Fraction IFC Analysis

IFC Fraction

This is analysis that has been redone from the last update I sent you before NYE. The big update here is that I have gathered some more data that I could find based on my FOIA requests for IFC numbers. Hence, the numbers here are more updated. In addition, I also calculated the share more accurately—before I was taking the average IFC share and dividing by the average enrollment. Now, I simply have the average IFC share which is defined as the number of IFC members divided by *undergraduate* enrollment.

At this point, I don't think there is too much more I can do with this. To me, it looks like the results are just noisey and I can't say much. My hope is that I can throw this into an appendix after discussing it thoroughly in the referee report—but wanted to know your thoughts on this.

Analysis 1:

The first analysis includes an interaction effect on the preferred specification:

$$Y_{u,t} = \beta_1 InMoratorium_{u,t} + \beta_2 InMoratorium_{u,t} \times FracIFC_u + \gamma_u \times AcademicYear_t + \lambda \mathbb{X}_t + \epsilon_{u,t}$$

where $FracIFC_u$ is the difference of the fraction of IFC members at university u from the mean of all fractions of IFC members at all universities. Hence, this is the Fraction of IFC members at university u, but centered at the average across all universities. The results are shown in Table 1.

Analysis 2: Quartiles

The second analysis interacts indicators for each quartile of the fraction of IFC members with the $InMoratorium_{u,t}$ treatment variable:

$$Y_{u,t} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \beta_i InMoratorium_{u,t} \times QuartileIFC_{u,i} + \gamma_u \times AcademicYear_t + \lambda \mathbb{X}_t + \epsilon_{u,t}$$

There does not appear to be much of a relationship between IFC share and moratorium effects as shown in Figures 1 and 2. I could keep on splitting them in to different size bins, but at that point it feels as though I am searching for a result to verify a hypothesis.

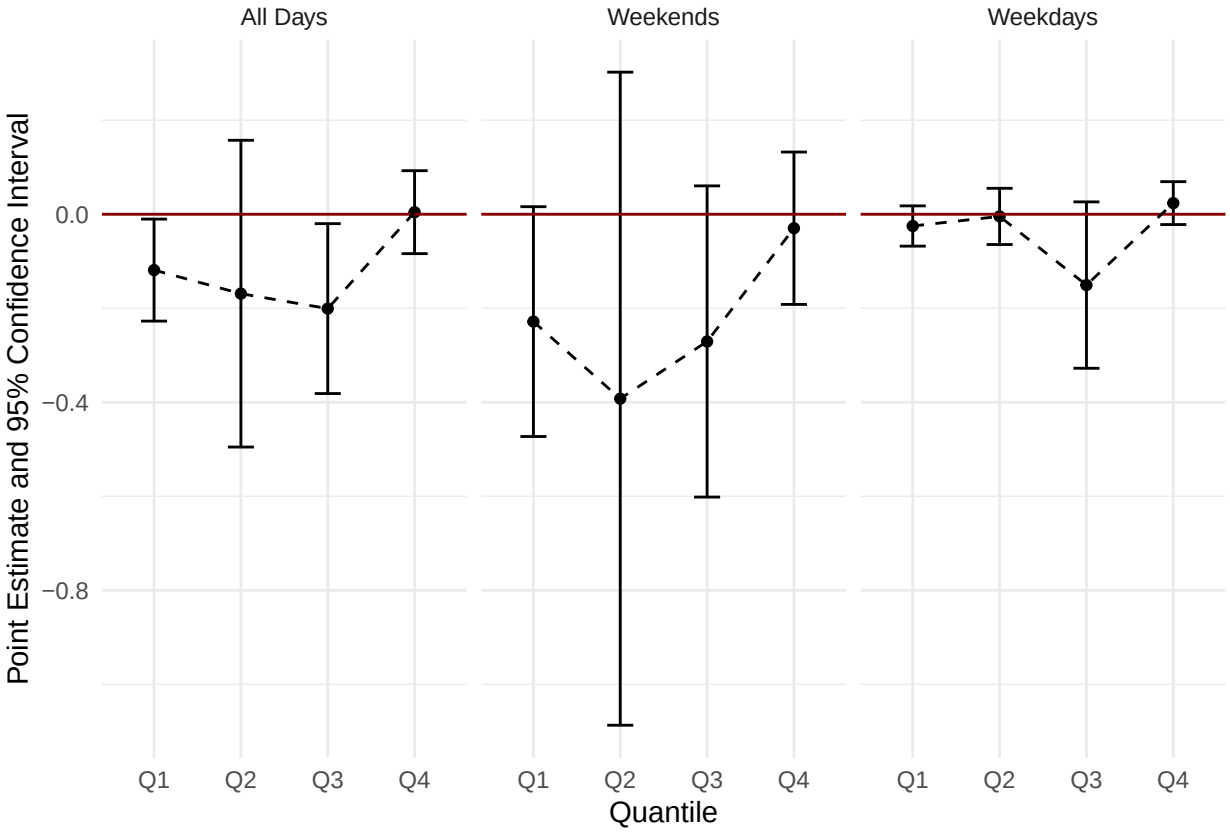

Figure 1: The Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses by Quartile of IFC Membership

Table 1: The Effect of Moratoriums Interacted with IFC Share

	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: Alcohol Offenses			
In Moratorium	-0.122**	-0.234**	-0.039
	(0.050)	(0.103)	(0.027)
In Moratorium x Fraction IFC	0.693	1.436	-0.214
	(1.843)	(3.635)	(0.960)
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.464	0.828	0.190
Observations	55115	23643	31472
Panel B: Sexual Assaults			
In Moratorium	-0.010	-0.017	-0.005
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.006)
In Moratorium x Fraction IFC	-0.119	0.042	-0.237
	(0.294)	(0.380)	(0.284)
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.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

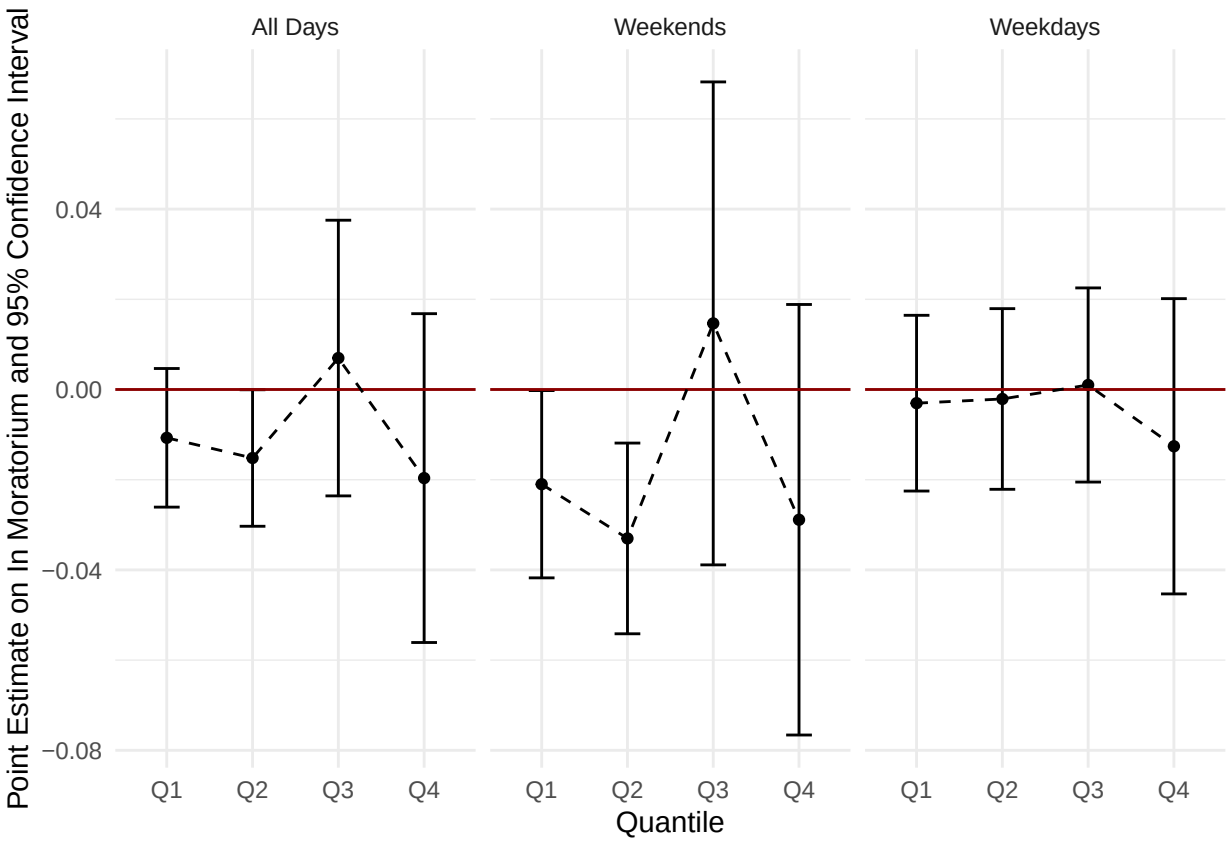

Figure 2: The Effect of Moratoriums on Sexual Assault Offenses by Quartile of IFC Membership