

Adverse Impacts of Supply Restrictions in Secondary Schooling

Halvard Jansen

University of Bergen

Julian Vedeler Johnsen

University of Bergen

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The most important choice in adolescence

- **High school:** Arguably the most important choices in adolescence
 - Which **school** to attend?
 - Which **track** to pursue?
- Many students are **restricted** from pursuing their preferred choices
 - Previous studies: Important labor market impacts
 - This study: Well-being impacts?

Education and mental well-being

- Adolescent mental health strongly linked with labor market outcomes
(e.g. Lundborg et al. 2014)
- Positive association between education and mental health
(e.g. Esch et al. 2014)
- Schooling improves future outcomes related to mental well-being
(e.g. Frisvold and Golberstein 2011, Crespo et al. 2014, Dursun and Cesur 2016)
- Education type matters more than length
(Galama et al. 2018)

This paper: Being denied a preferred choice

- Does being **denied admission** to a preferred education choice impact **mental well-being**?
- Norwegian setting: Students rank preferred high school tracks (academic vs various vocational) and schools, then sorting on GPA
- Some track-school combinations are oversubscribed => RDD
- Investigate the role of supply **restrictions (tracks vs schools)**

Literature

- **Labor market effects of schools and education types**
 - Positive effect of vocational tracks, even in the long run*
(Krueger and Kumar 2014, Brunello and Rocco 2017, Hampf and Woessmann 2017, Hanushek et al. 2017, Brunner et al. 2019*, Silliman and Virtanen 2022*, Dahl et al. 2023*)
 - Mixed evidence on selective schools
(Hastings and Weinstein 2008, Jackson 2010, 2013, Pop-Eleches and Urquiola 2013, Dobbie and Fryer Jr. 2014, Abdulkadiroglu et al. 2014, 2017, Butikofer et al. forthcoming)
- **Mental health effects of more selective schools**
 - Butikofer et al. (forthcoming): No immediate mental health effect of attending a more selective high school

Data and institutional details

High school in Norway

- Free and predominantly provided by public schools.
- Students apply for track and school at age 15 / 16.
- Academic (3 years) vs. vocational (4 years) tracks

Admission

- In our setting, students rank (up to) 3 tracks and 3 schools within each track & then compete on lower secondary GPA
- Online centralized system with deferred acceptance assignment scheme

1 Logg inn

2 Personalia

3 Min historikk

4 Startside søknad

5 Søkerprofil

6 **Ønsker**

7 Tilleggsopplysninger

8 Søkere med annet morsmål

Ønsker

Velg programområde i skole

Programområde

Skole/bedrift

1. ELELE1----
Elektrofag (Ordinært
løp)1. A SKIM VIDEREGAENDE
SKOLE2. MALAKOFF
VIDEREGAENDE SKOLE

Fjern programområde

3. GLEMMEN VIDEREGAENDE
SKOLE2. IDRET1----
Idrettsfag Vg1
(Ordinært løp)4. A SKIM VIDEREGAENDE
SKOLE

Fjern programområde

5. HALDEN VIDEREGAENDE
SKOLE

Fortsett

Data

- 170,000 applications covering period 2011 to 2016
 - Have data on top-ranked track-school combination
- Exclude smaller tracks and tracks that are partly audition-based
- Link application data to Norwegian register data
 - extensive educational data
 - all GP visits with corresponding diagnoses

High school tracks

Track Name	Sample N	Acceptance rate	Track restricted
General Academic	81,282	68.4%	16.3%
Electrical Engineering	14,435	64.9%	60.2%
Health services	13,839	78.2%	34.4%
Sports	12,207	67.2%	70.0%
Technology & Industry	12,194	73.9%	40.9%
Media & communication	10,089	60.8%	51.2%
Music, dance & drama	6,503	65.0%	69.1%
Construction	6,478	85.3%	48.1%
Service & Logistics	4,709	73.8%	51.0%
Design	3,326	80.9%	47.6%
Restauranting	2,537	88.4%	55.4%
Nature	2,489	81.2%	41.8%
Academic with arts	2,016	73.3%	62.7%

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Empirical Framework

Empirical framework

- Regression discontinuity design with cutoff-fixed effects

$$Y_i = a + \beta_1 \mathbb{1}(G_i > \hat{v}) + \beta_2(G_i - \hat{v}) + \beta_3(G_i - \hat{v}) \cdot \mathbb{1}(G_i > \hat{v}) + \alpha_{jkt} + bX_i + e_i$$

with: Y = indicator variable for mental health-related GP visit

G = lower secondary GPA

\hat{v} = year-specific admission cutoff for i 's preferred track-school

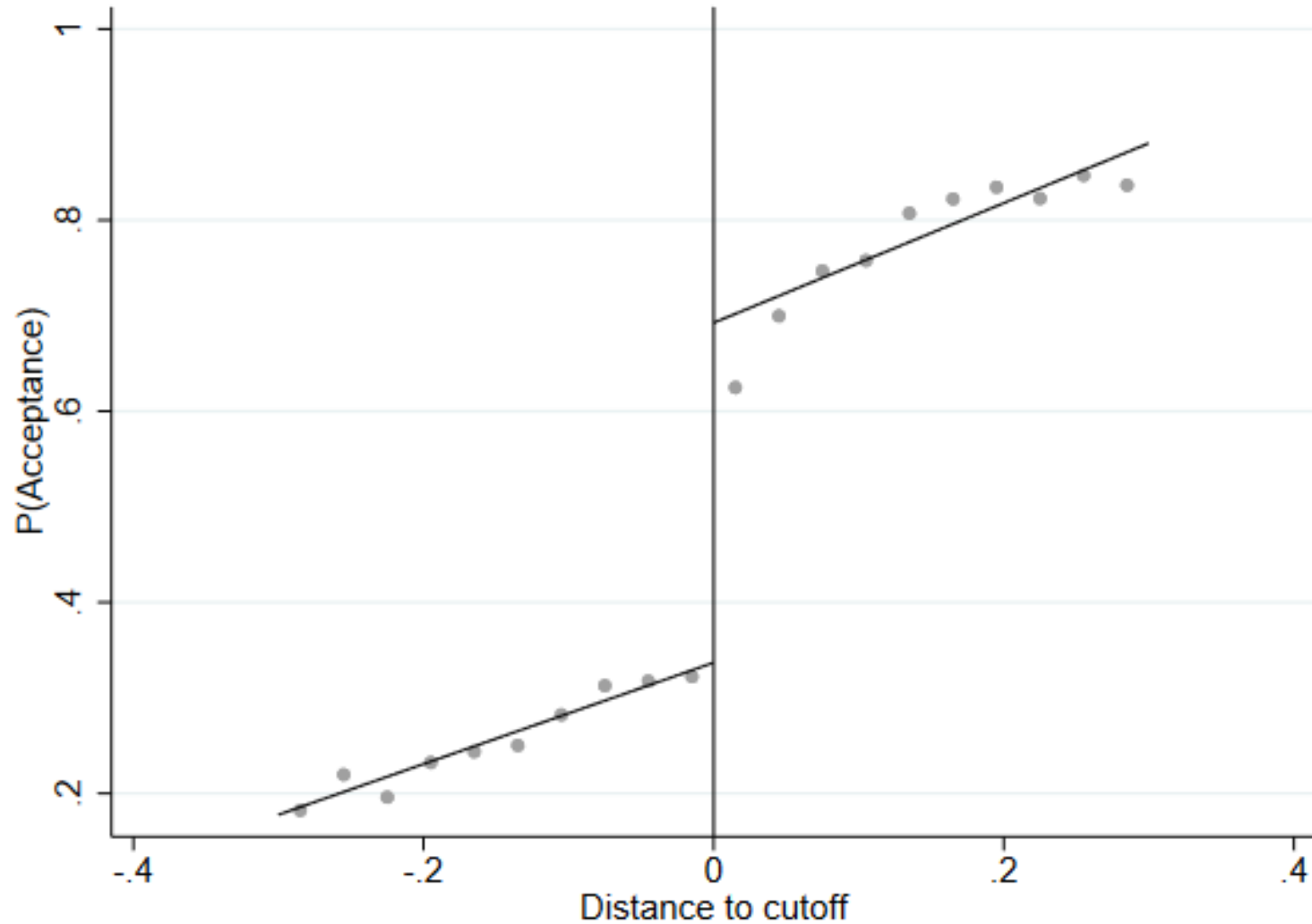
α = FEs for all school-track-year combinations

Identification comes from random assignment around cutoffs

Random assignment: Suggestive evidence

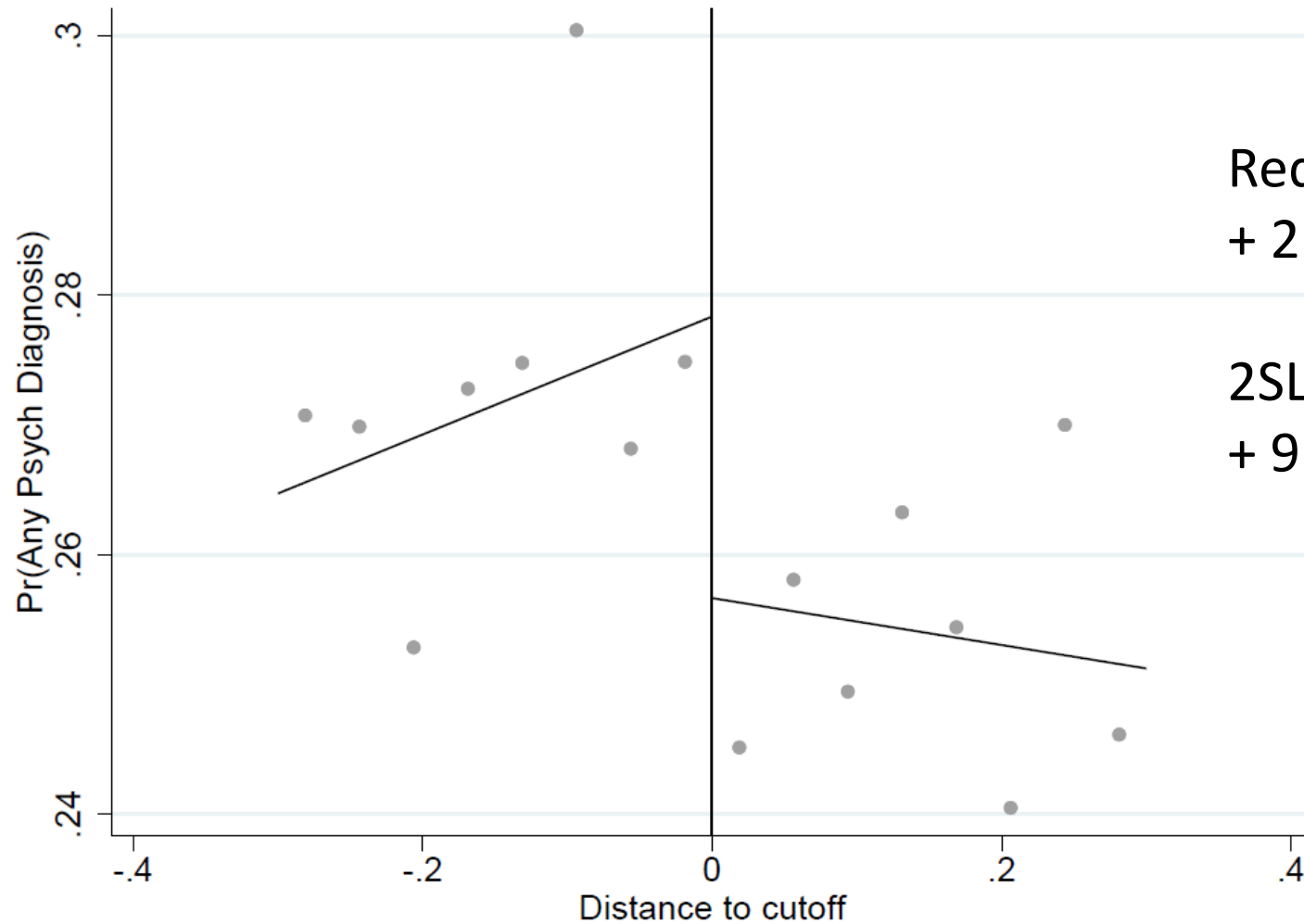
Panel A. Background characteristics			
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Male	Born in Norway	High-ed parents
Above cutoff	-0.004	0.013	0.020
	(0.0114)	(0.0090)	(0.0138)
<i>N</i>	32347	32390	32390
Panel B. Pre-treatment outcomes			
	(4)	(5)	(6)
	MH diagnosis	MH disorder	# GP consultations
Above cutoff	0.002	-0.002	0.053
	(0.0105)	(0.0060)	(0.1020)
<i>N</i>	32347	32347	32347

First stage: 29 pp. increase in enrolment



Results

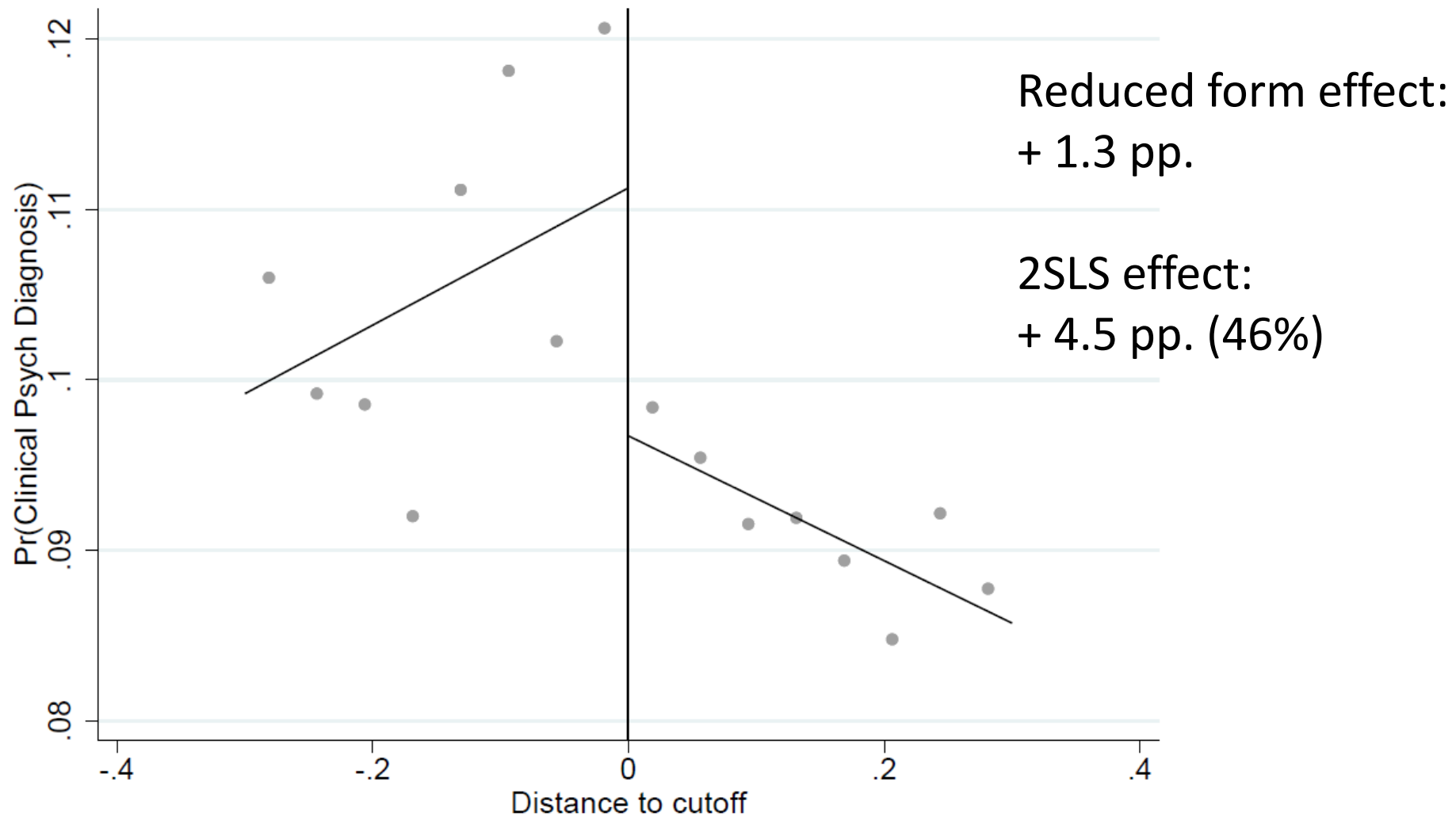
Outcome: Mental health GP consultation



Reduced form effect:
+ 2.7 pp.

2SLS effect:
+ 9.4 pp. (36%)

Outcome: Diagnosed w/ MH disorder



Mechanisms: School vs track

School versus track?

- We only have data on the 1st ranked choice
- Counterfactual to admission is
 - Different school, same track
 - Different track (different or same school)
- Likelihood of rejected students having to pursue a different track varies based on local track-level supply restrictions (local within-track school options)
- Sort regions into quartiles of within-track options

Effects by within-track options

	School region, by within-track options		
	Q1	Q2	Q3 & Q4
	(Least options) (1)	(2nd-least options) (2)	(Most options) (3)
Panel A. First stage			
1st choice enrollment	0.269*** (0.0288)	0.287*** (0.0198)	0.288*** (0.0202)
Panel B. Reduced-form mental health effects			
MH diagnosis	-0.055** (0.0263) [0.254]	-0.026 (0.0314) [0.270]	-0.013 (0.0147) [0.258]
MH disorder	-0.035 (0.0215) [0.099]	0.010 (0.0204) [0.108]	-0.012 (0.0104) [0.089]
Cutoff-fixed effects	yes	yes	yes
Controls	yes	yes	yes
School-region#year clusters	127	66	33
N	6363	7879	17728

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Mechanisms: Peers?

Effect on peer characteristics

	School region, by within-track options		
	Full sample	Q1 (Least options)	Q3 & Q4 (Most options)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
# former schoolmates	2.505*** (0.563) [19.3]	5.656*** (1.457) [28.0]	1.100** (0.495) [14.8]
Share former schoolmates	0.028*** (0.0056) [0.252]	0.060*** (0.0148) [0.447]	0.013** (0.0055) [0.164]
Share classmates with MH diagnosis	-0.001 (0.0018) [0.158]	0.002 (0.0053) [0.144]	-0.002 (0.0023) [0.159]
Share classmates with MH disorder	-0.002 (0.0013) [0.050]	0.001 (0.0030) [0.054]	-0.003* (0.0017) [0.045]
Cutoff-fixed effects	yes	yes	yes
Controls	yes	yes	yes
School-region#year clusters	228	127	33
N	32347	6363	17728

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Student responses

Reapplications, enrolment and completion

Effect on applications and enrolment

	School region, by within-track options		
		Q1	Q3 & Q4
	Full sample	(Least options)	(Most options)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Exact repeat application	-0.009** (0.0041) [0.016]	-0.044*** (0.0134) [0.022]	0.003 (0.0032) [0.011]
Application to any first-year program	-0.015** (0.0068) [0.044]	-0.064*** (0.0210) [0.063]	0.004 (0.0052) [0.032]
Enrollment after initial track rejection	-0.006** (0.0030) [0.008]	-0.027*** (0.0092) [0.013]	0.001 (0.0026) [0.005]
On-time completion	0.012 (0.0141) [0.663]	0.070* (0.0370) [0.581]	-0.010 (0.0178) [0.714]
Completion within one extra year	0.001 (0.0146) [0.772]	0.093** (0.0422) [0.721]	-0.027 (0.0170) [0.805]

Effect on applications and enrolment

	School region, by within-track options		
		Q1	Q3 & Q4
	Full sample	(Least options)	(Most options)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Exact repeat application	-0.009** (0.0041) [0.016]	-0.044*** (0.0134) [0.022]	0.003 (0.0032) [0.011]
Application to any first-year program	-0.015** (0.0068) [0.044]	-0.064*** (0.0210) [0.063]	0.004 (0.0052) [0.032]
Enrollment after initial track rejection	-0.006** (0.0030) [0.008]	-0.027*** (0.0092) [0.013]	0.001 (0.0026) [0.005]
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Application to any first-year program	-0.015** (0.0068) [0.044]	-0.064*** (0.0210) [0.063]	0.004 (0.0052) [0.032]
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Effect on applications and enrolment

2SLS effect of rejection:
 ÷ 42% likelihood of on-time completion

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Concluding remarks

- We provide new insights into the adverse effects of educational supply restrictions and merit-based admittance
- In other settings, the introduction of similar restrictions disproportionately hurt disadvantaged groups at no benefit to the admitted students (Bleemer and Mehta 2021)
 - Policy makers could increase welfare by easing supply restrictions