Academic Benefits of Living On Campus:

A Look At Peer Influences and Utilization of University Provided Resources

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How does living on campus influence academic performance?

• Quantify the impact of living on campus on students' Grade Point Average (GPA).

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- use tutoring services more often?
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- No difference: Delucchi (1993).
- Critical thinking skills: Pascarella et. al. (1993):
- Social development skills: Flowers (2004).

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- Negative influences carry through college: Betts and Morell (1999).
- "Average" students most susceptible to peer influence: Zimmerman (2003).



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- Explanatory Variables: Dormitory + Background characteristics (Table 1).
- Dependent Variables: Resource Utilization and Peer Influences (Table 2).

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Questions?

▶ Answers

Additional Information

- Data
- Table 1: Background control variables GO
- Table 2: Intermediate variables 1000
- Instrumental Variable Regression Co

Data



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 [see Sax et. al. (2003)]
- Questions included: living situation, social life, study habits, campus resource utilization, cultural background, academic background.

Background Characteristics



- High School GPA.
- ACT/SAT percentile.
- Number of college credits earned.
- Non-traditional student.
- Gender.
- Ethnicity.
- Parents income.
- International student.

Intermediate Variables



Utilization of University Resources

- Hours per week spent studying.
- Hours per week using library, campus technology.
- Hours per week using campus fitness facilities.
- Hours per week attending professors' office hours.
- Hours per week using tutors.

- Hours per week studying with classmates / roommates.
- Involvement in university sponsored extracurricular activities.
- Drug and alcohol use.
- Peer drug and alcohol use.





Sample Selection Bias

- Subjects are not randomly put into treatment and control groups.
- More highly motivated students may choose to live in dorms.
- Comparing on-campus students to off campus students may amount to simply comparing highly motivated students to less motivated students.

- Find variable(s) unrelated to academic performance that help(s) determine treatment/control assignment.
- Instruments: distance of hometown from school, denied housing due to space limitations.





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