Smoking Among Sexual Minorities D-rac: Are There Racial Differences?. Introduction: Smoking prevalence B-prv is higher among sexual minorities D-rac compared to their heterosexual D-sxo peers. However, very little is known about potential racial differences in smoking among sexual minority D-sxo populations. We examined differences by race in smoking status B-use among a robust sample M-mth of sexual minorities **D-rac** 2010 **B-tme** Methods: We used data from the Social Justice Sexuality **D-gen** project, a large national convenience sexual minority D-sxo adults D-age that oversampled individuals from racial minority D-rac sample M-mth of groups. Log-Poisson multivariable regression models were employed to determine the risk B-pcp of current smoking **B-use** among sexual minority D-sxo individuals by race after controlling for socio-demographic D-soc characteristics. Results: Among smokers, 22.35% identified as White **D-rac** , 26.98% identified as Black, 19.38% identified as Latino D-rac / Hispanic D-rac , 5.58% identified as Asian American D-rac , and 25.67% were other/multiracial. In fully adjusted gender **D-gen** stratified models, Black men **D-gen** (adjusted risk **B-pcp** ratio [aRR] = 0.61, 95% confidence interval M-sts [CI M-sts] = 0.50, 0.75) and Asian American **D-rac** men (aRR = 0.61, 95% CI M-sts = 0.50, 0.75) were at lower risk B-pcp of smoking compared to White D-D-gen . Black women **D**-gen were the only to remain statistically significant **M-sts** men **D**-gen for decreased risk B-pcp of smoking in fully adjusted gender D-gen stratified models (aRR = 0.78, 95 % CI **M-sts** 0.95). Conclusions: Among sexual minorities **D-rac**, Black and Asian American **D-rac** individuals consistently were at decreased risk **B-pcp** of current smoking **B-use** compared to their White D-rac peers. Future research should seek to understand the mechanisms that contribute to decreased smoking status **B-use** among racial sexual minorities.nan