### INTRODUCTION

- A student's living arrangements may provide obstacles or opportunities to their studying and engagement in college.
- Commuters are not able to always use campus resources, need extra hours to commute. and may not have an ideal studying place off-campus.
- Students who dorm may have to deal with difficult roommates  $\rightarrow$  affects studying and mental health

3.44.

per week on

32% reported

on-campus

the same.

Out of commuters,

having enough time

campus and 44% of

residents reported

to be involved in

average.

Hypothesis: Commuter students will have a lower academic performance than students who live on campus.

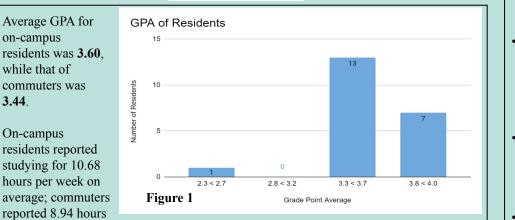
## MATERIALS & METHODS

- An anonymous survey asking about residential status (on-campus or commute), studying areas, and sharing living spaces with others was sent to City College students (n = 48).
- The main measurement of academic performance was grade point average (GPA).

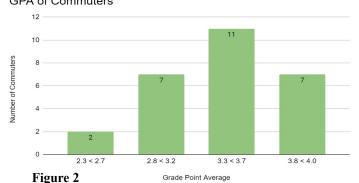
# The Effect of Living Arrangements on Undergraduate Academic Performance

Promi Chakraborty, Enima Nissi, Lessli Martinez, Daniel German

# RESULTS







### DISCUSSION

- The results show a **positive** relationship between living on campus and a student's academic success among the sample of students attending City College.
- Students who live in the dorms reported a higher average **GPA** and more time available for studying compared to those who commute- our hypothesis was correct
- Calls for institutions to better accommodate commuter students and help them become more involved in campus in an accessible way.
- Limitations: small sample size and limited variety of participants, other factors like socioeconomic status and number of credits were not accounted for, other ways to measure academic success besides GPA
- Next Steps: How do differences in commuting time/distance affect academic performance among commuters?