

9.02 Gender and Sexualities: Associations with smoking and e-cigarette use in young adults in the Growing Up in Ireland Cohort '98 study

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Background There is evidence of higher smoking in sexual minorities but little knowledge of their e-cigarette use. Little is known of smoking or e-cigarette use as regards transgender status. We examine gender and sexualities associations with ever and current-smoking and e-cigarette use. **Methods** We use data from 5,190, 20 year-olds from Wave 4 of *Growing Up in Ireland Cohort '98* reporting gender, transgender and sexual orientation, ever- and current-smoking and e-cigarette use. Analyses were performed using SPSS v27. **Results** 11.6% (n=591) of 20-year-olds reported being gay, lesbian, bisexual, or questioning (LGBQ); 0.5% (n=27) reported being transgender. No significant differences in smoking were found between males and females, but females were significantly less likely to be ever- (OR 0.59, CI:0.53,0.66) or current (OR 0.60, CI:0.51,0.71) e-cigarette users. No transgender differences were reported for smoking or e-cigarette use. LGBQ respondents were significantly more likely to be current smokers (OR 1.49, CI:1.25,1.77) and ever e-cigarette users (OR 1.26, CI:1.06,1.50). **Conclusion** We confirm raised prevalence of smoking and e-cigarette use in LGBQ and report higher e-cigarette prevalence in cisgender males. It is recommended that policy and cessation initiatives reflect these risks. Being transgender appears not to be a risk but numbers are very small. **Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest. **Funding:** Royal City of Dublin Hospital Trust (Grant number 209) and Irish Research Council-Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship Programme (GOIPG/2022/2401) **Permissions:** Results are based on analysis of strictly controlled Research Microdata Files provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The CSO does not take any responsibility for the views expressed or the outputs generated from this research.

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