



SUBSTANCE USE AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Individuals with substance use or behavioral health disorders use tobacco at higher rates, leading to an **INCREASED RISK OF NICOTINE DEPENDENCE.**



Individuals with a substance use disorder **smoke at more than five times the rate** as the general population nationwide.

Individuals who smoke have about **twice the risk of relapsing to substance use** compared to nonsmokers.

Tobacco causes more deaths among individuals in substance use treatment than the substances that bring them to treatment.

Individuals with substance use and mental health challenges experience **higher rates of tobacco-related deaths** than the general population nationwide.



Approximately 35% of cigarette smokers have a behavioral health disorder, accounting for 38% of all adult cigarette consumption nationwide.

Individuals with a behavioral health disorder **smoke at nearly twice the rate** as the general population nationwide.

Tobacco use can bring about mental health concerns such as:
**Addiction • Stress • Depression
Schizophrenia • Suicidal behavior**

Tobacco can accelerate the metabolism of antipsychotic medications, interfering with psychiatric treatment. Tobacco use often results in the **need for higher medication doses to achieve the same benefits.**



Quitting tobacco increases long-term abstinence from substance use.
**IN FACT, QUITTING TOBACCO IS LINKED TO A
25% INCREASE IN LONG-TERM RECOVERY.**