**Fraternity and Sorority Affiliation: Risk Factors for Cannabis, Alcohol,**

**and E-Cigarette Use**

**Presenters:** **Elizabeth Gillooly, John Walsh, Julianne Duko, McKenzie Mangan, Michaella Reilly (Psychology)**

**Faculty Mentor: Dr. Michael Gawrysiak (Psychology)**

Research indicates illicit drug and alcohol use is increasing across college campuses throughout the United States. Said increases associate with salient adverse outcomes, such as poorer academic performance, increased risk for sexual assault, and decreased likelihood of employment following graduation. Emerging research implicates social Greek affiliation (i.e., fraternity or sorority) as being a risk-factor for student substance use. However, additional research is needed to clarify how said affiliation associates with increased risk for drug and alcohol misuse as well as what additional factors contribute to risk and resilience to drug and alcohol use. The present study aimed to replicate prior research by testing the hypotheses that Greek-affiliated students would report higher drug and alcohol use, compared to Non-Greek students. Using a cross-sectional research design, students completed an anonymous online survey. Assessment measures included The Cannabis Use Disorders Identification Test-Revised (CUDIT), the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and two-item scale assessing usage of electronic (“vape”) cigarettes. Independent samples T-Tests compared Greek students (n=66) to their non-Greek affiliated peers (n=300). Results indicated Greek students endorsed greater severity of alcohol misuse (M=8.78, SD=5.51) compared to their Non-Greek peers (M=6.59, SD=5.93; t=2.634), and increased frequency of vaping (M=1.91, SD=2.28; M=1.11, SD=1.96); t= 2.908). Increased cannabis use severity was also observed among Greek students but failed to reach statistical significance. Additional analyses will determine the extent to which resilience factors (i.e., trait-mindfulness) differentially moderates use of alcohol, cannabis, and vaping across both Greek and Non-Greek students. Implications for treatment considerations will further be discussed.