56	20.3	30.0	11.1	13.3	22.8	23.5	16.0
2000	413	295	118	50	172	140	51	18.7	27.7	10.3	12.8	20.4	22.4	14.6
1999	406	291	115	50	176	127	53	18.9	28.0	10.3	12.9	21.1	21.5	15.6
1998	357	238	118	38	162	117	40	16.7	23.2	10.7	9.9	19.2	20.5	11.8
1997	364	256	108	42	170	104	48	17.3	25.1	10.0	11.4	20.1	18.8	14.3
1996	322	227	95	32	159	94	37	15.5	22.6	8.8	8.6	18.9	17.6	11.1
1995	246	173	73	35	129	56	26	11.9	17.5	6.8	9.6	15.4	10.7	7.7
1994	298	215	83	40	148	79	30	14.6	22.0	7.8	11.0	17.7	15.7	9.2
1993	251	183	68	30	130	63	28	12.4	18.9	6.4	8.3	15.6	12.7	8.5
1992	221	150	71	35	108	55	23	11.1	15.6	6.9	9.6	13.0	11.5	7.1
1991	204	144	60	33	97	47	27	10.3	15.2	5.8	9.0	11.7	10.2	8.5
1990	177	129	48	29	89	43	16	9.0	13.7	4.7	7.7	10.9	9.4	5.3
1989	142	96	46	22	72	33	15	7.4	10.5	4.6	6.0	9.1	7.2	5.0
1988	129	89	40	26	56	32	14	6.8	9.8	4.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	4.8
1987*	114	84	30	24	50	28	12	6.0	9.4	3.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	4.1
1986*	116	84	31	20	56	27	12	6.2	9.5	3.2	5.2	7.6	6.0	4.2
1985*	99	68	30	23	39	27	11	5.3	7.8	3.1	5.8	5.3	6.0	3.8
1984*	76	53	22	17	33	20	6	4.1	6.2	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.0
1983*	80	54	26	15	37	20	8	4.4	6.3	2.7	3.7	5.4	4.5	3.0
1982*	89	60	28	20	37	24	8	5.0	7.1	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.5	2.9
1981*	75	53	22	18	29	23	6	4.3	6.4	2.4	4.3	4.4	5.1	2.4
1980*	74	52	23	16	29	20	9	4.3	6.3	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.5	3.6
1979*	75	53	22	19	27	23	6	4.4	6.5	2.4	4.6	4.5	5.2	2.2

* This is the period before implementation of a new sample design. Some of the differences between the 1979–1987 statistics and those of later years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

— There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2006.

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
U.S. Total							
2006	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	2.2
2005	4.6	4.7	5.9	5.8	5.0	6.5	2.4
2004	5.3	4.6	6.1	6.3	3.8	6.5	2.7
2003	5.3	4.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.9	2.1
2002	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.6	4.5	5.8	2.2
2001	5.3	5.1	6.4	6.6	5.2	6.1	3.5
2000	4.7	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.6	6.4	3.6
1999	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.8	7.1	6.3	3.1
1998	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	3.3	6.5	3.3
1997	5.7	6.3	7.2	7.8	4.1	7.3	4.5
1996	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	4.9	6.1	4.9
1995	5.3	7.0	7.8	7.5	12.9	6.1	2.7
1994	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.9	4.9	7.5	3.1
1993	5.4	8.2	8.5	9.0	5.5	9.0	3.6
1992	5.5	9.7	8.7	8.7	9.3	11.6	2.6
1991	6.4	9.1	8.4	8.6	6.7	8.9	4.2
1990	6.0	9.5	9.9	10.3	6.6	10.9	3.2
1989	6.1	10.3	10.0	12.0	5.4	9.5	3.8
1988	5.8	10.7	8.8	9.4	5.0	9.2	6.9
1987*	6.7	10.7	8.7	9.3	7.2	8.7	3.2
1986*	6.3	10.4	8.0	8.6	6.1	8.1	3.8
1985*	7.3	10.4	8.4	8.8	6.0	9.4	4.6
1984*	5.9	10.3	10.6	11.1	9.8	10.5	3.6
1983*	6.6	11.2	10.2	10.3	7.8	11.5	4.0
1982*	7.1	10.9	11.5	12.0	8.3	12.5	3.6
1981*	7.1	10.3	12.1	11.8	6.7	15.3	3.4
1980*	6.6	9.9	11.8	12.1	7.6	13.7	4.5
1979*	7.2	9.1	12.6	12.7	8.4	14.8	2.8
Sex: male							
2006	4.6	4.7	5.6	5.3	7.5	5.9	2.1
2005	4.7	4.7	5.8	6.0	—	5.5	2.7
2004	5.3	4.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	2.6
2003	5.1	4.5	6.0	6.3	5.0	5.3	2.2
2002	4.7	5.4	6.3	6.8	—	5.1	2.4
2001	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.1	—	5.9	2.5
2000	4.6	5.1	6.1	6.4	4.3	5.8	2.8
1999	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.5	—	5.9	3.3
1998	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.1	—	7.0	3.3
1997	5.7	5.9	7.3	7.1	—	8.9	4.4
1996	5.0	6.4	6.1	6.2	—	6.0	5.1
1995	5.2	6.8	7.1	7.6	—	5.8	2.9
1994	5.5	7.3	6.6	7.1	—	6.3	3.2
1993	5.6	8.0	8.7	8.3	5.9	11.1	2.8
1992	5.6	8.7	9.2	9.0	4.6	11.6	3.0
1991	6.1	8.7	8.0	8.4	8.4	6.4	3.5
1990	6.1	9.5	10.7	10.8	6.5	12.2	2.5
1989	5.8	10.2	9.2	10.9	4.7	8.4	4.6

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
1988	5.8	10.5	8.3	8.9	5.2	7.2	7.2
1987*	7.0	10.3	7.7	8.0	5.7	8.1	3.2
1986*	6.4	10.2	7.0	7.4	5.3	7.3	3.5
1985*	5.6	10.4	8.0	8.1	6.7	8.7	5.0
1984*	6.1	10.0	10.6	10.4	11.7	10.4	3.8
1983*	6.7	10.9	10.2	9.6	8.9	11.4	4.2
1982*	7.2	10.3	10.4	11.0	5.8	11.2	3.9
1981*	7.2	10.1	11.4	10.6	6.3	14.8	3.6
1980*	6.4	9.8	11.6	11.8	6.6	12.9	4.7
1979*	6.6	9.1	11.6	11.3	7.6	13.3	3.0
Sex: female							
2006	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.6	4.6	5.6	2.4
2005	4.6	4.6	5.8	5.2	5.0	8.0	2.0
2004	5.5	4.5	5.8	6.2	2.6	6.9	3.0
2003	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.4	1.8
2002	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	4.6	6.4	1.7
2001	5.8	5.1	7.0	8.1	6.2	6.3	5.6
2000	4.8	6.5	6.9	7.6	4.9	6.9	5.0
1999	5.6	5.6	6.9	6.7	8.4	6.5	2.7
1998	4.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	3.2	6.2	3.1
1997	5.5	7.3	7.1	9.6	3.7	6.3	4.7
1996	7.4	7.2	6.1	6.4	3.6	6.2	4.3
1995	5.5	7.5	8.6	7.2	14.2	6.3	2.0
1994	6.1	9.0	9.0	10.2	5.4	9.3	2.9
1993	4.4	9.0	8.1	11.0	5.1	6.9	5.8
1992	5.2	9.0	10.4	7.7	11.6	11.7	1.9
1991	8.4	10.3	8.9	9.1	5.6	10.8	5.5
1990	5.4	9.6	8.8	8.9	6.6	9.7	5.3
1989	7.4	10.5	10.8	14.2	6.1	10.3	2.2
1988	5.5	11.2	9.7	11.2	4.8	10.5	6.6
1987*	5.4	11.6	10.3	12.2	8.6	9.3	3.2
1986*	5.9	11.0	9.1	10.9	7.1	8.6	4.7
1985*	13.3	10.5	9.0	10.1	5.2	10.0	3.5
1984*	5.2	10.9	10.7	12.7	8.4	10.6	3.1
1983*	6.3	12.1	10.2	11.9	6.9	11.6	3.6
1982*	6.9	12.6	13.0	14.0	9.9	14.1	3.0
1981*	7.0	11.1	13.0	13.4	7.1	15.9	2.9
1980*	7.4	10.4	12.2	12.6	8.1	14.9	4.0
1979*	10.7	9.0	13.9	15.6	8.8	16.6	2.5
Age: 15–24 years							
2006	4.1	4.7	—	—	—	—	1.6
2005	5.5	3.7	—	—	—	—	1.4
2004	—	4.6	—	—	—	—	2.0
2003	—	6.7	—	—	—	—	—
2002	5.7	7.5	—	—	—	—	0.8
2001	4.7	5.0	—	—	—	—	1.0

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
2000	3.8	6.7	—	—	—	—	—
1999	—	9.2	—	—	—	—	2.0
1998	—	7.9	—	—	—	—	3.4
1997	—	7.8	—	—	—	—	6.2
1996	—	11.3	—	—	—	—	—
1995	—	10.2	—	—	—	—	—
1994	—	11.7	—	—	—	—	—
1993	—	10.9	—	—	—	—	3.3
1992	—	12.1	—	—	—	—	4.9
1991	—	12.4	—	—	—	—	1.6
1990	—	11.9	—	—	—	—	5.2
1989	—	15.0	—	—	—	—	1.9
1988	—	13.8	—	—	—	—	2.7
1987*	—	13.2	—	—	—	—	9.7
1986*	—	12.6	—	—	—	—	2.7
1985*	—	13.4	—	—	—	—	3.0
1984*	—	13.2	—	—	—	—	3.7
1983*	—	13.6	—	—	—	—	2.2
1982*	—	14.8	—	—	—	—	3.2
1981*	—	11.9	—	—	—	—	2.3
1980*	—	12.7	—	—	—	—	2.0
1979*	—	9.8	—	—	—	—	1.6
Age: 25–44 years							1.7
2006	4.6	4.5	5.5	5.4	—	—	2.2
2005	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	—	—	2.0
2004	5.2	4.5	6.3	6.8	—	—	1.9
2003	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.7	—	—	2.0
2002	4.8	5.6	6.8	7.5	—	—	2.4
2001	4.8	5.0	6.1	6.3	—	—	4.3
2000	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.1	—	—	4.4
1999	4.2	4.8	6.1	5.4	—	—	2.7
1998	3.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	—	—	3.1
1997	5.1	5.4	7.7	8.4	—	—	4.4
1996	5.2	6.4	5.9	6.2	—	—	4.2
1995	4.9	6.6	6.2	6.8	—	—	2.6
1994	4.8	7.4	8.1	8.0	—	—	3.1
1993	4.7	7.7	7.9	7.7	—	—	3.2
1992	5.0	8.7	9.3	8.7	—	—	2.1
1991	5.6	9.1	8.5	8.7	—	—	3.8
1990	4.8	9.3	7.3	7.5	—	—	4.6
1989	5.8	10.0	8.9	11.2	—	4.2	4.2
1988	4.8	11.0	7.1	7.5	—	4.2	6.4
1987*	5.3	10.5	8.1	9.4	—	—	3.2
1986*	5.7	9.8	6.7	7.9	—	—	4.2
1985*	5.6	10.3	7.5	8.3	—	—	4.9
1984*	5.6	9.8	8.8	9.0	—	—	3.4
1983*	6.2	11.0	8.8	8.1	8.5	10.2	4.2

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
1982*	5.8	10.0	10.9	12.8	5.9	12.1	4.3
1981*	6.3	9.8	8.4	8.4	5.3	12.0	3.9
1980*	6.1	9.1	9.8	10.8	8.7	9.2	4.8
1979*	6.1	9.4	10.9	11.7	—	12.9	2.6
Age: 45–64 years							
2006	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2	2.3
2005	4.9	4.2	6.3	5.8	5.8	7.4	3.4
2004	5.1	4.5	6.2	6.6	4.6	5.9	3.8
2003	5.5	4.7	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.2	2.1
2002	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.3	4.2	5.3	2.3
2001	5.9	5.0	6.5	6.7	—	6.2	3.0
2000	4.6	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.8	6.2	2.3
1999	6.1	4.6	5.7	5.6	—	6.3	4.0
1998	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	—	6.6	3.5
1997	4.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	—	7.9	3.7
1996	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	—	6.0	4.7
1995	5.2	6.8	8.9	7.7	—	5.8	3.2
1994	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.3	—	6.2	2.5
1993	5.9	8.2	7.8	9.2	3.5	7.9	2.6
1992	5.7	7.6	9.2	8.5	5.7	12.5	3.8
1991	7.1	8.2	7.6	8.4	4.9	7.0	4.3
1990	6.6	9.0	11.5	13.1	6.4	10.9	1.9
1989	6.0	8.1	11.1	13.4	4.9	10.3	3.1
1988	6.0	8.7	9.7	10.3	4.1	10.3	4.6
1987*	7.3	10.1	9.3	10.2	8.2	8.4	3.9
1986*	6.7	10.3	8.0	9.1	—	7.1	3.5
1985*	10.7	9.6	9.0	9.5	6.2	9.8	5.4
1984*	6.0	9.6	10.9	11.8	—	12.1	5.4
1983*	6.3	10.5	9.7	11.0	6.0	10.8	3.5
1982*	8.0	10.5	11.2	11.6	6.4	12.4	3.7
1981*	7.8	10.2	13.0	12.7	8.7	15.2	3.4
1980*	7.1	10.3	12.5	13.0	7.0	14.3	5.8
1979*	7.4	8.7	12.9	13.1	7.6	15.3	3.3
Age: 65+ years							
2006	4.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	—	6.9	2.2
2005	5.5	6.3	5.6	6.0	—	5.6	2.6
2004	7.5	5.1	5.8	3.8	—	7.4	2.7
2003	6.9	7.2	6.0	5.4	—	6.7	3.1
2002	6.8	7.8	6.2	6.8	—	6.1	2.9
2001	6.1	5.8	6.4	7.2	—	6.1	5.8
2000	6.6	4.1	7.0	8.4	—	6.7	4.6
1999	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.4	—	6.3	4.9
1998	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.8	—	6.5	—
1997	10.5	7.9	7.0	8.9	—	6.7	—
1996	7.3	8.4	6.4	7.1	—	6.2	—
1995	6.1	7.3	7.2	8.0	—	6.4	—
1994	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.6	—	7.6	—

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2006. (Continued)

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse of alcohol
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	
1993	8.2	9.1	9.8	10.8	—	9.5	—
1992	8.9	8.8	10.6	9.2	—	10.8	—
1991	8.3	9.4	9.3	8.9	—	10.1	—
1990	8.1	9.4	9.9	8.8	—	11.3	—
1989	8.1	11.8	8.9	9.3	—	9.2	—
1988	7.1	8.4	9.1	10.0	—	8.5	—
1987*	11.8	10.6	8.8	7.5	—	9.6	—
1986*	9.4	12.7	9.1	8.1	—	10.3	—
1985*	6.8	11.7	8.4	7.5	—	9.0	—
1984*	7.7	12.9	12.2	—	—	9.0	—
1983*	—	12.0	13.0	—	—	13.3	—
1982*	—	12.0	13.1	11.8	—	12.9	—
1981*	11.4	11.9	13.2	13.2	—	15.9	—
1980*	—	9.8	12.9	12.0	8.1	14.9	—
1979*	—	9.2	13.7	13.2	—	15.3	—

Note: Values are rounded down to the first decimal place.

* This is the period before implementation of a new sample design. Some of the differences between the 1979–1987 statistics and those of later years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

— There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.