

Can Smoke-Free Policies Reduce Tobacco Use Disparities of Sexual and Gender Minorities in Missouri ?. Objective The purpose of this study is to explore the associations between smoke-free policies, current and former smoking status , personal smoking restrictions , and intention to quit among sexual and gender minority (SGM) and non-SGM individuals in Missouri . Aims and Methods The current analysis derives from the Out, Proud and Healthy project. Chi-squares examined differences between SGM (N = 2210 ) and non-SGM (N = 586) respondents and former (N = 836) and current (N = 1960 ) smokers on smoking-related variables. Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals from logistic regression identified variables associated with former (vs. current) smoking. Results SGM current smokers (25%) were significantly more likely than SGM former smokers (19%) to live in a community without a smoke-free policy . Among SGM current smokers, significantly greater intention to quit was seen in those living in a smoke-free community with a smoke-free policy of two or more years (94%) compared with those living in a community without a smoke-free policy (76%). Conclusions Living in an area with smoke-free policies is related to greater intention to quit among SGM current smokers, greater support for smoke-free policies, and lower smoking prevalence for this community. The SGM community may collectively accrue greater public health benefits from the adoption of smoke-free policies than the non-SGM community. Implications Prior to this study, no data are available regarding current and former smoking status among SGM individuals following the implementation of a local smoke-free policy . The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between smoke-free policies, current and former smoking status , and intention to quit among SGM and non-SGM individuals in Missouri . This study finds evidence of lower current smoking prevalence and greater intentions to quit among SGM current smokers who live in communities with smoke-free policies. The SGM community may collectively accrue greater public health benefits from the adoption of smoke-free policies than the non-SGM community.