**BACKGROUND.**

More than half of college students reported cannabis use within the last year (1), and approximately 90% of past-month users had at least one cannabis-related consequence (2). Different motives for cannabis use have been linked to varying consequences (3, 4). Specifically, those who endorse conformity motives generally report lower use and frequency (5), but may have an increased risk of experiencing negative consequences (6).

Refusal self-efficacy is a construct that measures an individual’s belief that they will be able to resist, refuse, or turn down cannabis when offered, and has been shown to predict fewer instances of cannabis-related consequences in young adults (7, 8).

**METHOD.**

567 undergraduates completed a Qualtrics survey, answering measures of.

Demographics. Age (M=23, SD=5), gender identity (77.21% female), and racial background (49.02% White, 18.29% Asian/Asian American, 13.14% Black/African American, 5.51% mixed, 11.72% “Other”).

Refusal Self-Efficacy. Cannabis Refusal Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (9)

Cannabis Behavior. Motives (Marijuana Motives Measure, 6) Consequences (Rutger’s Marijuana Problem Index, 10)

**RESULTS.**

The relationship between conformity motives and consequences was partially mediated by cannabis refusal self-efficacy. The direct path from conformity motives to consequences was significant and positive (β = .19, SE = .06, p = .002), indicating a competitive mediation (11). The standardized regression coefficient between conformity motives and refusal self-efficacy was statistically significant (β = .34, SE = .05, p < .001), as was the standardized regression coefficient between refusal self-efficacy and cannabis-related consequences (β = -.40, SE = .06, p < .001). The unstandardized indirect effect was found to be -.07 (SE = .02) with a confidence interval ranging from -.04 to -.11, thus the indirect effect is statistically significant.

**DISCUSSION.**

Cannabis refusal self-efficacy does, in part, explain the relationship between conformity motives and use-related consequences. This means that part of the reason those with conformity motives for use have cannabis-related consequences is partially due to their inability or low self-efficacy to refuse cannabis when offered. However, due to the fact that this was a partial mediation, other potential mediators must be considered, like social anxiety (12) or emotional dysregulation (13). Future research should investigate other potential mediators, as well as control for other motives and cannabis use in analyses to narrow down the true indirect effect.

**REFERENCES.**