Figures

Figures
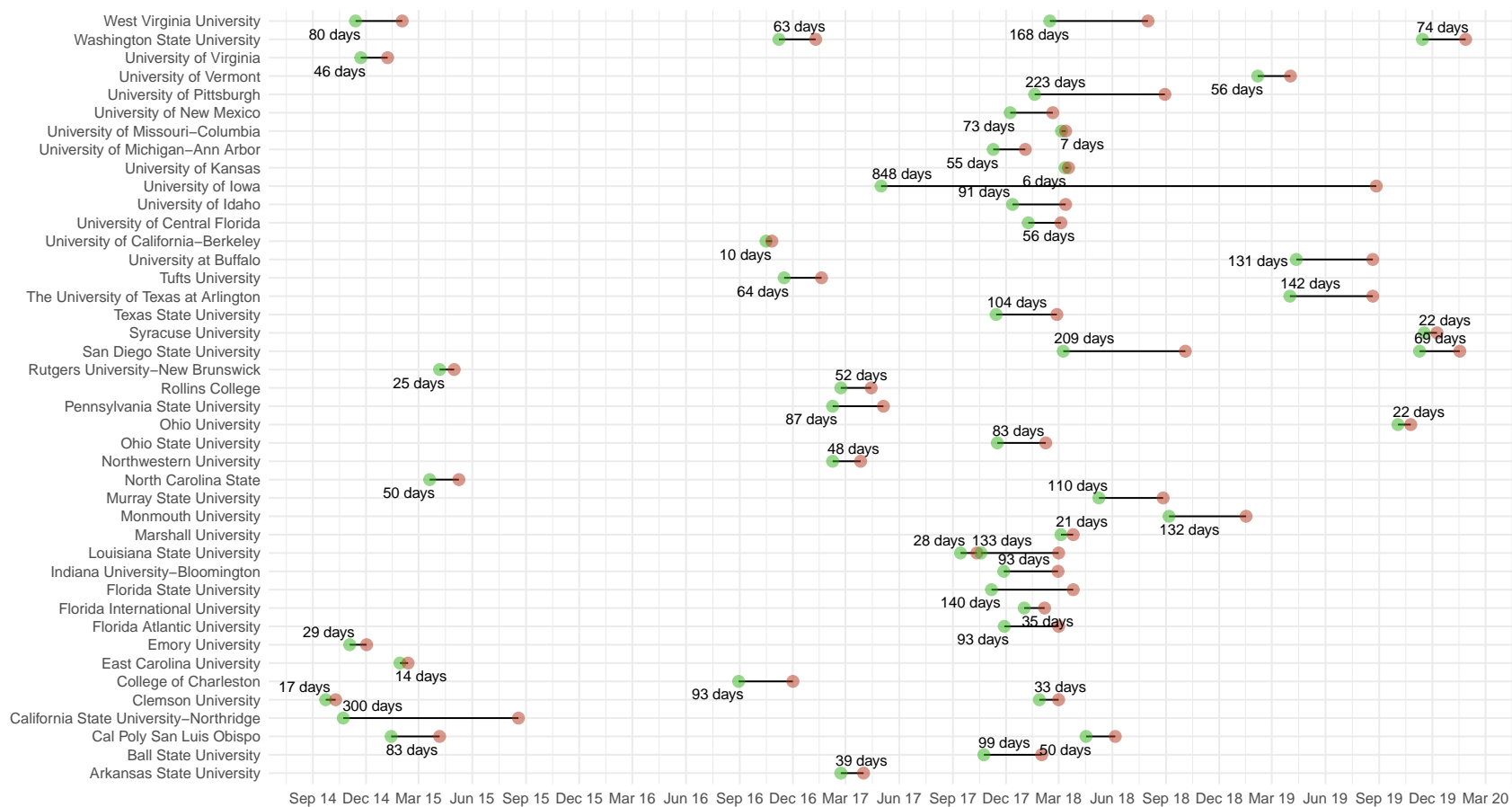
Figure 1: Distribution of moratoriums for 38 universities across the sample period (2014-2019). Length of moratoriums represent calendar-year days.
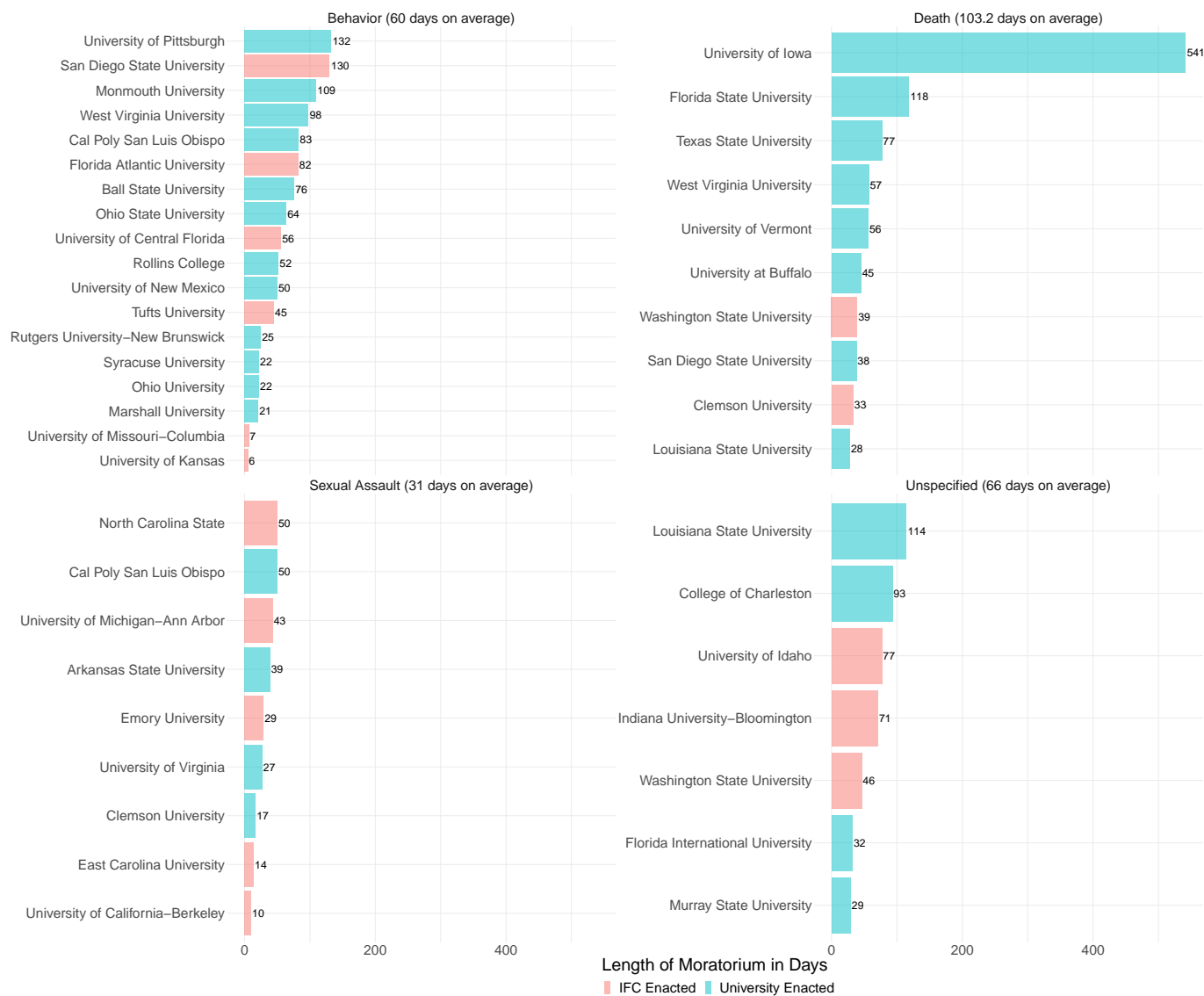
Behavior (60 days on average)

University	Days
University of Pittsburgh	132
San Diego State University	130
Monmouth University	109
West Virginia University	98
Cal Poly San Luis Obispo	83
Florida Atlantic University	82
Ball State University	76
Ohio State University	64
University of Central Florida	56
Rollins College	52
University of New Mexico	50
Tufts University	45
Rutgers University–New Brunswick	25
Syracuse University	22
Ohio University	22
Marshall University	21
University of Missouri–Columbia	7
University of Kansas	6

Death (103.2 days on average)

University	Days
University of Iowa	541
Florida State University	118
Texas State University	77
West Virginia University	57
University of Vermont	56
University at Buffalo	45
Washington State University	39
San Diego State University	38
Clemson University	33
Louisiana State University	28

Sexual Assault (31 days on average)

University	Days
North Carolina State	50
Cal Poly San Luis Obispo	50
University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	43
Arkansas State University	39
Emory University	29
University of Virginia	27
Clemson University	17
East Carolina University	14
University of California–Berkeley	10

Unspecified (66 days on average)

University	Days
Louisiana State University	114
College of Charleston	93
University of Idaho	77
Indiana University–Bloomington	71
Washington State University	46
Florida International University	32
Murray State University	29

Length of Moratorium in Days

IFC Enacted   University Enacted

Figure 2: Average number of academic calendar days under moratorium by triggering event of moratorium.
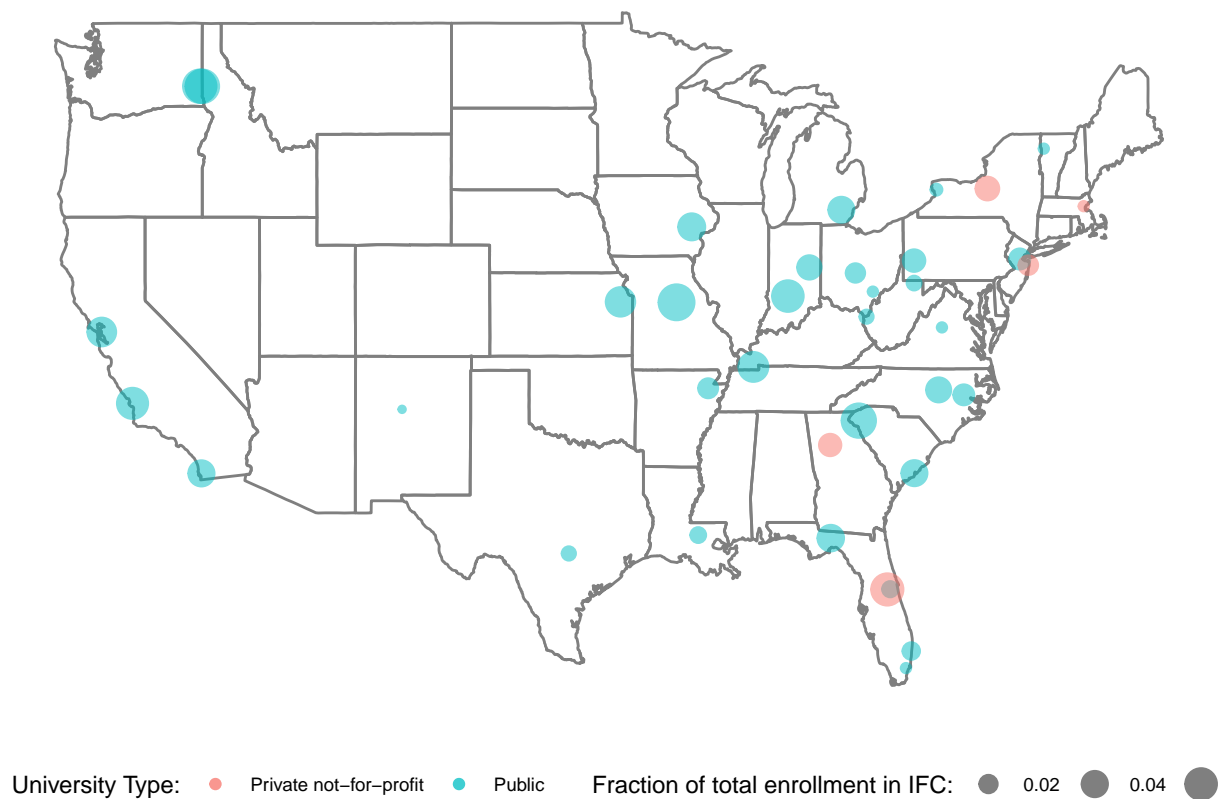
Figure 3: Map of the 38 univerisities included in the sample that experienced a fraternity moratorium. IFC fraternity populations are based on the data most recently available.
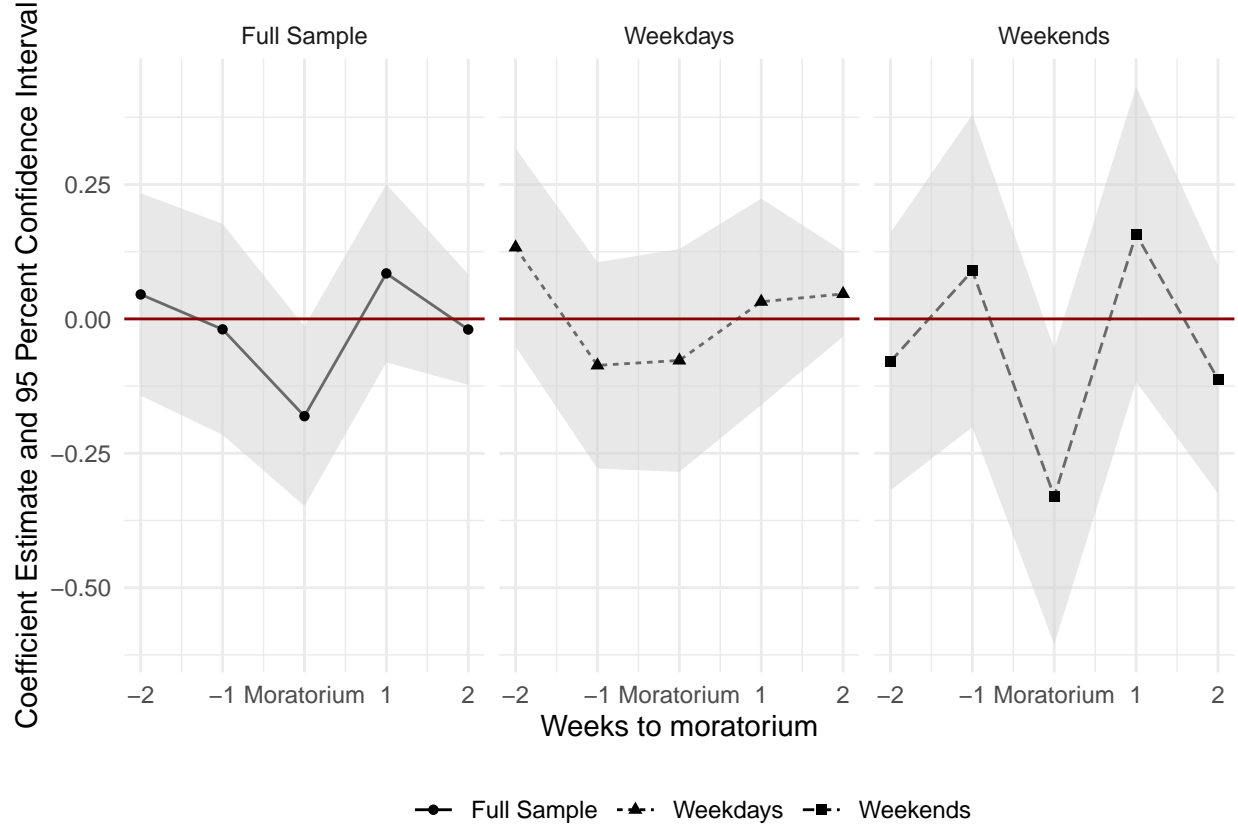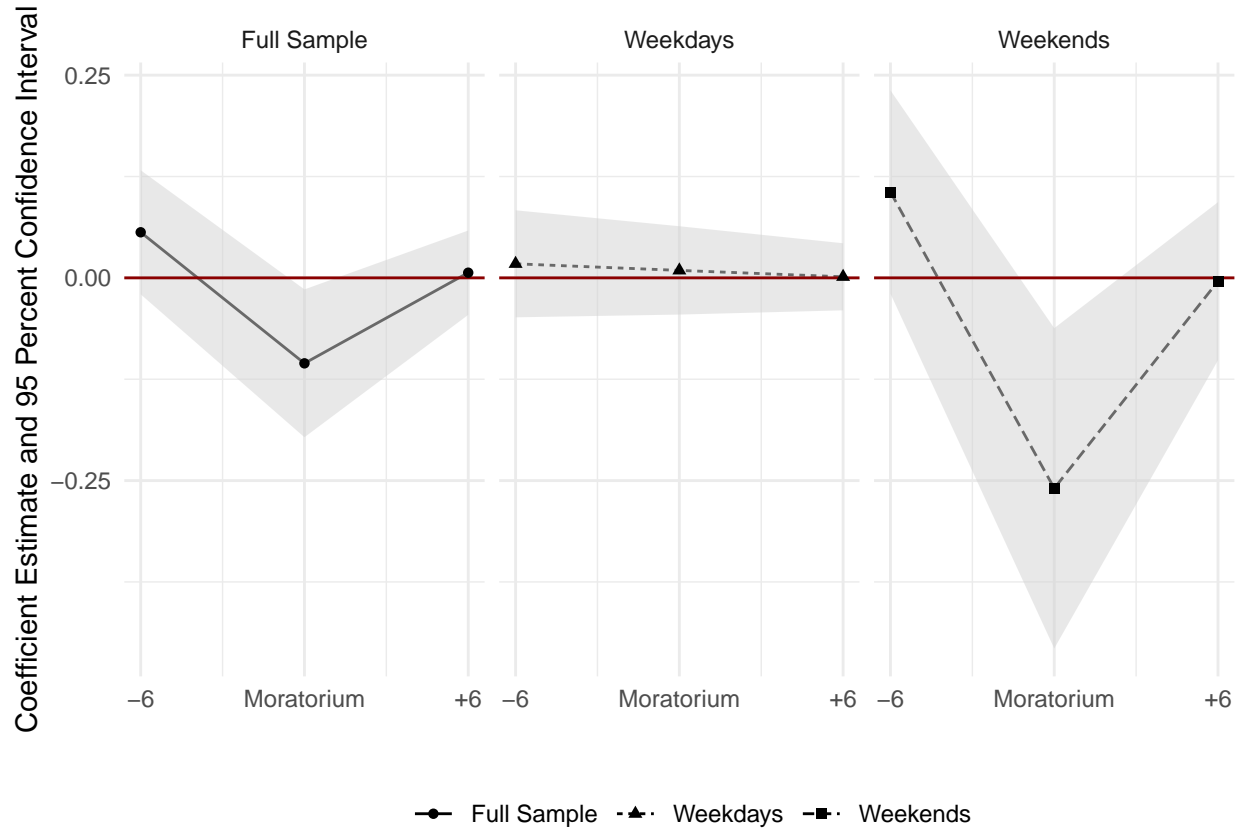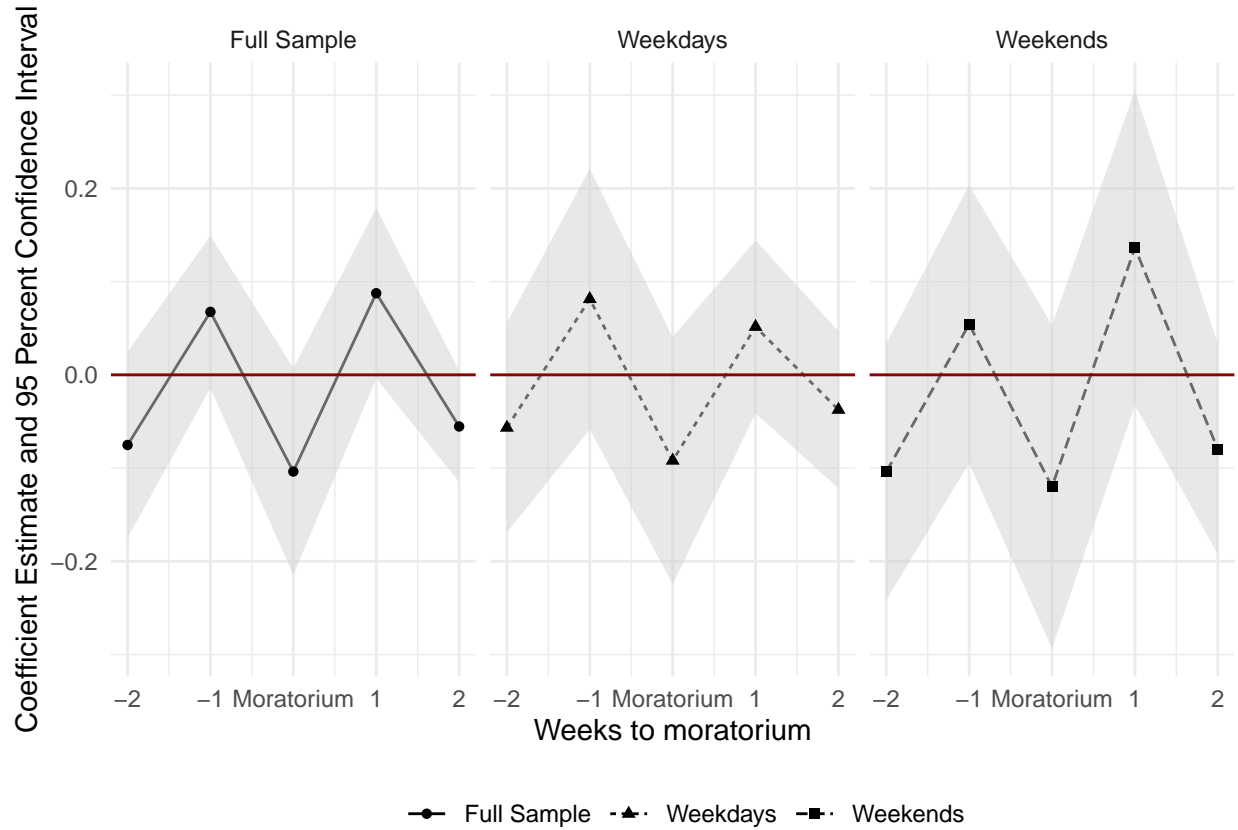
Figure 4: OLS regressions of alcohol offenses on fraternity moratoriums. Shaded area represents the 95% confidence intervals, while the points represent the coefficient point estimates. Two leads and lags are included in the specification at the weekly level. Fixed effects include university and day-by-month-by year (e.g. the preferred specification). A joint hypothesis test of the leads is not statistically significant below the 10% level.
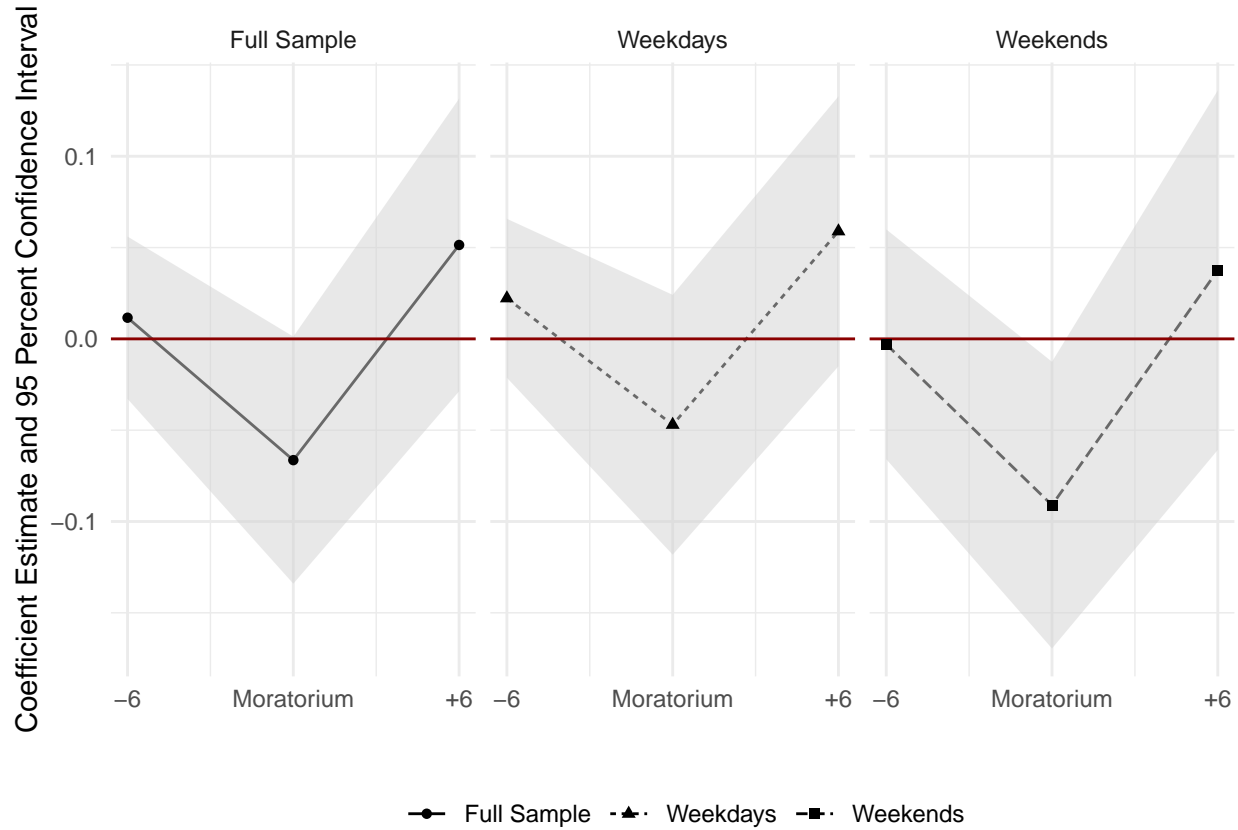
Figure 5: OLS regressions of alcohol offenses on fraternity moratoriums. Shaded area represents the 95% confidence intervals, while the points represent the coefficient point estimates. One lead and lag is included in the specification at the 6-week level for more power (6-weeks is approximately the median moratorium length in the sample). Fixed effects include university and day-by-month-by year (e.g. the preferred specification).
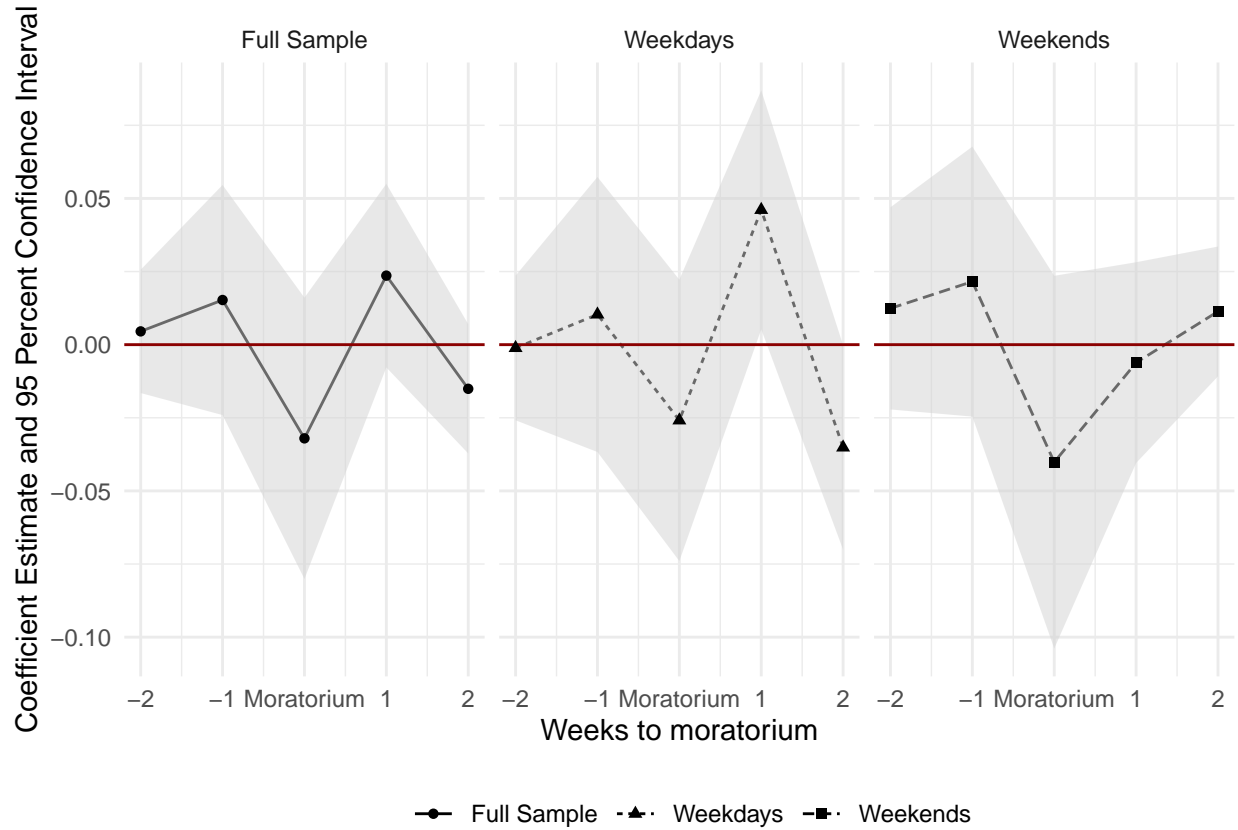
Figure 6: OLS regressions of drug offenses on fraternity moratoriums. Shaded area represents the 95% confidence intervals, while the points represent the coefficient point estimates. Two leads and lags are included in the specification at the weekly level. Fixed effects include university and day-by-month-by year (e.g. the preferred specification). A joint hypothesis test of the leads is not statistically significant below the 10% level.
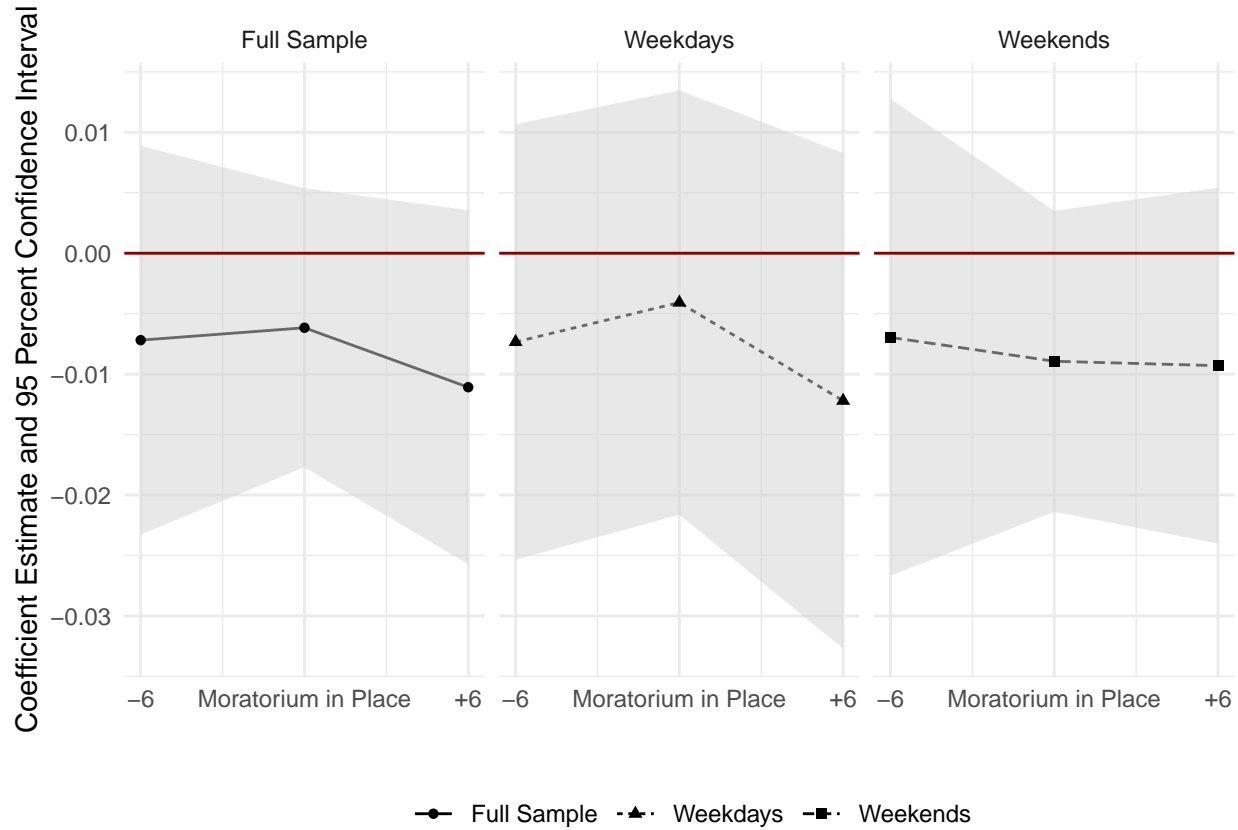
Figure 7: OLS regressions of drug offenses on fraternity moratoriums. Shaded area represents the 95% confidence intervals, while the points represent the coefficient point estimates. One lead and lag is included in the specification at the 6-week level for more power (6-weeks is approximately the median moratorium length in the sample). Fixed effects include university and day-by-month-by year (e.g. the preferred specification).

Figure 8: OLS regressions of reports of sexual assaults on fraternity moratoriums. Shaded area represents the 95% confidence intervals, while the points represent the coefficient point estimates. Two leads and lags are included in the specification at the weekly level. Fixed effects include university and day-by-month-by year (e.g. the preferred specification). A joint hypothesis test of the leads is not statistically significant below the 10% level.

Figure 9: OLS regressions of sexual assaults on fraternity moratoriums. Shaded area represents the 95% confidence intervals, while the points represent the coefficient point estimates. One lead and lag is included in the specification at the 6-week level for more power (6-weeks is approximately the median moratorium length in the sample). Fixed effects include university and day-by-month-by year (e.g. the preferred specification).
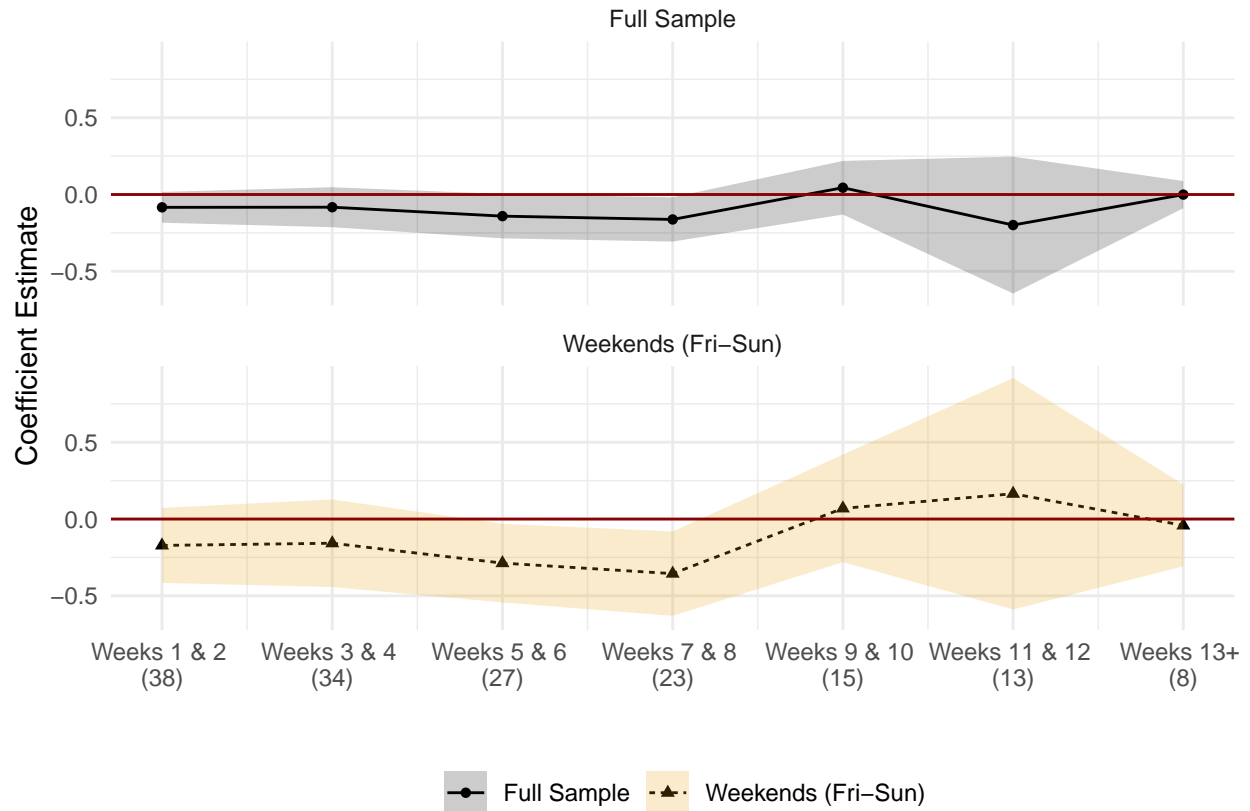
Figure 10: Effect of moratorium on alcohol offenses broken down by time within moraotrium. Each category is mutually exclusive. Numbers below x-axis labels represent the number of schools the estimate is identified by since each university's moratorium length differs.
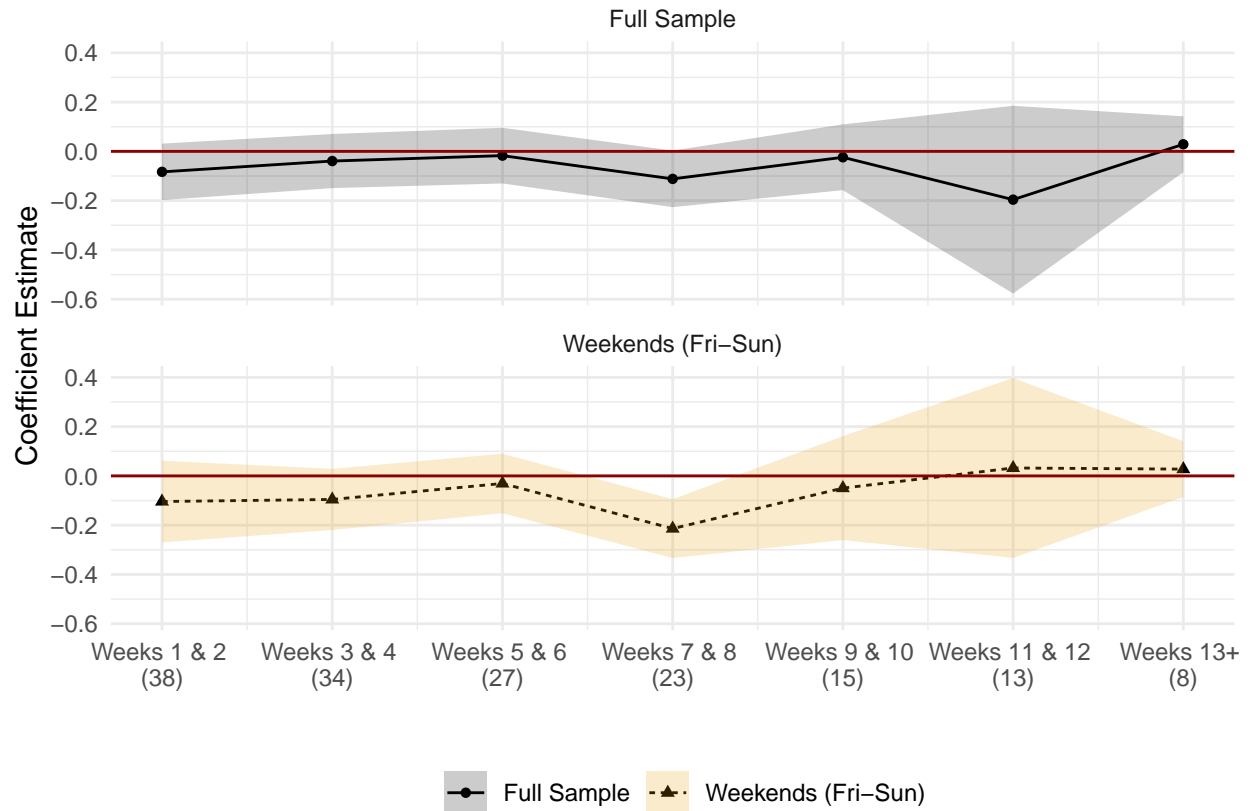
Figure 11: Effect of moratorium on drug offenses broken down by time within moraotrium. Each category is mutually exclusive. Numbers below x-axis labels represent the number of schools the estimate is identified by since each university's moratorium length differs.
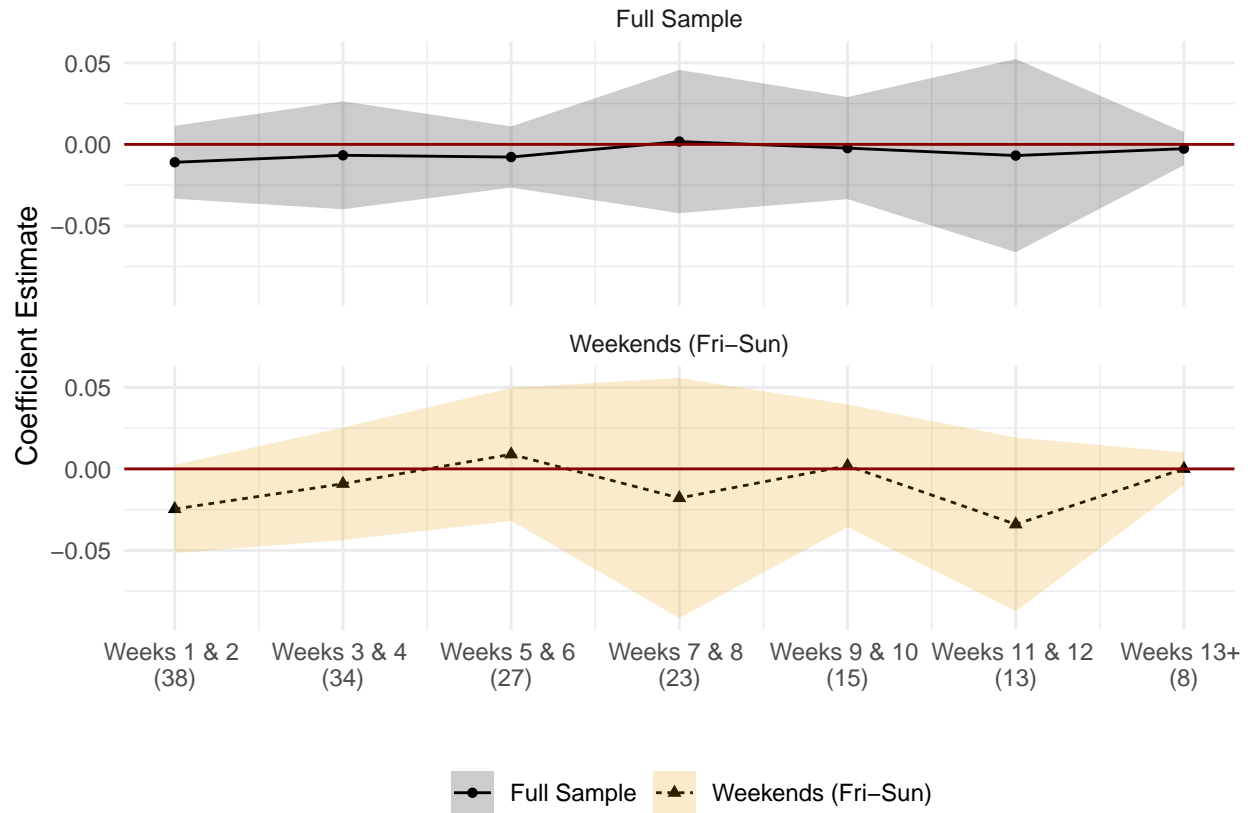
Figure 12: Effect of moratorium on sexual assault offenses broken down by time within moraotrium. Each category is mutually exclusive. Numbers below x-axis labels represent the number of schools the estimate is identified by since each university's moratorium length differs.
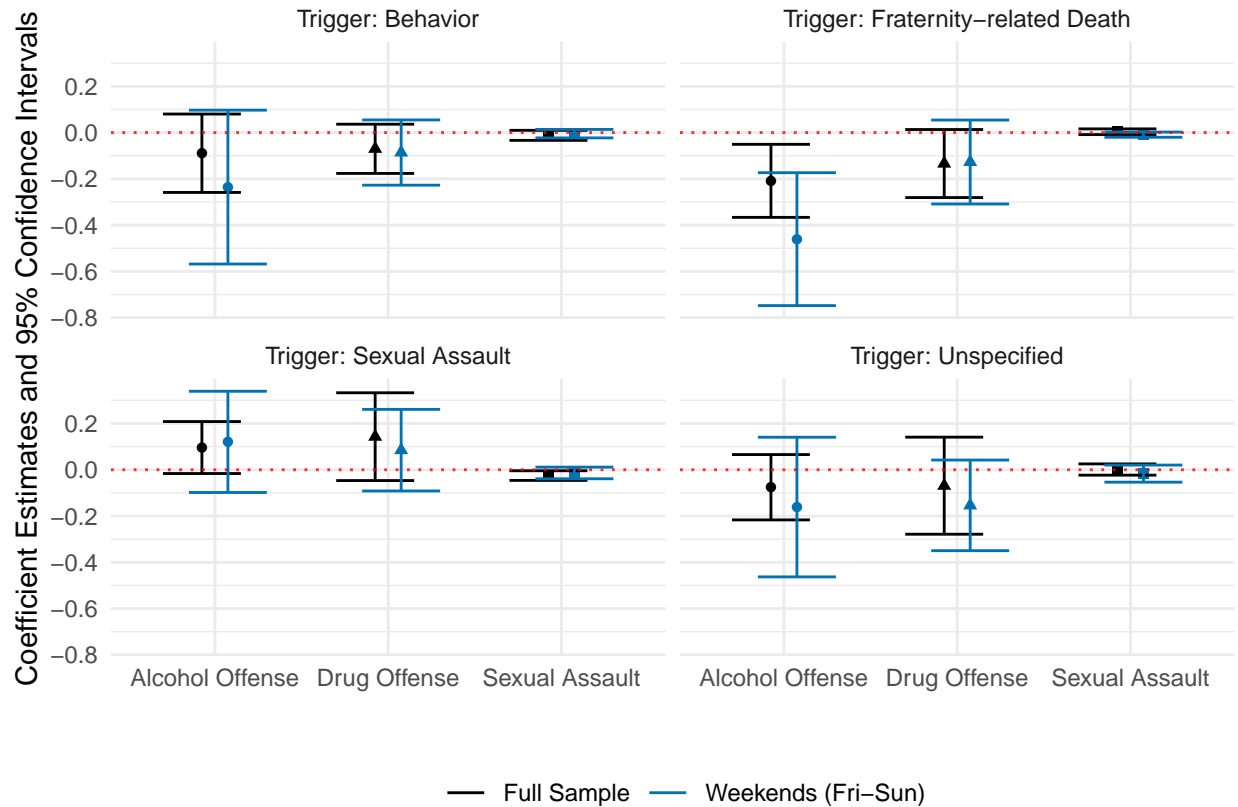
Figure 13: Effect of moratorium on alcohol offenses, drug offenses, and sexual assaults by triggering event of the moratorium. Moratoriums can be triggered by four different types of events: behavior violations (including hazing/poor behavior caught on video), fraternity-related death, sexual assault allegations, or unspecified. See Figure 2 for universities within each triggering event. Each point represents a coefficient estimate while each bar represents a 95% confidence interval. Black points/bars represent the entire sample, while blue points/bars represents the sample restricted to only weekends.