

Sexual and Gender Minority D-gen College Students D-age and Tobacco Use B-use in Texas L-loc .

**Introduction** Most research regarding sexual and gender minority D-gen (SGM) populations is limited to examination of cigarette T-com or general tobacco use B-use or does not examine heterogeneity across SGM groups other than lesbian D-sxo or gay D-sxo and bisexual D-sxo individuals. This study examined differences in the odds of M-sts current use B-use and age D-age of initiation B-use of five tobacco/ nicotine C-chm products among three groups of SGM young adults D-age who self-identified as (1) gay D-sxo or lesbian D-sxo , (2) bisexual D-sxo , and (3) queer D-sxo , transgender D-gen , or “other,” compared to their heterosexual D-sxo peers. **Methods** Participants were 4252 college students D-age aged D-age 18–29 D-age years from 24 colleges in Texas L-loc who completed an online tobacco use B-use survey M-mth . Multilevel logistic regression M-mth models were used to examine the odds of M-sts SGM participants currently using each tobacco product T-com . Multilevel linear regression models were used to examine the association of R-rel current product users’ SGM status with self-reported M-mth age D-age of each product’s initiation B-use . All models were adjusted for sociodemographic D-soc factors and accounted for students D-age clustered within each college. **Results** At least one SGM group had significantly greater odds of currently using every tobacco product T-com type compared to heterosexual D-sxo participants, except hookah T-com . There were few differences across groups in age D-age of initiation B-use . However, queer D-sxo , transgender D-gen , and “other” identified participants initiated e-cigarettes T-etc 1.34 years B-tme younger than heterosexual D-sxo participants, and bisexual D-sxo participants initiated smokeless tobacco T-oth 3.66 years B-tme younger than heterosexual D-sxo participants. **Conclusions** Findings highlight some significant tobacco use B-use disparities among SGM young adults D-age compared to their heterosexual D-sxo peers. Longitudinal studies M-mth with larger group sizes will identify prospective predictors of R-rel sustained SGM-related tobacco use B-use disparities. **Implications** This study extends the current literature by including the sexual and gender minority D-gen identity options of queer D-sxo , transgender D-gen , and “other,” highlighting disparities in tobacco use B-use between young adults D-age in these subgroups compared to their heterosexual D-sxo peers, particularly in noncigarette tobacco product T-com use. Findings underscore the need for the Food and Drug Association P-bod and other health agencies to tailor health communication efforts specific to sexual and gender minority D-gen populations pertaining to the risks B-pcp and harms surrounding tobacco product T-com use.