

Structural Discrimination is Associated With R-rel Smoking Status B-use Among a National Sample M-mth of Transgender D-gen Individuals. Introduction: Limited evidence suggests that transgender D-gen individuals smoke at significantly higher R-rel rates B-prv than the general population. We aimed to determine whether structural or everyday discrimination experiences predict smoking behavior B-use among transgender D-gen individuals when sociodemographic D-soc , health, and gender D-gen -specific factors were controlled. Methods: Data from the National Transgender D-gen Discrimination Survey M-mth (N = 4781), a cross-sectional online and paper survey M-mth distributed to organizations serving the transgender D-gen community, were analyzed in order to determine the association between R-rel current smoking B-use and discrimination experiences and other potential predictors M-sts . Logistic regression M-mth models were used to establish factors that predict smoking. Results: Participants reported experiencing both structural (80.4%) and everyday (65.9%) discrimination. Multivariate analyses showed that participants who reported attending some college D-soc , graduating college, or having a graduate degree were less likely to R-rel smoke compared to those with a high school D-age degree or less R-rel . Uninsured participants were more likely to R-rel report smoking compared to those with private insurance. Those who used alcohol C-flv or drugs for coping were also more likely to R-rel smoke. Participants whose IDs and records listed their preferred gender D-gen were less likely to R-rel smoke (OR = 0.84); those who had experienced structural discrimination were more R-rel like to report smoking (OR = 1.65). Conclusions: Further research is needed in order to explore the relationship between R-rel smoking and legal transition among transgender D-gen individuals. Strategies to prevent smoking and encourage cessation B-ces among this vulnerable population are also needed. In addition, comprehensive collection of gender D-gen identity data in the context of national surveys M-mth , tobacco-related research, and clinical settings is sorely needed. Implications: This study establishes a link between experiences of structural discrimination among transgender D-gen individuals and smoking status.nan