

Academic Benefits of Living On Campus

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Purpose

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- 1 Does living on campus lead to higher student performance?
 - Immediate effects
 - Delayed/permanent effects
 - Companion paper: de Araujo and Murray (2010), “Estimating Effects of Dormitory Living on Student Performance,” *Economics Bulletin*.
- 2 Through what channels is living on campus likely to lead to higher student performance?
 - University resources
 - Peer effects

Literature: Benefits of Living on Campus

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- Positive impact on academics: Thompson, et. al. (1993).
- Critical thinking skills: Pascarella et. al. (1993):
- Social development skills: Flowers (2004).
- No difference: Delucchi (1993).
- Environment: Schroeder and Maple (1994), Schragger (1986)

Literature: Campus Resources

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- Faculty/Student interaction
 - Pascarella and Terenzini (1991)
 - Astin (1993)
 - Kuh and Hu (2001a)
- Information technology: Kuh and Hu (2001b)
- Institutional spending / not necessarily academic support: Toutkoushian and Smart (2001)

Literature: Peer Influences

- Positive influences are dominant: Henderson et. al. (1978).
- Negative influences carry through college: Betts and Morell (1999).
- “Average” students most susceptible to peer influence: Zimmerman (2003).

Population

- Undergraduate students at Indiana University Purdue University - Indianapolis.
- Approximately 19,700 students under age 25.
- Extremely limited on-campus housing capacity: 1,107.
- No on-campus housing requirements.

Sample

- Electronic survey given to 6,000 undergraduate in Fall 2008.
- 363 completed questionnaire.
- Questions included: living situation, social habits, study habits, campus resource utilization, personal background, academic background.

Variables

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Measure of academic performance

- Spring 2008 Semester GPA.
- Cumulative GPA through Spring 2008.

(Each examined in turn)

Living on campus dummy

- Student lived on campus in Spring 2008.
- Student lived on campus during an part of their time at IUPUI.

(Each examined in turn)

Variables

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Instrumental variables

- Distance of hometown from campus - positively related to whether a student lived on-campus.
- On-campus housing turned down due to lack of available space (dummy).

Controls

- Gender
- Parents' income
- Non-traditional student dummy (age > 25)
- ACT/SAT percentiles
- Number of semesters completed
- Number of credits in Spring 2008.

Estimation

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Estimation Procedure

- 1 OLS
- 2 Just-identified using only distance from campus.
- 3 GMM using both instruments.
- 4 Two-stage MLE (first stage probit) using both instruments.

Three Specifications

- 1 Cumulative GPA on DORM_EVER.
- 2 Spring Semester 2008 GPA on DORM_EVER.
- 3 Spring Semester 2008 GPA on DORM_S08.

Results

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Coefficient on Living on Campus Dummy

Cumulative GPA on DORM_EVER			
OLS	IV	GMM	MLE
0.210**	0.312*	0.448***	0.431***
[0.087]	[0.187]	[0.140]	[0.156]

Spring 2008 Semester GPA on DORM_EVER			
OLS	IV	GMM	MLE
0.185*	0.221	0.416**	0.410**
[0.095]	[0.289]	[0.212]	[0.166]

Spring 2008 Semester GPA on DORM_S08			
OLS	IV	GMM	MLE
0.303***	0.490	0.973*	0.693***
[0.096]	[0.642]	[0.526]	[0.201]

Standard errors in parenthesis.

Results from de Araujo and Murray, *Economics Bulletin*, 2010.

Channel Variables

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University Provided Resources: Fall 2008

- Use of fitness resources (hours per week – Tobit).
- Use of tutors (hours per week - Robust OLS).
- Engagement in extra-curricular activities (dummy - Probit).
- Hours using campus resources (hours per week - Tobit).
- Hours studying (hours per week - Tobit).

Peer-Influenced Variables

- Number of drinks per week (Robust OLS)
- Ever used drugs while at IUPUI (Probit)
- Study with roommates (hours per week - Tobit)
- Study with classmates (hours per week - Tobit)

Estimation

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- Explanatory Variables:
 - DORM_PAST: Whether or not student lived on campus in the past.
 - DORM_F08: Whether or not student lived on campus in Fall 2008 semester.
(Both included simultaneously)
 - Same set of controls.
- No IV estimation yet.

Results

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Campus Resource Variables

	FITNESS Tobit	TUTORS Robust OLS	XTCUR Probit	CAMPUS Tobit	STUDY Tobit
DORM_F08	-3.687** [1.459]	0.153 [0.136]	0.788* [0.429]	-6.613*** [2.066]	-1.702 [1.55]
DORM_PAST	0.023 [1.069]	-0.279** [0.11]	0.937*** [0.268]	0.916 [1.532]	1.296 [1.317]
N	207	225	232	231	225
F-stat	1.67	1.46	—	3.09***	1.46
Wald Stat	—	—	50.45***	—	—
(Pseudo) R^2	0.0163	0.0206	0.1663	0.0228	0.0025

- Except for extra-curricular activities, significant values have opposite than expected signs.
- Engaging in extra-curricular activities is an immediate and permanent effect.

Results

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Peer-Influenced Variables

	DRINKS Robust OLS	DRUGS Probit	STUDCLASS Tobit	STUDROOM Tobit
DORM_F08	-0.186 [0.183]	0.200 [0.389]	0.051 [1.156]	2.077 [1.803]
DORM_PAST	-0.341*** [0.131]	0.204 [0.312]	2.313*** [0.812]	2.467** [1.218]
N	226	230	231	230
F-stat	4.58***	—	2.37**	3.50***
Wald Stat	—	26.98***	—	—
(Pseudo) R^2	0.1322	0.1140	0.0272	0.0601

Delayed but significant long term effects:

- Less likely to drink.
- More likely to study with peers.

Conclusion

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- Find significant statistical evidence that living on campus improves student performance.
 - Immediate effect: estimates range from 0.303 (OLS) to 0.973 (IV/GMM) increase in semester GPA.
 - Permanent effect: estimates range from 0.210 (OLS) to 0.448 (IV/GMM) increase in cumulative GPA.
- Channels:
 - More likely to develop productive relationships with peers.
 - Consume less alcohol in *subsequent* semesters.
 - More likely to participate in extra-curricular activities, stay involved.
 - Largely failed to identify channels to explain an immediate effect.

Weaknesses / Next Steps

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- Non-significant campus resources
 - Nothing was significant
 - Very low R-squared, insignificant F-stat.
- Next steps:
 - Should include both current and past living situation simultaneously in academic benefits regressions.
 - Use instrumental variables to account for endogeneity in channels regressions.
 - Investigate more channels: living with a roommate that drinks, attend faculty office hours.