Detailed Methodology

Participants

Our data come from the National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions-III (NESARC-III; n=36,309 non-institutionalized U.S. adults aged ≥ 18 years), collected between April 2012 through June 2013; overall response rate was 60.1% (Grant et al., 2015). More information about the NESARC-III methodology can be found elsewhere (Grant et al., 2015). Our sample was restricted to sexual minorities (i.e., lesbian/gay, bisexual, heterosexual-identified but reported same-sex attraction or behavior, and individuals who were unsure of their sexual identity) aged ≥ 50 years. To ensure an adequate sample size for subgroup analyses, we excluded respondents who identified as Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (n=58), or American Indian/Alaska Native (n=23). Our final sample included 1,258 respondents.

Sexual Orientation

Respondents were asked which category best described them: heterosexual (straight), gay/lesbian, bisexual, or not sure. Sexual behavior was assessed with the question, "*In your entire life, have you had sex with only males, only females, both males and females, or have you never had sex*?" Sexual attraction was assessed with the item, "*People are different in their sexual attraction to other people. Which category on the card best describes your feelings* (only attracted to females, mostly attracted to females, equally attracted to both sexes, mostly attracted to males, and only attracted to males)?" Sexual minority status was a composite of sexual identity, attraction, and behavior as described above.

Sociodemographic Variables

These included age (50-64 or ≥65 years), sex (male or female), race/ethnicity (White non-Hispanic, African American non-Hispanic, or Hispanic), educational attainment (high school degree or less, attending some college but not receiving a degree, or receiving a college degree or higher), urbanicity (urban or rural), geographic region (Northeast, Midwest, South, or West), relationship status (married/cohabitating, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married), and religiosity/spirituality (very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all).

Statistical Analysis

We first examined bivariate associations of age with moderate-to-severe TUD using the survey tabulate- (svy: tab) command in Stata to account for the complex sample design features of the NESARC-III, including sampling clusters, sampling strata, and survey weights. We estimated the mean amount of lifetime racial/ethnic and sexual orientation discrimination and social support across the age subgroups. We conducted Rao-Scott tests of significance for each bivariate association involving categorical measures and design-adjusted Wald-F Tests for comparisons of mean values.

We next performed multivariable logistic regression analyses accounting for the NESARC-III sample design. We used the subpop() option within Stata's svy : logit command to compute appropriate subpopulation estimates with design-adjusted standard errors. We estimated the relationship of lifetime racial/ethnic and sexual orientation discrimination with moderate-to-severe TUD among the overall sample and for each age group (50-64 years and \geq 65 years). We adjusted for the following covariates in these multivariable analyses: age, sex, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, urbanicity, geographic region, social support scale, relationship status, religiosity/spirituality, stressful life events, any past-year DSM-5 anxiety

disorder, and any past-year DSM-5 mood disorder. We tested the interaction between lifetime racial/ethnic and sexual orientation discrimination and age. Subsequently, we conducted multivariable, age-stratified analyses and omitted age as a covariate. Given the number of models fitted, we evaluated significance at the 0.01 level. We also performed a design-adjusted goodness of fit test for each of our models.

Rates of missing data were small for most individual variables (<5%) except for sexual orientation discrimination (14.5%). To determine if the missing values made a difference in our analyses, we also conducted multiple multivariate hot deck imputation, and then performed a combined analysis of the multiply imputed data sets.

Supplemental Table 1 Creation of the Past-Year Tobacco Use Disorder Indicator

DSM-5 Tobacco Use Disorder Symptom Criteria ^a		NESARC-III Survey Items ^{b,c}
1.	Tobacco is often taken in larger amounts or over a	Ever have period when used tobacco more/longer than intended to
	longer period than was intended	
2.	There is a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to	More than once unsuccessfully try to stop/cut down on tobacco/nicotine
	cut down or control tobacco use	use
		More than once want to stop/cut down on tobacco/nicotine use
3.	A great deal of time is spent in activities necessary	Ever have period when spent a lot of time using tobacco or nicotine
	to obtain or use tobacco	Ever have period when spent a lot of time making sure that you had
		enough tobacco or nicotine
4.	Craving, or a strong desire or urge to use tobacco	Ever have a very strong desire to use tobacco or nicotine
		Ever want to use tobacco or nicotine so badly that you couldn't think of
		anything else
5.	Recurrent tobacco use resulting in a failure to fulfill	Ever have job or school problems as a result of tobacco/nicotine use
	major role obligations at work, school, or home	

	Continue to use tobacco or nicotine even if causing problems at job or
	school
	Ever have period when tobacco use interfered with taking care of home or
	family
co use despite having persistent or	Ever have arguments with family or friends because of tobacco or nicotine
r interpersonal problems caused or	use
ne effects of tobacco	Continue to use tobacco or nicotine even if causing problems with people
occupational, or recreational	Ever give up/cut down on activities that were important to you because
en up or reduced because of tobacco	tobacco use not permitted at activity
	Ever give up/cut down on activities of interest to you because tobacco use
	not permitted at activity
o use in situations in which it is	More than once use tobacco in a dangerous situation
lous	
ontinued despite knowledge of	Ever continue to use tobacco even though aware it made you
nt or recurrent physical or	nervous/jittery/depressed

- 6. Continued tobacc recurrent social or exacerbated by th
- 7. Important social, activities are give use.
- 8. Recurrent tobacco physically hazard
- 9. Tobacco use is co having a persisten

psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by tobacco.

- 10. Tolerance, as defined by either of the following:
 - a. A need for markedly increased amounts of tobacco to achieve the desired effect.
 - use of the same amount of tobacco
- 11. Withdrawal, as manifested by either of the last 12 months following:
 - a. The characteristic withdrawal syndrome for

tobacco (Found in Criteria A and B of the

criteria set for tobacco withdrawal in the

DSM-5 Diagnosis Handbook)

b. Tobacco (or a closely related substance, such Ever use tobacco to avoid nicotine withdrawal symptoms as nicotine) is taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms

Ever continue to use tobacco even though aware it was causing/exacerbating a health problem Ever had to use much more tobacco than usual to get desired effect b. A markedly diminished effect with continued Ever increase use of tobacco because amount used to use didn't give same effect Did at least 4 withdrawal symptoms happen around the same time in the

Notes. ^aDerived from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5th Edition (DSM-5). ^bDerived from the Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule-5 (AUDADIS-5). ^cItems assessed occurrence within the last 12 months prior to the survey.

Supplemental Table 2 Estimated Distributions of Key Study Measures for Sexual Minority^a Adults in the NESARC-III by Age

Age Categories				
Age ≥50 Years	Age 50-64 Years	Age ≥65 Years		
(Overall Sample)				
<i>n</i> = 6,290	<i>n</i> = 4,055	<i>n</i> = 2,235		
%	%	%		
15.8%	19.8%	9.2%		
8.1%	10.8%	3.6%		
4.4, (0.3)	5.6, (0.4)	2.5, (0.3)		
47.4%	49.0%	44.8%		
52.6%	51.0%	55.2%		
-	(Overall Sample) n = 6,290 % 15.8% 8.1% 4.4, (0.3) 47.4%	Age \geq 50 YearsAge 50-64 Years(Overall Sample) $n = 6,290$ $n = 4,055$ $\%$ $\%$ 15.8%19.8%8.1%10.8%4.4, (0.3)5.6, (0.4)47.4%49.0%		

Categories, Multiple Imputation Analysis (*n* = #,###)

Heterosexual-identified with same-sex attraction and/or	73.9%	68.6%	82.4%
behavior			
Lesbian/Gay-identified	14.4%	17.9%	8.5%
Bisexual-identified	5.9%	7.6%	3.2%
Not sure	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%
Race/Ethnicity**			
White	80.6%	76.7%	86.8%
African American	10.9%	13.9%	6.2%
Hispanic	8.5%	9.4%	7.0%
Educational Attainment**			
High school degree or less	37.8%	32.4%	46.7%
Some college	18.7%	20.7%	15.6%
College degree or higher	43.5%	47.0%	37.7%
Urbanicity			
Urban	80.7%	80.8%	80.5%
Rural	19.3%	19.2%	19.5%

Geographic Region

Northeast	21.6%	21.0%	22.5%
Midwest	19.7%	20.1%	19.0%
South	31.2%	32.0%	29.8%
West	27.6%	26.9%	28.7%
Social Support Scale (0-36) [mean, SE]	28.1, (0.2)	28.2, (0.3)	28.0, (0.3)
Relationship Status**			
Married/Cohabitating	52.0%	51.5%	53.0%
Widowed	11.2%	4.9%	21.6%
Divorced	17.4%	19.4%	14.2%
Separated	3.8%	4.9%	2.0%
Never Married	15.5%	19.3%	9.2%
Religiosity/Spirituality			
Very important	59.7%	58.6%	61.5%
Somewhat important	24.7%	26.0%	22.5%
Not very important	7.4%	6.5%	8.9%

Not important at all	8.3%	9.0%	7.1%					
Stressful Life Events**								
None	33.8%	26.6%	45.7%					
1-2	46.0%	45.7%	46.3%					
3+	20.2%	27.7%	8.0%					
Any Past-Year DSM-5 Anxiety Disorder*								
No	83.6%	81.2%	87.5%					
Yes	16.4%	18.8%	12.5%					
Any Past-Year DSM-5 Mood Disorder*								
No	87.2%	84.6%	91.5%					
Yes	12.8%	15.4%	8.5%					

Notes. DSM-5, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition; TUD, Tobacco Use Disorder. ^aSexual Minorities defined as lesbian/gay-identified, bisexual-identified, heterosexual-identified people with same sex attraction and/or behavior, and individuals who were not sure about their sexual identity.

Rao-Scott Chi-Square Test: *p<0.01, **p<0.001. Wald F-Test: *p<0.001

Supplemental Table 3 Estimated Multivariable Logistic Regression Models Describing Associations between Ethnic/racial and Sexual Orientation Discrimination and Moderate-to-Severe Tobacco Use Disorder among Sexual Minority Adults, Multiple Imputation Analysis

Variables	Mo	Model 1 Age≥50 Years		Model 2 Age 50-64 Years		Model 3 Age ≥65 Years	
Categories	Age≥						
	(Overa)	ll Sample)					
	n =	n = 1,174		<i>n</i> = 755		<i>n</i> =408	
	AOR	(95% CI)	AOR	(95% CI)	AOR	(95% CI)	
Lifetime Ethnic/racial and	1.0	(1.0, 1.0)	1.0	(0.9, 1.0)	1.1	(1.0, 1.2)*	
Sexual Orientation							
Discrimination Scale							
Age							
50-64	REF	REF					
65+							
Sex							
Male	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	

Female	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual-identified with	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
same-sex attraction and/or						
behavior						
Lesbian/Gay-identified	0.8	(0.3, 2.1)	0.8	(0.3, 2.3)	1.9	(0.3, 10.1)
Bisexual-identified	1.5	(0.6, 4.0)	1.7	(0.6, 4.9)	1.2	(0.0, 37.9)
Not sure	1.5	(0.6, 4.1)	1.7	(0.6, 5.0)	0.5	(0.1, 2.6)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
African American	1.7	(0.9, 3.3)	1.5	(0.3, 1.3)	4.1	(0.6, 29.7)
Hispanic	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)	0.7	(0.3, 1.9)	0.7	(0.0, 13.8)
Educational Attainment						
High school degree or less	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Some college	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.7	(0.1, 3.1)
College degree or higher	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)*	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)*	0.3	(0.1, 1.4)

Urbanicity

Urban	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Rural	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)	0.8	(0.3, 1.9)	0.9	(0.1, 3.1)
Geographic Region						
Northeast	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Midwest	1.8	(0.7,4.7)	1.5	(0.5, 4.5)	5.2	(0.7, 38.2)
South	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	0.6	(0.2, 1.5)	2.3	(0.3, 19.1)
West	0.9	(0.3, 2.4)	0.8	(0.3, 2.5)	2.1	(0.4, 11.2)
Social Support Scale	1.0	(1.0, 1.0)	1.0	(1.0, 1.1)	1.0	(0.9, 1.1)
Relationship Status						
Married/Cohabitating	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Widowed	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)	1.0	(0.2, 4.5)	0.2	(0.0, 2.5)
Divorced	2.0	(1.1, 3.8)	2.1	(1.1, 4.2)	2.3	(0.3, 16.2)
Separated	2.8	(1.1, 7.1)	3.5	(1.3, 9.7)	N/A	N/A
Never Married	2.4	(1.3, 4.5)	2.7	(1.4, 5.3)	2.1	(0.2, 5.7)
Religiosity/Spirituality						

Very important	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Somewhat important	1.6	(0.9, 2.9)	1.3	(0.6, 2.7)	2.9	(0.8, 2.5)
Not very important	1.1	(0.4, 3.1)	1.1	(0.4, 3.6)	1.0	(0.1, 10.9)
Not important at all	2.2	(0.9, 5.4)	2.1	(0.7, 5.8)	2.5	(0.1., 67.5)
Stressful Life Events						
None	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
1-2	1.3	(0.6, 2.5)	1.4	(0.6, 3.0)	1.0	(0.3, 3.6)
3+	3.8	(2.0, 7.0)*	3.5	(1.8, 6.8)*	6.6	(1.1, 40.0)
Any Past-Year DSM-5 Anxiety						
Disorder						
No	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Yes	1.8	(1.0, 3.3)	1.6	(0.8, 3.2)	4.8	(1.1, 21.3)
Any Past-Year DSM-5 Mood						
Disorder						
No	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Yes	3.2	(1.6, 6.2)*	3.4	(1.6, 7.0)*	2.1	(0.3, 13.6)

Goodness of Fit Test	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.001

Notes. DSM-5, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition; TUD, Tobacco Use Disorder. *P<0.01