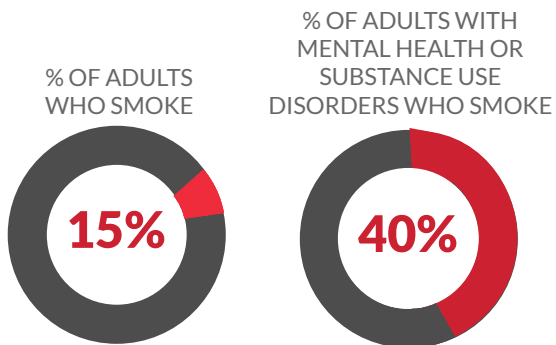


Substance Use & Tobacco Use

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND TOBACCO USE RATES

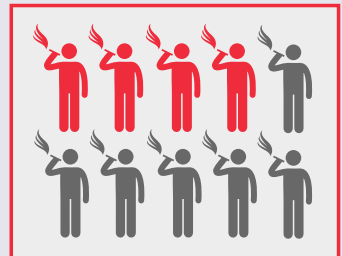
Despite the national cigarette smoking rate being 15% among adults, for individuals with mental illness and substance use disorders, 40% reported smoking tobacco. ²



The nicotine dependency rate for individuals with behavioral health disorders is 2-3 times higher than the general population. ¹

It is estimated that 40% of smokers have a behavioral health disorder and comprise 44% of the U.S. tobacco market. ¹

40% HAVE A BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DISORDER

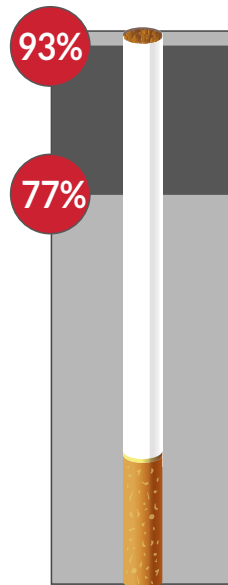


TOBACCO AND SUBSTANCE USE

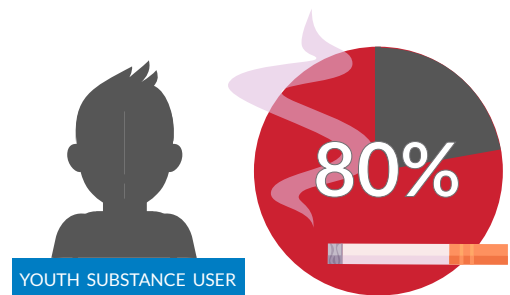
People who have substance use disorders tend to be heavy, highly nicotine-dependent smokers. ⁴

77-93% of individuals receiving care in substance use treatment settings use tobacco. ¹⁰

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING SUBSTANCE USE CARE WHO USE TOBACCO



More than 80% of youth with substance use disorders report current tobacco use, most report daily smoking, and many become highly dependent, long-term tobacco users. ⁴



Addiction to nicotine is the most common form of substance use in people with schizophrenia. ⁶

TOBACCO AND SUBSTANCE USE CONTINUED...

Individuals with alcohol use disorders smoke at rates between 34 and 80%; people with other substance use disorders smoke at between 49 and 98% prevalence. ⁵



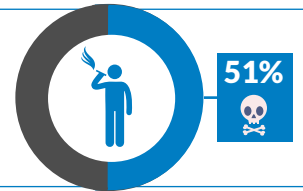
Current cigarette smokers in the past month were more likely than those who were not nicotine dependent to have engaged in alcohol use (66% vs. 48%), binge alcohol use (43% vs. 17%), and heavy alcohol use (15% vs. 4%) in the past month. ⁷

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Individuals with substance use disorders who also smoke are four times more likely to die prematurely relative to individuals with substance use problems who do not use tobacco. ⁷



51% of deaths were the result of tobacco-related causes, at a rate that is 2x the rate found in the general population. ⁸



The nicotine dependency rate for individuals with mental illness and/or substance use disorders contributes to 200,000 of the 435,000 tobacco related deaths annually. ³

Tobacco use causes more deaths among individuals receiving substance use treatment than alcohol or other substance use. ⁸

RECOVERY

Treating tobacco use during substance use treatment increases the likelihood of abstinence from alcohol and substance use by 25%. ⁷

80% of individuals receiving substance use disorder treatment have expressed an interest in tobacco cessation. ⁹

Participation in smoking cessation efforts while engaged in substance use treatment has been associated with a 25% greater likelihood of long-term abstinence. ⁵



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