<center>Appendix C</center>

Is the Share of Students in a Fraternity Important for Effectiveness?

In this appendix, I analyze whether universities with a higher fraction of undergraduates belonging to IFC fraternities exhibit larger effects during a moratorium. Each university in the sample has a different share of its student population belonging to IFC fraternities. Recall from Table **??** that the fraction of undergraduate students with IFC membership can range from 1% to as high as 11%. Presumably, a moratorium has a greater effect on student behavior when the restrictions apply to a greater share of students.

To conduct this analysis, I supplement the preferred specification with an interaction of $InMoratorium_{u,t}$ and $FractionIFC_u$, where $FractionIFC_u$ is the earliest recorded count of IFC fraternity members over 2014-2019 at university u, divided by the undergraduate enrollment, and centered at its mean. I use the earliest count of IFC members for two reasons; first, to avoid the potential issue of declines in IFC membership after a moratorium due to permanent suspensions of specific IFC chapters, and second, many universities do not maintain records of IFC numbers for every year in the sample period. However, in the universities that do supply complete records, I do not find substantial semester-to-semester changes in IFC populations.[1] Therefore, an early one-year measure of the IFC population is a good approximation for the other corresponding years. In effect, the interaction of $InMoratorium_{u,t}$ and $FractionIFC_u$ creates a measure of moratorium intensity—universities with a higher fraction of IFC members receive a more intense treatment than universities with lower shares.

Table 1 reports suggestive evidence that moratoriums with a higher fraction of student enrollment belonging to an IFC fraternity exhibit larger decreases in alcohol offenses during a moratorium. In Column 1 of Panel A, the point estimate shows that a moratorium with a 10% higher share of IFC members results in a 0.023 decrease in the number of alcohol offenses per-25000 enrolled students. This effect is not statistically significant, although the effect is strongest on the weekends. Similarly, in Column 1 of Panel B, the point estimates for the interaction term show that moratoriums in universities with a higher share of IFC members exhibit larger decreases of sexual assaults. However, these decreases do not persist on weekends (Column 2) and none of the point estimates are statistically significant.

The results of Table 1 may appear surprisingly inconclusive given the expectation that universities with a higher share of fraternity members exhibit larger effects. One possible reason for these inconclusive results is that the share of fraternity members is a noisy indicator for a fraternity-related activity—schools with a small share of fraternity life may have chapters that are particularly active, or vice-versa. To demonstrate this, I plot each university's undergraduate IFC fraction against its Niche.com Colleges with the Best Greek Life ranking. The ranking, based on survey responses from Niche.com users, ranges from 1-300, and 32 out of the 37 universities in the sample are ranked in the top 300. For the remaining five schools, I assign a ranking between 301-305. Figure 1 shows the inverse relationship between these two measures: as the Greek Life ranking increases, the fraction of undergraduates in an IFC fraternity generally decreases. This likely contributes to the negative point estimates in the previous analysis. However, this relationship is noisy, and the slope is not statistically different from zero at the 5% level. This may explain why the previous analysis only provided suggestive rather than clear evidence.

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[1]West Virginia University is an exception to this. Their official IFC count decreased by over 60 percent in years following the moratorium.
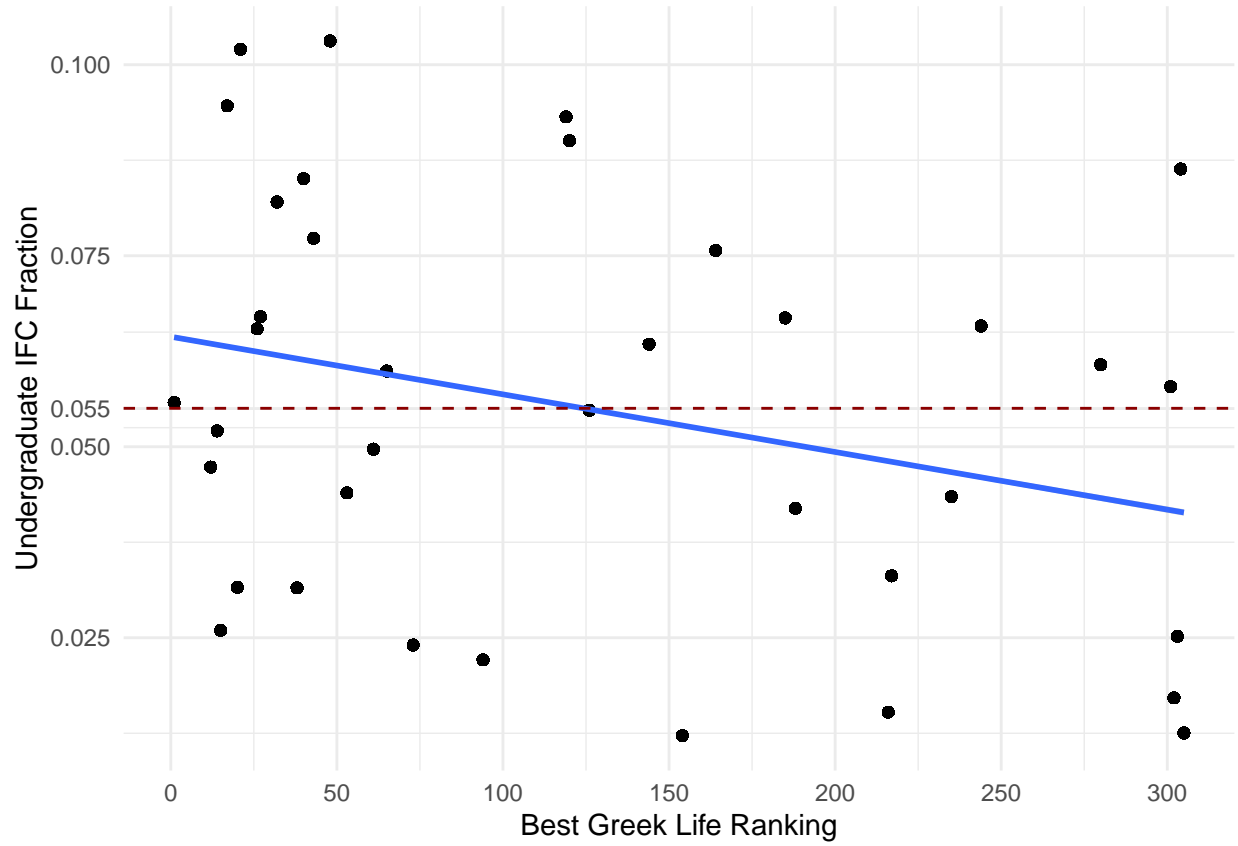
Figure 1: Scatterplot of Best Greek Life Ranking and IFC Fraction

Note: The x-axis represents the ranking from Niche.com's Colleges with the Best Greek Life list. There are 300 rankings within this list. Of the four universities that are not ranked, a random ranking between 301 and 305 has been assigned. The y-axis represents the share of undergraduate students that are a member of an IFC fraternity. The dashed red line denotes the average share of undergraduate students that are in an IFC fraternity, while the blue line represents the regression estimation of the share of undergraduate students on the Colleges with the Best Greek Life ranking. Note that the slope of the regression line is not statistically different from zero at the five percent level.

Table 1: The Effect of Moratoriums Interacted with IFC Share

	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: Alcohol Offenses			
In Moratorium	-0.124**	-0.239**	-0.038
	(0.051)	(0.107)	(0.026)
In Moratorium x Fraction IFC	-0.231	-0.729	-0.209
	(1.402)	(2.629)	(0.733)
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.464	0.828	0.190
Observations	55115	23643	31472
Panel B: Sexual Assaults			
In Moratorium	-0.010	-0.017	-0.004
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.006)
In Moratorium x Fraction IFC	-0.068	0.164	-0.242
	(0.235)	(0.304)	(0.234)
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.049	0.058	0.042
Observations	55115	23643	31472
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X
FE: Game Day	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	X
FE: University by Academic Year	X	X	X

Note:
Fraction IFC is the average share of undergraduates that are in an IFC fraternity, centered at the mean. Note that not every university keeps record of their IFC numbers over time, and therefore, the most recent number of IFC members is used in this calculation when sample-period data is missing. However, based on the few universities that provided year-to-year data on their IFC populations, the total number does not substantially change over time. Standard errors shown in parenthesis are clustered by university (37 clusters) and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. The interaction of In Moratorium and Fraction IFC gives a measure of moratorium intensity based on the fraction of IFC members. The regression specification is the preferred specification which includes day of week, holiday, football game-day, semester, and university-by-acacdemic-year fixed effects.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$