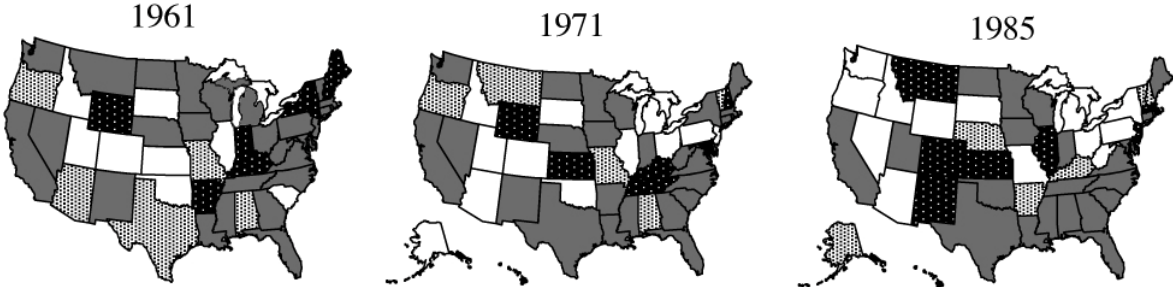
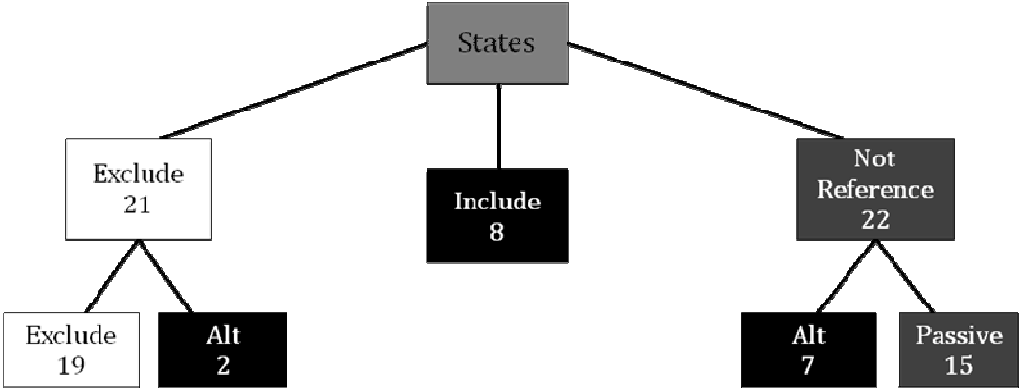


Appendix 1: Commitment to Hospitalization for SUDs in 1961, 1971, and 1985



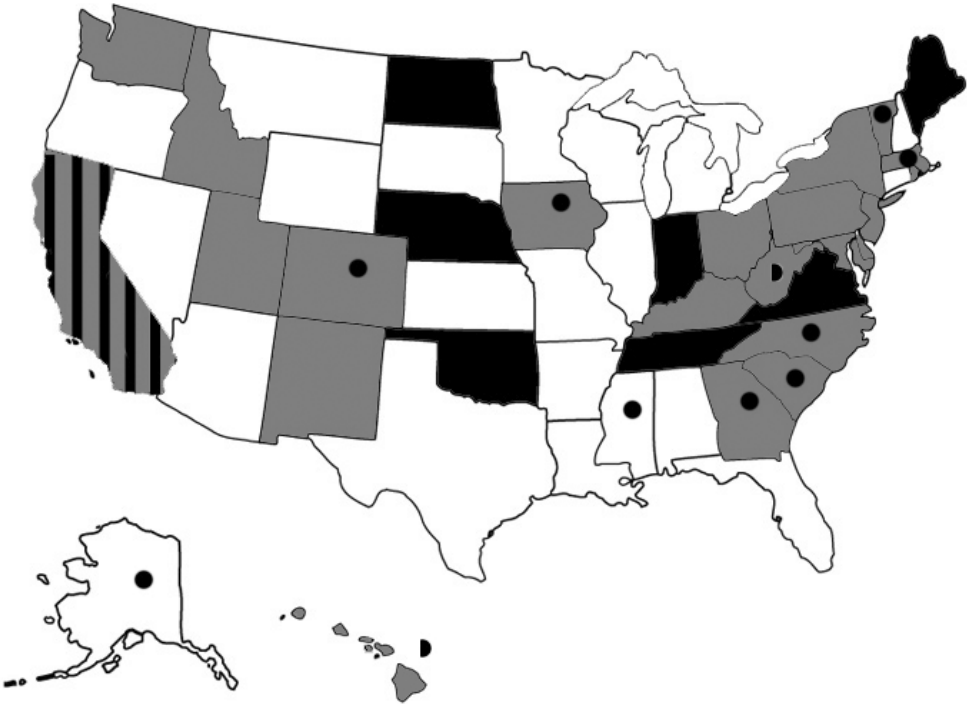
Key = Commitment permitted for both alcohol and drugs (solid); alcohol (dark hatch); drugs (light hatch); neither (blank); (Hawaii and Alaska where granted statehood after 1961)

Appendix 2: Flow Diagram of States that Permit (include), Prohibit (exclude), or Passively Allow (do not reference) Involuntary Hospitalization for SUDs



*Alt = States that have alternative statutes to allow for commitment specifically for SUDs

FIGURE 1: Inclusion or Exclusion of Substance Use Disorders Within Statutory Definitions of Mental Illness for Purposes of Involuntary Hospitalization and States with Alternate Inpatient Commitment Laws Specific to Substance Use Disorders



Key = substance use disorders included (black), excluded (white), or not referenced (gray) in statutory definitions of mental illness for purposes of involuntary hospitalization. States which do not reference substance use disorders in definitions of mental illness but which explicitly permit involuntary hospitalization for both mental illness and substance use disorders are marked with a half-dot (2 total). States with *alternate* commitment laws *specific* to substance use disorders are marked with a dot (9 total, refer to Table 1). California is striped as it permits involuntary hospitalization for those persons gravely disabled by “chronic alcoholism,” but does not reference other drug dependency.