Substance use has been a matter of concern in the U.S. for its encouraged presence among young adults, especially on college campuses, and how this use expands into misuse and addiction. A specific concern for this issue is among LGBTQ+ young adults, whose rates of substance use are double-to-triple their cisgender, straight peers. Among elevated substance use, LGBTQ+ young adults face higher risk for mental health troubles, family rejection, and minority stress factors (such as discrimination, social rejection, and exposure to negative views and attitudes toward LGBTQ+ populations). To better understand these relationships, we performed a secondary analysis on data from the Hussong Real-U Follow-Up Study, comparing LGBTQ+ (N= 29) and non-LGBTQ+ participants (N= 113). The differences between our groups in rates of substance use frequency and problems were insignificant, and family conflict did not explain the variance in substance use frequency or substance use problems. Additionally, we found that emotional distress did not predict substance use frequency for LGBTQ+ participants, although it was significantly correlated with substance use related problems. Finally, we found that LGBTQ+ participants experienced greater family conflict, but the difference was marginally significant, and family conflict did not predict substance misuse to cope.