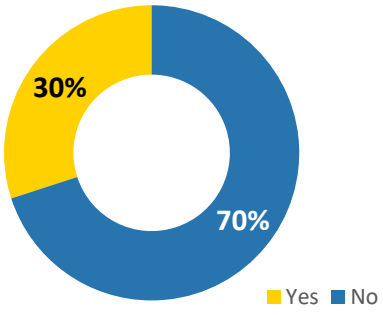
2025 UCLA Alcohol Use and Behaviors

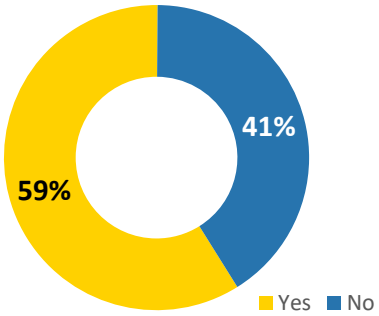
This brief summarizes reported alcohol-use patterns and experiences among UCLA respondents to the 2025 ACHA-National College Health Assessment III (NCHA III) survey. The response rate for this survey is 15% (**907 responses out of 5987 invitations**). More information on the survey and instrument is available here: https://www.acha.org/ncha/. For accompanying information and survey methodology, please visit: https://sairo.ucla.edu/by-survey/ncha.

Alcohol Use

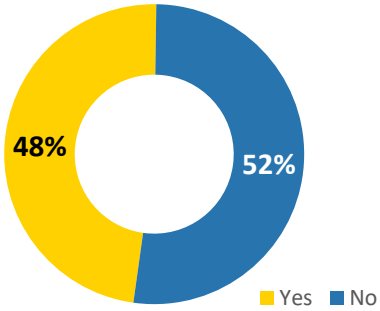
Never Used Alcohol



Used Alcohol in the Last Month



Used Alcohol in the Last 2 Weeks



Experiences and Behaviors

17% of respondents reported drinking monthly in the past 3 months

4.6% of respondents reported driving after drinking in the last 30 days

21% of respondents reported consuming **5 or more drinks of alcohol** in one sitting in the last 2 weeks

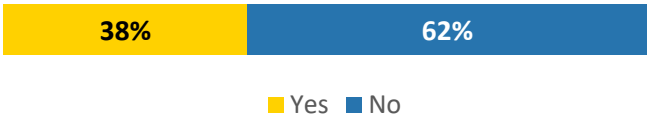
Experiences After Drinking

Among those who reported using alcohol (*n*=655), percent who reported experiencing the following **in the last 12 months**

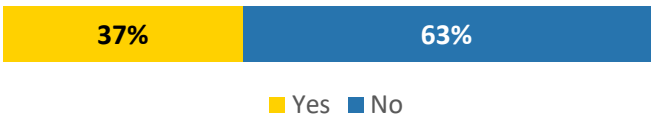
Brownout [1]	19.5%
Did something you later regretted	15.5%
Blackout [2]	8.6%
Had unprotected sex	6.0%
Physically injured yourself	5.4%
Seriously considered suicide	1.5%

Last Time You Drank

Did you get drunk?



Did you intend to get drunk?



[1] Forgot where I was or what I did for short periods of time, but can remember once someone reminds me
[2] Forgot where I was or what I did for a large period of time and cannot remember, even when someone reminds me

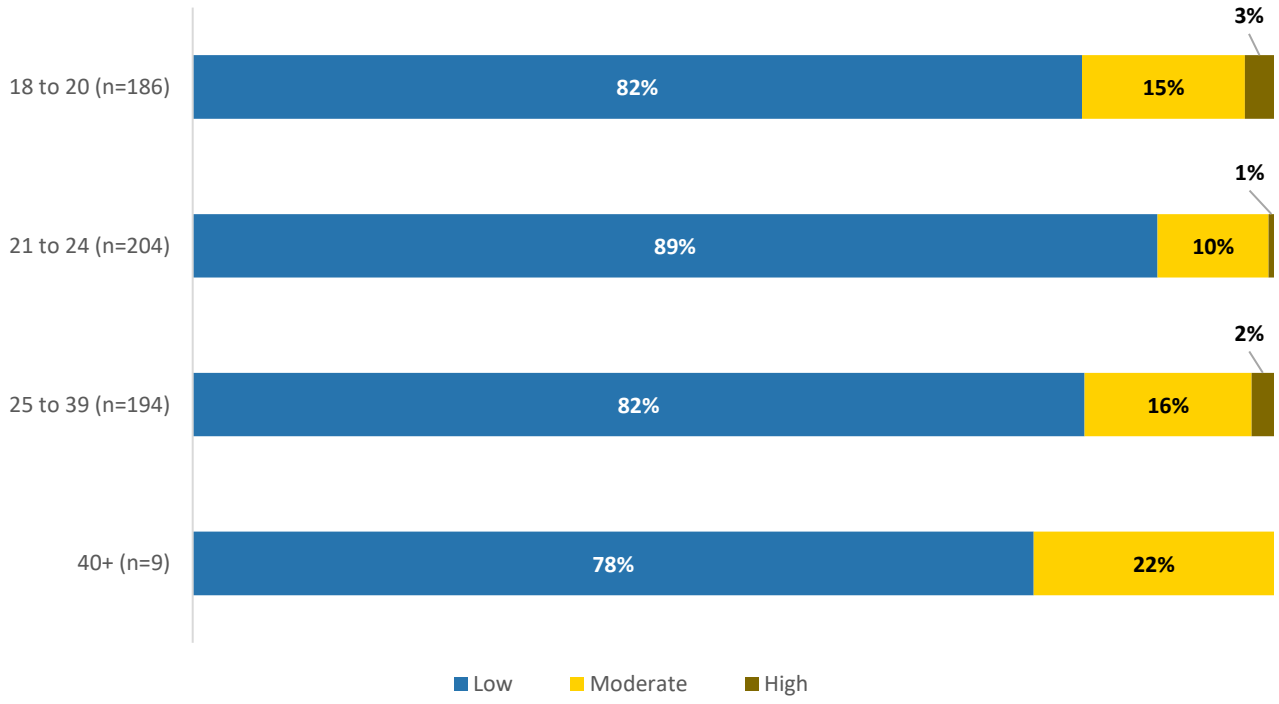
Alcohol Risk by Student Group

NCHA utilizes ASSIST (Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test) scores to determine an individual's substance use risk levels. The screening test calculates a separate Substance Specific Involvement Score (SSIS) for 12 different substances ranging from 0-39 (e.g., Tiers low = 0-10, moderate = 11-26, high = 27-39), providing a validated screening tool for substance abuse risk. The following summarizes alcohol risk levels across different categories of survey respondents. This survey reflects the experiences of respondents (907 responses) rather than the entire student population. Given some demographic groups include relatively few respondents, percentages for those groups should be interpreted with caution and viewed as directional rather than fully representative.

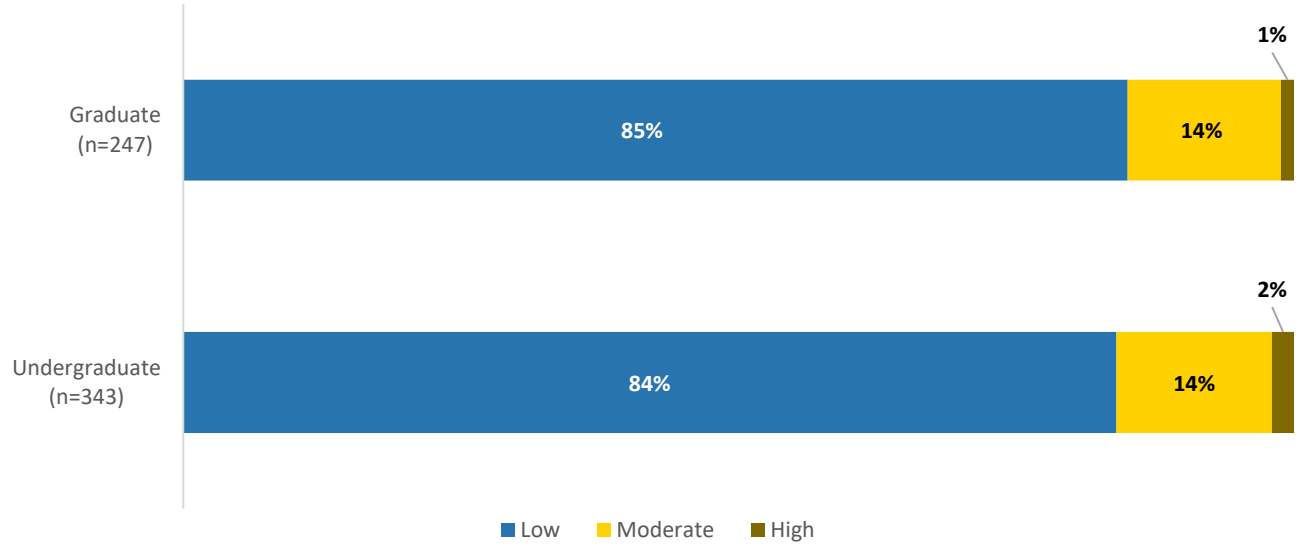
Key Findings

Across student groups, the behavior around alcohol for three particular categories were notable for their risk scores. These include age, undergraduate and graduate student level, and fraternity or sorority members:

- The majority of respondents across the different age groups are in the low risk level category. The 18-20 and 25-39 age groups share a similar distribution, with a **15% and 16%** moderate-risk and a small high-risk proportion (**3% and 2%**). Findings for respondents aged 40 and older **(n = 9)** should be interpreted cautiously due to limited representation.



- Risk profiles for undergraduate and graduate students are mostly similar with high-risk use scores **(2% and 1%)**, and both groups have a proportion of students in the moderate-risk level above 13%.



- Fraternity or sorority members have a higher percentage of moderate risk alcohol use. The proportion among members is twice as high as among non-members **(26% vs 13%**). Members also show a slightly higher proportion of high-risk alcohol use.

