

Table S1. Association between sexual orientation identity and smoking, alcohol drinking >2 days/week and risky single occasion drinking

	History of cigarette smoking vs. non-smoker		Alcohol drinking >2 days/week vs. <=2 days/week or never		>Weekly risky single occasion drinking vs. <=weekly	
	Minimally adjusted ^b	Fully adjusted ^c	Minimally adjusted ^b	Fully adjusted ^c	Minimally adjusted ^b	Fully adjusted ^c
Males (n = 3762)						
Gay (vs. heterosexual)	2.38** (1.31, 4.33)	2.31** (1.27, 4.20)	1.92* (1.10, 3.35)	1.95* (1.07, 3.55)	2.13* (1.21, 3.77)	2.15* (1.19, 3.87)
Bisexual (vs. heterosexual)	1.94 (0.92, 4.09)	1.88 (0.88, 4.00)	1.04 (0.49, 2.20)	0.95 (0.44, 2.07)	0.67 (0.30, 1.46)	0.61 (0.27, 1.36)
Females (n = 3936)						
Gay (vs. heterosexual)	2.30* (1.14, 4.62)	2.14* (1.04, 4.38)	2.10 (1.00, 4.42)	2.06 (0.84, 2.15)	1.40 (0.68, 2.88)	1.34 (0.63, 2.86)
Bisexual (vs. heterosexual)	1.93** (1.30, 2.87)	1.82* (1.23, 2.69)	1.39 (0.87, 2.21)	1.35 (0.84, 2.15)	1.32 (0.87, 2.00)	1.26 (0.82, 1.94)

Values shown are odds ratios (95% confidence intervals). *** = p < 0.001, ** = p < 0.01, * = p < 0.05. ^aAnalytic sample (comprises participants with available data on age, sex, ethnic group, parental education and occupational social class, smoking and alcohol use. Sample weights are applied.

^bAdjusted for age. ^cAdjusted for age, ethnic minority status, parental educational attainment, parental occupational social class.