

Smoking and Quitting Behavior by Sexual Orientation : A Cross-Sectional Survey of Adults in England . Objective To assess associations between sexual orientation and smoking and quitting behavior among adults in England . Methods Data were collected from 112 537 adults (  $\geq 16$  years ) participating in a nationally representative monthly cross-sectional survey between July 2013 and February 2019 . Sexual orientation was self-reported as heterosexual , bisexual , lesbian / gay , or prefer-not-to-say . Main outcomes were smoking status , e-cigarette use , cigarettes per day, time to first cigarette , motivation to stop smoking, motives for quitting , use of cessation support, and past-year quit attempts . Associations were analyzed separately for men and women using multivariable regression models adjusted for relevant covariates. Results Smoking prevalence is now similar between gay (21.6%), prefer-not-to-say (20.5%) and heterosexual men (20.0%), and lesbian (18.3%) and heterosexual women (16.9%), but remains higher among bisexual men (28.2%, adjusted odds ratio [OR<sub>adj</sub>] = 1.41, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.11 to 1.79) and bisexual women (29.8%, OR<sub>adj</sub> = 1.64, 95% CI = 1.33 to 2.03) and lower among prefer-not-to-say women (14.5%, OR<sub>adj</sub> = 0.85, 95% CI = 0.72 to 0.99). Among smokers, bisexuals were less addicted than heterosexuals D-sxo , with bisexual men smoking fewer cigarettes per day (B<sub>adj</sub> =  $\hat{\alpha}$ <sup>2.41</sup>, 95% CI M-sts =  $\hat{\alpha}$ <sup>4.06</sup> to  $\hat{\alpha}$ <sup>0.75</sup>) and bisexual women less likely to start smoking within 30 min of waking (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 0.66, 95% CI M-sts = 0.45 to 0.95) than heterosexuals . However, motivation to stop smoking and quit attempts did not differ significantly. Conclusions In England , differences in smoking prevalence among people with different sexual orientations have narrowed, primarily driven by a larger decline in smoking rates among sexual minority groups than heterosexuals . Bisexual men and women remain more likely to smoke but have lower levels of addiction while being no less likely to try to quit. Implications This population-based study provides an up-to-date picture of smoking and quitting behavior in relation to sexual orientation among adults in England . Findings suggest that widely documented disparities in smoking prevalence have narrowed over recent years, with gay men and lesbian women no longer significantly more likely to smoke than heterosexuals , although smoking remains more common among bisexual men and women . Insights into differences in level of addiction , use of cessation support, and motives for quitting may help inform the development of targeted interventions to further reduce smoking among sexual minority groups.