# UC San Diego

Herbert Wertheim School of Public Health and Human Longevity Science

# The Cost of Commitment: Extracurriculars and Academic Stress Among UCSD Students

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Results



# Background

- Academic stress is a response to influences like course load demands, time insufficiency, and pressure to succeed<sup>1,2</sup>
- Negative health impact of academic stress:
  - Lower motivation<sup>3</sup>
  - Lower life satisfaction<sup>3</sup>
  - Less academic fulfillment<sup>4</sup>
- Extracurricular activities are activities completed outside an academic schedule<sup>1</sup>
  - 60% of students in a UC wide survey reported involvement in at least one extracurricular activity<sup>5</sup>
- Limited studies examine the role of extracurriculars as a sole exposure or stressor in relation to perceived academic stress



# Objective

To examine the relationship between on-campus extracurricular activity participation and perceived academic stress among UCSD undergraduate students



# Methods

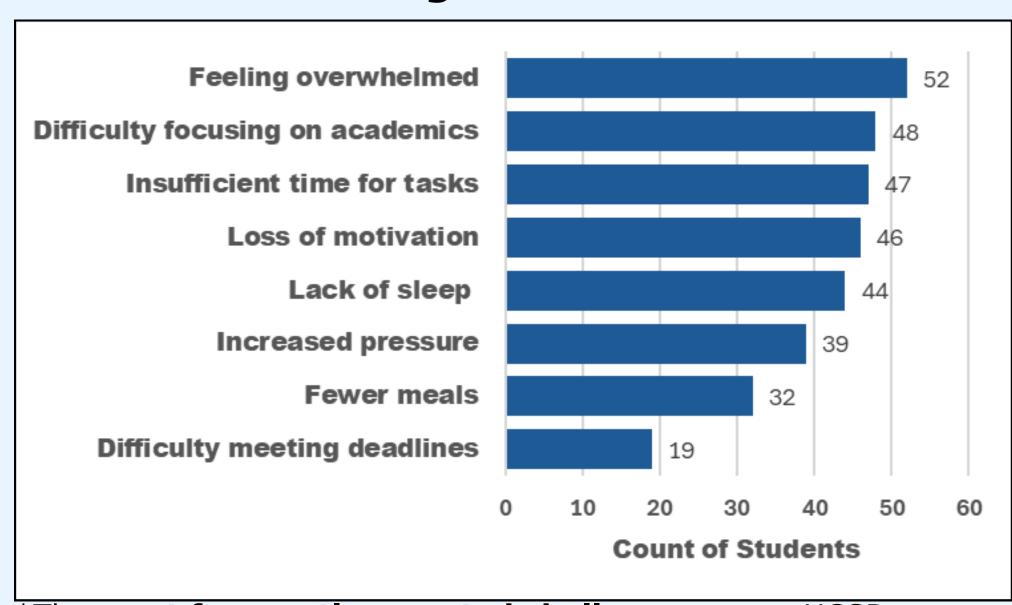
- Type of study: Cross-sectional study
- Target population: Undergraduate students at UCSD recruited via flyers, social media, direct outreach (N = 71)
- Measure: Anonymous online survey collected over a 5-week period (April - May 2025) via Qualtrics
- **Exposure:** On-campus extracurricular activities and hours of involvement
  - Including athletic, Greek/social, preprofessional, philanthropic, cultural, and arts/media clubs
- Outcome: Perceived Academic Stress Scale<sup>6</sup>
- 18-item with a composite score from 0-70
   5-Likert scale (Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Often, Very Often)
- Statistical analyses:
  - Spearman's correlation test and One-Way ANOVA performed via SPSS v29



### Table 1. Sample Demographics (N=71)

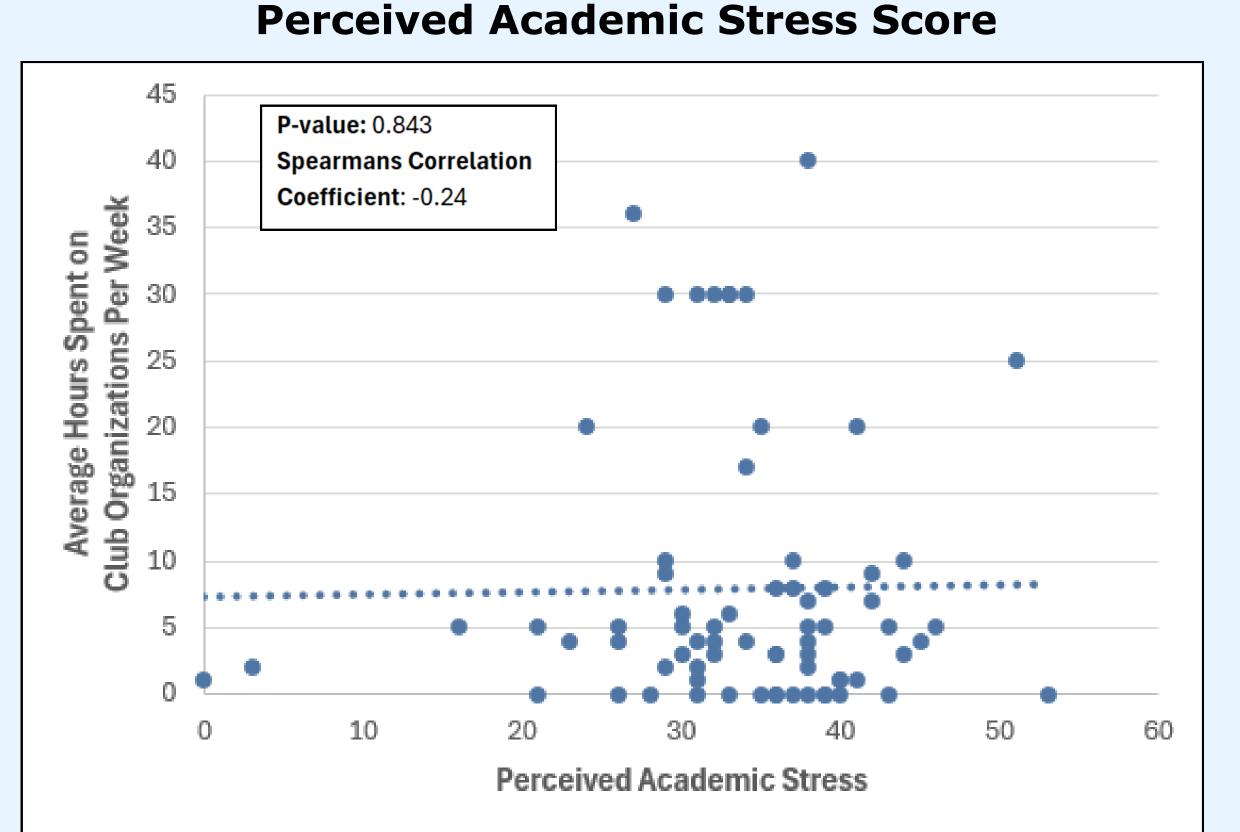
Gender		n (%)
Gender	Female	36 (50.7)
	Male	35 (49.3)
Age	indie	JJ (TJ.J)
Age	18-19	25 (35.2)
	20-21	32 (45.0)
	22-23	14 (19.7)
Class Year		
Class I cal	1st Year (Freshman)	24 (33.8)
	2nd Year (Sophomore	5 (7.0)
	3rd Year (Junior)	18 (25.4)
	4th Year (Senior)	24 (33.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
,	White	20 (28.2)
	Asian	16 (22.5)
	Latino/Hispanic	11 (15.5)
	Middle Eastern	5 (7.0)
	African American	1 (1.4)
	Native American	1 (1.4)
	Pacific Islander	1 (1.4)
	Mixed Race/Ethnicity	16 (22.5)
Number of Clubs Participated In		
	Zero	8 (11.3)
	One	34 (47.9)
	Two	19 (26.8)
	Three	8 (11.3)
	Four	2 (2.8)
<b>Ever Used</b>	On-Campus Mental He	alth Resources
	Yes	13 (18.3)
<b>Ever Used</b>	On-Campus Academic	Counseling
	Yes	30 (42.3)
Stress Lev	/el	
	Mean (S.D.)	33.8 (8.8)
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Figure 3. Report of Perceived Challenges While Balancing Clubs and Academics



\*The most frequently reported challenge among UCSD undergraduate students was feelings of being overwhelmed

Figure 1. Correlation Between Average Hours
Spent on Extracurricular Activities Per Week and



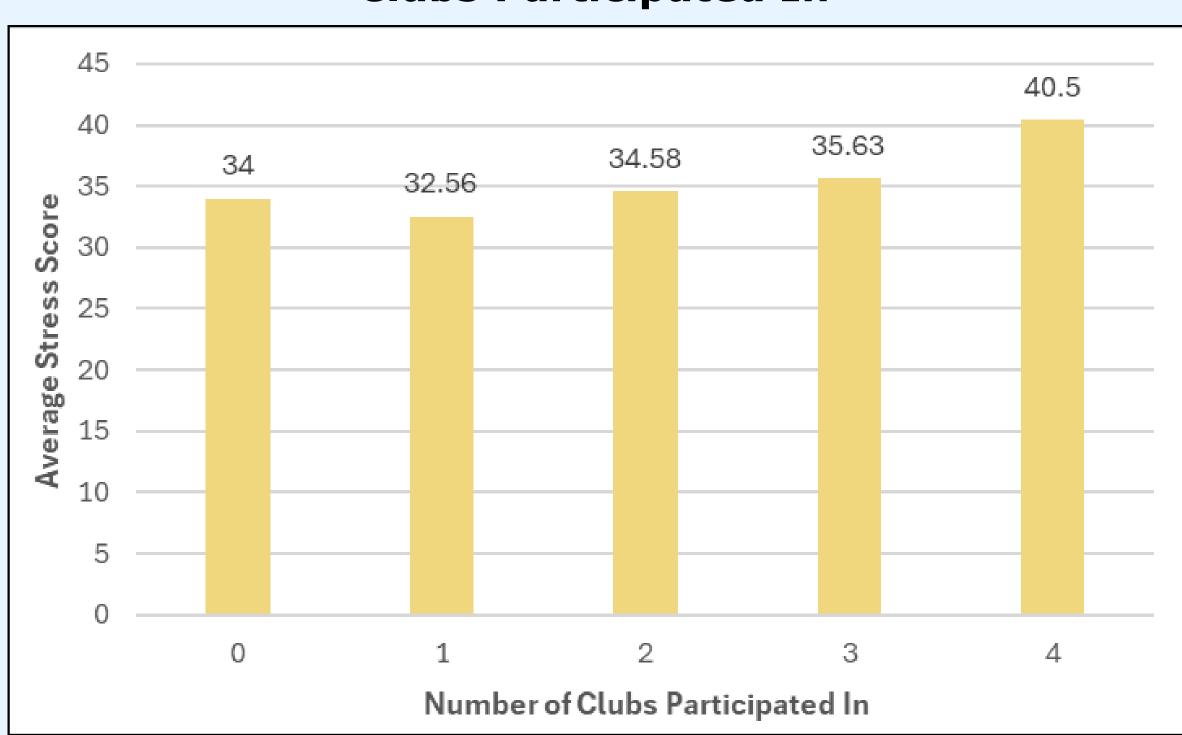
\*Perceived Academic Stress Score = Mean 33.8, S.D. 8.8

\*Average Extracurricular Hours = Mean 8.1, S.D. 10.2

\*No statistically significant difference between hours spent on clubs/organizations and perceived academic stress score (p = 0.843)

\*Weak negative correlation between hours spent on clubs/organizations and perceived academic stress score (r = -0.24)

Figure 2. Average Stress Score by Number of Clubs Participated In



\*ANOVA results showed no statistically significant difference in the average stress scores between number of club groups (F = 0.575, p = 0.682)

# Conclusions

- More hours spent on clubs per week is not associated with greater perceived stress
  - Further research could indicate if they are a stress reliever
- Participating in more clubs is not necessarily associated with more perceived stress
- Similar to prior research, our study identified perceived barriers when balancing clubs with academic demands, such as:<sup>3,4</sup>
- Feeling overwhelmed
- Difficulty focusing on academics
- Insufficient time for tasks
- Most UCSD undergraduate students have never used on-campus mental health or academic counseling resources
- Limitations may include response bias and small sample size



# **Policy Implications**

- More promotion of CAPS services on social media to target students that are not involved in clubs
- CAPS and Student Health Services providing additional online services to accommodate various student schedules
- Targeting clubs to advertise workshops with CAPS to increase access and awareness for mental health resources

# Acknowledgments

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## References



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